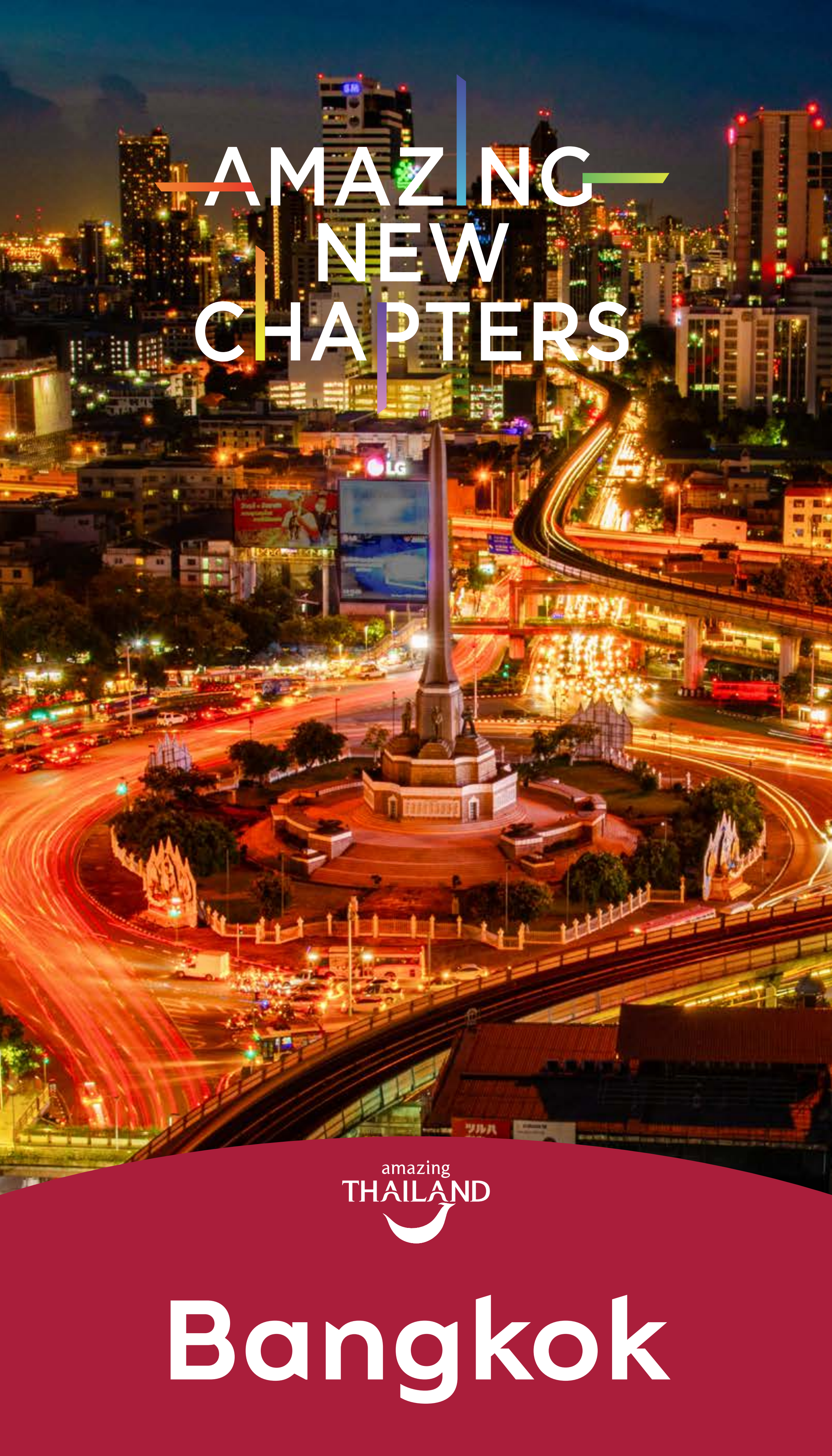




AMAZING NEW CHAPTERS



Bangkok



**Bangkok, glorious as if created by angels,
the administration centre, beautiful temples,
glittering palaces, the capital of Thailand**

Krungthep Maha Nakhon or Bangkok, the capital city of Thailand, was established after King Rama I the Great reigned as the first monarch of the Chakri Dynasty. On Saturday, 6th of April, the 5th lunar month, the 9th night of the Year of the Tiger, 1782, the King built a palace on the east side of the Chao Phraya River because it was strategically better than Krung Thon Buri, and the Chao Phraya River could act as a moat to the west and south.

The territory of Bangkok initially held the former moat on the east side of Krung Thon Buri. This was the canal from Pak Khlong Talat to the Chao Phraya River at the Somdet Phra Pinklao Bridge. This is in the area of the Rattanakosin Island, which covers an area of approximately 1.8 square kilometres that was graciously moved to Sampeng.

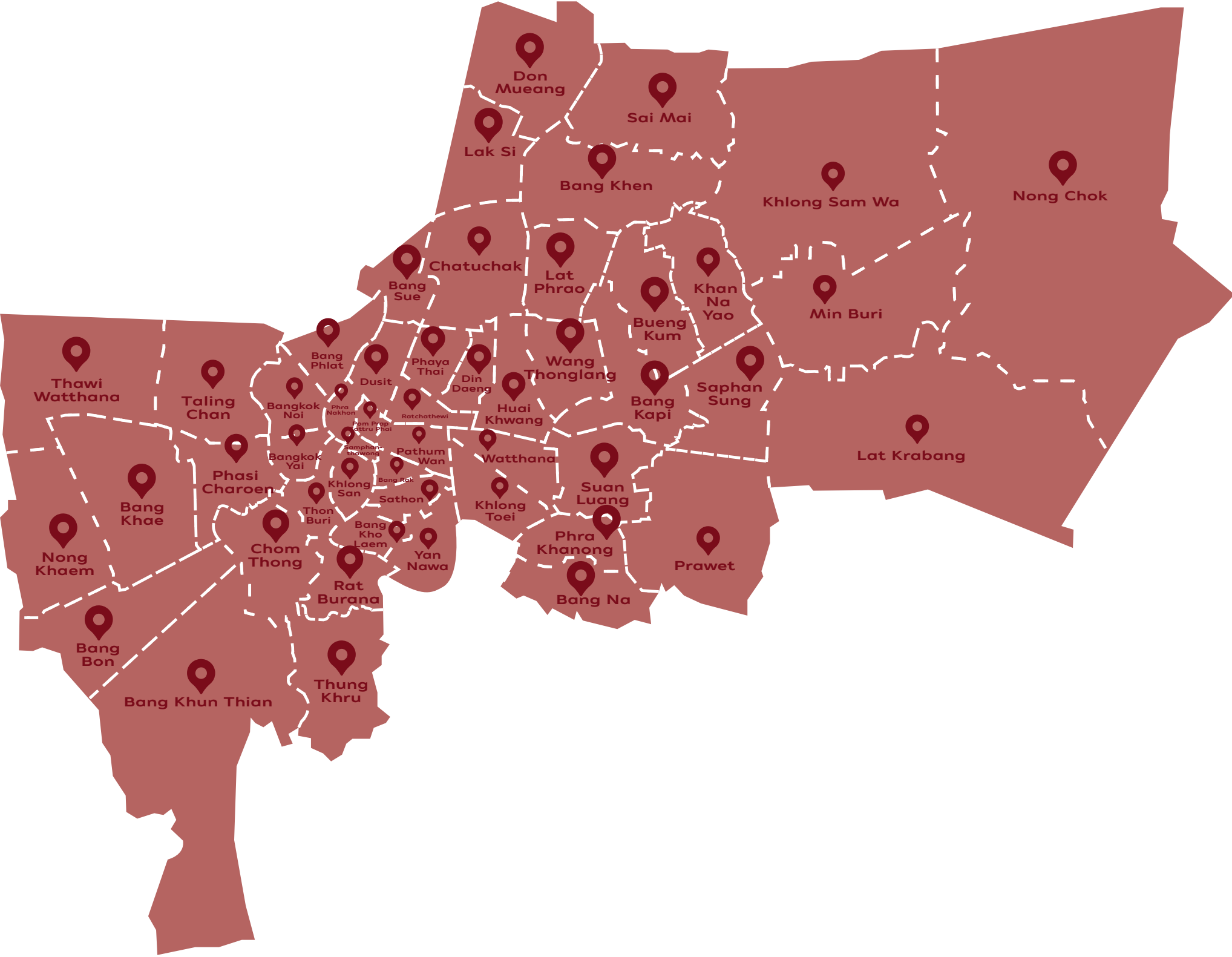
For the construction of the Grand Palace, Phraya Thammathibodi and Phraya Wichitnawi were the supervisors of the construction. The City Pillar Ceremony was held on Sunday, the 6th month, 10th waxing moon, dawn 54 minutes (21 April 1782). The Grand Palace was completed in 1785. Therefore, the coronation ceremony was arranged according to the plan. including the celebration of Bangkok by giving name

