

THAILAND
FROM
THE AIR



Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT)
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Introduction

Thailand from the Air

The spectacular beauty of the land of the Thais has numerous aspects that can be easily remembered. From the water and land to the sky, look downward through the eyes of a bird hovering over every region of Thailand. Enjoy a new experience of seeing familiar images changing from various angles with complete content about the land of the Thais including nature, history, World Heritage Sites, as well as Thainess that will provide readers with something new.

The Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT) is proud to present photographs of Thailand from angles that we have never seen before. We have taken some time to meticulously compile the images from all periods of time. Thus, this is considered to be the first photographic publication of Thailand from above issued to the general public. "Thailand from the Air" is like seeing a new world. TAT believes that everyone who sees this pictorial communication will be delighted.

TAT hopes that this publication will continue to help and create a positive image of Thailand in the eyes of the peoples of the world.



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01

Treasures of the Land

Treasures of the Land, presenting ancient monuments, stone sanctuaries, stupas, temples, or any other structures considered as national heritage.



Treasures of the Land



Thailand is endowed with rich architectural art of various schools with a blend of various patterns, a reflection of cultural influences by several groups of people who have come into contact with it. This is evident from religious arts, which include Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam, and Christianity, as well as uniquely hidden folk beliefs, all having gone through centuries of evolution, not merely an easily emerging pattern from a person's idea. These good things are the result of careful thoughts and inheritance from generation to generation to eventually become the national treasures of the land. Our nation and society have been sustained by civilisations, which are not only of historical or archaeological significance, but also traces of ancient settlements as well as economic, political, and cultural relations with other communities.

Temples and palaces are, therefore, the origin of inspiration for the creation of architecture, be they Khmer sanctuaries, temples, churches, or mosques, which are not only a source of knowledge and philosophy, but practically also the centre of daily activities and cultures of the people.

The spectacular architecture of majestic Khmer sanctuaries reveals the religious influences since the glorious time of the ancient Khmer Empire when Hinduism and Mahayana Buddhism extended as far as the town of Lawo, as apparent from Phra Prang Sam Yot in Lop Buri province, and in Northeastern Thailand, especially Lower Isan where there are a large number of Khmer sanctuaries; such as, Prasat Hin Phimai in Nakhon Ratchasima province, and Prasat Phanom Rung and Prasat Mueang Tam in Buri Ram province. Catholic churches in Chanthaburi, Samut Songkhram, and Nakhon Phanom provinces are second to none in terms of their gorgeous and elaborate Western architecture that have become tourist attractions of romance. The Islamic mosques in the South feature solemn but magnificent architecture, reflecting the strong faith of the Muslim people.

As for Buddhism, the main religion that is firmly rooted in Thailand, various forms of fine arts have served the religion and become sacred objects of extreme spiritual significance; for example, the Five Great Chedis of Siam, which refer to the main stupa of great importance in each region including Phra Borommathat Chedi in Nakhon Si Thammarat on the Southern Peninsula, Phrathat Phanom on the Thai-Lao cultural area by the Mekong River, Phrathat Hariphunchai in the Northern Region, the massive Phra Pathom Chedi on the Central Plains, and Phra Prang Wat Arun or Temple of Dawn, which represents the relic-containing chedi of the Rattanakosin Era. Other than these stupas, there are also other relic-containing chedis situated as the principal places of worship in almost all ancient communities of Thailand. The patterns and styles of fine arts vary according to different folk beliefs of different localities, which are apparent in ordination halls, image halls, Buddha images, and other forms of Buddhist art.

Besides palaces and temples that have survived through the passing of time to the present day, Thailand also features other forms of construction that reflect the strong faith of the people and represent the amazing structures of the era.

All the buildings of fine arts, ancient or contemporary, are a good representation of the architectural art of various patterns and craftsmanship that have threaded the different ways of life of the Thai people together. Although several of them are merely an old pile of bricks, stones, or mortar. When considered by the messages they communicate from the past to later generations, they are truly valuable treasures of the land.



The shining Phrathat Doi Suthep

The shining Phrathat Doi Suthep, an octagonal chedi of the Chiang Saen style plated with golden Changko sheets on top of Doi Suthep, is a much revered place of worship of great significance as well as a spiritual centre of Chiang Mai.

[📍 N18°48.300 E98°55.295](#)

Wat Phrathat Doi Suthep Ratchaworawihan > Tambon Suthep, Amphoe Mueang, Chiang Mai province



As a chedi containing the relic of the Lord Buddha, Phrathat Doi Suthep has been a pilgrimage destination since ancient times as apparent from a saying that one has never arrived in Chiang Mai without paying respect to Phrathat Doi Suthep.

Phrathat Lampang Luang

Phrathat Lampang Luang, a stupa set amidst a temple complex with a plan based on Buddhist cosmology, the only one of its kind left in a perfect condition in the Lanna area. This is also the temple where patterns of the Lanna fine arts from their most glorious era have been best preserved.

[N18°13.039](#) [E99°23.332](#)

Wat Phrathat Lampang Luang > Tambon Lampang Luang, Amphoe Ko Kha, Lampang province





Phrathat Phanom

Phrathat Phanom, a spiritual centre and place of worship much respected by not only the people of Nakhon Phanom, but also by Thai people from other regions throughout the country, as well as the neighbouring Laotians. There is a saying that paying respect to Phrathat Phanom only once in a lifetime is the greatest auspiciousness for one's life.

[N16°56.559](#) [E104°43.429](#)

Wat Phrathat Phanom Woramahawihan > Tambon That Phanom, Amphoe That Phanom, Nakhon Phanom province



Phrathat Cho Hae

Phrathat Cho Hae is a beautiful prominent Phrathat on top of a small hill surrounded by the vast lowlands of Phrae City. Even though it is located outside of the city, Phrathat Cho Hae is important for the city and has always received a lot of respect. There is a story during the Buddha's lifetime that the King of Lawa brought silk cloth to receive the strand of the Buddha's hair, which was initially called Cho Phrae but later called Cho Hae. After the Buddha had ascended to Nirvana, a relic of the Buddha's left elbow was enshrined as well.

[📍 N18°05.172 E100°12.261](#)

[Wat Phrathat Cho Hae](#) > [Tambon Cho Hae](#), [Amphoe Mueang](#), [Phrae province](#)



Phrathat Chae Haeng

Phrathat Chae Haeng, one of the most respected chedis in the Eastern Lanna constructed under the royal instruction of Phraya Kanmueang to enshrine the relic of the Lord Buddha presented to him by King Maha Thammaracha Lithai of Sukhothai.

[📍 N18°45.497 E100°47.501](#)

[Wat Phrathat Chae Haeng](#) > [Tambon Muang Tuet](#), [Amphoe Phu Phiang](#), [Nan province](#)



Wihan of the White Marble Reclining Buddha

Wihan of the White Marble Reclining Buddha, a majestic image hall of the modern Thai architecture surrounded by satellite pavilions, magnificently situated on top of Khao Atsana Phuttha. It was constructed to cover the image of "Phra Phuttha Saiyat Lokanat Satsada Maha Muni", a large reclining Buddha image carved out of white marble from Carrara, Italy.

[N17°55.360](#) [E102°07.097](#)

Wat Pa Phu Kon > Tambon Ban Kong, Amphoe Na Yung, Udon Thani province





Ho Kham Luang

Ho Kham Luang, a 2-storeyed half-wooden-half-stucco building of modern Lanna architecture constructed in imitation of the Ho Kham Luang or royal residence of former rulers of Chiang Mai to stand as the principal structure amongst numerous picturesque gardens of the Royal Flora Ratchaphruek Exhibition 2006.

[N18°45.180](#) [E98°55.343](#)

Royal Park Rajapruek > Tambon Mae Hia, Amphoe Mueang, Chiang Mai province



Utthayan Maha Wihan Somdet Phra Phutthachan (To Phromrangsri)

Utthayan Maha Wihan Somdet Phra Phutthachan (To Phromrangsri) features a large magnificent image hall of Wat Non Kum, a temple known to have housed the world's largest cast antique brass image of Somdet Phra Phutthachan built by famous actor Soraphong Chatri.

[N14°52.326](#) [E101°43.964](#)

Wat Non Kum > Tambon Mittraphap, Amphoe Si Khio, Nakhon Ratchasima province



Wat Rong Khun

Wat Rong Khun, a temple in the hometown of Professor Chalermchai Kositpipat, a famous artist, which has been restored and renovated with lively and spectacularly fluttering stucco works of the contemporary art style that has attracted a large number of Thai and foreign visitors alike.

[N19°49.456](#) [E99°45.790](#)

Wat Rong Khun > Tambon Pa O Don Chai, Amphoe Mueang, Chiang Rai province



Phrathat Hariphunchai

Phrathat Hariphunchai, a relic stupa in the heart of the province, has not merely been a centre of utmost faith for the Lanna people since ancient times, but also a stupa praised for its beautiful and perfect architectural proportion that has become the prototype of a number of later stupas.

[N18°34.640](#) [E99°00.465](#)

Wat Phrathat Hariphunchai Woramahawihan > Tambon Nai Mueang, Amphoe Mueang, Lamphun Province



Wat Chaloem Phra Kiat Phra Chomklao Rachanuson

Wat Chaloem Phra Kiat Phra Chomklao Rachanuson, a place of worship with the amazing positioning of small white stupas scattered on top of limestone mountains as if being placed out of the power of faith.

[N18°44.754](#) [E99°31.940](#)

Wat Chaloem Phra Kiat Phra Chomklao Rachanuson > Tambon Wichet Nakhon, Amphoe Chae Hom, Lampang province



Chedi Wat Suan Dok

Chedi Wat Suan Dok, a shining golden stupa housing relics of the Lord Buddha from Si Satchanalai, part of which was enshrined inside Phrathat Doi Suthep. Situated nearby are white stupas where ashes of members of the Chao Chet Ton Royal Family are kept.

