

Pattani

amazing
THAILAND



Pattani Pattani



Wat Chang Hai Rat Buranaram



Pattani Central Mosque



Chaomae Lim Ko Niao Graveyard



Ko Losin



Chuan Tani Cloth



Krue Se Mosque



Rayo Sai Buri Mosque or Salindong Bayu Mosque



Keris Raman



Ko Losin



Kruepo



靈慈宮



Shrine of Chaomae Lim Ko Niao or Leng Chu Kiang

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Dato Beach

Pattani

THAI GLOSSARY

Amphoe	: District
Ban	: Village
Hat	: Beach
Khuean	: Dam
Maenam	: River
Mueang	: Town or city
Phrathat	: Pagoda or stupa
Prang	: Corn-shaped tower or sanctuary
Prasat	: Castle
Pratu	: Gate
SAO	: Subdistrict Administrative Organisation
Soi	: Alley
Song Thaeo	: Pick-up trucks but with a roof over the back
Talat	: Market
Tambon	: Subdistrict
Tham	: Cave
Tuk-Tuks	: Three-wheeled motorized taxis
Ubosot or Bot	: Ordination hall in a temple
Wihan	: Image hall in a temple
Wat	: Temple

Note: English spelling uses the official Thai transliteration. Posted signs may be spelled differently. When seeking help for directions, point to the Thai spelling for each place name.

Pattani an east coast province in the South, adjacent to the Gulf of Thailand, with an area of approximately 1,940.356 square kilometres. There are two major rivers: Tani and Sai Buri. A civilized town in the past, Pattani was the ancestral state of the Langkasuka Empire, an independent state of Thai Buddhists in

the 2nd century. It covered the provinces of Songkhla, Pattani, Yala, and Narathiwat, Thailand, as well as, Kelantan and Terengganu of Malaysia.

The present Pattani still maintains some ruins of the ancient town in Amphoe Yarang. Due to its mountainous area and long seashore of about 170 kilometres, Pattani has been an important port and centre of administration, trading, and culture. There are several tourism resources of nature, historical ancient places, and traditional culture.

Pattani is administratively divided into 12 districts: Amphoe Mueang Pattani, Amphoe Yaring, Amphoe Panare, Amphoe Mayo, Amphoe Sai Buri, Amphoe Mai Kaen, Amphoe Kapho, Amphoe Thung Yang Daeng, Amphoe Yarang, Amphoe Mae Lan, Amphoe Khok Pho and Amphoe Nong Chik.

Distances from Pattani to nearby provinces

Songkhla	105 kilometres
Narathiwat	95 kilometres
Yala	42 kilometres

Distances from Amphoe Mueang Pattani to Other Districts

Amphoe Yaring	15 kilometres
Amphoe Panare	43 kilometres
Amphoe Mayo	42 kilometres
Amphoe Sai Buri	53 kilometres
Amphoe Mai Kaen	62 kilometres
Amphoe Kapho	66 kilometres
Amphoe Thung Yang Daeng	56 kilometres
Amphoe Yarang	19 kilometres
Amphoe Mae Lan	33 kilometres
Amphoe Khok Pho	27 kilometres
Amphoe Nong Chik	8 kilometres

HOW TO GET THERE

By car: From Bangkok take Highway No. 35 (Thonburi-Pak Thor route) then onto Highway No. 4 (Phetchakasem Road) at Amphoe Pak Thor passing through Phetchaburi, Prachuap Khiri Khan until Chumphon, take Highway No. 41 pass Surat Thani, Phatthalung, Hat Yai and take Highway No. 43 head for Pattani. Total distance is at 1,036 kilometres.

By bus: There is a daily air-conditioned bus from Bangkok to Pattani. The bus leaves the Southern Bus Terminal on Borommaratchachonnani Road. For more information, please contact,
- *The Transport Co., Ltd* Tel. 0 2269 6999, Pattani Office Tel. 0 7345 1601 or www.transport.co.th.
- *Siam Dern Rod Co., Ltd.* Tel. 0 2894 6160-2, Hat Yai Office Tel. 0 7442 9525.

By train: From Bangkok's Hualamphong Railway Station, there are both express and rapid trains to Pattani everyday. For information, please contact Tel. 1690, Pattani (Khok Pho) Railway Station Tel. 0 7343 1232 or www.railway.co.th.

From Pattani (Khok Pho) Railway Station, buses and taxis are available between Amphoe Khok Pho and Amphoe Mueang Pattani, a distance of 29 kilometres.

By plane: There is no direct flight from Bangkok to Pattani, But there are many airlines operating flights from Bangkok to Hat Yai International Airport, as follows:

- *Nok Air* Tel. 1318, 0 2900 9955 or www.nokair.com.
- *Thai Air Asia* www.airasia.com.
- *Thai Lion Air* Tel. 0 2529 9999 or www.lionairthai.com.
- *Thai Smile Airways* Tel. 1181, 0 2118 8888 or www.thaismileair.com.

For more information, please contact Hat Yai International Airport Tel. 0 7422 0000. From Hat Yai International Airport, take a metered taxi or commuter vans to Pattani. The total distance is about 116 kilometres.

Local Transportation

Song Thaeo pickup trucks

Pattani – Khok Pho from 06.00 a.m. – 05.00 p.m.

Pattani – Sai Buri from 06.00 a.m. – 05.00 p.m.

Pattani – Paklor from 06.00 a.m. – 05.00 p.m.

Transportation to Nearby Provinces

Commuter vans

Pattani – Hat Yai International Airport Tel. 08 2822 1388, 08 3190 2200.

Pattani – Chana – Hat Yai Tel. 0 7455 9133, 08 3170 5600 Hat Yai Bus Terminal Tel. 0 7345 1566, 08 7924 6811.

Pattani – Songkhla Tel. 0 7345 1600.

Pattani – Su-ngai Kolok Tel. 0 7345 1603.

ATTRACTIONS

Amphoe Mueang Pattani

City Pillar Shrine (ศาลหลักเมือง)

Situated in the Sak Seni ground of Benjamachutit Pattani School, just opposite the City Hall, on the left bank of the Pattani River, the shrine was constructed on 13 May, 1951, when Phraya Rattana Phakdi was the Governor. This site is mostly worshipped by the local people and visitors.

Pattani Central Mosque (มัสยิดกลางปัตตานี)

Located on Yarang Road on the Yarang-Pattani route in Pattani Municipality. Built in 1954, the construction of this mosque took almost nine years. The official opening ceremony by



City Pillar Shrine

Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat was held on 25 May, 1963.

It is the centre for religious ceremonies to be performed by Muslims in the South. The architecture is western similar to the Taj Mahal of India. With the big dome in the centre, there are four surrounding small ones with two minarets. A big pond is in front of the mosque, which has a large hall and two-sided corridors. The throne inside is tall and narrow.

