Wat phra Si Iriyabot or Wat phra Yuen
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THAI TERM GLOSSARY
Amphoe: District
Ban: Village
Chedi: Stupa or Pagoda
Doi or Phu or Khao: Mountain
Khlong: Canal
Ko: Island
Maenam: River
Mueang: Town or City
Namtok: Waterfall
Tambon: Sub-district
Tham: Cave
Ubosot or Bot: Ordination hall in a temple
Wihan or Viharn: Image hall in a temple
Wat: Temple

Note: English spelling here given tries to approximate Thai pronunciation. Posted signs may be spelled differently. When seeking help from a Thai for directions, point to the Thai spellings given after each place.
KAMPHAENG PHET
Situated in the Lower North of Thailand, Kamphaeng Phet boasts the topography of plains in the north and south, with undulating mountains in the west, which are the origin of the province’s streams and tributaries. Among these are Khlong Suan Mak, Khlong Wang Chao, Khlong Khlung, and Khlong Khayaeng, all flowing into the Ping River, the province’s life vein that meanders from north to south across the province.

Kamphaeng Phet is a location of an ancient city that existed in Thai history at least 700 years ago. As an important strategic outpost duchy of the Sukhothai Kingdom, the city was strongly fortified with walls and battlements, which still remain to be seen. According to historical evidence, two towns known as Chakangrao and Nakhon Chum had existed on the left and right banks, respectively, of the Ping River before the emergence of Kamphaeng Phet. The latter is located opposite the old Kamphaeng Phet town, and therefore, is of historical as well as cultural importance. Kamphaeng Phet Historical Park was proclaimed a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1991. The province also offers several natural attractions with verdant forests abundant with flora, fauna, and various kinds of birds, such as Mae Wong National Park, Khlong Lan National Park, and Khlong Wang Chao National Park.

**Boundary**

Kamphaeng Phet is located approximately 358 km. from Bangkok, covering a total area of some 8,607.5 sq. km. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Borders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North</td>
<td>Amphoe Mueang Tak, Tak Province, and Amphoe Khiri Mat, Sukhothai Province.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>Amphoe Banphot Phisai, Nakhon Sawan Province.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East</td>
<td>Amphoe Bang Rakam, Phitsanulok Province, Amphoe Pho Thale and Amphoe Sam Ngam, Phichit Province.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>Amphoe Umphang, Tak Province.</td>
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</tbody>
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**Administration**

How To Get There

By car : From Bangkok, take Highway No. 32 via Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, Ang Thong, Sing Buri, Chai Nat, and Nakhon Sawan. Then turn onto Highway No. 1 to Kamphaeng Phet. The total distance is 358 km.

By bus : There are first-class air-conditioned buses leaving the Northern Bus Terminal (Mo Chit 2) to Kamphaeng Phet daily, contact the Transport Co., Ltd., Tel: 1490 www.transport.co.th Sombat Tour Tel: 0 2936 2495-8, 0 5579 9844 www.sombattour.com Win Tour Tel: 0 2936 3753-4, 0 5573 8385 Kamphaeng Phet Bus Terminal Tel: 0 5579 9103

Distances from Amphoe Mueang Kamphaeng Phet to Other Districts and Minor Districts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amphoe Name</th>
<th>Distance (km)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Phran Kratai</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kosamphi Nakhon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Khlong Khlung</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sai Ngam</td>
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<td>Khlung Lan</td>
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<td>Sai Thong Watthana</td>
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<td>Pang Sila Thong</td>
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<tr>
<td>Khanu Worakalaksaburi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bueng Samakkhi</td>
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Distances from Kamphaeng Phet to Nearby Provinces

<table>
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<th>Province</th>
<th>Distance (km)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tak</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sukhothai</td>
<td>77</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phichit</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phitsanulok</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nakhon Sawan</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiang Mai</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ATTRACTIONS

Amphoe Mueang Kamphaeng Phet

Kamphaeng Phet Historical Park (อุทยานประวัติศาสตร์ กำแพงเพชร) The entrance to the Park is approximately 5 km. off Kamphaeng Phet town at Km. 360 on the left of the Kamphaeng Phet-Phran Kratai route. The Kamphaeng Phet Historical Park comprises ancient monuments built of different materials on the east and west banks of the Ping River. The remains on the east bank where Kamphaeng Phet town is located were built
from laterite and were of large scales while those on the west bank which belonged to Nakhon Chum town were built out of brick and were of smaller scales. However, there is a common artistic style that reflects a blend of contemporary Sukhothai and Ayutthaya arts. A number of ancient monuments can also be found in the outskirts 2 km. to the northwest of Kamphaeng Phet town in the so-called ‘Aranyik Area’ where forest-dwelling monks stayed and practised meditation for their insight development.

The Kamphaeng Phet Historical Park, together with Sukhothai Historical Park and Si Satchanalai Historical Park, were combinedly proclaimed a World Heritage Site by UNESCO on 12 December, 1991. It is open from 8.00 a.m.-5.00 p.m. For more information, Tel. 0 5585 4736-7

**Interesting Attractions within the Historical Park:**

**Wat Phra Kaeo** (วัดพระแก้ว) located in the heart of Kamphaeng Phet town, the temple is part of the World Heritage ancient monument complex within the Park. It was once a temple of great significance attached to the royal palace, similar to Wat Phra Si Sanphet in Ayutthaya and Wat Mahathat in the heart of Sukhothai. Wat Phra Kaeo comprises a principal chedi on a base surrounded by elephants, wihan, mondop, ubosot, and satellite chedis, all enclosed by a laterite wall.

**Wat Phrathat** (วัดพระธาตุ) located to the east of Wat Phra Kaeo, houses a principal chedi on a square base surrounded by a cloister that connects to a wihan in the east. The entrance to the wihan is flanked by a satellite chedi on either side. All structures are enclosed by a boundary wall.

**Sa Mon** (สระมน) is a square pond of approximately 16 m. wide surrounded by a moat and mound. From an archaeological excavation, roof tiles, tools and utensils, as well as ornaments were discovered.

**Kamphaeng Phet City Wall** (กำแพงเมืองกำแพงเพชร) is a single wall comprising an earth mound of 3-4 m. high topped with laterite battlemented ramparts with spyholes.

**Wat Phra Borommathat** (วัดพระบรมธาตุ) is situated in the heart of Nakhon Chum town. The principal chedi was constructed by King Lithai of Sukhothai to house the Buddha’s relics in 1357. Originally, it comprised 3 lotus-shaped chedis on a single base but was later renovated into the Burmese style as it currently appears by a Karen log trader 80-90 years ago.
Wat Sum Ko is a small temple in the south of Nakhon Chum town. It features remains of a Ceylonese bell-shaped chedi on an octagonal base. There are also remains of a small wihan in front of the chedi. A large number of famous votive tablets known as the “Sum Ko” amulets were unearthed at this temple.

Wat Phra Borommathat Chediyaram features a Burmese style chedi believed to have originally been in a lotus shape typical to Sukhothai art but reconstructed by a Burmese millionaire some 100 years ago. The Phra Ubosot houses a large number of bronze Buddha images from the Sukhothai and Ayutthaya periods.

Kamphaeng Pom Thung Setthi is located on Phahonyothin Road slightly before reaching the provincial town of Kamphaeng Phet. The laterite fortress is square in shape and measures about 6 m. high with an entrance in the middle of each of the four sides. Inside, there is a parapet with connected cellars that can be walked through underneath. There is an angle
bastion at each of the four corners with a hole near the ground. Unfortunately, the northern wall was demolished.

