

PHANG NGA

Unknown Amphoe

Cave PH0032 **PH0032**

Alt.: 650 m

Khao Kammu

Length: 5 m

The cave is inland in Phang Nga, on Khao Kammu at an altitude of 650 m. Possibly an example of a cliff-foot cave with a stream running in a cave below the base of a cliff.

The cave was explored and surveyed by Odell.

Dunkley (1995); Odell & Odell (1984)

†**Tham Khoei** **PH0075**

Thap Tham Khoei

The location is unknown as the co-ordinates in the reference place the cave in the middle of Phang Nga bay.

Dunkley (1995)

†**Tham Plah** **PH0076**

Thap Tham Plah

The location is unknown as the co-ordinates in the reference place the cave in the middle of Phang Nga bay off the coast of Krabi.

Dunkley (1995)

Tham Men **PH0020**

Dunkley (1995) gives no information apart from that this cave is mentioned in Dobias (1982).

Dobias (1982); Dunkley (1995)

Amphoe Kapong

†**Khlong Tham** **PH0068**

47P 444997 0961720

Dunkley (1995)

Amphoe Khura Buri

Tham Khang Khao **PH0114**

Si Phang-nga National Park

The cave is near the Nam Tok Ton Ton Sai waterfall.

A bat cave is reported from here.

National Park Office (2006)

†Tham Mae **PH0051**

47P 426739 1004130

Ban Tham Mae

Dunkley (1995)

†Tham Nop **PH0052**

47P 435879 0993058

Ban Tham Nop

Dunkley (1995)

Amphoe Ko Yao

Bat Cave **PH0108**

Ko Hong, Ao Phang Nga National Park

The cave is in Bat Hong, a sea-level cave on Ko Hong in Phang Nga Bay.

Used by sea kayaking adventure tourism entrepreneurs.

Dunkley (1995); Lochaya (1995); Pipatpan (1993); Price (2004),(2007)

Cave PH0031 **PH0031**

47P 449100 0890300 Alt.: 0 m

Ko Boi Nai

Length: 30 m

On the coast of Ko Boi Nai and only accessible by boat.

From the sea level entrance there appears to be 30 m of ascending, dry passage to a choke.

The cave was explored and surveyed by Odell.

Dunkley (1995); Odell & Odell (1984)

Cave PH0124 **PH0124**

47P 443820 0906625 Alt.: 2 m

Ko Phanak, Ao Phang Nga National Park

On the eastern side and at the entrance to the long bay at the northern end of the island.

A cave can be seen amongst the speleothems at the back of the cliff notch. It has not been investigated.

The site was recorded by the SMCC in January 2012.

Cave PH0125 **PH0125**

47P 443720 0906525 Alt.: 0 m

Ko Phanak, Ao Phang Nga National Park

On the western side of the long bay at the northern end of the island.

A sea level cave was seen at the foot of the cliff. The cave has not been investigated.

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This cave is on the north side of Ko Phanak.
It consists of a large chamber open to the sky which can be entered by boat at low tide.
Monkeys reportedly can be seen in the cave feeding off crustaceans.
Clarac & Pagau-Clarac (1985); Dunkley (1995)

Tham Kaeo **PH0019**
Ao Phang Nga National Park
Length: 60 m VR: 10 m

On one of the dozen or more islands between Ko Phanak and Ko Phing Kan.
This small fossil cave of about 60 m (depth about 10 m) is well-known to the locals. It is entirely dry and doesn't present any speleological interest.
The cave was explored and surveyed by the APS in 1987
Deharveng et al. (1988); Dunkley (1995); National Park Office (2006)

Tham Khang Khao **PH0103**
47P 443615 0905480 Alt.: 0 m
Ko Phanak, Ao Phang Nga National Park
Length: 150 m

This cave is located on the western side of the island and leads to a large hong.
Price (2011); Price & Waltham (2008)

Tham Ko Ku Du Yai **PH0087**
47P 460093 0905739
Ko Ku Du Yai

On Ko Ku Du Yai, which is just off the north coast of Ko Yao Noi.
This is probably a hong.
Dunkley (1995)

Tham Ko Nat **PH0026**
47P 444057 0906207 Alt.: 5 m
Ko Phanak, Ao Phang Nga National Park
Other names: Tham Ko Phanak

Tham Ko Nat opens on a small beach in the north-east of the island.
This cave was described as Tham Ko Phanak in Deharveng et al. (1986), but recognized in Deharveng et al. (1988) as being Tham Ko Nat.
The cave consists of a single sub-horizontal gallery, about 120 m long, 2 to 4 m high and 5 m wide. It is formed about 5 m above sea level. It ends at an open air lake at the start of a canyon. Exploration would require boats, the bottom consisting of quicksand according to the guides.
The APS explored and surveyed the cave in 1985 and 1987.
Deharveng et al. (1986), (1988); Dunkley (1995); National Park Office (2006)

Tham Kong Kang **PH0104**
Ko Phanak, Ao Phang Nga National Park

There is no information on this cave which is visited by the sea canoe companies.

Tham Ko Phanak 2 **PH0027**

ถ้ำเกาะพนัก๒

47P 444157 0904707 Alt.: 1 m
Ko Phanak, Ao Phang Nga National Park
Length: 253 m VR: 20 m

The cave is on south end of the beach with Tham Ko Nat.
The cave starts with a large chamber with a slight slope. Towards the south-west a wide passage climbs to a series of dry gours. From there the passage can be followed for a few dozen metres, stopping at an earth blockage and a too narrow squeeze. The cave is very dry. It is probably an ancient resurgence like the other caves in this area.
Tham Phanak 2 was explored and surveyed by the APS in 1987.
Deharveng et al. (1988); Dunkley (1995); National Park Office (2006)

Tham Ko Rang Nok **PH0107**

47P 458479 0917910
Ko Rang Nok, Ko Lo Kalat
Length: 40 m

In an isolated tower - Ko Lo Kalat or Ko Rang Nok - to the east of Ko Yao Yai.
Access is difficult as the cave is 10 m up the south-west face and has extensive scaffolding for bird's nest collectors. The main chamber is 40 x 30 x 15 m high. Some lines of ochre paint have been superimposed by a frieze of ships (caravelles), some quite recent.
Boulbet (1984); Deharveng et al. (1986); Dunkley (1995)

Tham Ko Yao Yai **PH0029**

ถ้ำเกาะยาวใหญ่

47P 453600 0889100
Ko Yao Yai
Length: 350 m

This cave is supposed to be on Ko Yao Yai. The co-ordinates are for the hills in the north of the island.
The reference describes an intermittently active stream cave with two branches, one entered from a dry stream bed and the other by a shaft higher in a cliff. Below the junction of the branches a short drop leads to what appears to be a lower, flooded series of passages.
The cave was explored and surveyed by Odell. However, there are no further reports of caves on the island and the existence of this cave has to be doubted due to the lack of karst on Ko Yao Yai and the lack of topography similar to that described in the reference.
Dunkley (1995); Odell & Odell (1984)

Tham Icecream **PH0105**
Ko Phanak, Ao Phang Nga National Park

There is no information on this cave which is visited by the sea canoe companies.