Pattani Old Town Community (ชุมชนเมืองเก่าปัตตานี)

is located on Anoru, Pattani Phirom and Ruedi Roads. In the past, Anoru Road was the first road where the Hokkien Chinese who came by

boat from Songkhla settled since the Ayutthaya period, as well as a trade district of the Chinese called the “Kueda Chino” community or “Chinese market community”. There is the goddess shrine of Chaomae Lim Ko Niao, Chinese-style lodges, a cinema, ancient Chinese-style shops, and the house of the Kananurak Family (the Chinese leader of the city at that time).

Most of the buildings have the wooden structure with Chinese-pattern fretwork or Pattani-style Sino-Portuguese buildings on Ruedi Road. Presently, the town has been revived with the creation of drawings, sculptures, and street art graffiti that tell the identity stories of Pattani as the multicultural community.



Shrine of Chaomae Lim Ko Niao or Leng Chu Kiang

Shrine of Chaomae Lim Ko Niao or Leng Chu Kiang (ศาลเจ้าแม่ลิ้มกอเหนี่ยว หรือ ศาลเจ้าเล่งจูเกียง)

is situated on Anoru Road in the area of the Pattani Old Town. It is an ancient shrine that has long been associated with Pattani. Being constructed and taken care of by the Kananurak Family, the Shrine, formerly called “Punthaokong Shrine”, which means the community’s shrine, houses a sculpture of Chaomae Lim Ko Niao carved from a branch of a cashew nut tree. The goddess is revered in terms of trade and health. The Shrine is a one-storey Chinese-style building, featuring the central hall with left and right wings, which houses deities; such as, Chow Su Kong – the principal god of the shrine, Chaomae Thapthim, Chaomae Lim Ko Niao, etc.

A traditional fair to carry the statue of Chaomae Lim Ko Niao along the roads in the town is annually held on the full moon day of the third lunar month (February). There is a sacred fire-walking ceremony in front of the Shrine of Leng Chu Kiang and a water wading ritual at the Dechanuchit Bridge. The fair is participated by a number of faithful followers. The Shrine is open daily to the public from 6.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Rayo Pattani Mosque or Rayo Chabang Tiko Mosque (มัสยิดรายอ ปัตตานี หรือ มัสยิดรายอจะบังติกอ)

is located on Yarang Road, Soi 8, Tambon Chabang Tiko. It was the mosque of the state of Patani, which was built during 1845-1856 under the rule of Sultan Muhammad or Tengku Besar.



Southern Thai Art and Culture Complex, Princess Galyani Vadhana Institute of Cultural Studies

With outstanding Malay-Pattani architecture, the two-storey, local-style building has a hip roof and a dome of Eastern architecture, with floral patterns. The mosque is over 200 years old.

Chabang Tiko Palace (วังจะบังติกอ)

is located on Na Wang Road, Tambon Chabang Tiko, around 350 metres from the Rayo Mosque, near the Pattani River. It was built under the rule of Tengku Besar by a Chinese architect. The one-storey wooden building has a large hall, which served as an office of the city ruler. It was also a residence of city rulers until the last one, Tengku Abdul Kadir. The Palace is surrounded by mortared stone walls and has curved doors in the Chinese-mixed-Indian architecture.

Southern Thai Art and Culture Complex, Princess Galyani Vadhana Institute of Cultural Studies (หอศิลปวัฒนธรรมภาคใต้ สถาบันวัฒนธรรมศึกษาภักยวดีวัฒนา)

is located in the Prince of Songkla University, Pattani Campus. It consists of the Southern Thai Art Gallery and the Southern Thai Culture Museum, and displays cultural aspects in three Southern border provinces; such as, landform of the Southern border, history of ethnic groups, language and literature, personalities with outstanding performance in culture, cultural tourism attractions, local performing arts, folk wisdom, etc. It is open Monday to Friday, except official and public holidays, from 9.00 a.m. - 4.30 p.m. For further details, contact Tel. 0 7333 1250.

Skywalk Pattani (สกายวอล์ก ปัตตานี)

is located in Tambon Ru Samilae inside the Princess Galyani Vadhana Park. It features a nature trail with a 360-degree view, overlooking a mangrove forest, the bay of Pattani, and the cape of Ta Chi.

The iron structure is 12 metres high and 400 metres long, with a net walkway allowing visitors to see the underneath's view, and 5 pavilions for relaxation along the way. It is open from 6.00 a.m. - 7.00 p.m.

Ban Bana Community (ชุมชนบ้านบานา)

is located in Tambon Bana. The word "Bana" in Persian means a port town. It was a port town of the Melayu Kingdom. The community is rich

in natural resources. Most of the villagers are fishermen. Here is the only salt farm in Pattani. The career of making salt has been inherited from the past. The salt is called "Klua Wan" or sweet salt. It has a good taste, not strong in salt, and usually used in fermenting short-bodied mackerel, making Budu fish sauce, dried fish, and preserving fruits and vegetables, which are famous products of the community.

Additionally, the villagers joined hands in building the Bana wooden bridge, which serves as a nature trail through the mangrove forest, stretching to Ao Pattani. There is also a boat to see the mangrove forest and admire the nature around Ao Pattani. For more information, contact the Ban Bana Ecotourism Community Enterprise Group, Tel. 06 5725 9613.

Skywalk Pattani





Krue Se Mosque

Krue Se Mosque (มัสยิดกรือเซะ)

This mosque is on Highway No. 42 (Pattani-Narathiwat route) at Ban Krue Se and is about 7 kilometres from the provincial city of Pattani. This mosque has round brick and mortar pillars, which is the Middle Eastern art style.

This venue is near Chaomae Lim Ko Niao Graveyard. It has been assumed that this mosque was built during the reign of King Naresuan the Great (1578-1593).

Chaomae Lim Ko Niao Graveyard (สุสานเจ้าแม่ลิ้มกอเหนี่ยว)

Situated at Ban Krue Se, Tambon Tanyong Lulo, on Highway No. 42 (Pattani-Narathiwat route), near Krue Se Mosque.

Legend has it that Lim Ko Niao, a Chinese girl came to Siam by ship to look for Lim To Khiam, her elder brother, who married the Pattani Governor's daughter and converted to Islam. Unable to keep her promise with her mother in bringing the brother home, she hung herself on a cashew nut tree. Her brother buried her here. The people of Pattani built the shrine to commemorate her and carved the tree where she hung herself in the shape of her figure.

Bara Hom Tourism Community (ชุมชนท่องเที่ยวบารโห้ม)

is located in Ban Pare, Tambon Bara Hom. It is an outstanding tourism community of history. There are ancient sites of around 500 years old. Located here are the cemeteries of

Phaya Inthira or Sultan Ismail Shah and three sibling queens of Pattani (Raja Hijau, Raja Biru, and Raja Ungu).

Bara Hom was a Melayu Buddhist city of the kingdom of Langkasuka. Later the city state was restructured to be an Islamic state with Phaya Inthira as the founder who established Patani Darussalam. The sultanate of Patani was successfully developed and prospered. A cannon was first cast here. It was also a centre of trade, propagation of Islam, as well as an important port of foreign traders.

Apart from historical tourism, the community has ecotourism attractions and activities including a mangrove forest, local fishing, woodcarving of coconut graters in traditional Melayu patterns, a boat trip to admire the beauty of Ao Pattani, and making batik with wooden blocks. For more information about the Bara Hom Tourism Community, contact Tel. 08 1969 1207, 09 3580 2702.

