Anemonefish at Lipe Island
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Thai Term Glossary

Amphoe : District
Ao : Bay
Ban : Village
Chedi : Stupa or Pagoda
Hat : Beach
Khao : Mountain
Khlong : Canal
Ko : Island
Laem : Cape
Mueang : Town or City
Namtok : Waterfall
Tambon : Sub-district
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 name.

Satun Located on the western coast in the South of Thailand, a small and tranquil province next to the Malaysian – Thai border. There is an abundance of pristine nature and mountainous forests with more than eighty beautiful surrounding islands. The well-known and famous islands are Muko Tarutao, Muko Adang – Rawi, and Muko Phetra.

Satun Geopark is covering 4 districts: Thung Wa, Manang, La-ngu and Amphoe Mueang Satun. Its topography comprises limestone mountain ranges abundance of fossils from the Paleozoic Era. There is evidence of a submerged dating back over 500 million years ago, including Trilobites, Stromatolites, Conodonts, Graptolites, Tentaculites and Nautiloids. Satun Geopark has become Thailand’s first UNESCO Global Geopark the area as “a peaceful place with renowned natural beauty”.

Satun is 973 kilometres from Bangkok. Most of the people are Muslim. The coastal line stretches over 144.8 kilometres. This province consists of 7 district; namely, Mueang Satun district, Khuan Don district, Tha Phae district, Khuan Kalong district, La-ngu district, Thung Wa district and Manang district.

**Distances from Mueang Satun to Other Districts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Distance (km)</th>
</tr>
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<td>Amphoe Khuan Kalong</td>
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<td>Amphoe Khuan Don</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amphoe Tha Phae</td>
<td>28</td>
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<td>Amphoe La-ngu</td>
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<td>Amphoe Thung Wa</td>
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<td>Amphoe Manang</td>
<td>53</td>
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**Distances from Satun to Nearby Provinces**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Distance (km)</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Songkhla</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phatthalung</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trang</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HOW TO GET THERE**

**By car:** From Bangkok, take highway no. 4, via Prachuap Khiri Khan and switch to Highway 41, passes Chumphon, Surat Thani, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province to Patthalung and turn right at Khu Ha intersection in Amphoe Rat-taphum, Songkhla. Then entering to highway no. 406 reach to Satun. The total distance is 973 kilometres.

**By bus:** There is a daily air-conditioned bus from Bangkok to Satun. The bus leaves the Southern Bus Terminal on Borommaratchachonnani Road. For more information, please contact,
The Transport Co., Ltd Tel. 0 2894 6122 or visit the website: www.transport.co.th.
Sri Suthep Tour Co., Ltd Tel. 0 2894 6166-7, Satun Office Tel. 0 7472 3435
Sap Paisan Tour Tel. 0 2894 6040-1, Satun Office Tel. 0 7472 3975

By Train: There are no direct train services to Satun. Travelers can take a train to Trang Station or Hat Yai Station and continue by regular minivan or bus to Satun. For more information, State Railways of Thailand Tel. 1690 www.railway.co.th

By Air: There are no direct flight to Satun. Travelers may fly to Trang Airport or Hat Yai International Airport and connect to a bus or minivan to Satun. For more information, please contact the following airlines:

From Suvarnabhumi Airport (Bangkok-Hat Yai)
- Thai Smile Airways Tel. 1181, 0 2118 8888 www.thaismileair.com

From Donmueang Airport (Bangkok-Hat Yai, Bangkok-Trang)
- Thai Air Asia Tel. 0 2515 9999 www.airasia.com
- Thai Lion Air Tel. 0 2529 9999 www.lionairthai.com
- Nok Air Tel. 1318, 0 2900 9955 www.nokair.com.

Transportation from Satun to nearby province.

By minivan:
Satun-Trang, Satun-Krabi, Satun-Phuket

For more information, please contact, Trang Ruammit Co., Ltd Tel. 08 9655 6659
Hat Yai-Pak Bara Pier: For more information, please contact, Satun transport Co., Ltd. Hat Yai Office Tel. 0 7425 4547, Pak Bara Pier Office Tel. 0 7470 1629

**ATTRACTIONS**

**Amphoe Mueang Satun**  
**Satun Central Mosque or Mambang Mosque**  (มัสยิดกลางจังหวัดสงขลาหรือมัสยิดม่บัง)

is located on the corner of Buri Wanit Road and Satun Thani Road in the heart of town. It is a place for religious services. The mosque is in a modern style of architecture. Its white building is decorated with glazed tiles, marble, and glass. The building is divided into two parts. The outer part features a verandah with a flight up to a dome-tipped tower. At the top, a view of the town of Satun can be seen. The inner part is shaped as a large hall for praying with an underground chamber.

**Satun National Museum–Kuden Mansion**  (พิพิธภัณฑสถานแห่งชาติสุรนารี—คุณภักดีบินเติม)

is located on Satun Thani Road, Soi 5, opposite the Satun Provincial Land Office. Construction was started in 1898 and completed in 1916 by Phraya Phumnatphakdi or Tunku Baharudtin Bin Tammahong (formerly Kuden Binkumae), the ruler of Satun, during the reign of King Rama V. The mansion was intended to be a royal residence during a royal visit of King Rama V to the South. However, the king did not stay overnight here. The building was later used as an official residence and as the Satun Town Hall. Until WWII in around 1941, the building was occupied by Japanese soldiers as their command unit. It was also used as the Satun City Hall and other important official places. During 1997–2000, the Fine Arts Department renovated the Kuden Mansion into a western two-storey brick building. Curved doors and windows are in the European architectural style of art. Its Thai-styled hip-roof is covered with Spanish terra cotta roof tiles. Window panels consist of wooden shutters. The top of the pediment is adorned with a star-shaped vent in accordance with Islamic architecture.

