The Caves of Phitsanulok

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Introduction

All co-ordinates are on the Indian 1954 (Thailand-Vietnam) datum.
∩ = cave has been visited by the author
† =topographical name from map or other source
CDG = Cave Diving Group, UK
CSS = Canberra Speleological Society, Australia
OCC = Orpheus Caving Club, UK
RFD = Royal Forest Department, Thailand
SMCC = Shepton Mallet Caving Club, UK

00. Unknown Amphoe

Tham Pun **PS0007**

There is no information on this cave.
Dunkley (1995)

02. Amphoe Nakhon Thai

∩Air Raid Shelter Cave No. 1 **PS0038**
47Q 714650 1879650 Alt.: 1290 m
Phu Hin Rongkhla National Park
Length: 20 m

The cave is just north of the H2331 in the national park between the School of Politics & Military Tactics and the turning to the Flag Raising Cliff. The cave is sign posted.
The cave is a maze of rifts and there are two places where there is a roof. Neither of these sections is more than 10 m long. The cave is a series of crevices between and under sandstone boulders. They were used as an air raid shelter by the Communist insurgents.
The first known visit by cavers was by the SMCC in January 2004.
Dunkley (1995); Ellis (2005)

Air Raid Shelter Cave No. 2 **PS0039**
Phu Hin Rongkhla National Park
Length: 85 m

The cave is near the Flag Raising Cliff in the national park.
There are two through caves in sandstone close to the old Communist Party Headquarters which were probably caused by weathering of the sandstone.
Dunkley (1995); Ellis (2005); Mouret & Mouret (1994)

†Ban Huai Tham **PS0006**
47Q 712828 1889865

The village is marked on the 1:250,000 air map 18 km east of Nakhon Thai and 33 km south-west of Dan Sai.
Dunkley (1995)

Cave PS0064 **PS0064**
Phu Hin Rongkhla National Park

A 16 m long through-cave developed along a bedding plane, which cuts through an isolated mound of rock, has been report from the national park. The cave is formed in a quartzitic sandstone.
Doerr (2000)

†Huai Tham **PS0009**
47Q 712809 1891710

Dunkley (1995)

†Khao Huai Tham **PS0014**
47Q 672728 1899624

Dunkley (1995)

Lan Hin Pum Crevice Cave 1 **PS0034**
47Q 704164 1865646
Phu Hin Rongkhla National Park

Lan Hin Pum Crevice Cave 2 **PS0035**
47Q 704164 1865646
Phu Hin Rongkhla National Park

Lan Hin Pum Crevice Cave 3 **PS0036**
47Q 704164 1865646
Phu Hin Rongkhla National Park

Lan Hin Pum Crevice Cave 4 **PS0037**
47Q 704164 1865646
Phu Hin Rongkhla National Park

At least four caves (PS0034 – PS0036) have been recorded from the centre of the Phu Hin Rongkhla National Park. The mode of formation is similar to that described at the Lan Hin Tak Crevice Caves (PS0042) although the crevices are deeper and appear to carry drainage from several square kilometres upstream. The surface of this sandstone pseudo-karst area is characterised by “button” rocks (pedastals).
Anon. (1983); Dunkley (1995); Ellis (2005); Odell (1985);

Lan Hin Tak Crevice Caves **PS0042**
47Q 712374 1881208 Alt.: 1120m
Phu Hin Rongkhla National Park

The Lan Hin Tak sandstone pseudo-karst is 300 m to the west of the Than Pacharin army headquarters. The co-ordinates are for the car park near this base.
A series of major crevices have been recorded. The crevices are 5 to 50 m apart, 0.5 to 2 m wide and up to 10 m wide. The sound of running water has been reported from some of them.
Anon. (1983); Dunkley (1995); Ellis (2005); National Park Office (2006); Odell (1985);

†Tham Fai Lon **PS0001**
47Q 675621 1883983
Ban Tham Fai Lon

The village is 22 km west-south-west of Nakhon Thai.
Dunkley (1995)

†Tham Khra **PS0011**
47Q 712847 1888021
Huai Tham Khra

The Huai Tham Khra stream is marked on the 1:250,000 map 17 km east-south-east of Nakhon Thai.
Dunkley (1995)

†Tham Luang **PS0010**
47Q 714488 1900952
Khao Tham Luang

Dunkley (1995)

†Tham Phrik **PS0046**
47Q 681541 1871782
Ban Tham Phrik

†Tham Than La O **PS0081**
47Q 683737 1870606
Tham Than La O Priest's Campsite, Ban Kaset Suk Wanaram

The campsite is 1 km south-west of Ban Kaset Suk Wanaram.

†Tham Thara Sawan **PS0082**
47Q 683400 1871445
Tham Thara Sawan Priest's Campsite, Ban Kaset Suk Wanaram

The campsite is 1 km west of Ban Kaset Suk Wanaram.

Tham Witthayu **PS0092**
Phu Hin Rongkhla National Park

Just south of the road through the park, between the ranger station at Namtok Man Daeng and Namtok Rom Klao. This may be one of the Air Raid Shelter Caves.
National Park Office (2006)

03. Amphoe Chat Trakan

Tham Pak Lek **PS0008**
Nam Tok Chattrakhan National Park

This sandstone cave has rock engravings resembling animals.
Dunkley (1995), (1997)

05. Amphoe Bang Krathum

†Ban Nong Tham **PS0045**
47Q 650035 1827183

05. Amphoe Phrom Phiram

†Wat Phai Tham **PS0047**
47Q 627103 1892153

08. Amphoe Wang Thong

†Khao Lang Tham **PS0013**
47Q 699020 1849144
Thung Salaeng Luang National Park

This hill is in the national park, near the border with Phetchabun.
Dunkley (1995)

Tham Phra **PS0095**
47Q 649650 1862790
Wat Wachiratham Racha, Khao Samo Khlaeng

To the north of the H12 and west of Wang Thong and the north end of the hill with the Chinese temple.

Tham Rue Sri **PS0080**
Khao Phanom Thong Forest Park

The forest park is fairly well sign posted. The headquarters are at the southern end of the hill. There was a photograph of a cave at the headquarters, but no location map and the cave wasn't on the relief model. Mentioned on Department of National parks website. From the photograph the cave appears to be a sandstone rift.

Tham Khang Khao **PS0094**
47Q 649644 1862778
Wat Wachiratham Racha, Khao Samo Khlaeng

To the north of the H12 and west of Wang Thong and the north end of the hill with the Chinese temple.

