



amazing
THAILAND

Uthai Thani



Uthai Thani

**City of the Royal Father, Tasty Giant Gourami,
Tak Bat Devo Merit-making Festival,
Ban Nam Tok Pomelo,
Huai Kha Khaeng World Heritage Site,
Sakae Krang Watershed, And Buffalo Market**

Uthai Thani boasts a rich history dating back approximately 3,000 years, as confirmed by archaeological evidence from the Fine Arts Department. Excavations at Khao Pla Ra have unearthed skeletons, cracked stone tools, and ancient paintings, providing insights into early human habitation in the region.

The first Thai settlement in Uthai Thani dates back to the Sukhothai period, when Thao Mahaprom established a city at Ban Uthai Kao (Nong Chang District). Thai people coexisted with Karen and Mon ethnic groups in what was originally known as “Mueang Uthai” signifying a congregation of Thai people. The city thrived with abundant vegetation and resources until it was abandoned due to changes in the river course caused by drought.

During the Ayutthaya Kingdom, a Karen leader named Patabeut revitalized the city by constructing a reservoir for water supply. The city’s name evolved to “Mueang U Thai” due to the local dialect. Phra Ekathotsarot later designated the city as a fortified outpost, under the Ministry of Interior

In the Rattanakosin era, most inhabitants relocated to settle along the Sakae Krang River for better access to trade of rice and timber, and official communication. This led to a boundary delineation between Uthai Thani and Chai Nat provinces. Subsequently, Uthai Thani attains its provincial status in 1933.

Map of Uthai Thani





Wat Sangkat Rattana Khiri

Mueang Uthai Thani, Uthai Thani



Wat Sangkat Rattana Khiri

Mueang Uthai Thani, Uthai Thani



The temple is located on Tha Chang Road, Nam Suem Subdistrict, at the foothill of Khao Sakae Krang. Enshrined in the main hall is Phra Phuttha Mongkhon Saksit, one of the province's most sacred Buddha images. Historically, during the reign of King Rama I smaller Buddha images were graciously distributed throughout the country, with Uthai Thani receiving three. These images were transported downstream to the Phra Pier (opposite the Provincial People's Assembly Hall of Uthai Thani) and enshrined at Wat Khwit. One of these Buddha images is notably large with lap width of 1.5 metres in the attitude of Subduing Mara, created during the reign of Phraya Lithai, skillfully crafted by artisans from Sukhothai. Subsequently, when Wat Khwit was merged with Wat Thung Kaeo , this Buddha image was relocated to Wat Sangkat Rattana Khiri. A ceremony was held to enshrine the revered relics in the Buddha image's head, in which was bestowed the name " Phuttha Mongkhon Saksit,



Adjacent to Wat Sangkhatarnkiri's courtyard, 449 steps lead to the summit of Khao Sakae Krang, where a replica of the Lord Buddha's Footprint is enshrined. This replica was transferred from Wat Chantaram in 1905. At the forefront stands a large sacred bell constructed in 1900 by Phra Palat Chai and the locals. It is a symbol of unity and collaboration among the people of Uthai Thani.

In another corner of the temple, there is the statue of Somdet Phrapathom Borom Mahachanoknat, the King Rama I's father. King Rama I, the first king and founder of the Chakri Dynasty Rattanakosin period after serving as a senior officer Phra Aksornsattanasat of the Interior Department and Chao Phraya Chakri Si Ongkharak in Ayutthaya period, established his father's remains as a Royal Father title in 1795. From the summit, one can enjoy a vast panoramic view of Uthai Thani province.

Additionally, an annual ceremony to pay homage to this royal monument on April 6th, coinciding with the time when the floral emblem of Uthai Thani, Suphannika or Fai Kham, is in full bloom on Khao Sakae Krang.



