

The Caves of Chiang Mai, Thailand

Martin Ellis

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INTRODUCTION

This guidebook aims to summarise the information on all the known and reported caves in Chiang Mai province in the north of Thailand. A total of xxx caves, rock shelters and resurgences are included. However, the coverage is far from complete and it is hoped that by publishing this review of the current knowledge of the caves of Chiang Mai further exploration and surveying will be encouraged. The information comes from a wide variety of sources including caving reports, maps, tourist information and personal field work. The basis for this book is John Dunkley's 1995 book 'Caves of Thailand'.

Although caving guidebooks usually have introductory chapters about the geology and geography of the region being covered these subjects have been deliberately excluded from this book. Background information on Chiang Mai province is readily available from the Internet or from tourist guidebooks.

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I would like to thank the cavers who have accompanied me on the field visits to Chiang Mai: Ivan Hollis (Shepton Mallet Caving Club), Neil Anderson and Terry Bolger (Canberra Speleological Society), Samantha Smith and Jon Telling (University of Bristol Speleological Society), Sarah Gilbert (Australia), Dean Smart and Yuphin Sopha.

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Further thanks are due to Mark Faulkner and Chris Howes who have read earlier volumes in this series and have made very constructive comments and to Dave Owen for proof-reading.

CAVE DESCRIPTIONS

The caves are grouped by amphoe (administrative district) and listed alphabetically. The code letters were created by John Dunkley in "Caves of Thailand" and have been continued in the Thai caves database maintained by the author.

All grid references are UTM grid on the Indian 1954 (Thailand-Vietnam) datum.

Abbreviations, acronyms and symbols used:

∩ = cave visited by the author

† = topographic name from map or gazetteer - it is possible that there isn't a cave at these locations.

Alt.: - altitude

AKES - Alpinistyczny Klub Eksploracyjny w Sopocie, Poland

APS - Association Pyrénéenne de Spéléologie, France

BCRA - British Cave Research Association

BEC - Bristol Exploration Club, UK

CMRCA - Chiang Mai Rock Climbing Adventures, Thailand

SMCC - Shepton Mallet Caving Club, UK

SSAPO - Société Spéléologique de l'Ariège-Pays d'Olmes, France

TKHS - Thailand Karst Hydrologic Survey, USA

UBSS - University of Bristol Spelaeological Society, UK

UIS - Union Internationale de Spéléologie

VR - vertical range of the cave.

00. Unknown Amphoe

Green Buddha Cave

CM0153

There are very vague reports of a cave "in the mountains of Chiang Mai" at the bottom of a ravine with a stream. The ravine narrows and forms a rock shelter in which there is carved a large reclining Buddha.

In the niche at the foot of the Buddha there was a green jade Buddha. In the 1920s this had been taken by a Dutchman, but he returned it to the site. It was visited again in the 1950s by the Dutchman, Klaasen, and Koch-Isenburg, a German zoologist.

Tiyavanich (2003)

Shaft Cave

CM0199

Alt.: 730m

Kao Mot, Kun Dtan

Length: 400m

One of the eight caves allegedly found by Odell in an area of 50 km² around Muang Chiang Mai. The place names can't be found on any maps and it may be worth noting that none of the caves reported by Odell in his 1984 article have been relocated.

This cave is meant to be about 2.5km north of Tham Kun Dtan. The entrance faces west.

A small entrance at 730m above sea level leads to a long narrow passage with three daylight holes, the last a 20m wide collapse about 80m high. Shortly beyond this a side passage to the south ends after 50m in an aven. The main passage continues and 100m further in descends to a 3 m wide water filled rift which can be followed another 140m or so to a sump.

Dunkley (1995); Odell & Odell (1984)

Tham Kao Kwian CM0200

Alt.: 780m

Ban Thung Kwian, Kao Kwian

Length: 1,000m

A second of the eight caves allegedly found by Odell in an area of 50 km² around Muang Chiang Mai.

This cave is meant to be near Ban Thung Kwian, Kao Kwian, to the south of Chiang Mai. The entrance is at an altitude of 780m and faces north-west.

It is a mostly dry maze cave. A 4m wide entrance leads to a walking size passage with three major side passages to the south-west, each with further side passages, the whole of the well decorated cave showing very strong joint control. Decoration is profuse including rimstone pools, lily pads and a gallery of straws. Further exploration possibilities exist in several of the passages.

Dunkley (1995); Odell & Odell (1984); Sidisunthorn, et al. (2006)

Tham Kun Dtan CM0198

Alt.: 675m

Kao Mot, Kun Dtan

Length: 700m

Another of the eight caves allegedly found by Odell in an area of 50 km² around Muang Chiang Mai.

The entrances are in a north facing cliff. The fossil cave is at an altitude of 675m.

An active resurgence with a very large dry upper level. The active level has mostly high narrow rifts with several side passages. After about 150m a side passage to the east can be climbed to the dry upper level which is typically 20m high and wide and well decorated, leading back to a 40m wide entrance. Both upper and lower levels are incompletely explored at the inner end and both have good prospects. The cave has a rich bat fauna and Odell reported the cave was dangerous as it was home to cobras and king cobras.

Dunkley (1995); Odell & Odell (1984)

01. Muang Chiang Mai

Tham Russi CM0104

Doi Suthep-Doi Pui National Park

A tourist information map shows the cave near one of the hair pin bends up to Wat Phrathat Doi Suthep.

It is probably a simple shrine in a rock shelter or under a boulder as there is no limestone or karst in this area.

Isangkura (1997)

47Q 415942 2075786

Ban Pha Lapi

This 1,284m peak is to the south of Ban Pha Lapi, which is 5km to the east of the H1263. A Huai Tham flows east off the peak into the valley of the Nam Mae Yot.

The topographic map does not indicate that there is karst in this area.

Dunkley (1995)

Doi San Tham† CM0080

ดอยสันถ้ำ

47Q 437777 2049885

Ban Pa Tung

This is a 941m peak to the south of Ban Pa Tung in the Nam Mae Uam valley. There is no visible sign of karst or limestone in this region.

Dunkley (1995)

Doi Sin Tham† CM0081

ดอยสินถ้ำ

47Q 426983 2067239

Ban Na Hong

Other names: Doi San Tham; ดอยสันถ้ำ

This 922m high hill is on the north side of the Nam Mae Yot valley, 4km north-west of Ban Na Hong.

Dunkley (1995)

Doi Tham† CM0067

ดอยถ้ำ

47Q 438960 2078629

Ban Mae Sanga Noi, Ban Mae O Tai

This 1,173m high peak is to the north of the very small village of Ban Mae Sanga Noi, 2,5km south-east of the end of the road in Ban Mae O Tai.

The topographic map does not indicate that there is karst in this area.

Dunkley (1995)

04. Chiang Dao

Cave CHD05 CM0009

47Q 483970 2145879 Alt.: 1,100m

Ban Na Lao Mai, Doi Luang Chiang Dao, Chiang Dao Wildlife Sanctuary

Length: 15m VR: 8m

From Ban Tham Chiang Dao continue north, taking the right hand fork in the road and through the check point into the Chiang Dao Wildlife Sanctuary. Follow the road around the north side of Doi Luang Chiang Dao to Ban Na Lao, which is down a dirt track to the south

The cave is about 4km south-east of Ban Huai I Ko.

This is a fossil cave starting with a wide passage leading to a descending rift. The rift leads to a crossroads, with on one side a passage that wasn't explored due to high carbon dioxide and on the other a passage which opens into a big decorated chamber with bats. From here, a passage allows one to reach a second entrance.

The cave was explored by the APS in 1985.

Deharveng, et al (1986); Dunkley (1995)

Cave UBSS 2000-9 CM0131
47Q 504328 2166527 Alt.: 700m
Doi Pha Daeng, Ban Nong Khaem, Pha Daeng National Park
Length: 3m

This is a small cave at the foot of a cliff in the large depression to the west of Coffin Cave CM0126, just to the north of Doi Pha Daeng and 4.5km south of Ban Nong Khaem.

The cave has a single chamber 3m by 1m with no way on.

This site was visited by the UBSS in 2000.

Farrant, et al. (2009)

Cave UBSS 2000-12 CM0136
47Q 504901 2159281 Alt.: 660m
Ban Hai Luk, Pha Daeng National Park
Length: 11m

There is an exposed 10m climb up to a 6m by 3m entrance on the north side of a tower to the south of River Cave, 1.25km west of Ban Huai Luk.

The entrance leads to a scalloped chamber 7m long with a 2.5m climb to 4m of passage.

The cave was recorded in 2000 by the UBSS expedition.

Farrant, et al. (2009)

Coffin Cave CM0126 CM0126
47Q 505057 2166561 Alt.: 760m
Doi Pha Daeng, Ban Nong Khaem, Pha Daeng National Park
Length: 55m

This cave is entered via two obvious entrances located part of the way up a cliff on an isolated tower immediately north of Doi Pha Daeng, 4.5km south of Ban Nong Khaem.

This is a short fossil cave fragment which contains the remains of several wooden coffins. The first entrance is a 2.5m free-climb. The second entrance, located to the left, is accessed either by a difficult 3.5m climb or by an ageing bamboo ladder. The former entrance enters the cave at its most northerly point and the main passage extends to the south of this, running parallel to the cliff face. The second entrance enters the passage after 22m. Initially this passage is 5m wide and strewn with large boulders, but after 50m the passage closes down to a 1m diameter crawl. This enters a chamber that was not surveyed as bad air was encountered. Shortly before this there is a raised platform on which there are several damaged coffins.

Back in the main passage, between the two entrances, it is possible to gain a balcony 3, above the ground, either directly via a difficult climb or via a 5m chimney closer to the first entrance. From the balcony it is possible to reach a third entrance higher in the cliff.

The cave was explored and surveyed in 2000 by the UBSS.
Farrant, et al (2001)

Huai Pao Sink CM0130
47Q 503387 2168228 Alt.: 660m
Ban Nong Khaem, Pha Daeng National Park

This is a major seasonal stream sink where the Huai Pao sinks at the base of a small cliff, 3.5km south-west of Ban Nong Khaem.

The limestone here dips steeply to the south. Two large, 5m by 5m, sinks, heavily choked with brushwood and mud occur within 10m of each other. Both are impenetrable. The water possibly resurges in a spring rumoured to exist on the other side of the ridge to the south, but this was not visited.

The site was recorded by the UBSS in 2000.
Farrant, et al (2001)

Kid's Cave CM0132
47Q 504869 2161050 Alt.: 800m
Ban Tham Kleab, Pha Daeng National Park
Length: 151m

This cave is located on the western cliffs of the southern end of Doi Pha Daeng, a few hundred metres south of a hill tribe village not marked on 1978 issue 1:50,000 maps and on the opposite side of the massif to Ban Tham Kleab.

A 10m wide entrance arch leads via a large, steeply sloping boulder strewn passage to the final boulder choked pit after 30m. The floor of the pit can be reached by a climb down boulders. At the foot of this climb a drop through boulders leads to a 45° rift which terminates in a mud choke after 50m. Continuing to the far end of the pit there are two ways on: a 2m drop to a short passage and a small chamber in boulders and a 5m climb up a stalagmite bank to a short, but very well decorated, passage. Just inside the entrance arch a dusty chamber may be entered through a 1m high arch where a 4m pitch leads to another low chamber. The way on at the foot of this is a 0.5m wide rift that draughts a little, but becomes impassable after 3m. Daylight penetrates almost the entire cave.

This appears to be an abandoned stream sink. The passage descends steeply down dip and is in an advanced stage of breakdown. Many of the smaller passages are simply alcoves in boulders. The cave is well decorated throughout.

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Kid's Cave was explored and surveyed by the UBSS in 2000.
Farrant, et al (2001)

Loi Lon Pit CM0076
Ban Fa Suai, Chiang Dao Wildlife Sanctuary
Length: 360m VR: 78m
Other names: Second Pit; Mai Plas Ao Pit

This cave is probably near Ban Fa Suai, to the north-west of Doi Luang Chiang Dao.
The only information available for this cave is a survey centre-line plot. This seems to show the entrance opens onto a chamber about 50m in diameter (called "Mai Pas Ao Pit" by the

TKHS). From the lowest part of the chamber a passage descends for 58m to a choke. This passage has a 7m then a 3m pitch.

This is probably the bat collection site called "Second Pit" in McFarlane & Blood.

The bat *Rhinolophus robinsoni siamensis* McFarlane & Blood, 1986 was collected in the cave.

Dunkley (1995); McFarlane & Blood (1986)

Mud Cave CM0133
47Q 505504 2160552 Alt.: 680m
Ban Tham Klaeb, Pha Daeng National Park
Length: 30m

Mud Cave is located at the foot of a small tower adjacent to the alluvial plain, on the eastern side of the massif to the south of Ban Tham Klaeb.

The small, 1m by 2m wide, resurgence entrance lies at the head of a small seasonal streamway. The cave can be followed as a small constricted phreatic passage over glutinous mud and sand. It clearly fills to the roof in wet weather. No draught was felt and the passage was not fully explored. There is a possibility that this is the resurgence for one of the sinks to the north of Kids' Cave as no other seasonal resurgences were identified on the eastern flank of the mountain.

The cave was explored in 2000 by the UBSS.

Farrant, et al (2001)

Khun Nam Ru CM0128
ขุนน้ำรู
47Q 499112 2172731 Alt.: 740m
Ban Nong Khaem, Pha Daeng National Park
Other names: Paddy Field Spring

This major perennial spring 8.5 km northwest of Ban Nong Khaem rises from a deep pool at the foot of the steep hill.

Even in the dry season the water can be seen to well up with considerable force. The water appeared to be very clear and probably drains much of the karst massif to the north-east. The site was dived to a depth of a few metres, but the route was obscured by tree roots and the fast current. It is clearly linked to Tham Khun Nam Ru.

The villagers believe that this is a holy place. Every year there are ceremonies at spring, before work in the fields starts.

This resurgence was investigated by the UBSS in 2000.

Farrant, et al (2001)

Pigs Play In The Mud Cave CM0101
Ban Fa Suai, Chiang Dao Wildlife Sanctuary
Length: 180m VR: 150m

The only information available is that this cave is near Tham Mae Pla Ao on the western flank of Doi Chiang Dao. It is in effect a 'lost cave'.

Pigs Play In The Mud Cave is a shaft system with a 30m entrance pitch leading directly to a 24m pitch. After a narrow Z bend the cave opens up again at a P60. At the foot of the big pitch 20m of horizontal passage leads to the final pitch which is a blind 10m pot.

The cave was found and explored by the Thailand Karst Hydrologic Survey expedition in December 1983.

Ellis (2009)

Porcupine Cave CM0108

ถ้ำมุ่น

47Q 503877 2174354 Alt.: 1,100m
Ban Nong Khaem, Pha Daeng National Park
Length: 133m

The cave is in the hills 5km north-north-west of Ban Nong Khaem.

A 4m wide entrance leads into the very well decorated main chamber, dominated by a single large stalagmite at the top of a 7m boulder descent to the chamber floor. To the right of this stalagmite is a drop through boulders into two chambers, the furthest of which can be accessed via a 5m drop just inside the entrance. Further along to the right is a short climb up into a boulder choke, but there is no way on. Over to the left, on the other side of the chamber, a passage leads to another well-decorated chamber in which some porcupine bones were found. Descending to the floor of the main chamber a low crawl gains a small chamber, but with no ways on.

Porcupine Cave was explored and surveyed by the UBSS in 2000.

Farrant, et al (2001)

Shaft P1 CM0013

47Q 487200 2143900 Alt.: 1,725m
Doi Luang Chiang Dao, Chiang Dao Wildlife Sanctuary
Length: 104m VR: 55m

This shaft is in the central part of Doi Luang Chiang Dao, in the valley between the two ridges. It opens at the bottom of a doline filled with vegetation.

The entrance is a 19m pitch, followed by a few short drops. There is then a 16m pitch to a horizontal meander at -55m. This rift takes a stream, but appears to be too tight in the downstream direction. Upstream the water enters via a 10m waterfall.

The water and air temperature was measured at 14°C in July 1985. The cave is the type locality for *Arrhopalites anulifer* Nayrolles, 1990 (Insecta, Collembola, Arrhopalitidae).

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

Deharveng, et al (1986); Dunkley (1995); Nayrolles (1990)

Shaft P2 CM0014

47Q 486630 2144250 Alt.: 1,635m
Doi Luang Chiang Dao, Chiang Dao Wildlife Sanctuary
Length: 62m VR: 62m

This shaft is in the central part of Doi Luang Chiang Dao, in the valley between the two ridges. It opens at the bottom of a doline filled with vegetation at the head of a relatively flat area 350m long and 150m wide.

This is a fine pothole with three pitches (P14, P14, P15) separated by small drops. Below 35m the rock is very corroded.

