

CHLOROPLAST DNA AT HIGHLY DIVERGENT AREAS OF
UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA TERENGGANU

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Chiropteran fauna at mangrove areas of Universiti Malaysia
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CHIROPTERAN FAUNA AT MANGROVE AREAS OF UNIVERSITI
MALAYSIA TERENGGANU

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ABSTRACT

A study of chiropteran fauna at mangrove area of Universiti Malaysia Terengganu has been carried out from August 2006 until January 2007. The main objectives for this study are to generate and produce an updated checklist of bats species at mangrove areas and also to determine richness, diversity, and abundance of bat species. Two stations were selected and four mist nets were set randomly at each station. A total of 114 individual bats and three recaptured were recorded. All the individual bats captured are consist of five species of family Pteropodidae. *Cynopterus brachyotis* was dominant with 53 individuals captured, followed by *Cynopterus sphinx*, *Cynopterus horsfieldi*, *Rousettus amplexicaudatus* and *Eonycteris spelaea*. The sex ratio of male: female is 1:1.43. The highest number of capture was in October. The factors presumed to be influence the species diversity and their abundance at selected area are weather conditions, vegetations, fruiting season and the sampling methods. The use of mist net is very suitable to catch fruit bats but require constant attention. It is suggested attention is needed and different technique should be applied for future work to overcome the weakness and lower the potential bias.

FAUNA CHIROPTERAN DI HUTAN PAYA BAKAU UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA TERENGGANU

ABSTRAK

Satu kajian mengenai fauna Chiropteran telah dijalankan di kawasan hutan paya bakau Universiti Malaysia Terengganu dari Ogos 2006 sehingga Januari 2007. Objektif utama kajian ini adalah untuk menyediakan senarai terkini spesies kelawar di kawasan hutan paya bakau, selain menentukan kekayaan, kepelbagaian dan kelimpahan spesies tersebut. Dua stesen telah dipilih dan empat jaring kabus dipasang secara rawak di setiap stesen. Sejumlah 114 ekor kelawar telah direkodkan, di mana 3 ekor daripada kelawar tersebut adalah daripada hasil tangkapan semula. Kelawar yang ditangkap adalah daripada 5 spesies dalam famili Pteropodidae. Didapati *Cynopterus brachyotis* adalah paling dominant dengan jumlah tangkapan sebanyak 53 ekor, diikuti dengan *Cynopterus sphinx*, *Cynopterus horsfieldi*, *Rousettus amplexicaudatus* dan *Eonycteris spelaea*. Nisbah seks jantan:betina adalah 1:1.43. Bulan Oktober mencatatkan jumlah tangkapan kelawar terbanyak. Faktor yang dikenalpasti mempengaruhi kepelbagaian kelawar di kawasan tersebut adalah keadaan cuaca, jenis tumbuhan, musim buah-buahan dan kaedah tangkapan. Penggunaan jaring kabus adalah sangat sesuai untuk menangkap kelawar buah, tetapi memerlukan perhatian yang berterusan. Lebih perhatian dan kepelbagaian teknik tangkapan adalah dicadangkan dalam kajian pada masa akan datang bagi mengatasi kelemahan dan mengurangkan potensi ralat.