



# Nakhon Ratchasima



# Nakhon Ratchasima

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**"The City of Brave Women, Good Silk,  
Korat Noodles, Stone Castles, Dan Kwian Soil"**

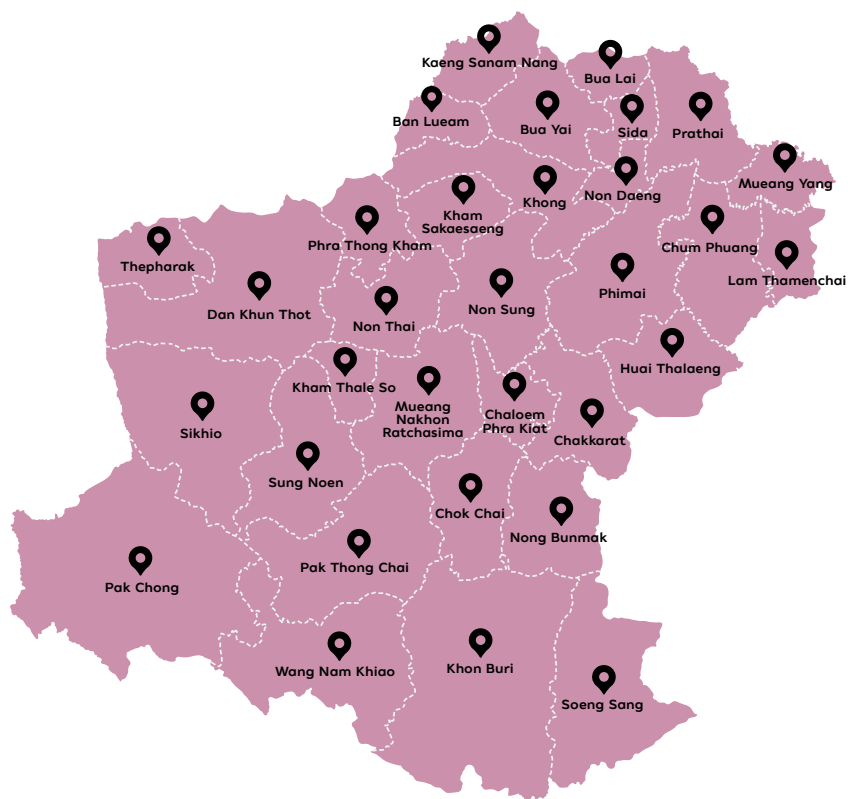
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Nakhon Ratchasima, prominently known as Korat, is Thailand's largest province, covering an area of 20,493.964 square kilometres. The name 'Nakhon Ratchasima' was derived from the amalgamation of two historically significant and prosperous cities from the Khmer era, namely "Angkor Reach" or "Kor Reach" (commonly known as Korat) and the city of "Sema". These ancient cities were located Southeast in the present-day Subdistrict of Sung Noen, approximately 31 kilometres from the current city centre.

During the late Ayutthaya period, under the reign of King Narai the Great, the strategic significance of this area was recognised, particularly due to its proximity to the Lao Kingdom of Lan Xang. A French engineer was commissioned to design the city in a rectangular grid, measuring 1,000 metres wide and 1,700 metres long. A substantial city wall was constructed in the Western style, complete with fortresses, watchtowers, and a surrounding moat, establishing it as a key defensive city for protecting the capital. Residents from the two cities, Korat and Sema, were relocated here. The combined name, "Nakhon Ratchasima", means "The Great City on the Frontier of the Kingdom". It is commonly referred to as "Korat" by locals.

Historical records, including those by La Loubère, an envoy from France, mention that "Corazema (Korat) was one of the seven principal cities of the Provinces, located on the border between the Kingdom of Siam and Laos. It governed five subordinate cities: Nakhon Chantuk (now Sikhio District), Chaiyaphum, Phimai, Buriram, and Nang Rong."

# Map of Nakhon Ratchasima





# Thao Suranari Monument

Mueang Nakhon Ratchasima, Nakhon Ratchasima



## Thao Suranari Monument

Mueang Nakhon Ratchasima, Nakhon Ratchasima



A symbol of valour and patriotism, stands between Ratchadamnoen Road and Chumphon Road. Completed in 1934, it commemorates the bravery of “Khun Ying Mo” or “Thao Suranari”, famously recounted in the chronicles of the suppression of the Vientiane rebellion, first published in 1926. The chronicle narrates:

“In April 1826, the army of Vientiane, upon realizing that the forces from Bangkok had advanced to Phra Phutthabat, swiftly retreated to Nakhon Ratchasima. The Royal Palace in Bangkok then stationed troops in Saraburi, preparing for a major assault on Vientiane. In Nakhon Ratchasima, the Vientiane forces began to forcibly relocate the locals to Vientiane. Khun Ying Mo, the wife of the deputy governor of Nakhon Ratchasima, was among those captured. She cleverly devised a strategy to delay their journey and wait for others at Thung Samrit. Seeing their number advantage, the captives, both men and women, overpowered their guards, seizing weapons and fighting back”



Following the defeat of the Vientiane army, King Rama III graciously bestowed upon Khun Ying Mo the title “Thao Suranari”. She was a woman of sharp intellect and strategy, skilled in chess, and sword fighting, and proficient in riding elephants and horses. Loved dearly by the locals, she passed away in April 1852 at the age of 81. The government and people erected the Thao Suranari Monument in her honour. The statue, cast in black-coated bronze, stands 185 centimetres tall and weighs 325 kilograms. Dressed in royal regalia, she stands with her right hand on a sword, its tip touching the ground, and her left hand on her waist, facing West towards Bangkok. Her ashes are enshrined in the base of the monument. This was the first monument in Thailand dedicated to a commoner woman. An annual celebration of Thao Suranari’s victory takes place from 23 March to 3 April.

