

Pattani

ปัตตานี

3วัน2คืน
ราคาเริ่มต้น 4,999 บาท/คน



Day 1 Suvarnabhumi Airport (Bangkok)– Hatyai international Airport (Songkhla) – Pattani–
Changhai Temple– The Pattani Central Mosque– Chao Mae Lim Ko Niao Shrine– Pattani Old Town

07.00 Depart from Suvarnabhumi Airport (Bangkok) to Hatyai international Airport by Thai Vietjet Air, flight VZ 320. The flight would take around 1 hour 30 minutes. Then take you to Pattani would take around 2 hours.

10.30 Arrive at [Pattani](#). Take you to [Changhai Temple](#). It is located at Khuan Nori Subdistrict, Khok Pho District. It is an old temple built more than 300 years ago. Wat Chang Hai is considered the original temple of Luang Pu Tuad because he was the first abbot of the temple, and his att was contained at this temple. Wat Chang Hai is a famous tourist attraction and is another symbol of Pattani Province. Some tourists come to pay homage to Luang Pu Tuad uninterruptedly. In front of the temple is a stupa or mondop containing the ashes of



Luang Pho Thuat, which is close to Phatthasima area, which the villagers call “Luang Por Thuat Dam stepping on freshwater”. This stupa is a sacred place for the people of Pattani and nearby provinces. There are people continually paying homage to him. Anyone who is sick or whose objects are stolen will go to pray at this stupa. The mondop or the stupa containing the ashes of

Luang Pu Thuat has elephant statues facing the mondop on both sides. From the history of Wat Chang Hai, it has Luang Pho Thuat, or the villagers called "Than Lanka" Luang Por Tuad Chuang is the abbot of Wat Chang Hai. He was always come and go between Wat Chang and Saiburi. When Luang Por Tuad died in Saiburi, the disciples brought the body back to Wat Chang Hai. But to bring the body back, he had to stay overnight on the way for several days. During the sojourn, when burial Luang Por Tuad is put down at any place, the heartwood will be placed everywhere until reaching Wat Chang Hai. The site of the burial camp along the way became a place of worship for the

local people. Some were built as pagodas, and some were built as stupas. The history of Wat Chang Hai says Phraya Kaem Dam, the governor of Saiburi, wanted to find Chaiyaphum to build a new city for his sister. He risked praying to let the elephants go out into the forest with the governor and his troops following him. One day, an elephant stopped somewhere and made three noises. Phraya Kaem Dam was considered a good vision to use that area to build a city, but his sister was not like it. Therefore, Phraya Kaem Dam had to build a temple in that area instead and named it "Wat Chang Hai" and invited a monk who the villagers called Than Lanka or Somdet Phako or Luang Pu, who stepped on freshwater to become the first abbot. Luang Pu Thuat took a pilgrimage between Saiburi and Wat Chang Hai. He told his disciples that if he died, he asked him to take the body for the funeral at Wat Chang Hai. When he died in Saiburi, his disciples brought his body for the funeral at Wat Chang. Some of his ashes were buried at Wat Chang, and the other part was brought back to Saiburi. Later, a stupa containing his ashes was built at Wat Chang Hai.



Noon

Lunch at the restaurant.

Afternoon

Take you to [the Pattani Central Mosque](#). It is located at Anoru Subdistrict, Mueang District, Pattani Province. It is a tourist attraction in Pattani designed with outstanding architecture. It is one of the most important religious centers of Islam in the south.



The exterior of the mosque is modeled after the Taj Mahal. It is a place when you come to Pattani, you should come to see the art and beauty of the building. This mosque is also the most beautiful in Thailand. There are tourists from Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia. In front of the building is a long walkway lined with palm trees

along the way. The building is cream, light orange, and yellow. It is topped by a large green dome in the middle and a smaller dome around 4 sides. Two minarets surround the building, intricately decorated with architectural motifs and a fountain pool with an emerald green water surface in front of the pond. Inside is a hall with a balcony on both sides. There stood a tall and narrow mimbar. There are beautiful marble decorations. Pattani Central Mosque is mostly used as a place of worship (prayer) 5 times a day as a daily routine. It is used for Friday prayers and New Year's prayers by Thai Muslims in Pattani and other areas. Especially on Friday and Saturday, there will be Dharma lectures. Approximately 3,000 people attended the lectures to increase their knowledge and understanding of religious principles and for the correctness of ministering.



Then take you to [Chao Mae Lim Ko Niao Shrine](#).