[N18°47.294](#) [E98°58.036](#)

Wat Suan Dok > Tambon Suthep, Amphoe Mueang, Chiang Mai province

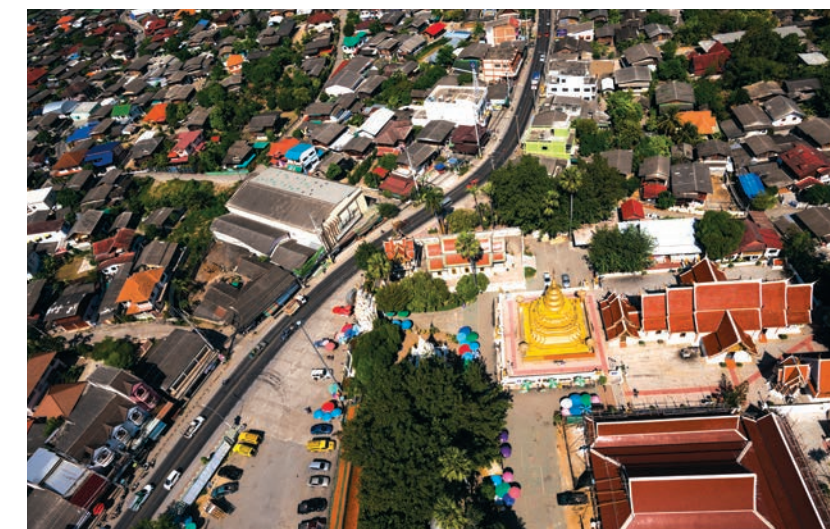


Wat Khun Inthapramun

Wat Khun Inthapramun, housing a large reclining Buddha image in the open, as the image hall that was used to cover it was destroyed in a fire. Measuring up to 50 metres in length, it is not only one of the largest and longest stucco reclining Buddha images in Thailand, but also the most detailed Buddha characteristics with a smiling face and calm facial expression.

[N14°38.554](#) [E100°25.660](#)

Wat Khun Inthapramun > Tambon Inthapramun, Amphoe Pho Thong, Ang Thong province



Wat Phrathat Si Chom Thong

Wat Phrathat Si Chom Thong, another centre of faith of Chiang Mai where the relic of the Lord Buddha is enshrined but inside a cruciform image hall with 4 porches instead of a stupa.

[N18°25.272](#) [E98°40.734](#)

Wat Phrathat Si Chom Thong Worawihan > Tambon Ban Luang, Amphoe Chom Thong, Chiang Mai province



Phra Mahathat Kaen Nakhon or Phrathat Kao Chan

Phra Mahathat Kaen Nakhon or Phrathat Kao Chan, an exquisitely spectacular 9-storeyed stupa with the relic of the Lord Buddha being enshrined on the ninth level where a panoramic view of Khon Kaen province can also be admired.

[N16°24.486](#) [E102°50.067](#)

Wat Nong Waeng > Tambon Mueang Kao, Amphoe Mueang, Khon Kaen province



Magha Puja Memorial Buddhist Park

The Magha Puja Memorial Buddhist Park featuring a spectacular commemoration of an occurrence on Magha Puja Day in which the Lord Buddha is represented by an immense seated image of the Buddha Expounding the Great Precepts (Patimokkha) amongst his 1,250 Arahanta disciples.

[N14°18.112](#) [E101°16.171](#)

Magha Puja Memorial Buddhist Park > Tambon Sarika, Amphoe Mueang, Nakhon Nayok province



Phrathat Kham Kaen

Phrathat Kham Kaen, a signature place of worship of Khon Kaen with its spire containing the relic of the Lord Buddha, much revered by Northeastern Thai people.

[N16°33.808](#) [E102°57.114](#)

[Wat Chetiyaphum](#) > [Tambon Ban Kham, Amphoe Nam Phong, Khon Kaen province](#)



Wat Sangkat Rattana Khiri

Wat Sangkat Rattana Khiri, a temple on top of Khao Sakae Krang housing a replica of the Buddha's footprint, renowned among Thai people for its annual Thewo alms offering ceremony at Ok Phansa (End of Buddhist Lent Day).

[N15°22.717](#) [E100°01.015](#)

[Wat Sangkat Rattana Khiri](#) > [Tambon Nam Suem, Amphoe Mueang, Uthai Thani province](#)



Phrathat Choeng Chum

Phrathat Choeng Chum, a 30-metre high brick relic stupa of the Lan Xang architecture with a Pratu Khong entrance arch on each of the 4 sides of the base and a nearby image hall housing the image of Luangpho Saen, the province's sacred and signature Buddha image.

[N17°09.878](#) [E104°09.184](#)

[Wat Phrathat Choeng Chum](#) > [Tambon That Choeng Chum, Amphoe Mueang, Sakon Nakhon province](#)



Phrathat Doi Kong Mu

Phrathat Doi Kong Mu situated on top of Doi Kong Mu, overlooking the scenic city in the valley and featuring 2 white Mon-style chedis, the large one housing the relic of Moggallana Thera, one of the 2 chief disciples of the Lord Buddha.

[N19°18.001](#) [E97°57.625](#)

[Wat Phrathat Doi Kong Mu](#) > [Tambon Chong Kham, Amphoe Mueang, Mae Hong Son province](#)



Wat Uposatharam or Wat Bot

In the past, it was known as Wat Bot Manorom and is located by the bank of the Sakae Krang River in the centre of Uthai Thani City. It is an ancient temple of the Early Rattanakosin Era with strange-looking buildings and very beautiful wall murals.

[N15°23.043](#) [E100°01.842](#)

[Wat Uposatharam](#) > [Tambon Sakae Krang, Amphoe Mueang, Uthai Thani province](#)



Phra Mahathat Napha Methanidon and Phra Mahathat Naphaphon Phumisiri

Phra Mahathat Napha Methanidon and Phra Mahathat Naphaphon Phumisiri are twin 8-sided and 12-sided bell-shaped pagodas constructed by the Royal Thai Air Force on the auspicious occasions of Their Majesties the King's and the Queen's 5th Cycle Birthday Anniversary, located side by side on the way up to Doi Inthanon.

[N18°33.168](#) [E98°28.775](#)

[Phra Mahathat Napha Methanidon and Phra Mahathat Naphaphon Phumisiri](#) > [Tambon Chang Khoeng, Amphoe Chom Thong, Chiang Mai province](#)

Phra Borommathat Ratchamangkhachan Samannachan

Phra Borommathat Ratchamangkhachan Samannachan, otherwise known as the Crystal Pagoda, a 3-storeyed structure with a spire containing a crystal relic chedi, situated on the peak of Khao Mangkon or Mount Dragon surrounded with high mountains and overlooking the meeting point of the Kok and Fang Rivers, believed to be a perfect location.

[N20°03.874](#) [E99°21.102](#)

[Wat Tha Ton](#) > [Tambon Tha Ton, Amphoe Mae Ai, Chiang Mai province](#)



Phra Borommathat Chedi Nakhon Si Thammarat

Phra Borommathat Chedi Nakhon Si Thammarat or Phra Borommathat Mueang Nakhon reveals itself right in the heart of Wat Phra Mahathat Woramahawihan, a large Ceylonese-influenced bell-shaped chedi encircled by a number of satellite chedis. The relic chedi has undergone periods of restoration, testifying to its status as the centre of Buddhism in the Southern Peninsula since ancient times.

[📍 N8°24.660 E99°57.968](#)

Wat Phra Mahathat Woramahawihan > Tambon Nai Mueang, Amphoe Mueang, Nakhon Si Thammarat province



Phra Phuttha Maha Nawamin Sakayamuni Si Wiset Chai Chan

Phra Phuttha Maha Nawamin Sakayamuni Si Wiset Chai Chan, in short, Luangpho Yai, claimed to be the largest Buddha image in the world and located among a landscape that well reflects how the Central Plains have served as the Cradle of Food for the country.

[N14°35.586](#) [E100°22.661](#)

Wat Muang > Tambon Hua Taphan, Amphoe Wiset Chai Chan, Ang Thong province



Wat Mahathat

Wat Mahathat, a significant place of worship of Sukhothai and principal relic stupa of the city built on the basis of cosmological belief. The moated temple has undergone periods of restoration. In the front, there are ruins of the front and inner portions of the main image hall or Wihan Luang with the principal stupa behind in the form of a Prang tower with a lotus bud shaped spire and encircled by satellite stupas at the 4 corners and 4 directions.

[N17°01.015](#) [E99°42.221](#)

Wat Mahathat, Sukhothai Historical Park > Tambon Mueang Kao, Amphoe Mueang, Sukhothai province



Wat Si Chum

Wat Si Chum with its square Mondop structure is unfinished but is the largest one in Sukhothai, housing a huge stucco Buddha image believed to be Phra Atchana as mentioned in the Stone Inscription No. 1. Considering its proportion, the image is presumed to have been created before the construction of the Mondop. There are also staircases with ceilings running up the side walls inside the square structure.

[N17°01.613](#) [E99°41.589](#)

Wat Si Chum, Sukhothai Historical Park > Tambon Mueang Kao, Amphoe Mueang, Sukhothai province



Wat Chang Lom

Wat Chang Lom, located almost at the centre of the ancient town of Si Satchanalai, is one of the many temples with classical works of art set in a peaceful and natural ambience. The base of its principal bell-shaped chedi is uniquely decorated with stucco sculpture of 39 elephants around it.

[N17°25.918](#) [E99°47.107](#)

Wat Chang Lom, Si Satchanalai Historical Park > Tambon Si Satchanalai, Amphoe Si Satchanalai, Sukhothai province



Wat Chedi Chet Thaeo

Wat Chedi Chet Thaeo is named after its outstanding characteristic of having a number of chedis arranged in rows. The principal chedi is of a beautiful lotus bud shape. The design of the temple is well-balanced and is regarded as one of the most complete chedi designs of the Sukhothai Era.

[N17°25.918](#) [E99°47.107](#)

Wat Chedi Chat Thaeo, Si Satchanalai Historical Park > Tambon Si Satchanalai, Amphoe Si Satchanalai, Sukhothai province

Wat Phra Si Rattana Mahathat

Wat Phra Si Rattana Mahathat, located in the area of the old town of Chaliang with a remarkable landscape flanked by a bend of the Yom River. Its principal relic chedi was of great importance to the Sukhothai Kingdom, and the Walking Buddha nearby the image hall has been praised for its finest face and graceful gesture.

