Dugongs (*Dugong dugon*) are considered as endangered marine mammal in Thailand. Interview surveys were conducted in 1994. Afterward aerial surveys have been conducted since 1997 until present. Most surveys are qualitative surveys in both coast lines of Thailand (Andaman Sea and the Gulf of Thailand) while quantitative surveys have been conducted in Trang Province. Six scattered groups of dugongs are suspected; northern Andaman Sea, Phang-nga Bay, southern Andaman Sea, eastern Gulf, western Gulf and lower Gulf. It seems that there are about 240 individuals in Thai waters (200 in Andaman Sea and 40 in the Gulf of Thailand). The largest group of dugong, 123 individuals inhabited in Trang waters, particularly at Muk-Talibong Islands. Biological information was obtained from necropsy. The smallest dugong was 0.97 m long and 14 kg in body weight. The average length of mature male and female was $2.58 \pm 0.18$ m (SD) ($n=12$) and $2.55 \pm 0.17$ m ($n=23$), respectively. The average weight of mature male and female was $249.6 \pm 40.6$ kg ($n=7$) and $251.2 \pm 55.2$ kg ($n=17$), respectively. Length-age and length-weight relationship formulas have been developed in 1998 and 2009, respectively. Mating behaviour and parental care noticed in shallow water seagrass beds were also described. Seagrass beds play an important role in feeding and reproductive grounds for dugongs and other endangered animals such as sea turtles and several species of cetaceans. Dugongs left feeding trails after grazing and these furrows are sources of food for other faunas and birds.
Dugong grazing plays an important role in seagrass cultivation and nutrient flux in seagrass ecosystem. The nutrient flux in seagrass ecosystem was conducted through the seagrass composition pattern on *Halophila ovalis*. There are 12 seagrass species in Thai waters and in total 9 species were found in dugong stomachs (4-6 species in each stomach). However dugongs likely prefer *H. ovalis* because almost all feeding trails were observed on *H. ovalis* dominated areas. Dugong occasionally died from natural causes however the major threat is particularly the gillnets. Thailand needs to study on satellite tagging on dugongs in order to know the real habitat use and then to set the marine protected area for dugong.