

Amphur Thoeng



The Geography of Thoeng District History

Thoeng was an ancient city of Lanna Kingdom .The ages during B.E. 21-22 it was governed by Jao Muang (hereditary leaders) since the past. Jao Muang of Wiang Thoeng was built many shrines e.g. City walls, canals, Wat Pra That Jom Jor and Wat Thoeng Sao Hin. Thoeng was promoted to District in AD 1984 (B.E. 2457) it was ruled by Chiang Rai province.

Khun Watananukan or Pol.Po Watanasombat was the first District officer the first sheriff.

General Information

The area of Thoeng in most physical parts are mountains and the river bank plains. There are mountains in the west. The top height of Doi Kham in ChiangKham , Plong, Ngew is about 823 meters from sea level. In the east also consists of high mountains, e.g. Doi Lan with 1,100 meters, Doi Pha Mon with, 1,013 meters far from sea level. The plain area of Thoeng is between along side Ing river and at the center.

There are 4 main rivers in Thoeng. The first is Ing River, which runs from Phee Pan Nam Mountain (Doi Luang in Mae Jai, Phayao). It runs through the area of Thoeng for about 57 Kms.The second is Lao River from Doi Pu Lang Ka, Chiang Kham. It runs through the north of Thoeng and joins Ing River at the back of Thoeng District Office for about 24 kms. The third is Ngao River from Doi Pha Mon. It runs through Ngao to join Plong and Ing River at Nong Rad. These four main rivers cause the plain of Thoeng to have been completed and appropriated for most agriculture as well as plain fishing since the past time.

Location Thoeng is located at 25 Wiang sub-district, Pisan Road the east of Chiang Rai province around 60 kms. From town and around 891 kms. From Bangkok

Territory

North adjacent to Prayamengrai District, Khuntan District, Wiang Kean District

South adjacent to Padded District

East adjacent to The People Republic of Laos, Phasing sub-district, Chiangkham District

West adjacent to Wiang Chai District. Muang Chianr Rai District

The total area of 821 square kilometers.

The number of population (total) 86,743 (2000) female 43,274 male 43,469

The number of sub-districts 10

The number of villages 145

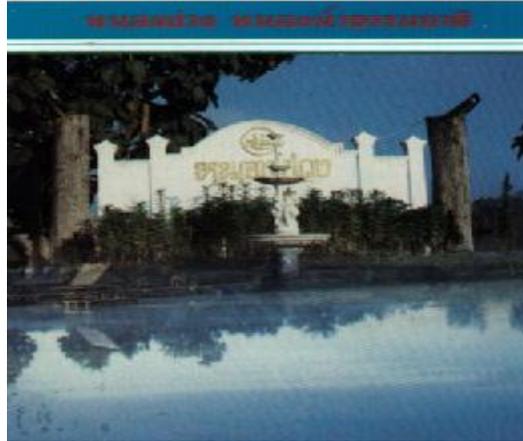
The total of sub-district municipals 2 municipals; sub-district municipal of Wiang and sub-district municipal of Plong

The total of The Administrative Authority 10

Governed By: The District officer

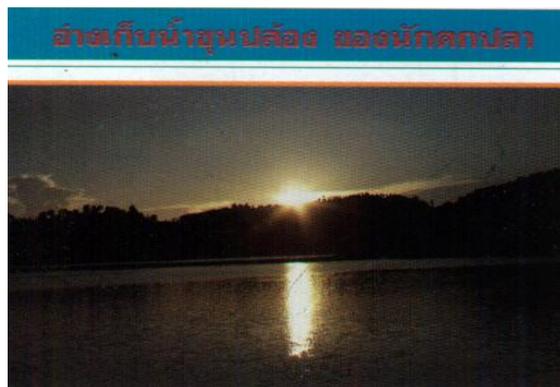
Tourist Attractions In Thoeng District

Nong Khuang (Nong Khuang Swamp)



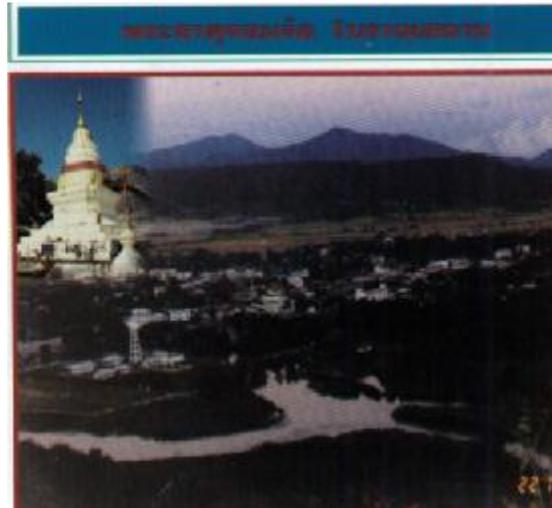
Nong Khuang is a natural swamp covering an area of 14 acres in Moo 1, Mae Loy sub-district. It is a source of many kinds of conservative fishes and the most important thing is “It is the place for relaxing and doing exercise of the villagers.”

Khun Plong Reservoir



Khun Plong Reservoir is a middle reservoir in Sanpasak village, Plong sub-district. It is an artificial lake used as a source of water supply for farmers in Thoeng District according to His Majesty the King's opinion. It is very popular place who likes fishing. You can see a very beautiful view while the sun is setting here.

Phra That jom Jor (Jom Jor Relic of the Buddha)



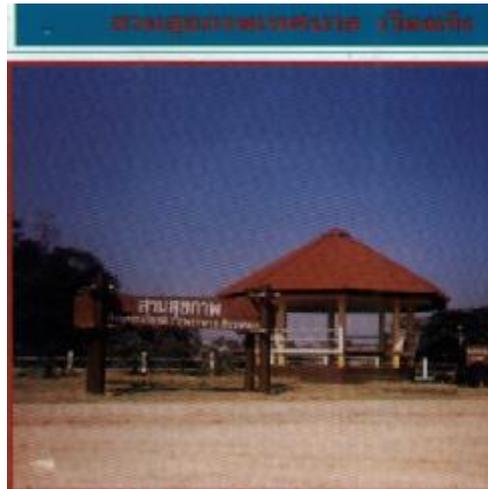
Phra That jom Jor(Jom Jor Pagoda) is located on the top of Doi Jom Jor, Moo 20, Wiang sub-district . It is an important ancient place in Thoeng but there is no evidence when it was built. In each year people will take place the worship ceremony in Lunar month sixth of May. Moreover, this place becomes obviously splendid viewpoint and other areas of Thoeng's scenery; especially a vast lowland of Ing River.

