



Ubon Ratchathani



Ubon Ratchathani

A city of beautiful lotuses, a two-coloured river, many delicious fish, beaches and rapids, Thai scholars, devout Buddhists, finely carved candles, prehistoric Pha Taem, astute local wisdom, land of the monument of good people in Sri Ubon.

Ubon Ratchathani is a large city on the banks of the Mun River. There is a legend that more than 200 years ago, Chao Phra Wo and Chao Phra Ta, who were the chief officials of Krungsri Sattanakonhut during the reign of King Chetthathirat II, migrated to rely on the Bodhisombara of the Thai king. Later, during the reign of King Rama I the Great, the King gave his royal grace to establish a city and had his army maintain the peace. In 1786, Phra Pathum Sunarat (Thao Kham Phong), son of Chao Phra Wo and Chao Phra Ta, moved his army to settle at Tambon Huai Chae Ramae, which was the area of Ban Tha Bo north of present-day Ubon Ratchathani province.

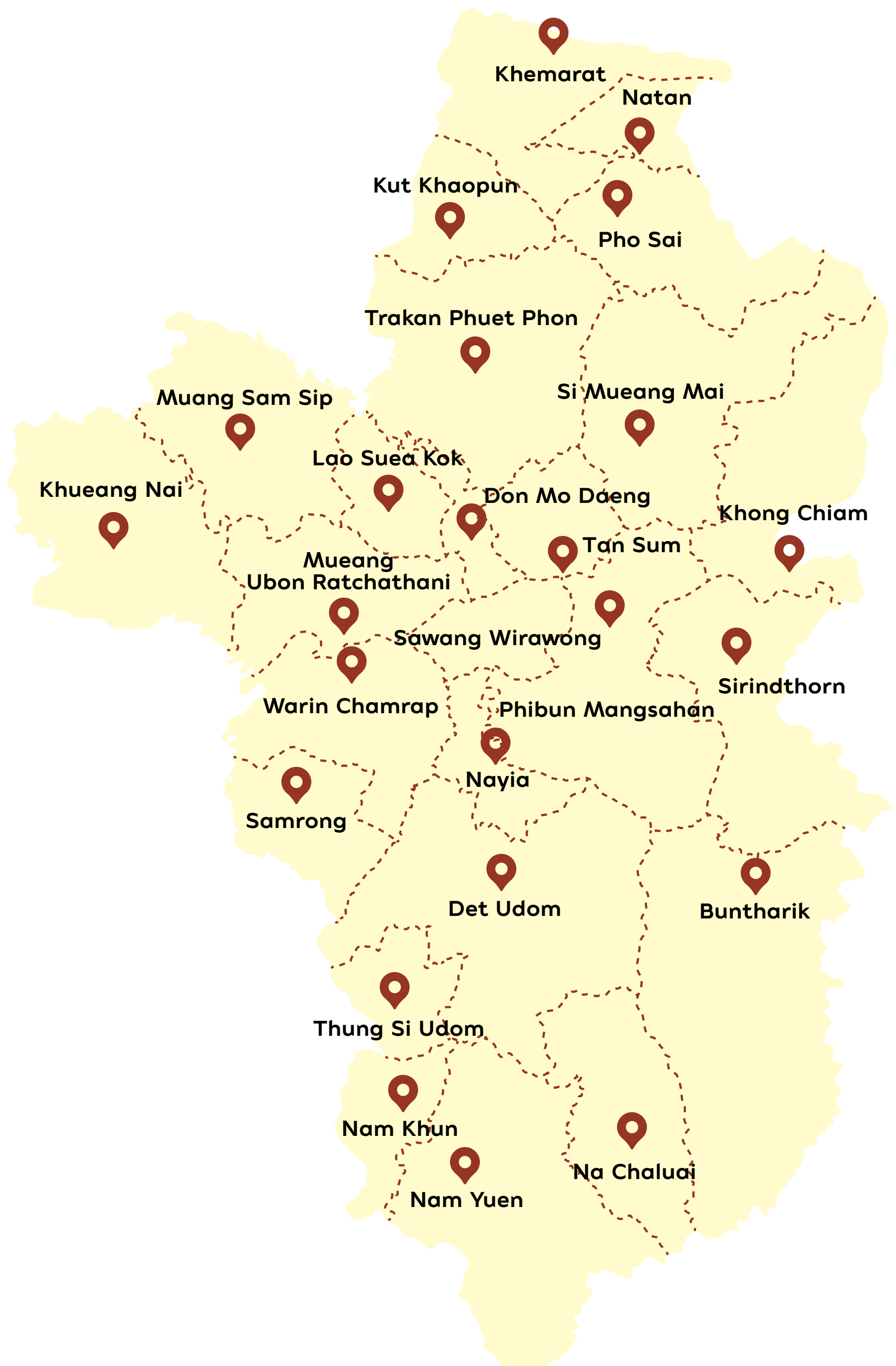
Then in 1791, a rebellion broke out in Champasak, and Phra Pathum Sunarat (Thao Kham Phong) and Thao Fai Na, his younger brother, located at Ban Sing Tha (Mueang Yasothon) raised their forces together to fight and won the battle. King Rama I the Great was graciously pleased and appointed Thao Fai Na to be Phra Wichai Ratchakattiyawongsa to govern the city of Champasak and appointed Phra Pathum Sunarat to be Phra Prathum Worarat Suriyawong to govern the city of Ubon Ratchathani, as well as raised the status of Ban Huai Chae Ramae to be the city of Ubon Ratchathani in 1792. As appearing in the Suphannabat of the appointment of a ruler during