09. Amphoe Noen Maprang

Archaeological Cave **PS0022**
Khao Pha Ta Phon , Tham Pha Ta Phon Non-hunting Area

A cave has been reported from the top of the hill above Tham Reua where some pottery and stone tools have been found.
Clarac & Pagau-Clarac (1985), Dunkley (1995), Munier (1998)

Asom Rot Phra Tham Resurgence **PS0083**
47Q 681250 1832610 Alt.; 80 m
Asom Phra Rot Tham, Thung Salaeng Luang National Park

Located in the "70 m doline" with the Asom Rot Phra Tham temple, about 500 m north of Wat Ban Mung.
The stream in the doline resurges from boulders and small bedding planes in several places at the north-east end of the doline.
The site was recorded by a RFD and CSS team in October 2002.

Asom Rot Phra Tham Temple Cave **PS0084**
47Q 681100 1832475 Alt.: 100 m
Asom Phra Rot Tham, Thung Salaeng Luang National Park

Located in the "70 m doline" with the Asom Rot Phra Tham temple, about 500 m north of Wat Ban Mung.
The large entrance can be seen on the west side of the doline with a temple built in front. There is a 10 m climb up to the cave, but it was not explored as the monks were not in.

The site was recorded by a RFD and CSS team in October 2002.

Asom Rot Phra Tham Sink **PS0085**
47Q 681125 1832400 Alt.: 70 m
Asom Phra Rot Tham, Thung Salaeng Luang National Park

Located in the "70 m doline" with the Asom Rot Phra Tham temple, about 500 m north of Wat Ban Mung. After flowing across the floor of the doline the stream sinks amongst boulders in the south-west corner. It is presumed to resurge at Resurgence PS0051 on the other side of the col.
The site was recorded by a RFD and CSS team in October 2002.

Cave PS0076 **PS0076**
Wat Khun Takhan, Thung Salaeng Luang National Park
Length: 50 m

At Wat Khun Takhan there are a few rock shelters used by the monks for sleeping as they have a cool draught. Short caves below an overhang.

Khao Noi Resurgence **PS0052**
47Q 680400 1834250 Alt.: 90m
Khao Noi, Thung Salaeng Luang National Park

A large seasonal stream flows out of an area enclosed by cliffs and feeds into a small reservoir near Khao Noi. The stream flows down a series of tufa terraces and small waterfalls which are dry in the dry season. The area is difficult to explore due to sharp pinnacles and thick jungle. During a 1 hour search a few small resurgence caves were found though they all quickly ended in sumps. The source of the main flow could not be reached.
Smart (2002)

Khlong Dan Resurgence **PS**
Thung Salaeng Luang National Park
Length: 5m

This is possibly one of the resurgences in Smart (2002). Explored and surveyed by the OCC in November 2004.

Khlong Khun Huai Tum Resurgence PS0055
47Q 678455 1836641 Alt.: 80 m
Khlong Khun Huai Tum, Thung Salaeng Luang National Park

The Khlong Khun Huai Tum stream resurges out of a large boulder field which is covered in thick vegetation. No cave entrances were found during a quick look in August 2002. However, a local farmer related the following concerning three caves in the area: the first cave is in the boulders above the resurgence and ends at a sump [Tham Khlong Khun Huai Tum Lek]; the second is a phreatic tunnel to the south ending in deep static water [Tham Khlong Khun Huai Tum Yai]; the third is at the base of the cliff above the resurgence which no one has entered despite being able to hear falling/flowing water inside.
Smart (2002)

Resurgence PS0050 **PS0050**
47Q 680877 1832112 Alt.: 80 m
Asom Rot Phra Tham, Thung Salaeng Luang National Park

This resurgence is located 500 m north of Ban Mung at the base of a prominent cliff. To get there drive into Wat Ban Mung and turn left following the track through a narrow gap in the karst. After 200 m a permanent pool appears on the right-hand side of the track.
The water appears to issue from the base of the cliff although no cave entrance could be found. One of the twin resurgences for water sinking in the Asom Rot Phra Tham "70m" doline.

Smart (2002)

Resurgence PS0051 **PS0051**
47Q 680874 1832411 Alt.: 80 m
Asom Rot Phra Tham, Thung Salaeng Luang National Park

From the village of Ban Mung drive into Wat Ban Mung and turn left following the track through a narrow gap in the karst. A first resurgence (PS0050) is passed after 200 m. This resurgence is a further 500 m along, at the end of the track.
A large perennial resurgence with water flowing from a boulder field covered with vegetation. A draught can be felt in several places. No cave entrances could be found at the base of the cliff above, though the search was very brief. One of the twin resurgences for water sinking in the Asom Rot Phra Tham "70m" doline.
Smart (2002)

Resurgence PS0053 **PS0053**
47Q 679176 1835476 Alt.: 100m
Thung Salaeng Luang National Park

A tufa waterfall with an irrigation channel is located next to the track. At the top of the waterfall is a seasonal resurgence where the water issues from a low bedding plane at the base of a cliff.
The bedding plane draughts and could be entered if the tree roots blocking the widest part were removed. About 20 m to the south there is another resurgence where water flows out of boulders. A very brief look at the cliffs above and to the right of the resurgence did not reveal any other cave entrances.
Smart (2002)

Resurgence PS0054 **PS0054**
47Q 679180 1835520 Alt.: 90m
Thung Salaeng Luang National Park

About 50 m north of Resurgence PS0053, and lower in elevation, is a resurgence where water flows out from under a boulder.
The flow from this resurgence is probably permanent. Above and left of the resurgence is a 5 m high tufa waterfall that was dry during a visit in August 2002. The flood resurgence above was immediately sumped. Above and left again a path climbs up a boulder filled gully to what appears to be a large cavern. This was not investigated, but local information suggested that it cannot be entered far.
Smart (2002)

Resurgence PS0061 **PS0061**
47Q 677662 1845304 Alt.: 90 m
Wat Tham Klaeb, Thung Salaeng Luang National Park

A large perennial resurgence is located to the south of the small Wat Tham Klaeb. To get to the resurgence park at the wat and walk for 500 m, following the foot of the cliff.
The resurgence has not been examined for entrances.
Smart (2002)

Resurgence PS0096 **PS0096**
47Q 676394 1840848 Alt.: 80m
Thung Salaeng Luang National Park

A possible resurgence has been reported by monks located at the base of a cliff behind Wat Mai at Ban Dong Ngu. It is in an area of thick jungle and a search for the resurgence has not been made.
Smart (2002)

Rock Art Shelter **PS0033**
Thung Salaeng Luang National Park

This rock shelter with neolithic carvings is located four hours walking into the national park and is difficult to find.
This cave is likely to be formed in sandstone in the northern or eastern part of the park, away from the main caving area.
Dunkley (1997);Jones (1995)

Rock Shelter PS0090 **PS0090**
Wat Tham Klaeb Priest's Campsite, Thung Salaeng Luang National Park
Length: 5 m

The wat is just south of Ban Chomphu. It is signed from the dirt road. This small shelter is just south of Tham Kleab. A small shelter that has been built up into a monk's quarters.
This site was recorded by the SMCC in February 2009.