Sakae Krang Floating Village Community

Mueang Uthai Thani, Uthai Thani



Sakae Krang Floating Village Community

Mueang Uthai Thani, Uthai Thani



The Sakae Krang Floating Village Community is located within Uthai Thani Town Municipality and is considered the last raft house community in Thailand. This community's existence is intricately linked with the Sakae Krang River, where over a hundred registered raft houses dot its waters. The residents of Sakae Krang make a living primarily through freshwater fishing, using floating cage system, and cultivating various species like Striped Catfish, Giant Gourami, and Black Ear Catfish. They also venture into the river or other water sources to catch fish, which they then process into dried or salted varieties for sale in markets, providing essential income for their families. Furthermore, they practice floating agriculture, notably cultivating fragrant pandanus. Adding to its allure, the community offers captivating tourist activities, including boat excursions to soak in the vistas of the Sa Kae Krang Floating Village along the river. Explorers can also wander through the historic streets of Uthai Thani's old town or embark on a hike up Khao Sa Kae Krang for a spectacular 360-degree view of the surroundings.



Ko Thepho

Mueang Uthai Thani, Uthai Thani



Ko Thepho

Mueang Uthai Thani, Uthai Thani

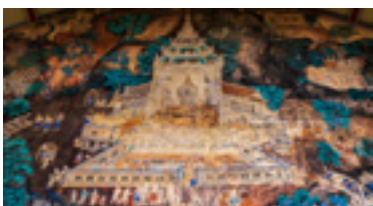
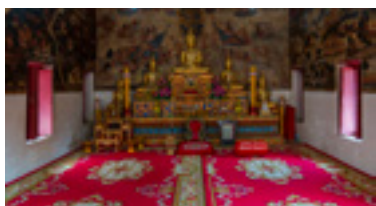


Ko Thepho, situated in Sakae Krang Subdistrict, is Thailand's largest freshwater island. Originally, it served as a peninsula dividing the Chao Phraya River and the Sakae Krang River, where they converged in the peninsula's southern direction. Later, a canal was dug to link the northern side, enabling the Chao Phraya River to support the Sakae Krang River during dry seasons. Consequently, it evolved into Ko Thepho as it stands today. A suspension bridge connects the municipal fresh market and Wat Uposatharam. Visitors to Ko Thepho often enjoy cycling along the surrounding bike paths, which offer tranquil landscapes of bamboo forests, cornfields, and rice paddies, providing a serene and peaceful ambiance.



Wat Uposatharam

Mueang Uthai Thani, Uthai Thani



Wat Uposatharam

Mueang Uthai Thani, Uthai Thani



Wat Upothisataram, situated in Thepho Subdistrict within the municipality of Uthai Thani, holds a rich history dating back to the early Rattanakosin era. Originally named Wat Bot Manorom or Wat Bot nestled along the banks of the Sakae Krang River.

This venerable temple boasts several remarkable features:

Ubosot (ordination hall) Constructed from sturdy brick and adorned with lime plaster, the Ubosot enshrines a Sukhothai Buddha image in the subduing Mara posture. Adorning its walls are intricately painted murals, skillfully crafted by artisans during the reign of King Rama III, narrating the Buddha's biography from birth to enlightenment.

Wihan (main hall) Another impressive brick structure, the Wihan showcases murals on its front wall depicting event of Lord Buddha's funeral and the daily lives of early Rattanakosin inhabitants. The hall

is enshrined a standing Buddha image in the posture of persuading relatives not to quarrel flanked by smaller Buddha images, while murals narrate tales of the Buddha's life, the dissemination of Buddhist teachings, the story of Phra Malai, Phra Asati Mahasavok, and Phra Asupha Kammathan 10, as well as, the gathering of disciples.

Octagonal Mondop Along the riverside, visitors can admire an exquisite blend of Western and Thai architectural styles with elaborate stucco patterns resembling climbing plants adorn its windows, while outside stands a tall stucco-carved Buddha image. Erected around 1899 by Luang Pitak Phasa, it serves as a residence for the then Abbot, Phra Khru Uthai Thammatha. However, the abbot passed away before its completion, and the mondop was repurposed as a mortuary and a shrine for his relics and personal belongings.

Three Pagodas Positioned behind the wihan, three pagodas of distinct styles stand in a row. These include a bell-shaped pagoda in Ayutthaya style, a square-based pagoda with 12-cornered indented pillar in Rattanakosin style, and a bell-shaped pagoda in a fusion of Ayutthaya and Rattanakosin designs. Legend has it that these pagodas were built simultaneously during the early Rattanakosin period.