Tham Man Hoi **PH0109**

47P 443460 0906152 Alt.: 0 m
Ko Phanak, Ao Phang Nga National Park
Length: 50 m
Other names: Tham Hoy Naang Rom; Oyster Cave

On the north-west coast, this cave leads to a hong.
Price (2011); Price & Waltham (2008)

Tham Nat **PH0028**
Ko Phanak, Ao Phang Nga National Park

The cave is on Ko Phanak.
It is described in tourist literature as being 20 m high and is probably the same as Tham Ko Nat or Tham Ko Phanak 2.
Dunkley (1995)

Tham Pa Chai Len **PH0110**
47P 444020 0906150 Alt.: 0 m
Ko Phanak, Ao Phang Nga National Park
Length: 100 m
Other names: Mangrove Cave

In a bay on the north-east coast.
Tham Pa Chai Len, is a dark cave leading to a hong with mangroves, which is used by fishermen.
Price (2011); Price & Waltham (2008)

Tham Peen **PH0106**
Ko Phanak, Ao Phang Nga National Park

There is no information on this cave which is visited by the sea canoe companies.

Tham Phet **PH0111**
47P 444090 0905920 Alt.: 0 m
Ko Phanak, Ao Phang Nga National Park
Length: 70 m
Other names: Diamond Cave

The cave is on the east coast.
The sea level cave leads to a hong. At the back of the hong an arch leads through to a second hong.
Price (2011); Price & Waltham (2008)

Tham Salat **PH0025**
47P 444924 0904597 Alt.: 0 m
Ko Phanak, Ao Phang Nga National Park

Tham Salat is on the west side of Ko Phanak.
It is a large cave at sea level which can be entered by boat to a beach.
Clarac & Pagau-Clarac (1985); Dunkley (1995)

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Amphoe Muang Phang Nga

†**Ban Plai Tham** **PH0067**
47P 435796 0939621

Dunkley (1995)

Cave PH0003 **PH0003**
47P 446791 0930392
Somdet Nakharin Park, Muang Phang Nga
Length: 20 m

In a low tower 50 m east of Tham Luk Sue.
It is a small cave with a stream.
Dunkley (1995)

Cave PH0004 **PH0004**
47P 446791 0930392
Somdet Nakharin Park, Muang Phang Nga
Length: 50 m

Cave PH0004 is near Cave PH0003.
It is a small cave with a Buddha image.
Dunkley (1995)

Cave PH0060 **PH0060**
Muang Phang Nga

Dunkley (1995) mentions a possible archaeological site 2 km east of Phang Nga town.
Dunkley (1995)

Cave PH0094 **PH0094**
47P 451807 0936708 Alt.: 20 m
Khao Bo, Ban Bang Toei
Length: 100 m

In the Ban Bang Toei area the road passes by two entrances at base level in the Khao Bo mountain (near to some quarries).

One entrance heavily modified by swamp notching was explored and found to divide into several passages. Two passages head into the hill and end in sumps where they reach the water rest level after c.50 m each. Other passages are oxbows or emerge at other entrances along the cliff line. The cave contains many shells of the same type as found in Tham Pleuak Hoi, although at an altitude of just 20 m.

The cave was explored by a RFD team in 2001.
Smart & Cunningham (2001)

Cave PH0123 **PH0123**
47P 451356 0938500 Alt.: 40 m

Bang Toei

At the base of the cliff on the western side of the abandoned quarry north of Bang Toei. In January 2012 a SMCC team noted a possible entrance was seen through vegetation, though it may just be a shadow. It was not investigated.

Khao Bo Doline Sink **PH0095**

47P 452478 0938451 Alt.: 50 m

Khao Bo, Ban Bang Toei

Behind Khao Bo is a reasonably sized doline with rubber plantations. At the south-east end of the doline the stream sinks.

The stream sink cave cannot be explored very far. In the cliffs nearby are other short, dry caves.

The cave was explored by a RFD team in 2001.

Smart & Cunningham (2001)

Tham Bang Toei **PH0122**

47P 452570 0935649 Alt.: 23 m

Wat Tham Bang Toei, Bang Toei

In the grounds of the wat there is a limestone tower.

There are a couple of wooden kutis 10 m up one side of the tower and an entrance was seen on the opposite side. However, there was no indication of any of the caves being developed as shrines.

The site was investigated by the SMCC in January 2012.

Tham Chang **PH0013**

ถ้ำช้าง

47P 454607 936808

Ban Bang Toei

Length: 200 m

The cave is 500 m from Ban Bang Toei school.

Tham Chang consists of several parallel passages in a rocky ridge of the main massif.

The APS were the first speleologists to explore the cave in 1986.

Deharvang et al. (1988); Dunkley (1995)

Tham Khang Khao **PH0055**

ถ้ำค้างคาว

47P 449907 0940558 Alt.: 160 m

Sra Nang Manora Forest Park

Length: 200 m

Other names: Tham Manora

The Forest park is sign posted 2 km east of the H4 from about 5 km north of Phang Nga.

Tham Khang Khao is at the end of the nature trail about 2 km from the car park.

From the large entrance the cave rises gently and reduces in size where a wooden ladder is found that gives access to the upper chambers. Continuing beyond the ladder the passage

descends for 20 m to reach a pool of clear, static water with a duck that has not been explored. At the top of the somewhat precarious ladder a steep uphill slope leads to some large dry gour pools and a short passage to the main chamber. The floor of this room slopes steeply down to a large, undescended hole in the floor (estimated to be 20m deep) and a rift passage heads off back towards the main entrance with daylight at the end. The rift was not followed due to a difficult climb. Similarly a passage at the head of the chamber was not explored due to a lack of equipment. The main chamber is home to many bats and there is evidence of guano extraction in the past. A very powerful draught blows through the passage with the ladder indicating that further exploration may be worthwhile.

The cave was explored by Smart and Cunningham in 2001 who drew a sketch survey of what they saw.

Dunkley (1995); Smart & Cunningham (2001); Tournier (2011)

Tham Khao Khian **PH0018**

ถ้ำเขาเขียน

47P 445307 0922524 Alt.: 4 m

Khao Khian, Ao Phang Nga National Park

Other names: Tham Khao Khien

Khao Khian is on the west bank at the mouth of the Phang Nga river, just north of the well known tourist attraction of Ko Panyi.

A rock shelter with primitive paintings in black and ochre of indeterminate age depicting humans, crocodiles, sharks and dolphins.

Boulbet (1984); Clarac & Pagau-Clarac (1985); Dunkley (1995); Sukkham (2011); Vetterli (1993)

Tham Khao Ngum **PH0005**

ถ้ำเขานุ่ม

47P 447294 0933126

Khao Ngum Forest Park, Thai Chang, Muang Phang Nga

Length: 45 m

The cave is 200 m south of the H4, 400 m north-east of Tham Russi (towards Phang Nga town) at a crossroads. The cave was signposted in English.

Tham Khao Ngum is a large through cave 3.5-4 m high and wide piercing a tower about 50 m high. It is entered through a short lateral passage. Sunlight streaming into the southern end in the early afternoon suffuses the entire cave with a golden glow, greatly enhancing the clean, attractive decoration.

Dunkley (1995); Dunkley & Brush (1986); Price (1986)

Tham Khao Raya **PH0089**

47P 443235 0924670 Alt.: 2 m

Khao Raya

Khao Raya is a limestone mountain in the mangrove swamps 3.5 km north-west of Ko Pan Yi.

The cave is well known for its ancient rock paintings.

Sukkham (2011)

Tham Khao Thao **PH0011**

ถ้ำเต่า

47P 452233 0931967 Alt.: 40 m
Wat Tham Khao Thao, Bang Toei
Length: 340 m
Other names: Tham Khao Tau

The cave is reached from the roadside temple with the large Buddha on the H415. Although there are some monks the temple is very run down. Behind the Buddha a large slab has fallen from the cliff and it is possible to get to the top of this. The rock shelter is at the base of the cliff, behind the builder's merchants.

