

Chiang Mai

Lampang • Lamphun
Mae Hong Son





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Union of Myanmar





Lao PDR



Chiang Mai
Lampang
Lamphun
Mae Hong Son

- Main Highway
- Provincial Highway
- Road
- Railway
- Country Boundary Line
- Changwat (Province)
- Amphoe (District)
- Tourist Attraction



View Point in Mae Hong Son



Wat Phrathat Doi Suthep

Chiang Mai

Popularly known as “The Rose of the North” and with an enchanting location on the banks of the Ping river, the city and its surroundings are blessed with stunning natural beauty and a unique indigenous cultural identity.

Located some 700 km. from Bangkok, Chiang Mai is the principal city of northern Thailand and capital of the province of the same name.

Popularly known as “The Rose of the North” and with an enchanting location on the banks of the Ping River, the city and its surroundings are blessed with stunning natural beauty and a uniquely indigenous cultural identity. Founded in 1296 by King Mengrai as the capital of the Lanna Kingdom, Chiang Mai has had a long and mostly independent history, which has to a large extent preserved a most distinctive culture. This is witnessed both in the daily lives of the people, who maintain their own dialect, customs and cuisine, and in a host of ancient temples, fascinating for their northern Thai architectural Styles and rich decorative details.

Chiang Mai also continues its renowned tradition as a handicraft centre, producing items in silk, wood, silver, ceramics and more, which make the city the country’s top shopping destination for arts and crafts.

Beyond the city, Chiang Mai province spreads over an area of 20,000 sq. km. offering some of the most picturesque scenery in the whole Kingdom. The fertile Ping River Valley, a patchwork of paddy fields, is surrounded by rolling hills and the province as a whole is one of forested mountains (including Thailand’s highest peak, Doi Inthanon), jungles and rivers.

Here is the ideal terrain for adventure travel by trekking on elephant back, river rafting or four-wheel drive safaris in a natural wonderland. Adding a special feature to the landscape are the traditional villages of the region’s hilltribe people, distin-

Phra Maha That Napha Methanidon





Wat Phra Sing

guished by their colourful tribal costumes and lifestyles mostly untouched by the modern world. At the same time, visitors will find deluxe hotels, mountain resorts and other facilities that ensure today's comforts and convenience.

Around Chiang Mai, the neighbouring provinces of Lampang, Lamphun and Mae Hong Son have great appeal, offering further opportunities to experience the North's natural beauty and distinctive culture.

City Attractions

Wat Phra Sing

Located on Sam Lan Road, this lovely temple dates from 1345 and enshrines the revered Phra Phutthasihing Buddha image, a focal point for the Songkran Thai New Year festivities on April 13-15. The temple compound includes the Lai Kham chapel featuring exquisite woodcarvings and northern-style murals; a magnificent scriptural repository with striking bas-reliefs, and a bell-shaped stupa.

Wat Suan Dok

The temple, on Suthep Road, was built in a 14th-century Lanna king's pleasure garden and is most notable for its several white *Chedi*, which contain the ashes of members of Chiang Mai's former Royal Family. Enshrined in a secondary chapel is a 500-year-old bronze Buddha, one of Thailand's largest metal images.

Wat Chiang Man

Located within the old walled city on Ratchaphakhinai Road, this is Chiang Mai's oldest temple, believed to date from 1296, when King Mengrai allegedly lived here while the new city of Chiang Mai was under construction. The temple is noteworthy for its fine *Chedi* supported by rows of elephant buttresses and a beautiful chapel, while enshrined within are the ancient Buddha images of Phra Kaeo Khao, a tiny crystal statue thought to have the power to bring rain, and Phra Sila Khao.

Wat Chedi Luang

Here, on Phrapokkklao Road, is the largest *Chedi* in Chiang Mai measuring 98 m. tall and 54 m. wide. It was originally completed in 1481 but partially collapsed due to an earthquake in 1545. Among other features is a magnificent Naga staircase adorning the chapel's front porch. Wat Chedi Luang is also notable as one of the temporary abodes of the Emerald Buddha, now enshrined at Wat Phra Kaeo in Bangkok.

Wat Ku Tao

Located near the Chiang Mai Stadium, Wat Ku Tao is remarkable for its unusual bulbous *Chedi*, shaped like a watermelon and thus prompting its Thai name. The structure is decorated with coloured porcelain chips and is believed to represent five monks' alms bowls.

Wat Chet Yot

Away from the town centre on the Super Highway, north of the Huai Kaeo Nimmanhemim intersection, the temple is characterised by its square *Chedi* with seven spires. The design was

Wat Suan Dok





Wat Chet Yot

inspired by the temple at Bodhgaya, in India, the site of the Lord Buddha's Enlightenment.

Wat U-mong

Located on Suthep Road, this delightful meditation temple, founded in the reign of King Mengrai, is very different from Chiang Mai's other major temples and enjoys an almost bucolic setting. Its principal architectural feature is a large ancient Chedi.

Wat Saen Fang

This old temple on Tha Phae Road is interesting for its Burmese-style architecture.

Wiang Kum Kam

Southeast of Chiang Mai between KM 3-4 on the Chiang Mai-Lamphun road, the site is an ancient city built by King Mengrai prior to the founding of Chiang Mai. Uncovered by archaeologists are the ruined remains of some 20 ancient temples and other buildings.

Chiang Mai National Museum

Standing next to Wat Chet Yot and in modern Lanna style, the museum houses an interesting collection of northern arts and crafts. Open Wednesday to Sunday from 9.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. except on Songkran and New Year.

Tel. 0 5322 1308

Website: www.thailandmuseum.com

Insect and Natural Wonders Museum

On display here is a fascinating collection of domestic and foreign insects, as well as animal fossils. The museum is located at 72 Nimmanhemin, Soi 12.

Tel. 0 5321 1891

Out-Of-City Attractions

West (Highway 1004)

Huai Kaeo Arboretum

Beside Chiang Mai University, this attractively landscaped garden contains many kinds of tropical trees and flowers.

Chiang Mai Zoo

Next to Huai Kaeo Arboretum, this is a large and extremely well-managed zoo occupying the lower forested slopes of Doi Suthep mountain and showcasing more than 200 species of Asian and African mammals and birds, as well as some adorable pandas named Thewa and Thewi. Open daily from 8.00 a.m. to 7.00 p.m. Restaurants and a camping site are available.

Tel. 0 5322 1179, 0 5335 8116

Website: www.zoothailand.org/chiangmai

Namtok Huai Kaeo

Close by the zoo, this 10-metre cascade provides a green and scenic picnic spot.

Wat Phrathat Doi Suthep

Situated 15 km. from town, this is Chiang Mai's most famous and most visible landmark, and at 3,520 feet above sea level, it commands an exhilarating view of the city and surrounding countryside. Dating from 1383, the temple is approached by a flight of 290 Naga-flanked steps (although the less energetic

Wat U-mong





Wat Phrathat Doi Suthep

may ascend by a funicular railway), and is dominated by a golden Chedi which contains holy Buddha relics and attracts Buddhist pilgrims from all over the world.

Phu Phing Palace

Further up the road from the foot of Wat Phrathat Doi Suthep, the Phu Phing Palace is the Royal winter residence, built in 1961. The lavishly landscaped gardens and grounds are open to the general public daily from 8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. except when the Royal Family is in residence.

Doi Pui Tribal Village

This Hmong village lies some 3 km. from Phu Phing Palace. It is the most accessible of hilltribe villages and has accordingly lost some of its authenticity, although it still provides a glimpse of tribal life.

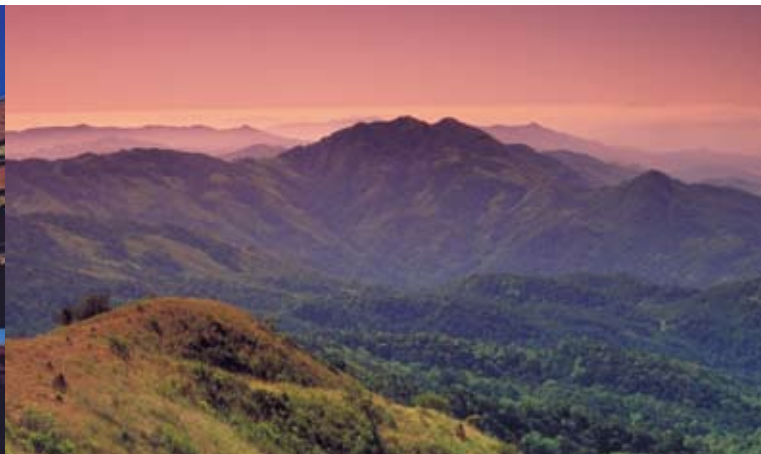
Khruba Siwichai Monument

Situated at the foot of Doi Suthep Mountain, the monument honours the devoted Buddhist monk whose followers built the first 10- km. paved road to Wat Phrathat Doi Suthep in 1935.