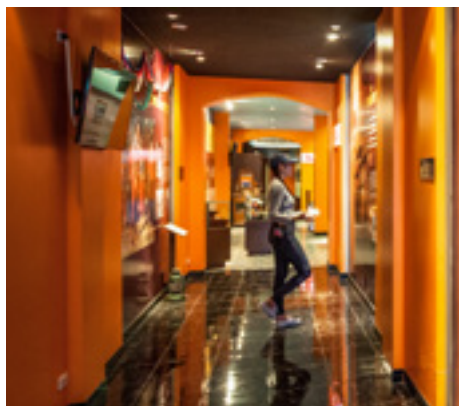
Behind the monument lies the Chumphon Gate, built with large stones and bricks, plastered over, and topped with a watchtower roofed in tiles, adorned with Cho Fa, Krajang, and Naga sculptures. The walls extend from both sides of the gate, with the top shaped like a Sema leaf. In 1656, King Narai the Great ordered the construction of Nakhon Ratchasima as a frontier city. A French engineer designed the city plan, originally featuring four gates: Phol San, Phol Lan, Chai Nong, and Chumphon. Today, only the Chumphon Gate remains as an original city gate, with the others rebuilt.





# Nakhon Ratchasima City Museum

Mueang Nakhon Ratchasima, Nakhon Ratchasima



## Nakhon Ratchasima City Museum

Mueang Nakhon Ratchasima, Nakhon Ratchasima



The museum is located within the Nakhon Ratchasima Rajabhat University, the Nakhon Ratchasima City Museum is an educational repository of the Province's history, tracing its roots from the Dvaravati, and Lop Buri periods to the present day. The museum is organised into eight exhibition rooms: the Beginnings Room, the Dawn of Civilization Room, the Dvaravati Period Room, the Lop Buri Period Room, the Ayutthaya Period Room, the Rattanakosin Period Room, the Great City of Isan Room, and the Korat's Treasures Room.

In the same vicinity, there's the 118-year-old Korat House, originally belonging to Khun Kong Chotinak, which the museum has painstakingly preserved. This house stands as a testament to the architectural wisdom of the local heritage and also encapsulates the beliefs, worldview, and cultural practices unique to Korat.



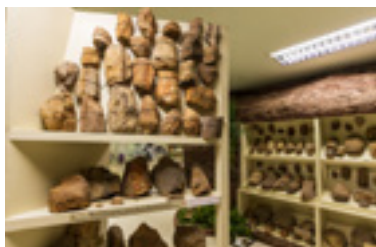
**Open daily 09.00-15.30 hrs.**

**For further details contact, Tel. (66) 4425 3097,  
(66) 4400 9009 Ext. 1011, or visit [www.koratmuseum.com](http://www.koratmuseum.com)**





**Petrified Wood Museum,  
Ancient Elephants, and Dinosaurs**  
Mueang Nakhon Ratchasima, Nakhon Ratchasima



## Petrified Wood Museum, Ancient Elephants, and Dinosaurs

Mueang Nakhon Ratchasima, Nakhon Ratchasima



Located at Ban Krok Duean Ha, Mittraphap-Nong Pling Road, Suranari Subdistrict, is a remarkable site. It is Thailand's first and one of only seven museums worldwide to showcase large petrified wood specimens, dating back approximately 800,000 to 320 million years. The museum offers an immersive experience, featuring a film on the Earth's genesis and the evolution of life. Its petrified wood garden replicates the landscape of the Mun-Chi River Basin in the Isan region.

The museum showcases eight genera of ancient elephants, from the 42 found globally, including the Four-tusked elephant,



Shovel-tusked elephant, and Protanancus elephant (dating back approximately 16 to 5 million years). It also houses fossils of various species, such as giant turtles, crocodiles, and apes, the latter closely related to human evolutionary lines.

The site serves as a learning hub for the beginnings of the Korat UNESCO Global Geopark. This park was considered during a UNESCO committee meeting in Paris, France, on 17 May 2023, where 18 global geoparks were evaluated, including the Korat Geopark, which is now a UNESCO Global Geopark.



**Open** Tuesday-Sunday 09.00-16.00 hrs.

**Entrance Fee:** Adults 120 baht, Children 50 baht.

(No service charge for Monks, Novices, Disabled Individuals, and Seniors)

**For further details contact,** Tel. (66) 4437 0739,  
or visit [www.khoratfossil.org](http://www.khoratfossil.org).



# Phanom Wan Historical Site

Mueang Nakhon Ratchasima, Nakhon Ratchasima



## Phanom Wan Historical Site

Mueang Nakhon Ratchasima, Nakhon Ratchasima



Located at Wat Phanom Wan, Ban Pho Subdistrict. It is believed to have been initially constructed using bricks in the 6<sup>th</sup> century. Later, during the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> centuries, stone structures were superimposed, known as “Devasarana” - a sanctuary in Hinduism. Subsequently, it was converted into a Buddhist site. The layout of this ancient site remains distinctly visible today, including the primary Prang (tower) facing East, featuring a Mandapa (pavilion) at its front and a connecting walkway. To the Southwest of the Prang is a smaller stone structure known as the “Minor Prang,” housing a large red sandstone Buddha footprint inside.

Surrounding the temple is a gallery, curved and constructed with sandstone and laterite, forming a protective wall. Gopuras (entrance gates to the sanctuary) are built as high towers in all four cardinal directions. Approximately 300 metres East of the ruins, traces of moats and earthen mounds, referred to as “Nen Araphim,” can be seen. Additionally, aligned laterite blocks resembling the base of a structure are found on this mound.



**Open daily 07.00-17.00 hrs.**





# Wat Phra Narai Maharat

Mueang Nakhon Ratchasima, Nakhon Ratchasima





## Wat Phra Narai Maharat

Mueang Nakhon Ratchasima, Nakhon Ratchasima



The temple is located on Chomphon Road near the Nakhon Ratchasima City Pillar Shrine. Commonly known as “Wat Klang” or “Wat Klang Nakhon,” the venerable temple was constructed under the reign of King Narai the Great and was originally the site of the monument containing the ashes of Thao Suranari, before its relocation to the present-day Chumphon Gate.

The temple complex showcases architecture from the Ayutthaya period. Key features include the Ubosot (ordination hall), situated on an islet within a lotus pond, the Royal Wihan (monastery), and ancient sandstone sculptures of the Hindu god Narayana, crafted in the Khmer style. These sculptures symbolize the namesake of the temple’s royal founder.



