

# Kalasin

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THAILAND



# Kalasin Kalasin





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**THAILAND**





Wat Si Bun Rueang or Wat Nuea

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Sirindhorn Museum

**KALASIN**

## Thai Term Glossary

Amphoe	: District
Ban	: Village
Khuean	: Dam
Maenam	: River
Mueang	: Town or City
Prang	: Corn-shaped tower or sanctuary
SAO	: Subdistrict Administrative Organization
Soi	: Alley
Song Thaeo	: Pick-up trucks but with a roof over the back
Talat	: Market
Tambon	: Subdistrict
Tham	: Cave
Tuk-Tuks	: Three-wheeled motorized taxis

Ubosot or Bot	: Ordination hall in a temple
Wihan	: Image hall in a temple
Wat	: Temple

*Note: English spelling here given tries to approximate Thai Pronunciation. Posted signs may be spelled differently. When seeking help for direction, point to the Thai spelling given after each place name.*

## KALASIN

Kalasin is one of the most fertile provinces in the northeastern region. According to archaeological evidence, it points that the area was once inhabited by the Lawa tribe, whose civilization dates back to about 1,600 years ago. The historical evidence points out that the city was first established during the



Rattanakosin period in 1793. Thao Somphamit and his troops escaped from the left bank of the Mekong River and settled on the bank of the Pao River, which was called 'Ban Kaeng Samrong'. Then, he sent tribute to King Rama I the Great who later promoted Ban Kaeng Samrong as a city and renamed it 'Kalasin' or 'Mueang Nam Dam' (a black water town), which later became an important city. 'Kala' means 'black', 'sin' means 'water', so 'Kalasin' means 'black water.' The king also appointed Thao Somphamit as 'Phraya Chaisunthon' who became the first ruler of Kalasin.

Kalasin covers a total area of 6,947 square kilometres. Topographically, the upper northern area of the province is the Phu Phan mountain range, with undulating hills and timber forests in the middle. In terms of administration, it is divided into 18 districts including Amphoe Mueang Kalasin, Amphoe Sahatsakhan, Amphoe Sam Chai, Amphoe Kham Muang, Amphoe Somdet, Amphoe Huai Phueng, Amphoe Na Khu, Amphoe Khao Wong, Amphoe Kuchinarai, Amphoe Na Mon, Amphoe Don Chan, Amphoe Rong Kham, Amphoe Kamalasai, Amphoe Khong Chai, Amphoe Yang Talat, Amphoe Huai Mek, Amphoe Nong Kung Si and Amphoe Tha Khantho.

## Distances from Kalasin to nearby provinces

Udon Thani	192 kilometres
Sakon Nakhon	128 kilometres
Roi Et	47 kilometres
Maharakham	44 kilometres
Mukdaharn	166 kilometres
Khon Kaen	77 kilometres

## Distances from Amphoe Mueang Kalasin to other districts

Amphoe Sahatsakhan	39 kilometres
Amphoe Sam Chai	85 kilometres
Amphoe Kham Muang	81 kilometres
Amphoe Somdet	40 kilometres
Amphoe Huai Phueng	60 kilometres
Amphoe Na Khu	88 kilometres
Amphoe Khao Wong	103 kilometres
Amphoe Kuchinarai	79 kilometres
Amphoe Na Mon	42 kilometres
Amphoe Don Chan	32 kilometres
Amphoe Rong Kham	39 kilometres
Amphoe Kamalasai	12 kilometres
Amphoe Khong Chai	26 kilometres
Amphoe Yang Talat	16 kilometres
Amphoe Huai Mek	48 kilometres
Amphoe Nong Kung Si	62 kilometres
Amphoe Tha Khantho	99 kilometres

## HOW TO GET THERE

**By car:** From Bangkok, take Highway No. 1 (Pahonyothin Road) and get into Highway No. 2 (Mittraphap Road) at Saraburi, drive through Nakhon Ratchasima until reach Amphoe Ban Phai of Khon Kaen. Continue on Highway No. 23 through Maharakham and take Highway No. 213 and Highway No. 209 before reaching Kalasin. The total distance is around 519 kilometres.

**By Bus:** From the Northern Bus Terminal Chatuchak (Kamphaeng Phet II Road) in Bangkok. There are many bus to Kalasin everyday. For more information contact:

- The Transport Co., Ltd. Tel. 1490, 0 2936 2852-66, Kalasin Branch Tel. 04381 2513 [www.transport.co.th](http://www.transport.co.th)
- Nakhon Chai Air Co., Ltd. Tel. 1624 [www.nca.co.th](http://www.nca.co.th)



*Phu Thai ethnic group*

For more information contact Kalasin Bus Station, Kaeng Somrong road, Amphoe Mueang Kalasin, Tel. 0 4381 1070

**By train:** A train service is available from the Bangkok Railway Station (Hua Lamphong) to Khon Kaen. Then take a bus from Khon Kaen to Kalasin, a distance of 75 kilometres. For more information, Tel. 1690, 0 2220 4334, 0 2220 4444. Khon Kaen Railway Station Tel. 0 4322 1112 [www.railway.co.th](http://www.railway.co.th)

**By Air:** There are many airlines operating flights from Bangkok to Khon Kaen Airport, the nearest airport near Kalasin, as follows:

*From Suvarnabhumi International Airport*

- Thai Smile Airways, Tel. 1181, 0 2118 8888, [www.thaismileair.com](http://www.thaismileair.com), routing Bangkok – Khon Kaen, then take a car or public bus to Kalasin, a distance of 87 kilometres.

*From Don Mueang International Airport*

- Nok Air, Tel. 1318, [www.nokair.com](http://www.nokair.com), routing Bangkok – Khon Kaen, then take a car or public bus to Kalasin.
- Thai Air Asia, Tel. 0 2515 9999, [www.airasia.com](http://www.airasia.com), routing Bangkok – Khon Kaen, with a shuttle van service provided between the Khon Kaen Airport and the Airline's transfer hub in Amphoe Mueang Kalasin.
- Thai Lion Air, Tel. 0 2529 9999, [www.lionairthai.com](http://www.lionairthai.com), routing Bangkok – Khon Kaen, then take a car or public bus to Kalasin.



*Phraya Chaisunthon Monument*

## Transportation in Kalasin

For getting around in Kalasin city, song thaeo, tuk-tuks and motorcycle taxi is available. Moreover, there are public bus, song thaeo and van from Kalasin Bus Station to other districts in Kalasin. For more information contact Kalasin Bus Station, Tel. 0 4381 1070.