Southwest (Highway 108)

Old Chiang Mai Cultural Centre

Located at the beginning of Chiang Mai-Hang Dong road (Highway 108), the Centre has an excellent collection of Lanna Thai art. It is also the venue for folk dance performances and typical northern-style *khan tok* dinners. Open from 7.00 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.



Doi Inthanon National Park

Tel. 0 5327 4540, 0 5327 5097, 0 5320 2993-5

Website: www.oldchiangmai.com

Wat Phrathat Si Chom Thong

Located 58 km. from town, this intriguing temple dates from the mid-1400s and houses a collection of bronze Buddha images while a holy Buddha relic is enshrined in the secondary chapel.

Wat Phrathat Doi Noi

The temple, between KM 43 and 44, was built by the Mon Queen Chamma Thewi in 658 AD. The hilltop location, reached by a flight of 241 steps, affords fine views of the Ping River and surrounding countryside.

Namtok Mae Klang

Chiang Mai's most photographed waterfall lies some 58 km. from town at the foot of Doi Inthanon. The picturesque setting is a popular picnic spot.

Tham Borichinda

A 10-minute drive and a 2-hour walk from Mae Klang, this large cave has stalactite and stalagmite formations, Buddha images and a rocky stream.

Doi Inthanon National Park

The 1,005-sq. km. park encompasses Thailand's highest peak which rises to 2,565 metres above sea level. Rich in flora and fauna, especially bird life, and with waterfalls, nature trails and Hmong and Karen hilltribe villages, the park as a whole is one of Chiang Mai's top attractions and well worth visiting.

Doi Inthanon Royal Project Research Station

Located in Khum Klang village, close to the park headquarters, this royally initiated research station was established in 1979 to help hilltribe farmers to cultivate temperate-clime cash crops instead of opium and to train them in modern agricultural practices. The flower plantation and the plant and breeding research lab are open to visitors.

Phra Maha That Napha Methanidon and Phra Maha That Naphaphon Phumisiri

These twin pagodas, located at KM 41.5, were built to commemorate the fifth cycle birthdays of Their Majesties King Bhumibol Adulyadej and Queen Sirikit.

Traditional Cotton Weaving Village

Located 3 km. from Mae Chaem District Office in Tambon Tha Pha, the village is famous for producing northern-style cotton sarongs.

Op Luang Gorge

This picturesque gorge with a river zigzagging between high, steep cliffs, is located 105 km. from Chiang Mai. The area is pleasantly framed by teak forests and hills.

Ban Rai Phai Ngam

Also renowned for its high quality traditional cotton, this village is reached after a left turn between Km. 69 and 70 along the Chiang Mai-Hot road.

Doi Tao Lake

Doi Tao district is 133 km. from Chiang Mai. The large reservoir here lies behind Bhumibol Dam in Tak province and offers

Namtok Mae Klang



Op Luang Gorge



recreational opportunities, including boat cruises.

Huai Phak Phai Royal Project

At Ban Mae Ha in Hang Dong district, this royally initiated project is a research and cultivation centre for roses. The main attraction is the 8.4-acre Royal Rose Garden, best seen between October and February.

North (Highways 107 & 1096)

Tribal Museum

Situated in King Rama IX Lanna Garden on Chotana Road, this ethnology museum has exhibits highlighting the separate identities and cultures of the North's nine major hilltribe groups, Karen, Hmong, Yao, Lisu, Akha, Lahu Lau, Thin, and Khamu. Open daily to the public from 9.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. except Saturdays, Sundays and national holidays.

Tel. 0 5321 0872

Orchid and Butterfly Farms

There are several orchid nurseries in the Mae Sa Valley area where visitors can view these exotic year-round blooms. Some orchid farms also have special butterfly enclosures where tropical species can be seen in a natural environment.

Mae Sa Snake Farm

Here, some 3 km. along the Mae Rim-Samoeng road, various kinds of snakes indigenous to Thailand can be seen. There are also daily 30-minute snake shows at 11.30 a.m., 2.15 p.m. and 3.15 p.m. Open from 9.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. Tel. 0 1472 1566

Namtok Mae Sa

This 8-tiered waterfall in Mae Rim district is 26 km. from town and occupies a lovely setting among towering trees.

Queen Sirikit Botanical Garden

This international botanical garden, located around 12 km. along the Mae Rim-Samoeng road and extending over a mountainous area of 560 acres, was established to honour Queen Sirikit in 1992. The garden has an excellent collection of Thai and foreign plants laid out according to species and climate, and there are three walking trails. Also here is a Tourist Information Centre, the Thai Orchid Breeding Centre, the herbs Museum and the Research Centre. Open daily from 8.30 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Tel. 0 5329 8171-5 Ext. 2500, 0 5329 9753

Website: www.qsbg.org

Chiang Dao Elephant Training Centre

Located off Highway 107 at KM 57 between Mae Taeng and Chiang Dao, this is one of a number of elephant camps in the area which put on shows of work elephants displaying their forestry skills. Open from 8.00 a.m. to 3.00 p.m. daily. There are shows starting at 9.00 a.m. and 10.00 a.m.

Tel. 0 5329 8553, 0 5386 2037

Tham Chiang Dao

Sacred Buddha images can be seen in the cave complex of Wat Chiang Dao at KM 72 on Highway 107. The caves are illuminated by electric lights.

Doi Luang Chiang Dao

This cone-shaped limestone mountain in the Chiang Dao Wildlife Reserve rises to 2,195 metres above sea level, which makes it Thailand's third highest peak after Doi Inthanon and Doi Pha Hom Pok. The area is rich in highland flowers, birds, and butterflies. Permission to visit the mountain must be obtained from the National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department.

Tel. 0 2562 0760

Website: www.dnp.go.th

Huai Nam Dang National Park

The park, accessed via the Mae Malai-Pai road, covers an area of 180 sq. km. in the Mae Taeng and Pai districts of Chiang Mai and Mae Hong Son provinces. Forested highland ranges and panoramic views are among the attractions.

Doi Ang Khang

This is the location of a Royal agricultural station, 163 km. north of Chiang Mai, which is a demonstration site for the research and cultivation of flowering plants, temperate fruit trees, vegetables and other crops under the patronage of His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej. Outside the agricultural station, the area of Doi Ang Khang is a nature resort where activities include trekking, mule-riding and mountain-biking can be found.

Fang Hot Springs

Located at Ban Pin, 8 km. northwest of Fang town, 50 hot springs occupy a 10-acre forest setting. Three of them boil continuously with water temperatures of 90 to 100 degrees Celsius.

Ban Tha Ton

Sited on the banks of the Kok River, close to the border with Myanmar, this small town is full of atmosphere and has a few interesting sights, such as Wat Tha Ton. However, it is best known as the starting point for longtail boats trips downriver to Chiang Rai, a thrilling 3 1/2 hour journey that passes hilltribe

villages and jungle scenery. It is also possible to hire bamboo rafts for the same trip, the journey taking 3 days.

East (Highways 118 & 1006)

San Kamphaeng

This district, 13 km., is famous for its silk and cotton weaving. The village showcases finished products as well as the silk- weaving process. On the way from Chiang Mai to San Kamphaeng, the road is lined with factories and souvenir shops selling woodcarving, silverware, earthenware, lacquerware, and cotton fabrics.

San Kamphaeng Hot Springs

Located 36 km. from town and set amid natural surroundings of trees and verdant hills, these springs have water with a high sulphur content and possess curative and restorative properties. Accommodation, a swimming pool, dining facilities and segregated mineral water bathing rooms are available. Nearby is Rung Arun Hot Spring Resort which offers bungalows, mineral baths and an excellent park setting.