It is the holiness of Pattani since ancient times. It is located in Pattani City. It is the place where Chao Mae Lim Ko Niao is enshrined. It is the center of mind and faith of Thai-Chinese people in Pattani. This shrine is called "Leng Ju Giang Shrine" or the name the villagers call "Mae Lim Ko Niao Shrine" Next to the Chao Mae Shrine, there is also the old town of Pattani which is beautiful with old buildings of many different

styles to stroll and relax in the quaint old town. According to legend, Lim Ko Niao was a Chinese woman from "Hokkien" who was born four to five hundred years ago. She traveled on a junk boat to Pattani to ask her brother Lim Tokiam to return to her aging mother in her hometown but found the fact that his brother had married a daughter of Phraya Tani, served in the governor's house and has converted to Islam, so he was unable to return to China with her. Then Lim Ko Nguyen hanged herself at the cashew tree as she said to her mother "If she cannot follow her



brother back to mother, she will not beg to live.” Lim Tho Kiam, her brother, buried her body in a mausoleum at Krue Se village outside Pattani. It was said that her soul had been exerting its power all around. Some people come to pray for good fortune, or even stagnation or loss of trade that has prospered, causing great faith. Therefore, the Pattani people brought the trees that she tied to her necks to carved into idols, and built a shrine to pay homage to Lim Ko Niao. Chao Mae Lim Ko Niao is a God of mercy, fortune, trade, which is popular for worshiping blessings for the auspiciousness of life. Chao Mae Lim Ko Niao Shrine will have the process of paying respect by having a court attendant to guide the steps. It starts from purchasing the worship set: incense, candles, and paper to burn when finished the worship. They must pay respect to the sky and soil first by using 7 incense sticks and 2 candles. There is a large pot in front of the shrine. Then go to pay respect inside the shrine, starting with paying respect to Chinese Buddha images. Then go to pay homage to the third table, which is where Chao Mae Lim Ko Niao is enshrined. Then pay respect to the 4th table, which is on the other side near Chao Mae Lim Ko Niao. After finishing, walk to the right door, there will be many statues of various gods. After paying homage, take the oil bottle to fill in different spots. After that, the paper was burned in the tunnel located across the street to eliminate the bad and returned to the shrine to ring the bell 3 times for good fortune in life. "Chao Mae Lim Ko Niao Shrine" can come to worship all year, but if you come to join the Chao Mae Lim Ko Niew parade tradition, it will be held on the 15th day of the 3rd lunar month of every year or around February. Next to the Chao Mae Shrine is the Chao Mae Lim Ko Niao Museum. It is a building of Chinese architecture. The front is sculptures of 18 Arhats from China that were carved by a craftsman. The interior is divided into 9 main zones, exhibiting various interesting



stories, such as showing the history of Pattani and the Chinese community, the story of the doctor Cheng Shui Zhou Song, the story of the journey across the land, the story of the goddess Lim Ko Niao, showing the Solemnity Ceremony of Chao Mae Lim Ko Niao, Multimedia Exhibit or Lecture Hall, Pattani Lovers Room, Maharaja Memorial Room, and

Pattani City Chinese Market Room. After that, take you to [Pattani Old Town](#). It is located on Ano Rupattani Phirom Ruedi Road and is linked to Naklua Road. This area is Ano Ru Road,

which is similar to Songkhla Old Town. Pattani Old Town was established as a Chinese community in the late Ayutthaya period, where the history of the community is related to the construction of Chao Mae Lim Ko Niao Shrine. It is next to the Pattani River, causing this community to gradually grow into an important port city along the Pattani River where ships from China, Singapore, Java, Ayutthaya, Phra Nakhon travel to unload their goods here. Pattani old town community is more



prosperous. Many houses were built in Chinese architectural style, which is still classically beautiful and is the heritage of the community to the present. In the past, this was also an important commercial area and early market area of Pattani, so the Hua Talat community was formed, and Wat Hua Talat was built in this old town. This area was called the Chinese



market or Kue Da Jin-A (Kue Da means Chinese market; A means China). After the Second World War, urban communities expanded, water transport became less important, roads were replaced, and many people moved from the area. The old Pattani community gradually stagnates, so that many houses

to be abandoned until people buy them to build bird's nest houses instead. At present, Pattani's old city life has been revived again by organizing the revival of the old market area or "Kue Da Chin" at the Pattani Old Town community.

Evening Check-in at CS Pattani Hotel.