## Transportation from Kalasin to nearby provinces

There are public bus and van services from Kalasin Bus Terminal to Khon Kaen, Mahasarakham, Mukdaharn, Sakon Nakhon. For more information contact Kalasin Bus Station, Tel. 0 4381 1070.

## Attractions

### Amphoe Mueang Kalasin

**Phraya Chaisunthon Monument** (อนุสาวรีย์  
พระยาชัยสุนทร)

is located in front of the Kalasin Post Office, Kalasin Road, Tambon Kalasin. The life-sized monument is made from bronze in a standing position with the right hand holding a teapot, and left hand holding a magic sword. The people of Kalasin donated the money to build this monument so to express their gratitude to the founder of the city.

### Wat Klang (วัดกลาง)

is located near Phraya Chaisunthon Monument on Kalasin Road, Tambon Kalasin. Wat Klang is

a third-class royal temple. Within the temple's compound, there is an Ubosot building, which was an extension from the old building. The Thai-style Ubosot is decorated with 'Chofa' (gable finial) and 'Bai Raka' (crockets). The wooden doors are carved telling the life of the Lord Buddha, while the windows tell the Jataka stories. There are stucco door guardians in the front and at the back. The Ubosot houses murals depicting the story of the Vessantara Jataka. Inside a pavilion or Sala near the Ubosot building is a black Buddha image, made from bronze with a lap of 20-inches wide. It is a beautiful Buddha image. The pedestal

of the image bears an inscription in ancient Thai language stating that the image was built during the period of King Khu Na Kham. Phraya Chaisunthon took it to be the provincial image, which became highly revered by the local people. In any drought season, the local people would take the Buddha image in a procession to beg for rain.

Apart from the black Buddha image, Wat Klang also has a Buddha footprint, which is 20-inch wide and 80-inch long, made from laterite. It is believed to have been built during the Lawa period. Formerly, it was located on the bank of





*Wat Si Bun Rueang or Wat Nuea*

Lam Pao – the Pao River, near Kaeng Samrong. Later on, the bank of the river gradually collapsed, so the local people decided to relocate it to this temple.

**Wat Si Bun Rueang** (วัดศรีบุญเรือง) or **Wat Nuea** (วัดเหนือ)

is located on Anankanak Road, Tambon Kalasin. The ancient temple is situated in

Mueang district. The temple stores a number of crafted boundary stones from Fa Daet Song Yang Ancient City. The stones are located around the Ubosot building. One of the most beautiful boundary stones, which are of the Dvaravati art, is the one that depicts flying angels over a Prasat or palace represented by double arches, with the king, queen and their sons at the bottom.

### **Kalasin Museum** (ศูนย์วัฒนธรรมเฉลิมราช พิพิธภัณฑ์ของดีเมืองกาฬสินธุ์)

is located at the former city hall of Kalasin, the museum was established by Mr. Chairat Mapraneet, Governor of Kalasin province, with an aim to show the collections of good things in Kalasin. The museum features a lecture room, governor's room, religious room, room to honour H.M. the Queen, room showcasing ways of life of the Phu Thai people, Wichit Phrae Wa room, handicraft room, room for demonstration of Phrae Wa silk, and sales of souvenirs. The museum is open every Monday to Friday from 8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. Admission is free, Tel. 0 4381 1394, 0 4381 5806.

### **Pong Lang Circle** (วงเวียนโปงลาง)

is at the intersection between Kalasin Road and Chai Sunthon Road, Tambon Kalasin. It was built as a memorial to the occasion when HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn played Northeastern-style music at the Kalasin College of Dramatic Arts on 26 February, 1990. Pong Lang is Kalasin's local musical instrument evolved from 'Kro Lo', which was invented by Khru Plueang Chairatsami, who was declared a National Artist in 1986 in the field of folk music.

### **Kut Nam Kin Park** (สวนสาธารณะกุดน้ำกิน)

is located on Kamonchai Phatthana Road, Tambon Kalasin. This large pond has been developed into a park for recreation and exercise within a natural environment. There are many nice restaurants around the pond.

### **Sim or Ordination Hall at Wat Udom Pracha Rat** (สิม วัดอุดมประชาธาตุ)

Located at Ban Na Chan, Tambon Na Chan, Wat Udom Pracha Rat was built in 1905. Initiated by

the abbot named Yakhu Buppha, 'Sim' (an Isan dialect for ordination hall) was completed in 1933 with the help of two Vietnamese brothers named Thongkham and Khammi Chancharoen. The ordination hall is made of local bricks with a decorative stucco pattern of the typical Vietnamese style, three-tiered roof, lower secondary roof all around, square columns, and barge boards with 5 crafted wooden Naga serpents on each side. The walls are drilled as window panels while the front gable features low-relief stucco Garudas and Nagas rolling their tails on both sides. The front entrance's door features Naga serpents guarding the arched door.

The principal Buddha image is enshrined in the ordination hall. The murals depict the Vessantara Jataka, as well as, pictures of Isan people's lifestyles in the past, be it funeral rites, playing games, funny images, and dhamma words. The artisan who drew these murals is a local from Amphoe Sahatsakhan named 'Achan Phai'. Visitors will find that the highlight of these murals includes the name of the devotee, who hired artists to draw, was written in each mural. This reflects the faith in Buddhism of the Isan people since the past.

**To get there:** From Amphoe Mueang Kalasin, take Highway No. 12 (Kalasin - Sakon Nakhon route) until arriving at the Chumchonnachan-wittaya School on the left side of the road. Do a U-turn to the inbound side of Amphoe Mueang Kalasin and look for the second alley on the left side after making a U-turn. Proceed into that alley and go straight for about 1 kilometre. Wat Udom Pracha Rat is on the left. The distance from Amphoe Mueang Kalasin is about 19 kilometres.



*Phutthasathan Phu Po*

### **Phutthasathan Phu Po** (พุทธสถานภูโป)

is located in the compound of Wat In Prathan Phon, Tambon Phu Po, The site is where two ancient reclining Buddha images of the Dvaravati period carved on the cliff can be seen. They are the sacred images highly revered by the people of Kalasin and nearby provinces. The first image is at the foothill and the second one is on Phu Po. Apart from storing sacred Buddha images, Phu Po also features beautiful nature perfect for rest and relaxation. There is an annual ceremony to celebrate the reclining Buddha images in April every year.

**To get there:** From Amphoe Mueang Kalasin, take Highway NO. 12 (Kalasin – Sakon Nakorn) approximately 20 kilometres. Then turn left to

Phu Po Municipality Office via Ban Chot – Ban Na Chan – Na Khok Khwai before reaching Phutthasathan Phu Po, approximately 28 kilometres from Amphoe Mueang Kalasin.