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

Deharveng, et al (1986); Dunkley (1995)

Shaft P3 CM0015

47Q 485500 2143850 Alt.: 1,545m

Doi Luang Chiang Dao, Chiang Dao Wildlife Sanctuary
Length: 29m VR: 29m

Shaft P3 is on the southern flank at the mouth of the central valley of Doi Luang Chiang Dao. After digging out a squeeze in the unstable, earthy choke at the bottom of the doline a descent of 17m was followed by two small drops. The cave is blocked with earth at -29m. The cave was explored and surveyed by the APS in 1985. Deharveng, et al (1986); Dunkley (1995)

Sink UBSS 2000-7 CM0129
47Q 505919 2170927 Alt.: 770m
Ban Nong Khaem, Pha Daeng National Park

A small stream sinks into a muddy impenetrable choke in the floor of the doline, just below Tham Ling, immediately north of Ban Nong Khaem. The site was recorded in 2000 by the UBSS. Farrant, et al. (2001)

Sink UBSS 2000-11 CM0135
47Q 504815 2161486 Alt.: 740m
Ban Tham Kleab, Pha Daeng National Park

A large seasonal stream flows off higher sandstone hills and sinks at base of limestone cliff in a well-developed depression 20m deep and 800m across to the south of Doi Tham Kleap. There are two sinks, one of which can be penetrated for a few metres in what appears to be a massive boulder pile at the foot of the cliff. The second is a mud choked hollow. The site was recorded in 2000 by the UBSS. Farrant, et al. (2001)

Sinks UBSS 2000-10 CM0134
47Q 506705 2165608 Alt.: 700m
Ban Huai Lek, Pha Daeng National Park

Several small seasonal streams sink at the base of the steep cliff on the eastern flank of Doi Pha Daeng near the course of the Huai Luk, 1km west of the H107 at Ban Huai Luk. Two of the streams drain into the scree at the base of a cliff. The other, 100 m further on, is located in a pit a couple of metres deep in alluvium and is choked with mud and logs. None of the sinks have any passable way on. These sites were visited by the UBSS in 2000. Farrant, et al. (2001)

Tham Aley CM0044
47Q 507500 213600 Alt.: 850m
Ban Pa Miang Pang Nok, Ban Huai I Ko, Si Lanna National Park
Length: 150m

The cave is about 4km south-east of Ban Huai I Ko. Tham Aley is a fossil cave that leads to a maze where climbs lead to a small chamber. In the boulders of this chamber a passage quickly became choked.

The cave was explored by the APS in 1985.
Deharveng, et al (1986); Dunkley (1995)

Tham Bae Bet CM0008
47Q 483190 2145727 Alt.: 1,010m
Ban Na Lao Mai, Chiang Dao Wildlife Sanctuary
Length: 40m VR: 7m

From Ban Tham Chiang Dao continue north, taking the right hand fork in the road and through the check point into the Chiang Dao Wildlife Sanctuary. Follow the road around the north side of Doi Luang Chiang Dao to Ban Na Lao, which is down a dirt track to the south of the road. The cave is in the bottom of a doline just over 1km west-south-west from Ban Na Lao Mai.

A small stream sinks amongst boulders, but the cave soon chokes. The resurgence is not known. Numerous Diplopoda were found in the cave.

The cave was explored and surveyed by the APS in 1985.
Deharveng, et al (1986); Dunkley (1995)

Tham Chang-Pha Hok ◡ CM0140
ถ้ำแจ้ง-ป่าหก

47Q 490776 2183626 Alt.: 790m
Muang Na, Pha Daeng National Park
Length: 148m VR: 13m

Other names: Tham Naresuan; Tham Jhang-Pha Hok; ถ้ำนเรศวร

On the northern edge of Pha Daeng National Park, about 1 km from the Myanmar border. A track signposted "Muang Na Caves" leads northwards from near the bridge just east of Muang Na town. After about 1km, while still amongst buildings, take a concrete road on the right. The concrete ends at a crematorium. Continue on the dirt track through the fields (concrete and paving on the steep sections) to a forest temple. Do not attempt the track when it is wet! Tham Chang-Pha Hok is at the back of the temple with a wooden gate and is signed. Tham Chang-Pha Hok, also known as Tham Naresuan, is a large, well-decorated cave in an isolated forest temple less than 2km from the Burmese border, said to have been the last place King Naresuan stayed on Siamese soil in 1605AD before meeting his death at Muang Hang, 30km to the north. The vast entrance hall would be certainly large enough to hold a sizeable army and now provides a dramatic setting for a Buddhist shrine. A short climb up over a rockfall leads to a completely dark inner chamber with very fine cave formations, including some magnificent active flowstone.

The cave was surveyed by the SSAPO in July 2008 and again by a SMCC/CSS team in September 2009.

Ellis (2005); Sidisunthorn, et al. (2006)

Tham Chiang Dao ◡ CM0001
ถ้ำเชียงดาว

47Q 492759 2144103 Alt.: 460m
Wat Tham Chiang Dao, Ban Tham, Chiang Dao Wildlife Sanctuary
Length: 5,170m VR: 43m

Tham Chiang Dao is perhaps the best known cave in northern Thailand. The cave is located at the base of Doi Chiang Dao, 5km west of Chiang Dao town. The cave is inside the temple at the centre of Ban Tham. A small charge is levied at the cave entrance to cover maintenance costs for the electric lighting system while guides with lanterns can be hired inside the cave for anyone wishing to explore the unlit sections.

There are two clearly defined passage levels and several places where water is encountered briefly, but there are no extensive stream passages and the resurgence cannot be entered. The passages appear to trend either north-west or west. The water encountered in the north-west trending passages may derive partly from Tham Bae Bet, but no tracing has been carried out over the intervening 11km. The well-decorated main passage, which is open to tourists is called Tham Nam (Water Cave) and is electrically lit for about 400m. Several, mostly tight, side passages to the east lead to four other entrances in the cliff face north of Tham Chiang Dao. Beyond the developed passages a spacious 5 x 5m passages encounters water even in the dry season and eventually ends in sumps. The large fossil passages are encountered 40m and 120m from the entrance; visitors are welcome to enter both of these fossil passages and guides with lamps may be hired for a 100 baht charge. The passage at 40m, Tham Maa (Horse Cave) (referred to as Reseau Superieur by Deharveng) is horizontal and about 15m above the entrance series and 30m above resurgence level. After 200m it branches to the west and north, with a small intermediate level (Reseau Moyen). The passage 120m from the entrance, Tham Kaew (Reseau Guano) is mostly horizontal and is at the same level as Tham Nam. Tham Kaew ends after 500m at a siphon and, above, a steep rock fall dropping into an enclosed chamber. A few ways on remain to be explored, in particular the gallery located 60m upstream of the terminal sump of the active system, where the French were stopped by a pitch up in a zone of fallen rocks. The area of the sumps also need to be investigated again at the end of the dry season.

Tham Chiang Dao appears to be the major resurgence for water falling on the Doi Chiang Dao mountain, which at 2,225m is the third highest in Thailand. The mountain has a depth potential of up to 1,500m with the highest known entrance on the mountain (Cave CHD11) at 1,900m while Tham Chiang Dao is at 455m. Local legend maintains that the cave extends for 10 to 14 km.

A few ways on remain to be explored, in particular the gallery located 60 m upstream of the terminal sump of the active system, where we were stopped by a pitch up in a zone of fallen rocks. The area of the sumps are equally to be seen again at the end of the dry season.

Tham Chiang Dao has been known for over 1,000 years and most caving expeditions to the region have visited it. The first proper survey was by Windecker, et. al. (2,150m of passage) in 1972-73 and the cave was surveyed again by the Americans of the Thailand Karst Hydrologic Project in January 1984. The most thorough exploration and survey was by the Association Pyrénéenne de Spéléologie from 1981 to 1985. Fred Stone collected biological specimens in the cave on 12 July 1985.

The fauna of Tham Chiang Dao has been studied more thoroughly than any other Thai cave and the following species have been recorded:

Copepoda:-

Tropocyclops prasinus cf guwana

Pseudoscorpions:-

Type locality for *Eukoenenia thais* Condé, 1988

Spiders:-

Type locality for *Althepus tibiatus* Deeleman-Reinhold, 1985

Theotima minutissima (Petrunkevitch, 1929)

Nesticodes rufipes (Lucas, 1846)

Nescticella mogera (Yaginuma, 1972)

Opiliones:-*Bandona palpalis* Roewer, 1927Diplopoda:-*Eutrichodesmus gremialis* (Hoffman, 1982)Collembola:-Type and only known locality for *Arrhopalites chiangdaoensis* Nayrolles, 1990*Arrhopalites anulifer* Nayrolles, 1990*Acherontiella colotlipana* Palacios-Vargas & Thibaud, 1985*Folsomides exiguus* Folsom, 1932*Folsomina onychiurina* Denis, 1931Type and only known locality for *Troglopedetes fredstonei* Deharveng, 1988Type and only known locality for *Troglopedetes leclerci* Deharveng, 1990Type and only known locality for *Pseudosinella chiangdaoensis* Deharveng, 1990Type and only known locality for *Sinella (Coecobrya) guanophila* Deharveng, 1990Type locality for *Sinella (Coecobrya) similis* Deharveng, 1990Lepidoptera:-*Crypsithyris spelaea* Meyrick, 1908*Tinea antricola* Meyrick, 1924*Wegneria cerodelta* Meyrick, 1911Psocoptera:-*Liposcelis bostrychophilus* Badonnel, 1931*Liposcelis entomophilus* Enderlein, 1907*Psocathropos microps* (Enderlein, 1903)Shrews:-*Suncus murinus murinus* (Linnaeus, 1766)Bats:-*Hipposideros armiger armiger* (Hodgson, 1835)*Hipposideros lylei* Thomas, 1913*Pipistrellus paterculus* Thomas, 1915*Rhinolophus pusillus szechwanus* K. Andersen, 1918*Aselliseus stoliczkanus* Dobson, 1871

Anderson (1979); Anon. (1972); Anon. (2004); Bhamorabutr (1989); Blood & McFarlane (1988); Boutin (1971); Clarac & Pagau-Clarac (1985); Clark (2004); Coggan, et al. (1999); Condé (1988) (1994); Deeleman-Reinhold (1985) (1995); Deharveng (1987) (1988) (1990); Deharveng & Bedos (2000); Deharveng & Gouze (1983a) (1983b); Deharveng, et al (1986); Delange (1997); Dunkley (1983) (1995); Ellis (2005) (2009); Goodden (1999) (2002); Kaczmarek & Kaczmarek (1972); Karim (2007); Kusch (1975); Munier (1998); Nayrolles (1990); Penth (1975); Price (1986); Pika (n.d.); Sidisunthorn, et al. (2006); Stephens (2000); Thailand Karst Hydrologic Project (1984); Tikakhayano (n.d.); Tiyanich (1997); Windecker, et al (1975)

Tham Farangset

CM0047

ถ้ำฝรั่งเสศ

47Q 513200 2153000 Alt.: 600m

Tham Pha Daeng Priest's Campsite, Ban Pang Mayao, Si Lanna National Park

Length: 238m

This cave is approximately 500m beyond Tham Pha Daeng, 9km north-east of Ban Pang Mayao.

The two entrances soon joined in the first chamber which is about 20m wide. This closes down after 50m and a small wooden ladder aims the climb into the second chamber. This

chamber is up to 30m wide and is 80m long. This chamber leads to a rift that soon closes down.

Tham Farangset was explored and surveyed by the APS in 1985.
Deharveng, et al (1986); Dunkley (1995)

Tham Huai Cha Khan CM0186
Pha Daeng National Park

Various tourist information websites mention this cave as being in the Pha Daeng National Park. No further information is available.

Tham Huai Luk CM0039
ถ้ำห้วยลือก

Tham Spit: 47Q 504750 2159850 Alt.: 650m
River Cave: 47Q 505128 2160039
Ban Tham Kleab, Pha Daeng National Park
Length: 758m VR: 18m

The Tham Spit swallet entrance is 1.5km west of the H107, about 2km south of Ban Tham Kleab. The River Cave resurgence is near the village of Ban Tham Kleab at the foot of a limestone outcrop and is partially concealed by large boulders.

The river sinks at the bottom of a doline into Tham Spit which was explored by the APS in 1985. They explored 60m of passage to a sump at a depth of 18m.

In 2001 the UBSS explored the River Cave resurgence. This has a 3m entrance pitch into a 550m long stream passage which averages 10-20m wide and 6-8m high and is well decorated with flowstone, speleothems and gour pools. The passage terminates in a muddy duck and a sediment choke. Above this choke two high avens can be climbed for 13m and 15m to establish separate connections to Tham Spit. Shortly before the terminal choke, a higher level fossil tributary passage can be followed for about 70 m.

The stream sinking into Tham Spit drains approximately 3 sq km of sandstone hills to the west. From the large number of sizeable logs and bamboo canes, coupled with the large clasts of sandstone on the passage floor, it appears that the streamway takes a large amount of water in flood. It is essentially a single stream passage with the only fossil development related to headward vadose incision and capture close to the stream sink.

The cave follows the jointing for part of the distance and near the resurgence the passage is aligned along a small inclined fault. In flood the water backs up at least 4m behind the entrance boulder choke. Several good sediment sections up to 4m thick, exhibiting coarse grained cross-bedded sand and gravel can be seen in the middle portion of the cave. At one point in the cave good exposures of a limestone conglomerate can be seen which may be evidence of a Permian or Triassic palaeokarst.

Deharveng, et al (1986); Dunkley (1995); Farrant, et al. (2001); Flower (2001)

Tham Khun Khong CM0007
Doi Pha Daeng , Ban Na Lao Mai, Chiang Dao Wildlife Sanctuary

From Ban Tham Chiang Dao continue north, taking the right hand fork in the road and through the check point into the Chiang Dao Wildlife Sanctuary. Follow the road around the north side of Doi Luang Chiang Dao to Ban Na Lao Mai, which is down a dirt track to the south of the road. From here a path to the right leads up to the cave, one of many reported in Doi Pha Daeng (called Phu Khao Pha Daeng in the reference).

The roomy main passage is 3m wide by 7m high and leads downwards between massive formations to a lower entrance. The cave is an archaeological site with human skeletons and choppers having been found.

This appears to be a different archaeological cave to Tham Phra (CM0205). There is a Ban Musoe Khun Khong village on the northern flank of Doi Nang, which is the limestone massif to the north of Doi Luang Chiang Dao – has the location of the cave been confused?

Anon. (1982); Clarac & Pagau-Clarac (1985); Dunkley (1995)

Tham Khun Nam Run CM0127

ถ้ำขุนน้ำรุ

47Q 499112 2172731 Alt.: 710m

Ban Nong Khaem, Pha Daeng National Park

Length: 25m

Other names: Paddy Field Spring Cave

This cave is located directly above Khun Nam Ru, 8.5km north-west of Ban Nong Khaem.

A partially boulder-choked rift entrance leads down into a sizeable chamber 20m across. The rear wall of the chamber is composed entirely of stalagmite, in which a small eyehole opens out into a second chamber. However, this was too tight to pass, but a large deep pool could be seen beyond, and the cave was seen to curve away out of sight. A slight draught was detectable blowing out.

The cave is a high level fossil outlet to the major conduit which resurges at Khun Nam Ru. If the eyehole was enlarged more passage might be gained together with a very promising dive site.

This site was recorded in 2000 by the UBSS.

Farrant, et al (2001)

Tham Ki Mi CM0091

ถ้ำคีมี

47Q 472337 2141109 Alt.: 700m

Ban Luang Muang Khong, Chiang Dao Wildlife Sanctuary

Length: 1,913m VR: 54m

Other names: Tham Barami; Cave PL34

Tham Kimi is on the western edge of Chiang Dao Wildlife Sanctuary, 4km south of Ban Luang Muang Khong. From the centre of Ban Luang Muang Khong take the road back towards Chiang Dao as far as the bridge over the left tributary of Mae Nam Taeng. Turn right just beyond the bridge and go through the buildings to the end of the village and then ascend gently to the forest. When it isn't possible to drive a 4WD any further, where the road starts to drop with steep bends, take a good path on the left that leads to the creek. When the path has gone for a few tens of metres to the right and then left into a gorge, there is the start of some fields and then a forest track following the brook. Here take a turning to the left up the path to the cave on a bearing of 270deg and the entrance which is 50m above. The co-ordinates place the cave on the south side of the Nam Mae Moen valley, just east of Ban Yang Mae Moen.

This is a fine through cave, suitable for parties with limited experience and already included on the itineraries of several tour companies. It is well known to the locals. The approach path leads to the resurgence entrance. The resurgence itself is impassable, but an entrance (3m

wide by 8m high) is provided by a dry fossil passage 50m up the hill at the end of a fabulous natural canyon festooned with creepers and fig roots.

The cave consists of one main corridor leading to an entrance on the other side of the hill and a few side passages, only one of which is extensive. From the entrance the passage goes for 10m before turning sharply to the south-west and down a gentle slope. The passage then turns east and after 30m goes around the two bends to head south and reach a 6m pitch which allows one to descend to the river. There may be a precarious wood or bamboo ladder in place to aid this descent. At the foot of the pitch heading downhill soon reaches an active river passage. The river flows from east to west for about 60m from the junction to the downstream end. The river passage is of good size, with a width of 1 to 3 m at the junction and 8 to 1.2 m at the sink. Going upstream the passage is 66m long and the flow is 5 l/s (February 1987). The passage is 1.5 x 3m at the start decreasing to 2 x 0.4m at the furthest point explored where the ceiling could be seen to lower further.

In the other direction at the bottom of the pitch there is a seasonally dry stream passage that heads south, rising gently. Only here and there is the corridor steeper with rocky steps. The passage width ranges from 1.5 to 10m and it is 10m high. After 100m the passage opens into a large boulder chamber where a narrow gap at the upper end allows one to continue following the passage. The main route continues for several hundred metres right to the swallet entrance, taking two general directions: first south and then east. In a few places the passage expands into the chambers, especially at changes in direction. The floor is covered with boulders, sand and clay. At the bottom of the walls there can be clearly seen clear signs of water erosion. This is a result of high flow during the monsoon rainy season, as the upper entrance of the cave is at the end of a stream bed that periodically has a flowing stream (blind valley). On the walls, roof and floor of the cave there is a lot of white, yellow and brownish-orange speleothems in the form of stalactites, stalagmites, flowstone, curtains and columns.