Uthai Phutthasapha Conference Hall is a typical Thai style pavilion with a gable of stucco relief decoration, serves as a venue for praying.

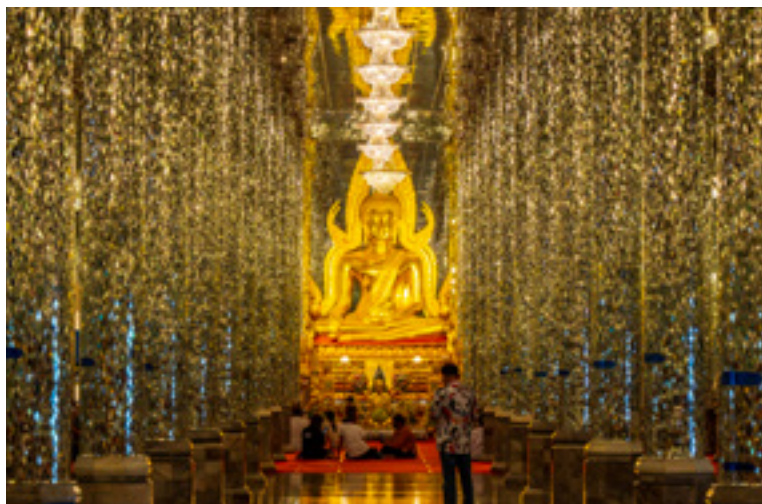
Phae Bot Nam, a floating ordination hall in front of the temple, erected in 1906 to welcome King Rama V's visit to the northern provinces. It was formerly a twin raft-house with Cho Fa (a gable apex) and Bai Raka (a leaf-shaped roof-edging) like other ordination halls. On the gable, there is a circle with Pali scripts reading "Su Agata Te Maha Raja" proclaiming the King's arrival. Renovated in 1976, into a two-story pavilion including a raised platform, with a hip roof, it now serves as a venue for various religious ceremonies; such as, weddings, ordination ceremonies, funerals, and various merit-making occasions.

In addition, there are other significant items; such as Sema, a leaf-like boundary sign made of red stone, Tipitaka cabinet, cabinet for storing writing utensils adorned with bird and flower motifs, Hong (Swan) on top of the column, pearl-inlaid alms bowls bestowed by King Rama V, showcasing the craftsmanship of skilled artisans of Chang Sip Mu (the Ten Departments of Craftsmen).



Wat Chantaram

Mueang Uthai Thani, Uthai Thani



Wat Chantaram

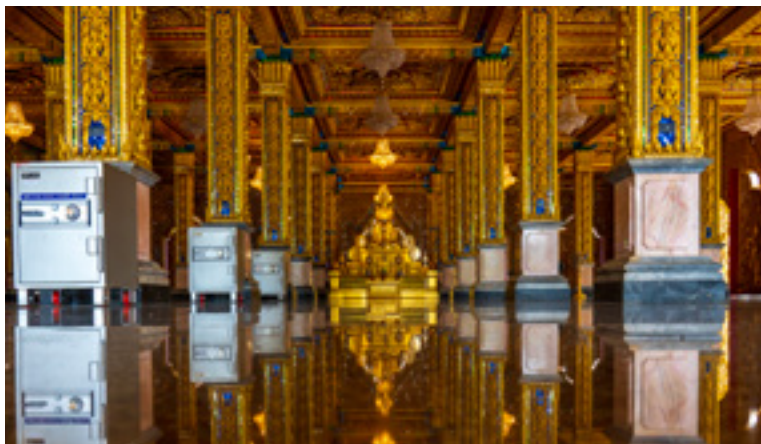
Mueang Uthai Thani, Uthai Thani



The temple, commonly known as Wat Ta Sung, is located in Nam Suem Subdistrict. It was previously a small-size temple built in the Ayutthaya period adorned with murals depicting the history of the Lord Buddha by local artisans, believed to have been added later. Another notable feature is the pulpit of Luang Pho Yai who restored this temple in the early Rattanakosin period. Later, the monastery has been largely developed as a faith center of the Buddhists by Luang Pho Ruesi Lingdam, a renowned monk, through building several buildings with extremely stunning decorations.