### **Amphoe Sahatsakhon**

#### **Sirindhorn Museum** (พิพิธภัณฑสถานสิรินธร)

is located at Phu Kum Khao, Tambon Non Buri. In 1970, Phrakhru Wichit Sahatsakhun, Abbot of Wat Sakkawan, discovered large-sized bones in the temple's compound. At that time, he did not know that they were dinosaur fossils, so he kept them at the temple. Then, in 1978, Mr. Varavudh Suteethorn and a group of geologists from the Department of Min-

eral Resources surveyed the area and declared that they were dinosaur fossils. In 1980, a Thai-French Geological Survey Group took the bones for further study, and found out that they were the fossils of a Sauropod. Then, in 1994, through a systematic excavation and preservation, numerous dinosaur fossils were found in the rock of the Sao Khrua Formation, assumed to date back to the early Cretaceous Period, or around 130 million years ago.

More than 700 fossilised pieces of bones were found in this excavation site, and they were assumed to belong to at least seven dinosaurs. The most complete dinosaur fossils belonged to *Phuwiangosaurus sirindhornae*, discovered in

situ in a lying condition, its spine erected, with ribs on both sides of the body, hip bones in the original position, tail bones arranged in a circle towards the middle of its back until the end of the tail. However, the hind leg, right front leg, neck, and head were scattered.

After that major discovery, the Department of Mineral Resources built a roofed structure to cover the excavation site as a learning and academic resource for Thai palaeontology. It led to the construction of the Phu Kum Khao Dinosaur Museum, which was completed in 2006. HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn graciously granted the name “Sirindhorn” as the name of the Museum on 12 October, 2006.





*Wat Sakkawan*

The Phu Kum Khao Dinosaur Museum was then renamed 'Sirindhorn Museum' and officially opened on 9 December, 2008. HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn presided over the opening ceremony.

Inside the building, the exhibition is divided into 8 zones; including *Zone 1*: The Origin of the Earth and Universe, *Zone 2*: The Origin of the Living Things, *Zone 3*: The Paleozoic Era, *Zone 4*: The Mesozoic Era (Thai Dinosaurs), *Zone 5*: Dinosaurs in Thailand, *Zone 6*: Bring Life to Dinosaurs, *Zone 7*: The Cenozoic Era, and *Zone 8*: Human Beings. Visitors can also visit the excavation site where the first fossils were excavated in the Phu Kum Khao area.

Sirindhorn Museum is open from Tuesday - Sunday (closed on Mondays) between

9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Admission fee is 100 Baht for adults, 50 Baht for children aged 12 and above, and free of charge for children under 12 years old. For more information, please contact Tel. 0 4387 1613.

**To get there:** From Amphoe Sahatsakhan, take Highway No. 227 (Amphoe Mueang Kalasin route) for about 8 kilometres, you will find an entry sign to the Sirindhorn Museum and Wat Sakkawan on the left-hand side. Turn left onto Rural Highway No. Ko So 3057 and proceed 1 kilometre further to the Sirindhorn Museum.

### **Wat Sakkawan (วัดสักกะวัน)**

is located at Tambon Non Buri. It is an important landmark in initiating the exploration of dinosaur fossils in the Phu Kum Khao area.



*Phutthasathan Phu Sing*

It started in 1970 when Phrakhru Wichit Sahatsakhun, Abbot of Wat Sakkawan, discovered large-sized bones in the temple's compound.

The much revered Buddha image of Luangpho Bandan Ritthiphon (Luangpho Ban Dan) in the attitude of subduing Mara from the Dvaravati period is also enshrined here. The Buddha image was originally enshrined by the Bueng Don Swamp in Tambon Non Sila but when the Lam Pao Dam was built in 1967, it was relocated to Wat Sakkawan in May 1970 as there was a flood.

**To get there:** From Amphoe Sahatsakhan, take Highway No. 227 (Amphoe Mueang Kalasin route) for about 8 kilometres, you will find an entry sign to Wat Sakkawan and the Sirindhorn Museum on the left-hand side. Turn left onto Rural Highway No. Ko So 3057 and proceed 1

kilometre further. This temple is located at the Phu Kum Khao Dinosaur Site Museum before reaching the Sirindhorn Museum.

### ***Phutthasathan Phu Sing*** (พุทธสถานภูสิงห์)

is located on top of Phu Sing. There are two ways to reach Phutthasathan Phu Sing: either by driving along a paved and curved road in the west, or ascending more than 654 steps in the east to reach the top. The hill is where 'Phra Phrom Phumi Palo' is located and is a large image in the Subduing Mara posture that is 10.5 metres wide and is clearly visible from below. The surrounding area is shady and offers a lovely panoramic view.

**To get there:** From Amphoe Sahatsakhan, take Highway NO. 227 for approximately 6 kilometres and go straight ahead to Kalasin Rural Highway NO. 4036 when reaching T-junction for



Wooden Ubosot Wat Phutthanimit Phu Khao

approximately 2 kilometres. Phutthasathan Phu Sing will be found on the right.

### **Wat Phutthanimit Phu Khao** (วัดพุทธนิมิต ภูคำว)

is situated on top of Phu Khao at Ban Na Si Nuan, Tambon Sahatsakhan. It houses a rock relief of an ancient reclining Buddha image leaning on his left side, which is about 2 metres long and 25 centimetres wide. The Buddha image is highly revered by the local people. According to legend, Moggallana, a chief disciple of the Lord Buddha created this image over 2,000

years ago. Every year in April, there will be a bathing ceremony to celebrate the Buddha image. Also, the temple has an open wooden Ubosot, of which the windows, doors and ceilings are beautifully carved in 3 dimensions depicting the life of the Lord Buddha and Jataka stories. There is also Wihan Sangkhanimit which houses rare Buddha images and amulets. The temple is open for interested visitors every day. *To get there:* From Amphoe Sahatsakhan, take Highway NO. 227 (Sahatsakhan-Udon Thani) and turn left to Highway NO. 2419 for approximately 1 kilometre to the temple.

### **Saphan Thep Suda** (สะพานเทพสุดา)

This reinforced concrete bridge is used to cross over the Lam Pao Dam connecting Laem Non Wiset in Tambon Non Buri, Amphoe Sahatsakhan, and Tambon Nong Bua, Amphoe Nong Kung Si. There are 2 lanes stretching for 2,040 metres. Its construction started in 2006 and was completed in 2010. HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn graciously named this bridge

'Saphan Thep Suda' on 22 April, 2010. Visitors will enjoy a beautiful view of the Lam Pao Dam, especially at sunset.