Formed in a cliff face skirted by a small stream, possibly of marine origin, this is in effect a rock shelter behind the drip line. There are many recent images made from clay around 30 years ago, including a 4m Buddha, which have fallen into disrepair. Higher level passages were reported by the monks, but could not be located.

The series of rock shelters is of archaeological interest and in January 2012 there was an open pit 1 m x 1 m x 1m at the southern end of the shelter.

The famous meditation monk Ajarn La Khemphatato (1911-96) encountered a big snake in this cave in 1953.

The cave was explored and surveyed by the APS in 1985.

Anderson (2005); Deharveng et al. (1986),(1988); Dunkley (1995); Tiyanich (1997),(2003); Tournier (2009)

Tham Ko Song Phi Nong PH0085

47P 457803 0923187
Ko Song Phi Nong

An archaeological site is reported to be on Ko Song Phi Nong. This is possibly the same site as PH0089 Tham Naga which is on Khao Song Phi Nong.

Dunkley (1995)

Tham Lak Mueng PH0079

47P 448068 0936236 Alt.: 20 m
Ban Lak Mueng, Phang Nga
Length: 300 m

This cave is located in Ban Lak Mueang at the northern end of Phang Nga town. A small side street leads to a community centre behind the houses along the main road. Park here and walk 5 minutes to the south-west through a grassy orchard. The entrance is in a fairly obvious embayment of the hill.

Immediately inside the entrance a large seasonal stream passage heading left and right is met. Turning left (downstream) is a large passage that ends after about 80 m in boulders with daylight visible. A small inlet near the end leads to a porcupine den. Upstream the passage is large and impressive. A small permanent stream is soon met and is followed around large meander bends to a boulder chamber. Climbing up and over the boulders, one can drop back down to the stream passage on the other side, though beyond here the cave is much smaller. A short crawl along the gravel floored stream bed opens up at a small breakdown chamber. At a large bend, an inlet which has not been explored enters from a low passage on the right. The main stream passage continues to the south-west at stooping height. Gradually the roof lowers and another crawl is met with low airspace. Following this is another breakdown chamber and another flat-out crawl that was not pushed. The end of the cave draughts strongly and local information suggests that a through trip is possible.

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The cave was explored by a RFD team in 2001 who conducted a basic survey.
Smart & Cunningham (2001)

Tham Lot Yai **PH0016**

ถ้ำลอดใหญ่

47P 443144 0926448 Alt.: 0 m

Ao Phang Nga National Park

Length: 110 m

Other names: Tham Lot; Tham Nam Lot

This through cave is in the mangrove forest to the east of Takhua Thung where the river cuts through a limestone island.

This sea/river level cave is traversed by sight seeing boats. The passage is 40 m wide and has some decoration.

The first recorded visit by speleologists was by the APS in 1985.

Bewley (2000); Deharveng et al. (1986); Dunkley (1996); Gebauer (1988); National Park Office (2006); Price (1985),(2011); Price & Waltham (2008)

†Tham Luat **PH0086**

47P 444954 0928552

Wat Tham Luat, Khao Khun Thong

The co-ordinates place the wat near Khao Khun Thong on the H4144 to the south of Phang Nga.

Dunkley (1995)

Tham Luk Sua **PH0002**

ถ้ำลูกเสือ

47P 446974 0932695 Alt. 5 m

Somdet Nakharin Park, Muang Phang Nga

Length: 215 m

The cave has several entrances, about 50 m from Tham Ruesi (PH0001) and in a similar low tower.

The centre of the tower has collapsed so that most of the cave is in daylight. There is evidence of several stream levels with different flow directions and some meander niches.

Deharveng et al. (1986); Dunkley (1995); Dunkley & Brush (1986); Price (1986)

Tham Mut **PH0014**

47P 454557 0936708

Ban Bang Toei

Length: 100 m

Tham Mut is 500 m from Bang Toei school and in the same karst tower as Tham Pla.

The cave has passages from 2 to 4 m in diameter with a length of about 100 m.

The cave was explored by the APS in 1987.

Deharveng et al. (1988); Dunkley (1995)

Tham Nam Lot **PH0094**

47P 449857 0941208 Alt.: 160 m
Sra Nang Manora Forest Park

Tham Nam Lot is located at the top of the waterfall in Sra Nang Manora Forest Park, about 15 minutes walk from the car park.

Part of the water flowing down the waterfall resurges here. The cave is basically a single small chamber c.10 m in diameter with the stream emerging from a sump on one side and flowing out the entrance on the other.

The cave was explored by a RFD team in 2001.

Smart & Cunningham (2001)

Tham Nam Phu Lu PH0116

47P 448307 0936063

Tham Nam Phut, Muang Phang Nga

This is a simple extension of a rock shelter with a concentration of speleothems. It may be the same cave as PH0053 Tham Nam Phut.

The site was visited by Thierry Tournier in January 2010.

Tham Nam Phut PH0053

ถ้ำน้ำผุด

47P449507 0935708 Alt.: 15 m

Tham Nam Phut

Length: 12 m

Other names: Tham Phra

This resurgence is in moo 3 Tham Nam Phut below a small Chinese shrine. This appears to be the cave referred to as Tham Phra in Deharveng et al. (1986), which is different from the Tham Phra (PH0034) described in Deharveng et al. (1988).

There is about 12 m of passage before the cave sumps.

The diplopod *Thyropygus enghoffi* (Demange, 1989) has been identified from the cave.

Deharveng et al. (1986),(1988); Dunkley (1995); Pauwels et al. (2000); Pimvichai et al. (2009); Price (1985); Smart & Cunningham (2001)

†Tham Pha Sua PH0118

47P 448968 0936506

Wat Tham Pha Sua

The temple is on the northern outskirts of Phang Nga.

Tham Phra PH0034

ถ้ำพระ

47P 449157 0936808 Alt.: 20 m

Phang Nga

Length: 40 m

From Phang Nga follow a track for about 1 km to the north-east, ending at the start of a mangrove zone; one then goes via a path at the foot of the cliffs of the massif which one

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follows to the north for about 800 m. Tham Phra is a little to the south of Tham Pung (PH0033), at the foot of the cliff.

This relict cave has two entrances into a horizontal passage 4 m wide by 2.5-3 m high and about 40 m long.

The cave was explored by the APS in 1986.

Deharveng et al. (1987),(1988); Dunkley (1995); Smart & Cunningham (2001)

Tham Phung Chang **PH0006**

ถ้ำฟุ้งช้าง

Resurgence 47P 446627 0933288 Alt.: 15 m

Wat Praphat Prachimkhet, Muang Phang Nga

Length: 1,150 m VR: 10 m

Other names: Tham Pong Chang

The resurgence entrance is in the grounds of Wat Praphat Prachimkhet, behind the provincial hall and 400 m north of H1 at the same junction as that leading to Tham Khao Ngam. The cave is operated as a tourist attraction.

The name (Elephant's Stomach Cave) is a picturesque reference to the relationship between the cave and the prominent mountain in Phang Nga, Khao Chang, which rises to 379 m at an angle of 70°-80°. Passing right through the mountain, the cave has 6 entrances and is usually easy walking through ankle deep water, although there are deeper stretches closer to the downstream entrance. A small daylight hole opens into forest after about 150 m, beyond which a high straight rift 120 m long leads directly into the mountain, followed by some meander niches and another high rift and some bat chambers. Beyond this are two entrances in a forest setting on the north side of the mountain.