Inside, there are displays of history of Satun town and ways of life of the people of Satun, such as the sea dwellers of Ko Lipe, pot making,
a room of the ruler of Satun’s residence, a room of the Thai Muslim culture depicting arts, culture, traditions, local lifestyles, etc. The museum is open on Wednesdays to Sundays from 9.00 a.m.–4.00 p.m. It is closed on Mondays, Tuesdays, and public holidays. Admission fee is 30 Baht. For more information, please call 0 7472 3140.

Khao To Phaya Wang Public Park (สวนสาธารณะเขาโตคำย่าง) is located in the Municipality of Mueang Satun on Khuha Prawet Road. This park offers a distinctive atmosphere unlike other parks. Because of its proximity to a limestone mountain, visitors would rather feel like sitting in a cave than an open-air park. Furthermore, there is a canal flowing by the park. Various plants make the park shady and suitable for recreation. Food shops are available in neighbouring areas.

Wat Chanathip Chaloem (วัดชานทิพย์เฉลิม) is located on Sunlakanukun Road in Tambon Phiman. Formerly, it was called “Wat Mambang”. This is the first Buddhist temple in the town of Satun. Built in 1882, the temple was renamed Wat Chanathip Chaloem in 1939. The temple has served as a centre of spirit of the Buddhists here for more than a century. The Ubosot (ordination hall) which was built in 1930 has distinctive features, unlike an ordination hall in general. It is a Thai-styled two-storey building. The first storey is a brick building used as a preaching hall. The second storey is a wooden building for religious practice by Buddhist monks. The ordination hall has a front porch with two side stairways. The posts of the window panels are carved in a traditional ‘Khruethao’ or intertwined design.
The temple has been declared an environmental preservation zone by the Environmental and Local Art Preservation Unit of Satun, the Cultural Centre of Satun, and Satun Witthaya School. For more information, please call 0 7471 1996.

**Tammalang Port** (ท่าเรือต่ามะลัน) is located at Mu 3, Ban Tammalang Tai, Tambon Tammalang, comprises two port: a ferry routing Satun-Langkawi and the Port of Satun Customs House. Close to the port is located a kush mangrove forest under supervision of the Thale Ban National Park. In the evening, it is an atmospheric spot for seeing the sunset.

Ferry fee: 350 Baht, from Satun-Langkawi (for the age of 13 years and over); operating time: twice a day at 09.00 a.m. and 03.30 p.m.

For more information, please call Tel. 09 0201 8800, 08 1959 7054

**Hat Sai Yao and Leam Tanyong Po** (หาด หาดยาวและแหลมตันหยงโป) are on the mouth of Ao Satun. Laem Tanyong Po is a cape jutting into the Andaman Sea where there is a fishing village. Its long sandy beach is fringed with coconut trees and fishermen’s houses. The fishermen’s way of life and seafood exposed to dry in the sun along the beach can be seen.

**Sanlang Mangkon** (สะหลังมางกอง) a sand dune shaped like a dragon’s spine, can be seen when the tide recedes two times a day in the morning and evening. It features a more than 3-kilometre-long meandering sand
dune derived from a large number of seashell deposits. When the sun casts light on the shells, it looks like a dragon’s scales in the middle of the sea. To admire this spot, traveler can take a boat at Ban Bakan Khoei, Tambon Tanyong Po. For more information, please contact the Ban Bakan Khoei Community Resort Tel. 08 2434 4295

Ban Bakan Yai (บ้านบาแกนใหญ่) is located at Ko Sarai, a fisherman’s village that offers a homestay. It is walking distance from here to see small Sanlang Mangkon.

Amphoe Khuan Kalong
Namtok Thara Sawan Forest Park (อบุญ:async 放松 окружающий)

Amphoe Khuan Kalong
Namtok Thara Sawan Forest Park (อบุญยางน้ำตกถ้ำสาหวัน)
is located in Tambon Khuan Kalong in the Pa Khao Ma Mai Yok National Forest Reserve. The area was declared a forest park by the Royal Forest Department on 23 July, 1996. Regular rain causes an abundant evergreen forest here. The park possesses a beautiful waterfall with 3 tiers.

Namtok Panan (น้ำตกปากหัน) is located in Tambon Thung Nui. The waterfall originates from Mount Kaming. The surrounding nature is still intact. It has water flowing all year round. A power generating dam of a medium scale has been built in the waterfall area.

To get there: Take highway no. 406 and turn right at Ban Thung Nui School 39 km See a direction sign indicating another 6 kilometres.

Thung Nui Hot Spring (ปอน้ำร้อนทุ่งนุ้ย)
is located in Tambon Thung Nui under supervision of the Provincial Administration Organisation of Satun. The hot springs are available for
feet dipping and body bathing with separate rooms for males and females including shower rooms. Service fee: 100 Baht for adult and 60 Baht for children. It is open from 05.00 a.m.-08.00 p.m.

To get there: Follow the same route as Namtok Panan. Just before arriving at the waterfall, make a right turn at the junction to the hot spring for about 1 kilometre.

