

Yuwadee Ponpituk 2014: Diet of Amphibians in Hill Evergreen Forest at Doi Suthep-Pui National Park, Chiang Mai Province. Master of Science (Forest Biological Science), Major Field: Forest Biological Science, Department of Forest Biology. Thesis Advisor: Assistant Professor Wattanachai Tasen, Ph.D. 102 pages.

A study on diet of amphibians in hill evergreen forest in Doi Suthep-Pui National Park, Chiang Mai Province was conducted from January to December 2013. The study had the objective on the diet of amphibians and the prey species comparison. Line transects were placed in a 16 hectare permanent plot.

The results recorded 296 observations of amphibians, consisting of 11 species, 8 genera and 5 families. The totals of 222 fecal pellets were collected. Identification from the diet 45 families 17 orders 6 classes in 2 phylums were used by the animals. Frequency of occurrence indicated that the main prey of amphibians was Phylum Arthropoda (97.7%). Five insect orders were among the high frequency of occurrences of prey item; Hymenoptera (40.1%), Coleoptera (39.6), Orthoptera (17.1%), Blattodea and Hemiptera (13.5%). Hymenoptera had the highest frequency of occurrence by which most of them were formicidae (38.3%). The relationship between volume and the body size of amphibians are positively correlated statistically significantly different ($p < 0.05$) by the volume of food will be increased. Amphibian on the size of the body. Considering on the index to select the type of food eaten (Electivity index, E) showed that amphibians most eating or seeking did not depend on the quantity appears in nature ($E > 0.5$). Overall appearance, they feed on insects in the Tenebrionidae family. In rainy season, they used insects in the families Tenebrionidae, Sclerosomatidae, Hydrophilidae, Gryllidae, Dytiscidae, Cydnidae and Coccinellidae, but during the dry season they used insects in the families Tenebrionidae, Sclerosomatidae, Hydrophilidae and Acrididae. This study pointed out that amphibians consumed variety of insects. There fore it should be a long-term further follow-up study on the foods of this group of animals and the results will be used to evaluate the impact of ecosystem changes.

Student's signature

Thesis Advisor's signature