**To get there:** From Amphoe Sahatsakhan, take Sukhapiban 2 Road. Proceed onto Rural Highway No. Ko So 3056 and turn left onto Rural Highway No. Ko So 4036. Go straight towards the Lam Pao Non-Hunting Area Office, pass the entrance, and proceed 1 kilometre further to reach the bridge.



Buddha image Wat Phutthanimit Phu Khao

### **Laem Non Wiset** (แหลมโนนวิเศษ)

is the land that stretches into Lam Pao Dam's reservoir. It is located at Tambon Non Buri, Laem Non Wiset is a good sunset watching spot. There is also a ferry service to travel between Amphoe Sahatsakhan and Amphoe Nong Kung Si.

*To get there:* From Amphoe Sahatsakhan, take Sukhapiban 2 Road. Proceed onto Rural Highway No. Ko So 3056 and turn left onto Rural Highway No. Ko So 4036. Go straight towards the Lam Pao Non-Hunting Area Office. Laem Non Wiset is located in the area of the Lam Pao Non-Hunting Area Office.

### **Amphoe Kham Muang Ban Phon Phrae Wa Silk Weaving Village**

(หมู่บ้านทอผ้าไหมแพรวาบ้านโพน)

Phrae Wa silk is a unique style of the Phu Thai ethnic group of Ban Phon. It is divided into two patterns: Lai Lak (principal pattern) and Lai Thaep (stripe pattern). The colour of Phrae Wa silk is not only in red as it used to be, but there are many more colours that fit the market needs such as beige, pink, purple, blue and green. It can be considered that Phrae Wa silk is a rare handcrafted textile product in Thailand. H.M. Queen Sirikit has been supporting and promoting silk until it has become known locally and internationally.

Those interested can visit the exhibition and buy Phrae Wa Silk at the Ban Phon Phrae Wa Silk Phu Thai Cultural Centre situated in Ban Phon, Tel. 0 4385 6204, 08 4790 8424. In addition, Ban Phon is also a homestay village opened to visitors who are interested in studying the culture and way of life of the Phu Thai people.

*To get there:* From the Kham Muang District Office (Highway No. 2253), proceed pass the Kham Muang School. On the right side of the

road, you will find the Office of the Ban Phon Phrae Wa Silk Project under the Foundation of the Promotion of Supplementary Occupations and Related Techniques of Her Majesty Queen Sirikit of Thailand. The distance from Amphoe Kham Muang is about 6 kilometres.

### **Amphoe Somdet**

**Pha Sawoei** (ผาเสวย)

Formerly called 'Pha Rang Raeng', Pha Sawoei is located on the Phu Phan mountain range in Ban Kaeng Ka-am, Tambon Pha Sawoei. In 1954, the late King Bhumibol Adulyadej and H.M. Queen Sirikit visited the cliff and had lunch here, so the place's name was changed to 'Pha Sawoei' (Sawoei is a royal term for eating). It is located at the edge of a high cliff over a deep valley called 'Heo Ham Hot' by the locals. It is a good sightseeing and relaxing spot for visitors.

*To get there:* From Amphoe Somdet, take Highway No. 213 (Kalasin-Sakon Nakhon route). At Km 101-102, you will find an entry sign on the left side of the road. The distance from Amphoe Somdet is about 18 kilometres.

### **Amphoe Na Khu**

**Phu Faek Forest Park** (วนอุทยานภูแฝก)  
(Dinosaur Footprints – แหล่งรอยเท้าไดโนเสาร์)

is located at Mu 6, Ban Nam Kham, Tambon Phu Laen Chang, with alternate mountainous and hilly topography covered with a deciduous dipterocarp forest featuring various kinds of flora such as Makha Mong (*Azelia xylocarpa*), Teng (*Shorea optusa*), Rang (*Shorea siamensis*) and rosewood; and it is easy to spot some wild animals such as squirrels, tree shrews, civets and hares.

In November 1996, there are tourist were having lunch there and they noticed strange footprints



*Ban Phon Phrae Wa Silk Weaving Village*



*Phu Faek Forest Park (Dinosaur Footprints)*

in the middle of a rock terrace of Huai Ngao Du, at Phu Faek foothill, Phu Phan mountain range. They later informed geologists who came to survey the site. There, they discovered seven footprints of meat-eating dinosaurs, assumed to live there around 140 million years ago. At present, there are only 4 footprints that can be seen clearly.

**To get there:** From Amphoe Mueang Kalasin, take Highway No. 213 to Amphoe Somdet. Upon reaching Amphoe Somdet, turn right into Highway NO. 2042 leading to Amphoe Kuchinarai for 20 kilometres until you reach Amphoe Huai Phueng. Turn left toward Amphoe Na Khu along Highway No. 2101 for 10 kilometres, then turn left into Phu Faek Forest Park for 4.7 kilometres.

### **Namtok Pha Nang Khoi** (น้ำตกผานางคอย)

is located in Tambon Bo Kaeo. It is a huge waterfall, beautifully cascading down from the Phu Phan mountain range. It is surrounded with abundant thick forest. There is water all year round, even in the dry season.

**To get there:** From Amphoe Khao Wong, take Kalasin Rural Highway NO. 4001 via Ban Chad, then turn left to Kalasin Rural Highway NO. 4002 via Ban Na Ngam Temple. And turn left to Kalasin Rural Highway NO. 5053 for 6 kilometres to the waterfall.

### **Amphoe Khao Wong**

#### **Wat Wang Kham** (วัดวังคำ)

is situated at Ban Nawi, Tambon Song Plueai. Its construction began in 1996 by the locals and neighbouring villages. The temple was established on 7 July, 2000, and later the late King Bhumibol Adulyadej granted consecrated boundaries to Wat Wang Kham on 7 March, 2002.

The outstanding architecture of Wat Wang Kham is the 'Sim Thai Mueang Wang', which is an ordination hall in the beautiful Lan Xang art style with a three-tiered roof, nine-spined golden umbrella in the middle, and extended lower arched roof. In addition, the back wall of the ordination hall has a picture of the Bodhi Tree decorated with stained glass, similar to Wat Xieng Thong in Luang Prabang, Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Later on 14 June, 2004, H.M. Queen Sirikit graciously granted the symbol of the 6<sup>th</sup> Cycle Birthday Anniversary of Her Majesty (12 August, 2004) to be enshrined at the pediment of 'Sim Thai Mueang Wang'.

There is also a large golden stupa in the middle of the temple compound similar to Pha That Luang in Vientiane, Lao People's Democratic Republic. In the sermon hall is housed the principal Buddha image 'Luangpu Wang Kham' in the Lan Xang art style and a wooden 'Thammat' or seat that a monk sits while giving a sermon. This temple is filled with Lan Xang art architecture.