18.00 **Dinner at the restaurant.**

20.00 Go back to the hotel.

Day 2 The Saikhao Waterfall National Park – Saikhao Waterfall – Talo Kapo Beach – Krue Se Mosque – Skywalk Pattani – Urban Forest (Bird Watching Center)

(-/-/-)

Morning Breakfast at hotel's dining room. Take you to [The Saikhao Waterfall National Park](#). It is located at Ban Sai Khao, Khok Pho District, Pattani Province. It is a national park that is full of natural perfection. Start the journey with a surprise because the vehicle that will take you up to the top of the Khao Sai Khao Waterfall National Park is World War II jeeps. The concrete route is quite collapsing at several points, making it quite difficult to climb to the



top of the mountain, requiring a lot of local expertise and experience. On the top of this mountain, the villagers call it "Khao Rang Kiab" is a panoramic viewpoint of Pattani City, when we look down at Pattani City from a high angle, it can be seen that this place is still full of natural abundance. It is an atmosphere that looks comfortable and is a beautiful photo spot. In addition to the viewpoint, on the top of the mountain Rang Kiap enshrines Phra Phuttha

Mahamunin Lokanat and is the Thoud Rang Kiab Shrine Sacred things that the people respect. Then take you to [Saikhao Waterfall](#). It is the main artery that nourishes the Ban Sai Khao community. Villagers, adults, and children come to relax at this waterfall. It's a place to picnic and cool off of people in the area, including nearby areas. Sai Khao Waterfall National Park covers the area of National Reserved Forests in Khok Pho District, Pattani Province, Muang District, Yaha District, Yala Province, and the Sankalakhiri Mountains National Reserved Forest in Saba Yoi District, Songkhla Province. It consists of natural highlights, beautiful waterfalls, and rich forest conditions with various plants and wildlife that should be studied. It covered an area of approximately 68.57 square kilometers (43,482 rai). It is the origin of Huai Sai Khao, Huai Pong Pong, Huai





Bon, Huai Kaede, Huai Lam Yang, Huai Khlong Ruea, Huai Ton Takhian, Huai Lam Khing, Huai Lam Phraya, etc. These creeks will flow together as the Tepa river. There are various attractions such as Pha Phaya Ngu is a large rock, the height is equivalent to a four-floor building, which has traces and shapes resembling a giant snake's head that grows out of the

flat, strikingly cliffs. Although this rock is shaped like a serpent, but the local people believe that this is the kind snake to protect the villagers and tourists from all dangers. Sai Khao Waterfall, formerly known by locals as "Yoon Waterfall". It is located at Mu 5, Sai Khao Subdistrict. It is a waterfall that falls from a 40-meter high cliff and flows down formed a large basin. After that take you to [Talo Kapo Beach](#). It is located from Pattani town total distance of 18 kilometers. Because of the fine white sand that runs parallel to the coast, Talo Kapo Beach has become a famous beach in Pattani Province. There are many Ko Lae boats moored at the beach by local fishermen. Because the currents carry sand sediment to accumulate daily, causing this beach to expand continuously. However, this is the perfect place to relax and enjoy nature



amongst pine trees and coconut palms. Talo Kapo Beach is a 10 km long sandbar that runs parallel to the coastline. There is an area at the beach for tourists to sit and relax comfortably. There are various shops serving food, toys. In the evening, you can watch the beautiful sunset through the sea.

Noon

Lunch at the restaurant.

Afternoon Take you to [Krue Se Mosque](#) or "Sultan Muzaffar Shah Mosque". It is an old mosque over 200 years old in Pattani Province, located in Mueang Pattani District, about 6 kilometers from the city. It can be assumed that it is a religious place built in the 22nd Buddhist century during the Ayutthaya period. It is also known as Pitukrueban Masjid. It was named after the shape of the mosque's doorway, which features European Gothic and Middle Eastern architectural styles. Its shape is a circular brick building that mimics the style of European Gothic columns. Doors and windows have pointed arches and Gothic rounded arches. The dome and roof are still unfinished. The bricks used for construction are Ayutthaya period



bricks. The base of the mosque is similar to the Dvaravati bricks. The Pattani Sayarah book of Mr. Hayi Wanhasan states that Sultan Long Yunus built it around 1142 Hijri. The construction was not completed due to the battle for the throne between Sultan Longunus and Ratu Pakalan, which is his younger brother. After the death of Sultan Long Yunus, Ratu Puyud became the sultan of the city of Tani. He moved the city administrative center of Tani to located at Ban Pu Yud (currently in Pu Yud Subdistrict, Mueang Pattani District). The area where the Ratu Puyu's palace was located still has traces of the wall to this day. No one ever thought to build a mosque again. Later, the Fine Arts Department announced that it was registered as an ancient monument and renovated it so that Krue Se Mosque would remain an important



historical site of Pattani and continue to use it as a religious practice. In front of the mosque, there is a tomb of Chao Mae Lim Ko Niao that has been refurbished. There are a lot of people who come to worship Chao Mae Lim Ko Niao and other structures such as the Chinese caravan, the red water tank, and the Krue Se Mosque. In front of the

mosque, there is a tomb of Chao Mae Lim Ko Niao that has been refurbished. There are a lot of people who come to worship Chao Mae Lim Ko Niao and other structures such as the Chinese caravan, the red water tank, and the Krue Se Mosque. Another legend of Krue Sae Mosque tells that it was built by Lim Toh Kiem, a Chinese who married a daughter of Phraya

