

Trang



Phraya Ratsada's town, generous people, delicious roast pork, the birthplace of para rubber, the Si Trang provincial flower, underwater coral reefs, charming sandy beaches, and beautiful waterfalls

In the past, Trang was an important port in the tin trade route with France and the United Kingdom. Groups of Chinese immigrants also continued to settle here until the early Rattanakosin period. Chao Phraya Nakhon Si Thammarat (Noi Na Nakhon) came to administer the city of Trang as a trading port and a naval base to control the Malay provinces, as it had important export products, e.g., elephants and tin.

In the reign of King Rama V the Great, the King visited the Southern provinces and the Malay Peninsula, including Trang. Then, in 1890, the King graciously appointed a new governor, Phraya atsadanupradit Mahison Phakdi (Khaw Sim Bee), who moved the city's location to Tambon Kantang. At that time, Trang was still part of Phuket province. After that, Trang developed rapidly, then in 1910, the Southern Railway Project was separated from Thung Song to reach its final destination at Kantang Port and finally open for traffic. Later, varieties of para rubber were introduced to encourage people to plant in Trang, which was the first place in Thailand.



In the reign of King Rama VI, the King visited Trang in 1915, which was during World War 1, and the King saw that Kantang was not safe during the war. It was a lowland, often causing disease outbreaks and difficult to expand the city; therefore, the King graciously relocated the city to Tambon Thap Thiang because the terrain was more suitable, and this has been the location of the city of Trang until the present time.

Currently, Trang province has an area adjacent to the Andaman Sea to the west of about 119 kilometres. There are also islands that are tourist attractions, e.g., Ko Kradan, Ko Chueak, Ko Waen, Ko Muk, Ko Libong, Ko Lao Liang, Ko Sukon, Ko Takiang, etc.

The best time to travel by sea is during November to May of every year. There are also various tourist activities, e.g., visiting caves, swimming in waterfalls, trekking, rafting, seeing the community way of life, etc.



Trang Map









Trang Old Town

Mueang, Trang



Located in the main area of Trang Municipality, e.g., Ratchadamnoen, Kantang, and Rama VI Roads. Old buildings can be seen along the streets and alleys. Most of the building's features are Sino-Portuguese architecture, which mainly belonged to the Chinese settlers who traded and were hired in the port. Then, the Chinese culture embedded itself into becoming the unique Trang culture.

If visitors do not want to walk or have little time, they can rent a frog-head tuk-tuk, which is another unique feature of Trang to visit the Trang Old Town. Frog-head tuk-tuk service points can be found in front of the Trang Railway Station, but agree on the price and where to go. Most of the tourist spots are in the downtown area, e.g., the Trang Railway Station, old Sino-Portuguese buildings, street art for photos, Christian church, dugong roundabout, and Phraya Ratsadanupradit Mahisorn Phakdi Park.





Wat Phu Khao Thong

Mueang, Trang





Wat Phu Khao Thong

Mueang, Trang



Located at Mu 1, Tambon Nam Phut 20 kilometres from Trang city following Highway No. 4123. It is an ancient temple of significance to Trang and is the place where a reclining Buddha image is enshrined. It is a Buddha image in the posture of Nirvana or reclining Buddha, which was constructed in the Srivijaya period. It is 8.22 metres long and enshrined in a cave shed area. The distinctive feature of the Buddha image is the head of the manorah. It is considered to be the only Buddha image in the posture of Nirvana in Thailand with the head of the manorah. The Fine Arts Department has registered it as one of the 20 historical sites of Trang province.





Na Muen Si community

Na Yong, Trang



Na Muen Si community

Na Yong, Trang



Located in Tambon Na Muen Si. Na Muen Si woven fabric has a long history of more than 200 years. From the archives of the daily royal duties, on 29 June 1915, it is mentioned in the reign of King Rama VI, the King visited Trang province and had the royal intention to arrange all kinds of fabrics, which were local handicrafts in the area, e.g., brocade, Rajawat cloth, Ta Samut cloth, bandage, and flannel that was granted to government officials as appropriate. This means that there are many woven fabrics in Trang, including in the Na Muen Si community. The elegance that has been woven from generation to generation has made the Na Muen Si woven cloth to be evident to many people that it is beautiful, has charm, and value no matter how much time has passed. Visitors who come will have the opportunity to learn about the structure of the fabric and the method of weaving according to the specific pattern of Na Muen Si.



