

AMAZING NEW CHAPTERS



amazing
THAILAND

Ranong



Ranong

**Kra Isthmus, Phu Khao Ya,
sweet cashew nuts, mineral water streams,
the real pearl of Ranong.**

In the past, Ranong was known as an important rich tin city. Its original name was “Rae Nong”. In the Ayutthaya era, Ranong was a small town under the administration of Chumphon. Later, in the Rattanakosin era, a Hokkien Chinese named Kho Su Jiang who lived in Takua Pa town came to bid as a tax officer to collect and deliver tin duty tax to the country. Then in the reign of King Rama III, the King graciously appointed him as “Luang Rattana Sethi”. Then, in the reign of King Rama IV the Great, the King graciously promoted him to be “Phra Rattana Sethi” and to serve as the first Governor of Ranong.

Ranong province shares a maritime border with the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, and is known as the “City of 8-month rain and 4-month sun”. That is, there are 8 months of rain and only 4 months of summer, thus causing Ranong to have a variety of rich resources, including forest resources that are the source of quality hot mineral water, and the biodiversity of the coastal mangrove forests that has been declared a biosphere reserve by UNESCO. There are also many naturally beautiful islands, e.g., Muko Kam, Ko Chang, Ko Phayam, etc. It is also a multicultural province because it has Chinese, Muslim, as well as Burmese people who came to settle and have lived together peacefully for a long time.

Ranong Map





Rattana Rangsang Palace

Mueang, Ranong



Rattana Rangsang Palace

Mueang, Ranong



Is located at the foot of Khao Rattana Rangsang, Luwang Road, Tambon Khao Niwet. It is made of teak and gold Hopea odorata wood to commemorate 3 king's stay in Ranong province when they visited the Southern provinces, e.g., King Rama V the Great (1890), King Rama VI (1909), and King Rama VII (1928). It comprises the Thong Phra Rong Building, a throne hall, and an octagonal building. A wooden bridge connects the throne hall and octagonal building. Inside displays exhibits and utensils when the three kings stayed in Ranong province and the story of the prosperity of Ranong's trade from the past to the present.



In addition, near the Palace is Ho Phra Kaeo Kechi that enshrines a portrait of famous monks from Ranong province, e.g., Luangpho Chan, Luangpho Nui, Luangpu Thuat, Luangpho Tio, Luangpho Loi, Luangpho Biao, Luangpho Ban, and Luangpho Noi. It is one of the sacred places that the people of Ranong and people in the South like to pay homage.



The Palace is open Wednesday-Sunday 08:30-16:00 hrs.
(closed Monday-Tuesday and public holidays).

Entrance fee is 100 baht There is also a guide to lead the tour according to the schedule. Visitors must dress politely.

For further details contact, Tel. 08 9646 5534



100-year-old House, Tian Sue

Mueang, Ranong



100-year-old House, Tian Sue

Mueang, Ranong



Is located on Dusadi Road. The house was built during the reign of King Rama V the Great to be the house of Tian Sue and Chai Luan daughter of Kho Sim Sua Na Ranong, which Kho Sim Shuo was the daughter of Kho Su Jiang (Governor of Ranong). It is a 2-storey house with the upper level being made of wood and the lower level is concrete. There is a garden in the middle of the house, and the floor is paved with bricks and ancient lotus leaf tiles. The interior is full of old photographs of various generations of the owners, and antique utensils that are a combination of Thai, Chinese, and European art. It is also a learning centre for the local history and culture that tells the story of the first Chinese people in the past, who came to settle in Ranong.



It is open daily 09.00-16.00 hrs.

For further details contact, Tel. 08 1088 2629



Ranong Governor's Residence or Chao Mueang Ranong Camp

Mueang, Ranong



Ranong Governor's Residence or Chao Mueang Ranong Camp

Mueang, Ranong



Is located on Ruangrat Road, Tambon Khao Niwet. It was constructed in 1877 by Phraya Damrong Sucharit Mahisonphakdi (Kho Sim Kong), Phraya Damrong Sucharit Mahisonphakdi (Kho Su Jiang), the first Governor of Ranong's second son who built it for his father,. At present, within the Ranong Governor's Residence is the residence of the descendants of the Na Ranong Family. Some of the houses have also been renovated into a single-storey building to be used as an ancestral shrine and used for ceremonies to worship the ancestors according to tradition. Furthermore, it is a collection of historical data of the Na Ranong Family, which has significance along with the growth of Ranong

In addition, there are important items that are kept in the ancestral shrine building, e.g., the sign in the front of the shrine, which has Hokkien Chinese characters that read "Kao-Yang" that means "the sun is high".



