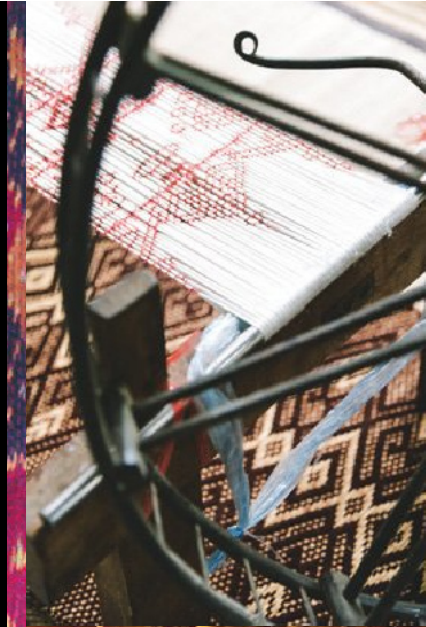


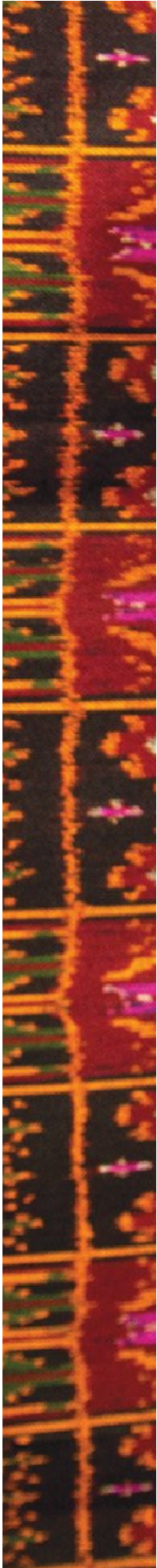
# THAI THREADS











“

*Thai local weaving  
has been a heritage of cultural art  
for generations, and the various  
textiles from different  
eras and areas offer  
a glimpse into the sartorial  
taste of the period.*

”





*Thailand*



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*Thai Textile Glossary*





## *..Fabric Routes in Thailand..*



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ONE OF THE MOST  
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# THAI THREADS







# Story of Thai Fabrics



Long before fashion became a multi billion dollar industry and a form of status symbol, cultures around the world had always expressed themselves through what the people wore. Textiles serve as records of a culture's history and values, and the social significance of the finished product reflects the people's way of life, and the best way to get a glimpse into each culture's heritage is through their traditional textiles.

As the textile industry entered the factory system that churned out mass-produced sartorial pieces at a cheaper price, less attention has been paid to



the underlying cultural significance of fabrics. The "fast fashion" industry - low-cost clothing collections that are both affordable and easily disposable — dims the traditional appeal of fabrics in people's daily lives.

In Thailand, as well as in other countries around the world, there have been attempts to shed light on the rich historical value of textiles, presented in a more contemporary, accessible angle to appeal to the urban consumers. Many designers have turned to use locally produced traditional textiles to create their modern-looking collections to revive Thai textile's glorious past.





Thai textiles are an interesting subject to explore. Whether you approach the subject out of sheer fashion interest or a genuine intention to learn about Thai culture, there are endearing elements that will keep you captivated. Even the same type of fabrics, produced in the same province, is not entirely the same, as each community has its own interpretations and techniques.

By definition, Thai textile is any textile produced by Thai people, in any period of time, anywhere in the country. The Kingdom of Thailand dates back to the Neolithic civilisation situated at the modern-day UNESCO World Heritage Site in Ban Chiang, and a big part of the history of Thailand is the clothes worn and made by the people.

In the past, each community's textile culture was developed based on the available materials, the influence from its neighbours, and social values. Therefore, each culture had unique textiles that represented their characteristics, way of

life, and history - values that have endured the test of time and the global industrialisation of the textile industry.

Thai fabrics in each of the four regions have outstanding characters, in the same way that their food, architecture, and arts vary. In Northern

Thailand, for instance, there is an incredible wealth of textiles in a variety of fibres, woven with hand-shuttles for elaborate textiles and fly-shuttles for yardage in natural fibres. The textiles range from simple, indigo-dyed cotton, to exquisite pieces using techniques; such as, supplementary

“ *In Thailand, as well as in other countries around the world, there have been attempts to shed light on the rich historical value of textiles* ”





weft, gold and silver yarns, applique, and embroidery.

Native textiles of the Central Region are rich in international influences, as the country's former capitals were all located in this region. Ayutthaya was the earliest channel for bringing exotic and luxurious items including textiles from foreign lands; such as, China and India, to the Kingdom. In the Ayutthaya era, vibrant, delicate Indian textiles were restricted for use by royalty and courtiers.

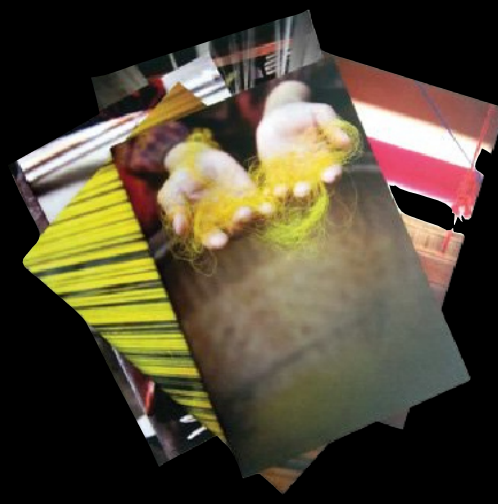
In the Southern region, Chinese, Malay, and Javanese influences have seeped into its textile culture. One of the most well-known fabrics is Pha Yok Thong, originally produced in Nakhon Si Thammarat. Southern region's fabrics are so intricate that they cannot be mass-





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the silk worms to spinning, from dyeing to weaving. Silk makers today use integrated methods consisting of both local wisdom and modern technology to improve the quality of sericulture production.

Some locals today still use locally produced textiles in their daily life, and designers, clothing brands, and lifestyle labels have made an effort to make traditional Thai textiles more relevant to the modern world, aiming

to help the local weavers and preserve the rich heritage for the next generation. Additionally, the contemporary design of Thai textiles has also attracted foreigners, making Thai textiles high-potential export products.

Traditional Thai textiles and the people who possess the knowledge to produce them have been slowly disappearing, making way for cheaper, mass-produced alternatives. However, there is a growing awareness among the public about the importance of preserving one's traditional heritage. This awareness, coupled with the government's and private sector's support, and an international appreciation for Thai textiles' beauty and uniqueness, can help insure the continued existence of Thailand's traditional textiles.





# THE CHARACTER OF *thai textiles*

**T**extiles are an important part of every culture, and they serve as an important source of reference for the cultural studies because of their diversity. They are an important interface between human beings and the surrounding world, as they reflect geographic and climatic conditions, naturally available materials, and way of life.

The art of weaving can reflect the accumulated knowledge of a society or certain values of the society. In Thailand, textiles have always played an important part in its culture, with functions in various rituals from birth to death. They are a form of handicraft that offers a glimpse into

the unique local wisdoms that vary according to each region's social values, climate, and geography.

However, the fabrics of the four main regions of Thailand — Northern, Central, Southern, and Northeastern — do share some similarities. For instance, cotton is a widely used fabric throughout Thailand, thanks to its breathability and light weight, which makes it an excellent material for hot and humid climates in this country. Another commonly used fabric is silk, which over the recent years has become an economic lifeline for many Thais. Despite sharing the raw materials, each region uses different technologies and techniques to create individual approaches to textiles.





Cotton is a popular fabric in Thai culture, typically woven by hand in the local community. Due to the fact that cotton is an easily attainable fabric throughout the country, as cotton cultivation in Thailand is prevalent, cotton is the staple of the Thai people's wardrobe. With its breathability and durable quality, cotton is the perfect fabric for Thais. Thai cotton is produced in a broad range of colours, prints and embroidered designs.

Meanwhile, silk is considered the pinnacle of fabrics in Thailand, thanks to its beautiful, light-reflecting texture. Traditionally, sericulture has been a secondary occupation among farm households in Thailand following rice cultivation. Silk has been in Thailand for thousands of years, and silk fibres have been found at the ruins of Ban Chiang, assumed to have originated from China or India.







# CENTRAL *Region*



What makes textiles in the Central Region diverse is the fact that it has been home to the country's capitals for about eight centuries, from Sukhothai and Ayutthaya to Bangkok. This means the region has enjoyed a steady influx of foreign merchants who brought with them art and cultural influences. Thai people in this region mostly wore cotton in their daily life, and used silk for special occasions. Today, Thailand's cotton dyeing and weaving traditions are still preserved in some weaving villages in Sukhothai, particularly Ban Hat Sieo, which is known for Thin Chok fabric.

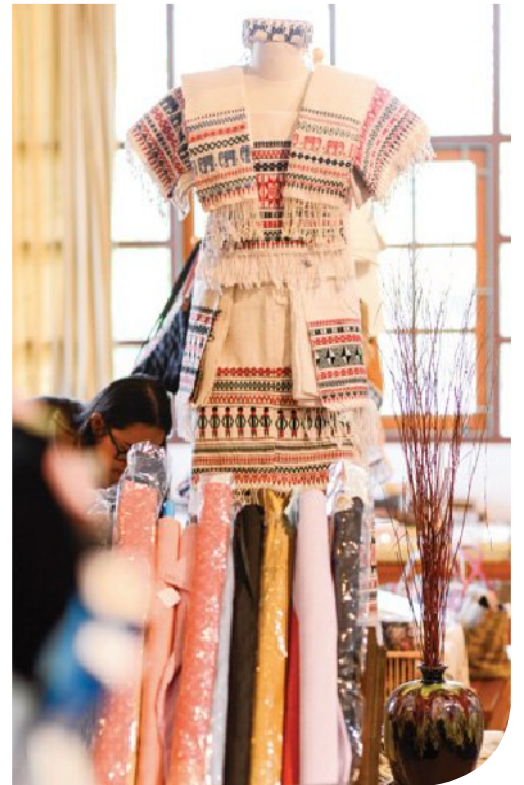




# NORTHERN *Region*



Northern women have long been touted for their weaving skills, particularly of cotton fabrics. The Lanna Kingdom in the northern region of Thailand has produced many exquisite fabrics; such as, pha si chan khao, pha si chan daeng, pha si dok champa, and cotton and silk with raised patterns or yok dok (brocade). Another fabric popular in the Northeastern culture is phamo hom or indigo dyed cotton. The styles of Lanna textiles include those of the three major Tai groups living in Northern Thailand - the Tai Yuan, the Tai Lue, and the Lao people. Within each of these three groups are individual styles which may indicate a village's specialties. The fabrics in this region feature a wholesome variety of symbolic motifs and traditional techniques.







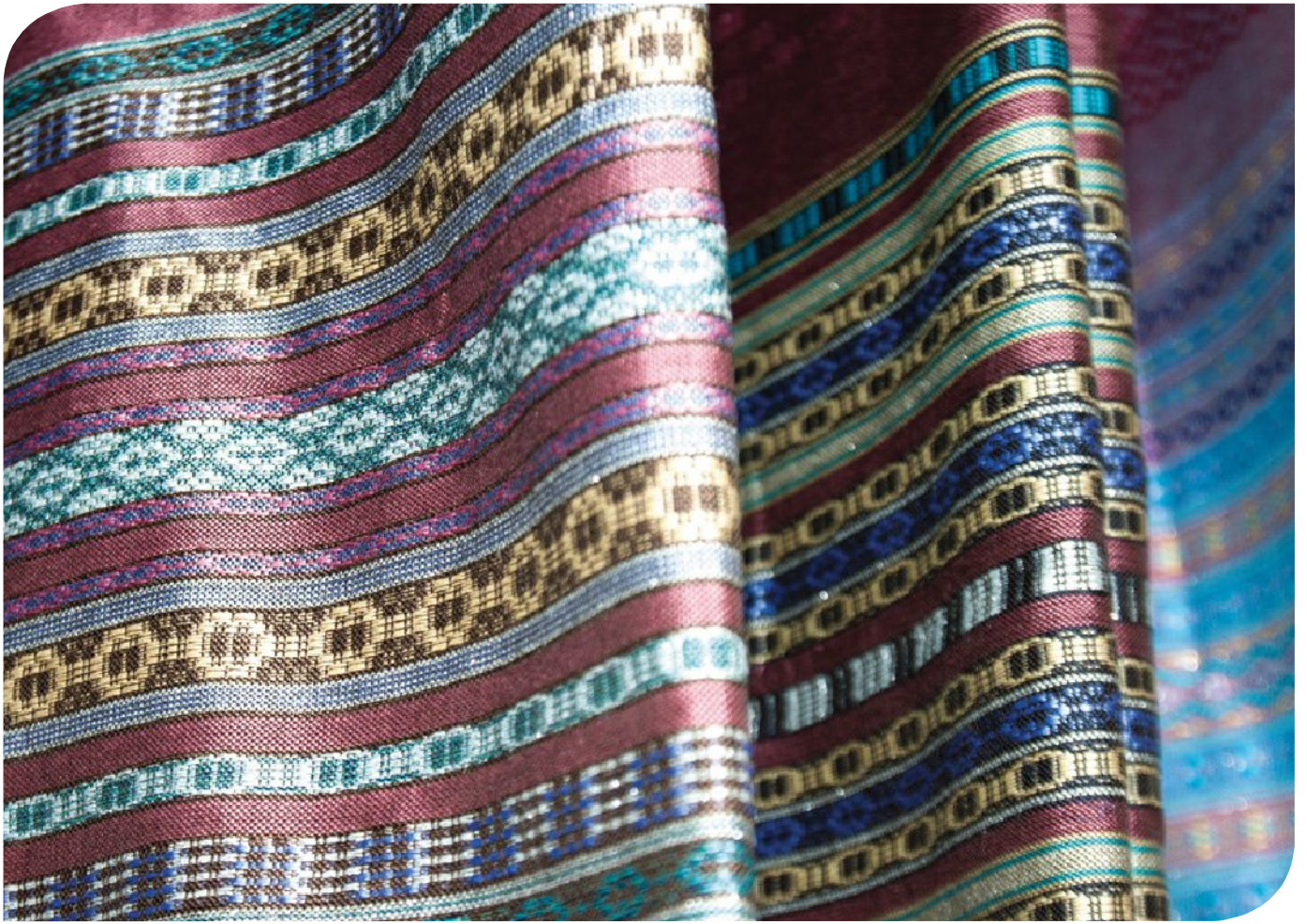
# NORTHEASTERN *Region*



Sericulture (silk farming) and the tradition of silk-weaving have been a part of Thai culture for centuries, especially in the Northeastern region. In Northeastern Thailand, villagers are skilled in every step of silk farming and silk weaving - cultivating mulberries, rearing silkworms, producing raw silk, dyeing silk thread, and weaving silk. The most unique textiles of this region is khit, mudmee and chok. Mudmee silk is produced using the ikat or resist dyeing technique. The fabrics in this region have received influences from Cambodia and Lao PDR, especially in Surin, where there are a lot of Cambodian descendants.







## SOUTHERN *Region*



The origin of textile culture of the Southern region was in Nakhon Si Thammarat, dating back to the Thonburi era. One of the most unique fabrics of the South is yok thong, or ancient silk weaving with gold threads. Another local specialty of the region is batik, influenced by the Javanese culture. Batik fabric is distinctively different from other textiles in Thailand because the patterns are drawn onto the fabrics, not woven. Today, tie-dye cloths remain popular among both locals and visitors, thanks to the vibrant colours and beautiful patterns.

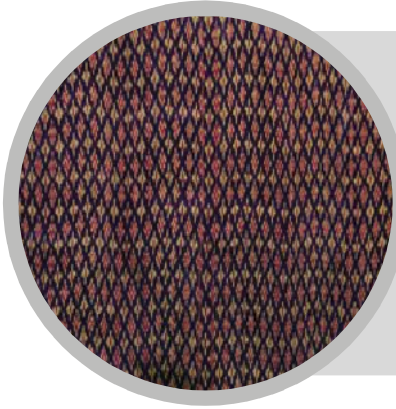




# WEAVING TECHNIQUES IN THAILAND

**While the raw materials used in the textile culture in Thailand are rather similar throughout the country, it is the weaving techniques that add a touch of uniqueness to textiles in different regions. Weaving techniques are a result of both the loom design and weaving styles, and weaving was an activity in almost all households in Thailand before industrialisation. There's even an old saying that if a woman cannot weave, a man should not marry her.**





## MUDMEE

Mudmee is said to be the oldest form of pattern weaving. The fabric is woven using the tying and dyeing technique to create designs. There are three methods to mudmee weaving - tie-dye the warps; tie-dye the wefts, and tie-dye both the warps and the wefts. The tie-dyeing process must be done before the actual weaving begins. The technique works for both silk and cotton.



## CHOK

Chok is a design in which supplementary yarns are introduced into the usually colourful wefts in a discontinuous manner. Chok fabrics take a long time to complete, and are typically used in special occasions. Sukhothai in the Central Region is famous for Chok fabrics, but they can also be found in Chiang Mai in the North.



## KHIT

Both silk and cotton can be woven in khit. The technique is achieved by continuously introducing yarns in a different colour into the base wefts to produce patterns. Khit fabrics are common in the Northeastern part of Thailand. In some areas, a mixture of khit and Chok is used to make more elaborate patterns and colours.



## PRAEWA

The yok dok technique is quite similar to khit, but uses special silk, silver and gold threads, elaborately woven to create patterns. Originally used exclusively in the northern royal court as the materials were expensive, it is now still a popular technique in the North, but is also found in the Northeastern region and the South.



# THAI TEXTILE GLOSSARY



## SILK

Silk is called mai in Thai. Sericulture is an integrated part of the Thai people's lives. Three types of silkworm are raised in Thailand — the local species yield short but strong thread in a yellowish or off-white colour; Thai hybrid species give bigger yellow thread; and foreign hybrid species produce long white silk, the favourite among reeling factories.



## COTTON

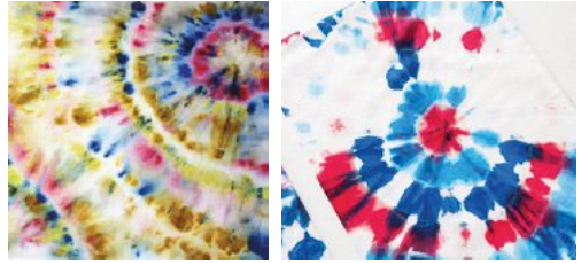
Cotton, or fai in Thai, is the major material of the weaving industry in Thailand, since the plant can be grown throughout the country. Although many kinds of cotton are grown in Thailand, Toole cotton, which yields small balls with short brownish fibre, is more often used for home weaving.