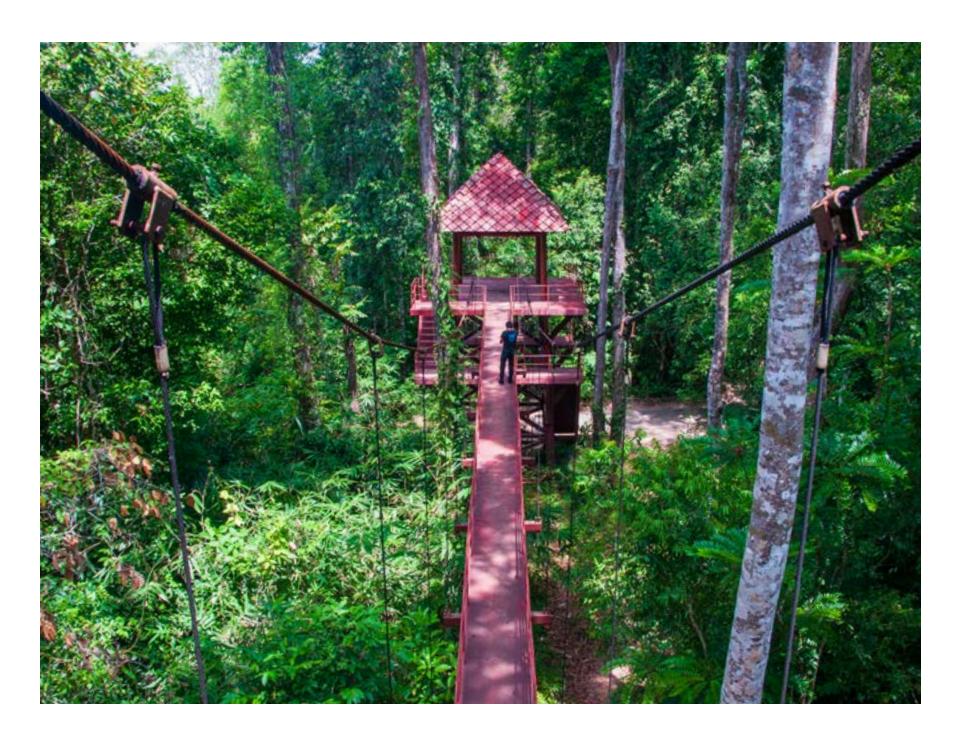
For further details, contact Khun Arop Ruangsang Tel. 08 1476 4318 and 0 7558 3524





Peninsular Botanical Garden (Thung Khai)

Yan Ta Khao, Trang



Peninsular Botanical Garden (Thung Khai)

Yan Ta Khao, Trang



Located on the Trang-Palian Road, Tambon Thung Khai. The area is evergreen forest, swamp forest, and low hills covering about 2,600 rai. The Botanical Garden is suitable for tourists who are interested in ecology, nature, and different plants. They have been divided into zones of the plant groups, e.g., fern garden, insectivorous plants, the palm family, rubber plants, and also a collection of many plant species of the South.

Within the Botanical Garden there is a Visitor Centre, an arboretum, herb garden, botanical library, plant museum, meeting room, and an area for camping and camping activities. There is also a nature study trail that has several routes to choose from. Each path cuts through evergreen forests and swamps. In addition, there is a canopy walkway that is 175 metres long and has three height levels from 10-18 metres.







The Botanical Garden is open daily 08.00-18.30 hrs. For further details, Tel. 0 7529 1456





Ton Tae Waterfall

Palian, Trang



Ton Tae Waterfall

Palian, Trang



Located in Tambon Palian in the Khao Banthat Wildlife Sanctuary. It is a large waterfall. The water comes from the Khao Banthat mountains, flows into Khlong Palian, and out into the Trang Sea. The stream flows from the top of the mountain down through a cliff that has a height of about 320 metres. For this reason, this waterfall has been dubbed the "King of the Waterfalls of the South".

Going up to see the upper part of the Waterfall requires walking for approximately 1 kilometre. All along the path is shady with various kinds of mixed plants. The bottom part is a basin where it is possible to go swimming. The Waterfall can be visited all-year round. The best time to visit is during November to May. At the entrance to the Waterfall, there is a car park and various shops serving tourists.