A series of side passages starts in one of the chambers with a narrow 60cm wide by 2.5m high slot, whose floor is covered with sand. After 10m the gap widens to form a passage with a width of 1 to 3m leading to a large chamber with a NE-SW longitudinal axis. The width of the room varies up to 10m and the length is 40m. The floor is covered with sand, clay and bat guano. The chamber also has large numbers of bats. Rich flowstone throughout the whole room gives it a warm bronze color. At the end of the chamber the passage narrows and passes a chimney and ends at a 4m deep blind pits. The continuation of the series of side passages is in the south-east corner of the chamber and goes east. This passage leads to a junction, whose northern part consists of a relatively narrow rift ending in narrow halls 12m long. The southern branch leads to a large chamber with stalactites and a boulder floor. A height of this chamber is almost 10m. Although the survey shows this end chamber to be close to the surface and to the main passage no connection could be found.

Large, striped spiders (Huntsman spiders?) were seen throughout the cave.

From the upstream swallet entrance a good track around the side of the hill takes you back to the starting point.

The cave was explored and surveyed by the AKES on 15 & 16 February 1987.

Anon. (1982); Clarac & Pagau-Clarac (1985); Dunkley (1995); Parma (1987), (1988); Parma & Rojek (1987); Sidisunthorn, et al. (2006)

Tham Ki Nok

CM0002

ถ้ำกินก

47Q 492613 2144155 Alt.: 550m

Wat Tham Chiang Dao, Ban Tham, Chiang Dao Wildlife Sanctuary

Length: 695m VR: 76m

Other names: Grotte Superieure de Chiang Dao

The cave is in the cliffs above Tham Chiang Dao, reached by a steep trail from the back of the temple complex, 100m north-west of the main cave entrance. The path is steep and slippery with an ascent of 200m. A narrow bamboo ramp skirts along the edge of towering cliffs to reach the small entrance.

The cave ascends for 55m through a series of four chambers becoming increasingly grander in scale until the last one which is over 60m long and divided by a gigantic stone island encrusted with flowstone. A side tunnel on the left leads to two vertical shafts (P15 and P35) which are choked. The second chamber is lit by a large cave window and houses a sacred stalagmite wrapped in an orange cloth ('Ji Won'). The entire cave is coated with copious quantities of guano up to 1.5m thick which is actively mined by local people and supports a diverse range of species not found in Tham Chiang Dao.

Tham Ki Nok was explored and surveyed by the APS 1983 and 1985.

Deharveng & Gouze (1983a) (1983b); Deharveng, et al (1986); Dunkley (1995); Sidisunthorn, et al. (2006)

Tham Klang Muang 1 CM0162

ถ้ำกลางเมือง๑

47Q 488862 2179508

Doi Klang Muang, Muang Na, Pha Daeng National Park

Length: 400m

Other names: Tham Doi Klang Muang

Doi Klang Muang is about 2km south-west of Muang Na in the northern part of Pha Daeng National Park. A rough track through fields leads around the base of the cliffs to within about 200m of the caves, although it is still a steep climb up to the entrance.

The cave itself presents no real difficulties, although care is needed to negotiate the numerous loose rockfalls and breakdown sections on the floor. However, the bamboo ladder up to the entrance needs to be critically examined before venturing forth as a sudden collapse could be fatal. If required guides are available from the RFD station 1km south-west of Muang Na.

The small entrance opens out into a level dry passage with a few active formations. The floors and ceilings have collapsed in several sections, indicating that the cave is in an advanced stage of development. Local villagers have installed a series of bamboo ladders up to the higher levels, probably for collecting bats or guano. The cave is reported to be over 1km long.

Doi Klang Muang has many caves, none of which have individual names.

Sidisunthorn, et al. (2006)

Tham Klang Muang 2 CM0162

ถ้ำกลางเมือง๒

47Q 488862 2179508

Doi Klang Muang, Muang Na, Pha Daeng National Park

Length: 100m

This is another cave in the cliffs 2km south-west of Muang Na. Tham Klang Muang 2 is at the base of the cliff immediately below Tham Klang Muang 1.

Two small entrances lead down into a complex chamber on several levels with several small side passages, none of which extend for more than 20m. Fragments of teak coffins in an advanced state of decay are scattered throughout the cave, including some carved coffin

heads similar to those found in Pang Ma Pha, but smaller. A curious feature are the Y-shaped carved teak timbers which used to be standing upright with a horizontal piece between them, as can be seen from the negative imprint of algae growth on the cave wall behind them.

Sidisunthorn, et al. (2006)

Tham Kleab CM0033

ถ้ำเกลบ

47Q 507000 2162150 Alt.: 610m

Ban Tham Kleab, Pha Daeng National Park

Length: 176m VRL 20m

Tham Kleab is in a limestone outcrop right beside the H107 on the northern outskirts of Ban Tham Kleab. The cave is signposted.

The entrance is an inclined rift which enlarges to a big chamber (15m in diameter, 10m high) from where the main passage leads for about 100m with several ways off. The cave occupies a large part of the isolated limestone tower in which it is formed.

The cave was surveyed by the APS in 1985.

Deharveng, et al. (1986); Dunkley (1995); Farrant, et al. (2001); Sidisunthorn, et al. (2006)

Tham Kleab Yai CM0035

ถ้ำเกลบใหญ่

Upstream entrance: 47Q 506781 2164363 Alt.: 635m

Downstream entrance: 47Q 0507000 2163750

Ban Tham Kleab, Pha Daeng National Park

Length: 2190m VR: 20m

Other names: Tham Pha Daeng; Tham Ngam

Just to the north of Ban Tham Kleab take the side road that goes straight on (north) where the main road turns sharp to the right. The cave is signed as Tham Pha Daeng and after a couple of kilometres a gateway leading a 'picnic area' at the base of the cliff. There is a notice board with a description in English of the cave (Tham Long is also described). The entrance is about 20m along a path at the base of the cliff. A couple of wooden ladders aid the descent into the cave.

This is a seasonally active stream cave skirting the edge of Doi Pha Daeng, though the origin of the water is unknown. The whole cave could be subject to flooding after heavy rains.

At the upstream entrance there are a couple of wooden ladders and then a 20m scramble down boulders to the stream level. Going upstream there is a couple of low sections due to the meanders with the cave seeming to meander more than is shown on the survey. The main section of the cave, heading downstream, is mostly spacious and fairly easy going with a level floor, but there are some narrow sections (0.5-1m x 4-8m) as well low crawls (2-4m x 0.3-0.6m). Further downstream there are several fossil galleries visible above the active stream level. The resurgence is at the head of a dry stream bed next to the road 800m south of the upper entrance, but it may no longer be passable.

There is little hope of continuation in Tham Kleab Yai, because not one tributary or conduit arrives from the heart of the massif into the main passage; the underground drainage system of Doi Pha Daeng (which measures 6km x 2km) remains to be discovered.

The following fauna has been recorded in the cave:-

Ophilones:-

Type locality for *Fangensis leclerci* Rambla, 1994

Collembola:-

Troglopedetes microps Deharveng & Gers, 1993

Reptiles:-

Cave Racer *Orthriophis taeniurus ridleyi* (Butler, 1899)

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

Deharveng & Gers (1993); Deharveng, et al. (1986); Dunkley (1995); Ellis (2005), (2009); Farrant, et al. (2001); Giribet (2002); Giribet & Boyer (2002); Rambla (1994); Schwendinger & Giribet (2005); Schwendinger, et al. (2004); Sidisunthorn, et al. (2006)

Tham Ling

CM0110

ถ้ำลิง

47Q 505868 2170906 Alt.: 850m

Ban Nong Khaem, Pha Daeng National Park

Length: 76m VR: 40m

Other names: Monkey Cave

The entrance is located in an outcrop high on the slopes of a karst tower above, and to the north, of the village of Ban Nong Khaem. An exposed climb is required to access it.

Just inside the entrance chamber a passage to the left leads to the head of a fine 12m pitch. Traversing on a narrow ledge around the top of this pitch leads to a large boulder strewn chamber with no way on. The way on at the foot of the pitch is through a narrow slot located behind a boulder. A number of routes appear to lead off from the small chamber beyond this, but only one is passable: a descent, via a 6m pitch, into the terminal chamber. A number of side passages can be explored in here, but only one, beyond a squeeze at the foot of the pitch has any potential. A draught can be felt and a sizeable passage can be seen, but the squeeze would require enlarging to enable it to be entered.

The cave was explored and surveyed by the UBSS in 2000.

Farrant, et al. (2001)

Tham Lom

CM0142

ถ้ำลม

47Q 490959 2183699 Alt.: 750

Muang Na, Pha Daeng National Park

Length: 400m+ VR: 15m

Other names: Tham Rom; Tham Luek; ถ้ำลือก

On the northern edge of Pha Daeng National Park, about 1 km from the Myanmar border. A track signposted "Muang Na Caves" leads northwards from near the bridge just east of Muang Na town. After about 1km, while still amongst buildings, take a concrete road on the right. The concrete ends at a crematorium. Continue on the dirt track through the fields (concrete and paving on the steep sections) to a forest temple. Do not attempt the track when it is wet!

From the temple take the track along the north-west side of the farmed doline. At the downstream end, on the western side, of the doline a steep footpath goes down past a small sala/shrine. There is a sign in English.

This is the largest of a series of at least four caves in a collapsed doline less than 1km from the Burmese border. A narrow entrance hidden behind boulders descends steeply to the main level 15m below. The main passage is level and spacious, following a seasonal stream for at

least 400m. The sides of the stream bed are lined with calcite crystals caused by the evaporation of stagnant pools of water, which has also created pendulites and other interesting cave formations. There are a series of large chambers and extensive unstable rock falls on higher slopes, possibly leading to upper levels. The cave trends northwest directly towards the border and almost certainly crosses into Burma, although no exit on the Burmese side has been reported.

Care is needed to descend the steep slippery slope down to the main passage, which is then level and easy going for at least 300m (the National Park website claims a length of 1.5km for the cave). The stream bed is flooded for several months during the rainy season. If required guides are available from the RFD ranger station 1km south-west of Muang Na.

In July 2008 the entrance was visited by the SSAPO, but the cave was not surveyed. The entrance was also visited by a SMCC/CSS team in September 2009.

Ellis (2005); Sidisunthorn, et al. (2006)

Tham Long

CM0045

Ban Tham Kleab, Pha Daeng National Park

Length: 50m

Just to the north of Ban Tham Kleab, take the side road that goes straight on (north) where the main road turns sharp to the right. The cave is signed as Tham Pha Daeng and after a couple of kilometres a gateway leading a 'picnic area' at the base of the cliff. There is a notice board with a description in English of the nature trail to Tham Long and Tham Kleab Yai (Tham Pha Daeng). The 2km trail starts with a steep climb up the cliffs above Tham Kleab Yai, becoming increasingly fainter further uphill. The impressive entrance is set high up a cliff face about 1.5km to the south-west of the road. Huai Ja Kan sub-station near the turn off from the main road can provide guides if necessary. The entrance is 30m above base of tower. This is one of the best examples of a log coffin cave outside of Pang Ma Pha in Mae Hong Song. A newly constructed nature trail leads precariously up the steep mountainside to an imposing entrance set high in the cliff face with a marvellous view over the valley. A ladder made partly of coffin fragments leads up to the cave itself. The spacious entrance chamber is 30m wide and contains a group of at least a dozen teak coffins, said to have been placed in a large central pile by Forestry officials. Wood fragments in further recesses suggest that the coffins would have originally been positioned throughout the cave. Most of the coffin heads are T-shaped and many are still in excellent condition.

Dunkley (1995); Pope, et al. (1980); Sidisunthorn, et al. (2006)

Tham Long South

CM0088

ถ้ำโลงใต้

Ban Tham Kleab, Pha Daeng National Park

Just to the north of Ban Tham Kleab, take the side road that goes straight on (north) where the main road turns sharp to the right. The cave is signed as Tham Pha Daeng and after a couple of kilometres a gateway leading a 'picnic area' at the base of the cliff. There is a notice board with a description in English of the nature trail to Tham Long and Tham Kleab Yai (Tham Pha Daeng). The 2km trail starts with a steep climb up the cliffs above Tham Kleab Yai, becoming increasingly fainter further uphill. The impressive entrance is set high up a cliff face about 1.5km to the south-west of the road. This cave is 30m south of and slightly below Tham Long (CM0045).

The cave is an archaeological site.

Dunkley (1995); Pope, et al. (1980)

Tham Lumu CM0077
Ban Fa Suai, Chiang Dao Wildlife Sanctuary

This cave is near Ban Fa Suai, which is on the north-west flank of Doi Luang Chiang Dao. Tham Lumu is a bat collection site where *Rhinolophus yuanensis* Dobson, 1872 was recorded. The cave was explored the American Thailand Karst Hydrologic Survey in January 1984. Dunkley (1995); McFarlane & Blood (1986)

Tham Mae Pla Ao CM0019

ถ้ำแม่ปลาอา

47Q 480956 2145768 Alt.: 840m

Ban Fa Suai, Chiang Dao Wildlife Sanctuary

Length: 1,167m VR: 17m

Other names: Tham Ban Oui Haen; Tham Ban Huai Haen; Mai Pas Ao Resurgence Cave; Mai Pla Sao

This resurgence cave is downstream of the Lisu village of Ban Fa Suai (Ban Liso Ban Mai on the 1:50,000 map and known to Deharveng as Ban Oui Haen!) on the northern, right hand, bank of the Huai Mae Pla Ao. The cave is known to the locals and the entrance is in a cliff.

Tham Mae Pla Ao has three entrances: a resurgence entrance, the main, dry entrance in a cliff 10m above the resurgence, and a shaft entrance. The three entrances are close together and enter the cave close to the junction between the active and fossil series.

The river cave trends westward (towards stream sinks in the dolines south-west of Ban Na Lao Mai) and was surveyed for just over 300m to a sump (in January 1984).

Back at the entrance a spacious and well decorated fossil passage can be followed south-east for 200m to a stal blockage. In 1985 the French found the body of a Lisu villager here. About 30m before the end of the passage the way on is in the right (southern wall). This is probably obscure as it was missed by the French. The fossil gallery was surveyed for about 600m by the Americas in 1984 and their survey doesn't show this passage terminating.

The cave was explored and surveyed by the Americans of the Thailand Karst Hydrologic Survey in January 1984. In July 1985 the APS expedition also surveyed the cave, but they missed the way on in the southern fossil passage and they were stopped by a duck before they reached the upstream sump.

Tham Mae Pla Ao may be linked to the archaeological cave Tham Phra (CM0205). If this is the case the system would be about 2km long.

The following fauna has been recorded in the cave:-

Collembola:-

Type and only known locality for *Troglopedetes centralis* Deharveng & Gers, 1993

Bats:-

Rhinolophus malayanus Bonhote, 1903

Deharveng & Gers (1993); Deharveng, et al (1986); Dunkley (1995); McFarlane & Blood (1986); Thailand Karst Hydrologic Survey (1984)

Tham Mai CM0166

ถ้ำไหม้

47Q 491050 2183700 Alt.: 800m

Muang Na, Pha Daeng National Park

On the northern edge of Pha Daeng National Park, about 1 km from the Myanmar border. A track signposted "Muang Na Caves" leads northwards from near the bridge just east of Muang Na town. After about 1km, while still amongst buildings, take a concrete road on the right. The concrete ends at a crematorium. Continue on the dirt track through the fields (concrete and paving on the steep sections) to a forest temple. Do not attempt the track when it is wet! Tham Mai is 50m up the hill from Tham Nam at the eastern end of a small closed depression.

The cave has an impressive descending entrance chamber.

Sidisunthorn, et al. (2006)

Tham Men CM0010

ถ้ำเม่น

47Q 487350 2143570 Alt.: 1,840m

Doi Luang Chiang Dao, Chiang Dao Wildlife Sanctuary

Length: 15m VR: 15m

Other names: Grotte Porc-Epic

This small fossil cave is in the middle of the southern ridge of the Doi Luang Chiang Dao massif. The site was recorded by the APS in 1985.

Deharveng, et al (1986); Dunkley (1995)

Tham Mi CM0125

ถ้ำหมี

Main entrance: 47Q 503160 2169223 Alt.: 680m

Third entrance: 47Q 503149 2169228

Ban Nong Khaem, Pha Daeng National Park

Length: 718m

Other names: Bear Cave

The entrance is located in an outcrop in the side of a modest-sized karst tower, 3.2km south west of Ban Nong Khaem, adjacent to the seasonal Huai Pao river and near the hamlet of Ban Pa Bong Ngam.

A short section of stooping passage opens out into a large and well decorated phreatic passage up to 10m wide which ends at a stalagmite and boulder choke and a small second entrance after 35m. However, several side passages exist, most of which close down after a few metres. The main way on is a small side passage near the end of the main passage which leads, via a small chamber, to the head of a 5m deep rift. This can be bypassed on the right to a ledge on the far side. From here there are three ways on: the Lower sSeries, the Boulder Chamber and a passage to the right that eventually leads into the Boulder Chamber after 50m.