Activities

Elephant Shows

Elephant shows are generally held in the morning at 9.40 a.m., and begin with elephants bathing before continuing with displays of forestry work and other skills. Elephant rides are usually available after the show. Open from 7.00 a.m. to 3.00 p.m. Tickets range between 80 to 1,000 baht (depending on activities).

- Tha Phae Mae Taman and Pang Chang Mae Sa
Tel. 0 5329 7060
- Chiang Dao Elephant Training Centre
Tel. 0 5329 8553, 0 5386 2037

Elephant Training Centre



Mountain Biking

Mountain biking is widely available on several routes in Chiang Mai and the hills beyond. For more information, please contact Chiang Mai Green Tour.

Tel. 0 5324 7374

Homestay at Ban Mae Kampong

The village of Ban Mae Kampong, some 50 km. east of Chiang Mai in Mae On district, is situated in a mountainous area with lush jungle surroundings. Here visitors can experience real Thai village life, as well as enjoy several activities. Nearby attractions include waterfalls, a cotton weaving village and the Huai Hong Khrai Royal Agricultural Station. Reservations should be made through Erawan P.U.C.

Tel. 0 5327 4212-3

Trekking

Trekking in the hills of the North is one of Chiang Mai's most popular tourism activities. It offers the best way to experience both the natural environment and to see the culture of the region's various hilltribes. Of particular interest are the six major hilltribes which inhabit the highlands, the largest group being the Karen, followed by the Hmong, Lahu, Yao, Akha and Lisu. Each tribe has its own distinctive spiritual beliefs, ceremonial attire, languages, customs, rituals, dances and agricultural practices. Popular "jungle treks" last from 2 to 7 days and take trekkers through forested mountains and high valleys and meadows, as well as visits to more remote high-altitude hilltribe settlements for overnight stays. The best guides are hilltribe youths who customarily speak English, Thai and at least three tribal dialects. Treks commonly feature travel by foot, sometimes by boat, elephant-back, horse-back or jeep, or frequently a combination of two or three modes of transportation. Visitors are advised to contact the Tourist Police (at 75 Chiang Mai-Lamphun Road, Tel. 0 5324 8130 Fax. 0 5324 8974) or the TAT for information on the most reliable trekking companies. And remember, for trekkers protection, all treks must be registered with the Tourist Police.

Visitors should remember to:

- Respect hilltribe beliefs and religious symbols and structures.
- Dress modestly. Hilltribe people are generally modest and inappropriate attire may offend them.
- Ask permission before photographing someone. Some villages do not permit photography.
- Refrain from trading Western medicines and articles of clothing. Gifts such as pens, paper, needles, thread and cloth are



Elephant Trekking

acceptable.

Special Events

Bo Sang Umbrella Festival

January

Held at the Bo Sang Handicraft Centre, the festival features paper products, particularly painted paper parasols, cultural shows, beauty contests and a parade showing traditional ways of life.

Flower Festival

February

This 3-day event, held on the first Friday and weekend of February, coincides with the blossoming of Chiang Mai's temperate and tropical flowers. Festivities include a parade of floral floats, ornamental garden flower contests, beauty pageants, music and dancing. The parade begins at Chiang Mai Railway Station, passes over Nawarat Bridge and ends at Nong Buak Hat Park.

Songkran Festival

April 13-15

The Thai New Year is celebrated with particular gusto in Chiang Mai. Among the events are a parade of the revered Phra Phutthasihing Buddha image around Chiang Mai town for ritual bathing, sand pagoda-making, blessing of elders, and water splashing.

Doi Suthep Pilgrimage

May

The Buddhist festival of Visakha Puja is celebrated with a candlelit procession to the temple on Doi Suthep.

Yi Peng Festival

Late October / Early November

Coinciding with the Loi Krathong Festival on the full-moon night of the 12th lunar month, the event features the release of lanterns into the sky to worship the gods. There are also fireworks, lantern contests, and beauty pageants.

Accommodation

Chiang Mai offers a comprehensive selection of hotels and resorts in all price categories. A full list of accommodation choices can be obtained from the TAT office at: 105/1 Chiang Mai-Lamphun Road, Amphoe Mueang, Chiang Mai 50000. Tel. 0 5324 8604, 0 5324 8607, 0 5324 8604-607

Shopping

Chiang Mai is without a doubt Thailand's major centre for quality handicrafts, both traditional and modern, hilltribe handicrafts and antiques. Top buys include:

Cottons & Silks

First-class Chiang Mai cottons and silks are of incomparable quality and suitable for various fashion and furnishing applications. The largest possible selection is available in San Kamphaeng.

Umbrellas/Parasols

Yi Peng Festival



These are inextricably associated with Bo Sang where villagers have been engaged in their manufacture for at least 200 years. All materials, silks, cottons, Sa paper (manufactured from the bark of the mulberry tree) and bamboo are produced or found locally. Visitors to Bo Sang will see literally hundreds of designs and sizes ranging from the miniature to the gigantic.

Silverware

The finest Thai silverware is made in Chiang Mai, where certain families have practised their art for several generations. Traditional skills and a guaranteed content of at least 92.5% pure silver invest bowls, receptacles and decorative items with authentic value. Silver shops are concentrated on Wua Lai Road, where the artisans and their families live.

Lacquerware

Typified by striking black and gold designs, lacquer enhances items made of wood, bamboo, metal, paper and baked clay in the form of receptacles, ornaments and different souvenirs.

Furniture/Woodcarving

Woodcarving is a traditional northern Thai art featured in numerous temples, while in modern times it has been increasingly used to embellish furniture-screens, chairs, tables, beds, indeed anything bearing a wooden surface large enough to be carved-as well as in carved elephants, figurines, tableware and other popular items. Chiang Mai's Ban Thawai village in Hang Dong district is a major centre of furniture making. Principal woods and materials include teak, rosewood and rattan.

Hilltribe Products

These include silver ornaments, from bracelets, necklaces, and pendants to pipes of intricate design, and richly embroidered

Umbrellas/Parasols



items including tunics, jackets, bags, purses, caps, and dress lengths.

Pottery

Chiang Mai is a major centre of Thailand's pottery industry. Prized items include high-fired celadon which is produced in many forms, including dinner sets, lamp bases and decorative items.

How To Get There

By Air

- *Thai Airways International* operates daily flights from Bangkok to Chiang Mai

Tel. 0 2628 2000, 0 2280 0060 or Hotline 1566

Website: www.thaiairways.com

- In addition, *Bangkok Airways* also has flights between Bangkok-Sukhothai and Sukhothai-Chiang Mai.

Tel. 0 2265 5555, 0 2265 5678, 0 2971 8120-9 or Hotline 1771

Website: www.bangkokair.com

- *Air Asia*

Tel. 0 2515 9999

Website: www.airasia.com

- *Nok Air*

Tel. 1318

Website: www.nokair.co.th

- *Orient Air*

Tel. 0 2267 3210-5

Website: www.orient-thai.com

- *Angel Airlines*

Tel. 0 2937 8909, 0 2953 2260

Website: www.angelairlines.com

By Rail

The State Railways of Thailand operates daily services from Bangkok Railway Station (Hua Lamphong). Trains leave for Chiang Mai 6 times a day between 8.00 a.m. and 10.00 p.m.

