



amazing
THAILAND

Nan



Nan

Famous boat racing, city of black ivory, paintings of Wat Phumin, land of golden orange, brilliant Phrathat Chae Haeng

Nan is a border town of Eastern Lanna rich in culture that has been fused from the mountains to the plains and covers an area of 11,472.076 square kilometres. It is a beautiful city with Buddhist architecture with a mix of arts and culture as well as different sciences of Sukhothai, Lanna, Bagan, and Lan Xang. Simultaneously, it has maintained the uniqueness of the local area.

Nan had a succession of a total of 64 rulers. Originally, it was known as “Nanthaburi” or “Wora Nakhon” and was established by Phaya Phukha in the 13th century on the plains of Sila Phet Sub District or present-day Amphoe Pua. In 1359, the ruler at that time received the Buddha’s relics from Sukhothai. He chose Doi Phu Phiang Chae Haeng to enshrine the Buddha’s relics along with moving the city to build a new one at the foot of the mountain.

Later, around 1368, the Nan River changed its direction, so Phaya Phakong moved the city again to Ban Huai Khai on the west bank of the Nan River. This is the location of the present city of Nan and also the origin of the Nan River, which flows through Uttaradit, Phitsanulok, and Phichit provinces and flows to merge with the Yom River at Nakhon Sawan.



Nan

Nan province is divided into 15 districts: Amphoe Mueang, Amphoe Phu Phiang, Amphoe Wiang Sa, Amphoe Ban Luang, Amphoe Na Noi, Amphoe Na Muen, Amphoe Santi Suk, Amphoe Mae Charim, Amphoe Tha Wang Pha, Amphoe Song Khwae, Amphoe Pua, Amphoe Chiang Klang, Amphoe Thung Chang, Amphoe Bo Kluea, and Amphoe Chaloem Phrakiat.

Nan Map





Wat Phumin

Mueang, Nan



Wat Phumin

Mueang, Nan



Located on Phakong Road, Nai Wiang Sub District close to Wat Phrathat Chang Kham Worawihan. According to the Nan Chronicle, Phrachao Chettabut Phrommin, the ruler of Nan built Wat Phumin after reigning Nan for six years. In 1596, it appeared in the Northern Scriptures that it was originally named "Wat Phrommin". The Ubosot is a tetrahedron-shaped building with two large Nagas guarding it. Inside are enshrined four Buddha images in the attitude of subduing Mara facing the door in all four directions.

Wat Phumin underwent a major renovation in 1867 by Phrachao Anantaworariththidet that took seven years to complete. It is assumed that the murals in the Wihan Luang were probably drawn during this period. The painting or "Hup Taem" in Wat Phumin is an allegory in Buddhism, which was divided into three parts: the Jataka tales, way of life, and folk legend of the people of Nan Pu Man, Ya Man. This is a comprehensive mural and hard to find, and is also the most famous mural of Wat Phumin.



In addition, Wat Phumin is the only temple with a tetrahedron in Thailand that looks like it sits on the back of two serpents or Naga. The buildings comprise an Ubosot, wihan, and principal chedi. The building in an east-west direction is the wihan, and the building in a north-south direction is the Ubosot. The Thai government used to print a picture of Wat Phumin on 1 Baht banknotes during World War 2, and the Ancient City, Samut Prakan province built a replica of this temple as well.

Another interesting aspect is the doors are carved in all four directions using a single piece of golden teak that is 10.16 centimetres thick and carved into a floral pattern of vines, flowers, and leaves that accompany one another well, which is the skill of Nan's artisans.



Wat Phrathat Chang Kham Worawihan

Mueang, Nan



Wat Phrathat Chang Kham Worawihan

Mueang, Nan



Located on Suriyapong Road opposite the Nan Municipality Tourist Centre. Originally, it was called “Wat Luang” or “Wat Luang Klang Wiang”. It was built during the reign of Chao Pu Khaeng in 1406. It is a royal temple of Nan province for the ruler of the city to use as a place for important Buddhist ceremonies and the water bearing ceremony. According to the 74th main stone inscription, which was discovered within the temple, it said Phayaphon Thep Ruechai, ruler of the city, restored the Wihan Luang in 1505.



The architectural style of Wat Phrathat Chang Kham reflects the influence of Sukhothai art, e.g., the Lanka-style chedi (bell-shaped). Around the base of the chedi is brick and mortar and is moulded in the form of half an elephant with 5 elephants on each side and at the four corners, there are another 4 elephants. They seem to be supporting the chedi and resemble Wat Chang Lom, Sukhothai province.

Inside the wihan is enshrined Phra Phuttha Nanthaburi Sri Sakyamuni, a bronze Buddha image in the posture of giving forgiveness. It is 1.45 metres high, aged around the mid-14th century that corresponds to the late Sukhothai period, and is a mixture of 65% gold. The principal Buddha image is a large stucco Chiang Saen sculpture, which shows the craftsmanship of Nan's artisans with a very beautiful Buddha image.



Wat Phrathat Khao Noi

Mueang, Nan



Wat Phrathat Khao Noi

Mueang, Nan



Located in Chai Sathan Sub District to the west of Nan city. The Buddha's relics are enshrined on top of Doi Khao Noi. It was built during the reign of Chao Pi Khaeng in 1487. It is a chedi made of brick and cement that is a mixture of Burmese and Lanna art. The interior contains the hair relics of the Lord Buddha. The Phrathat had a major renovation in the reign of Phrachao Suriyaphong Pharitdet during 1906 - 1911 by Burmese artisans, and the wihan was built during this period as well.

Visitors can see the surrounding panorama of Nan city from the viewpoint area. This also enshrines Phra Maha Udom Mongkhon Nanthaburi Sri Nan, which is a Buddha image in the posture of giving blessings on a lotus base 9 metres high. The top of the Buddha's hair is made of gold weighing 27 Baht and constructed on the Occasion of His Majesty's Sixth-Cycle Birthday on 5 December 1999.



Wat Ming Mueang

Mueang, Nan



Wat Ming Mueang

Mueang, Nan



Located on Suriyapong Road and enshrines the City Pillar of Nan province, which is kept in the tetrahedron pavilion in front of the Ubosot. The City Pillar is 3 metres high. The base is decorated with wood carved with lacquer patterns and gilded with gold, and the top of the Pillar was carved into the image of Brahma. It has the name Metta, Karuna, Mutita, and Ubekkha.

Originally, this was an abandoned temple, which was estimated to have been built in 1857. Two large city pillars were found in the ruins of the wihan. Later, Phrachao Anantaworariththidet, the ruler of Nan, established a new temple and gave the name Wat Ming Mueang, as the name suggests, the city pillar or “Sao Ming Mueang”.

In 1984, there was demolition and construction of a new Ubosot in the contemporary Lanna style of the present. The distinctive feature is the very exquisite stucco pattern on the outer wall of the Ubosot, which is the craftsmanship of Chiang Saen artisans. Inside, there are murals showing the present way of life of the people of Nan.



Wat Sri Phanton

Mueang, Nan



Wat Sri Phanton

Mueang, Nan



Located on Chao Fa Road, Nai Wiang Sub District and was built by Phaya Phanton, ruler of Nan of the Phu Kha Dynasty (1417 - 1426). Sometimes, it was called Wat Sali Pan Ton (the word "Sali" refers to the Bo tree) because in the past, there was a big bo tree on the north and south sides of the temple.