The house is full of nobility, this house is full of wealth; Rit Loha Chup Ngoen Lae Thong, a metal plaque gilded in silver and gold that was bestowed by Prince Damrong Rajanubhab; Phandin Sila Charuek, a stone that received the royal permission to be engraved with King Rama V the Great's words. At present, the Fine Arts Department has announced the registration of the Ranong Governor's Residence as an ancient site.



The Residence is open daily 07:00-18:00 hrs. Admission is free.

**For further details contact, Khun Kosol Na Ranong
Tel. 08 1956 0008**



Wat Suwan Khiri Wihan or Wat Na Mueang

Mueang, Ranong



Wat Suwan Khiri Wihan or Wat Na Mueang

Mueang, Ranong



Is located on Chat Chaloem Road, Tambon Khao Niwet. The original name was Wat Suwan Khiri Tharam and was located by the bank of Khlong Hat Som Pan, Tambon Bang Rin (the area of the present-day Ranong Provincial Stadium). It is considered as the first temple of Ranong province, but due to flooding, it became abandoned. Later in 1890, King Rama V the Great travelled to Ranong and graciously bestowed Phraya Rattana Sethi (Kho Su Jiang Na Ranong), Governor of Ranong, to build a new temple instead of the old temple on Chat Chaloem Road and bestowed the name Wat Suwan Khiri Wihan as a royal temple.



Inside the temple are some items of importance consisting of Phuttha Suwan Khiri Chedi or Phra Chedi Datu, which was built by Burmese people who migrated to Ranong province. The architectural style is modelled after the Shwedagon Pagoda of Myanmar. It looks like a circular chedi with an octagonal base. The height from the base to the top of the tier is about 13 metres. The top tier is made of brass decorated with tiered diamonds, which is typical of Burmese art. The temple is surrounded by a golden wall about 1 metre high and has one entrance and exit door.

In addition, inside the temple, there are some important sacred items, e.g., Phrathat In Khwaen, which is a replica of Burmese art, Ong Thep Than Chai, and a replica of Phra Mahamuni



His Majesty the King's 80th Birthday Anniversary Lighthouse

Mueang, Ranong



His Majesty the King's 80th Birthday Anniversary Lighthouse

Mueang, Ranong



Is located at Mu 5, Ban Khao Nang Hong, Tambon Pak Nam. It was built to commemorate the 80th birthday anniversary of His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great.

The Lighthouse is part of the Ranong Customs Port. There is a bridge stretching to the lighthouse that is 334 metres long and 10 metres wide. The shape of the Lighthouse is octagonal, 48.5 metres in height, and has 9 floors. The 9th floor is a 360-degree viewpoint that overlooks the Andaman Sea on both the Thai and Myanmar sides, as well as the mouth of the Kra Buri River, which is the border between the two countries before flowing into the Andaman Sea. The top of the Lighthouse houses the beacon that is useful for showing the destination for sailing at night.



The Lighthouse is open 09.00-19.00 hrs.



Hot Mineral Springs - Raksawarin Park

Mueang, Ranong



Hot Mineral Springs - Raksawarin Park

Mueang, Ranong



Is located in the area of Raksawarin Park, Chonra-u Road, Tambon Khao Niwet. It is a naturally occurring hot spring with 3 ponds: Bo Pho (Father), Bo Mae (Mother), and Bo Luk Sao (Daughter). All 3 ponds are situated near each other and have an average heating temperature of about 65 degrees Celsius.

The Raksawarin Hot Mineral Springs have been analysed by the Department of Science Service to contain important minerals, and it is the only source in Thailand that does not contain any sulphur additives.



It is possible to drink from the source, and it is also regarded as pure water. Mineral water from here was used for the Phutthaphisek Ceremony that was used to make the holy water for the Celebrations on the Auspicious Occasion of His Majesty the King's 5th Cycle Birthday Anniversary.