Tel. 0 2220 4334 or Hotline 1690

Website: www.railway.co.th

By Bus

The 10-hour journey from Bangkok can be made by air-conditioned bus departing the Bangkok Bus Terminal on Kamphaeng Phet II Road

Tel. 0 2936 2852-66

Website: www.transport.co.th

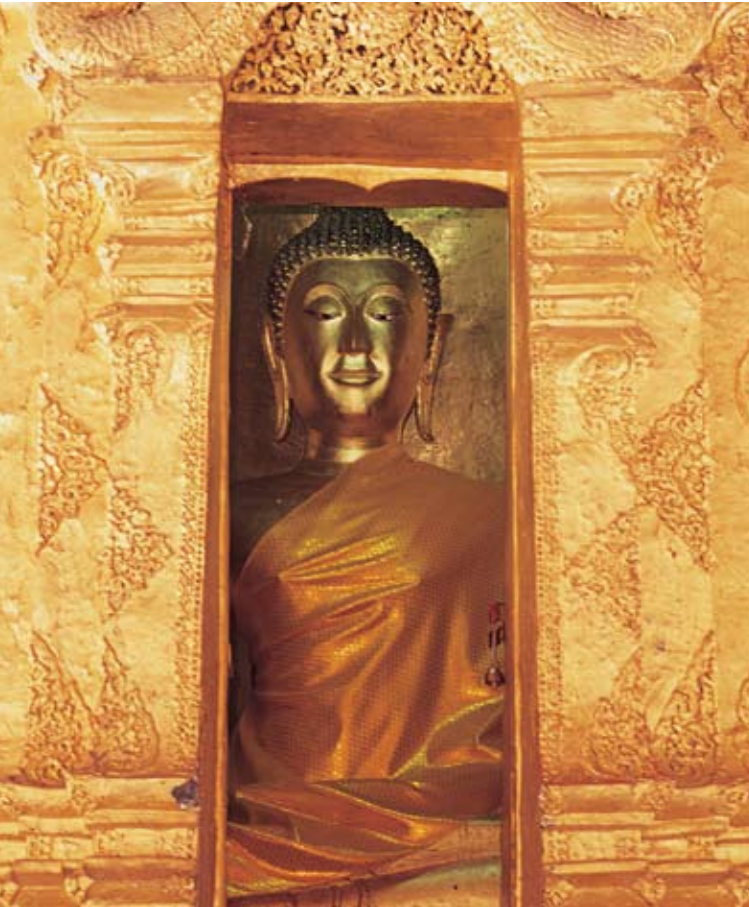
By Car

From Bangkok, take Highway 32 to Nakhon Sawan, then Highway 1 through Kamphaeng Phet and Tak to Lampang, from where Highway 11 leads to Chiang Mai, a total distance of 696 km.

Lampang covers an area of 12,534 sq. km., with its provincial

Bird-watching





Wat Phrathat Lampang Luang

capital, famous for its horse-drawn carriages, located 100 km. southeast of Chiang Mai and 600 km. north of Bangkok.

Set in the Wang River basin, the province has less spectacular highland landscapes than Chiang Mai, and its main attraction is cultural rather than scenic. The area has a long history of settlement and is rich in archaeological and architectural evidence reflecting the ancient civilisation of Hariphunchai, Lanna and Myanmar. Indeed, the town of Lampang, sited on the banks of the Wang River, possesses considerable historical interest. It has been a cultural hub since the 7th century, when it was part of

the Mon Kingdom of Hariphunchai and in the early 20th century was the centre of the then all-important, teak trade, during which time Burmese influences were prevalent. Sights today include several well-preserved temples that display a blend of Thai and Burmese architectural styles, while a short distance outside town is Wat Phrathat Lampang Luang, arguably the single most fascinating temple in the North. Moreover, Lampang is in its relaxed atmosphere and lifestyles more typically and traditionally Thai than Chiang Mai, and shows little change in spite of the growth of tourism. Blending cultural interest with nature conservation is Lampang's remarkable Elephant Conservation Centre. Elephants played a major role as beasts of burden during the heydays of the teak industry, and although that era has passed, a number of the elephants have been given a new home at the centre, where visitors can see demonstrations of their forestry skills, as well as the more recent accomplishments of elephants as painters and musicians.

City Attractions

Horse-Drawn Carriages

Lampang is the only province in Thailand still retaining horse-drawn carriages as a means of transport within the city. Visitors can hire such vehicles to tour places like markets, traditional houses along the river bank and the numerous temples in town.

Wat Phra Kaeo Don Tao

This historic temple, on Phra Kaeo Road, was where the Emerald Buddha (now in Bangkok) was once enshrined. Structures of note in the extensive temple compound include a large *Chedi* containing a pair of the Lord Buddha, a Burmese-style *Mondop*,





Wat Phra Kaeo Don Tao

an old *Wihan* housing a reclining Buddha image, and a museum exhibiting ancient artifacts of the Lanna era.

Wat Si Rong Mueang

To the west of town is this Burmese-style temple built in 1905, at the height of Lampang's teak trade, when many Burmese traders and forestry experts came to the town. The roof of the main chapel has several overlapping gables as is typical of Burmese religious architecture, while as a whole the temple is ornate with elaborate woodcarving and plaster designs adorned with coloured glass mosaics.

Wat Pha Fang

Located on Sanam Bin Road, this 19th-century temple has a large golden *Chedi* containing a Holy Relic that was brought from Myanmar in 1906. The extensive Sala Kan Parian (preaching hall) is made of wood with Burmese-style multi-tiered roofs.

Wat Si Chum

Wat Si Chum, on Si Chum Road, has a small ordination hall typical of the Burmese style in its multi-tiered roofs, intricately carved eaves and coloured glass mosaic. By contrast, the preaching hall, rebuilt after a fire in 1992, is rather plain except for its mural which depicts the story of the fire and the rebuilding of the temple, as well as showing rural domestic scenes of considerable charm. A community of Burmese monks still resides at Wat Si Chum.

Wat Chedi Sao

About 5 km. from town on the Lampang-Chae Hom road, Wat Chedi Sao is distinguished by 20 (*sao* means "twenty" in northern Thai) whitewashed Chedi each fashioned in Lanna-Burmese style. A Lanna-style Buddha statue is also enshrined here.

Wat Pongsanuk Tai

In contrast to the Burmese-style temples, Wat Pongsanuk Tai, on Pongsanuk Road in Wiang Nuea district, and enclosed within the compound of a modern temple, displays pure Lanna style. Most remarkable are the Chedi and superb wooden Mondop that preserves the essence of Lanna architectural genius.

Old Houses

Thanon Talat Gao, Old Market Road, which runs parallel to the river, was once the town's business centre and is still lined with Lanna-style homes and Chinese shop houses, the former with their distinctive roofs and the latter characterised by typical paneled wooden folding doors and filigree carved fanlights above.

Out-Of-City-Attractions

Wat Phrathat Lampang Luang

Situated some 20 km. southwest of town in Ko Kha district, Wat Phrathat Lampang Luang is one of the finest examples of Lanna religious architecture in the entire North. Raised on a grassy mound and surrounded by thick walls, it looks very much the stronghold it once was, while the spacious compound is dominated by a huge Chedi, dating from the mid-15th century and

Horse-Drawn Carriage



measuring 45-metres high and 24-metres wide at its base. The open-sided main Wihan is an equally fine structure with many notable features, including some lovely murals on wooden panels below the roof eaves. Enshrined in a compound adjacent to Wat Phrathat Lampang Luang is the revered green jasper image of Phra Kaeo Don Tao, widely held to have magical powers.

Wat Phrathat Chom Ping

Located 14 km. along a left turning at Ko Kha district office, is another venerable temple entirely rebuilt in recent times. It is of interest, however, for a hold in the window shutters of the Bot, which acts as a camera obscurer and projects an image of the temple's Chedi.

Elephant Conservation Centre

This important conservation centre is in the Thung Kwian forest park in Hang Chat district, about 32 km. from town on the road to Chiang Mai. Demonstrations of elephant training and forestry skills are staged two or three times a day. In recent years, the elephants have also been given scope to paint and to play musical instruments, performances of which are quite remarkable. Paintings by elephants are for sale. The centre also provides health care for the elephants.

Tel. 0 5424 7871

Doi Khun Tan National Park

The Khun Tan mountain range forms a natural boundary between Lamphun and Lampang provinces. Here the northern railway line to Chiang Mai runs through a 1,352-metre tunnel, the longest in the country. It is possible to walk from the Khun

Wat Phrathat Lampang Luang



Tan Station up the mountain, a distance of about 7 km. with four rest areas on the way. Visitors may also camp overnight but must bring their own food. The best time to make the trip is between November and February when the weather is fine and cool.

Chao Pho Pratu Pha Shrine

Located about 50 km. from town on the Lampang-Ngao road near the KM 650 marker, this sacred shrine covered with offerings honours the legend of Chao Pho Pratu Pha, a great warrior of the Lampang ruler. He reputedly died fighting Burmese invaders with his two swords still clutched in his hands, his body propped against the hillside, and the attackers were so frightened by the sight that they withdrew.

Khuean Kio Lom

Located 38 km. from town, take the Lampang-Ngao road and turn left at KM 623-624 marker, then continue for a further kilometre. Constructed for irrigation purposes, it has a scenic reservoir suitable for boating or rafting. At least a half-day tour is suggested. Visitors may opt to stay overnight on a floating raft-house. Places to see include cliffs, isles and a fishing village.