## Wat Sala Loi

Mueang Nakhon Ratchasima, Nakhon Ratchasima



## Wat Sala Loi

Mueang Nakhon Ratchasima, Nakhon Ratchasima



The temple is located on the road encircling the old city moat, was jointly constructed in 1827 by Thao Suranari and her husband, the deputy governor of Nakhon Ratchasima. The temple's ordination hall (Ubosot) received accolades for pioneering religious architecture from the Association of Siamese Architects under Royal Patronage, and from the Sathirakoses-Nagapradipa Foundation in 1973. The Ubosot, a unique blend of Thai artistic style, resembles a Chinese junk riding the waves. Its façade is adorned with Dan Kwian clay tiles, depicting the Buddha's victory over Mara. The rear wall illustrates the Buddha's descent from the Tavatimsa Heaven. The doors feature embossed metalwork narrating the Vessantara Jataka (the tale of Vessantara) in 13 panels.

Inside the Ubosot, the principal Buddha image, named "Phra Phuttha Prapattana Sunthon Thammapisal, Sala Loi Phimalaworasan Santi Sukhumunin", is a white plaster standing Buddha in the 'Pacifying the Ocean' posture. At the entrance of the Ubosot stands a plaster statue of Thao Suranari, depicted with folded hands amidst a pond. The Ubosot is encircled by a sema-shaped glass wall, symbolising the ancient city of Sema. Adjacent to it is a small stupa, which formerly housed Thao Suranari's ashes before they were moved to Wat Phra Narai Maharat.



# Wat Pa Salawan

Mueang Nakhon Ratchasima, Nakhon Ratchasima



## Wat Pa Salawan

Mueang Nakhon Ratchasima, Nakhon Ratchasima



Situated on Suebsiri Road in Nai Mueang Subdistrict, began its journey as a monastic centre in 1931. The temple was named “Wat Pa Salawan” by Somdet Phra Mahaweera Wongsa (Oun Tisso), holding the ecclesiastical title Phra Phrommuni at the time, inspired by the dense Tengrang forest where the temple was established. Later, Luang Pho Phut Thaniyo came to practice Dhamma and resided as the abbot from 1970. He developed the temple in every aspect to facilitate those seeking spiritual practice. After Luang Pho Phut passed away in 2000, a memorial stupa, “Buraphachariya Chedi,” was erected. Inside the stupa are enshrined the Buddha’s relics, relics of Buraphachariya (great teachers), and those of Luang Pho Phut.

Statues of Luang Pho Phut Thaniyo and other revered Buraphachariya; such as, Luang Pu Sing, Luang Pu Sao, and Luang Pu Man, are present for devotees to pay their respects. Surrounding the stupa are low-relief sandstone sculptures depicting Luang Pho Phut, Buraphachariya, and various Buddhist narratives. These elements combine to make Wat Pa Salawan not only a place of worship but also a site of historical and cultural significance.





# Nakhon Ratchasima Zoo

Mueang Nakhon Ratchasima, Nakhon Ratchasima





## Nakhon Ratchasima Zoo

Mueang Nakhon Ratchasima, Nakhon Ratchasima



Located on Ratchasima-Pak Thong Chai Road in Chai Mongkhon Subdistrict, is a safari-style zoo resembling the savannah grasslands. It hosts a variety of wildlife predominantly from Africa, including lions, cheetahs, leopards, black panthers, white rhinos, zebras, African elephants, wild buffaloes, giraffes, camels, and kangaroos. The zoo features special exhibits for reptiles, and penguins, a parrot garden, and engaging animal and seal shows. Additionally, it boasts a large water park, accommodation facilities, conference rooms, banquet halls, and camping sites.



**Open** daily 08.00-17.00 hrs.

**Entrance Fee:** Adults 150 baht, Children 70 baht.

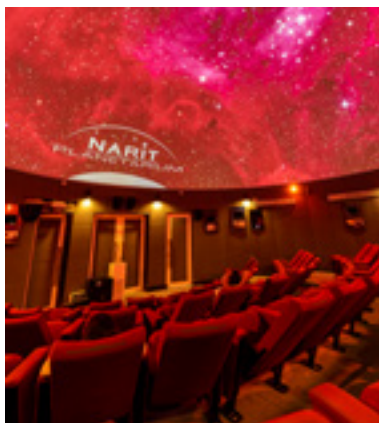
(No service charge for Seniors, Disabled Individuals, Monks and Novices)

**For further details contact,** Tel. (66) 4493 4538, (66)8 3372 0404, or visit [www.korat.zoothailand.org](http://www.korat.zoothailand.org)



# Chalerm Phrakiat Observatory, Nakhon Ratchasima

Mueang Nakhon Ratchasima, Nakhon Ratchasima



## Chalm Phrakiat Observatory, Nakhon Ratchasima

Mueang Nakhon Ratchasima, Nakhon Ratchasima



Situated within the Suranaree University of Technology, the Chalm Phrakiat Observatory in Nakhon Ratchasima is one of five regional observatories under the National Astronomical Research Institute of Thailand (Public Organization). It offers educational services in astronomy to the public and serves as an academic tourism destination.

The facility includes an observatory building and a planetarium exhibition hall. Visitors can enjoy both astronomical film screenings and live presentations conducted by staff. The planetarium sessions are scheduled twice daily; the first session at 11.00 hrs. and the second 15.00-16.00 hrs., with a special session on Saturday at 17.00 hrs.



**Open Tuesday-Sunday 08.30-16.30 hrs.**

**Closed Monday**

**Entrance Fee:** Adults 50 baht, Children 30 baht.

**For further details contact,** Tel. (66) 4421 6254,  
(66)8 6429 1489, or visit [www.narit.or.th](http://www.narit.or.th).



# Luang Pho Koon Museum, Wat Ban Rai

Dan Khun Thot District, Nakhon Ratchasima



## Luang Pho Koon Museum, Wat Ban Rai

Dan Khun Thot District, Nakhon Ratchasima



Located within Wat Ban Rai in Kut Phiman Subdistrict, the Luang Pho Koon Museum is dedicated to the life and legacy of Luang Pho Koon Parisuttho, also known as Phra Thep Vidyakom. The museum chronicles his life from childhood through to his ordination as a Buddhist monk. Luang Pho Koon, revered as a saintly monk, significantly contributed to Buddhism and the nation, earning the deep respect and devotion of numerous Buddhists. He passed away on 16 May 2015 at the age of 92, having spent 71 years in monkhood.