Amphoe Yaring

Bang Pu Tourism Community (ชุมชนท่องเที่ยวบางปู)

Built in 1895 by Phraya Phiphitsenamat, this unique governor's residence is a mixture of Thai, Muslim, Chinese, and European architecture. It has two storeys made of the lower open space and upstairs with a spacious hall and chambers of the governor and his children.

Other interesting features include the colourful glass clerestory, beautifully fretted wooden vent and gable, and the European spiral staircase as highlights. The tranquility of

various 100-year-old plants around the palace gives it a serene ambience. Currently, it is in the care of the governor's ascendants. Visitors are allowed with prior permission.

To get there: From the provincial city of Pattani, follow Highway No. 42 towards Amphoe Yaring. The total distance is 20 kilometres. This palace is situated in Soi Phiphit Rat Bamrung.

Wang Yaring (วังยะหริ่ง)

Built in 1895 by Phraya Phiphitsenamat, this unique governor's residence is a mixture of Thai, Muslim, Chinese, and European architecture. It has two storeys made of the lower open space and upstairs with a spacious hall and chambers of the governor and his children.

Other interesting features include the colourful glass clerestory, beautifully fretted wooden vent and gable, and the European spiral staircase as highlights. The tranquility of various 100-year-old plants around the palace gives it a serene ambience. Currently, it is in the care of the governor's ascendants. Visitors are allowed with prior permission.

To get there: From the provincial city of Pattani, follow Highway No. 42 towards Amphoe Yaring. The total distance is 20 kilometres. This palace is situated in Soi Phiphit Rat Bamrung.

Yaring Mangrove Education Centre (ศูนย์ศึกษาดูงานธรรมชาติป่าชายเลนยะหริ่ง)

Located near Yamu Canal, opposite the Yaring District Office, the centre is in the Yaring National Reserve Forest with an area of 0.16 square kilometre. There is a 1,250-metre



Wang Yaring

wooden bridge, which is made of Hopea Odorata, as a walkway for nature study of the forest.

Along the nature trail, visitors will find mangrove flora, which are mainly composed of trees, shrubs, vines, and undergrowth. They are grown in different regions ranging from the lowest to highest sea levels. These plants comprise Bruguiera Cylindrical, Xylocarpus moluccensis, Excoecaria agallocha L., Lumnitzera littorea Voigt, and Acanthus ebracteatus Vahl.

Visitors will also come across rest areas and natural interpretation spots. Details and pictures are available at tourists' disposal. There is an elevated wooden bridge, pavilion, and a bird-watching tower with a height of 13 metres.

In addition, there are delightful boat trips for nature lovers along 3 canals: Khlong Bang Pu, Khlong Klang, and Khlong Kolae. Along both banks, visitors will enjoy mangrove forest, marine animals, birds, and local lifestyles. For more details, contact the Pattani Forest Regional Office No. 6, Tel. 0 7333 6290-3 ext. 4115 or Chief of the Yaring Mangrove Education Centre, Tel. 08 1368 3104.

Hat Talo Kapo (หาดตะโลกะโป้)

With its white sandy beach, line of pines and coconut trees, Pattani's most popular beach is most suitable for relaxation and enjoying the scenery. There are many Kolae boats with their unique colourful characteristics of the southern fishermen. This beach is extended due to the tides bringing sand in.



Hat Talo Kapo



Ban Dato or Dato Mosque

To get there: This beach is about 18 kilometres from the provincial city of Pattani. Follow Highway No. 42 (Pattani-Narathiwat route), turn left toward Amphoe Yaring, cross Khlong Yamu and pass the mangrove forest area and villages.

Ban Dato or Dato Mosque (มัสยิดบ้านดาโต๊ะ หรือ มัสยิดดาโต๊ะ)

Located at Mu 4, Ban Dato, Tambon Laem Pho, it is about 10 kilometres from the Yaring District Office on the same route to Talo Kapo Beach. This important mosque was registered as an ancient monument by the Fine Arts Department in 1935.

Laem Ta Chi or Laem Pho (แหลมตาชี หรือ แหลมโพธิ์)

This is another white sandy beach extended from Talo Kapo Beach. It has been the accumulation of a sand spit into the Gulf of Thailand in the north. At the end of the beach is an open area with a wider view, best for sight-seeing. There are two routes to Laem Ta Chi:

By boat: From the mouth of the Pattani River to Laem Ta Chi, which takes about an hour. Alternatively, proceed from the customs pier in Amphoe Yaring, go along Khlong Yamu, out to Thale Nai, to Laem Ta Chi.

By car: From Amphoe Yaring, cross Khlong Yamu for about 10 kilometres to the tip of Laem Ta Chi.



Wat Burapharam or Wat Ok

Wat Burapharam or Wat Ok (วัดบูรพาราม หรือ วัดออก)

Built in 1817 during the inception of Yaring Town, this temple is known as an institute for studying Dharma and Pali. It features the much revered 200-year-old Luangpho Thung Kha image. The abbot Phra Sophon Dharmakani is famous as a shaman and has Thai medicinal knowledge.

Replica of Phra Phutthachinnarat Image at Wat Piyaram (พระพุทธรชินราชจำลอง วัดปิยาราม)

Formerly called Wat Pi Ngai, this temple was built in 1803 by a blind abbot. Prominent landmarks include the principal Buddha image "Replica of Phra Phutthachinnarat image."

In addition, visitors will find amulets of the late abbot Phrakhru Kasemsophon (Pho Than Son).

Amphoe Panare

Hat Panare (หาดปะนาเระ)

Situated about 3 kilometres from Amphoe Panare on the same route to Talo Kapo Beach, there are many households of fishermen, Kolae and other fishing boats along the beach. It is not suitable for swimming.

Hat Maruat (หาดมะรวด)

It is accessible via the same way to Hat Chhalalai, about 2 kilometres further. Upon arrival at Thanon Panare-Sai Buri, proceed towards the junction and take a left turn. This beach is characterized by the amazing site of the



Wat Samphao Choei

aggregated small rock mountains overlapping each other. Visitors can use the long walkway to the top of the mountain.

Hat Ratcharak (หาดราชรักษ์)

This beach is extended from Hat Chalalai, Hat Maruat, and Hat Khae Khae. It is only one kilometre from Hat Maruat and is two kilometres before approaching Hat Khae Khae. Visitors can use the same route. The large beach surrounded by rocks and hills is the most striking site for enjoying the scenery.

Hat Khae Khae (หาดแคะแคะ)

Situated 43 kilometres from Pattani. "Khae Khae" is a local Malay word for "loud noise". The

beach is in Tambon Nam Bo and is 2 kilometres from Hat Ratcharak. With its large granite rocks along the coast, the beach is uniquely beautiful. It features a pavilion on the hill top and is known as one of the most popular view spot in Amphoe Panare.