Amphoe Khuan Don  
Thale Ban National Park (อุทยานแห่งชาติ ทะเลบาน)
is located in Ban Wang Prachan, Tambon Wang Prachan. It was declared a national park on 27 October, 1980. The word “Thale Ban” was changed from “Loet Roeban” in Malay, which refers to a subsiding sea or a sea which is a result of the subsidence of earth between Khao Chin and Khao Mot Daeng. Thale Ban is a large lake covering an area of around 63,305 rai. Most of the areas are a complex of mountains and dense woods. The toad is considered as a symbol of Thale Ban. It looks like a combination of a frog and a toad, with a tail. But it sounds like a puppy. The lakeside, particularly in the rainy season, teems with this unique animal. For bird-watchers, this place offers an opportunity that should not be missed. There are various species of bird, such as whiskered treeswift, stripe-throated bulbul, chestnut-naped forktail, woodpecker, etc.

Admission fee for Adult 200 Baht. for Children 100 Baht. The National Park provides accommodation. For more information, please contact Thale Ban National Park Office Tel. 0 7475 0758, 08 3533 1710 www.dnp.go.th
To get there: Take highway no. 406 until reach Khuan Don T-junction and turn left to highway no. 4184 around 20 Kilometres will be arrived at National Park.

Interesting attractions within the National Park: 

**Bueang Thale Ban** (บึงทะเลบัน) It is a freshwater lake located in the middle of a valley flanked by the Chin and the Wang Pra Ranges. The lake covers an area of around 125 rai. There is an abundance of freshwater fish and shellfish. Around the lake are Bakong plants (Hanguana malayana), which grow densely. The park provides lakeside pavilions for visitors’ recreation, as well as a wooden path around the lake.

**Namtok Ya Roi** (น้ำตกยายโري) It originates from a source in the Hua Kraming Forest. The waterfall has nine tiers and visitors can swim in a pool at each tier. It is favourite among local visitors.

**Tham Lot Puyu** (ถ้ำลองปูยู่) is located in Tambon Puyu. This passable cave is like the one in Ao Phang-nga. Khlong Tha Chin or Tha Chin Canal flows through the cave. Mangrove forests flank
the canal throughout its course. Inside the cave, there are some stalactites and stalagmites. A nearby cave has beautiful stalactites and stalagmites, which serves as a home of bats. It takes two hours for a visit.

**Wang Prachan Border Checkpoint** (คำนุมผ่านแดนวังประชัน)
is located in Tambon Wang Prachan. Wang Prachan border connecting with Wang Kelian, Perlis Malaysia. The checkpoint is open from 7.00 a.m.–6.00 p.m. Here, a Wang Prachan morning market will be held on everyday. For more information, please contact Wang Prachan Immigration Office Tel. 0 7472 2730, Wang Prachan Custom Tel. 0 7474 0166

*To get there:* Take the same way as Thale Ban National Park. It is just 2 Kilometres from Thale Ban park’s Ranger Station.
Amphoe La-ngu
Tarutao National Park (อุทยานแห่งชาติตระเตา)
The park is renowned for its history and natural beauty. It is located in the Andaman Sea, around 40 km from the town of Satun or 22 km off the shore from the Pak Bara Pier. To the north, the park borders the Muko Phetra National Park, and to the south, it borders the boundary waters between Malaysia and Thailand. The park covers an area of about 1,490 sq km, including islands and sea. Of the total 51 islands, there are 7 large islands; namely, Ko Tarutao, Ko Adang, Ko Rawi, Ko Lipe, Ko Klang, Ko Batuang, and Ko Bitsi. These islands have been formed into two major groups; namely, Muko Tarutao and Muko Adang–Rawi. The area was declared a national park on 19 April 1974, and ASEAN Heritage Parks and Reserves by UNESCO in 1984. The best time for a visit is during November until in mid-May and the Muko Adang-Rawi will be closed in mid-May until October.

Admission fee for Adult 200 Baht. for Children 100 Baht. The National Park provides accommodation are available on Ko Tarutao and Ko Adang. For more information, please contact Tarutao National Park Office Tel. 0 7478 3597 www.dnp.go.th

Interesting attractions within the National Park: Ko Tarutao (เกาะตะรุเตา) The word ‘Tarutao’ was gradually changed from ‘Talotrao’ in Malay, which means having many bays. It is the largest island of the park, covering an area of 152 sq
km. Most of the areas are mountains with a moist evergreen forest, interesting species of plants and wildlife. Some part of the area is a mangrove forest. There are many bays, both small and large, with beautiful beaches. In the sea, various species of fish, including 4 species of sea turtle become extinct, can be seen.

Apart from an abundance of nature, Ko Tarutao has a memorable history. In 1936, the government had a policy for the Department of Corrections to set up a reformatory estate and a prison. Being a remote island having natural elements which pose obstacles against escape, Tarutao was, therefore, chosen for this purpose. An office building, houses for warders, a sleeping hall for prisoners, and an occupational training centre, were built at Ao Talo Wao and Ao Talo Udang. In 1938, the first group of 500 prisoners was sent to the island. The number of prisoners gradually increased to a maximum of 3,000. In 1941, World War II caused an impact on the Tarutao reformatory estate and made it be in short of food and medicine. As a result, a great number of prisoners died of illness. The warders and some prisoners decided to attack commercial ships sailing in the sea at the Straits of Melaka and rob goods from them. Therefore, commercial ships were scared to come by the area. In 1946, the British government who ruled Melaka at the time successfully suppressed the pirates of Tarutao by force upon permission from the Thai government. Later, the Department of Corrections announced the dissolution of the Tarutao reformatory estate. After that, the island was left deserted for 26 years. On 19 April 1974, the Royal Forest Department declared the establishment of the Tarutao National Park.