Palian, Trang



Ko Lao Liang Palian, Trang



Located in the Muko Phetra National Park and is a limestone mountain. It is surrounded by cliffs, white sandy beach, clear turquoise water, and the atmosphere is quiet like a private island. Ko Lao Liang is two islands divided as follows:

Ko Lao Liang Phi: There are dozens of temporary fishing communities on the island. It is used as a temporary shelter to escape the wind and when at sea. This island is a bird's nest concession. It is also possible to walk to explore the beach area on the island, but tourists are not allowed to stay overnight on the island.

Ko Lao Liang Nong: There is a cliff over a 100 metres high, clean white sandy beach, and a beautiful coral reef on the east side of the island with both sea anemones and clown fish that is suitable for snorkelling. The only private accommodation on the island is Lao Liang Beach, which must be reserved in advance before travelling.



Ko Lao Liang is closed annually from mid-May to October because it is the monsoon season and to restore the nature. The accommodation on Ko Lao Liang Nong is also closed. The island will reopen for tourism in November.



Getting there: Motorboats are available from Ban Chao Mai Pier, Amphoe Kantang that take about 1 hour for the trip. It is possible to travel there in the morning and return in the evening, or stay overnight on Ko Lao Liang Nong, which will be open during November-May only.





Phraya Ratsadanupradit Mahisorn Phakdi Museum (Khaw Sim Bee Na Ranong)



Phraya Ratsadanupradit Mahisorn Phakdi Museum (Khaw Sim Bee Na Ranong)

Kantang, Trang



Located on Khai Phithak Road 200 metres from the Kantang Municipal Office. It is the location of an important historical site, "Chuan Kao Chao Mueang Trang" or residence of the former Governor of Trang, Phraya Ratsadanupradit Mahisorn Phakdi. It is a two-storey wooden house. Inside exhibits a life-size wax figure of Phraya Ratsada and appliances used in his daily life. The heirs of the Na Ranong Family are the caretakers.

The people of Kantang and Kantang Municipality saw that this house was important historical evidence that should be preserved in Trang. Therefore, the idea was to create a museum showing the autobiography and works of Phraya Ratsada for the people of Trang to study and remember. It became a museum on 10 September, 1992, and uses the name "Phraya Ratsadanupradit Mahisorn Phakdi Museum (Khaw Sim Bee Na Ranong)"



The Museum is open Tuesday-Sunday 09.00-16.00 hrs. (closed Monday). There is no admission fee.







Kantang Railway Station







Kantang Railway Station

Kantang, Trang



Located on Na Khai Road in Kantang Municipality. It is the last station of the Andaman railway line. The Station building is over 100 years old and is a yellow and brown, single-storey, wooden building with a hipped roof of Southern architecture. There is a porch in front, and the corner of the pillar is decorated with firework patterns.

The Fine Arts Department has registered the Station building as an ancient site. Kantang Railway Station is still operating daily. A commemorative photo corner area has also been set up inside and in front of the Station.







Hat Yong Ling
Kantang, Trang



Located at the Hat Chao Mai National Park Protection Unit 2 (Hat Yong Ling), Tambon Ko Libong. It is a peaceful beach with clear green water, which is suitable for swimming. There are sea pine trees parallel to the beach, and at the top of the beach is a rocky mountain. Tham Yong Ling is another beautiful photo spot. The southern part of Hat Yong Ling is connected to Hat Yao. Hat Yong Ling has a park ranger for supervision, and there are shops and restrooms available.



Admission to Hat Chao Mai National Park: Adults: 200 baht and children: 100 baht. (The entrance ticket can be used to show at the checkpoint on all beaches located within the Park area.)

Getting there: From Amphoe Kantang, take Highway No. 4008 (Kantang-Pak Meng route) till reaching the intersection of the Ban Nam Rap School. From there, turn left onto Rural Road To. Ngo. 5010 for about 7 kilometres till reaching a right turn to Hat Yong Ling. Turn right and go straight for 2 kilometres to Hat Yong Ling.





Ko Libong







Ko Libong
Kantang, Trang



Located in Tambon Libong and is the largest island in the Trang Sea with an area of 25,000 rai. It was declared as the Ko Libong Wildlife Non-hunting Area. The villagers on the island still lead a simple lifestyle making a career in fishing and rubber plantations. Most of them are Muslims.

On Ko Libong, there is a variety of ecosystems consisting of sandy beaches, mangrove forests, including seagrass that is the source of food and habitat for dugongs, an endangered mammal. Dugongs can be seen from the Dugong Viewing Tower located at the end of the Leekpai Bridge or from the top of Khao Batu Putei. Ko Libong is also home to many seabirds and wetland birds that migrate to inhabit the island.