Wat Samphao Choei (วัดสำเภacheย)

Formerly known as Wat Thung Samphao, this temple is also an academic institution. It features scripture teaching, primary school, and public library. Abbot Phra Sin Mongkhon (Pho Than Thong) is much revered by people in the provinces of Narathiwat, Yala, and Pattani.



Hat Panare



Hat Khae Khae



Phiphitphakdi Palace

Amphoe Mayo

Khao Ruesi (เขาฤๅษี)

This mountain is situated at Mu 2, Tambon Mayo, about 3 kilometres from Mayo. The highlight of this mount is a natural rocky formation. Visitors will also find a 2 cubit wide and 5 cubit deep pond containing so-called holy water previously used in royal coronation ceremonies.

An ordination hall was built to cover this pond. In addition, there is a temple called Wat Khao Ruesi Plaeng San, which is worshipped by the people of Pattani and nearby provinces.

Amphoe Sai Buri

Phiphitphakdi Palace (วังพิพิธภักดี)

is located in Tambon Taluban in the area of the Clock Tower T-junction, on the corner of Suriya and Kalapho Roads, opposite the Sai Buri Palace. It was a residence of Phra Phiphitphakdi (Tunku Mukda Abdulbut), the eldest son of the ruler of Yaring city.

This outstanding two-storey teak building is a combination of Javanese and Western styles of architecture. It features a balcony with curved walls in the Western style, as well as balustrades and vents with Javanese-style floral motifs made by a Chinese architect.



Rayo Sai Buri Mosque or Salindong Bayu Mosque

Rayo Sai Buri Mosque or Salindong Bayu Mosque (มัสยิดทรายอ สายบุรี หรือ มัสยิดสกลินดงบายู)

is located in Tambon Taluban. It was the first mosque of the city of Sai Buri built by the city ruler for the villagers to perform prayers.

Construction was made in 1885 by a Javanese architect with the help of local villagers. It is a one-storey rectangular building in an Indonesian style of architecture, with hip roofs of tiles and a small dome with a green round crystal ball on the top.

Ban Paseyawo (บ้านปะเสยะวอ)

This is a well-known venue for Kolae boat making. It is a unique colourful fishing boat with narrowing head and tail of Pattani and Narathiwat provinces. The intriguing craftsmanship of the Kolae boat is a mixture of

Thai and Muslim art. They are also available as souvenirs. In addition, this village is famous for producing tasty Southern Budu sauce.

To get there: use the Hat Khae Khae route and proceed along the beach.

Hat Wasukri (หาดวาสุกรี)

This beach is in Tambon Taluban, is parallel to the pine line. Bungalows are also available. Situated about 52 kilometres from the provincial city of Pattani and just 2 kilometres from city centre of Sai Buri.

Ko Losin (เกาะโลซิน หรือ กองหินโลซิน)

is a small pile of rocks with only a small lighthouse, but no beach. Located about 72 kilometres from Wasukri Beach, it is a popular point among divers in the Gulf of Thailand because of the abundance of corals, and whale sharks can also be spotted around here.



Yarang Old Town

Amphoe Mai Kaen

Hat Bang Sai (หาดบางสาย)

This beach is located at Mu 6, Tambon Sai Thong, which is 74 kilometres from the provincial city of Pattani. It stretches for 5 kilometres.

Hat Pa Mai (หาดป่าไผ่)

This beach extends from Hat Bang Sai and is located at Mu 3, Tambon Sai Thong. It is accessible all year round.

Amphoe Kapho

Kapho Tourism Community (ชุมชนท่องเที่ยวกะพ้อ)

is a small community in the valley of the Budo Mountain, which is part of the Sankala Khiri Mountain Range that covers the areas of Pattani, Yala, and Narathiwat provinces, as well as being a border between Thailand and Malaysia. The community is abundant with biodiversity. It is a habitat of hornbills, especially during February to June, when hornbills can be naturally seen in their nests in tree cavities hatching their eggs.

Formerly, the community's area was filled with local durian orchards. It has been developed as a tourism community, so as to create income to the community. The tourism activities at the community include a "formula" wooden cart ride, a 1.5 kilometres climb to the top of the Budo Mountain, and seeing the sea of morning mist. There is a homestay service and a campsite available for visitors. For more information, contact Tel. 08 5575 2170.

Amphoe Yarang

Yarang Old Town (เมืองโบราณยะรัง)

This was one of the oldest and biggest proto-historic communities in the southern part of Thailand. It was presumably the location of the ancient kingdom of "Langkasuka" or "Lang-ya-xiu," as mentioned in Chinese, Javanese, Malay, and Arabian chronicles. Yarang was laid out in an ovate shape with an area of 9 square kilometres. Remains of three overlapping ancient communities have been discovered here.

Ban Wat Ancient Town (เมืองโบราณบ้านวัด)

With a plaza as its centre, this community is surrounded by a moat and mound. Over 25 mounds of archaeological sites, mostly found on the western and northern areas of Ban Chale, have been discovered.

Ban Chale Ancient Town (เมืองโบราณบ้านจาละ)

With a pond as its centre, this community is surrounded by a square-shaped moat and is just 1 kilometre north of the archaeological sites of Ban Wat Ancient Town.

Ban Prawae Ancient Town (เมืองโบราณบ้านปราแว)

It is a small rectangular town with 4 earthen forts in the corners. To the north, there were canals connecting to the Ban Chale Ancient Town. In addition to the moats and mounds, about 30 scattered archaeological sites have been found.

To get there: use the Sirorot route (Highway No. 410) from Pattani to Yala for 15 kilometres. Then, turn left onto the Yarang-Mayo route (Highway No. 4061) for another 1.2 kilometres. Upon arrival at the ancient town area, take a left turn and head 400 metres north. Visitors will arrive at Ban Chale Ancient Town.



Wat Mutcharinthawapi Wihan



King Rama VII Pavilion

Wat Mutcharinthawapi Wihan (วัดมุจลินทวาปีวิหาร)

This ancient temple is located about 10 kilometres on the Pattani-Khok Pho route in Nong Chik. It was built in 1845 when Phraya Wichian Phakdi Si Songkhram relocated the Nong Chik District Office to Tambon Tuyong.

Formally called Wat Tuyong, this temple was renamed by King Rama V during His royal visit to Nong Chik. In addition, he donated funds for building the ordination hall, which is still very intact and beautiful. The prominent landmark is

the life-like statues of 3 abbots, especially, Phra Ratchaphuttharangsi or Luangpho Dam, the 5th abbot of this temple, who is much revered.

Amphoe Khok Pho

King Rama VII Pavilion (พลับพลาที่ประทับของรัชกาลที่ 7)

Situated in Khok Pho District Office, this Thai style pavilion was built in 1929 for King Rama VII during his royal visit to watch the solar eclipse. It is about 26 kilometres from the provincial city of Pattani on Highway No. 42.



Wat Chang Hai Rat Buranaram

Wat Chang Hai Rat Buranaram (วัดช้างให้ ราชบุรณาราม)

This temple is located at Ban Pa Rai, Tambon Thung Phala. It is close to the railway (Hat Yai-Su-ngai Kolok route) between Na Pradu and Pa Rai Stations. This temple is over 300 years old and the builder still remains a mystery. The image hall features a life-sized Luangpu Thuat image, an ex-abbot. In addition, visitors will find a beautiful stupa, chedi, mondop, ordination hall, and bell tower.