[📍 N17°25.750 E99°48.668](#)

Wat Phra Si Rattana Mahathat, Si Satchanalai Historical Park > Tambon Si Satchanalai, Amphoe Si Satchanalai, Sukhothai province



Wat Chai Watthanaram

Wat Chai Watthanaram, located on the west bank of the Chao Phraya River and centred by an immense principal Prang tower built in the reign of King Prasat Thong in commemoration of the victory over Angkor in Cambodia. It is a fine and perfect imitation of Angkor Wat but has patterns and techniques of Ayutthayan architecture.

[N14°20.584](#) [E100°32.510](#)

Wat Chai Watthanaram, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Historical Park > Tambon Ban Pom, Amphoe Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya province





Among the numerous ancient monuments of the Ayutthaya World Heritage are the finely spectacular Prang towers inside a square plan centred by the Phra Prang Si Rattana Mahathat, the principal relic stupa of 35 metres in height, a fine reflection of the golden era of the late Ayutthayan fine arts.



Wat Phra Si Sanphet

Wat Phra Si Sanphet, centred by the principal triple chedis; its beauty testifies to the glorious past of this former capital city of Thailand, as it used to be the palatial temple in the reign of King Borommtrailokanat built on the former location of King U-thong's Palace.

[📍 N14°21.358 E100°33.501](#)

Wat Phra Si Sanphet, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Historical Park > [Tambon Pratu Chai, Amphoe Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya province](#)



Prasat Mueang Tam

Prasat Mueang Tam, contemporary with Prasat Phanom Rung, a sanctuary located on the plain constructed by craftsmen of the royal school, comprising 5 brick Prang towers on a single base enclosed by double cloisters with an outstandingly perfect layout, especially the L-shaped pond at each of the four corners which is rare in the Khmer architecture.

[N14°29.772](#) [E102°58.944](#)

[Prasat Mueang Tam](#) > [Tambon Chorakhe Mak](#), [Amphoe Prakhon Chai](#), [Buri Ram province](#)



Prasat Hin Phimai

Prasat Hin Phimai, a stone sanctuary in the heart of the ancient Phimai town, a former hub of transportation with a royal route running directing from Angkor in Cambodia to the south of the town, receiving cultural influences from Angkor around the 11th century. Today, Prasat Hin Phimai is regarded as the largest stone sanctuary in Thailand while its tapering roof structure gave influence to the Angkor Wat Sanctuary. Unlike other stone sanctuaries in general that face east, Prasat Hin Phimai faces south.

[N15°13.265](#) [E102°29.626](#)

[Prasat Hin Phimai](#) > [Tambon Phimai](#), [Amphoe Phimai](#), [Nakhon Ratchasima province](#)



Prasat Phnom Rung

Prasat Phnom Rung, an exquisitely majestic pink sandstone sanctuary constructed near the mouth of an extinct volcano on top of Khao Phnom Rung for seclusion and meditation purposes. In addition to the important relief of "Dancing Siva" on the pediment and the "Reclining Vishnu Lintel", the Sanctuary is also famous for its 4 annual phenomena of the astonishing sunrise and sunset through all the 15 gates of the Sanctuary, which is evidence to the constructor's attempt to lay the plan on the East-West axis, although with a slight calculation mistake of only 5.5 degrees.

[N14°31.916](#) [E102°56.416](#)

Prasat Phnom Rung > Tambon Ta Pek, Amphoe Chaloem Phra Kiat, Buri Ram province



Chedi Phrathat Pha Son Kaeo Sirirat Thamma Naruemit

Chedi Phrathat Pha Son Kaeo Sirirat Thamma Naruemit, a mountaintop centre for Dhamma practice situated amidst picturesque scenery and all year round cool climate. Enshrining the relic of the Lord Buddha, the chedi is elaborately decorated with different materials of different colours; such as, glazed tiles, glass, ornaments, crockery, and Bencharong ceramic.

[📍 N16°47.359 E101°03.057](#)

[Wat Phrathat Pha Son Kaeo > Tambon Camp Son, Amphoe Khao Kho, Phetchabun province](#)



Phra Borommathat Chaiya

Phra Borommathat Chaiya is ancient evidence of the Srivijaya Kingdom that was once a prosperous seaport city of the South.

[📍 N9°23.076 E99°11.052](#)

[Wat Phra Borommathat Chaiya Ratchaworawihan > Tambon Wiang, Amphoe Chaiya, Surat Thani province](#)



Wat Phra Chetuphon (page : 60-63)

Wat Phra Chetuphon or Wat Pho, a royal temple of great significance housing a spectacular ordination hall, image halls, Phra Mondop, the Four Great Stupas, and much renowned for its large and most beautiful reclining Buddha image in the kingdom. Built in the Ayutthaya Period, it has been a royal practice for all later kings to put this temple under restoration. Wat Pho is where the famous Traditional Thai Massage School is located while the temple's stone inscriptions have been registered as the Memory of the World by UNESCO.

[N13°44.791](#) [E100°29.599](#)

Wat Phra Chetuphon, Khwaeng Phra Borom Maha Ratchawang > Khet Phra Nakhon, Bangkok





The Golden Mount

The glittering Phra Chedi Phukhao Thong, also known as Borom Banphot or the Golden Mount by night. This is an important Buddhist place of worship. Its construction began in the reign of King Rama III and was completed in the reign of King Rama V the Great who had the relic of the Lord Buddha invited from the Grand Palace to be enshrined here. There is a temple fair during the Loi Krathong Festival, the only fair of its kind left to be visited on Rattanakosin Island.

[N13°45.232](#) [E100°30.400](#)

Wat Sa Ket Ratchaworamahawihan > Khwaeng Ban Bat, Khet Pom Prap Sattru Phai, Bangkok



Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in a peaceful moment of Chanthaburi

This magnificent Catholic church of Gothic architecture built in 1905 has been an all-time spiritual centre for the Catholic Vietnamese community.

[N12°36.554](#) [E102°07.117](#)

[Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception](#) > [Tambon Chanthanimit](#), [Amphoe Mueang](#), [Chanthaburi province](#)



Phra Nakhon Khiri Historical Park (Khao Wang)

Phra Nakhon Khiri Historical Park (Khao Wang) is a priceless ancient site of Petchaburi that was built by King Mongkut (King Rama IV). It has a throne hall, palace, temple, and various buildings that have been constructed in the Neo-classic architectural style integrated with Chinese architecture.

[N13°06.599](#) [E99°56.290](#)

[Phra Nakhon Khiri Historical Park \(Khao Wang\)](#) > [Amphoe Mueang](#), [Tambon Klongkrahaeng](#), [Petchaburi province](#)



Waisawan Dhiphya-Asana Pavilion, Ho Withun Thasana, and Wehart Chamrun

Bang Pa-In Summer Palace is under the patronage of the Bureau of the Royal Household. The Palace is still used as a residence of His Majesty the King and the Royal Family. It is used for royal ceremonies, but is also open for the general public and tourists to visit. Neat attire is always required.

[N14°13.972](#) [E100°34.782](#)

[Bang Pa-In Summer Palace](#) > [Tambon Ban Len](#), [Amphoe Bang Pa-In](#), [Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya province](#)



02

Thai Ways of Life

Thailand's meaningful way of life,
rivers, and agriculture.

Thai Ways of Life



A variety of landscapes, long history, and strong culture, Siamese smiles, typical Thai friendliness, and service mind, have made an outstanding image of Thailand over time.

Siam, the Land of Smiles, presents a picture of the city with friendliness to visitors. As a result, there were almost 27 million tourist arrivals visiting Thailand in 2013.

Apart from the tourism image, the Thai ways of life like simple livelihood in an agricultural society are still bound with rivers and fertile land.

A long time ago, the land was dotted with green fields and crops. In the North, the people including the hill tribes transformed hillsides into rice terraces. In the Central Plains, the area was painted with vast verdant rice fields. Both small and large rivers fed the plants and people. As a result, Thailand was among the world's top exporters of food and agricultural produce, especially rice which is a major staple for more than half of the world's population, and other fruits and vegetables thriving on our land.

The convergence of four main rivers: Ping, Wang, Yom, and Nan, in Nakhon Sawan province is the origin of the mighty Chao Phraya River which flows through plantations and rice fields, and feeds the people on the river basin in the Central Plains before going further into the Gulf of Thailand, a total of 370 kilometres. Along the way, many other rivers flow to merge with the Chao Phraya River. At some of its part, there are tributaries. The River is not only beneficial to the agricultural sector, which is the country's major economic system, but also flows to reach the hearts of the people since it causes simple culture and traditions among the villagers as well as royal ceremonies of greatness.

The ties between the river and the Thai people can still be seen in some forms of water-bound traffic, from tug boats in large rivers to small rowing boats carrying produce from plantations. This gives a picture of richness of plants and food. Therefore, a floating market exists to enhance the atmosphere of selling and buying. Eventually, it has become a form of tourism to specify the Thai ways of life, including rivers together with an abundance of rice and food.

Although growth has moved into every corner, Thai society is still an agricultural one that depends on rivers and nature. Furthermore, the form of tourism has begun to change with a community being served as the centre. Community members need not adjust themselves to tourism. Visitors have to learn to understand the real communal way. This may offer a new choice for tourists who are interested in local culture and ways of life, and then they would experience even more true Thainess.



Royal Rain

Royal Rain, a royal rainmaking airplane rushing toward dense clouds in the sky over a target area to sow catalyst to make rain clouds or increase precipitation, a technology researched and developed by His Majesty the King to alleviate drought for His subjects.



Chouifong Tea Plantation

Mist lingers over the green terraces of "Chouifong" tea plantation, which means "verdant mountain". It is not only Chiang Rai's largest source of tea leaf production but also a popular tourist attraction.

Chouifong Tea Plantation > Tambon Pa Sang, Amphoe Mae Chan, Chiang Rai province



Royal Agricultural Station Angkhang

Royal Agricultural Station Angkhang is a Royal Project of His Majesty the King to promote agricultural occupations instead of growing opium.

Royal Agricultural Station Angkhang > Tambon Mae Ngon, Amphoe Fang, Chiang Mai province



Central Plains

Central Plains, an agricultural source of rice fields that are full of furrows of the experience of the farmers whose life is linked with this vast lowland and who have never lost their faith in the land.