Key features within the temple include:

100-metre Wihan Kaeo Spanning 100 metres, this main hall was erected by Luang Pho Ruesi Lingdam prior to his passing. It houses a glass coffin preserving the incorruptible body of the revered abbot. Inside, intricately carved pillars embellished with white glass mosaics captivate visitors, while overhead, chandeliers-more than 119 in total-and mosaics mirrors create a captivating ambiance. Additionally, a replica of Phra Phuttha Chinnarat Buddha image is enshrined within.



Opening Hours: Visitors are welcome from 09.00-11.30 hrs. and 14.00-16.00 hrs., with a midday break from 11.30-14.00 hrs. to facilitate meditation session.

The new ordination hall (Ubosot) Adorned with exquisite interior decorations, the new ubosot boasts intricately carved windows and doors depicting celestial beings crafted by skilled artisans. His Majesty the King Rama IX presided over the grand opening of this sacred place. It is surrounded with glass wall, and the images of Luang Pho Parn and Luang Pho Yai, which are 3 times as large as the real body, are installed at the front of the wall.

Phra Wihan Somdej Ong Pathom enshrines a gold alloy Buddha image named "Somdej Ong Pathom" weighing 87 kilograms with 2 metres lap width enshrining the relics of the Lord Buddha. Inside of the wihan is lavishly decorated with a unique pattern covered with glass both outside and inside. Opening hours from 09.00-10.30 hrs. and 13.00-16.00 hrs. on Saturday and Sunday, and 09.00-16.00 hrs. on public holidays.



Prasat Thong-Kham or Prasat Kanchanapisek was built to pay homage to King Rama IX on the occasion of his 50th accession to the throne in 1996. There are 3 floors; the first floor is for a museum of Luang Pho's personal belongings; the second and third floor is a collection of Buddha images which have been given by devotees. Opening hours from 08.00-16.00 hrs.

Mondop Phra Si Ariya Maitreya is a glass decorated hall with two floors. On the top floor, Phra Si Ariya Maitreya image is enshrined with the believe that Maitreya is regarded as a future Lord Buddha. The image is in standing angelic posture.

Tripitaka Hall boasts a 15-metre-tall Buddha image in the attitude of holding an alms bowl installed on the building front. The image was originally called "Luang Pho To" and changed to "Luang Pho Ngern Laima Thema". Near the image, visitors will find Chedi Phuttan. The hall is a 6-storey building used for Buddhist's worship and Tripitaka storage.



For further details contact, Tel. (66) 5650 2655,
or visit www.watthasung.com



Wat Tham Khao Wong

Ban Rai District, Uthai Thani



Wat Tham Khao Wong

Ban Rai District, Uthai Thani



Wat Tham Khao Wong, located in Ban Rai Subdistrict, sits along the mountainous terrain. The temple is a four-story traditional Thai wooden structure constructed from teak and Makha wood, including old wood removed from Thai houses in Ayutthaya and Ang Thong provinces. The first floor serves as a recreational area and a souvenir shop, while the second floor is the main hall. The third floor is for monk residence, and the fourth floor is an ordination hall. Behind the temple lies a limestone hill with 7-8 caves, some for Buddhist meditation practices and others for monk meditation. Some caves feature naturally formed stalactites and stalagmites. Atop the hill is a wide plateau covered with rubber trees, Makha, and Thai Bungor.

Moreover, the temple grounds boast a large reservoir and a unique wooden bridge spanning the reservoir, unlike conventional bridges. It's constructed from natural wood without any artificial modifications, giving it a distinctive appearance. From this vantage point, one can admire the beauty of the teakwood temple structure.



Tham Khao Wong Forest Park

Ban Rai District, Uthai Thani



Tham Khao Wong Forest Park

Ban Rai District, Uthai Thani



Located in Ban Rai Subdistrict, Tham Khao Wong Forest Park is part of the western forest bordering the Phu Toei National Park in Suphan Buri province. The area is characterized by limestone mountains with steep slopes, serving as a vital watershed for streams that traverse Ban Rai District.