Tani and converted to Islam. Later, Lim Tokiam's younger sister named Lim Ko Niao went on a junk boat to follow her brother back to China but was unsuccessful. Lim Toh Kiem built Krue Se Mosque, so Lim Kor Niao cursed him not to finish building the mosque, and she hanged herself at the cashew tree. Lim Toh Kiam buried her sister in front of this mosque. Pattani people bring trees that Lim Ko Niao tied to her neck to death to be carved as an idol and built a shrine. Later, Chao Mae Lim Ko Niao was enshrined at the new shrine located on Ano Ru Road in Pattani Municipality, which is called Leng Ju Giang Shrine (Chao Mae Lim Ko Niao). It is revered by the people of Pattani and nearby provinces. In the 3rd month of every year (February-March) there will be an offering ceremony and a procession to the goddess. It was a very entertaining ceremony. Krue Se Mosque could not be completed because of the curse. When you continue to build, there will always be a thunderstorm. At present, no one dares to continue building Krue Se Mosque. The remains were left as long as every day.



Then take you to [Skywalk Pattani](#) or an elevated walkway above the treetops around Somdet Chaofa Kalayani Vadhana Krom Park. Behind Prince of Songkla University (PSU), Pattani Campus, normally cars are not allowed to pass through. We have to park the car and walk. We will see the Skywalk located above the forest, about 13 meters

high, or a 3-floor building. It is a white steel frame bridge with a walkway width of 2 meters and a distance of about 400 meters, connecting with the existing mangrove forest path. You can walk up the Skywalk and go down to the nature trail. You will see the view from a high angle and the view among the trees. Along the way, there are five pavilions to sit and admire the beautiful atmosphere, especially in the morning and evening. Even though the bridge floor looks terrifying, it is safe because the building engineers have calculated that 1 square meter can support about 300 kilograms or 5 people. Skywalk can be seen in 360 degrees, overlooking the canopy of mangrove forests and the city of Pattani, and the gulf. In the future, the Pattani Municipality has a second phase project that will increase the length of the bridge, build a high jump tower and a sky pavilion to provide a variety of tourism activities. After that, take you to [Urban Forest \(Bird Watching Center\)](#).



It is located in Prince of Songkla University, Pattani Campus, also known as PSU Pattani. It used to be just an old wooden tower. Recently, it has been renovated into a beautiful and natural attraction where people can relax, and admire the nature of the urban jungle and the little birds that circle within its home territory. The first point of the bird-watching center will be the



entrance that is like a crossing from the city to the rich nature. It's like a forest that hides under a busy city. Every day will be groups of people exercising, groups of teenagers taking pictures with the atmosphere as the sun was going down, and groups of the family sitting and walking. The bird-watching center is more beautiful at sunset than sunrise because we can see the sun slowly sinking towards the edge of the sea.

Evening **Dinner at the restaurant.** Then go back to the CS Pattani Hotel.

Day 3 The Kaekae Beach– Ya-ring palace– Yaring Mangrove Learning Center- Pattani City Pillar Shrine - Bangkok

Morning **Breakfast at hotel's dining room.** Pack your bags to check out from the hotel. Then take you to [the Kaekae beach](#). It is located in the 4th village. Ban Nam Bo Subdistrict, Panare District, Pattani Province. The word "Kae Khae" is a local Malay language. Although "Kae Khae" is in the local Malay language (Yawi language) means tumultuous, the atmosphere of Khae Khae Beach is quiet. Large granite boulders dot the beach makes this beach unique and beautiful. On the hill, there is a pavilion and a beautiful viewpoint of the Panare District. The highlight is the



long-curved beach, and the fine gold sand contrasts with the turquoise water on a clear day. In addition, many strange large rocks form naturally that look like natural rock gardens, which are popular with both local and foreign tourists who come to relax and swim. The beach area is pavilions.



