

LICHEN IN HEALTH VEGETATION OF  
TERENGGANU

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LICHEN IN HEATH VEGETATION OF TERENGGANU

By

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BRIS	-	Beach ridges interspersed with swales
KG.	-	Kampung
BKT.	-	Bukit
MBU	-	Makmal Biologi Umum
UMT	-	Universiti Malaysia Terengganu
NUM.	-	Number

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## ABSTRACT

Lichen is a symbiotic association between algae and fungus primarily ascomycete. Many lichens can grow in clean and unpolluted air but they can also be found in extremely poor environmental conditions including on heath vegetation. This study was conducted to examine lichen diversity in heath vegetation on 'Beach ridges interspersed with swales' (BRIS) in Rantau Abang, and Setiu, Terengganu between August 2006 to February 2007. A total of 32 lichens specimens were collected from Rantau Abang and Setiu consist of crustose (16 specimens), foliose (10 specimens), fruticose (three specimens), leprose (two specimens), and squamulose (one specimen). The most common lichen groups are crustose and foliose lichen. All samples were collected from tree bark of various host species including unidentified species. However, no particular host preference for lichens observed. Possible contributing factors to lichen diversity and abundance on heath vegetation of Terengganu are discussed.

## LIKEN DI KAWASAN VEGETASI PADANG TERENGGANU

### ABSTRAK

Liken ialah penyatuan simbiotik diantara alga dan fungus Ascomycetes. Liken ditemui bermandiri di kawasan yang tidak tercemar tetapi turut dijumpai di persekitaran yang melampau termasuk vegetasi padang. Kajian telah dilakukan untuk meneliti kepelbagaian liken di vegetasi padang tanah BRIS Rantau Abang, Marang, dan Setiu, Terengganu daripada bulan Ogos 2006 hingga Februari 2007. Sejumlah 32 spesimen liken telah diambil dari Rantau Abang dan Setiu yang terdiri daripada jenis crustose (16 spesimen), foliose (10 spesimen), fruticose (tiga spesimen), leprose (dua spesimen), and squamulose (satu spesimen). Spesimen liken yang paling lazim ditemui ialah dari kumpulan crustose dan foliose. Semua spesimen liken dijumpai di atas permukaan kulit pokok termasuk beberapa spesies pokok tidak berjaya dicamkan. Walaubagaimanapun, tidak terdapat kecenderungan hos bagi liken-liken tersebut. Faktor-faktor yang menyumbangkan kepada kepelbagaian dan kelimpahan liken dibincangkan.