Luangpu Thuat, Wat Chang Hai (หลวงปู่ทวด
วัดช้างให้) The much revered Luangpu Thuat was an educational monk. Legend has it that by stepping onto the sea, he was able to turn sea water into fresh water to quench the thirst of crew. During his boat trip to Ayutthaya, food and water supply was gone because of a storm. He died in Malaysia, and his body was brought

back to Wat Chang Hai. The annual festival to pay respect to his ashes is in April. Visitors are welcome during 08.00 a.m. - 05.00 p.m. daily.

To get there: Situated about 31 kilometres from the provincial city of Pattani, it is accessible via Highway No. 42 (Pattani-Khok Pho route). Upon arrival at the Na Ket T-junction, proceed onto Highway No. 409 (Pattani-Yala route), pass Na Pradu Municipality and Occupational Training Centre (Wat Chang Hai). Then, proceed 700 metres further.

Wat Aranyawasikaram or Wat Huai Ngo (วัดอรัญวาสีการาม หรือ วัดห้วยเงาะ)

Built in 1657, this temple was the residence of the much revered abbot Phrakhru Anusatkitchathon (Khiao Kittikhuno). Another prominent landmark is the statue of a former abbot Luangpho Si Kaeo.



Wat Sai Khao

Wat Sai Khao (วัดทรายขาว)

This temple was built in 1757 and features the chedi of the much revered Phrakhru Thammakitkason (Nong Thammaphuto). He was a former abbot, well respected for his good deeds and simple lifestyle. In 1954, he attended the consecration ceremony of the famous Luangpu Thuat amulets with the abbot Thim of Wat Chang Hai.

Wat Na Pradu (วัดนาประดู่)

Formerly called Wat Katthaliwan, this temple has been a scripture educational institute since 1938. The much revered life-like statues of Luangpu Thuat and Luangpho Pan (former 2nd abbot) are here. The present abbot Phra Sopha Thammakhun (Luangpho Phon) is well known for his supernatural powers. He was taught by the famous Guru Nong of Wat Sai Khao.

Wat Si Mahapho (วัดศรีมหาโพธิ์)

This temple was built in 1802 by Luangpho Thuat Bunyarit, a pilgrim who walked all the way here from Nakhon Si Thammarat. The temple features life-like statues of Luangpho Thuat Bunyarit and Luangpho Thuat Wat Chang Hai in the posture of stepping on sea water. In addition, the life-like image of the much revered former abbot Phrakhru Wirat Sophon (Daeng Suntharo), who was well known for his supernatural powers and whose corpse is undecayed, also resides here.

Namtok Sai Khao National Park (อุทยานแห่งชาติน้ำตกทรายขาว)

Located in Tambon Sai Khao, the Park covers the connecting areas of 3 provinces in the south: Pattani, Yala, and Songkhla. Namtok Sai Khao National Park has a total area of 110 square

kilometres. Its evergreen forest is full of various kinds of plants and waterfalls.

Namtok Sai Khao (น้ำตกทรายขาว) Located at Mu 5, Tambon Sai Khao, this 40-metre-high waterfall cascades into a large basin. To get there, use Highway No. 409 (Pattani-Yala) for 28 kilometres to Na Pradu T-junction. Then, proceed via the Na Pradu-Sai Khao route for about 7 kilometres. Park officers and accommodation are available to facilitate visitors. For more details, contact the National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department, Bangkok, Tel: 0 2562 0760, or Namtok Sai Khao National Park, Pattani, Tel: 0 7333 9138, or visit www.dnp.go.th.

Namtok Phong Phong (น้ำตกผองผอง) This waterfall is located at Mu 8, Tambon Pak Lo. To get there, proceed via Highway No. 42 (Pattani-Yala) onto Highway No. 409 (Pattani-Yala) to Ban Pak Lo. Turn right and proceed along an asphalt road for another 5 kilometres. The seven-tiered waterfall cascades into a large basin. Visitors will enjoy a place of tranquility and relaxation.

Namtok Aran Warin (น้ำตกอรัญวาริน)

Situated at Mu 4, Tambon Thung Phala, this waterfall is accessible via Highway No. 409 (Pattani-Yala). Then, turn right at the junction to Wat Huai Ngo for 6 kilometres. It is 30 kilometres from the provincial city of Pattani. Namtok Aran Warin is in the San Kala Khiri mountain range. It has seven unique tiers, which is about 300-500 metres apart.

Sai Khao Community of Tambon Sai

Khao (ชุมชนท่องเที่ยวทรายขาว ตำบลทรายขาว)

Having won the Most Outstanding Tourism-based Community at the Thailand Tourism Awards 2007, this community is best known

for its tourism promotion and sustainable management. It offers various activities; such as, San Kala Khiri trekking, orchard touring, and experience the simplicity and hospitality of the local lifestyle. In addition, visitors will enjoy OTOP products; such as, Chuan Tani textile, and various processed products like garcinia and sliced banana. For more information, contact the chairman or head of the Sai Khao Sub District Administration Organization, Mr. Prasert Rasalo, Tel: 08 9596 1739 and 0 7353 8554.

Amphoe Nong Chik

Hat Ratchadaphisek (หาดรัชดาภิเษก)

Situated at Ban Sai Mo, Tambon Sai Mo, this beach is about 15 kilometres from Pattani, or just 2 kilometres from Nong Chik District Office and another 4 kilometres from the entrance. This is the ideal beach with towering pines and serene landscapes.

TOURISM ACTIVITIES

A Boat Trip to See the Mangrove Forest

Tunnel (ช่องเรือชมอุโมงค์ป่าโกงกาง)

in the mangrove forest in Amphoe Yaring. Mangrove trees lean on each other and naturally form a tunnel-like waterway. Then, float along to the estuary of Ao Pattani to admire the scenery.

The boat trip takes about 2 hours. Travel is available year-round. There is a service charge of 590 Baht for a boat with 1-5 persons. For a boat with six persons and more, it costs 99 Baht per head. For further details, contact Tel. 08 6491 2556.



Namtok Sai Khao National Park



Chaomae Lim Ko Niao Fair

MAJOR EVENTS

Chaomae Lim Ko Niao Fair (งานสมโภชเจ้าแม่ลิ้มกอเหนี่ยว)

It is held on the fourteenth day of the waxing moon, the full moon day and the first day of the waning moon in the eleventh lunar month, which coincides with the End of Buddhist Lent. It is a tradition to move around Buddha images both by land and by river. In Phatthalung, it is observed by land. Beating Phon or local drum controls the movement of a Buddha image procession. Each procession representing a temple has its own drum beaters. When two processions meet, they exchange a challenging tune of drum beating.