Tham Pha Thai National Park

Some 60 km. from town between Mueang and Ngao districts, the park features a number of caves with picturesque stalactites and stalagmites.

Ban Chang Luang

This facility, at 33 Mu 9, Ban Khoi in Tamboon Ban Rong near the Phayao-Lampang road, was established by woodcarver Khru Kam-ai Dejduangta to showcase his work and serve as an artisan's training centre.

Chae Son National Park

The park, in Mueang Pan District, is a picturesque area of forested mountains and includes a waterfall and hot spring with bathing facilities.

Special Events

Khantok Chang Fair

February

Organised on the first Friday and Saturday of February at the Elephant Conservation Centre, the fair features an elephant



Khantok Chang Fair

show, while the pachyderms are treated to a feast of fruits and vegetables presented on a *Tok*, a traditional Lanna food tray.

Luang Wiang Lakhon Fair

Late October/Early November

Held immediately prior to the Loi Krathong festival around Wat Phra Kaeo Don Tao and Wat Phrathat Lampang Luang, the fair celebrates Lampang's history, customs and traditions.

Shopping

Lampang's top buys include ceramics, widely regarded as being of the best quality in Thailand, hand-woven cotton and wood-carving, a major cottage industry at Tambon Na Khrua in Mae Tha district, and traditional *Sa* paper made from a type of soft wood, a speciality of Ban Nam Thong.

How To Get There

By Air

- *PB Air* operates flights from Bangkok to Lampang daily.

Tel. 0 2261 0220-5, 0 5422 6238

Website: www.pbair.com

By Rail

Trains depart from Bangkok's Railway Station to Lampang daily. Tel. 0 2220 4334 or Hotline 1690

Website: www.railway.co.th

By Bus

Both air-conditioned and non air-conditioned buses to Lampang

leave Bangkok Bus Terminal on Kamphaeng Phet II Road daily.

Tel. 0 2936 2852-66

Website: www.transport.co.th

By Car

From Bangkok, take Highway 32 to Nakhon Sawan and then Highway 1 to Lampang via Kamphaeng Phet and Tak, a total distance of 599 km.

With its provincial capital just 26 km. south of Chiang Mai, Lamphun is a small province of 4,506 sq. km. Renowned for its productive *lamyai* orchards, its quality hand-woven silk and cotton, and its enchanting old-world charm, Lamphun has a long history and it is memories of this which hold the greatest attraction for travellers.

Hilltribe Children





Wat Phrathat Hariphunchai

The town of Lamphun was originally the centre of the Mon Kingdom, known as Hariphunchai and believed to have been founded in the late 7th or early 8th century AD. The first and most famous ruler of Hariphunchai was Queen Chamma Thewi, whose legendary amorous and diplomatic exploits are the subject of numerous Lanna folk tales. Independence was finally lost in the late 13th century, when Lamphun was taken by King Mengrai and incorporated into his Lanna Kingdom.

Situated in the centre of town, Wat Phrathat Hariphunchai dates from the early 12th century, when it was founded during the reign of King Athitayarat, a descendant of Queen Chamma Thewi. Its dominant feature is the 46-metre-tall golden Chedi, which was rebuilt in 1443. Also of note are the ancient-style brick arches adorned with fine designs, a pair of sculptured lions at the door, a square-shaped Chedi and a Khmer-style Buddha statue.

Hariphunchai National Museum

Located almost opposite Wat Phrathat Hariphunchai on Inthayongyot Road, the museum's exhibits include prehistoric human skeletons and art objects from the Dvaravati, Hariphunchai, Lanna and Rattanakosin periods. Open Wednesday-Sunday from 9.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.

Tel. 0 5351 1186

Phra Nang Chamma Thewi Statue

Situated in the Nong Dok Public Park, the statue honours the first ruler of Hariphunchai.

Suthewa Rusi Statue

In front of the Town Hall, the statue relates to a legend that a *rusi*, or ascetic, was the actual founder of Hariphunchai. According to the tale, the *rusi*, as an ascetic refraining from worldly affairs, invited Phra Nang Chamma Thewi, a daughter of the King of Lop Buri, to ascend the throne and helped her to establish Buddhism in the land.

Ku Chang





Wat Chamma Thewi

Wat Chamma Thewi

Commonly referred to as Wat Ku Kut, the temple on the Lamphun-San Pa Tong Road is believed to date from the 8th or 9th century and was rebuilt in 1218. The Chedi is a square structure, similar to that found at Bodhgaya in India, and reputedly enshrines the ashes of Queen Chamma Thewi.

On each side of the Chedi are niches holding a total of 60 Buddha statues.

Wat Mahawan

On the road parallel to the old city wall to the west of town, Wat Mahawan houses the image of *Nak Prok* which is commonly known as *Phra Rot Lamphun*, and serves as the model for a famous votive tablet.

Wat Phra Yuen

Notable for its Ku Chang Ku Ma Chedi, which is surrounded on four sides by standing statues and commemorates Queen Chamma Thewi's war elephant and her son's steed.

Ban Nong Chang Khun

This is the most famous longan-growing area in the country, some 8 km. before Lamphun and with a further 7 km. after a right turn. The fruits are in season from July to August.

Out-Of-City Attractions

Pa Sang

The district of Pa Sang is a handicraft centre and famous for

its handmade cotton, produced primarily in the village of Ban Nong Ngueak. Also at this village is an ancient temple noted for its fine Burmese-style architectural influences.

Ban Hong

This is the site of a 1,400-year-old community dating back to the Hariphunchai Kingdom. Located some 40 km. south of Lamphun town, it offers a scenic and delightful vista of green fields and mountains. It also has several old temples built in indigenous styles, such as Wat Phra Chao Ton Luang, with its 600-year-old Buddha statue, and Wat Pa Puai and Wat Dong Rusi, both with 100-year-old wooden scripture halls. Among the natural attractions in the area are Tham Luang Pha Wiang, a cave some 15 km. south of the district town with oddly-shaped stalactites.

Wat Phrabat Huai Tom

This is the largest temple in Li district, about 5 km. off Highway 106 at KM 47, which boasts a large Lanna-style Chedi and an extensive place of worship built in laterite by Karens living in the vicinity who were admirers of the highly revered Phra Khru Ba Chaiwongsa.

Mae Ping National Park

Covering an area of over 1,000 sq. km., the park's main feature is the Ping River, which here flows through an area of forests and sheer cliffs. Certain parts of the waterway spread out to form reservoir-like bodies of water with numerous small islands and rapids. Another attraction is the 7-level Ko Luang waterfall. Fascinating stalactites and stalagmites are to be found inside nearby limestone caves.

Special Events

Song Nam Phrathat Hariphunchai

May

This is Lamphun's best-known annual event, held to celebrate the province's principal religious site.

Longan Fair

August

The fair showcases the province's most famous fruit with a beautifully decorated longan parade and contests.

Shopping

Best buys include handwoven *Pha Mai Yok Dok* Silk, an elaborately woven fabric originally used in the northern Royal

court. The main production centre is at Tambon Wiangyong of Mueang district. Also popular are hand-made cotton fabrics, with the market at Pa Sang offering a large selection, and carved wooden items such as animal figurines, dolls, utensils and decorative items, for which the main production centre is in Mae Tha district.

How To Get There

By Air

Visitors can fly from Bangkok to Chiang Mai and then take a bus which leaves Chang Phueak Bus Terminal every 15 minutes. Travel time from Chiang Mai to Lamphun is 45 minutes.

- *Thai Airways International* operates daily flights from Bangkok to Chiang Mai.

Tel. 0 2628 2000, 0 2280 0060 or Hotline 1566

Website: www.thaiairways.com

- In addition, *Bangkok Airways* also has flights between Bangkok-Sukhothai and Sukhothai-Chiang Mai.

Tel. 0 2265 5555 or Hotline 1771

Website: www.bangkokair.com

- *Air Asia*

Tel. 0 2515 9999

Website: www.airasia.com

- *Nok Air*

Tel. 1318

Website: www.nokair.co.th

- *Orient Thai*

Tel. 0 2267 3210-5

Website: www.orient-thai.com

- *Angel Airlines*

Tel. 0 2937 8909, 0 2953 2260

Website: www.angelairlines.com

By Rail

Trains leave Bangkok's Hua Lamphong Railway Station every day.