## TIE-DYE

Called mud-yom in Thai, tie-dyeing is one of the simplest ways to add colour to fabrics. As the name suggests, the fabrics are tied and then dyed partially to create patterns. The beauty of this technique is that no two fabrics will be similar, even if they are tied and dyed the same way.



## MUD CLOTH

In this technique, the fabric, usually cotton, is fermented in mud. The technique is said to have been discovered accidentally, when the farmers returned from the fields and noticed that the mud-soaked part of their clothes felt softer than the rest. Sukhothai is known as the hub of mud cloth.







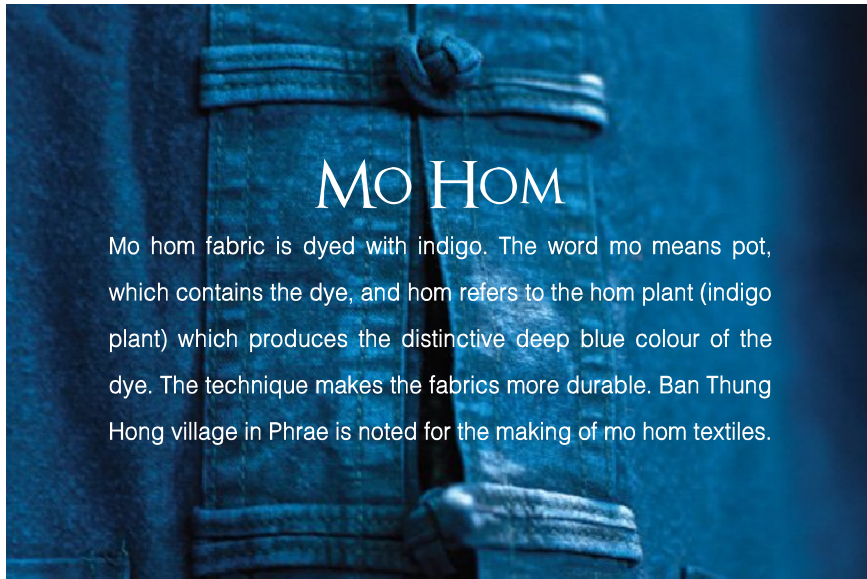
## PHA SIN

Pha sin is a full length wraparound skirt, usually with patterns, worn by the women in the North and Northeast. The patterns vary from region to region, ranging from plain ones for everyday use to exquisite ones for special occasions. In addition to the weaving technique, the loom also plays a role in determining the pattern.



## MO HOM

Mo hom fabric is dyed with indigo. The word mo means pot, which contains the dye, and hom refers to the hom plant (indigo plant) which produces the distinctive deep blue colour of the dye. The technique makes the fabrics more durable. Ban Thung Hong village in Phrae is noted for the making of mo hom textiles.

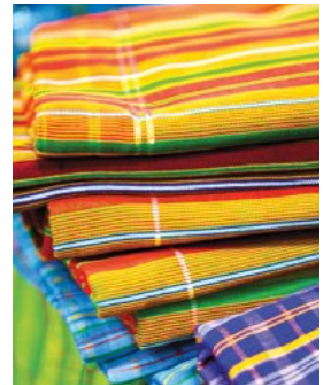






## PHA KHAO MA

Pha khao ma is a distinctive checkered fabric mostly woven using cotton. It is known for its versatility and low maintenance, and is commonly worn by men in the Northeast. Archaeological evidence suggests that pha kaho ma has been used by Thai men for several hundred years. It can be used as turban, stole, towel, rag, blanket, and to scatter insects.



## BATIK

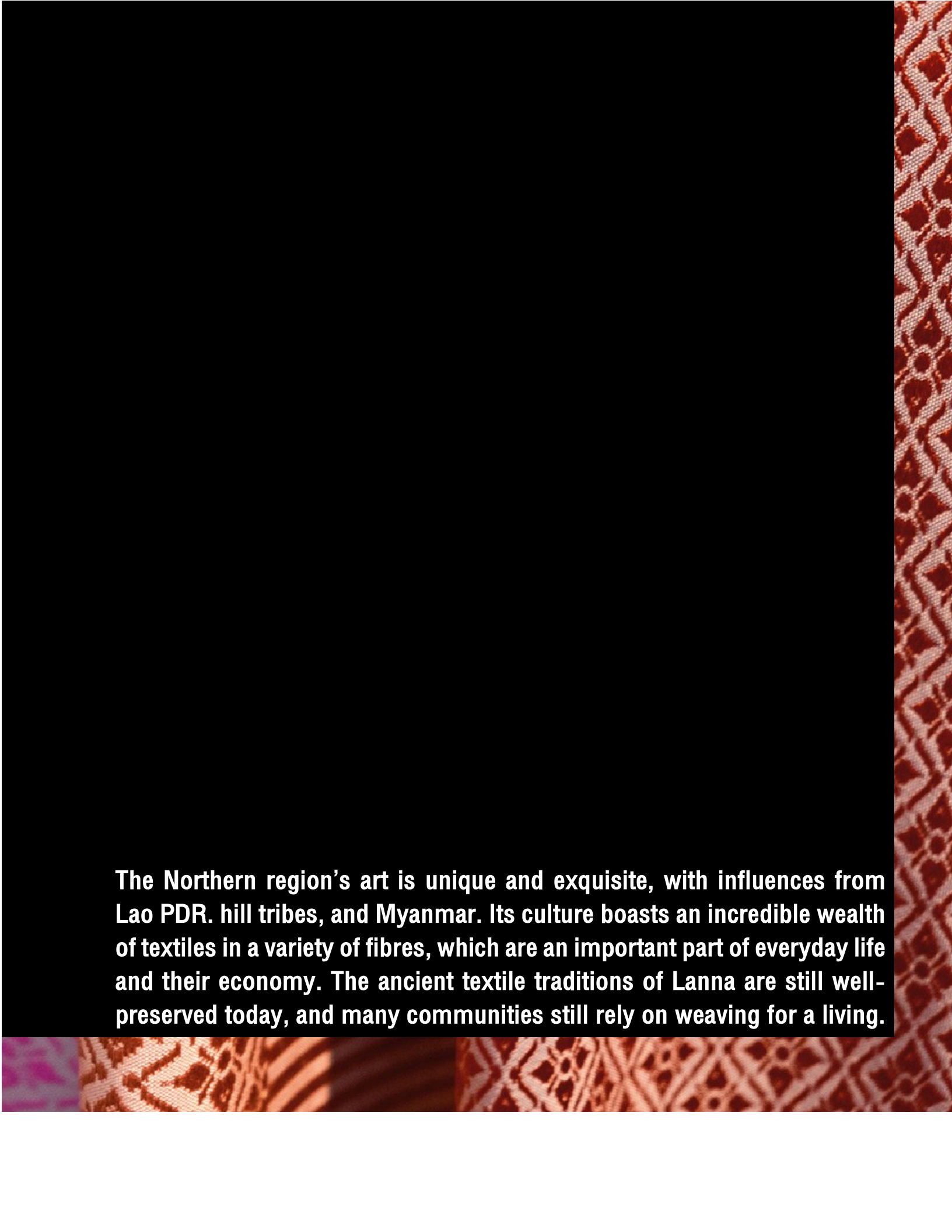
The batik technique in Thailand is said to have been influenced by the Javanese culture. The colourful fabric is made by drawing patterns using a resistant; such as, wax before dyeing the fabric. The technique works on cotton, silk and other natural fabrics. Today, batik fabrics are associated with beaches, as the technique is commonly practiced in seaside cultures; such as, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Southern Thailand.











The Northern region's art is unique and exquisite, with influences from Lao PDR, hill tribes, and Myanmar. Its culture boasts an incredible wealth of textiles in a variety of fibres, which are an important part of everyday life and their economy. The ancient textile traditions of Lanna are still well-preserved today, and many communities still rely on weaving for a living.









# GOLD TEXTILE

## SI SATCHANALAI DISTRICT, SUKHOTHAI



Geographically, Sukhothai is considered a part of the Central region, but socio-economically, it belongs to the Northern region. Si Satchanalai District in Sukhothai is famous for beautiful gold, and its abundance in gold in its glorious past is also reflected in its textile culture.

Si Satchanalai's most remarkable hand-woven textile is pha thongkam or gold textile, which is done by weaving gold and silver threads into fabrics to create traditional patterns; such as, khrua noi, khrua klang, khrua yai, and nam ang. The fabrics are usually red and black in colour.

A good place to explore the beauty of gold textile is at the Sathorn Gold Textile Museum at Ban Hat Sieo, which tells the complete story of the beautiful and famous textiles made by

the local Thai Puan people.

Some of the fabrics on display are over a century old, and worth over 10,000 US dollars. The percentage of real gold in the thread varies, and some exquisite pieces are made with threads made from 80% gold. They are typically worn on special ceremonies; such as, a wedding. The gold textile weaving tradition is quite rare today because of the high production cost, but there are still some skilled local weavers who keep this art alive.

Where: 477/2, Ban Hat Sieo,  
Si Satchanalai District, Sukhothai Tel: 055-671-143  
[www.sathorngoldtextilemuseum.com](http://www.sathorngoldtextilemuseum.com)





# MUD FABRIC

## NA TON CHAN VILLAGE, SUKHOTHAI



Na Ton Chan is probably best known for cotton dyed using natural substances. Na Ton Chan district has become a popular home stay destination where visitors can learn about the community's famous textile — mud fabric. To make this type of fabric, cotton threads are dyed with indigo for several hours. Once the colour has been absorbed, the cotton threads are sun dried and washed to remove the indigo, before being hung out to dry again. After that, the threads are woven into beautiful fabrics with traditional patterns.

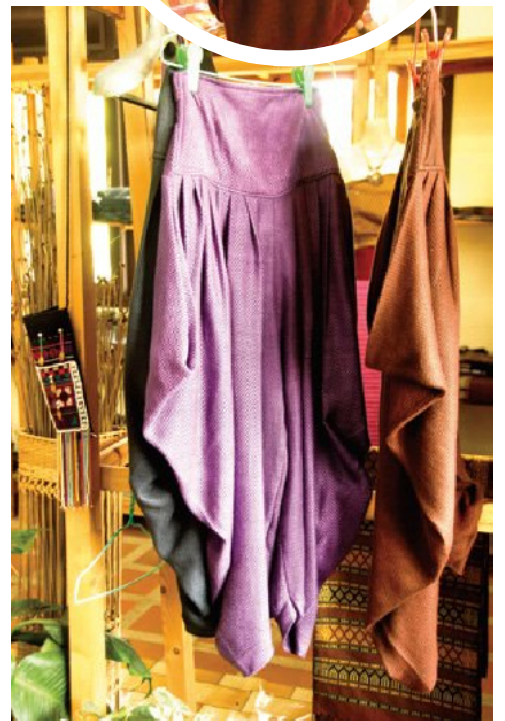
After that, the woven pieces are fermented in mud and soaked overnight. It is a secret learned from their ancestors, who noticed that, after working in the fields, mud-soaked parts of their clothes were softer than the clean parts.

The finished result is usually in a brownish colour, but the locals can dye it into any colour. The dye used in Na Ton Chan is naturally derived from tree barks, leaves, and flowers. They would also add salt to prevent the colour from bleeding, and sprinkle in some washing detergent to prevent shrinking.

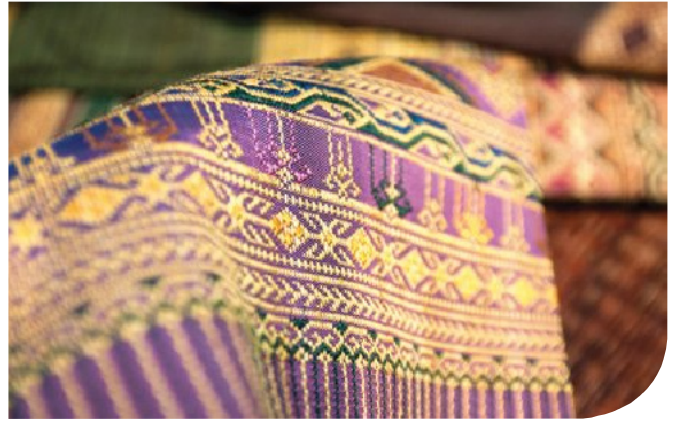
Na Ton Chan has more than 700 residents. Today, most of them have benefited from the popularity of their mud cloth and home stay business.

Where: Na Ton Chan Village,  
Si Satchanalai District, Sukhothai  
[www.facebook.com/HomeStayBanNaTonChan](https://www.facebook.com/HomeStayBanNaTonChan)  
Tel: 055-677-209









## PHA SIN THIN CHOK LAPLAE DISTRICT, UTTARADIT



Laplae District is a rural village famous for fruits due to its fertile soil. In their free time, Laplae villagers also produce handicrafts, and they are known for thin chok weaving, using the technique of discontinuous supplementary weft weaving.

Pha sin thin chok is a piece of cloth that is attached to the bottom of the sin or wraparound skirt. Weaving thin chok textile requires precision as the details are very delicate. The tradition is passed on from Yonok city, a major Northern city in the past, where the ancestors of the Laplae people came from.

In addition to the beautiful patterns, what you can also see in the fabrics is their beliefs, traditions, and way of life.

Some also contain superstitious beliefs — certain colours are believed to help ward off evil, for example.

In 2002, a group of Laplae villagers formed a thin chok weaving group to preserve this tradition. Today, pha sin thin chok in Laplae still follows traditional weaving methods, and the dyes used are natural. They also follow the 16 original main patterns, which have been around for centuries. The Laplae people believe that the fabrics not only reflect their skills, but also their spirit.

Where: 31 Mu 4, Chaichumphon Subdistrict,  
Laplae District, Uttaradit Tel: 087 - 1987353  
[www.lublaeteenjok.com](http://www.lublaeteenjok.com)





Yok dok or brocade employs design with extra decorative wefts. Some pieces are woven with gold threads. The weaving process requires advanced skills, and the complexity of yok dok means it was very rare in the past, exclusively worn by the elite on special occasions. The yok dok masters of Lamphun have assisted Her Majesty Queen Sirikit in tracing the patterns of ancient robes and recreating them. Lamphun's

yok dok silk was the first silk in the world to get the GI (geographical indication) tag of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) in 2007. Mae San Ban Tong village is home to a renowned yok dok weaving centre.

Where: Wiang Yong Subdistrict,  
Mueang District, Lamphun









## MO HOM FABRIC THUNG HONG VILLAGE, PHRAE



Mo hom refers to indigo-dyed cotton cloth, a popular fabric among Thais, thanks to the durability and easy maintenance. Thung Hong is a village famed for the making of products made from mo hom. The village is about 4 km north of Phrae's city area, and is a community of artisans who are skilled in producing the best mo hom products in the country. Under Thailand's OTOP (One Tambon One Product) scheme, Thung Hong village has officially been recognised as a Champion of

Handicrafts Tourism because of its high-quality mo hom and the well-preserved tradition. The village now offers home stay services for visitors who want to learn more about the art of making mo hom fabric.

Where: Mu 2, Thung Hong Village,  
Mueang District, Phrae





# MAE CHAEM DISTRICT, CHIANG MAI



Pha Sin Thin Chok from Mae Chaem reflects the intellect of Thai people in weaving. While Thai women around the country wore pha sin or a wraparound tube skirt, what they wore had some region-specific features. The bottom panel of the pha sin from Mae Chaem is distinctive thanks to the Lanna influence. In the past, Mae Chaem's thin chok textiles, woven with silver and gold threads, were used as tributes to the kings in

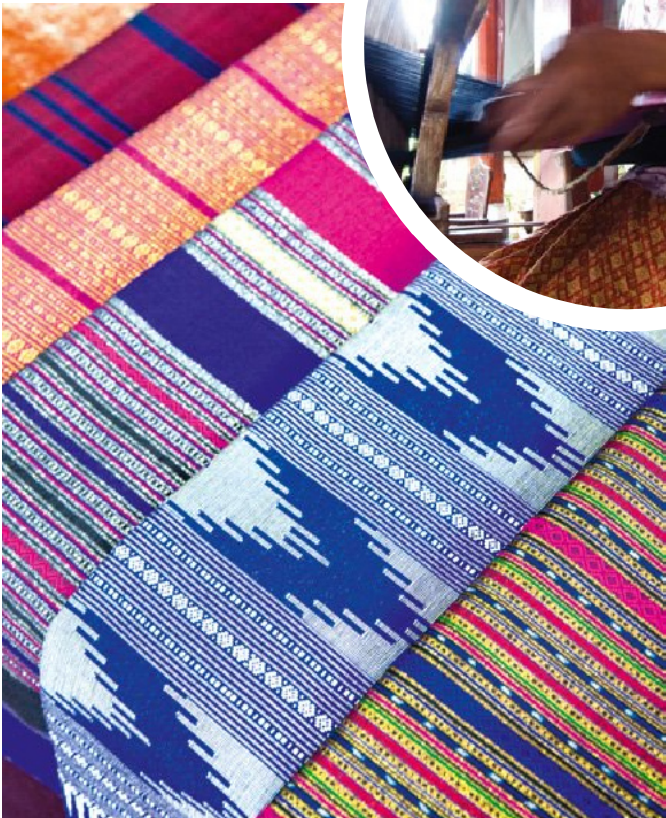
Chiang Mai, as they were considered valuable goods. The pattern is complex, colourful, and elaborate. Although the traditional Mae Chaem designs are still maintained today, modern thin chok patterns have been developed as well.

Where: Mu 8, Chang Khoeng Subdistrict,  
Mae Chaem District, Chiang Mai  
Tel: 053-248-607













## PHA SIN NAMLAI THA WANG PHA DISTRICT, NAN

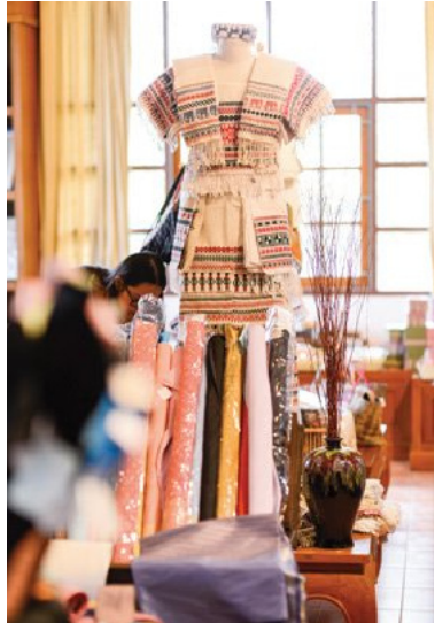
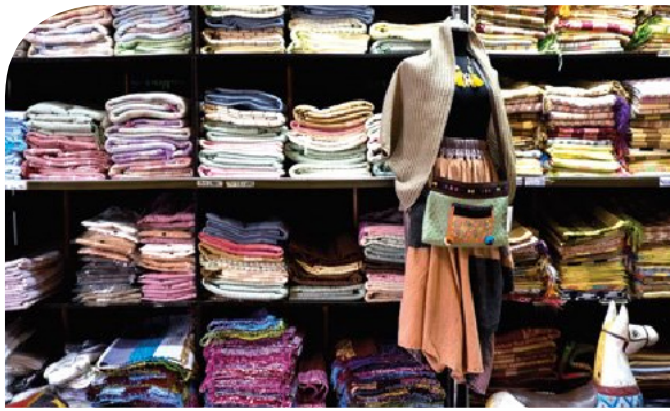


Namlai pattern refers to a flowing pattern to water currents. Although the pattern is found in Nan, Chiang Rai, and Phayao, the Tai Lue people in Chiang Rai are particularly famous for it. The Tai Lue people living at Ban Nong Bua are noted for producing the traditional tribal fabric. The technique is first to isolate yarns into coloured areas, then hook and dovetail these together at regular intervals. This

traditional art has been handed down for generations. The design has been improved over time, the original patterns still remain. The native woven materials have now become highly popular among tourists.