The Lower Series: the rift can be easily entered by climbing down from the ledge. A series of interconnecting parallel rifts can be accessed in two separate places via holes in the floor. The nearest of these enters the roof of the second rift. The furthest, located at the foot of a 4m ladder pitch, enters the first rift. A gap at the far end of the first rift leads to the second and the third can be accessed via a squeeze part of the way along this. The third rift was climbed for 5m before becoming too difficult. It can be seen to ascend for at least 6m.

The Boulder Chamber: this is entered by a short scramble to the right from the ledge which leads up a scree slope to a vast chamber, 14m by 25m by 25-40m high. There are five routes

out of here which will be described in order of approach along the left-hand wall. The first is found at the lowest point of the chamber. It consists of a 40m long passage, mainly crawling, to a 2m climb down into a chamber and a third entrance. The entrance is in a rift and is difficult to see from the road. The second route is located in an alcove. It leads to a 6m climb down into a chamber. Here there is a 5m diameter exit to the surface, about 10m away from the third. It is also difficult to see from the road. The third route is immediately adjacent to the second, in the same alcove. A passage leads into a large scalloped passage broken up by localised chambers with supporting columns. It is 60m in length, with a number of side passages which close down. Tree routes at the far end suggest proximity to the surface. The fourth route, 15m further round, also leads into this passage. The fifth passage, adjacent to the fourth, loops back to the bypass. A 4-5m wide passage runs for 60m to reach a well decorated chamber strewn with boulders. A 4m climb to the right leads to another well decorated chamber with no way on, whilst straight on leads back into the passage that bypasses the drop into the Lower Series.

The large passage near the main entrance appears to be part of a major strike oriented phreatic passage passing straight through the hill. The limestone here is dipping at 45 deg on a bearing of 035 deg. The rest of the system appears to be a floodwater maze developed on several levels. The cave is probably similar to other maze caves developed at the base of towers elsewhere in the tropics and is probably formed by the stream which drains the alluvial plain outside occasionally flowing through the hill.

Tham Mi was explored and surveyed in 2000 by the UBSS.

Farrant, et al. (2001)

Tham Muang Na Nua ◊ CM0137

ถ้ำมืองนะเหนือ

47Q 489760 2183828 Alt.: 775

Wat Tham Muang Na Nua, Muang Na, Pha Daeng National Park

Length: 20m

On the northern edge of Pha Daeng National Park, about 1 km from the Myanmar border. A road is signposted "Muang Na Caves" and leads northwards from near the bridge just east of Muang Na town. Follow the concrete road, taking the left hand fork at a junction. until a large wat is seen on the right and the sealed road ends. From the temple steps lead up the cliff to the cave which is at the top of the hill.

The main shrine cave is short, with a large Buddha and several shrines, but did not appear to extend behind the Buddha. A steep flight of steps leads up the hill. Contouring round to the right and ascending some short wooden ladders leads to a small cave. After a couple of metres this opened into a collapsed cavern in the top of the hill. This was being used as a retreat by monks and a couple of short passages led off from the open area.

The cave was investigated in December 2003 by the SMCC.

Ellis (2005); Goodden (2002)

Tham Nam ◊ CM0167

ถ้ำน้ำ

47Q 491033 2183685 Alt.: 747m

Muang Na, Pha Daeng National Park

Length: 100m VR: 15m

On the northern edge of Pha Daeng National Park, about 1 km from the Myanmar border. A track signposted "Muang Na Caves" leads northwards from near the bridge just east of Muang Na town. After about 1km, while still amongst buildings, take a concrete road on the right. The concrete ends at a crematorium. Continue on the dirt track through the fields (concrete and paving on the steep sections) to a forest temple. Do not attempt the track when it is wet! From the temple take the track along the north-west side of the farmed depression, past Tham Lom. The entrance is at the foot of the cliff.

A vertical drop of at least 15m leads down to the main level. A temporary bamboo ladder has been constructed by the monks to negotiate this difficulty. The cave seems to be the eastwards extension of Tham Luek and may connect with it through a 100m long rock-filled passage skirting the edge of the doline.

This may be the same cave as Tham Ngam (CM0179), explored by the SSAPO in July 2008.

Tham Ngam CM0179

ถ้ำงาม

Muang Na, Pha Daeng National Park

Length: 240m

On the northern edge of Pha Daeng National Park, about 1 km from the Myanmar border. A track signposted "Muang Na Caves" leads northwards from near the bridge just east of Muang Na town. After about 1km, while still amongst buildings, take a concrete road on the right. The concrete ends at a crematorium. Continue on the dirt track through the fields (concrete and paving on the steep sections) to a forest temple. Do not attempt the track when it is wet! This cave is near Tham Chang-Pha Hok.

Tham Ngam was explored and surveyed by the SSAPO in July 2008, but no further details are available. This may be the same cave as Tham Nam (CM0218).

Tham Ngorb CM0160

47Q 492747 2144071 Alt.: 460m

Wat Tham Chiang Dao, Ban Tham, Chiang Dao Wildlife Sanctuary

This small cave is to the left of the main entrance to Tham Chiang Dao.

Rika (n.d. a)

Tham Ngu CM0109

ถ้ำงู

47Q 506576 2171684 Alt.: 890m

Ban Nong Khaem, Pha Daeng National Park

Length: 119m

This cave is best accessed from Ban Nong Khaem, It is on the north-east flank of the 1,076m peak 1km to the north of the village. The entrance is located at the foot of a steep cliff.

The 6m wide entrance leads via a short section of passage to a 10m diamtere chamber. From here two passages lead off. To the southeast it terminates in a small chamber after 25m. The passage to the southwest leads to a narrow descending rift after a stoop and short climb. Progress in this rift is prevented by high CO₂. It is possible that the rift continues down, but no draught can be felt.

The name of the cave is derived from the narrow meandering channel (the "snake") etched in the roof of the entrance chamber. This is a fine paragenetic half tube. Much of the cave

contains evidence for a complete sediment fill, with good stalagmite false floors, paragenetic false floors and anastomosis. Scalloping on the passage walls indicates the cave once functioned as a resurgence.

The cave was explored and surveyed by the UBSS in 2000.

Farrant, et al. (2001)

Tham Ngung Chang ◡ CM0034

ถ้ำวงช้าง

47Q 506926 2162348 Alt.: 695m

Ban Tham Kleab, Pha Daeng National Park

Length: 50m

Tham Nguang Chang is beside the H107 on the northern outskirts of Ban Tham Klaeb, just beyond Tham Kleab. A short track, which is signposted, from the main road leads right up to the cave entrance inside a small temple complex. The cave is in the same hill as Tham Kleab.

A 5 m high sheltered entrance leads to a progressively narrowing joint rift 30 m long. The entrance was the site of an excavation by the Thai-British Archaeological Expedition 1965-66, which found two buried skeletons, burial urns and metal implements.

About 20m to the south, in the same cliff, there is another very short cave (length 5m), behind a shrine.

Dunkley (1995); Sidisunthorn, et al. (2006); Watson (1968); Watson & Loofs (1967)

Tham Pak Piang ◡ CM0020

ถ้ำปากเปียง

47Q 483010 2145253 Alt.: 462m

Tham Pak Piang Priest's Camp site, Ban Tham

Length: 90m VR: 18m

Other names: Tham Pbak Pbiang; Tham Pok Piang

The Tham Pak Piang Priest's Camp Site is to the north of Ban Tham. Follow the road past Tham Chiang Dao and then take the right hand fork (left leads to Tham Pha Plong). The road to the Chiang Dao Wildlife Sanctuary bears round to the left with the gate into this temple straight on. Inside the temple grounds the cave is in the cliff to the right (south).

The cave is heavily developed as a shrine and used by a monk who speaks very good English. It is said to connect with Tham Pak Sung which is on the other side of the same rock outcrop.

The cave was surveyed by the APS in 1985.

Deharveng, et al (1986); Dunkley (1995); Goodden (1999); Sidisunthorn, et al. (2006)

Tham Pak Sung ◡ CM0021

ถ้ำปากสูง

47Q 493120 2145146 Alt.: 505m

Wat Tham Pak Sung, Ban Tham

Length: 20m

Other names: Tham Pok Soong; Tham Pbak Sung

The track leading to this wat branches off the road that goes around the north of Doi Chiang Dao before you reach the turning to Tham Pha Plong. It is close to the Tham Pak Piang

Priest's Camp Site (on the other side of the same hill), but the track between the two wats is blocked and not driveable.

An exceptionally well decorated chamber in a temple complex. Originally established as a meditation cave by a yogi over 30 years ago, but recently refurbished to its current level of comfort. A magnificent teak floor completely disguises the chasm underneath, so the unexplored pit report by the APS is no longer accessible. Electric lighting, a library and several shrines including one to the Chinese goddess Guan Yin complete the atmosphere. An elaborate system of corrugated iron sheeting has been erected to capture water dripping from stalactites which is believed to have miraculous properties. Tham Pak Sung is said to connect with Tham Pak Piang which is on the other same rock outcrop.

The cave was first recorded by the APS in 1985.

Deharveng, et al (1986); Dunkley (1995); Sidisunthorn, et al. (2006)

Tham Pang Mayao CM0006

ถ้ำปางมะเข

Ban Pang Mayao

Other names: Tham Pang Meo

The cave is close to the village of Ban Pang Mayao, on the H1150 to Phrao to the east of Chiang Dao.

There is no further information on the cave and this may be a duplication of one of the other caves found in near this village.

Dunkley (1995)

Tham Pha Chan CM0141

ถ้ำผาชัน

Ban Rin Luang, Pha Daeng National Park

The cave is just to the east of the H1178, a few kilometres north of the national park headquarters and south of the junction with the road to Aroonathai and Doi Ang Khang.

Ellis (2005)

Tham Pha Daeng CM0048

ถ้ำผาแดง

47Q 512976 2152171 Alt.: 600m

Tham Pha Daeng Priest's Campsite, Ban Pang Mayao, Si Lanna National Park

Length: 235m

The camp site is 8.5km north-east of the H1150, up valley from the Sri Lanna National Park ranger station in Ban Pang Mayao.

Tham Pha Daeng is a simple, dry, fossil through cave 2-3m wide and 2-5m high throughout.

The spider *Altheplus tibiatus* Deeleman-Reinhold, 1985 has been collected in the cave.

The cave was explored and surveyed by the APS in 1985. It may be the same cave as Tham Pha Daeng (CM0152).

Deeleman-Reinhold (1995); Deharveng, et al (1986); Dunkley (1995)

Tham Pha Daeng CM0144

ถ้ำผาแดง

47Q 501978 2187399 Alt.: 1,040m
 Ban Pha Daeng, Doi Phahom Pok National Park
 Length: ~2,000m VR: ~300m

At the northern end of Ban Pha Daeng there is an army checkpoint next to which there is a track that descends down into the large dry valley below the limestone cliff to the north-west of the road. This valley follows a south-west to north-east trending fault and has several stream sinks in it. Following the good dirt track leads to a farm from where you can drive along the track for a couple of hundred metres to a reservoir. From here it is necessary to walk following a good path down into a doline and then follow the seasonal stream to the main sink. There is a dry entrance a few metres up to the south of the stream sink.

The dry entrance descends steeply (follow the left hand wall) and reaches a 3m drop (rigged with a ladder in 2005) on the right hand side. The large passage continues with a couple of routes round and over the boulders. Care is required as they are slippery with guano. After about 50m you reach the junction where the remains (ash and tin cans) of an old heroin factory are seen.

Continuing straight ahead over boulders goes for 50m until it chokes. There are various holes down through the boulders in the floor and this area has not been completely explored. Back at the 'factory junction' a passage descends to the left and soon reaches two pitches. The left hand 20m pitch leads a few hundred metres of passages and chambers.

The way on is towards the right where a 5m pitch is descended leading after a short length of passage to a 21m pitch. Above this 'right hand' 21m pitch there is a narrow rift on the left that has been descended for about 20m and links with the series of passages reached via the 'left hand' pitch.

The P21 is awkward to rig as there is a large ledge 10m down. From the bottom of the pitch 200m of streamway ends at a P40 which is soon followed by a magnificent P60. This shaft is circular and the passage enters the shaft part way up - it ascends high above the window. After the big pitch the stream is followed along a long narrow canyon to reach the top of a P10 at -240m.

Below the P10 there is more narrow canyon which ends at some smaller chambers which are home to hundreds of bats. After going through two bat chambers the passage became too tight. Back at the stream way the way on was found to be a dry flowstone bypass over a choke. The dry, mud floored passage was then followed to a P20. The P20 is awkward with sharp edges and slippery mud. At the base of the pitch the cave ends after 200m where the water disappears and the mud floor hits a vertical wall.

Various well decorated side passages are found below the P60.

First known exploration was by CSS/SMCC in March 2005 when the cave was surveyed to the top of the 21m pitch. Exploration was continued by CMRCA in January 2009 who explored to -250m. A large CMRCA team returned in April 2009 and explored the cave to the terminal choke at a depth estimated to be -300m. This exploration trip lasted 33 hours with the group camping for one night. The cave was not surveyed, but was reported as being over 2km long.

A blind, white catfish was seen in the lower streamway.

Ballick (2009); Ellis (2005); Morris (2009a); (2009b)

Tham Pha Daeng CM0152

ถ้ำผาแดง

Si Lanna National Park

Length: 220m

The cave is in the northernmost part of the park. Tham Pha Daeng was surveyed by the SSAPO in 2008. It may be the same cave as Tham Pha Daeng (CM0048).

Tham Pha Daeng Morakot ◊ CM0157

ถ้ำผาแดงมรกต

Ban Pha Daeng, Doi Phahom Pok National Park

This cave is north of Ban Pha Daeng, to the east of the H1340. It is south of the Lisu village of Ban Pa Kea, in the hills to the east of the Tham Pha Daeng (CM0144) doline. A new path has been constructed starting a few hundred metres north of the view point and leads over the hill to the cave.

Tham Pha Daeng Morakot has a series of descending, well decorated, chambers. It is an interesting site that may be seasonally active and has not been fully explored.

Tham Pham Boa CM0038

47Q 501000 2171500 Alt.: 650m

Ban Nam Hu, Pha Daeng National Park

Length: 150m VR: 20m

Take the track which passes Tham Klaeb Yai, at the junction take the track on the left and follow it for about 5km. The cave is 1.5km north-east of Ban Nam Hu.

Tham Pham Boa is a dry cave with two chambers that has not been fully explored. There may be a way on at the end of the second chamber.

The cave was visited briefly by the APS in 1985.

Deharveng, et al (1986); Dunkley (1995); Farrant, et al. (2001)

Tham Pha Plong ◊ CM0003

ถ้ำผาปล่อง

47Q 491758 2144960 Alt.: 580m

Tham Pha Prong Priest's Camp Site, Ban Tham, Chiang Dao Wildlife Sanctuary

Length: 25m VR: 0m

Other names: Tham Pha Prong; Tham Po Pong

Drive past Tham Chiang Dao and follow the road left where it forks (there is a sign post). The road ends at a large car park from where many steps lead up to the shrine and chedi.

This is a much venerated and developed pilgrimage site. The shrine is in a short cave formed under boulders. Nearby by is a chedi with the ashes of Ajarn Luang Boo Sim Buddhacaro.

The cave was recorded by the APS in 1985.

Deharveng, et al. (1986); Dunkley (1995); Goodden (1999)

Tham Phra Phuttabat Pang Daeng † CM0171

ถ้ำพระพุทธรบาทปางแดง

47Q 402957 2138903

Tham Phra Phuttabat Pang Daeng Priest's Camp Site, Ban Pang Daeng

The priest's camp site is 7km east of Ban Chiang Dao in the village of Ban Pang Daeng.

Tham Phra CM0149

ถ้ำพระ

Alt.: 800m

Ban Fa Suai, Chiang Dao Wildlife Sanctuary

Length: 250m

Other names: Grotte du Moine; Cave of the Monk

The cave is near Ban Fa Suai (marked as Ban Liso Ban Mai on the 1:50,000 map) in the Chiang Dao Wildlife Sanctuary. It is in one of the tributary valleys to the Huai Mae Pla Ao.

One entrance is seasonally used by a monk as a settlement. This entrance is 5m wide and 2 to 5m high and 30m long. The floor surface deposits are clay. A slope exists at the northern part at the end of the corridor, whose soil is made of clay, pebble and sand. On the walls oxide coatings indicate alternation of wet and dry phases. From the entrance, at the crossing of two rifts, a short slope allows one to pursue the exploration in the fossil network. After 40m of crawling you reach a low room.

There is a second fossil system, under and adjacent to that described above, which has a length in excess of 1km. This in turn is superimposed directly above an active system followed by a tributary stream of the Huai Mae Pla Ao river. These three systems are connected by different pitches which are tight and vertical.

Lithic tool and fossils have been found in the cave.

The paper describing this cave seems to imply that it is above and connected to Tham Mae Pla Ao. If confirmed the system could be over 2.5km in length.

Zeitoun, et al. (2005), (2006a), (2006b)

Tham Plong†

CM0050

ถ้ำปล่อง

47Q 464750 2181750

Doi Tham Plong, Ban Tham Plong, Pha Daeng National Park

Other names: Tham Pong

This 1,435m peak is on the border with Myanmar, on the north side of the Huai Na Yao valley and 4km north-east of the end of the H1322 at Wat Fa Wiang In.

Dunkley (1995)

Tham Plong†

CM0176

ถ้ำปล่อง

47Q 505450 2156200 Alt.: 580m

Khao Tham Plong Quarry, Ban Pang Mo

The quarry is at the southern end of a limestone hill to the west of the H107, at km91.7 in Ban Pang Mo.