**To get there:** From Amphoe Khao Wong, take Highway No. 2291. Then proceed onto Rural Highway No. Ko So 4030 and Ko So 5074. The distance from Amphoe Khao Wong is about 14 kilometres.

### **Amphoe Kuchinarai**

#### **Phu Thai Khok Kong Cultural Village**

(หมู่บ้านวัฒนธรรมผู้ไทยโคกก่อ)

located in Tambon Kut Wa, is a small village situated at the hillside and inhabited by a large number of Phu Thai ethnic group. It was selected to be a pioneering village for cultural tourism. Visitors can experience homestay and



*Phu Thai Khok Kong Cultural Village*

cultural activities such as 'Baisi Su Khwan' – a spirit warming ceremony - or 'Yao' – a healing ceremony for patients, as well as 'Pha Laeng' – a local style dinner, cultural performances and trekking to learn of local plants and herbs. One can also take a trip to Namtok Tat Sung – Tat Yao along the nature trails in Phu Pha Wua Forest Park, Phu Si Than Wildlife Sanctuary. Interested person can get more details at Tel. 08 1964 3772, 08 3300 7397, 08 7232 6056.

**To get there:** From Amphoe Kuchinarai, take Highway No. 2042 for 12 kilometres until reaching Ban Na Khrai, then turn left and drive further for 3 kilometres.

## **Amphoe Kamalasai**

**Mueang Fa Daet Song Yang** (เมืองฟ้าแดดสงยาง)

is located in Ban Sema, Tambon Nong Paeng. The town is sometimes called 'Fa Daet Song Yang', or some people call it 'Mueang Sema' due to its geographical look that resembles Sema - a boundary stone. It is an ancient town surrounded by earthen mounds with the length of about 5 kilometres. The moat sits in the middle of the two earthen mounds. From archaeological findings, it was found that the town had been inhabited since the pre-history period. During the 8<sup>th</sup> - 10<sup>th</sup> Century, or the Dvaravati period, the city became more

developed. Evidence for its civilization are religious ruins in and around the city such as a large number of sandstone boundary markers with bas-reliefs depicting the Jataka stories and life of the Lord Buddha. Some of these have been kept at Wat Pho Chai Semaram in the city; and some of them remain in situ. Some of them

are showcased at Khon Kaen National Museum. Aside from that, there are ancient ruins scattered in and around the city such as Phrathat Yakhu and groups of chedis at Non Wat Sung, Non Fa Yat and Non Fa Daet. On 27 September, 1936, the Fine Arts Department registered Fa Daet Song Yang as an ancient monument.



*A Sema in Mueang Fa Daet Song Yang*



*Phrathat Yakhu*

**Phrathat Yakhu (พระธาตุยาคู) or Phrathat Yai (พระธาตุใหญ่)**

is the largest chedi in Fa Daet Song Yang. It is an octagonal-shaped chedi, made of bricks. Evidence shows that it was constructed for three periods. The pedestal was in a redented square shape, with staircases at the four directions and decorated with stucco built during the Dvaravati period. The upper pedestal was in an octagonal shape, built on top of the original one and supporting an old chedi of the Ayutthaya period. The body and the top were created in the Rattanakosin period. Around the Phrathat, there are boundary stones with bas-reliefs depicting the life of the Lord Buddha. For this Phrathat, local people believe that it

stores the bones of a respected senior monk. It can be noticed that when Mueang Chiang Som won the battle, they destroyed everything in Fa Daet Song Yang, except for Phrathat Yakhu. For this reason, the remains of the Phrathat are still in perfect condition. In the month of May every year, there will be the annual Rocket Festival, which is the ceremony to ask for rain to make the village live in peace.

**To get there:** From Amphoe Mueang Kalasin, take Highway No. 214 (Kalasin – Roi Et) for 13 kilometres until reaching Amphoe Kamalasai, then take Highway NO. 2367 for 6 kilometres until reaching Ban Sema, turn right into Mueang Fa Daet Song Yang and Phrathat Yakhu for 400 metres.

### **Wat Pho Chai Semaram (วัดโพธิ์ชัยเสมาราม)**

is located at Ban Sema, opposite the entrance to Fa Daet Song Yang. It is an old temple with a huge collection of old boundary stones of gigantic sizes, which are unique for the northeastern region. The boundary stones found in Fa Daet Song Yang are different from those discovered in other regions, as they were usually carved telling Jataka stories and the life of the Lord Buddha. There is one most beautiful boundary stone depicting the story when the Lord Buddha came back to Kapilavasdu. The boundary stone depicts King Suddhodhana (his father), Rahula (his son) and Yashodhara Pimpa (his wife) paying the greatest respect to

the Lord Buddha, with Yashodhara Pimpa using her hair to clean the Buddha's feet. As such, this boundary stone is called 'Pimpa Philap' (crying Pimpa). The original of this beautiful boundary marker is now located at the Khon Kaen National Museum.

### **Amphoe Yang Talat**

#### **Lam Pao Dam (เขื่อนลำปาว)**

The dam was built to block Lam Pao - the Pao River - and Huai Yang - Yang Creek. It borders Tambon Lam Pao, Amphoe Mueang; Tambon Nong Bua, Amphoe Nong Kung Si; and Tambon Woe, Amphoe Yang Talat. The earthen dam is 33 metres high. The crest of the dam is 7.8 metres



*A huge collection of old boundary stones of gigantic sizes at Wat Pho Chai Semaram*



Lam Pao Dam

long, and 8 metres wide. The construction was commenced in 1963 and was completed in 1968, so to block water from Lam Pao and Huai Yang at Ban Nong Song Hong, Tambon Lam Pao, Amphoe Mueang. This resulted in twin reservoirs above the dam. A channel was dug to link both reservoirs, which can hold 1,430 million cubic metres. The dam was constructed particularly for relieving flood problems and for agriculture. Aside from that, it also serves as a breeding area for fish and relaxing spot for the public such as Dok Ket Beach.

**To get there:** From Amphoe Mueang Kalasin, take Highway No. 12 (Kalasin – Maha Sarakham) until Km. 33-34, then turn right to Lam Pao Dam along the paved road for 26 kilometres.

**Lam Pao Wildlife Conservation Development and Promotion Station**  
(สถานีพัฒนาและส่งเสริมการอนุรักษ์สัตว์ป่าลำปาว) or  
**Suan Sa-on** (สวนสะออน)

is located near Lam Pao Dam. It is quite an abundant deciduous dipterocarp forest. Inside is an open zoo in which there are indigenous wild animals, which are rare, and also other fauna like gibbons, monkeys, various kinds of domestic and migratory birds, along with nature trails. Suan Sa-on is open every day from 7:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m., free of charge. For more information, please contact National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department. Tel. 0 2562 0760 or [www.dnp.go.th](http://www.dnp.go.th)

*To get there:* There are two routes to get there. Take the same route as going to Lam Pao Dam. From the dam, continue further along the crest for approximately 4 kilometres, or take the Kalasin – Sahatsakhan route (Highway No. 227) for 19 kilometres, then turn left and drive for 5 kilometres until reaching Suan Sa-on.