The following fauna has been recorded in the cave:-

Amphipoda:-

Type and only known locality for *Bogidiella (Bogidella) thai* Botosaneanu & Notenboom, 1988

Diplopoda:-

Type locality for *Thyropygus enghoffi* (Demange, 1989)

Spiders:-

Type and only known locality for *Speocera (S.) phangngaensis* Deeleman-Reinhold, 1995

Mites:-

Type locality for *Siamacarus withi* Leclerc, 1989

Fish:-

Devario regina (Fowler, 1934)

Bats:-

Hipposideros armiger armiger (Hodgson, 1835)

Lizards:-

Cyrtodactylus pulchellus Grey, 1827

Tham Phung Chang was explored and surveyed by the APS in 1985.

Borowsky (1988); Botosaneanu & Notenboom (1988); David et al. (2004); Deeleman-Reinhold (1995); Deharveng (1987); Deharveng et al. (1986),(1988); Deharveng & Leclerc (1989); Demange (1989); Dunkley (1995); Dunkley & Brush (1986); Hutacharern (ed.) (2004); Leclerc (1989); Pauwels et al. (2000); Pimvichai et al. (2009); Price (1985),(1986); Smart & Cunningham (2001); Stephens (2000); Vetterli (1993)

Tham Plah **PH0015**

ถ้ำปลา

47P 454557 0936708

Ban Bang Toei

Length: 50 m

The cave is 500 m from the school in Ban Bang Toei.

Tham Pla is a big passage 50 m long and 10 m in diameter. It passes through a small limestone ridge.

The cave was explored by the APS in 1987.

Deharveng et al. (1988); Dunkley (1995)

Tham Plah

PH0093

ถ้ำปลา

47P 449757 0940258 Alt.: 140 m

Sra Nang Manora Forest Park

Length: 70 m

A short distance beyond Tham Pleuak Hoi the trail crosses an obvious stream issuing from this resurgence cave. The cave slopes quite steeply down to a sediment choke after 15 m. Chest deep water at the entrance quickly becomes shallower with a muddy floor. An ear-wetting duck follows with roots hanging from the ceiling. After the duck the cave enlarges and a high rift with upper level possibilities opens up. All too shortly the roof lowers again and a short swimming section leads to a sump under red flowstone. A small mud bank in the high rift passage represents the only dry land in the cave and on the day of the FRD visit in 2001 was occupied by a large 2-3 m long reticulated python.

The cave was explored by a RFD team in 2001.

Smart & Cunningham (2001)

Tham Pleuak Hoi

PH0092

47P 449807 0940558 Alt.: 180 m

Sra Nang Manora Forest Park

Length: 15 m

Continuing along the trail from Tham Nam Lot, the obvious entrance to Tham Pleuak Hoi is seen on the left after about 20 minutes walking.

The cave slopes quite steeply down to a sediment choke after 15 m. Thousands of marine shellfish remains are found in the layered floor sediments. Probable stone tools were also noted. The age of deposition and how the shells arrived at the cave is not known.

The cave was explored by a RFD team in 2001.

Smart & Cunningham (2001)

Tham Pung

PH0033

47P 449157 0936808 Alt.: 20 m

Phang Nga

Length: 23 m

From Phang Nga follow a track for about 1 km to the north-east, ending at the start of a mangrove zone; one then goes via a path at the foot of the cliffs of the massif which one follows to the north for about 800 m.

This is a fossil cave with a 15 x10 m chamber containing a Buddha and a few small passages in the cliff nearby.

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The cave was explored by the APS in 1986.

Deharveng et al. (1987),(1988); Dunkley (1995); Smart & Cunningham (2001)

Tham Raet **PH0012**

ถ้ำแรศ

47P 454132 0937437 Alt.: 20 m

Wat Tham Khao Thao, Ban Bang Toei

Length: 260 m

In the nose of an outcrop further along the H415 from Tham Khao Thao. Ban Bang Toei is 7 km east of Phang Nga.

The cave consists of a labyrinth of small passages containing some naive Buddhist paintings.

It was explored and surveyed by the APS in 1985.

Deharveng (1986); Dunkley (1995)

†Tham Ruat **PH0084**

47P 452306 0939599

Khao Tham Ruat

Dunkley (1995)

Tham Ruesi 1 **PH0001**

ถ้ำฤๅษี๑

47P 446974 0932721 Alt.: 5 m

Somdet Nakharin Park, Muang Phang Nga

Length: 150 m VR: 10 m

Other names: Hermit Cave; Tham Rusit

The cave is in the Somdet Nakharin Park, on the south side of H4, 4 km south-west of Phang Nga.

It is named after a hermit who once lived in it and whose statue graces an entrance. Tham Russi 1 occupies much of a low, degraded tower and the cave has been simply, but attractively, developed with winding paths and bridges over a large, irregular pool of water, lit by sunlight streaming in the several entrances and through the collapsed centre of the tower. It is electrically lit at night.

The cave was explored and surveyed by the APS in 1985. The Australian expeditions also surveyed the cave in May 1986.

The following fauna has been recorded:

Spiders:-

Type and only known locality for *Leclercera longiventris* Deeleman-Reinhold, 1995.

Isopoda:-

Type locality for *Annina fustis* Bowman & Iliffe, 1991

Lizards:-

Cyrtodactylus pulchellus Grey, 1827

David et al. (2004); Deeleman-Reinhold (1995); Deharveng et al. (1986),(1988); Dunkley (1995); Dunkley & Brush (1986); Levine (1978); Pauwels et al. (2000); Price (1985),(1986);Stephens (2000)

Tham Ruesi 2 **PH0119**

ถ้ำฤๅษี๒

47P 447000 0932695 Alt.: 5 m
Somdet Nakharin Park, Muang Phang Nga
Length: 100 m

The cave is in the Somdet Nakharin Park, on the south side of H4, 4 km south-west of Phang Nga.

The cave, formed in the base of a tower, has four entrances and a skylight.

The site was explored and surveyed by the APS in 1985.

Deharveng et al. (1986)

Tham Ruesi 3 PH0120

ถ้ำฤๅษี๓

47P 447000 0932695 Alt.: 5 m
Somdet Nakharin Park, Muang Phang Nga
Length: 15 m

The cave is in the Somdet Nakharin Park, on the south side of H4, 4 km south-west of Phang Nga.

The cave is a rift through a small tower.

It was explored and surveyed by the APS in 1985.

Deharveng et al. (1986)

Tham Ruesi 4 PH0121

ถ้ำฤๅษี๔

47P 447000 0932695 Alt.: 5 m
Somdet Nakharin Park, Muang Phang Nga
Length: 25 m

The cave is in the Somdet Nakharin Park, on the south side of H4, 4 km south-west of Phang Nga.

The cave passes through the base of a small tower.

It was explored and surveyed by the APS in 1985.

Deharveng et al. (1986)

Tham Sam PH0054

ถ้ำสาม

47P 449624 0935932 Alt.: 20 m
Tham Nam Phut
Length: 90 m

The cave is located in a mangrove swamp in moo 3 Tham Nam Phut, 1 km east of Phang Nga. It is registered as a historic site by the Fine Arts Department for the paintings dating from 1851 - 1950 AD.