The museum not only honours his spiritual journey and teachings but also serves as an inspirational site for visitors to learn about his profound impact on Thai Buddhism and society.





## Ban Prasat Archaeological Site

Non Sung District, Nakhon Ratchasima





## Ban Prasat Archaeological Site

Non Sung District, Nakhon Ratchasima



The Ban Prasat Archaeological Site, located in Ban Than Prasat, Than Prasat Subdistrict, has been a site of significant historical discovery since initial excavations began in 1983. Identified as a major archaeological site, it features a single-layered moat and earth embankment, with the Prasat Stream flowing to the North. It's believed that a community has existed in this area from prehistoric times to the historical era, dating back 1,500 to 3,000 years. The cultures represented include the Dvaravati and ancient Khmer, known for rice cultivation, animal husbandry, and limited use of metal tools.

Findings from the excavations include ancient human skeletons found at depths of 1.5 to 5 metres, indicating long-term habitation. Artefacts uncovered include pottery, mouth harp pots, and metallic tools. There are three decorated excavation pits open for public viewing within the Ban Thar Prasat area, which are easily accessible on foot. The focal point for learning and exploration is the Ban Prasat Museum, situated near the village entrance.



**Open** Wednesday-Sunday 08.30-16.30 hrs.  
**Closed** Monday, Tuesday, and Public holidays.



# Phimai Historical Park

Phimai District, Nakhon Ratchasima



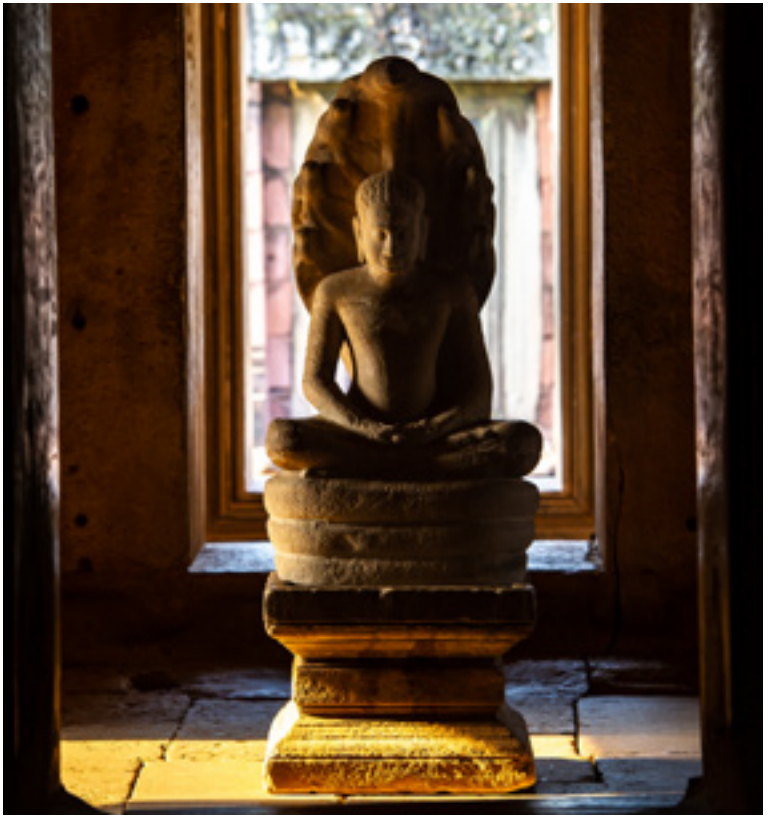
## Phimai Historical Park

Phimai District, Nakhon Ratchasima



Located in Phimai District, is an exquisite Khmer era archaeological site. The name 'Phimai' originates from 'Vimai' or 'Vimaipura', evident in Khmer inscriptions on the stone lintels of the temple's front gallery and other locations. It is likely referring to a sacred site or an object of veneration.

A distinctive feature of Phimai temple is its orientation towards the South, unlike most Khmer temples that face East. This alignment is assumed to be in relation to the route from Shresthapura (the ancient Khmer capital), entering Phimai from the South.



Based on epigraphic evidence and architectural styles, the construction of the Phimai temple began in the late 12<sup>th</sup> century during King Suryavarman I's reign. Its artistry belongs to the Baphuon style, prevalent at the time, with some elements of the later Angkor Wat style. It was further expanded in the early 12<sup>th</sup> century during King Jayavarman VII's reign. Phimai was closely linked with the Khmer empire and served as a Mahayana Buddhist sanctuary, as King Suryavarman I and King Jayavarman VII were Mahayana Buddhists.

*Interesting tourist attraction inside Phimai Historical Park :*

*Naga Bridge, outer and inner gates, and galleries.*

*The Central Prang*, entirely made of white sandstone, differs from the gate towers (Gopuras).

*Prang Brahmadat*, positioned in front of the main Prang to the left, was built in the era of King Jayavarman VII with laterite and houses sandstone sculptures.



*Prang Hin Daeng (Red Stone Prang), to the right of the Northern entrance, depicting scenes from the Mahabharata. Library buildings and water ponds at each corner.*

*Interesting tourist attraction outside Phimai temple walls:*

*City gates and walls of Phimai, were built during King Jayavarman VII's reign. The Southern Victory Gate is aligned with the ancient road from Angkor to Phimai temple.*

*The hermitage, known as "Arogyasala," dates back to the 12<sup>th</sup> century and is located outside the Southern city wall.*



**Open daily 07.00-18:00 hrs.**

**Entrance Fee: 100 baht**

**For further details contact, Tel. (66) 4447 1568**





## **Dan Kwian Pottery Village**

Chok Chai District, Nakhon Ratchasima





## Dan Kwian Pottery Village

Chok Chai District, Nakhon Ratchasima



Located in Dan Kwian, Chok Chai Subdistrict, this village has a rich history dating back to the Ayutthaya period. Situated on a key trade route between Korat and Cambodia, the people of Dan Kwian originally engaged in farming and cultivation along the Mun River. Over time, they learned pottery-making from the Kha people (indigenous inhabitants of the Mekong River basin), initially creating household utensils before progressing to home decor and garden ornaments. Eventually, these products evolved into export goods.

