

CHIROPTERAN FAUNA IN SETIU, TERENGGANU

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FAKULTI SAINS DAN TEKNOLOGI
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CHIROPTERAN FAUNA IN SETIU, TERENGGANU

By

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

cm	-	centimeter
E	-	East
g	-	gram
m	-	meter
mm	-	millimeter
N	-	North
N	-	Number of individual
°	-	degree
°C	-	degree Celsius
%	-	percentage
±	-	more or less

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ABSTRACT

The study of Chiropteran fauna was conducted from August 2006 until January 2007 in Setiu, Terengganu. The objectives of this study were to investigate the bat diversity and to establish a checklist of bat fauna in Setiu, Terengganu. Mist-netting was used in the sampling area for five consecutive days monthly. Each captured individual was identified into species and the data of sexes, reproductive status, age, length of forearm and weight were taken. A total of 54 individuals from four species of a single family, Pteropodidae were recorded in 240 net-nights. The species recorded were *Cynopterus brachyotis*, *Eonycteris spelaea*, *Balionycteris maculata* and *Penthetor lucasi*. The most abundance species recorded was *E. spelaea* (50%), followed by *C. brachyotis* (42.59%). Capture success by using nets was low with 0.23 individual/net-night. The highest capture was in November with 26 individuals. The bat diversity and population might have been affected by the food and roost availability of the habitat.

FAUNA CHIROPTERAN DI SETIU, TERENGGANU

ABSTRAK

Kajian mengenai kepelbagaian fauna Chiropteran telah dijalankan dari Ogos 2006 sehingga Januari 2007 di daerah Setiu, Terengganu. Objektif kajian ini adalah untuk mengkaji kepelbagaian kelawar dan menghasilkan senarai semak spesies kelawar yang terdapat di Setiu, Terengganu. Kaedah jaring kabus telah digunakan di kawasan persampelan untuk lima hari setiap bulan. Kelawar yang berjaya ditangkap diperiksa, jantina, status pembiakkan, umur, panjang lengan dan berat badan direkodkan. Sebanyak 54 individu yang berjaya ditangkap adalah terdiri daripada empat spesies bagi famili Pteropodidae. Spesies-spesies yang direkodkan termasuk *Cynopterus brachyotis*, *Eonycteris spelaea*, *Balionycteris maculata* dan *Penthetor lucasi*. Species yang paling banyak tertangkap adalah *Eonycteris spelaea* (50%), diikuti *Cynopterus brachyotis* (42.59%). Kejayaan tangkapan menggunakan jaring kabus adalah rendah iaitu 0.23 individu/“net-night”. Bulan November menunjukkan kadar tangkapan yang paling tinggi iaitu 26 individu. Kepelbagaian and populasi kelawar dipercayai dipengaruhi oleh kewujudan sumber makanan dan tempat tinggal di habitat yang dikaji.