Where: Ban Nong Bua,  
Tha Wang Pha District, Nan  
Tel: 054-521-118





# HAND-WOVEN COTTON

## DON LUANG VILLAGE, LAMPHUN



Don Luang village is famous for the patterns onto the hand-woven cotton cloth with ancient techniques of 2 to 8 heddles. It is the biggest source of hand-woven cotton in the country, with more than two centuries of history. The cotton here is naturally dyed and woven into intricate patterns. Most houses in this village have their own loom, and in the past, every Don Luang girl knew how to weave. Presently, The Don Luang

Cotton Fair is held in April every year, presenting a wide range of cotton crafts produced by Don Luang village including clothes, pillow cases, table cloths, curtains, as well as other souvenir and gift items handcrafted from cotton fabrics.

Where: Don Luang Village,  
Mueang District, Lamphun  
Tel: 053-520-528









## PHA SIN THIN CHOK (LAO KRANG) PHU CHUANG VILLAGE, UTHAI THANI

Cotton weaving is a skill most Phu Chuang villagers possess, taught by the previous generation. The cotton is naturally dyed and woven using the chok technique to achieve beautiful patterns using a simple loom. The traditional patterns were inspired by the surroundings; such as, animals and nature. The character of Phu Chuang's thin chok is derived from the Lao Krang people, whose sin consisted of three parts, resembling the human body's three

sections — head, body, and feet. The feet part is usually in a red colour. The Phu Chuang people set up a weaving group in 1993, with around 50 founding members. The village has been given an OTOP Product Champion title for its thin chok textile.

Where: 75/1 Mu 14, Thap Luang Subdistrict,  
Ban Rai District, Uthai Thani  
Tel: 089-959-9460





# HAND-WOVEN COTTON

## PHA THANG VILLAGE, BANRAI, UTHAI THANI



Pha Thang Village still actively engages in weaving. In fact, weaving forms a secondary source of income after farming, particularly cotton weaving. The top-notch quality of the weaving products from Pha Thang Village is confirmed by the fact that they won UNESCO awards in 2004 and 2005, as well as the Best OTOP Product. The famous product of the village is the Before Marriage bedding set made from cotton dyed

from local natural material. The village has set up a weaving centre called the Ban Pha Thung Ancient Style Woven Cloth Centre, where visitors can learn more about this exquisite art.

Where: Mu 2, Huai Haeng Subdistrict,  
Ban Rai District, Uthai Thani  
Tel: 089-270-9683



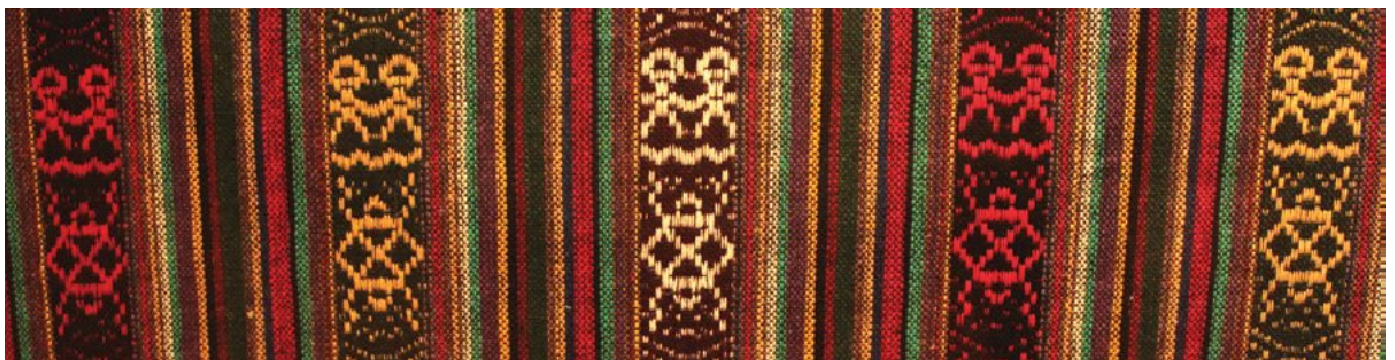
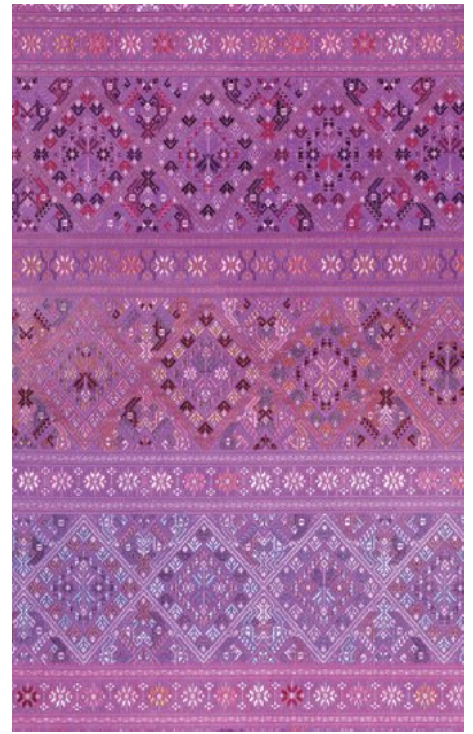
**The textiles of the Central Region are influenced by various ethnic groups who immigrated from other parts of the country; such as, Tai Yuan, Tai Puan, and Lao Khrang, who have been living here since the early Rattanakosin era. The patterns in the textiles reflect their origins, and are still preserved until today.**



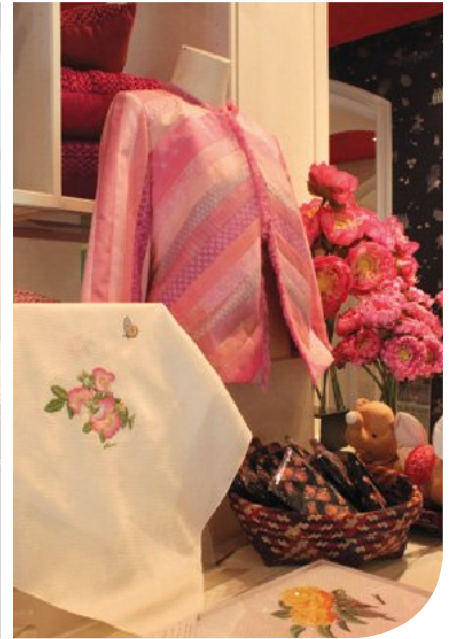












# QUEEN SIRIKIT MUSEUM OF TEXTILES BANGKOK



In 2003, Her Majesty the Queen used a then-vacant building on the grounds of the Grand Palace as a new museum of textiles. The mission of the museum is to collect, display, preserve, and serve as a Centre for all who wish to learn about textiles, past and present, from Southeast Asia, South Asia, and East Asia, with a special emphasis on the textiles of, and related to, the royal court and Her Majesty Queen Sirikit.

The museum features a gallery showcasing textiles from throughout the country. On display are royal textiles in Thailand and neighbouring courts, regional textiles, and other related objects. For a more hands-on experience, the activity studio of the Queen Sirikit Museum of Textiles allows visitors to learn more about textiles through games and activities. There is also a well-stocked library with textile- and clothing-specific materials in Thai, English, and French. The library is open by appointment only.

There are also temporary exhibitions under various interesting themes, as well as ongoing exhibitions - Fashioning Tradition: Queen Sirikit Creates a National Dress for Thailand, which presents historic court textiles, archival photographs and film, and more than thirty glittering examples from Her Majesty's own wardrobe; and Artistry in Silk: the Royal Style of Her Majesty Queen Sirikit, which features more than a dozen of Her Majesty's designer ensembles made from hand-woven textiles produced by members of SUPPORT, Her Majesty's charity dedicated to preserving Thai village weaving.

Where: Ratsadakorn-bhibhathana Building,  
The Grand Palace, Phra Nakhon, Bangkok  
Tel: 02-225-9420  
[www.qsmthailand.org](http://www.qsmthailand.org)





## SACICT AYUTTHAYA



The SUPPORT Arts and Crafts International Centre of Thailand or SACICT was established with the objectives to promote and support the integration of vocations leading to the creation of folk arts and crafts in line with Her Majesty Queen Sirikit's projects as well as to promote their marketing domestically and internationally. The Centre features a gallery which leads visitors through Her Majesty Queen Sirikit's works and devotion to Thai arts and crafts. The textile section of the Gold and Textiles Gallery exhibits an important SACICT's collection of vintage textiles.

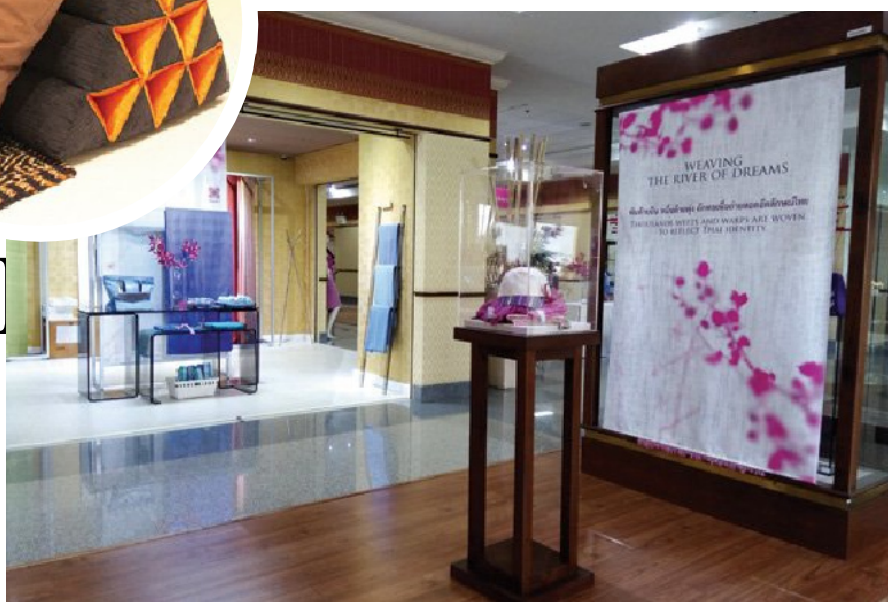
SACICT covers a large area on the banks of the Chao Phraya River, located not far from popular places in Ayutthaya. A good time to visit SACICT is during the Loi Krathong Festival, when an event is held by the SACICT at the Chao Phraya River.

In addition to showcasing meticulous textiles of the bygone eras, visitors can also look at Thai textiles in a contemporary light in the Innovative Crafts Showcase, which displays the innovative products that show the advance in craftsmanship and designs based on traditional Thai handicrafts. These products take into account the crafters' skills, the current trend and the marketing demand.

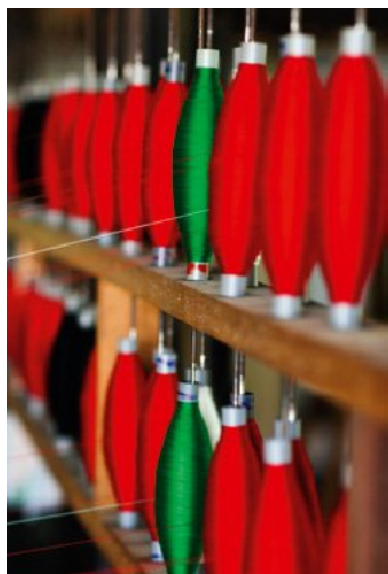
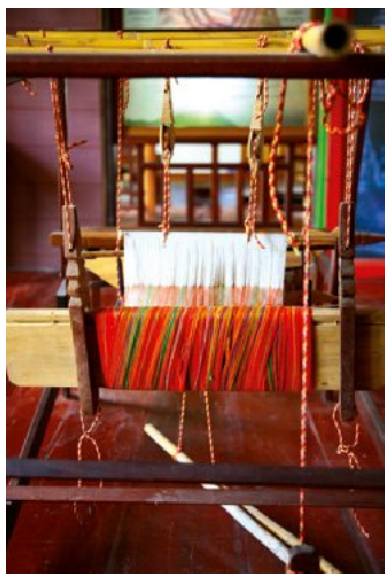
Thai textile products; such as, hats, cushions, and bags, are available for purchase at the Centre, as well as online at SACICT's online store.

Where: 59 Mu 4, Chang-Yai Subdistrict,  
Bang Sai District, Ayutthaya Tel: 035-367-054  
[www.sacict.net](http://www.sacict.net)













# 100 COLOUR PHA KHAO MA BAN NONG KHAO, KANCHANABURI



The women of Ban Nong Khao, like in other communities, had to weave their own textiles for household use. However, they felt that their hand-woven cotton was easily torn and dull in colour. They came up with a way to turn typical pha khao ma into strong, beautiful and colourful textiles.

The village is now known for its 100-colour pha khao ma. The fabric is popular because of the vibrant colours, durability, and quality. The multi-coloured textile was first used locally among the villagers, but soon has become a famous OTOP product of Kanchanaburi.

In addition to cotton, artificial silk is also used in the weaving process to give the textile a shiny appearance. There are many traditional patterns, but the weavers can create their own patterns using the endless choices of colour. Today, the

cloths are made into apparel, accessories, and home decor items to add value, bringing income to the community.

The Ban Nong Khao Women's Co-op Group, which has about 20 members today, is the main producer of the 100-colour pha khao ma in Ban Nong Khao. The villagers weave in their spare time when they are done with their daily work in the fields. A visit to this village will show you how 100-colour pha khao ma is done, although more detailed ones could take weeks to produce.

Where: Mu 2, Ban Nong Khao,  
Nong Khao Subdistrict, Tha Muang District,  
Kanchanaburi Tel: 034-586-101



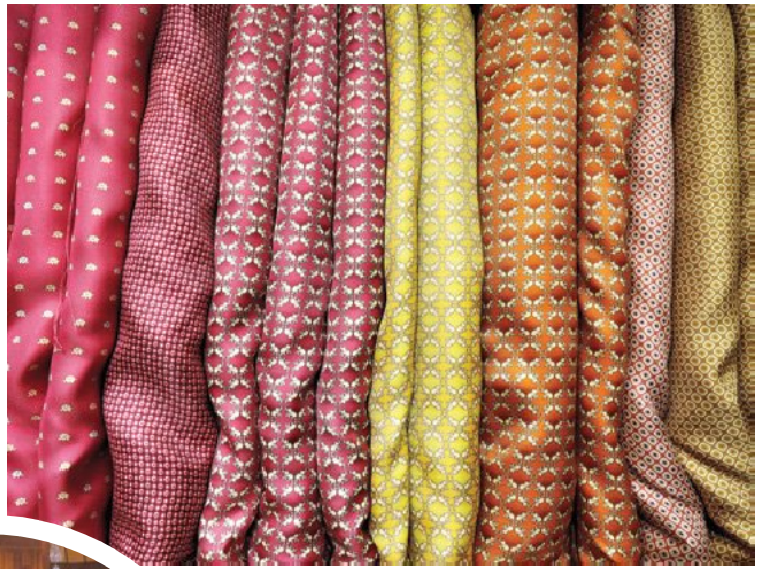






**Northeast Thailand is known for producing beautiful textiles, especially silk and cotton textiles, each unique and beautiful in its own right. There is a particularly rich ethnic diversity in weaving cultures in this region, influenced by neighbouring countries Lao PDR. and Cambodia.**









## SILK, PAK THONG CHAI NAKHON RATCHASIMA



Pak Thong Chai is one of the most famous and industrious silk villages in Thailand, where the locals retain their creative skills in producing hand-woven beautiful Korat-texture silk. It is an ideal place to see the traditional silk weaving process and pick up some locally grown and hand-woven silk products. The village is particularly famous for mudmee silk.

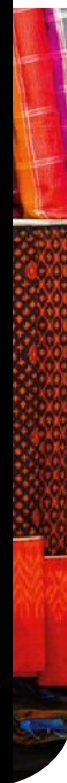
There are currently more than 70 silk factories in the Pak Thong Chai area, as well as many independent local weavers who still keep the traditional weaving culture as an integral part of their lives. Visitors can learn about every stage of the silk making process, from silkworm farming to weaving.

Pak Thong Chai is also home to a world-famous source of

silk — Jim Thompson Farm. The 600 rai farm was established in 1988 primarily to raise mulberry for the production of silkworm eggs and silk cocoons. The Jim Thompson Farm tour provides a unique opportunity for visitors to observe the full life cycle of the silkworms and the silk farming process as part of the authentic Isan way of life. While in this area, visitors can also enjoy an exhibition on silk production at the Pak Thong Chai Silk and Culture Centre. The small but educating centre is dubbed the ASEAN Silk Sourcing Hub.

Where: Jim Thompson Farm, Takop Subdistrict,  
Pak Thong Chai District, Nakhon Ratchasima  
Tel: 044-373-116 [www.jimthompsonfarm.com](http://www.jimthompsonfarm.com)





Thin daeng means “red feet” in Thai. The uniqueness of thin daeng fabric, which is made with mudmee silk, is that the lower part is in a red colour. It has been told that the origin of thin daeng fabric dates back to over two centuries ago, and formerly they were two pieces of fabric sewn together. This type of fabric is only worn on special occasions and auspicious events.