Tham Sam is the type locality for the pseudoscorpion *Prokoenenia asiatica* Condé, 1994.

It was explored and surveyed by the ASP in 1985.

Condé (1994); Deharveng et al. (1986),(1988); Dunkley (1995); Smart & Cunningham (2001)

Tham Tapan**PH0007**

ถ้ำตาปาน

Resurgence 47P 448046 0934636 Alt.: 39 m

Wat Tham Tapan, Thai Chang

Length: 1,250 m VR: 10 m

Tham Tapan is an attractive, sporting cave about 1 km west of Phang Nga town in the small limestone ridge north-east of Khao Chang in the grounds of a temple. The easiest way to find the cave is to enter the dragon's mouth and walk through the tunnel/bridge. The cave is run as a tourist attraction.

There are three entrances. The resurgence entrance is 20 m wide and 6 m high entrance. A path and three bridges have been constructed up to a large Buddha perched in an oxbow above the stream way. Near the entrance a small dam has been constructed that has raised the water level by about 1 m. The spacious well-decorated stream passage meanders for 400 m past large stalagmite flows, fine oolites and rather graphic graffiti to the junction of two streams. The western branch carrying the smaller stream leads after 100 m to a daylight hole above a rock collapse and after another 50 m to an entrance in a blind valley about 300 m long. The right branch goes much further, up short waterfalls and rapids, wet crawls and low passage for nearly 500 m. After a particularly low section, which is probably flooded after heavy rain, a short climb through boulders emerges on the floor of a collapse chamber 20 x 20 x 10 m high. Up the talus slope there is a large entrance in the forest; the stream was not pushed further.

The cave is named after the hermit Pan, whose statue adorns the resurgence.

The following fauna has been recorded from the cave:-

Shrimps:-

Macrobrachium pilimanus (De Man, 1879)

Spiders:-

Theotima minutissima (Petrunkevitch, 1929)

Mites:-

Siamacarus withi Leclerc, 1989

Isopoda:-

Type and only known locality for *Thailandoniscus annae* Dalens, 1989

Collembola:-

Folsomides exiguus Folsom, 1932

Zygentoma:-

Type and only known locality for *Trinemurodes anomalocoxa* Mendes, 2002

Fish:-

Channa limbata (Cuvier, 1831)

Tham Tapan was explored by the 1985 Australian expedition who conducted a basic survey. Borowsky (1988); Dalens (1989); Deeleman-Reinhold (1995); Deharveng et al. (1986),(1988); Deharveng & Leclerc (1989); Dunkley (1995); Dunkley & Brush (1986); Hutacharern (ed.) (2004); Leclerc (1989); Mendes (2002); Smart & Cunningham (2001); Tournier (2011)

†Tham Yai**PH0065**

ถ้ำใหญ่

47P 441294 0935927

Khlong Tham Yai, Tak Daet

Dunkley (1995)

Amphoe Takua Pa

†**Ban Khuan Tham** **PH0061**
47P 429741 0982528
Bang Sai

The village is near the H4090 Phang Nga - Takua Pa road.
Dunkley (1995)

†**Tham Rao Kha** **PH0062**
47P 430360 0980168
Khuan Tham Rao Kha

Dunkley (1995)

†**Tham Nai** **PH0064**
47P 430367 0983854
Khuan Tham Nai

Dunkley (1995)

†**Tham Rae Bang Khao** **PH0066**
47P 423009 0969125
Khuan Tham Rae Bang Khao

Dunkley (1995)

Amphoe Takua Thung

Cave PH0099 **PH0099**
47P 444925 0914650
Ko Phing Kan

This cave is on Ko Phing Kan.

This is a rock shelter type cave about 20 m wide and 5 to 8 m deep. It has some tall, weathered and bizarre shaped stalactites. There is a plaque explaining the geology and wildlife of the area.

The site was recorded by Roger Schulster in 2010.

Sea Caves PH0023 **PH0023**
47P 445057 0914607
Ko Phing Kan, Ao Phang Nga National Park

There are small notches in the sea cliffs, a metre or two above sea level, near Tham Ta Pu.
Dunkley (1995)

Tham Hong Khraw **PH0010**
ถ้ำห้องครัว
47P 441757 0931708

PHANG NGA

Wat Suwan Khuha
Other names: Kitchen Cave

Near Tham Suwan Khuha.
Dunkley (1995)

Tham Khao Phra Aad Thao **PH0090**
47P 441380 0908750
Khao Phra Aad Thao, Ban Hin Rom

Khao Phra Aad Thao is a limestone mountain on the coast to the east of Ban Hin Rom.
The cave is well known for its ancient rock paintings.
Sukkham (2011)

Tham Kloa **PH0112**
47P 441870 0931719
Wat Suwan Khuha
Length: 50 m

The cave is in the grounds of Wat Suwan Khuha.
It is a small cave without any great interest.
The cave was visited and surveyed by Thierry Tournier in 2009.
Tournier (2009)

Tham Ko Thalu Nok **PH0072**
ถ้ำเกาะทะลุnok
47P 444275 0918725 Alt.: 0 m
Ko Thalu Nok

A sea level cave goes through the island and can be explored by boat.
Dunkley (1995)

Tham Thalu **PH0021**
ถ้ำเกาะทะลุออก
47P 444603 0917513 Alt.: 0 m
Ko Thalu Ok
Length: 70 m
Other names: Tham Ko Thalu Ok

This sea-level cave is on the small Ko Thalu Ok, to the north of Ko Ra Yaring.
A sea level cave, about 70 m long, goes through the island and can be explored by boat.
On the western side of Ko Thalu Ok there are some other dark holes and entrances a few metres above sea level that have not been investigated.
The first recorded visit by speleologists was when Roger Schulster visited in March 2010.
Dunkley (1995)

Tham Ko Thalu Tai **PH0074**
ถ้ำเกาะทะลุใต้
47P 442900 0915170

Ko Thalu Tai

The island is in Phang Nga bay, to the west of Ko Ra Yaring.
Dunkley (1995)

Tham Naga **PH0017**

ถ้ำนาค

47P 442090 0922195 Alt.: 2 m
Khao Song Phi Nong, Ao Phang Nga National Park
Length: 50 m VR: 20 m
Other names: Tham Nagu; Tham Nak

On a limestone hill, Khao Song Phi Nong, in the mangrove swamps to the west of Ko Panyi. The cave is well known for its rock paintings. It is an immense aven opening into the mangrove swamp. The only damp area is a small narrow gallery which ends at a sea of mud and guano, but sometimes water according to Deharveng's guide.

The site was visited by the APS in 1987. It is possibly the same as as PH0085 Tham Ko Song Phi Nong.

Bewley (2000); Deharveng et al. (1988); Dunkley (1995); National Park Office (2006); Sukkham (2011)

Tham Phueng **PH0009**

ถ้ำผึ้ง

47P 441757 0931708
Wat Suwan Khuha
Other names: Bee Cave

At ground level on the south side of the same tower as Tham Suwan Khuha.
Dunkley (1995)

Tham Suwan Khuha **PH0008**

ถ้ำสุวรรณคูหา

47P 441870 0931719 Alt.: 10 m
Wat Suwan Khuha
Length: 150 m
Other names: Tham Suwanna Kuha; Tham Yai

The cave is in amphoe Takua Thung, in the base of a tower 500 m north of the H4 and 13 km west of Phang Nga. The cave is well sign posted and is a major tourist attraction.