**Wat Chedi Klang Thung** (วัดเจดีกลางทุ่ง) is located opposite Kamphaeng Phet Bus Terminal to the south outside of Nakhon Chum ancient town. The temple faces East, features a principal lotus–shaped chedi, and was planned to have a surrounding moat to mark its boundary known as Udakasima or water boundary marker. Such plan was very popular in the Sukhothai period.

**Wat Nong Phikun** (วัดหนองโพกุ์) is a major temple in Nakhon Chum ancient town, featuring remains of a Ceylonese influenced square brick building without a roof. The remaining walls are decorated with stucco reliefs.

**Wat Phra Non** (วัดพระนอน) is surrounded by a rectangular laterite boundary wall, with a square well, bathing place, and small structure built on a laterite base and having laterite columns outside the wall in the front. There is a pathway paved with laterite,
as well. Inside the wall, there are remains of a large ubosot in the front and a reclining Buddha's wihan at the back. The columns of the wihan are of an enormous size, each made of a single block of laterite. Sema boundary markers made of stone and carved to depict an angel in adoration and characters in the Ramakian or Ramayana story; namely, phalli and Thoraphi, were discovered here. They are believed to have been carved in the Ayutthaya period.

Wat Phra Si Iriyabot or Wat Phra Yuen (วัดพระสิริยาภัทร หรือ วัดพระยุสนาม) is similar to Wat Phra Non, features a well and bathing place in front. It is surrounded on all four sides by a wall of upright laterite slabs. Inside the wall in the front, there is a massive wihan on a 2 metre high base with low railings of rectangular laterite balustrades and a lintel over its front porch. The temple's principal monument is cruciform mondop facing 4 directions, each of which is faced by a Buddha images of 4 different gestures; namely, walking, sitting, standing and reclining. Only the immense standing Buddha image still remains at present. The image features a face of the Kamphaeng Phet school of Sukhothai art, i.e. having a wide forehead and tapering chin.
Wat Phra Sing (วัดพระสิงห์) is located some 100 m. to the north of Wat Phra Si Iriyabot. It is assumed to have been constructed in the ‘Buddhavasa’ or ‘residence of the Buddha’ right in the centre and surrounded by the ‘Sanghavasa’ or ‘living quarters of the monks’. The principal chedi has a square base and niches housing a Buddha image in 4 directions. There are remains of a large ubosot built on a high platform where 8 boundary markers were found to have been placed on 8 directional points. Sculptures of lion - ‘simha’ or ‘sing’ - and Naga serpent once decorated the front portico of the raised platform.

Wat Chang Rop (วัดจางโรป) was constructed on top of a mound and features a Ceylonese bell-shaped chedi on a raised platform with a tumbled spire. There is a staircase on each of the 4 sides of the platform which is decorated with a total of 68 bejewelled elephants all around. There are with stucco reliefs of important plants in Buddhism such as Bodhi tree, sal tree, etc. in between. There are also traces of demon and female dancers figures remaining.
Wat Awat Yai (วัดอาวาสใหญ่) contains a principal chedi in an octagonal shape with a wihan located on a raised platform accessible by 3 staircases. They are surrounded by small satellite chedis. In front outside the boundary wall of the public quarter, there is a large well named ‘Bo Sam Saen’- a well of three hundred thousand-after the fact that the water never runs dry.

Kamphaeng Phet Fine Arts Department Office (ที่ทำการ มหาศิลปกรรมประดิษฐ์แก่แห่งแพร่) is located slightly beyond Wat Phra Kaeo on the Kamphaeng Phet – Phran Kratai route, with a left turn of 300 m. at the ancient town’s Saphan Khom Gate. The office is responsible for the archaeological excavation as well as restoration of the Kamphaeng Phet Historical Park. It also provides the Historical Park’s plan for better understanding about the spatial division of each ancient monument complex.

Kampheang Phet National Museum (ศิลปวัตถุสถาปัตยกรรมแห่งจังหวัดแพร่) is located on Pin Damri Road and displays artefacts as well as objets d’art from different periods including Dvaravati, Lop Buri, and Rattanakosin. Exhibits are mostly architectural ornaments in the form of stucco and terra cotta reliefs or figures of demons, angels, and humans for decoration of a chedi’s base or wihan, as well as heads of Buddha images, and celadons. The museum also exhibits a bronze sculpture of the God Siva whose head and hands were clandestinely cut off in 1886, in the reign of King Rama V, but later returned and repaired. It is open daily during 9.00 a.m.-4.00 p.m. except for Monday, Tuesday, and national holidays. Admission fee is 100 baht. Please call Tel: 0 5571 1570 or visit www.thailandmuseum.com for further details.

Ruen Thai Chaloem Phra Kiat Museum (พิพิธภัณฑ์เรือนไทย เลิศมหาราภิพัฒน์) is located at 104/5 Pin Damri Road, next to the Kamphaeng Phet National Museum inside the wall of the old town of Kamphaeng Phet. Established in honour of His Majesty the King in commemoration of “The Fiftieth Anniversary (Golden Jubilee) Celebrations of His Majesty’s Accession to the Throne”, the museum was constructed from teakwood into a complex of traditional Thai houses of the Central Region. It is divided into 3 sections; namely, the Provincial History, the Resources such as marble, oilfield, etc., and the Ethnology displaying the province’s minorities such as the Muser, Karen, Lisu, and their tribal performances. There is an audio-visual room featuring a multi-media exhibition in honour of His Majesty the King. The province’s local handicrafts, hilltribe and housewife
products are also available. In addition, there is a moral education centre operating on Sunday where students in the province are taught and trained how to make handicrafts such as carving and making a garland, as well as about Buddhism and etiquette. The museum is open daily during 9.00 a.m.-4.30 p.m. For more information, please call Tel: 0 5572 2341-2.

**God Shiva Shrine** (ศาลพระภูมิ) is located behind the provincial court on a rectangular laterite base of 1.5 metres from the ground. Enshrined on the masonry base known as Chakkachi, is a brass replica of the God Shiva image, whose original one is at the Kamphaeng Phet National Museum. During the reign of King Rama V, the head and hands of this original image were cut by a German tourist and were shipped to Bangkok. King Rama V, therefore, requested to have them back and granted a replica of the image instead. The replica has been displayed at the Berlin Museum until the present time.

**Sirichit Park** (ศิริชิต) is a multi-purposed public park, located by the Ping River and covering an area of 272,000 sq. metres. It comprises a playground, health garden, relaxation pavilion, garden of decorative and flowering plants, and a Thai Cultural Preservation Square, where a traditional Thai house stands and the local lifestyles are presented on the outdoor stage, as well as, where OTOP (One Tambon One Product) products from the communities in the Mueang Municipality are offered.

**The Scripture Hall of Wat Khu Yang** (พระไตรปิฎก) is located on Wichit Road within the Mueang Municipality Area. It reflects the Rattanakosin architectural style. This scripture hall was constructed on stilts and is surrounded by water to prevent termites, cockroaches, and rats from destroying the Tripitaka, books, and the Buddhist scriptures.

**Luangpho Umong of Wat Sawang Arom** (หลวงพ่ออุมงค์ วัดสว่างอารมณ์) is at Nakhon Chum Sub-district. It is a large Buddha image in the Chiang Saen style with a width at its lap of 2 metres and a height of approximately 3 metres. It possesses very exquisite characteristics and is important evidence on the relationship between Kamphaeng Phet and other Northern outpost towns.

