

ANTENNA AT COASTAL AREA OF UNIVERSITY
MALAYSIA TERENGGANU

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AVIFAUNA AT COASTAL AREA OF UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA TERENGGANU

By

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

DDT	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
IBA	Important Bird Area
IUCN	World Conservation Union
MSB	Medan Syarahan Barat
MST	Medan Syarahan Timur
NGO	Non government organization

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ABSTRACT

The study of avifauna at coastal area of Universiti Malaysia Terengganu had been conducted for six months starting from July until December. The purposes of this study are to identify the bird species that present at coastal area and to enrich the existent checklist of bird species. Direct observation method was used in this study. A total of 28 species of birds from 18 families have been recorded. Family Alcedinidae had recorded the highest number of species, with six species. The most common bird that can be found at the coastal area of Universiti Malaysia Terengganu are Peaceful dove (*Geopelia striata*), White-breasted Waterhen (*Amaurornis phoenicurus*) and Black-capped Kingfisher (*Halcyon pillecita*). Based on observation day, White-breasted Waterhen (*Amaurornis phoenicurus*) was the most frequent observed species. According to monthly observation, November had recorded the highest number of species with 19 species, while December marked the lowest number of species observed (11 species). Seventy nine percent of birds sighted are resident and 21% represented migratory birds. There are 75 % of birds observed at coastal area are totally protected under protection of Wild Life Act 1972, while 18% are not protected and 7% are game bird. The distribution of bird species at coastal area is influence by some factors like food abundance, adaptability of bird, while the changes of it distribution is consequent by habitat destruction or human disturbance and extreme weather.

KEPELBAGAIAN BURUNG DI KAWASAN PANTAI DI UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA TERENGGANU

ABSTRAK

Kajian tentang kepelbagaian burung di kawasan pantai Universiti Malaysia Terengganu telah dijalankan selama enam bulan bermula dari bulan Julai hingga Disember. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengenalpasti spesies burung yang terdapat di kawasan pantai Universiti Malaysia Terengganu di samping untuk mempelbagaikan lagi senarai burung yang telah dijumpai di kawasan ini. Pemerhatian secara langsung telah digunakan dalam kajian ini. Sejumlah 28 spesies burung daripada 18 famili telah direkodkan. Famili Alcedinidae telah mencatatkan jumlah spesies yang tertinggi iaitu enam spesies. Burung yang biasa dijumpai di kawasan pantai Universiti Malaysia Terengganu adalah Merbok Aman (*Geopelia striata*), Ruak-ruak (*Amaurornis phoenicurus*), dan Pekaka Kopia Hitam (*Halcyon pillecita*). Berdasarkan pemerhatian mengikut hari, burung Ruak-ruak (*Amaurornis phoenicurus*) adalah spesies yang paling kerap dijumpai. Berdasarkan pemerhatian mengikut bulan, November telah merekodkan jumlah spesies yang tertinggi iaitu 19 spesies, manakala Disember mencatatkan jumlah spesies yang terendah (11 spesies). 79% burung yang dijumpai adalah burung tempatan dan 21% adalah burung migrasi. 75% burung yang dijumpai di kawasan pantai dilindungi sepenuhnya di bawah Akta Hidupan Liar 1972, sementara 18% tidak dilindungi, dan 7% dilindungi. Taburan spesies burung di kawasan pantai dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor seperti taburan makanan dan penyesuaian burung, sementara perubahan taburannya disebabkan oleh kemusnahan habitat atau gangguan manusia, dan cuaca yang melampau.