

Nakhon Si Thammarat

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Si Khit Waterfall

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Krung Ching Waterfall

Nakhon Si Thammarat

Thai Term Glossary

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

Note: *English spelling here given tries to approximate Thai pronunciation. Posted signs may be spelled differently. When seeking help from a Thai for directions, point to the Thai spellings given after each place name.*

Nakhon Si Thammarat derived its name from the first ruler of the city “Phrachao Si Thammasokarat”, meaning “a majestic city of virtuous king”, and the king’s virtues are based on “Buddhist Dhamma”. As an ancient city of great economic, social, and religious significance for a long period of time, it was an Indianised state influenced by Hindu culture, as evidenced by discoveries of ancient ruins and artefacts, especially from the 12th-13th century A.D. when Nakhon Si Thammarat enjoyed its highest prosperity under the rule of the Si Thammasokarat Dynasty. Once a commercial hub on the East-West trade route, Nakhon Si Thammarat had an administration of 12 tributary towns called the 12 Zodiacs or Naksat Towns, and the Lanka Vamsa Sect of Buddhism was first established here in Thailand.

In the early Rattanakosin Period, King Rama II appointed Chaophraya Nakhon (Noi) to rule Nakhon Si Thammarat. He was an important diplomat, especially in the negotiation with Britain during the reigns of King Rama II and King Rama III, which resulted in the city having control over the subordinate towns on the Malay Peninsular until the Siamese Revolution in 1932 in which the administrative entity known as Monthon or circle was abolished and replaced by Changwat or Province until present.

Nakhon Si Thammarat is administratively divided into 23 districts; namely, Amphoe Mueang Nakhon Si Thammarat, Amphoe Khanom, Amphoe Sichon, Amphoe Tha Sala, Amphoe Nopitam, Amphoe Phrom Khiri, Amphoe Phipun, Amphoe Pak Phanang, Amphoe Chaloe Phra Kiat, Amphoe Chian Yai, Amphoe Hua Sai, Amphoe Cha-uat, Amphoe Chulabhorn, Amphoe Ron Phibun, Amphoe Phra Phrom, Amphoe Lan Saka, Amphoe Chang Klang, Amphoe Na Bon, Amphoe Thung Song, Amphoe Bang Khan, Amphoe Thung Yai, Amphoe Tham Phannara, and Amphoe Chawang.

Distances from Nakhon Si Thammarat to nearby provinces

Phatthalung	107	kilometres
Trang	129	kilometres
Surat Thani	150	kilometres
Krabi	175	kilometres

Distances from Amphoe Mueang to other districts

Lan Saka	22	kilometres
Phrom Khiri	24	kilometres
Phra Phom	27	kilometres
Chang Klang	27	kilometres
Tha Sala	27	kilometres

Chaloem Phra Kiat	39 kilometres	-Si Suthep Tour Co., Ltd. Tel. 0 2894 6167 (Southern Bus Terminal Office), 0 7534 8089 (Nakhon Si Thammarat Office)
Ron Phibun	42 kilometres	
Pak Phanang	43 kilometres	
Nopphitam	47 kilometres	- Nakhon Si Racha Tour Co., Ltd. Tel. 0 2435 5033, 0 7534 3851
Chian Yai	51 kilometres	
Sichon	61 kilometres	- Nakhon Si Romyen Tour Co., Ltd. Tel. 0 2433 0722, 0 7534 4373
Chulabhorn	64 kilometres	
Thung Song	64 kilometres	- Sap Pai San Co., Ltd. Tel. 0 2268 6999
Chawang	70 kilometres	<i>By Train:</i> From the Hua Lamphong Railway Station, a daily train service is available to Nakhon Si Thammarat Station. For more information, please call Tel. 1490 or visit www.railway.or.th . Or Nakhon Si Thammarat Railway Station, Tel. 0 7535 6364
Hua Sai	71 kilometres	
Cha-uat	72 kilometres	
Nabon	83 kilometres	
Phipun	87 kilometres	
Khanom	96 kilometres	
Bang Khan	100 kilometres	<i>By Air:</i> There are many airlines operating flights between Bangkok and Nakhon Si Thammarat as follows: From Donmueang International Airport (Bangkok-Nakhon Si Thammarat Route)
Thung Yai	105 kilometres	- Thai Air Asia Tel. 0 2515 9999 www.airasia.com
Tham Phannara	115 kilometres	- Thai Lion Air Tel. 0 252 99999 www.lionairthai.com
		- Nok Air Tel. 1318, 0 2900 9955 www.nokair.com

HOW TO GET THERE

By Car: Take highway No. 35 (Thonburi-Pakthor) via Samut Sakhon, Samut Songkhram until Wang Manao T-junction and entering to Highway no. 4 (Phetchakasem Road) to Phetchaburi, Prachuap Khiri Khan, Chumphon then take highway No. 41 passing Amphoe Chai Ya, Amphoe Phun Phin, Surat Thani, take highway No 401 (Surat Thani-Nakhon Si Thammarat) and drive along the coast until you arrive in Amphoe Sichon, Amphoe Tha Sala and reach to Amphoe Mueang Nakhon Si Thammarat. The total distance is 808 kilometres.

By Bus: There is a daily air-conditioned bus from Bangkok to Nakhon Si Thammarat. The bus leaves the Southern Bus Terminal on Borommaratchachonnani Road. For more information, please contact, Nakhon Si Thammarat Bus Terminal Tel. 0 7534 1125 or private companies are also provided as follows:
-Transport Co., Ltd; Tel. 1490 or visit www.transport.co.th

From Nakhon Si Thammarat Airport there are public bus (minivan) are provided as follows: Nakhon Si Thammarat Airport-Hua It Bus Terminal. 30 Baht per person.
Nakhon Si Thammarat-Tha Pae Market-Naluang T-junction. 40 Baht per person.

Transportation from Nakhon Si Thammarat to nearby Provinces

Microbus

Nakhon Si Thammarat-Hat Yai and Nakhon Si Thammarat-Songkhla
- Nakhon Borikan Khon Song Co., Ltd; Tel. 09 4317 5571, 09 5036 9449.

Minivan

Nakhon Si Thammarat-Phuket

- 739 Transport Co., Ltd; Tel. 09 8692 0599 (Nakhon Si Thammarat office) and 08 0442 5041 (Phuket office)



Phra Phutthasihing Hall

- Nakhon Borikan Khon Song Co., Ltd; Tel. 0 7535 6969, 08 894 2107 (Nakhon Si Thammarat office), 08 0442 5041 (Phuket of- fice)

Thungsong-Surat Thani

- Pantip(1970)Co.,Ltd;Tel.0816069737(Thung Song office), 0 7720 3297 (Surat Thani)

Nakhon Si Thammarat-Ta Kua Pa (Phang-nga)

- 739 Transport Co., Ltd; Tel. 08 6276 4986 (Nakhon Si Thammarat office), 08 1737 2804 (Takua Pa office)

ATTRACTIONS

Amphoe Mueang Nakhon Si Thammarat

Phra Phutthasihing Hall (พระพุทธรูปสี่ห้องค์)

is located on Ratchadamnoen Road, Tambon Nai Mueang, near the Provincial Hall. The hall housing the image was originally the Buddha image hall of the palace of Chao Phraya Nakhon (Noi). The hall is divided into 2 parts; the front portion houses Phra Phutthasihing, Phra Lak Ngoen and Phra Lak Thong and the back portion houses the ashes of the ancestors of the Na Nakhon family. There are currently 3 similar



Ho Phra Narai

images in Thailand at the National Museum in Bangkok, Wat Phra Sing in Chiang Mai and in Nakhon Si Thammarat. The Hall open Monday-Friday from 8.30 a.m.-4.30 p.m.

Ho Phra Isuan (หอพระอิศวร)

is on Ratchadamnoen Road. It is a historical site of the Brahman religion. It has on display the Shiva Linga which is the symbol of Shiva, the Brahman god. There are also several bronze images such as the Siwa Nattarat image, Phra Uma, and Phra Phikkhanet. The bronze images in this hall are replicas of the real images that are in Nakhon Si Thammarat National Museum.

Ho Phra Narai (หอพระนารายณ์)

is on Ratchadamnoen Road and another Brahman place of worship opposite Ho Phra Isuan.

The original structure and design of this hall is unknown. However, a gray sandstone image of the god Narai wearing a hat and holding a conch in the right hand was discovered in the hall. It is estimated that it was dated from the 11th-12th Buddhist century. This image is now in the National Museum. The only artifact on display in the hall is a replica of the Narai image discovered at an archaeological dig in Amphoe Sichon.

City Wall (กำแพงเมือง)

is alongside Ratchadamnoen Road. The wall was renovated in the early Rattanakosin period and in 1990. The wall runs in a parallel manner with the city moat from Chai Nuea Gate and Chai Sak Gate to the west for 150 metres.