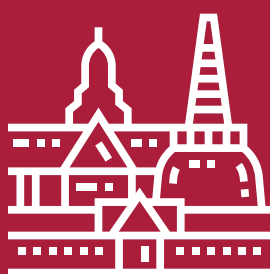
Phra Nakhon of “Krung Thep Maha Nakhon Bowon Rattanakosin Mahinthara Ayutthaya Mahadilok Phop Noppharat Ratchathani Burirom Udomratchaniwet Maha Sathan Amon Piman Awatan Sathit Sakkathattiya Witsanukam Prasit”.

Later, in the reign of King Rama IV the Great, the King changed the words “Bowon Rattanakosin” to be “Amon Rattanakosin”. Later, Thon Buri province was merged with Bangkok and changed the name to Bangkok on 14 December 1972.



Bangkok Map





The Grand Palace

Phra Nakhon, Bangkok



The Grand Palace

Phra Nakhon, Bangkok



King Rama I the Great built the Palace with the establishment of Rattanakosin. It has an area of 60 acres. When it was first created, it consisted of three parts: the Dusit Maha Prasat Hall, the Grand Palace, and Wat Phra Si Rattana Satsadaram.

In the past, in the area of the King's residence, a temple was built inside the Grand Palace area, e.g., in the Ayutthaya period, Wat Phra Si Sanphet was built inside the Grand Palace. Therefore, the construction plans are similar to those in the past with the Temple of the Emerald Buddha within the Grand Palace. Later, in the reigns of King Rama IV the Great and King Rama V the Great, there was influence from the West, thus making the architecture more eclectic with the West. The important royal palaces consist of the Dusit Maha Prasat Throne Hall, Aphon Phimok Prasat Throne Hall, Piman Rattaya Throne Hall, and Chakri Maha Prasat Throne Hall.



Wat Phra Si Rattana Satsadaram or Wat Phra Kaew

Phra Nakhon, Bangkok



Wat Phra Si Rattana Satsadaram or Wat Phra Kaeo

Phra Nakhon, Bangkok



Is a royal temple that is in the northeast corner of the Grand Palace. It enshrines Phra Phuttha Maha Mani Rattana Patimakon (Phra Kaeo Morakot (Emerald Buddha)) and is the place where important religious ceremonies are performed.

Wat Phra Kaeo was constructed in 1784 and has been restored throughout every reign since the reign of King Rama I the Great to King Rama IX the Great. Inside the Ubosot and the balcony around the temple are very beautiful murals of “Ramakian”. Other interesting items in the temple include eight chedis, Phra Sri Rattana Chedi, replica of Angkor Wat, Prasat Phra Thep Bidon, etc.



Open daily 08.30 – 15.30 hrs.

Entrance fee : 500 baht.

For further details contact, Tel. 0 2623 5499; www.royalgrandpalace.th.



Bangkok City Pillar Shrine

Phra Nakhon, Bangkok



Bangkok City Pillar Shrine

Phra Nakhon, Bangkok



Is located near Wat Phra Si Rattana Satsadaram (Temple of the Emerald Buddha). It was constructed in 1782 during the reign of King Rama I the Great, which the King was graciously pleased to have a royal raising ceremony of the City Pillar. It is a pillar of Javanese Cassia wood with a sandalwood exterior and lotus shape at the top. On 21 April 1782, it was appropriately located in the centre of the new city and bestowed the name “Krung Rattanakosin In Ayothaya” known as “Bangkok”. Sathitsathaphon is the mascot of the Thai people.

Then, during the reign of King Rama IV the Great, the King graciously established a new city pillar to replace the old one that was damaged over time. It is a pillar with a teak wood interior adorned with Javanese Cassia wood with a top shaped like a crown and created a new horoscope of the city, so to make the nation and all the Thai people under the monarch have more permanent prosperity.

Currently, there is the Thepharak Shrine that was built to house the five guardians: Phra Suea Mueang, Phra Song Mueang, Phra Kan Chai Si, Chaopho Chetakhup and Ho Phra Phuttha Rup.



Open daily 06.30 – 18.00 hrs.

For further details contact, the Office of the City Pillar Shrine Administration Tel. 0 2222 9876 Ext. 116.



Wat Phra Chetuphon Wimonmangkalam Ratchaworawihan or Wat Pho

Phra Nakhon, Bangkok



Wat Phra Chetuphon Wimongkalarang Ratchaworawihan or Wat Pho

Phra Nakhon, Bangkok



Is located on Maha Rat Road next to the Grand Palace. It is a first-class royal temple and is an ancient temple, which King Rama I the Great ordered to be built for monks to study Dharma. This is the temple of the reign of King Rama I the Great. During the reign of King Rama III, the King graciously renovated Wat Pho and brought academic texts in different fields to be inscribed around the temple in order to disseminate knowledge to the people. It is considered as the first university of Thailand.

In addition, Wat Pho has a large reclining Buddha image that was constructed during the reign of King Rama III of masonry, mortar, and covered with gold. Its length is 46 metres and height is 15 metres. On the sole of each foot, there are 108 auspicious images decorated with pearls, which is one characteristic of a great man according to the principles of India.



Open daily 08.00 – 17.00 hrs.

Entrance fee : 200 baht.

For further details contact, the Office of Wat Phra Chetuphon
Tel. 08 3057 7100; website: www.watpho.com



Wat Bowon Niwet Wihan Ratchawarawihan

Phra Nakhon, Bangkok



Wat Bowon Niwet Wihan Ratchawarawihan

Phra Nakhon, Bangkok



Is located on Phra Sumern Road, Bowon Niwet Subdistrict. It is a first-class royal temple of the Rajavihara class. The architecture is a mixture of Thai and Chinese. The temple was built during 1824 - 1832 during the reign of King Rama III. The Palace Department and Maha Sakdi Phon Sep were the construction supervisors. Furthermore, it was used as the residence of the monarch when he was ordained during the reigns of King Rama IV the Great to King Rama VII and His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great.