There is also a variety of attractions, e.g., Hat Ya Kha, the stone bridge, freshwater pond in the middle of the sea, etc. On the island, there are homestays for tourists.



Getting there: Motorboats from Hat Yao Pier are available to Ko Libong 08.00-17.00 hrs. The cost is 40 baht/person, and the trip takes 30 minutes.











Ko Muk Kantang, Trang



Located in the Hat Chao Mai National Park, and the atmosphere is quiet and private. On the east side is the port, and there is a fishing village that continues the way of life of the islanders. It also has a wider variety of accommodation than the west coast. Most of which are towering cliffs facing the sea and the location of Tham Morakot. In addition, around Ko Muk, there are white sandy beaches and beautiful snorkelling spots.

Hat Chao Mai National Park will close tourism on Ko Muk for natural rejuvenation from 1 June to 30 September of every year.





Getting there: There is a passenger boat departing from Khuan Tung Ku Pier. It is about 22 kilometres from Amphoe Kantang taking the same route to Hat Yao but goes beyond the threeway intersection of Ban Nam Rap by about 5 kilometres to the entrance to Hat Yao. From Khuan Tung Ku Pier, it takes about 30 minutes for the trip to Ko Muk. There are scheduled and chartered boats available.









Tham Morakot (Emerald Cave)



Tham Morakot (Emerald Cave)

Kantang, Trang



Located on the west side of Ko Muk. From the cave mouth, tourists must float in groups passing through the darkness for a distance of 80 metres. At the mouth of the cave, the sunlight will reflect on the water in the cave causing the water to be emerald green. The other side is a large cavern. Inside, there is a white sandy beach surrounded by steep cliffs and illuminated by light.

Hat Chao Mai National Park will close tourism on Ko Muk for natural rejuvenation from 1 June to 30 September of every year.



Getting there: Tourists can charter a boat from Pak Meng Pier, Amphoe Sikao that takes 40 minutes, or buy a tour package to leave in the morning and return in the evening in the area of the Pak Meng Pier. Tourists can also charter a boat from Khuan Tung Ku Pier, Amphoe Kantang to visit the Emerald Cave.







Ko Kradan Kantang, Trang



Ko Kradan is to the west of Ko Muk and is the location of the Hat Chao Mai National Park Protection Unit (Cho Mo. 3). It is also another venue for a wedding ceremony under the sea in Trang province. Around the island are white sandy beaches and crystal-clear water. There are coral reefs along the coast of the island. As such, it is one of the important places for snorkelling to see corals in Trang. The island has both National Park accommodation and private accommodation available.



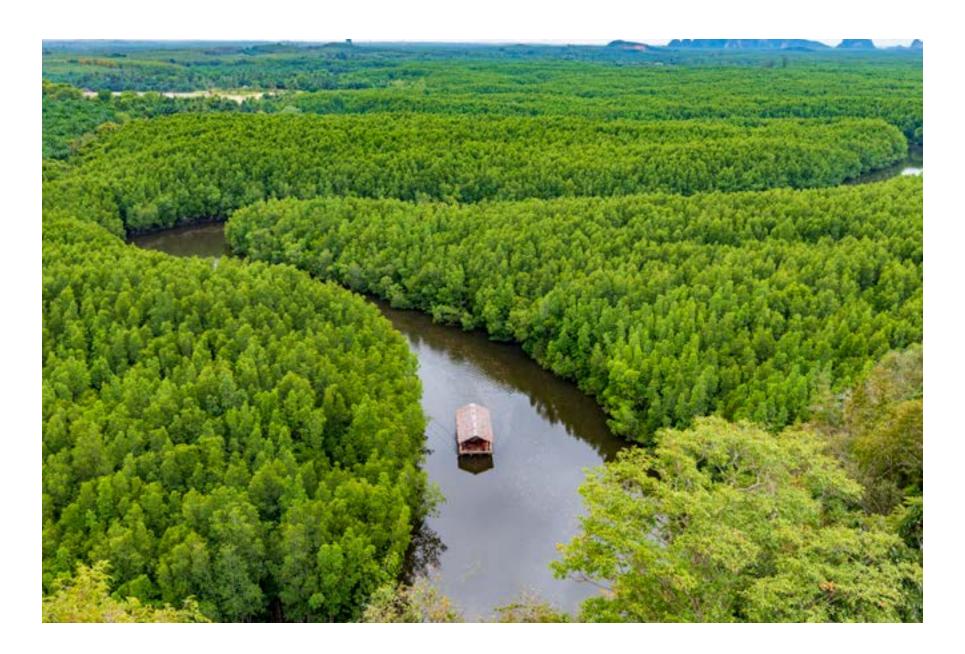
Getting there: Tourists can charter a boat from Pak Meng Pier, Amphoe Sikao that takes 1 hour, or buy a tour package to leave in the morning and return in the evening in the area of the Pak Meng Pier and in Trang. Tourists can also charter a boat from Khuan Tung Ku Pier, Amphoe Kantang to visit Ko Kradan.