Highlighted attractions within the national park include:

Phu Huai Cave This cave boasts towering and intricately layered limestone cliffs with steep inclines. Inside, it opens up to a spacious chamber adorned with a variety of stalactites and stalagmites, including formations like the Million-Year Pillar, crowned rock, and statue of Guan Yin imprinted on a rock. The cave also features limestone waterfalls, while its well-ventilated interior facilitates exploration. It houses passages that pierce through to the opposite side of the mountain and provides shelter to diverse fauna, including crickets, spiders, and nine species of bats. Visitors must arrange for a guide at the cave entrance and anticipate a one-hour trek for exploration.



Pha Mali Cave, or Naga Cave Nestled behind Phu Huai Cave, this smaller cave offers a relatively deep cavern adorned with various stalactites and stalagmites.

Phu Huai Peak Rising 700 metres above sea level, this summit offers expansive vistas of the surrounding landscape. Its slopes are cloaked in dense deciduous dipterocarp forest contributing to its rich biodiversity.



Wat Khao Tham Prathun

Ban Rai District, Uthai Thani



Wat Khao Tham Prathun

Ban Rai District, Uthai Thani



Situated in Thap Luang Subdistrict, the temple boasts a stunning wooden sanctuary known for its exquisite craftsmanship. Crafted from a variety of woods including roots of *Hopea odorata* Roxb., teak, makha, Burma paduak, roots of *Fagraea fragrans* Roxb., the sanctuary features intricate carvings depicting revered figures; such as, the Lord Buddha, Guan Yin, Sivali, Katyayana, Ganesha, Phra Phutthachinnarat, other notable monks, as well as, various wooden craft works like Golden Dragon, Silver Dragon, and the mythical bird

“Hastilinga.” Additionally, visitors can embark on a journey up a 700-step limestone staircase to pay respects to the Buddha’s footprint atop the mountain and revel in the breathtaking panoramic views of the surrounding landscape.



Giant tree

Ban Rai District, Uthai Thani



Giant tree

Ban Rai District, Uthai Thani



The colossal tree, nestled in Ban Rai Subdistrict, is a Xiangyong tree aged over 400 years. It stands proudly amidst Areca palm (*Areca catechu* L.), embraced by the breathtaking beauty of the surrounding foliage. What sets this giant tree apart is its supple wood, with roots extending outwards to support the trunk. If measured by using people's spreading their arms to encircle the tree, it will take approximately 40 people. Prior to reaching the giant tree, travelers can explore the Market, a quaint marketplace offering locally-made goods such as traditional garments, assorted wicker products, along with Thai delicacies and dried herbs perfect for brewing herbal tea.



Open Saturday and Sunday



Sao Hai Market

Ban Rai District, Uthai Thani



Sao Hai Market

Ban Rai District, Uthai Thani



Sao Hai Market, situated in Ban Rai Subdistrict, embodies the essence of a community market in Ban Rai District. Its ambiance exudes warmth and authenticity. Here, you'll find agricultural produce like fresh vegetables and fruits, alongside processed agricultural goods, local delicacies, traditional cuisine, and a variety of handicrafts including clothing, crafts, tie-dye fabrics, and jewelry. Moreover, visitors can enjoy live music performances in a designated area.



Open Saturday and Sunday 08.00-16.00 hrs.



Pang Sawan Weir
Ban Rai District, Uthai Thani



Pang Sawan Weir

Ban Rai District, Uthai Thani



Located in Kok Khwai Subdistrict, the weir is a community-built water barrier designed to store and regulate water flow. If the water exceeds the barrier's capacity, it cascades over the edge, creating a beautiful waterfall effect. The overflow interacts with the rectangular grid pattern on the lower surface, forming intriguing visual patterns. The ideal time for visiting is during the rainy season, particularly after heavy rainfall lasting 2-3 days. When the water volume exceeds the barrier's capacity, it transforms into a stunning water curtain.