Interesting items in the temple include the Phra Ubosot that was built in the style of King Rama III. There is a front porch protruding out to be the Ubosot and with wings extending left and right that are a Wihan with a porch, which is the Ubosot. There are square pillars with palais around the arches and windows. The gables are decorated with a stucco pattern. This place enshrines two important Buddha images, which are the principal Buddha images: Phra Phuttha Suwannakhet



(Luangpho To) that was invited from Wat Sa Taphan, Phetchaburi province, and Phra Phuttha Chinasi that was invited from the northern wihan of Wat Phra Si Rattana Mahathat Woramahawihan, Phitsanulok province. The principal Buddha image in the ubosot of Wat Bowon Niwet contains the remains of King Rama VI and His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great, which both of them used to be ordained at this temple.

Phra Chedi Thong, a large chedi, is located next to the Ubosot. Inside is enshrined the Buddha's relic, and at the chedi, there is an archway that is the entrance to four archways, which are Phra Phairi Phinat Chedi, Phra Chedi Borom Rachanuson 5th Cycle Birthday Anniversary of His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great, Phra Chedi Mai Pit Thong, and Phra Chedi Loha Pit Thong.



Open daily 08.00 – 17.00 hrs.



Wat Ratchanatdaram Worawihan (Loha Prasat)

Phra Nakhon, Bangkok



Wat Ratchanatdaram Worawihan (Loha Prasat)

Phra Nakhon, Bangkok



Is located on Maha Chai Road and was constructed in 1846. This temple was built towards the end of the reign of King Rama III to honour the royal granddaughter, Princess Sommanat Wattanawadi (later she was the first consort of King Rama IV the Great and was known as Queen Sommanat Wattanawadi). Therefore, the King bestowed the name Wat Ratchanaddaram, which is a third-class royal temple of the Worawihan class and was registered as a historical site in 1951.

The beauty of the temple that catches the eye of the people passing by was created by Chao Phraya Yommarat (Bunnag). The architect, who designed the temple's construction plans, supervised the construction of the Ubosot, wihan, and sermon hall. As for Phraya Maha Yotha, he built the monks cells along with the walls and dams around the temple, while Chao Phraya Sriphiphat was the designer and supervised the construction of the metal castle. King Rama III graciously ordered to build a metal



castle instead of a chedi, but it was not completed until the reign of King Rama V the Great, when it was continued until completed. After that, Wat Ratchanaddaram was repaired again during the time that Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat was Prime Minister by trying to maintain the original design of the Loha Prasat of the reign of King Rama III as much as possible. Therefore, the Loha Prasat here is considered the first metal castle in Thailand. It was constructed into a 7-storey building with 37 castle peaks, which refers to the 37 Bodhipakkhiya Dharma in Buddhism. The top of the castle on the 7th floor is where the Buddha's relics are enshrined. In the middle of the castle is hollow with a spiral staircase of 67 steps to walk up to see the scenery above.

Most of the architecture inside the temple is exquisitely beautiful in the Thai art style, e.g., the Phra Ubosot has a gable apex that is gable leaf with gold lacquer decorated with beautiful stained glass. The interior enshrines the principal Buddha image called Phra Settamuni. The wihan enshrines a Buddha image in the subdued posture named Phra Phuttha Chuthamnarasop.



Open daily 08.00 – 17.00 hrs.

Entrance fee : 20 baht.



Museum Siam, a learning museum

Phra Nakhon, Bangkok



Museum Siam, a learning museum

Phra Nakhon, Bangkok



Is located on Sanam Chai Road, Phra Borom Maha Ratchawang Subdistrict. It is the first learning museum under the National Discovery Museum Institute (NDMI) that focuses on creating a fresh experience in museum viewing. It was established as a model of a pleasant learning resource to help raise the standard of learning management in a new way for the people, especially Thai children and youth, about creating a sense of self-knowledge, and knowing about the neighbours and the world. It also creates a “new concept and image” of the Museum in a society of learning through modern technology and creative activities,



so learning about history and stories is more enjoyable. This also includes the permanent exhibition of “Decoding Thainess”, rotating exhibitions and creative learning activities.

The format of the permanent exhibition “Decoding Thainess” comprises 14 exhibition rooms using modern technology media and museum media that emphasises the interaction of storytelling that makes it enjoyable and fun throughout the visit. This presents the learning of Thai perspectives from the past and their development to the present in the aspects of history, culture, traditions, society, dress, food, architecture, etc. Furthermore, it displays the development of Thainess that has changed according to the social context from the beginning of Rattanakosin to the present.



Open Tuesday – Sunday 10.00 – 18.00 hrs.

Entrance fee : adults 100 baht, Student (15 years old) 50 baht, Elderly (60 year older) free.

For further details contact, Tel. 0 2225 2777;
website: www.museumsiam.org.



Bang Lamphu Museum

Phra Nakhon, Bangkok



Bang Lamphu Museum

Phra Nakhon, Bangkok



Is located on Phra Athit Road near the Phra Sumen Fort. It is a place with a long history since the reign of King Rama I the Great. The Fine Arts Department registered this place as an ancient building in 2000. It is currently open as a tourist attraction in Rattanakosin Island and a learning centre for community cultural education. This is a modern museum that applies the display of objects and historical storytelling with an interesting performance of the Bang Lamphu community.

The displays inside the Museum are divided into four exhibitions: The Glorious Queen, an exhibition in honour of Her Majesty Queen Sirikit The Queen Mother. Forts of Rattanakosin, exhibitions related to Rattanakosin with replicas of city walls, canals, and fortresses. Exhibition of the Treasury Department, which is the transfer of the roles and duties in different fields of the Treasury Department, which is all related to the way of life of the people in Thai society, e.g., coin production and currency management, maintaining and displaying state valuables, and administration of Crown

Property. Exhibition of the Bang Lamphu community: Bang Lamphu is a historical area of trade, entertainment, and lifestyle. There is a diversity of cultures and ethnicities that have been created and passed down from generation to generation for a long time.



Open Tuesday - Friday 08.30 - 16.30 hrs.;
weekends 10.00 - 18.00 hrs. (closed Monday).

Entrance fee : adults 30 baht, children (10 - 18 years) 10 baht,
and the elderly (60 and older) free.

For further details contact, Tel. 0 2281 9828;
website: banglamphumuseum.treasury.go.th.



Chao Phraya Sky Park

Phra Nakhon, Bangkok



Chao Phraya Sky Park

Phra Nakhon, Bangkok



Is located in Wang Burapha Phirom Subdistrict. Originally, this area used to be the structure of the Lavalin Skytrain, which has been abandoned for more than 30 years. Later, the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration had a project to improve the traffic landscape on the bridge over the Chao Phraya River in the middle of the Phra Pokklao Bridge to become a sky park that connects the Thon Buri side and the Phra Nakhon side.

This park has some interesting items like the design of the pedestrian and bicycle path, a distance of 280 metres, to facilitate traffic between the two sides of the bridge. There are also many kinds of plants planted along the path to increase the green and shady areas in the urban area. In addition, the Chao Phraya Floating Garden is a viewpoint of the beauty of the surrounding scenery of the main river of the people of the city. There are three viewpoints in the Park: Lan Arun Rung, Lan Chai Chao Phraya, and Lan Tawan Ron. It is a landmark with 360-degree views that both Thai and foreign tourists find worth visiting.