Central Plains > an agricultural source of the Central Plains

Chouifong Tea Plantation (page : 80-81)

Chouifong Tea Plantation where workers seem like colourful polka dots against the dark green tea plantation. Tea leaf picking will begin when the sun starts to shine to allow for the evaporation of dewdrops from the leaves. Only the leaf bud at the tip and its next two young leaves will be picked. On rainy days, picking cannot be made; otherwise, the tea will turn out bitter and astringent.

Chouifong Tea Plantation > Tambon Pa Sang, Amphoe Mae Chan, Chiang Rai province







Sunflower Fields (page : 82-83)

Sunflower Fields, Lop Buri province has sunflowers growing in over 300,000 rai of land. As for Khao Chin Lae, there are vast endless fields of sunflowers as if they were yellow thick and soft carpets set against the towering limestone mountain range in the background, Making them even more spectacular.

[Khao Chin Lae Sunflower Fields](#) > [Tambon Khok Tum, Amphoe Mueang, Lop Buri province](#)



Rice Fields

Rice Fields, dark green lines in the rice fields look like a satin blanket covering the whole area. From now on, just wait for the rice seeds and harvest.

[Rice Fields](#) > [The Central Plains](#)

Su Tong Pe Bridge

Su Tong Pe Bridge, a bamboo bridge that was successfully built with the power of faith. It spans over verdant rice fields from Ban Kung Mai Sak crossing the Sa-nga River to reach the hill on the other side where Suan Tham Phusama is located.

[N19°23.321](#) [E97°57.224](#)

[Su Tong Pe Bridge](#) > [Tambon Pang Mu, Amphoe Mueang, Mae Hong Son province](#)



86

Rice Fields

Large-and-small-scale farming lands are different in colour, which represents the beauty when seen from above. For the people on the land below, this has always been their way of living.

Rice Fields > The Central Plains



87

Rice Fields

After tilling of the brown soil, rice saplings are ready to grow and turn green. During the time, rice fields are still a source of food for flocks of white egrets.

Rice Fields > The Central Plains



Rice Fields

Land is prepared for new saplings. It looks like pieces of cloth sewn together from the tones of light to dark colour.





Rice Fields (page : 90-91)

Brown rice fields are already reaped and wait for harvest and rice beating. This is the way of farmers on high hills where labour is shared among relatives and friends.

Rice Fields > The Central Plains



Khok Kham Salt Fields

Salt Fields, small pyramid-like piles of salt are arranged orderly. This is the work of salt farmers who use their tools to pile up salt to leave it to dry.

Khok Kham Salt Fields > Tambon Khok Kham, Amphoe Mueang, Samut Sakhon province



Tapioca Ground

Tapioca Ground depicts lines like brush strokes of a painter in Udon Thani. At present, the Northeastern Region has the biggest area for growing tapioca in Thailand. Today, tapioca is not only exported as food-related raw materials, it is also a part of other various industries.



Local Fishing, the Mekong River

Local Fishing, the Mekong River Throwing a fishing net in the pond of Sam Phan Bok, a simple way of life in a spectacular landscape, which is caused by water eroding sandstone into different shapes of pond.

Sam Phan Bok > Tambon Lao Ngam, Amphoe Pho Sai, Ubon Ratchathani province



Thung Thale Luang

Thung Thale Luang, a heart-shaped island or holy land signifying the unity of the people of Sukhothai for bringing blessed soil from every village to be kept under the Mondop (square structure) in the heart of the island, which is surrounded again by the heart-shaped body of water.

[N17°03.029](#) [E99°47.578](#)

Thung Thale Luang > Tambon Pak Khwae, Amphoe Mueang, Sukhothai province

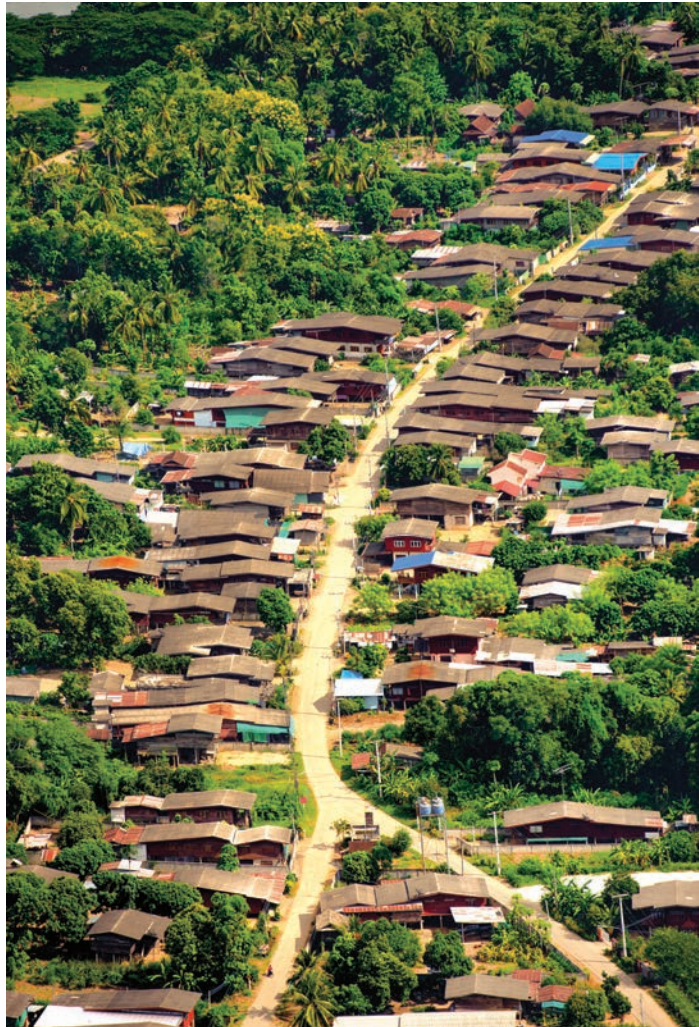


Sam Phan Bok

A local villager fishes at Sam Phan Bok among the giant rock formations in "Bok" or ponds in various shapes on the sandstone ground by the Mekong River.

[📍 N15°47.608 E105°24.033](#)

Sam Phan Bok > Tambon Lao Ngam, Amphoe Pho Sai, Ubon Ratchathani province



Villages by the Ping River

Villages by the Ping River, houses and roads in the City of Tak are along the banks of the Ping River, revealing a close tie between the people and the river.





Ban Ta Thit (page : 102-103)

Ban Ta Thit, in the evening after work, villagers and elephants walk back home across the rice field. This is one of the ways of life seen every day in the elephant village, Ban Ta Thit.

Ban Ta Thit > Tambon Krapho, Amphoe Tha Tum, Surin province

Khantok Chang

Khantok Chang, preparing an elephant feast is an expression of the realisation of the value and importance of the existence of Thai elephants.

Mae Sa Elephant Camp > Tambon Mae Raem, Amphoe Mae Rim, Chiang Mai province

Elephant Bathing

Elephant Bathing: taking elephants for bathing in the Chi River. The moment of relaxation and reflection of care.

Ban Ta Thit > Tambon Krapho, Amphoe Tha Tum, Surin province.



03

Colourful Thai Seas

The Colors of the Sea, beautiful blue sea, coasts, beaches, and islands in the Gulf of Thailand and the Andaman Sea.

Colourful Thai Seas



The land depicted as the handle of the golden axe of Thailand, stretching long into the Malay Peninsula, forms the boundary between the world's two important oceans: the Gulf of Thailand on the East Coast, as part of the Pacific Ocean and the Andaman Sea on the West Coast connected to the Indian Ocean.

The coastal line along the Gulf of Thailand is 1,784 kilometres long, covering the areas of 17 provinces; namely, Trat, Chanthaburi, Rayong, Chon Buri, Chachoengsao, Samut Prakan, Bangkok, Samut Sakhon, Samut Songkhram, Phetchaburi, Prachuap Khiri Khan, Chumphon, Surat Thani, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Songkhla, Pattani, and Narathiwat.

The Gulf of Thailand is among the world's most abundant gulfs since there are many important rivers flowing into it, especially the four major rivers: Chao Phraya, Bang Pakong, Tha Chin, and Mae Klong, which flow into its innermost part. Importantly, the water mostly moves around within the Gulf; it rarely moves in and out of the Gulf. Therefore, it has a semi-closed feature with sediment and high-level nutrients, as well as an abundance of food sources. Meanwhile, there are many beautiful archipelagoes; such as, Muko Ang Thong and Muko Thale Trat.

Along the coastal line of the lower Gulf of Thailand in the areas of Chon Buri and Rayong provinces, the beauty of offshore islands is interesting. While onshore, an extremely colourful seaside town like Pattaya is a powerful magnet that always attracts tourists from around the world. Then a traditional resort town like Hua Hin, Prachuap Khiri Khan province is the locus of seaside with a serene ambience offering unique viewpoints of one of the most scenic seas.

On the coast of the Andaman, which is a closed sea, is the colourful Thailand's West Coast that is directly connected with the deep water of the Indian Ocean. Along the western coast of the golden axe stretching for 894 kilometres from Ranong, Phang-nga, Phuket, Krabi, Trang, to Satun provinces, the Andaman Sea boasts its magic charms of white powdery sandy beaches, bright crystal-clear sea, large coral reefs, and the diversity of undersea creatures.