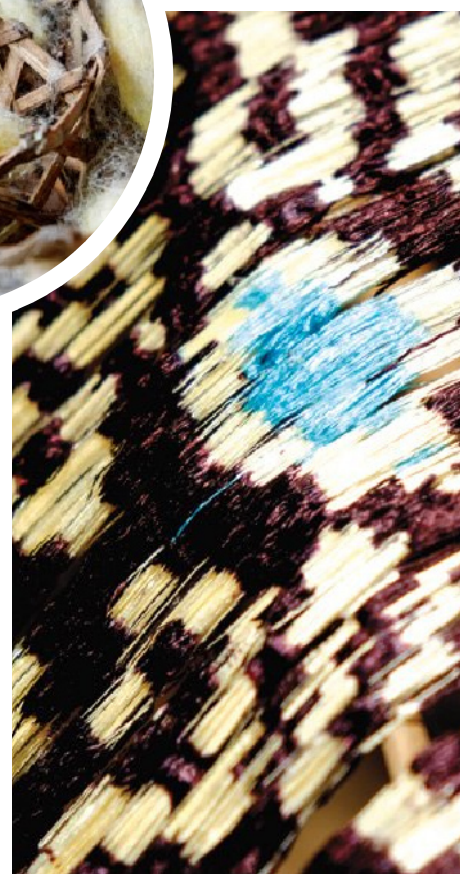
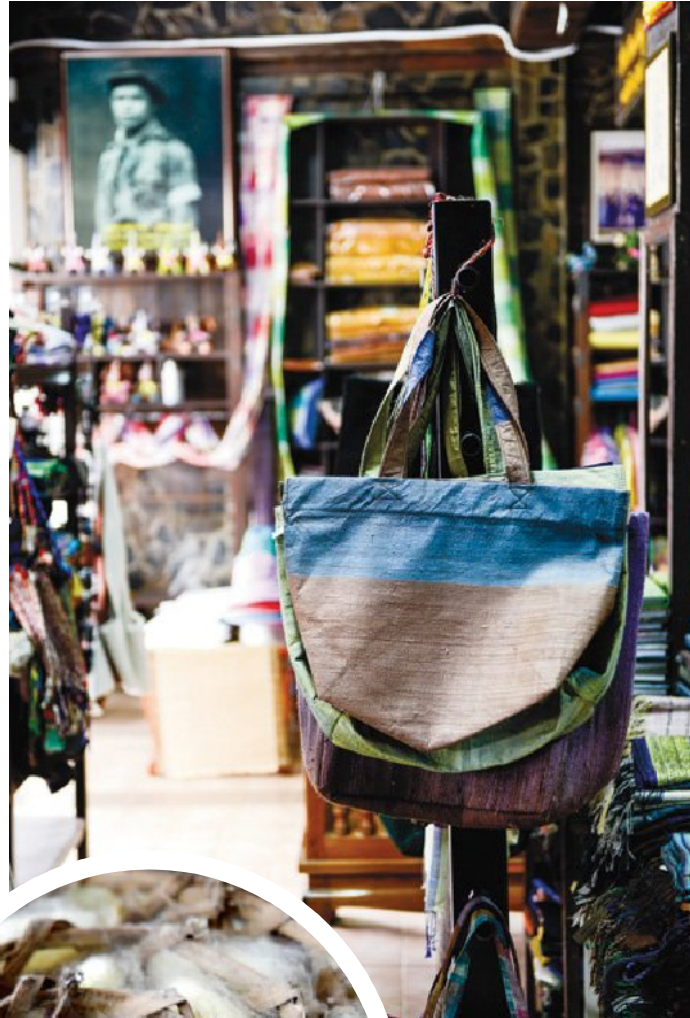
The patterns of thin daeng fabric in Na Pho District are traditional Northeastern patterns, typically in vibrant colours like red and yellow, whereas fabrics in other areas in the Southern part of the Northeastern region are usually darker and more subdued.

In 1977, Her Majesty the Queen included the Na Pho

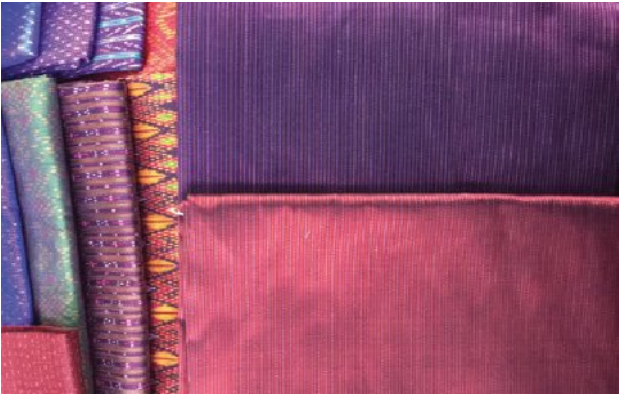
Silk Weaving Group as a member of the Foundation for the Promotion of Supplementary Occupations and Related Techniques under the Royal Patronage of Her Majesty the Queen (SUPPORT) in order to promote silkworm farming and silk weaving in this area. Na Pho is one of the driest districts in Thailand, which makes it not suitable for farming. HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn has set up a local handicraft centre here to provide an alternative source of income for the people in Na Pho. Today, Na Pho silk is listed as an OTOP product.

Where: Na Pho Local Handicraft Centre,  
Na Pho District, Buri Ram Tel: 044-686-157













# AMPROM AND HOLE FABRICS

## SURIN



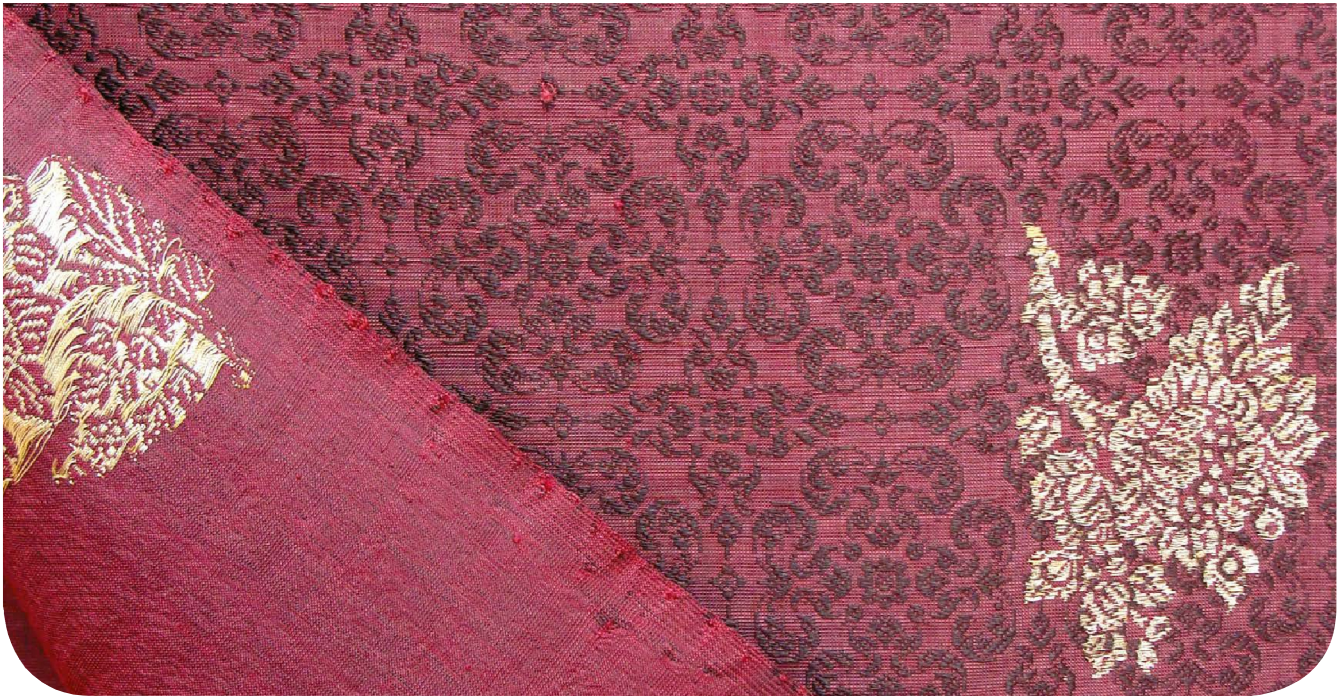
Amпром and Hole fabrics are being recognized as an ancient Mudmee of Thai-Khmer people which has long been used for more than 2,000 years. The outstanding point of Amпром fabric can be described that Amпром is the only fabric in the country that features of both dyed weft and dyed wrap.as it called "Two Golden Mudmee" The upright stripes show on the fabric are small square angles with white spots, crossing with the horizontal stripe of crossed dots spreading all over the fabric. In the past, Hole

fabric used for a type of attires for palace's officials during the reign of King Rama V,as called " Jong Kraben" (to hole the loincloth up tightly around the waist).

Since the fabric can be used only for men, the stripes, then ,were remade by altering the same stripe into various streaking stripes look alike bamboo trees.

Where: Surin





## GOLD BROCADE SILK BAN THA SAWANG, SURIN



Ban Tha Sawang village is well-known for gold brocade silk of the highest quality, offered to Her Majesty the Queen as well as previous royal courts. It has also been honoured to produce fabric for delegates of the 21<sup>st</sup> APEC (Asia - Pacific Economic Co-operation) Summit in 2003 and OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) leaders in 2005. The village won an OTOP Champion 5-Star Award, and was later selected to weave a commemorative cloth for the occasion of the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of His Majesty the King's accession to the throne.

The gold-embroidered silk of Ban Tha Sawang reflects the wisdom of their ancestors. The technique is said to be introduced during the Ayutthaya Era when Thais came under the influence of the Khmers, known as the Chenla Empire.

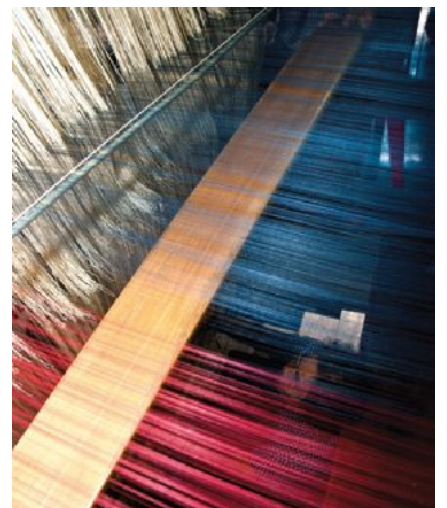
The dazzling quality of Ban Tha Sawang golden brocade is thanks to the fine silk threads from the innermost part

of the silk cocoon, which are then bleached, boiled, and coloured with natural dyes, before woven with delicate patterns from the past. It is called gold brocade or "yok thong" silk because it is decorated with silver- and golden-coloured silk. The exquisite quality means it requires expertise and time - two metres of this type of silk can take about two months to produce.

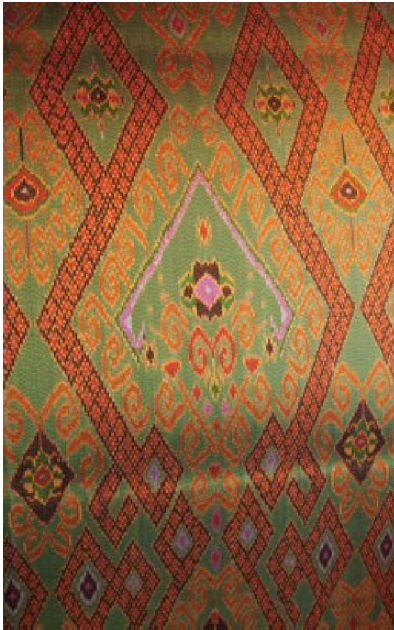
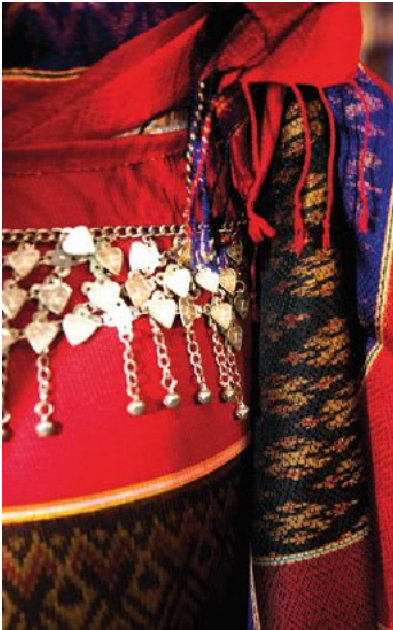
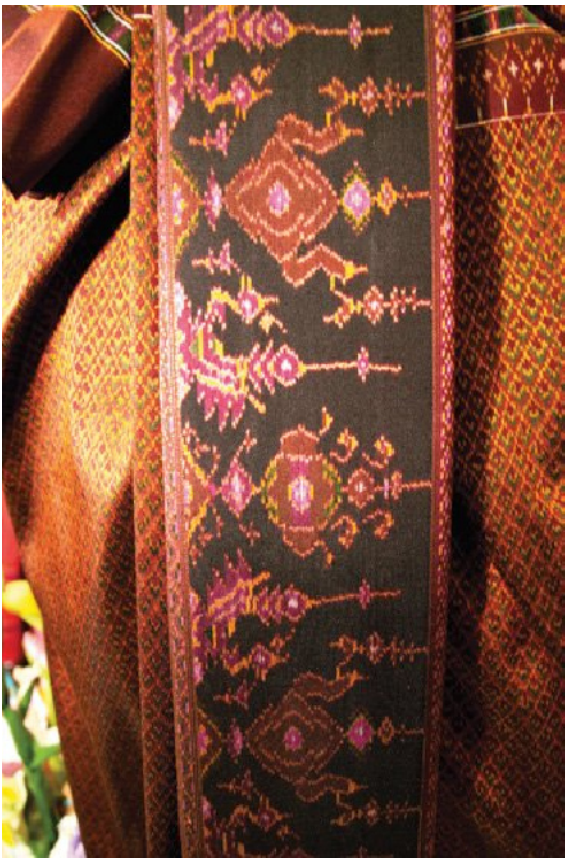
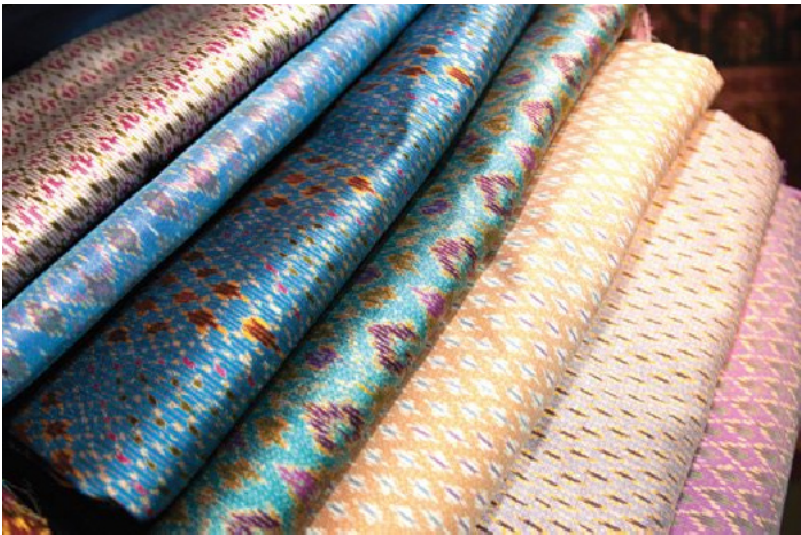
Visitors can learn this exquisite art at the Ban Tha Sawang Silk Weaving Village, where the locals have been weaving as a part of their lifestyle for centuries.

Where: Ban Tha Sawang,  
Tha Sawang District, Mueang District, Surin  
Tel. 00-000-0000













## CHONNABOT DISTRICT, KHON KAEN



Chonnabot is an old community, where most of the people are farmers. In the past, the women would weave in their spare time, and weaving was a part of their lifestyle. There is a saying in the Northeastern region, "If you cannot weave or grow silkworm, don't get married." Weaving was a skill that a mother would teach her daughters, and fine hand-woven textiles were considered family heirlooms.

Chonnabot is renowned for its exquisite mudmee cotton and silk. Mudmee is a unique process that involves tie dying the threads before they are woven to create patterns. This district is a major source of local wisdom regarding the production of mudmee silk, where the delicate fabric is meticulously woven by hand using a special technique. It is a mesmerising process to watch, as spools of thread are woven into intricate patterns.

Located in Chonnabot is the Sala Mai Thai or Thai Silk Hall, where visitors can enjoy displays and information about silk, the town, its people, and its livelihood. Some of the silk shops in Chonnabot also offer visitors a chance to watch silk weaving demonstrations.

It has been told that the first ruler of Chonnabot, over two centuries ago, was presented with mudmee silk from King Rama I the Great. Mudmee silk has been a part of their culture ever since. Today, mudmee silk is only worn on special occasions. The main colours of Chonnabot mudmee silk are purple, red, green, and brown.

Where: Sala Mai Thai, 172 Chaeng Sanit Road,  
Chonnabot District, Khon Kaen Tel: 043-286-160





## KHAM MUANG DISTRICT, KALASIN



Praewa silk, dubbed “queen of Thai silk”, is highly prized and sought after for its unique “reverse weaving”. In 2014, Thailand’s Ministry of Tourism and Sports pushed the locally acclaimed praewa silk as internationally renowned goods to promote tourism in Kalasin Province and improve the province’s economy. Kham Muang District is one of the few districts in Thailand that produces praewa silk.

The well-known praewa silk is an OTOP product. Traditionally, red with the black background was the most popular colour. Today, there are many colours and patterns to choose from. The texture is usually shiny thanks to the type of silk thread used in the weaving process.

Villagers in Kham Muang, especially those in Ban Phon

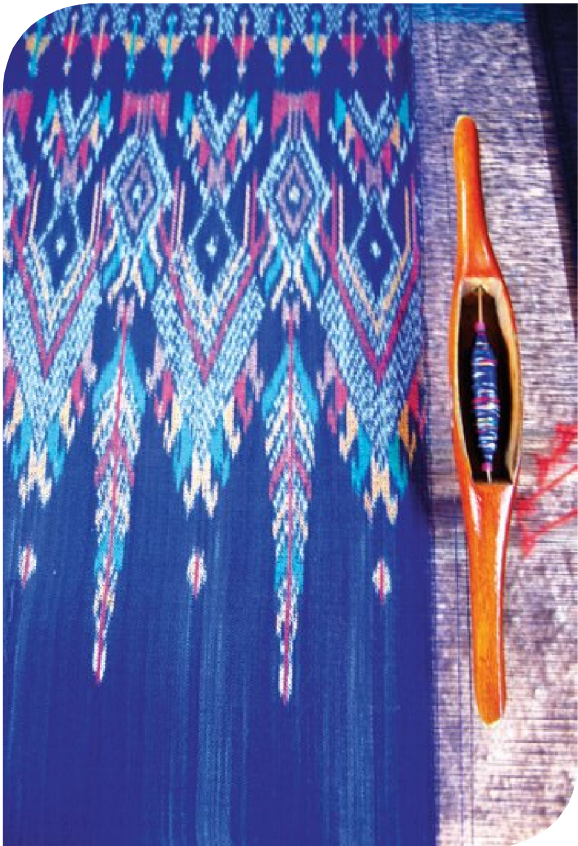
village where the Phu Thai ethnic group live, would spend their free time from farming or drier periods of the year to weave praewa silk as an alternative source of income. About 90 percent of families in Ban Phon still weave today. In 2014, the Ban Phon Praewa Silk Weaving Group, one of the largest weaving groups in the district, sold about 2,160 pieces of praewa silk. Some pieces are very delicate and take four months to weave. Weaving these exquisite threads takes real expertise, time, and attention to detail, so they are not just fabrics, but valuables.