Wat Sri Phanton was royally bestowed the Wisungkamsima in 1962, Interesting items inside the temple include the gold wihan, which stands out as majestic and beautiful. It has beautiful stucco paintings, especially the large seven-headed Naga sculpture protecting the staircase in front of the wihan. The bright brass colour is stunningly beautiful, looks forgiving, and lively, which is the skill of a Nan artisan called Anurak Somsakdi or "Salarong".

In addition, inside the wihan are paintings of the life of the Buddha and the origin of Nan by a Nan artist. These are line drawings with natural colours that are beautiful and extremely valuable.



Wat Hua Khuang

Mueang, Nan



Wat Hua Khuang

Mueang, Nan



Located on Mahaphrom Road, Nai Wiang Sub District. It is an important temple in Hua Waen District, Nan city. The wihan and chedi are characterised by local Lanna art of the exquisite craftsmanship of Nan artisans. It is unknown when this temple was built, but there is only evidence that it was restored around 1882 by Phrachao Anantaworariththidet, the last ruler of Nan. Then, in July 1990, the Fine Arts Department sent officials to restore the chedi of Wat Hua Khuang and declared it a national historic site.



Hong Chao Fong Kham

Mueang, Nan



Hong Chao Fong Kham

Mueang, Nan



Located on Sumon Thewarat Road. Originally, it was the property of Chao Sri Tumma (grandchild of Chao Mahawong, the 6th ruler of Nan). It is located next to Khum Kaeo, which is the residence of the ruler of Nan in the North Circle when Phrachao Anantaworariththidet moved back to Nan. At present, Khum Kaeo is abandoned. After that, Chao Bunyuen (the last daughter of Chao Sri Tumma and Chao Mano) moved the residence to be built in its present location, and it was passed onto Chao Fong Kham (the daughter of Chao Bunyuen and Chao Inta), Mrs. Wasitsri (the last daughter of Chao Fong Kham), and Mr. Monthon Khongkrachang, respectively.



Hong Chao Fong Kham is a teak house under a high basement, which is almost 200 years old. Originally, the roof was covered with pan slats (wood veneer) and later a clay tiled roof. It has the characteristics of Lanna architecture that is like a pair of houses. There is a patio and a roof covering the stairs leading up to the house. The surrounding area is shady with trees. The upper floor houses the residence and local museum, which exhibits the way of life of the past and displays valuable antiques, e.g., furniture, utensils, silverware, and woven fabric. The lower floor is an open basement that has been opened as a demonstration area for weaving, cotton spinning, embroidering pillows, etc.

Hong Chao Fong Kham received an award for outstanding architectural conservation building of art and architecture in the category of residence (Khum Chao) in 2012 from the Association of Siamese Architects under Royal Patronage.



Open Wednesday - Sunday 09.00 - 17.00 hrs.

Entrance fee : 20 Baht.

For further details contact, Tel. : 0 5471 0537 and 08 9560 6988.



Tambon Bo Suak Community

Mueang, Nan



Tambon Bo Suak Community

Mueang, Nan



Located in Bo Suak Sub District and is a community that is characterised by archaeological sites, ancient pottery kilns, local art, and local wisdom. There are interesting activities for tourists to learn about the way of life of the community through local handicrafts, lifestyle, art and culture, and various traditions. For example, making handmade pottery: The unique patterns of the Bo Suak villagers are arrows and owls; bamboo weaving by the villagers by following the ancient Pak Hai pattern of weaving is combined with the Nan watermark of Ban Sao Luang; sugarcane juice processing; folk music and dance performances; rice farming, and local cooking. In addition, the community has cooperated in conserving natural resources by taking care of the forests and water sources, including maintaining the traditional way of the community.



This helps to encourage youth to take part in the sustainable development of community-based tourism.

Tambon Bo Suak Community received the Sustainable Tourism Village Award - Best Tourism Villages in 2021 from the United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO).

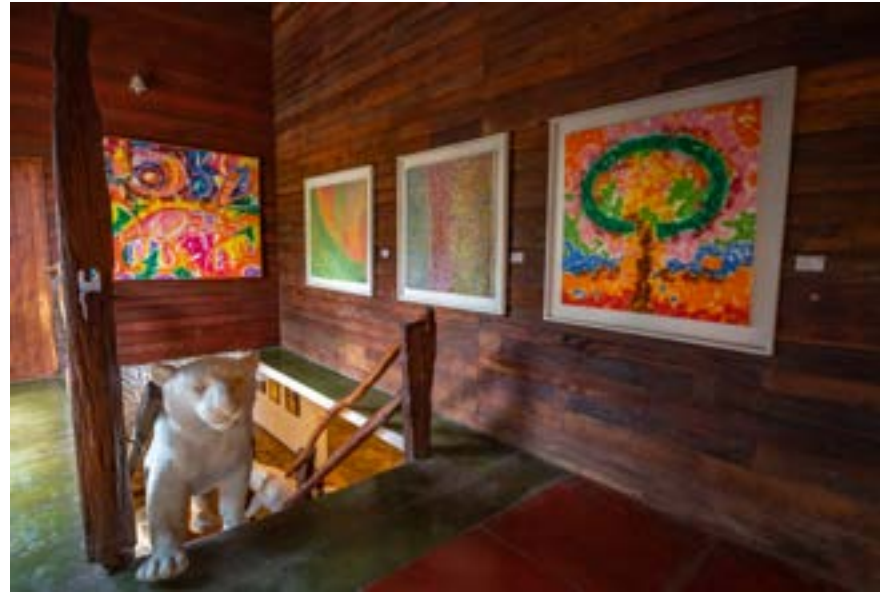


For further details contact, Tel. : 08 1728 9051.



Nan Riverside Art Gallery

Mueang, Nan



Nan Riverside Art Gallery

Mueang, Nan



Located in Bo Sub District and is an art gallery that was built to convey the beauty of art to the people and youth in Nan. It was established by Mr. Winai Prabripu, a Nan artist. It took more than seven years to improve the area and design and build it, and was officially opened in 2004.

The Gallery covers an area of 13 rai comprising the art gallery, studio, and accommodation for art trainees. The exhibitions have been divided into a large building. The upper floor showcases the paintings of HRH Princess Sirindhorn, who has visited the Gallery three times and art exhibition of the owners. The lower floor displays the works of professional artists and rotating exhibitions.



Huan Nan Bua Phan is an area to honour the artists who have deposited their work at Wat Phumin and Wat Nong Bua. These exhibit important murals in Nan and work related to the family of Nan mural painters.

There is also a space for young artists with smaller and very few pieces of artwork to be exhibited plus other services; e.g., souvenir shop, café, sculpture gallery, live music, and painting performances during important festivals.



Open Thursday - Tuesday and public holidays (closed Wednesday)
09.00 - 17.00 hrs.

For further details contact, Tel. : 08 1989 2912.



Kuang Mueang Nan Walking Street

Mueang, Nan



Kuang Mueang Nan Walking Street

Mueang, Nan



Located next to Wat Phumin. It is a walking street that is approximately 500 metres long in the area of Phakong Road next to Wat Phumin, and the area of Lan Khuang Mueang Nan. There are sales of local food, clothes, and souvenirs. It also has traditional Khantoke dining seats. Tourists can watch the cultural performances, which are rotated and create colourful fun in the night.