Lat Kamphaeng Mueang Kao or Old City Wall Market (ตลาดกำแพงเมืองเก่า)

is a folk 90s retro market selling local food and desserts from famous shops and restaurants around the province. There are also activities and cultural performances like Manora and Ramwong retro dance. Open during the 3th weekend of every month from 4.00-10.00 p.m.

Sala Dohok (ศาลาโดหอก)

or Sala Praduhok is located on Ratchadamnoen Road. In the past, it was located outside the City Wall in the north and was used for an overnight stay for those who couldn't arrive in the city before the city gate was closed. The sala is situated among six Pradu trees (rosewood trees). Local people call it 'La Dohok'. The present sala is newly-built in Thai-style architecture. Mean-

while, the original six rosewood trees had all gone but local authorities have replanted them.

Wat Phra Mahathat Woramahawihan (วัดพระมหาธาตุวรมหาวิหาร)

is located on Ratchadamnoen Road in Tambon Nai Mueang. This is a royal temple of the first class. Formerly named Wat Phra Borom That, this temple is one of the most important historical sites in Thailand. According to the legend of Phra Borom That Nakhon Si Thammarat, Prince Thanakuman and Queen Hem Chala took Buddha relics to Hat Sai Kaeo and built a small pagoda to mark the location. Afterwards, King Si-Thamma Sokarat established the city of Nakhon Si Thammarat and built a new pagoda on it. The present pagoda has a distinctive Sri Lankan style. It is 55.78 metres high (measured





Wat Phra Mahathat Woramahawihan

by the Fine Arts Department during the renovation of the golden top in 1995). The height from the lotus base to the golden top is 6.80 metres. The top is entirely covered by pure gold. Inside the temple are many edifices especially the royal building which has beautiful architecture from the Ayutthaya period and the Sam Chom building where Phra Si Thamma Sokarat, the Buddha image attired in royal clothes, is housed. There are also the Phra Maha Phinetkrom (the equestrian image) building and the Thap Kaset building. In addition, the Khian and Pho Lanka buildings are used to display artifacts donated to the temple by Buddhists. No entry fee is required. Open daily from 8:30 am to 4:00 pm.

Lat Na Phrathat (ตลาดหน้าพระธาตุ)

is located on Ratchadamnoen Road, is another retro market filled with the magic charm of Nakhon Si Thammarat. The Market is divided into 3 zones; namely, Cultural Demonstration Zone featuring batik and Nang Talung shadow puppet carving demonstrations, Handicraft Product Zone selling the province's local products, and Food Zone offering folk savoury and sweet meats in eco-friendly food containers; all by vendors clad in traditional costumes. There are also musical and cultural performances. Open every Saturday from 4.00-10.00 p.m.

Talat Tha Chi (ตลาดท่าชี)

near Nakhon Si Thammarat Municipality Hospital, is an old market that reflects the identity of Nakhon Si Thammarat through the daily life of the local people. Every morning, monks will come to receive alms at this market where Buddhists come to buy food from vendors to offer to the monks as part of their merit-making.

Ban Than Khun Rattawut Wichan

(บ้านท่านขุนรัฐวิจิตร)

is located on Ratchadamnoen Road, Tambon Nai Mueang, is a wooden hip roof house with a raised floor and high superstructure built in 1902 by Khun Rattawut Wichan (Mr. Khian Malayanon), Chief District Officer of Amphoe Mueang Klai. The property was later transferred

to his nephew, Mr. Kowit Trisattayaphan, who turned it into a school named the Rattwut Witthaya School in 1939 and renamed the Nakhon Witthaya School before being closed down in 1986. Seven years later, Mr. Samran Trisattayaphan, an heir of the Trisattayaphan Family, bought the property to be renovated and restored for conservation as a provincial heritage house for later generations and visitors to admire.

Suchart Subsins's Shadow Puppet House

(บ้านหนังตะลุงสุชาติ ทรัพย์สิน)

is located on Si Thammasok Road, Soi 3. The owner of the house is Mr. Suchart Subsins, a national artist of Thailand. He is one of the most famous shadow puppet masters and the finest



Suchart Subsins's Shadow Puppet House

puppet figure producers in Thailand. He and his family members have been dedicated their lives to preserve this ancient art. Mr. Suchart Subsin has also collected many shadow puppet figures from many countries around the world. His dedication and strong commitment to preserve shadow puppetry rewarded him with 2 Thailand Tourism Awards (1996: Award of Outstanding Performance for Cultural Tourist Site and 2010: Award of Excellence for Recreational Tourist Site). The house includes a shadow play museum, shadow play-making demonstrations and a theatre for live performances. Visitors can appreciate this fascinating art every day from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. For more information, please contact Tel. 0 7534 6394.

Nakhon Si Thammarat National Museum

(พิพิธภัณฑ์สถานแห่งชาติ นครศรีธรรมราช)

is located on Ratchadamnoen Road, was first opened in 1974 and recently has on display artifacts found in 4 southern provinces-Nakhon Si Thammarat, Phatthalung, Surat Thani, and Chumphon. It is an excellent place to learn about Thai arts, culture and ways of life. Open Tuesday to Sunday from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm. Entry fee is 150 Baht. For more information, please call Tel. 0 7534 1075, 0 7534 0419

Giant Chedi (เจดีย์ยักษ์)

is located on Siprat Road next to the Office of Tesaban Nakhon Si Thammarat. It's the second largest chedi, after Chedi Phra Boromthat. The



Nakhon Si Thammarat National Museum



Wirathai Monument

Lanka-style chedi is believed to have been built by those who also built the Chedi Phra Boromthat, around 1257-1357 and was renovated during Ayutthaya and early Rattanakosin periods. It was once severely deteriorated with the top fallen down. Then, during 1975-1979, the Fine Arts Department had renovated it. Now in front of the chedi has a wihan in which 'Phra Ngoen' or 'Luang Phor Ngoen'—a huge-sized Buddha image of Ayutthaya period is also located here.

Wirathai Monument (อนุสาวรีย์วีรไทย)

is made of blackened copper. The monument features a soldier ready to fight with a bayonet. The locals call this monument Cha Dam or Chao Pho Dam. It was built to honor Thai soldiers in southern Thailand who died fighting an invading Japanese force in World War II on December 8th, 1941. The monument is on Ratchadamnoen

Road in Fort Vajiravudh, the headquarters of the Fourth Region Army. The fort compound itself has conference rooms, guesthouses, a golf course, a shooting range, and a souvenir shop.

Somdet Phra Sri Nakharin 84 Park (Thalad Park) (สวนสมเด็จพระศรีนครินทร์ ๘๔ or ทุ่งท่าลาด)

is a large park with an area of over 490 acres. It is just behind the provincial stadium. Originally a part of Ratcharudi Park in the time of King Rama V,

Interesting places in the park:
Nakhon Si Thammarat City Museum

(พิพิธภัณฑน์ เมืองนครศรีธรรมราช) was built by the municipality for the purpose of local education. Presentations in the exhibition halls are shown with a variety of modern multimedia. The museum also features a local handicraft zone, a local game zone, friends of the museum events, and the mobile museum.



Nakhon Si Thammarat City Museum

Other activities initiated by the museum include tree planting to help reduce global warming; publishing the “The Gate to the City Museum” The Award of Outstanding Performance for Tourism Promotion and Development Organisation was given to this museum in 2008. No entry fee is required. Open Tuesday-Sunday from 9:00 am.-5:00 pm. (close on Monday). For more information, please contact Tel. 0 7535 8261

Lat Green at Wisdom Village (ตลาดกรีน หมู่บ้านภูมิปัญญา)

Mu 15, Soi Ban Wat Lao, Tambon Tha Ruea, is a market selling a variety of local food open every

Sunday from 7.00 a.m.-5.00 p.m. It is part of wisdom Village where various aspects of local wisdom of the province are compiled; such as, agricultural, tradition, as well as fields of art and culture that are becoming lost. There are also demonstrations and displays of handicrafts including neillo, hand-woven fabric, Yan Liphao basketry, natural fabric dyeing, and products from coconut shells.

Amphoe Khanom Ao Talet Ecotourism Group (กลุ่มท่องเที่ยวเชิงอนุรักษ์อำเภอแคว้นเตล็ด)

Tambon Thong Nian bordering with Amphoe Don Sak of Surat Thani province is a fishing



Ao Talet Ecotourism Group

community tourism attraction with a simple way of life. There is a wooden bridge extending into the sea that serves as a pier for fishing boats as well as tourism boats to see Indo-Pacific hump-backed dolphins. Other available activ-

ities include catching shrimp with bare hands, collecting seaweed, and local picnicking in a cave. For more information, please contact: Ao Talet Ecotourism Group, Tel. 09 8468 3842.