Where: Ban Phon Praewa Silk Weaving Group,  
173 Mu 5, Ban Phon, Kham Muang District,  
Kalasin Tel: 043-856-204













## MEEKHIT SILK BAN NA KHA, UDON THANI



Ban Na Kha is a small village renowned for locally produced mee khit silk, making it the centre of khit silk trading in the Northeastern region. Meekhit is a weaving style that gives fabric sophisticated patterns. Thanks to the rarity of meekhit fabric, Ban Na Kha has become a major tourist attraction for Thais and foreigners alike.

The Na Kha fabric market is a market where silk in any colour and pattern can be admired and purchased, all of which are locally woven by the villagers. Today, other OTOP handicrafts are also sold here, and the market has become a distribution centre of local goods in the Northeastern region. Ban Na Kha was chosen as a sustainable village and OTOP village of Udon Thani, thanks to the well-preserved local wisdom. Meekhit silk

is the most popular souvenir for anyone visiting this district.

In 1991, the longest meekhit fabric in the world was woven in a collaborative effort by 150 weaving groups around Udon Thani. This record-breaking fabric is 1,199 metres long and 60 centimeters wide.

Traditionally meekhit silk would be in a single colour, usually a dark one; such as, brown, black, deep green, or blue. Later, lighter and brighter shades were introduced to make it more modern. However, traditional colours remain popular.

Where: Ban Na Kha, Mueang District, Udon Thani  
Tel: 085-013-1060 [www.panakha.com](http://www.panakha.com)





Indigo is among the most popular dyes in Thai culture and dates back thousands of years. Indigo is one of the two natural plant dyes in the world that use the cold or fermented vat dye technique, while all other natural dyes use heat to obtain colours. Indigo-dyed cotton is lightweight, soft, and durable, making the perfect fabric for the hot and humid climate in Thailand. The darker colour also makes it easy to maintain, even for farmers who spend their days getting their hands dirty in the fields.

In addition to dyeing the fabric, people in Sakon Nakhon also use the mudmee technique and other weaving techniques to create beautiful patterns. Today, the indigo dye used in the process is usually 100% natural. Although some people have tried to synthetically replicate the colour obtained from the

indigo plant (*Indigofera Tinctoria*), nothing renders the unique blue colour that natural indigo dye gives.

Thanks to the versatility of the fabric and the close resemblance to denim, indigo has been increasingly popular. The younger generation has turned simple indigo-dyed cotton into fashionable items, both by small businesses and major Thai brands.

There are many indigo cotton weaving communities in Sakon Nakhon today; such as, Ban Tham Tao, Ban Phanna, and Ban Non Sa - at, providing a wide range of experiences to visitors.

Where: Mae Teeta Ban Nadi Nahua Bo Phana Nikhom  
Sakon Nakhon [www.maeteeta.com](http://www.maeteeta.com) Tel: 098-738-3819





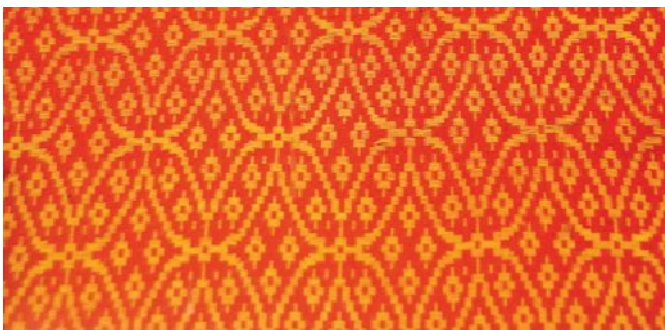






The Southern region of Thailand is not only blessed with mesmerising beaches but also rich in cultural heritage, including its textiles. The fabrics in Southern Thailand have Malaysian and Indonesian influences; such as, hand-painted batik. Today, the unique, colourful Southern textiles are still favoured by modern, fashion-conscious Muslims, Thais, and visitors alike.









## NA MUEN SI TEXTILE NA YONG DISTRICT, TRANG



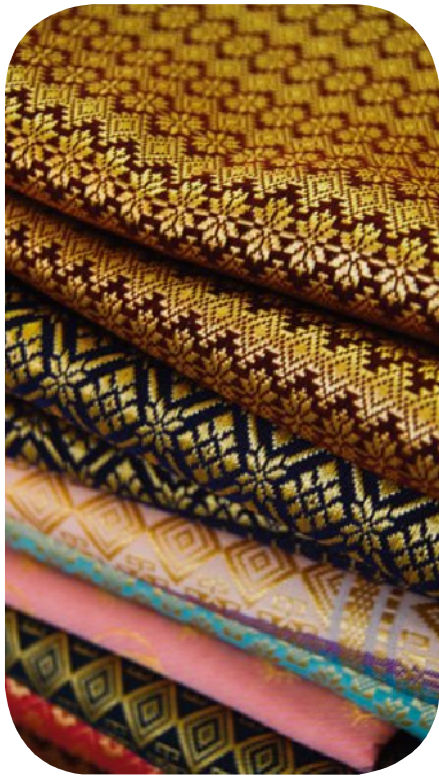
Na Muen Si is an old community with more than 400 years of history. It is known for a special type of hand-woven fabric called Na Muen Si textile, which stands out for its unique patterns. There are mainly three types of Na Muen Si textile — single colour, two colours, and yok dok patterns. The weavers would incorporate many patterns into one piece of work to create a unique pattern. The original colours are yellow and red. Certain motifs on the Na Muen Si cloth have cultural links with the royal court of Siam and the sea trade routes.

Na Muen Si also has its own approach to pha khao ma. Made from cotton, the size of the Na Muen Si pha khao ma is bigger and the style more exquisite, with a signature red rim to set it apart.

The people of Na Muen Si take great pride in their textile, and strive to preserve the traditional method weaving from centuries ago. At present, there are a few weaving communities where visitors can learn about this deeply-rooted heritage. Another good place to visit is the Na Muen Si Local Heritage Museum, a local cultural centre to preserve local arts and handicrafts, with over 300 ancient utensils and artefacts on display.

Where: Na Muen Si Weaving Group,  
Na Muen Si Road, Na Yong District, Trang  
Tel: 075-242-431





## PHUM RIANG SILK CHAIYA DISTRICT, SURAT THANI



Phum Riang is a small fishing village, where the majority of its people are Muslim. This ancient community has been around for over 1,500 years, formerly known as a major seaport and a trading hub, as a part of the maritime Silk Road.

Today, however, it is most famous for its hand-woven silk. Traditionally in red, yellow, and black, Phum Riang silk is woven in a method passed down over hundreds of years. Interestingly, Phum Riang does not raise its own silkworms, but imports silk threads from the Northeast or from China.

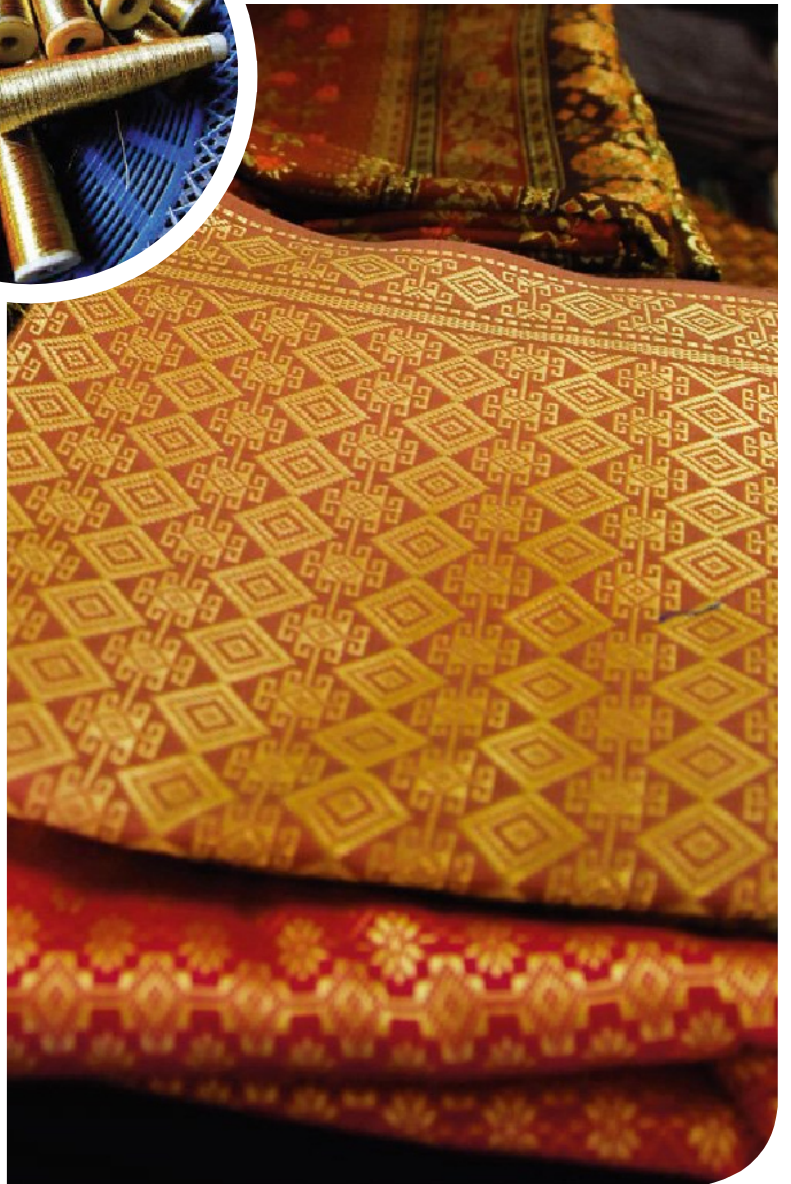
Traditional patterns are still maintained today, and the locals have preserved ancient templates to make sure the patterns are as close to the original ones as possible. The patterns are slightly raised and sometimes decorated with

silver or gold threads. In the past, silk with silver or gold threads was only worn by those in the royal court. Today, it can be worn in special occasions by the common people.

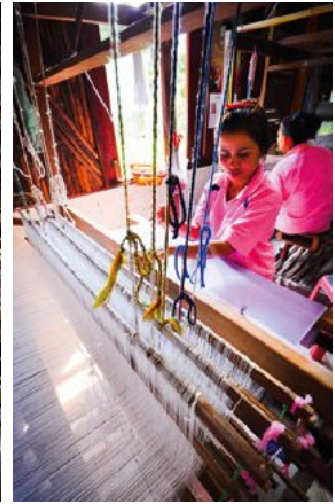
Due to the intricate features of Phum Riang silk, it takes a lot of time and expertise. Phum Riang silk was given an OTOP 4-Star Award in 2012. A good place to visit is the Phum Riang Weaving Centre, where authentic Phum Riang silk is sold, alongside other arts and crafts by the locals.

Where: Phum Riang Weaving Centre,  
87 Mu 2, Phum Riang Subdistrict, Chaiya District,  
Surat Thani Tel: 077-454-787

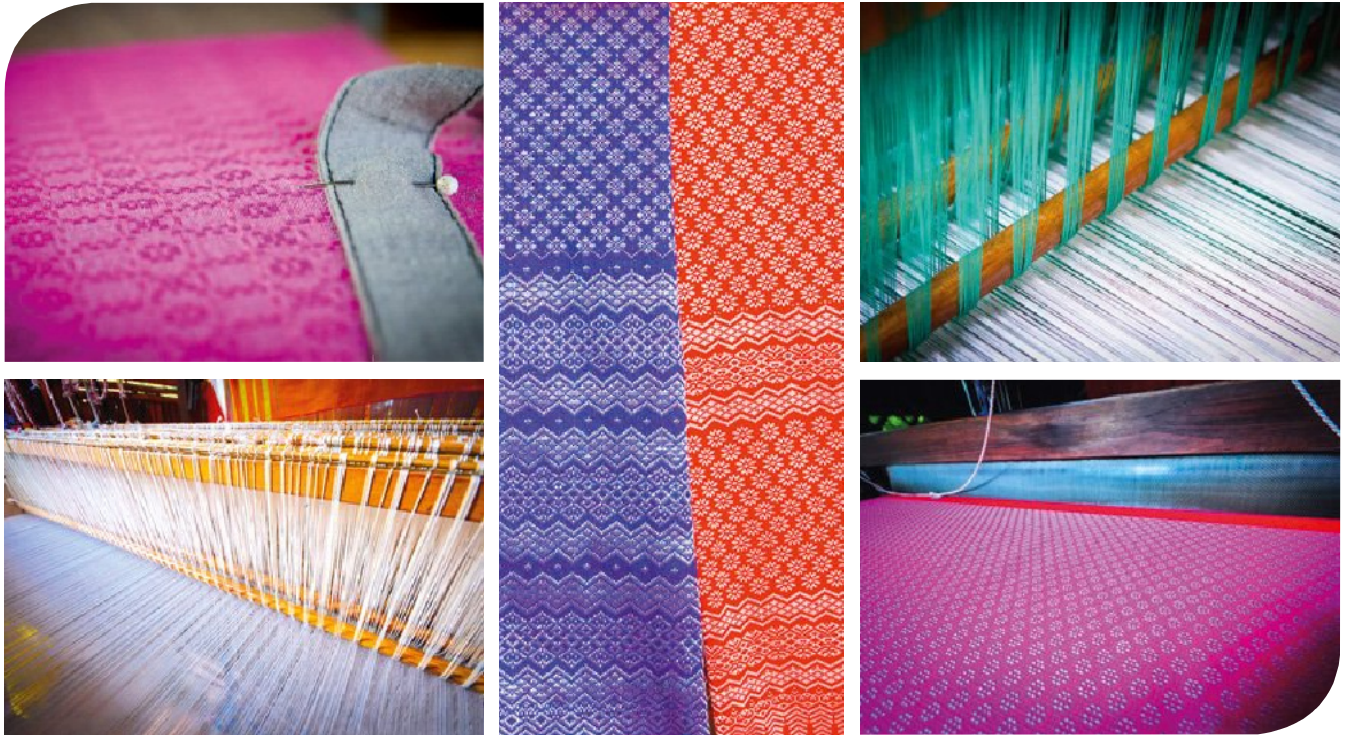












## YOK TEXTILE AND TIE-DYED TEXTILE KIRIWONG VILLAGE, NAKHON SI THAMMARAT



Nakhon Si Thammarat is famous for its textile culture, especially its gold brocade fabric. Known as pha yok mueang Nakhon, this exquisite art has been a part of Nakhon Si Thammarat's tradition for centuries. During the reign of King Rama IV, pha yok mueang Nakhon was given as a tribute to high-ranking leaders. Ancient yok textiles are still well-preserved today at the Nakhon Si Thammarat National Museum.

Another famous textile in this province is tie-dyed cloth, particularly that from Kiriwong Village. The Kiriwong community is a model community in managing ecotourism; which has received the Thailand Tourism Awards in 1998 in the city and community category. The locals still weave their own fabrics, using natural dyes to create beautiful colours and patterns. The dyes are usually derived from tree barks

and leaves found naturally in the community. For instance, mangosteen leaf gives a grey colour, while mangosteen shell gives a brown colour.

To create patterns, it requires precision and skills. The beauty of natural tie-dyed cloth is that each batch is unique — the colour is different even when using the exact same materials. Also, the possibility of patterns is virtually endless. There are some traditional patterns that have been around for centuries, but the locals also like to create new ones to keep their offerings fresh and interesting.

Where: Kiriwong Weaving Group, 373 Mu 10,  
Kiriwong Village, Kamlon Subdistrict, Lansaka  
District, Nakhon Si Thammarat Tel: 075-533-114





# HOMESPUN CLOTH

## KO YO SONGKHLA



Ko Yo is a small island on Songkhla Lake, accessible via Tinsulanonda Bridge. The paradise island is one of the most scenic places in the Southern region of Thailand, and known for its signature homespun cloth.

Ko Yo cloth has soft and delicate features, and was granted the One Tambon One Product (OTOP) recognition in 2006, and won the OTOP 5-Star status in 2009. It is unknown where this tradition came from, but this art has been around for centuries, dating back to the Ayutthaya era.

Traditionally, the material was cotton, but today, some synthetic materials are also used. The dyes were also completely natural in the past, but now the locals sometimes use synthetic dyes.

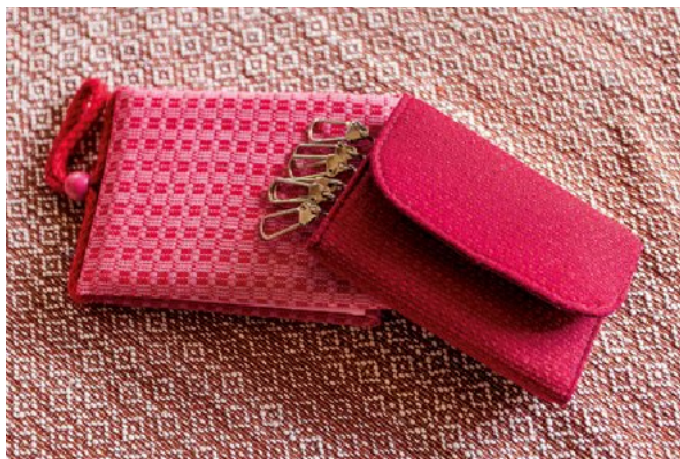
Their weaving tradition is deeply-rooted into their way of

life, and weaving is a part of their domestic life. The patterns have been passed onto them from their ancestors. However, some of the more elaborate patterns are now fading away, since no one knows how to make them.

In addition to the beauty of the textile, what makes it popular among the locals is the durability of the fabric. The locals have set up a few weaving groups to preserve this valuable tradition; such as, the Rachawat Saeng Song La Group and Ko Yo Farmer Women's Weaving Group.