Tham Badan **PS0004**

The only information on this cave is that it is in amphoe Noen Maprang.
Anon. (1986); Dunkley (1995)

∩Tham Chomphu **PS0089**
47Q 677678 1845366 Alt.: 90 m
Wat Tham Klaeb Priest's Campsite, Thung Salaeng Luang National Park
Length: 15 m VR: 2 m

The wat is just south of Ban Chomphu. It is signed from the dirt road. To the south of Tham Kleab, under the wat that is being built there.
This is a short fossil cave. It has been completely built over by the wat. The cave was home to Luang Por Chom Sin.
The first recorded visit by cavers was by the SMCC in February 2009.

∩Tham Dak Ga Deen Yak **PS0058**
47Q 677313 1839121 Alt.: 82 m
Thung Salaeng Luang National Park
Length: 210 m VR: 7 m
Other names:- Hornet Cave

Approach as for Tham Khang Khao, but drive south through the orchards for 200 m before going on foot towards the cliffs. The entrance is at the foot of the cliff.
The main resurgence entrance is 2 m high and 5 m wide, but soon chokes with sand. Towards the north a rift passage leads for 100 m towards Tham Khang Khao, but the lower rift ends in a boulder choke. A few metres back a rift to the north-east can be ascended to a higher level. There is an upper entrance and to the left an ascending passage leads to a small chamber where a couple of short pitches may bypass the boulder choke. These haven't been descended.
Although first visited by a RFD/CSS team in August 2004 the cave was explored and surveyed by the SMCC in February 2009.
Smart (2002)

Tham Dok Rua **PS0024**
Khao Pha Ta Phon , Tham Pha Ta Phon Non-hunting Area
Length: 24 m

Explored and surveyed by the OCC in November 2004.
Clarac & Pagau-Clarac (1985), Dunkley (1995), Munier (1998)

Tham Duean/Tham Dao **PS0029**

47Q 682491 1831475 Alt.: 96 m
Ban Mung, Thung Salaeng Luang National Park
Length: 1,382 m VR: 23 m

This resurgence cave is at a small ranger station to the south of Ban Mung and is well sign posted. A short walk from the ranger station a small stream emerges from a resurgence located at the base of the cliff. Walking up the slope brings you to the edge of a huge collapse entrance.
At the bottom of the entrance is a sizeable passage 10 to 15 m wide and 5m high and becoming larger in some places, which meanders in a northerly direction for about 1 km. Only one low duck slows progress in the cave.
This is probably the resurgence cave for Tham Nam Long Lu.
The cave was explored and surveyed by a RFD and CSS team in 1997.
Dunkley (1997); Kaufmann (1997); Kaufmann & Bolger (1997); National Park Office (2006); Smart (2004)

Tham Hau Chang **PS0074**
47Q 677595 1825645
Khao Pha Ta Phon, Tham Pha Ta Phon Non-hunting Area
Length: 102 m VR: 3 m

Explored and surveyed by the OCC in November 2004.
Brooks (2008)

Tham Huai Rai **PS0056**
47Q 677335 1838819 Alt.: 80 m
Tham Phra Sai Ngam, Thung Salaeng Luang National Park
Length: 60 m

To get to Tham Huai Rai drive to and park at Tham Phra Sai Ngam. Then walk 200 m along the cliff line to the north.
A large seasonal resurgence comes out of a 5 m wide entrance. At the time of the visit in August 2002 the cave could not be entered, but during the dry season it can. A local farmer said he had been into the cave and met a sump after 60 m. It is not known what time of year this was. To the north of the cave undercuts at the base of the cliff contain seasonal standing water.
Smart (2002)

Tham Kaeo **PS0070**
47Q 684800 1829200 Alt.: 160 m
Wat Thung Phra, Ban Thung Phra, Thung Salaeng Luang National Park
Length: 205 m VR: 16 m

The Wat Thung Phra is located on the side of the hill above Ban Thung Phra, about 4 km south-east of Ban Mung. The cave entrance is about 300 m walk up the hillside behind the temple and has two large Buddhas either side.
The entrance leads past a large skylight right and down boulders into a chamber with a stream entering on the far side. Upstream leads up gours to a chamber and tight inlet. Left off the first chamber leads back to the entrance. A climb near here reaches a short passage with the 'crystal' - a broken stalagmite. To the right of the first chamber a crawl drops down a rift to a small room with a skull and bones of possibly a tiger or bear.
The stream is underfit and the source and destination is unknown.
The cave was explored and surveyed by an RFD/OCC team in 2002.
Brooks (2003)

Tham Khang Khao **PS0019**
47Q 677.961 1826.048 Alt.: 110 m
Khao Pha Ta Phon , Tham Pha Ta Phon Non-hunting Area
Length: 603 m VR: 65 m

As you drive clockwise around the road in the reserve this is the last cave reached. It is on the eastern side of the reserve. The path to the cave starts at 47Q 677871 1826168.
The notice board states that this is the wildest cave in the reserve and that a guide is recommended.
The following mammals have been recorded from the cave:-
Rats:-
Leopaldamys neilli
Bats:-
Rousettus leschenaultia (Desmarest, 1820)
Hipposideros armiger armiger (Hodgson, 1835)
Rhinolophus coelophyllus Peters, 1867
Taphozous melanopogon Temminck, 1841
Explored and surveyed by the OCC in November 2004.
Clarac & Pagau-Clarac (1985), Dunkley (1995), Munier (1998)

∩Tham Khang Khao **PS0041**
47Q 677203 1839271 Alt.: 110m
Thung Salaeng Luang National Park
Length: 3,736 m VR: 61 m

