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Insectivorous Birds and Environmental Factors Across an Edge-Interior Gradient in Tropical Rainforest of Malaysia*

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Abstract: The study objectives were to test: (1) the effects of the edge-interior gradient on under storey insectivorous bird abundance, density and diversity; (2) effects of environmental variables along an edge-interior gradient at population level (i.e., on each sub-guilds and species abundance); (3) possible effects of environmental structure along an edge-interior gradient at community level (i.e., species richness, diversity and total abundance). Fifteen hundred and four birds belonging to 49 species were recorded. Species composition differed along the edge-interior gradient at the guild and species level. The composition of insectivorous birds was correlated with the latter measured environmental variables. Based on bird-habitat associations along the edge-interior gradient, two groups were distinguished. Arboreal foliage gleaning insectivores were positively correlated with ground cover, light intensity, shrub cover and percent of shrub cover between 0.5 and 2 m high. While terrestrial insectivores, were sensitive to the forest edge and could indicate the quality of forest interior habitats associated with high humidity, dense canopy cover and deep litter depth. Forest remnants in the lowlands of Peninsular Malaysia that have a deep leaf litter layer, a dense canopy cover and high relative humidity are able to support insectivorous species that are sensitive to edge effects. As such these forests have important conservation value.

Key words: Density, diversity, forest edge, community analysis

INTRODUCTION

Tropical rain forests are the planet's most biologically diverse ecosystems. Degradation of tropical forests through logging, isolation, fragmentation and isolation is widely continuing. In most tropical regions, forest habitat is being cleared and isolated by the rapid proliferation of small and large clearings. In spite of several researches on this problem, the impacts of such disturbances on the fauna and flora especially birds have been poorly comprehended (Hill and Hamer, 2004). Forest fragmentation and forest isolation affects the distribution and abundance of organisms by reducing the amount and proximity of remnant patches of suitable habitat and increasing the amount of edges (Maina and Jackson, 2003). The majority of recent studies on the effects of habitat loss or degradation of various Southeast Asian biotas have focused on lowland rain forest habitat (Soh *et al.*, 2005). Although many lowland species are prone to extinction due to intense logging pressure, little attention has been focused on edge effect. Edges can alter abiotic processes such as microclimate, light intensity, and hydrology (Sisk *et al.*, 1997) and biotic factors such as predator communities (Maina and Jackson, 2003), habitat structure (Canaday, 1996) and food availability (Barlow and Peres, 2004). These changes in conditions at edges can be associated with changes in abundance, density and diversity of birds due to changes in their demographic rates (Paton, 1994; Donovan *et al.*, 1997), or through

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behavioural avoidance of or attraction to the edge (Lidicker, 1999). Fragmentation generally increases the amount of edge per unit land area and species that are adversely affected by edges can experience shrink of effective area of suitable habitat (Maina and Jackson, 2003) which can lead to high probability of extinction in fragmented landscapes (Woodroffe and Ginsberg, 1998). Avian species may respond to one or combination of these changes in the landscape as a result of different biological mechanisms (Donovan *et al.*, 1997). Species that require forest interior may avoid edges due to altered microclimate, vegetation structure because of variation of vegetation species composition and structure with distance from edge or high density of predators or brood parasites (Stephens *et al.*, 2003).

Few studies have examined bird communities in Southeast Asia forest isolates. Besides, less is known about the direct effects of edge on tropical forest bird community especially insectivorous species. Diet plays an important role in determining a species' response to disturbance. Insectivorous bird species are the most sensitive to forest disturbances (Fimbel *et al.*, 2001). Food supply for insectivores has been shown to vary in fragment size as a result of edge effects, because invertebrates, especially surface dwellers are prone to desiccation and may not survive well in edge habitat, which is often warmer and drier than the forest interior (Zanette *et al.*, 2000).

The main objectives of this research were to test: (1) the effects of the edge-interior gradient on under storey insectivorous bird abundance, density and diversity; (2) effects of environmental variables along an edge-interior gradient at population level (i.e., on each sub-guilds and species abundance); (3) possible effects of environmental structure along an edge-interior gradient at community level (i.e., species richness, diversity and total abundance).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Site

The study was conducted in Ayer Hitam Forest Reserve, Puchong, Selangor, Malaysia between April 2007 and July 2008. The area is located at about 3°00.00'N to 3°02.20'N and 101°37.90'E to 101°40.00'E, approximately 20 km Southwest of Kuala Lumpur. The Ayer Hitam Forest Reserve is surrounded by development, making it an isolated patch of forest in the middle of modern infrastructure and society of Puchong, Kinrara, Seri Kembangan, Serdang and the Multimedia Super Corridor (MSC) (Fig. 1). The study area is an isolated lowland dipterocarp rainforest. This forest suffers by surrounding highways and housing areas. It was originally about 3500 ha in area. However, in 1997, the forest on the eastern side of Puchong was excised for housing projects and highways and the forest area was decreased to 1248 ha. This forest is the only lowland green lung left in the Klang Valley for now and the generations to come (Varasteh Moradi *et al.*, 2008).

Bird Sampling

The point-count sampling method (Bibby *et al.*, 2000) was used to survey under storey insectivorous species abundance at each of the 93 survey points in ten visits between April 2007 and July 2008. The fourteen parallel transects were placed across the gradient of distance from the forest edge at 200 m intervals (to minimize the risk of counting the same individual twice) (Antongiovanni and Metzger, 2005) beginning approximately 25 m from the forest edge. Data were collected at each of the 93 sampling points where the transects intersected; distance 1 refers to the fourteen points closest to the edge, distances 2, 3 and 4 the next three set of fourteen sampling points 200, 400 and 600 m farther from the forest edge, distance 5 refers to thirteen sampling points 800 m farther from the forest edge, distance 6 refers to eleven sampling points 1000 m farther from the forest edge and distance 7 refers to thirteen sampling points farthest (about 1200 m) from the forest edge. To avoid time-of-day biases, the points were visited in reverse order on different visits. Birds were counted at each census station point for a period of 10 min (Marsden *et al.*, 2001). Birds occurring within 25 m