Where: Ko Yo Farmer  
Women's Weaving Group, 5 Mu 3, Ko Yo,  
Mueang District, Songkhla  
Tel: 074-450-252



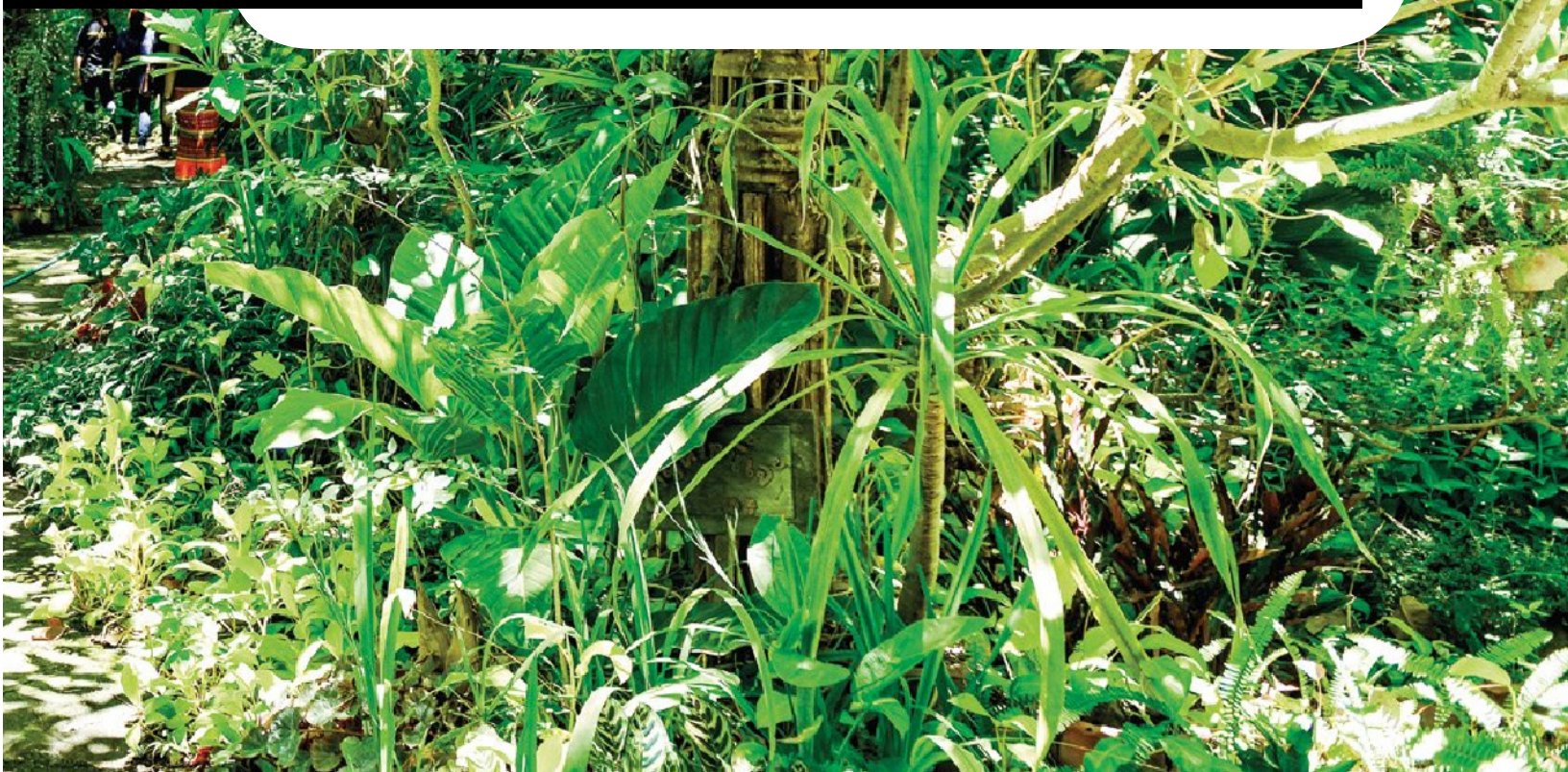








# FABRIC ROUTES IN THAILAND





## Must See & Do



Gold and Textiles Gallery at SACICT (Chang Yai Subdistrict, Bang Sai District, Ayutthaya) showcases some of the most valuable fabrics in the Southeast Asian region.  
Tel. 035 367 054 [www.sacict.net](http://www.sacict.net)



At the Arts and Crafts Village in Bang Sai Arts and Crafts Centre (59 Mu 4 Chang Yai Subdistrict, Bang Sai District, Ayutthaya), lifestyle and handcraft demonstrations are provided daily. Visitors are welcome to try some of them for a hands-on experience.

Tel. 035 366 253  
[www.bangsaiarts.org](http://www.bangsaiarts.org)

## Must Buy



SACICT features a wide array of handcrafts in high quality, including hand-woven cotton, which has been used to make fashionable items to attract the younger generation.



**BANG PA IN PALACE**

4

3442

**SACICT**  
(SUPPORT ARTS AND CRAFTS INTERNATIONAL CENTRE OF THAILAND)

3

AH2



AH2

## ON THE Map

**BANGKOK – AYUTTHAYA**  
ROUTE (2 DAYS 1 NIGHT)

AH2



**QUEEN SIRIKIT MUSEUM OF TEXTILES**

AH2



2

1

**GRAND PALACE**



# BANGKOK – AYUTTHAYA

## DAY 1

Enjoy the grandeur of the Grand Palace, a must-see place that no visit to Bangkok would be complete without. Inside the Grand Palace is the Queen Sirikit Museum of Textiles, where Her Majesty's clothes and other exquisite textiles from Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries are on display.



## DAY 2



Head to Ayutthaya and go to the Support Arts and Crafts International Centre of Thailand (SACICT), which aims to promote, support and develop Thai folk arts and crafts. It houses the Gold and Textiles Gallery, which exhibits an important SACICT's collection of vintage textiles. Most of them are the tubular wrap skirt or pha sin.

In the afternoon, explore the architectural marvel of Bang Pa In Palace, and ancient summer palace built around the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Return to Bangkok in the evening.



# ON THE Map

**HUA HIN**  
ROUTE (2 DAYS 1 NIGHT)

## Must Do



At The Royal Projects of the King and Queen Handicraft of Khao Tao ( Soi Hua Hin 101) visitors can learn about how to weave pha khao ma, and get to know the patterns by talking to the local weavers.  
[www.khaotaocotton.com](http://www.khaotaocotton.com)

**SAM PHAN NAM  
FLOATING MARKET**



**KHOMAPASTR  
FABRICS**



**1 RATCHANEE  
THAI SILK  
VILLAGE**



**2**

**4**

**3**

**CICADA  
MARKET**

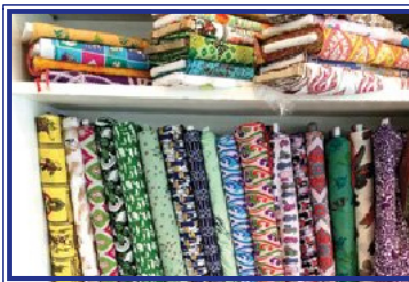
**4**

**4 KHAO TAO  
VILLAGE**



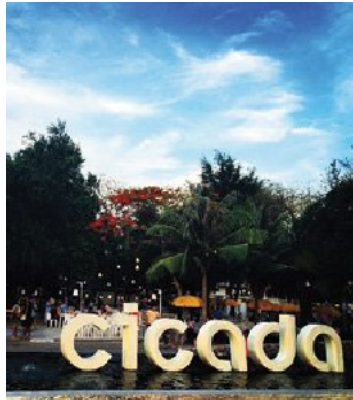
## Must Buy

Khomapastr Fabrics (218 Phetchkasem Road, Hua Hin), uses traditional Thai textiles to create contemporary, fashionable items.  
Tel.032 511 250  
[www.khomapastrfabrics.com](http://www.khomapastrfabrics.com)





# HUA HIN



## DAY 1

Leave Bangkok and head to Hua Hin in Prachuap Khiri Khan, arriving in the afternoon.

Make a stop at Khomapastr Fabrics, one of Thailand's first textile printing houses, specialising in handmade screen-printing designs on cotton fabrics. Visitors can watch every step of the process here and shop for souvenir items.

For silk products, visit the Ratchanee Thai Silk Village, where export quality silk is on offer. If you are there on weekends, spend your evening at the Cicada Market (open Friday and Saturday) to check out cool handicrafts.



## DAY 2

Visit Khao Tao Village, a small fishing village known for its hand-woven cotton pha khao ma. In the afternoon, drop by the Sam Phan Nam Floating Market for some snacks and souvenirs. There are about 200 shops in total, many of which are on boats. After your shopping session, it's time to head back to Bangkok.



# ON THE Map

**CHIANG MAI -  
LAMPHUN**  
ROUTE (3 DAYS 2 NIGHTS)



## Must See



Mae Chaem Folk Textile Museum  
(7/1 Mu 7 Tha Pha Subdistrict,  
Mae Chaem District, Chiang Mai)  
displays a wide array of traditional  
textiles native to the Lanna people.

## Must Do



Lanna Wisdom School  
([www.lannawisdoms.com](http://www.lannawisdoms.com); 35  
Rattanakosin Road, Wat Kaet  
Subdistrict, Mueang District,  
Chiang Mai) offers many hands-  
on activities; such as, stitching,  
fabric making, and other crafts.

## Must Buy



For a wide selection of hand-woven  
fabrics, head to Hariphunchai  
Hand-weaving Institute (Ton Thong  
Subdistrict, Mueang Lamphun  
District), which is the centre of both  
traditional and modern  
patterns. For high-quality yok dok  
silk, visit Pensiri Thai Silk  
(123 Mu 2 Lamphun-Doi Ti Road,  
Mueang Lamphun District).



# CHIANG MAI - LAMPHUN

## DAY 1

Fly to Chiang Mai, Whether you are flying into Thailand via Chiang Mai International Airport or connecting from other cities, traveling to Chiang Mai is very convenient, thanks to numerous domestic and international flights.

Mae Chaem District is a good place to start your textile exploration. Here, you can enjoy the simple, traditional lifestyle, and learn more about the thin chok weaving technique, which is a unique art of the Mae Chaem people. It can be worn on both sides, thanks to the special weaving technique. Mae Cham has already acquired GI (geographical indication) status for its thin chok fabric.

If you have time, pay a visit to the Mae Chaem Folk Textile Museum, which is open daily. Admission is free.



## DAY 2

From Mae Chaem, drive to San Kamphaeng to enjoy Lanna arts and crafts. The journey could take a few hours, but the scenery along the way is pleasant.

There are a few stops to make once you are in San Kamphaeng; such as, Jolie Femme, a famous Thai silk producer. Here, you can learn the entire process of silk making, from growing silkworms to weaving. Another nice stop is the Thai Silk Village, which showcases exquisite Thai silk and offers made-to-measure services.

You might also want to consider visiting the Lanna Wisdom School to learn about Lanna arts and culture. The School has several courses focusing on preserving authentic Lanna culture; such as, Lanna language, traditional music, handicrafts, and ceremonies.

To wrap up your day, stroll about Mueang District to see how the locals live.



## DAY 3

Head to Lamphun in the morning. Once you have arrived, visit Wat Phra That Hariphunchai, one of the most venerated temples in Thailand. Thai fabrics are available in the market near the temple.

Visit Don Luang Weaving Village (Don Luang Village, Mae Raeng Subdistrict, Pa Sang District) to see its famed fabric.

Shop for Thai textiles at the Hariphunchai Hand-weaving Institute or Pensiri Thai Silk, where local hand-woven products can be purchased.

Head back to Bangkok in the evening.





# ON THE Map

**PHRAE – NAN**  
ROUTE (3 DAYS 2 NIGHTS)

**KOMOL ANCIENT  
TEXTILE  
MUSEUM**



**BAN WONGBURI  
MUSEUM**



**BAN THUNG  
HONG**



**PHRA THAT  
CHO HAE**



**WAT PHRA THAT  
CHANG KHAM**



**PHUMIN  
TEMPLE**

**LAMDUAN  
SHOP**



**THAI LUE  
VILLAGE**

PUA  
DISTRICT

**BAN HUA NAM  
MUSHROOM FARM**



**THE NOBLE  
HOUSE  
HONG CHAO FONG  
KHAM**

## Must See & Do



On the first floor of the Noble House of Nan or Hong Chao Fong Kham (8 Soi 2, Samun Thewarat Road, Nai Wiang Subdistrict, Mueang District, Nan), there is also a regular cotton weaving demonstration.

Tel. 054 710 537 , 089 560 6988



Get your hands dirty learning how to make mo hom fabric in Thung Hong District. Natural Indigo Learning Centre by Pa Ghem Tel. 054 533 696 , 089 851 3048

## Must Buy

For fine quality Northern fabrics, visit Lamduan Shop  
164 Mu 4, Siladaeng Subdistrict, Pua District, Nan  
Tel. 054 792 371 , 081 882 7767  
[www.lumduanpartro.com](http://www.lumduanpartro.com)





# PHRAE - NAN

## DAY 1

Arrive in Nan in the morning and depart for Pua District. Stop by for coffee at the Thai Lue village and enjoy the scenic views, especially the long wooden bridge. You will see colourful Thai fabrics amongst rice fields along the way. While you are in Pua, visit the Lamduan Shop to buy traditional textiles made by the locals. If you're a mushroom lover, drop by the mushroom farm at Ban Hua Nam for lunch. Spend a night in Nan and enjoy the views of the mountains.



## DAY 2

In the morning, go to Phumin Temple, renowned for its mural paintings from over a century ago. Visit the Noble House of Nan or Hong Chao Fong Kham to see the weaving process of Lanna textiles. It is an ancient wooden house with weaving demonstrations for visitors to see. Next, head to Thung Hong District in Phrae to learn more about mo hom textiles, which can be found throughout the district. There's even a road nicknamed Mo Hom Road where you can shop for great mo hom products. Spend the night in Phrae's downtown area.



## DAY 3

In the morning, visit Phra That Cho Hae, a highly revered royal temple enshrining relics of the Buddha. If you have time, visit the Ban Wongburi Museum.

For more hands-on experience, visit the Pha Chok Mueang Long Learning Centre to learn about the weaving culture. Every step of the process is demonstrated, reflecting the local wisdom of the Northern people. For souvenirs, visit the shops on Samun Thewarat Road.

Explore downtown Phrae in the afternoon before heading back to Bangkok.





# ON THE Map

**UTTARADIT - SUKHOTHAI**  
ROUTE (3 DAYS 2 NIGHTS)



BAN NA TON CHAN

LAPLAE NATIVE MUSEUM

LAPLAE DISTRICT

SATHORN GOLD TEXTILE MUSEUM

SATCHANALAI HISTORICAL PARK

SOMSAMAI GOLD SHOP



SUKHOTHAI HISTORICAL PARK

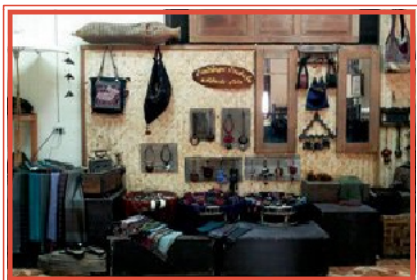
## Must See & Do



Sathorn Gold Textile Museum  
(477/2 Hat Sieo Subdistrict,  
Si Satchanalai District, Sukhothai)  
offers an extensive range of ancient  
Thai Puan textiles. Tel. 055 671 143  
[www.sathorngoldtextilemuseum.com](http://www.sathorngoldtextilemuseum.com)



Learn how to make mud fabrics  
with the locals at the Na Ton Chan  
Weaving Group (111 Mu 5, Na Ton  
Chan Village, Ban Tuek Subdistrict,  
Si Satchanalai District, Sukhothai).  
Tel. 055 677 209 , 089 885 1639



## Must Buy

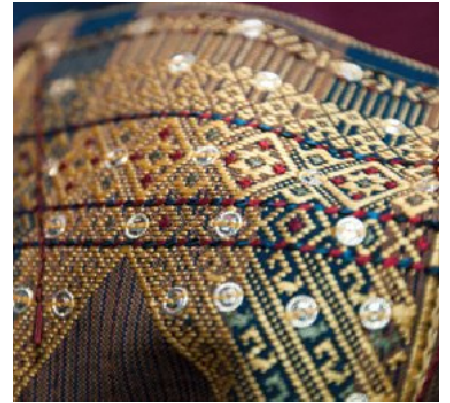
Mud fabrics from Na Ton Chan are  
comfortable, durable, and versatile.  
Their earth-tone colours match  
virtually anything in your closet.



# UTTARADIT – SUKHOTHAI

## DAY 1

Arrive in Sukhothai via Sukhothai Airport, and travel to Laplae District in Uttaradit. Visit the Laplae Native Museum, where local arts and fabrics are on display, as well as weaving tools that the locals use. Another place worth visiting is the Pha Chok Thai Yuan Museum, where you can watch how thin chok fabrics are woven. Spend the night in Uttaradit.



## DAY 2

Head back to Sukhothai. Early morning is a good time to visit the Sukhothai Historical Park to see the ancient ruins and enjoy authentic Thai food at the stalls in that area. In the afternoon, visit the Na Ton Chan Weaving Group to learn about their way of life and see how their famous mud fabrics are made. While you are there, don't miss its well-known local food khao perb. Spend the evening in downtown Sukhothai and stay overnight.

## DAY 3

Visit the Si Satchanalai Historical Park in the morning. Later, drop by at the Sathorn Gold Textile Museum to see the world-famous gold brocades and other ancient textiles. Visit the Somsamai Gold Shop to see ancient gold crafts. Return to Bangkok in the evening.





# ON THE Map

## BURI RAM-SURIN

ROUTE (3 DAYS 2 NIGHTS)



CHANG TA KLANG VILLAGE



THA SAWANG VILLAGE



NA PHO LOCAL HANDICRAFT CENTRE



SURIN NATIONAL MUSEUM



PHANOM RUNG HISTORICAL PARK

2208

226

214

2

## Must Do



Visit the Na Pho Local Handicraft Centre (9 Mu 13 Na Pho Subdistrict, Na Pho District, Buri Ram) to learn more about the silk making process. The locals are more than happy to show visitors their silkworm rearing areas.  
Tel.: 0 4468 6157

## Must See



Golden silk brocade at Tha Sawang Village (Tha Sawang Subdistrict, Mueang District, Surin) is extremely exquisite. Some pieces take three months to complete.

## Must Buy



In addition to thin daeng wrap skirt, the fabrics are also made into nice souvenirs.

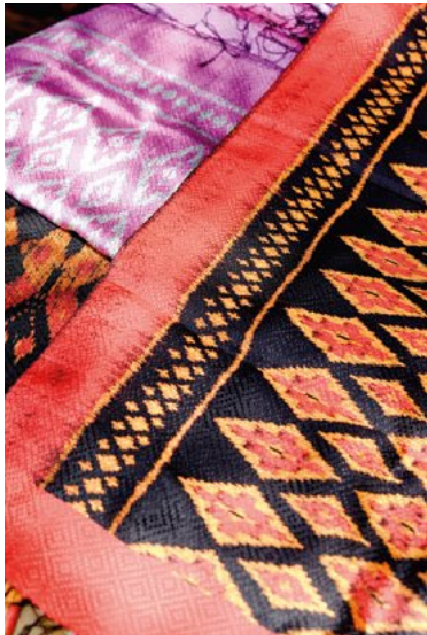


# BURI RAM – SURIN

## DAY 1

Fly into Buri Ram in the morning, and visit the Na Pho Local Handicraft Centre to see thin daeng fabric, the community's unique art.