Dan Kwian clay is distinct for its reddish-black colour, known as the "Samrit colour," achieved through specific firing techniques. However, Dan Kwian pottery has become increasingly rare due to changing preferences among the younger generation and diminishing natural resources. As a result, white clay products are now more commonly seen in the market.



# 100-Year-Old Wooden Bridge

Khon Buri District, Nakhon Ratchasima



## 100-Year-Old Wooden Bridge

Khon Buri District, Nakhon Ratchasima



Located in Khok Krachai Subdistrict, this wooden bridge is over 100 years old and spans nearly 1 kilometre in length. Constructed by local villagers, it was originally built to facilitate movement and interaction between communities. Standing on the bridge in the evening offers a breathtaking view of the surrounding landscape, encompassing vast rice fields and expansive skies.

This spot is particularly renowned for its stunning sunset vistas, making it a picturesque and historically significant destination.





**Wat Dhammachak Semaram**

Sung Noen District, Nakhon Ratchasima



## Wat Dhammachak Semaram

Sung Noen District, Nakhon Ratchasima



The temple is located in Ban Khlong Kwang, Sema Subdistrict, was initially a religious site during the Dvaravati period. Among its most significant ancient artefacts is a reclining Buddha statue, believed to have been created around 657. The statue's head is oriented towards the South, with the face directed Eastward.

Another notable artefact is a sandstone Dhammachakra (Wheel of Dharma), featuring carvings on both sides. The lower part is engraved with patterns resembling the face of Panasabodi (forest deities, often associated with sacred trees like Bodhi and Banyan). This Dhammachakra is preserved in a pavilion within the temple grounds. Other historical objects, including metallic Buddha images, terracotta Buddha amulets, glass beads, spinning whorls, and inscribed stone slabs, have been relocated for display at the National Museum of Phimai.

Wat Dhammachak Semaram is a testament to the area's rich cultural and religious heritage, linking the present to its ancient past.





# **Wat Pa Phu Pha Sung**

Sung Noen District, Nakhon Ratchasima



## Wat Pa Phu Pha Sung

Sung Noen District, Nakhon Ratchasima



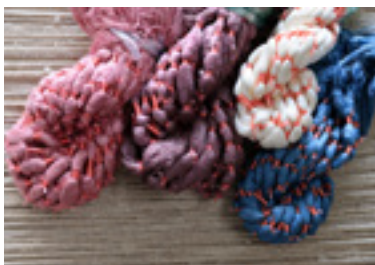
The temple is located in Maklua Mai Subdistrict, is a meditation centre following the teachings of the revered Thai Buddhist monk, Achan Man Phurithatto. Situated atop Chang Luang Hill, part of the Phu Luang mountain range, the temple stands at an elevation of 760 metres above sea level. This area is a segment of the Khao Yai Thiang or the Sandstone Mountains of the Phra Wihan range, featuring a unique topography reminiscent of a Thai 'Ito' knife, with one steep side and a gentler slope on the other.

The temple complex includes the prominent Phra Borommathat Chedi Sri Phu Pha Sung, also known as Phrathat Chom Pha. From the temple's vantage point, visitors can enjoy a panoramic view of Pak Chong District. Wat Pa Phu Pha Sung not only offers spiritual retreats but also provides a serene environment amidst the natural beauty of Northeastern Thailand.



# Pak Thong Chai Silk Weaving Community

Pak Thong Chai District, Nakhon Ratchasima



## **Pak Thong Chai Silk Weaving Community**

Pak Thong Chai District, Nakhon Ratchasima



The community is a collective of villagers from various locations such as Ban Du, Ban Chapo in Mueang Pak Subdistrict, and Ban Han in Takhu Subdistrict. This community is a significant hub for both the handicraft and industrial production of silk in the Isan region of Thailand. They are renowned for producing a variety of high-quality silk fabrics, including plain silk, patterned tie-dye silk, and printed silk, well-regarded both domestically and internationally. Additionally, they offer bespoke tailoring services by skilled artisans. Tourists are welcome to visit and observe the silk weaving process throughout the day, providing an insightful glimpse into this traditional craft.





**Lan Boon Mahavihara Park, Somdet  
Phra Phutthacharn (To Phromrangsri)**  
Sikhio District, Nakhon Ratchasima





## Lan Boon Mahavihara Park, Somdet Phra Phutthacharn (To Phromrangsri)

Sikhio District, Nakhon Ratchasima



Located along Highway No. 2 (Mittraphap Road) on the inbound side of Nakhon Ratchasima City, Lan Boon Mahawihan Park is home to the Grand Wihan of Luang Pho To. The Mahawihan, designed in the Kutakara style (temple spire), houses a large cast statue of Somdet Phra Phutthacharn (To Phromrangsri). The statue is impressively sized, being 8.01 metres wide and 13 metres tall, weighing 61 tonnes. It was constructed and managed by the Somdet Phra Phutthacharn (To Phromrangsri) Mettapharami Foundation and completed on 1 April 2000. The park's surroundings are beautifully landscaped with rock gardens and ornamental gardens, enhancing the serene and spiritual atmosphere of the site.



**Lamtakong Learning Center, Electricity  
Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT)**

Sikhio District, Nakhon Ratchasima



## Lamtakong Learning Center, Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT)

Sikhio District, Nakhon Ratchasima



Situated in Khlong Phai Subdistrict, the Lamtakong Learning Center, managed by the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT), is an educational hub for electricity and energy production. It encompasses various types of energy generation, including fossil fuels and renewable sources, along with cutting-edge innovations like the Wind Hydrogen Hybrid system. The centre is divided into seven learning zones:

**Zone 1 - The Brave Plaza:** Registration area to prepare for an energy adventure.

**Zone 2 - Mission Conquer Energy Land:** Experience a 7D film about energy and the quest for future power sources.

**Zone 3 - Energy Land:** Explore the realms of hydro, wind, and solar energy and enjoy the panoramic view of the Lamtakong area from the Energy Land Tower.

**Zone 4 - Future Energy Land:** Discover future energy solutions, focusing on innovative technologies like the "Wind Hydrogen Hybrid."



**Zone 5 - Mission for Thai People's Happiness:** Join the adventure of EGAT's mission in electricity production.

**Zone 6 - Energy Balance Command Base:** Participate in the mission to "Create an Electric Energy Balance," taking on the role of controlling and adjusting the fuel mix for electricity generation.