Suan Ta Sanor Fish Spa (สวนตาสรรรค์ หรือ สป่าปลา) is located in Tambon Khuan Thong, is an attraction amidst shady natural surroundings with a small swimmable stream flowing by. Visitors can enjoy a fish spa to have the fish eliminate dead cells from their feet and stimulate the growth of new cells. A fee of 20 Baht is charged for maintenance. For more information, please contact Tel. 08 9589 3245.

Hat Khanom-Muko Thale Tai National Park (อุทยานแห่งชาติหาดขนอม-หมู่เกาะทะเลใต้) The park incorporates islands, mountains and coastal areas of Amphoe Khanom, Amphoe Sichon and some parts of Surat Thani. This park has many islands, such as Ko Noi, Ko Wang Nai, Ko Wang Nok, Ko Taen, Ko Rap, Ko Tha Rai, and Ko Phi. In addition, there are some bays such as Ao Khanom, Ao Thong Tha Kham, Ao

Thong Lang, Ao Thong Yi, and Ao Thong Yang. Mountains, for example, Khao Phlai Dam, Khao Phi Ngai, Khao Kho, Khao Phlao, and Khao Dat Fa, dot the park.

Interesting attractions within the National Park:

Hat Kwang Pao (หาดขวางเกาะ) is located near Khanom South Sea Islands and Koh Samui. Many beachside fresh seafood restaurants are provided. Accommodations are available.

Khao Wang Thong Cave (ถ้ำขาววังทอง) is one of the most impressive caves in the province. The cave has many large and small chambers, each with stalagmites and stalactites of odd sizes and shapes such as pagodas, dinosaurs, custard apples, and fried eggs. Some chambers can only be accessed by crawling or climbing, making it fun for visitors.



Hat Khanom-Muko Thale Tai National Park



Khao Wang Thong Cave

Hat Nai Phlao (หาดในเปลว)

is a phenomenally beautiful beach and one of the most popular tourist attractions. The beach curves along a mountain range. The overall scenery features perfect nature, including a clean, white beach. Various accommodations and restaurants are available.

Hat Na Dan (หาดหน้าด่าน)

is the first wonderful beach open to tourists. It is situated in the middle of Khanom Bay. The clean environment and calm and quiet atmosphere make this beach safe and suitable for sailing and swimming. Accommodations, restaurants and other facilities are available.

Hat Thong Yi (หาดท้องหยี)

is a beach suitable for camping because of its pure natural surroundings. Ao Thong Yi is encompassed by Khao Phlao and Khao Klang, making it peaceful and remote from the outside world. Accommodations are available.

Hat Thong Ching (หาดท้องชิง)

is enclosed with mountains on 3 sides, which makes it quiet and isolated. It is covered with a white and clean sandy beach with abundant coconut trees. Accommodations are available.

Khao Hin Phap Pha or Pancake Rock (เขาคินพับผ้า)

Mu 6, Tambon Thong Nian, features a natural formation of layered rock or pancake rock with a flat raised platform known as Wethi Phumphuang or Phumphuang's Stage.

Ko Nui (เกาะนุ้ย) is an isle in the Khanom Sea with a human foot-shaped pond of freshwater according to the legend of Luangpu Thuat Yiap Nam Thale Chuet-Luangpu Thuat who stepped onto seawater and turned it fresh. The pond will become visible at low tide. There is an image of Luangpu Thuat on the islet of visitors to pay respect.



Prince of Chumphon Monument

Chedi Pakarang or Coral Stupa (เจดีย์ ปะการัง)

is an ancient monument of Amphoe Khanom aged more than 1,000 years and located within Wat Chanthathutharam on top of Khao Thata, which is a scenic viewpoint of Ao Thong Nian. The Chedi was built from corals into an overturned bowl shape with ruins of Buddha images carved from red sandstone around it. There are still traces of corals at the base of the Chedi but the tapering spire is a reconstruction.

Amphoe Sichon **Prince of Chumphon Monument** (อนุสาวรีย์ กรมหลวงชุมพรเขตอุดมศักดิ์)

near Sichon River Estuary, Ban Fai Tha, Tambon Thung Sai, Stands 19 metres high including a 10-metre base and 9 metres statue on an area of over 80 rai, which is the highest one in Thailand. The construction of this monument is based on a miracle in 2004 when there was a warning about an attack by Typhoon Muifa at Ban Fai Tha, Amphoe Sichon. There was an order for the people to be urgently evacuated from the area.

An ex subdistrict headman prayed for the Prince of Chumphon to dissipate the storm from his subdistrict and province with a promise that a monument will be constructed for the people and visitors to pay respect.

Khao Phlai Dam (เขาพลายดำ)

is a seaside mountain which borders Khanom and Sichon. The Khao Phlai Dam Wildlife Development and Conservation Office is here in Tambon Thung Sai. Hat Thong Yang in the area is a fine beach suitable for swimming. A number of herbivores such as deer, mouse deer and a variety of birds inhabit the mountain.

Hat Sichon (หาดสีชล)

is a well-known destination of the district. Rocks line the beach all the way to a curved sandy stretch where people can swim. There are accommodations and restaurants for tourists.



Khao Phlai Dam



Khao Phlai Dam

Hin Ngam Beach (หาดหินงาม)

has a unique characteristic for it is littered with round rocks of various striking colors. There are accommodations and restaurants for tourists.

Si Khit Waterfall (น้ำตกสี่ขีด)

is in Mu 2, Tambon Si Khit. It is 15 kilometres west of Sichon beach on Highway No. 4105. This small waterfall originates in the mountains to the west and flows down several levels amidst pristine natural surroundings. For more information, please contact Namtok Si Khit National Park: Tel. 09 5257 9806 or visit www.dnp.go.th.

Wat Chedi Ai Khai (วัดเจดีย์ไฉ่ไข่)

house a carved woodwn statue of a 9-10-year-old boy believed to be haunted by a sacred spirit

and much revered by local people around the temple as well as in nearby provinces. Based on a faithful belief of “Prayer granted, respect received”, a large number of people come to pay respect and pray for good fortune, risk-taking, trading, tec. Once their wishes were fulfilled, they came back to offer things as they had made a vow. As a consequence, the temple is full of things that people have taken to offer to the spirit; such as, fighting cocks, battle uniforms, slingshots and toys.

Khao Kha Archaeological Site (แหล่งโบราณคดีเขาคา)

is located in Tambon Sao Phao. Khao Kha is a sacred religious place of the Saiwanikai sect which worships Shiva as its highest god. Khao



Hin Ngam Beach



Wat Chedi Ai Khai



Khao Kha Archaeological Site



Wat Mokkhalan Archaeological Site

Kha is regarded as being like the mythical Khao Phra Sumen, a center of worship, which is surrounded by smaller, secondary historical sites. Many artifacts used in rites including phallic symbols, holy water pipes, ruins, and an ancient pond, have been found. The site was dated from the 13th-14th Buddhist century. The Fine Arts Department completed its renovation in 1997. **To get there:** Take Highway No. 401 (Nakhon Si Thammarat-Sichon) until reach to Km. 99, and then turn left onto Chinda Pracha Sawan Road for 7 kilometres.

Amphoe Tha Sala **Banlaem Homestay the Mangrove Forest Conservation** (ชุมชนท่องเที่ยวเพื่อการอนุรักษ์ป่าชายเลนบ้านแหลมโฮมสเตย์)

Ban Na Thap, is a small self-managed ecotourism community. This inshore fishing Muslim community offers various creative tourism activities: such as, mud spa, mangrove reforestation, learning the community's way of life as well as products, which include the Hang Uan Plam Leaf Fibre Products Group of Ban Na Thap (hats and bags), Mud Soap Group, and Batik Drawing Group. All visitors to this small community return home happily and impressed. For more information, contact the Community Enterprise Group at Tel. 08 8768 9036

Wat Mokkhalan Archaeological Site (วัดโมคคัลลาน)

this temple was originally a religious place for Brahmins of the Saiwanikai sect, the artifacts found here date from the 12th-14th Buddhist century. The items include traces of stone pillars, carvings around doorways, religious stones, an ancient pond, and statue bases. The Fine Arts Department declared this area as an archaeological site in 1975.

To get there: Take Highway No. 401 (Nakhon Si Thammarat-Sichon) to Ban Na Thap, and turn left onto Highway No. 4022, and then drive for 6 kilometres.

Khao Nan National Park (อุทยานแห่งชาติเขานัน) is 30 kilometres from Amphoe Tha Sala. The park covers areas in Amphoe Tha Sala, Amphoe Sichon and Amphoe Nopphitam. The main topography is a high mountain range extending from Khao Luang National Park. The park itself is a watershed of many waterways. Admission fee for Adult 200 Baht. for Children

100 Baht. Accommodation and tent service are available. For more information, please contact Khao Nan National Park Office Tel. 0 7580 9176, 06 1134 3580 or visit www.dnp.go.th

To get there: Take Highway No. 410 until reach Ban Klai Intersection, Amphoe Tha Sala around Km. 110 and turn right to Ban Pak Chao to National Park Office around 15 Kilometres.