At present, the province has built a hot spring bath to serve the people by connecting pipes to bring hot mineral water from the three main ponds to the newly built hot springs. The water is mixed with normal temperature water to reduce the heat of the water to about 40-50 degrees Celsius. The foot bath is open for free. For the bath, the service fee is 40 Baht per person, and there is a hot yoga pavilion that is a cement courtyard with a high and airy roof. People can sit or lie in the hot yoga pavilion to receive hot steam from the mineral water tanks installed under the cement floor, which this section is free of charge as well,

The area of Raksawarin Park has an area on one side adjacent to Khlong Hat Som Paen, which is a natural stream that flows down from the mountain. During summer, the water in the stream is about knee high with rocks along the stream. Tourists like to sit and swim here.



Ban Hat Som Paen Community and Wat Hat Som Paen

Mueang, Ranong



Ban Hat Som Paen Community and Wat Hat Som Paen

Mueang, Ranong



Is located in Tambon Hat Som Paen. In the past, Hat Som Paen was an important source of tin in Thailand. As such, the way of life has been associated with panning for more than 100 years. The community is located in the middle of a valley. There is a canal at Hat Som Paen, an area where the mountain stream flows with various minerals to this canal. At present, the community has established the Sintering Wisdom Learning Centre by bringing old mining equipment to exhibit. There are also mineral panning activities for tourists to experiment throughout the year with village sages giving advice.

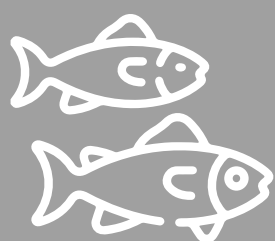


In addition, there is a ceramic group at Ban Hat Som Paen that bring good quality kaolin to make different products, e.g., coffee set, bowls, plates, etc. This generates income for the community. Visitors can paint ceramics and create their own work.

The Ban Hat Som Paen community has a place to enshrine the spirit of the community: Wat Hat Som Paen. Inside the temple is enshrined a similar image of Luangpho Khlai, a monk who is revered by the people of Ranong and passed away at this temple. Inside the temple grounds, there is a chedi enshrining the Buddha's relics and a replica of the Buddha's footprint, as well as waterfront pavilion for sitting, relaxing, and enjoying feeding the many antimony fish in Khlong Hat Som Paen.



For further details contact, Tel. 09 0424 8513 (Khun Lung Somchok).
The Ban Hat Som Paen Ceramic Group Tel. 08 0040 2425 (Khun Ja Ja).



Ranong Canyon

Mueang, Ranong



Ranong Canyon

Mueang, Ranong



Is located on a hill in the old mining valley of Ban Thung Kham, Tambon Hat Som Paen (3 kilometres past Wat Hat Som Paen). The topography caused by mining in the past used water to spray the soil to separate the minerals. After mining ceased, the injected water washed the surface of the soil and turned it into a deep basin together with the spring water coming up with the rain formed a clear water pool reflecting the green of different plants that grows on the rocky cliffs that surround the pool. This made the water in the basin a bluish-green color like an emerald. The atmosphere is suitable for relaxation. In the morning, there is often a cloud of mist floating over the water. It is also a beautiful sunset viewpoint as well as visitors are able to feed the fish in the basin.



Punyaban Waterfall

Mueang, Ranong



Punyaban Waterfall

Mueang, Ranong



Is located in the area of Lam Nam Kraburi National Park by Highway No. 4 (Phetchkasem Road) 14 kilometres from Ranong City. The entrance to the waterfall will be on the right-hand side where the waterfall can be seen from Phetchkasem Road.

The Waterfall flows all-year round. The water source is from a creek that flows from the Pa La Un National Forest Reserve, Ratchakrut Forest. It is a beautiful waterfall with 3 levels: Level 1 is Punyaban, Level 2 is Ton Mai Phai, and Level 3 is Ton Ton Fern. The end of the waterfall flows into Khlong Set Takuat. The area surrounding the waterfall is evergreen forest that is lush all-year round. There is also a 300-metre nature walking path that allows tourists to walk and study the watersheds and ecosystems of the rainforest. The area below Punyaban Waterfall is also suitable for relaxing. In front of the entrance to the Waterfall, there is a carpark, restaurant, and restrooms.



Ban Phonrang Hot Spring

Mueang, Ranong



Ban Phonrang Hot Spring

Mueang, Ranong



Is located at Mu 3, Ban Phonrang, Tambon Ngao in the area of Namtok Ngao National Park. It is a hot spring that occurs naturally. The hot mineral water springs up from the soil's surface and is dispersed into a basin. There are up to 13 springs, and they have a high temperature of about 35-40 degrees Celsius, are clean, and no smell of sulphur and rotten egg gas. White deposits of calcite are also attached to the stone, and it has been found that some gas springs up with the hot springs, but not much.

