

**THE DISTRIBUTION OF SESENDOK (*ENDOSPERMUM DIADENUM*) AND
LUDAI (*SAPIUM BACCATUM*) IN UiTM JENGKA FOREST RESERVE
(LINE 11 - LINE 20)**

By

**FATIAH BINTI MAMAT
NOOR SUZILAWATI BINTI MOHD SUPNI
KAMSULHAIZA BINTI ABDUL RAHMAN**

**Final Project Submitted in Partial Fulfillment for the Diploma in Wood
Industry, Faculty of Applied Science,
Universiti Teknologi MARA, Pahang
Jengka Campus**

October 2010

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
APPROVAL SHEET.....	i
DEDICATION.....	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	iii
LIST OF TABLES.....	iv
LIST OF FIGURES.....	v
LIST OF APPENDIX.....	vi
LIST OF ABBREVIATION.....	vii
ABSTRACT.....	viii
CHAPTER	
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 General Background.....	1
1.2 Justification of Study.....	2
1.3 Objective.....	3
2 LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 Type of forest based on ecological distribution.....	4
2.2 General Features of Secondary Forest.....	10
2.3 Euphorbiaceae Family.....	11
2.4 Description of Sesendok (<i>Endospermum diadenum</i>).....	12
2.5 Description of Ludai (<i>Sapium baccatum</i>).....	13
2.6 Diameter at breast height (DBH).....	15
2.7 Compass.....	18
3 MATERIALS AND METHODS	
3.1 Study area.....	20
3.2 Method of study.....	23
3.3 Measuring Diameter breast height (DBH).....	25
3.4 Measuring the height of tree using formula.....	26
4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS	
4.1 The distribution species from Line 11 to Line 20.....	27
4.2 The number of Sesendok (<i>Endospermum diadenum</i>) and Ludai (<i>Sapium baccatum</i>) in Line.....	28
4.3 The number of Sesendok (<i>Endospermum diadenum</i>) and Ludai (<i>Sapium baccatum</i>) based on DBH.....	29
4.4 The number of Sesendok (<i>Endospermum diadenum</i>) and Ludai (<i>Sapium baccatum</i>) based on height (m).....	31
4.5 Comparison of Sesendok (<i>Endospermum diadenum</i>) with previous study.....	33

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions.....	34
5.2 Recommendations.....	35
REFERENCES.....	36
APPENDICES.....	38
VITA.....	44

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Assalamualaikum w.b.t, firstly, we like to take this opportunity to show our thankfulness towards Allah S.W.T for rendering upon we such a tremendous moment with determination and courage the period of time leading to the completing of this project . Alhamdullilah our research finished and success.

Besides that, we pleased to express our great appreciation to Miss Mazlin Binti Haji Kusin our project advisor due to his encouragement on the advice, comments and suggestion, which had expended the valuable information during the preparation of this project, and also help our group to finish this project.

Last but not the least, sincere gratitude to my beloved family and friends who give us the strength to keep up with the study and encourage me leading towards the success of this final project.

At this moment also, we wanted to convey my gratefulness to all individuals who are involved either directly or indirectly during the hard times towards the success of final project paper.

**THE DISTRIBUTION OF SESENDOK (*ENDOSPERMUM DIADENUM*)
AND LUDAI (*SAPIUM BACCATUM*) IN UiTM JENGKA FOREST RESERVE
(LINE 11 TO LINE 20)**

By

**FATIAH BINTI MAMAT
NOOR SUZILAWATI BINTI MOHD SUPNI
KAMSULHAIZA BINTI ABDUL RAHMAN**

OCTOBER 2010

ABSTRACT

In this study, the research has been conducted on Sesendok (*Endospermum diadenum*) and Ludai (*Sapium baccatum*) in Base Line 2 (Line 11 to Line 20). There are a number of 146 trees consisting of 54 trees for Ludai and 93 trees for Sesendok. Sesendok (*Endospermum diadenum*) had the highest number of tree in DBH range (20-29)cm with the 43 numbers of tree and Ludai (*Sapium baccatum*) had the highest number of tree in DBH range (20-29)cm with the 24 numbers of tree. For the tree height Sesendok (*Endospermum diadenum*) had the highest number of tree in height range (20-29)m with the 59 numbers of tree and Ludai (*Sapium baccatum*) had the highest number of tree in height range (20-29)m with the 33 numbers of tree. In comparison species Sesendok (*Endospermum diadenum*) it was found that the logging road had the highest number of tree with 100 trees compared to line with 93 tree. As a conclusion, the habitat affect the growth of the species insider.