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146/1 Moo 4, Thanarat Road Km. 17, Moo Si, Pak Chong, Nakorn Ratchasima 30130 +66 (0)44 365 971-5 / +66 (0)44 365 976-7 +66 (0)8 1999 3665 / +66 (0)9 8096 7198 info@balioskhaoyai.com Khao Yai, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is Thailand's third largest and one of the most visited national parks. It covers four provinces: Saraburi (west), Nakhon Nayok (east), Nakhon Ratchasima (north) and Prachinburi (east). The highest peak, Khao Rome, is 1,351 meters above sea level. Blessed with lush, mountainous landscapes, fertile valleys, hammering waterfalls and rich biodiversity, Khao Yai is a year-round destination just three hours' drive from Bangkok. The West Side offers a range of Wild West theme parks and vineyards from Thailand's award-winning labels such as pirom Khao Yai Reserve and Sawasdee Chenin Blanc. The south and east are dotted with a wealth of natural wonders, from Prachinburi's jungle-covered waterfalls to Wang Nam Kheo's ozone-rich valleys. Khao Yai offers many accommodations. The Saraburi-Pakchong Route has more in terms of species and styles, from read more» Patio is a picturesque shopping center, 220 km northeast of Bangkok, themes around a Tuscan village where visitors can read more» From cowboy theme parks to mountain-hugging vineyards and Khao Yai National Park endless carpets of green, Khao Yai Read more» All restaurants seem to come with a view of the surrounding mountains Read more» As a natural excursion destination is, Khao Yai offers little when it comes to nightlife, although a handful of Read More» shopping is an exciting part of a Khao Yai trip because it is as immersive as the travel experience itself. Read more» Khao Yai is an oasis for nature and adventure lovers. It is an all-in-one destination where you can pack so many or read more» Khao Yai is accessible via two different routes from Bangkok, But the Saraburi-Pakchong Route (Highway 2) is the most read more» You can take a bus from Bangkok's Northern Bus Terminal to Pak Chong, then to a Song Taew (passenger carrymore» A UNESCO World Heritage Site, Khao Yai is Thailand's third largest and one of the most visited National Parks. Read more... Khao Yai is a popular tourist destination and offers a variety of accommodation. Read more about the Saraburi-Pakchong route... Khao Yai redirects here. For more uses, see Khao Yai (Disambiguation). Khao Yai National ParkIUCN Category II (National Park)Haew Suwat WaterfallPlaceNakhon Ratchasima, ThailandNearest cityPak Chong DistrictCoordinates14°26′29″N 101°22′11″E﻿ / ﻿14.44139°N 101.36972°E﻿ / 14.44139; 101.36972Coordinates: 14°26′29″N 101°22′11″E﻿ / ﻿14.44139°N 101.36972°E﻿ / 14.44139; 101.36972Area2,168 km2 (in FY 2016) Governing bodyDepartment of National Parks, The Tree for Wildlife and Plant Protection commands the Khao Yai Forest in Khao Yai National Park (Thai: อุทยานแห่งชาติเขาใหญ่, RTGS: Uthayan Haeng Chat Khao Yai, pronounced hʰo̯o̯ t̚h.j) is a national park in Thailand. Description The Khao Yai National Park is located in the western part of the Sankamphaeng Mountains on the southwestern border of the Khorat Plateau. The highest mountain in the area of the park is 1,351 meters high Khao Rome. This park is mainly located in the province of Nakhon Ratchasima (Khorat), but also includes parts of the provinces of Saraburi, Prachinburi and Nakhon Nayok. The park is the third largest in Thailand. It covers an area of 2,168 square kilometers, including tropical seasonal forests and grassland. The heights are usually between 400 and 1,000 meters. There are 3,000 plant species, 320 bird species such as red jungle birds and coral-billed ground cuckoos, and 66 mammal species, including Asian black bear, Indian elephant, Gaur, gibbon, Indian Sambar deer, southern pigtail macaques, Indian Muntjac, Ussuri-Dhole and wild boar. There are no tigers in Khao Yai, and there have been none for at least 20 years. Waterfalls include the 80-metre-long Heo Narok and Heo Suwat, made famous by the film *The Beach*. Recent animal studies show that animal areas, especially the few resident tigers, are affected by human activities near the centre of the park. History Around 1922, some people from the villages of Ban Tha Dan and Ban Tha Chai in Nakhon Nayok Province built a settlement within the forest in the Sankamphaeng Mountains. Up to 30 households managed the land. The area was officially recognized by the government and classified as the tambon Khao Yai in Pak Phli District. However, due to its remoteness from the authorities, it became a haven for criminals and refugees. After trying to arrest the suspects in the area, the villagers were moved to the plain about 30 km away in 1932 and the tambon status was revoked. In 1959, the Prime Minister, Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of the Interior, commissioned a procedure to establish national parks. The Nong Pak Chee Grassland Khao Yai National Park