### **Sim or Ordination Hall at Wat Klang Khok Kho (สี่ม วัดกลางโคกค้อ)**

is situated at Ban Khok Kho, Tambon Yang Talat. It was initiated by a monk “Phrakhru Ket” and with the help of the villagers. Wat Klang Khok Kho was built in 1792 and the ordination hall in 1820. Legend has it that while building the ordination hall, a millionaire and Kalasin locals wanted to make a donation with 2 gold jars to be embedded in the ordination hall. Unfortunately, they did not make it in time, so they buried them. The hiding place is still a secret until today.

This temple was granted the official certification of the temple status in 1859. The characteristics of this open ordination hall is a rectangular shape measuring 5.10 metres wide and 6.10 metres long. It features a gable roof with earthen tiles, wooden carved gable end in the ‘Kanok’ pattern, and the eaves are made in the unique Isan folk style. The side walls are made into steps leading to the wall behind the principal Buddha image like the typical Northeastern open ordination hall. The steep overturned and upturned lotus base of the principal Buddha image and walls are masonry, with hardwood columns. It is pure folk architecture and the oldest one in the Northeastern region.

*To get there:* From the Yang Talat Intersection, take Highway No. 12 (Kalasin province route).

Then turn left onto Rural Highway No. Ko So. 4031 (notice a high telephone exchange pole on the left side of the road). Wat Klang Khok Kho is about 200 metres ahead on the left. It is 1.8 kilometres from the Yang Talat Intersection.

### **Amphoe Tha Khantho**

#### **Phu Phra Forest Park (วนอุทยานภูพระ)**

is located in Tambon Na Tan, Phu Phra Forest Park was formerly a part of the Dong Mun National Forest Reserve. It features an outstanding mountain located near the villages. The Phu Phra Forest is quite a thick forest, with wild animals and a beautiful stream and view. The plain on the backside of the mountain houses an ancient stone Buddha image. Some of the interesting tourist attractions in the forest park include:

*Pha Suay (ผาสวย)* is an expansive stone cliff, about 150-200 metres wide. It is a breathtaking sightseeing spot.

*Tham Siam Sap (ถ้ำสี่มลับ)* is a cliff cave that looks like somebody had dug the cave with a spade or ‘Siam’.

*Tham Phra Rot (ถ้ำพระรอด)* is a cave that occurred due to the separation of a stone cliff. Inside the cave, there is a walkway of about 2 metres wide and 30 metres long. In the past, there were monks staying and practicing dharma inside the cave.

*Pha Hin Yaek (ผาทินแยก)* is a separating cliff of 20 metres long and 6 metres deep. The leaning cliff is also a good sightseeing spot.



*Pha Suay*



*Pha Hin Yaek*



Tham Phra

**Tham Phra (ถ้ำพระ)** is a cave 30 metres in depth. The entrance is about 15 metres wide. There is a Buddha image that is highly revered by locals. Every year during the Songkran Festival, people would ascend to the cave to pour lustral water on the Buddha image to pay respect.

**To get there:** From Amphoe Tha Khantho, take Highway No. 2268 to Km. 16, Phu Phra Forest Park will be found on the left. Or take an Udon Thani – Kalasin bus and get off at Wat Sawang Tham Koeng in front of the forest park.

## EVENTS AND FESTIVALS

**Kalasin Pong Lang, Phrae Wa Festival and Red Cross Fair** (งานมหกรรมโปงลาง แพรวา และกาชาด จังหวัดกาฬสินธุ์)

is held annually in front of the City Hall (the timing for each year is different, so please check with the local authorities). The Fair features many interesting activities; such as, the

Pong Lang Band Competition, Phrae Wa Silk exhibition, Kalasin cultural performances, Red Cross Fair, as well as, demonstrations and sales of local products. For more information, please contact the Kalasin Provincial Administrative Office, Tel. 0 4381 1213, Tourism Authority of Thailand, Khon Kaen Office, Tel. 0 4322 7714-5.

**Kalasin Phrae Wa Silk Festival** (งานมหกรรม วิจิตรแพรวา ราชนิแห่งใหม่) is held at the 80th Anniversary Chalermprakit Building and the front lawn of Kalasin City Hall (the timing for each year is different, so please check with the local authorities) to honour H.M. Queen Sirikit who has kindly supported Phrae Wa silk under her support foundation and promoted it to wider public awareness. The Queen's support also helps to create employment for the local Phu Thai people. The event features a Phrae Wa silk contest, fashion show of Phrae Wa silk dresses, Phrae Wa silk exhibition, Kalasin



*Pong lang Dancing*

cultural performances, sales of Phrae Wa silk and food. For more information, please contact the Kalasin Provincial Administrative Office, Tel. 0 4381 1213, Tourism Authority of Thailand, Khon Kaen Office, Tel. 0 4322 7714-5.

***Bun Khun Lan Ceremony a Gift of Rice and Family*** (งานประเพณีบุญบายศรีสู่ขวัญข้าวคุณลาน (ปราสาทรวงข้าว)

is held annually during February-March at Wat Sawetawan Wanaram, Ban Ton, Tambon Nuea, Amphoe Mueang Kalasin. The word “khun” means adding and “Lan” means a location for threshing. Threshed rice stalks are then used to erect a massive castle structure. This unique event is held in the second lunar month, in which villagers take part in building a massive rice ear castle from bamboo and local rice stalks as part of the Bun Khun Lan Ceremony or pay respect to the Phra Mae Phosop rice goddess.



*Bun Khun Lan Ceremony a Gift of Rice and Family*

The event also features many activities; such as, gathering rice stalks to be used in the rice offering ceremony, Phra Mae Phosop's offerings parade, procession of a replica rice castle, merit-making ceremony, offering the rice ear castle, as well as, long-boat races to win HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn's trophy. For more information, please contact the Nuea Subdistrict Municipality, Tel. 0 4384 0812, Tourism Authority of Thailand, Khon Kaen Office, Tel. 0 4322 7714-5.

## LOCAL PRODUCTS

**Phrae Wa silk** (ผ้าแพรวา) is a unique style of the Phu Thai ethnic group. The colour of Phrae Wa silk is not only in red as it used to be,

but there are many more colours that fit the market needs such as beige, pink, purple, blue and green. It can be considered that Phrae Wa silk is a rare handcrafted textile product in Thailand. H.M. Queen Sirikit has been supporting and promoting silk until it has become known locally and internationally.