**An Ancient Teakwood House** (บ้านไม้สักแกงป้อม) is on Thesa Road within the Mueang Municipality Area. It is a fortune of a Kamphaeng Phet wealthy family, constructed of teakwood into a 2-storey building. Every pillar of the building is a single big giant teak, while its portico is made of beautiful fretwork.
Wat Prasat Local Museum (พิพิธภัณฑ์ท้องถิ่นวรมหาวิหาร) is at Mu 2, Ban Khon Tai, Khonthi Sub-district, approximately 22 kilometres from Mueang Kamphaeng Phet. There are collections of Buddha images in various postures of the Sukhothai and Ayutthaya Kingdoms, as well as, a large number of celadon crockery. Moreover, there is a building collecting professional equipment and utensils, which have been used in the lifestyles of the local people of Kamphaeng Phet from the past up to the present time such as fishing tools, bamboo basketry, books of Thai herbal medicine, etc. The museum is open daily to the public from 9.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m. For further information, please contact the Khonthi Subdistrict Administration Organization at Tel: 0 5574 0020.

Ban Bo Sam Saen Agricultural Products Process Centre (ศูนย์แปรรูปผลิตภัณฑ์เกษตรนนทบุริม сваш) is situated at Mu 6, Ban Bo Sam Saen, Nong Pling Sub-district, approximately 5 kilometres from Mueang Kamphaeng Phet District, on Highway Kamphaeng Phet – Phran Krati. This centre produces and offers a variety of agricultural processed products. The most well-known ones are Krayasat-rice, bean, sesame and sugar cooked into a sticky paste, usually eaten during the Sat Thai Festival, Khao Taen, Nang Let, Khanom Dok Chok, and Man Rang Nok with the unique Thai taste and deliciousness.

Phra Ruang Hot Spring or Bueng Sap (ภูรังหัวสแปรรูป หรือบึงสะ) is located at Mu 3, Lan Dok Mai Sub-district, 13 kilometres from Mueang Kamphaeng Phet. Take Highway No. 101, Kamphaeng Phet-Phran Krati and turn left for approximately 12 kilometres to the hot spring. This hot spring is a natural phenomenon, emerging from underground through 5 spots. The temperature of the water is around 40-65°C. In accordance with an examination by the Ministry of Public Health, it contains neither contaminated substances nor diseases which are dangerous.

Currently, the surroundings of this Phra Ruang Hot Spring have been renovated and serve as a health tourism destination and a relaxation venue. Mineral bathing rooms and a traditional Thai Massage are provided. For further information, please contact Tel: 0 5570 1379.

Mueang Trai Trueng (เมืองไตรตรึงษ์) is at Trai Trueng Sub-district, on Highway No. 1, Kamphaeng Phet – Nakhon Sawan Route, 18 kilometres from Mueang Kamphaeng Phet. It is an ancient town, which was constructed during the reign of
Phrachao Chaisiri of Chiang Rai, who escaped from the enemies from Chiang Rai and created this town in 999. At present, the remains are very ruined. There are only traces of Chedis and fortification.

**Talat Kluai Khai** (ตลาดกล้วยไห่) is located on Highway No. 1, Kamphaeng Phet – Nakhon Sawan route, at Km. 343. There are stalls offering both raw and ripen Kluai Khai – a kind of banana, Kluai Chap – fried banana slices coated with sugar, and local products for a distance of approximately 200 metres along the road.

**Amphoe Phran Kratai**

**Khlong Nam Daeng Agriculture Reservoir** (คลองน้ำแดง น้ำตกเพื่อการเกษตร) is at Mu 11, Ban Wang Taku. It is a large reservoir, covering an area of approximately 593.05 acres, with water throughout the year. It is also a fishing spot and plantations with sweet tamarind and tangerine orchards nearby. It possesses geological beauty, embraced by hillsides.

**Amphoe Khlong Lan**

**Khlong Lan National Park** (อุทยานแห่งชาติคลองลาน) is at Khlong Lan Phatthana, Khlong Nam Lai, and Pong Nam Ron Sub-districts, covering an area of 74,131.61 acres. It was acclaimed a national park on 25 December, 1982. It comprises abundant forest with deciduous dipterocarp forest, dried evergreen forest, and mixed deciduous forest, as well as, a variety of fauna of not less than 265 species in 81 families. It is an original river source of many streams such as Khlong Khlung, Khlong Suan Mak and Khlong Lan, merging together into the Ping River. The suitable period to visit this national park is during November-February.

**Interesting Attractions within the Park are as follows:**

**Namtok Khlong Lan** (น้ำตกคลองลาน) is located 200 metres from the National Park Office. It originates from the Khlong Lan Mountain Range, Khao Khlong Khlung, and Khao Khlong Suan Mak. It is a large waterfall, whose water flows down from a 100-metre-high and 40-metre-wide cascade. Below the waterfall is a basin where visitors can swim. It is 4 kilometres from Talat Khlong Lan.
Namtok Khlong Nam Lai or Namtok Pang Khwai (น้ำตกคลองน้ำลาย) is situated 25 kilometres from the National Park Office. Take Highway No. 1117, at Km. 35-36, there will be a direction sign. Go further for 10 kilometres. It is a medium-size waterfall with 9 tiers, flowing down from the 60-metre cascade. There is a large basin below which is suitable for swimming throughout the year.

Kaeng Ko Roi (แก่งโคโรย) Take Highway No. 1117 until reaching the Pong Nam Ron T-junction, take the asphalt road for approximately 16 kilometres. Kaeng Ko Roi is a brook flowing from Khlong Suan Mak through stone crevices along the creek. It looks similar to small islets in the middle of the water. From the Suan Mak Ranger Station, a four-wheel-driven vehicle should be taken along the dirt road for 5 kilometres to the rafting spot called Tat Pha Daeng. Then, take a raft, passing Pha Chom Chan, Tat Chong Khaep, whose both sides are surrounded by rocks with quite a swift torrent. After that, the raft will pass Kaeng Ko Roi. At this spot, the current will be strong full of rapids which can create excitement for tourists. It takes 1 1/2 hours for the trip.
The difficulty is at the level 2-3. Moreover, beside Khlong Suan Mak Ranger Station is Tham Sai Hai Sok, located 2 kilometres from the station underneath Pha Chom Chan. Within the cave are stalactites and stalagmites, as well as, plenty of bats. Besides, there is also Tham Yao Santi Suk where there are stalactites, stalagmites, and bats, as well. Visitors who are interested in travelling to both caves will have to contact an officer at the Ranger Station for a leader. A flashlight has to be prepared for the trip. The appropriate period to do white-water rafting at Kaeng Ko Roi is during August-January where there is plenty of water, making the activity be more enjoyable. Moreover, a camping area is provided by the Ranger Station for those who would like to closely experience nature which is still untouched. Tents and cooking utensils have to be taken.

**Accommodation:** There are 6 bungalows, while those who would like to stay overnight in the tents have to bring their own. For further information, please contact Khlong Lan National Park, Khlong Lan Phatthana Sub-district, Khlong Lan District, Kamphaeng Phet 65120, Tel: 0 5576 6022-3 or the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Flora, Tel: 0 2562 0760 www.dnp.go.th.

**To get there:** By car from Bangkok, take Highway No. 1, passing Nak hon Sawan for 17 kilometres to Nong Ben. There will be a crossroad, turn left into Lat Yao District. Then, take Highway No. 1072, Lat Yao-Khlong Lan Route for a distance of 102 kilometres to the Khlong Lan Intersection. Go straight on for 6 kilometres to the Office of the National Park. Otherwise, from Mueang Kamphaeng Phet, take Highway No. 1 to the Km. 346, Ban Khlong Mae Lai and turn right to Khlong Lan District. Go along Highway No. 1117, Khlong Lan – Umphang Route for a distance of 46 kilometres to Talat Khlong Lan Intersection. Turn right and proceed further on an asphalt road for 6 kilometres to the park. Otherwise, take a public bus from the Kamphaeng Phet Bus Terminal or a Song Thaeo from the terminal on Wichit Road. Take the Kamphaeng Phet-Khlong Lan bus, get off at Talat Khlong Lan, and continue with a Song Thaeo or a motorcycle to the Office of the National Park.