the reign of King Rama I the Great that “... His Majesty the King, the ruler of Bangkok, Si Ayutthaya, has a royal decree to appoint Phra Prathum to be Phra Prathum Worarat Suriyawong to rule the city of Ubon Ratchathani, Siwanalai, the Kingdom ...”

Ubon Ratchathani was governed by four rulers until 1882 when a governor and provincial governor were appointed to rule until the present day.



Ubon Ratchathani Map





Thung Si Mueang

Mueang, Ubon Ratchathani



Thung Si Mueang

Mueang, Ubon Ratchathani



Thung Si Mueang is located on Upparat Road, Nai Mueang Sub District in front of the old Ubon Ratchathani City Hall, which is now the location of the Ubon Ratchathani National Museum. It is a park with beautiful landscapes, which used to be the Governor's farm, but King Rama V the Great revoked this to be a recreational place for the people and for organising various merit-making festivals.

Thung Si Mueang has four entrances named after the local rulers: Ubon Det Pracharak, Ubon Sak Prachaban, Ubon Kan Prachanit, and Ubon Kit Prachakon.



Open daily 05.00 - 22.00 Hrs.





Ubon Ratchathani National Museum

Mueang, Ubon Ratchathani



Ubon Ratchathani National Museum

Mueang, Ubon Ratchathani



Ubon Ratchathani National Museum is located at the intersection of Khuanthani and Upparat Roads. It is a one-storey hip-hop building constructed in 1918, and was once used as the City Hall. Later, the Fine Arts Department established it as the Ubon Ratchathani National Museum. It displays an exhibition on the geography, history of the city, antiques, which are evidence of the art, archaeology, local handicrafts, local games, and utensils used by the Governor.

The Museum's building received an award for outstanding building preservation of art and architecture in 1989 from the Association of Siam Architects under Royal Patronage, and the Fine Arts Department registered and designated it as an ancient monument in 2001.



Open Wednesday-Sunday 09.00 - 16.00 Hrs. (closed Monday, Tuesday, and public holidays).

Entrance fee: 100 Baht.

For further details contact, Tel : 0 4525 1015 and 0 4525 5071.





Wat Sa Prasan Suk (Wat Ban Na Mueang)

Mueang, Ubon Ratchathani



Wat Sa Prasan Suk (Wat Ban Na Mueang)

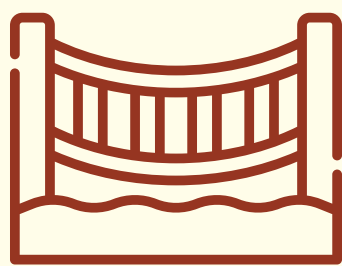
Mueang, Ubon Ratchathani



Wat Sa Prasan Suk (Wat Ban Na Mueang) is located at Ban Na Mueang and is a temple that has an Ubosot on a replica of the Suphannahong Royal Barge, which is decorated with red-brown ceramic. The front of the Ubosot faces the head of the replica of the Suphannahong Royal Barge. In the past, this temple had Luang Pu Bunmi as the abbot (now deceased). He was a monk who was respected by the people of Ubon Ratchathani and nearby provinces. Inside the temple is the Luang Pu Bunmi Museum, which enshrines a large Buddha image and the body of Luang Pu Bunmi, which does not decay, in a glass coffin.

There is also a wihan in the middle of the Thammanakkarat Barge that has a replica of a Naga and is standing in the middle of a pond. The front of the wihan faces the same direction as the Naga's head.





Ban Chi Thuan Rice Fields Walking Bridge (Khua Noi)

Khueang Nai, Ubon Ratchathani



Ban Chi Thuan Rice Fields Walking Bridge (Khua Noi)

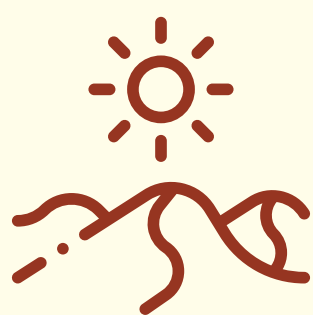
Khueang Nai, Ubon Ratchathani



Ban Chi Thuan Rice Fields Walking Bridge (Khua Noi) is located in the middle of a rice field that connects Ban Chi Thuan and Ban Nong Khaen, Chi Thuan Sub District. The word “Khua” comes from the local dialect and refers to bridge, but originally, the bridge here was made of wood from the faith of the villagers of the two villages: Ban Chi Thuan and Ban Nong Khaen, which are located on either side of the bridge. It was built to allow monks and novices to walk across to get alms easily without stepping on the rice. Furthermore, the villagers could travel to meet each other easily.