Amphoe Nopphitam Khao Lek Mountaintop Viewpoint or Krung Ching Sea of Mist (จุดชมวิวทะเลหมอก

ยอดเขาเหล็กหรือทะเลหมอกกรุงชิง).

Ban Bang Nop, Tambon Krung Ching, is ideal for nature lovers to view the morning sea of mist

all-year round. Krung Ching, derived its name from a kind of palm tree found in abundance in this area whereas “Khao Lek”, or Iron Mountain, was named after the fact that the area used to be an ore mine. Thanks to its location next to the Khao Luang National Park and Khao Nan National Park, the Krung Ching Sea of Mist is set among the intact natural surroundings and won the Award of Outstanding Performance in the category of Tourism Development and Promotion Organisations at the Thailand Tourism Awards in 2008. For more information, please contact Krung Ching Tourism Coordination Center, Tel. 08 7268 2787



To get there: From Amphoe Noppitam, turn right at Rong Lek T-junction onto Highway No. 4186 and continue for some 11 kilometres before turning right into the entrance up to the Krung Ching Sea of Mist for 1 kilometre further.

Krung Ching Waterfall (น้ำตกกรุงชิง)

is located in Tambon Krung Ching, one of the beautiful and important waterfalls in Khao Luang National Park. The waterfall derived its name from Ton Ching which is a kind of palm prevalent in the area. The waterfall has 7 levels *but the most breathtaking one is Nan Fon Saen Ha where water flows down from the big cliff over a hundred metres high and splash down creating a mist covering the area like rain. The waterfall can be reached by a 4 kilometre concrete trail through the forest. For more information, please contact Khao Luang National Park Tel. 0 7530 0494, 0 7546 6108*

Khao Changlon Sea of Mist (ทะเลหมอกเขาจิ่งโหลน)

is a panoramic viewpoint to admire the morning sea of mist including Khao Lek and Khao Liam. There is an agricultural pond up the mountain. The road up there is rather narrow and steep and will require a community pick-up truck to get to the top. The fare is 400 Baht per car and admission is 50 Baht each. Breakfast is Available. For more information, contact the Krung Ching Toursim Coordination Center, Tel. 08 7268 2787

Krung Ching Hot Spring (บ่อน้ำร้อนกรุงชิง)

is located near the Samnak Song Ba Nam Ron Wanaram. Seeping from the undersurface of the ground, it has a temperature of 55 degree Celsius ideal for healthy body and foot baths for relaxation. A fee for a whole body bath is 30 Baht and 10 Baht for foot bath. For more



Krung Ching Waterfall

information, please contact the Krung Ching Toursim Coordination Center, Tel. 08 7268 2787.

Amphoe Phrom Khiri

Mueang Nakhon Palace (พระตำหนักเมืองนคร)

is located in an old fruit orchard of Thongsamak family who built royal accommodation on behalf of Nakhon Si Thammarat people to cater the royal visits of King Rama IX. The area is surrounded with shady trees and decorated with ornamental plants. It is open every day from 8:30 am to 5:00 pm. except on Wednesdays



Krung Ching Hot Spring

and during the royal visits. No entry fee. Tel. 0 7539 6300.

To get there: From Amphoe Phrom Khiri, take highway No.4016 (Nakhon Si Thammarat-Phrom Khiri) cross the bridge Khlong Nok Tha and at km 22-23 then turn right about 2.5 kilometres

Wat Khao Khun Phanom (วัดเขาขุนพนม)

is a temple of historical and archaeological importance. The temple has a cave lined with a brick wall and marked with heart-shaped stones marking the limits of the temple similar to those

along the city wall. The front wall has plaster designs decorated with Chinese porcelain. In the cave are about 30 bronze Buddha images and a bronze Buddha's footprint. Several smaller connecting caves branch out from the main cave like an elaborate fortress maze. Many believe this is where King Taksin the Great used to stay. Others believe it was the rest stop of Princess Kesini, daughter of Chao Nara Suriyawong, the lord of Nakhon Si Thammarat during 1769-1776.

Nakhon Si Thammarat Science Center

(ศูนย์วิทยาศาสตร์เพื่อการศึกษานครศรีธรรมราช), which provides knowledge about science, technology, the environment, and eco-tourism to the public. In 2017, the Nakhon Si Thammarat Science Center won the Award of Outstanding Performance for Recreational Tourist Site from Thailand Tourism Awards. Science Center open Monday-Friday from 8.30 a.m.-4.00 p.m. For more information, please contact Tel. 0 7539 6363 or visit www.nakhonsci.com.

Ai Khiao Waterfall (น้ำตกอ้ายเขียว หรือ น้ำตกในเขียว)

is located in Tambon Thon Hong, in the area of Khao Luang National Park. This waterfall has 9 levels. The surrounding area is still a dense jungle. Both sides of the falls are covered with betel gardens. The view of Khao Luang is best viewed from here.

Phrom Lok Community (ชุมชนพรหมโลก)

is a small community amidst the verdant nature, with Khlong Plai Uai and Khlong Nok Tha flowing by from the watershed in the Khao Luang National Park. It is a source of learning to be participated by the community's people and visitors through various activities; such as, biking, trekking at Namtok Phrom Lok inside



Ai Khiao Waterfall

the Khao Luang National Park, learning the community's way of life, rubber tapping, visiting the mixed cultivation orchard, making batik and cooking local food. There is also a homestay accommodation service provided by the villagers. For more information, please contact the Phromlok Community Based Tourism Center at Tel. 08 1081 9150.

Phrom Lok Waterfall (น้ำตกพรหมโลก)

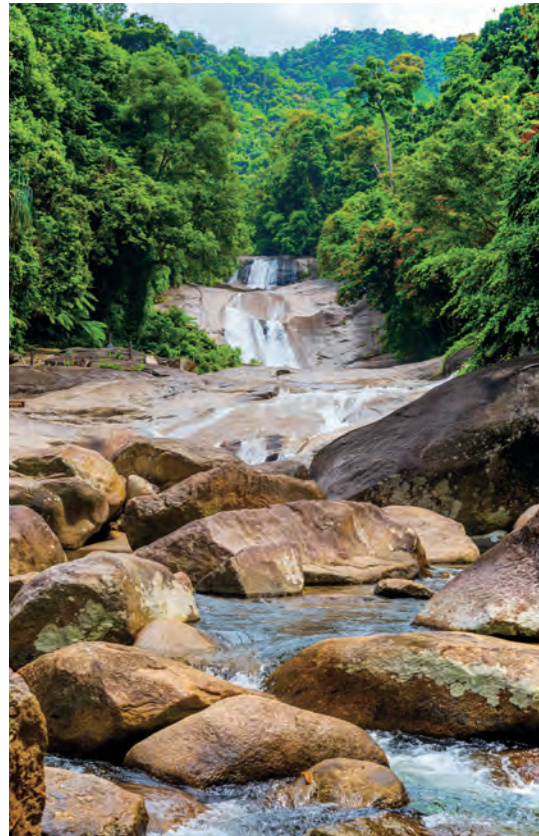
is in Tambon Phrom Lok. This is a large waterfall with wide and lovely rock platforms, large pools for swimming and natural waterslides. The water has 50 levels, but open for tourism only 4 levels; Nan Wang Namwon, Nan Wang

Mai Pak, a Wang Hua Bua and Nan Wang Ai Lae. *To get there:* Take Highway No. 4016 (Nakhon Si Thammarat-Phrom Khiri) around 18 Kilometres and turn left onto Highway No. 4132 for 4 kilometres.

Amphoe Phipun

Kathun Reservoir (อ่างเก็บน้ำกะทูน)

Tambon Kathun, is one of the royally-initiated projects by King Bhumibhol Adulyadej (King Rama IX) who had the Royal Irrigation Department construct this reservoir, with the former



Phrom Lok Waterfall



Kathun Reservoir

Kathu village at the bottom, out of his realization in the villager's trouble caused by flooding in 1988. The Reservoir offers picturesque scenery of a lake and mountains. It is a source of historical learning as well as experiencing the local lifestyle and wisdom side by side with environmental conservation. Biking around the Reservoir or boating to see the underwater village is available.

Phipun Hot Spring (บ่อน้ำร้อนพิจูน)

is located in front of the Phipun Subdistrict Administrative Organisation with a medium-sized pool of bath able mineral water believed to have curative properties for body aches and pains. The landscape has been improved with shady decorative plants and benches with mineral bathrooms for villagers as well as visitors.

Amphoe Pak Phanang

Bird Nest House (คอนโดนกนางแอ่น)

is famous for the nests made by swallows in the town. Several houses and buildings have been closed because of the immense number of swallows inhabiting them. These birds make the houses their living homes. However, the nests are not easily accessible as they are in private properties.