*Interesting attractions within Ko Tarutao*

**Ao Phante Melaka** (อ่าวพันเตมะละกะ) is a bay with a clean long white beach. The headquarters of the Tarutao National Park is located here. There is a tourist service centre where an exhibition has been held about the nature and history of Ko Tarutao. This bay also offers a viewpoint for a beautiful sunset. From Ao Phante Melaka, visitors can walk up to a viewpoint on Pha To Bu (To Bu Cliff).

**Pha To Bu Viewpoint** (จุดชมวิวมาใต้ระมูล) is a cliff 60 metres above sea level. A 20-minute-walk up to the viewpoint passes by a dry evergreen forest. The viewpoint is behind the park’s headquarters, overlooking the beach of Ao Phante Melaka, Ko Bulon, Ko Klang, Ko Khai, Ko Adang, Ko Rawi, and Muko Phetra. A beautiful scene of the sunset can also be seen from here.

**Ao Mo Lae** (อ่าวโมเราะยะ) is 4 km from the park’s headquarters. The bay possesses a clean white sandy beach. There is a beautiful grove of coconut trees amidst tranquility, as well as bungalows suitable for recreation.
**Ao Son (อ่าวสม)*** is 8 km from the park’s headquarters. This curve-shaped bay has sandy beaches which are interspersed with rocky beaches. It is also an egg-laying ground for sea turtles. A camping site is provided. A food and beverage service is available. There are small waterfalls: Namtok Ludu and Namtok Lopo. This is an ideal place for forest trekking and a nature study.

**Namtok Ludu (น้ำตกหลุดู)** is a small beautiful waterfall, around 3 km from Ao Son. There is a nature trail from Ao Son to Namtok Ludu.

**Ao Talo Wao (อ่าวตะล้อวาว)** is a bay located to the east of the island, and provides another viewpoint for a beautiful sunrise. The Park’s Ranger Station To To 1 (Talo Wao) is situated here. It is a historical area where the reformatory estate for detention and critical prisoners was established. Nowadays, the park has imitation buildings of the past, such as houses of the warders, a sleeping hall of prisoners, an occupational training centre, etc., constructed in the area.

**Ao Talo Udang (อ่าวตะล้ออุดัง)** is a bay located to the south of the island, 8 km from Ko Langkawi. The Park’s Ranger Station To To 2 (Talo Udang) is situated here. In the past, it was where political prisoners from the Bowondet and Nai Sip rebels were detained.

**Tham Chorakhe (ถ้ำจำเรจือ)** is a cave of 300 metres in depth. Inside, beautiful stalactites and
Stalagmites can be found in different forms. To visit the cave, take a long-tailed boat for around 20 minutes. The boat cruises along Khlong Phante Melaka (Phante Melaka Canal) where numerous mangrove trees grow all along its banks. About an hour is needed to explore the inside of the cave. Visitors should bring their own torches. For more information, contact the Visitor Service Centre of the park.

**Ko Khai** (เกาะไข่) is an island to the west of Ko Tarutao. This small island is located between Ko Tarutao and Ko Adang, a 40-minute distance from Ko Tarutao. The famous feature of Ko Khai is its natural stone arch which is used as the symbol of the Tarutao National Park. Coral reefs are commonly found in the sea around Ko Khai. The park does not allow visitors to stay overnight on this island. A boat from Ko Tarutao to Ko Lipe will pass this island.
**Ko Adang (เกาะアダン)** is the location of the Tarutao National Park Ranger Station To To 5 (Laem Son–Ko Adang). The island has an area of around 30 sq km, with a beautiful beach of fine sand. It is surrounded by small islands, such as Ko Lipe, Ko Dong, Ko Hin Ngam and Ko Yang, and is an ideal place for skin-diving. Geographically, it features high mountains covered with dense green forests. There is a waterfall called “Namtok Chon Salat” which has water flowing all year round.

On the island, there is also a viewpoint called “Pha Chado,” which was an observatory point for pirates in the past to attack commercial ships. Nowadays, it is a beautiful viewpoint which requires a 40-minute walk to reach the top. An open ground on Pha Chado or the Chado cliff overlooks lines of pine trees and the white sandy cape of Ko Adang and Ko Lipe. The viewpoint is also best for a sunrise.

For an overnight stay on Ko Adang, contact the Marine National Park Division, Department of National Park, Wildlife and Flora, at Tel. 0 2562 0760; the Tarutao National Park at Tel. 0 7478 3485; the Tarutao National Park Ranger Station To To 5 (Laem Son–Ko Adang) at Tel. 0 7471 2409, 0 7472 8028; or visit the website: www.dnp.go.th.
Ko Rawi (เกาะ ראไว) It is located just one kilometre from Ko Adang. This island has an area of about 29 sq km, with a beautiful beach, crystal clear sea, and serenity. It is the location of the Tarutao National Park Ranger Station To To 6 (Hat Sai Khao). There is no accommodation on the island. Visitors usually come here to enjoy swimming and diving on the coral reef.

Ko Sipe or Ko Lipe (เกาะสีปีหรือเกาะลิปี) It is an island located 2 km to the south of Ko Adang. There is a community of Chao Le or sea dwellers here. Most families earn a living by fishing. During the period of three days and nights, around the middle of the sixth and eleventh lunar months, villagers of Chao Le origin will gather at Ko Lipe for a festive fair. Most importantly, the villagers will built a boat from Rakam wood and perform a ceremony to float the boat, according to their belief in the prediction of their fishing. The prominent features of Ko Lipe are natural coral reefs, beauty of a vast open bay, and a powdered-sand beach.