Tel. 0 2220 4334 or Hotline 1690

Website: www.railway.co.th

By Bus

Both air-conditioned and non air-conditioned buses depart from Bangkok Bus Terminal on Kamphaeng Phet II Road to Lamphun daily. Travel time is about 9 hours.

Tel. 0 2936 2852-66

Website: www.transport.co.th

By Car

From Bangkok, take Highway 1 to Nakhon Sawan and Lamphang and then turn onto Highway 11 and proceed to Lamphun, a total distance of 670 km.

Lying to the west of Chiang Mai and bordering Myanmar on its eastern flank, Mae Hong Son province covers an area of 12,681 sq. km. of breathtaking mountains traversed by hidden valleys, each one a contender for Shangri-la.

With stunning landscapes, waterfalls, caves and hilltribe villages it is a dream location for trekking, soft adventure travel and for those who love wild hill country and seek the thrill of

Wat Phra Phutthabat Tak Pha





Thung Bua Tong Doi Mae U-kho

sweeping valley vistas.

Because of the terrain, Mae Hong Son is one of Thailand's most remote provinces and thus retains its own separate identity. At the same time, the provincial capital is readily accessible by air and road. Nestled in its own lovely valley and surrounded by hills that are often shrouded in early morning mist, this small town is one of the most enchanting places in the entire North. Burmese-style temples, a picturesque lake, a hilltop vantage point and a bustling morning market afford scope for leisurely sights-seeing, while a choice of hotels makes it an excellent base for excursions into the surrounding countryside.

City Attractions

Wat Phrathat Doi Kong Mu

Atop the hill to the west of town, the temple is distinguished by its two Burmese-style Chedi, the larger one built in 1860 and the smaller in 1874. The site also commands superb panoramic views of Mae Hong Son and the surrounding hills.

Wat Phra Non

This temple at the foot of Doi Kong Mu houses a 12-metre long Reclining Buddha cast in the Thai Yai (Shan) style in 1875. Also notable are the two large sculpted lions standing side by side, guarding the way up to Doi Kong Mu.

Wat Kam Ko

Located opposite Wat Phra Non, this temple dates from 1890 and is architecturally distinguished by its roofed passageway from the entrance to the Burmese-style Wihan. It also stores texts in Thai Yai script chronicling their history.

Wat Hua Wiang

Also known as Wat Klang Mueang, the temple is located on Sihanat Bamrung Road next to the Morning Market. It was built in 1863 and enshrines the beautifully adorned Phra Chao Phalarakhaeng Buddha image, a replica of a statue in Mandalay, Myanmar.

Wat Chong Kham

Situated close to the banks of the town's small Chong Kham Lake, the temple was built in 1827 by Thai Yai artisans and houses a large Buddha statue with a lap width of 4.85 metres

Wat Phrathat Doi Kong Mu



cast by Burmese craftsmen.

Wat Chong Klang

Next to the previous temple, Wat Chong Klang is interesting for its replica of the Phra Buddha Sihing Buddha image; its wooden figurines of humans and animals depicted in the Phra Vejsandon, Jakarta tale, which were made by Burmese craftsmen and brought to Mae Hong Son in 1857, and 100-year-old glass paintings.

Out-Of-City Attractions

Pha Bong Hot Spring

Located on Highway 108, about 11 km. from town, the spring has facilities for mineral water bathing.

Tham Pla - Pha Suea National Park

About 17 km. from town on Highway 1095 (Mae Hong Son-Pai Road) the park is a pleasant area of streams and woodland. A special feature is a cave pond filled with carp-like *Phluang* fish, believed to belong to the gods.

Namtok Pha Suea

These large falls are located in Tambon Mok Champae, about 17 km. from town on Highway 1095, then a left turn at Ban Rak Thai and a further 20 km. beyond the village. Another 5 km. away are the hilltribe villages of Na Pa Paek and Mae O on the Thai-Myanmar border.

Tham Nam Lot

In a forest area in Pang Mapha district, 77 km. from town, the main attraction is a 1-km-long cave with a stream running through it and beautiful stalactite and stalagmite formations.

Wat Chong Kham



Huai Nam Dang

Also discovered here were 2,000-year-old remains of utensils and coffins.

River Rafting on the Pai River

The Pai River is the longest river of Mae Hong Son, originating from mountain ranges in Laos to flow through Pai district and eventually join the Salween river in Myanmar, a total distance of 180 km. Several sectors are suitable for rafting and trips are organised by tour operators in Mae Hong Son town or in Pai. The best time for rafting is from October to March.

Huai Nam Dang National Park

At KM 65 on the Pai-Mae Malai road (Highway 1095) is a turn leading to the headquarters of the park. Visitors can spend the night in tents to wait for the spectacular views of sunrise and mist-shrouded mountain views in the morning. Cherry blossoms during January adds charm to the attraction.

Tha Pai Hot Springs

Located 2 km. off Highway 1095 at KM 87, the spring has an average temperature of 80 degrees Celsius. Steam from the spring permeates the area in the morning creating a fascinating sight.

Khun Yuam Indigenous Cultural Center

Located at KM 200 on Highway 108, the centre has a considerable collection of Thai Yai and other hilltribe handicrafts. It also displays military accessories and equipment of the Japanese army which entered Khun Yuam district during World War II.

Thung Bua Tong

These wild sunflowers bloom during November and carpet the landscape of Doi Mae U-kho in Khun Yuam district with brilliant yellow.

Salawin National Park

Covering an area of 721 sq. km., the park is on the banks of the Salween river on the Thai-Myanmar border, about 164 km. south of Mae Hong Son town. Transport can be hired for travel to Mae Sam Laep village (46 km.) and then by boat to reach the park headquarters. The scenery is of forested mountains dotted with small hamlets.

Pai

Pai, located 111 km. from Mae Hong Son, is a quiet, relaxed little town set amid superb scenery and popular as a base for exploring the natural attractions of the area.

Special Events

Poi Sang Long Procession

March-May

This is a traditional Thai Yai mass ordination ceremony for novice monks in which the candidates, with their heads shaven and wrapped with Burmese-style head-cloth, don prince-like garments and jewels, and are taken on horseback or carried on shoulders to the city shrine.

Chong Phara Procession

October

Chong Phara are model castles made of wood and coloured paper and decorated with fruits, flags and lamps. On the full-moon day of the 11th lunar month these are placed in the courtyard of houses and temples as a gesture to welcome the Lord Buddha on his return from giving sermons to his mother in heaven, according to traditional belief. Other activities to celebrate the occasion include dances with performers dressed in animal costumes.

Loi Krathong

October/November

In addition to traditional Loi Krathong celebrations around Chong Kham Lake, candle-lit *krathong* suspended from balloons are released at Wat Phrathat Doi Kong Mu.

Bua Tong Blossom Festival

November

Each year in November, the hilltribes of Khun Yuam and Mae Sariang districts are filled with a host of golden *Bua Tong* blossoms. They are as yellow as daisies and almost as large as sunflowers. At Doi Mae U-kho, the blossoms are profuse, but only last for a month.

Shopping

The Mae Hong Son Royal Folk Art Centre offers a variety of

hand-made products from woven fabrics to basketry.
Tel. 0 5361 1244

How To Get There

By Air

There is no direct flight from Bangkok to Mae Hong Son, although travellers may fly from Bangkok-Chiang Mai and then connect with a Chiang Mai-Mae Hong Son flight.

- *Thai Airways International*

Tel. 0 2628 2000, 0 2280 0060 or Hotline 1566

Website: www.thaiairways.com

By Rail

Trains leave Bangkok Railway Station everyday.

Tel. 0 2220 4334 or Hotline 1690

Website: www.railway.co.th

By Bus

Both air-conditioned and non air-conditioned buses depart daily from Bangkok Bus Terminal on Kamphaeng Phet II Road to Mae Hong Son. Travel time is about 17 hours.

Tel. 0 2936 2852-66

By Car

Mae Hong Son is 924 km. from Bangkok, the route following Highways 1 and 11 to Chiang Mai and then either by Highway 108 or Highway 1095 via Pai.