Finding this cave will probably require the use of a GPS as describing the route is not easy. Take the dirt back road from Noen Maprang to Ban Chomphu. Tham Khang Khao is approximately halfway between the two villages. When the GPS indicates that the cave is nearby take a farm track towards the cliffs. The track ends at an orchard about 100m from the cliff. The upper entrance to Tham Khang Khao can be seen from the end of this track.
Tham Khang Khao is the obvious entrance that can be seen part way up the cliff. A footpath leads up to it across the field. The upper entrance is 5 m square and gives access into the roof of a large stream cave. To reach the stream a 20 m pitch would have to be descended. However, 10 m below Tham Khang Khao and a little to the south is another, smaller, entrance at the base of a small cliff. This entrance gives access to the stream level of the cave via an easy scramble down boulders. The main stream passage is 1.5 km long and goes upstream. The passage is 15-20 m high by 5 m wide and floored with gravel, bedrock and occasional pools. About 150 m from the entrance a large proportion of the stream disappears down a hole on the north-west side. The main stream passage ends at a large chamber where two tributary streams join.
The left hand tributary can be followed for another kilometre to an upstream sump. This passage is mainly less than 2 m wide and is 2 to 5 m high. After 600 m the passage becomes a flat out crawl, which has a high level bypass. Upstream of this obstacle there is a large chamber before the sump.
The right hand tributary has just under a kilometre of passage to another upstream sump. Two short inlets have been explored to avens.
The cave fish *Schistura spiesi* Vidthayanon & Kottelat, 2003 is found in the streamway.
Tham Khang Khao was first explored by the RFD and CSS in August 2003. The exploration and survey was completed by a CSS/SMCC team and the OCC in 2004.
Ellis (2005), (2009); Smart (2002), (2004); Vidthayanon & Kottelat (2003)

Tham Khang Khao **PS0071**
47Q 681400 1832230 Alt.: 110 m
Wat Ban Mung, Thung Salaeng Luang National Park
VR: 50 m

In Wat Ban Mung, in the north-east of the temple grounds.
As the name implies this cave has a large bat colony and the guano is mined by the wat and is a good source of income. There are two entrances at 110 m and 160 m elevation which are said to connect inside with four levels.

∩Tham Kheu **PS0044**
47Q 677639 1837638 Alt.: 80m
Khao Pha Nok Insi, Thung Salaeng Luang National Park
Length: 195 m VR: 9 m

A small seasonal stream flows out of boulders on the north side of Khao Pha Nok Insi at the base of a white cliff. There are several spirit houses and shrines at the base of the cliff. Directly above the resurgence is an entrance leading to a 5 m pitch down into a small stream cave (ladder required). Lower, and to the left of here, is another slightly hidden entrance that does not require equipment.
Scrambling down the boulders inside enters a chamber with the stream flowing left to right across the floor. Downstream (right) enters a 15 m long rift that ends in boulders with daylight visible. Upstream is a passage which is 2 m in diameter leading to a seasonal sump after 50 m. Beyond this obstacle the passage enlarges, but is very muddy. At the upstream there is a muddy pool and a static sump. Local information indicates that this sump opens up in the dry season and the cave leads to a 'large room'. Other small passages/chambers near the entrance all quickly end.
The cave was first explored by a RFD/CSS team in August 2002. It was extended to the static sump by the CSS/SMCC in March 2004.
Ellis (2005); Smart (2002)

Tham Khlong Khun Huai Tum Yai PS0077
47Q 678682 1836473 Alt.: 90 m
Khlong Khun Huai Tum, Thung Salaeng Luang National Park
Length: 25 m

The Khlong Khun Huai Tum Resurgence stream comes out of a large boulder field which is covered in thick vegetation. This small cave is at the top of a 10 m high seasonal waterfall. Find and follow the dry stream bed to the entrance.
A 25 m long gravel slope leads down to a static sump. Water flows out in the wet season.
Smart (2002)

Tham Khlong Khun Huai Tum Lek PS0065
47Q 678504 1836676 Alt.: 80 m
Khlong Khun Huai Tum, Thung Salaeng Luang National Park
Length: 1,035 m VR: 36 m

The co-ordinates are for the resurgence.
There is a seasonal static sump near the entrance which dries out to give access to the streamway. It is a varied and interesting cave with *Schistura* in the stream. A very strong draught blows through the cave and exploration was stopped by an unclimbed 5 m flowstone cascade.
The cave was discovered in 2003 and explored in April 2004 by a RFD/SMCC team.
Smart (2004)

Tham Khlong Khun Huai Tum 3 PS0078
47Q 678455 1836641 Alt.: 80 m
Khlong Khun Huai Tum, Thung Salaeng Luang National Park
Length: 39 m

This is the third cave near the Khlong Khun Huai Tum Resurgence.
Explored and surveyed by the OCC in November 2004.
Smart (2002)

Tham Khun Takhan PS0091
47Q 676731 1842955 Alt.: 136 m
Wat Khun Takhan, Thung Salaeng Luang National Park
Length: 75 m

Drive to and park at Wat Khun Takhan which is 3 km south of Ban Chomphu. Just to the left of the big Buddha a short ladder leads to the cave.
A short ladder leads up to a door. Inside the cave is about 10 m and 5 m wide and is also used for sleeping in as it has a nice cool draught. The cave soon closes down beyond the short crawl.

The gecko *Cyrtodactylus auribalteatus* Sumontha, Panitvong & Deein, 2010 has been recorded from this cave.
Tham Khun Takhan was first explored by a CSS/SMCC team in April 2004.

Tham Khun Takhan Resurgence **PS0057**
47Q 676655 1842918 Alt.: 135 m
Wat Khun Takhan, Thung Salaeng Luang National Park
Length: 25 m

To find the cave drive to and park at Wat Khun Takhan ,which is 3 km south of Ban Chomphu. On the south of the track, just before you reach the wat, there is a large terraced tufa waterfall with a seasonal stream flowing out of a cave at the top. The stream is used as water supply by the monks.
During the dry season, when the stream has dried up, it is reported that a cave can be entered. The entrance passage is 8 m high and 2 m wide. In August 2002 and February 2009 25 m of cave could be explored to a sump under flowstone. However, in April 2004 this had become a muddy pool, but was not explored. The cave is home to bats which makes wading in the water unpleasant.
Smart (2002)

∩Tham Klaeb **PS0073**
47Q 677815 1845603 Alt.: 69 m
Wat Tham Klaeb Priest's Campsite, Thung Salaeng Luang National Park
Length: 79 m VR: 5 m

The wat is just south of Ban Chomphu and is signed from the dirt road.
It is a short fossil cave.
Explored and surveyed by the OCC in November 2004.