Ing River Bank



Ing River Bank is a place for recreation and exercise of Wiang sub-district residents. It is also a place for arranging the boat –racing traditions every year. There will be fresh market beside the river. Many people and tourists like to buy fresh fishes here.

Suan Sukaphap (Wiang Thoeng Healthy Garden)



Suan Sukaphap is a rest area for travelers. There are many services here such as tourist information, toilets and others before you continue your travelling to Phu Chi Fah.

Wat Yai Nong Pla Khao (Nong Pla Khao temple)



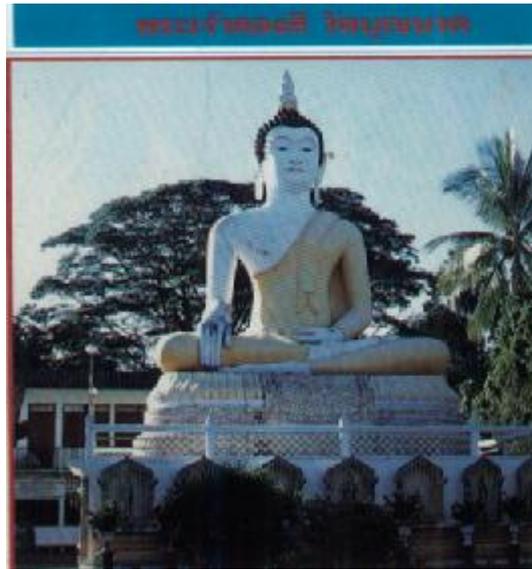
Wat Yai Nong Pla Khao is located in Moo 6, Wiang sub-district. It is a place for an ancient image of the Buddha, the antiques and the works of art in the period of 18-20 B.E. (Buddhist Era). There is an ancient well in the temple and it was said that this well is one of the holy wells from five in Chiangrai. The ceremonials usually brings some water from here to say a magic formula and takes them back for His Majesty the King to bath; so it is a holy place where many people pay respect to and have a faith in.

Phu Chi Fah(ภูชี้ฟ้า)



Phu Chi Fah is located in Ban Rom Fathai, Tabtao sub-district. It is on Doi Pha Mon. This mountain is 25 kilometers south of Doi Pha Tang. It is the penetrate high mountain protrudes in The People's Republic of Laos and also the splendid scenery viewpoint. Many tourists from diversity places like to see the misty sea, the sunset and the sunrise here in cold season. During February, it is dotted with white wild flowers known as Dok Siaw.

Wat Boon Nak (Boon Nak Temple) วัดบุญนาค



Wat Boon Nak is Located in Moo 2, Ngao sub – district. The temple enshrines the ancient worshiped Buddha image called “ Phra Jao Song Sri”

Ngan Dok Siaw Ban(Dok Siaw Ban Fair)งานดอกเสี้ยวบาน



Ngan Dok Siaw Ban is usually held on 13 - 15 February at Ban Rom Fah Thai, moo 10, Tabtao sub-district every year. In the fair, there will be “Thi Da Dok Siaw” contest, Hmong and Akha Hilltribes show in swing and other Hilltribes activities. Here, you will see the fabulous natural atmosphere covering with fog and flowers (Dok Siaw) .

One Tambon One Product (OTOP)