After being used for a while, the bridge became damaged. The villagers therefore collected some funds and renovated it from the original wooden bridge to the concrete bridge seen today.

The Bridge measures 1.4 metres wide, 271.5 metres long, and 1.5 metres high. In addition to using the walkway back and forth of the villagers in the area, it is also a beautiful scenery point. If visiting during the rainy season (June-September), tourists will see the green rice fields, but if coming in the late rainy season and early winter (October-November), the fields will be golden yellow because the rice is ready to be harvested. The recommended times are early morning or late evening.



Hat Sai Sung

Khemarat, Ubon Ratchathani

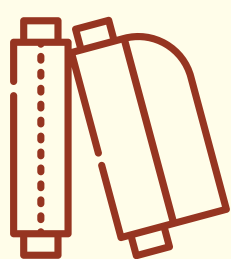


Hat Sai Sung

Khemarat, Ubon Ratchathani



Hat Sai Sung is located at Ban Lat Charoen, Na Waeng Sub District. It is a sandy beach on the banks of the Mekong River caused by the sand blown by the tides until the height and length were tens of metres. It is a scenic spot along the Mekong River and is popular for photographing it as if in the desert, especially in summer (March - May) when Hat Sai Sung will appear prominently. The recommended times to visit are early morning or late evening because the weather is not hot.



Khemarat handwoven pure cotton cultural tourism community

Khemarat, Ubon Ratchathani



Khemarat handwoven pure cotton cultural tourism community

Khemarat, Ubon Ratchathani



Khemarat handwoven pure cotton cultural tourist community is located in Khemarat Sub District. It is a cultural tourism community along the Mekong River with places to visit, including learning places for handwoven Matmi cloth, visiting the Ban Khun Phuri Prasat Museum, an antiques museum of the Khemarat community, pay respect to Phra Chao Yai Saen (Wat Pho), admire the murals from ancient chalk inscriptions, cruise along the Mekong, or stay overnight in a homestay. There is an old wooden hotel that is part of the community. There is also a walking street held every Saturday.



For further details contact, Tel : 08 0471 0987.



Hat Chom Dao or Kaeng Chom Dao

Na Tan, Ubon Ratchathani



Hat Chom Dao or Kaeng Chom Dao

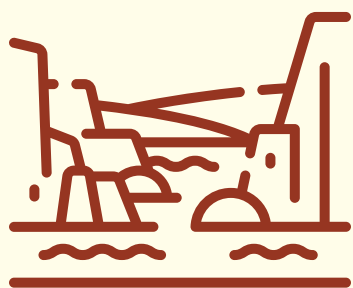
Na Tan, Ubon Ratchathani



Hat Chom Dao or Kaeng Chom Dao is located at Ban Non Tan, Non Tan Sub District. It looks like a rocky beach and wide rocky rapids. During the rainy season, these rapids will be submerged under the Mekong River. and the strength of the current has eroded the rapids and turned them into many large basins. This has created natural stone sculptures of strange shapes that invite the imagination.

The most beautiful spot of Hat Chom Dao looks like a large rocky cliff and a long and dented section like a channel. There is a stream flowing through here, and a small rock in the middle of the water to stand and take photos. The best time to visit is early morning and evening, as the sun is not hot and it is possible to capture beautiful light. Visitors can travel during the months of November - May of every year because the water level in the Mekong River is not very high, so the islands in the middle of the river can be seen clearly.





Sam Phan Bok

Pho Sai, Ubon Ratchathani



Sam Phan Bok

Pho Sai, Ubon Ratchathani



Sam Phan Bok is located in the area of Ban Song Khon. It is rapids under the Mekong River caused by the force of erosion during the flooding season turning it into many basins. The word “Bok” means basin or deep well. Sam Phan Bok will appear during the dry season when the Mekong River recedes from December to May.

At the entrance to Sam Phan Bok, there is a rock that looks like a dog’s head, which has a story that “In the past, there was a Governor who was a powerful person who was impressed by the beauty of Sam Phan Bok. Therefore, the chief was sent for further study. When he arrived, he found some gold treasure. As such, the dogs were to guard the entrance until the



Governor came, but when the Governor saw the treasure, he became greedy. Afraid that the chief would want a share, he left by another way, and the loyal dogs waited there until they died.” Some legends say “ The son of the Naga in the Mekong River dug it to create another river, and had the dogs guard the entrance during the excavation until they died and changed into a dog-shaped rock.”