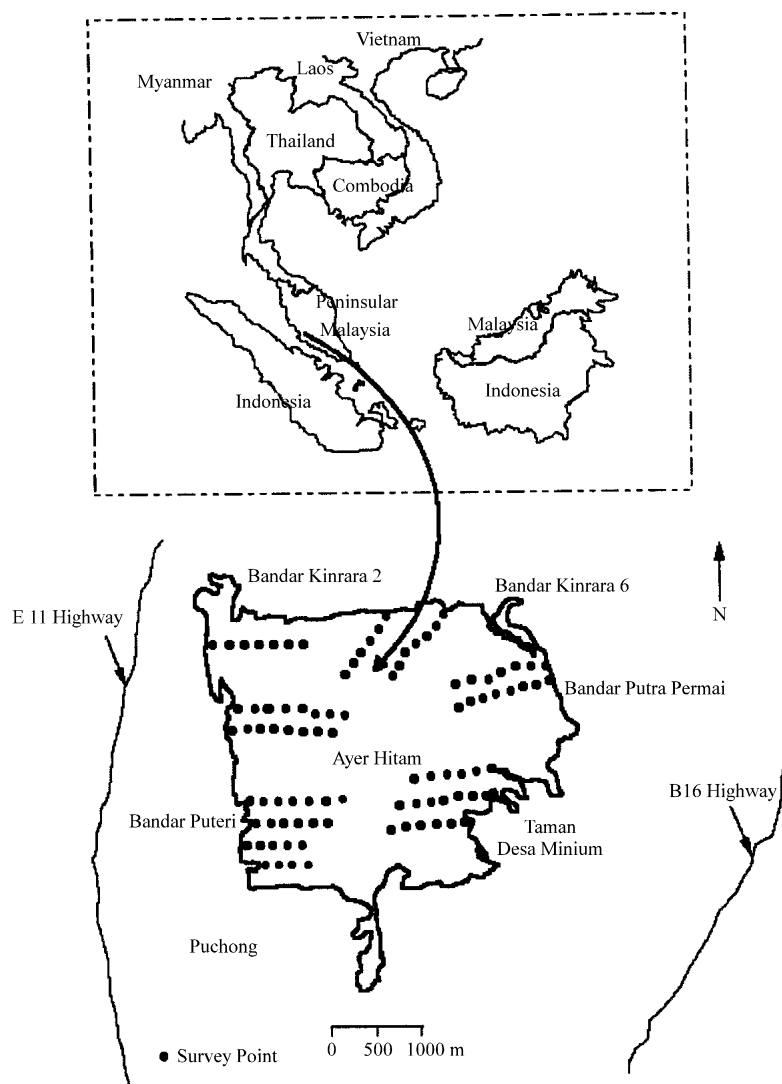


Fig. 1: Map showing the position of Ayer Hitam Forest Reserve

fixed radius of each station were recorded because it was often not possible to identify species past this distance (Watson *et al.*, 2004). Only species sighted within the point count area were recorded as present. Calls were used to locate birds and to aid identification. Bird surveys were carried out between 0730 and 1030 h and only in the absence of rain or heavy mist. All point counts were conducted by one observer to minimize observer effects.

Microhabitat and Microclimate Measurements

Twenty six microhabitat and microclimate variables were recorded at each point to determine the effects of environmental variables on insectivorous birds. In each point, vegetation was measured within a 25 m radius (Castelletta *et al.*, 2005). The variables recorded were: the distance from the forest edge (DIS), the slope (SLO), the temperature (TEM), the humidity (HUM), the light intensity (LUX),

the number (NDT) and d.b.h (DDT) of dead trees, the Number of Palm Trees (NPT), the Leaf Litter Depth (LDP), the percent of Leaf Litter Cover (LPC), the basal area (BSL), the Canopy Cover (CCV), the ground cover (GCV), the under storey shrub cover (SHC), the percent of shrub cover between 0.5 and 2 m high (PSH2), the percent of shrub cover between 2 and 6 m high (PSH6), the number of trees 6-10 m high (NT6), the number of trees higher than 10 m (NT10), the number of tree saplings with d.b.h less than 2 cm (NT2), the number of trees with d.b.h 5-10 cm (NT5), the number of tree species (NTS), the number of tree with d.b.h 20-30 cm (NT20), the number of tree with d.b.h 30-50 cm (NT30), the number of tree with d.b.h more than 50 cm (NT50), the number of *Melastoma malabathricum* shrubs (MM) and the number of *Agrostistachys longifolia* trees (AL).

Data Analysis

Prior to conducting statistical analysis, each variable was tested for deviations from the normal distribution using Kolmogorov-Smirnov test for equality of variances. Differences in total number of individuals, species and diversity per plot between the seven different distances from the forest edge were tested with General Linear Models (GLM), to compensate for differences in sample size. A post-hoc Tukey's test was used to determine which forest edge-interior gradient types differed significantly from which for the tested variables. When the data were not normally distributed, or standard deviations between factors differed too much to apply GLM, non-parametrical Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney U-test were used.

Using Canoco 4.5 software (Ter-Braak and Smilauer, 2002) the relation between insectivorous species abundances, insectivorous species diversity and habitat variables was explored. The linear constrained redundancy ordination (RDA) (Ter-Braak and Smilauer, 2002) was performed to detect insectivorous bird species response to gradients in environmental variables. RDA is an interesting extension of PCA that explicitly models response variables as a function of explanatory variables (Zuur *et al.*, 2007). The default by species scaling method was employed as the main interest was in the ordination of individual species with respect to one another and the environmental variables. The significance of the RDA was calculated using the Monte Carlo permutation tests with 499 permutations. To reduce the influence that the most abundant species might have in the ordination analysis, the abundance of each species was log-transformed (Jongman *et al.*, 1995). To determine which explanatory variables are more important, RDA analysis using a forward selection procedure was applied. Also the default attribute plots based on sample scores was used to display the variability in the species composition (diversity index values) related to explanatory variables.

All statistical tests were performed using Minitab 15 except for ordination analysis performed with Canoco 4.5., diversity index values using Ecological Methodology software and density estimates using the DISTANCE 5.0 program. In text and tables, values are Means±SD. Statistical significance for all analysis was set at $\alpha = 0.05$.

RESULTS

Abundance and Diversity

Across all visits to all sampling points, 1504 observations of 49 different under storey insectivores were detected (Appendix). As shown in Table 1, there was no effect of distance gradient on the insectivore species abundance (K-W, $H = 6.79$, $p = 0.341$). Among the four insectivore sub-guilds, two showed a significant difference in the numbers observed. Terrestrial insectivores had a significantly higher number in distances 6 and 7 (K-W, $H = 14.44$, $p = 0.025$). Arboreal foliage gleaning insectivores had a significantly higher number in distance 1 (K-W, $H = 19.92$, $p = 0.006$). There was also significant effect of distance gradient at the species level. Among the 49 insectivorous species, five showed a significant difference in the numbers observed. Three insectivores for which abundance was

Table 1: Comparison of variables for understorey insectivores in relation to edge-interior gradient

