



amazing
THAILAND

Buri Ram



Buri Ram

**The City of Stone Sanctuaries,
Where the Majestic Volcanoes Meet Beautiful Silk,
Rich Culture, And Vibrant Sports Scenes.**

Buri Ram, meaning “City of Bliss,” is situated in the lower Northeastern region of Thailand. It boasts over 60 ancient brick and stone temples scattered throughout, reflecting its rich historical heritage. Archaeological findings indicate human habitation dating back to prehistoric times and the Dvaravati era. Among these significant archaeological sites features artifacts; such as, kilns and pottery, known as “Khmer ceramics,” dated between the 15th and 18th Buddhist centuries, following the era of the ancient Khmer or Angkorian culture.

In 1766, King Taksin the Great appointed Chao Phraya Chakri and Phraya Surasi to lead an army in quelling a rebellion. They were tasked with organizing the populace from nearby settlements and establishing “Mueang Pae,” with Buri Ram, the son of Governor Pha Thai Saman (Phutthaisong) appointed as its ruler.

During the early Rattanakosin period under King Rama IV, “Mueang Pae” was renamed “Mueang Buri Ram.” Subsequently, it became part of Nakhon Ratchasima Province. By 1933, with the administrative reorganization into Provinces and Districts, Buri Ram was officially recognized as “Buri Ram Province.”

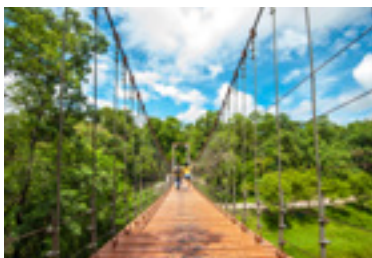
Map of Buri Ram





Phukhaofai Kradong Non-Hunting Area

Mueang Buri Ram, Buri Ram



Phukhaofai Kradong Non-Hunting Area

Mueang Buri Ram, Buri Ram



Located in Ban Nam Sub, Samet Subdistrict. While the volcano is now dormant, its distinctive volcanic crater, standing at 265 metres above sea level, remains visible. Originally named “Phanom Kradong” in the Khmer language, translating to “turtle shell” due to its resemblance to the shell of a turtle.

Tourist attractions within the area include:

Phra Suphatthara Bophit, a majestic golden seated Buddha image in the meditative posture perched atop Khao Kradong. The spacious platform in front of the Buddha image offers sweeping views of the Buri Ram cityscape.



Khao Kradong Volcanic Crater, estimated to be between 300,000 - 900,000 years old. It now serves as a reservoir with walking paths encircling the crater and suspension bridges providing elevated viewpoints for visitors.

Nagarat Staircase, a concrete staircase ascending Khao Kradong to the summit, built in 1969, comprises 297 steps. An annual pilgrimage occurs on the 15th night of the 5th lunar month (April). There is also a road accessible by car leading to the summit.



For further details contact, Tel. (66) 4463 7349



Ban Sawai So
Tourism Community
Mueang Buri Ram, Buri Ram



Ban Sawai So Tourism Community

Mueang Buri Ram, Buri Ram



Located in Ban Sawai So, Sakae Phlong Subdistrict, the Ban Sawai So Community is a settlement predominantly inhabited by the Thai-Khmer (Suai) ethnic group. Renowned for their unique story of “People raising birds and birds nurturing people,” the community offers tourists the opportunity to observe indigenous Sarus Crane, locally known as “Nok Khiean” residing within the village’s rice fields. These birds symbolize the area’s rich natural biodiversity and have inspired the community’s initiative “Birds Survive, People Thrive, Community Flourishes.” This initiative led the community to adopt organic farming practices, culminating in the creation of award-winning organic Jasmine rice, recognized by the Department of Rice as “Khao Hom Nok Karean Khao Sarat,” the supreme Thai rice.

Additionally, the community offers activities; such as, demonstrations of traditional weaving, mat weaving, basketry, local food tasting, and homestay accommodations.



**For further details contact, Tel. (66)8 5494 3250,
(66)6 2334 4365**



Chang International Circuit

Mueang Buri Ram, Buri Ram



Chang International Circuit

Mueang Buri Ram, Buri Ram



Chang International Circuit, located in Isan Subdistrict, is a premier racing venue designed to meet the FIA Category 2 standards set by the Federation Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA). This certification allows the circuit to host F3, GT1, GT2, and GT3 competitions. Previously, Thailand's only FIA-recognized track was the Pattaya-based Pirra Circuit, which met Category 3 standards. The Chang International Circuit also adheres to the FIM Grade A standards from the Federation Internationale de Motocyclisme (FIM), qualifying it to host top-tier motorcycle races; such as, the MotoGP and the Superbike World Championship.