Pha Taem National Park

Khong Chiam, Ubon Ratchathani



Pha Taem National Park

Khong Chiam, Ubon Ratchathani



Pha Taem National Park has an area of approximately 340 square kilometres covering the area of Khong Chiam District, Sri Mueang Mai District, and Pho Sai District, which is adjacent to Lao PDR. with the Mekong River as the border.

Pha Taem National Park Office is located at Ban Nong Phue Noi, Huai Phai Sub District, Khong Chiam District. The general geography of the Park is a plateau and hills. There are also steep cliffs caused by the separation of the Earth's surface. The forest is deciduous dipterocarp, and there are strange sandstones scattered throughout the area with beautiful flowering plants growing on the stony ground.



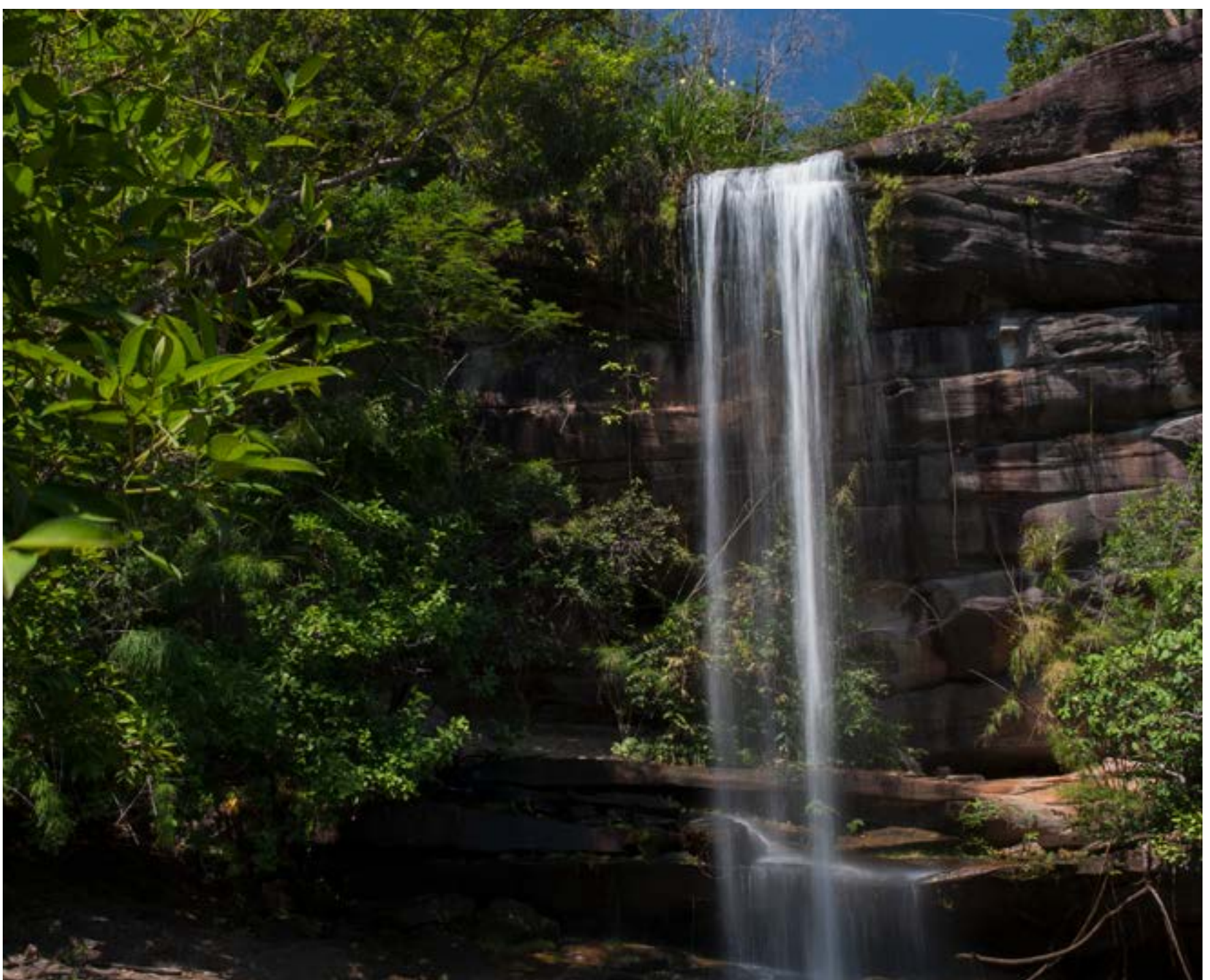
Interesting places in the Park include:

Sao Chaliang: From the road leading up to the Park, this point is about 1 kilometre before Pha Taem and the Visitor Centre. It is a natural monolith formed by water and wind erosion that looks like mushrooms lined up. Such rocks have visible remains of shells, gravel, and sand in the rock. It is assumed that about a million years ago, this area used to be the sea. The villagers call this mushroom-like stone pillar “Sao Chaliang”, which originates from the word “Saliang” meaning “stone pillar”.