At present, the hot spring area has been renovated to beautify the landscape. Visitors can walk and see various plants. There are also facilities, e.g., a foot bath, body hot spring, outdoor shower, restrooms, rest pavilion, carpark, restaurant, and accommodation.



Opens everyday between 06.00-18.00 hrs. The entrance fee is 100 baht.

For further details contact, Namtok Ngao National Park
Tel. 0 7781 0651



Phu Khao Ya

Mueang, Ranong



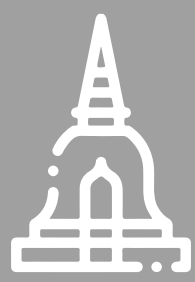
Phu Khao Ya

Mueang, Ranong



Is located at Mu 1, Tambon Ngao, and looks like 3-4 small mountains extending continuously from the north to the south. It is a mountain without any trees, but only has grass covering the entire area. For this reason, it is called Phu Khao Ya.

It is possible to see the scenery of the grassy mountains in different colours according to the season. For example, during the dry season from November-April, the grass will dry up and turn brown. During the rainy season from about May-October, the grass will be green and cover the entire mountain range, and there is a walking path leading up to the ridge for a 360-degree panoramic view. It is recommended to visit during the morning or evening because the light is beautiful and the sun is not too hot, especially in the evening. Often, there are villagers in the area bringing cows to feed on the grassy hill slopes that makes the scenery of the grassy mountains at that time look even more alive.



Wat Ban Ngao

Mueang, Ranong



Wat Ban Ngao

Mueang, Ranong



Is located at Mu 1, Tambon Ngao and is a temple with a wide area. It is near Phu Khao Ya. Inside the temple, there is the Ubosot located in the middle of a wide courtyard with stairs leading up and down the Ubosot in all four directions. The Ubosot has 2 levels, and around the base of the Ubosot is stone carved with the story of Ranong. Inside the Ubosot enshrines the principal Buddha image, which the locals call Luangpho Dibuk. It is a Buddha image in the subduing Mara posture made of tin, which was an important economic mineral of Ranong in the past.

Behind the Ubosot, there is a 300-step cement staircase built on a hill for use in the Tak Bat Devo tradition of the people of Ranong. It is also a point where it is possible to see the 360-degree scenery from a height.



Ngao Waterfall

Mueang, Ranong



Ngao Waterfall

Mueang, Ranong



Is located in the area of the Ngao Waterfall National Park Office, Tambon Ngao. It is a major waterfall of Ranong. The waterfall flows down from a steep mountain ridge and is visible from a distance. From the Park Office, there is a 500-metre walkway along the river through the evergreen forest to reach the lowest level of the waterfall. During the rainy season, Ngao Waterfall is the most beautiful because there is a large amount of water. In addition, the mountains and trees in that area will become greener and fresher.

The area of Ngao Waterfall provides opportunities to see Panda crab, a rare species of waterfall crab of the world. It was first found in Thailand at this place. The crab is colourful and beautiful with white carapace and claws, whereas the legs, eyes, and mouth are purple-black. It likes to hide and live in rock crevices. After this species of crab was discovered, there was a request to use the title of HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn to be the scientific name of this type of crab as *Phricotelphusa Sirindhorn*. In Thai language, it is called Pu Chaofa.



There are also interesting plants, e.g., *Dendrobium Formasum*, a wild orchid with white flowers and is the provincial flower of Ranong. The flowers usually bloom during October - December.



Admission to the Park is adults 100 baht; children 50 baht. The Park also has accommodation including a camping site for tourists.

For further details contact, Tel. 0 7781 0651, 09 8014 3526, or www.dnp.go.th



Ko Chang

Mueang, Ranong



Ko Chang

Mueang, Ranong



Is located in Tambon Ko Phayam and is the largest island in Ranong province. It is about 4 kilometres from Ko Phayam. If taking a boat from Ranong, it will pass Ko Chang before reaching Ko Phayam. There are villagers on the island, whose main occupation is cashew nut and rubber plantations. Ko Chang consists of fertile evergreen forests, and on the island, there is privacy. In the northern bay area of the island is a Moken village. Most of the villagers are engaged in local fishing. There are also interesting tourist spots, e.g., Ao Yai: The beach is the longest of the island and is a bay with the most accommodation. It is also a beautiful sunset viewpoint of the island. Ao Lek: Is in the south of the island, and



there is some accommodation available. It is a bay where tourist can clearly see Ko Phayam. The main port of Ko Chang is located on the east side of the island, which can see the town of Ranong.