**Mae Wong National Park** covers an area of 2 provinces; namely, Kamphaeng Phet and Nakhon Sawan. It is one of the most abundant pieces of forest area of the Western Forest that stretches from Tak to Kanchanaburi. It covers an area of 558,750 rai or 894 square kilometres. The northern part of the park
connects to the Khlong Lan National Park, while its southern part
is next to the Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary in Uthai Thani.
Its western part connects to the Umphang Wildlife Sanctuary, Tak
Province. It was acclaimed a national park on 14 September, 1987.
Most of its area comprises mixed deciduous forest, evergreen
forest, and deciduous dipterocarp forest. There are various
important and valuable plants such as teakwood, Burma Padauk,
Makha Mong – Afzelia xylocarpa, Yang Daeng – Dipterocarpus
turbinatus, Burmese sal, Rang – Shorea siamensis, etc. Moreover,
there is a variety of rare fauna such as wild elephants, gours,
tigers, deer, barking deer, bears, marbled cats, and more than 305
species of birds from 53 families. Some birds can be found in a few
areas in Thailand such as crested kingfisher, rufous-necked hornbill,
white-rumped shama, green-eared barbet, long-tailed broadbill,
etc. The suitable time for travelling to the national park is in winter
during November–February.

Interesting Attractions within the Park are as follows:

**Kaeng Pha Khoi Nang** (Kaeng Pha Khoi Nang) is 1,800 metres from
the National Park Office. It is a large stone reef in the Khlong Khlung
River. From this area, walk upwards for 350 metres to Namtok Pha
Khoi Nang, a small cascade with 4 tiers where there is a camping
area nearby.

**Kio Krathing Viewpoint at Km. 81** (Kio Krathing Viewpoint at Km. 81) the
cliff is located approximately 16 kilometres from the National
Park Office along the Khlong Lan-Umphang Road. It is a viewpoint
where the beautiful surrounding forest area can be seen. This
compound is also a camping area.

**Chong Yen** (Chong Yen) is situated at Km. 93, 28
kilometres from the National Park Office. It is the top of the Khlong
Lan-Umphang Road with a height of 1,340 metres above sea level.
There is always a breeze and fog covering the spot with cool
weather throughout the year. The average temperature is 20°C.
It can be considered as one of the most beautiful spots to admire
the sunset. The general condition of the forest is the hill evergreen
forest with rare species of orchids such as Singto Klok Ta –
Bulbophyllum spp., Maha Sadam – a kind of tree fern, and rare
birds such as rufous-necked hornbill, Burmese yuhina, long-tailed
broadbill, and greater yellownape. In the “Chong Yen” area, there
is accommodation and a camping area provided, but equipment
has to be prepared; namely, a plastic sheet, sweater, lamp or
flash-light because there is no electricity or a gas stove for
cooking, insect repellent and garbage bags because “Chong Yen” is not able to do the disposal process. The path to “Chong Yen” is a small one-way path along the cliff. Therefore, the park has set the ascending and descending times; namely, ascending time: 5.00 a.m.-6.00 a.m., 9.00 a.m.-10.00 a.m., and 1.00 p.m.-2.00 p.m., and the descending time: 7.00 a.m.-8.00 a.m., 11.00 a.m.-12.00 a.m. and 3.00 p.m.-4.00 p.m.

Mo Ko Chu Summit (ยอดเขาโมโคชู) is the highest summit of the Mae Wong National Park and the highest one in the Western Forest. It is situated 27 kilometres from the National Park Office. It is a spot where tourists who love trekking and mountain climbing would like to visit once to the height of 1,964 metres. The word “Mo Ko Chu” is in Karen language meaning “seems to rain” because the area is always covered with clouds and fog with a cool temperature. Those who are interested in experiencing the Mo Ko Chu Summit have to prepare themselves because they have to walk up a slope of not less than 60 degrees. A round trip takes 5 days and staying overnight can be done at certain allowed spots. Moreover, the condition of the route and the climate has to be studied prior to the visit. Please contact a ranger for a leader in advance at the National Park Office. The period when it is open to ascend to the summit is during November-February of every year.

Namtok Mae Krasa (น้ำตกแม่กระสา) is the largest waterfall in the National Park with 9 tiers and a height of 900 metres. It is 18 kilometres from the National Park Office and takes 3-4 days for a round trip walk.

Namtok Mae Riwa (น้ำตกแม่ไร่) is 21 kilometres from the National Park Office. It is a large 5-tiered cascade with beauty. It cannot be reached by car and takes 2 days for a round trip on foot to get there.

Namtok Mae Ki (น้ำตกแม่เกี้ยว) is located within the similar area to Namtok Mae Riwa and Namtok Mae Krasa with an origin from the Thanon Thongchai Mountain Range. The only accessible way is to walk, which takes 3-4 days for a round trip.

Namtok Nang Nuan and Namtok Suea Khrong (น้ำตกนางนวลและน้ำตกสีครอง) are at Km. 99 on the Khlong Lan-Umphang Road. To get to Namtok Nang Nuan, tourists have to climb down the mountain for 200 metres, while to visit Namtok Suea Khrong, visitors have to walk for 1 kilometre. A visit to both waterfalls has to be informed to the official every time in advance.
Moreover, there is a nature study route to Namtok Nang Nuan with a distance of 6.4 kilometres and the one to Namtok Than Bun Mi which takes 2 hours to walk. A variety of plants and rare species of birds can be studied along the route.

There are many famous attractions in the Mae Wong National Park which require trekking for a long distance to get there. Therefore, during the tourism season, the National Park will set a yearly schedule of long-haul trekking. Tourists have to strictly follow the rules and have to reserve the trekking time and request for suggestions for the preparation, as well as, equipment needed from the officers. The park provides accommodation and a camping area for tourists, but they have to bring their own tents. For further information, please contact the Mae Wong National Park, at Km. 65, Khlong Lan–Umphang Road, Khlong Lan District, Kamphaeng Phet 62180, Tel: 0 5576 6024, 0 5576 6027 or P.O. Box 29, Khlong Lan District, Kamphaeng Phet 62180 or the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Flora, Bang Khen District, Bangkok, Tel: 0 2562 0760 www.dnp.go.th.

To get there: From Bangkok, take Highway No. 1 and turn left at Km. 338 into Highway No. 1117, Khlong Lan–Umphang Route. At the intersection to Khlong Lan, go straight on for 19 kilometres to the National Park Office. However, in case of taking Highway No. 1072, Lat Yao-Khlong Lan Route, at Talat Khlong Lan Intersection, turn left to the National Park Office or take an air-conditioned bus routing Bangkok-Khlong Lan and get off at Talat Khlong Lan. Then, rent a Song Thaeo or a motorcycle to the National Park.

Amphoe Pang Sila Thong

Wat Pa Khao Khiao วัดป่าเขาเขียว is situated at Mu 10, Ban Pang Mai Phatthana, Pang Ta Wai Sub-district. It is well-known for the faith and belief of the local people of Kamphaeng Phet and those nearby towards this temple. The abbot is called Phrakhru Sangkharak Panyasilachoto or widely known as “Luangpho Thang”. The locals believe that the abbot possesses special abilities in inscribing sacred ciphers and casting a spell on a bucket for measuring rice. Those who take them as worshipping objects, would conduct a large number of trade. Moreover, within the compound of the temple, there is a museum exhibition of more than 1,000 measuring buckets for rice, both ancient and modern ones in various sizes for tourists to learn the development.
of the measurement process in the past and at the present time.