Talat Roi Pi Mueang Pak Phanang (ตลาด ๑๐๐ ปีเมืองปากพนัง)

is an old wooden market of over 100 years old with a simple and natural way of life, selling local food and desserts; such as, Khanom La, Man Khi Nu (Hausa potato), tigernut, fresh seafood, as well as dried mullet, which is a famous product and souvenir of Pak Phanang. Open from 3.00-6.00 p.m.

Pak Phanang Retro Market (ตลาดย้อนยุคปากพนัง)

is canal side market on Khlong Bang Chanak that reflects the folk way of living of Pak Phanang people. Highlighted products are local food and desserts; such as, Pak Phanang stir-fried noodles, Khao Yam rice salad wrapped in a lotus leaf, herbal steamed curried paste, butterfly pea rice cake, mung bean assorted mock fruits or Khanom Luk Chup, etc. Earthenware, coconut shells, banana leaves, lotus leaves, and Ma Chak palm leaf water dippers are used as food containers. Vendors are uniquely clad in the retro style. And to add a more vivid ambience to the Market, there is also a Thai musical show and Manora dance performance. Open on Sundays and national holidays from 3.00 p.m.-8.00 p.m.

Museum Honouring the King for the Development of Pak Phanang Basin

(พิพิธภัณฑ์เฉลิมพระเกียรติเพื่อพัฒนาพื้นที่ลุ่มน้ำปากพนัง)

is a museum by the Project to Develop Pak Phanang Basin of King Bhumibhol Adulyadej (King Rama IX) which covers Nakhon Si Thammarat, Phatthalung, and Songkhla. The museum consists of His Majesty's office, a meeting room and an exhibition room on Pak Phanang's history. Open on Saturday-Sunday 09.00 a.m.-03.00 p.m.

Talumphuk Cape (แหลมตะลุมพุก)

were the sites of a severe storm in Nakhon Si Thammarat in 1962. The coast of Pak Phanang is a long beach with the Talumphuk cape to the north jutting out into the Gulf of Thailand like a



Talumphuk Cape



Wat Nantharam

crescent moon. The part where it is connected to Nakhon Si Thammarat bay has some villagers, while the coast on the gulf has a beautiful, pine-lined beach.

To get there: take Highway No. 4013 (Nakhon Si Thammarat-Pak Phanang) and turn left to Eastern side of Pak Panang. Both sides of the road are shrimp farms and mangrove forests.

Wat Nantharam (วัดนันทาราม)

at Chai Nam Road on the Eastern side of Pak Panang, used to be called Wat Tai and currently houses Luang Pho Phut, a red sandstone Buddha image from the Ayutthaya period. Pak Phanang people worship this sacred image. In addition, the temple houses a giant phallic symbol found at Khao Kha archaeological site

and believed to be around 1,200 years old, from the 12th-14th Buddhist century. The symbol is carved from limestone and is the most complete in southern Thailand.

Amphoe Chian Yai **Chian Yai Riverside Market** (ตลาดริมน้ำ เชียรใหญ่)

features thatched roof stall selling local food and desserts, as well as OTOP products to promote tourism and enhance the community's identity. Open on Saturdays from 3.00 p.m.-9.00 p.m.

Amphoe Hua Sai (อำเภอหัวไทร)
Lard Rim Klong Huasai (ตลาดริมคลองหัวไทร)
is operated by the Hua Sai Subdistrict Municipality with an aim to enhance the identity of



Khao Ram Rom

Hua Sai's way of living and culture as well as to promote ecotourism. Visitors can enjoy local food, OTOP products, as well as experience the folk lifestyle and Manora dance. Open on Sundays from 3.00 p.m.-9.00 p.m.

Amphoe Cha-uat (อำเภอชะอวด)
Namtok Nan Sawan (น้ำตกหนานสวรรค์)

in Tambon Wang Ang, is a small waterfall located in the Khao Pu-Khao Ya National Park originated from seepage on the Banthat Mountains and flowing into the Huai Nam Sai Reservoir, with shady natural surroundings of large trees. The water cascades down the limestone cliff into a narrow to deep but swimmable pool.

Amphoe Ron Phibun (อำเภอร่อนพิบูลย์)
Wat Ron Na (วัดร่อนนา)

Mu 2, Tambon Ron Phibun, is an old temple from the Ayutthaya Period as evident from ancient ruins that still remain to be seen. The temple also houses an image of the Buddha holding

alms bowl measuring 1.7 metres high, known as Phramae Setthi. It is one of the provinces's sacred images much revered by the local people. If one's wish comes true or becomes successful, he or she will bring flowers, incense sticks and a candle to pay respect to and gild the image, as well as light firecrackers as offerings according to the vow made.

Khao Ram Rom (เขารามโรม)

is an evergreen forest mountain in the Namtok Yong National Park dubbed the land of primaeval flora. There is a scenic viewpoint at the altitude of 966 metres above sea level where Maha Sadam or tree fern (*Cyathea* sp.) from the dinosaur era, an indicator to the area's fertility, can be found. Visitors can enjoy the picturesque scenery of undulating mountains and the sea of mist at sunrise in the early morning, as well as a panorama of Amphoe Ron Phibun, Amphoe Thung Song, Khao Men Moutaintop, and Laem Talumphuk Beach.

Amphoe Lan Saka

Khao Luang National Park (อุทยานแห่งชาติ

เขาลาวง)

covers Amphoe Mueang Nakhon Si Thammarat, Amphoe Lan Saka, Amphoe Chawang, Amphoe Phipun, Amphoe Phrom Khiri, Amphoe Chang Klang and Amphoe Nopphitam. Having a land area of 597 sq.km., it was declared a national park on December 18, 1974. The park has a winding mountain range, with the Khao Luang peak the highest of the peaks in southern Thailand at 1,835 metres above sea level. It is the watershed of more than 15 streams and rivers. The park's rainforest is home to a multitude of tropical flora and fauna. There is a route that takes visitors around the park to see unspoiled natural scenery, the variety of wildlife and rare animal and plant species, some of which can only be found in the park. The beauty and completeness of the park, its

fascinating nature, the park's efforts to encourage the local community and tourists to be aware of the importance of nature, and its excellent tourist service system have all combined to had helped the park win the 1998 Thailand Tourism Award in the natural destination category.

Admission fee for Adult 200 Baht, and for Children 100 Baht. Accommodation and tent service are available. For more information, please contact Khao Luang National Park Office Tel. 0 7530 0494 or visit www.dnp.go.th

Interesting attraction within National Park:

Karom Waterfall (น้ำตกกะโรม)

originates in NST mountain range and cascades down 19 levels but only 7 levels are open to tourists. Nan Dat Fa, the 7th levels, is the most beautiful level. Inside this level, there is a two-kilometre nature trail with clear signs showing the way.



Karom Waterfall

Ban Khiri Wong (บ้านคีรีวง)

is about 29 kilometres from the city of Nakhon Si Thammarat. During 1962-1998, Khiri Wong community was subjected to three severe natural disasters which changed the means of communication from the use of waterways to roads. As a result of repeated disasters, the community has become a living example of Thailand where local people have learned how to live in harmony with nature and they were able to become a self-reliant community. The cultural attractions are local ways of living (being traditional mixed fruit orchard farmers for more than 200 years), local identity (having strong participation in community activities) and occupational group management (being self-reliance models). Furthermore the community is popular among tourists who love and admire nature. Trekking activities and nature trails along the way up to the top of Khao Luang, the highest peak in the South of Thailand, about

1,835 metres above sea level are very popular among foreign tourists

To get there: From Amphoe Mueang Nakhon Si Thammarat, take Highway no. 4016 until Ban Tan T-junction and turn left into highway no. 4015 (Lan Saka-Khlong Chandi) around 9 Kilometres, then turn right to highway no. 4070 to Ban Khiri Wong for another 9 Kilometres.

Creative Market (ตลาดสวนสร้างบุญ)

Tambon Khao Kaeo, is a retro market selling local food, community goods, fruits, OTOP and basket products. The Market features bamboo stalls in a shady ambience surrounded by mountains, with a swimmable stream flowing by at the back. Open on Saturdays from 10.00 a.m.-5.00 p.m.

To get there: The Market is located on Highway No. 4015 (Lan Saka-Khlong Chandi route), approximately 7 Kilometres from the entrance to Ban Khiri Wong



Ban Khiri Wong



Khao Men or Khao Phra Sumen Viewpoint

Lan Saka Nai Community (หมู่บ้านลานสกาใน)

Amphoe Lan Saka, a district with the best ozone in Thailand. Places of interest in the community include Wat Lan Saka Nai, a temple established by Phrachao Si Thammasokarat and housing the undecayed body of Luangpho Win in a glass coffin, an old and well-preserved ordination hall and Sema boundary stones, Wang Boran or ancient palace where King Si Thammasokarat once came to produce the Namo amulets to dispel the outbreak of epidemic cholera during 12th-13th century, and orchards of mixed fruits of the community people.