Held on Friday-Sunday evening 17.00 - 22.00 hrs.



Wat Phrathat Chae Haeng

Phu Phiang, Nan



Wat Phrathat Chae Haeng

Phu Phiang, Nan



Located in Muang Tuet Sub District. It is a sacred place located on a hill on the east bank of the Nan River in the area that used to be the centre of Nan after moving from Pua. Wat Phrathat Chae Haeng was built in the reign of Phaya Kan Mueang (1326-1359) to enshrine seven Buddha relics, and silver and gold amulets that were bestowed by King Maha Thammaracha Lithai when he went to help build Wat Luang Aphai (Wat Pa Mamuang, Sukhothai province at present) in 1354.



Interesting items in the interior of the temple include Phra Boromthat Chae Haeng, the zodiac element of people born in the Year of the Rabbit. The Phrathat is a bell-shaped chedi. The style of Phrathat Chae Haeng is assumed to have been influenced by the Chedi Phrathat Hariphunchai. Around the chedi is lined with gold Django (gold zucchini flowers, copper alloy mixed with brass), and on the way up to the relics, there is a serpent or Naga. The gable above the entrance to the temple is a stucco pattern with Naga Kiao designs, which is considered the uniqueness of Nan art. Lanna people believe that if they have to travel, they should come to worship the relics of the year of their birth that would be greatly beneficial.



Open daily 06.00 - 18.00 hrs.

For further details contact, Tel. : 0 5475 1846.



Wat Bunyuen, a royal temple

Wiang Sa, Nan



Wat Bunyuen, a royal temple

Wiang Sa, Nan



Located on Chaofa Road, Klang Wiang Sub District in the centre of Wiang Sa city opposite the Wiang Sa Municipality. It is a temple in Wiang Sa Sub District, which is over 200 years old. It is assumed that this temple was built in 1786 by Phaya Wiang Po and named “Wat Bunna”. Later, in the reign of Chaofa Attawon Panyo, the 55th ruler of Nan travelled to Wiang Sa and saw that Wat Bunna was narrow and could not be expanded. Therefore, the temple was moved to build a new one and bestowed the name of the new temple as “Wat Pa Sak Ngam”.



In 1800, he ordered the construction of the wihan and the principal Buddha image to be enshrined in the wihan, which is standing and is 8 cubits tall. Then, he changed the name of the temple from “Wat Pa Sak Ngam” to be “Wat Bunyuen” according to the Buddha image.

Interesting items in the temple include the wihan, which is the Lanna art style with a three-tiered roof. The principal Buddha image inside the wihan is a standing image in the posture of opening the world with the hands hanging down like usual as if standing, but with both hands extended forward. The wihan doors consist of three layers of carved teak wood. They have an image of Indra sitting on a lotus flower and Brahma sitting on a seven-headed elephant.



For further details contact, Tel. : 0 5478 1872, 08 1111 1230.



Si Nan National Park

Na Noi, Nan



Si Nan National Park

Na Noi, Nan



Has an area of 640,237.50 rai or 1,023.38 square kilometres covering Amphoe Wiang Sa, Amphoe Na Noi, and Amphoe Na Muen. It has undulating mountain ranges that lie in a north-south line parallel to both the west and the east. The area is divided into the west and east sides. Both sides of the river are mixed deciduous forest and deciduous forest. During February, the forest will change into very beautiful colours.

The mountain range consists of montane forests, dry evergreen forests, pine forests, and there are many rare wild animals, e.g., flocks of peacocks, leopard, panther, bear, deer, wolf, and wild dog, as well as species of importance; e.g., elephant, red cow, and bull, which migrate back and forth between the Thai-Lao border area.

Interesting places in the Park include:

Pha Chu: At the foot of Pha Chu is the location of the Park Office. In winter, the sea of mist can be seen from the top of the cliff, and when the fog fades, the Nan River can be seen winding at the end of the forest. It is a beautiful spot to watch the sunrise and the winding Nan River, a distance of 2 kilometres. Near the top of the cliff are sharp rocks, so visitors need to prepare footwear that fit well for the ease of



climbing. It takes about 1 hour to go back and forth. Those wishing to walk up to the top of Pha Chu must contact the Park officers.

According to a legend about Pha Chu, it is said that Chao Aung Phueng, who was the lover of Chao Chan Pha, was reluctant to marry Chao Zhuang. Chao Aung Phueng regretted not being able to marry the person she loved and decided to commit suicide by jumping off the cliff. Chao Chan Pha followed to find that Chao Aung Phueng had already jumped off the cliff, so he jumped off the cliff and killed himself after his lover fell close together. Zhao Zhuang saw the woman she loved jumping off the cliff and felt regret, and decided to jump off the cliff, but bounced away from them.

From the true love between Chao Aung Phueng and Chao Chan Pha, in the next life, Chao Aung Phueng was born as an orchid perched under the sandalwood (Chan Pha) tree, and Zhao Zhuang was born as a pine tree at the point where he fell. ("Zhuang" is Northern Thai language meaning pine; "Aung Phueng" means orchid.) Therefore, the cliff has been called Pha Chu since then.

Sao Din Na Noi (Hom Chom) and **Khok Suea** are located in Chiang Khong about 60 kilometres from Nan city. It is a strange-looking earth pillar caused by soil erosion coupled with the natural erosion of water and wind. The area covers approximately 50 rai, and it looks similar to "Phae Mueang Phi" of Phrae Province. Geologists have assumed that it is 10,000 - 30,000 years old, and used to be the bottom of the sea. There is also evidence of the discovery of ancient stone bracelets and axes here, which are currently kept at the Nan National Museum that shows this area may have been inhabited by Neolithic people.



Kaeng Luang is a natural island caused by the Nan River flowing through rocks scattered in the middle of the river. When near the water, the sound of water hitting the rocks can be heard resoundingly. In the dry season, the rocky ridges and a long stretch of white sandy beach along the banks of the Nan River will be visible. It is possible to swim in the dry season in April only because in the rainy season, the water is very strong and dangerous and there is the possibility of drowning.

Pha Hua Sing and Doi Samer Dao are located at the Km 16 marker of the Na Noi-Pang Hai route. It is a viewpoint on the top of a high cliff that offers 360-degree scenery. There is a wide area along the ridge for relaxing and watching the stars and sunset. If walking up to Pha Sing (it is a cliff shaped like a lion's head), a distance of 2 kilometres, visitors must contact a guide from the Park. Along the way, there are sandalwood trees which are the dominant tree, and when the sky is clear, it is possible to see from Pha Sing to Amphoe Na Noi, Amphoe Wiang Sa, and the Nan River.



Entrance fee: adults 100 Baht; children 50 Baht.