To get there: Take the Kamphaeng Phet-Pang Sila Thong Route for a distance of approximately 34 kilometres to Ban Khao Nam Un. Then, turn right for 2 kilometres and turn left into Ban Pang Ta Wai for a distance of 14 kilometres. On both sides lie shops offering rice measuring buckets along the way. For further information, please contact Wat Pa Khao Khiao, Tel: 08 9270 5420.

Amphoe Khlong Khlung

Thai Beverage Public Company Limited (บริษัท เบียร์ไทย (1991) จำกัด (มหาชน) is located at 349, Phahon Yothin Road, Mu 2, Mae Lat Sub-district with a production capacity of 500 million litres per year for beer, 200 million litres per year for fresh drinking water, and 100 million litres per year for soda. The raw materials per year comprise 66,430 tonnes of malt, 43 tonnes of hops, and 33,845 tonnes of rice. Please contact in advance for a group visit at Tel: 0 5572 8400.

Amphoe Lan Krabue

Sirikit Oilfield (สิริกิติ์) is a drill source of crude oil and natural gas, where the PTTEP Public Company Limited has been a concessionaire since 1982. The average production capacity is 20,000 barrels per day. Within its compound lies the “Than Phet” exhibition hall, displaying the oil drilling process. Please contact in advance for a visit at Tel: 0 5573 1149-50.

Amphoe Khanu Woralaksaburi

Ban Pang Manao (บ้านปางมานา) (Khlong Lan 2 Project) is situated at Mu 11, Pang Makha Sub-district, 25 kilometres from the Kamphaeng Phet Hilltribe Welfare and Development Centre. It comprises hilltribe groups with unique traditions and culture, different from people on the plains. There is an area for conservation tourism where the local communities participate through the organisation of home stay accommodation for tourists. Visitors will have an opportunity to experience the lifestyle of the hilltribe villages, to witness the performances of the Lahu tribe, as well as, take a forest trekking trip. Please contact the Kamphaeng Phet-Hilltribe Welfare and Development Centre for further information at Tel: 0 5578 6250.
Amphoe Kosamphi Nakhon

Khlong Wang Chao National Park (คุ้งเจ้าแม่aphragatlangwangCHO) is located approximately 43 kilometres from Mueang Kamphaeng Phet. It is an abundant forest, covering an area of 184,587.72 acres. There is a dense wildly grown teak forest with many splendid waterfalls. It was acclaimed a national park on 29 August, 1990. Moreover, nearby the national park stands a Karen village where the original lifestyle of the hilltribe people still remains.

Interesting Attractions within the National Park are as follows:

Namtok Khlong Wang Chao (น้ำตกคลองวังช้า) is 1.5 kilometres from the National Park Office with a height of 20 metres.

Namtok Khlong Samo Kluai (น้ำตกคลองสยาแลวาย) is a 4-tiered waterfall located 1.5 kilometres from the National Park Office with water flowing throughout the year.

Pha Tang Viewpoint (พระทรงวิทยา) is 3 kilometres from the National Park Office, on the way to Lo Kho Village where the sunset descending behind the hillsides can be admired.

Geyser (ภูเขาพุ่งน้ำ) in this area are 2 spots; namely, on the way to Namtok Khlong Pong and to Namtok Tao Dam for a distance of 1,500 metres.

Namtok Khlong Pong (น้ำตกคลองโป่ง) is a 4-tiered slate water-fall with a height of 100 metres. Lin Mangkon - Habenaria rhodo- chella - in the orchid family can be found within the area of this waterfall. Visitors who take a trip to the waterfall have to stay overnight as well.

Namtok Tao Dam (น้ำตกตาโอด) has 3 tiers. It is a large waterfall whose water drops from the cliff. Each tier is over 200 metres high. It is 35 kilometres from the National Park Office. The route to the waterfall is not easily accessible; therefore, a four-wheeled driven vehicle is recommended.

Nature Study Route “Suan Phai” (เส้นทางเดินเท้าศึกษาธรรมชาติ “สวนไผ่”) covers a distance of 2 kilometres where there are more than 20 kinds of bamboo to be researched and studied.

Accommodation: There is accommodation, camping areas, and restaurants provided for tourists. For further information, please contact the Khlong Wang Chao National Park at P.O. Box
69, Kamphaeng Phet Post Office, 62000, Tel: 0 5576 6006-7, 0 5576 6048 or 0 2562 0760 www.dnp.go.th.

To get there: From Bangkok, take Highway No. 1. Prior to Talat Wang Chao, turn left into Ban Lo Kho for 36 kilometres. Then, turn left at the Ban Den Kha T-junction and follow the direction sign of the National Park to Ban Lo Kho. Go straight on for 21 kilometres to Wat Nong Daen. Then, proceed further for 7 kilometres to the National Park Office. Otherwise, take a public bus to Tak, Lampang, or Chiang Mai Province and get off at Talat Wang Chao and continue by taking a Nong Daen Bus or a motorcycle to the National Park.

Events and Festivals

**Nop Phra-Len Phleng Fair** is held during the celebration of Makha Bucha (Magha Puja) or on the full moon day of the third lunar month, approximately around February. It is a revival of the original tradition described in the stone inscription at Mueang Phra Chum or Nakhon Chum of how processions were organised to pay homage to the town’s major religious site since the Sukhothai Kingdom. The processions will cross the Ping River.
to pay respect to the Holy Relic at Phra Borommathat Chedi on the Nakhon Chum side of the river. In the fair, there is a small light-and sound show at Phra Kaew temple, Colorful lanterns decoration around the historical park, folk handicraft making demonstration, OTOP fair, Thai arts and culture, as well as, booths of government organizations. For details, contact Kamphaeng Phet public relations office Tel: 0 5570 5011

**Sat Thai Kluai Khai Mueang Kamphaeng Phet Fair**

(งานจัดกิจกรรมปลายไทรเมืองแก่แพร่) The province is annually held Kluai Khai Fair on the full moon day and the 1st day of the waning moon in September every year, to promote Kluai Khai—a kind of banana and also a local fruit and conserve Thai tradition. The fair features parades of beautiful cars decorated by Kluai Khai and agricultural products, a ceremony of making Krayasat (a local sweet), an agricultural exhibition, booths offering products, regional handicraft and various forms of entertainment. For any enquiries, call Public Relation Office Tel: 0 5571 0011

**Local Food Festival “Noodle Eating and Visit Kamphaeng Phet Festival”**

(งานเทศกาลอาหารพื้นบ้าน เทศกาลกินก๋วยเตี๋ยว เพื่อเยี่ยมชมเมืองแก่แพร่) As noodle is the most well-known fast food among the people of Kamphaeng Phet, including chicken noodles, ancient style noodles, and Phat Thai, the province has organised the event every year at the beginning of December. In the event, there are booths of famous and delicious noodle shops and local restaurants to be chosen.

**Local Products and Souvenirs**

There is a variety of famous products of the province such as Kluai Khai, Krayasat, glacé taro and potato crisps, marble handicrafts, blown glass products, play-dough products in various shapes, as well as, products of Thai silk, Matmi silk, cotton, and other souvenirs, which can be purchased at the following shops:

**Nakhon Chakang-rao Products and Tourism Centre** (ศูนย์ผลิตภัณฑ์และภารกิจท่องเที่ยวนครชัยTelegram) is at Ban Khlong Mae Lai, Asia Highway, Mueang Kamphaeng Phet District, Tel: 0 5570 5697.