Variables	Observations in different distances from the forest edge (m)							H or F	p-value	Test
	25	200	400	600	800	1000	1200			
Shannon diversity index	2.51±0.64	2.67±1.00	2.83±0.49	2.54±0.69	2.45±0.63	2.44±0.43	2.46±0.60	6.07	0.415	K-W
Simpson evenness	0.55±0.17 ^b	0.77±0.14 ^a	0.65±0.08 ^b	0.66±0.12 ^{ab}	0.72±0.16 ^{ab}	0.76±0.12 ^{ab}	0.67±0.13 ^{ab}	6.45*	0.000 [†]	GLM
Simpson diversity index	0.78±0.12	0.85±0.11	0.86±0.06	0.83±0.06	0.83±0.11	0.88±0.04	0.85±0.04	8.72	0.19	K-W
Number of insectivorous species	8.80±3.52 ^{ab}	9.10±5.17 ^{ab}	9.60±2.76 ^a	8.20±3.19 ^{ab}	7.30±2.00 ^b	6.70±3.12 ^{ab}	7.70±3.43 ^{ab}	2.52*	0.032	GLM
Insectivorous birds	1.53±0.26	1.54±0.15	1.58±0.18	1.43±0.29	1.40±0.22	1.39±0.25	1.46±0.16	6.79	0.341	K-W
Terrestrial insectivores	0.68±0.37 ^{ab}	0.63±0.27 ^b	0.81±0.27 ^{ab}	0.66±0.27 ^b	0.73±0.31 ^{ab}	0.93±0.19 ^a	0.96±0.21 ^a	14.44*	0.025	K-W
Bark gleaning insectivores	0.64±0.33	0.87±0.23	0.83±0.2	0.63±0.26	0.67±0.29	0.72±0.27	0.77±0.25	9.05	0.171	K-W
Arboreal foliage gleaning insectivores	1.42±0.21 ^a	1.26±0.22 ^b	1.27±0.30 ^{ab}	1.17±0.28 ^b	1.11±0.18 ^b	1.04±0.29 ^b	1.11±0.20 ^b	19.92*	0.006	K-W
Sallying insectivores	0.62±0.30	0.72±0.35	0.85±0.27	0.86±0.31	0.77±0.31	0.71±0.19	0.72±0.23	6.37	0.383	K-W
Black-caped Babbler	0.32±0.08	0.32±0.08	0.37±0.17	0.32±0.08	0.32±0.08	0.35±0.12	0.42±0.19	5.90	0.435	K-W
<i>Pellorneum capistratum</i>										
Chestnut-winged Babbler	0.44±0.24	0.54±0.26	0.51±0.23	0.56±0.27	0.52±0.23	0.49±0.24	0.41±0.17	4.30	0.636	K-W
<i>Stachyris erythroptera</i>										
Common Tailorbird	0.64±0.30	0.62±0.30	0.67±0.31	0.59±0.23	0.58±0.18	0.68±0.23	0.54±0.29	2.54	0.864	K-W
<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>										
Fluffy-backed Tit-babbler	0.41±0.26 ^{ab}	0.58±0.32 ^a	0.46±0.28 ^{ab}	0.51±0.31 ^{ab}	0.30±0.00 ^b	0.30±0.00 ^b	0.34±0.13 ^b	17.10*	0.009	K-W
<i>Macronous ptilosus</i>										
Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	0.55±0.30	0.68±0.31	0.76±0.26	0.73±0.28	0.70±0.29	0.69±0.18	0.60±0.24	5.91	0.433	K-W
<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>										
Short-tailed Babbler	0.49±0.30 ^b	0.59±0.27 ^b	0.74±0.30 ^{ab}	0.64±0.26 ^{ab}	0.71±0.30 ^{ab}	0.85±0.26 ^a	0.85±0.25 ^a	15.11*	0.019	K-W
<i>Malacocincla malaccensis</i>										
Striped Tit-babbler	1.21±0.24 ^a	0.78±0.27 ^b	0.90±0.36 ^b	0.84±0.37 ^b	0.82±0.28 ^b	0.72±0.83 ^b	0.83±0.25 ^b	19.18*	0.004	K-W
<i>Macronous gularis</i>										
White-rumped Shama	0.47±0.15 ^a	0.55±0.24 ^{ab}	0.65±0.22 ^a	0.42±0.17 ^b	0.49±0.19 ^{ab}	0.40±0.17 ^b	0.39±0.19 ^b	15.69*	0.016	K-W
<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>										
Banded Woodpecker	0.51±0.23	0.61±0.27	0.69±0.19	0.49±0.25	0.51±0.25	0.56±0.24	0.50±0.26	7.59	0.202	K-W
<i>Picus mineaceus</i>										
Checker-throated Woodpecker	0.36±0.14	0.34±0.10	0.38±0.15	0.30±0.00	0.35±0.11	0.40±0.17	0.38±0.16	4.59	0.597	K-W
<i>Picus mentalis</i>										
Maroon Woodpecker	0.34±0.11	0.45±0.22	0.34±0.11	0.36±0.14	0.38±0.16	0.41±0.15	0.51±0.22	10.17	0.118	K-W
<i>Blythipicus rubiginosus</i>										
Plaintive Cuckoo	0.51±0.23 ^a	0.41±0.19 ^b	0.34±0.11 ^b	0.36±0.12 ^b	0.30±0.00 ^b	0.35±0.12 ^b	0.39±0.14 ^b	13.52*	0.041	K-W
<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>										
Greater Yellownappe	0.34±0.10	0.42±0.22	0.30±0.00	0.32±0.08	0.32±0.08	0.36±0.12	0.32±0.08	7.02	0.319	K-W
<i>Picus flavinucha</i>										
Buff-necked Woodpecker	0.41±0.22	0.36±0.12	0.43±0.19	0.36±0.17	0.43±0.17	0.35±0.12	0.34±0.13	5.03	0.540	K-W
<i>Meiglyptes tukki</i>										
Magpie Robin	0.49±0.32	0.30±0.00	0.34±0.11	0.30±0.00	0.30±0.00	0.30±0.00	0.30±0.00	3.15	0.790	K-W
<i>Copsychus saularis</i>										

Different means with different letters (s) are significantly different. *Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$

significantly high close to the edge were Striped Tit-babbler (*Macronous gularis*) with the higher number of observation at distance 1 (K-W, H = 19.18, p = 0.004), Fluffy-backed Tit-babbler (*Macronous ptilosus*) with the higher number of observation at distance 2 (K-W, H = 17.10, p = 0.009) and Plaintive Cuckoo (*Cacomantis merulinus*) with the higher number of observation at distance 1 (K-W, H = 13.52, p = 0.041). Two insectivores for which abundance increased significantly with increasing distance from the forest edge were short-tailed Babbler (*Malacocincla malaccensis*) with the higher number of observation at distances 6 and 7 (K-W, H = 15.11, p = 0.019) and white-rumped Shama (*Copsychus malabaricus*) with the higher number of observation at distance 3 (K-W, H = 15.69, p = 0.016). There was also strong effect of distances gradient on the diversity indices. The number of insectivore species (GLM, F = 2.25, p = 0.032) and Simpson evenness index (GLM, F = 6.45, p = 0.000) showed significant differences along edge-interior gradient. The Mann-Whitney U-test revealed that the number of insectivorous bird species and Simpson evenness index had significantly higher value at distances 3 and 2, respectively.

Density Estimates

Density analysis were presented based on the insectivorous community as whole, the four insectivore sub-guilds and only for the fifteen insectivorous species (because of insufficient number of observation for all insectivorous species). At these levels of aggregation, the number of individual observations was sufficient to generate robust density estimates for birds (Table 2). Understorey insectivores presented at highest density at distance 1 (22.31±5.52 individuals ha⁻¹). Referring to

Table 2: Density estimates (individuals per ha⁻¹) ±%SE and 95% confidence intervals for under storey insectivores in relation to different distances from the forest edge

Species	Density in different distances from the forest edge (m)						
	25	200	400	600	800	1000	1200
Under storey insectivores	22.308±5.52	20.295±3.99	23.482±1.96	18.031±4.36	15.625±3.54	15.050±3.21	16.889±3.35
Arboreal foliage gleaning insectivores	17.469±3.894	13.269±2.716	14.796±3.400	11.455±2.706	8.121±1.458	7.289±1.348	8.327±1.415
Bark gleaning insectivores	1.569±0.703	2.615±0.896	2.267±0.803	1.279±0.509	1.627±0.761	1.701±0.603	1.877±0.640
Sallying insectivores	2.243±0.843	3.365±1.014	4.393±1.090	4.580±0.993	3.523±0.952	2.379±0.436	2.617±0.523
Terrestrial insectivores	1.857±0.580	1.277±0.363	2.264±0.447	1.393±0.340	2.063±0.648	2.807±0.635	3.126±0.545
Banded Woodpecker	0.707±0.266	1.178±0.379	1.355±0.307	0.648±0.281	0.825±0.447	0.900±0.352	0.761±0.350
<i>Picus mireaceus</i>							
Buff-necked Woodpecker	0.623±0.398	0.267±0.147	0.623±0.270	0.356±0.280	0.575±0.244	0.226±0.156	0.192±0.194
<i>Meiglyptes tukki</i>							
Checker-throated Woodpecker	0.341±0.246	0.227±0.154	0.455±0.260	0.000	0.245±0.166	0.579±0.324	0.490±0.278
<i>Picus mentalis</i>							
Common Tailorbird	3.430±1.031	3.287±1.112	4.002±1.288	2.573±0.784	2.155±0.474	3.456±0.885	2.309±0.904
<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>							
Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	1.264±0.650	1.863±0.644	2.262±0.699	1.996±0.606	1.934±0.641	1.524±0.420	1.218±0.405
<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>							
Greater Yellowname	0.123±0.086	0.492±0.320	0.000	0.061±0.062	0.066±0.067	0.156±0.108	0.066±0.067
<i>Picus flavinucha</i>							
Maggie Robin	1.369±0.790	0.000	0.076±0.079	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<i>Copsychus saularis</i>							
Maroon Woodpecker	0.122±0.085	0.553±0.245	0.123±0.085	0.184±0.135	0.265±0.154	0.235±0.125	0.728±0.254
<i>Blythipicus rubiginosus</i>							
Plaintive Cuckoo	0.400±0.126	0.204±0.094	0.073±0.049	0.073±0.049	0.000	0.093±0.062	0.157±0.068
<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>							
White-rumped Shama	0.079±0.022	0.015±0.005	0.021±0.005	0.059±0.025	0.075±0.032	0.050±0.029	0.053±0.034
<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>							
Black-caped Babbler	0.939±0.939	0.939±0.939	0.376±0.255	0.939±0.939	0.101±0.101	0.239±0.160	0.607±0.283
<i>Fellorneum capistratum</i>							
Chestnut-winged Babbler	0.502±0.246	0.837±0.281	0.670±0.241	0.949±0.326	0.721±0.254	0.639±0.284	0.300±0.145
<i>Stachyris erythroptera</i>							
Fluffy-backed Tit-babbler	2.051±1.493	4.558±2.066	2.507±1.0759	3.418±1.918	0.000	0.000	0.491±0.506
<i>Macronous ptilosus</i>							
Short-tailed Babbler	0.874±0.442	1.049±0.346	1.923±0.485	1.340±0.371	1.820±0.556	2.521±0.605	2.698±0.580
<i>Malacocincla malaccensis</i>							
Striped Tit-babbler	9.618±3.232	3.902±1.394	5.898±1.983	5.081±2.059	3.811±1.235	2.541±0.873	4.104±1.232
<i>Macronous gularis</i>							