Pha Taem and Pha Kham: It looks like an open stone courtyard. There are contiguous areas and the edge is a high cliff and below is the Mekong River, a natural border between Thailand and Lao PDR. Pha Taem is also known as one of the most beautiful sunrise viewing spots in Thailand.

In addition, the area of Pha Taem and Pha Kham has a walkway down to see ancient prehistoric paintings that are aged not less than 3,000 years. These are paintings on the stone wall appearing lined up periodically.

From the way down to the Pha Kham area, walk along the nature study path for a distance of about 300 metres to see the first group of coloured paintings (Pha Taem). Then, walk along the path for 300 metres to see the second group of coloured paintings (Pha Taem), which is a large group of paintings. The length of the continuous images is approximately 180 metres. There are five types of visible coloured paintings: people, animals (elephant, turtle, catfish, and freshwater stingray), utensils (a fishing tool that Isan people call “Tum”), symbols, and human palms. These are coloured paintings with various techniques and methods that highlight the use of red, black, and some white colours. Altogether, there are more than 300 paintings, and also a technique of carving a stone or making a mark on the rock by using the rain erosion method. If continuing to walk along the same route for another 800 metres, there is the third group of coloured paintings (Pha Mon).





Soi Sawan Waterfall: is located in Pho Klang Sub District about 20 kilometres from the Park office. It is a large waterfall that originates from two streams: Huai Soi and Huai Phai that flow from the cliff on each side to converge. The height of the waterfall is about 20 metres and looks like a necklace.

The surrounding area of the Waterfall is lush with trees and wildflowers, especially in the late rainy season and early cool season (October - December). There will be wildflowers blooming in a small field. Walk along the path for about 500 metres to reach the entrance to the Waterfall and the junction to see the wildflower fields.

Sang Chan Waterfall (Long Ru Waterfall): is located at Pho Klang Sub District about 40 kilometres from the Park office. It is a small waterfall that originates from Huai Tha Long flowing through the stony ground and a rocky cliff that looks like a channel down to the bottom. If travelling during the afternoon, which is when the sunlight passes through the hole, the waterfall will be visible and the water droplets that hit the sunlight will be as beautiful as the light of the moon.

Dong Na Tham Forest: is located at Phu Na Tham, Pho Klang Sub District about 36 kilometres from the Park office. It is a popular route for tourists to hike or use a 4-WD vehicle to see the nature. Interesting spots include Lan Hin, Phlan Tham Hai, Sao Chaliang Khu, Son Song Bai, Huai Phok Waterfall, Pha Chana Dai, Pha Kam Pan, Pha Hin Taek, Kwang Ton Waterfall, Hin Yok, Phu Chom Kom, etc. In particular at Lan Hin near Sao Chaliang Khu is a beautiful sunset viewing point, and Pha Chana Dai, which is at the east end of the Dong Na Tham Forest, is the spot where the first sunlight of the day will be seen in Thailand.



In addition, at the end of the rainy and early cool seasons (October - December) of every year, in the Dong Na Tham Forest, there will be a field of wildflowers in full bloom to visit, which these wildflowers received the royal name from Her Majesty Queen Sirikit The Queen Mother, e.g., Dusita (purple) (*Utricularia delphinioides*), Soi Suwanna (bright yellow) (*Utricularia Bifida*), Mani Dheva (white) (*Eriocaulon smitinandii* Moldenke), Tipkason (pale pinkish purple) (*Utricularia minutissima*), Sarat Chan (White-purple, yellow upper petal tip) (*Burmannia coelestis* D.Don), etc.

Going up to the Dong Na Tham Forest, which is on a hill and has a prominent tourist spot: Pha Chana Dai, requires a 4-WD vehicle because the road condition is rough stone. It is not recommended to drive a private car because it can be dangerous. Tourists can contact the shuttle service at the Dong Na Tham Forest Visitor Centre (Na Pho Klang Sub District Administrative Organisation) Tel : 08 1070 8432 and 08 9501 6205.



For further details contact, Tel : 0 4525 2581.

In the Park, there is accommodation and a camping ground for tourists in various spots, e.g., the Park Office area near Pha Taem, Soi Sawan Waterfall, and Dong Na Tham Forest. The Visitor Centre of the Park is located on the sandstone terrace of Phu Pha Kham with a welfare shop and café providing services.