Tham Kra Lok **PS0072**
47Q 681400 1832230 Alt.: 90m
Wat Ban Mung, Thung Salaeng Luang National Park

In Wat Ban Mung, below Tham Khang Khao in the north-east corner of the temple grounds.
This series of small caves (maximum length 5 m) and overhangs is below Tham Khang Khao PS0071.

Tham Lot **PS0017**
47Q 678178 1826718 Alt.: 80m
Khao Pha Ta Phon , Tham Pha Ta Phon Non-hunting Area
Length: 324 m
Other names: Tham Dao

Tham Lot is clearly signposted beside the road as you drive round the reserve with a raised walkway leading to the downstream entrance.

It is a through cave that carries a stream.
Clarac & Pagau-Clarac (1985), Dunkley (1995), Munier (1998)

Tham Nam **PS0062**
47Q 677666 1845198 Alt.: 100 m
Tham Kleab, Thung Salaeng Luang National Park
Length: 123 m VR: 15 m

Heading off south into the forest from the Resurgence PS0061 near Wat Tham Kleab is a footpath that passes an obvious cave entrance on the left after 200 m. This is Tham Nam.
Scrambling down the muddy boulders inside soon meets a large stream. Downstream is a squeeze and awkward bend leading to a 2.5 m drop. Below the drop there is an inlet, but the way on downstream is too tight.

Upstream is a 2-3 m diameter passage ending in a sump after 60 m. A passage off to the right just before the sump ascends to a series of small chambers and skylight entrances. The cave was still sumped on a visit in December 2002.
Smart (2002), Smart (2004)

Tham Nam **PS0068**
47Q 679300 1832200 Alt.: 90 m
Samnak Song Pa Mamuang, Ban Mung
Length: 15 m

There is a large mountain, separated fom the main karst area, 2 km north-west of Ban Mung. On the western corner there is a brood doline with the Samnak Song Pa Mamuang temple inside. Access is through a narrow gap. About 200 m east of the temple Tham Nam is at the foot of a small cliff. Follow the pipes and cables to the entrance.
A descent down boulders and rocks leads to a static pool after 15 m. There is a sump at the far side of the pool. The pool is used as a water supply and local information says that in the dry season the cave can be followed for 200 m to 300 m.

Tham Nam **PS0075**
Khao Pha Ta Phon, Tham Pha Ta Phon Non-hunting Area
Length: 377 m VR: 5 m

Explored and surveyed by the OCC in November 2004.
Brooks (2008)

∩Tham Nam Dan **PS0040**
47Q 682307 1841194 Alt.: 120m
Thung Salaeng Luang National Park
Length: 2,102 m VR: 88 m

The cave fish *Schistura spiesi* Vidthayanon & Kottelat, 2003 has been found in this major resurgence cave.
Tham Nam Dan was first visited by Dean Smart and national park staff on 23 April 1998. The main exploration and survey was by a RFD, OCC and CSS team in 2002-3. Further survey work was conducted by the CSS and SMCC in April 2004.
Brooks (2003d), (2008); Ellis (2005); Smart (1998), (2004); Vidthayanon & Kottelat (2003)

Tham Nam Long Lu **PS0063**
47Q 682820 1832582 Alt.: 230 m
Khao Rong Rua Ta Mun, Thung Salaeng Luang National Park
Length: 625 m VR: 75 m

Tham Nam Long Lu is the swallet cave for the stream that resurges at Tham Duean/Tham Dao, To get to the cave it is necessary to walk for about 2 km north-east from the Tham Duean/Tham Dao car park then drop down into the 60 m deep doline where the stream disappears down a pitch.
To enter the cave climb left and down onto a traverse before dropping back down to the stream. In 1999 around 450 m of passage was explored and surveyed to a pitch. In 2004 the pitch was descended and another 150 m of passage explored to a second pitch which has not been descended.
The cave was explored and surveyed by the OCC.
Brooks (2008)

∩Tham Nam Tok **PS0059**
47Q 677193 1839351 Alt.: 87m
Rai Kanchana , Thung Salaeng Luang National Park
Length: 100 m VR: 3 m

Approach as for Tham Dak Ga Deen Yak and continue north along the cliff for a further 200 m or turn off the main road at "Rai Kanchana" and head towards the cliffs. The cave is straight ahead where the track ends.
Tham Nam Tok is a resurgence cave feeding a pond at the foot of the mountain, about 50 m north of Tham Khang Khao. At the entrance is a low airspace duck with deep water. This can be passed to a stream passage. After 20 m it is necessary to duck through on the right past a couple of rifts into the continuation of the stream passage. The passage gets larger and the walls are coated with flowstone. 90 m from the entrance the passage splits at a pool held back by a flowstone barrier. Straight on, up another flowstone cascade, ends at a pool where the water is though to well up from the bottom. To the right at the junction is a sloping rift that has been followed for about 10 m.
This cave is probably the resurgence for the Tham Khang Khao stream.
The cave was recorded by a RFD/CSS team in 2002. It was explored by a combined CDG, CSS and Thai group in November 2010.
Ellis (2010); Smart (2002)

∩Tham Nang 12 **PS0066**
47Q 681090 1832121 Alt.: 72 m
Wat Ban Mung, Thung Salaeng Luang National Park
Length: 136 m VR: 6 m

In Wat Ban Mung drive past the main buildings and follow the road to the left. The cave is at the foot of the cliff.
A series of short caves leading off an overhang. In the middle there is a large passage. This ends at a small chamber with a Buddha. To the north-east is a small chamber/cave with Buddha. To the south-west is a stream sink (too tight) with a cave above ending in tight crawls. Some teeth were found in the sediments in the main cave.
Brooks (2003), (2008)

Tham Naresuan **PS0021**
47Q 677745 1825152
Khao Pha Ta Phon , Tham Pha Ta Phon Non-hunting Area
Length: 399 m VR: 10 m

Just before the barrier at the entrance to the reserve a track on the right leads to the bottom of the hill and Tham Naresuan.
Explored and surveyed by the OCC in November 2004.
Brooks (2008); Clarac & Pagau-Clarac (1985), Dunkley (1995), Munier (1998)

†Tham Nong **PS0002**
47Q 679608 1832371
Khao Tham Nong, Ban Mung

The hill is 1 km north of Ban Mung.
Dunkley (1995)

