

PhaSomdet (KingCliff)

Next Pa Chang Phan is another viewpoint from which one can observe a distant mountain ridge known as NongNgoe-Luean (Python) and PhaTalem, a 3 km. long cliff face littered with ever descending layers of rocks and shrubbery, displaying beautiful flowers during the summer.

PhaTalem

Is a high cliff, about 1,055 meters, stretching along the western face with a length of approximately 3 km. It is home to dwarf red and white roses and begonias which grow out from amongst the overhanging rocks.

Pha yueng

Is another view point for watching various types of birds and different kinds of flowers which are very rare to be seen. the cliff is about 500 meters high. It is also the source of Loei River which runs through Loei province, the natural scenery with impressive sun rising, and reserved animals like Goral, serow, and Kouprey, and other wildlife can also be explored at this cliff of national reserved forest.

Dinosaur Footprints

Along the path at KhokYauw one can find 15 footprints of carnivorous dinosaurs set in sandstone from around 100- 140 million years ago.

"Enjoy yourself when visiting Phuluang. Impress with fantastic natural scenery Which's more beautiful than words".

PHULUANG

WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



How to Travel

1. Bangkok-Saraburi - Petchaboon - Lom Sak - Lom Kao - Dansai - Phulua - Bansantom - PhuLuang Wildlife Sanctuary
2. Bangkok - Saraburi - Sikiew - Chaiyaphum - Phukhio - Chumpae - Phukradung - Wangsaphung - Loei - Bansantom - PhuLuang Wildlife Sanctuary

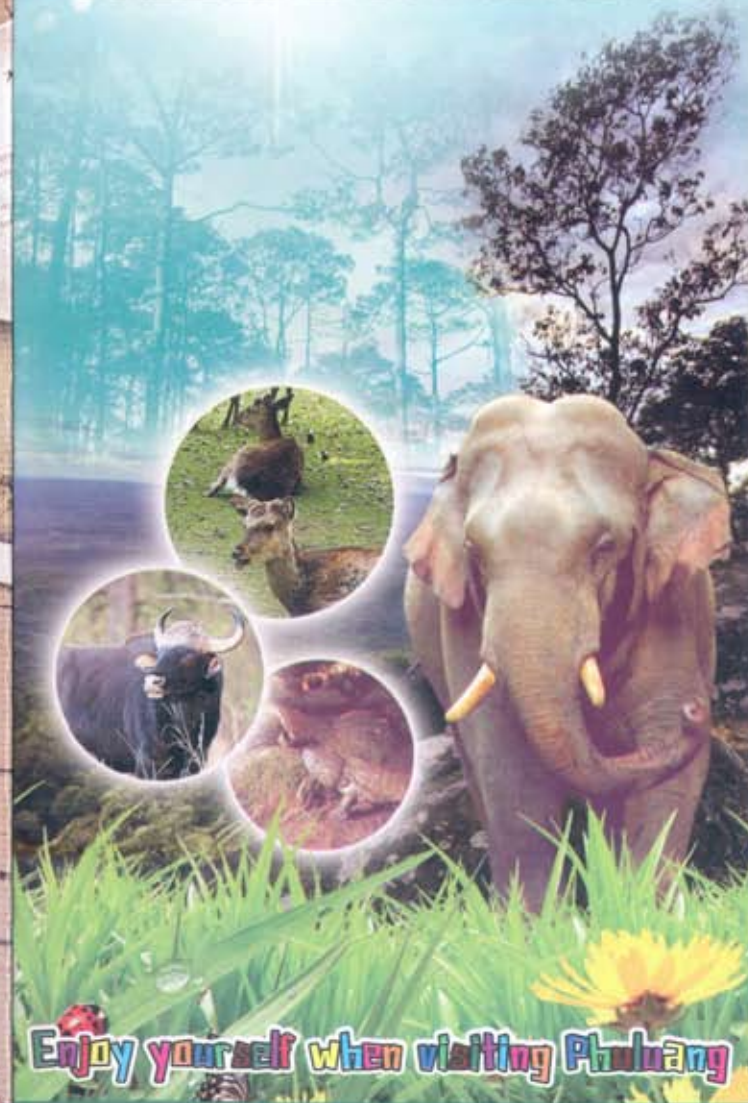
Information

Note : Use of the sanctuary's lodge facility must be approved by the Department of National Parks. Application must be made at least 15 days in advance and submitted to the following address :

PhuLuang Wildlife Sanctuary
Po Box 52 Pdh., 1
MuangLoei 42000.
Tel. (042) 801955 , 085-272-5946

PHULUANG

WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



Enjoy yourself when visiting Phuluang

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PHULUANG WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

Enjoy yourself when visiting Phuluang

The name Phuluang means great mountains, or hills of the kings, which was given by our ancestors in order to glorify this place. Phuluang was created by a rising of the ground surface together with a collapse of unstable ground onto the rock below.