For further details contact, Tel. (66) 4460 4200, (66) 2235 6768 or visit www.bric.co.th.



**Luk Chin Yuan Kin
at Buri Ram Railway Station**
Mueang Buri Ram, Buri Ram



Luk Chin Yuan Kin at Buri Ram Railway Station

Mueang Buri Ram, Buri Ram



Luk Chin Yuan Kin or Standing Meatballs, a renowned local delicacy, is a culinary essential when in Buri Ram Province. Legend has it that this tradition originated behind the Buri Ram Railway Station, marking the inception of the Province's "standing meatballs" culture. Nowadays, you'll find meatball stands widely across the region. The signature dish features pork meatballs paired with a traditional dip crafted from dried chili and tamarind. Additionally, a spicy dip is often served alongside. The practice of standing while enjoying the meatballs stems from its historical convenience, as it was a favored snack among train travelers, including students and the general public, who would grab a bite before continuing their journey. This tradition has evolved into a meatball festival, becoming an annual event that attracts tourists and locals alike.



Buri Ram Wetland and Thai Sarus Crane Conservation Center

Mueang Buri Ram, Buri Ram



Buri Ram Wetland and Thai Sarus Crane Conservation Center

Mueang Buri Ram, Buri Ram



The Buri Ram Wetland and Thai Sarus Crane Conservation Center, nestled along the banks of the Huai Chorakhe Mak Reservoir in Sakae Phlong Subdistrict, provides an idyllic setting for the study and observation of Thailand's indigenous Sarus Crane population thriving in their natural environment. This conservation endeavor is geared towards safeguarding the habitats of various plant and animal species, serving as a pivotal educational hub for Buri Ram Province.



It stands as a testament to the successful preservation of wetland ecosystems and the precious Thai Sarus Crane species, deeply rooted in local traditions and ecological wisdom.

Moreover, this initiative holds promise in fostering economic growth and nurturing Ecotourism ventures, offering enriching experiences for youth, local communities, and visitors keen on delving into Thai Sarus Crane conservation efforts. Since its inception, the conservation centre has celebrated the birth of over 40 Thai Sarus Crane offspring in the wild between 2016 and 2021, a remarkable achievement following their extinction from natural habitats for over half a century.



Open daily 08.30-16.30 hrs.

For further details contact, Tel. (66)9 0286 8327



Ban Sanuan Nok Ecotourism Village

Huai Rat District, Buri Ram



Ban Sanuan Nok Ecotourism Village

Huai Rat District, Buri Ram



Ban Sanuan Nok is a village in Sanuan Subdistrict that embodies the lifestyle and Khmer language of the Southern Isan Khmer community (with Saokrao meaning countryside).

Predominantly an agricultural community, residents uphold traditional practices like sericulture (silk farming) and silk weaving of distinct ancient-patterned silks, including traditional silk fabrics and Pha Khao Ma with squirrel tail patterns.

A unique cultural performance in Ban Sanuan Nok is the Ram Trod, originally a Cambodian (Khmer) folk play inviting people to partake in merit-making activities, characterized by both fast and slow rhythms. Additionally, the village features attractions like an ancient market and century-old houses, showcasing local wisdom products like wooden bells, coconut shell products, and basketry.

Ban Sanuan Nok offers several homestays and local delicacies; such as, banana curry and Khanom Tod Ma, inviting tourists to visit daily for handwoven silk purchases. For study tours or guided visits, advance appointments are required.



For further details contact, the Ban Sanuan Nok Community President, Tel. (66)8 5411 4435, or the Village Headman, Tel. (66)9 4979 2887





Phanom Rung Historical Park

Chaloem Phra Kiat District, Buri Ram



Phanom Rung Historical Park

Chaloem Phra Kiat District, Buri Ram



Phanom Rung Historical Park, nestled in Ban Ta Pek, Ta Pek Subdistrict, is renowned as one of the nation's most magnificent and culturally significant Lop Buri art heritage sites. Situated atop a dormant volcano, it stands at an elevation of approximately 350 metres above sea level. The name "Phanom Rung" or "Vnam Rung" originates from Khmer, translating to "expansive mountain," as found in Khmer inscriptions at Prasat Phanom Rung. These inscriptions credit its construction to "Narentritit," a descendant of the Mahidharapura royal dynasty, related to King Suryavarman II, the architect of Angkor Wat.