Fontaine, et al. (2005); Jongautchariyakul & Uttamo (2008)

Tham Sua Dao

CM0004

ถ้ำเสือดาว

47Q 492747 2144148 Alt.: 465m

Wat Tham Chiang Dao, Ban Tham, Chiang Dao Wildlife Sanctuary

Length: 116m VR:2m

Other names: Tham Sia Dao; Tham Tai Ger; Grotte du Tigre

This small cave is 250m north of Tham Chiang Dao, 20m north of one of the smaller entrances to Tham Chiang Dao. It is at the top of some steps behind Wat Tham Chiang Dao.

The entrance passage is ornamented with a small shrine and a reclining Buddha. The passages are subhorizontal or descending, small and very well decorated. The cave approaches close to Tham Chiang Dao (about 20m), but it doesn't join with this cave.

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

Deharveng, et al. (1986); Dunkley (1995)

Tham Suwan Khuha CM0103

ถ้ำสุวรรณคูหา

Tham Suwan Khuha Priest's Camp Site, Ban Pang Mayao

Length: 50m

Other names: Tham Suwan Ruhan

The Tham Suwan Khuha Priest's Campsite is signed south of the H1150 in Ban Pang Mayao.

This cave was explored by the SSAPO in July 2008.

Tham Wua CM0177

ถ้ำวัว

47Q 488738 2180774 Alt.: 664m

Wat Tham Wua, Muang Na

Length: 50m

The wat is signed to the south-east of the H1178 about 1km west of Muang Na. A short track leads to the wat at the base of the cliff. The cave is at the foot of the cliff.

The cave is not much more than a large notch at the foot of the cliff. It extends about 30m into the hill, 15m wide and 2m high. There is a second entrance on the right as you go in. The cave is tiled throughout and used for meditation. The cave is quite well decorated with speleothems.

White Buddha Cave CM0022

47Q 492947 2145351 Alt.: 500m

Pak Piang Priest's Camp Site, Ban Tham

Other names: Grotte du Bouddha Blanc

The Tham Pak Piang Priest's Camp Site is to the north of Ban Tham. Follow the road past Tham Chiang Dao and then take the right hand fork (left leads to Tham Pha Plong). The road to the Chiang Dao Wildlife Sanctuary bears round to the left with the gate into this temple straight on. This cave is in the hill to the north of the temple.

A 20m x 15m entrance chamber leads to a maze of narrow passages on two levels joined by 4.5m pitch. In 1985 the main chamber contained a white Buddha, but by 2005 the cave appeared to have been abandoned and the white Buddha was gone.

The cave was surveyed by the APS in 1985.

Deharveng, et al (1986); Dunkley (1995); Sidisunthorn, et al. (2006); White (1988)

05. Doi Saket

Ban Tham† CM0023

บ้านถ้ำ

47Q 509190 2081979 Alt.: 300m

Ban Tham, San Na Meng

The village of Ban Tham is 1.5km south of the H118 (the road from Chiang Mai to Doi Saket) at Ban Bo Hin, on the Muang Khilek river.

It is unlikely that there will be any caves in this locality as there are no hills and it is on the flood plain for the Mae Ping river.

Dunkley (1995)

06. Mae Taeng**Tham Bua Tong** CM0051

ถ้ำบัวตอง

47Q 509121 2108887

Wat Tham Bua Tong, Bua Tong Waterfall - Chetsi Hot Springs Forest Park, Si Lanna National Park

Other names: Tham Buak Tong; Tham Buag Dong; Tham Buap Thaung; Golden Gourd Cave

The Bua Tong Waterfall - Chetsi Hot Springs Forest Park is to the south of the H1001, 2km east of the junction with the H1323.

According to Tiyavanich the cave was visited by the famous meditation monks Li and Khian who reported that 'it was a deep cave'.

Dunkley (1995); Tiyavanich (1997)

Tham Nok Keao CM0190

ถ้ำนกเขี้ยว

47Q 485983 2119102

Ban Chang

This cave is a bat collection site.

Yenbutra & Felton (1986)

Tham Pang It† CM0161

ถ้ำปางอีด

47Q 492627 2127515 Alt.: 700m

Wat Tham Pang It, Ban Pang It

Ban Pang It is a remote hilltop village 4km to the west of the H107. The access track can be reached from the H107 in Ban Pak Thang Pang Kwang or from a turning of the road to Ban Mae Taman in the Mae Nam Mae Taeng valley.

Ban Pang It is located in a large doline at an altitude of 700m.

07. Mae Rim

No caves have been recorded in this amphoe.

08. Sa Moeng

Doi San Tham† CM0079

ดอยสันถ้ำ

47Q 466609 2098898

Ban Thung Yao

This 943m high hill is to the east of Ban Thung Yao in the Mae Nam Sap valley.
Dunkley (1995)

Huai Tham† CM0188

ห้วยถ้ำ

47Q 467697 2082983

Ban Mae Sap

The Huai Tham flows down the mountain to the south-west of Ban Mae Sap to join the Nam Mae Sap in the village.

Tham Luang Mae Sap๓ CM0139

ถ้ำหลวงแม่สาบ

47Q 470127 2085120 Alt.: 617m

Ban Nam Rim, Khun Khan National Park

Length: 150m

From Sa Moeng take the road towards Pai. At the top of the first hill the cave is signed to the south (left). The track ends after 150m at the ranger station. The main cave is about 75m from the station, up a few steps. Lights can be rented from the rangers, but there was no charge to visit the cave.

The small entrance opens up to an area that has been developed into some seating and a concrete floor (an old shrine). At the back of this the cave continues and gets bigger. After about 100m the horizontal phreatic passage is about 15m wide and high. There are quite a few bats along with white millipedes, cockroaches and crickets. Beyond this chamber the cave degenerates into a phreatic maze with no obvious way on. There is some particularly fine coloured and banded limestone in the small phreatic passages.

The cave was first visited by the SMCC in August 2008. On a second visit in September 2009 there were more bats, particularly in the phreatic maze, and 0.5-1.5% CO₂ was measured.

It is said that the highly revered Buddhist monk Khruba Sivichai once visited the cave.

Tham Luang Mae Sap 2๓ CM0146

ถ้ำหลวงแม่สาบ๒

Ban Nam Rim, Khun Khan National Park

Length: 50m VR: 5m

From Sa Moeng take the road towards Pai. At the top of the first hill the cave is signed to the south (left). The track ends after 150m at the ranger station. Rather than heading up to the

main cave a paved path leads down hill then up to the entrance on the left, about 50m from the main cave.

The twin entrances soon unite. All the lower passages are choked while a ladder aids the ascent to an upper window entrance.

Tham Pha Daeng CM0164
47Q 477181 2085919
Doi Sang

The co-ordinates place the cave near the H1096 on Doi Sang.
This is a bat collection site.
Yenbutra & Felton (1986)

Tham Sap Sawan CM0189
47Q 468401 2084088
Ban Mae Sap

This bat collection site may be the same as Tham Luang Mae Sap.
Yenbutra & Felton (1986)

09. Fang

Black Scorpion Cave CM0155
47Q 503849 2198968 Alt.: 1,600m
Ban Khum, Doi Ang Khang, Doi Phahom Pok National Park

Black Scorpion Cave is about 1km to the south-south-west of Ban Khum on Doi Ang Khang, a couple of hundred metres before the doline with Poppy Sink Cave.

The cave was found by the Thailand Karst Hydrologic Survey in January 1984, but no more information is available.

Cricket Cave CM0150
ถ้ำตึกแดน
Royal Project, Ban Khum, Doi Ang Khang, Doi Phahom Pok National Park
Length: 347m VR: 106m

This cave is in the Royal Project gardens, Ban Khum, Doi Ang Khang - to the north of Dead Robber Waterfall Cave.

Cricket Cave has a 20m entrance pitch and then steeply descending stream passage to sump. A series of side passages were not fully explored or surveyed.

The cave was explored and surveyed by the Thailand Karst Hydrologic Survey in January 1984.

Ellis (2005), (2009); Farrant, et al. (2001)

Dead Robber Waterfall Cave CM0097
47Q 504669 2200787 Alt.: 1,400m
Royal Project, Ban Khum, Doi Ang Khang, Doi Phahom Pok National Park
Length: 570m VR: 166m

Other names: Dead Rotten Cave

This cave is within the grounds of the Doi Ang Khang Royal Project. Follow the road round the Project in an anti-clockwise direction. After a hundred metres a cliff can be seen on the right hand side. Park up here and find the path that leads down to the bottom of the valley. Going up hill leads to Sink CM0159. Head down stream and the narrow entrance is in the bottom of the gully.

The 64m entrance pitch is small at the surface, but soon bells out. The pitch lands in a stream passage. The water comes in from the south via an unclimbed 10m water fall. The stream heads east and drops down a 20m pitch into a sump formed on a rift. From the bottom of the entrance pitch the passage heads north and narrows to 5m wide for a few metres before opening up into a huge passage. This is 30m wide by 15m high and descends at 45° down a boulder slope. There are large flowstone deposits and other speleothems. At the bottom of the slope, after 100m, the cave levels off and the floor is gravel. The stream rejoins the cave from a small passage from the east (right). After a further 100m the passage reduces to 10m width for 50m before opening up again into another large passage/chamber which is of similar dimensions to the previous. A second stream joins the cave from a high level passage on the right. This second chamber is also about 100m long and is gravel floored with a bank of boulders and flowstones on the left (west).

A 10m pitch at the end of the second chamber drops down into much smaller passage and the stream descends a series of climbs and rapids with a bedrock floor. After passing a tight duck there is a 10m then a 15m pitch. The cave then becomes too small to follow.

Dead Robber Waterfall Cave was explored and surveyed by the Thailand Karst Hydrologic Survey in January 1984. The next known visit was by CMRCA on 10 October 2009.

Ellis (2005), (2009); Farrant, et al. (2001)

Dig Cave CM0098
Ban Khum, Doi Ang Khang, Doi Phahom Pok National Park
Length: 207m VR: 97m

The cave is to the east of Ban Khum on Doi Ang Khang.

The only information on this cave is a survey centre-line.

Just inside the entrance there is a P7 which is soon followed by a P6. At the bottom of the P6 there is 45m of gently descending passage to a junction. Right drops down a P10 to soon end at a depth of 79m. Left at the junction is a steeply descending passage that reaches a depth of 97m before ending.

This site was surveyed by the Thailand Karst Hydrologic Survey in January 1984.

Farrant, et al. (2001)

Hill Pit Cave CM0075
Ban Khum, Doi Ang Khang, Doi Phahom Pok National Park

This bat collection site is near Tham Ban Luang. It is a duplication of one of the other caves found by the 1984 Thailand Karst Hydrologic Survey, probably either Dead Robber Waterfall Cave or Cricket Cave.

The bat *Rhinolophus robinsoni siamensis* McFarlane & Blood, 1986 was found in the cave.

Dunkley (1995); McFarlane & Blood (1986)

Ma Phong Si Tung CM0100
47Q 504312 2191089 Alt.: 1,130m

Ban Luang, Doi Phahom Pok National Park
 Length: 417m VR: 167m

Ma Phong Sui Tung is located in the large doline south of Ban Luang and below the army camp and checkpoint which is on the road which follows the ridge above. From the checkpoint go a couple of hundred metres north and take the dirt track to the west down to the bottom of the doline. The track continues north along the cultivated bottom of the doline to a farmstead. From the farm go another couple of hundred metres north and then cross the fields to the base of the cliffs at the western edge of the doline. The entrance is a stream sink at the base of the cliff, but it looks like it may be blocked by a cliff fall.

This turned out to be a deep cave that appeared to be getting bigger, but exploration was stopped by a lack of rope at a depth of 167m. The narrow rift entrance drops down for a few metres before opening up. This entrance series spirals round in a complete circle with a few drops and a couple of oxbows. From one of the oxbows an upper level leads to a 30m pitch that is undescended. After a flat out crawl the entrance series opens up again and a series of pitches (P7, P12 and P21) lands in the main stream way. This point is almost directly underneath the entrance.

Upstream 50m of wading in a high passage leads to a 25m high aven where the stream enters from the top of a 10m waterfall. Downstream the cave descends steeply in a passage which gets wider and higher before exploration was stopped at the top of a pitch. This point is at a depth of 167m.

Explored and surveyed by the Thailand Karst Hydrologic Survey in January 1984. Despite 1 hr of searching the entrance could not be found in March 2005. In January 2009 the CMRCA team spent 3 hours trying to find the entrance without success.

Ellis (2005), (2009); Farrant, et al. (2001)

Poppy Sink Cave CM0099
 47Q 503641 2199192 Alt.: 1,520m
 Ban Khum, Doi Ang Khang, Doi Phahom Pok National Park
 Length: 107m VR: 91m

The cave is about 1km to the south-south-west of Ban Khum on Doi Ang Khang. The only information available for this cave is a survey centre-line. Poppy Sink Cave is a shaft with pitches of P23, P8, P20 and P36 and has no horizontal development. This site was surveyed by the Thailand Karst Hydrologic Survey in January 1984. Farrant, et al. (2001)

Roadside Well Cave CM0154
 47Q 503527 2198885 Alt.: 1,600m
 Ban Khum, Doi Ang Khang, Doi Phahom Pok National Park

Roadside Well Cave is about 1km to the south-south-west of Ban Khum on Doi Ang Khang, a couple of hundred metres beyond Poppy Sink Cave. The cave was found by the Thailand Karst Hydrologic Survey in January 1984, but no more information is available.

Sink CM0143 CM0143
 47Q 504150 2190450 Alt.: 1,100m
 Ban Luang, Doi Phahom Pok National Park
 Length: 5m VR: 2m

This seasonal sink is in the Ma Phong Sui Thong doline, at the southern end where the 4WD track enters.

A choked stream sink. Above the stream bed there is a 5m long choked cave (old sink). This site was also looked at by the CMRCA team in January 2009. They managed to open up a hole in the stream bed that took the water, but did not descend.

The sink was recorded by a CSS/SMCC team in 2005.

Ellis (2005)

Sink CM0147 ◊ CM0147
47Q 504757 2197330 Alt.: 1,530m
Ban Luang, Doi Phahom Pok National Park

This sink is at the bottom of a doline at the north end of Ban Luang. There is a guesthouse built in the doline and a track down.

The sink was choked.

The sink was recorded by a CSS/SMCC team in 2005.

Ellis (2005)

Sink CM0159 ◊ CM0159
47Q 504846 2200951 Alt.: 1,390m
Royal Project, Ban Khum, Doi Ang Khang, Doi Phahom Pok National Park

From the parking area for Dead Robber Waterfall Cave take the path down to the bottom of the valley. Turning left and following the path uphill soon leads to this seasonal stream sink.

Tham Ban Luang CM0074
ถ้ำบ้านหลวง
47Q 505059 2199939 Alt.: 1,430m
Ban Khum, Doi Ang Khang, Doi Phahom Pok National Park
Length: 590m VR: 199m
Other names: Big House Cave; Big Horse Cave

From the entrance to the Royal Project go back up the road above the hairpins, but before the Y junction, where there is a car parking space. A footpath leads down to the large cave entrance which is in a cliff which is below the road.

The entrance is 25m wide and 10m high and the stream passage descends steadily. After 60m the south-west trending passage gets smaller as an oxbow goes off to the left, which allows the bypassing of a short, wet pitch. The passage is then 5m wide and picks up a couple of unexplored tributaries. The passage stays 5m wide for 100m to where it opens into a 30m wide boulder floored passage. After 80m the passage continues to descend and narrows to 10m and stays much the same width to the end. In the narrower section the stream continues to descend via a series of small drops and the passage is mainly a boulder floored inclined rift. The cave ends at a downstream sump.

The following bats have been collected in the cave:-

Miniopterus macrodens Maeda, 1982

Ia io Thomas, 1902

Myotis altarium Thomas, 1911

Rhinolophus malayanus Bonhote, 1903

Type locality for *Rhinolophus robinsoni siamensis* McFarlane & Blood, 1986

The cave was surveyed, in January 1984, by the Americans on the Thailand Karst Hydrologic Survey expedition.

The next known visit was in April 2009 by CMRCA and John Spies. They reported the cave was as per the survey apart from some inlets which were not shown.

Blood & McFarlane (1988); Dunkley (1995); Ellis (2005), (2009); Farrant, et al. (2001); McFarlane & Blood (1986)

Tham Huai Bon (Haeng) ๓ CM0138

ถ้ำห้วยบอน(แห้ง)

47Q 519642 2209501 Alt.: 700m

Wat Huai Bon, Ban Huai Mayom, Doi Phahom Pok National Park

Length: 535m VR: 48m

Other names: Tham Raud Tira; ถ้ำรอดติร์; Tham Haeng; ถ้ำแห้ง

The temple is 10km north-west of Fang, near the eastern edge of the Doi Phahom Pok National Park and close to the 4WD track leading to Doi Phahom Pak. From the Fang bypass take the road signposted to Ban Huai Mayom which turns into a dirt track after a few kilometres. About 6km from the ring road turn left, just after the border of the national park, into the wat. The main entrance to Tham Huai Bon (Haeng) is south-west of the wat, close to the water tanks 50m above the temple. From the second entrance a path leads back around the side of the mountain to the main entrance.

The small entrance, which has a shrine and a bed descends steeply into a medium sized chamber with two Buddhist shrines and some macabre paintings. At the far end of the cave a narrow passage opens into a well-decorated inner chamber, behind which is another larger, but sparsely decorated chamber with a shrine. 100m further on the passage ascends and splits into three. The left hand passage leads up to the second entrance via a steep slope. Two side passages off this slope to the right, one of which has a third entrance which wasn't reached because it was up a 4m pitch.