A Phon beating competition is, therefore, held every year at the Phatthalung Stadium and Hat Saen Suk Lampam (Lampam Beach), Amphoe Mueang Phatthalung. Activities in the event include a Phon beating contest by representatives from temples in Phatthalung and neighbouring provinces, a Phon procession contest, a Phon beating style contest, dancing performances, Sat Tom (throwing a traditional dessert made of sticky rice wrapped with a young leaf of Kapho or mangrove fan palm), a Buddha image procession contest, religious rites, water sports on the Lampam Lake, local arts and exhibition of Phatthalung and nearby provinces, such as Krachut or bulrush mat weaving and coconut shell products.

Sai Buri Fishing Game Tournament

(งานแข่งขันกีฬาตกปลา สายบุรี)

is organised on Wasukri Beach in Tambon Taluban, Amphoe Sai Buri. The event is aimed to spur the economy of the community as well as promote tourism to the beach. Geographically, it features a long coast rich in many kinds of fish. Competitors are local villagers and those from nearby provinces.

Activities include fishing contests in the deep sea and on the embankment on the coastline, with the rule of the weight of game fish caught; such as, Marlin (Istiophoridae), Golden trevally, Spanish mackerels, African pompano, cobia, sea bass, tuna, rainbow runner, etc.

Arts and Cultural Fair (งานมหกรรมศิลปวัฒนธรรม)

Held annually in July at the Prince of Songkhla University, Pattani Campus, this fair showcases cultural shows, academic exhibitions, and sales of various products. In addition, visitors will find a cultural area, demonstrations of the local lifestyle, and sales of handicraft products.

Chak Phra Festival (ประเพณีชักพระ)

This annual festival commemorates Lord Buddha's return to the earth after the end of the three-month Buddhist Rains Retreat, in which he went up to heaven to deliver a sermon to his mother.

Chak Phra literally means the procession of hauling the Buddha images, which are placed on elaborately decorated carriages, by the local people of Khok Pho and nearby districts. They are dressed in their colourful attire and dance beautifully in front of the procession.

Chak Phra Festival is also an occasion for religious merit making and celebration, which take place in front of the district office. This event is celebrated for 5 days and 5 nights.

LOCAL PRODUCTS

Kris or Keris (กริช) is a dagger used in the past as an indicator of the social status and titles of men in the Malay Peninsula. The dagger is made in different types and sizes; having both straight and crooked blades made from iron ore, a pointed sharp end, and a handle in the shape of a bird called Panga. At present, Kris is available in various patterns and popular with antique lovers.

Chuan Tani Cloth (ผ้าจวนตานี) is also called Pha Long Chuan or Pha Lima. This woven fabric with distinctive patterns from ancestral wisdom reflects the identity of the people of the South. Silk and cotton fibres are woven with raised gold and silver threads, using contrasting colours. The lower part of the fabric is red without motifs. The upper part includes 5-6 patterns with the separation between the patterns called "Chuan" meaning the meeting. The patterns which comprise Lai Khom, Lai Tarang, Lai Dao, etc., are unique to Pattani and it is, therefore, called Chuan Tani-patterned fabric.

Beramas Kite (ว่าวเบอร์อามัส หรือ ว่าวทองแห่งมลายู) The word "Amas" means gold. This kite is folk wisdom. In the past, the city ruler released the kite for the purpose of the prediction of the weather conditions for farming. The royal craftsmen from Sai Buri formed the kite's frame. Nowadays, the "Wani" Family is the only one left to preserve the wisdom since it requires

skillful craftsmen more than other kinds of kites. About 27 bamboo slats are used in forming the patterns on the kite, be they tree leaves or nature, implying philosophy of living.

Kruepo (กรือโป๊ะ หรือ ข้าวเกรียบปลา) is a kind of snack well known in the Southern border provinces. Meat of short-bodied mackerel is mixed with flour and cooked in boiling water to become fresh fish pieces. Fry the pieces and enjoy the good taste and pleasant smell of crispy fish crackers with sauce.

Nam Budu (น้ำบูดู) is local food of the South. It is folk wisdom in preserving food for use for a long time. Katak or Sai Tan fish (anchovy) are used as the main ingredient to be fermented with salt for around 6 months. It is a famous product of Amphoe Sai Buri. Fermented fish sauce is popular in cooking various dishes; such as, Khao Yam (rice mixed with herbs), Budu Song Khrueng (seasoned fermented fish sauce mixed with fish or prawn), etc.

SOUVENIR SHOPS

Dried Squid (ปลาหมึกแห้ง) is famous from Amphoe Panare. They are large-sized squid, with a good taste, not too salty.

Budu Sauce (น้ำบูดู) is one of the ingredients for Khao Yam, a southern local food. This famous sauce from Amphoe Sai Buri can be kept for a long time.

Fish Chips (ข้าวเกรียบปลา) is one of the local products of Sai Buri. It is delicious and not stinking.

Preserved Luk Yi (ลูกหยีกวน) is a delicious seedless snack from Amphoe Yarang made from velvet tamarind. It can also be modified to other types of local sweets; such as, glazed Luk Yi, Luk Yi Kuan, Luk Yi Kaeo, and Luk Yi Khluk Nampla Whan.

Brassware (เครื่องทองเหลือง) such as crafted trays, bowls, and other styles are available along Pattani Road.



Kruepo

Batik (ผ้าบาเต๊ะ) and other products such as Batik shirt fabric, sarong, tablecloths, handkerchiefs, and plate mats, are available in front of the Municipal Market.

Pattani Bird Cage (กรงนกเข้านัตตานี) is made from fine bamboo and has many designs. This product comes from Prikri Market, Mu 3, Tambon Krado, Amphoe Mueang Pattani.

Moreover, there are woven products made from Yan Lipao; such as, bags, hats, baskets, fans, and furniture. They are on sale at the product shop of the Pattani Provincial Prison.

SUGGESTED ITINERARY (2 days 1 night)

Day 1

- 08.00 a.m. Depart Amphoe Mueang Pattani for the Pattani Central Mosque.
- 09.00 a.m. Visit **Krue Se Mosque**. Pay homage to **the Chaomae Lim Ko Niao Graveyard**.
- 10.30 a.m. Visit **Wang Yaring**.
- 02.30 p.m. Take a boat trip to see the mangrove forest at **Bang Pu Tourism Community**.
- 04.30 p.m. Visit the beautiful scenery of **Hat Talo Kap and Laem Ta Chi**.
- 06.00 p.m. Return to the accommodation in Amphoe Mueang Pattani.

Day 2

- 08.00 a.m. Depart Amphoe Mueang Pattani to Amphoe Khok Pho.
- 09.30 a.m. Pay respect to Luangpu Thuat, **Wat Chang Hai**.
- 11.00 a.m. Visit **Namtok Sai Khao National Park**.
- 01.00 p.m. Visit **Pattani Old Town Community**.
- 03.00 p.m. **Skywalk Pattani**.
- 06.00 p.m. Return to the accommodation in Amphoe Mueang Pattani.