Table 2 the four sub-guilds had different density response to different distances from edge. The highest density and the lowest density of arboreal foliage gleaning insectivores was present at distance 1 (17.47±3.89 individuals ha⁻¹) and distance 6 (7.29±1.35 individuals ha⁻¹), respectively. Sallying insectivores occurred at highest density and lowest density at distance 4 (4.58±0.99 individuals ha⁻¹) and distance 1 (2.24±0.84 individuals ha⁻¹), respectively. Bark gleaning insectivores had the highest density at distance 2 (2.615±0.89 individuals ha⁻¹) and the lowest density at distance 4 (1.28±0.51 individuals ha⁻¹). While terrestrial insectivore had the highest density at distance 7 (3.13±0.54 individuals ha⁻¹) and lowest density at distance 2 (1.28±0.36 individuals ha⁻¹).

At the species level, the insectivores had different density response to the edge. Notable were density estimates for Striped Tit-babbler (9.62±3.23 individuals ha⁻¹ at distance 1 and 2.54±0.87 individuals ha⁻¹ at distance 6), Fluffy-backed Tit-babbler (4.56±2.07 individuals ha⁻¹ at distance 2 and 0.00 individuals ha⁻¹ at distances 5 and 6), Maroon Woodpecker (*Blythipicus rubiginosus*) (0.73±0.25 individuals ha⁻¹ at distance 7 and 0.12±0.08 individuals ha⁻¹ at distance 1), Plaintive Cuckoo (0.40±0.13 individuals ha⁻¹ at distance 1 and 0.00 individuals ha⁻¹ at distance 5) and Short-tailed Babbler (2.70±0.58 individuals ha⁻¹ at distance 7 and 0.87±0.44 individuals ha⁻¹ at distance 1).

Effects of Different Environmental Variables at the Population Level

The correlation between environmental variables and the abundances of insectivorous sub-guilds and individual species were tested using stepwise multiple regressions. R² values indicated that some of environmental variables had affected to the abundances of insectivores species. At the sub-guild level, birds different response to the environmental variables (Table 3). Terrestrial insectivores were

Table 3: Habitat variables measured along edge-interior gradient

Explanatory variables	Different distances from the forest edge (m)							F or H	p-value	Test
	25	200	400	600	800	1000	1200			
TEM	24.83±1.26 ^a	24.49±0.98 ^{ab}	24.27±0.97 ^b	24.30±1.06 ^b	24.21±1.17 ^b	24.35±1.30 ^b	24.53±1.52 ^{ab}	4.32 [*]	0.000	GLM
HUM	96.16±4.39 ^b	96.89±3.64 ^{ab}	97.65±2.74 ^a	97.21±3.33 ^{ab}	97.51±3.05 ^a	97.21±3.39 ^{ab}	96.84±3.75 ^{ab}	2.78 [*]	0.011	GLM
LUX	117.8±113.5 ^a	24.35±18.6 ^b	23.46±17.03 ^b	24.97±11.63 ^b	21.10±13.00 ^b	23.72±9.55 ^b	40.10±37.80 ^b	19.96 [*]	0.003	K-W
SLO	3.870±2.83	4.460±1.36	4.930±2.91	4.540±2.25	4.510±2.49	4.000±3.82	3.850±2.59	0.32	0.926	GLM
BSL	0.380±0.47	0.180±0.18	0.220±0.36	0.320±0.34	0.250±0.14	0.190±0.13	0.210±0.19	4.42	0.62	K-W
NT10	2.240±1.29	2.790±0.77	2.690±1.04	2.940±0.30	3.030±0.21	2.940±0.23	2.830±0.78	3.22	0.780	K-W
NT2	2.900±1.14	3.070±0.92	2.760±1.11	3.120±0.25	3.280±0.32	2.990±0.93	2.880±0.91	3.65	0.723	K-W
NT20	0.400±0.16	0.510±0.20	0.360±0.12	0.480±0.19	0.580±0.22	0.500±0.19	0.530±0.24	10.93	0.091	K-W
NT30	0.460±0.21	0.380±0.15	0.440±0.17	0.430±0.19	0.450±0.17	0.400±0.17	0.510±0.22	3.79	0.705	K-W
NT50	0.440±0.17	0.340±0.10	0.340±0.10	0.390±0.16	0.350±0.11	0.350±0.12	0.340±0.13	6.98	0.323	K-W
NPT	2.410±1.17	2.630±1.02	2.440±1.16	2.510±1.00	2.570±1.03	2.790±0.85	2.660±0.74	2.36	0.884	K-W
NDT	1.870±1.23	2.310±1.13	2.560±0.67	2.050±1.17	1.640±1.30	2.640±0.24	1.550±1.21	8.13	0.229	K-W
DDT	1.120±0.65 ^b	1.200±0.52 ^b	1.360±0.39 ^{ab}	1.060±0.55 ^{ab}	0.912±0.61 ^{ab}	1.610±0.25 ^a	0.890±0.63 ^{ab}	13.09 [*]	0.042	K-W
SHC	2.720±1.08 ^a	1.210±1.28 ^b	1.360±1.29 ^b	0.850±1.10 ^b	0.860±1.05 ^b	1.220±1.28 ^b	1.010±1.12 ^b	23.47 [*]	0.001	K-W
LDP	0.850±0.92 ^b	1.080±1.26 ^b	1.070±1.36 ^b	1.030±1.41 ^{ab}	1.120±1.30 ^b	0.960±1.29 ^{ab}	1.110±1.32 ^b	14.07 [*]	0.029	K-W
LPC	1.880±0.35 ^b	2.180±0.15 ^b	2.030±0.32 ^{ab}	2.060±0.35 ^{ab}	2.240±0.10 ^a	2.150±0.15 ^{ab}	2.160±0.15 ^{ab}	18.93 [*]	0.004	K-W
CCV	1/840±0.36	2.080±0.12	2.060±0.17	2.000±0.16	2.110±0.14	2.100±0.12	2.040±0.21	9.17	0.164	K-W
GCV	1.920±0.34 ^a	1.360±0.38 ^b	1.330±0.52 ^b	1.310±0.44 ^b	1.230±0.23 ^b	1.270±0.37 ^b	1.440±0.44 ^b	21.87 [*]	0.001	K-W
PSH2	2.010±0.30	1.990±0.13	1.910±0.47	1.930±0.29	1.980±0.13	1.920±0.16	1.860±0.31	6.27	0.394	K-W
PSH6	1.760±0.28	1.900±0.12	1.750±0.40	1.870±0.15	1.770±0.26	1.830±0.16	1.830±0.24	3.66	0.723	GLM
NT6	2.240±1.09 ^b	2.730±0.78 ^{ab}	3.120±0.26 ^a	3.050±0.27 ^a	2.940±0.26 ^a	2.920±0.34 ^{ab}	2.720±0.76 ^{ab}	16.21 [*]	0.013	K-W
NT5	2.410±1.17	3.010±0.29	3.070±0.32	2.860±0.77	3.050±0.26	2.730±0.87	2.890±0.30	5.55	0.475	K-W
NTS	1.740±0.14	1.740±0.16	1.650±0.23	1.590±0.26	1.720±0.12	1.620±0.21	1.620±0.21	6.23	0.398	K-W
MM	0.760±0.51 ^a	0.430±0.32 ^{ab}	0.470±0.30 ^{ab}	0.360±0.17 ^b	0.320±0.08 ^b	0.420±0.27 ^{ab}	0.390±0.18 ^{ab}	13.68 [*]	0.033	K-W
AL	0.590±0.37	0.830±0.48	0.710±0.45	0.820±0.51	0.810±0.41	0.870±0.58	0.690±0.54	3.55	0.737	K-W