There is a 20 baht entrance fee. This renowned temple cave is one of the most visited tourist attractions in southern Thailand as part of package tours from Phuket to Phang Nga Bay. As long ago as 1982 more than 4,000 foreigners visited the site annually. Penetrating the tower a large, open, cement floored chamber contains a large Buddha which is over 200 years old and many smaller statues, the whole lit wonderfully from the far side. Beyond the reclining Buddha steps lead up to an electrically lit higher chamber containing some attractive decoration. Outside the cave the many monkeys provide entertainment.

Aggimarangsee (1992); Bosson et al. (1990); Dunkley (1995); Hervieux (2008); Kusch (1976); Mekloy (2008); Price (1985),(1986); Stephens (2000); Tanskul et al. (2009); Tournier (2009); Vetterli (1983)

PHANG NGA

Tham Ta Pu PH0022

ถ้ำตะปู

47P 445002 0914650 Alt.: 1 m

Khao Ta Pu, Ko Phing Kan, Ao Phang Nga National Park

Length: 15 m

Other names: Tham 007

The cave is at the foot of Khao Ta Pu on Ko Phing Kan, also commonly referred to as 'James Bond Island'.

This is a crack-like cave formed by a rock slide. The length is estimated to be 15 m, 10 m high and between 2 and 5 m wide. There is a chimney-like opening in the roof and the upper part of the back wall. On the right wall there are 7 plaques with weathered inscriptions and turquoise and green floral paintings.

Tham Ta Pu does not appear to have been recorded by speleologists before Roger Schulster visited in March 2010.

Bosson et al. (1990); Deharveng et al. (1986); Dunkley (1995); Price (1986)

†Tham Yai PH0050

ถ้ำใหญ่

47P 441284 0928557

Klong Tham Yai

Dunkley (1995)

Amphoe Thai Mueang**†Tham Nawa PH0115**

47P 418409 0923466

Wat Thet Tham Nawa, Na Toei

Amphoe Thap Phut**Ban Tham Thong Lang Rock Shelter PH0096**

47P 455807 0943508 Alt.: 80 m

Ban Tham Thong Lang

Where the road from Thap Phut reaches the karst at Ban Tham Thong Lang it passes through a narrow gap between two prominent limestone ridges. A rock shelter is visible from the road in the end of the southerly ridge.

The rock shelter was occupied by a monk during the RFD visit in 2001. It does not extend far, but contains the same shells as those seen at Tham Pleuak Hoi.

The cave was first explored by a RFD team in 2001.

Smart & Cunningham (2001)

Cave PH0037 PH0037

47P 453728 0944631 Alt.: 100 m

Khao Nang Hong, Ban Tham Thong Lang

Length: 10 m

A small cave between Tham Phet and Tham Chedi.

Deharveng et al. (1988); Dunkley (1995)

Resurgence PH0097 **PH0097**

47P 453586 0943572 Alt.: 120 m

Ban Tham Thong Lang

There is a tiny resurgence on the eastern side of the large tower overlooking Ban Tham Thong Lang (2).

No penetrable cave was found during a quick visit by the RFD in 2001.

Smart & Cunningham (2001)

Sink PH0057 **PH0057**

47P 454148 0946967

Ban Tham Thong Lang

There is a stream sink 2 km north of Tham Phet.

This stream probably drains to Tham Phet. It is possibly the same site as Tham Ya Wua Noi.

Deharveng et al. (1988); Dunkley (1995)

Sink PH0058 **PH0058**

Ban Tham Thong Lang

There is a sinking stream 3 km north of Tham Nam 1.

This is probably Tham Nui or Tham Racha Phuttha.

Deharveng et al. (1988); Dunkley (1995)

Sink PH0059 **PH0059**

47P 453981 0941485 Alt.: 65 m

Ban Nok

The APS reported a stream sink 1.2 km north of Tham Thong Lang and in the same doline.

The stream probably drains to Tham Nam Tok Tao Thong, but was not fully examined.

Deharveng et al. (1988); Dunkley (1995)

Tham Chedi **PH0036**

ถ้ำเจดีย์

47P 453845 0944675 Alt.: 125 m

Khao Nang Hong, Ban Tham Thong Lang

Length: 50 m VR: 4 m

Tham Chedi is 300 m to the east of Tham Phet, on the same route to the massif.

There are three entrances, one of which contains an old chedi.

The cave was explored by the APS in 1987.

Deharveng et al. (1998); Dunkley (1995); Smart & Cunningham (2001)

Tham Kop **PH0042**

ถ้ำกบ

47P 453502 0943160 Alt.: 70 m
 Wat Tham Kop, Ban Tham Thong Lang
 Length: 260 m VR: 5 m
 Other names: Tham Koab

Tham Kop is to the west of Ban Tham Thong Lang, near the 16 km post of the H4 north-east of Phang Nga, about 20 m east of and visible from the road.

It is in a very degraded karst tower with several short caves leading to an almost completely enclosed depression beyond which is a retreat centre favoured by farang monks who apparently began arriving during the Vietnam War. The length is made up of several cave fragments with 7 or 8 entrances.

The cave was explored and surveyed by the APS in 1985.

Deharveng et al. (1986),(1988); Dunkley (1995); Tournier (2009)

Tham Lot Lek PH0069

ถ้ำลอดเล็ก

Ma Rui

Other names: Tham Lot

The cave is on an island somewhere in Phang Nga bay. Take a boat from the pier in moo 1 Ma Rui.

It is a small through cave at sea level, similar to Tham Lot Yai (PH0016).

Dunkley (1995)

†Tham Luk Nok PH0049

ถ้ำลูกนก

47P 455978 0943280

Khao Tham Luk Nok, Ban Tham Thong Lang

The hill is just south of the H4 to the east of Ban Tham Thong Lang.

Dunkley (1995)

Tham Nam 1 PH0038

ถ้ำน้ำ๑

Resurgence entrance: 47P 456276 0944448 Alt.: 100 m

Ban Tham Thong Lang

Length: 640 m VR: 7 m

Take the H4 from Thap Phut to Phang Nga. When 5 km from Thap Phut, where there is a small village, a track leads for 1 km to Tham Nam 1, a resurgence cave at the foot of a chain of limestone scarps which is well-known to the locals.

This is a through stream cave with comfortable walking size passages consistently 3-8 m wide and 5-8 m high narrowing downstream. There are also a few abandoned higher level passages and an extensive fauna.

The following fauna has been identified from the cave:

Pseudoscorpions:-

Type locality for *Eukoenenia deleta* Condé, 1992

Fish:-

Lepidocephalichthys berdmorei (Blyth, 1860)

Devario regina (Fowler, 1934)

Schistura robertsi Kottelat, 1990

Homaloptera smithi Hora, 1932

The cave was explored and surveyed by the APS in 1987.

Borowsky (1998); Condé (1992); Deharveng et al. (1988); Dunkley (1995); Hutacharern (2004); Smart & Cunningham (2001)

Tham Nam 2 **PH0039**

ถ้ำน้ำ๒

47P 456257 0944908 Alt.: 110 m

Ban Tham Thong Lang

Length: 27 m

Tham Nam 2 opens in the cliff line 15 m north of the sink entrance to Tham Nam 1.

It is a very short, sub-horizontal cave that is a potential archaeological site.

The cave was explored and surveyed by the APS in 1987.

Deharveng et al. (1988); Dunkley (1995)

Tham Nam 3 **PH0040**

ถ้ำน้ำ๓

47P 456277 0944948 Alt.: 120 m

Ban Tham Thong Lang

Length: 65 m VR: 3 m

The cave is 40 m north of the sink entrance to Tham Nam 1.