Tham Pha Daeng **PS0018**
47Q 678205 1826471 Alt.: 80 m
Khao Pha Ta Phon, Tham Pha Ta Phon Non-hunting Area
Length: 165 m VR: 8 m

From Tham Lot going a further 200 m round the road in the reserve leads to Tham Pha Daeng. It is well sign posted.
A short scramble up rocks leads to the wide entrance which is a few metres higher than the other caves. The passage is 20m wide, dry and leads to a second entrance. It is home to a large colony of bats including *Taphozous melanopogon* Temminck, 1841 and *Chaerephon plicata* (Buchannan, 1800).
Explored and surveyed by the OCC in November 2004.
Brooks (2008); Clarac & Pagau-Clarac (1985), Dunkley (1995), Munier (1998)

Tham Pha Daeng **PS0093**
Thung Salaeng Luang National Park

The only information on this cave is that the snake *Orthriophis taeniurus helfenbergeri* Schulz, 2010 has been recorded there.
Schulz (2010)

∩Tham Pha Kaeo **PS0043**
47Q 680808 1841561 Alt.: 98 m
Thung Salaeng Luang National Park
Length: 1,217 m VR: 34 m

The cave was first explored and surveyed by a CSS/SMCC team in March 2004. The OCC completed the exploration and survey in November 2004.
Brooks (2008); Ellis (2005)

Tham Pha Luang **PS0048**
47Q 678756 1821927
Wat Tham Pha Luang, Ban Khlong Sap Rang, Saiyoi

The cave is located in moo 12 Ban Khlong Sap Rang.
Tham Pha Luang was found by villagers about 1995. The cold air can be felt outside near the entrance to the cave. The chambers are described as being medium to large sized and look interesting in photos in the reference. There are many other caves nearby, but they are not as long as Tham Pha Luang.

Tham Pha Tha Phon **PS0020**
Khao Pha Ta Phon , Tham Pha Ta Phon Non-hunting Area

The cave is said to have a colony of a million bats
No cave with this name was recorded by the OCC during their explorations in 2002 and 2004. This is possibly the same cave as Tham Khang Khao.
Boonkerd & Wanghonsa (2001); Clarac & Pagau-Clarac (1985), Dunkley (1995), Fontaine, et al. (2005); Munier (1998)

Tham Phra **PS0026**
47Q 677252 1826605
Khao Pha Ta Phon, Tham Pha Ta Phon Non-hunting Area
Length: 260 m VR: 8 m

Explored and surveyed by the OCC in November 2004.
Clarac & Pagau-Clarac (1985), Dunkley (1995), Munier (1998)

Tham Phra Rot Meri **PS0031**
47Q 681050 1832325 Alt.: 120 m
Asom Phra Rot Tham, Thung Salaeng Luang National Park
Length: 68 m VR: 3 m

Located on the south side of the col going into the "70m doline" and the Asom Rot Phra Tham temple, about 500m north of Wat Ban Mung. Turn right into the forest for 30m just after passing the col.
This is a large, ancient phreatic passage passing through the corner of the mountain. It has been used by monks in the recent past. In the entrance two small cord-marked pottery sherds were found and the large amounts of reddish soil may be covering more.
The Cave Racer snake *Orthriophis taeniurus helfenbergeri* Schulz, 2010 has been seen in this cave.
Tham Phra Rot Meri was explored and surveyed by a RFD and OCC team in 2002.
Jones (1995), Dunkley (1997)

Tham Phra Sai **PS0067**
47Q 681430 1832100 Alt.: 90 m
Wat Ban Mung, Thung Salaeng Luang National Park
Length: 140 m

In Wat Ban Mung. The co-ordinates place it on the eastern side of the temple grounds.
This is an extensive rockshelter with small rift caves and Buddhas. One rift contains a static sump.

∩Tham Phra Sai Ngam **PS0030**
47Q 677388 1838442 Alt.: 70 m
Thung Salaeng Luang National Park
Length: 1,712 m VR: 22 m

This resurgence cave is in the central part of the limestone outcrop, behind a small uninhabited temple at the base of the cliff.
Scrambling up to the entrance a large balcony with a fixed iron ladder helps to negotiate the way down. At the bottom a dry sandy gallery heads in a northerly direction. After 100 m the seasonally active stream passage is entered where two overflow gullies head towards the resurgence. The passage continues partially filled with stagnant water with an average width and height of 5-10 m. After 300 m a large chamber is reached which is filled with a huge sand dune. Only a windy passage at the bottom of the dune gives access to the way on. This section with its distinct watermarks along the walls clearly shows the nearly stagnant flow in the cave after the wet season. The passage continues along the strike of the bedding. In some sections the stream has cut through layers of large cobbles up to 2 m thick.
At a junction the main streamway sumps quickly while a smaller elliptical passage continues. The 1997 survey was stopped here. The cave continues for about 500 m in passages approximately 1 m high and active in the wet season. Finally a tight squeeze over a flowstone barrier blocking the entire passage is reached. After negotiating this selective obstacle the final section of Tham Phra Sai Ngam is found, with dimensions increasing to 2 m x 2 m again. The passage ends in a series of high avens interconnected by a tiny water filled meander. The avens seem to provide a significant amount of water during the wet season.
The following fish have been found in the cave:-
Type and only known locality for *Schistura deansmarti* Vidthayanon & Kottelat, 2003
Mystus nemurus
Ompok krattensis
Channa striata
The cave was explored and surveyed by a RFD and CSS team in 1997.
Kaufmann (1997); Kaufmann & Bolger (1997); Dunkley (1997); Vidthayanon& Kottelat (2003)

Tham Phraya Krut **PS0023**
47Q 677449 1826819 Alt.: 116 m
Khao Pha Ta Phon , Tham Pha Ta Phon Non-hunting Area
Length: 77 m VR: 13 m

Explored and surveyed by the OCC in November 2004.
Clarac & Pagau-Clarac (1985), Dunkley (1995), Munier (1998)

∩Tham Phra Wang Daeng **PS0028**
47Q 680292 1844462 Alt.: 160 m
Wat Tham Phra Wang Daeng, Thung Salaeng Luang National Park
Length: 13,844 m VR: 117 m

From Ban Chomphu drive through the check point into the national park. Wat Tham Phra Wang Daeng is sign posted to the right (south) about 3 km past the check point. Park at the outside the entrance to the wat and follow the track up the hill to the large entrance.
Tham Phra Wang Daeng is the longest cave in Thailand. Consisting mainly of a 10 km long streamway it is a magnificent trip. Only one group of cavers has been to the end (monks had been there before them) on a two day camping trip in April 1998.