Prasat Hin Phanom Rung is a Hindu shrine dedicated to Lord Siva, symbolizing Mount Kailash, Shiva's heavenly abode. Positioned atop a mountain, Phanom Rung and its citadel serve as a cosmic axis. The architectural complex spans various periods from the 15th to the 18th Buddhist centuries.



Attraction into the historical park includes:

The Initial Stairway, constructed with laterite blocks in three tiers, leading to the Naga-shaped landing.

The Pavilion, a rectangular pavilion North of the Naga landing, presumably for royals or high-ranking dignitaries to change attire and purify themselves before entering the principal prang.

The Processional Walkway, an extending path from the Naga landing to the Naga Bridge, flanked by 70 sandstone pillars resembling budding lotuses, known as the “Nang Riang” pillars.

The First Naga Bridge, it connects the processional walkway to the stairs leading to the main sanctuary, featuring railings shaped like five-headed Naga serpents, symbolizing the bridge between the human realm and heaven.

The staircases, lead up to the summit’s courtyard.

The courtyard, leads up to the front of the galleries.

The second Naga Bridge, mirrors the first but is smaller in scale.

The outer courtyard and galleries, provide open walking spaces with laterite paving.



The entrances and inner galleries, precede the main sanctuary. Enclosed by cloistered galleries forming the inner wall, and at the centre of the cloistered galleries boasts Gopura or entrances on all four sides.

The third Naga Bridge, connects the inner cloistered gallery's central entrance to the main sanctuary's front hall.

The principal sanctuary, a religious centre estimated to date back to the 17th Buddhist century, built of pink sandstone, houses the "Garbhagriha" with a significant lingam representing Lord Shiva, though now only the Somasutra (a channel built into a sanctum for the purpose of draining oblation water and rainwater) remains. The sanctuary is adorned with bas-reliefs depicting Hindu gods and narratives.

The two brick sanctuaries, presumed to be the oldest architecture of Prasat Hin Phanom Rung, dating back to the 15th Buddhist century.



The minor prang houses, a sandstone alter for placing revered images. The carved Eastern gable depicts Lord Krishna lifting Mount Govardhana adorns with floral motifs.

The Library, presumed to be built around the 18th Buddhist century, served to store religious texts.

The laterite structure, featuring a single entrance and devoid of any deity images.

The Fine Arts Department has restored Prasat Hin Phanom Rung using Anastylis technique, carefully dismantling and reconstructing it, and officially opened the historical park on 21 May 1988, presided over by Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn.



Open daily 06.00-18.00 hrs.

Entrance fee: 100 baht, with a special combined ticket for Prasat Hin Phanom Rung and Prasat Hin Mueang Tam is 150 baht.

For further details contact, Tel. (66) 4466 6251-2



Ban Charoen Suk Community

Chaloem Phra Kiat District, Buri Ram



Ban Charoen Suk Community

Chaloem Phra Kiat District, Buri Ram



Ban Charoen Suk Community is nestled in the Charoen Suk Subdistrict, situated on the dormant slopes of Mount Angkhan. Harnessing the rich volcanic soil, the community has ingeniously developed activities and crafts, notably in the art of silk weaving. This has given rise to the renowned “Phu Akkhani Volcanic Mud-dyed Fabric,” prized for its soft texture and unique hues derived from the volcanic earth, ranging from gentle browns to deep reddish tones. The establishment of the “Volcanic Fabric Demonstration Center, Ban Charoen Suk” serves as an educational hub for visitors, offering insights into this distinctive craft. Recognized as an OVC (OTOP Village Champion), Ban Charoen Suk Community receives support from the Department of Community Development, Ministry of Interior. Additionally, women’s groups specializing in silk and cotton weaving have emerged, providing tourists with immersive experiences in local culture, traditions, and the surrounding natural beauty. Homestay accommodations are available for those wishing to extend their stay.



For further details contact, Tel. (66)9 5609 7855



Wat Khao Angkhan

Chaloem Phra Kiat District, Buri Ram



Wat Khao Angkhan

Chaloem Phra Kiat District, Buri Ram



Wat Khao Angkhan, nestled within Ban Charoen Suk Community, graces the dormant slopes of Mount Angkhan. The temple complex is a significant archaeological site where ancient artifacts, including Dvaravati era sandstone boundary stones engraved with motifs of figures, stupas, lotus, and Dharmachakras, have been discovered, dating back to the 13th-14th Buddhist centuries. The temple comprises an ordination hall, pavilions, and structures reflecting diverse architectural styles. Inside the ordination hall, mural paintings depicting the Jataka tales are rendered in English, offering visitors a glimpse into this rich cultural heritage.