SLO: The slope, TEM: The temperature, HUM: The humidity, LUX: The light intensity, NDT: The number of dead trees, DDT: The d.b.h of dead trees, NPT: The number of palm trees, LDP: The leaf litter depth, LPC: The leaf litter cover, BSL: The basal area, CCV: The canopy cover, GCV: The ground cover, SHC: The under storey shrub cover, PSH2: The percent of shrub cover between 0.5 and 2 m high, PSH6: The percent of shrub cover between 2 and 6 m high, NT6: The number of trees 6-10 m high, NT10: The number of trees higher than 10 m, NT2: The number of tree saplings with d.b.h less than 2 cm, NT5: The number of trees with d.b.h 5-10 cm, NTS: The number of tree species, NT20: The number of tree with d.b.h 20-30 cm, NT30: The number of tree with d.b.h 30-50 cm, NT50: The number of tree with d.b.h more than 50 cm, MM: The number of *Melastoma malabathricum* shrubs and AL: The number of *Agrostistachys longifolia* trees. Different means with different letters are significantly different. *Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$

Table 4: Results of stepwise multiple regression models for abundance of insectivorous sub-guilds and 25 insectivorous species related to environmental variables

Guilds and species	Regression	R ²	p-value
Terrestrial insectivores	$N = -39.174 + 0.4391X_1 + 0.414X_2 + X_3 + 0.034X_{11}$	0.508	0.027
Sallying insectivores	$N = 42.892 - 1.618X_1 - 0.195X_2$	0.151	0.037
Bark-gleaning insectivores	$N = -21.557 - 0.202X_1 + 0.255X_2$	0.12	0.020
Arboreal foliage gleaning insectivores	$N = 20.122 - 0.085X_1 - 0.005X_2 - 2.185X_{11} - 0.006X_{11} - 0.227 X_{10}$	0.362	0.046
Black-caped Babbler	$N = -0.005 + X_1$	0.048	0.035
Short-tailed Babbler	$N = -31.356 + 0.428X_1 + 0.311X_2 + 0.001X_3 + 0.018 X_{17} + 0.029 X_{12}$	0.582	0.023
Maggie Robin	$N = 0.88 + X_1 + 0.001 X_{10} + X_2 - 0.007 X_7$	0.212	0.047
Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	$N = -20.659 + 0.243 X_1 - 0.188 X_2 + X_{13}$	0.149	0.025
Dark-sided Flycatcher	$N = -0.009 + 0.008 X_{17} + X_{13}$	0.158	0.011
Dusky Broadbill	$N = 3.025 - 0.008 X_1 - 0.1 X_{10} + 0.003 X_{17} - 0.126 X_2$	0.281	0.031
Golden-bellied Greygone	$N = -0.012 + 0.033X_{11}$	0.077	0.007
Pied Fantail	$N = -0.214 + 0.001X_{11} + X_2 + 0.003 X_{11} - 0.006 X_{11}$	0.364	0.016
Banded Woodpecker	$N = 0.406 + 0.02 X_{12}$	0.054	0.025
Buff-necked Woodpecker	$N = 0.67 - 0.078 X_1$	0.077	0.007
Checker-throated Woodpecker	$N = 0.491 - 0.021 X_{10}$	0.047	0.036
Greater Yellowape	$N = -0.36 + X_2$	0.045	0.04
Chestnut-winged Babbler	$N = -13.437 - 0.065 X_{10} + 0.158 X_1 - 0.313 X_{11}$	0.195	0.028
Striped Tit-babbler	$N = 4.216 - 0.002X_1 + 0.03X_{17} - 0.298X_{11} + 0.001 X_7 - 0.003 X_{10} + 0.037 X_{18}$	0.391	0.038
Fluffy-backed Tit-babbler	$N = 3.022 - 0.020 X_1 - 1.243 X_{10} + X_2 + X_{18}$	0.279	0.027
Grey-headed Babbler	$N = -0.006 + 0.058X_{11}$	0.287	0.000
Scaly-crowned Babbler	$N = -0.08 + 0.015X_{11} + 0.003 X_{11}$	0.106	0.020
Rufous-crowned Babbler	$N = 8.999 - 0.015X_{11} - 0.315 X_{11}$	0.208	0.020
Moustached Babbler	$N = 0.039 - 0.018 X_2 + 0.106 X_{10} + X_1$	0.380	0.048
Plaintive Cuckoo	$N = -0.329 + X_{10} + 0.008 X_{18} + 0.111X_{12}$	0.226	0.027
Drongo Cuckoo	$N = 0.081 + X_2 + X_{11}$	0.112	0.025
Indian Cuckoo	$N = 0.205 + X_2 + 0.083 X_{11} + X_1 + X_{11}$	0.311	0.032
White-rumped Shama	$N = 0.197 + 0.001 X_{10} + X_2$	0.141	0.022
Common tailorbird	$N = 3.059 - 0.025 X_{10} + X_{10} - 0.414 X_{11}$	0.154	0.047

Only insectivorous species that had a significant relationship with habitat variables are shown. X_1 : Distance from the forest edge; X_2 : Slope; X_3 : Temperature; X_4 : Humidity; X_5 : Density of trees between 6-10 m height ha^{-1} ; X_6 : Density of trees higher than 10 m ha^{-1} ; X_7 : Density of tree saplings with DBH less than 2 cm ha^{-1} ; X_8 : Density of tree saplings with DBH 2-5 cm ha^{-1} ; X_9 : Density of tree with DBH 5.1-10 cm ha^{-1} ; X_{10} : Density of palms ha^{-1} ; X_{11} : Density of dead trees cm ; X_{12} : D.B.H of dead trees (cm); X_{13} : Density of shrubs ha^{-1} ; X_{14} : Leaf litter depth (cm); X_{15} : Leaf litter cover (%); X_{16} : Canopy cover (%); X_{17} : Percentage of ground cover; X_{18} : Percentage of shrub cover between 0.5 and 2 m high; X_{19} : Percentage of shrub cover between 2 and 6 m high; X_{20} : Number of tree species; X_{21} : Density of tree with DBH 20.1-30 cm ha^{-1} ; X_{22} : Density of tree with DBH 30.1-50 cm ha^{-1} ; X_{23} : Density of tree with DBH more than 50 cm ha^{-1} ; X_{24} : Number of *Melastoma malabathricum* shrubs ha^{-1} ; X_{25} : Number of *Agrostistachys longifolia* trees ha^{-1} ; X_{26} : Basal area $m^2 ha^{-1}$

positively correlated with leaf litter depth, humidity, density of tree sapling with d.b.h 2-5 cm ha⁻¹ and d.b.h of dead trees. Sallying insectivores was negatively correlated with temperature and slope. Bark gleaning insectivores was negatively correlated with slope and positively correlated with humidity. The canopy cover, distance from the forest edge, the density of tree with d.b.h 30.1-50 cm ha⁻¹, the density of dead trees/ha and the number of *Agrostistachys longifolia* trees/ha were negative predictors for Arboreal foliage gleaning insectivores.