The entrance section of Tham Phra Wang Daeng is a huge collapse chamber with two entrances facing each other. A foot path crosses through the upper levels, passing a golden Buddha and a flat, painted rock symbolising a turtle. Two monk platforms are erected in the middle of the entrance chamber. On the opposite side, the path continues to the downstream entrance of the cave.
Descending the steep boulder pile in the entrance chamber, a small hole in the floor fixed with a cellar door gives access to the upstream section of the cave. Inside, the steep descent over huge boulders continues, finally going down a concrete stairway to the bottom of the first (entrance) boulder choke. Here the stream is reached. Downstream the water quickly disappears into the boulder choke, but it can be rejoined after a few hundred meters from the downstream entrance. The section of Tham Phra Wang Daeng downstream from the entrance, though nowhere near as long as the upstream section, is characterized by a sequence of small cascades.
Heading upstream some gours damming the stream soon lead to the first swim. Here a steep climb to the left (as seen in downstream direction) is rewarded by a large Buddha statue, while an even steeper climb to the right over muddy flowstone, rigged by the local monks with a thick knot robe, leads to an upper dry gallery some 30 m higher. Again, the passage is dominated by a golden Buddha statue. At the far end of the bypass a slippery boulder pile leading down to the stream has to be negotiated, this time without the help of a handline. Thus, the bypass can be used to avoid the first swim. Back down at stream level, a large pool is found, which hosts an abundance of white cave fishes.
From the first pool on, the passage obviously leaves the entrance area dominated by its huge boulder choked sections and gives way to several hours of walking, swimming and bouldering along the main streamway. The sizes of the gallery start with around 10 m width and 5m height, but successively increase to a width of 25-30 m and a height of 20-25 m. Only a few minor inlets are passed, all of them dry in April, the end of the dry season. Clearly, these inlets cannot account for any significant amount of water in the main streamway. After little over 2 km, a second huge collapse area is reached. The entire river passage is blocked by a huge boulder choke, giving access to a large, dry boulder room at roof level. Here a major fault zone is intersected by the cave, as a result the ceiling has collapsed with its overlying sandstone layers, burying the stream passage for approximately 100 m. A tiny red string marking the best way through this unstable zone gives us a glimpse of the toughness of the monks, who explored the cave only with the help of candlelight.
After passing the second boulder choke, the active passage continues in a southerly direction. At a false junction, a dead end passage leads straight ahead, while the streamway makes an obvious easterly turn. The dimensions of the gallery become smaller again, with average passage sizes of 10x15 m. The phreatic origin of the passage is more obvious here, with an elliptic tube in the upper part of the section and a meandering vadose streamway cutting into the lower parts. Twice, the streamway is almost entirely blocked by flowstone, and at a small cascade a basaltic dyke is intersected by the gallery. Roughly 3 km from the second boulder choke the passage enters a huge fault, leaving the ceiling some tens of meters higher. A sizeable, but at this time of the year dry inlet enters from the left – The Sandy Inlet. The cave continues as a tall, meandering vadose canyon and progress is easy walking on gravel banks. A sharp bend to the right is reached where large boulders need scrambling over. an unexplored upper level goes off from hee and a 20 m tall column stands on a ledge high above the floor.
Beyond the boulders the main stream tunnel continues around several bends. Fins of basalt dykes cross the cave in several places and small rapids flow over flowstone. About 350 m beyond the boulders a deeper pool of water requires wading at a sharp right and bend. A little further on another upper level enters from the right.
Mre easy walking over gravel banks and through shallow water leads to a point where large boulders almost block the cave. It is possible to climb up through the boulders for 15 m and enter a large chamber above. Care is needed on the climb as some boulders are loose. Unexplored uppe levels lead off in two directions.Scrambling down a brown flowstone cascade on the opposite side of the chamber reaches the stream again. Immediately upstream of the boulder room a small inlet enters the cave via a 10 m high aven.
About 50 m further is a low flowstone roof. This is the only place where hands and knees crawling is required in the main stream passage. There is a very powerful draught through this low section. More easy walking in a round tunnel passes an unexplored inlet on the right and two upper levels on the left. The passage rises in height to become a canyon again and widens out at a round chamber. A vadose canyon carries the stream through the middle of the room.
At the far end of this chamber a short scramble over boulders leads back to the stream and the passage continues. The passage is small in places and crosses many basalt dykes. A sharp left hand bend is reached after about 200 m. The exploration and survey trip that reached the end of the cave camped in some large sand filled gours located on this bend. Shallow wading continues to a boulder pile which is easily passed on

the right to regain the larger stream tunnel.. Basalt dykes start to increase in number again and at a sharp right hand bend a boulder room is reached where the right hand wall is formed by the dyke. Climbing over the boulders and down the other side is the way through to a short section of streamway and more boulders. Beyond here, about 350 m past the camp, the stream tunnel assumes large proportions again and continues very spectacularly for about 1km.
The canyon soon reaches a place called the 'Big Bend'. here the 10 m wide and 20 m high passage turns nearly 180° to the right and an excellent view is seen down both tunnels from the outside edge. Continuing past here the tunnel turns a few meanders, passes an aven inlet on the left, an upper level on the right and a large walking sized inlet which is also on the right. A huge vadose canyon. 20 m high and 10 m wide, disappears on into the dark ahead. This passage heads south and is almost straight for about 350 m, following a basalt dyke in the roof. Easy walking on gravel banks allows the explorer to get a good look at this superb section of cave.
At the end of the canyon a prominent basalt dyke crosses the cave and the passage bends to the left. Passing a large tilted boulder of flowstone the cave becomes smaller and one wall consists of cemented gravel and cobbles. After a low flowstone roof an upper level enters and a basalt dyke crosses the passage. A large boulder room now opens up ahead. This is the third major boulder room in the cave and one of the largest. A large number of complicated routes may be taken over, under and through the boulders, but basically it is easiest to try to keep to the stream and go under. Great care is needed in places as some very large boulders appear to be precariously wedged.
Following the boulder chamber the cave has much less impressive proportions. A low and wide passage with a gravel floor continues. In one place it is necessary to crawl for the second time in the cave. Additionally there is no detectable draught after the last boulder chamber. Some 200 m beyond the boulder chamber a sharp limestone shelf projects out into the passage at a left hand bend. A low cawling sized inlet or oxbow enters here and a rift crosses the cave on a fault. A small room opens up with large boulders and an upper level in the roof.
The stream continues in a wide and low fashion. A too tight inlet on the right and a sghort scramble over some nice gours leads into more low and wide passage. This gradually enlarges to a left hand bend where a small inlet enters on the right. The stream turns sharply to the left, the water deepens and the upstream sump is reached, 9,637 m from the entrance and 39 m above it.
The following fauna has been recorded from the cave:-
Snails:-
Pollicaria mouhoti (Pfeiffer, 1862)
Fish:-
Type locality for *Schistura spiesi* Vidthayanon & Kottelat, 2003
Type and only known locality for *Neolissochilus subterraneus* Vidthayanon & Kottelat, 2003
Lizards:-
Type locality for *Cyrtodactylus auribalteatus* Sumontha, Panitvong & Deein, 2010
The cave was first explored by a joint RFD and CSS team in 1997.
Blick (2000); Brooks (2002), (2003a), (2003b), (2003c), (2003d), (2004), (2005) ; Dunkley (1997); Ellis (2005), (2009); Kaufmann & Bolger (1997); Kaufmann (1997); Kongin, et al. (2009); National Park Office (2006); Smart (1997), (1998), (2004); Sumontha (2010); Vidthayanon & Kottelat (2003)