There are reports of 10 other small caves nearby.

The cave was explored and surveyed in December 2003 by the SMCC.

Ellis (2005); Sidisunthorn, et al. (2006)

Tham Huai Bon (Nam) ๓ CM0145

ถ้ำห้วยบอน(น้ำ)

Wat Huai Bon, Ban Huai Mayom, Doi Phahom Pok National Park

Length: 400m

From the Fang bypass turn left at the first crossroads north of the turning to the Doi Phahom Pok NP HQ. In the village the road turns sharp right - go straight ahead on the dirt track past Huai Bon lake and a through a hilltribe village. Eventually you reach a barrier across the road. However, a track on the left leads to a monastery. Park here and walk up the path beyond. A sign directs you right and after 50m the entrance to the wat is reached. This cave is about 1km southwest of the wat. From the second, upper entrance to Tham Huai Bon (Haeng) a faint path cuts through thick vegetation to the inconspicuous cave entrance less than 100m away.

The entrance leads steeply downwards to a large complex chamber on many interconnected levels. The far end of the chamber contains many active speleothems and there is a permanent stream in the lowest level. The stream passage is said to continue on for a considerable distance.

Ellis (2005); Sidisunthorn, et al. (2006)

Tham Huai Bon (Wat) CM0032

ถ้ำห้วยบอน(วัด)

47Q 419600 2209500 Alt.: 620m

Wat Huai Bon, Ban Huai Mayom, Doi Phahom Pok National Park

Length: 25m VR: 4m

Other names: Tham Huai Bon

The temple is 10km north-west of Fang, near the eastern edge of the Doi Phahom Pok National Park and close to the 4WD track leading to Doi Phahom Pak. From the Fang bypass take the road signposted to Ban Huai Mayom which turns into a dirt track after a few kilometres. About 6km from the ring road turn left, just after the border of the national park, into the wat. The cave is halfway up the cliffs at the back of the temple complex, reached by a steep staircase.

The rock shelter is 40m x 20m. It is divided into two sections by a natural rock pillar with a gilded Buddha in an alcove behind. The right section contains sleeping platforms made of wood from coffins, a potent reminder of the immanence of death. The message is further reinforced by macabre wall paintings of a skeleton and of the Hand of Awareness. The association with death probably comes from the deep layer of animal bones embedded in the floor sediments. The shelter appears to be a prehistoric site as pottery and other artifacts can be seen along with the bones.

Tham Huai Bon (Wat) was visited and surveyed by the APS in 1985.

Deharveng, et al. (1986); Dunkley (1995); Ellis (2005); Sidisunthorn, et al. (2006)

Tham Hub Pha Khao CM0158

ถ้ำหุบผาขาว

47Q 504806 2200773 Alt.: 1,390m

Royal Project, Ban Khum, Doi Ang Khang, Doi Phahom Pok National Park

This cave was shown on a tourist information map board to be in the Royal Project gardens, below a white cliff. This is a couple of hundred metres into the gardens, near to Dead Robber Waterfall Cave (CM0097).

This may be the same cave as Dead Robber Waterfall Cave.

Tham Khao Khiri Ket Banphot CM0172

ถ้ำเขาคิริเขตบรรพต

47Q 509054 2193229 Alt.: 904m

Tham Khao Khiri Ket Banphot Priest's Camp Site, Mae Ngon

The wat is beside the H1249, on the north side. Some steps were seen leading up the steep roadside, but a cave entrance was not seen.

Tham Kleab CM0175

ถ้ำแกลบ

Length: 30m

The cave was recorded by the SSAPO in July 2008, but no further details are available. This site may be the same as Tham Klaeb (CM0033).

Tham Na CM0178
Length: 70m

The cave was recorded by the SSAPO in July 2008, but no further details are available.

Tham Pang Din Fai CM0180
Length: 220m

Tham Pang Din Fai was surveyed by the SSAPO in July 2008, but no further details are available.

Tham Pang Mo CM0181
Length: 50m

The cave was recorded by the SSAPO in July 2008, but no further details are available.

Vitamin M Cave CM0156
Ban Khum, Doi Ang Khang, Doi Phahom Pok National Park

Vitamin M Cave is about 1km to the south-south-west of Ban Khum on Doi Ang Khang, just south of Black Scorpion Cave and a couple of hundred metres before the doline with Poppy Sink Cave.

The cave was found by the Thailand Karst Hydrologic Survey in January 1984, but no further information is available.

10. Mae Ai

No caves have been recorded in this amphoe.

11. Phrao

Tham Dok Kham ๑ CM0187
ถ้ำดอกคำ
47Q 517582 2138445 Alt.: 474m
Wat Tham Dok Kham, Ban Dok Kham
Length: 40m VR: 2m

The wat is signposted off the H1001 a few kilometres south of Phrao. From the wat a naga staircase with just over 100 steps leads past the large reclining Buddha to the cave entrance. The cave is about 10m and 40m long. A shelter covering a small reclining Buddha just about fills the chamber while another shelter nearly fills the entrance. At the back of the chamber a small ascending hole, filled with boulders, was seen, but not explored. The cave was visited by the SMCC in September 2009.

Tham Dok Kham 2๑ CM0187

ถ้ำดอกคำ๒

47Q 517590 2138477 Alt.: 470m
Wat Tham Dok Kham, Ban Dok Kham
Length: 60m VR: 10m

The wat is signposted off the H1001 a few kilometres south of Phrao. From the wat a naga staircase with just over 100 steps leads to a large reclining Buddha. Walk past the Buddha and the steps and handrails leading into the cave are at the head end of the statue. Steep concrete steps with a handrail lead down into a 5m wide passage with lots of grey bodied bats and damp guano. It is thought that the cave ends in the chamber, but the end of the steps were not reached.

The cave was visited by the SMCC in September 2009.

12. *San Pa Tong*

Ban Umong† CM0071

บ้านอุโมงค์

47Q 491208 2054727

This "Tunnel Village" can't be found on a topographic or road map. The co-ordinates place it in the Mae Nam Ping valley, between the river and the H108.

Dunkley (1995)

13. *San Kamphaeng*

14. *San Sai*

No caves have been recorded in this amphoe.

15. *Hang Dong*

Cave CM0085 CM0085
Ban Mong Pang Kwang, Op Khan National Park

From the H1269 follow the signs for Tham Tukatan and turn off towards the west. Follow the surfaced road to Ban Mong Pang Kwang. Turn left (west) up a rough track which becomes unsurfaced (4WD probably needed unless dry) to reach the top of the ridge. The track then skirts a doline (with limestone cliff) on the right which may be this site.

John Spies reported a doline with sinking stream and cave near Tham Tukatan.

Dunkley (1995)

Cave CM0086 CM0086
Ban Mong Pang Kwang, Op Khan National Park

From the H1269 follow the signs and turn off towards the west. Follow the surfaced road to Ban Mong Pang Kwang. Turn left (west) up a rough track which becomes unsurfaced (4WD probably needed unless dry) to reach the top of the ridge.

The track skirts a doline (with limestone cliff) on the right to end at the top of a steep slope down (not recommended in the wet). The track ends at a grassy area. This cave was reported by John Spies on the west side of the hill near Tham Tukatan.

Dunkley (1995)

Doi Tham† CM0069

ดอยถ้ำ

47Q 488312 2069223

Nam Phrae, Hang Dong

This hill is 4.75km north-west of the H108 in Hang Dong. There are two wats on the south and east side of the hill.

Dunkley (1995)

Tham Huai Hok CM0185

ถ้ำห้วยหก

Ban Mong Pang Kwang, Op Khan National Park

The Huai Hok is the stream that follows to just to the east of Tham Tukatan.

The Department of National Parks website describes it as being a medium sized cave.

Tham Nam Sum CM0184

Ban Mong Pang Kwang, Op Khan National Park

This cave is probably near Tham Takatan.

The Department of National Parks website describes it as being a medium sized cave.

Tham Pa Len† CM0196

ถ้ำป่าเลน

47Q 479585 2078729

Doi Tham Pa Len, Ban Mae Khanin Nua, Op Khan National Park

This is a 974m peak to the south of the road at the series of hairpin bends on the road H1269 to Sa Moeng to the east of Ban Mae Khanin Nua.

Tham Tukatan∩ CM0084

ถ้ำตึกแดน

47Q 481277 2075752 Alt.: 805m

Ban Mong Pang Kwang, Op Khan National Park

Length: 400m

Other names: Cricket Cave

From the H1269 follow the signs and turn off towards the west. Follow the surfaced road to Ban Mong Pang Kwang. Turn left (west) up a rough track which becomes unsurfaced (4WD

probably needed unless dry) to reach the top of the ridge. The track skirts a doline (with limestone cliff) on the right to end at the top of a steep slope down (not recommended in the wet). The track ends at a grassy area. Walk down the waterfall and then follow the good path round to the right (north) and ascend a few metres to the entrance.

The 4m high entrance leads to large, dry chambers with old paintings. After 200m the dry mud floor becomes covered in boulders. The cave is heading towards the doline passed on the drive up. There are bats and a good draught.

John Spies visited the cave sometime before 1995 and reported a length of 400m. The first 200m of passage was briefly looked at by the SMCC in August 2008. One website claims the cave is 7km long - perhaps they are confusing the cave with Tham Chiang Dao?

Dunkley (1995)

16. Hot

Tham Tong CM0092

ถ้ำทอง

47Q 455960 2018101 Alt.: 340m

Tham Tong Priest's Camp Site, Doi Pha Liap, Op Luang National Park

The Tham Tong Priest's Camp Site is on the north-east flank of Doi Pha Liap at the mouth of the Nam Mae Pae gorge. It is 2.5km north-west of Ban Mon Hin on the H108.

The entrance, at the base of a cliff, is small and heavily developed as a shrine. At the back of the shrine a wooden door gives access to the rest of the cave which is occasionally used as a meditation retreat. An internet reference seems to imply that it is a stream cave and local legend says the cave goes to Doi Chiang Dao.

Dunkley (1995); Gray, et al. (1994); Sponsel (2005)

Tham Tupu CM0073

ถ้ำตุ่ม

47Q 456500 2023262

Wat Tham Tupu, Doi Pha Tang, Op Luang National Park

The cave is in Doi Pha Tang, which is on the south side of the Nam Mae Soi valley. This is about 6km west of Man Mai on the H108.

One report the entrance can be seen from afar, and the cliff has guano stains below the entrance. However, the National Park website says the entrance is very narrow, but inside the cave can hold 30 people. This chamber has a skylight and is decorated.

Dunkley (1995); Nicholl (1988)

17. Doi Tao

Ban Na Tham† CM0095

47Q 464600 1971700

Dunkley lists this village and describes it as being near the Mae Nam Ping. The site can't be found on modern maps and may have been flooded by a dam built on the river.

Dunkley (1995)

Tham Moh CM0194

47Q 473761 1969745
 Mae Ping National Park
 Length: 200m

Tham Moh is in the northern part of the national park.
 It is an impressive combined show cave and temple reached by ascending an imposing set of steps.

The cave was explored and surveyed by the 2001 BEC expedition.
 Harper (2002)

18. Omkoi**Doi Tham†** CM0193

ดอยถ้ำ
 47Q 433925 1955246
 Ban Mae Lan Luang

This mountain is 2.5km east of Ban Mae Lan Luang.

19. Saraphi

No caves have been recorded in this amphoe.

20. Wiang Haeng

No caves have been recorded in this amphoe.

21. Chai Prakan

Bat Bone Cave CM0111
 47Q 510680 2174600 Alt.: 910m
 Ban Tham Tab Tao, Pha Daeng National Park
 Length: 80m VR: 25m

This cave is located on the interfluvium between two dolines, to the north of the Huai Ha Luang gully and 2.2km north-west of Tham Tab Tao. The entrance to this cave is at the foot of a steep slope.

The entrance opens into a large cavern about 40m across. At the base of the slope, bearing right leads to a 2m climb down through a narrower passage ending at a pitch head, estimated at 15m depth. This leads to another large chamber with a possible way off it, but it was not descended due to foul air. Leading off to the left from the base of the entrance chamber is a 3m climb down over a large boulder collapse, but there is no passage beyond.

The cave was explored and surveyed by the UBSS in 2000.
 Farrant, et al. (2001)

Black Hole CM0114
47Q 508922 2176814
Ban Kiu Champi, Pha Daeng National Park
Length: 50m VR: 50m

The shaft is at the end of a shallow valley, 3.2km west of Ban Kiu Champi and to the south of the two large dolines.

The 50m deep entrance shaft is 3-5m in diameter for about 30m, where it bells out to 15m in diameter. At this level a 7m wide balcony extending back 3m can be seen, but there are no ways on. Continuing down the cave opens into a chamber approximately 20m in diameter and a passage approximately 3m across can be seen leading off. However, a few metres off the floor the air has dangerously high levels of CO₂ so the bottom of the shaft was not reached.

The shaft was found by the UBSS in 2000.
Farrant, et al (2001)

Cave Ten CM0118
47Q 509135 2176833 Alt.: 890m
Ban Kiu Champi, Pha Daeng National Park

This shaft is 3km west of Ban Kiu Champi on the western side of the most easterly of the two large dolines.

This cave has an entrance 2m by 1m which leads immediately to a pitch with a 3 second drop. No draught was felt and the floor is mud, suggesting that it is probably choked and thus has high carbon dioxide concentrations like the neighbouring shafts. It was not descended due to time restrictions.

The shaft was found by the UBSS in 2000.
Farrant, et al (2001)

Cave UBSS 2000-4 CM0122
47Q 508930 2177286 Alt.: 880m
Ban Kiu Champi, Pha Daeng National Park

This small cave is located in a small depression in the north-east corner of the western large doline 3km to the west of Ban Kiu Champi.

The small cave entrance, which is choked with foliage and mud, is in a depression 4m across and 2m deep. There are high carbon dioxide concentrations in the depression.

This site was recorded in 2000 by the UBSS.
Farrant, et al (2001)

Cricket Pitch CM0112
47Q 508550 2177317 Alt.: 850m
Ban Kiu Champi, Pha Daeng National Park
Length: 57m VR: 35m

3km to the west of Ban Kiu Champi there are two large dolines. Cricket Pitch opens in the floor of the western doline.

This is a spectacular open shaft over 20 m deep opening in the floor of a steep doline. Following the stream to the lip of the shaft leads to an 8m pitch down to a ledge. This pitch can be avoided by a climb down through boulders. An 8m pitch to a mud floor and a final

Deharveng, et al (1986); Dunkley (1995); Farrant, et al (2001)

Nam Ru Takhien CM0031
47Q 511700 2173300 Alt.: 590m
Ban Tham Tab Tao, Pha Daeng National Park

Nam Ru Takhien is located 400m north-east of Tham Ngam, to the west of Ban Tham Tab Tao.

It is a large vauculian spring which drains the extensive karst plateau to the north.

This site was first recorded by the APS in 1985.

Deharveng, et al (1986); Dunkley (1995); Farrant, et al (2001)

Nong Cave CM0113
47Q 508027 2175063 Alt.: 1,020m
Ban Tham Tab Tao, Pha Daeng National Park
Length: 35m VR: 21m

This short cave is in the floor of a large shallow doline, 5km north-west of Tham Tab Tao.

The entrance is a 12m diameter, 10m deep surface shaft. At the bottom the mud floor descends steeply to enter a lofty passage that gradually decreases in size to end in a calcite choke after only 20m.

Nong Cave was found by the UBSS in 2000.

Farrant, et al (2001)

Pan Pipe Pot CM0115
47Q 509104 2176861 Alt.: 900
Ban Kiu Champi, Pha Daeng National Park
Length: 33m VR: 33m

This wide surface shaft is on the interfluvium between the two large dolines 3.2km west of Ban Kiu Champi.

The shaft is 3m deep and 7m in diameter. At the foot of the pitch a small chamber can be accessed through an arch, but further vertical progress is blocked by soil and debris. Air quality is good, presumably due to the open nature of the shaft.

This site was recorded by the UBSS in 2000.

Farrant, et al (2001)

Rift Hole CM0116
47Q 508836 2176976 Alt.: 890m
Ban Kiu Champi, Pha Daeng National Park
Length: 57m VR: 35m

This is a shaft at the base of a doline to the west of a track between the two large dolines 3.2km west of Ban Kiu Champi.

The entrance is a 5m pitch to a boulder floor. This descends to a 4m climb down through boulders to the head of a 6m pitch. At the foot of this the cave continues to a short 2m climb then another 6m pitch. At the bottom of this bad air is encountered so no further progress was made, but a 1.5m diameter passage could be seen leading off at ground level and continuing out of sight.

Rift Hole was explored and surveyed in 2000 by the UBSS expedition.

Farrant, et al (2001)

Shaft UBSS 2000-1 CM0119
 47Q 509336 2174688 Alt.: 880m
 Ban Tham Tab Tao, Pha Daeng National Park
 Length: 10m VR: 10m

This shaft is 3.5km west-north-west of Tham Tab Tao, to the west of the doline at the head of the Huai Ha Luang gulley.

This is a short 9.5m deep pit, with high carbon dioxide concentrations at the bottom. There is no passable way on.

The shaft was explored in 2000 by the UBSS.

Farrant, et al (2001)

Shaft UBSS 2000-2 CM0120
 47Q 508817 2177010
 Ban Kiu Champi, Pha Daeng National Park
 Length: 5m VR: 5m

This shaft is in the south-eastern corner of the most westerly of the two large dolines 3.2km west of Ban Kiu Champi.