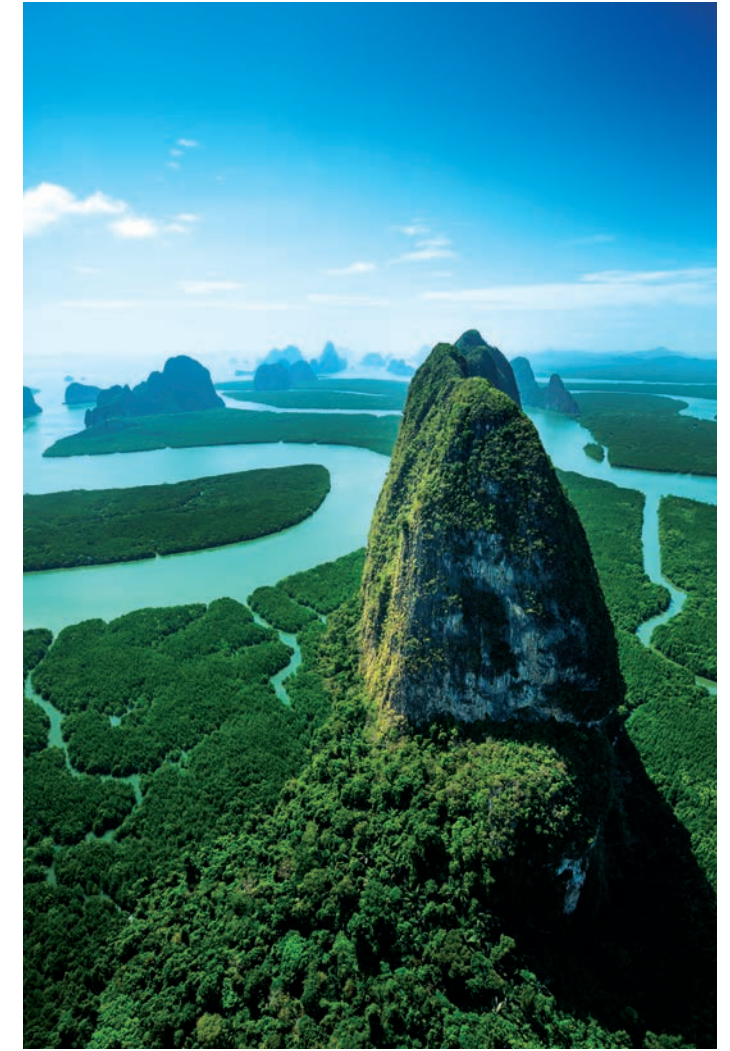
The waters of the Andaman Sea begin at Ranong province where there are islands, islets, and the world's most abundant mangrove forest. Next is Ao Phang-nga, which consists of more than 100 islands in unusual shapes; such as, Khao Tapu and Khao Phingkan. Some of the islands are habitable; for instance, Ko Panyi, which has become an island village with the charm of the ways of life.

Muko Similan, a paradise for sea lovers, is fascinating from its pristine forest onshore to the undersea rock formations. To the north, Muko Surin is renowned for its rich shallow coral reefs.

The largest and most important island in the Andaman Sea is Phuket, which is one of the world's famous marine tourism centres. To the south, it is the waters in the area of Krabi province where there are 135 islands and islets; for example, Ko Poda and Muko Phi Phi, which is world-class and famous. As for Trang province, it has mangrove forest, intact coral reefs, an ecosystem of sea grass that makes it a habitat of a large shoal of sea cows in the Thai waters, and numerous migratory sea birds.

Located in the southernmost waters of the Andaman Sea is Satun province. In the area of the Tarutao National Park, there are small and large islands remarkable for clear and clean sea water, white pure sandy beaches, untouched coral reefs, and the diversity of sea creatures.

For over 2,700 kilometres of the two coastal lines, the Thai waters cover a vast area of approximately 400,000 square kilometres, connecting with two great oceans. This is a perfect location of the Thai sea which has become a destination for sea lovers from around the world who dream of warm sunlight, white sandy beaches, crystal clear sea, a colourful undersea world, and the diversity of creatures in the sea's depth.



Phang-nga Bay

Phang-nga Bay, Ao Phang-nga or Phang-nga Bay is surrounded by dense mangrove forests and more than 100 islands. Each island has an unusual and attractive shape, which resulted from the change of the Earth's surface making the West Coast sink and flooded by the sea. The erosion of limestone mountains by water resulted in a scattering of islands in different shapes.

Ao Phang-nga National Park > Tambon Ko Panyi, Amphoe Mueang, Phang-nga province



Ao Phang-nga National Park

Ao Phang-nga National Park, with the world-class beauty, Phang-nga Bay is a paradise for tourists who fall in love with the sea and are fascinated by outdoor life. Kayaking to closely admire the nature is therefore the most favourite activity tourists cannot miss.

Ao Phang-nga National Park > Tambon Ko Panyi, Amphoe Mueang, Phang-nga province



Ko Panyi (page : 114-115)

Ko Panyi is an over-200-year-old Muslim community located amongst forest islands and the sea in Ao Phang-nga. Fish baskets and long-tail boats tell the major occupation of the villagers who depend on fishing and tourism.

[📍 N8°20.142 E98°30.195](#)

[Ko Panyi](#) > [Tambon Ko Panyi, Amphoe Mueang, Phang-nga province](#)

Khao Phing Kan and Khao Tapu

Khao Phing Kan and Khao Tapu: tour boats take tourists from around the world to visit Khao Phing Kan and Khao Tapu, the limestone islands standing out in the sea, serving as a unique symbol of Ao Phang-nga.

[📍 N8°16.451 E98°30.032](#)

[Ao Phang-nga National Park](#) > [Tambon Ko Panyi, Amphoe Mueang, Phang-nga province](#)





Mangrove forest

The richness of the mangrove forest is like a large house that acts as an early childhood nursery for aquatic animals.

Mangrove forest > Tambon Ko Panyi, Amphoe Mueang, Phang-nga province





Ko Phi Phi, a shallow water zone (page : 120-121)

Ko Phi Phi, a shallow water zone with its clear beautiful turquoise sea in the area of Ao Lo Dalam. At Ko Phi Phi Don, a secret will be revealed during low tide showing a row of reefs and the wide bending bay of the calm, peaceful somewhat shallow sea. Ao Lo Dalam is not crowded like Ao Ton Sai at the back that is like a port atmosphere.

Ko Phi Phi > Amphoe Mueang, Krabi province

Ko Paet

Ko Paet, Ko Similan or Ko Paet is the largest island among the nine of the Muko Similan National Park. Hin Ruea Bai, the unique symbol of the Similan archipelago can be seen clearly over Ao Kueak.

📍 N8°35.576 E97°38.244

Muko Similan National Park > Tambon Lam Kaen, Amphoe Thai Mueang, Phang-nga province





Muko Similan (page : 124-125)

Muko Similan: since the Similan archipelago is located far from the coastal sediment line, the sea around it is bright blue unlike anywhere else. It is also Thailand's most popular diving site.

📍 [N8°35.576](#) [E97°38.244](#)

[Muko Similan National Park](#) > [Tambon Lam Kaen, Amphoe Thai Mueang, Phang-nga province](#)

Ko Nueng (page : 126-127)

Ko Nueng: from a view from above, Ko Nueng is stunning with dense green trees on white powdery sand reserved for sea turtles to lay eggs, and brightly light blue sea at the beachfront that gradually turns dark blue as it gets deeper.

📍 [N8°28.837](#) [E97°38.731](#)

[Muko Similan National Park](#) > [Tambon Lam Kaen, Amphoe Thai Mueang, Phang-nga province](#)

Muko Similan

Muko Similan, the beauty of the Andaman Sea rich in corals and various marine life.

📍 [N8°35.576](#) [E97°38.244](#)

[Muko Similan National Park](#) > [Tambon Lam Kaen, Amphoe Thai Mueang, Phang-nga province](#)





Ao Phra Nang - Ao Railay

Ao Phra Nang - Ao Railay, the charms of the Krabi Sea that attract people from every corner of the world, with white soft and fine sandy beaches, a cove surrounded by limestone cliffs, and the calm and clear sea.

Ao Phra Nang - Ao Railay > Tambon Ao Nang, Amphoe Mueang, Krabi province



Thale Waek (page : 131)

Thale Waek: Besides Ko Poda, Thale Waek is also a well-known attraction of the Krabi sea that appears naturally when the tide recedes. A white sandy ridge will emerge linking Ko Thap, Ko Mo, and Ko Kai together. The water is so clear that you can see the sandy bottom and shallow water corals.

Hat Noppharat Thara-Muko Phi Phi National Park > Tambon Ao Nang, Amphoe Mueang, Krabi province



Ko Phi Phi Le (page : 132-133)

Ko Phi Phi Le is striking for its unusual shape. Its high sheer cliff goes down into the sea. There are many beautiful coves; namely, Ao Maya to the west, Ao Pi-le, Ao Losama, Viking cave, etc. The island lying in the background is Ko Phi Phi Don.

[📍 N7°40.863 E98°45.964](#)

[Ko Phi Phi Le > Tambon Ao Nang, Amphoe Mueang, Krabi province](#)

Ko Phi Phi Don

Ao Ton Sai, the cove at the front and Ao Lo Dalam at the back. On the day when coconut trees are replaced by new buildings, Ao Ton Sai is a bustling pier while Ao Lo Dalam offers sunbathing and water-based activities; therefore, it is a colourful cove of Ko Phi Phi Don.

[📍 N7°44.374 E98°46.276](#)

[Ko Phi Phi Don > Tambon Ao Nang, Amphoe Mueang, Krabi province](#)





Sri Panwa

Sri Panwa, the "Resort of Dreams" is located at the end of Laem Panwa, the southwestern point of Phuket. Whoever dreams of a magnificent seaside destination will want to stay here at least once.

[📍 N7°48.088 E98°24.693](#)

[Sri Panwa Phuket](#) > [Tambon Wichit, Amphoe Mueang, Phuket province](#)



Coastal tourist towns

Coastal tourist towns: Phuket is the largest island of Thailand filled with an atmosphere of romantic beauty of white powdery sandy beaches surrounded by indigo sea. At the same time, it is fully equipped with elegant hotels and resorts and various tourist services, charming natural beauty together with all the necessary comforts. This has made Phuket become known as the "Pearl of the Andaman" and elevated it to a renowned marine tourism hub of the world.

[Coastal tourist towns](#) > [Phuket province](#)



Muban Moken

Besides the white powdery sandy beaches and clear blue sea, Ao Bon Yai, Ko Surin Tai is the location of the Moken people who can be found in this region of the Andaman. Aside from boats, these people still reside in thatch huts and their life has only changed with the wind and the sea.

[N9°24.331](#) [E97°51.743](#)

[Muko Surin National Park](#) > [Tambon Ko Phra Thong, Amphoe Kura Buri, Phang-nga province](#)



Phuket Boat Lagoon

Yachts that are moored in the area of Ao Sapa, Phuket are an elegant and comfortable form of transportation for roaming the sea. As such, Phuket has become known for its suitability for sailing because of the strong winds and clear sea. It has also become a large yachting maintenance hub and is an important destination for sailors. Thus, in the future, Phuket will be a yachting hub.