Originally Phuluang wildlife sanctuary was an area of protected forest land covering just Phuluang and Phu Haw. Then on December 18th 2517, the Government Gazette Vol 91 Part 216 added PhuPeuay, Phu Kee Tao (Ash Mountain), and Phu Reua (Boat Mountain), creating a total area of 848 square km.

In 2534 that ruling became a royal decree which allocated more forest land from the following districts; Baa Baa, Tha Sala, Phu Reua, Pone Soeng, Wang Yauw, Eiboem, Daan Saay, Nong Ngew, Kao Luang, Saay Kao, Wang Sapung, Phu Haw, Wang Sai, and Phuluang.

The new sanctuary has an area of approximately 897 square Km., which covers a mountain range starting from 400 meters above sea level elevating to 1,571 meters at the summit of Phu Kwaang. Lying to the east at an elevation of 1,200-1,500 meters is a 140 square km. mountain plateau. And lying to the west is an undulating chain of sloping hills at 600-800 meter elevations, which lead to westerly facing cliffs at the source of the Loei River, which meanders first south and then north to join with the Mekong.

There are also many small streams flowing to the west, which become the Baa Sak River. This is an important river for Thailand, which flows through Phetchabun province and on into central Thailand. Here it converges with the Lopburi River, and eventually meets the Chao Phraya River, before flowing out into the Gulf of Thailand.

Climate

The climate is mostly cool all year round, with heavy rainfall from June to September. Winter falls between October and February with temperatures of 0-16 degrees Celsius, foggy mornings, and fierce winds. During the summer months March to May, the temperature is around 20-24 degrees Celsius. Average annual rainfall is 1,238 mm.

Biodiversity

Between 400-1500 meters is an abundance of biodiversity. Each plant community here varies according to its respective altitude above sea level. There are coniferous forests, rainforests, dry evergreens, dipterocarp forests (a tropical Asian tree), mixed forests, bamboo forests, and Savannah.

Phuluang Wildlife Sanctuary is host to an abundance of animal species, which are able to take cover in the thick forest. Vertebrates here can be classified into the following four groups: 210 species of bird, 60 species of mammal, 38 species of reptile and amphibian, and 10 species of fish.

This sanctuary is home to around 80-100 elephants. In addition there are populations of chamois deer, barking deer, leopards, mouse deer, gibbons, bears, musk peacock, pheasant, and many more beautiful birds. And on the more unusual side are the Himalayan Newt and the rare and strange looking Big Headed Turtle.

There have been reported sightings of at least 226 different bird species, both native and emigrational. The most birds can be seen between December and April. And they are most conveniently observed from within the vicinity stretching from Check Point 2 to the offices at Khok Nok Kra Ba, and on the route to Talem Cliff and Somdet (King) Cliff.

Phu Luang Wildlife Sanctuary

The sanctuary is host to orchids and many other interesting flowers, such as red and white roses and the delicate Phu Maple Red. There are no less than 76 families and 170 genus species in the sanctuary. Paphiopedilum, Paphiopedilum, and Inthanon are just a few examples of these.

Tourism and Scenery

Phu Luang Wildlife Sanctuary offers a wide range of beautiful sights for each visit. Visitors can admire the sunrise from Chang Phan Cliff and then see it set again from Goo Laab Daeng (Red Rose) Cliff or Goo Laab Kao (White Rose) Cliff. After that there are still many more viewpoints with other outstanding sceneries.

Khok Nok Kra Ba

It is home to the Forest Protection Unit and is also open for tourists. In the direction toward Phu Reua is a lodge for visitors who need to stop for a rest. There are many forest trails for walkers here, also an orchid garden, and fields of red and white roses and other flowers.

Goo Laab Daeng (Red Rose) Cliff and Goo Laab Kao (White Rose) Cliff. Situated about 220 meters to the west of Khok Nok Kra Ba, these cliffs are an ideal vantage point from which to view the sunset. The walk from Khok Nok Kra Ba should not be too demanding even for the more senior visitor.

Laan Suriyan

It is situated behind Khok Nok Kra Ba and is also the location of Laan Hin-Poed, which is full of strange looking rocks, amongst which are many dwarf plants and different kinds of orchid, including dendrobiums, cymbidiums, and paphiopedilums.

Khok Phrom-Jan

From Khok Nok Kra Ba, cut through the tropical rain forest to the east and you will pass through hills littered with white roses. During April, these cover the forest floor with white blooms. Hence the name of this place which means "virgin"

Pa Chang Phan (Elephant Pass Cliff)

From the office at Khok Nok Kra Ba, around 1,000 meters out to the east, you can find a viewpoint from which to observe the sunrise. And this spot is also on a route used by the elephants.