Basket and wickerware(Rattan Product) เครื่องจักสาน



Middle size price 120-200 baht

Large size price 200-300 baht

Contact: 85 Moo 1, Nong Rad sub-district, Thoeng, Chiangrai. Tel. 053-954592

Organic chemistry rice or half milled rice (Kao In see) ข้าวอินทรีย์



One pack per 1 k.g. price 20-25 baht

One pack per 2 k.g. price 20-35 baht

Contact : 59/1 Moo 1, Mae Loy sub-district, Thoeng, Chiangrai. Tel.053-720795

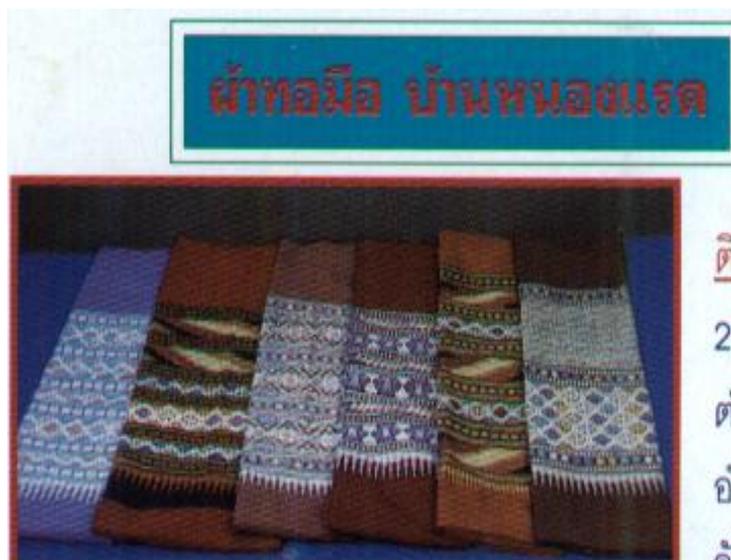
Embroidered cloth and blue-dyed shirt

(a native shirt of people in the north of Thailand)ผ้าปักชาวเขา เสื้อม่อฮ่อม



Contact : San Pu Lei village, Moo 4, Chiang Kian sub-district, Thoeng, Chiangrai

Nong Rad Woven Cloth



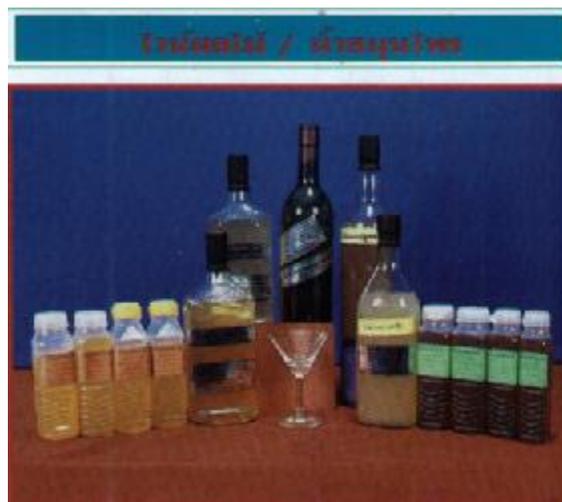
Contact : 23 Moo1, Nong Rad sub-district, Thoeng, Chiangrai

Crawfish in Ban Thung Khun Chai (กุ้งก้ามกรามที่บ้านทุ่งชันไชย)



It is the largest area for crawfish farming in the North, In farm, there is nice atmosphere with delicious food and beverage.

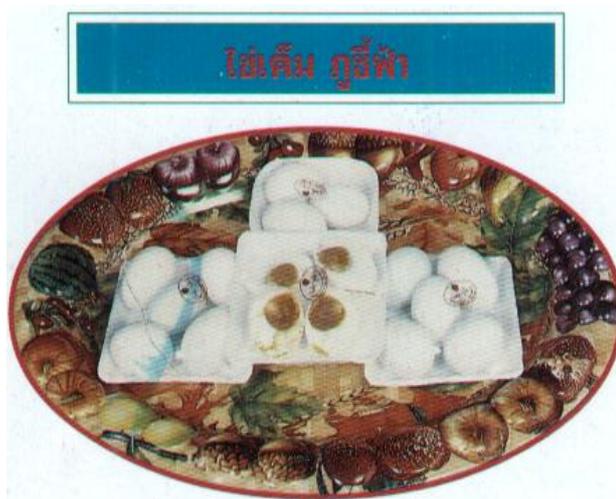
Fruit wine



Fruit wine is made of fruits that are in the village. It is herb water, which is very useful for health. Group of villagers produces it and sells in the shop beside the road and sends to sell in the closed area.

Contact : Moo 22, Wiang sub-district, Thoeng, Chiangrai.

Salted eggs (ไข่เค็ม)



Fermentation and cover with soil produce salted eggs. Each egg is 4 baht.
The tourists like to buy for giving to another person from Thoeng district.

Contact : 7/3 Moo 2, Ngao sub-district, Thoeng, Chiangrai.

Telephone

Governmental Places

Thoeng District Bureau	0-5379-5345, 0-5279-5513
Thoeng Hospital	0-5379-5259, 0-5379-5466
Tambon Wiang Municipality	0-5379-5321
Thoeng Police Station	0-5379-5403,0-5379-5405
Thoeng District Prison	0-5379-5654
Office of Chiangrai Education Area 4	0-5379-5431
Thoeng District Electricity	0-5379-500,0-5379-5393, 0-5379-5504
Thoeng District Transport	0-5379-5222
Thoeng Post Office	0-5379-5528,0-5379-5529
Plong Post Office	0-5366-9560,0-5395-4183
Thoeng District Non-Formal Education	0-5379-5525

Lodging & Food

79 Villa	0-5379-5398
Phu Chi Pha Phochana	0-5391-8366,0-1952-3054
Bungalow Ban Kun Lux	0-5360-9552,0-1950-9013
Phu Chi Pha Resort	0-1952-2519
Phu Chi Hill	0-1816-5452,0-1317-5091
Phu Sawan	0-1993-1956
U-Krist Farm Hill	0-5370-3317
Phu Chi Pha Pa Nich	0-5391-8331,0-1980-4306

Map of Tourist Attractions in Thoeng District



Amphur Chiangkhong

History	In the past, Amphur Chiangkhong was called “Khor – ra – rach” and changed to “Muang Chiangkhong” that was governed from “Muang Nantaburi” or “Nan Province” The governor of Nan was appointed to be Chao (Prince) Ariyawong in 1805. The last governor was “Phraya Chittawongvorayadrungsri”. He changed the name to Amphur Chiangkhong of Chiangrai province and was appointed to be sheriff in 1914.
Location	122 Sai Khlang Road. Tambon Wiang. It’s 114 kilometres from Chiangrai province. It takes 2 hours to Chiangrai. It’s 950 kilometres from Bangkok. By bus, it takes about 14 hours.
Area	836,900 square kilometres.
Density	81.51
Populations	68,222 (34,354 men, 33,865 women)
Tambon	7
Moo Ban	90
Subdistric Administrative Organisation	2
Administrative Organisation	6



Tourist Attractions

Amphur Chiangkhong (Chiangkhong District) is 53 kilometres from Amphur Chiangsaen, on the highway number 1129. It is about 114 kilometres from Chiangrai. Along the Khong Riverside, there are fantastic scenery of rice fields and the orchard of oranges. Furthermore, there is a primitive village called “Ban Thai Lue” which is famous for its hand-made cloths “Thai Lue Weaving.”

In addition, Chiangkhong conserves “Pla Bug”(Giant Catfish). Every year, on 18th April “Pla Bug” were propitiated.



The Boat Dock

The boat dock in Chiangkhong is the border point between Thailand and Lao. On the opposite side of the Khong Riverside, you can see Huai Sai, Khaung Bau – Kaew in Lao. When tourists want to cross to Lao, they should go to Chiangkhong 's Immigration Office first. They must take two of one – inch – photos and the copy of their citizen identity cards or passport and thirty – five baht. (The border opens 5 days a week from 6:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. On Saturday and Sunday the tax is ninety baht per person) From this border point, you are able to tour by boat to Luang Prabang to Vientaine, Lao. And you can return to Thailand at Nongkai Province, Northeastern part of Thailand.



