THE TAXONOMY OF BUTTERFLY FROM UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA (UiTM) PAHANG

AN NUUR WALIYAH BINTI ZAIMUSTAPAR

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ABSTRACT

THE TAXONOMY OF BUTTERFLIES IN UiTM PAHANG

Generally, in this taxonomic research there were three main problem statements that arise. There was no record about the species of butterfly that exist in UiTM Pahang. Each species has unique morphology and characteristics that become keys to respective Family, genera and species. Next, the composition and species richness is important to measure the ecological diversity of butterfly. Along with this, this study was to identify species that exist in UiTM Pahang and to describe the morphology and characteristics of butterfly. Data recorded from previous studies in Malaysia were used to recognize the species and its morphology and characteristics. The composition and species richness were calculated using important indices such as Shannon-Wiener Index, Shannon's Equitability, Margalef's diversity Index and Relative Density Index. As the result, there are 8 species belonging to 8 genera and 4 families were successfully identified in UiTM Pahang. The description of the morphology and characteristics of butterfly in UiTM Pahang are well identified. Two main features of a butterfly are the body and its wings. Wings venation is used to classify these butterflies. Different area of study has different composition and species richness. Residential area has the highest diversity (0.7444) followed by reserved forest (0.6363) and plantation area (0.5588). Furthermore, the highest evenness index belongs to the reserved forest (0.9180) followed by residential area (0.4155) and plantation area (0.3472). Next, the area with the highest species richness is the residential area (1.4560) followed by plantation (1.4426) and reserved forest (0.3189). Lastly, the plantation area has

the highest relative density (0.6583) followed by residential area (0.5311) and reserved forest (0.0870)