**Zone 7 - Fun Lamtakong:** Enjoy the land of smiles and happiness, rich in natural resources and the vibrant life of the Lamtakong community.



**Open** Tuesday-Sunday 09.00-17.00 hrs.

**Closed** Monday and public holidays

**For further details contact,** Tel. (66) 4498 4007,  
or visit [www.egat.co.th/learningcenter/lamtakong](http://www.egat.co.th/learningcenter/lamtakong)



# Khao Yai Tiang

Sikhio District, Nakhon Ratchasima





## Khao Yai Tiang

Sikhio District, Nakhon Ratchasima



Located in Khlong Phai Subdistrict, Khao Yai Tiang is supervised by the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT). The hill features a water reservoir for generating electricity: water is pumped to this reservoir and then released to drive turbines, creating electrical power. This process involves the Lamtakong Jolabha Vadhana Power Plant.

A notable attraction at Khao Yai Tiang is the presence of 12 large wind turbines. Tourists can rent bicycles or golf carts to explore the area and enjoy the stunning landscape. It's particularly known for its beautiful sea of mist in the mornings, offering a cool and refreshing atmosphere. Additionally, it is an excellent spot for watching breathtaking sunsets in the evenings.

Nearby, the Yai Tiang Cliff Viewpoint presents another spectacular sight. This wide stone plateau, 650 metres above sea level, offers panoramic views of the Lamtakong Reservoir and the Khao Yai Tiang wind turbines, making it a popular destination for local and international visitors.



## **Wat Khao Chan Ngam (Wat Lertsuwat)**

Sikhio District, Nakhon Ratchasima



## Wat Khao Chan Ngam (Wat Lertsuwat)

Sikhio District, Nakhon Ratchasima



The temple is located in Ban Lertsuwat, Wat Khao Chan Ngam, also known as Wat Lertsuwat, is a tranquil meditation retreat. The temple's ordination hall houses the sacred Buddha relics and the relics of Buddha's disciples. Positioned on the shifting slopes of the hill, the temple area is notable for its large sandstone boulders and rock formations, creating intricate pathways and cave-like overhangs. The landscape is further beautified by a rich variety of plant species and large trees, with roots enveloping the rocks, creating a serene and picturesque environment. This site is recognized for its geological and cultural significance.

A prominent feature of Wat Khao Chan Ngam is the ancient rock art on the cliff shelter. Created with red pigment, these paintings include both solid and outlined images of men, women, children, and animals, depicting the lifestyle of communities that lived here approximately 3,000 to 5,000 years ago. The cave art, consisting of 12 groups of figures, includes depictions of human figures in various poses; such as, sitting, dancing, standing, and archery, along with animals and abstract patterns. The meanings of some of these artworks remain undeciphered.



**Open daily**

**For further details contact, Tel. (66)8 7252 7496 and (66)8 8080 7530**





# Khao Yai National Park

Pak Chong District, Nakhon Ratchasima



## Khao Yai National Park

Pak Chong District, Nakhon Ratchasima



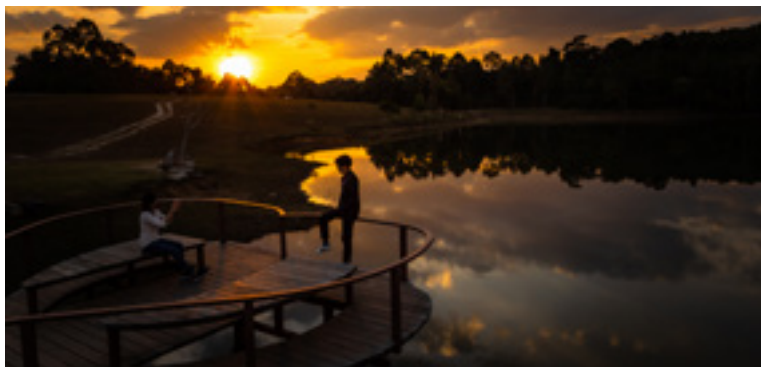
Spanning four Provinces – Nakhon Ratchasima, Prachin Buri, Nakhon Nayok, and Saraburi – Khao Yai National Park is renowned for its diverse flora and fauna, including elephants, deer, gaur, and barking deer frequently sighted. The park is a source of several rivers, including the Nakhon Nayok, Prachin Buri, Lamtakong, Lam Praploeng, and Huai Mawak.

Proclaimed Thailand's first national park on 18 September 1962, Khao Yai is honoured as an "ASEAN Heritage Park" and was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2005.

*Interesting tourist attractions inside Khao Yai National Park:*

*Khao Yai Shrine*, built in 1962, it honours the contributions of Khao Yai's founder, Nai Chang Nisai Satayut, to forest and wildlife conservation.





*Kong Kaew Waterfall*, a small waterfall originating from the Lamtakong stream, marking the boundary between Nakhon Ratchasima and Nakhon Nayok.

*Sai Sorn Reservoir*, originally named the Mosingto Reservoir, it was renamed in honour of Boonrueng Saisorn, the first chief of Khao Yai National Park, who initiated its construction.

*Pha Kluai Mai Orchid Waterfall*, this medium-sized waterfall with lush orchids growing on the cliff face and surrounding trees.

*Nong Pak Chi Wildlife Observation Tower*, this tower offers a panoramic view of the forest and grasslands, including Nong Pak Chi, an important water source for local wildlife.

*Heo Suwat Waterfall*, a large, 20 metres in high waterfall with a scenic pool below, offering distant views from an elevated vantage point.

*Heo Narok Waterfall*, this large, three-tiered waterfall is about 150 metres high. Its steep drop poses a significant danger, especially during the rainy season.



**Open** daily 06.00-18.00 hrs.

**Entrance Fees:** Adults 400 baht, Children 200 baht.

**Accommodation and Facilities:** The park offers a visitor centre, accommodations, camping sites, tent and bedding rentals, restaurants, and a convenience store.