Interesting attractions within Ko Adang Ao Pattaya (อ่าวพัทยา) is a beautiful bay in a curved shape with a white fine beach, which is within a 15-minute walking distance from Hat Chao Le or Chao Le Beach. Accommodation run by private operators is available on the beaches.

Hat Sunrise or Hat Chao Le (หาดเช้าเล้ หรือหาดชัวเล) is a beautiful point for sunrise with beautiful beach and best for snorkeling. Chao Le or Urak Lawoi village are located here. Most earn their living by fishing. Accommodation are available.
Hat Sunset (หาดชันเช้า) which gets its name from the best view point for sunset in Ko Lipe, rather quietly and privacy beach.

Ko Yang or Ko Kata (เกาะยางหรือเกาะกาต้า) It is a small island not far from Ko Adang. Here, the sea is crystal clear and it is a source of beautiful hard corals, such as staghorn coral, leaf coral, and brain coral. The beach is full of fine sand.
Satun

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island, “Anyone who dares to take a beautiful stone from this island would suffer all sorts of disasters.”

Ko Chabang (เกาะจามบัง) It is a small island, around 20 minutes from Ko Adang. Deep down around the submerged rocks is the habitat of soft corals, sea anemones, and schools of colorful fish. Due to the sea depth at 15-30 feet, this place is suitable for both skin and scuba diving.

Muko Dong (หมู่เกาะต้อง) It is the islands on the farthest outer ring of Muko Adang–Rawi, around one hour from Ko Adang. There are coral reefs in both shallow and deep sea. Around Ko Dong are 4–5 satellite islands. One of them is Ko Hin Son, which prominently looks like superimposed rocks.

Ko Hin Ngam (เกาะหินงาม) It is a small island located to the southwest of Ko Adang. On the beach, there are smooth black stones in different shapes and with beautiful patterns. The stones will be bright and glossy when wet. On the island, there is a warning about the curse by Chaopho Tarutao or The Guardian Spirit of the
To get there:
Pak Bara Pier It is located at the mouth of Khlong La-ngu in Tambon Pak Nam, La-ngu districts, around 8 km from the district of La-ngu. It is the nearest pier to Ko Tarutao, a total distance of 22 km. There are many tour agencies operated. For more information, please contact Pak Bara Pier Tourist Center Tel. 0 7478 3485

To get to Pak Bara Pier
Hat Yai-Pak Bara
By minivan: There is a bus service departing from the Hat Yai Transportation District 2 (Talad Kaset) during 06.00 a.m.-07.00 p.m. takes 2 hours. For more information, contact the Satun Transport Company Limited at Hat Yai Office Tel. 0 7425 4547, Pak Bara Office Tel. 0 7470 1629

Muko Phetra National Park (อุทยานแห่งชาติ หมู่เกาะเพชร) It is located on the western coast in the South of Thailand, near the Straits of Melaka in the Andaman Sea. Ko Phetra is a junk-shaped island. The park covers an area along the coastal line in Tambon Pak Nam, Amphoe La-ngu and Tambon Khon Khlan, Amphoe Thung Wa in Satun and Tambon Sukon, Amphoe Palian in Trang. Most of the areas are high and steep mountains with valley plains and beaches. The total area both on land and in the sea is about 494.38 sq km. It was declared a national park on 31 December, 1984. The national park has forests, mountains, wildlife, and colourful coral reefs. It is comprised of large and small main islands, such as Ko Phetra, Ko Lidi, Ko Bulon, Ko Khao Yai, Ko La Lo Baen Tae, Ko Lao Liang, and Ko Prao Ma. Ko Bulon will be closed in mid-May until October every year.

Admission fee for Adult 200 Baht. for Children 100 Baht. The National Park provides accommodation are available, For more information, please contact Muko Phetra National Park Office Tel. / Fax 0 7474 0272 www.dnp.go.th

Interesting attractions within the National Park:
Ao Nun (อ่าวนุ่น) It is a bay where the park’s headquarters is located. Ao Nun lies on a vast bay curve in serenity. There is a visitor service centre and houses on offer.

Hat Rawai (หาดไร่) It is a beach located at Mu 2 and 4 in Tambon Khon Khlan, Districts Thung Wa, around 26 km from the Thung Wa District Office. Take a turn at the Ban Wang Tong Junction. The beach is fringed with lines of pine trees. The landscape here is suitable for camping.

Ko Lidi (เกาะลิدي) It is an island located around 5 km from the park’s headquarters, or 7 km from the Pak Bara Pier. The Park’s Ranger Station is located here. A white sandy beach lies on the island. The crystal clear sea is suitable for
swimming. A virgin mangrove forest grows at the island’s side where various aquatic animals inhabit.

**Ko Bulon** (เกาะบูลون) It is an island located around 22 km from the Pak Bara Pier. The island has a white sandy beach and beautiful crystal clear sea suitable for swimming. There are scattered spots for snorkelling and scuba diving, such as Ko Ayam and Ko Hin Khao. At night, hermit crabs and ghost crabs can be seen on the beach. This is also a viewpoint for an impressive sunset. Visitors can hire a boat from Pak Bara pier around 30 minutes to Ko Bulon.

