

# **THE COMPARISON OF BIRD SPECIES IN NATURALLY REGENERATED ACACIA FOREST (NRAF) AND SECONDARY FOREST**

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## **ABSTRACT**

A comparative study between two types of forest which is Naturally Regenerated Acacia Forest (NRAF) and Secondary Indigenous Species Forest was conducted to determine the bird species composition. It was based on mist netting and ring banding activity which both of the forest type is located in the Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) campus area. A total of 87 individuals were captured in both of the study area with 21 species and 15 families present. The results showed that *Pycnonotus goiaver* (Yellow vented bulbul) was the most abundant species in both of the forest area. The percentage of *Pycnonotus goiaver* (Yellow vented bulbul) in NRAF and Indigenous Species Forest is 18% and 37.8% respectively. The Simpson dominance index shows that in NRAF the value is 0.8968 where, in Indigenous Species Forest the value is 0.7962. This indicates in both forests there are one or more taxa that dominate the community in both forest. Shannon index showed that in NRAF there is higher amount of individuals and taxa with value of 2.45. Where, in Indigenous Species Forest it is only 1.982. These findings indicate that in NRAF there is higher number of species and taxa. In addition, the percentage of species of bird's similarities in both of the forest was 13.79%.