**For further details contact,** the Khao Yai National Park Office, Tel. (66)8 6092 6527, Visitor Centre, Tel. (66)8 6092 6529, Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, Tel. (66) 2562 0760-3, or visit [www.khaoyainationalpark.com](http://www.khaoyainationalpark.com)



# **Wat Thepphitak Punaram (Wat Phra Khao)**

Pak Chong District, Nakhon Ratchasima



## Wat Thepphitak Punaram (Wat Phra Khao)

Pak Chong District, Nakhon Ratchasima



This temple is located in Khao Si Siat A, Klang Dong Subdistrict, Wat Thepphitak Punaram, commonly known as Wat Phra Khao, houses the revered “Phra Phuttha Sakolasimamangkhalachan” statue. His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej (Rama IX) graciously gave it the name. Locally, it’s often referred to as “Luang Pho Khao” (White Buddha) or “Luang Pho Yai” (Big Buddha).

This reinforced concrete statue depicts the Buddha in a posture of imparting blessings. It measures 27 metres wide and stands 45 metres tall, prominently located atop a hill 112 metres above ground level. The approach to the statue is via a dual staircase, curving gracefully like the edges of a Bodhi leaf. The total number of steps, combining both left and right sides, is 1,250, symbolising the 1,250 disciples who spontaneously gathered to hear the Buddha’s teachings on Makha Bucha Day.





## **Farm Chokchai**

Pak Chong District, Nakhon Ratchasima





## Farm Chokchai

Pak Chong District, Nakhon Ratchasima



Located along Highway No. 2 (Mittraphap Road) towards Bangkok, Farm Chokchai is not only one of the largest dairy farms in Asia but also a popular agritourism destination. It won the Thailand Tourism Award from the Tourism Authority of Thailand four consecutive times in 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012, leading to its induction into the Hall of Fame. The farm is recognized for its systematic management, earning the distinction of being Thailand's first standard dairy farm.

Farm Chokchai offers a diverse range of agricultural tourism experiences. Visitors can learn about dairy farming, witness milking demonstrations, and enjoy cowboy-style shows, horseback riding, ATV rides, and sheep feeding. The farm features seasonal flower fields for picturesque photo opportunities. Guests can tour the farm via a tractor-pulled carriage or drive their personal vehicles to different activity zones.

The farm also includes a museum detailing the history of the Dong Phaya Yen forest area, the cowboy heritage, and the history of Farm Chokchai itself. There's a shop selling farm products and the Chokchai Steak House.



**Open** Tuesday-Sunday and on public holidays

09.30-16:30 hrs.

**Closed** Mondays (If a public holiday falls on a Monday, the farm will remain open and close the following day).

**Entrance Fees:** Adults 120 baht, Children 70 baht  
(Excluding additional activity fees).

**For further details contact,** Tel. (66)9 8719 4464,  
(66)6 1394 5890, or visit [www.farmchokchai.com](http://www.farmchokchai.com).



## **Vineyards in Pak Chong District**

Pak Chong District, Nakhon Ratchasima



## Vineyards in Pak Chong District

Pak Chong District, Nakhon Ratchasima



Pak Chong District is renowned for its premium vineyards, favoured by the local climate and environmental conditions. This area is home to several vineyards and grape-derived products; such as,

GranMonte Vineyard and Winery, a destination for agricultural tourism and a comprehensive knowledge hub on wine production. GranMonte's products have garnered international acclaim. Visitors can explore the vineyard, learn about the winemaking process, and sample various wines and high-quality grape products.





PB Valley Khao Yai Winery, one of the largest wineries in ASEAN, covering over 3.2 square kilometres. It cultivates international grape varieties for both wine production and seedless table grapes. Visitors can tour the winery, learn about the winemaking process, and taste an array of PB Valley's wines.

Alcidini Winery, is known for producing wine from Shiraz (Syrah) and Muscat Blue grapes, carefully selected and grown at an elevation of 550 metres above sea level. This altitude ensures optimal sun exposure during the day and cool temperatures at night, which, along with the mineral-rich soil, contributes to the quality of the grapes.



**For further details contact,**

GranMonte Vineyard and Winery, Tel. (66)9 2806 7755,  
or visit [www.granmonte.com](http://www.granmonte.com)

PB Valley Khao Yai Winery, Tel. (66)8 1733 8783  
or (66)8 5481 1741, or visit [www.khaoyaiwinery.com](http://www.khaoyaiwinery.com)

Alcidini Winery, Tel. (66)8 0784 6969,  
or visit [www.alcidini.com](http://www.alcidini.com)



**Flora Park Learning Center**  
Pak Chong District, Nakhon Ratchasima



## Flora Park Learning Center

Pak Chong District, Nakhon Ratchasima



Located in Wang Nam Khiao Subdistrict, Flora Park is a botanical garden that showcases a diverse collection of plant species, including ornamental and flowering plants. Each year, the park presents a different thematic display and is divided into two zones:

**Flora Park Zone:** This area features a maze-like garden with various flowers and incorporates AR Experience technology to enhance visitors' experience. An exhibition hall combines nature, art, and technology, showcasing a range of works such as virtual reality and exhibitions of paintings by Thai artists.



**Rose Garden Zone:** This is a collection of various species and colours of roses, offering a picturesque setting for visitors to enjoy and take photos.

The centre provides a tram service linking the two zones and houses shops, restaurants, and souvenir stores.



**Open** daily 08.00-18.00 hrs. (The park is open annually from 1 November-28 February)

**Entrance Fee:** Adults 250 baht, Children (Height 90-130 cm) and seniors (Aged 60 and above) 150 baht.

**For further details contact,** Tel. (66)8 9812 8851.





# Thap Lan National Park

Wang Nam Khiao District, Nakhon Ratchasima



## Thap Lan National Park

Wang Nam Khiao District, Nakhon Ratchasima



Covering areas in Wang Nam Khiao, Pak Thong Chai, Khon Buri, and Soeng Sang Districts in Nakhon Ratchasima Province and Na Di District in Prachin Buri Province, Thap Lan National Park spans an impressive 2,245.88 square kilometres. It is the second-largest national park in Thailand, following Kaeng Krachan National Park, which covers 3,034.42 square kilometres. A highlight of Thap Lan National Park is its vast dry dipterocarp forest, the last of its kind in Thailand, which remains in a pristine condition. This forest serves as a vital source of several important rivers, including the Bang Pakong



and Mun rivers, supporting the livelihood of people in the Northeastern and Eastern regions of Thailand.