Wat Tham Khuha Sawan

Khong Chiam, Ubon Ratchathani



Wat Tham Khuha Sawan

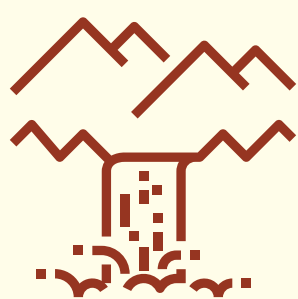
Khong Chiam, Ubon Ratchathani



Wat Tham Khuha Sawan is located in Ban Dan Sub District. It was built in 1978 by a famous Vipassana meditation master “Luang Pu Kham Khaning Chumani”, who used this place to practice during Buddhist Lent. At present, Luang Pu has passed away, but his body has not decayed. His followers kept his body in a glass coffin to worship. The glass coffin is located inside Tham Khuha Sawan, which is located on the edge of a cliff of the temple.

In addition, the temple has a white Ubosot with beautiful architecture and Phra Dhamma Chedi Sri Trai Phum, which the interior has a Buddha image in the posture of meditation. Furthermore, the wooden stump garden area inside the temple is a conservation area for Thai orchids. Different species of orchids are also planted along the trunks of large trees.

At the edge of the cliff of the temple, there is a viewpoint of the Mekong River. From here, houses in Amphoe Khong Chiam and those opposite in Lao PDR. can be clearly seen.



Wat Tham Heo Sin Chai

Khong Chiam, Ubon Ratchathani



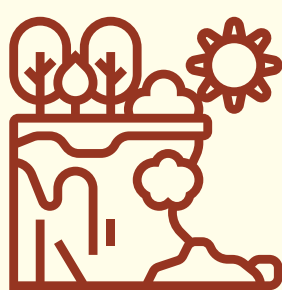
Wat Tham Heo Sin Chai

Khong Chiam, Ubon Ratchathani



Wat Tham Heo Sin Chai is located in Kaeng Tana National Park and was built by Luang Pu Khamla Pakuno. Originally, the area of Wat Tham Heo Sin Chai was a mountain forest. After Luang Pu Khamla came to conduct Buddhist Lent, he joined the villagers to develop the temple and built a sanctuary to be a residence and place for meditation practice for Buddhists.

Inside the temple, there is a path to a small cave or as it is known Tham Heo Sin Chai, which enshrines a reclining Buddha image, a statue of a hermit, Phra Mae Thorani, and many other Buddha images. At the cave shed, there is a waterfall from a small stream flowing down into a beautiful water curtain. There is also a wihan of the Emerald Buddha and a large standing Buddha image that can be seen far away from the bridge over the Mun River.



Pha Sok

Khong Chiam, Ubon Ratchathani



Pha Sok

Khong Chiam, Ubon Ratchathani



Pha Sok is located in Huai Phai Sub District in the area of Pha Taem National Park. It is a sandstone terrace that has been eroded into trenches and deep basins until becoming Pha Sok. (The word “Sok” refers to the long groove caused by water erosion.) It is a scenic point overlooking the Mekong River and the long undulating mountains. The important spot is the natural pool located on the edge of the cliff in the area of Pha Sok. It is like a natural bath where one can soak in the view. The best time to travel is the rainy season.



Wat Sirindhorn Wararam Phu Phrao

Sirindhorn, Ubon Ratchathani



Wat Sirindhorn Wararam Phu Phrao

Sirindhorn, Ubon Ratchathani

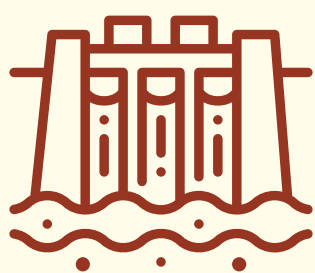


Wat Sirindhorn Wararam Phu Phrao is located in Chong Mek Sub District on the top of Phu Phrao. The highlight is the illuminated Ubosot that has beautiful architecture. Behind the Ubosot, there is a glowing pink shower tree painting. At dusk, the tree glows and is strikingly eye-catching. Furthermore, with this temple being located on a mountain, it has become a beautiful viewpoint overlooking the reservoir and the Chong Mek permanent border crossing point.



From the history of this temple, it was built by Phra Achan Bunmak, who was a Lao Champasak monk and to propagate Vipassana meditation on the Thai side and settled at Phu Phrao. Later around 1973, he asked for alms for the area from the government to be a temple. The district therefore gave the temple the name Wat Sirindhorn Wararam.

After that, Phra Achan Bunmak had to return to Lao PDR. The temple was abandoned for some decades until the year 2000, Phrakhru Kamon, his disciple, discovered the temple again and restored it to be a place of dharma practice. After Phrakhru Kamon passed away in 2006, Phrakhru Panya was appointed as the abbot and continued to develop the temple; e.g., the glowing pink shower tree and decoration of the Ubosot.



Sirindhorn Dam

Sirindhorn, Ubon Ratchathani



Sirindhorn Dam

Sirindhorn, Ubon Ratchathani



Sirindhorn Dam is located in Nikhom Sang Ton-eng Lam Dom Noi Sub District. It is a stone dam filled with a clay core. The local people call it “Dom Noi Dam” because it was constructed to block Lam Dom Noi, which is a branch of the Mun River in the Kaeng Sae Noi area. The Dam is 42 metres high, 940 metres long, and 3.5 metres wide. The reservoir covers an area of 288 square kilometres for the benefit of generating electricity, irrigation, fishery, and tourism.