**Ban Bo Chet Luk Community**
(บ้านบ่อเชตลูก) is located at Mu 1, Tambon Pak Nam, is a coastal community where the villagers make a living from fishery. The community’s environment is enriched with a mangrove forest of various plant species, Some main attractions include:

**Ko Khao Yai or Prasat Hin Pan Yot** (เกาะเขาใหญ่ และปราสาทหินพันยอด) is located in the Mu Ko Phetra National Park, in which the park designated the community to be a charge of overseeing and managing in term of tourism. The attraction features limestone mountain aged about 450 million years. To reach the island, take a boat from the Bo Chet Luk Community Pier, and then paddle a kayak to the island. The island tour offers both a half-day tour and one-day tour service. For more information, please contact the Ban Bo Chet Luk Community at Tel. 08 1542 0071, 09 8695 6461

To get there: From Amphoe La-nga or Pak Bara Pier, follow Highway No. 4025 and after about 50 metres passing the La-nga Provincial Police
Station, make a left turn (around the Phon Siri Gold Shop) onto Thetsaban 1 Road (So To 5030) and continue driving for about 19 kilometres to reach the Bo Chet Luk Pier.

**La-ngu Local Museum**

It is located opposite Wat Athon Rangsarit on the La-ngu–Chalung Road. The museum building has 2 storeys. On the ground floor, there are local handicrafts and sweets for sale. A museum on the upper floor displays brassware, earthenware, silverware, irons, banknotes, coins, ceramics, glassware, audio and musical instruments, wickerwork, watches, and fans, which are the private collection of Mr. Chaiwat Saikun. Admission fee is 40 Baht. The museum is open daily from 10.00 a.m.–06.00 p.m.

**Tham Urai Thong**

is located at Mu 8, Tambon Kamphaeng, is under supervision of the Kamphaeng Sub-district Administration Organisation. It is a cave within the Satun Geopark that features a limestone mountain aged about 510–439 million years, which falls into the Ordovician Period. The cave consists of three small caves: Tham Urai, Tham Samphao and Tham Luk Sao. Inside the cave were found parts of animal bones including cows, buffalos, turtles and fish as well as numerous seashell deposits. On top of the cave is a beautiful scenic viewpoint.

**Namtok Wang Sai Thong**

is located in Tambon Nam Phut. It is the beauty of this waterfall is the limestone in the shape
of multi-petalled lotus flowers settling on the bottom of the pools at each of its tiers. It is shady around the waterfall area, which makes it suitable for recreation. Admission fee 200 Baht.

**Amphoe Manang Lan Hin Pa Phon** ( amoeb Foram )
is located in the area of Ban Pa Phon School, features a layered limestone formation of bacteria called Stromatolite aged about 450 million years. The area is well organised with a passage and pleasant landscape.

**Tham Phu Pha Phet** (ท่าพุพะเพ็ท)
is located in Tambon Plam Pattana. The cave is beautifully adorned stalagmites, stalactites, calcite crystals etc., which were formed since the Ordovician Period. The interior of the cave consist of many sections, which are named after geology findings, such as Maan Petch (Diamond Curtain section), Prakarang (Coral section), Hua Payanak (Naga’s head section), Saopetch (diamond Column section) etc. The highlight of Phu Pha Phet is emerald section, which the ceiling is higher compared to other parts, giving way for light to enter. The light touching stalagmites and stalactites which are slightly glimpsed with green. Open daily from 08.30 a.m.-03.30 p.m.

**Tham Chet Khot** (ท่าเจ็ดคุณ)
is located at Mu 5, Tambon Palm Phatthana. The cave zigzags and runs through a mountain, which consist of 7 sections inside the cave. Visitors
will find a stream inside the cave, which they can enjoy a boat trip and see the stalactite formations. The crystal-like sandy beach is available as a camping ground. The air inside is actually quite breezy and not stuffy. The best time to visit is between May-October. In this connection, Tham Chet Khot is also accessible via other routes. Visitors can either use a kayak or rubber dinghy for white-water rafting.

**Amphoe Thung Wa**

*The Satun Geopark Museum and the Thungwa Ancient Elephant Museum* (พิพิธภัณฑ์ภูกระดึงและพิพิธภัณฑ์ช้างศึก далекоธง) is located at Mu 6, Tambon Thung Wa on Highway No. 416 near the Thung Wa District Office, was established as an academic information and geological conservation centre including propagation, learning support and local awareness building for preserving a geological conservation site. The park’s area covers 4 districts.
of Satun; namely, Amphoe Mueang, Amphoe La-ngu, Amphoe Manang and Amphoe Thung Wa. As Satun’s topography consists of limestone mountain ranged with different sizes of islands including a source of fossils in the primitive era, the Satun Geopark’s goal is to be a geopark at a globle level. For more information, please call Tel. 06 3465 4924 www.satun-geopark.com

Khao Thanan (เขาทะนาน) in Tambon Thung Bulang, is a limestone moun-
tain in the Permian Era aged about 280 million years surrounded with a pond that makes it look like an island. The mountain represents important geological evidence since there are traces of the sea’s regression level in the past. Inside the mountain is an about a 200-metres-
long cave, where many kinds of fossils were discovered.

Namtok Than Plio (น้ำตกถ้ำพิลึก) is located at Mu 7, Tambon Thung Wa. It originates from Mount Lung Khroe in the provincial areas of Satun and Trang. This two-tiered waterfall has a pool of 40 m wide and 50 m long at its base. The surrounding area is shady with various plants.

To get there: 14 km from the Thung Wa District Office. Follow the Thung Wa–Palian Road, take a turn at Km 35 toward Ban Thung Yao Nui, Tambon Thung Wa, and go further for around 8 km.