Rabam Wildlife Tourism Community Enterprise

Lan Sak District, Uthai Thani



Rabam Wildlife Tourism Community Enterprise

Lan Sak District, Uthai Thani



The Community Enterprise, located in Rabam Subdistrict, was formed to bolster and champion local initiatives within the precincts of the globally recognized Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Their mission encompasses fostering sustainable livelihoods, generating income streams, and orchestrating constructive undertakings to safeguard the ecological integrity of the forest and its wildlife inhabitants. This initiative appeals to tourists keen on immersive, nature-focused experiences rooted in conservation.

Noteworthy activities within the community include:

Guided nature boat excursions for wildlife spotting in the reservoir, available in both morning (06.00-09.00 hrs.) and evening (15.00-17.30 hrs.) slots. Each boat accommodates up to three passengers, priced at 650 baht.

Wildlife observation tours by car at the Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary Breeding Station, operational from 09.00-16.00 hrs. The car can accommodate up to six passengers and is priced at 1,300 baht.



Delve into wildlife study sessions at Prai Ngam Tree house during an overnight stay, from 16.30-07.00 hrs. The home stay package, priced at 1,500 baht per night for two guests, includes two meals.

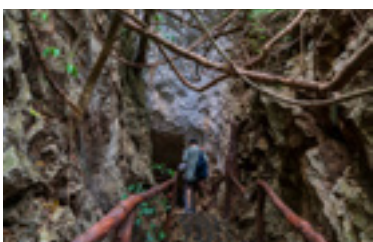
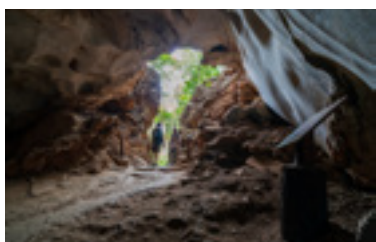


For further details contact, chairman of the Rabam Wildlife Tourism Community Enterprise Tel. (66)8 6200 7435



Tham Prathun Non-Hunting Area

Lan Sak District, Uthai Thani



Tham Prathun Non-Hunting Area

Lan Sak District, Uthai Thani



The area is in Pa O Subdistrict. With an area of 20.88 square kilometres, it was declared a non-hunting area on 4 March 1999. The topography includes limestone mountains, various species of plants, with dense Tat trees.

Interesting sites within the wildlife sanctuary include:

Khong Chai Mountain, situated in Lan Sak Subbdistrict, serves as the headquarters of the Tham Prathun Non-Hunting Area. Rising 353 metres above sea level, the mountain features numerous caves of varying sizes. These caves contain stone tools and pottery shards, indicating prehistoric human habitation. The caves are also home to a large bat colony, visible around 18.00 hrs.



Tat Forest Cave, located in Thung Nang Ngam Subdistrict, was discovered in 1979 by Phra Khru Santhithamkosol (Luang Pho Thongyot), the abbot of Wat Tham Thong. The cave is filled with Tat trees (*Areaga penata*) and was declared a conservation area due to its rich biodiversity, including rare species of flora and fauna; such as, Fishtail Palm (*Caryota mitis* Lour.), Thick-billed Green Pigeon (*Treron curvirostra*), bats, and *Balanophora fungosa* J.R.Forst. & G.Forst. The cave entrance is a dark passage approximately 50 metres long, leading to a large chamber illuminated by natural light. The forest inside resembles a primeval jungle, making it ideal for nature walks. The round-trip walking distance is about 700 metres.

Khao Plara, located on the border between Ban Huai So, Lan Sak District, and Khao Bang Kraek Subdistrict, Nong Chang District, stands 598 metres tall. The lush forest requires a three-hour trek (distance of 900 metres) to reach the summit, offering stunning panoramic views. The west-facing cliff is adorned with 40 prehistoric paintings, dating back over 3,000 years. They were drawn with black and red lines along the cliff for a total distance of 9 metres, depicting human and animal figures, providing insights into ancient community life in Uthai Thani Province. Visitors must coordinate with a guide before embarking on the trek. It is advisable to bring drinking water and wear sturdy hiking shoes due to the rocky and slippery terrain.