Because Ko Chang has high natural conditions and villagers live a simple life, there are no electric poles on the island. The electricity used in the homes and tourist accommodation comes from generators and solar cells. This means most accommodation on the island turns on electricity only in the early evening. This is to save energy. Tourists interested in travelling and staying overnight on the island should study information about the facilities on the island before deciding to travel. The best time or travelling is November-May because it is the time that the Andaman Sea has calm waves and is free from monsoons.



Getting there: Take a passenger boat from the Pak Nam Municipality Pier, Amphoe Mueang. Fare: Normal boat is 200-250 baht/trip and takes 1.5 hours; speedboat (provides services to and from Ko Phayam, but will also stop to pick up and drop off passengers at Ko Chang) is 350 baht/trip and takes 30 minutes.

For further details contact, Tel. 06 2215 0019, 08 9727 9876, 09 8671 2905, 06 2460 3538, or let the accommodation that has been reserved on Ko Chang help contact to reserve the boat.



Ko Phayam

Mueang, Ranong



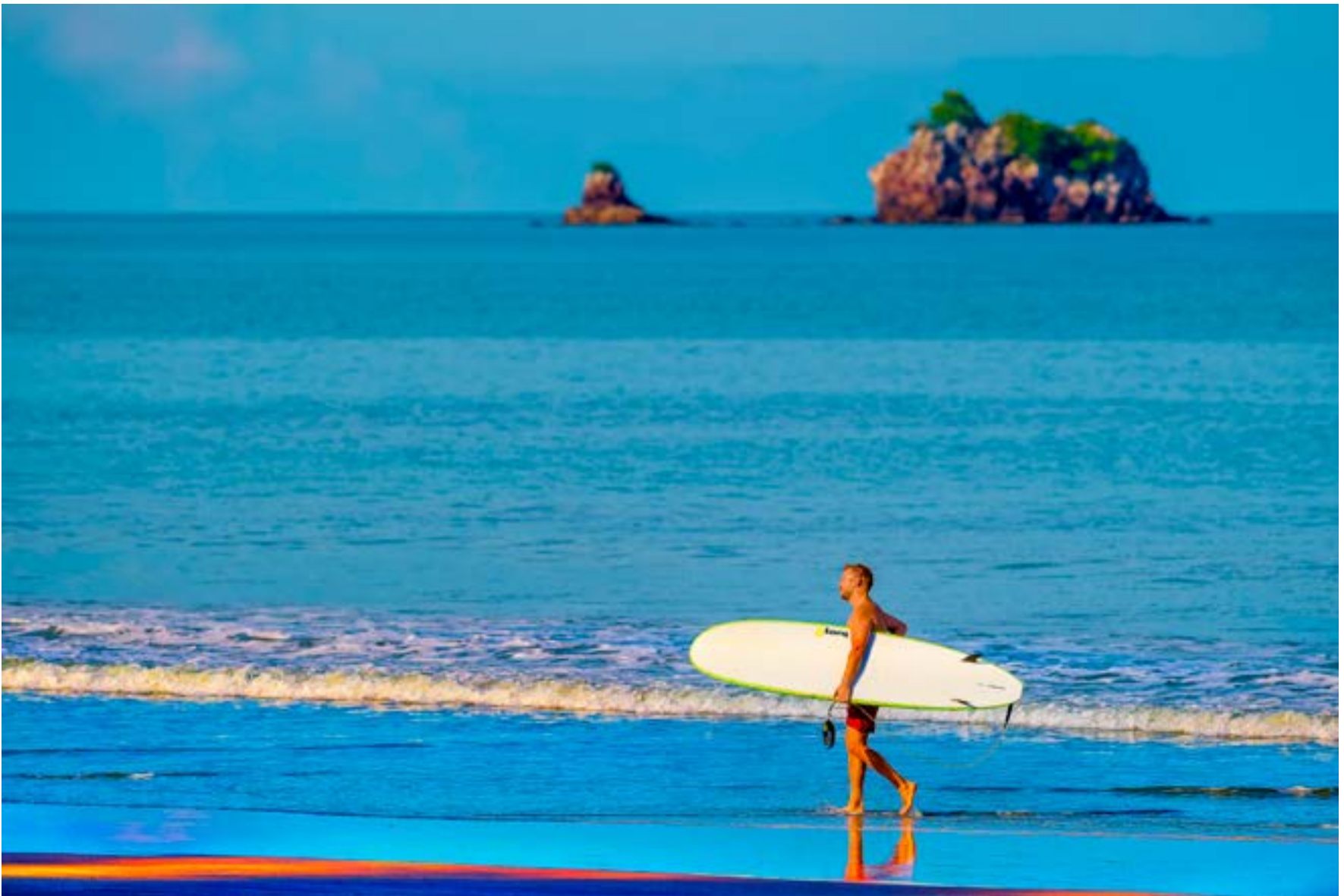
Ko Phayam

Mueang, Ranong



Is located in Tambon Ko Phayam and is a large island. Most of the villagers on the island make a living with cashew and rubber plantations, and coastal fishery. There are many beautiful bays around the island as follows:

Ao Mae Mai is located on the east of the island and is the location of the island's main port. There is accommodation, shops, bicycle rental shops, and motorcycle taxi services. At the end of the beach on one side of Ao Mae Mai is located Wat Ko Phayam, which the temple is located



at the foot of the hill on the beach. There is also a cement bridge jutting out into the sea and at the end of the bridge is an Ubosot. This bay is a beautiful sunrise viewpoint on the island.