Prasat Hin Mueang Tam

Prakhon Chai District, Buri Ram



Prasat Hin Mueang Tam

Prakhon Chai District, Buri Ram



Prasat Hin Mueang Tam, situated in the Chorakhe Mak Subdistrict, stands as an ancient Khmer sanctuary featuring the art styles of Baphuon (circa 1050–1080 CE) and Kleang (circa 1010–1050 CE). Most carvings depict Hindu deities, indicating that the temple was built as a religious sanctuary between the 15th and 17th Buddhist centuries (circa 10th - 12th century CE).

The main structure comprises five brick prangs, erected atop a unified laterite base. Dominating the ensemble is the principal tower, positioned at the heart of the frontal row. Unfortunately, only remnants of its base remain preserved today.



Excavations revealed a lintel over the doorway of the principal tower carved with a deity holding a lotus, seated above Kala, and surrounded by female attendants, as well as, a pediment showing Indra riding his Airavata or Erawan elephant. They also found fragments of stucco relief decorating the base, indicating the site once featured intricate stucco decorations.

The four subsidiary prang towers still have lintels above their doorways, with two facing North in the front row and the other two facing South in the back row. Additionally, two brick wihans or viharas fronting both flanking towers. Enclosed within double-layered walls, the inner sandstone walls form continuous narrow rooms, known as “cloistered galleries.”

Amidst the inner and outer walls lies a spacious laterite-paved courtyard with cornered water reservoirs aligned with the walls, edged with sandstone naga balustrades, emphasizing the naga’s protective symbolism in Khmer architecture.



Open daily 06.00-18.00 hrs.

Entrance fee: 100 baht, with a special combined ticket for Prasat Hin Mueang Tam and Prasat Hin Phanom Rung is 150 baht.

For further details contact, the Phanom Rung Historical Park Office Tel. (66) 4466 6251-2



Ban Kok Mueang Ecotourism Village

Prakhon Chai District, Buri Ram



Ban Kok Mueang Ecotourism Village

Prakhon Chai District, Buri Ram



Ban Kok Mueang, nestled in the Chorakhe Mak Subdistrict, is an ancient settlement home to Prasat Hin Mueang Tam. The village has transformed its local resources into tourist attractions and souvenirs, offering experiences like I-Taen tractors rides to explore the area. Visitors can also visit the hermit's hut in Ban Kok Mueang built for medicinal purposes serving pilgrims, and experiencing the "Baray," a square-shaped reservoir built following ancient Khmer traditions. The village is renowned for its silk weaving, especially the "Pak Kud" pattern, a fine handicraft passed down through generations, inspired by the lintels of Prasat Hin Mueang Tam. Additionally, the community transforms reeds into various products, including mats and handbags featuring the Prasat Hin Mueang Tam's patterns.



**For further details contact, Tel. (66)8 8193 8840,
(66)8 0282 8239**



Play La Ploen

Khu Mueang District, Buri Ram



Play La Ploen

Khu Mueang District, Buri Ram



Play La Ploen, situated along Khu Mueang-Phutthaisong Road in Nong Khaman Subdistrict, is a hub for both leisure and learning. It's divided into six distinct areas:

1. Flower and Plant Greenhouse, showcasing a diverse array of flowers and plants, this section aims to educate visitors while fostering an appreciation for nature. Divided into six sections;

Pavilion 1: Marvelous Floral Display, exhibiting intricate sculptures crafted from recycled materials. It also offers four unique photo spots: Beautiful Butterfly Wings, Giant Sakura Wonder, Garden of Love, and Giant Floral Glass Door.



Pavilion 2: Primitive Forest, recreating a prehistoric atmosphere with petrified wood and over 60 fern species.

Pavilion 3: Nature's Palette and Insect-Eating Plants, featuring vibrant displays of pineapple varieties and root sculptures from the golden teak tree.

Pavilion 4: Combatting Global Warming, presenting simulations of global warming events and their ecological impacts due to human activities.

Pavilion 5: Ancient Egyptian Pyramid: Displays cacti alongside the Pyramid, offering insights into mummification practices and the legendary Cleopatra.

Pavilion 6: Thai Hemp Art Exhibition: Commemorating the 90th anniversary of Her Majesty Queen Sirikit's birthday with hemp fibre decorations.