[N7°57.804](#) [E98°23.148](#)

[Phuket Boat Lagoon](#) > [Tambon Ko Kaeo, Amphoe Mueang, Phuket province](#)



Pattaya City

Pattaya City, although Ao Pattaya grows rapidly, the beauty of the long stretching cove, many tourist attractions, beach activities, water-based sports, and nightlife fun, still make it a seaside resort town winning the hearts of the people across the world at all times.

Pattaya City > Amphoe Bang Lamung, Chon Buri province



Ko Manwichai

This uniquely shaped island is located off the mainland of Pattaya City and under the supervision of the Royal Thai Navy. It boasts clear sea, a clean and beautiful sandy beach, intact nature, and an astounding diving spot.

Ko Manwichai > Amphoe Bang Lamung, Chon Buri province



Sanctuary of Truth

At Leam Ratchawet, Ao Wong Phra Chan stands the Sanctuary of Truth, a gigantic wooden building of Lek Wiriyaphan. The Sanctuary reflects life through the Eastern art from various civilisations. The truth that this building with four porches aims to manifest is the relations between humans and the universe.

[N12°58.364](#) [E100°53.345](#)

Sanctuary of Truth > Tambon Na Kluea, Amphoe Bang Lamung, Chon Buri province



Parasailing

Parasailing is the most popular water sport activity in Pattaya Beach.

Pattaya City > Amphoe Bang Lamung, Chon Buri province



Bryde's Whales

Bryde's Whales, a kind giant of the Gulf of Thailand in Phetchaburi province is swimming to the sea's surface. Seagulls hover around to get their share of mackerel or anchovy, which are the favourite food of Bryde's whales. Bryde's whales are the only kind of whales found living permanently in the Gulf of Thailand, and under the category of a rare and endangered species.



04

Colours of the Forests

The Colours of the Forest, a bird's-eye view of beautiful vistas of the nature, forest land, and scenic aspects.

Colours of the Forests



Thailand's forests have been known as a hub of bio-diversity of both flora and fauna as attested by the fertility of the Dong Phraya Yen - Khao Yai and Thung Yai Naresuan - Huai Kha Khaeng Forests, which have been listed as Natural World Heritage Sites. In addition to these, the Kaeng Krachan Forest is among several of its kind under consideration to be listed as a World Heritage Site as well.

Thanks to the different topographies and climates, the forests in the 6 regions of Thailand have their own unique features. The undulating mountains of the North are covered with intact hill of evergreen forests and are, thus, headwaters of a number of the country's main rivers. The high forested mountains also offer picturesque scenery, which constitutes natural attractions of a great variety. Many of them become a once-in-a-lifetime experience for nature lovers from around the world, especially the summit of Thailand's mountains like Doi Inthanon which has been said to be the very end of the Himalayas where flora and birds of Himalayan origin can be spotted.

Northeastern Thailand features a large plateau with waterfalls and immense sandstone mountains in the upper part of the region where most mountaintops are flat plateau like Phu Luang and Phu Kradueng. Phu Luang has been regarded as the Emerald of the Northeast, a realm of flora and the southernmost zone where species of temperate flora from China can be found. Phu Kradueng has long enjoyed its reputation as a scenic natural attraction with waterfalls, savannah, and pine forests, surrounded with famous cliffs of spectacular viewpoints.

The Nam Nao Forest, which covers areas in Phetchabun and Chaiyaphum provinces, is uniquely beautiful with one of Thailand's most picturesque forests of Son Song Bai or Sumatran pine, and where Son Sam Bai or Khasiya pine forest can also be admired.

The massive plains with a large freshwater swamp Bueng Boraphet in Nakhon Sawan province surrounded with alternate grasslands and scrub well represent the wetland topography of the Central Plains whereas the Eastern Region has some connected areas with the Central Plains and encircles a piece of forest in the middle. The Western Region features high mountains bordering the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and, thus, covers a vast stretch of intact forest, which include the Kaeng Krachan Forest that consumes a massive area nearly 2 times the size of Bangkok. The excellence of the Kaeng Krachan Forest is that it is the centre of 3 sub-regions of the Oriental Zoogeographic Region of Thailand.

The outstanding feature of the Southern Forest is a result of the region's topography of steep and narrow mountains as well as an influence of different monsoons from the two coasts and their terrain. This is apparent with the Khao Sok Forest, which is the largest piece of moist evergreen forest in the South encircling limestone mountains, caves, steep cliffs, and sinkholes, where rare plant species of the world that resulted from the distribution of plant species from the North to meet with those in the South can be found.

The Khao Luang Mountaintop is not only the highest peak in the Southern Region but also one of the most important sites of bio-diversity and a habitat of many rare species of flora and fauna. Southern Thailand also houses plains and wetlands like Thale Noi and Songkhla Lake, especially Thale Noi, which is Thailand's first Wetland of International Importance.

Beneath the dense canopies of the forests around the country, every step of us in the jungle is painted with the colours of lives, small and large, from the ground up to the tips of the forests, and they do not need anything more than an equal right to live in this wide world.









Namtok Thi Lo Su (page : 150-151)

White water flows down the limestone cliff face of 400 metres wide and 200 metres high. It is hidden amidst an evergreen forest of Amphoe Umphang. Its greatness is beyond words.

[N15°55.638](#) [E98°45.228](#)

Umphang Wildlife Sanctuary > Amphoe Umphang Tak province

Namtok Heo Narok (page : 152-153)

It is breathtaking and awesome to see the waterfall. This large-scale waterfall flows down the cliff edge of over 50 metre high. It is therefore considered the highest waterfall in the Khao Yai National Park, the land of the Dong Phya Yen Forest Complex, which was declared a World Heritage Site.

[N14°17.392](#) [E101°23.275](#)

Khao Yai National Park > Tambon Na Hin Lat, Amphoe Pak Phli, Prachin Buri province

Phu Lom Lo (page : 154-155)

Phu Lom Lo, when the cold wind blows, wild Himalaya cherry trees are in blossom everywhere on Phu Lom Lo, making the whole mountain bright pink.

Phu Hin Rong Kla National Park > Amphoe Nakhon Thai, Phitsanulok province

Deciduous Forest (page : 156)

Deciduous Forest, a mountain always holds a wonder. A forest begins to change its colour since the trees have to prepare to shed their leaves for encountering the incoming dry season.



Phu Ho

Phu Ho, a mountain does not always have a pointed tip. The mountains in Loei such as Phu Ho are flat-top, which features an upside-down bowl shape.

[N17°05.540](#) [E101°38.484](#)

Phu Ho > Amphoe Phu Luang, Loei province



Mae Ping Lake over the Bhumibol Dam

Bhumibol Dam, islands and rapids are seen in the surrounding mountain range over the dam.

[N17°13.903](#) [E98°53.395](#)

[Bhumibol Dam](#) > [Tambon Sam Ngao, Amphoe Sam Ngao, Tak province](#)



BHUMI BOL DAM

Bhumibol Dam (page : 160-161)

Bhumibol Dam, Thailand's first multi-purpose dam. Apart from a major task of generating electricity and managing water in the Northern region, the dam serves as a scenic tourist attraction.

[N17°14.551](#) [E98°58.330](#)

[Bhumibol Dam](#) > [Tambon Sam Ngao, Amphoe Sam Ngao, Tak province](#)

Ko Doi Ku

Ko Doi Ku, a strange cataract in the lake of the north of Bhumibol Dam that is a not-to-be-missed tourist attraction for tourists who want to take a boat to see the beauty of the water and the mountains.

[N17°14.953](#) [S98°56.251](#)

[Bhumibol Dam](#) > [Tambon Sam Ngao, Amphoe Sam Ngao, Tak province](#)





Lake over the Rajjaprabha Dam

The reservoir of the Rajjaprabha Dam or Chiao Lan Dam is beautiful with a landscape of spectacular limestone mountain ranges emerging in the emerald green body of water.

[N8°58.341](#) [E98°48.310](#)

Lake over the Rajjaprabha Dam > *Tambon Khao Phang, Amphoe Ban Ta Khun, Surat Thani province*



05

Megacities

Megacities, the stories of important, beautiful and interesting cities like Bangkok, Chiang Mai, etc.

Magacities



The picture of Bangkok, the City of Angels, with congested roads meandering through the forest of skyscrapers, bustling nightlife as if the city never sleeps, and the extravaganza of modern lifestyle all indicate that it is an ultramodern metropolis just like many other large cities in the world. While at the same time, palaces, temples, and old time architecture reflect the co-existence that blends so harmoniously that it has become the charm of Bangkok. Not to mention its people who are full of life and friendliness. All elements of Bangkok have attracted billions of international tourists each year, generating an income of trillions of Thai Baht.

Bangkok has been through up to 232 years since the day King Rama I the Great moved the capital from Thon Buri to be relocated on the east bank of the Chao Phraya River in 1782. After that, Bangkok has enjoyed a rapid growth propelled by many people who have taken turns to bring civilisation and prosperity to this city.

The ultra modernity of Bangkok is sure to be the top of the country, but if considered in terms of the antiquity of another large city in the North, it might be beyond compare.

Chiang Mai is a former capital of the Lanna Kingdom. A great beauty in terms of history, arts and culture, as well as the people's way of life. According to the Wat Chiang Man Inscription, King Mangrai the Great invited his friends, King Ramkhamhaeng the Great of Sukhothai and King Ngammueang of Phayao, to discuss and plan the construction of Chiang Mai, which was completed in 1296.

Over the past 718 years, Chiang Mai has gained majestic prosperity on its fine location at the foot of Doi Suthep, which has made the city a major target of development in the Upper North. It has enjoyed such a rapid expansion of economy, communications, tourism, and so on, that it has become one of the centres of civilisation of Northern Thailand.

When an old city meets with a proper dimension of modernisation, the result is a beautiful and spectacular blend of an ambience of the past and a modern lifestyle. This is especially evident in the urban area, which is the hub of cultural diversity, Lanna architecture, old communities, hotels, restaurants, local-style markets, and shopping places full of handcrafted products. Moreover, Chiang Mai is renowned for its scenic topography that has always attracted nature lovers from around the world.