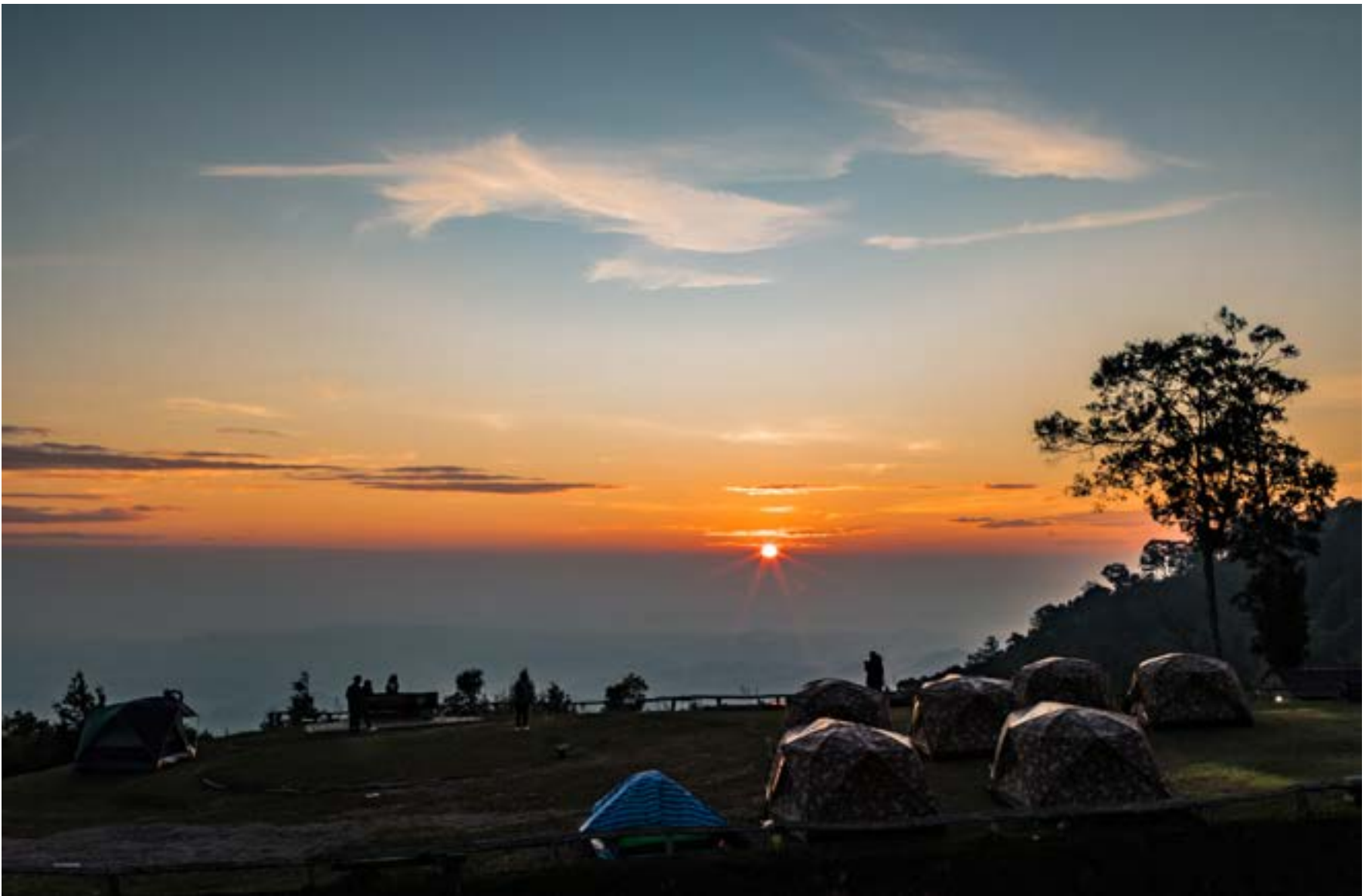
For further details contact, the Si Nan National Park
Tel. : 0 5470 1106, Office of Conservation Area 13 (Phrae)
Tel. : 0 5462 6700. To reserve accommodation, contact the
Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation
Tel. : 0 2562 0760; website www.dnp.go.th.

The Park has accommodation and a camping ground for tourists, but they must bring their own food.



Khun Sathan National Park

Na Noi, Nan



Khun Sathan National Park

Na Noi, Nan



Located at Ban Khun Sathan, San Tha Sub District and is about 1,424 metres above mean sea level. There are stunning scenic views, and very cool climate all-year round. The temperature at night is about 12 - 18 degrees Celsius. The evening sky is red and very beautiful. At night, the lights of the village in San Tha Sub District and the main cities of Amphoe Na Noi, Amphoe Wiang Sa, and Amphoe Mueang can be seen. In particular, the lights of the village in San Tha Sub District will look like stars on Earth in harmony with the stars in the sky. In the morning from 05:30 - 06:00 Hrs, the sky will start to turn red and there is a beautiful large sea of mist with the sun slowly emerging from the horizon, which is hard to see.



Entrance fee: adults 100 Baht; children 50 Baht.

For further details contact, the Khun Sathan National Park Tel. : 0 5470 1121, 0 5473 1585 and 08 7173 9549. To reserve accommodation, contact the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Tel. : 0 2562 0760; website www.dnp.go.th.

The Park has accommodation of five houses that can facilitate 50 people and a camping ground at the foot of Doi Mae Chok (Dao Din Hill).



Wat Bo Kaeo

Na Muen, Nan



Wat Bo Kaeo

Na Muen, Nan



Located in Bo Kaeo Sub District, and originally, this temple was called “Wat Sri Maram”. On the temple’s grounds, there is a pond. Every day, the Buddha image appears shining brightly from the pond inside the temple. As such, the monks and villagers had faith and built a chedi to cover the pond and changed the name from Wat Sri Maram to “Wat Bo Kaeo” to include the name of the village. Later, a senior monk brought the Buddha’s relics to be enshrined here. So, the villagers have called it Phrathat Bo Kaeo since then.

This temple was built in the Lanna art style. The Ubosot is totally white and is exquisitely beautiful with stucco carving patterns decorated with different coloured glass. From behind the temple, green rice fields can be seen. At the entrance, there are white columns lined on both sides. At the end of the pillar is a swan statue, and there is a tradition to bathe the relics every full moon of the 8th lunar month of the North, which corresponds with Visakha Bucha day.



Paknai Fisherman Village

Na Muen, Nan



Paknai Fisherman Village

Na Muen, Nan



Na Thanung Sub District was originally a village on the Nan River. After constructing the Sirikit Dam, Muban Paknai became part of the reservoir above the Dam, which looks like a large lake surrounded by lush green mountains. The villagers are engaged in fishing. There is a raft restaurant where tourists can taste fish from the Dam, e.g., Bagridae, goby, giant gourami, Nile tilapia, etc., and some have made a room to serve tourists.

The best time to visit is during October - March. From Ban Paknai, it is possible to rent a boat to explore the lake over the Sirikit Dam, and visitors can sit and eat on the boat. The trip takes about 2 hours.



For further details contact, the Na Thanung Sub District Administrative Organisation Tel. : 0 5478 7238.



Nanthaburi National Park

Ban Luang, Nan



Nanthaburi National Park

Ban Luang, Nan



Covers areas of Amphoe Mueang and Amphoe Ban Luang, including the forests of the Nam Yao-Nam Suak and Tham Phu Toei National Forest Reserves. It has mixed deciduous forest, dry evergreen, evergreen with teak, padauk, tabaek, etc. The Park is also the habitat of the Mlabri hill tribe or Phi Tong Lueang.