2. Community Lifestyle Learning Center, a centre for agricultural learning based on integrated farming practices, with attractions like Love Father Pavilion, cinema amidst rice paddies, and a rice husking pavilion.

3. AROKAYA Wellness Pavilion, dedicated to Thai herbal medicine and traditional healing practices, this section promotes sustainable herbal cultivation and offers health consultations with resident doctors.





4. Play La Ploen Herbal Development Center Community Enterprise, focuses on community development, showcasing medical-grade cannabis and hemp cultivation in collaboration with the Government Pharmaceutical Organization, and community enterprises, and an industrial hemp learning centre.

5. Phrathat Kiao Kaeo (Replica), commemorating the 700th anniversary of Thai-Sri Lankan Buddhist relations, and significant royal anniversaries of King Bhumibol Adulyadej and Queen Sirikit.

6. Thai Culinary House R.E. 123, offering a glimpse into Thai art, history, and culinary traditions during the Rattanakosin Era, recreated in the ambience of King Rama V the Great's period.

Additional amenities include a sheep pen, Chinese descendant house, insectarium, playground, workshop areas, ATV rides, conference rooms, café, restaurant, community shop, souvenir stores, and lodging options.



Open daily 09.00-17.00 hrs.

Entrance fee: Adults 150 baht, Children 80 baht

For further details contact, Tel. (66)8 7798 1039



Wat Ko Kaeo Thudong Kasathan (Wat Rahan)

Ban Dan District, Buri Ram



Wat Ko Kaeo Thudong Kasathan (Wat Rahan)

Ban Dan District, Buri Ram



The temple, situated in Ban Dan Subdistrict, was founded in 1993. It was declared a Buddhist temple on 29 September 2000. The venerable Phra Khru Khemakhun Sophon (Luang Pu Chan Ram Khem Siri) served as its abbot. Inside the temple enshrines Phra Mahathat Ratana Chedi Si Buri Ram, consecrated on 30 May 2003, and construction commenced in 2004. This stupa serves as Buri Ram Province's Buddhist monument and a place to commemorate Lord Buddha.

Standing at 60 metres high with a base measuring 38x38 metres, the Phra Mahathat Ratana Chedi exhibits contemporary art infused with traditional Khmer artistry. It comprises four floors, each serving distinct purposes:

1st Floor, a multipurpose hall.

2nd Floor, a meditation practice area.

3rd Floor, an ordination hall and museum displaying statues of revered monks.

4th Floor, sanctified by the Buddha's relics, bestowed by the Sangharaja of the Siam Sect from Sri Lanka and Phra Achan Maha Bandid Vimalaratana, the abbot of Wat Si Veluvanaram in Sri Lanka, in 2004, along with a shoot of the Si Maha Bodhi tree. Additionally, there's a Bodhi tree from India planted behind the stupa.





**Na Pho District
Folk Craft Center**
Na Pho District, Buri Ram



Na Pho District Folk Craft Center

Na Pho District, Buri Ram



Nestled in Na Pho Subdistrict, Na Pho District Folk Craft Center is a hub for the weaving of Mud Mee silk, known as “Pha Sin Tin Daeng” or red-hemmed Mud Mee silk. Reflecting generations of local wisdom, this traditional fabric has become an emblematic product of the Province. The silk is characterized by its indigenous Mud Mee patterns woven entirely from silk, with vibrant red hem on both ends. Traditionally woven with a small loom and later extended at the ends, but modern production methods now allow for seamless weaving.

Recognizing its cultural significance and vibrant hues, it was registered as a Geographical Indication (GI) by the Department of Intellectual Property, Ministry of Commerce, in 2015. Supported by The SUPPORT Arts and Crafts International Center of Thailand (SACICT) under Queen Sirikit, the centre has developed standardized production methods, patterns, and dyeing techniques. Visitors can explore the centre, observe the demonstration of the entire silk production process, and browse through a range of exquisite silk products.



Open daily 10.00-16.30 hrs.

For further details contact, Tel. (66) 4468 6157,
(66)8 1967 3849



Basalt Columns of Buri Ram

Nang Rong District, Buri Ram



Basalt Columns of Buri Ram

Nang Rong District, Buri Ram



The Basalt Columns of Buri Ram, also known as the Grand Canyon of Buri Ram, are located in Khok Makha Horon, Sadao Subdistrict. Its discovery occurred serendipitously during the excavation of a village reservoir. This site boasts large basalt columns with distinct stratification, formed by the cooling and solidification of basaltic magma. Each column exhibits rectangular faces resulting from the contraction during cooling, creating the columnar jointing pattern observed today.

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