## Abstract

Free-living protozoans appear to have a cosmopotitan distribution and appear wherever and wherever suitable ecological condition exist. The research on Protozoan ecology and dispersion in Thammasat University at Rungsit center was made, for identification and dispersion of protozoa in the freshwater pond around the campus. The method of collecting data of protozoa was used polyurethane foam as artificial substrate and analysed the water by chemical method at the same time.

A total of 120 protozoa samples from the campus of Thammasat were collected during March to December 1991 and identified into 75 genera. Among of these are mastigophra 13 genera, Sarcodina 10 genera dand Ciliata 52 genera. Most of the Protozoa found were bacteria feeder and habitat in mesosoprobic, The dispersion of protozoa was calculated by Shannon divirsity index. The average of species diversity were 0.11 to 0.34

The analysis of water quality of Thammasat campus base on 16 common species of protozoa as biological indicies indicated that water was mesosaprobic.

The analysis of water by physical, chemical and biological method showed that the low quality of water around campus. The University need to improve the quality of water as soon as possible for the quality of life of students and people that live in Thammasat University at Rungsit Center.