Krearkpon Wongchoo 2014: Abundance and Distribution of Some Viverrid Species in Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary. Master of Science (Forest Biological Science), Major Field: Forest Biological Science, Department of Forest Biology. Thesis Advisor: Assistant Professor Vijak Chimchome, Ph.D. 83 pages.

The study on abundance and distribution of some viverrid species in Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary was conducted in 2005 – 2009. Camera traps were used to identify species, distribution, abundance and daily activity. A total of 815 camera trap locations were selected, with a total of 12,309 trap nights. Six species of viverrid animals were taken by cameras, consisting of Large indian civet (*Viverra zibetha*), Large spotted civet (*Viverra megaspila*), Common palm civet (*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*), Masked palm civet (*Paguma larvata*), Small indian civet (*Viverricula indica*) and Banded linsang (*Prionodon linsang*). The other 2 species Small-toothed Palm Civet (*Arctogalidia trivirgata*) and Binturong (*Acrtictis binturong*) were detected after 2009. Large indian civet had the highest relative frequency (34.92) and relative abundance was (5.62), following by Common palm civet (11.04, 1.26), Large spotted civet (3.68, 0.36), Masked palm civet (2.21, 0.18) Small indian civet (0.37, 0.04) and Banded linsang (0.12, 0.01), respectively. Viverrid species showed their daily activities during night time between 18.00 – 06.00. Habitat use analysis by MaxEnt 3.3 indicated that the presence of 4 species associated with flat area, year round and seasonal streams. Type of habitats used were diverse *i.e*. dry dipterocarp forest, mixed deciduous forest and dry evergreen forest except large spotted civet which was found in the deciduous forest. Masked palm civet use dry evergreen forest significantly comparing to other species. I concluded that elevation is the most important factor. The viverrid species with similar feeding behavior ecology were found at different elevation. On the other hand those species that differed in feeding behavior ecology may co-exist at the same elevation.

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