TOURISM AUTHORITY OF THAILAND

HEAD OFFICE

Tourism Authority of Thailand
1600 New Phetchaburi Road, Makkasan,
Ratchathewi, Bangkok 10400 THAILAND
Tel: 66 2250 5500 (120 automatic lines)
Fax: 66 2250 5511
<http://www.tourismthailand.org>
E-mail Address : center@tat.or.th

OVERSEAS OFFICES

ASIA & PACIFIC KUALA LUMPUR

Tourism Authority of Thailand
Suite 22.01, Level 22nd Fl., Menara
Citibank, 165, Jalan Ampang, 50450
Kuala Lumpur, MALAYSIA
Tel : (60 3) 216-23480
Fax: (60 3) 216-23486
E-mail Address : sawatdi@po.jaring.my,
tatkul@tat.or.th
Areas of Responsibility : Malaysia and
Brunei Darussalam

SINGAPORE

Tourism Authority of Thailand
c/o Royal Thai Embassy
370 Orchard Rd., SINGAPORE 238870
Tel : (656) 235 7901
Fax: (656) 733 5653
E-mail Address : tatsin@singnet.com.sg,
tatsin@tat.or.th
Areas of Responsibility : Singapore, Indo-
nesia and The Philippines

HONG KONG

Tourism Authority of Thailand
Room 1901 Jardine House, 1 Connaught
Place, Central, HONG KONG
Tel : (852) 2868 0732, 2868 0854
Fax: (852) 2868 4585, 2868 0428
E-mail Address : tathkg@pacific.net.hk,
tathkg@tat.or.th
Areas of Responsibility : Hong Kong,
Macau

BEIJING

Tourism Authority of Thailand
Room 902, Office Tower E1, Oriental
Plaza, No.1 East Chang An Avenue,
Dong Cheng District, Beijing, 100738
CHINA
Tel : (86 10) 8518 3526-29
Fax: (86 10) 8518 3530
E-mail Address : tatbjs@tat.or.th, tatbjs@
sohu.com
Areas of Responsibility : People's Republic
of China (except Hong Kong SAR, Macau
SAR and Taiwan) and Mongolia

TAIPEI

Thailand Tourism Division
13th Fl., Boss Tower, No 111 Sung Chiang
Rd. (Near Nanking East Road Junction)
Taipei 104, TAIWAN
Tel : (886 2) 2502 1600
Fax: (886 2) 2502 1603
E-mail Address : tatpte@ms3.hinet.net,

tatpe@tat.or.th
Area of Responsibility : Taiwan

TOKYO

Tourism Authority of Thailand
Yurakucho Denki Building, South Tower
2nd Fl., Room 259, 1-7-1 Yurakucho Chi-
yoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0006, JAPAN
Tel : (81 3) 3218 0337, 3218 0355
Fax: (81 3) 3218 0655
E-mail Address : tattky@tattky.com,
tattky@tat.or.th
Areas of Responsibility : Northern Area of
Honshu Island: Tohoku, Kanto and Hok-
kaido Island

OSAKA

Tourism Authority of Thailand
Technoble Yotsubashi Bldg., 3rd Fl., 1-6-8
Kitahorie, Nishi-ku, Osaka 550-0014
JAPAN
Tel : (81 6) 6543 6654, 6543 6655
Fax: (81 6) 6543 6660
E-mail Address : info@tatos.com, tatos@
tat.or.th
Areas of Responsibility : Southern Area of
Honshu Island: Kinki, Chugoku and Chubu

FUKUOKA

Tourism Authority of Thailand
EL Gala Bldg. 6th Fl., 1-4-2, Tenjin,
Chuo-ku, Fukuoka 810-0001 JAPAN
Tel : (81 92) 725 8808
Fax: (81 92) 735 4434
E-mail Address : tatfuk@tatfuk.com,
tatfuk@tat.or.th
Areas of Responsibility : Kyushu Island,
Shikoku Island and Okinawa

SEOUL

Tourism Authority of Thailand
Coryo Daeyungak Center Building
Rm. No.604, 6th Fl., 25-5, 1-Ka,
Chungmu-Ro, Chung-Ku,
Seoul 100-706, KOREA
Tel : (82 2) 779 5417, 779 5418, 771 9650
Fax: (82 2) 779 5419
E-mail Address : info@tatsel.or.kr, tatsel@
tat.or.th
Area of Responsibility : Republic of Korea

NEW DELHI

Tourism Authority of Thailand
Royal Thai Embassy
56-N, Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri,
New Delhi, INDIA 110021
Tel : (91 11) 2410 5408-9
Fax: (91 11) 5166 3570
E-mail Address : tat@thaiemb.org.in,
tatdel@tat.or.th
Areas of Responsibility : India, Bangla-
desh, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Nepal

SYDNEY

Tourism Authority of Thailand
2nd Fl., 75 Pitt Street,
Sydney, NSW 2000 AUSTRALIA
Tel : (61 2) 9247 7549
Fax: (61 2) 9251 2465
E-mail Address : info@thailand.net.au,

tatsyd@tat.or.th
Areas of Responsibility : Australia,
New Zealand and the South Pacific

EUROPE LONDON

Tourism Authority of Thailand
3rd Fl., Brook House, 98-99 Jermyn Street,
London SW1Y 6EE, UK
Tel : (44 207) 925 2511
Fax: (44 207) 925 2512
E-mail Address : info@thaismile.co.uk,
tatuk@tat.or.th
Areas of Responsibility : United Kingdom,
Ireland, South Africa, Iran, Iraq, Jordan,
Lebanon, Syria and the Middle East:
Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi
Arabia, U.A.E.

FRANKFURT

Thailändisches Fremdenverkehrsamt
Bethmann Str.58, D-60311 Frankfurt/M.,
GERMANY
Tel : (49 69) 138 139 0
Fax: (49 69) 138 139 50
E-mail Address : info@thailandtourismus.
de, tatfra@tat.or.th
Areas of Responsibility : Germany, Austria,
Slovenia, Croatia, Switzerland, Liech-
tenstein, Romania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria,
Moldova, Macedonia, Albania, Czech
Republic, Slovakia, Poland, Hungary and
Bosnia-Herzegovina

PARIS

Office National du Tourisme de Thaïlande
90, Avenue des Champs-Élysées, 75008
Paris, FRANCE
Tel : (33 1) 5353 4700
Fax: (33 1) 4563 7888
E-mail Address : tatpar@wanadoo.fr,
tatpar@tat.or.th
Areas of Responsibility : France, Belgium,
Luxembourg and The Netherlands

ROME

Ente Nazionale per il Turismo Thailandese
Via Barberini 68, 4th Fl.,
00187 Roma, ITALY
Tel : (39 06) 420 14422, 420 14426
Fax: (39 06) 487 3500
E-mail Address : tat.rome@iol.it, tatrome@
tat.or.th
Areas of Responsibility : Italy, Spain,
Greece, Portugal, Israel, Egypt, Turkey
and Cyprus

STOCKHOLM

Tourism Authority of Thailand
Drottninggatan 33 GF,
111 51 Stockholm, SWEDEN
Tel : (46 8) 700 56 90
Fax: (46 8) 700 56 99
E-mail Address : info@tourismthailand.se
Areas of Responsibility : Sweden, Norway,
Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Russia, Belar-
us, Ukraine, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan,
Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan,
Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Estonia, Latvia and
Lithuania

THE AMERICAS LOS ANGELES

Tourism Authority of Thailand
611 North Larchmont Boulevard, 1st Fl.,
Los Angeles, CA 90004, U.S.A.
Tel : (1 323) 461 9814
Fax: (1 323) 461 9834
E-mail Address : tatla@ix.netcom.com,
tatla@tat.or.th
Areas of Responsibility : Alaska, Arizona,
California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Kan-
sas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada,
New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma,
Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Wash-
ington, Wyoming, Guam Island
and all Central and South American
Countries

NEW YORK

Tourism Authority of Thailand
61 Broadway, Suite 2810 New York,
NY 10006
Tel : (1 212) 432 0433
Fax: (1 212) 269 2588
E-mail Address : info@tatny.com, tatny@
tat.or.th
Areas of Responsibility: Alabama,
Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida,
Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky,
Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachu-
setts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi,
Missouri, New York, New Hampshire, New
Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania,
Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee,
Vermont, Virginia, Washington D.C., West
Virginia, Wisconsin, Puerto Rico and the
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Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba,
Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan and
Yukon; East Canada: Ontario, Quebec,
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and
New Foundland)