Tham Phra Wang Daeng Resurgence PS0087
47Q 680718 1844618 Alt.: 80 m
Wat Tham Phra Wang Daeng, Thung Salaeng Luang National Park

Located in the grounds of Wat Tham Phra Wang Daeng.
The resurgence for the Tham Phra Wang Daeng stream.

∩Tham Phu Pha Sawan PS0032
47Q 681048 1831825 Alt.: 63 m
Wat Ban Mung, Thung Salaeng Luang National Park

The cave is at the foot of the cliff on the left just as you enter the wat with a fat Chinese Buddha in the entrance.

A low entrance leads through mud to steps up into a chamber with Buddhas, etc. Many small passages head off in all directions. Archaeological remains of teeth and sub-fossil bones are found in the sediments throughout the cave.
The Cave Racer snake *Orthriophis taeniurus helfenbergeri* Schulz, 2010 has been seen in this cave.
Brooks (2003); Dunkley (1997)

Tham Reua **PS0015**
47Q 677571 1826571 Alt.: 64m
Khao Pha Ta Phon, Tham Pha Ta Phon Non-hunting Area
Length: 1,408 m VR: 9 m

This cave is the first one that you reach when driving around the reserve. It is clearly signed and a small bridge allows access.
Two streams flow through the ridge to a common resurgence.
The cave was explored and surveyed by a RFD/OCC team in 2002.
Brooks (2003a); (2003b); (2003c); (2003d); Clarac & Pagau-Clarac (1985), Dunkley (1995), Munier (1998)

Tham Sambat **PS0025**
Khao Pha Ta Phon , Tham Pha Ta Phon Non-hunting Area
Length: 50 m

Explored and surveyed by the OCC in November 2004.
Clarac & Pagau-Clarac (1985), Dunkley (1995), Munier (1998)

∩Tham Tao **PS0016**
47Q 678145 1826889 Alt.: 90m
Khao Pha Ta Phon, Tham Pha Ta Phon Non-hunting Area
Length: 75 m

This is the second cave that you reach when driving around the reserve. It is clearly signed and is right beside the road.
The cave takes a small stream, but appears to be mainly an undercut.
Tham Tao was explored and surveyed by the OCC in November 2004.
Clarac & Pagau-Clarac (1985), Dunkley (1995), Munier (1998)

Tham Thammat **PS0005**

The only information on this cave is that it is in amphoe Noen Maprang.
Anon. (1986); Dunkley (1995)

Tham Wang Hea **PS0049**
47Q 676323 1841421 Alt.: 85 m
Wat Choeng Pha Pa Rerai, Thung Salaeng Luang National Park
Length: 100 m

The temple is located just south of Ban Chomphu. The cave entrance is to the south of the track to the wat. The wide entrance is at the base of a cliff and is an old resurgence.
The cave soon becomes a series of smaller rifts that were not properly explored.
The first visit by cavers was in March 2004 by a CSS/SMCC team.
Heward, et al. (2000)

∩Tham Wat Pha Ban Hung Tap Reua 1 PS0060
47Q 676486 1840801 Alt.: 80 m
Wat Pha Ban Hung Tap Reua, Ban Hung Tap Reua, Thung Salaeng Luang National Park
Length: 25 m

From the wat a footpath leads across the stream bed to a couple of kutis with enclosed meditation walkways. It is possible to follow the stream bed upstream. At the edge of the undergrowth go up the stream bed for about 50 m to the base of the cliff.
The main resurgence is low and choked with sand. Nearby a 1 m climb into a small passage (1 m wide by 2 m high) reaches a junction after 10 m. To the left is a low, flat-out crawl which was draughting, but is said to get too tight. To the right the passage ascends a crawl. Neither of these ways on was pushed with any enthusiasm.
This site was logged by Smart in 2002, but was first explored by the SMCC in March 2008.
Smart (2002)

∩Tham Wat Pha Ban Hung Tap Reua 2 PS0095
47Q 676450 1840825 Alt.: 89 m
Wat Pha Ban Hung Tap Reua, Ban Hung Tap Reua, Thung Salaeng Luang National Park
Length: 90 m

From the wat a footpath leads across the stream bed (dry in March 2008) to a couple of kutis with enclosed meditation walkways. It is possible to follow the stream bed upstream. At the edge of the undergrowth go up the stream bed for about 50 m to the base of the cliff and the entrance to Tham Wat Pha Ban Hung Tap Reua 1. Climb up and over the boulders and then scramble around and up the cliff face to reach the large entrance to this cave.
The large entrance soon narrows down to a rift which was pushed for about 50 m, but becomes too tight. Back at the entrance a short crawl leads to a second entrance from which a rift heads back into the hill. This becomes choked after 30 m.
The cave was explored by a SMCC/CSS team in April 2010.

Tham Yo PS0069
47Q 681100 1831800 Alt.: 90 m
Wat Ban Mung, Thung Salaeng Luang National Park
Length: 100 m

This cave is located inside a building built against the foot of the cliff on the left, just after entering Wat Ban Mung.
Walk past the Buddha to walking passage behind. After 10 m a short crawl opens into more walking with bats to a T junction after a further 20 m. Left and right end in crawls that have not been pushed. The cave is full of rubbish and soot.

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