Tham Le Stegodon (ถ้ำเลสเตโอดอน) is located in Tambon Thung Wa, is a cave in the elongated limestone mountain ranges that is characterized as a tunnel inside the mountain with a 4-kilometres distance extending from the cave’s mouth to the end that takes about
3 hours touring. Inside the meandering cave were found elephant and rhino fossils from the Pleistocene Era, especially, elephants in the Stegodon family that the cave’s name comes from. For sightseeing, visitors are required to kayak to the end of the tunnel and change to take a motorboat to get off at the Ban Tha Oi Pier. There will be the Park’s staff and villagers accompanying visitors and providing them with torches and life vests. It is advised to dress properly for preparing to get wet. Advance notification is required before visiting because the sea level and time to go need to be checked day by day. For more information, please contact, Thung Wa Sub-district Administration Organisation at Tel. 08 4858 5100.

INTERESTING ACTIVITIES

**Rafting at Namtok Wang Sai Thong**
(ล่องแพถ้ำวังไทรท้อง)

is located in Tambon Nam Phut, Amphoe La-ngu, is a popular boat rafting activity in Satun where tourists can enjoy all year-round. It takes about 2 hours with an approximately 9-kilometre distance. The stream originates from Namtok Wang Sai Thong. The surrounding atmosphere is very pleasant with big tree canopies along the route, and tourists can stop by for swimming at the pond. For more inquiries, please contact Wang Sai Thong Resort Tel. 08 4195 5208, 08 0714 6317

**MAJOR EVENTS**

**Satun Geopark Fossil Festival** *(ภาษาธรรมเรียนผู้ธรรมนิพชา สดุดีไอพาร์ค พ่อสิริทิพย์)*

is held annually in February at the field in front of the Thung Wa District Office. The Festival presents an exhibition of the Satun Geopark, providing knowledge about fossils as well as showing local cultural performances and selling souvenirs.

**International Kite Festival** *(มหากรรมแข่งขันว่าวประเพณีและงานแข่งขันว่าวนานาชาติทั้งหมด)*

is held every year around February at Satun Airport. There are many kinds of kite competition...
and kite show from both Thai and 10 international countries. The activities also include beautiful kite contest, local kite contest, kite demonstration, kite exhibition, cultural performances

**Boat Floating Tradition**
(ปฏิบัติธรรมเรือคล้อง)
to be observed by Chao Le or sea dwellers at Ko Lipe around the middle of the sixth and eleventh lunar months of every year. It is intended to dispel bad luck, as well as predict their fishing.

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**Satun Marine Tourism Festival**
(งานเทศกาลท่องเที่ยวทางทะเลจังหวัดสงขลา)
is held around December to mark the start of the marine tourism season in Satun. Visitors can visit the Marine National Park during November to April.

**Bara Fishing Cup Festival**
(งานมวยเพลิงจังหวัดปัตตานี)
takes place annually in December at Pak Bara, Amphoe La-ngu. The event features a fishing contest in Andaman Sea, exhibitions, goods and food fairs including products from the community in Tambon Pak Nam, as well as local art and cultural performances. For more information, please contact the Pak Nam Sub-district Administration Organisation, Tel. 0 7478 2539

**LOCAL PRODUCTS**

**Khanom Bu-nga Puda**
(ขนมบูงะพุดะ)
The word “Bu-nga” means flower and “Buda” means pandanus flower. It is a local dessert of Satun, shapes like a pillow and made from grated coconut meat and sticky rice flour mixed with sugar. The dessert is usually made for important ceremonies or festival; such as, wedding and Muslim Eid al-Fitr Feast. For more information, please contact the Pak Ping Agricultural Housewives Group, Amphoe La-ngu, Tel. 08 9974 6913

**Khanom Phuk Rak**
(ขนมพุกกรัก)
originates from Malaysia. The meaning of this local dessert’s name is literally from Malay language, “Simpul Kasih Sayang” (Simpul means tie, Kasih means thank you, and Sayang means daring). The fillings are made from Mackerel scad fried with curry paste and wrapped with spring roll pastry into a ribbon shape. It is an ideal gift or souvenir. For more information,
please contact Chebilang Woman’s Occupational Support Group, Amphoe Mueang Satun
Tel. 08 3183 3044

**Ton Khlum Ban Wang Tong Wickerwork**
(จักสามัคคีผู้สตรีวิชาชีพ)
is located at Mu 4, Tambon Ban Na Thon, Amphoe Thung Wa. Khlum plant is an annual crop growing along the watercourse. It features a white smooth texture like bamboo and will be lacquered to prevent mould. The products are usually used for house decorations, lamps and food lids. For more information, please contact Ton Khlum Wickerwork Group, Amphoe Thung Wa, Tel. 09 1315 1142

**SUGGESTED ITINERARY**
**Programme I Marine Route of Satun**
(4 days, 3 nights)

**Day 1**
08.00 a.m. Depart from Don mueang Airport or Suvarnabhumi Airport to Hat Yai International Airport
10.30 a.m. Arrive at Hat Yai and heading to Satun. Visit **Thale Bun National Park**
01.00 p.m. Heading to Tanyong Po, Amphoe Mueang Satun to visit **Sanlang Mangkon**
07.00 p.m. Stay overning in Amphoe Mueang Satun
Day 2
07.00 a.m.  Depart from Amphoe Mueang Satun to Ban Bo Chet Luk Pier.
Take half day tour to Prasat Hin Panyot.
02.30 p.m.  Heading to La Ngu Local Museum
04.00 p.m.  Visit Uraithong Cave
06.00 p.m.  Heading to Pak Bara and dinner
07.00 p.m.  Stay overnight at Pak Bara, Amphoe La-ngu

Day 3
08.00 a.m.  Depart from Pak Bara to Tarutao National Park.
10.00 a.m.  Visit stone arch at Ko Khai
12.00 p.m.  Scuba around Ko Tarutao
05.00 p.m.  Heading to Ko Lipe, enjoy a beautiful ambience at nighttime, dinner and stay overnight in Ko Lipe.