Open daily 05.00 - 20.00 hrs. and the terms of use of the Park should be strictly observed.





Khao San Road

Phra Nakhon, Bangkok



Khao San Road

Phra Nakhon, Bangkok



Is located in the Bang Lamphu area near Ratchadamnoen Klang Avenue. It is a popular budget accommodation destination for international tourists and a meeting point for travellers from all over the world. Originally, this area was a very prosperous rice trading area during the reign of King Rama VI, but nowadays, it has become one of the most popular places for foreign tourists to visit because of Khao San Road. There are many guest houses; therefore, it is convenient for accommodation. In terms of location, it is also considered very good as Khao San Road is in the heart of the city and close to many major attractions like Wat Phra Kaeo, Wat Bowonniwet, Wat Saket, Wat Ratchanaddaram, Democracy Monument, National Museum, and also close to shopping areas like Bang Lamphu, Tha Phra Chan, Phra Athit Road, and close to Santichaiprakarn Park as well.

The charm of Khao San Road that foreign tourists are interested in is at night. Khao San Road becomes a centre of international restaurants, both as a regular shops and street food. Foreigners can easily try to taste the different flavours of Thai food. There are also many shops for listening to music, including shops selling a variety of goods and others offering various services. Khao San Road is therefore one of the most popular gathering places for foreign tourists in Bangkok.



Asiatique the Riverfront

Bang Kho Laem, Bangkok



Asiatique the Riverfront

Bang Kho Laem, Bangkok



Is located on Charoen Krung Road and is a gigantic shopping venue on the bank of the Chao Phraya River. It modified the former port warehouse of the East Asiatic Company, and the colonial-style structure is according to the culture of the reign of King Rama V the Great. It is divided into four zones: Charoen Krung District with more than 1,000 shops selling souvenirs and decorative products. Town Square District has an integration of Eastern and Western cultures with different performance activities, e.g., Joe Louis Puppet Show, the Calypso Show, etc. as well as various

types of restaurants. Factory District is a 100-year-old sawmill area decorated to be modern to make it a fashion store, both costumes and accessories. Waterfront District comprises restaurants in the atmosphere of the Chao Phraya River and a walkway along the Chao Phraya River, a distance of 100 metres to see the scenery like a panoramic view.

In addition, within the area there are seven wonders: a World War I bunker, an old tram, an old sawmill, a sawmill crane, an arched warehouse over 100 years old, historical port, and a separate crane of the waterfront. There is also modern playing equipment of the Asiatique Sky Ferris wheel that is 60 metres high. Sit and watch the surrounding scenery and the Mystery Mansion that was built from an innovation and imported from Italy. Inside, there is a light and sound show and games that are interesting, including a small puppet show by Joe Louis.



Open daily 11.00 – 24.00 hrs.

For further details contact, Tel. 09 2246 0812 (during office hours 16.00 – 22.00 hrs.) and 0 2108 4488 (during office hours 10.00 – 18.00 hrs.); website: www.asiatiquethailand.com.



Wat Saket Ratchawora Maha Wihan (Phu Khao Thong or Golden Mount)

Pom Prap Sattru Phai, Bangkok



Wat Saket Ratchawora Maha Wihan (Phu Khao Thong or Golden Mount)

Pom Prap Sattru Phai, Bangkok



Is near the Phan Fa Lilat Intersection, Lan Luang Road, or in the past, it was outside the city wall along Khlong Maha Nak, the area where the former Khlong Bang Lamphu meets. It is an ancient temple of the Ayutthaya period, which is a first-class royal temple of the Ratchawora Maha Wihan class. Originally, it was known as Wat Sakae then later the whole temple was re-established in the reign of King Rama I the Great and given the new name of Wat Saket.

The Golden Mount chedi began to be built during the reign of King Rama IV the Great. The King used the model from the Golden Mount of the Ayutthaya period, and construction was completed during the

reign of King Rama V the Great. It was bestowed the name Suwanbanphot and is 77 metres tall. On the top of Suwanbanphot is the chedi that enshrines the Buddha's relics received from India, which were dug from the hill of the old chedi in Kapilavastu. It is a sanctuary and symbol of Wat Saket, and is also considered the navel of the city. Every year, during the Loi Krathong Festival, there will be a seven-day and seven-night celebration, which has become a tradition to worship the Buddha's relics continued to the present time. This is a sacred ceremony and enhances the prosperity of the country.



Open 07.00 – 19.00 hrs.

Entrance fee : 50 baht.



Nang Loeng Market

Pom Prap Sattru Phai, Bangkok



Nang Loeng Market

Pom Prap Sattru Phai, Bangkok



Is located on Nakhon Sawan Road, Wat Sommanat Subdistrict. It was established in the reign of King Rama V the Great and was the first land market in Thailand. It is more than 120 years old and is the source of some famous savoury dishes and traditional desserts, especially royal court desserts. Whether it is the Nanta Thai dessert shop, authentic traditional Thai desserts inherited from Wang Lang and Pa Hong Thai dessert shop, or even many famous savoury items, e.g., Roong Rueang Noodles, Chinese Hokkien Noodles known for its noodles and soup. It is famous for Crab Noodles and Pork Ribs Noodles. This shop's red pork rice was also served on the table of HM Queen Elizabeth II when she visited Thailand. Boonlert, noodles with grilled pork wontons that were



offered to the table to honour His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great. Nuea Tun Nang Loeng , lo Yentafo, Khao Kaeng Ratna, an ancient curry restaurant, fish sausage that is difficult to find nowadays, and many others.

Interesting attractions include the Sala Chaloem Thani, or known by another name as the Nang Loeng Cinema that is more than 90 years old. The Prince of Chumphon Shrine that is situated in the Market, which is a sacred shrine that the residents and visitors of this market pay homage to. Nearby are also many historical sites and learning sources, e.g., Wat Sunthon Thammathan (Wat Daeng Nang Loeng), the place where Mitr Chaibancha's ashes are contained, Nang Loeng Arts, the first photo shop in Siam that people in that era liked to take photos and make stone locket necklaces.



Open Monday - Saturday 08.00 - 15.00 hrs.
Sunday 08.00 - 17.00 hrs.



Wat Arun Ratchawararam Ratchawaramahawihan

Bangkok Yai, Bangkok



Wat Arun Ratchawararam Ratchawaramahawihan

Bangkok Yai, Bangkok



Is located on Arun Amarin Road on the Thon Buri side of the Chao Phraya River directly opposite Wat Pho. It is a temple that has existed since the Ayutthaya period. Originally, it was called Wat Chaeng then later when the King of Krung Thon Buri moved the capital from Ayutthaya to establish Krung Thon Buri, the King graciously decided to have Wat Chaeng as a temple in the royal court area and established it to be a first-class royal temple of the Woramahawihan class. It used to enshrine the Phra Phuttha Maha Mani Rattana Patimakon (the Emerald Buddha) that was brought from Vientiane. This temple underwent a major renovation during the reign of King Rama II; therefore, it is considered a temple of that reign. When the restoration was completed, it was bestowed the royal name of Wat Arun Ratchatharam.

In the reign of King Rama III, there was a construction of a large pagoda that is 82 metres high and 234 metres wide. It was completed in the reign of King Rama IV the Great, and changed its name to Wat Arun Ratchawararam like it is still called today.



Open daily 08.00 – 18.00 hrs.

Entrance fee : 100 baht.

For further details contact, Tel. 0 2891 2185.