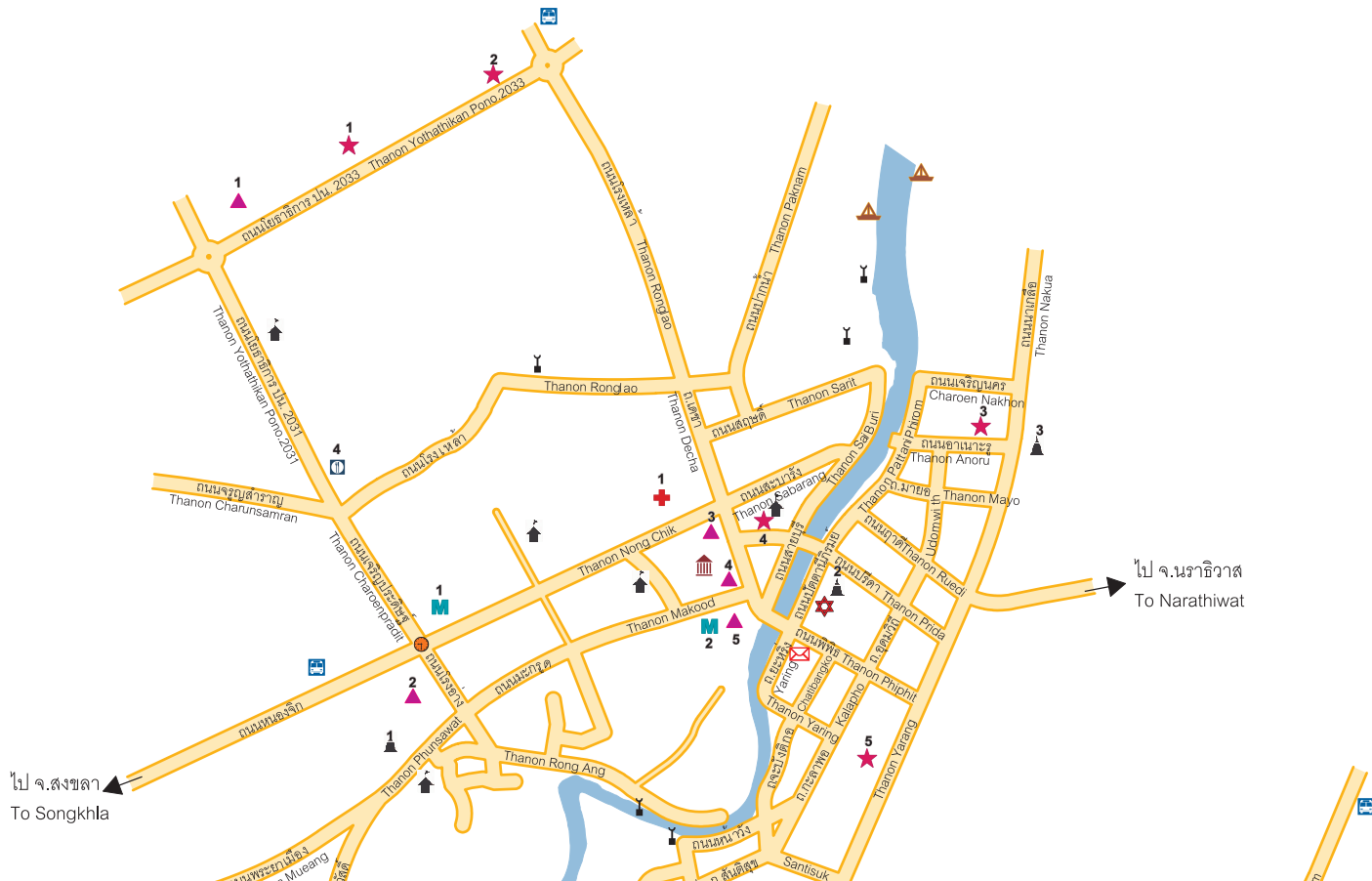


Lim Ko Niao Celebration



แผนที่ตัวเมืองปัตตานี

PATTANI CITY MAP



สัญลักษณ์ Legend

	ศาลากลางจังหวัด	City Hall		มัสยิด	Mosque
	ไปรษณีย์	Post Office		ท่าเรือ	Pier
	โรงเรียน	School		สถานีขนส่ง	Bus Terminal
	สถานีตำรวจ	Police Station		ถนน	Road
	หอนาฬิกา	Clock Tower		แหล่งน้ำ, แม่น้ำ	Stream, River

.6 .3 0 กิโลเมตร
 Kilometers

วัด Temple (Wat)

- 1 วัดพวงศาราม Wat Puangsaram
- 2 วัดตานี นรสีมอส Wat Taninorasamson
- 3 วัดนิกร ชนาราม Wat Nikonchanaram

โรงพยาบาล Hospital

- 1 โรงพยาบาลปัตตานี Pattani Hospital

ตลาด Market

- 1 ตลาดหมอวิทย์ Mo Wit Market
- 2 ตลาดมะกรูด Makood Market

สถานที่สำคัญ Place of Interest

- 1 มหาวิทยาลัยสงขลานครินทร์ วิทยาเขตปัตตานี
Songkhla Nakarin University Pattani Campus

- 2 วิทยาลัยเทคนิคปัตตานี Pattani Technical College
- 3 ที่ว่าการอำเภอเมืองปัตตานี Amphoe Mueang Pattani Office
- 4 ศาลจังหวัดปัตตานี Pattani Law Court
- 5 สำนักงานเทศบาลเมืองปัตตานี Pattani Municipality Office

สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว Tourist Attraction

- 1 สถาบันวัฒนธรรมศึกษาภัลยาณิวัฒนา
Princess Galayaniwadhana Cultural Studies Institution
- 2 สวนสมเด็จพระศรีนครินทร์ Somdet Phra Srinagarindra Park
- 3 เจ้าแม่ลิ้มกอเหนี่ยวหรือศาลเจ้าเล่งจูเกียง
Chaomae Lim Ko Niao Chinese Shrine or Leng Chu Kiang Shrine
- 4 ศาลหลักเมือง City Pillar Shrine
- 5 มัสยิดกลางจังหวัดปัตตานี Pattani Central Mosque

