

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMEDATION

5.1 Conclusion

5.1.1 The study of ant diversity in public parks, Bangkok, during March 2003 to February 2004 found that the species richness of ants could be divided into 6 subfamilies, 23 genera, and 43 species. The greatest subfamily was Myrmicinae that contained 11 genera, 24 species, compared with Formicinae (5 genera, 9 species), Ponerinae (3 genera, 4 species), Dolichoderinae (2 genera, 3 species), Pseudomyrmecinae (1 genus, 2 species), and Cerapachyinae (1 genus, 1 species), respectively.

5.1.2 Time Unit method is suitable to use for collecting ants in public parks. It is low cost, simple, and high efficiency.

5.1.3 In the public parks, 23 species of ants were common (100 % occurrence). Seven ant species found were reported as introduced species.

5.1.4 Difference of species richness among study sites and sampling methods showed the effect of site selection.

5.1.5 Species richness, and abundance of common ant species in Suan Luang Rama IX and Lumpini Park were not significant correlation with temperature, relative humidity, and rainfall ($P>0.05$), while species richness of ants collected by Time Unit Method in Queen Sirikit Park was negatively correlated with rainfall ($P<0.05$).

5.2 Problems of research

5.2.1 Some flooding areas occurred in wet season, affecting to both the distorted plot of pitfall traps and the error of sample collections.

5.2.2 The management of the public parks cannot be changed, so the samplings must be followed.

5.3 Recommendation

5.3.1 The period of sampling for one year with 2-month interval may be not enough for ant diversity study. Thus, in the future sampling should be at least 12 or more times to get better results.

5.3.2 Data of temperature, relative humidity, and rainfall used in this study were from the data of air monitoring stations of Bangkok. These may not be appropriate for analyzing the relationship with ant diversity. For better results, it should be utilized the data which is measured at study sites, both soil surface temperature and humidity.

5.3.3 To cover all ant species in every microhabitats, the ants in soil, canopy ants, and nocturnal ants should be collected.