Wat Rakhangkositaram Woramahawihan

Bangkok Noi, Bangkok



Wat Rakhangkositaram Woramahawihan

Bangkok Noi, Bangkok



Is located in Thon Buri. Originally, it was called Wat Bang Wa Yai and is a first-class royal temple of the Woramahawihan class. Built since the Ayutthaya period, later in the Thon Buri era, King Taksin the Great built a palace near Wat Bang Wa Yai and graciously ordered the restoration and elevated it to be a royal temple. It was also the residence of the Supreme Patriarch in the Rattanakosin period and Phra Tripitaka (Buddhist scriptures), which were transferred from Nakhon Si Thammarat.

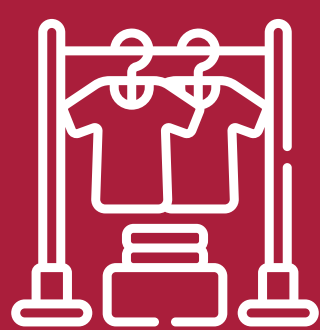


Interesting items in the temple include Tamnak Daeng that looks like a teak house. This is believed to have been used as a palace for meditation of the King of Thon Buri. Inside the palace there is evidence referring to this, which is the door dividing the room inside the original palace, paintings depicting different types of evil; in addition, and the image of the monks practising meditation. This is consistent with the character of King Taksin the Great. However, nowadays, these images have hardly any traces left to be seen. There is also very beautiful Thai architecture like the Tripitaka Hall that looks like three houses. It was built from wood that was demolished from the former royal palace and sitting room of King Rama I the Great when he was still serving in Thon Buri. The eaves are in the shape of the gods and lined up periodically, and the exterior wall cladding is painted red. Inside there is a large cabinet of scriptures painted with watering cans. It is enshrined at the north tower and the south tower. Inside is a painting by Achan Nak that tells the way of life of people in the Thon Buri period.



Open daily 08.00 – 18.00 hrs.

For further details contact, Tel. 0 2418 1079;
website: www.watrakang.com



Wang Lang Market

Bangkok Yai, Bangkok



Wang Lang Market

Bangkok Yai, Bangkok



Is located on Wang Lang Road near Siriraj Hospital. It is a source of various food, e.g., savoury food, desserts and fruit, including various types of appliances, new era literary bookstores, as well as stores selling clothing, shoes, fashion bags, and second-hand items. There are also pharmacies and medical equipment along the roadside and cosmetics for skin care in many stores.



Open daily 09.00 – 18.00 hrs.



Taling Chan Floating Market

Taling Chan, Bangkok



Taling Chan Floating Market

Taling Chan, Bangkok



Is located in front of the Taling Chan District Office and is a semi-rural floating market that perfectly combines waterfront life with nature. It is also called Khlong Chak Phra, and there are outstanding products like no other place, e.g., various food, fruit and vegetables, and ornamental plants that local gardeners bring and sell by themselves.

The interesting aspect is preserving and conveying the beautiful way of life of the agriculturists along the canal. The vendors rowing boats sell food and fruit around the pontoon and along the canal. There are also handicrafts with good craftsmanship from local wisdom, as well as marine tourism activities. By taking a long-tail boat, experience the atmosphere on both sides of Khlong Taling Chan and take a cruise to a nearby floating market, e.g., Khlong Lat Mayom Floating Market and Wat Bang Saphan Floating Market.



Open weekends and public holidays 07.30 – 16.00 hrs.

For further details contact, Khun Nopadon, President of the Floating Market Community Tel. 08 5832 1918, or the Taling Chan District Office Tel. 0 2424 1742 and 0 2424 5448.



Khlong Lat Mayom Floating Market

Taling Chan, Bangkok



Khlong Lat Mayom Floating Market

Taling Chan, Bangkok



Is located on Bang Ramat Road and is another popular floating market in Bangkok. It sells a variety of Thai food and desserts as well as home decorations, different types of appliances, clothing, and pottery. There are also boating activities on Khlong Bang Ramat to experience the way of life of the community surrounding the floating market, and take them to a Thai dessert house that is open for tourists to taste the deliciousness and buy as a souvenir.



Open weekends and public holidays 08.00 - 17.00 hrs.

For further details contact, Tel. 0 2422 4270.



Talat Noi

Samphanthawong, Bangkok



Talat Noi

Samphanthawong, Bangkok



Is located on Soi Vanich 2 and Soi Charoen Krung 22. It is an old Chinese community on the banks of the Chao Phraya River. With the expansion of Sampeng's trade since the early Rattanakosin period, it became a community market that Chinese called Talat Noi or Talakkiya. Here, there is a history that has been passed down for a long time. There is also a perfect blend of the Thai-Chinese culture, which can be experienced from the local way of life and the old houses that line the community.

In addition, there are various types of popular restaurants around the alleys, as well as the art on the walls street art style. This tells the life of the Talat Noi community in an interesting way, e.g., lion dance pictures, merchandising images, and pictures of various auspicious festivals. Furthermore, there is a check-in point that tourists should not miss, which is a classic orange Fiat parked beside an old brick wall. It is another interesting item that makes Talat Noi more famous for tourists.



Wat Traimit Withayaram Worawihan

Samphanthawong, Bangkok



Wat Traimit Withayaram Worawihan

Samphanthawong, Bangkok



Is located on Charoen Krung Road (near Hua Lamphong and Yaowarat). It is a second-class royal temple of the Worawihan class and originally was called Wat Sam Chin because there is a story that there were three Chinese people who worked together to build this temple.

The interior has some interesting items like the Phra Maha Mondop, which is where Phra Phuttha Maha Suwanna Patimakon or Luangpho Thong Kham is enshrined. It has been regarded as a priceless Buddha image since the past. The Buddha image with the appearance of gold contains a large amount of pure gold. The width of the lap is 6 cubits 5 inches, and the height is 7 cubits 1 khuep 9 inches.



Open daily 08.00 - 17.00 hrs.

Entrance fee : 40 baht.



Ong Ang Walking Street

Samphanthawong, Bangkok



Ong Ang Walking Street

Samphanthawong, Bangkok



Is located in the area of Saphan Hin. Along the Walking Street, there is delicious food from more than 100 community shops consisting of Thai, Chinese, foreign, Nepalese, Korean food, etc. Tourists can walk and find tasty food to eat and enjoy along both sides of the canal. The atmosphere of Walking Street is shady with a mix and match of melodious music of many genres. This includes Luk Thung, Luk Krung, string, and a classic symphony that is the work of both amateur and professional musicians.

Activities of interest include kayaking to see the way of life along the canal, which is a distance of 1 kilometre. While kayaking, tourists can hear music from both sides of the canal as well. There are also more than 100 street art images, which is the cultural heritage of the community that tourists can walk and see along the various alleys and along both banks of the canal, as well as search for the art of the five special Khlong Ong Ang-style pipe covers.



Open Friday – Sunday 16.00 – 22.00 hrs.





Yaowarat Road

Samphanthawong, Bangkok



Yaowarat Road

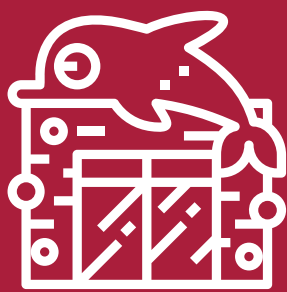
Samphanthawong, Bangkok



Is the largest Chinese community in Thailand. The Chinese began to trade with the Thai people since the reign of King Rama I the Great, which the commercial centre was around Ratchawong Pier. Later, in the reign of King Rama V the Great, roads were built to promote trade, and the King graciously bestowed the name Yaowarat Road.