Entrance fee: Adults 200 baht, Children 100 baht

For further details contact, Tham Prathun Non-Hunting Area Tel. (66) 5698 9127



Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary

Lan Sak District, Uthai Thani



Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary

Lan Sak District, Uthai Thani



It spans 6,427.34 square kilometres across 3 provinces; Uthai Thani, Kanchanaburi, and Tak. It was declared a wildlife sanctuary in 1972 and was registered as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in December 1991 at Carthage, Tunisia, making it Thailand's inaugural natural World Heritage Site. Renowned for its diverse ecosystem, it encompasses five out of seven forest types found in the tropical forests, including dry evergreen forests, hill evergreen forests, grasslands forests, mixed deciduous forests, and deciduous dipterocarp forests. This rich biodiversity supports a plethora of plant and animal species, some of which are endangered; such as, wild buffalo, serow, leopard, dhole, Red junglefowl Green peafowl, and numerous insect species.

The sanctuary features three relaxation points to encourage public exploration of nature; headquarters of Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary in Lan Sak District, Saiboe Ranger Station in Huai Kot District, and Huai Mae Di Ranger Station in Ban Rai District.



Key attractions within the sanctuary include:

World Heritage Exhibition Hall Thung Yai Naresuan-Huai Kha Khaeng Located in the area of the Office of the Wildlife Sanctuary, this hall is divided into four zones, each simulating different forest types and showcasing the diverse wildlife found in the sanctuary, aiming to raise awareness about natural resource conservation.

Sueb Nakhasathien Memorial, a multi-purpose building dedicated to activities and exhibitions related to Khun Sueb, a Thai conservationist who was well known for his efforts to conserve and protect nature within the sanctuary. "I think that I have done my best in my life, I think that I have contributed to society well, I think that I have done my best and I am satisfied. I am proud of what I have done." said Mr. Seub Nakhasathien who was a driving force behind Huai Kha Khaeng Forest becoming a World Heritage site.

The statue of "Seub Nakhasathien," facing the southwest forest, with an eight-step staircase symbolizing his eight-month tenure as the sanctuary's head. The staircase's patterns signify the numerous challenges he faced during his tenure.

Khun Sueb's Residence, which remains preserved as it was during his lifetime. His bedroom and working desk, adorned with various pictures including those of his daughter, colleagues, and forest, are still intact. Shoes are placed beside the desk.



Khao Hin Daeng Nature Trail Located near the Huai Mae Di Forest Protection Unit in Ban Rai District, the trail spans 2.5 kilometres, 1.5 hours walking time, and features 18 natural interpretive points. This trail passes through different forest types including Deciduous Forest, Dry Dipterocarp Forest, Mixed Deciduous Forest, and Dry Evergreen Forest. It offers a panoramic view at Phong Tiem Viewpoint and is notable for birdwatching (Red-breasted Parakeet and Lineated Barbet) in December. The trail is self-guided but closed in April.



Accommodation and training facilities are available in the wildlife sanctuary area.

For further details contact, Wildlife Sanctuary Management Department, Office of National Parks, Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (please contact at least 15 days in advance) Tel. (66) 2561 0777, (66) 2579 6666, Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary (66)6 5480 1138



บ้านช้างเขว
สวิตเซอร์แลนด์เมืองไทย



Ban Chai Khao Viewpoint

Lan Sak District, Uthai Thani



Ban Chai Khao Viewpoint

Lan Sak District, Uthai Thani



The viewpoint at Ban Chai Khao, situated in Thung Nang Ngam Subdistrict, offers breathtaking vistas of the limestone peaks of Khao Plara, the tranquil Tat Forest, and neighboring hills. Surrounded by fruit orchards and cornfields tended to by local villagers, the area boasts a refreshing and cool ambiance, particularly during the winter months. There are food and beverage stalls available, as well as, tent rental services for tourists.



Open daily 09.00-16.30 hrs., except on Thursdays.

For further details contact, Tel. (66)8 5731 0853

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Open 24 hours

TAT Uthai Thani Office

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Mueang Uthai Thani, Uthai Thani 61000

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