After that take you to [Ya-ring palace](#) or "Yaring City Lord's Palace". It is located at Yamu Subdistrict, Yaring District, Pattani Province. It was built in 1885 during the reign of King Rama V by Phraya Phiphit Sena Matayathibodi Sisurasongkram, Ruler of Yaring No. 3, the son of Phraya Phibun Senanukit Phichet Phakdi, Phraya Mueang Yaring No.2. In the past, Yaring was a

colony of Thailand, had to send tributes with money trees, gold trees to Thailand 3 years per 1 time, and had to send soldiers to help fight when the war broke out. It is a wooden and plaster house built in a European style that combines native and Javanese arts, located in the center of Yaring. It is the pride of the Yaring people as this classical architecture regularly welcomes tourists from abroad. The current Yaring Palace is still perfect, even though Lord Yaring's palace was built more than 100 years ago. All objects and evidence from the Great Grandfather's era are still gathered and arranged like in the past, making people feel the palace Yaring has not changed from the past. The building style of Yaring Palace is a two-floor, U-

shaped building designed with Thai-Muslim and European architecture. Upstairs is a large hall. On both sides of the building are rooms for resting the city lord and his children, 4 rooms on each side. The ground floor is a basement. The distinctive feature is the curved staircase of a European house with light windows decorated with green, red, and blue glass. The air vents and gables are made of openwork with flora motifs based on Javanese art



combined with Western art, making the palace very beautiful and elegant. Moreover, inside the Yaring Palace, there is a lot of evidence about the history of this city, such as documents from the early Rattanakosin period, pottery, crockery, paintings, photographs of Pattani, and Yaring, which are rare to see. Khunying Wujira Denudom has preserved it.



Then take you to [Yaring Mangrove Learning Center](#). It is located on the edge of the Yamu Canal, opposite the Yaring District Office, in the Yaring Mangrove National Forest Reserve, covering an area of up to 500 rai. You will have the experience of walking and studying the mangrove nature on a bridge made of Takhianthong wood (*Hopea Odorata*) for a

distance of around 1,250 meters. Along the way, you will enjoy a group of trees in the mangrove society, such as perennials, shrubs, vines, and lower ground plants. Each species can live in areas with different characteristics, especially between the lowest sea level and the highest sea level, for example, the white bean plant, black tabun plant, sea astragalus plant, white astringent, white mackerel gills, etc. This nature trail has terraces to sit and rest, and the kiosks explain the story of the mangrove forest with pictures. There is also a resting pavilion

and bird observatory for viewing views over the treetops height 13 meters. For those who do not want to be tired of walking too much, you can choose to take a boat trip to see the mangrove forest, where tourists can take a boat trip to see the nature of the mangrove forests along the canals, which are divided into 3 main streams: Khlong Bang Pu, Khlong Klang, and Khlong Ko.



Along both sides of the canal, you will see mangrove forests with various kinds of animals

and birds, the way of life of the villagers, and the beauty of the mangroves.

Before returning to Bangkok, take you to [the Pattani City Pillar Shrine](#). It is worshiped by the people of Pattani and tourists. They always come to pray for the good fortune and the safe of the journey. This City Pillar Shrine was built on May 13, 1951, during the reign of Phraya Rattana Phakdi, the provincial governor. It is always revered by the people of Pattani and general tourists.



Noon **Lunch at the restaurant.**

Afternoon Depart from Pattani to Hatyai international Airport would take around 2 hours. After that, depart from Hatyai international Airport to Suvarnabhumi Airport (Bangkok) by AirAsia, flight FD 4307. The flight would take around 1 hour 30 minutes.

19.30 Arrive at Suvarnabhumi Airport (Bangkok) safely.

Service Charge

	Rate
starting price/person	4,999. - Baht

This rate includes:

- Room Service Charge
- VIP air-conditioned van provided for the trip
- Free drinking water 1 bottle/day.
- Admission charge for places in the program.
- Tour guide for the trip.
- Accident insurance fee which covers 500,000 baht in medical bill per person or 1,000,000 baht in the case of death per person according to the insurance policy. DOES NOT INCLUDE HEALTH INSURANCE
- Food as mentioned in the program.
- Hotel bill as mentioned in the program (2-3 persons per 1 room)

This rate does not include:

- Round trip air tickets in Economy Class.
- Luggage fee for exceeding luggage weight.
- Additional oil taxes that the airline charges after the company reserve the tickets.
- Minibar inside the hotel room (if any) and personal expenses beside those mentioned on the list.
- Food for those who are vegans, vegetarians or Muslims.
- Exceeded admission charge from Thai rate for foreigners.
- Van booking fee
- 7% VAT and 3% Withholding Tax.
- Tip for the driver and tour guide 300 baht per person.