LOCAL OFFICES

North

TAT Northern Office: Region 1
105/1 Chiang Mai-Lamphun Rd., Amphoe
Mueang, Chiang Mai 50000
Tel : 66 5324 8604, 66 5324 8607,
66 5324 1466
Fax: 66 5324 8605
E-mail Address : tatchmai@tat.or.th
Areas of Responsibility : Chiang Mai,
Lamphun, Lampang and Mae Hong Son

TAT Northern Office: Region 2
448/16 Singhakhlai Rd., Amphoe Mueang,
Chiang Rai 57000
Tel : 66 5371 7433, 66 5374 4674-5
Fax: 66 5371 7434
E-mail Address : tatchrai@tat.or.th
Areas of Responsibility : Chiang Rai,
Phayao, Phrae and Nan

TAT Northern Office: Region 3
209/7-8 Surasi Trade Centre., Boromtrailo-
kanat Rd., Amphoe Mueang, Phitsanulok
65000
Tel : 66 5525 2742-3, 66 5525 9907
Fax: 66 5523 1063

E-mail Address : tatphlok@tat.or.th
Areas of Responsibility : Phitsanulok,
Phetchabun, Sukhothai and Uttaradit

TAT Northern Office: Region 4
193 Taksin Rd., Tambon Nong Luang,
Amphoe Mueang, Tak 63000
Tel : 66 5551 4341-3
Fax: 66 5551 4344
E-mail Address : tattak@tat.or.th
Areas of Responsibility : Tak, Phichit and
Kamphaeng Phet

Central Region
TAT Central Region Office: Region 1
Saengchuto Rd., Tambon Ban Nuea,
Amphoe Mueang, Kanchanaburi 71000
Tel : 66 3451 1200, 66 3451 2500,
66 3462 3691
Fax: 66 3451 1200
E-mail Address : tatkan@tat.or.th
Areas of Responsibility : Kanchanaburi,
Nakhon Pathom, Samut Sakhon and Samut
Songkhram

TAT Central Region Office: Region 2
500/51 Phetchakasem Rd., Cha-am,
Phetchaburi 76120
Tel : 66 3247 1005-6
Fax: 66 3247 1502
E-mail Address : tatphet@tat.or.th
Areas of Responsibility : Phetchaburi
(Cha-am), Ratchaburi and
Prachuap Khiri Khan

TAT Central Region Office: Region 3
609 Mu 10 Tamnak Rd., Bang Lamung,
Chon Buri 20260
Tel : 66 3842 8750, 66 3842 7667
Fax: 66 3842 9113
E-mail Address : tatchon@tat.or.th
Areas of Responsibility : Chon Buri (Pat-
taya) and Samut Prakan

TAT Central Region Office: Region 4
153/4 Sukhumvit Rd., Amphoe Mueang,
Rayong 21000
Tel : 66 3865 5420-1, 66 3866 4585
Fax: 66 3865 5422
E-mail Address : tatyong@tat.or.th
Areas of Responsibility : Rayong and
Chanthaburi

TAT Central Region Office: Region 5
100 Mu 1 Trat-Laem Ngop Rd.,
Tambon Laem Ngop,
Amphoe Laem Ngop, Trat 23120
Tel : 66 3959 7259-60
Fax: 66 3959 7255
E-mail Address : tattrat@tat.or.th
Areas of Responsibility : Trat and its
islands

TAT Central Region Office: Region 6
108/22 Mu 4, Tambon Pratu Chai,
Amphoe Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya,
Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya 13000
Tel : 66 3524 6076-7
Fax: 66 3524 6078
E-mail Address: tatyutya@tat.or.th

Areas of Responsibility : Phra Nakhon Si
Ayutthaya, Saraburi, Ang Thong, Suphan
Buri, Pathum Thani and Nonthaburi

TAT Central Region Office: Region 7
Rop Wat Phrathat Rd., Amphoe Mueang,
Lop Buri 15000
Tel : 66 3642 2768-9
Fax: 66 3642 4089
E-mail Address : tatlobri@tat.or.th
Areas of Responsibility : Lop Buri, Nakhon
Sawan, Uthai Thani, Chai Nat and
Sing Buri

TAT Central Region Office: Region 8
182/88 Mu 1 Suwannason Rd., Amphoe
Mueang, Nakhon Nayok 26000
Tel : 66 3731 2282, 66 3731 2284
Fax: 66 3731 2286
E-mail Address : tatnayok@tat.or.th
Areas of Responsibility : Nakhon Nayok,
Sa Kaeo, Prachin Buri and Chachoengsao

Northeast

TAT Northeastern Office: Region 1
2102-2104 Mittraphap Rd., Amphoe
Mueang, Nakhon Ratchasima 30000
Tel : 66 4421 3666, 66 4421 3030
Fax: 66 4421 3667
E-mail Address : tatsima@tat.or.th
Areas of Responsibility : Nakhon Ratcha-
sima, Surin, Buri Ram and Chaiyaphum

TAT Northeastern Office: Region 2
264/1 Khuean Thani Rd., Amphoe
Mueang, Ubon Ratchathani 34000
Tel : 66 4524 3770, 66 4525 0714
Fax: 66 4524 3771
E-mail Address : tatubon@tat.or.th
Areas of Responsibility : Ubon Ratcha-
thani, Amnat Charoen, Si Sa Ket and
Yasothon

TAT Northeastern Office: Region 3
15/5 Pracha Samoson Rd., Amphoe
Mueang, Khon Kaen 40000
Tel : 66 4324 4498-9
Fax: 66 4324 4497
E-mail Address : tatkhn@tat.or.th
Areas of Responsibility : Khon Kaen, Roi
Et, Maha Sarakham and Kalasin

TAT Northeastern Office: Region 4
184/1 Sunthon Wichit Rd., Amphoe
Mueang, Nakhon Phanom 48000
Tel : 66 4251 3490-1
Fax: 66 4251 3492
E-mail Address : tatphnom@tat.or.th
Areas of Responsibility : Nakhon Phanom,
Sakon Nakhon and Mukdahan

TAT Northeastern Office: Region 5
16/5 Mukmontri Rd., Amphoe Mueang,
Udon Thani 41000
Tel : 66 4232 5406-7
Fax: 66 4232 5408
E-mail Address : tatudon@tat.or.th
Areas of Responsibility : Udon Thani,
Nong Khai, Nong Bua Lam Phu and Loei

South

TAT Southern Office: Region 1
1/1 Soi 2 Niphat Uthit 3 Rd.,
Amphoe Hat Yai, Songkhla 90110
Tel : 66 7424 3747, 66 7423 8518,
66 7423 1055
Fax: 66 7424 5986
E-mail Address : tatsgkh@tat.or.th
Areas of Responsibility : Songkhla (Hat
Yai) and Satun

TAT Southern Office: Region 2
Sanam Namueang, Ratchadamnoen Rd.,
Amphoe Mueang, Nakhon Si Thammarat
80000
Tel : 66 7534 6515-6
Fax: 66 7534 6517
E-mail Address : tatnksri@tat.or.th
Areas of Responsibility : Nakhon Si Tham-
marat, Trang and Phatthalung

TAT Southern Office: Region 3
102/3 Mu 2 Narathiwat-Takbai Rd.,
Tambon Kaluwo Nuea, Amphoe Mueang,
Narathiwat 96000
Tel : 66 7352 2413, 66 7351 6144,
66 7352 2411
Fax: 66 7352 2412
E-mail Address : tatnara@tat.or.th
Areas of Responsibility : Narathiwat, Yala
and Pattani

TAT Southern Office: Region 4
73-75 Phuket Rd., Amphoe Mueang,
Phuket 83000
Tel : 66 7621 2213, 66 7621 1036,
66 7621 7138
Fax: 66 7621 3582
E-mail Address : tatphuket@tat.or.th
Areas of Responsibility : Phuket, Phang-
nga and Krabi

TAT Southern Office: Region 5
5 Talat Mai Rd., Amphoe Mueang,
Surat Thani 84000
Tel : 66 7728 8817-9
Fax: 66 7728 2828
E-mail Address : tatsurat@tat.or.th
Areas of Responsibility : Surat Thani,
Chumphon and Ranong