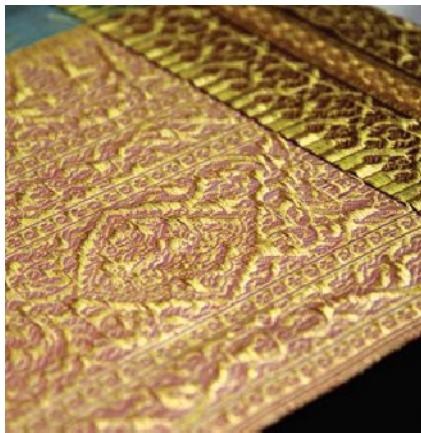
In the afternoon, pay a visit to Phanom Rung Historical Park, one of Thailand's most amazing Khmer architecture sites.



## DAY 2

Head to Surin and drop by at the Surin National Museum to learn about Thailand's ancient history. It also hosts a nice collection of local silk.

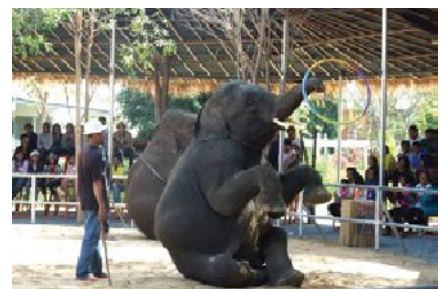
In the afternoon, visit Tha Sawang Village to see how they weave gold brocade silk — Tha Sawang people were the weavers of the gold brocade silk for the OPEC leaders in 2005. Natural dye is another of Surin's cultural heritage. Spend the night in Surin.



## DAY 3

Visit Thailand's only elephant cemetery at Chang Ta Klang Village to learn about Thai elephants and their importance in the Thai people's lifestyle.

In the afternoon, head back to Buri Ram, before flying back to Bangkok.





# ON THE Map

## KHON KAEN – KALASIN

ROUTE (3 DAYS 2 NIGHTS)



SALA MAI THAI

2

**KHUM SUKHO  
WEAVING GROUP**  
DON KHA VILLAGE

1

**CHIN  
THAI SILK**

3

CHONNABOT  
DISTRICT

**PHRA MAHATHAT  
KAEN NAKHON**  
WAT NONG WAENG

7

**PHRA  
THAMMAKHAN  
TEXTILE CENTRE**

8



**WAT PHUTTA  
NIMIT**  
(PHU KHAO)

KHAM MUANG  
DISTRICT

6

**BAN PHON  
CULTURAL  
CENTRE**

5

**TON TAN  
GREEN MARKET**

4

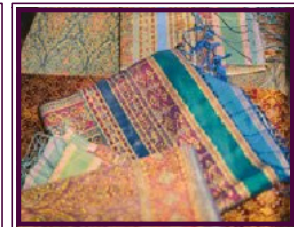


## Must See



Praewa silk is dubbed the queen of silk, and is presently considered a rare handicraft in Thailand. Ban Phon people are known for their beautiful praewa silk. Here, you can watch the artisans at work.

## Must Buy



Chin Thai Silk (291 Chaeng Sanit Road, Chonnabot District, Khon Kaen) has some of the best mudmee silk in town. Tel.043 286 713



# KHON KAEN – KALASIN

## DAY 1

Arrive in Khon Kaen and travel to Chonnabot District, most-well known for its mudmee silk and cotton.

Visit the Khum Sukho Weaving Group in Don Kha Village to see mudmee silk weaving. For award-winning and ancient silk, check out the Sala Mai Thai (Thai silk pavilion) at the Khon Kaen Industrial and Community Education College. If you want to take home some authentic Thai silk, go to Chin Thai Silk, a Thai-style house offering fine silk and award-winning creations.

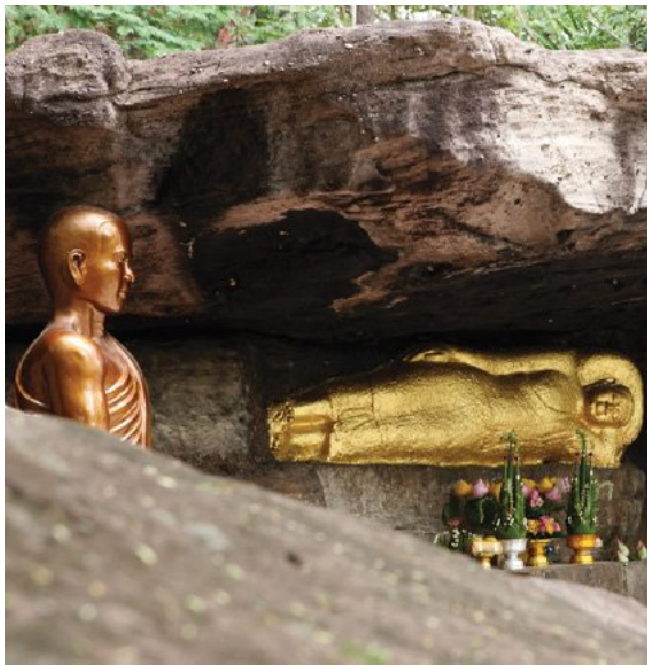
In the evening, stroll along the Ton Tan Green Market, where arts and crafts are sold at a reasonable price. It's a hip hangout for the local youngsters.

Spend the night in Khon Kaen.



## DAY 2

Head to Kham Muang District in Kalasin, home to exquisite praewa silk. The Ban Phon Cultural Centre features a wide array of locally woven praewa silk. In the afternoon, visit Wat Phutta Nimit (Phu Khao), one of the most revered religious sites in Kalasin. Spend the night in Kalasin.



## DAY 3

Return to Khon Kaen. Visit Phra Mahathat Kaen Nakhon or "The Nine-Storey Stupa" located in Wat Nong Waeng. Shop for souvenirs at Phra Thammakhan Textile Centre before flying back to Bangkok.





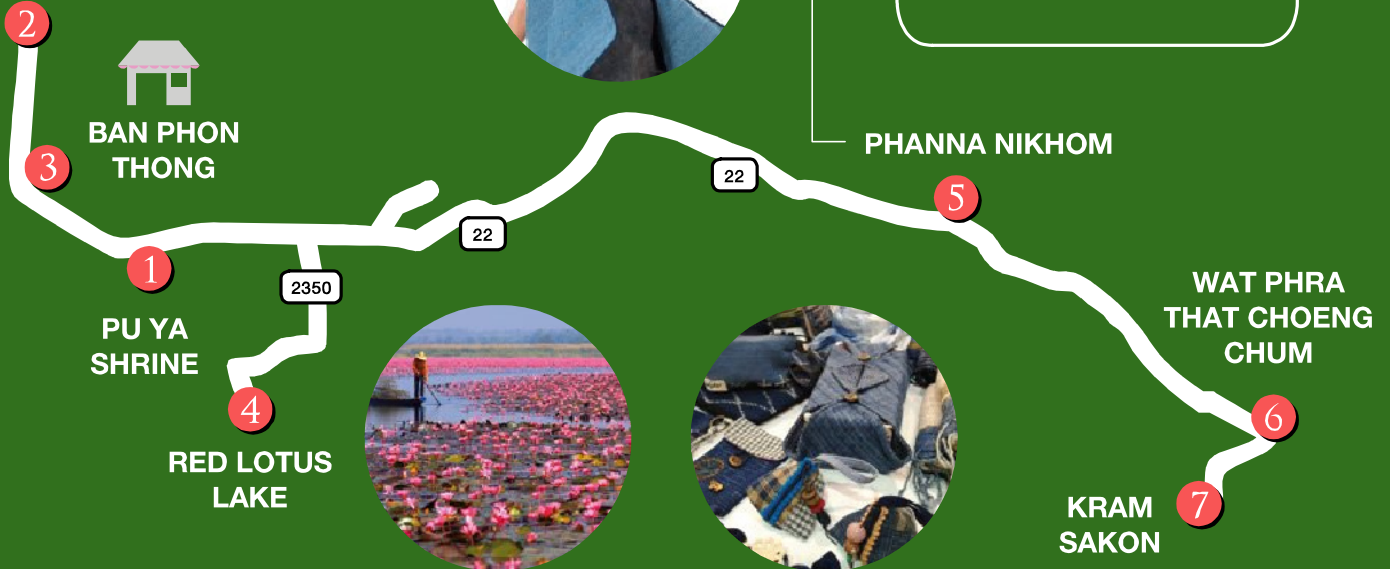


**BAN NA KHA  
VILLAGE**



# ON THE Map

**UDON THANI –  
SAKON NAKHON**  
ROUTE (3 DAYS 2 NIGHTS)



## Must See



Indigo-dyed fabrics might be traditional, but Kram Sakon (212 Mu 2 That Choeng Chum Subdistrict, Mueang District, Sakon Nakhon) puts a modern twist on it, making the brand popular worldwide.  
[www.kramsakon.net](http://www.kramsakon.net)

## Must Do



Mae Theeta Weaving Group (1 Mu 14 Na Hua Bo Subdistrict, Phanna Nikhom District, Sakon Nakhon) is one of the most renowned indigo-dyed fabric makers in Thailand. Their centre allows visitors to watch the traditional process of making indigo-dyed fabrics.  
[www.maeteeta.com](http://www.maeteeta.com)

## Must Buy



At Ban Na Kha, you can buy just about any colour or pattern of silk you could dream of.



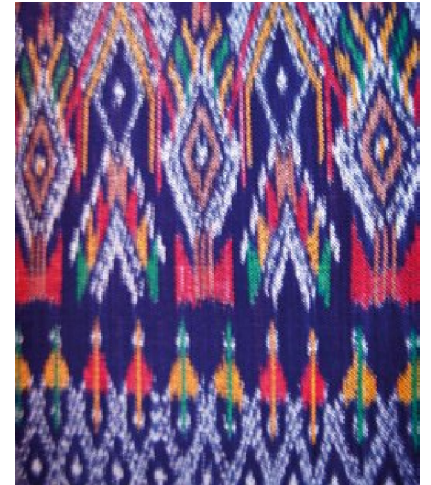
# UDON THANI – SAKON NAKHON

## DAY 1

Arrive in Udon Thani in the morning. Pay respect to the Pu Ya Shrine, one of the most beautiful shrines in Udon Thani.

visit Ban Na Kha Village to see their silkworm farms and how they produce silk. The village is also home to the Ban Na Kha Market, the biggest textile market in the Northeast.

Spend the night in downtown Udon Thani.



## DAY 2

After trying local food for breakfast, head to Ban Phon Thong to see how indigo-dyed mudmee silk is made. The village is not far from the Red Lotus Lake, one of the most scenic spots in town. (Flowers are in full bloom in Dec. — Feb.)

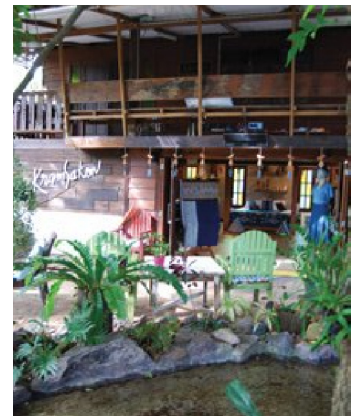
After lunch, continue to Sakon Nakhon and make a stop at the Indigo Dye Learning Centre in Phanna Nikhom District.

Spend the night in Sakon Nakhon.

## DAY 3

In the morning, visit Wat Phra That Choeng Chum, highly revered as it is believed that the four incarnations of the Buddha came to this spot and left footprints in the soil.

Next, go to Kram Sakon, a contemporary Thai brand, where you can learn the process of growing indigo trees and indigo dyeing techniques from the locals. In the evening, return to Bangkok from Sakon Nakhon.





## Must See & Do



Nakhon Si Thammarat National Museum (Ratchadamnoen Road, Mueang District, Nakhon Si Thammarat) houses ancient weaving tools and truly exquisite ancient fabrics worn by the royal family.

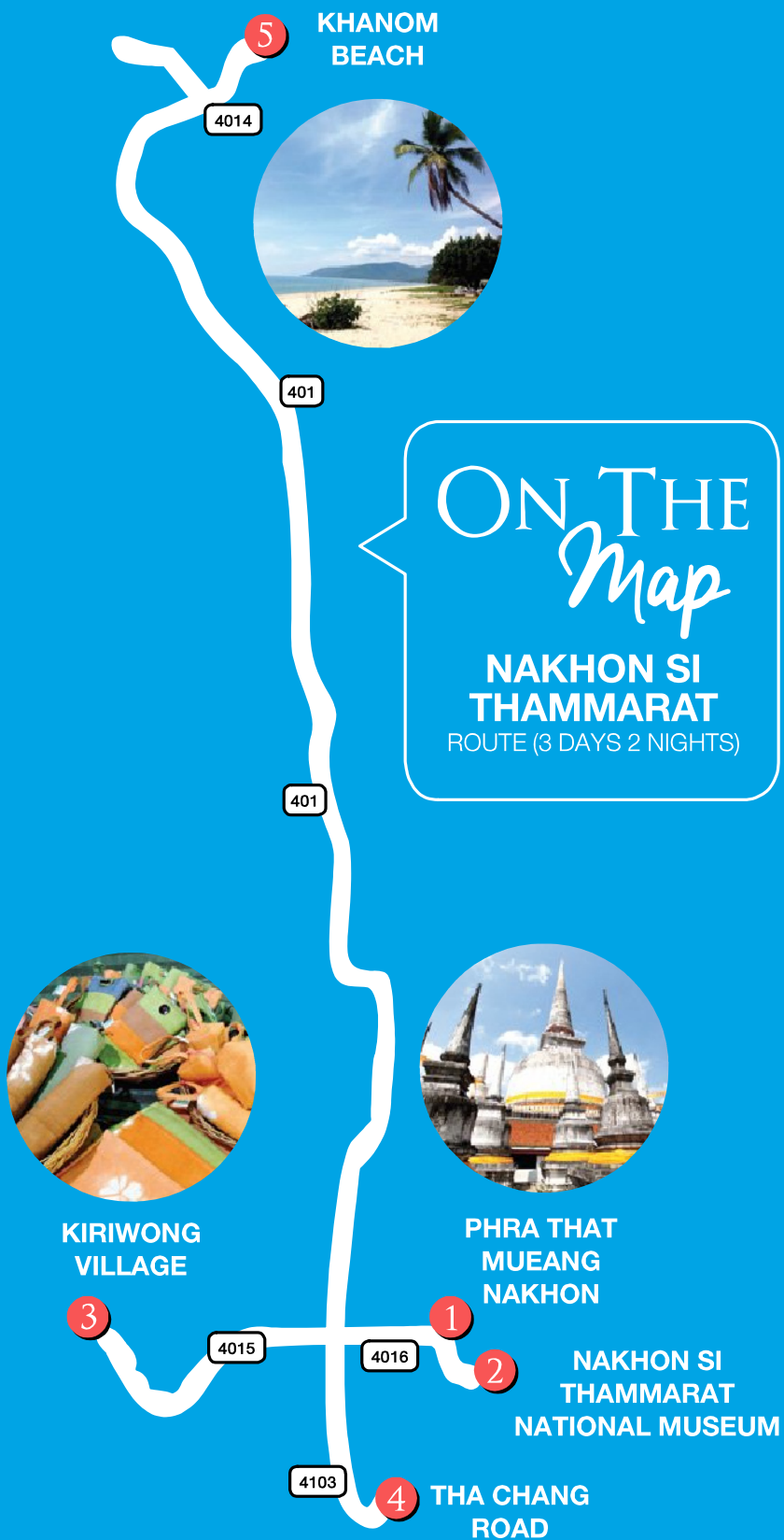


Try natural dyes with the locals in Kiriwong Village (Kamlon Subdistrict, Lan Saka District, Nakhon Si Thammarat) and see the making method at the demonstration spots.  
[www.kiriwongvillage.com](http://www.kiriwongvillage.com)

## Must Buy



Colourful batik fabrics near Khanom Beach make the perfect beach wear while you're out enjoying the sun, sand, and sea.





# NAKHON SI THAMMARAT

## DAY 1

Arrive in Nakhon Si Thammarat. Visit Phra That Mueang Nakhon, a sacred place believed to grant the wishes of those who have faith.

Next, go to the Nakhon Si Thammarat National Museum, where ancient royal brocades and other royal textiles are kept. In the afternoon, explore the local lifestyle at Kiriwong Village, where the air is said to be the purest in Thailand. Here, you can watch the locals use natural materials; such as, tree barks, leaves, and fruits as natural dyes.

Enjoy dinner with them and spend the night in the downtown area.



## DAY 2

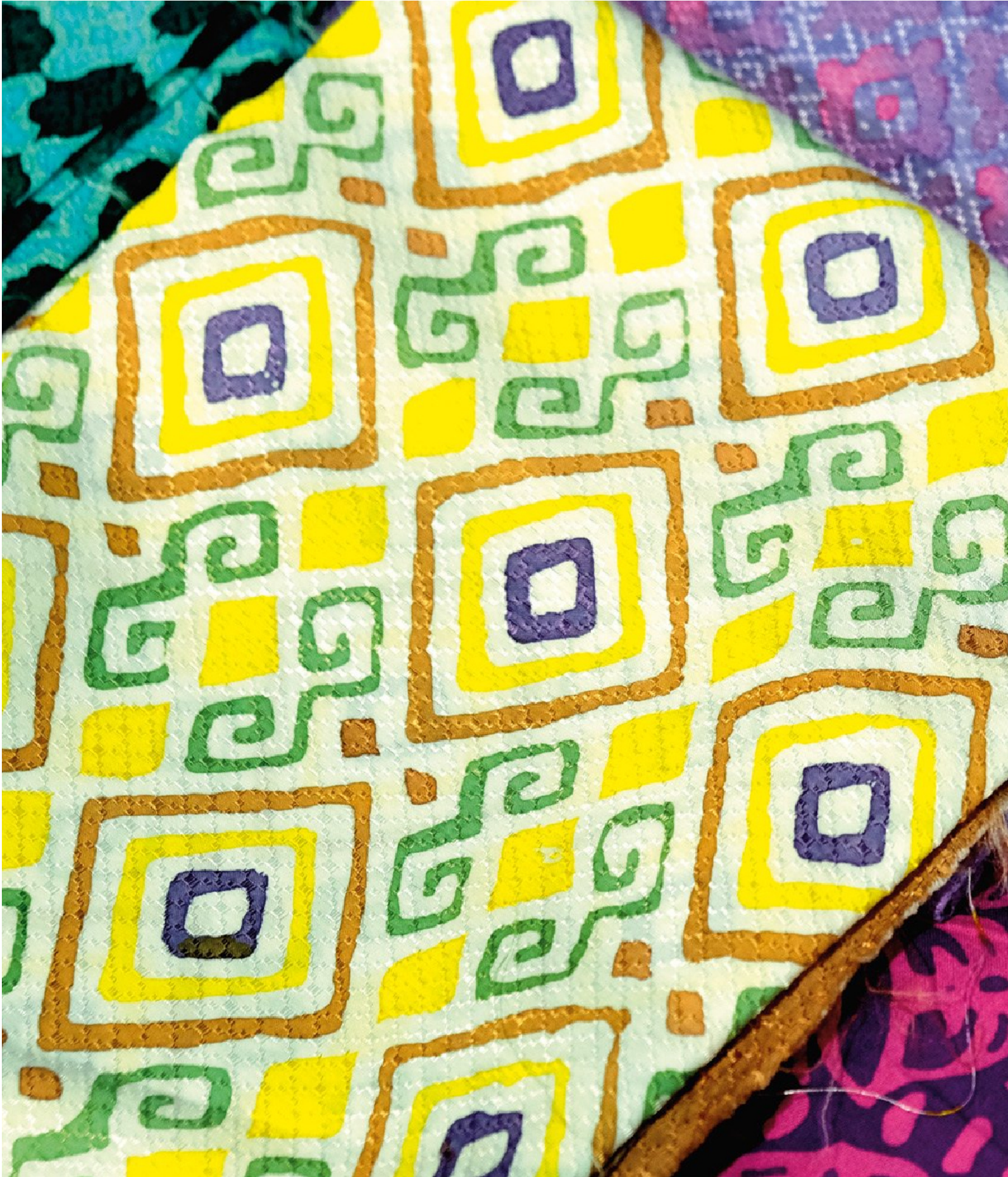
Go to the old town on Tha Chang Road to explore local products and handmade souvenirs, especially Mueang Nakhon brocade and silverware. Tha Chang Road is known as the handicraft road, as it is flanked by countless handicraft shops. In the afternoon, head to Khanom District to enjoy the beautiful beaches. Spend the night at any of the cozy resorts near Khanom Beach.