Amphoe Chang Klang

Tha Phae Waterfall (น้ำตกท่าแพ)

is in Mu 14, Tambon Chang Klang. is located in the area of the Khao Luang National Park, some 6 Kilometres from Namtok Karom. The waterfall has 10 tiers but only 3 of them are open for tourism. There is a nature study trail as far as

the 7th tier, which must be under the guidance by a National Park officer. For more information, please contact Khao Luang National Park, Tel. 0 7530 0494.

To get there: Follow Highway No. 4015 (Lan Saka-Khlong Chandi route). The waterfall is approximately 13 kilometres from the Creative Market.

Khao Men or Khao Phra Sumen Viewpoint (จุดชมวิวเขาเหมน หรือ เขาพระสุเมรุ)

is called after the legend of Khao Phra Sumen or Mount Sumeru, due to the fact that Nakhon Si Thammarat used to be a glorious Hindu city. Khao Phra Sumen is believed to be the abode of the God Siva and Khao Meru or Khao Men is a Southern-style shortened pronunciation. Khao Men is the highest mountaintop the Namtok Yong National Park Situated at approximately 1,307 metres above mean sea level with a cool and mist-shrouded climate all year round.



Wat That Noi

A panoramic view of Amphoe Chang Klang, Amphoe Na Bon, Amphoe Thung Song, and Amphoe Lan Saka can be clearly seen from the viewpoint. There is a single trekking route up the Khao Men mountaintop provided by the Namtok Yong National Park with 2 starting points; namely, from the Ranger Station To Yo 2 (Namtok Khlong Chang) via Mound 499 to Khaomen mountaintop, a distance of 2,878 metres. For enquiries, contact the Namtok Yong National Park, Tel. 0 7535 4967.

Wat That Noi (วัดธาตุน้อย)

Mu 1, Tambon Lak Chang, is an important place of worship established under the wish of Phra-

khru Phisit Atthakan or Phothan Khlai, a much revered monk manter of Nakhon Si Thammarat. Originally, Phothan Khlai intended to build a smaller imitation of Phra Borommathat Nakhon Si Thammarat. When he passed away in 1970, his body was enshrined inside the Chedi. With a large life-like statue, the temple has, thus become a monument to Phothan Khlai where a large number of Buddhists come to pay respect.

Amphoe Thung Song Namtok Yong National Park (อุทยานแห่งชาติน้ำตกโยง)

is locally known as Yong Sai Yai Waterfall. It has a total area of 49,403.25 acres and covers areas

in Amphoe Thung Song, Amphoe Na Bon and Amphoe Chawang. The area was proclaimed a national park on December 10, 1987. The park's pristine nature includes the Yong waterfall where streams converge into one giant rope-like waterfall dropping from a high cliff to the large pool below. There is also the Plew waterfall at Pa Praek, a smaller waterfall 25 metres high. Admission fee for Adult 200 Baht. for Children 100 Baht. Accommodation and tent service are available. For more information, please contact Namtok Yong National Park Office Tel. 0 7535 4967 or visit www.dnp.go.th

To get there: take the Nakhon Si Thammarat-Thung Song Road for 50 kilometres and turn right and drive for 3 kilometres to the park.

Lat Chum Thang Thung Song (ตลาดชุมทาง

ทุ่งสง ถนนคนเดินตลาดวัฒนธรรม)

is a cultural walking street along Chai Chumphon

Road. Thung Song Junction is an important railway hub in Southern Thailand, which makes it a cultural marketplace of various local food and products established with an aim to disseminate income to local communities. Open on Sundays from 2.00-9.00 p.m.

Tham Talot (ถ้ำตลอด)

is 500 metres from Thung Song district office. This is a small cave in Chai Chumphon Mountain. The cave can be traversed from one exit to the other. Inside is a huge reclining Buddha image stretching the length of the cave. This sacred image is decorated with murals of Lord Buddha's life drawn by Mr. Naep Thichinaphong, a famous artist of Nakhon Si Thammarat. The area around the cave has been developed into a park. There is a store selling food and drinks.





Kuan Im Goddess Image

Kuan Im Goddess Image (พระโพธิสัตว์กวนอิม)

Mu Ban Phatthana Road, Tambon Pak Phraek, is a large white plaster image. Its height of 19 metres makes it easily visible from afar. It is in the benevolence gesture, its left hand holding a vase containing magic water while its right hand holds a Lew branch. The image stands on a large lotus beside a boy and a girl. A big dragon is paying homage to the image. The image is situated in the middle of a large pond surrounded by fountains.

Tambon Tham Yai Community (ชุมชนตำบลถ้ำใหญ่)

Tambon Tham Yai, offers community-based tourism with perfect nature that is the watershed of a number of waterfalls rivers and canals. There are caves with beautiful stalagmites

and stalactites and interesting history about Indian travelers who came to stop here on their way to join the construction of the Phra Borommathat but learned that the construction was already completed. So, they left their precious items in the cave and built images of the Buddha and the Nonsi giant to protect the treasure. As there are a lot of temples, replicas of the Lord Buddha's footprint, and a chedi enshrining Arahanta's relics in Tambon Tham Yai, the subdistrict has become a religious center for Buddhists in the community and also used to be a bunker during World War II. Visitors can experience the community's way of living, visit fruit orchards of some 200 years old, sample seasonal fruits, and enjoy rock climbing at the Ban Wang Sai Community.

Namtok Thara Warin (น้ำตกธาราวรินทร์)

Mu 1, Tambon Namtok, is located in the area of Khao Pu-Khao Ya National Park and features large water seepage flowing down in tiers with all-year round.

Amphoe Thung Yai Rai Kasemsuk (ไร่เกษมสุข)

Tambon Prik, is an agro-tourism attraction for learning that has applied King Rama IX's Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy. Their land has been developed into roce fields for visitors to walk around. Food and coffee shops are also available. Open on Tuesdays-Sundays from 8.00 a.m.-7.00 p.m.

Amphoe Chawang (อำเภอฉวาง)

Khao Sun Sea of Mist (ทะเลหมอกเขาสุณีย์)

Tambon Mai Rieng, is a viewpoint to admire the morning sea of mist and sunrise located at 510 metres above mean sea level, which is accessible by car. A panorama of the sea of mist can be enjoyed all-year round. A campground and tents for rent are available at the viewpoint as well as shops and toilets. For enquiries, contact Tel. 08 9875 0710, 06 2224 5956.

INTERSTING ACTIVITIES

Pak Phanang River Cruising (ล่องเรือชมแม่น้ำปากพ่อง)

is a service provided by the Pak Phanang Mu-



nicipality for visitors to experience the folk way of life along the river, as well as to visit the Pak Phanang River Basin Royal Development Project, mangrove forest, and the former channel of the river where an old rice mill chimney still remains to be seen on the bank, which attests to the glorious past of Pak Phanang. At dusk, watch flocks of swallows flying home to their condominiums and the scenic ambience of the setting sun. For more information, contact the Pak Phanang Municipality at Tel. 0 7551 7266, 0 7551 7630 (Office hours).

Ban Wang Hon Bamboo Rafting (ล่องแพบ้านวังทอง)

Mu 5, Ban Wang Hon, Tambon Wang Ang, Amphoe Cha-uat, features bamboo rafting along Khlong Wang Hon for a return distance of approximately 1.5 kilometres, taking 1 hour. The atmosphere along the way is shady with fruit orchards and clear canal water. Rafting service fees are 200 Baht for adults and 120 Baht for children. Homestay accommodation is provided for visitors to learn about the local way of life and food. For more information, please contact Khon Ton Nam Ban Wang Hon Community Enterprise Group, Tel. 06 3191 6591, 08 0695 5656.

Ban Suan ThongKham Homestay (บ้านสวนทองคำ โฮมสเตย์)

Tambon Namtok, Amphoe Thung Song, provides bamboo rafting and canoeing to experience the cool and shady natural surroundings on green and clear water as well as to visit fruit orchards along the way. Homestay accommodation with local food is available. For more information, please contact Tel. 08 2018 2782, 08 2283 2680.

Krung Ching Rafting (ล่องแก่งกรุงชิง)

Tambon Krung Ching, Amphoe Noppitam, is near Krung Ching Waterfall which flowing by from the watershed in the Khao Luang National Park. The distance around 4 kilometres and takes about 1-2 hour. Rubber rafts, life jackets, and helmets are provided. The rate is 250 Baht for adult and 150 Baht for children. For more information, please contact For more information, please contact Krung Ching Tourism Coordination Center, Tel. 08 7268 2787.