Near the Dam ridge, there is a garden that the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT) created to pay homage to HRH Princess Sirindhorn on the occasion of her 36th birthday on 2 April 1991. It has been organised to be a beautiful shady public park.



For further details contact, the Sirindhorn Dam Tel. 0 4536 6081-3 and 08 9280 3197.

Sirindhorn Dam has accommodation services for tourists.





Kaeng Tana National Park

Sirindhorn, Ubon Ratchathani



Kaeng Tana National Park

Sirindhorn, Ubon Ratchathani



Kaeng Tana National Park has an area of approximately 80 square kilometres covering Sirindhorn District and Khong Chiam District. The terrain is plateaus and low hills with Khao Banthat as the highest point. The general forest has stunted trees and some grassland. The Mun and Mekong Rivers flow through the Park, and the Park office is located by the Mun River near Kaeng Tana.

The word “Tana” is based on the beliefs of the villagers and the general public. Originally, it came from the word “Morana”. This is because Kaeng Tana has strong currents and large rocks everywhere, as well as many underwater caves. Villagers roaming the waterways or fishing often had fatal accidents. As such, they called it “Kaeng Morana”, but later it was called “Kaeng Tana”, hence the name of the national park.



Interesting places in the Park include:

Don Tana is a central island that is blocking the Mun River. It is 450 metres wide and 700 metres long, and there are suspension bridges spanning both sides of the island. In the north of Don Tana, there is a sandy beach suitable for relaxation. On Don Tana, there is also still dry evergreen forest everywhere. There are large trees providing shade. In the morning and in the evening, a local fishery is conducted around the island.

Kaeng Tana is the largest island in the Mun River. In the middle of Kaeng Tana, there is a large sandstone rock. It was caused by a stream of water that eroded into the rock about 1 metre high. Furthermore, the island in the middle of Kaeng Tana has a rectangular structure that was built to serve as a navigational marker during the French colonial era. There is a rapid and deep river in the Kaeng Tana area. Under the water are rock holes, rocks, and many caves. As a result, there are fish that inhabit the area of Kaeng Tana Chuk Chum. The ideal period for travelling is November - June.

The suspension bridge connects from the side of the Park office to Don Tana. The structure is steel connected by large wire ropes. It is a viewpoint on both sides of the Mun River, and it is possible to walk across to see the nature on Don Tana.

Tham Phra is a cliff protruding from the banks of the Mun River and is 45 metres wide and 10 metres deep. Inside the cave, inscriptions and a phallic altar (yoni base) were found dating back to the 7th - 8th centuries, or the reign of King Mahendravarman (Prince Chitrasen). At present, the original stone inscription is kept at the Ubon Ratchathani National Museum, and the Fine Arts Department has replicated the inscription instead.



Rak Sai Waterfall Nature Trail is on the same way as Tham Phra. There is a walking path along the cliff with a distance of about 1 kilometre. It is a waterfall that flows down the cliff through the banyan tree roots on the banks of the Mun River that looks like a curtain. There are also lichens, moss, and ferns growing throughout the area making it have cool and fresh air. This trail is suitable for a short trek in nature.

Lan Pha Phueng is a steep sandstone cliff facing east. It is suitable for watching the scenery during the sunrise and can see Lao PDR. During October - December, wildflowers, e.g., dusita (*Utricularia delphinioides*), soi suwanna (*Utricularia Bifida*), Blackfoot daisy, sundew, and torania can be seen.

Tat Tin Waterfall is one of the most beautiful waterfalls caused by Huai Tat Ton flowing through the rocky terrace and falling into a pool of clean, cold water. It is possible to go swimming. The surrounding area is a forest with many species of flowers. The best time to visit is between September and December of every year.

Sae Huai Mak is 10 kilometres from the Park office in the area of Ban Huai Mak Tai, Khong Chiam Sub District. It originates from the water in Huai Mak that flows through the layered rock formations. It is about 50 metres wide, about 150 metres long and descends before flowing into the Mekong River. The best time to visit is between September and December of every year.



For further details contact, Tel : 0 4525 2722-3.

The area of the Park office has accommodation, a camping ground, and welfare shops to serve tourists.



Wat Nong Pa Phong

Warin Chamrap, Ubon Ratchathani



Wat Nong Pa Phong

Warin Chamrap, Ubon Ratchathani



Wat Nong Pa Phong is located at Ban Phong Sawang, Non Phueng Sub District. It was built by Luang Pu Chah Subhaddo (Phra Bodhinnanathera), a student of Luang Pu Man Bhuridatta in 1954. Inside the temple are some interesting items including the Phra Photiyan Thera Museum (Chah Subhaddo), which is a building that exhibits the artefacts and a wax figure of Luang Pu Chah Subhaddo, brass instruments, and Buddha image, and Chedi Sri Photiyan, which is the place where Luang Pu Chah was cremated.