Those interested can buy Phrae Wa Silk at various souvenir shops in Kalasin province.

**Processed Meat Products** (ผลิตภัณฑ์จากเนื้อสัตว์แปรรูป) such as, Chinese sausage, pork floss, crispy pork, etc. are available at various souvenir shops in Kalasin province.



Phrae Wa silk



Wat Phutthanimit Phu Khao

## **SOUVENIRS SHOP** **Amphoe Mueang Kalasin**

**Mae Nueang Phrae Wa** (แม่เนื่อง แพราว) 192,  
196 Phirom Road (next to the Government  
Savings Bank at the Fountain Circle), Tambon  
Kalasin, Amphoe Mueang Kalasin, Tel. 0 4381  
1717, 0 4381 4444. (Phrae Wa, Silk products).

**Khun Tum Sausage** (คุณตุ่มไส้กรอกกาฬสินธุ์)  
55/5 Anankanak Road, Tambon Kalasin, Tel. 0  
4381 3438, 08 1769 7274 (Northeastern style  
sausage, sour pork, Sun-dried pork, Chinese  
sausage).

**Jaroon Paisarn** (จรูญ ไพศาล) 308/5-6  
Thanapol Road, Tambon Kalasin, Tel. 0 4381  
1577 (Phrae Wa, Silk products).

**Amphoe Kham Muang**  
**Ban Phon Phrae Wa Silk Weaving Group**  
(กลุ่มทอผ้าไหมแพรวาบ้านโพน) 173 Mu 5 Tambon  
Phon, Tel. 0 4385 6204. (Phrae Wa, Silk  
products).

**Amphoe Somdet**  
**Phon Napha Phochana** (พรนภา โภชนา) 83  
Mu 2 Thinanon Road, Tambon Somdet, Tel. 0  
4386 1274, 08 9621 4717. (Northeastern style  
sausage, sour pork, Sun-dried pork, Chinese  
sausage).

## SUGGESTED ITINERARY

**(3 days 2 nights)**

**Day 1:** *Amphoe Mueang Kalasin-Amphoe Na Khu-Amphoe Khao Wong-Amphoe Mueang Kalasin*

- Morning:**
- Make merit at **Wat Klang** in Amphoe Mueang Kalasin. Pay respect to the much revered Luangpho Ong Dam Buddha image.
  - Pay homage to the **City Pillar Shrine**, Amphoe Mueang Kalasin.
  - Depart Amphoe Mueang Kalasin for Amphoe Na Khu.
  - See dinosaur footprints at the **Phu Faek Forest Park** in Amphoe Na Khu.

- Afternoon:**
- Make merit and pay homage to Phra Siwali at **Wat Pha Charoen Tham** in Amphoe Na Khu. There are 199 steps of Naga stairs leading up to the temple. Enjoy the beautiful scenery.
  - Go sightseeing and swimming at **Namtok Pha Nang Khoi** in Amphoe Na Khu.
  - Depart Amphoe Na Khu for Amphoe Khao Wong.
  - Visit **Wat Wang Kham** in Amphoe Khao Wong. Experience the beauty of “Sim Thai Mueang Wang”, which is an ordination hall in the Lan Xang art. Its back wall is beautifully decorated with a stained glass picture of the



Phu Faek Forest Park

Bodhi tree.

- Depart Amphoe Khao Wong back to Amphoe Mueang Kalasin.
- Check-in to the accommodation in Amphoe Mueang Kalasin.

**Day 2: Amphoe Mueang Kalasin-Amphoe Kham Muang-Amphoe Sahatsakhan-Amphoe Mueang Kalasin**

**Morning:** - Study the history of Kalasin province at the **Chalermraja Cultural Centre, Kalasin Museum**, Amphoe Mueang Kalasin.

- Depart Amphoe Mueang Kalasin for Amphoe Kham Muang.

- Pay respect to the Buddha's relics enshrined in **Phra Borommathat Chedi Thitasila Maha Therauson**, Wat Rangsi Paliwan, Amphoe Kham Muang.

- Buy Phrae Wa silk, which is Kalasin's famous handicraft product, at the **Ban Phon Phrae Wa Silk Weaving Group** in Amphoe Kham Muang.

**Afternoon:** - Depart Amphoe Kham Muang for Amphoe Sahatsakhan.

- Explore and learn about the discovery of dinosaur fossils at the **Sirindhorn Museum** in Amphoe Sahatsakhan.

- Visit **Wat Phutthanimit (Phu Khao)** in Amphoe Sahatsakhan. Pay respect to the thousand-year-old reclining Buddha image engraved on a cliff. In addition, pay homage to the much revered principal Buddha image, Phra Mongkhon Chaisit Rotchanarit Prasit Phon, in the

attitude of meditation housed in the wooden ordination hall, which features rare architectural beauty.

- Visit the beautiful scenery of **Lam Pao Dam** and watch the sunset at **Saphan Thep Sada** and **Laem Non Wiset** in Amphoe Sahat sakhan.
- Depart Amphoe Sahatsakhan back to Amphoe Mueang Kalasin.
- Back to the accommodation in Amphoe Mueang Kalasin.

**Day 3: Amphoe Mueang Kalasin-Amphoe Kamalasai-Amphoe Yang Talat-Amphoe Mueang Kalasin**

**Morning:** - Depart Amphoe Mueang Kalasin for Amphoe Kamalasai.

- Visit the ancient city of **Mueang Fa Daet Song Yang** in Amphoe Kamalasai. Pay respect to **Phrathat Yakhu**, which is the largest chedi in Fa Daet Song Yang.

- Visit **Wat Pho Chai Semaram** in Amphoe Kamalasai and see a huge collection of old boundary stones found in Fa Daet Song Yang.

- Depart Amphoe Kamalasai back to Amphoe Yang Talat.

**Afternoon:** - Make merit and see the Northeastern region's oldest open ordination hall (Ubosot) or locally called Sim at **Wat Klang Khok Kho** in Amphoe Yang Talat.

- Enjoy and take pictures at the **Lam Pao Dam**, Amphoe Yang Talat










*Mueang Fa Daet Song Yang*

- Depart Amphoe Yang Talat back to Amphoe Mueang Kalasin.
- Buy processed meat products; such as, pounded pork jerky, salted beef jerky, fermented

- ground pork, fermented sausage, etc., from souvenir shops in Amphoe Mueang Kalasin.
- Back to the accommodation in Amphoe Mueang Kalasin.