It is a simple 5m deep shaft with no passable way on.

This site was recorded by the UBSS in 2000.

Farrant, et al (2001)

Shaft UBSS 2000-3 CM0121
 47Q 508509 2177286 Alt.: 850m
 Ban Kiu Champi, Pha Daeng National Park
 Length: 4m VR: 4m

This shaft is located in floor of the most westerly of the two large dolines 3.2km to the west of Ban Kiu Champi.

The circular entrance is 1m in diameter. It was seen to descend for 3-4m, but appeared to be choked with mud. High carbon dioxide concentrations occur just inside the entrance.

This site was recorded by the UBSS in 2000.

Farrant, et al (2001)

Shaft UBSS 2000-5 CM0123
 47Q 511540 2174124
 Ban Tham Tab Tao, Pha Daeng National Park
 Length: 10m VR: 7m

This shaft is located at the bottom of a shallow doline on top of the massif 1.25km north-west of Tham Tab Tao.

It is a simple 7m deep pit. At the bottom a small passage runs off to the northeast, but soon closes down.

This site was recorded by the UBSS in 2000.

Farrant, et al (2001)

Shaft UBSS 2000-6 CM0124

47Q 509163 2174359 Alt.: 880m
Ban Tham Tab Tao, Pha Daeng National Park
Length: 12m VR: 12m

This shaft is located in the floor of large doline 3.6km west/north/west of Tham Tab Tao at the head of the Huai Ha Luang gully.

The shaft is a 12m deep pit, 1.5m by 1.5m. The floor is choked with mud and foliage and there is no passable way on.

This site was explored in 2000 by the UBSS.

Farrant, et al (2001)

Spring UBSS 2000-SP1 CM0106
47Q 509730 2183119 Alt.: 610m
Ban Pong Hua Khua, Ban Mai Nong Bua
Length: 6m

This resurgence is about 1km north of Tham Phra Chao, about 400m north of the Huai Mae Wa.

The spring discharged from a low wet passage which was pushed for about 6m before getting too low and wet.

Farrant, et al (2001)

Spring UBSS 2000-SP2 CM0107
47Q 509415 2183328 Alt.: 680m
Ban Pong Hua Khua, Ban Mai Nong Bua

This spring is about 350m north-east of Spring UBSS 2000-SP1.

The water emerges from tufaceous boulders and the resurgence was impenetrable.

Farrant, et al (2001)

Tham Ngam ◡ CM0029
ถ้ำงาม

47Q 511150 2172900 Alt.: 660m
Ban Tham Tab Tao, Pha Daeng National Park
Length: 110m VR: 50m

Tham Ngam is 2km south-west of Tham Tab Tao. It is reached via a small surfaced road which branches off to the south just before Wat Tab Tao. The cave entrance is 10 minutes walk up a flight of steps from the end of the road.

A 5m high, 20m wide entrance leads to a single large well decorated chamber about 60m wide, sloping to the south and west and strewn with large boulders. Just inside the entrance a platform has been built over the boulders on which there is a shrine.

It is the type locality for *Troglopedetes microps* Deharveng & Gers, 1993 (Insecta, Collembola, Paronellidae).

Tham Ngam was explored and surveyed by the APS in 1985. The cave was also surveyed by the SMCC in 2003.

Deharveng & Gers (1987); Deharveng, et al. (1986); Dunkley (1995); Ellis (2005); Farrant, et al (2001); Sidisunthorn, et al (2006)

Tham Ngop † CM0191

ถ้ำงอบ

47Q 531855 2182505

Ban Tham Ngop, Doi Phahom Pok National Park

This is a Koumintang Chinese village on the H1340 between Ban Pha Daeng and Ban Sin Chai.

Locals report several caves near the village.

Tham Ngop† CM0195

ถ้ำงอบ

47Q 508868 2181589

Doi Tham Ngop, Ban Mai Nong Bua

This 1,164m high mountain is 1.5km west of Wat Tham Pha Phueng.

Tham Pha Phueng† CM0027

ถ้ำผาผึ้ง

47Q 509519 2182233 Alt.: 640m

Wat Tham Pha Phueng, Ban Mai Nong Bua

Length: 20m

Other names: Bee Cave (Temple)

From the H107 in Chai Prakan take the road which goes up to Ban Sin Chai (which is signed to Doi Ang Khang). In the Koumintang Chinese village of Ban Mai Nong Bua head north and the temple is 2km from the village.

Tham Pha Phueng consist of a single large chamber approximately 20m across, extending back into the cliff face. There is a large Buddhist shrine at its far end. A tube to the right climbs into the roof of the main chamber. It appears to be nothing more than a large solutional alcove at the base of a steep cliff. In the temple grounds there are several doors set back into the cliff.

Dunkley (1995); Ellis (2005); Farrant, et al (2001); Goodden (1999); White (1988)

Tham Phra Chao CM0105

47Q 509435 2182122 Alt.: 700m

Wat Tham Pha Phueng, Ban Mai Nong Bua, Doi Phahom Pok National Park

Length: 285m

From the H107 in Chai Prakan take the road which goes up to Ban Sin Chai (which is signed to Doi Ang Khang). In the Koumintang Chinese village of Ban Mai Nong Bua head north to Wat Tham Pha Phueng which is 2km from the village. Tham Phra Chao is about 200m south-west of Tham Pha Phueng and is known to the local monks. It is located 50m above the valley floor at the head of a steep embayment in the steep hillside.

The entrance is a 2m high arch which opens out into a well-decorated chamber up to 15m wide and over 20m high. Avens can be seen in the roof here. The way on is through a boulder collapse around 70m from the entrance. Climbing up in the boulders leads to a choke with no way on. Down to the right drops into a short section of phreatic passage, which leads to a choice of two routes over boulders. To the left a passage leads to the Meeting Room. There are two exits, the most obvious of which is a 5m climb down into another well-decorated chamber. One passage descends to the left for about two metres, but

is blind. The second is a climb down to a small room leading to a rift which is too tight. The third, leading off to the right at the top of the 5m climb, is the main continuation of the cave. Here, a short crawl leads to a 2m climb down leads into a well decorated chamber about 3m wide. Three passages lead off here, but all quickly close down.

Back at the phreatic passage straight on leads to a rift which descends to a small hole in the floor, but the way on here is choked with boulders and mud. Higher and to the right a cross rift leads via upper and lower levels to a small chamber (a passage to the left just before this connects back into the Meeting Room). In the chamber there are ways on to the left and right: to the left quickly closes down, while the passage to the right leads, via a brief stoop, to a short section of rift passage, divided into upper and lower levels by boulders. At the far end of this passage the rift begins to descend, but quickly becomes too tight to pass.

It appears from the graffiti that the entire cave has been explored by the local monks, who also claim that it is possible to climb down to a streamway. However, it is not known where this streamway is as no water was seen in the cave. If it does exist the route to it is not obvious, although determined pushing in some of the rifts and chokes may reveal a way on. The cave is entirely fossil and appears to a truncated part of a long abandoned phreatic system. Well preserved large scallops up to 50cm diameter near the entrance indicate a slow phreatic flow towards the entrance. The source of the water is unclear, but it is probably fed by the complex series of narrow phreatic rifts at the rear of the cave. A green snake was noted in the main chamber. No remains of pottery or archaeological artifacts were found and the entrance area was much disturbed.

Farrant, et al (2001)

Tham Tab Taoถ้ำตบเตา

CM0028

ถ้ำตบเตา

47Q 512700 2173650 Alt.: 620m

Wat Tham Tab Tao, Ban Tham Tab Tao, Pha Daeng National Park

Length: 1,685m VR: 65m

This well known cave is 2km west of the H107 between Chiang Dao and Fang, 46km north of Chiang Dao and 34km south of Fang. It is sign posted to the west at the police box in Ban Pha Hong. The temple is about 3km from the main road.

The temple grounds have been landscaped with a large pond at the base of the cliff. From the pond two sets of steps lead up to the two entrances. The main shrine is to the left and is known as Tham Pan Jik (the Light Cave). It is an impressive entrance chamber with two large Buddhas, one seated and one reclining with a smaller one 30m to the north. Behind the statues the large boulder floored passage ascends with a couple of climbs. The other entrance is to the right, with the two sets of steps being linked with a concrete path around the cliff face. This second entrance has a naga staircase leading down into a smaller passage. A couple of ladders aid progress to the junction with the large passage from the main shrine.

Continuing up to the right there are some steps and a ladder up through a narrow rift to a gloomy chamber called Tham Pha Khaw (the Dark Cave). To the right a loose scree slope ascends steeply and is choked at the top. To the left a couple of short ladders allow you to follow the large passage where some stalagmites have been turned into shrines. Pressing a coin into the soft calcite of the stalagmites is meant to bring good luck.

The Dark Cave ends at a large stall choke. This can be climbed to reach a pitch down the rift at the end. This was first explored in December 2003 by the SMCC and the 5m pitch is quickly followed by a 14m pitch. This [itch lands in a chamber with another pitch in the floor. The floor, covered in very slippery mud and moonmilk, funnels down this pitch which was estimated to be about 10m deep.

Back in the Light Cave, below the squeeze up into the Dark Cave, a 1m high passage leads to a boulder choke. Following the obvious route through the choke, which descends a couple of drops (a handline is useful on one of these) and then up a climb, brings you to the large passage of the Lower Cave. After a couple of hundred metres you reach a very large chamber, up to 45m high and 60 m wide. This chamber has large slopes of very corroded boulders. The rock is very loose, friable and crumbly so care is needed. By descending at the other side of the chamber the passage continues for another 100 m before dropping down to a flat mud floor. A small passage between calcite walls opens out after a few metres. However, the air here is very bad with over 5% carbon dioxide.

Tham Tab Tao is clearly an ancient resurgence for drainage from the karst plateau further west, the current springs being in the valley below Tham Ngam, over 1km away.

Tham Tab Tao has been known for a long time and was already a sacred cave when visited in 1876 by Hallett. Hallett describes a trip into the cave and mentions the large reclining Buddha so this statue must be over 130 years old. There are several legends associated with the cave including one in which the Lord Buddha is said to have rested in the cave after eating "a surfeit of pork which caused his death". The cave and surrounding areas were somewhat neglected until the arrival of a new abbot (Anatta) in about 1982, since when extensive renovations have been made, new temple buildings constructed, new paths constructed and electric light installed in the cave.

The following fauna have been recorded from the cave:-

Reptiles:-

Cave Racer *Orthriophis taeniurus ridleyi* (Butler, 1899)

Bats:-

Rhinolophus microglobosus (Csorba & Jenkins, 1998)

Rhinolophus malayanus Bonhote, 1903

Rhinolophus coelophyllus Peters, 1867

The APS were the first to survey the cave in 1983, but didn't find the Lower Cave. This part of the system was explored and surveyed in 1988 by Tony White who was stopped by high CO₂ after about 550m. In December 2003 the UBSS, assisted by the SMCC, used oxygen rebreathers to push the end of the Lower Cave in very high CO₂. On the same expedition the SMCC descended the rift at end of Dark Cave.

Anon. (1985); Anon. (2003); Bock (1884); Clarac & Pagau-Clarac (1985); Deharveng (1987); Deharveng & Gouze (1983a), (1983b); Deharveng, et al (1986); Dunkley (1995); Ellis (2005); Farrant, et al. (2001); Goodden (1999); Hallett (1890); McCarthy (1900); Sidisunthorn, et al (2006); Smith & Telling (2004); Tiyanich (1997), (2003); White (1988)

22. Mae Wang

Tham Doi Ton

CM0151

ถ้ำดอยโตน

47Q 461760 2063689

Ban Mae Sapok, Ban Mae Win, Op Khan National Park

The cave is near Ban Mae Sapok in the Nam Mae Wang valley. Take the H1013 to Ban Mae Win. Go through the village and continue along the minor road for 4km. The camp site is to the south of the road, before the Mae Sapok waterfall.

The cave is developed as a shrine with a good path leading to the 10m wide x 5m high entrance.

Tham Doi Ton is home to a large colony (~100,000) of bats.
Sponsel (2005)

23. Mae On

Anxiety State Cave CM0062
Doi Tham, Ban Sahakon, Mae Takhrai National Park
Other names: Tham Wieng Pah;Tham Vieng; Dark Cave

Follow the signs for Tham Muang On, which is signposted from the Chiang Mai ring road. Take the road to San Kamphaeng then continue along the H1317 to halfway between the 27 and 28km markers. A wood sign with Thai writing marks the turning west onto a 500m long dirt track that leads to the Crazy Horse Buttress parking. The entrance is in a large sinkhole 85m above the base of the mountain.

The pitch has been bolted by Chiang Mai Rock Climbing Adventures. The entrance is a 60m abseil into the cave with large passage at the bottom. There is a lower entrance to the cave and it may link with some of the other caves in the hill.

The cave has been visited by Ajan Li, a well known meditation monk.
Dunkley (1995); Tiyanich (1997)

Cave CM0087 CM0087
Doi Tham, Ban Sahakon, Mae Takhrai National Park

Follow the signs for Tham Muang On which is signposted from the Chiang Mai ring road. Take the road to San Kamphaeng then continue along the H1317 to halfway between the 27 and 28km markers. A wood sign with Thai writing marks the turning west onto a 500m long dirt track that leads to the Crazy Horse Buttress parking. This cave is 3m from Anxiety State Cave (Tham Vieng).

The cave is a short fissure where fossils were found.
Dunkley (1995); Pope, et al. (1980)

Doi Lang Tham† CM0072
ดอยหลังตำ
Ban Sahakon 6
47Q 532478 2083389

This 808m hill is 2.5km east of the Ban Sahakon 6.
Dunkley (1995)

Furnace Cave CM0169
Doi Tham, Ban Sahakon, Mae Takhrai National Park

Follow the signs for Tham Muang On which is signposted from the Chiang Mai ring road. Take the road to San Kamphaeng then continue along the H1317 to halfway between the 27 and 28km markers. A wood sign with Thai writing marks the turning west onto a 500m long dirt track that leads to the Crazy Horse Buttress parking.

Used by CMRCA. The cave has a stream, complete with duck. It is not accessible in the wet season.

Tham It CM0060
Doi Tham, Ban Sahakon, Mae Takhrai National Park

Follow the signs for Tham Muang On, which is signposted from the Chiang Mai ring road. Take the road to San Kamphaeng then continue along the H1317 to halfway between the 27 and 28km markers. A wood sign with Thai writing marks the turning west onto a 500m long dirt track that leads to the Crazy Horse Buttress parking.
One of the caves reported from Doi Tham/Crazy Horse Buttress.
Dunkley (1995)

Tham Khor CM0061
Doi Tham, Ban Sahakon, Mae Takhrai National Park

Follow the signs for Tham Muang On, which is signposted from the Chiang Mai ring road. Take the road to San Kamphaeng then continue along the H1317 to halfway between the 27 and 28km markers. A wood sign with Thai writing marks the turning west onto a 500m long dirt track that leads to the Crazy Horse Buttress parking.
One of the caves reported from Doi Tham/Crazy Horse Buttress.
Dunkley (1995)

Tham Mae CM0054
Doi Tham, Ban Sahakon, Mae Takhrai National Park

Follow the signs for Tham Muang On, which is signposted from the Chiang Mai ring road. Take the road to San Kamphaeng then continue along the H1317 to halfway between the 27 and 28km markers. A wood sign with Thai writing marks the turning west onto a 500m long dirt track that leads to the Crazy Horse Buttress parking.
One of the caves reported from Doi Tham/Crazy Horse Buttress.
Dunkley (1995)

Tham Mae On Luai CM0102
ถ้ำแม่อ่อนหลาย
47Q 529855 2076710
Ban On Luai, Mae Takhrai National Park

The co-ordinates place the cave 1km east of Ban On Luai. This site may be the same as Tham Muang On (CM0053) as the 1:50,000 map places Wat Tham Muang On in this village.
This cave is a bat collection site.
Yenbutra & Felton (1986)

Tham Mae Sak Lang CM0056
Doi Tham, Ban Sahakon, Mae Takhrai National Park

Follow the signs for Tham Muang On, which is signposted from the Chiang Mai ring road. Take the road to San Kamphaeng then continue along the H1317 to halfway between the 27 and 28km markers. A wood sign with Thai writing marks the turning west onto a 500m long dirt track that leads to the Crazy Horse Buttress parking.
One of the caves reported from Doi Tham/Crazy Horse Buttress.
Dunkley (1995)

Tham Ma Moei CM0058
Doi Tham, Ban Sahakon, Mae Takhrui National Park

Follow the signs for Tham Muang On, which is signposted from the Chiang Mai ring road. Take the road to San Kamphaeng then continue along the H1317 to halfway between the 27 and 28km markers. A wood sign with Thai writing marks the turning west onto a 500m long dirt track that leads to the Crazy Horse Buttress parking.

One of the caves reported from Doi Tham/Crazy Horse Buttress.

Dunkley (1995)

Tham Mi† CM0168

ถ้ำหมี่

47Q 531779 2081323

Huai Tham Mi, Ban Sahakon 6

The Huai Tham Mi runs from the west into the Ban Sahakon 6 reservoir, just north of the H1006.