Open 8:00 – 16:30 Hrs.



Phu Chong Na Yoi National Park

Na Chaluai, Ubon Ratchathani



Phu Chong Na Yoi National Park

Na Chaluai, Ubon Ratchathani



Phu Chong Na Yoi National Park is about 686 square kilometres and covers areas of Buntharik District, Na Chaluai District, and Namyuen District. It also borders with Lao PDR. and the Kingdom of Cambodia, so it is known as the “Emerald Triangle”. It is an area of the Phanom Dong Rak Mountains with abundant forest.

Interesting places in the Park include:

Kaeng Kalao is rocky rapids in the middle of Huai Luang with streams flowing wide along the stone area. The atmosphere is shady with various plants and butterflies, which is suitable for a nature study and swimming.

Huai Luang Waterfall (Bak Teo Waterfall) is a large waterfall. It is caused by Huai Luang falling from a cliff from a height of about 45 metres. Below is a large basin. The water surface is emerald green, and there are clean white sandy beaches suitable for swimming. At the top, there is a viewpoint where visitors can take photos.



From the Visitor Centre of the Waterfall, there is a walkway with 272 steps down to the basin below. The best time to visit is August - February. There are many restaurants in front of the Waterfall's entrance.

Kaeng Silathip is caused by Huai Luang flowing past the sandstone terrace through broken rocky rapids until a small waterfall is formed. Around the stone terrace in the middle of the stream a phenomenon occurred, a "Giant's kettle", which is a rock formed into small and large round holes that are shallow and deep according to the strength of the water making it look strangely beautiful.

Keng Mae Phong Waterfall is accessible by all-wheel drive vehicles and on foot. It is located in the middle of an unspoiled forest and originated from Lam Dom Noi. The river flows past the stone terrace and falls from a cliff at a height of about 10 metres. During the rainy season, moss and ferns grow green all over the rocks. Under the Waterfall's cliff, there is a walkway under a water curtain across to the opposite rocks, which offers a wonderful view.

Phlan Kongkwian is a vast rock terrace in front of which there is a rocky group that looks like a natural shelter. There are wildflowers and plants growing in patches. Travellers in the past used these rock shelters to shelter from the sun and rain during their journey. Hence, the origin of the name "Phlan Kong Kwian". ("Phlan" means a wide terrace; "kongkwian" is derived from "Phuangkwian" that means the hood of a wagon, which is the visor on the wagon.)



Sam Liam Morakot (Emerald Triangle) or Chong Bok is an area between the Thai-Lao-Cambodian border. The area in Lao PDR. is Champasak province, and the area in Cambodia is the province of Preah Vihear. The name “Sam Liam Morakot (Emerald Triangle)” is an imitation of the Golden Triangle, which is the area bordering Thailand-Lao PDR. -Myanmar in the North.

Upper Huai Phlan Suea Reservoir is located in the area of Chong Bok. The Reservoir is an earthen embankment blocking Huai Phlan Suea, which is a tributary in Lam Dom Yai Basin. It originates from the high mountains on the border of three countries (Emerald Triangle). The northern area of the reservoir is high hills. At the end of the basin is a paddy field alternating with sparse forest. The Reservoir has beautiful natural scenery with water all year round. As such, there are many waterfowl and migratory birds in the area.

Phu Hin Dang is a sandstone mountain consisting of a stone forest. There are beautiful geological features that are different from other places, e.g., stalagmite terrace, rift rock terrace, concave rock basin, and separate rock grooves. Along the trekking route to the top of Phu Hin Dang is filled with various kinds of wild orchids and colourful wildflowers growing on the rock terrace. The types of flowers are different depending on the season.

From the viewpoint on the cliff, it is possible to see the sunrise in the morning, including the sea of mist in winter and also overlooking the Mekong River Basin. The forest in Lao PDR. and Cambodia is also below.

There are several red and pink bands on the stone wall beneath the cliff that look strange but beautiful. It is also the origin of the name “Phu Hin Dang”. Geologists described it as evidence of the area’s dry climate hundreds of millions of years ago. This resulted in the precipitation of certain minerals.

To travel to Phu Hin Dang, visitors must contact the Park staff for directions.



For further details contact, Tel : 0 4521 0706; website www.dnp.go.th.

The Park has accommodation and a camping ground for tourists in the area of the Park office, which is 3 kilometres before reaching Huai Luang Waterfall.



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Website: www.tourismthailand.org

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Open every day between 08.30 – 16.30 Hrs.



Suvarnabhumi Airport

Domestic Terminal, Gate 3, 2nd Floor

Tel : 0 2134 0040

Open 24 hours.

Don Mueang Airport

International Terminal (Building 1), Gate 2, 1st Floor

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