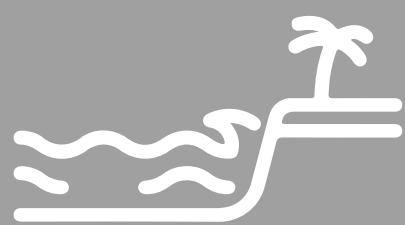
Ao Khao Khwai is located on the west of the island. The bay features a curved shape that resembles a buffalo horn. It is also a popular spot for tourists to take pictures and watch the sunset. In the middle of the bay, there is the outstanding Hin Talu that occurred naturally. To the south of the bay is the Moken village.

Ao Yai is located on the west of the island. It is the widest and longest bay on the island and is 3-4 kilometres long. It is a beautiful sunset viewpoint and is a beach suitable for water sports, e.g., surfing. Because it is a bay facing the wide sea, the height of the waves is higher than other beaches on the island.



Getting there: Take a passenger boat from the Pak Nam Municipality Pier, Amphoe Mueang. Fare: Speedboat is 350 baht/trip and takes 45 minutes.

For further details contact, Tel. 08 2426 4446, 09 4259 8935, 06 2460 3538, or let the accommodation that has been reserved help contact to reserve the boat.



Kra Isthmus or Kio Kra

Kra Buri, Ranong



Kra Isthmus or Kio Kra

Kra Buri, Ranong



Is located at Ban Thapli, Tambon Mamu on Highway No. 4 along the route to Chumphon Province. This area is the narrowest part of the Malay Peninsula with a distance from the west coast to the east coast of about 50 kilometres wide. The part of the area that is within the territory of the Kingdom of Thailand on the east coast is only 9 kilometres wide, whereas the western Kra Isthmus area is under the administration of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

In the Kra Isthmus area, there is a large concrete plaque that simulates a map showing the location of the Kra Isthmus. It is a popular spot for tourists to take photos as a souvenir. The location of this map replica is only 100 metres from the Kraburi River, the natural border between Thailand and Myanmar. This is also a beautiful viewpoint of the Kraburi River as well.