It is a small system of passages opening at the foot of the cliff. All the passages soon close down.

Deharveng et al. (1988); Dunkley (1995)

Tham Nam Tok Tao Thong **PH0041**

ถ้ำน้ำตกเต่าทอง

47P 454377 0937849 Alt.: 27 m

Khao Tao, Ban Bo Saen Ban Na

Length: 240 m VR: 6 m

Other names: Tham Nam Tok

Take the H4044 from Phang Nga to Thap Phut; after about 15 km (at Ban Bo Saen) a track leads for a few kilometres to Tham Nam Tok. The cave opens at the foot of a limestone cliff where a large waterfall comes out.

This was a resurgence with good prospects until a 4 m high dam was constructed at the entrance to use the water for irrigation. This resulted in a sump after just 160 m of passage. The sump has been dived and after 10 m with a maximum depth of 3 m leads to an airbell (with rubbish such as flip-flops). The sump then continued another 70 m at a maximum depth of 5.5 m to a large air bell with the sump continuing. The likely sink feeding the cave, Tham Thong Lang, is 2.7 km away in a straight line.

In 1986 the APS found the cave and explored the first 50 m. They returned in 1987 and after 160m they were stopped by a sump without a way on. Alex Fletcher dived the sump in January 2008. The cave was surveyed by Smart et al. in 1998.

Borowsky (1998); Deharveng et al. (1987),(1988); Dunkley (1995); Fletcher (2008)

PHANG NGA

Tham Nui PH0081

47P 456539 0947614 Alt.: 160 m

Ban Khao Tham Nom

Length: 320 m

Located on the same stream as Tham Racha Phuttha being upstream of that cave. Follow the stream up from the temple for 5 minutes to a large resurgence entrance.

This is a very nice cave with great variety despite its short length. The sizeable entrance quickly closes down at a flowstone cascade. The only way on is a bypass crawl at stream level. Beyond is a series of small waterfalls and a meandering stream passage with large flowstones. A couple of sharp bends in the cave are followed by a wet, gravey crawl with low airspace. The gravel at the downstream end of this had to be dug out to lower the water level enough to let us pass. More rapids follow and a crawl with a rift bypass on the right. The passage becomes high and narrow for a short section until it opens up at a very large and spectacular sink entrance.

The cave was first explored by a RFD team in 2001 who conducted a basic survey.

Smart & Cunningham (2001)

Tham Phanthip/Tham Thaphat PH0078

Tham Phanthip 47P 452404 0942122 Alt.: 80 m

Tham Thaphat 47P 452266 0941915

Ban Tham Thong Lang

Length: 700 m

This very interesting cave is found in the Ban Tham Thong Lang karst, in the same ridge as Tham Lot/Tham Thong. The entrance to Tham Thaphat is some 200 m north of the Tham Phaya Nakharat and Tham Phanthip is about 300 m further on. Both caves are stream sinks with several entrances along the cliffline.

Tham Phanthip begins as a traverse along a ledge above the stream. After a boulder chamber with a skylight entrance, a small seasonal inlet comes in from the left. Continuing downstream the main cave is easy walking in a classic meandering passage with small rapids and cascades. Tham Thaphat joins the Tham Phanthip streamway as a large inlet from the right at an obvious bend. More short rapids follow in a vadose canyon with a large upper level visible overhead. The cave was explored to where the stream passage becomes a crawl through boulders and the upper level ends similarly. A strong draught comes from the boulders suggesting that continuation is possible.

Tham Thaphat was explored from the sink entrance, but has not been surveyed. A walking size stream passage passes several side and skylight entrances to reach a breakdown chamber and a large entrance. The stream disappears into the boulders and is not met again until very close to Tham Phanthip. A fairly easy route through the boulders on the right side of the chamber gains access to a meandering seasonal stream passage. After about 250 m of sporting and quite attractive cave, the main stream of Tham Phanthip is joined.

The cave was explored by a RFD team in 2001 who conducted a basic survey of Tham Phanthip.

Smart & Cunningham (2001)

Tham Phaya Nakharat PH0088

47P 452217 0941841 Alt.: 140 m

Wat Tham Phaya Nakharat, Ban Mai Ngam

Length: 160 m

Follow the track south from the H4 near Ban Mai Ngam. The wat is in the cliffs to the east of the valley.

150 good steps lead up the large and built up entrance. At the back a ladder leads up to 50 m of sand floored passage and a metal bridge over a small, but deep hole. On the other side there is around 25 m of rock floored passage to a solid choke.

Back at the entrance another set of steps at the northern end leads to a balcony along the cliff with fine views out over the valley. A lower level is visible below the cave and there is an unexplored entrance at the top of some ladders.

The cave had been seen by Smart, but he hadn't gone beyond the drinks stalls at the foot of the steps. The cave was first explored by a SMCC team in 2007.

Smart & Cunningham (2001); Tournier (2009)

Tham Phet

PH0035

ถ้ำเพชร

47P 453500 0944713 Alt.: 100 m

Khao Nang Hong, Ban Tham Thong Lang

Length: 801 m VR: 21 m

Take the H4 from Thap Phut to Phang Nga for 5 km where there is a track on the right which leads after 2 km to the village of Ban Tham Thong Lang. From here a path through the fields and plantations goes to the cave entrance which is at the foot of the Khao Nang Hong massif, near the edge of the limestone outcrop.

The cave is a large resurgence and the site of a planned barrage for irrigation. Except for a dry higher bypass 550 m from the entrance the whole cave is active stream passage and exploration ended at a third waterfall which should be readily climbed.

The cave is a large resurgence and the entrance is dammed resulting in the the first 150 - 200 m being clogged with mud. Heading upstream this changes to gravel and rock. Except for a dry higher bypass 550 m from the entrance the whole cave is active stream passage and exploration ended at a third waterfall which should be readily climbed.

The water is presumed to come from Tham Ya Wua Yai and there is a gap of about 600 m and an altitude difference of 100 m between the two caves.

The cave was explored and surveyed by the APS in 1987 who were stopped by the 6 m waterfall. Borowsky, Smart & Fanning were also stopped by the 6 m waterfall in 1998.

The following fauna has been recorded in the cave:-

Shrimp:-

Atyopsis moluccensis (De Haan, 1849)

Pseudoscorpions:-

Eukoenia deleta Condé, 1992

Beetles:-

Type and only known locality for *Ptomaphagus leclerci* Perreau, 1992

Fish:-

Lepidocephalichthys bermorei (Blyth, 1860)

Homaloptera smithi Hora, 1932

Devario regina (Fowler, 1934)

Borowsky (1998); Condé (1992); Deharveng et al. (1988); Dunkley (1995); Maffre (1988); Perreau (1992); Smart & Cunningham (2001)

Tham Phueng

PH0117

PHANG NGA

Bo Saen

The cave is mentioned on a website as being a tourist site in tambon Bo Saen.