Ban Haad Krai

(The Place for Catching the Giant Catfish)

Ban Haad Krai is a village, that is located in Moo 7, Tambon Wiang, Amphur Chiangkhong, Chiangrai Province. It is well-known for fishing the Giant Catfish which is the world's largest freshwater fish . The fishing season is between the middle of April and early June each year, when it goes north to lay eggs. Before catching th Giant Catfish, there is the important ceremony of sacrificing the head of the Giant Catfish. This ceremony is held on April 18 every year. There is the spirits propitiation by sacrificing or offerings food and drinks . After that, people start catching the Giant Catfish. The equipment for catching the Giant Catfish is called "Mong" which is a big ring net. It is used only for catching the Giant Catfish .

Nowadays near the fishing site of the Giant Catfish, in Ban Haad Krai, they are building a museum for the Giant Catfish and other fish of the Khong River which is the centre learning on how to catch and breed the fish in the Khong River.

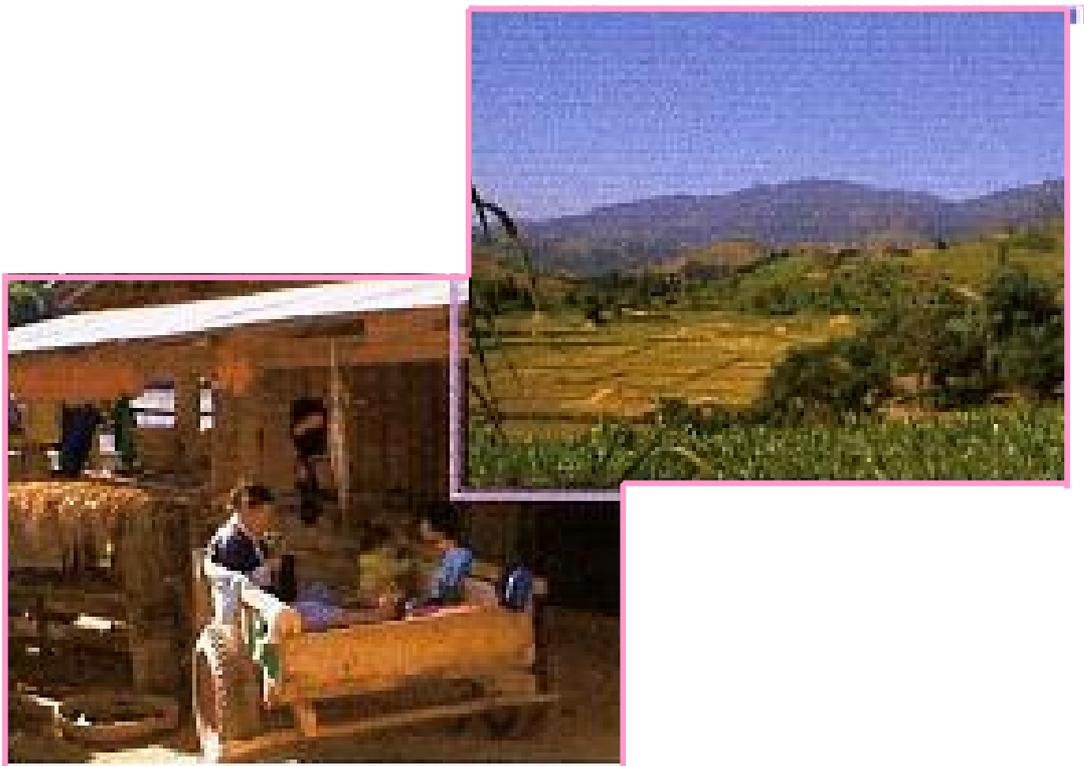
Moreover there is a souvenir for visitors called "*Kai*" which his freshwater seaweed. It is well – known only in the Khong River . The Housewives here bring "Kai" to change into varieties of food such as Kai – Yee, Fried – Kai, or Kai crisp.



Baan Toong Na Noi and Mong

Mong is one of several tribes which live separately in the north of Thailand. Their lifestyle is very interesting and they still keep their native culture. Baan Toong Na Noi is about 9.5 kilometres, West of Chiangkhong. There is Huay Tong Waterfall, which is very beautiful, about 3 kilometres from the village. The way to Baan Toong Na Noi is very rough but all vehicles can pass through it. October to March is the most suitable period for tourists.

Tourists who like trekking or mountain biking can tour here for two days and one night. You can visit a Mong village on the first day. In the afternoon, walk to the waterfall and camp there for a night. On the second day, leave the Mong's village and go along the hillside to Baan Huay Meng, pass through Huay Meng Waterfall and you will arrive at Huay Meng. You should try some good oranges and see the ways of life of Thai Lue in Huay Meng. The total distance is about 25 kilometres.



Sailing boats along the Khong River

Mae Khong River is the main river that supports the Thais and Laos people who have lived beside it for a long time. They still maintain natural environments on both sides of the Khong River and on the small islands, they also grow agricultural crops on some river sides and fish in the villagers' style.

At present, there is a daily package tour by long-tail boats . The service charge is 300 baht per hour. Each boat can contain 8 – 10 tourists.