EVENTS AND FESTIVALS

Hae Pha Khuen That Festival (ประเพณีแห่ผ้าขึ้นธาตุ)

is celebrated at Phra Borom That Chedi. The pagoda is considered to be the representative of Lord Buddha and is believed by locals to possess unsurpassed might of righteousness as it contains holy relics. Every year Buddhists pay homage to the pagoda by organizing a procession bearing a religious cloth to wrap around the pagoda to bring good fortune and success. This festival is held twice a year during Makha Puja Day (the 15th full-moon night of February) and Wisakha Puja Day (the 15th full-moon night of May).

Festival of the Tenth Lunar Month (ประเพณีเทศกาลเดือนสิบ)

is a grand event of the province and of southern Thailand. This festival is held from the 1st waning-moon night to the 15th waning-moon night every October. It is held to pay respect to deceased ancestors. According to Buddhism beliefs, the dead had many sins and were sent to hell to become a demon. The demons are allowed to come up to meet their relatives for 15 days, but must return to hell before sunrise of the 15th day. The living try to appease the



Hae Pha Khuen That Festival



Festival of the Tenth Lunar Month



Nielloware

spirits by taking food to temples to make merit. Beginning on the 13th day, people will go shopping for food to be given. The 14th is spent preparing and decorating the food tray, and the 15th day is the actual merit-making day. The tray presented nowadays has elaborate designs but still retains traditional components. Contests to find the most beautiful tray are held.

Chak Phra or Lak Phra Festival (ประเพณีชักพระหรือลากพระ)

is influenced by Indian culture, which expanded into the province a long time ago. The festival signifies the joy that people had when Lord Buddha returned from a star and the Lord was invited to sit on a throne and carried to a palace. In practice, locals would bear a Buddha image holding a bowl in a procession around the city. This is a great way for escape from daily routine and it is a fun competition to find who is the most religious. Held in October, the festival is preceded by activities 7 days before, such as beating drums, playing castanets and decorating the ceremonial throne for the image. The actual ceremony is usually held only on the last day of the Buddhist lent. People would take the image from the temple in the morning and proceed to Benchama Rachuthit School in Amphoe Mueang. This is also done in front of Ron Phibun district office. In addition, there is a water-borne procession on Pak Phanang River in Pak Phanang, which coincides with an annual boat race for a trophy from the Crown Princess.

LOCAL PRODUCTS

Nielloware (เครื่องถมนคร)

is a famous craft of the province and is well known since the old days. There are two types; black surface with white designs and black surface with gold designs. Nielloware of this

province is popular for its durability and intricate designs by hand. The finished product is a bright, shiny black object with beautiful patterns. Items include rings, necklaces, bracelets, bowls, pedestals, and trays. The best shopping area is Tha Chang Road, behind Sanam Na Mueang in the area of Wat Phra Mahathat Woramahawihan, Nakhon Si Thammarat Municipality.

Pha Yok Mueang Nakhon (ผ้ายกเมืองนคร)

is the province's high quality brocade fabric with intricately fine patterns inherited since ancient times. Renowned production sites of the brocade weaving is Ban Noen Thammang Arts and Crafts Center, whose weavers know how to weave royal court patterns.

Yan Liphao Basketry (จักสานย่านลิเภา)

is another famous product of the South, particularly in Nakhon Si Thammarat where people have been making it for over 100 years. Yan Liphao is a climbing plant that grows in damp places. It likes to exist among other plants. The trunk is very tough and durable, so locals found a way to make good use of it by making household goods such as handbags, tobacco boxes, tea utensils, etc. Some pieces are encased in silver alloy, gold alloy or gold. It takes around 10 days to a month to make one item, depending on the details of the design.

Shadow play making (การแกะหนังตะลุง)

is an art that goes with the popular southern entertainment of shadow play. Thai shadow play figures have been transformed from those found in Java so that they are now very Thai. The hands and feet of the figures are fully movable during performances. The hide used can be either raw cow or goat hide. Designs are made by using chisels of various sizes to make small



Making of Shadow Play

holes along drawn patterns. The price of each figure varies according to the delicateness and size of each one. Shadow play figures are now important products of Nakhon Si Thammarat and Phatthalung.

Khanom La (ขนมลา)

is a local sweet meat that has been processed into various forms of souvenir. The most famous and delicious Khanom La in Thailand is known as "Khanom La Ban Hoi Rak", which is available as Khanom La topped with shredded pork, Khanom La with lemongrass, etc. Visitors can learn how to make Khanom La with the friendly and smiling villagers of Ban Hoi Rak Community.

Mangkhut Khat (มังคุดคัต)

is a fruit product based on the folk wisdom in which unripen green mangosteens are peeled with a knife to remove their hard rind or "Khat" to get the white flesh, which will be soaked in limewater to get rid of the sap and keep the flesh white. Mangkhut Khat is sweet and crispy with edible seeds and available from June to August only.

Som O Thapthim Sayam or Siamese Ruby Pomelo (ส้มโอทับทิมสยาม)

is a famous cash crop of Amphoe Pak Phanang. This strain of pomelo has a large fruit with dark green peel and sweet ruby red pulp. It is 5-star OTOP product that has been exported and generated a lot of income for the community's people.



Yan Liphao Basketry

Kapho fans (พัดใบกะพ้อ) are made from a kind of palm called Ton Pho by locals. The villagers of Ban Khok Yang in Ron Phibun use their spare time to make the fans. The leaves are dried and then woven into fans. Some are dyed into bright colors and sold at reasonable prices. Kapho fans are well known and sold throughout the country. Fans in Nakhon Si Thammarat can be bought at stores at Wat Phra Mahathat Woramahawihan, souvenir shops on Tha Chang Road and in Bowon Bazaar in the Tha Wang market area.

SOUVENIRS SHOPS

Amphoe Mueang Nakhon Si Thammarat

Sri Nakhon Jewellery	Tel. 0 7534 2115
Seangthong Suk Silver	Tel. 0 7534 1388
Vijitr	Tel. 0 7531 0747
Preecha Nielloware	Tel. 0 7534 5350
Pimpa Silver	Tel. 0 7534 7747
- Ban Na Pin	Tel. 0 7534 3721
- Yan Liphao Basketry	Tel. 08 9866 4110,
Pho Sadet Groups	09 6438 6382
- Yan Liphao Basketry,	Tel. 08 9469 6848
Ban Na Khian	

Amphoe Pak Phanang

- Reich Bird's Nest	Tel. 08 1797 1584
Lung Charoen Siamese	Tel. 09 1724 2545
- Ruby Pomelo Orchard	
Suk Anan Siamese Ruby	Tel. 06 1389 6599
Pomelo Orchard	

SUGGESTED ITINERARY

Program 1: 3 Days 2 Nights

Day 1

8.00 a.m.	- Depart from Domueang International Airport.
10.00 a.m.	- Heading to Amphoe Lanska, visit Creative Market.
12.00 p.m.	- Depart to Ban Khiri Wong and relaxing in the village.
6.00 p.m.	- Stay overnight in homestay at Ban Kiriwong.

Day 2

9.00 a.m.	- Depart from Amphoe Lanska to Amphoe Noppitam, enjoy the Krung Ching Rafting.
1.00 p.m.	- Heading to Amphoe Tha Sala, visit Banlaem Homestay the Mangrove Forest Conservation learning the community's way of life and participate in various tourism activities: such as, mud spa, mangrove reforestation. Stay overnight in Banlaem Homestay.

Day 3

9.00 a.m.	- Depart from Amphoe Tha Sala to Amphoe Mueang Nakhon Si Thammarat.
11.00 a.m.	- Shopping at Lat Green at Wisdom Village.
1.00 p.m.	- Visit Wat Phra Mahathat Woramahawihan
3.00 p.m.	- Back to Bangkok.