Khao Fa Chi Viewpoint

La-un, Ranong

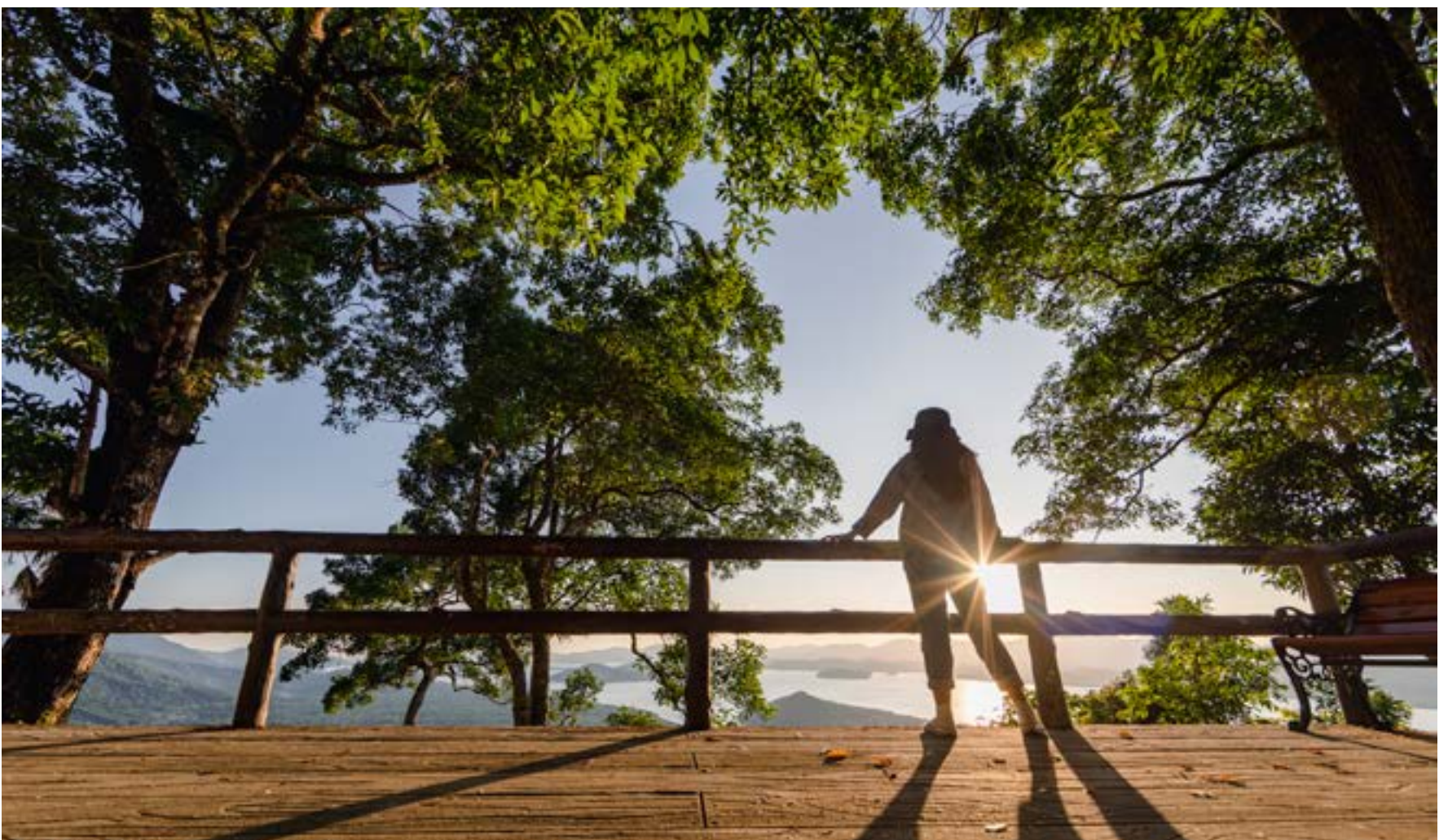


Khao Fa Chi Viewpoint

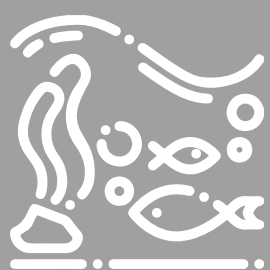
La-un, Ranong



Is located at Ban Khao Fa Chi, Mu 4, Tambon Bang Kaeo. It looks like a mountain that has a shape similar to a lid; hence, the origin of the name of the mountain. It is 259 metres above sea level. The area around Khao Fa Chi used to be the location of a Japanese military camp during World War II. On the top of the mountain is a viewpoint of the Kraburi River, and it is possible to see the point where the Kraburi River merges with Khlong La-un. The Kraburi River is a natural border between Thailand and Myanmar. Therefore, from the viewpoint, it is possible to see the mountains on the Myanmar side as well. It is also a point where you can see the sea of mist in the morning, which can often be found during the rainy season and is another very beautiful sunset viewpoint of Ranong province.



Getting there: From Ranong City, take Highway No. 4 (Phetchkasem Road) heading towards Chumphon province for about 28 kilometres. After crossing the bridge over Khlong La-un, go straight on for about 2 kilometres, and the way up to Khao Fa Chi will be on the left-hand side. From Phetchkasem Road, go straight up the mountain. The route is a two-lane curved paved road but not very steep. The distance is about 3 kilometres to the viewpoint of Khao Fa Chi. The total distance from Ranong City is 33 kilometres.