**OTOP Centre** (ศูนย์จำหน่ายสินค้า OTOP) is at 44 Ratchadamnoen Road, Mueang Kamphaeng Phet District, Tel: 08 5572 1822.

**Wooden Art Handicraft Group** (กลุ่มศิลปินอิสระไม้แก่แพร่) is at Talat Choeng Doi, Phahonyothin Road, Kosamphi Nakhon District, Tel: 08 7943 5034 (Khun Phattharaphon Thirathada) or Tel: 08 7306 5905 (Khun Somphong Kaeochai).
Kamphaeng Phet Marble Handicrafts (กามเทพเพทหัตถกรรมหินอ่อน) is at 6/2 Kamphaeng Phet-Sukhothai Road, Phran Kratai District, Tel: 0 5576 1338. It offers products made of marble.

Ban Phran Marble Handicrafts (หัตถกรรมหินอ่อนบ้านพระ) is at 24/2-3, Kamphaeng Phet-Sukhothai Road, Phran Kratai District, Tel: 0 5576 1010, Fax: 0 5576 1080. It offers products made of marble such as sets of altar tables, Kuan Yin images and clocks.

Pa Hat (ป้าหำต) is on Ratchadamnoen Road, Nai Mueang Sub-district, Mueang Kamphaeng Phet District. It offers baked Kluai Khai with honey, Krayasat, and glacé taro crisps.

Ban Khru Darun Playdough Products (บ้านขุรุ้นแป้') is at 10/1, Wang Yang Village, Mueang Kamphaeng Phet District, near the Kamphaeng Phet Rajabhat University. It offers playdough products made into the replicas of banana, papaya, apple and peach trees.

Mae Amphi (แม่ำฮเิ่) is at Nakhon Chum Market, Nakhon Chum Sub-district, Mueang Kamphaeng Phet District. It offers sugar-boiled banana puree and traditional Thai desserts.

Ran Miang Chakang-rao, Che Muai (ร้านม่วงชักก้อง เช่าเมยว) is at 273, Ratchadamnoen Road, Nai Mueang Sub-district, Mueang Kamphaeng Phet District. It offers traditional Thai desserts. Contact Tel: 0 5571 1124.

Borirak Thai Centre (บอริรักไทย) is situated in the Kamphaeng Phet Chaloem Phra Kiat Provincial Museum, Pin Damri Road, Mueang Kamphaeng Phet District, Tel: 0 5572 2341-2. It offers fabric in Thai designs and local handicrafts.

Local Hilltribe Handicraft Product Centre (ศูนย์จำหน่ายหัตถกรรมพื้นบ้านเขาเขา) is at the Hilltribe Village for Tourism, Khlong Lan Phatthana Sub-district, Khlong Lan District.

Hilltribe Silverware Handicraft Promotion Centre (ศูนย์ส่งเสริมหัตถกรรมเครื่องเงินชาวเขา) is at 41/1 Mu 9, Ban Khlong Toei, Khlong Lan-Umphang Road, Km. 42, Khlong Lan District. It offers silverware made by the Yao hilltribe people such as necklaces, earrings, rings, and bracelets.

Interesting Activities

Agro-tourism

“To Thong Lo” Pomelo Orchard (ต่อท่องหล่อ ต้อยหล่อ) is at Mu 4, Lan Dok Mai Sub-district, Mueang Kamphaeng Phet District,
near Phra Ruang Hot Spring. It is an organic pomelo orchard, suitable for consumption. It is also an appropriate place for an inspection trip on organic agriculture. The suitable duration for the inspection is during September-November.

**Chokun Tangerine Orchard** (สวนส้มชอคุน) is at Mu 4, Lan Dok Mai Sub-district, Mueang Kamphaeng Phet District. It is the Chokun tangerine orchard with good tasty fruit. The suitable periods to visit and have an educational tour are during January-February and September-October.

**The Organic Agricultural Rice Plot** (แปลงข้าวแปลงเกษตรธรรมชาติ ปลอดสารพิษ) is at Mu 7, Thep Nakhon Sub-district, Mueang Kamphaeng Phet District. It is an organic rice plot due to the use of organic extracted substances only. The appropriate periods to have an educational trip are during January-February, May-June, and November-December.

**“Rai Phet Siam” Tangerine Orchard** (สวนส้มรีอิ่งสยาม 楂ปาคยา สัมยา) is at Mu 2, Khao Khirit Sub-district, Phran Kratai District. It is a tasty tangerine orchard. The suitable periods for the educational trip are during January, April-May, and October-December.

**Mixed Agricultural Farm** (เพื่อชีวิตผสมผสาน) is at Mu 2, Nong Kha Sub-district, Sai Ngam District. It is a mixed agricultural farm with good planning and organization. Organic substances are utilized in the production process to prevent and kill plant pests. Moreover, there is a propagation of fruit plants and mandarin ducks. The suitable time for educational trips are during January-April, and October-December.

**Organic Vineyard** (สวนองุ่นแปลงเกษตร) is at Mu 9, Khlong Lan Phatthana Sub-district, Khlong Lan District. It is a vineyard of sweet grapes with a use of natural extracted substances to prevent pests and further produce the organic products. The appropriate time for a visit or an educational trip is during March-April.

**Orchid Farms** (ทรัพย์ภูมิ) are at Mu 6, Ban Laem Yang, Wang Bua Sub-district, Khlong Khlung District. They produce and offer cut orchid flowers and rare orchids. It can be considered as the biggest production venue of orchids in the Lower North such as Raksaphon Orchid Farm 1-2, Phasanan Orchid Farm and Chaiphong Rattana Orchid Farm with an emphasis on planting the Lady's Slipper and a centre of more than 50 species of orchids.
Giant Catfish Breeding within the Mixed Agricultural Farm (ผักปลาม้าในสวนเกษตรแบบผสมผสาน) is at Mu 6, Ban Laem Yang, Wang Bua Sub-district, Km. 34, Khlong Khlung District. It is a natural relaxation venue where visitors can admire various kinds of fruits such as seedless guavas, Namhom coconuts, and pomelos. Within the compound of the farm is an auditorium and a viewpoint.

Flowering and Decorative Plants Village (หมู่บ้านไม้ดอกไม้ประดับ) is at Mu 5, Ban Wang Nam Daeng, Tha Makhuea Sub-district and at Mu 2, Wang Yang Sub-district, Khlong Khlung District. It produces every kind of orchid as well as flowering and decorative plants, pine trees, lady palms, date palms, Christ’s thorn, blackboard tree, Cha Thong - Duranta erecta, every kind of palm tree, Mok - Wrightia religiosa, Indian cork trees, purple bignonia, wild orchids, etc.

Mixed Cultivation Farm after the New Theory (สวนผสมเกษตรหลักยุคใหม่) is at Mu 3, Ban Chanthima, Chanthima Sub-district, Lan Krabue District. Its land has been adjusted from the rice field into a mixed cultivation farm planting special seedless limes.

Tangerine Orchard (สวนส้มเขียวหวาน) is at Mu 4, Non Phluang Sub-district, Lan Krabue District, near the public pond which is a habitat of teals. The suitable periods for an educational trip are during January-February and November-December.

Si Krittaya Quality Marian Plum Orchard (สวนมะนำลูกที่สุดเกือบลิ่ว) is at 5, Mu 2, Ban Ko Dan, Ko Dan Sub-district, Khanu Woralaksaburi District. It grows sweet marian plums with distinctive characteristics which are the size of a hen’s egg with a weight of 10-15 kilogrammes/unit, sweet taste, nice scent, smooth flesh which does not irritate the consumer’s throat. The plums bear fruit during March-April of every year.