At the species level, 24 insectivorous species abundances could be related to environmental variables. Seven of these species equation included a single variable (Table 4). The distance from the forest edge was correlated with the abundances of short-tailed babbler, striped Tit-babbler, fluffy-backed Tit-babbler, moustached babbler (*Malacopteron magnirostre*), magpie robin (*Copsychus saularis*) and Indian Cuckoo (*Cuculus micropterus*). Humidity and temperature as climatic variables were environmental variables that influenced some of under storey insectivores (Table 3). There was also positive relationship between humidity and the abundances of Short-tailed Babbler, Chestnut-winged Babbler (*Stachyris erythroptera*) and Greater Racket-tailed Drongo (*Dicrurus paradiseus*). Temperature was a significant and negative predictor for Dusky Broadbill (*Corydon sumatranus*) and Rufous-crowned Babbler (*Malacopteron magnum*). The slope showed a negative relationship with abundances of Greater Racket-tailed Drongo, Buff-necked Woodpecker (*Meiglyptes tukki*) and Moustached Babbler (Table 4).

Community Analysis

To describe how individual Insectivorous species are distributed with respect to environmental variables, the linear constrained redundancy ordination (RDA) was performed. There was a strong relationship between environmental variables and insectivorous species abundance. The total ordination of species along environmental variable gradients was significant ($p = 0.010$, Monte Carlo simulations at 499 permutations). The first two axes explained 61% of the variation in the species data that can be explained with the environmental explanatory variables. The first two axes explained 56% of this, which works out as 34.16% of the insectivorous species variables. Species-environment correlations for the first two axes were 0.73 and 0.74. These correlations measure how well environmental variables explain the extracted variation in community composition.

Environmental variables differed in their relation to the first and second axes of RDA ordination (Fig. 2). The first axis represented the vegetation and distance gradient. Environmental variables significantly related with this axes were: light intensity, shrub cover, the percent of shrub cover between 0.5 and 2 m high, the ground cover, the number of *Agrostistachys longifolia* trees, the leaf litter cover, the slope, the canopy cover, the number of palm trees, the number of dead trees, the number of trees with d.b.h 30-50 cm and distance from the forest edge. The second axis represented a microclimate gradient including humidity and temperature.

The first axis, describing vegetation and distance gradient, successfully separated two groups of insectivorous birds. Group A (terrestrial insectivores) in the positive direction with distance from the forest edge at the left side of ordination diagram from group B (arboreal foliage gleaning insectivores) in the negative direction with distance from the forest edge at the right side of ordination diagram (Fig. 2).

The RDA ordination biplot (Fig. 2) indicated that terrestrial insectivores was positively correlated with the distance gradient, the humidity, the litter percent, the canopy cover, the number of tree with d.b.h 30-50 cm and the number of palm trees (hereafter edge-avoider guild). On the contrary, arboreal foliage gleaning insectivores was positively correlated with the ground cover, the light intensity, the shrub cover and the percent of shrub cover between 0.5 and 2 m high (hereafter edge-tolerant guild). This group was negatively correlated with distance from the forest edge. Sallying insectivores and Bark gleaning insectivores showed no significant bias towards or against distance gradient (hereafter ubiquitous guilds). Some species of these two guilds showed tendency to the edge

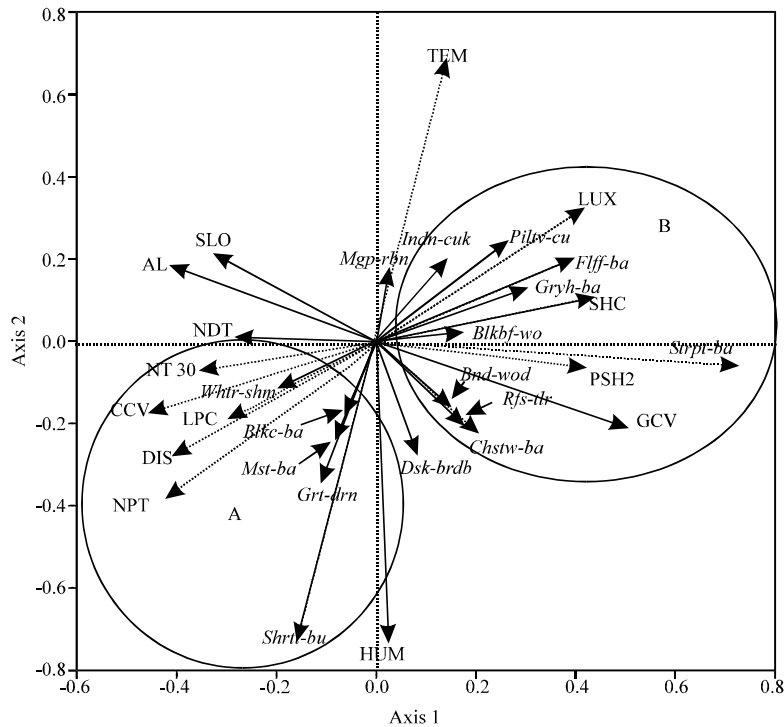


Fig. 2: Ordination diagram of the first two axes of RDA for under storey insectivores and all environmental variables in Ayer Hitam Forest Reserve. Axis 1 and 2 accounted for 27.45 and 6.71% of the variance in the species data. Arrows represent directions to greatest change of variables. Environmental variables: LUX: The light intensity, TEM: The temperature, SHC: The shrub cover, PSH2: The percent of shrub cover between 0.5 and 2 m high, GCV: The ground cover, HUM: The humidity, DIS: The distance from the edge forest, NPT: The number of palm trees, CCV: The canopy cover, SLO: The slop, LPC: The leaf litter cover, AL: The number of *Agrostistachys longifolia* trees, NT30: The number of tree with d.b.h 30-50 cm, NDT: The number of dead trees. Insectivorous bird species: (Plntv-cu) Plaintive Cuckoo, (Indn-cuk) Indian Cuckoo, (Mgp-rbn) Magpie Robin, (Flff-ba) Fluffy-backed Tit-babbler, (Gryh-ba) Grey-headed Babbler, (Strpt-ba) Striped Tit-babbler, (Bnd-wod) Banded Woodpecker, (Rfs-ldr) Rufous-tailed Tailorbird, (Chstw-ba) Chestnut-winged Babbler, (Shrt-ba) Short-tailed Babbler, (Dsk-brdb) Dusky Broadbill, (Grt-drn) Greater Racket-tailed Drongo, (Mst-ba) Moustached Babbler, (Blkc-ba) Black-caped Babbler, (Whtr-shm) White-rumped Shama

such as Banded Woodpecker (*Picus mineaceus*), Dusky Broadbill and some of them tendency to the interior such as Greater Racket-tailed Drongo.

To determine which explanatory variables are most important, a forward selection procedure was applied (Fig. 3). The forward selection procedure indicated that the ground cover, the percent of shrub cover between 0.5 and 2 m high, the humidity, the distance from the forest edge, the number of *Agrostistachys longifolia* trees and the number of palm trees are most important explanatory variables describing insectivorous species composition.