Interesting places in the Park include:

Doi Pha Chi is a beautiful mountain with unspoiled nature; including waterfalls and various species of trees. Doi Pha Chi used to be a stronghold of the Pho Ko Kho - communist insurgents. At present, there are various kinds of equipment, e.g., electric generator and water pipes in the area. In addition, nearby are Hmong and Yao hill tribe villages.



Doi Pha Chang is located on the ridge of Soi Tio, the same area as the Park office. It is a viewpoint to see the beautiful sunset. In the evening, the setting sun can be seen in the middle of the mountains, and in the morning in winter, a sea of mist will appear covering the entire area.

Doi Wao is under the supervision of the Watershed Management Unit. It is a viewpoint to see the beautiful sea of mist and sunset. It was originally a very degraded forest. Currently, it has been restored by the Watershed Management Unit, who planted indigenous plants; e.g., wild apple, maple, pine, etc. Before reaching Doi Wao, visitors will pass the Hmong villages at Ban Doi Tio and Ban Sop Khun.

Doi Wai is 4 kilometres from the Park office. It is possible to go by car to the Watershed Management Unit then walk to the mountaintop. Along the way is an unspoiled hill evergreen forest, which is the habitat of various kinds of highland birds, e.g., red-eyed mockingbird, long-tailed hummingbird, yellow-cheeked tit, Blyth's Shrike-babbler, red-billed scimitar babbler, etc. In winter, there will be migratory birds temporarily inhabiting here.



Entrance fee: free but may change soon.

For further details contact, the Nanthaburi National Park
Tel. : 06 5416 8853. To reserve accommodation, contact the
Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation
Tel. : 0 2562 0760; website www.dnp.go.th.

The Park has accommodation and a camping ground for tourists.



Wat Nong Bua

Tha Wang Pha, Nan



Wat Nong Bua

Tha Wang Pha, Nan



Located at Muban Ning Bua, Pa Kha Sub District and is an ancient temple of the village. From the stories of the village elders, it is assumed that this Tai Lue temple was built around 1862, or during the reign of King Rama I the Great. The wall murals in the Ubosot tell the knowledge of the Jataka tales from one of the incarnations of the Buddha. It has been assumed that they were written by Thit Bua Pan, a Lao Phuan writer, who was the father of Khruba Luang Su also named Nai Thep, a soldier of Chao Anantayot (ruler of Nan 1852 - 1891), who came from Mueang Phuan, Luang Phrabang. In addition to that, Nai Thep and Phra Saenphichit helped to complete the writing, and there are images of steamboats and bayonets that began to enter Thailand during the reigns of King Rama IV the Great and King Rama V the Great.



The mural paintings of this temple reflect the living conditions of the people in those days, especially the dress of the woman who wear a sarong with watermarks or a beautiful sarong. It is considered to be of artistic value and the integrity of the picture is similar to the murals of Wat Phumin in Nan.

In addition to the murals, the base of the principal Buddha image enshrines several smaller Lanna Buddha images, as well as a busabok of the Lanna era. There is also a replica of a Tai Lue house (Old Huan Tai Lue Ma) with Tai Lue occupational equipment on display.



Wat Sri Mongkhon

Tha Wang Pha, Nan



Wat Sri Mongkhon

Tha Wang Pha, Nan



Located in Muban Kong and is an ancient temple that was granted Wisungkhamsima in 1852. The most famous monk of this temple is Luang Pu Kong. Behind the temple, there is an observation deck, which has a beautiful view overlooking the lush green rice fields and mountains of Doi Phu Kha that are intricately lined up. By the observation deck area, the temple has prepared a kiosk and a viewpoint for taking photos at many points, including a coffee shop with a Thai atmosphere to relax.

Inside the temple, there are some interesting items, e.g., Wihan Luang that has beautiful wall murals imitating the drawings of Nan Bua Pan, a Nan painter of Tai Lue descent, who painted murals at Wat Phumin and Wat Nong Bua of Nan province, and the Mongkhon Thamrangsi Museum which has a collection of various antiques. The surrounding atmosphere of the temple is decorated in a Thai Lanna style, thus preserving the antiques of the past. There is also a bamboo hut in front called Old Huan Ma. Inside the house, there are antique items that can be seen and photographed.



Tham Sa Koen National Park

Tha Wang Pha, Nan



Tham Sa Koen National Park

Tha Wang Pha, Nan



Has an area of 156,187 249,899 rai covering Amphoe Tha Wang Pha, Amphoe Chiang Klang, Amphoe Tha Chang, and Amphoe Song Khwae, Nan province and Amphoe Chiang Kham and Amphoe Pong, Phayao province. The topography is a high mountain range at the end of the Luang Prabang Mountain Range, which extends continuously until the border of Lao PDR. The nature is also rich in pristine forests consisting of hill evergreen forests, rainforest, dry evergreen forest, and mixed forest. There is a large cave, waterfall, and a viewpoint for the sea of mist.

Interesting places in the Park include:

Tham Luang Sa Koen is a medium-sized cave. The mouth of the cave is about 20 metres wide, and the deep cave is a tunnel about 600 metres long. Inside the cave, there are beautiful stalactites and stalagmites and houses a large number of bats.

Huai Hat Waterfall originates from Huai Hat that comes from Doi Chi. It is a medium-sized waterfall with three levels that flows down a cliff about 30 metres high and about 15 metres wide. There is water flowing all-year round. There is a wide basin below where it is possible to swim. The waterfall is beautiful in the midst of a high cliff. The surrounding nature is cool from the mist droplets, especially in winter when wild flowers bloom in which red, yellow, and orange colours can be seen contrasting with the lush green forest.

Pha Than Waterfall or **Hong Wiang Chan Waterfall** was originally named after the water that flows down from a cliff to form a waterfall called Pha Than. Later, when a survey was conducted, the prepared area honoured Mr. Witthaya Hong Wiang Chan, the pioneer who originally surveyed it

The waterfall looks like a medium-sized waterfall, and there is clear water flowing all-year round from Huai Nam Ngim. It originates from the Doi Chi Mountains and has six levels, is about 30 metres high, and about 5 metres wide.

Million-year-old shell fossil cemetery is fossils in fine grey sandstone of floating rock. It looks like both pebbles and large stones with no outcrops. Also, no fossil deposits were found. However, the ones that were found were brachiopods of *Orthotetes* sp.



Entrance fee: adults 100 Baht; children 50 Baht.

The Park has accommodation and a camping ground. The cost is 500 - 1,500 Baht.

For further details contact, the Tham Sa Koen National Park
Tel. : 08 9054 9831. To reserve accommodation, contact the
Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation
Tel. : 0 2562 0760; website www.dnp.go.th.



Wat Phrathat Beng Sakat

Pua, Nan



Wat Phrathat Beng Sakat

Pua, Nan



Located at Ban Kaem, Wora Nakhon Sub District and is an ancient temple. It is assumed that Phaya Phukha built the ancient city of Pua, or Wora Nakhon for Chao Khun Fong's adopted son to rule. Around the 13th century, it used to be a community centre. The words "Beng Sakat" refers to the miracle that arose from an earthen pit that used the words that had been cut into pieces. It was like something had been bitten off, and there was a light in the celebration; hence, the origin of the name of this phrathat.