*Interested tourist attractions inside the National Park:*

*Pha Khep Tawan*, located in the Thai Samakki sector (Thap Lan National Park Unit 11), this area is known for its agricultural villages, which include attractions like fragrant mushroom farms, globe amaranth gardens, organic vegetable plots, and vineyards. Pha Khep Tawan offers breathtaking sunset views and a refreshing climate. Visitors can participate in reforestation activities by shooting seed balls with slingshots into the forest below to naturally germinate and grow into trees. Camping facilities are available for visitors.

*Suan Hom Waterfall*, situated in Thap Lan National Park Unit 13 (Suan Hom), near the entrance known as Ban San Chao Pho, or the Market at Km 79, the waterfall is located atop a mountain offering stunning panoramic views. During the late rainy and early winter seasons, a sea of mist often forms, adding to the area's beauty. The waterfall area has a camping ground, accommodation facilities, and a welfare shop.



**For further details contact, Pha Khep Tawan,**  
Tel. (66) 3721 0340, (66)9 2550 0172, and Suan Hom Waterfall,  
Tel. (66)6 3018 8590



# Khao Phaeng Ma Wildlife Sanctuary

Wang Nam Khiao District, Nakhon Ratchasima





## Khao Phaeng Ma Wildlife Sanctuary

Wang Nam Khiao District, Nakhon Ratchasima



Located in Khao Phaeng Ma Village within the boundaries of Khao Yai National Park and situated at an elevation of 850 metres above sea level, this area is part of a reforestation project in honour of His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej, The Great. A popular activity here is observing wild gaur (Indian bison) grazing, usually seen in the early morning between 06.00-08.00 hrs. and in the evening around 16.00-18.00 hrs.



**For further details contact,** the Wang Nam Khiao Subdistrict Administration Organization, Tel. (66) 4422 8249 or Khao Phaeng Ma Wildlife Sanctuary, Tel. (66)8 1911 2945



## **Mae Mon Farm & Café**

Wang Nam Khiao District, Nakhon Ratchasima



## Mae Mon Farm & Café

Wang Nam Khiao District, Nakhon Ratchasima



Located in Wang Mi Subdistrict, Mae Mon Farm & Café is an agricultural tourism destination featuring mulberry gardens and vanilla plantations. Visitors have the opportunity to pick mulberries themselves. The café offers various foods, drinks, homemade ice cream, and souvenirs, including inhalers, wine, and processed bananas. The standout products here are vanilla and mulberry ice cream, made from produce grown in the garden. Most ingredients and products are sourced from local produce in Wang Nam Khiao District.



**Open daily 08.00-17.00 hrs.**

**For further details contact, Tel. (66)8 0024 8434**





# **Sakaerat Environmental Research Station**

Wang Nam Khiao District, Nakhon Ratchasima





## Sakaerat Environmental Research Station

Wang Nam Khiao District, Nakhon Ratchasima



Located in Udom Sap Subdistrict, Sakaerat Environmental Research Station is Thailand's first biosphere reserve, accredited by UNESCO in 1976. Currently managed by the Thailand Institute of Scientific and Technological Research (TISTR) under the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Research, and Innovation, it is a centre for environmental and ecological research. The station focuses on tropical forests, including dry evergreen and dipterocarp forests. The wildlife predominantly consists of small animals like wild boars, junglefowls, and Siamese Firebacks. A visit to the observation tower, elevated above the tree canopy, offers expansive views of the lush forests and the distant Phaeng Ma Mountain. The climate here is pleasantly cool throughout the year. Several nature trails range from 1.5 to 3 hours of walking time, ideal for exploring nocturnal insect life and stargazing.

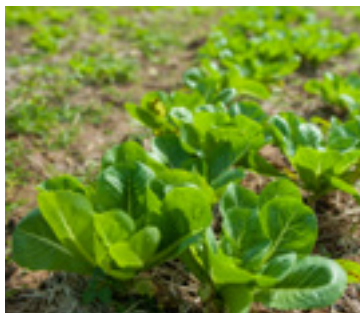


**For further details contact,** Tel. (66) 4476 0110-2, (66)9 8219 5570, or visit [www.tistr.or.th/sakaerat](http://www.tistr.or.th/sakaerat)



# Wang Nam Khiao Farm

Wang Nam Khiao District, Nakhon Ratchasima



## Wang Nam Khiao Farm

Wang Nam Khiao District, Nakhon Ratchasima



Located in Thai Samakkhi Subdistrict, Wang Nam Khiao Farm is a pesticide-free mushroom cultivation farm, situated in the Wang Nam Khiao District, renowned for having the seventh cleanest air in the world. This pristine environment is ideal for growing winter plants, especially rare and health-beneficial mushrooms like Lingzhi, Lion's Mane, and Cordyceps. These mushrooms are not only valued for their health properties but also fetch a high market price. The farm provides educational insights into mushroom cultivation and vegetable farming, along with processing these products for sale.



**Open daily 08.00-17.00 hrs.**

**For further details contact, Tel. (66)8 1001 1555,  
(66) 4422 8991-2**

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## TOURIST INFORMATION CENTRES

### **Tourism Authority of Thailand (Head Office)**

1600 Phetchaburi Road, Makkasan

Ratchathewi, Bangkok 10400

Tel. (66) 2250 5500

TAT Call Centre 1672

[www.tourismthailand.org](http://www.tourismthailand.org)

E-mail: [info@tat.or.th](mailto:info@tat.or.th)

Open daily 08.30-16.30 hrs.



### **Suvarnabhumi Airport**

Arrivals Hall, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Gate 3

Tel. (66) 2134 0040

Open 24 hours

### **Don Mueang International Airport**

Terminal 1, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Gate 2

Tel. (66) 2504 4301

Open 24 hours

## **TAT Nakhon Ratchasima Office**

2102-2104 Mitraphap Road

Nai Mueang Subdistrict

Mueang Nakhon Ratchasima

Nakhon Ratchasima 30000

Tel. (66) 4421 3030, (66) 4421 3666

E-mail: [tatsima@tat.or.th](mailto:tatsima@tat.or.th)

Areas of Responsibility: Nakhon Ratchasima  
and Chaiyaphum