Tham Muang On CM0053

ถ้ำเมืองออน

47Q 525427 2076879 Alt.: 514m

Wat Tham Muang On, Ban Sahakon, Mae Takhrui National Park

Length: 314m VR: 37m

The cave is signposted from the Chiang Mai ring road. Take the road to San Kamphaeng then continue along the H1317 to the 28km marker. The turning is signed and a surfaced road winds up the side of the hill to a car park and food stalls. From here a flight of steps leads to the cave entrance about 100m above.

Tham Muang On was opened to the public in 1978. A small admission fee (10 baht for Thais, 20 baht for foreigners) is charged to maintain the lighting system and infrastructure. From the car park about 150 steps lead up to the gated entrance. The small entrance opens onto concrete steps that descend for 8m to the floor of the upper passage which is 8m high and 50m long. At the end of the upper passage there is a shrine and a flight of concrete stairs that descend about 30m to the main passage. The passage is dominated by a large stalagmite that is revered as it is said to contain a hair from the Buddha. Beyond the stalagmite the main passage is level, 200m long and typically 10m wide and high. The passage ends at a choke with some intermittently active rimstone pools. At the base of the stairs there is a large reclining Buddha, behind which the passage ascends and closes down.

The following fauna have been collected in the cave:-

Opiliones:-

?*Fangensis leclerci* Rambla, 1994

Spiders:-

Type and only known locality for *Belisana leclerci* Huber, 2005

Collembola:-

Type and only known locality for *Troglopedetes maunگونensis* Deharveng & Gers, 1993

The cave was surveyed by the APS in 1985. In 2009 a SMCC/CSS team resurveyed the cave and confirmed the length.

Anon. (2008); Deharveng & Gers (1987); Deharveng, et al. (1986); Dunkley (1995); Huber (2005); Palee & Maxwell (2000); Rambla (1994); Schwendinger & Giribet (2005); Sidisunthorn, et al. (2006)

Tham Nam Bor CM0057

ถ้ำน้ำบ่อ

Doi Tham, Ban Sahakon, Mae Takhrai National Park

Follow the signs for Tham Muang On, which is signposted from the Chiang Mai ring road. Take the road to San Kamphaeng then continue along the H1317 to halfway between the 27 and 28km markers. A wood sign with Thai writing marks the turning west onto a 500m long dirt track that leads to the Crazy Horse Buttress parking.

One of the caves reported from Doi Tham/Crazy Horse Buttress.

Dunkley (1995)

Tham Pap CM0059

Doi Tham, Ban Sahakon, Mae Takhrai National Park

Follow the signs for Tham Muang On, which is signposted from the Chiang Mai ring road. Take the road to San Kamphaeng then continue along the H1317 to halfway between the 27 and 28km markers. A wood sign with Thai writing marks the turning west onto a 500m long dirt track that leads to the Crazy Horse Buttress parking.

One of the caves reported from Doi Tham/Crazy Horse Buttress.

Dunkley (1995)

Tham Sua† CM0197

ถ้ำเสือ

47Q 525833 2080310

Doi Tham Sua, Ban On Luai

This mountain is 1km west of the H1317, 3km north of Ban On Luai.

Tham Top CM0055

Doi Tham, Ban Sahakon, Mae Takhrai National Park

Follow the signs for Tham Muang On, which is signposted from the Chiang Mai ring road. Take the road to San Kamphaeng then continue along the H1317 to halfway between the 27 and 28km markers. A wood sign with Thai writing marks the turning west onto a 500m long dirt track that leads to the Crazy Horse Buttress parking.

One of the caves reported from Doi Tham/Crazy Horse Buttress.

Dunkley (1995)

Through Cave CM0170

Doi Tham, Ban Sahakon, Mae Takhrai National Park

Follow the signs for Tham Muang On, which is signposted from the Chiang Mai ring road. Take the road to San Kamphaeng then continue along the H1317 to halfway between the 27 and 28km markers. A wood sign with Thai writing marks the turning west onto a 500m long dirt track that leads to the Crazy Horse Buttress parking.

This cave is a through trip, complete with pitch and a streamway. It is used by CMRCA.

24. *Doi Lo*

Wat Ban Tham† CM0192

วัดบันถ้ำ

47Q 478894 2054010

Ban Huai Nam Khao

The village is 2.5km south of the H1013, turning off the larger road at Mae Wang.

Wat Lung Tham† CM0165

วัดหลังถ้ำ

47Q 485035 2047863

Ban Mae Khan

Wat Lung Tham is just south of the H108 in Ban Mae Khan.

APPENDICES

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2. Cave Data (Listed by code number)

Number	Name	Co-ordinates	Altitude	Length	VR
CM0001	Tham Chiang Dao	47Q 492759 2144103	460	5170	43
CM0002	Tham Ki Nok	47Q 492613 2144155	550	695	76
CM0003	Tham Pha Prong	47Q 491758 2144960	580	25	0
CM0004	Tham Sua Dao	47Q 492747 2144148	465	115	2
CM0005	<i>Duplication of CM0004</i>				
CM0006	Tham Pang Mayao				
CM0007	Tham Khun Khong				
CM0008	Tham Bae Bet	47Q 483190 2145727	1010	40	7
CM0009	Cave CHD05	47Q 483970 2145879	1100	15	8
CM0010	Tham Men	47Q 487350 2143570	1840	15	15
CM0011	Cave CHD10	47Q 487650 2143680	1820		
CM0012	Cave CHD11	47Q 488000 2143770	1900	10	5
CM0013	Shaft P1	47Q 487200 2143900	1725	104	55
CM0014	Shaft P2	47Q 486630 2144250	1635	62	62
CM0015	Shaft P3	47Q 485500 2143850	1545	29	29
CM0016	<i>Duplication of CM0010</i>				
CM0017	<i>Duplication of CM0012</i>				
CM0018	<i>Duplication of CM0011</i>				
CM0019	Tham Mae Pla Ao	47Q 480956 2145768	860	1167	17
CM0020	Tham Pak Piang	47Q 493010 2145253	462	90	18
CM0021	Tham Pak Sung	47Q 493120 2145146	505	20	
CM0022	White Buddha Cave	47Q 492947 2145351	500	110	11
CM0023	Ban Tham	47Q 509190 2081979	300		
CM0024	<i>In Lamphun</i>				
CM0025	<i>Not a cave</i>				
CM0026	<i>In Phayao</i>				
CM0027	Tham Pha Phueng	47Q 509519 2182233		20	
CM0028	Tham Tab Tao	47Q 512700 2173650	620	1685	65
CM0029	Tham Ngam	47Q 511150 2172900	660	110	50
CM0030	Nam Ru Luang	47Q 511300 2173100	590	7	7
CM0031	Nam Ru Takhien	47Q 511700 2173300	590		
CM0032	Tham Huai Bon (Wat)	47Q 519600 2209500	620	25	4
CM0033	Tham Klaeb	47Q 507000 2162150	610	176	20
CM0034	Tham Ngung Chang	47Q 506926 2162348	695	50	
CM0035	Tham Kleab Yai	47Q 506781 2164363	635	2190	20
CM0036	Cave PHD7	47Q 506800 2164600	660	50	
CM0037	Cave PHD8	47Q 506900 2164300	615	10	1
CM0038	Tham Pham Boa	47Q 501000 2171500	650	150	20
CM0039	Tham Huai Luk	47Q 504750 2159850	650	758	18
CM0040	<i>Duplication of CM0026</i>				
CM0041	<i>Duplication of CM0036</i>				
CM0042	Cave CM0042				
CM0043	Cave PHD14	47Q 507000 2136000	850	200	2
CM0044	Tham Aley	47Q 507500 2136000	850	150	

Number	Name	Co-ordinates	Altitude	Length	VR
CM0045	Tham Long	47Q 507335 2163220		50	
CM0046	<i>Duplication of CM0043</i>				
CM0047	Tham Farangset	47Q 513200 2153000	600	238	
CM0048	Tham Pha Daeng	47Q 512976 2152171	600	135	
CM0049	<i>Duplication of CM0001</i>				
CM0050	Tham Plong	47Q 464750 2181750			
CM0051	Tham Bua Tong	47Q 509121 2108887	540		
CM0052	Tham Borichinda	47Q 467870 2046349		100	
CM0053	Tham Muang On	47Q 525427 2076879	514	314	37
CM0054	Tham Mee				
CM0055	Tham Top				
CM0056	Tham Mae Sak Lang				
CM0057	Tham Nam Bor				
CM0058	Tham Ma Moei				
CM0059	Tham Pap				
CM0060	Tham It				
CM0061	Tham Khor				
CM0062	Anxiety State Cave				
CM0063	<i>Duplication of CM0003</i>				
CM0064	Cave CHD14	47Q 492973 2145203	480		
CM0065	<i>Duplication of CM0009</i>				
CM0066	Ban Yang Huai Tham	47Q 442049 2080632			
CM0067	Doi Tham	47Q 438960 2078629			
CM0068	Doi San Tham	47Q 415942 2075786			
CM0069	Doi Tham	47Q 488312 2069223			
CM0070	<i>Duplication of CM0053</i>				
CM0071	Ban Umong				
CM0072	Doi Lang Tham	47Q 532478 2083389			
CM0073	Tham Tupu	47Q 456500 2023262			
CM0074	Tham Ban Luang	47Q 505069 2199939	1430	590	199
CM0075	Hill Pit Cave				
CM0076	Loi Lon Pit			560	78
CM0077	Tham Lumu				
CM0078	<i>Duplication of CM0019</i>				
CM0079	Doi San Tham	47Q 466609 2098898			
CM0080	Doi San Tham	47Q 437777 2049885			
CM0081	Doi Sin Tham	47Q 426983 2067239			
CM0082	<i>Duplication of CM0067</i>				
CM0083	<i>Duplication of CM0068</i>				
CM0084	Tham Tukatan	47Q 481277 2075752	805	400	
CM0085	Cave CM0085				
CM0086	Cave CM0086				
CM0087	Cave CM0087				
CM0088	Tham Long South				
CM0089	<i>Duplication of CM0052</i>				
CM0090	<i>In Mae Hong Son</i>				
CM0091	Tham Ki Mi	47Q 472337 2141109	700	1913	54
CM0092	Tham Tong	47Q 455960 2018101	340		

Number	Name	Co-ordinates	Altitude	Length	VR
CM0093	Hoo Low Shaft 1	47Q 510000 2170000			
CM0094	Hoo Low Shaft 2	47Q 510100 2170100			
CM0095	Ban Na Tham	47Q 464600 1971700			
CM0096	Tham Bupha Sawan				
CM0097	Dead Robber Waterfall Cave	47Q 504669 2200787	1400	570	166
CM0098	Dig Cave			207	97
CM0099	Poppy Sink Cave	47Q 503641 2199192	1520	107	93
CM0100	Ma Phong Sui Tung	47Q 504312 2191089	1130	417	167
CM0101	Pigs Play In The Mud Cave			180	150
CM0102	Tham Mae On Luai	47Q 529855 2076710			
CM0103	Tham Suwan Khuha				
CM0104	Tham Russi				
CM0105	Tham Phra Chao	47Q 509435 2182122	700	285	
CM0106	Spring UBSS 2000-SP1	47Q 509730 2183119	610	6	
CM0107	Spring UBSS 2000-SP2	47Q 509415 2183328	680		
CM0108	Porcpine Cave	47Q 503877 2174354	1100	133	
CM0109	Tham Ngu	47Q 506576 2171684	890	119	
CM0110	Tham Ling	47Q 505868 2170906	850	76	40
CM0111	Bat Bone Cave	47Q 510680 2174600	910	80	25
CM0112	Cricket Pith	47Q 508550 2177317	850	57	35
CM0113	Nong Cave	47Q 508027 2175063	1020	35	21
CM0114	Black Hole	47Q 508922 2176814	920	50	50
CM0115	Pan Pipe Hole	47Q 509104 2176861	900	33	33
CM0116	Rift Hole	47Q 508836 2176976	890	57	35
CM0117	Crystal Pot	47Q 508957 2176872	910	25	25
CM0118	Cave Ten	47Q 509135 2176833	890		
CM0119	Shaft UBSS 2000-1	47Q 509336 2174688	880	10	10
CM0120	Shaft UBSS 2000-2	47Q 508817 2177010	880	5	5
CM0121	Shaft UBSS 2000-3	47Q 508509 2177286	850	4	4
CM0122	Cave UBSS 2000-4	47Q 508930 2177286	880		
CM0123	Shaft UBSS 2000-5	47Q 511540 2174124	770	10	7
CM0124	Shaft UBSS 2000-6	47Q 509163 2174359	880	12	12
CM0125	Tham Mi	47Q 503160 2169223	680	718	
CM0126	Coffin Cave CM0126	47Q 505057 2166561	760	55	
CM0127	Tham Khun Nam Ru	47Q 499112 2172731	750	25	
CM0128	Khun Nam Ru	47Q 499112 2172731	740		
CM0129	Sink UBSS 2000-7	47Q 505919 2170927	770		
CM0130	Huai Pao Sink	47Q 503387 2168228	660		
CM0131	Cave UBSS 2000-9	47Q 504328 2166527	700	3	
CM0132	Kids' Cave	47Q 504869 2161050	800	151	
CM0133	Mud Cave	47Q 505504 2160552	680	30	
CM0134	Sinks UBSS 2000-10	47Q 506705 2165608	700		
CM0135	Sink UBSS 2000-11	47Q 504815 2161486	740		
CM0136	Cave UBSS 2000-12	47Q 504901 2159281	660	11	
CM0137	Tham Muang Na Nua	47Q 489760 2183828	775	20	
CM0138	Tham Huai Bon (Haeng)	47Q 519642 2209501	700	535	48
CM0139	Tham Luang Mae Sap	47Q 470127 2085120	617	150	

Number	Name	Co-ordinates	Altitude	Length	VR
CM0140	Tham Chang-Pha Hok	47Q 490776 2183626	790	148	13
CM0141	Tham Pha Chan				
CM0142	Tham Lom	47Q 490959 2183699	750	400	15
CM0143	Sink CM0143	47Q 504150 2190450	1100	5	4
CM0144	Tham Pha Daeng	47Q 501978 2187399	1040	2000	300
CM0145	Tham Huai Bon (Nam)	47Q 519429 2209656		200	
CM0146	Tham Luang Mae Sap 2			50	10
CM0147	Sink CM0147	47Q 504757 2197330	1530		
CM0148	Tham Dok Kham	47Q 517582 2138445	474	40	2
CM0149	Tham Phra		900	250	
CM0150	Cricket Cave			347	106
CM0151	Tham Doi Ton	47Q 461760 2063689			
CM0152	Tham Pha Daeng				
CM0153	Green Buddha Cave				
CM0154	Roadside Well Cave	47Q 503527 2198885	1600		
CM0155	Black Scorpion Cave	47Q 503849 2198968	1600		
CM0156	Vitamin M Cave				
CM0157	Tham Pha Daeng Morakot				
CM0158	Tham Hub Pha Khao	47Q 504806 2200773	1390		
CM0159	Sink CM0159	47Q 504846 2200951	1390		
CM0160	Tham Ngorb	47Q 492747 2144071	460		
CM0161	Tham Pang It	47Q 492627 2127515	700		
CM0162	Tham Klang Muang 1	47Q 488862 2179508		400	
CM0163	Tham Klang Muang 2	47Q 488862 2179508		100	
CM0164	Tham Pha Daeng	47Q 477181 2085919			
CM0165	Wat Lung Tham	47Q 485035 2047863			
CM0166	Tham Mai	47Q 491050 2183700	800		
CM0167	Tham Nam	47Q 491033 2183685	747	100	15
CM0168	Tham Mi	47Q 531779 2081323			
CM0169	Furnace Cave				
CM0170	Through Cave				
CM0171	Tham Phra Phutthabat Pang Daeng	47Q 502957 2138903			
CM0172	Tham Khao Khiri Ket Banphot	47Q 509054 2193229	904		
CM0173	Cave CM0173	47Q 466862 2048511			
CM0174	Cave CM0174	47Q 498250 2143069			
CM0175	Tham Kleab			30	
CM0176	Tham Plong	47Q 505450 2156200	580		
CM0177	Tham Wua	47Q 488738 2180774	664	50	
CM0178	Tham Na			70	
CM0179	Tham Ngam			240	
CM0180	Tham Pang Din Fai			220	
CM0181	Tham Pang Mo			50	
CM0182	Cave CM0182	47Q 481677 2145247	900		
CM0183	Cave CM0183	37Q 481618 2145431	900		
CM0184	Tham Nam Sum				
CM0185	Tham Huai Hok				

Number	Name	Co-ordinates	Altitude	Length	VR
CM0186	Tham Huai Cha Khan				
CM0187	Tham Dok Kham 2	47Q 517590 2138477	470	60	10
CM0188	Huai Tham	47Q 467697 2082983			
CM0189	Tham Sap Sawan	47Q 468401 2084088			
CM0190	Tham Nok Keao	47Q 485983 2119102			
CM0191	Tham Ngop	47Q 531855 2182505			
CM0192	Ban Tham	47Q 478894 2054010			
CM0193	Doi Tham	47Q 433925 1955246			
CM0194	Tham Moh	47Q 473761 1969745		200	
CM0195	Tham Ngop	47Q 508868 2181589			
CM0196	Tham Pa Len	47Q 479585 2078729			
CM0197	Tham Sua	47Q 525833 2080310			
CM0198	Tham Kun Dtan		675	700	
CM0199	Shaft Cave		730	400	
CM0200	Tham Kao Kwian		780	1000	
CM0201		47Q			
CM0202		47Q			
CM0203		47Q			
CM0204					
CM0205					
CM0206					
CM0207					
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