At present, Yaowarat Road is known by tourists worldwide as a source of popular street food. There are restaurants both inside buildings and set up along the road. In other words, there are all kinds of international dishes to choose from. This includes savoury dishes and various desserts, as well as a market selling fresh food and foods that are ingredients used for cooking and the selling of colourful Chinese clothes.

In addition, Yaowarat Road is the venue for important Chinese festivals, e.g., Chinese New Year (during January) and the Vegetarian Festival (around October). Also, on this road, there are religious sites of many religions, e.g., Theravada-Mahayana Buddhism, Christian, Muslim, and shrines of many Chinese deities, including many old buildings with beautiful architecture.



Sea Life Bangkok Ocean World

Pathum Wan, Bangkok



Sea Life Bangkok Ocean World

Pathum Wan, Bangkok



Is located on Floors B1 and B2 of the Siam Paragon shopping mall, Siam Square. It is another gigantic underground aquarium of Southeast Asia. Inside the aquarium, the exhibition area is divided into different zones, e.g., Coral Reefs: See the beauty of coral reefs, schools of colourful fish, and the Nemo kingdom. Ocean Tunnels: Explore the wonders all around the ocean that feels like walking underwater with a shark, watching stingrays, and schools of fish that swim to welcome visitors. Shark Walk: Walk and see over four species of sharks swimming beneath the clear acrylic floor and be amazed by the colours of the interactive marine life.



Open daily 10.00 - 20.00 hrs. (The entrance closes at 19.00 hrs.)

Entrance fee : Adults 600 baht, Children 500 baht.

For further details contact, Tel. 0 2687 2000 and 08 4088 1620;
website:www.visitsealife.com/bangkok.



Bangkok Railway Station (Hua Lamphong)

Pathum Wan, Bangkok



Bangkok Railway Station (Hua Lamphong)

Pathum Wan, Bangkok



Is located on Rong Mueang Road, Rong Mueang Subdistrict. It began construction in the late reign of King Rama V the Great in 1910 and was completed and opened for service on 25 June 1916, in the reign of King Rama VI. It was constructed in the style of an Italian dome mixed with Renaissance art similar to the Frankfurt Railway Station in Germany. It was designed by Mr. Mario Tamagno, an Italian architect who also designed the Ananta Samakhom Throne Hall, Paruskavan Palace, Makkhawan Rangsang Bridge, and many other important places.

At the end of Platforms 11 and 12 is the location of the Commemoration of the State Railway, which used to be the location of the first Bangkok Railway Station before becoming a big station.



Patpong Museum

Bang Rak, Bangkok



Patpong Museum

Bang Rak, Bangkok



Is located in Bang Rak District and is a new museum that tells the perspective of nightlife. It has collected items from more than 100 years of history since the beginning of Chinese immigration, change and innovation in Thailand, the story of the secret service of the CIA, Vietnam War, as well as exhibiting more than 100 antiques and collectables.

The Museum is divided into six sections comprising Revealing Patpong's Secret, the history of Patpong presented through pictures, memories, and so on. Patpong's History That Remains opens the world and have fun with the legend of Tony Poe, various simulation shows, as well as experience different games that are open to visitors to participate in.



Open Monday - Sunday 12.00 - 21.00 hrs. (closed Wednesday).

Entrance fee : 350 baht, students 250 baht.

For further details contact, Tel. 09 1887 6829;
website: www.patpongmuseum.com.



Bang Rak, Bangkok



Street Art, Charoen Krung Road

Bang Rak, Bangkok



Is located in Bang Rak Subdistrict. It was the first road in Thailand that had a variety of people of different nationalities, including Thai, Chinese, Muslim, and Westerners. This has made this district unique in both its culture and valuable architecture. There are also old shops, ancient food wisdom, and many hidden traditional lifestyles.

In addition to being known as the creative economy district model, here is another impressive thing, which is Street Art of the beginning of Bangkok with a gathering of famous artists from around the world, e.g., Alex Face, Roa, Bonus TMC, and Phai. There are different graffiti patterns that are lined on the walls and houses, where tourists can walk and take photos of chic artwork from Soi Charoen Krung 28, Soi Charoen Krung 30, Soi Charoen Krung 32, Soi Vanich to the area of Songwat Road.



Metro Forest

Prawet, Bangkok



Metro Forest

Prawet, Bangkok



Is located on Sukhaphiban 2 Sois 23-25 and is a green area in the heart of Bangkok. It was created by the PTT Reforestation and Ecology Institute. The objective is to be a learning centre for new ecological forests and lungs for urban people. When walking into the forest in the middle of the city, visitors will find the exhibition building of the forest project in the city constructed with natural coloured clay. In this area, visitors can experience the cool air naturally, which is different from general brick and mortar construction.

The inside of the exhibition room has been divided into three sections. **Section 1:** See the history, reforestation theory, and theory of His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great. **Section 2:** A short film gallery tells the story and raises awareness of reforestation. This explains the method of afforestation of the urban forest project using the theory of Prof. Dr. Akira Miyawaki, a Japanese eco-forest builder used for more than 1,500 reforestation projects around the world. After watching the short film, behind the movie screen is a door that opens into **Section 3:** This comprises forest areas and skywalks that keep increasing in elevation according to the height of the plants planted within the project, which is the highlight here.

In addition to admiring the scenery of the green nature on the skywalk, there is also a viewing tower that is the highlight of this place. Visitors can walk up to the top floor for a 360-degree view around the urban forest project.



Open Tuesday - Sunday (closed Monday) with two rounds daily.
Morning: 09.00 - 12.00 hrs. and afternoon: 13.00 - 16.00 hrs.
(There is a limit of 50 people per round.)

For further details contact, Tel. 06 1385 4414
website: learningcenter.pttreforestation.com.





**Khlong Bang Luang Community
and Artist's House, Khlong Bang Luang**
Phasi Charoen, Bangkok



Khlong Bang Luang Community and Artist's House, Khlong Bang Luang

Phasi Charoen, Bangkok



Is located at Soi Phet Kasem 28, Khuha Sawan Subdistrict. During the establishment of Krung Thon Buri, this place used to be the residence of government officials, nobility, and governors. As such, the local people called it Khlong Bang Kha Luang. At present, only the name of Khlong Bang Luang remains that is a cultural tourism attraction. The identity of the community is presented that reflects the image of the traditional community from wooden row houses selling products on both sides of the road and wooden row houses selling various products to those who come to admire the atmosphere of the waterfront.



In addition, there is an artist's house in Khlong Bang Luang that is a Manila-style wooden house in an L-shape. There is an old chedi inside the house area. It is assumed that this was a chedi designated in one of the four directions of Wat Kamphaeng Bang Chak. The Artist's House is a collection of many works of art. The upper floor is a gallery with an exhibition of paintings and photographs. The ground floor sells souvenirs, postcards with various art styles, and handicraft activities are available to interested tourists, e.g., stringing bead bracelets, painting masks, etc. There are also activities every weekend, e.g., flower arrangement in the Kohrinka way and natural soap making, including a small puppet show of the Wayubut Puppet Company. Visitors can watch at Wat Kamphaeng Bang Chak every weekend 14.00 hrs. onwards.



Open daily 10.00 - 18.00 hrs.

For further details contact, Tel. 08 4880 7340.