Day 4
08.30 a.m.  Depart to Ko Hin Ngam
11.00 a.m.  Visit Ko Tarutao, learn about the historical land
03.00 p.m.  Back to Pak Bara Pier
05.00 p.m.  Heading to Hat Yai International Airport
07.00 p.m.  Back to Bangkok

Programme 2: Satun Geopark Route (3 days, 2 nights)
Day 1
08.00 a.m.  Depart from Donmueang Airport or Suvarnabhumi International Airport to Hat Yai International Airport
11.00 a.m.  Depart from Hat Yai International Airport to Tham Phu Pha Phet Amphoe Manang Satun
02.00 p.m.  Visit Namtok Wang Sai Thong and Wang Sai Thong rafting
05.00 p.m.  Stay overnight in resort around Namtok Wang Sai Thong
**Day 2**

08.30 a.m. Heading to **Tham Chet Kot**

11.00 a.m. Visit **Satun Geopark Museum** and go to **Tham Le Stegodon**

05.00 p.m. Stay overnight in Amphoe La-ngu

**Day 3**

08.00 a.m. Heading to **Ban Bo Chet Luk Pier**.

Take half day tour to **Prasat Hin Panyod**.

03.00 p.m. Visit **Tham Urai Thong** and heading to Hat Yai International Airport

06.00 p.m. Back to Bangkok
ตลาด Market
1 ตลาดเทศบาลสตูล Thetsaban Market

โรงพยาบาล Hospital
1 โรงพยาบาลสตูล Satun Hospital

สถานที่สำคัญ Place of Interest
1 ศาลากลางจังหวัดสตูล Satun City Hall
2 เรือนจาจังหวัดสตูล Satun Prison
3 ตํานวนจราจรเข้าเมืองสตูล Satun Immigration Office
4 สํานักงานเทศบาลเมืองสตูล Satun Municipality Office
5 ศาลจังหวัดสตูล Satun Law Court
6 สถานีขนส่งผู้โดยสารจังหวัดสตูล Saun Bus Terminal

สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว Tourist Attraction
1 สวนสาธารณะ เขาโต๊ะ พญาวาง
Khao To Phaya Wang Public Park
2 พิพิธภัณฑสถานแห่งชาติ สตูล (คุทยาลัยกุเติน) 
Satun National Museum Kuden Mansion
3 มัสยิดกลางจังหวัดสตูล หรือ มัสยิดม้ำบัง
4 Satun Central Mosque or Mambang Mosque
ท่าเรือด้านตะวันออก Tammalang Pier

สัญลักษณ์ Legend
¶ ศาลากลางจังหวัด City Hall
¶ โรงเรียน School
¶ ไปรษณีย์ Post Office
♀ สถานีตำรวจ Police Station
∥ ถนน Road
∥∥ แม่น้ำ, แม่น้ำ Stream, River
SATUN TOURIST MAP

Legend

- Amphoe (District)
- Tourist Attraction
- Stream, River
- Highway
- Province Boundary
- District Boundary
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USEFUL CALLS

Public Relation of Satun Office  Tel. 0 7472 1374
Satun Provincial Office  Tel. 0 7471 1055
Satun Provincial Administrative Organization  Tel. 0 7471 2380
Thungwa Subdistrict Administration Office  Tel. 0 7472 0285
Kamphaeng SubDistrict Municipal Office  Tel. 0 7478 1382
Satun Hospital  Tel. 0 7472 3500-9
Khuan Kalong Hospital  Tel. 0 7473 7102-4
La-ngu Hospital  Tel. 0 7478 0224
Khuan Don Hospital  Tel. 0 7479 5066, 0 7479 5126
Satun Police Station  Tel. 0 7471 1088
Thai Meteorological Department  Tel. 1182
Highway Police  Tel. 1193
Tourist Police  Tel. 1155
TOURIST INFORMATION CENTERS

TOURISM AUTHORITY OF THAILAND
1600 Petchaburi Road, Makkasan
Ratchathewi, Bangkok 10400
Tel. 1672
Fax 0 2253 7440
www.tourismthailand.org
E-mail: info@tat.or.th
Open daily 8.30 a.m. - 4.30 p.m.

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND SPORTS
Tourist Information Center, 1st floor
4 Ratchadamnoen Nok Road, Bangkok 10100
Tel. 0 2283 1556
Open daily 8.30 a.m. - 4.30 p.m.

SUVARNABHUMI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
Passenger Terminal, 2nd floor, Exit 3
Tel. 0 2134 0040
Open daily 24 hours.

TOURISM AUTHORITY OF THAILAND, HAT YAI OFFICE
1/1 Niphatuthit 3 Road, Amphoe Hat Yai, Songkhla 90110
Tel. 0 7423 1055, 0 7423 8518, 0 7424 3747
Fax: 0 7424 5986
E-mail: tathatyai@tat.or.th
Area of Responsibility: Songkhla, Satun

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