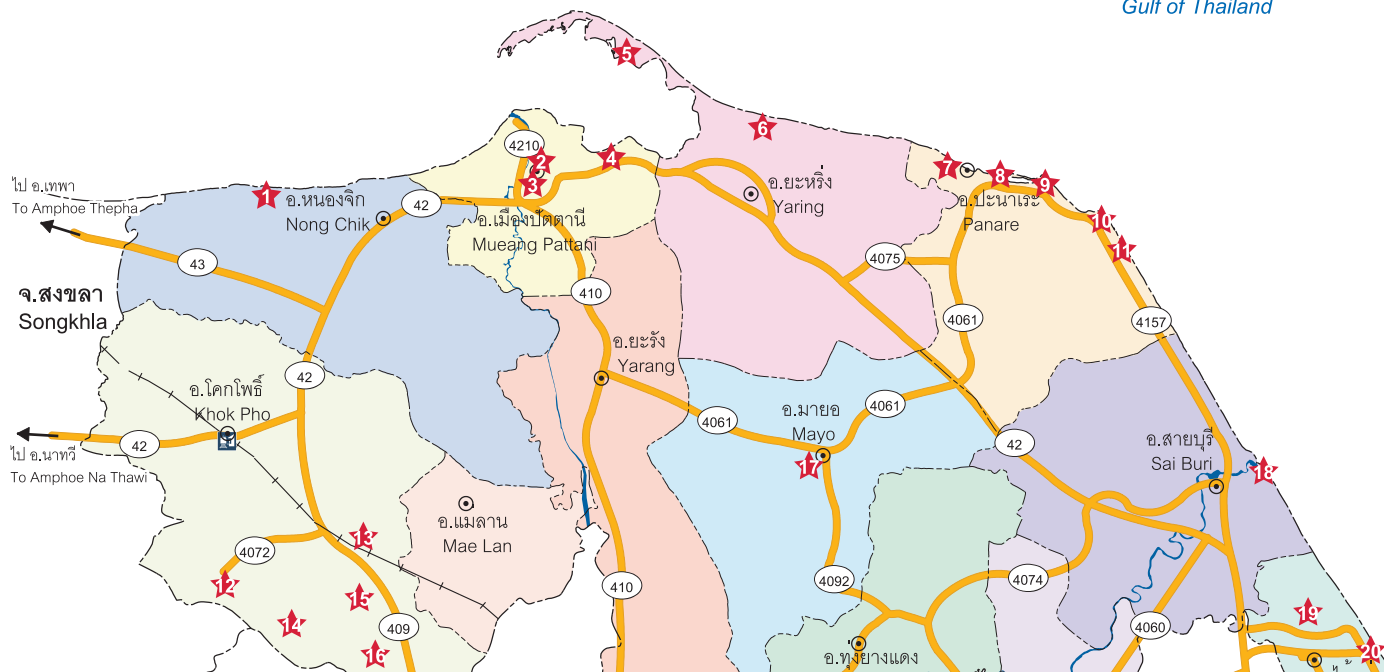


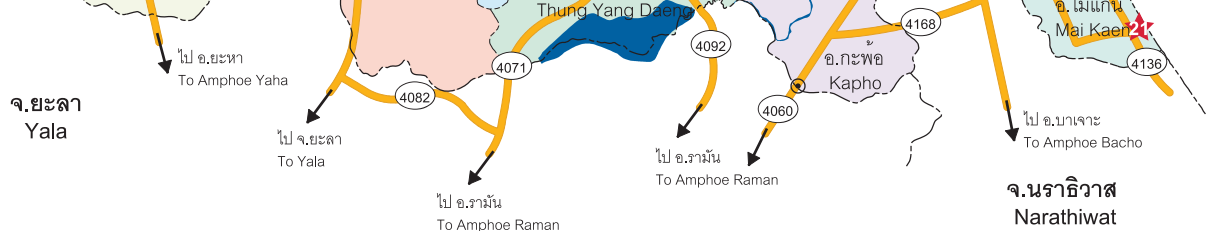
แผนที่ท่องเที่ยวจังหวัดปัตตานี

PATTANI TOURIST MAP



อ่าวไทย
Gulf of Thailand





สัญลักษณ์ Legend

	อำเภอ	Amphoe (District)		ทางหลวง	Highway
	สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว	Tourist Attraction		เส้นขอบเขตจังหวัด	Province Boundary
	สถานีรถไฟ	Railway Station		เส้นขอบเขตอำเภอ	District Boundary
	แหล่งน้ำ, แม่น้ำ	Stream, River		ทางรถไฟ	Railway

5 2.5 0 5 กิโลเมตร
Kilometers

สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว Tourist Attraction

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 หาดรัชดาภิเษก Hat Ratchadaphisek | 14 น้ำตกทรายขาว Namtok Sai Khao |
| 2 ศาลเจ้าแม่ลิ้มกอเหนี่ยว หรือ ศาลเจ้าเล่งจูเกียง
Chaomae Lim Ko Niao Chinese Shrine or Leng Chu Kiang Shrine | 15 น้ำตกอรัญวาริน Namtok Aran Warin |
| 3 มัสยิดกลางจังหวัดปัตตานี Pattani Central Mosque | 16 น้ำตกโฝงโฝง Namtok Phong Phong |
| 4 มัสยิดกรือเซะ Krue Se Mosque | 17 เขาฤาษี Khao Ruesi |
| 5 แหลมตาชี หรือ แหลมโพธิ์ Laem Ta Chi or Laem Pho | 18 หาดवासูกรี Hat Wasukri |
| 6 หาดตะโละกาโปร์ Hat Talo Kapo | 19 หาดทราย ชายบึงบ้านละเวง Hat Sai Chai Bueng Ban Laweng |
| 7 หาดปะนาเระ Hat Panare | 20 หาดบางสาย Hat Bang Sai |
| 8 หาดชลาสัย Hat Chalalai | 21 หาดป่าไหม้ Hat Pa Mai |
| 9 หาดมะรวด Hat Maruat | |
| 10 หาดราชรักษ์ Hat Ratcharak | |
| 11 หาดแหมแหม Hat Khae Khae | |
| 12 อุทยานแห่งชาติน้ำตกทรายขาว Namtok Sai Khao National Park | |
| 13 วัดช้างไห้ราษฎร์บูรณาราม Wat Chang Hai Rat Buranaram | |



Beramas Kite

USEFUL CALLS

Provincial Office

Tel. 0 7334 9002

Provincial Public Relations Office

Tel. 0 7334 8435

Pattani Hospital

Tel. 1669, 0 7371 1010, 0 7371 1059

Yaring Hospital

Tel. 0 7349 1013

Saiburi Crown Prince Hospital

Tel. 0 7341 1002

Provincial Police Station

Tel. 191, 0 7341 4688

Mueang Pattani Police Station

Tel. 0 7334 8555

Tourist Police

Tel. 1155

Highway Police

Tel. 1193

Life Style Pattani





TOURIST INFORMATION CENTER

TOURISM AUTHORITY OF THAILAND (HEAD OFFICE)

1600 Phetchaburi Road, Makkasan

Ratchathewi, Bangkok 10400

Tel. 1672, 0 2250 5500

Fax. 0 2253 7440

E-mail: info@tat.or.th

www.tourismthailand.org

Open daily: 08.30 a.m. - 04.30 p.m.

SUARNABHUMI AIRPORT

Arrival Hall 2nd Floor Gate No.3

Tel. 0 2134 0040

Open daily 24 hours.

DONMUEANG INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

International Passenger Terminal (Terminal 1)

1st floor, Exit 2

Tel. 0 2504 4301

Open daily 24 hours.

TOURISM AUTHORITY OF THAILAND, NARATHIWAT OFFICE

102/3 Mu 2 Narathiwat-Tak Bai Road, Tambon Kalawar Nuea

Amphoe Mueang Narathiwat, Narathiwat 96000

Tel. 0 7754 3345 – 6

E-mail: tatnara@tat.or.th

Open daily 8.30 a.m. - 4.30 p.m.

Area of Responsibility: Narathiwat, Yala, Pattani

Updated

May 2020



Dato Beach



Information by: TAT Narathiwat Office

Tourist Information Division (Tel. 0 2250 5500 ext. 2141-6)

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