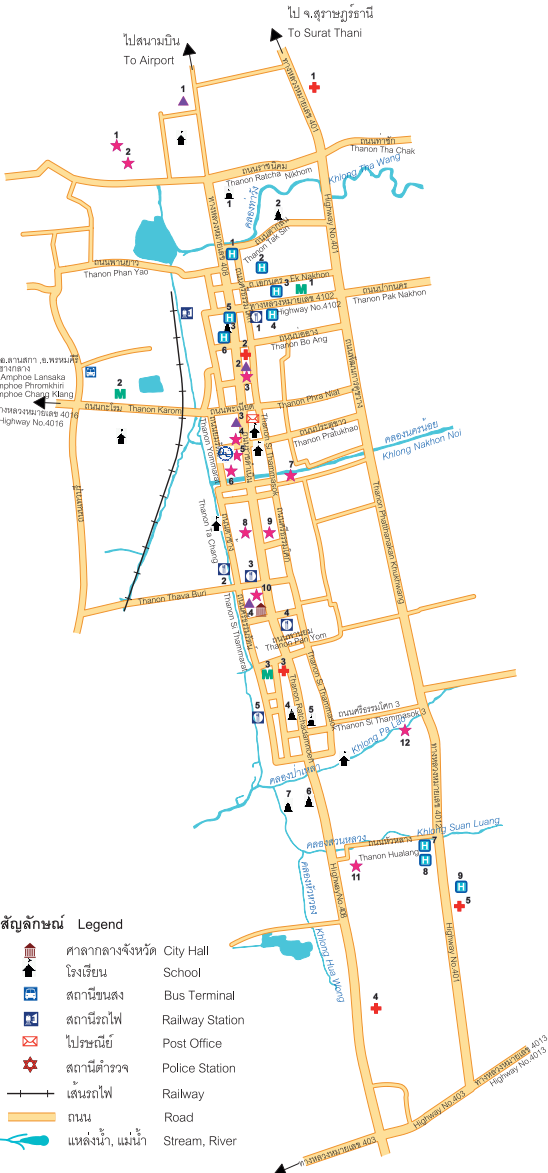


Hin Ngam Beach



แผนที่ตัวเมืองนครศรีธรรมราช

NAKHON SI THAMMARAT CITY MAP



สัญลักษณ์ Legend

- ศาลากลางจังหวัด City Hall
- โรงเรียน School
- สถานีขนส่ง Bus Terminal
- สถานีรถไฟ Railway Station
- ไปรษณีย์ Post Office
- สถานีตำรวจ Police Station
- เส้นทางรถไฟ Railway
- ถนน Road
- แหล่งน้ำ, แม่น้ำ Stream, River

H โรงแรม Hotel

- 1 โรงแรมทักษิณ Thaksin Hotel
- 2 โรงแรมเมืองลิเกอร์ Ligor City Hotel
- 3 โรงแรมนครกวัดัน Nakhon Garden Hotel
- 4 โรงแรมแกรนด์ปาร์ค Grand Park Hotel
- 5 โรงแรมไทยโฮเทล Thai Hotel
- 6 โรงแรมเมืองทอง Mueang Thong Hotel
- 7 โรงแรมเกียตินิกคร Kiat Nakhon Hotel
- 8 โรงแรมสิริธานี Sirir Thanee Hotel
- 9 โรงแรมทวินโลตัส Twin Lotus Hotel

วัด Temple (Wat)

- 1 วัดชะเมา Wat Chamao
- 2 วัดท่าโพธิ์ Wat Tha Pho
- 3 วัดเสาชทอง Wat Sao ThongTong
- 4 วัดพระมหาธาตุวรมหาวิหาร Wat Phramahath Woramahawihan
- 5 วัดหน้าพระบรมธาตุ Wat Na Praborommathat
- 6 วัดท่าโคตร Wat Thao Khot
- 7 วัดชายนา Wat Chana

+ โรงพยาบาล Hospital

- 1 โรงพยาบาลนครินทร์ Nagarindra Hospital
- 2 โรงพยาบาลนครวิศิษฐ์ Nakhon Chrainan Hospital
- 3 โรงพยาบาลเทศบาลนครนครศรีธรรมราช Nakhon Si Thammarat City Hospital
- 4 โรงพยาบาลทหาร Maharat Hospital
- 5 โรงพยาบาลนครพิงค์ Nakhon Phut Hospital

M ตลาด Market

- 1 ตลาดคูขวาง Ku Khwang Market
- 2 ตลาดหัวเรือ Hua It Market
- 3 ตลาดเจ้าฟ้าฯ Tha Chi Market

▲ สถานที่สำคัญ Place of Interest

- 1 สนามกีฬาแห่งชาติจังหวัดนครศรีธรรมราช Nakhon Si Thammarat Stadium
- 2 สำนักงานเทศบาลนครนครศรีธรรมราช Nakhon Si Thammarat Municipality Office
- 3 สถานีตำรวจภูธรอำเภอเมือง Amphoe Mueang Nakhon Si Thammarat Police Station
- 4 ศาลจังหวัดนครศรีธรรมราช Nakhon Si Thammarat Provincial Office

★ สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว Tourist Attraction

- 1 สวนสมเด็จพระศรีนครินทร์ 84 Somdet Phra Sri Nagarindra 84 Park
- 2 พิพิธภัณฑ์เมือง City Museum
- 3 สวนพระเงิน Phra-ngoen Park
- 4 ศาลหลักเมือง City Pillar Shrine
- 5 สนามหน้าเมือง Na Mueang Park
- 6 อนุสาวรีย์ 5.5 King Rama V Monument
- 7 กำแพงเมืองเก่า City Wall
- 8 หอพระศิคร I-Suan Shrine
- 9 หอพระนารายณ์ Narai Shrine
- 10 หอพระพุทธสิริงัง Phra Buddha Si Hing Chapple
- 11 พิพิธภัณฑ์สถานแห่งชาติจังหวัดนครศรีธรรมราช Nakhon Si Thammarat National Museum
- 12 พิพิธภัณฑ์บ้านหม่อมตอง สุชาติ วิทยสิริน Suchart Sapsin Shadow Puppet Museum

R ร้านอาหาร Restaurant

- 1 ร้านครัวนคร Krua Nakhon Restaurant
- 2 ร้านอาหารชาวจี๊ Chao Ruea Restaurant
- 3 ร้านอาหารโกโก้ Kopi Restaurant
- 4 ร้านขนมจีนเมืองคอน (พานยม) Kanom Chin Mueang Khon (Pan Yom Road)
- 5 ร้านขนมจีนแสนสด แม่แอ็ด Kanom Chin Mae At



แผนที่ท่องเที่ยวจังหวัดนครศรีธรรมราช NAKHON SI THAMMARAT TOURIST MAP



สัญลักษณ์ Legend

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



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Kilometres

สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว Tourist Attraction

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 อุทยานแห่งชาติหาดขนอม - หมู่เกาะทะเลใต้
Hat Khanom - Mu Ko Thale Tai National Park</p> <p>2 ถ้ำเขาวังทอง Tham Khao Wang Thong</p> <p>3 หาดในเพลา Hat Nai Phlao</p> <p>4 หาดสิชล Hat Sichon</p> <p>5 หาดหินงาม Hin Ngam Beach</p> <p>6 อุทยานแห่งชาติน้ำตกสี่ขีด Si Khit National Park</p> <p>7 แหล่งโบราณคดีเขาควา Khao Kha Archaeological Site</p> <p>8 น้ำตกกรุงชิง Namtok Krung Ching</p> <p>9 โบราณสถานวัดโมคลาน Wat Mokhlan Archaeological Site</p> <p>10 น้ำตกอ้ายเขียว หรือโนเขียว Namtok Ai Khiao</p> <p>11 น้ำตกพรหมโลก Namtok Phrom Lok</p> | <p>12 วัดเขาขุนพนม Wat Kbao Khun Phanom</p> <p>13 พระตำหนักเมืองนคร Phra Tamnak Mueang Nakhon</p> <p>14 วัดพระมหาธาตุวรมหาวิหาร Wat Phra Mahathat Woramahawihan</p> <p>15 หอพระอิศวร Ho Phra Isuan</p> <p>16 พระวิหารสูง Phra Wihan Sung</p> <p>17 อุทยานแห่งชาติเขาหลวง Khao Luang National Park</p> <p>18 อุทยานแห่งชาติน้ำตกโยง Namtok Yong National Park</p> <p>19 แหลมตะลุมพุก Talumphuk Cape</p> <p>20 ชายทะเลปากพอง Pak Phanang Coast</p> <p>21 พระตำหนักประทับแรมอำเภอปากพอง Royal Residential Hall of Pakpanang</p> |
|--|--|



Khao Phlai Dam

USEFUL CALLS

Nakhon Si Thammarat Provincial Office	Tel. 0 7535 7469
Nakhon Si Thammarat Municipality Office	Tel. 0 7534 2880-2
Maharaj Nakhon Si Thammarat Hospital	Tel. 0 7534 0250
Nakarin Hospital	Tel. 0 7531 2800
Nakhon Phat Hospital	Tel. 0 7530 5999
Police Station	Tel. 0 7535 6500
Tourist Police	Tel. 1155

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Ratchathewi, Bangkok 10400

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Fax: 0 2253 7440

E-mail: info1@tat.or.th

www.tourismthailand.org

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Tel. 0 2134 0040 (24 Hrs.)

Open daily: 24 hours

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NAKHON SI THAMMARAT OFFICE***

Sanam Na Mueang, Ratchadamnoen Road,

Amphoe Mueang, Nakhon Si Thammarat 80000

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Fax 0 7534 6517

E-mail: tatnksri@tat.or.th

Areas of Responsibility: Nakhon Si Thammarat, Phatthalung



Prince of Chumphon Monument



Information by: TAT Nakhon Si Thammarat
Tourist Information Division (Tel. 0 2250 5500 ext. 2141-5)

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