Interesting items in the temple include the Phrathat and wihan that were built in 1238. Inside the Phra Chedi is enshrined the Buddha's relics, which is considered to be the centre of the community's faith and is the architecture of Nan craftsmen. The architecture of the wihan is a traditional Tai Lue style, or as it is known "Song Tia Che". The roof has three tiers, two rows, and are shingles in a pan-kled-style (made from teak wood). It is native Tai Lue art. There is also an arch in Lan Xang art, which was restored during the reign of Chao Anantayot, who was graciously pleased to bring Phra Kaeo, which has golden hair, to be contained in the Buddha's relics. The principal Buddha image is local art enshrined on a Chukchi base. Behind the principal Buddha image is a mirror according to the beliefs of the Tai Lue people, and the carved wooden doors are a traditional Nan art.



Open daily 09.00 - 17.00 hrs.

For further details contact, Tel. : 0 5479 1247.



Doi Phu Kha National Park

Pua, Nan



Doi Phu Kha National Park

Pua, Nan



Doi Phu Kha National Park won an outstanding award from the 7th Thailand Tourism Awards in 2008 in the category of Natural Attractions in the North from the Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT). The Park has a total area of 1,065,000 rai or 1,704 square kilometres and covers eight districts of Nan province: Amphoe Chaloem Phrakiat, Amphoe Tha Wang Pha, Amphoe Pua, Amphoe Chiang Klang, Amphoe Thung Chang, Amphoe Bo Kluea, Amphoe Santisuk, and Amphoe Mae Charim.

Forests in Doi Phu Kha National Park consist of six types: Hill evergreen forest, dry evergreen forest, mixed deciduous forest, deciduous dipterocarp forest, natural pine forest, and grassland. It is also a source of rare and endangered plants and endemic plants, e.g., Chomphu Phu Kha (*Bretschneidera sinensis* Hemsl.), which is a rare plant in Thailand and can only be found in this park. It is a large perennial plant that grows up to 25 metres tall blooming from January to early March.

The evergreen forest is the source of *Caryota rumphana*, an endemic plant of Doi Phu Kha National Park and a primaeval palm, five-leaf maple that is unlike other maples that have three lobes, and hermit's spittoon.



The Park is also a source of rare endemic birds, e.g., red-eyed mockingbird, big firebird, and the clamorous reed warbler.

The Doi Phu Kha mountain range consists of undulating high mountains, which are considered part of the tip of the Himalayas with the peak of Phu Kha being the highest peak of Nan province with a height of 1,980 metres above sea level.

Doi Phu Kha is the origin of many rivers, e.g., the Nan, Pua, and Wa. This area used to be a sea before the movement of the land under the sea slid together making the land rise and the subterranean sea evaporate leaving only salt ore as found in Bo Kluea Sub District. There was also the discovery of sea shell cemeteries dating about 200 million years old on Doi Phu Wae at Ban Khang Ho, Sakat Sub District, Amphoe Pua. The fossils look like a bivalve scallop. Dr. Chongpan Chonglakmani, a geologist of the Department of Mineral Resources concluded that they were the remains of molluscs with the scientific name of *Paleocardita* sp. aged 195 - 205 million years and classified in the late Triassic period.

Interesting places in the Park include:

Chomphu Phu Kha Viewpoint, Doi Phu Kha is considered as the final habitat of the Chomphu Phu Kha (*Bretschneidera sinensis* Hemsl.), a Himalayan plant. In February 1989, Dr Thawatchai Santisuk, a forest botany specialist of the Royal Forest Department, was the surveyor who first found it in Doi Phu Kha National Park. Every year in February, the flowers will bloom at the end of the branches into a pink bouquet of 30 - 35 centimetres long. When blooming, the inflorescences form a beautiful bush.



Chomphu Phu Kha is a plant that has been found in the valley of Yunnan province, Southern China and in Northern Vietnam. However, there have been no further reports of the discovery of this plant. As such, the Doi Phu Kha evergreen forest area may be the last source of Chomphu Phu Kha, which is one of the world's rare and endangered species. The most easily accessible viewpoint of Chomphu Phu Kha is on the roadside 5 kilometres from the Park office.

Chomphu Phu Kha Nature Trail consists of two routes. Chomphu Phu Kha Flower Nature Trail is a large circumference with a distance of 4 kilometres taking 3 hours to walk. The smaller route is 2 kilometres that takes 1 hour to walk, where rare plants and endemic herbs can be seen. The ancient forest nature study route (Doi Dong Ya Wai) is a distance of 7 kilometres that takes 5 hours to walk. It is a route for bird-watching with the only beautiful coloured staghorn bird found in Thailand and many other birds as well.

Sila Phet Waterfall is located at Sila Phet Sub District. The stream flows down from the cliff in several tiers cascading downwards and is suitable for swimming. There are beautiful coloured butterflies to watch as well. It is 71 kilometres from Nan city.

To get there, take Highway No. 1080 (Nan-Pua route). At the Km 41 - 42 markers before reaching Pua district, there is an intersection on the right. Enter Highway No. 1170 and continue on for 10 kilometres then continue on foot for another 10 metres.

Tham Pha Daeng is located at Ban Mani Phruek, Ngop Sub District and is the longest cave in Doi Phu Kha National Park. Inside the cave, there are beautiful stalactites and stalagmites. There is also a large waterfall and stream inside the cave. In the past, Tham Pha Daeng was a base of the Communist Party of Thailand. Inside the cave, there are still traces of the accommodation, soldier's beds, sickbeds and some beds are still in usable condition, a weapons burial pit, food scraps (metal trays), and utensils. Visitors must walk about 3 kilometres, which the beauty of the nature, plants, and various wildlife can be seen.

Tham Pha Kong is a medium-sized cave that has a small mouth. In the cave, there are stalagmites and stalactites with a stream flowing through it. The floor of the cave is very slippery clay, so it is advised not to visit during the rainy season because there may be flooding in the cave. It is also advised to contact a Park officer to act as a guide.



Ton Tong Waterfall is a limestone waterfall located 3 kilometres from the Park. When reaching the Ban Toei Intersection, drive on for another 800 metres then walk for another 200 metres. It is a steep walkway. Ton Tong Waterfall is a medium-sized limestone waterfall. There are three levels and it is 60 metres high. In the cliff's crevices are moistened plants, e.g., moss, ferns, etc. In the front, the water of the waterfall will turn cloudy red.

Doi Phu Wae is a steep mountain peak that is 1,837 metres above sea level. It is part of the same mountain range as the Altai Mountains. The distinctive feature is that there are no large trees, but has a grassland on the mountain. There are also rock terraces and steep cliffs, e.g., Pha Phueng, Doi Phu Wae, and the shell cemetery, which is about 218 million years old, that was discovered at Ban Khang Ho, Thung Chang Sub District.

Getting there by car: From the Park office, go to the Doi Phu Kha National Park Protection Unit 9 (Ban Dan), a distance of 63 kilometres and then walk on foot for 8 kilometres to the top of Doi Phu Wae. There is a porter service available.

Phu Fa Waterfall is the highest waterfall in the Park with a height of 140 metres with a total of 12 levels. A return trip and seeing the waterfall takes about two days. It is advised to contact a Park officer to act as a guide.



Entrance fee: adults 200 Baht; children 100 Baht.