Cycling through Jungle

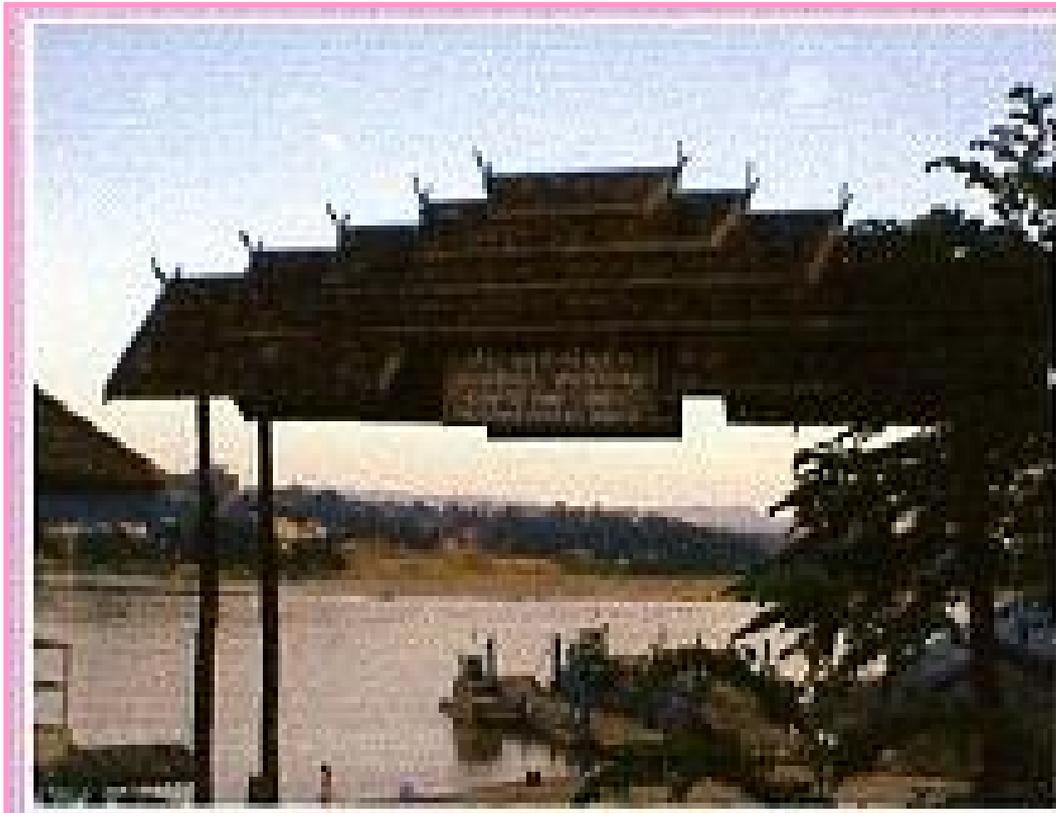
Tourists who enjoy cycling can see the natural sights. They can cycle early in the morning to the south of Nam Chang Dam which is the biggest reservoir in Chiangkhong. From this point you can take a row boat for about 40 minutes. You can take your bike with you to the end of the dam. After that , continue cycling through the villagers' forest path together with natural streams You can have your lunch near the stream and continue cycling to Huay Tard Waterfall, another beautiful water fall , about 30 kilometres from the dam.



The gateway to Luang Pra Bang , world heritage site

Amphur Chiangkhong is the permanent border town for Thais and foreign tourists who would like to go to Lao. Nowadays, most tourists take the boat to Luang Pra Bang starting at the immigration point. The Khong River tourism club, Amphur Chiangkhong and tour agency of Laos have a boat service everyday at 10:00 a.m. The rate for the normal power boat is 550 baht, the journey to Luang Pra Bang takes 2 days. The special boat also takes 2 days costs 700 baht per person.

Reservations can be made at the Khong River tourism club, Amphur Chiangkhong tel. 0 – 5379 – 1993



Kai

Kai is the freshwater seaweed. It grows long on big stones in the Khong River from December to March. People in Chiangkhong pick it up to make several kinds of food. They are Kai – Yee (grinded Kai), fried thin sliced Kai, boiling Kai, Kai with chilli and Kai crisp.



Khuntan (Khuntan District)

- History:** The Ministry of the Interior had announced for distribution the administration of Amphur Thoeng on August 1, 1992. The sub-district office was established at Moo 3, Tambon Patan , and was named Amphur Khuntan on December 5, 1996.
- The legend of its name “**Khuntan**” was shown the basis of hearsay from the past that it was named of “Lam Hauy Khuntan (Khuntan Gully)” The other legendary of Its name was also shown that the word “**Khuntan**” might be from the name of “ Phra That Khuntan (Khuntan Pagoda)” which was a place of sacred worship.
- Location:** 199 Thoeng - Chiangkhong Road, Tambon Patan(Patan Sub – district). It is 84 kilometers from Chiangrai Province. By bus it takes 2 hours to Chiangrai. It is 840 kilometers from Bangkok. It takes 10 hours by bus.
- Area:** 234 square kilometers.
- Density:** 147.21
- Population:** 34,462; 17,385 male and 11,077 female
- Tambon (Sub-district):** 3
- Moo Ban(Village):** 4
- Sub- district Administrative Organization:** 3
- Sub-district municipality:** 1

The Attractions in Amphur Khuntan

Doi Phaya Pipak (Phaya Pipak Mountain) Tambon Yanghom (Yanghom District)



From Chiang Rai , you can turn left at Mae Korn intersection and drive further on the Highway no. 1208. After that turn left to Phaya Mengrai District and take the Highway no. 1152 through Ban Sob Pao-Phaya Mengrai District-Ban Ta-Khun Tan District route. Then turn right at the milestone no.90 and take the route 3123 to Phaya Pipak and turn to the road leading to Phaya Pipak Mountain.

Doi Phaya Pipak (Phaya Pipak Mountain) is a high mountain where you can see beautiful scenery. When the sun is rising in the winter time, you can see the misty sea from the top of the mountain. And on the shining day with a clear blue sky you will be able to see the Phu Chii Pha Mountain and Pha Tang Cliff as well as a beautiful Ing River from the west. In February, the Siew flowers (bauhinia, *Desmodium renifolium*) will blossom all over the area.

This area is a historical site concerning the battle between the government and the Part of Communist in Thailand. In 1982, His Majesty the King Bhumibol Adulyadej, Her Majesty the Queen Sirikit, HRH Princess Sirindhorn and HRH Princess Somsawalee had presided over the place visiting soldiers and people who lived in this area. Beside His Majesty the King generously stamped his footprints on the plaster prepared to strengthen spiritual courage among soldiers and local people.