Organic Pomelo Orchard (สวนมะปรางปลอมด้วยอินทรีย์) is at Mu 11, Pang Makha Sub-district, Khanu Woralaksaburi District. It is an organic orchard planting sweet pomelos which bear fruit and where an educational trip can be conducted throughout the year.

Suan Son Ostrich Farm (ฟาร์มนกกระьтеมหาชน) is at Mu 8, Ban Khlong Krathat, Bo Tham Sub-district, Khanu Woralaksaburi District. It is a farm breeding 1,000 black necked ostriches brought from New Zealand and Africa, which can adjust themselves to the weather conditions of Thailand. Their skin is
dark-grey, their feet and beak are black, and their size is small. They can provide less meat but produce a larger numbers of eggs compared to other species. They are tamed and can lay up to 80 eggs per year with an average weight of 1.5 kilogrammes each, while their meat can be cooked into many dishes.

**Wang Nam Daeng Tai Decorative Plants Village (สวนประดับประดับพืชตกแต่ง) is at Mu 14, Ban Wang Nam Daeng Tai, Thung Sai Sub-district, Sai Thong Watthana District. It is a production and selling venue of international decorative plants, both Thai and the rare ones. Farmers in the village plant them as a supplementary source of income. Moreover, there are services of planting and delivery to customers. Decorative plants produced include Indian cork trees, blackboard trees, gardenia, Magnolia plants like Yihup and Montha, Mickey Mouse, Cha Dat - Ehretia microphylla, Cha Cho - Osyris lanceolata, painted copperleaf, variegated coral trees, various kinds of palm trees, orange jasmine, bean pink, lady palm, juniper trees, frangipani, desert rose, Burma Padauk, Pradu King On - Pterocarpus indicus, etc. Tourist attractions along the route are the Ban Non Chan Blown Glass Handicraft Group at Mu 1, Thung Sai Sub-district, and Ban Thung Tak Daet Benjarong Painting Group at Mu 5, Thung Sai Sub-district.**

**The Production of Organic Extracted Substances by “Year 43 Agricultural Development Group” (การผลิตสารสกัดจากสัตว์เลี้ยง ภาคปี 43) is at Mu 17, Thung Sai Sub-district, Sai Thong Watthana District. There is a production of organic substances from golden apple snails, fruit, herbal plants and bulbs of Non Tai Yak for spraying in the rice field. An educational trip on the production process can be done throughout the year.**

**Ban Dong Yen Tangerine Orchard and Vineyard (สวนส้มบ้านดอย จำกัดounds นาค) is at Mu 1, Ban Dong Yen, Rahan Sub-district, Bueng Samakkhi Minor District. It is a production and selling venue of tangerines.**

**Kluai Khai Banana Orchards (สวนกล้วยแก้ว) are at Mu 1 and Mu 6, Kosamphi Sub-district, Kosamphi Nakhon District. There are orchards of quality Kluai Khai bananas in the Ko Suea area, where cruising to admire the agricultural orchards can be done. The suitable time for an educational trip is during September-October of every year. Please contact Khun Sayan Pannon for a visit at Tel: 08 6208 1710.**

**Longan Orchard (สวนลิ้นจี่) is at Mu 6, Kosamphi Sub-district, Kosamphi Nakhon District, where off-season longans with**
quality are planted. It is open for a visit during January-March of every year. Please contact Khun Yanyong Chayanthamaphan at Tel: 08 1281 3317.

**Remark:** Visitors who would like to get in-depth agriculture information can contact the Promotion and Publicity Section, Kamphaeng Phet Provincial Agriculture Office, Tel: 0 5571 1060 during official hours.

**Spa**

**Phrae Phimphalai Thai Spa** (แพทย์พัฒนาไทย สปา) 33/3 Mu 2, Tambon Nakhon Chum, Amphoe Mueang Kamphaeng Phet, Tel: 0 5572 2411.

**Example of Tour Programmes**

**Day 1**
8.00 a.m. Depart Bangkok.
12.00 a.m. Lunch in Kamphaeng Phet Province.
1.00 p.m. Visit Kamphaeng Phet Historical Park, Kamphaeng Phet National Museum and Kamphaeng Phet Chaloem Phra Kiat Provincial Museum.
4.00 p.m. Visit a breeding venue of thousands of Giant Catfish, and purchase seedless guavas, Nam Hom coconuts, pomelos and Manila tamarind at the Giant Catfish Farm, in Khlong Khlung District.
6.00 p.m. Check-in at Mueang Kamphaeng Phet District. Dinner.

**Day 2**
7.00 a.m. Breakfast.
Visit Khlong Lan National Park, see the beauty of Namtok Khlong Lan and Namtok Khlong Nam Lai.
12.00 a.m. Lunch.
Go to Mae Wong National Park, admire Namtok Kaeng Pha Nang Khoi, the viewpoint at Km. 81 and feel the chilliness at Chong Yen. Check-in at the accommodation at Chong Yen or at the Office of the Mae Wong National Park.
6.00 p.m. Dinner.

**Day 3**
5.00 a.m. Take a walk and relax amidst the clear morning breeze.
7.00 a.m. Breakfast.
9.00 a.m.  Depart Mae Wong National Park.
Purchase local products and souvenirs at Talat Kluei Khai.
Purchase export orchids or agricultural products at Suan Raksaphon, Tha Makhuea Sub-district, Klong Khlung District.
Return to Bangkok.

Facilities in Kamphaeng Phet

Accommodation
(Note: The room rates mentioned in this brochure may be changed without notice. Please ask for current information from each hotel before making reservation)

Amphoe Mueang Kamphaeng Phet

Ko Chokchai  (โคชกชัย)  19-43 Ratchadamnoen Soi 8 Road, Tel: 05571 1247, 0 5571 1531, Fax: 0 5571 1531 58 rooms: 280-360 Baht.

Grand View Resort  (แกรนด์วิว ริเวอร์วิว) 34/4 Mu 2, Tambon Nakhon Chum, Tel: 0 5572 1104, 08 6590 4813 www.grandviewresort9nha.com, 25 rooms: 290-390 Baht.

Country Resort  (คันทรี ริเวอร์วิว) 26/103 Mu 1, Ban Wang Yang, Tel: 0 5584 0656, 08 7526 4425 www.countryresort9nha.com, 16 rooms: 350-550 Baht.

Chakungrao Riverview  (ชาคูกรáo ริเวอร์วิว) 149 Thesa Road, Tel: 0 5571 4900, Fax: 0 5571 4909 www.chakungraoriverview.com, 115 rooms: 850-3,500 Baht.

Three J. Guesthouse  (ทรีจี _guesthouse) 79 Ratchawithi Road Soi 1, Tel: 0 5547 3129, 0 5572 0384 Fax: 0 5572 0383 www.threejgUESTHOUSE.com, 11 rooms: 250-800 Baht.

Techno Riverview Resort  (เทคโน ริเวอร์วิว ริเวอร์วิว) 27/27 Mu 2, Tambon Nai Mueang, Tel: 0 5579 9800, 0 5579 9987 www.technoriverviewresort.com, 45 rooms: 450-1,200 Baht.

Thep Nakhon  (ทิพนคณา) 12 Ratchadamnoen Road Soi 13, Tel: 0 5571 1091, 26 rooms: 180-350 Baht.

Nawarat  (นาราทัต) 2 Thesa 1 Road Soi 21, Tel: 0 5571 1211, 0 5571 1219, Fax: 0 5571 1961, 78 rooms: 400-1,800 Baht.