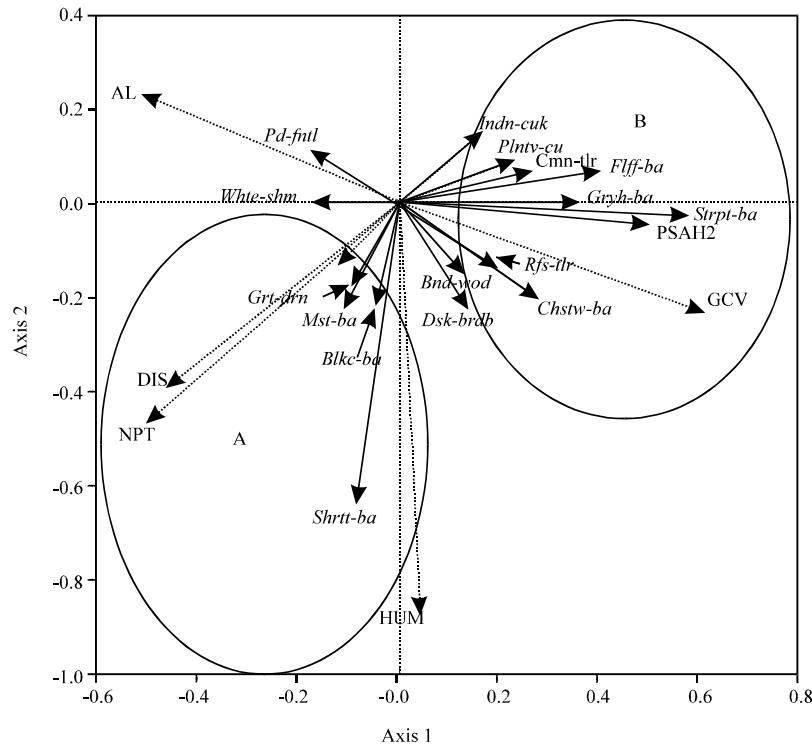


Fig. 3: Ordination diagram of the first two axes of RDA for under storey insectivores and important environmental variables in Ayer Hitam Forest Reserve. Axis 1 and 2 accounted for 6.8 and 1.9% of the variance in the species data. Arrows represent directions of greatest change of variables. Environmental variables: PSH2: The percent of shrub cover between 0.5 and 2 m high, GCV: The ground cover, HUM: The humidity, DIS: The distance from the edge forest, NPT: The number of palm trees, AL: The number of *Agrostistachys longifolia* trees. Insectivorous bird species: (Plntv-cu) Plaintive Cuckoo, (Indn-cuk) Indian Cuckoo, (Flff-ba) Fluffy-backed Tit-babbler, (Gryh-ba) Grey-headed Babbler, (Strpt-ba) Striped Tit-babbler, (Bnd-wod) Banded Woodpecker, (Rfs-trl) Rufous-tailed Tailorbird, (Chstw-ba) Chestnut-winged Babbler, (Shrtt-ba) Short-tailed Babbler, (Dsk-brdb) Dusky Broadbill, (Grt-drn) Greater Racket-tailed Drongo, (Mst-ba) Moustached Babbler, (Blkc-ba) Black-caped Babbler, (Whtrshm) White-rumped Shama, (Sclyc-ba) Scaly-crowned Babbler, (Pd-fntl) Pied fantail, (Cmn-trl) Common tailorbird

To display the variability in the insectivorous species composition (diversity index values) related to explanatory variables along edge-interior gradient, the biplot diagrams with the most important environmental variables and plots by using the default values for the loess method (isoline) corresponding to species diversity indices were plotted (Fig. 4). The Simpson and Shaanon-Wiener diversity indices were positively correlated with humidity, distance from the forest edge and the number of palm trees and negatively correlated with ground cover, percent of shrub cover between 0.5 and 2 m high and the number of *Agrostistachys longifolia* trees (Fig. 4a, b). Moreover, the Simpson evenness index was negatively correlated with humidity, distance from the forest edge, ground cover, percent of shrub cover between 0.5 and 2 m high and the number of palm trees and positively correlated with the number of *Agrostistachys longifolia* trees (Fig. 4c).

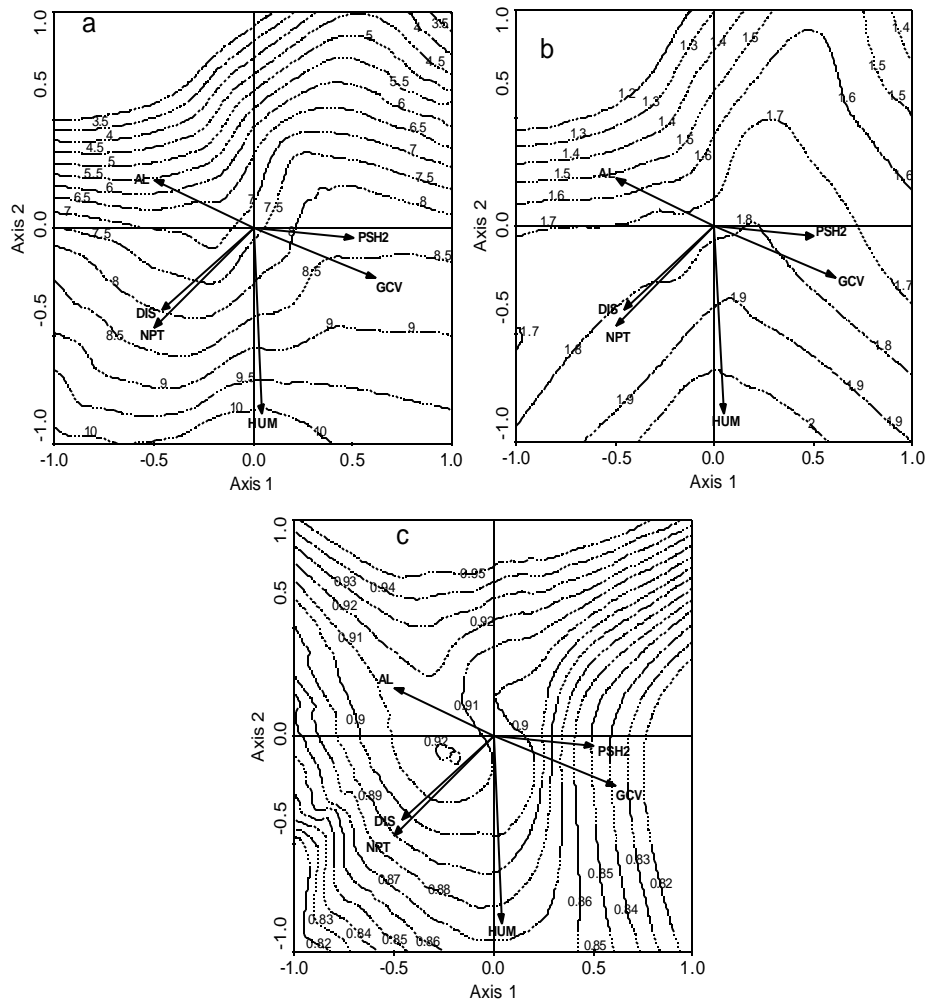


Fig. 4: The isolines of insectivorous species diversity of samples with the most important environmental variables, plotted in the RDA ordination diagram. (a) Number of insectivorous species, (b) Shannon-Wiener diversity index, © Simpson evenness index. The numbers corresponds to the value of species diversity indices on the isolines. (AL) the number of *Agrostistachys longifolia* trees, (NPT) the number of palm trees, (DIS) the distance from the edge forest, (HUM) the humidity, (GCV) the ground cover, (PSH2) the percent of shrub cover between 0.5 and 2 m high

DISCUSSION

The main objective of this study was to test the effects of the edge-interior gradient on the abundance, density and diversity of under storey insectivores and to correlate these effects with environmental variables at the population and community levels. There was no effect of distance gradient on the insectivorous bird abundance. Among the four insectivore sub-guilds, two showed a significant difference in the numbers observed. Terrestrial insectivores had a significantly higher number

in distances 6 and 7 while arboreal foliage gleaning insectivores had a significantly higher number in distance 1. There was also significant effect of distance from the forest edge at the species level. Among the 49 under storey insectivores, five showed a significant difference in the numbers observed. Three insectivorous species for which abundance was significantly high close to the edge were Striped Tit-babbler, Fluffy-backed Tit-babbler and Plaintive Cuckoo. Two insectivorous species for which abundance increased significantly with increasing distance from the forest edge were Short-tailed Babbler and White-rumped Shama. There was also strong effect of distances from the forest edge on the diversity indices. Shannon diversity index, Simpson diversity index and Simpson evenness index showed significant differences along edge-interior gradient. Forest interior habitat exhibited higher diversity indices than forest edge. The high values of Shannon and Simpson diversity indices and low value of Simpson evenness index at the forest interior was mainly a result of cooperation of some habitat variables such as humidity and the number of palm trees.