Sri Chomphu Waterfall in Tambon Yanghom



Sri Chom phu Waterfall is located in Ban Chomphu, Tambon Yanghom Amphur Khuntan, Changwat Chiangrai (Chiangrai Province). It is a natural waterfall. There is some water dropping through the year. It is about 1.5 kilometers from the village. There is the parking area for the tourists. The custom of Wai Phee Khun Nam is in April every year.

Wat Pha That Taen Khom in Tambon Ta



Wat Phra That Taen Khom is the oldest and the most important place in Banta Moo 6, Amphur Khuntan, Changwat Chiangrai. It is 2 kilometers from the north field of Banta.

It was built by the leader, Uonrean, an ancient tribe in Banta. He gave the Lord Buddha a base. When the Buddha sat on the base, it became a golden base. Uonrean wanted to keep the base so he built Phra That to cover the base.

Phra That Khuntanm (Khuntan Pagoda) in Tambon Patan



Phra That Khuntan is located on Thoeng – Chiangkhong Road. It is regarded as the holiest sanctuary by the residents in Khuntan. It is the holiest place which contains the bone of Lord Buddha.

Thai Lue Village in Ban Huay Luang Tambon Yanghom

Thai Lue people live in Ban Huay Luang Tambon Yang Hom Amphur Khuntan. They migrated from Chiang Moun, Nan Province. They have their own language; that is “Lue Language”. They have beautiful textile. Thai Lue women spent their free time in weaving.



Thai Lue woman in Thai Lue costume

The Mien village in Ban Mai Pattana, Tambon Yanghom

The mien people migrated from Doi Pha Mon, Amphur Theong(Thoeng district).They can live with people in Khuntan but they still keep their own culture. They have beautiful costumes. Mien houses are built on the ground. The Mien believe in spirits and ancestors. Every Mien woman devotes her finest skills in embroidering.



Mien woman in her costume

One Tambon one product in Amphur Khuntan



The beauty of Thai Lue Textile at Yanghom Moo 5
Amphur Khuntan Changwat Chiangrai



The woven bamboo at Patan Moo 11 Khuntan Chiang rai



The beauty of The Mien 's embroidered cloths
in Ban Mai Pattana, Tambon Yanghom

Amphur Payamengrai (Payamengrai District)

History: In the previous time Payamengrai was a part of Thoeng District Chiangrai Province. It was separated from Thoeng and became Payamengrai District in 13 August 1987. It was named after King Mengrai. King Mengrai and his troop took a rest near Sanpasak village Moo 13 Mengrai Subdistrict referred from the legend of Yonok. Now we call this place “Khumpayamengrai” or “Payamengrai Monument.”

Location: Moo 10 Highway No. 1152 Mengrai Sub-district. It is in the east of Chiangrai Province. It is approximately 50 kilometers far from Chiangrai. It takes about an hour to reach Chiangrai and 1,034 kilometers far from Bangkok.

Area: 620,000 Square kilometers

Density: 71.77

Population: 44,498; 22,479 and 22,019 Female

Tambon(Sub- district): 5

Moo Ban (Village): 63

Sub-district Administrative Organization: 3 Tel. 0-5395-9425

Sub-district Municipality: 1

Tourist Attractions in Amphur Payamengrai

Khumpayamengrai (Payamengrai Monument)



Khumpayamengrai or Payamengrai Monument situated in Moo 3 Ban Sun Pa Sak, Mengrai Sub-district, Payamengrai District, Chiangrai Province. Its previous location was a flat plateau in the area of 5 rai which was covered with various trees. It was the place where **Chao Payamengrai** (King Mengrai) stopped his army and found some food for soldiers.They rested to save energy before defeating Muang Chiang Khong and also spied on the enemy's movements.

In the year of 1987, Payamengrai Sub-district was established as a district led by **Mr. Prayoon Wongpanit**, the first sheriff. He cooperated with the artistry department in creating Payamengrai Monument. In August 21, 1990, the statue of Chao Payamengrai was moved to Payamengrai Monument beneath a great celebration led by the governor as the chairman. Nowadays it becomes a place of respect and relaxation for general people especially in April 18 of every year, the government officials and local leader organization hold on **Waisa Payamengrai celebration** which causes many people to join these celebration.

NOUNGPONG(Lake View)



Noungpong is a place of nature . There are 40 rai. There is a sight of water all the year. Around this lake there is very beautiful and natural. The Administrative Organization of Maepoa develops this area to be a place to travel, and grows many kinds of trees and flowers around Noungpong.

NOUNG JUM PHUG GOOD(Lake View)



This place is called “Nong Jum Phug Good”. Ban Sobpao Moo 2 rules it. It is a natural water resource. In the past, it was named “ Nong Kheo” Later, the villagers changed its name to be “ Nong Jum Phug Good ”. Because there are many local vegetables name “ Phug Good” the best grow in this area. There are about 72 rai of Nong Jum Phug Good. It is a beautiful and natural place for you to visit. It is not far from Moo 2 (Ban Sobpao) . The way to Nong Jum Phug Good is very comfortable to travel.

Thai Hill tribes

They evacuated from the Northern and settled on the mountain in Ban Mai Suksun village. There are 3 tribes; Mong, Yao, Moozer.

Mong Tribe

Many live together in their group. They don't like to live with the other tribe. Their houses are rather enduring. They believed in ghosts and voodoo. Their suit style is black and very refine with stitching for female. The blouse and skirt are decorated with the silver coins. Male wears plants and blouse but has not many silver coins as the female suit. Mong men can have many wives and he is the leader of the family.

Yao Tribe

Yao tribe evacuated around 1961 and settled down in Kew Korma and Pong Chang on the western side of Moo Bann Mae Tam Num Tok. The houses are made of "Ka" leaves. Yao language is like Chinese language but it doesn't the letter for writing. Because of the cold weather Yao suits are black and refine with stitching. There are six meters of the black fabric around the head and the waist and one meter hang down from the neck. [that call "Lui Kwan"] In the new year, they will boil eggs dye them with red color and give it to old people for the favorable. It will be auspicious for their the Giver.