Ban Suan Rim Nam Resort  (บ้านสวนริมน้ำ ริเวอร์วิว) 36/3 Mu 1, Tambon Nakhon Chum, Tel: 0 5572 1984-5, 15 rooms: 300-500 Baht.
Pakakayo Resort (ปากาแชโย รีสอร์ท) 39/4 Mu 2, Tambon Nakhon Chum, Tel: 08 9958 2542, 7 rooms: 390 Baht.

P. Resort (พี รีสอร์ท) 18 Thetsaban 2 Road Soi 1, Tel: 0 5571 6233, 0 5571 2666 www.p-resort.net, 72 rooms: 350-500 Baht.

P. Resort (Riverside) (พี รีสอร์ท สาขาโนนน้ำ) 10/8 Mu 1, Ban Wang Yang, Tambon Nakhon Chum, Tel: 0 5570 1288 www.p-resort.net, 11 rooms: 300-500 Baht.

Phet Hotel (เพ็ท โฮเต็ล) 189 Bamrungrat Road, Tel: 0 5571 2810-5 Fax: 0 5571 2816 www.phethotel.com, 215 rooms: 500-5,000 Baht.

Ratchadamnoen (ราชดำเนิน) 164 Ratchadamnoen Road, Tel: 0 5571 1029, 50 rooms: 150-280 Baht.

Ruean Prathum Resort (รุ่ยแพรทุม รีสอร์ท) 21/14 Mu 2, Tambon Nakhon Chum, Tel: 0 5579 8181, 08 9438 2830 www.ruanprathumresort.9nha.com, 11 rooms: 280-450 Baht.

Lanna Resort (ลานนา รีสอร์ท) 48/12 Mu 2 Tambon Nakhon Chum, Tel: 0 5579 8126, 14 rooms: 350-390 Baht.

Wang Yang Rim Ping Resort (ทางยงริมจิง รีสอร์ท) 31/3 Mu 2, Tambon Nakhon Chum, Tel: 0 5579 8045, 9 rooms: 390-490 Baht.

Hin Sai Restotel (หินสา รีสเทอเทล) 22/3 Mu 2, Tambon Nakhon Chum, Tel: 0 5579 9993, 16 rooms: 350-450 Baht.

Scenic Riverside Resort (สแตนทิค ริเวอร์ไซด์ รีสอร์ท) 325/16 Tesa 2 Road, Tel: 0 5572 2009 Fax: 0 5572 2109 www.scenicriverside resort.com, 7 rooms: 1,500-3,500 Baht.

Amphoe Khlong Lan

Thiam Khae Resort (เที่ยมแช่ รีสอร์ท) 55 Mu 8, Tel: 08 6211 6312, 6 rooms: 600-700 Baht.

Wanalee Resort (ว่านาลี) 99/9 Mu 18 Tambon Khlong Lan Pattana, Tel: 08 9960 4493, 08 5875 4430, 08 6779 3080 Fax: 0 5570 1051 www.wanaleeresort.9nha.com, 11 bungalows: 500-3,500 Baht.

Makbun Resort (แมคบูน รีสอร์ท) 21/5 Mu 8 Tambon Khlong Lan Pattana, Tel: 08 1616 1886, 08 2346 7055, 08 9056 5342, 5 bungalows: 800-2,500 Baht.
Restaurants

**Amphoe Mueang Kamphaeng Phet**

**Kamphaeng Phet Phochana** (ก่าแพงเพชรภัคนา) 79 Kamphaeng Phet Road, in front of the District Office, Tel: 0 5571 3035 (open: 7.00 a.m.-8.00 p.m.)

**Kitti Phochana** (กิตติภัคนา) 2 Wichit Road, located at the foot of the bridge across the Ping River, Tel: 0 5571 1229. (Thai and Chinese foods, open: 9.00 a.m.-8.00 p.m.)

**Khrua Het Khon** (ครัวเหย่ยกอน) 61 Mu 13 Tambon Nakhon Chum Tel: 0 5579 9798, 08 1426 1248 (open: 8.00 a.m.-8.00 p.m.)

**Tasty** (เทสตี้) 115-119 Thesa 1 Road, Tel: 0 5571 2594 (open: 10.30 a.m.-10.30 p.m.)

**Chakungrao Noodle** (ชากุ้งรายรา) 361 Ratchadamnoen Road, Tel: 0 5571 2446 (open: 8.30 a.m.-3.00 p.m.)

**Nai Man Noodle** (น้ำผักข้าวมัน) 1 Ratchadamnoen 2 Road, Tel: 0 5572 1632 (open: 8.00 a.m.-3.00 p.m.)

**Phayao Bakery Coffee House** (ภายโอ้วย์ คอฟฟี่เฮ้าส์) 155-157 Thesa 1 Road, Tel: 0 5571 2650 (A la carte dishes and Japanese food (open: 10.00 a.m.-10.00 p.m.)

**Mae Ping Royal** (แม่ปิงรอยัล) in Chakungrao Riverview Hotel, Tel: 0 5571 4900 (open: 6.30 a.m.-1.00 a.m.)

**Mae Ping Riverside** (แม่ปิงริเวอร์ไซด์) 50/1 Mu 2, Tambon Nakhon Chum, Tel: 0 5572 2455 (open: 10.00 a.m.-11.00 p.m.)

**Ran Kradang-nga** (ร้านกระดังง่าย) 645/1 Charoensuk Road Tel:  0 5571 3678 (open: 6.00 a.m.-5.00 p.m.)

**Ran Pi Paew Grilled Chicken** (ร้านปิ้งย่างพิ่นเจ้า) 11 Tesaban Road Soi 1 Tel: 0 5571 7413 (open: 9.00 a.m.-4.00 p.m.)

**Ran Mallika (Miang Chakungrao)** (ร้านมัลลิกา เมียงชากุ้งรา) 273 Ratchadamnoen Road, Tel: 0 5571 1124 (open: 8.00 a.m.-8.00 p.m.)

**View Suai Nam Sai** (วิวสายนาไชย) 120 Thesa Road Soi 2, Tel: 0 5571 7193, 08 1953 2022 (open: 11.00 a.m.-midnight)
Useful Calls

Provincial Public Relations Office
Tel: 0 5570 5011, 0 5571 0011

Provincial Office
Tel: 0 5570 5004-7

Mueang Kamphaeng Phet
Tel: 0 5571 1310

District Office
Mueang Kamphaeng Phet Municipality
Tel: 0 5572 0409

Police Station
Tel: 0 5571 6868, 191

Tourist Police
Tel: 1155

Highway Police
Tel: 1193

Kamphaeng Phet Hospital
Tel: 0 5571 1234, 0 5571 4223-5

Updated
May 2009
Tourist Information Centers

Tourism Authority of Thailand

*Head Office*
1600 Phetchaburi Road, Makkasan
Ratchathewi, Bangkok 10400
Tel: 0 2250 5500 (120 automatic numbers)
Fax: 0 2250 5511
E-mail: info@tat.or.th
www.tourismthailand.org

*Ministry of Tourism and Sports*
4 Ratchadamnoen Nok Avenue, Bangkok 10100
8.30 a.m. – 4.30 p.m. everyday

*TAT Sukhothai*
130 Charotwitthithong Road, Tambon Thani,
Amphoe Mueang Sukhothai, Sukhothai 64000
Tel: 0 5561 6228-9 Fax: 0 5561 6366
www.tourismthailand.org/sukhothai
E-mail: tatsukho@tat.or.th
Areas of Responsibility: Sukhothai, Kamphaeng Phet