Tham Racha Phuttha PH0080

47P 456584 0947404 Alt.: 165 m

Ban Khao Tham Non

Length: 1,324 m VR: 21 m

From the H4 junction with the H415, travel 5.8 km in the direction heading from Thap Put to Phangnga town on H4. This will take you through the village of Ban Tham Thong Lang (old sign in English but hard to read) and to a right hand junction signed to Ban Niwang (sign in English). Turn right here and after 100 m, turn right at the next junction following this road, passing a quarry on your right with the crushing area on the left. Ignore the minor road on your right and after 1.4 km you will reach another junction with a concrete road on your right. Follow this road for 1.3 km, which starts off relatively flat between the karst hills, passing through some villages and a basic football field on your right before reaching a junction where you should go straight ahead (and not take the turning on the right). Continue to follow this road (which starts off as concrete, but becomes a rough track) for a further 1.8 km which climbs uphill then down between palm oil tree plantations, cross through the 10 m ford, then over the bridge along the main track. You will then reach a small track on your left, ahead is a small bridge to houses. Turn left here and after 200 m you will arrive at a parking area for the temple.

Tham Racha Phuttha is a classic stream cave and is currently the longest known cave in the Phang Nga area. There are two entrances. The main, dry entrance is very obvious on the left when entering the temple area and is developed with a partial concrete floor, Buddha images, etc. A large passage leads around massive speleothems to reach the stream after 60 m. The stream sink entrance is located behind the temple and is smaller in size with some crawling required. Downstream from where the main entrance and stream sink meet, the cave is mostly easy walking in a meandering passage for 700 m. The water is shallow and extensive gravel banks line the cave. A couple of short crawls and a stooping section add interest. Parts of the main stream passage are well decorated with good displays of helictites and anthodites. Visitors have broken many stalactites though some are regrowing.

At 700 m from the main entrance, the stream starts falling down rapids and a boulder chamber opens up. The stream disappears into the breakdown and cannot be followed far. Scrambling over the muddy boulder pile regains the stream on the other side after 80 m. Here the cave continues as a rift, 10 m high, inclined at about 70°. Varied walking, short crawls and climbing over boulders reaches the end of the cave after 200 m at a static sump having left the stream where it flows into a too tight passage. The obvious upper level is mud choked. A strong draught blows throughout the cave indicating that another entrance could exist.

The cave was first explored by a RFD team in 2001 who conducted a basic survey. In February 2010 a SMCC/CPC team started a more detailed survey which was continued by the SMCC in January 2012.

Smart & Cunningham (2001)

†Tham Rae PH0070

47P 419446 1020729

Ban Chin Tham Rae

Dunkley (1995)

†Tham Ruat PH0048

47P 452310 0943284

Ban Tham Ruat

Dunkley (1995)

†Tham Ruesi Chedi Sawan PH0113

47P 454658 0941422

Tham Ruesi Chedi Sawan Priest's Campsite, Ban Bo Saen

Other names: Tham Ruesi Sawan

Tham Russi Sawan Priest's Campsite is on the eastern side of the limestone ridge, Khao Pak Dan, to the south-west of Ban Tham Thong Lang. access is via a dirt track from Ban Bo Saen. The cave is probably in the deep doline shown on the topographic map. On a visit in January 2012 the start of the track was too overgrown for a car.

Tham Thong/Tham Lot PH0044

ถ้ำทอง/ถ้ำลอค

Sink entrance 47P452147 0941702 Alt.: 80 m

Ban Tham Thong Lang

Length: 960 m VR: 5 m

The sink entrance is about 2 km south-east of Tham Koab.

Tham Thong/Tham Lot is a through stream cave with an active tributary joining about 50 m from the upstream entrance. Near the downstream end there are some short high level fossil passages. The stream resurges into the south-west end of the Ban Nok doline.

The cave was explored and surveyed by the APS in 1985.

Deharveng et al. (1986); Dunkley (1995); Hutacharern (2004); Smart & Cunningham (2001)

Tham Thong Lang PH0098

47P 453768 0940304 Alt.: 55 m

Ban Nok

Length: 1,500 m

All the water flowing in the Ban Tham Thong Lang karst area joins up and disappears into a sink to the south of Ban Nok. A 1 km walk from the last farm, through rubber plantations and dense undergrowth, leads to a cave entrance of impressive proportions.

The passage at the entrance is approximately 16 m high and 4 m wide. A mixture of walking, wading and swimming continues downstream with flood debris 3 m up the walls. Just when the water deepens again and you think you've reached the sump there is a bend in the passage and off you go again. About 1 km in a hole in the roof allows daylight to enter. The passage here is at least 20 m high, maybe more, and at no point is the cave less than 4 m wide. Just beyond here the roof dips, but the cave then opens up once more. Exploration was stopped at this point with the streamway continuing. The cave has brilliant white formations and fine rock scupling.

Due to a lack of time the site was not visited by the RFD in 2001 though local information suggested that a cave could be entered. Other local information said that the entrance was choked with logs and in 2000 caused serious flooding in the area (above house depth). Yet

more information told of a cave where you need a boat to go in which may refer to this sink or it could be the resurgence cave at Tham Nam Tok which is about 2.5 km away to the south-east.

The cave was first visited by Alex Fletcher and Mike Gadd in January 2008. Fletcher (2008); Gadd (2008); Smart & Cunningham (2001)

Tham Thong Lang 2 **PH0043**

ถ้ำทองหลาง๒

47P 454481 0942637

Ban Tham Thong Lang

Length: 50 m

This short cave is in a small tower about 50 m east of Tham Koab in Ban Tham Thong Lang, near the 16 km post of the H4 north-east of Phang Nga.

It consists of a series of rifty passages and was recorded by the APS in 1987. Deharveng et al. (1988); Dunkley (1995); Pauwels et al. (2000)

Tham Ya Wua Yai **PH0082**

47P 453364 0945803 Alt.: 293 m

Ban Nai Wang

Length: 700 m

Located in the far south-east corner of the large doline to the west of Ban Nai Wang. A 4 WD track access the area, though it can also be reached by walking from Ban Nai Wang. The doline is given to rubber plantations and some people live there. Follow the most obvious footpath heading in the general direction of the cave and then walk downstream to the entrance.

Tham Ya Wua Yai contains one of the largest cave passages in Thailand being at least 50 m in diameter and 400 m long. Massive speleothems decorate the 15 m x 20 m entrance and give an indication of the scale of things to come. At 50 m in the left wall recedes back and a huge chamber/passage starts. With walls and roof fast vanishing into the dark, this vast empty space continues in similar fashion to the end of the cave. The stream flows along a lower side passage, rejoining the upper level after 150 m before it promptly disappears into boulders. A route through these may be possible, though climbing up and over is easier. Following initial muddy boulders is a vast slope of dry dust and rocks that becomes steeper and increasingly unstable with further progress. At the base of the slope is a narrow canyon from which the sound of cascading water can be heard. This could not be reached and requires exploration.

The presumed resurgence for Tham Ya Wua Yai is Tham Phet and there is a gap of about 600 m between the end of each cave with about 100 m of altitude difference.

The cave was explored by a RFD team in 2001 who conducted a basic survey. Smart & Cunningham (2001)

Tham Ya Wua Noi **PH0083**

47P 454016 0947321 Alt.: 280 m

Ban Nai Wang

Length: 210 m

Located 1.5 km north-north-east of Tham Ya Wua Yai and on the same stream. The cave cuts through the corner of a tower and is best found with local help.

The cave is of impressive dimensions with passages averaging 10m wide and 20m high. The sink entrance is tall and narrow following a fault straight for 100m. At the end the cave starts to meander with large sweeping bends emerging all too soon at the resurgence. Extensive slope-off shelf development enables the explorer to avoid the stream completely. There are very good notches in the resurgence entrance.

The cave was explored by a RFD team in 2001 who conducted a basic survey.
Smart & Cunningham (2001)

APPENDICES

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