Moo Zer Tribe(Lahu)

Live in Bann Mai Suk Sun The house are made from the wood sometimes with the bamboo .The roof is made from the “Ka” leaves . The way to Moo zer village is very tough. They speak Moo Zer Language that short and fast. Moo Zer costume is black and decorated with stitching for the male, shirt and pants. For female the blouse and she will take the form of a piece of cloth wrapped once around the body and tied in to a knot .The Moo Zer will domesticate animals under the house such as pig, hen ect. For their food.



Wat Phrattat Pulan

Wat Phrattat Pulan is an old temple with the fascinating eight squares and 25 meters high Chedi. It was built around 18-20 B.E. with Lanna Thai and Burmese architecture. It is located on the top of the hill about 300 meters on the east of Ban Huai Kang Pulan. It is one of the most important temples in town.



Huai Tat Waterfall

Huai Tat Waterfall is a small beautiful natural waterfall, it is 10 meters high and has 2 leaps. It located in the area of Ban Huai Kang Sri Chum and about 3 kilometers from Huai Kang pond .



Huai Kang Reservoir

Huai Kang reservoir is a medium size reservoir can keep 1,500,000 cubic meters of water. It's a very spectacular scene during summer for relaxing. People fish for sell. It's a convenient way about 1 kilometer from the village.

Tard Kwan Waterfall

Located site in M. 6 Tardkwan Phayamengrai Chiangrai. It's a tourist attraction of nature to travel to see. The site is about 25 m above the waterfall, there are many trees, some have flowers. Also there are many wild flowers especially wild orchids. It's 70 Kilometers from Chiangrai by using high way no 1152. When you approach Phayamengrai from Chiangrai, turn left and use the way to Chiangkhong (Middle way). When you get to the front of the waterfall, you can walk to the waterfall which is about 600 meters(from the car park.)

Tard Kwan Reservoir

This site is in Baan Maetam Namtok M. 6 Tardkwan Phayamengrai Chiangrai. It's large area for natural reservoir. This area is about 300 Rai, has many with mountains and forests. From Chiangrai to Tard Kwan reservoir is about 65 kilometers off highway no. 1152 From intersection of Phayamengrai use the way to Chiangkhong (Middle way). It's the same way to Tardkwan Waterfall.

Amphur Wiangkaen (Wiangkaen District)

History: Wiangkaen was announced for being the sub - division by the Ministry of the Interior on April 1,1987.It was called “ **Ging Amphur Wiangkaen**” Later, it was **Amphur Wiangkaen** (Wiangkaen District) in 1995. It is located on the bank of Ngao River. In the past, it was the ancient town, which is about 700 years. There was **Chao Laung Wiangkaen** reigning this town. For honoring him, all people named Amphur Wiangkaen (Wiangkaen District)

Location: Lai-Ngao Road, Tambon Muangyai(Muangyai Sub-district) , Wiangkaen District, Chaingrai Province. It takes about 3 hours to Chiangrai. It is 924 Kilometers from Bangkok. Amphur Wiangkaen has the total area of 526 sq.kms. It is composed of 4 sub- districts (27 villages) and bordered by People’s Democratic Republic Lao, where the deep basin of the Khong River divides up the two countries. It is located in the high mountain range, which lies along some plateaux throughout this area. The elevation is approximately 1,500 -1,600 metres.

Area: 526,000 square kilometers.

Density: 64.69

Population: 34,770; 17,638 male and 17,132 female

Tambon(Sub – district): 4

Moo Ban (Village): 41

Sub-district Administrative Organization: 4

Season: Hot (February to May), rainy (May to October) ,

Weather : cool (October to February)

Tourist Attractions

Doi Pha Tang



Doi Pha Tang is located in moo 2, Ban Pha Tang, Tambon Por, about 26 kilometers far from Amphur Wiangkaen. Most people are from minorities, e.g. farmers, patriotic Chinese soldiers and hill tribes, e.g. Mong and Yao. There are some attractive places worth visiting as follow:

Pratu Siam (Pha Bong)



There is a hole between the big rocks that in the past, served as a gate out to Lao People's Democratic Republic, for commerce.

Yod Doi Roi Sam



Yod Doi Roi Sam ; about 850 meters away from Pratu Siam. View the scenery of Lao People's Democratic Republic from the top of this peak.

The Cave of the Mysterious Golden Dragon and the Misty Sea



The Cave of the Mysterious Golden Dragon : Inside this cave chamber there is a waterfall and a path to get through to the other end of the cave.

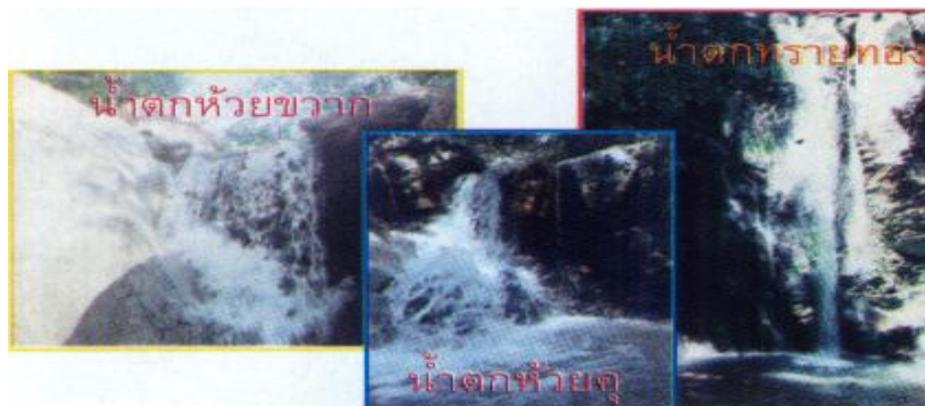
Misty Sea : Around the mid of December to January, the weather at Doi Pha Tang is chilly and is covered by enchanting thick white mist ,suspending like the waves of the sea.

Pha Dai



Pha Dai : located in Moo 4, Ban Huay Luk, Tambon Muang Yai, 13 kms. Away from this district. The stone steps are magnificent, reaching down to the Mekhong River and the exotic rocks are seen in the middle of the river.