This is the story of 2 large cities rich in historical backgrounds, antiquities that are still alive and never stop casting a spell luring nostalgia lovers to follow the shadow of the past of large cities where their horizons never stop changing.

There are still many other large cities in different regions of Thailand that are becoming rising stars worthy of keeping an eye on such as Nakhon Ratchasima and Khon Kaen, which are significant centres of trade and economic activities in the Northeast. Hat Yai, which is only a district of Songkhla province in the South, is leaping ahead in terms of both tourism and investment. Coastal cities like Phuket, Hua Hin, and Pattaya have for a very long period of time enjoyed a worldwide reputation as beach resorts.

And from the bird's eye view, aerial photographs will open new points of vision of each of these great metropolises and large cities by revealing their beauty amidst amazing surrounding contexts.



Bhumibol Bridge I and Bhumibol Bridge II (page : 170-171)

Bhumibol Bridge I and Bhumibol Bridge II, the two bridges crossing over the Chao Phraya River and part of the Industrial Ring Road. At the time, this is Bangkok's most beautiful pair of cable-stayed bridges.

📍 [N13°40.170](#) [E100°32.313](#)

[Bhumibol Bridge](#) > [Khet Yan Nawa, Bangkok](#)

Sathon-Narathiwat Intersection

Night glows with the lights from skyscrapers and vehicles at the Sathon-Narathiwat Intersection. Here, the skywalk that is perfectly designed can be seen, making this district one of Bangkok's new landmarks.

📍 [N13°43.313](#) [E100°31.820](#)

[Sathon-Narathiwat Intersection](#) > [Khet Sathon and Khet Bang Rak, Bangkok](#)





Sala Daeng Intersection

The traffic is still busy at night amidst the bright lights of this large intersection that has a role in various important activities of the Bangkokians.

[📍 N13°43.780 E100°32.216](#)

Sala Daeng Intersection > Khet Pathumwan and Khet Bang Rak, Bangkok

Silom-Bang Rak

Bangkok never stays still throughout 24 hours a day. Some parts of it are reflected in strong and exciting lights and colours at nighttime.

[N13°43.115](#) [E100°30.907](#)

Silom-Banglak > Sathon, Bangkok





Benjasiri Park

Benjasiri Park, situated amidst the skyscrapers on Sukhumvit Road in a business district of Bangkok, serves as a green area that helps cleanse the air for Bangkokians, with the concept of a sculptured garden in the heart of the city.

[📍 N13°43.848 E100°34.060](#)

[Benjasiri Park](#) > [Khlong Tan](#), [Khlong Toei](#), [Bangkok](#)





Suan Luang Rama 9 Park (page : 180-181)

Suan Luang Rama 9 Park is the largest public park in Bangkok with Ratchamongkhon Traphang Kaeo as a distinctive point.

[N13°41.309](#) [E100°39.806](#)

[Suan Luang Rama 9 Park](#) > [Khwaeng Nong Bon, Khet Prawet, Bangkok](#)



Krabi Town

Krabi Town, the town is hidden in a sea of soft and thick mist of the mornings. Before long, the brightness of the sun will reveal the attractive charms of this land.

[Amphoe Mueang Krabi](#) > [Krabi province](#)

Krabi Town

Though being praised as a paradise of sea lovers, Krabi has other dimensions to confirm that this is a perfect combination of township, mountains, beaches, and seaside.

[Amphoe Mueang Krabi](#) > [Krabi province](#).



Trang Town

The town has an atmosphere of a dreamlike destination. It casts a spell on the people with breathtaking archipelagos and excellent specialities.

Amphoe Mueang Trang > Trang province



Hat Yai Town

Hat Yai, the cloud allows a peek to see the large town of the Southern region with houses and buildings. The name "Hat Yai" is called after a wide sandy beach by Khlong U-taphao. Some said that the name came from "Ton Mahat" a local plant that has been extinct for decades.

Amphoe Hat Yai > Songkhla province

The Trang Clock Tower

The Trang Clock Tower is the symbol of Trang City. Before the Trang Municipality built the Clock Tower, this area use to be the location of a news broadcasting tower.

The Trang Clock Tower > Amphoe Mueang, Trang province





Hat Yai Town

Hat Yai, international balloons flying slowly to admire the morning scenery, one of several tourism activities that paint more colours to a city filled with modern structures and luxurious lifestyle.

Amphoe Hat Yai > Songkhla province

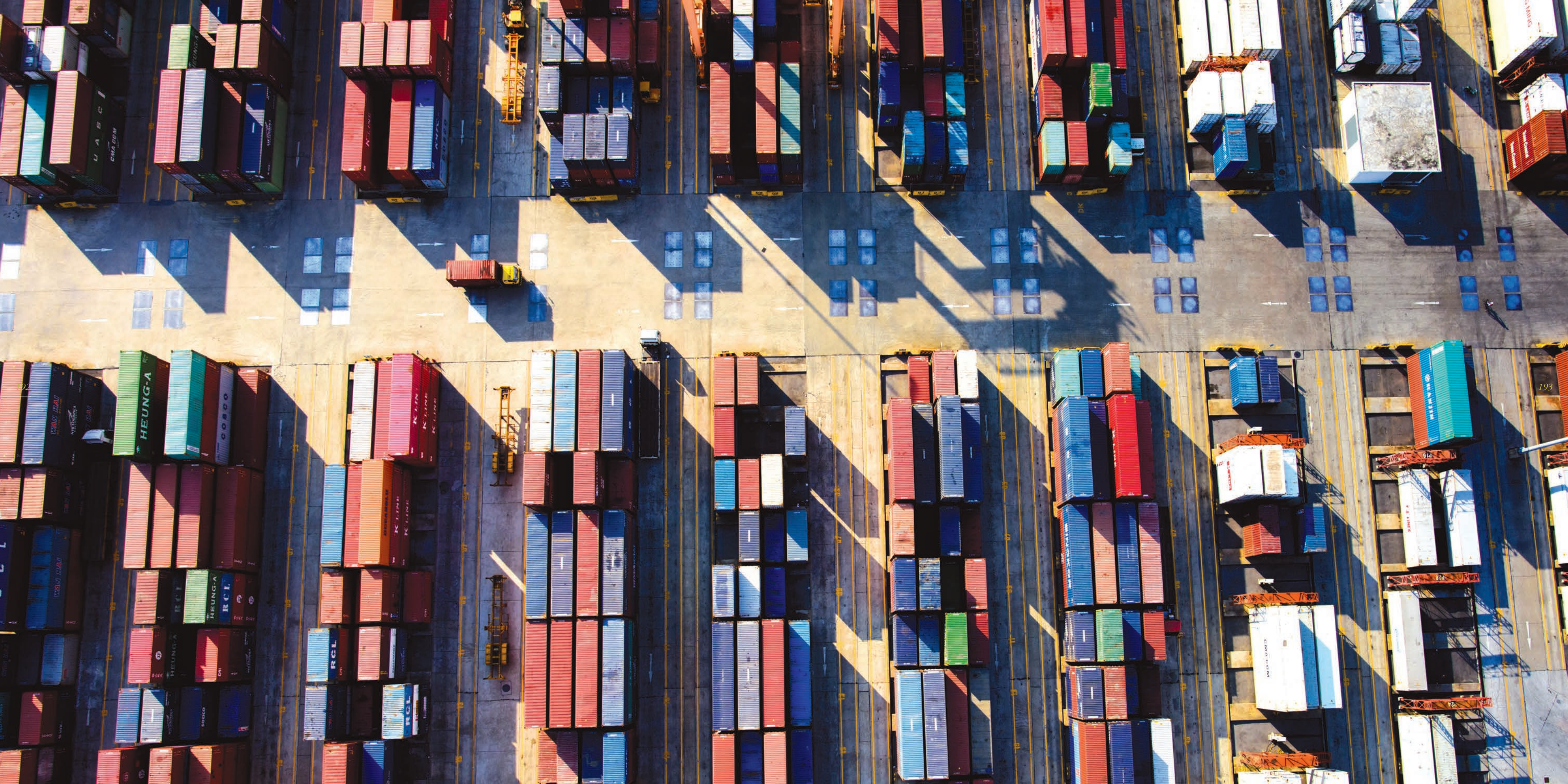


Bangkok Port (page 190-193)

Bangkok Port on the Chao Phraya River in Khlong Toei district, a location with a concaved area claimed to be the dragon's belly, has been the first international and former main port of Thailand since 1947. Today, the pictures of gigantic ships and long rows of cargo containers are still familiar sights despite several attempts to raise a development plan to turn the area into a new urban community.

[📍 N13°42.029 E100°34.943](#)

[Bangkok Port > Khlong Toei, Bangkok](#)





Laem Chabang Deep Seaport

Laem Chabang Deep Seaport is a dazzling, well organised and multi-coloured goods storage area of Chon Buri province. The construction of this seaport was conducted due to the limitations of the Bangkok Port at Khlong Toei. Thus, it has become the main deep seaport for the international transportation of goods. It is ranked as 1 of the world's top 10 harbours.

[N13°04.090](#) [E100°53.727](#)

Laem Chabang Deep Seaport > Laem Chabang Municipality, Amphoe Si Racha, Chon Buri province



The National Stadium of Thailand

The National Stadium of Thailand or Supachalasai Stadium was given this name to honour Luang Supachalasai, the first Director of the Department of Physical Education. The main stadium can hold 35,000 people and was completed in 1941. It is popularly known as Supachalasai Stadium or the National Stadium, and is the first international standard stadium of Thailand that has had the honour of hosting numerous international sporting events.

[N13°44.725](#) [E100°31.545](#)

The National Stadium of Thailand > Khet Pathumwan, Bangkok



High-rise restaurants

Besides the delectable cuisine, there is an image of metropolis skyscrapers that are surrounded by the skyline lights. Dining at a rooftop restaurant in twilight enchants an already special meal to be forever memorable.

[N13°44.838](#) [S100°31.619](#)

High-rise restaurants > Khet Pathumwan, Bangkok



Vana Nava Hua Hin Water Park

A bird's-eye view of the Vana Nava Hua Hin Water Park, a newly emerged man-made attraction of Hua Hin that turns the ambience of Thailand's former resort town to be more fun-filled and colourful with its spectacular colours and shapes of the huge water amusement park.