For further details contact, the Doi Phu Kha National Park Tel. : 0 5470 1000, 08 1881 6785, and 08 2194 1349. For the national park, contact the Protected Areas Regional Office 13 Tel. : 0 5462 6770. To reserve accommodation, contact the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Tel. : 0 2562 0760; website www.dnp.go.th.

The Park has accommodation and a camping ground in the area of the Park office and an area for stargazing, which is a viewpoint 5 kilometres from the Park office along the Pua-Bo Kluea Road. In these two camping areas, there are toilets for tourists.



Wat Rong Ngae

Pua, Nan



Wat Rong Ngae

Pua, Nan



is an ancient temple that was assumed to have been built around 1767. There is a distinctive and beautiful old Tai Lue style wihan. It has also been registered as an old temple of Nan. Wat Rong Ngae received an award for an outstanding architectural conservation building in the category of sanctuaries and temples in 2007 from the Association of Siamese Architects under Royal Patronage, and an award in the 7th Thailand Tourism Awards in the category of Outstanding Cultural Attraction from the Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT).

Interesting items include the wihan that has a vernacular architectural style of Nan artisans. It has been assumed that the temple was the work of a royal craftsman, The roof has three tiers and two rows. There is a characteristic to create a slate in a “different form”. That is to say, put the crossbeam on the pillars on both sides with no middle pillar. The roof shingles with pan-kled-style wood. The distinguishing feature is the decoration of the pediment with woodcarvings in flora motifs. and the hosts on the roof are elephant ears with carved angels, giants, and humans.



Inside the wihan, there is a gilded gold circular pillar on a red background and many valuable religious objects. The principal Buddha image subduing Mara is "Srisawasdi Siriwisuttha Wiwamangkhalasawasati Aphiwanthanop Phra Ratana Okamasadu". The wall murals behind the Buddha image tell the story of the Buddha's life and has a royal Jataka, which is local craftsmanship. On the temple pillars, there is a golden pattern on a red background, or patterned words that are unique, e.g., a conical pattern, flora pattern, and there is the ancient traditional Lanna pulpit.



Doi Sakat

Pua, Nan



Doi Sakat

Pua, Nan



is located on the Do Phu Kha. It is a hill tribe village of Lua people with a simple way of life. The main occupation is farming, planting Miang, Makuean (*Zanthoxylum limonella*), tea, and coffee, which is an economic crop that the villagers are growing more popularly. Doi Sakat is famous for growing tea with the most popular cultivar being Assam tea, which is grown both by self-seeding and naturally growing, thus causing the tea plantation to be uneven. They plant under the shade of large trees or shaded trees.

There are also homestays available for nature lovers. Tourists fascinated by the taste of coffee can come to relax and stop by to experience the way of life of the community throughout the year.



Cocoa Valley Café

Pua, Nan



Cocoa Valley Café

Pua, Nan



is located in Pua Sub District and is a cocoa farm that is open to those who are interested to visit free of charge. It grows cocoa and stores cocoa produce and processed cocoa until the cocoa has a strong flavour. There is also a café that focuses on different beverage and bakery menus containing cocoa. It is the perfect place for cocoa and chocoholics.



Open two rounds per day, 09.30 hrs. and 13:30 hrs.

Entrance fee: 350 baht per person

Cocoa Valley Café provides plantation tours and chocolate-making workshops are also available that takes about 2 hours.



Wang Sila Laeng

Pua, Nan



Wang Sila Laeng

Pua, Nan



is located at Ban Hua Nam, Sila Laeng Sub District. It is a natural phenomenon that occurs as a large rift of land, which had water flowing through it for a long time until forming a curved line on the surface. Some people call this place the “Grand Canyon of Pua”. It was caused by the Kun River flowing through the rocky crevices and eroding until it formed traces according to the swirling water.

Wang Sila Laeng has another name called “Wang Bok” that the local people have already used for a long time. The reason why the villagers call it Wang Bok is because of the nature of the rock that looks like a cylindrical channel. It consists of whirlpools and gorges with about seven whirlpools with a total distance of more than 400 metres. During the dry season, the beauty of the whirlpools and gorges can be clearly seen. It is also suitable for swimming.



Wat Phuket

Pua, Nan



Wat Phuket

Pua, Nan



Located at Muban Ket, Won Nakhon Sub District and is a temple on the top of a hill, which in the North is called "Doi" or "Phu". Therefore, it was named Wat Phuket that refers to Wat Ban Ket on the mountain. This temple has a beautiful landscape and view. The highlight is the balcony behind the temple, which is next to a wide field with a backdrop of the mountains in Doi Phu Kha National Park. It is another beautiful sunrise viewpoint in Pua Sub District.

Wat Phuket has an Ubosot in an applied Lanna style with three-dimensional murals. In the interior is enshrined "Luangpho Saen Pua" or "Luangpho Phuttha Metta. Below the temple, there is a river flowing, which the water is absorbed from underground that flows together to form a stream for fish and aquatic life to live. It is possible to feed the fish from the patio above through a pipe that flows down to the fish. The fish can be seen clearly below, and there is also a place for meditation for those who are interested.



Ban Mani Phruek Security Development Project

Thung Chang, Nan



Ban Mani Phruerk Security Development Project

Thung Chang, Nan



An agro-tourism attraction located on top of the Doi Phu Kha Mountains. As such, many clusters of *Bretschneidera sinensis* trees can be seen; however, they are abundant and tourists can see them. It is about 4 kilometres from the Visitor Centre. In the Project, there are experimental planting plots for winter fruit, the snowy Orchid Tree flower, the provincial flower of Nan and wild Himalayan cherry that tourists can see for their beauty in winter. The Project area also has villages of Hmong and Lua hill tribe people.

Interesting places in the Project include:

Tham Pha Phueng is located on the way to Muban Mani Phruerk Village 1, 1 kilometre from the office and 100 metres from the road. The forest between the paths for walking is very unspoiled. It is an evergreen forest with *Caryota urens* growing along the way. The mouth of Tham Pha Phueng is 40 metres wide and 20 metres high, and tourists have to walk down 25 metres to reach the cave floor.



At the beginning of the cave is a very large hall, which is 20 metres high. There is water flowing down from the ceiling of the cave all the time until forming a rock. It looks like a continuously flowing waterfall, and there are also beautiful stalactites. Walk inside until the end of the cave, a distance of 400 metres. At the end of the cave, there is a gap of 20 - 30 centimetres wide. Under the channel, the sound of water flowing deeper and deeper can be heard. In the past, Tham Pha Phueng was used as a refuge for villagers, so it is capable of holding hundreds of people.

Doi Pha Phueng is located in the area of Ban Mani Phruerk 3 and is a limestone mountain, which is 1,600 metres above sea level. There are not many big trees but mostly grassland. It looks like Doi Phu Wae and is a beautiful spot to watch the sunrise and sunset, as well as being a scenic point of Bo Kluea Sub District. It is also possible to see Doi Phu Wae and Doi So. From the entrance, walk for 20 minutes traversing along the mountainside in the midst of beautiful nature.

Phu Hua Lan Viewpoint: From here, it is possible to see Amphoe Chiang Klang, Amphoe Thung Chang, and Amphoe Chaloe Phrakiat very clearly.

Tham Phu Hua Lan is a cave that was inhabited by Thai soldiers in the past. It is in the area near the base of operations.