## DAY 3

Head back to Bangkok via Surat Thani Airport.









# WHERE TO GO SHOPPING







# JIM THOMPSON

## Jim Thompson

**Location : 9 Surawong Rd, Bangkok**

**Tel: 0 2632 8100**

**Open daily : 09.00-21.00 Hrs**

## Jim Thompson House & Museum

**Location : 6 Soi Kasemsan 2, Rama 1 Rd, Bangkok  
( Opposite the National Stadium) Tel: 0 2216 7368**

**Open daily : 09.00-17.00 Hrs**

**[www.jimthompson.com](http://www.jimthompson.com)**





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# DOI TUNG

**Bangkok : Mae Fah Luang Foundation Head Office**

**Tel.: 02-252-7114 ext. 117 Opening hours: 10.00 – 19.00 Hrs  
(close Saturday & Sunday)**

**Suvarnabhumi Airport Concourse D**

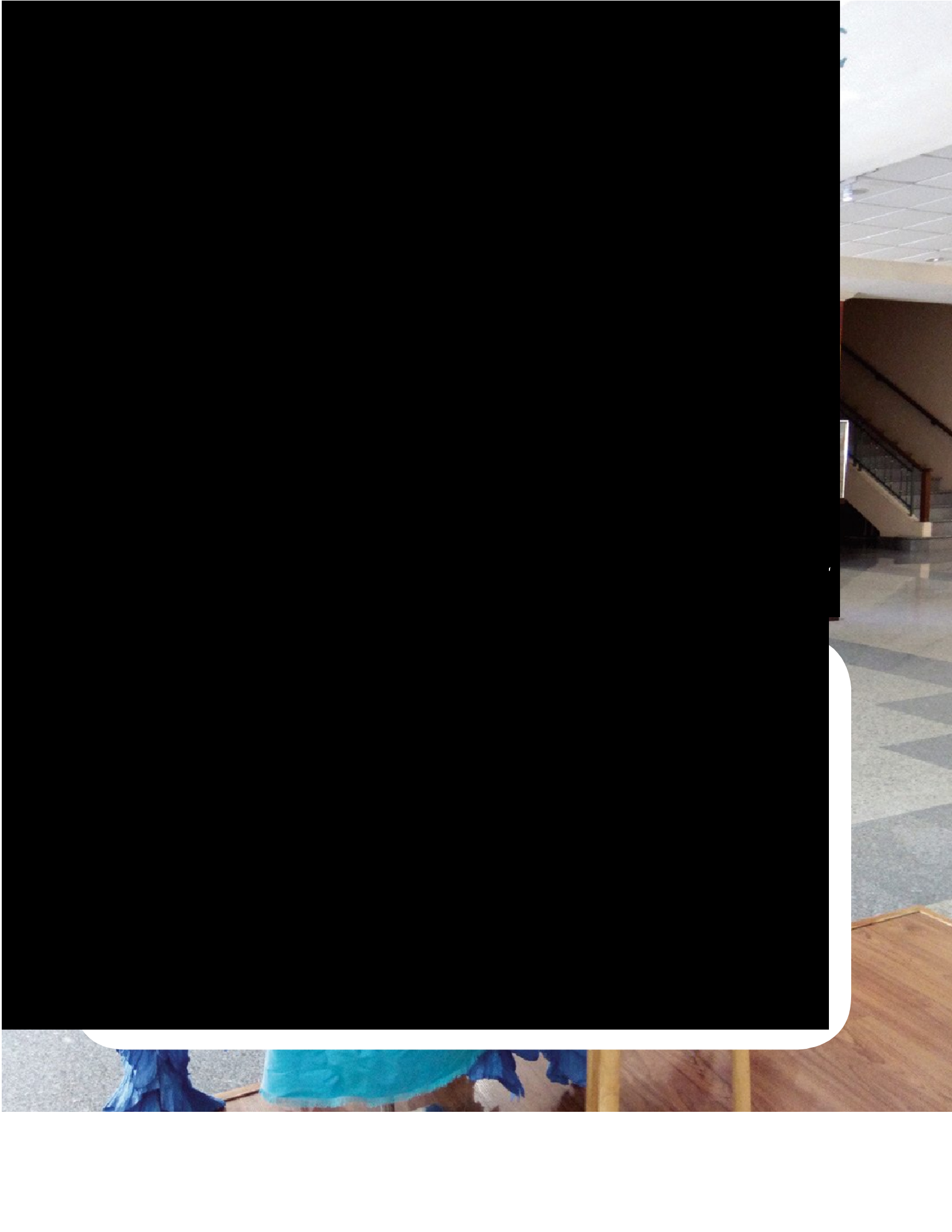
**(East & West Wing) Open daily : 24 hours.**

**Chiang Rai**

**Doi Tung Development Project Mae Fah Luang**

**Tel.: 053-767015-7 ext. 2263 Open daily : 07.00 - 18.00 Hrs  
[www.doitung.com](http://www.doitung.com)**









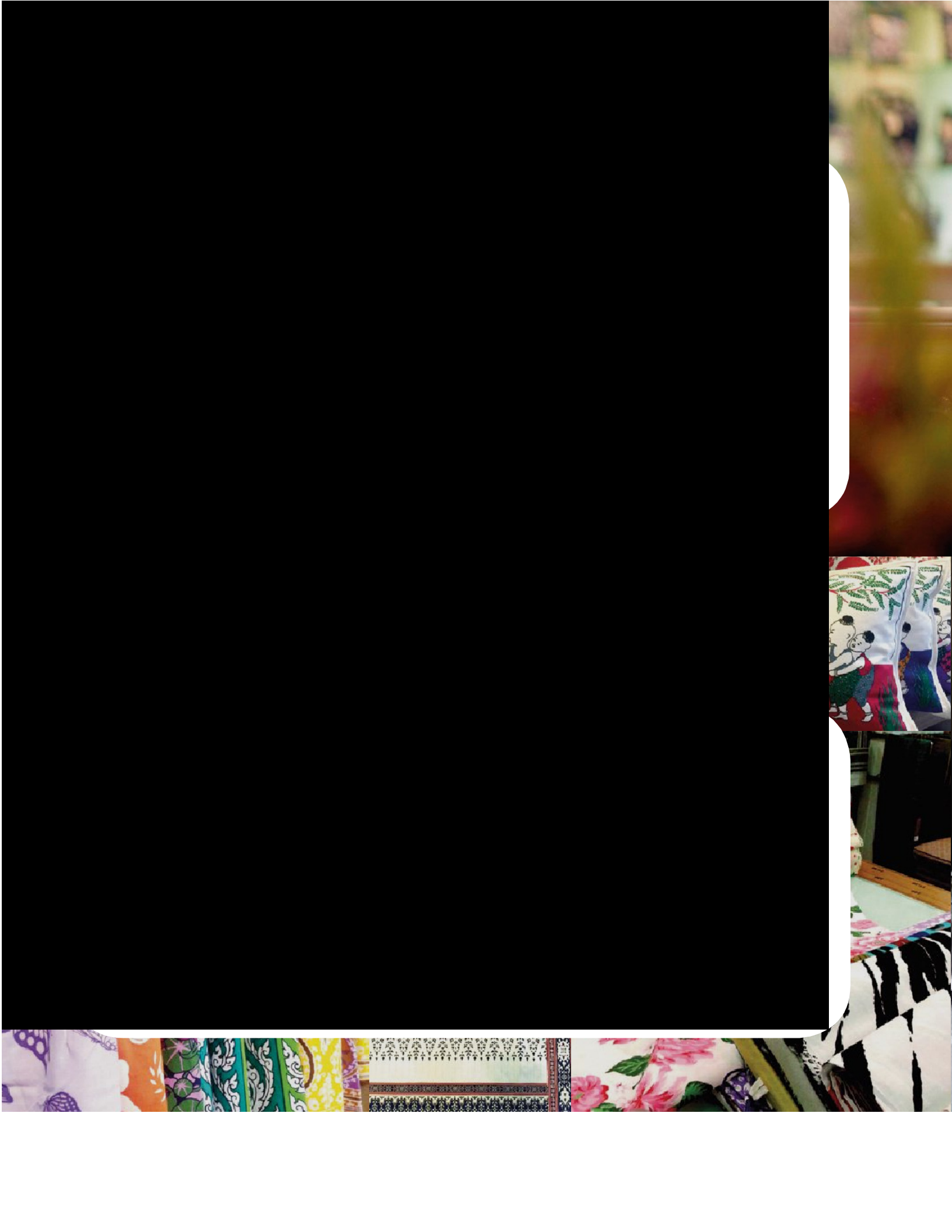
# CHITRALADA

**Head Office Suan Chitralada, Dusit Palace Tel : 02-281 4558**

**Location : Outlets can be found on ground floor of the Decorations Pavilion  
in the Grand Palace, at the Oriental Plaza shopping centre,  
and in the compound of the Vimanmek Mansion.**

**[www.chitraladashop.com](http://www.chitraladashop.com)**









# PASAYA

**Showroom : Siam Paragon Shopping Centre**  
**3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, North Entrance, Rama 1 Rd., Pathumwan, Bangkok**

**Central Chidlom**  
**Central Chidlom 5<sup>th</sup> Floor Tel : 02-793-7777**

**Ratchaburi Factory Outlet**  
**Phetkasem Rd. Km.77 Ratchaburi 032-340-401-3 # 678**

**[www.pasaya.com](http://www.pasaya.com)**







# FABRIC SHOP IN PHRAE

Mo Hom @ Tung Hong Village  
Yantrakitkosol Rd. on Highway 101 Phrae – Nan,  
about 4 kilometres from the city

Komol Ancient Fabric Museum Shop  
Phrae - Long Road, Long District, Phrae  
(Opposite Long Witthaya School, Long) Tel: 0 5458 1532



# FABRIC SHOP IN NAN

Can be found in textiles shops along Sumonthavaraj Road ,  
Mueang Disrict, Nan



## OVERSEAS OFFICES

### TOURISM AUTHORITY OF THAILAND

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#### ASIA

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##### THAILAND

Telephone. (66) 2250 5500  
TAT Contact Centre : 1672  
Website : [www.tourismthailand.org](http://www.tourismthailand.org)

##### KUALA LUMPUR

Areas of Responsibility : Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam  
Telephone. (603) 216 23480  
E-mail: [info@tourismthailand.my](mailto:info@tourismthailand.my)  
Website: [www.tourismthailand.my](http://www.tourismthailand.my)

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Telephone. (656) 235 7901  
E-mail: [tatsin@singnet.com.sg](mailto:tatsin@singnet.com.sg)

##### JAKARTA

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Telephone. (62) 21 2992 2353  
E-mail Address: [tatjak@tat.or.th](mailto:tatjak@tat.or.th)  
Website: [id.tourismthailand.org](http://id.tourismthailand.org)

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Telephone. (852) 2868 0732, 2868 0854  
E-mail: [tathkg@pacific.net.hk](mailto:tathkg@pacific.net.hk)  
Website: [www.amazingthailand.org.hk](http://www.amazingthailand.org.hk)

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Telephone. (86 10) 8518 3526-29  
E-mail: [tatbjs@sohu.com](mailto:tatbjs@sohu.com)  
Website: [www.tatbjs.org.cn](http://www.tatbjs.org.cn)

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Tel: (86 28) 6465 6299  
E-mail: [tatchengdu@tat.or.th](mailto:tatchengdu@tat.or.th)  
Website: [cn.tourismthailand.org](http://cn.tourismthailand.org)

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Telephone.(86 21) 33 66 3409

##### TAIPEI

Areas of Responsibility : Taiwan  
Telephone. (886 2) 2502 1600  
E-mail: [tattpe@ms3.hinet.net](mailto:tattpe@ms3.hinet.net)  
Website: [www.tattpe.org.tw](http://www.tattpe.org.tw)

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E-mail: [tattky@tattky.com](mailto:tattky@tattky.com)  
Website: [www.thailandtravel.or.jp](http://www.thailandtravel.or.jp)

##### OSAKA

Areas of Responsibility : Southern Area of Honshu Island: Kinki, Chugoku and Chabu  
Telephone. (81 6) 6543 6654, 6543 6655  
E-mail: [info@tatosa.com](mailto:info@tatosa.com)  
Website: [www.thailandtravel.or.jp](http://www.thailandtravel.or.jp)

##### FUKUOKA

Areas of Responsibility : Kyushu Island, Shikoku Island and Okinawa  
Telephone. (81 92) 725 8808  
E-mail: [tatfuk@tatfuk.com](mailto:tatfuk@tatfuk.com)  
Website: [www.thailandtravel.or.jp](http://www.thailandtravel.or.jp)

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Telephone.(82 2) 779 5416-8, 779 5160, 779 5162-4  
E-mail: [info@tatsel.or.kr](mailto:info@tatsel.or.kr)  
Website: [www.tatsel.or.kr](http://www.tatsel.or.kr)

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E-mail: [tatdel@tat.or.th](mailto:tatdel@tat.or.th)  
Website: [www.amazingthailand.co.in](http://www.amazingthailand.co.in)

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Telephone.(91 22) 2204 2727, 2204 2728  
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(84 8) 291 3886  
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Telephone. (39 06) 420 14422, 420 14426

E-mail: tat.rome@iol.it

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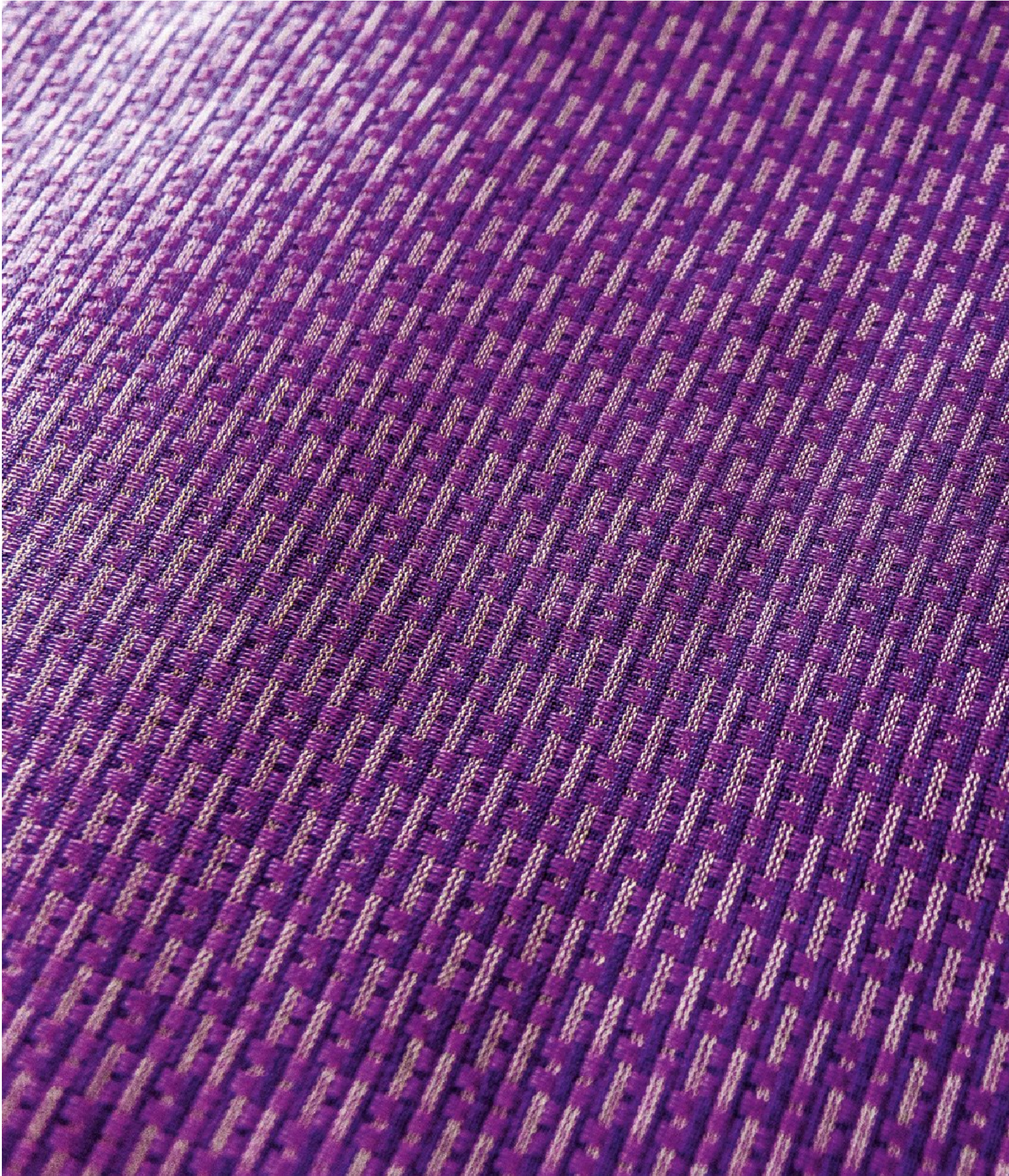
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