Muko Kam (Laem Son National Park)

Kapoe, Ranong



Muko Kam (Laem Son National Park)

Kapoe, Ranong



Comprises Ko Kamtok, Ko Yipun, Ko Khang Khao, Ko Kam Nui, and Ko Kam Yai. All are part of the Laem Son National Park, which the Park office is located at Hat Bang Ben, Mu 4, Ban Bang Ben, Tambon Muang Kluang. The Park includes coastline beaches and islands in the Andaman Sea.

Ko Kamtok is an island of Muko Kam that is located to the southwest of the Park. The island is the location of the National Park Protection Unit, and the island also has the most beautiful beach called Ao Khao Khwai. It looks like a curved, almost semicircular bay, about 300 metres long with fine white sand and clear water where visitors can swim. The area on the island is shady with large trees and sea pines. There are benches scattered under the shade of trees for tourists to sit and relax with restroom services. In addition, there is a viewpoint that has a walkway up the hill for a distance of about 100 metres. From here, it is possible to see the curved corner of Ao Khao Khwai that is unique and beautiful as well as the atmosphere surrounding the island.



Ko Yipun or Ko Kam Klang: The area has a small mountain in front of the island with a white sandy beach line and clear and clean water that it is possible to see the sand under the water.

Ko Khang Khao is located to the north of Muko Kam 7 kilometres from Hat Bang Ben and takes about 40 minutes by boat. There is a fine white sandy beach. The water has a clear gradation of shades from light blue to dark blue in the depths of the shallows, and this is another shallow coral reef diving point. On the island, there are sea pecking and Malabar trees providing shade for a good resting spot. On the north side of the island is Hat Hin Ngam, which has rounded stones lined along the beach.



Getting there: There are motorboats of the local villagers that offer day trips to Muko Kam from the Laem Son National Park Pier, which is about 1 kilometre from the Park office. Most boats will take tourists to 3 islands: Ko Kamtok (Ao Khao Khwai), Ko Yipun, and Ko Khang Khao. Motorboats can seat 5-10 people per boat, and the tour boat charter costs 2500-3,000 baht per boat.

For further details contact, Tel. 08 9594 1363 (Bang O), 09 8738 5954

Park admission fee: Adults 200 baht; children 100 baht. There are 3 houses in the Park's office area. There are also camping spots and tent equipment for rent.

For further details contact, Tel. 0 7786 1431, or www.dnp.go.th



**Khlong Lat Not,
Muang Kluang Subdistrict
Tourism Community Enterprise**

Kapoe, Ranong



Khlong Lat Not, Muang Kluang Subdistrict Tourism Community Enterprise

Kapoe, Ranong



Is located in Tambon Muang Kluang. It is a Muslim community that does local fishery. Later it was developed into an ecotourism community and has some interesting tourist activities, e.g., take a small long-tail boat, which can seat 2-3 people to see the large mangrove forest ecosystem of Ranong, plant mangroves around the island, go rafting or swimming, see the way of life of the local fishermen and fish farming in cages, soft shell crab farming, and eat delicious fresh seafood on a raft in the middle of the water.



For further details contact, the Khlong Lat Not, Muang Kluang Subdistrict Tourism Community Enterprise Tel. 08 7885 7965, 08 2278 6099



TAT CONTACT CENTER

TOURISM AUTHORITY OF THAILAND (HEADQUARTERS)

1600 New Phetchaburi Road, Makkasan,
Ratchathewi, Bangkok 10400

Tel : 0 2550 5500 Fax : 0 2253 7440

www.tourismthailand.org

email : info@tat.or.th

Open every day between 08.30 – 16.30 hrs



Suvarnabhumi Airport

Gate 3, Level 2, Arrivals Hall

Tel : 0 2134 0040

Open 24 hours

Don Mueang Airport

Gate 2, Level 1, Arrivals Hall (Terminal 1)

Tel : 0 2504 4301

Open 24 hours

TAT Chumphon Office

111/11-12 Thavisinkha Road, Tambon Thataphao,
Amphoe Mueang, Chumphon 86000

Tel. 0 7750 2775-6; +66 (0) 7750 1831

Fax. +66 (0) 7750 1832

email : tatchumphon@tat.or.th

Responsible for tourism in Chumphon and Ranong