Muban Bo Kluea

Bo Kluea, Nan



Muban Bo Kluea

Bo Kluea, Nan



A community living among the mountains. Two rivers flow and converge, which are the Wa River and the Sapan River. It was sometimes called "Soppan" and became "Sapan". During the rainy season, which is the farming season, green rice fields can be seen.

According to history, Ban Sapan has been established for hundreds of years. Under the leadership of Chao Pho Phaya Din, he led the villagers to clear the forest and established a village. In the village, there is Wat Sapan built by Chao Pho Phaya Din. It is an old temple that is hundreds of years old that the villagers have a lot of respect and faith.

There is also Sapan Waterfall that is a 3-tiered waterfall and a famous tourist attraction of the village. There is water flowing all-year round. The forest around the waterfall is very shady and unspoiled.



Bo Kluea Rock Salt Well

Bo Kluea, Nan



Bo Kluea Rock Salt Well

Bo Kluea, Nan



A large rock salt source on the mountain that has been important since ancient times. It was an export product and could be exchanged for goods that the community could not produce with Chinese Ho caravans from Yunnan, Guangxi, and other provinces in China. They would use the route from Xishuangbanna, Shan State, to Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai, Nan, Mueang Sa (present-day Wiang Sa Sub District), and Phrae, including Tai Khoen merchants from Keng Tung and Tai Lue cattle merchants from Tha Wang Pha Sub District. In the past, Thao Phaya, who was in Sanam Luang, received a share from the salt tribute, in addition to other fees and fines. King Tilokarat of Chiang Mai raised troops to attack Nan hoping to occupy the salt wells, which was considered an important commodity in those days.



There are two important salt wells in Nan: Wa watershed area, which has two large salt wells, and the other one is the Nan watershed area that has five large salt wells, and there are many smaller wells. Today, villagers still boil salt in the traditional way by scooping the salt water from the pond and passing it along the bamboo trunk to the pond before bringing the brine to boil in a large pan. Then, they leave it to simmer until the water is dry, put the salt in bags and sell it in front of the house. Nan salt does not contain iodine like sea salt; therefore, iodine must be added before reaching the consumer. Furthermore, the people of Bo Kluea will refrain from making salt during the Buddhist Lent period for three months because it is the rainy season.



Khun Nan National Park

Bo Kluea, Nan



Khun Nan National Park

Bo Kluea, Nan



Located in the Doi Phu Kha National Reserved Forest and Pha Daeng Forest, Phu Fa Sub District, Bo Kluea Tai Sub District, and Dong Phaya Sub District. It covers important mountain ranges, e.g., Phu Fa Mountains, Khun Nam Wa Noi Mountains, Klang Nam Wa Mountains, and Phi Pan Nam Mountains. The Phi Pan Nam peak, Dong Phaya Sub District is the highest mountain with a height of 1,745 metres above sea level. The waterfalls inside the Park have water all-year round.

Interesting places in the Park include:

Sapan Waterfall is located at Ban Sapan, Dong Phaya Sub District 1 kilometre from the Park Office on Highway No. 1081. Turn right and continue on for 2 kilometres. It is a medium-sized waterfall with three levels and water all year round. It has beautiful shady conditions and unspoiled forests. It is 10 kilometres from the Bo Kluea District Office. All vehicles can easily access it and then walk for 700 - 800 metres.



Huai Ha Waterfall is located at Mu 14, Ban Na Bong, Bo Kluea Tai Sub District. It is a medium-sized waterfall with Levels 1, 2, and 3 having heights of 8, 12 and 50 metres, respectively. There is water all year round. Level 3 (Chan Pha Daeng) is a beautiful spread stepped waterfall.



Entrance fee: adults 100 Baht; children 50 Baht.

For further details contact, the Khun Nan National Park
Tel. : 0 5473 1790. To reserve accommodation, contact the
Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation
Tel. : 0 2562 0760; website www.dnp.go.th.

The Park has accommodation and a camping ground for tourists.



Mae Charim National Park

Mae Charim, Nan



Mae Charim National Park

Mae Charim, Nan



Has an area of 270,000 rai or 432 square kilometres. The topography is a complex mountain range. It is the source of the watershed that flows into the Nan River in Wiang Sa District. The forest comprises hill evergreen forest, dipterocarp forest, and mixed deciduous forest. There are also many kinds of wild animals.

Interesting activities in the Park include:

Wa River white-water rafting has two routes:

Route 1: Rubber boat route that starts from Ban Nam Pu, Nam Phang Sub District, Amphoe Mae Charim and ends at Ban Hat Rai, Sanna Nong Sub District, Amphoe Wiang Sa, a distance of 19.2 kilometres that takes 4 hours. If starting from the front of the Park office, the distance will be 15 kilometres.

Route 2: Bamboo raft route that starts from Ban Nam Wa and ends at Ban Nam Pu, a distance of 4 kilometres that takes 4 hours.



Mountain biking-trekking along the Paeng River-rafting on the Wa River starts from the Mae Charim National Park Ranger Station (Ban Mai), Ban Nam Phang. Cycle along Highway No. 1259 to Ban Rom Klao takes 2 hours. Then walk along the Paeng River to the Wa River to the Kaeng Luang area that takes 4 hours, and take a raft from Kaeng Luang to Ban Hat Rai, a distance of 15 kilometres that takes 2 hours.

This activity can be done within one day, or tourists can stay overnight in Ban Rom Klao and the next morning, trek along the Paeng River and do white-water rafting in the afternoon.

Scenic drive-trekking along the Paeng River-rafting along the Wa River starts from the Mae Charim National Park Ranger Station (Ban Mai), Ban Nam Phang. Take a scenic drive along Highway No. 1259 to Ban Rom Klao, which takes 1 hour. Then walk along the Paeng River to the Wa River to the Kaeng Luang area that takes 4 hours, and take a raft from Kaeng Luang to Ban Hat Rai, a distance of 15 kilometres that takes 2 hours. The total amount of time for this activity is 7 hours.

Trekking from Ban Nam Phang to Ban Rom Klao-trekking along the Paeng River-rafting on the Wa River starts from the Mae Charim National Park Ranger Station (Ban Mai), Ban Nam Phang. Follow Highway No. 1259 to Ban Rom Klao, a distance of 3.8 kilometres that takes 5 hours. Then walk along the Paeng River to the Wa River to the Kaeng Luang area that takes 4 hours, and take a raft from Kaeng Luang to Ban Hat Rai that takes 2 hours. The total amount of time for this activity is 11 hours and takes 2 days and 1 night.



Climbing cliffs-see coloured paintings-rafting on the Wa River starts from Ban Nam Pu to go to Pha No. Then walk to Kaeng Luang that takes 8 hours, and take a raft from Kaeng Luang to Ban Hat Rai that takes 2 hours. It may take 1 day or stay overnight in the forest at Ban Huai Hat Khom at the foot of Pha No.



Entrance fee: adults 200 Baht; children 100 Baht.

The Park has accommodation and a camping ground for tourists.

For further details contact, the Mae Charim National Park Tel. : 0 5473 0040, 08 0679 9070 and 08 8571 6231. To reserve accommodation, contact the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Tel. : 0 2562 0760; website www.dnp.go.th.



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