[N12°31.948](#) [E99° 57.755](#)

Vana Nava Hua Hin Water Park > Tambon Nong Kae, Amphoe Hua Hin, Prachuap Khiri Khan province

Ratchada Rot Fai Market (page : 200-201)

Bright lights of the Ratchada Rot Fai Market, one of the popular markets in Bangkok, with retro atmosphere and up-to-date items. The unique feature of the market is that it offers vintage items, pieces of collection, and second-hand retro home decorative items.

[N13°46.031](#) [E100°34.124](#)

Ratchada Rot Fai Market > Khet Din Daeng, Bangkok



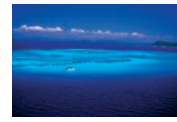
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Island in Krabi
Krabi province
Image : *Surajid Jamornman*
Page : Cover



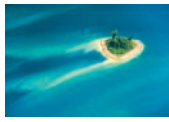
Cloudy
Image : *Hasachai Boon-nuang*
Create UPP Co., Ltd.
Page : Cover inner



Sea and Boat
Krabi province
Image : *Surajid Jamornman*
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Royal Rain
Chanthaburi province
Image : *Hasachai Boon-nuang*
Create UPP Co., Ltd.
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Lake over the Rajjaprabha Dam
Surat Thani province
Image : *Hasachai Boon-nuang*
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Grand Palace
Bangkok
Image : *Hasachai Boon-nuang*
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Wat Phrathat Doi Suthep
Chiang Mai province
Image : *Hasachai Boon-nuang*
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Wat Phrathat Doi Suthep
Chiang Mai province
Image : *Hasachai Boon-nuang*
Create UPP Co., Ltd.
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Wat Phrathat Doi Suthep
Chiang Mai province
Image : *Hasachai Boon-nuang*
Create UPP Co., Ltd.
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Wat Phra Si Rattana Mahathat, Si Satchanalai Historical Park
Sukhothai province
Image : *Hasachai Boon-nuang*
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Wat Chai Watthanaram, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Historical Park
Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya province
Image : *Hasachai Boon-nuang*
Create UPP Co., Ltd.
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Wat Chai Watthanaram, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Historical Park
Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya province
Image : *Hasachai Boon-nuang*
Create UPP Co., Ltd.
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Wat Chai Watthanaram, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Historical Park
Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya province
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Wat Phra Si Sanphet, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Historical Park
Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya province
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Wat Phra Si Sanphet, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Historical Park
Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya province
Image : *Hasachai Boon-nuang*
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Prasat Mueang Tam
Buri Ram province
Image : *Hasachai Boon-nuang*
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Prasat Hin Phimai
Nakhon Ratchasima province
Image : *Hasachai Boon-nuang*
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Prasat Phanom Rung
Buri Ram province
Image : *Hasachai Boon-nuang*
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Wat Phrathat Lampang Luang
Lampang province
Image : *Hasachai Boon-nuang*
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Wat Phrathat Phanom Woramahawihan
Nakhon Phanom province
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Wat Phrathat Phanom Woramahawihan
Nakhon Phanom province
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Wat Phrathat Cho Hae
Phrae province
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Phrathat Chae Haeng
Nan province
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Wat Pa Phu Kon
Udon Thani province
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Wat Pa Phu Kon
Udon Thani province
Image : *Hasachai Boon-nuang*
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Royal Park Rajapruek
Chiang Mai province
Image : *Hasachai Boon-nuang*
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Royal Park Rajapruek
Chiang Mai province
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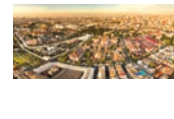
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Buri Ram province
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Wat Phrathat Pha Son Kaeo
Phetchabun province
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Wat Phra Borommathat Chaia
Surat Thani province
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Wat Phra Chetuphon
Bangkok
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Wat Phra Chetuphon
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The Golden Mount, Wat Sa Ket
Bangkok
Image : *Hasachai Boon-nuang*
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Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception
Chanthaburi province
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Phra Nakhon Khiri Historical Park (Khao Wang)
Phetchaburi province
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Bang Pa-In Summer Palace
Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya province
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Wat Non Kum
Nakhon Ratchasima province.
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Wat Rong Khun
Chiang Rai province
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Wat Phrathat Hariphunchai
Woramahawihan
Lamphun Province
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Wat Chaloeam Phra Kiat Phra Chomklao Rachanuson
Lampang province
Image : *Phalakkorn Boontawong*
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Wat Khun Inthapramun
Ang Thong province
Image : *Hasachai Boon-nuang*
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Wat Suan Dok
Chiang Mai province
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Wat Phrathat Si Chom Thong Worawihan
Chiang Mai province
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Wat Nong Waeng
Khon Kaen province
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Magha Puja Memorial Buddhist Park
Nakhon Nayok province
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Bang Pa-In Summer Palace
Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya province
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Su Tong Pe Bridge
Mae Hong Son province
Image : *Hasachai Boon-nuang*
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Royal Rain
Chanthaburi province
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Royal Rain
Chanthaburi province
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Royal Rain
Chanthaburi province
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Choufong Tea Plantation Anghang
Chiang Rai province
Image : *Hasachai Boon-nuang*
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Royal Agricultural Station Anghang
Chiang Mai province
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Central Plains
The Central Plains
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Choufong Tea Plantation
Chiang Rai province
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Wat Chetiayaphum
Khon Kaen province
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Wat Sangkat Rattana Khiri
Uthai Thani province
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Phrathat Doi Kong Mu
Mae Hong Son province
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Wat Uposatharam
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Wat Phrathat Choeng Chum
Sakon Nakhon province
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Phra Mahathat Napha Methanidon and Phra Mahathat Naphaphon Phumisiri
Chiang Mai province
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Wat Tha Ton
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Wat Phra Mahathat Woramahawihan
Nakhon Si Thammarat province
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Wat Muang
Ang Thong province
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Sunflower Fields
Lop Buri province
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Rice Fields
The Central Plains
Image : *Hasachai Boon-nuang*
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Su Tong Pe Bridge
Mae Hong Son province.
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Rice Fields
The Central Plains
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Rice Fields
The Central Plains
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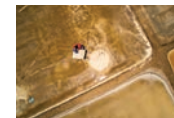
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The Central Plains
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Rice Fields
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Khok Kham Salt Fields
Samut Sakhon province
Image : *Tiwakorn Dhupagupta*
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Khok Kham Salt Fields
Samut Sakhon province.
Image : *Tiwakorn Dhupagupta*
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Wat Muang
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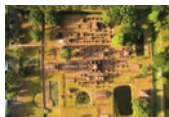
Wat Muang
Ang Thong province
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Wat Mahathat, Sukhothai Historical Park
Sukhothai province
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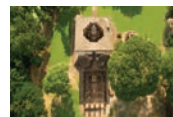
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Wat Mahathat, Sukhothai Historical Park
Sukhothai province
Image : *Hasachai Boon-nuang*
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Wat Si Chum, Sukhothai Historical Park
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Wat Si Chum, Sukhothai Historical Park
Sukhothai province
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Wat Chang Lom, Si Satchanalai Historical Park
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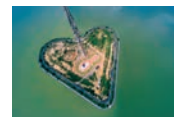
Wat Chedi Chet Thaeo, Si Satchanalai Historical Park
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Tapioca Ground
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Sam Phan Bok
Ubon Ratchathani province
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Thung Thale Luang
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Sam Phan Bok
Ubon Ratchathani province
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Villages by the Ping River
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Villages by the Ping River
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Ban Ta Thit
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Mae Sa Elephant Camp
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Ban Ta Thit
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Muko Similan
Phang-nga province
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Ao Phang-nga National Park
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Ao Phang-nga National Park
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Ao Phang-nga National Park
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Ao Phang-nga National Park
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Ko Panyi
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Khao Phing Kan and Khao Tapu
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Mangrove forest
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Ko Phi Phi
Krabi province
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Sala Daeng Intersection
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Silom-Bang rak
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Benjasiri Park
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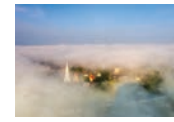
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Krabi Town
Krabi province
Image : *Wichian Reang-ngam*
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Krabi Town
Krabi province
Image : *Wichian Reang-ngam*
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Trang Town
Trang province
Image : *Wichian Reang-ngam*
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Hat Yai Town
Songkhla province
Image : *Jirapong Wongwiwat*
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The Trang Clock Tower
Trang province
Image : *Hasachai Boon-nuang*
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Ko Paet, Muko Similan
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Image : *Hasachai Boon-nuang*
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Muko Similan
Phang-nga province
Image : *Gannatth Boonviparat*
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Ko Nueng, Muko Similan
Phang-nga province
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Muko Similan
Phang-nga province
Image : *Hasachai Boon-nuang*
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Ao Phra Nang-Ao Railway
Krabi province
Image : *Surajid Jamornman*
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Hat Nopparat Thara-Muko Phi Phi National Park
Krabi province
Image : *Surajid Jamornman*
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Ko Phi Phi Le
Krabi province
Image : *Hasachai Boon-nuang*
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Ko Phi Phi Don
Krabi province
Image : *Hasachai Boon-nuang*
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Sri Panwa
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Hat Yai Town
Songkhla province
Image : *Jirapong Wongwiwat*
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Bangkok Port
Bangkok
Image : *Tiwakorn Dhupagupta*
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Bangkok Port
Bangkok
Image : *Tiwakorn Dhupagupta*
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Bangkok Port
Bangkok
Image : *Hasachai Boon-nuang*
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Laem Chabang Deep Seaport
Chon Buri province
Image : *Tiwakorn Dhupagupta*
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Coastal tourist towns
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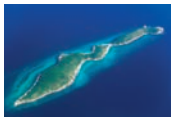
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Bryde's Whales, Ao Tua Ko
Phetchaburi province
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Bhumibol Dam
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Bhumibol Dam
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Lake over the Rajjaprabha Dam
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Lake over the Rajjaprabha Dam
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Bhumibol Bridge
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Sathon-Narathiwat Intersection
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