Waterfall



There are several waterfalls in Wiangkaen District. They have different beauty, such as Huaykhaug waterfall, Huayku waterfall, Saithong waterfall, Tad Mok waterfall

Huay Khaug Waterfall: Located in Ban Khaug. The height of waterfall is about 50 meters. There are 2 levels. Water is from the high cliff. It is very beautiful.

Huay Ku Waterfall: Located in Ban Huay Ku where is on the top mountain. It is the waterfall that challenges adventurers because they have to walk about 4 kilometers.

Sai Thong Waterfall: Located in Ban Sai Thong. It is very beautiful.

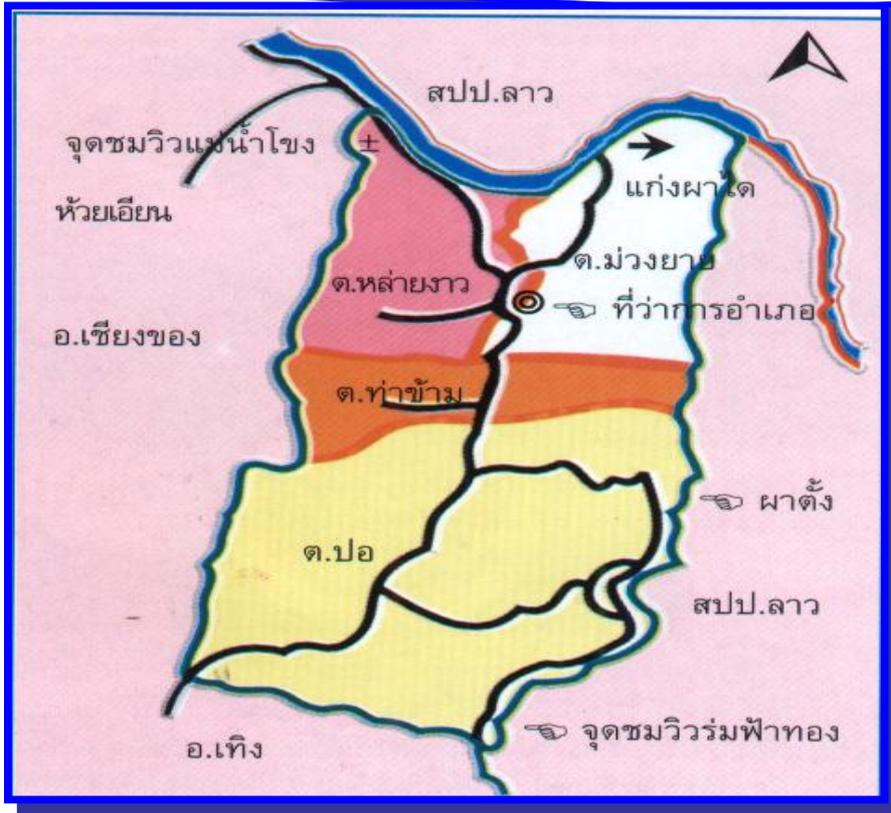
Tad Mok Waterfall : located in Moo 3 , Ban Don Tambon Por, about 28 kms. away from this district. The height of the waterfall is about 30 metres, hiding away from Ban Lung – Pang Ka road about 5 kms.

Pra Pha Lae Cave



Pra Pha Lae Cave : Located in Moo 6, Ban Pha Lae, Tambon Por, 23 kms. away from the district. This cave has a deep chamber in the mountain on the Ngao River bank.

The Map of Tourist Attraction In Wiangkaen District



Telephone number

The Government Office

Office of Wiangkaen District Sheriff

0-5360-8218-9,608-222

Wiangkaen Police Station

0-5360-8081,191

Wiangkaen Hospital

0-5360-8173-4

Home Stay / Food

Rompha Siam Hill

0-9951-8743

Phu Chee Fa Hill

0-5391-8239,0-1980-4163

Rai Phu Fa

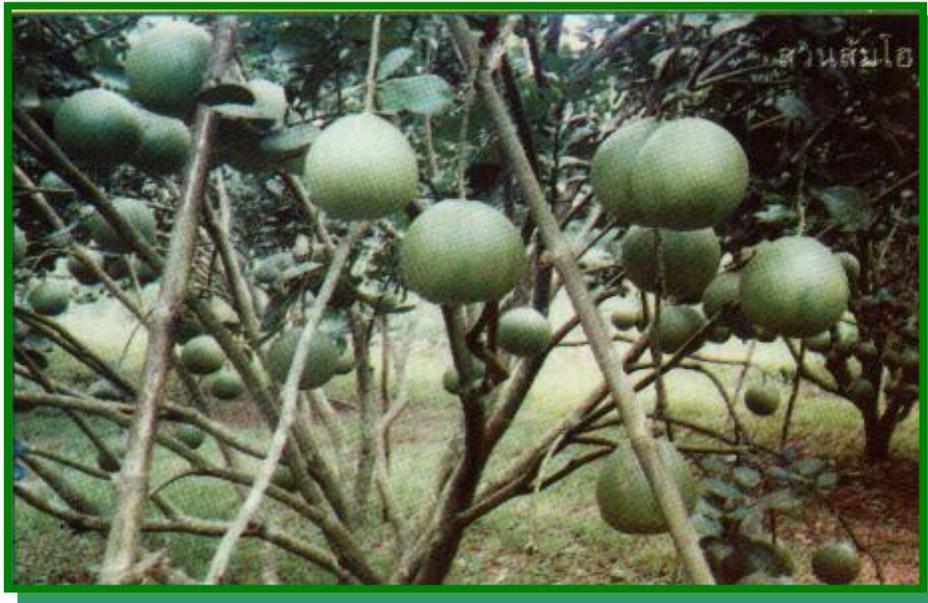
0-5391-8240,0-1783-4127

A Sa Lia Resort

0-5391-8920,0-1950-3948

One Tambon One Product In Amphur Wiangkaen

Pomelo



Pomelo is an economic plant in Wiangkaen. It is a big fruit and good taste. You can buy in August to October.