สัญลักษณ์ Legend

-  ศาลากลางจังหวัด City Hall
-  โรงเรียน School
-  สถานีขนส่ง Bus Terminal
-  ไปรษณีย์ Post Office
-  สถานีตำรวจ Police Station
-  ถนน Road
-  แหล่งน้ำ, แม่น้ำ Stream, River

# แผนที่ตัวเมืองกาฬสินธุ์

## KALASIN CITY MAP



### วัด Temple (Wat)

- วัดประชานิยม Wat Prachaniyom
- วัดสว่างคงคา Wat Sawang Khongkha
- วัดหอไตรภิไฏการาม Wat Hotripikaram
- วัดใต้โพธิ์คำ Wat Tai Pho Kham
- วัดป่าทุ่งศรีเมือง Wat Pa Thung Si Mueang
- วัดชัยสุนทร Wat Chai Sunthon



### โรงพยาบาล Hospital

- โรงพยาบาลธีรวัฒน์ Thirawat Hospital
- โรงพยาบาลกาฬสินธุ์ Kalasin Hospital



### ตลาด Market

- ตลาดเทศบาล Thetsaban Market
- ตลาดการเกษตรเทศบาลเมืองกาฬสินธุ์ Amphoe Mueang Kalasin Municipal Agriculture Market



### สถานที่สำคัญ Place of Interest

- ที่ว่าการอำเภอเมืองกาฬสินธุ์ Amphoe Mueang Kalasin Office
- ศาลจังหวัดกาฬสินธุ์ Kalasin Law Court
- วิทยาลัยเทคนิคกาฬสินธุ์ Kalasin Technical College



### สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว Tourist Attraction

- วงเวียนโป่งลาง Pong Lang Circle
- วัดศรีบุญเรือง หรือ วัดเหนือ Wat Si Bun Rueang or Wat Nuea
- ศาลหลักเมืองจังหวัดกาฬสินธุ์ City Pillar Shrine
- วัดกลาง Wat Klang
- อนุสาวรีย์พระยาชัยสุนทร Phraya Chaisunthon Monument (Chao Somphamit)
- สวนสาธารณะภูพานิน Kut Nam Kin Park



# แผนที่ท่องเที่ยวจังหวัดกาฬสินธุ์

## KALASIN TOURIST MAP

### สัญลักษณ์ Legend

-  อำเภอ
-  สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว
-  แหล่งน้ำ, แม่น้ำ
-  อำเภอ
-  สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว
-  แหล่งน้ำ, แม่น้ำ
-  ทางหลวง
-  เส้นขอบเขตจังหวัด
-  เส้นขอบเขตอำเภอ

### สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว Tourist Attraction

- |   |  |   |    |                                       |   |
|---|--|---|----|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | กลุ่มทอผ้าไหมแพรวาบ้านโพน                          | Ban Phon Phrae Wa Silk Weaving Group                        | 10 | วนอุทยานภูแฝก (แหล่งรอยเท้าไดโนเสาร์) | Phu Faek Forest Park (Dinosaur Footprints)  |
| 2 | วนอุทยานภูพระ                                      | Phu Phra Forest Park  | 11 | น้ำตกผานางคอย                         | Namtok Pha Nang Khoi                        |
| 3 | วัดพุทธาวาส  | Wat Buddhawas (Phu Sing)                                    | 12 | วัดวังคำ                              | Wat Wang Kham                               |
| 4 | วัดพุทธนิมิต (ภูคำว)                               | Wat Buddhanimit (Phu Khao)                                  | 13 | หมู่บ้านวัฒนธรรมผู้ไทยโคกโก่ง         | Phu Thai Khok Kong Cultural Village         |
| 5 | เขื่อนลำปาว  | Lam Pao Dam   | 14 | วัดกลาง                               | Wat Klang                                   |
| 6 | แหลมโนนวิเศษ                                       | Laem Non Wiset  | 15 | เมืองฟ้าแดดสงยาง และพระธาตุยาคู       | Mueang Fa Daet Song Yang and Phrathat Yakhu |
| 7 | สะพานเทพสุดา                                       | Thepsuda Bridge   |    |                                       |   |
| 8 | พิพิธภัณฑ์สิรินธร และแหล่งขุดค้นไดโนเสาร์ภูผงาช้าง | Sirinthorn Museum and Phu Kum Khao Dinosaur Excavation Site |    |                                       |   |
| 9 | พุทธสถานภูโป                                       | Phutthasathan Phu Po  |    |                                       |   |

## USEFUL CALLS

Provincial Public Relations Office

Kalasin Provincial Office

Provincial Police Station

Kalasin Hospital

Tourist Police

Highway Police

Tel. 0 4381 2184

Tel. 0 4381 1620

Tel. 0 4381 2528

Tel. 0 4381 1520

Tel. 1155

Tel. 1193



## **TOURIST INFORMATION CENTERS**

### ***TOURISM AUTHORITY OF THAILAND***

1600 Petchaburi Road, Makkasan

Ratchathewi, Bangkok 10400

Tel. 1672

Fax: 0 2253 7440

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

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

Open daily 08.30 a.m.-04.30 p.m.

### ***MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND SPORTS***

Tourist Information Counter, 1st floor

4 Ratchadamnoen Nok Road, Bangkok 10100

Tel. 0 2283 1556

Open daily 08.30 a.m.-04.30 p.m.

### ***SUVARNABHUMI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT***

Tourist Information Counter

Passenger Terminal, 2nd floor, Exit 3

Tel. 0 2134 0040

Open daily 24 hours

### ***TOURISM AUTHORITY OF THAILAND, KHON KAEN OFFICE***

277/20-21 Klang Mueang Road,

Amphoe Mueang, Khon Kaen 40000

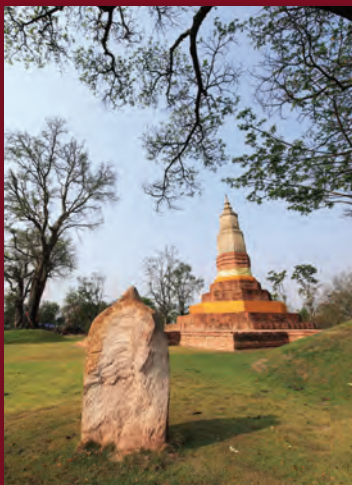
Tel. 0 4322 7714-5

Fax: 0 4322 7717, 0 4322 7719

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

Areas of responsibility: Khon Kaen, Roi Et, Kalasin, Mahasarakham

Update  
November 2017



*Phrathat Yakhū*



**Information by:** TAT Khon Kaen

Tourist Information Division (Tel. 0 2250 5500 ext. 2141-5)

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