If booking accommodation on Ko Kradan, most of the accommodation will arrange a motor boat service for tourists at Khuan Tung Ku Pier because it is the closest pier to Ko Kradan.





Ban Nam Rap community



Ban Nam Rap community

Kantang, Trang



Located at Tambon Bang Sak and has an area of 3,200 rai, which the villagers take care of. It is an unspoiled and beautiful natural attraction. One part is "Khao Chompa", which requires rafting along the canal - breathe in the fresh air and take in the view of a large green mangrove forest. When rafting to reach Khao Chompa, tourists will have to walk up to the mountaintop. From here, a beautiful 360-degree view of the expansive mangrove forest can be seen.

Ban Nam Rap community also has many interesting learning activities, e.g., planting mangroves and seagrass, and a crab bank.



For further details, contact Bang Dia Tel. 08 4629 7971, Bang Ut Tel. 08 7277 8017, or Bang Yun Tel. 08 0824 9468





Hat Chao Mai National Park Sikao, Trang



Hat Chao Mai National Park Sikao, Trang



Covers two districts: Amphoe Kantang and Amphoe Sikao. It consists of limestone forests in the area of Ko Muk, Ko Chueak, and Ko Waen, mangrove forests along the way from Hat Pak Meng to Hat Chao Mai, seagrass, and different islands. It has a coastal territory of about 20 kilometres long.

The Park office is located at Hat Chang Lang, Tambon Mai Fat. The beach is wide and shady, and on the south side of the beach is Khao Baena, which has traces of red prehistoric paintings and is a source of seagrass for dugongs. On Khao Baena is a point where you can wait to see the dugongs.

The Park will close Tham Morakot, Ko Muk, Ko Chuek, Ko Waen, and Ko Kradan for the nature to rehabilitate from 1 June to 30 September of every year.



Admission to the Park: Adults: 200 baht and children: 100 baht. The Park has accommodation and a camping ground to serve tourists.

For further details, Tel. 0 7582 9967; website: www.dnp.go.th





Hat Pak Meng and Pak Meng Pier

Sikao, Trang







Hat Pak Meng and Pak Meng Pier Sikao, Trang



Located in the area of the mouth of Khlong Pak Meng, Tambon Mai Fat. **Hat Pak Meng** is a crescent-shaped beach about 5 kilometres long and is a beautiful sunset viewpoint. The beach has a shady, natural pine tree line. There are seafood restaurants and accommodation along the beach.

Pak Meng Pier to the north of Hat Pak Meng has been renovated and had the latest official opening ceremony on 16 November, 2021. It is a point of service for day trip boat tours of islands in the Trang Sea, e.g., Ko Muk (Tham Morakot)-Ko Kradan-Ko Chueak-Ko Hong. Tourists can purchase or book packages from travel agencies in Trang and travel agencies located at Pak Meng Pier.





TAT CONTACT CENTER

TOURISM AUTHORITY OF THAILAND (HEADQUARTERS)

1600 New Phetchaburi Road, Makkasan, Ratchathewi, Bangkok 10400 Tel: 1672 and 0 2250 5500

ei: 1672 and 0 2250 5500 Fax: 0 2253 7440

Website: www.tourismthailand.org

E-mail: info@tat.or.th

Open every day from 08.30 to 16.30 Hrs.







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Gate 2, Level 1, Arrivals Hall (Terminal 1) Tel : 0 2504 4301 Open 24 hours daily.

TAT Trang Office

330/3 Huai Yot Road, Amphoe Mueang, Trang 92000

Tel: 0 7521 5867; 0 7521 1058

Fax: 075215868

E-mail Address: tattrang@tat.or.th Responsible for tourism in Trang only