Uncle Ree Farm

Phasi Charoen, Bangkok



Uncle Ree Farm

Phasi Charoen, Bangkok



Is located in Soi Phet Kasem, Bang Duan Subdistrict. It is a small agricultural area on the outskirts of Bangkok that presents a new concept of farming. It is open to those who are interested in learning and exchanging guidelines as a smart farmer. It started with the concept of eliminating food waste until leading to earthworm farming because earthworms can digest food waste. In addition, the droppings of earthworms can be used as fertiliser for various crops and as fodder.

The Farm is also a source of much agricultural knowledge, including whole animal husbandry with a closed system of pigs, ducks, chickens, and a mushroom cultivation nursery that uses a 4.0 watering system, which can connect to the Internet. In addition, the Farm offers introductory farming workshops to those who are interested.



Open Sunday 10.00 – 12.00 hrs. (Limited to 10 people.)

For further details contact, Tel. 06 1414 5242.



Safari World

Khlong Sam Wa, Bangkok



Safari World

Khlong Sam Wa, Bangkok



Is located on Ramintra Road Km 9. It is the kingdom of many strange and interesting animals from around the world, rare animals, and many cute animal shows. As such, it has received a lot of attention from tourists of all ages. Safari World Open Zoo is therefore a retreat for families and has been with the Thai people for a long time.

This zoo has an area of more than 177 acres. The interior is divided into 3 sections. Section 1: Safari Park: Visitors will be able to sit in a vehicle to closely observe the lives of animals in a natural context. This invites them to be amazed with a wide variety of animals, e.g., giraffe, zebra, ostrich, camel, crested crane, lion, tiger, antelope, Canadian bear, etc. Section 2: Marine Park or Water Park is full of aquatic life and various shows, e.g., performances by orangutans, sea lions, dolphins and white whale, espionage war show, birds, and elephants. There are also many kinds of bird gardens, crocodile park, polar bears and many others.



Section 3: Jungle Walk, which is an area for feeding different animals and the Sun Conure Parrots exhibition area, a Russian walrus show, and many other kinds of strange and rare animals, e.g., Victoria crested pigeon, Amazon snakehead, Capybara giant rat, ring tailed lemur, large macaw parrot cage, and five-coloured lemur.



Open daily 09.00 – 17.00 hrs.

Entrance fee : Tickets to enter only two sections: Adults: 750 baht and children: 650 baht; tickets for the Marine Park: Adults: 600 baht and children: 500 baht; tickets for the Safari Park: Adults: 450 baht and children: 350 baht. In case of visiting the Safari Park by private car, there is no additional charge. If using the safari coach service, there is an additional charge of 60 baht/person.

For further details contact, Tel. 0 2518 1000.





Fo Guang Shan Temple

Khlong Sam Wa, Bangkok



Fo Guang Shan Temple

Khlong Sam Wa, Bangkok



Is located on Khu Bon Road, Khlong Sam Wa District, and is also called the Institute of Buddhism Theravada-Mahayana. It is a branch of a temple in Taiwan built with Taiwanese-Chinese architecture, which consists of the central wihan of Avalokitesvara, a meditation room, a refectory, a Buddhism classroom, etc.

Inside the temple, there are some interesting items, e.g., a building enshrining three Buddha statues. Their appearance is golden in the eyes, and there is a carved image of the Goddess Guan Yin adorned on the wall beside the main Buddha image. There is also the Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva wihan, a large, tall golden Guan Yin, and statues of Chinese gods decorated around the temple. Inside is an air-conditioned room, which is the location of the Mae Guan Yin statue of four positions in the middle of the temple for tourists to worship. The four positions consist of giving birth to a child, giving blessings, offering prosperity, and giving good fortune.



Open Monday 10.00 – 16.00 hrs.
Tuesday – Sunday 09.00 – 17.00 hrs.



Jodd Fairs

Huai Khwang, Bangkok



Jodd Fairs

Huai Khwang, Bangkok



Is located behind Central Rama 9 Department Store. It is a small fair that collects many products, e.g., clothing, decorations, handmade products, food and beverages, and street food from famous people from the Ratchada Train Night Market. Tourists will have fun choosing to shop for different products and enjoy the deliciousness of a variety of food.

This market is divided into three zones comprising an activity zone which is the main area of the market. The atmosphere is decorated to match different festivals to add colour to the place. It is also an interesting check-in photo spot for visitors. Next is the fashion store zone with stalls selling clothing, bags, shoes, vintage items, etc. at reasonable prices. The final zone is a source of street food, both Thai and international. There are various types of snacks and main meals for tourists to choose to eat as they like.



Open daily 11.00 – 24.00 hrs.

For further details contact, Tel. 09 2713 5599, 09 2713 5577, and 09 2685 7979.



Chatuchak Weekend Market

Chatuchak, Bangkok



Chatuchak Weekend Market

Chatuchak, Bangkok



Is located on Phahon Yothin Road near Chatuchuk Park and is a large market. The area in the flea market has been divided into 27 projects with over 8,000 retail stalls. There are numerous products for tourists to choose from, e.g., clothing, bags, decorations, earthenware, handicrafts, souvenirs, and food and beverage services.

In addition, Chatuchak Weekend Market is a source of shops selling different types of flowers and plants, which is the largest in Bangkok, and is a source of antiques, collectables, and many rare old books.



Open Wednesday - Thursday 07.00 - 18.00 hrs.,
Friday, Saturday, Sunday (Closed)
(the sale of general merchandise) is on Wednesday - Thursday
07.00 - 18.00 hrs., Friday 18.00 - 24.00 hrs., Saturday 24.00 - 18.00 hrs.,
and Sunday 09.00 - 18.00 hrs. (closed on Monday - Tuesday).





Kwan Riam Floating Market

Min Buri, Bangkok



Kwan Riam Floating Market

Min Buri, Bangkok



Is located at Ramkhamhaeng Soi 185 and is a floating market in the middle of the city that simulates the lifestyle of the waterfront through various interesting activities, e.g., offering food to monks by boat, as well as tasting a selection of savoury dishes and desserts from all regions of Thailand. Visitors can choose to eat both on the shore and on the boat.

The highlight of this market is the boat shaped bridge that connects Wat Bamphen Nuea and Wat Bang Pheng Tai. Canal cruises are also available. There is a guide who describes the history and tells the story of the way of life of the Khlong Saen Saep community. There is also, an exhibit of ancient boats on the waterfront and cultural performances from different regions of Thailand by local youth, which is a rotating activity on the stage of this market, e.g., Thai music and performances, presentations of monks' sermons, etc.



Open weekends 07.00 – 17.00 hrs.

For further details contact, Tel. 08 1357 1545.



Siam Serpentarium

Lat Krabang, Bangkok



Siam Serpentarium

Lat Krabang, Bangkok



Is located on Luang Phaeng Road. It is a comprehensive learning centre about the life of snakes, which the exhibition is presented through realistic multimedia and can experience being a snake by transforming oneself to see the world through the eyes of a serpent.

The interior of this learning centre is divided into three activity zones: Immersive Snake Museum: Experience the life of a snake by simulating the life of a snake since birth, hunting for prey, survival from different

situations, as well as reproduction. Furthermore, visit a virtual forest in the Snake Planet Zone. It is a large exhibition area that houses more than 70 species of snakes from all over the world and many strange species of snakes, e.g., giant anaconda, golden cobra, the ball python, etc. Finally, visit the Naka Theatre, which conveys ancient stories relating to the battle between Garuda and Naga, and a new human-serpent display area. It has been created through spectacular techniques with spectacular light, colour, and sound, as well as a show of catching snakes with bare hands. It can accommodate up to 400 spectators.