In this study, habitat quality along the edge-interior gradient was defined as a complex function of the 26 environmental variables was measured and that influenced insectivorous bird abundance and diversity (through RDA ordination). Edge effects for insectivorous birds were an indirect response to a cascade of effects that involved environmental variables of the microclimate and microhabitat. In Ayer Hitam Forest Reserve, the air temperature and light intensity tend to diminish from the forest edge to the interior while relative humidity tends to increase. Patterns of some microhabitat variables were also related to proximity to the forest edge. According to RDA ordination, the number of palm trees, leaf litter depth, the number of trees with d.b.h 30-50 cm and canopy cover were positively correlated with distance from the forest edge.

The RDA ordination separated two groups of insectivores. Terrestrial insectivores consist of species that occurred more abundant at the forest interior. These species are known to be especially abundant at the forest interior with high value of humidity, litter cover, canopy cover, the number of trees with d.b.h 30-50 cm and the number of palm trees. This group of insectivores have been suggested to be more vulnerable to the edge and open area (Lambert and Collar, 2002). Terrestrial insectivores such as Black-caped Babbler (*Pellorneum capistratum*), Black-throated Babbler (*Napothera atrigularis*) and Short-tailed Babbler are most adversely affected when their habitats are altered (Varasteh-Moradi *et al.*, 2008). They are thought to be intolerant to high temperature or high light intensity (Zakaria *et al.*, 2002). This shade-preferring group of insectivores (Varasteh-Moradi *et al.*, 2008) tend to occupy the special microhabitat with high humidity, high leaf litter cover and dense canopy cover. Furthermore, they may avoid edge as they tend to have narrow diets, narrow ranges of tolerable environmental conditions and use specialized microhabitats that are not available at the forest edge (Lindell *et al.*, 2004).

Arboreal foliage gleaning insectivores were positively correlated with ground cover, light intensity, shrub cover and percent of shrub cover between 0.5 and 2 m high (edge-tolerant). This group also was negatively correlated with distance from the forest edge. Among arboreal foliage gleaning insectivores, some species have been reported to increase in response to the edge and disturbance, such as the Tit babbler (Fimbel *et al.*, 2001; Lambert, 1992). Sallying insectivores and Bark gleaning insectivores showed no significant bias towards or against distance gradient. One possible explanation for this is that they were mapping onto some unmeasured resources such as food. Some species of these two guilds showed tendency to the edge such as Banded Woodpecker, Dusky Broadbill and some of them tendency to the interior such as Greater Racket-tailed Drongo. Proximal explanations for edge-avoidance vary across system and species (Watson *et al.*, 2004). For instance, habitat structure and composition may be different on the edge and microclimatic changes near the edge can make the edge unsuitable for some insectivores. In this study the edge habitat had significantly ($p < 0.05$) more shrub cover, ground cover, light intensity, temperature and less litter depth and humidity than the core

habitat. Therefore, for terrestrial insectivores it is possible that the cause of their edge-sensitivity is due to a lack of a high humidity, dense canopy cover and deep litter depth at the edge.

Edge effects are a key component to understand how landscape structure influences habitat quality (Ries *et al.*, 2004). Identifying the variables that affect the presence of insectivores in a given habitat is imperative in order to determine the threats that these species might be exposed along the edge-interior gradient. This will allow for the creation of robust tools for the conservation and management of species in isolated tropical forest. Present results suggest that under storey insectivorous species especially terrestrial insectivores are the most sensitive birds to edge effect. These species reflect the habitat quality of the forest interior and their disappearance may be an indication of habitat degradation within an isolated forest, or a fragmented and isolated forest is not large enough to exclude edge effects (Saetersdal *et al.*, 2005). Forest remnants in the lowlands of Peninsular Malaysia that have a deep leaf litter layer, a dense canopy cover and high relative humidity are able to support insectivorous species that are sensitive to edge effects. As such these forests have important conservation value. These findings can assist wildlife managers in the selection of forest fragments appropriate for the preservation of bird species. It also is recommended that conservation strategies be applied to ensure that lowland rainforest remnants have a high area/perimeter ratio (to reduce edge effect) and to limit the destruction and degradation within the core of these larger remnants.

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APPENDIX

Appendix: The number of independent insectivorous bird observations based on visual cues in different distances from the forest edge in Ayer Hitam Forest Reserve

Insectivorous bird species	Observations at different distances from edge (m)						
	25	200	400	600	800	1000	1200
Black-caped Babbler <i>Pellorneum capistratum</i>	1	1	4	1	1	2	8
Black-throated Babbler <i>Napothera atrigularis</i>	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Short-tailed Babbler <i>Malacocincla malaccensis</i>	15	19	34	22	29	34	43
Magpie Robin <i>Copsychus saularis</i>	17	0	1	0	0	0	0
Siberian Blue Robin <i>Luscinia cyane</i>	0	2	0	1	1	1	0
Hooded Pitta <i>Pitta sordida</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Arctic Warbler <i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Chestnut-winged Babbler <i>Stachyris erythroptera</i>	9	15	12	17	12	9	6
Eyebrowed Wren-babbler <i>Napothera epilepidota</i>	1	4	1	1	1	2	0
Fluffy-backed Tit-babbler <i>Macronous pilosus</i>	9	21	12	16	0	0	2
Gray-headed Babbler <i>Stachyris poliocephala</i>	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
Moustached Babbler <i>Malacopteron magnirostre</i>	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Rufous-crowned Babbler <i>Malacopteron magnum</i>	1	1	5	2	2	0	1
Scaly-crowned Babbler <i>Malacopteron cinereum</i>	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Striped Tit-babbler <i>Macronous gularis</i>	106	43	65	56	39	22	43
White-bellied Yuhina <i>Yuhina zautholenca</i>	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Banded Bay-cuckoo <i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Drongo Cuckoo <i>Surniculus lugubris</i>	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Indian Cuckoo <i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	4	5	1	0	0	0	0
Plaintive Cuckoo <i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	12	6	2	2	0	2	4
Common Tailorbird <i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	24	24	28	18	14	19	15
Dark-necked Tailorbird <i>Orthotomus atrogularis</i>	3	2	4	0	1	0	3

Appendix: Continued

Insectivorous bird species	Observations at different distances from edge (m)						
	25	200	400	600	800	1000	1200
Rufous-tailed Tailorbird <i>Orthotomus sericeus</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Oriental White-eyed <i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
White-rumped Shama <i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	8	15	21	6	7	4	5
Banded Woodpecker <i>Picus mineaceus</i>	12	20	23	12	13	12	12
Black and buff Woodpecker <i>Meiglyptes jugularis</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buff-necked Woodpecker <i>Meiglyptes tukki</i>	7	3	7	4	6	2	3
Checker-throated Woodpecker <i>Picus mentalis</i>	3	2	4	0	2	4	4
Common Flameback Woodpecker <i>Dinopium javaneuse</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Crimson-winged Woodpecker <i>Picus puniceus</i>	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Greater Flameback <i>Chrysocolaptes lucidus</i>	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Greater Yellownape <i>Picus flavinucha</i>	2	8	1	1	1	2	1
Maroon Woodpecker <i>Blythipicus rubiginosus</i>	2	10	2	3	4	3	11
Olive-backed Woodpecker <i>Dinopium rafflesii</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Asian Brown Flycatcher <i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian Paradise Flycatcher <i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	0	1	2	1	1	0	0
Black-naped Monarch <i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Chestnut-winged Flycatcher <i>Philentoma pyrhopterum</i>	0	0	6	4	0	1	1
Dark-sided Flycatcher <i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>	0	0	0	4	2	0	3
Golden-bellied Gerygone <i>Gerygone sulphurea</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Green-backed Flycatcher <i>Ficedula elisae</i>	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher <i>Culicicapa ceyloneusis</i>	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
Bronzed Drongo <i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Crow-billed Drongo <i>Dicrurus annectans</i>	2	0	2	0	2	1	1
Greater Racket-tailed Drongo <i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	19	28	34	30	27	18	17
Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo <i>Dicrurus remifer</i>	1	2	3	1	0	1	0
Dusky Broadbill <i>Corydon sumatranus</i>	2	0	2	1	3	0	1
Pied Fantail <i>Rhipidura javanica</i>	1	3	0	0	0	0	0

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