was founded on September 18, 1962 and declared the first national park in Thailand by royal proclamation in the Government Gazette (Book 79, Section 89). Boonsong Lekakul, one of the most famous Thai conservationists of the 20th century, played an important role in its founding. It was named after the defunct tambon Khao Yai. In 1984, the park became ASEAN Heritage Park and on July 14, 2005 it became a park, along with other parks in the same area and In Dong Phraya Yen. Further north, Dong Phraya Yen-Khao Yai Forest Complex was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site. As the land adjacent to the national park increasingly develops into luxury hotels and golf courses, the acquisition of land becomes problematic for future conservation efforts. Houses and residential villas were built illegally within the boundaries of the forest reserve. [1] Illegal logging is also a problem in the area of the park. [2] According to the Department of National Parks (DNP), which manages the park, the number of visitors to Khao Yai has risen from 671,569 in 2008 to more than 1.2 million in FY 2016. From October 2015 to September 2016, 471,514 vehicles entered the park. The traffic jams have led to calls to close the park to private vehicles. [3] In one of the busiest times, new Year's week from 30 December to 3 January 2016, the park attracted 156,574 visitors. They left more than 23 tons of waste. [4] Because the garbage was a serious problem in the park, the park began sending garbage to the homes of visitors who left it there in 2020. [5] Climate Dhole, which feeds on a Sambar carcass, has the Khao Yai Khao Yai National Park three peak seasons with an annual average temperature of 23° Celsius, although this varies greatly with the seasons. Rainy season (May-October): Most days have high rainfall rates. The atmosphere is humid, the average temperatures during the day are 27 °C. Currents at peak current. Cool season (November-February): Clear skies, sunny and cool. Average daily temperatures of 22 °C and at night 10 °C. Good time for hiking. Hot season (March-April): Wet with daytime temperatures of 20-30 °C and 17 °C at night. The geology Pha Dia Dai (Lonely Cliff) limestone is located at the eastern end near the d'ngrēk mountains. In the south and north of the park there are sandstone deposits. Slate and slate are also available. In the south you can see steep slopes of granite and conglomerates. [Quote Required] Drainage There are four drainage areas in the park, which are important catchment areas for four river systems. The Lam Takhong River drains from the central Khao Yai area and flows northeast to the Mekong. The Sai Yai River System drains from the eastern basin and turns sharply into the southern floodplains and on into the Gulf of Thailand. The Nakhon Nayok River System flows from the south-western catchment area to Nakhon Nayok Province in the south. The drainage system of Saraburi Province drains west of the far west of Khao Yai. [Quote Required] Fauna Khao Yai is home to a variety of animals. It is one of the few places in Thailand where wild elephants still survive. They are regularly seen and are important tourist attraction. Other larger animals are gibbons, pigtail macaques, muntjacs and Sambar deer. [6] In In It was revealed that 18 tigers, including five males, seven women and six cubs, were filmed by surveillance cameras in Dong Phraya Yen-Khao Yai in June 2016 and February 2017 in a joint effort by the Department of National Parks, the Freeland Foundation and the Panthera Corporation. The last time tigers were seen by surveillance cameras in Khao Yai National Park was in 2002. [7] Asian elephant, Khao Yai Wild Elephants A herd of elephants, walking up a street in the park area Female Sambar deer A male Sambar deer-wild red water crocodile Blackwater monitor Red-headed-Trogon Northern pig-tailed macaque (Macaca leonina) chestnut-headed bee-eater Large hornbill Indian muntjac green-ear barbet Moustached Barbet orange-headed thrush (Macaca leonina) Geokichla citrina) Black giant squirrel Malay porcupine, Khao Yai National Park A youthful Trimeresurus vogeli (Bird's Pit Viper) elephant herd Tribute On September 18, 2017 Google celebrated the 55th anniversary of Khao Yai National Park with a Google Doodle. [8] See also Wikimedia Commons has media related to Khao Yai National Park. Dong Phrayayen - Khao Yai Forest Complex Sankamphaeng Range References Bonanza Khao Yai Resort is about to be demolished for interventions in Khao Yai National Park. Thai PBS. 8 April 2015. Archived from the original on 30 March 2017. Retrieved 30 March 2017. 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External Links Khao Yai National Park Travel Guide by Wikivoyage National Park Division Mammals, Birds and Reptiles of Khao Yai National Park thaibirding.com on Khao Yai National Park List of Birds from Khao Yai National Park Retrieved by

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