Open weekends 10.00 – 18.00 hrs.

(Sales of the tickets for the final entry will be at 17.00 hrs.)

Entrance fee : Adults 550 baht, children 250 baht.

For further details contact, Tel. 0 2326 5800.



Siam Amazing Park

Khan Na Yao, Bangkok



Siam Amazing Park

Khan Na Yao, Bangkok



Is the most popular amusement park and water park in Thailand. It is located on Sukhaphiban 2 Road and covers a large area of more 118 acres. The Park is divided into six adventure zones, e.g., the seven-coloured rainbow giant slide of the Super Spiral. Extreme World offers thrilling rides for those who like a challenge, e.g., the Vortex, a roller coaster with a spiral; Giant Drop with a giant falling from a gigantic building. Adventure World, a land of adventure to the dinosaur world with Jurassic Adventure and exciting amusements, e.g., Twin Dragon, Monster, Astrofighter, etc. Family World has amusements that are appropriate for tourists of all ages, e.g., Africa Adventure where tourists venture



through the African jungle to meet over 300 species of virtual wildlife, and the Si-Am Tower, a spectacular tall observation tower. Small World, a land of small rides for little adventurers, e.g., a small carousel, small motorcycles, and swan boat. Moreover, Bangkok World, a project collecting the wonders of Bangkok that simulates the glory and beauty of the former capital city to return to life through the architecture of 13 buildings and landmarks of the Old City. It is also an area for displaying and selling community enterprise products from all over the country.



Open daily 10.00 – 18.00 hrs.

Entrance fee : Adults 500 baht children (less than 130 cm in height) 150 baht, elderly (60 years and up, disabled), and children (not taller than 100 cm) free.

For further details contact, Tel. 0 2105 4294.



Wat Kalayanamit Woramahawihan

Thon Buri, Bangkok



Wat Kalayanamit Woramahawihan

Thon Buri, Bangkok



Is a second-class royal temple under the Woramahawihan class. It is considered a priceless temple of Thon Buri and was constructed during the reign of King Rama III on the bank of the Chao Phraya River at the mouth of Khlong Bangkok Yai. Initially, Chao Phraya Nikhon Bodin (To Kalayanamit) donated his house and land to King Rama III and bought additional land nearby to build a temple in 1825. The King bestowed the name Wat Kalayanamit. Later, the King built and bestowed both the royal Wihan and the principal image for the royal Wihan, which is Phra Phuttha Trai Rattananayok (Luangpho To) that is highly revered, especially among the Chinese called Sam Po Hut Kong or Sam Pho Kong. It is a stucco Buddha image in the subduing Mara posture, which the lap width is 10 metres and sok khuep and height of 14 metres. It is located in the large wihan in the centre of the temple. In the middle between the small wihan and the Ubosot in front of the royal wihan is a newly built bell tower that has the largest giant bell in Thailand.



Inside the Ubosot, which is smaller than the Wihan, is enshrined a Buddha image in the Palilai posture. King Rama III created it as the only temple in Thailand that has the principal Buddha image in the Palilai posture. There are also murals inside that display the life of the Buddha and the way of life of the people during the reign of King Rama III. There is also the Ho Phra Tham Monthian Thaloeng Phrakiat (Buddhist library) where Pali Buddhist scriptures of the reign of King Rama IV the Great have been kept as well.



Open daily 08.00 - 16.00 hrs.



Wat Prayurawongsawat Worawihan

Thon Buri, Bangkok



Wat Prayurawongsawat Worawihan

Thon Buri, Bangkok



Is located near the foot of the Memorial Bridge on the Thon Buri side. It is a first-class royal temple of the Worawihan class. It was built in 1828 during the reign of King Rama III. Somdet Chao Phraya Borom Maha Prayurawongse (Dit), who had a strong faith in Buddhism, donated some land that was originally a coffee plantation. The temple took eight years to build until it was completed in 1836.

Interesting items inside the temple consist of Phra Borommathat Maha Chedi, which is a large, round white chedi with a diameter of 50 metres and height of 60 metres. It used the building techniques of the Ayutthaya style. The central pillar was built to be the main building block for a large chedi; therefore, it is considered an important ancient place because it is the only main chedi left. Also, the chedi is open for visitors to see the inside.

Another place is the Phra Prayu Phantakhan Museum (Printhon Pariyadhammasala), a European-style cement building displaying various antiques, especially Buddha images and amulets that were found in the Phrathat Maha Chedi, including the Buddha's relics that were brought from Sri Lanka. Additionally, there is the Ubosot that is Thai architecture with a double lower roof. The gable is decorated with a Cotton rose flower pattern, and it has a glazed tiled roof. Inside is enshrined Phra Phutthatama Wichettha Satsada, the principal image that has a lap width of two metres in the position of subduing Mara. It is a beautiful image. Japanese craftsmen were invited to lacquer and gild it in gold leaf. The Wihan was built in the same manner as the Ubosot. It is also a Thai-style building with five rooms with a double lower roof. The gable is carved with floral motifs and decorated with stained glass with the Buddha image in the attitude of subduing Mara called Luangpho Phra Phuttha Nak, which is the principal image.

Khao Mo is a replicated mountain in the middle of a pond with many interesting buildings, e.g., the three-cannons monument, Gothic mondop, Sala Suwaphak Wilaiphan (foreigners pavilion), etc.



Open daily 08.00 – 17.00 hrs.

For further details contact, Tel. 0 2465 5592 and 08 1371 4650.



Talat Phlu

Thon Buri, Bangkok



Talat Phlu

Thon Buri, Bangkok



Is located in the area of Thoet Thai Road. It is an old neighbourhood that has existed since the Thon Buri era, and is the locality for people of various nationalities, including Chinese and Muslims. It also has the Talat Phlu Railway Station, which is one of the stations of the Mae Klong railway that connects to/from Samut Songkhram province. This market is famous for its food scene, e.g., noodle shops, Khao Mu Daeng, ordered dishes, Thai desserts, etc. that attracts tourists to come to taste the deliciousness. They also get to experience the way of life of the community in the past that is still visible.

There are also temples that need introduction, e.g., Wat Chantharam Worawihan that was built during the reign of King Rama III and is Chinese architecture. Inside the Ubosot is enshrined Buddha image in the attitude of stopping a storm. In front of the Ubosot is a Chinese art mural and San Chao Tuek Din (San Chao Tou Lhong San or Thep Pun Tao Tong. It is a Chinese community shrine that is like a centre of the people's faith that provides happiness and increase trade. As such, overseas Chinese have appreciated building this community.



TAT CONTACT CENTER

Tourism Authority of Thailand (Head Office)

1600 New Phetchaburi Road, Makkasan,
Ratchathewi, Bangkok 10400

Tel. 1672 and 0 2250 5500

Fax 0 2253 7440

Website: www.tourismthailand.org

E-mail: info@tat.or.th

Open every day from 08.30 to 16.30 hrs.



Suvarnabhumi Airport

Domestic Terminal, Gate 3, 2nd Floor

Tel. 0 2134 0040

Open 24 hours.

Don Mueang International Airport

International Terminal (Building 1), Gate 2, 1st Floor

Tel. 0 7621 1036, 0 7621 2213

Fax 0 7621 3582

Open 24 hours.



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