

The Caves of Mae Hong Son, Thailand

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CAVE DESCRIPTIONS

The caves are grouped by amphoe (administrative district) and then 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 co-ordinates are UTM grid on the WGS 1984 datum.

Abbreviations, acronyms and symbols used:

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

Alt.: - altitude

APS - Association Pyrénéenne de Spéléologie, France

ASF - Australian Speleological Federation

BCRA - British Cave Research Association

SMCC - Shepton Mallet Caving Club, UK

SSAPO - Societe Speleologique de l'Ariege Pays d'Olmes, France

UIS - International Union of Speleology

VR - vertical range of the cave.

Unknown Amphoe

Coffin Cave MH0186 **MH0186**
Ban Kariang Muang Noi

Near Ban Kariang Muang Noi.
Rumoured to contain coffins.
Dunkley (1995)

Coffin Cave MH0187 **MH0187**
Ban Kariang Muang Noi

Near Ban Kariang Muang Noi.
Rumoured to contain coffins.
Dunkley (1995)

Khun Yuam

Tham Mae Ha **MH0250**

Near amphoe Khun Yuam. No further information.
Dunkley (1995)

Tham Pha Tum Muang **MH0291**
47Q 383139 2068566 Alt.: 493 m
Ban Hang Pong

limestone/shale boundary and dissolving the limestone in the process. The crystals developed slowly under conditions of high temperatures and very low oxygen levels, probably when the cave was completely filled with water. These special conditions have created a fabulous growth of crystals quite unlike those seen in normal caves. Since the cave was opened up to the outside air these hydrothermal crystals have stopped growing and are now being smothered by stalagmites and flowstone.

The cave was discovered over 10 years ago by mining operations, but was not opened to the general public because of its fragile condition. A major effort has recently been made to develop this unique cave as an important tourist attraction, culminating in the Queen's visit in the year 2000. A specially constructed tarmac road leads right to the cave entrance, where there is a car park and a visitor information centre. The cave itself has been equipped with a permanent walkway, energy saving fluorescent lights and an air circulation system, which is only used for VIPs due to concerns of the adverse effect on the cave environment.

The show cave is run by the local community. Entrance fee is 40 baht for Thais and 80 baht for foreigners. All visitors must be accompanied by a guide.

Canavan (2009); Dunkley (1995); Ellis (2010); Jariyasombat (2004),(2007); Mekloy (2007); Sidisunthorn et al. (2006)

Tham Mae Ga Noi **MH00093**

ถ้ำแม่กาน้อย

47Q 389199 2053205

Ban Hua La

Length: 100 m

Other names: Tham Mae La Ka

In remote country north east of the H108, 96.5 km south of Mae Hong Son and 67.6 km north of Mae Sariang. Close to kilometre post 170 take a rough track heading up and along a ridge for 3.5 km. This track was probably once driveable, but currently only so for the first 100 m. Just before a slight dip in the main ridge head west down a side ridge for 100 m then north along the side of a steep valley for another 100 m to the small cave entrance halfway up the hillside.

This cave was planned to be a major tourist attraction with a special 3 km trail built right up to the cave entrance. The trail is now in a dilapidated condition and the cave itself seems to have been abandoned to its fate. An inconspicuous hole in the hillside leads down into a surprisingly spacious chamber 50 m across with a large gilt Buddha which is nevertheless dwarfed by the grandeur of the natural setting. The far end of the chamber rises up over large boulders to a short passage leading into a completely dark inner chamber 10 m across with some attractive formations, but no obvious way on.

Dunkley (1995); Price (1988); Sidisunthorn et al. (2006)

Tham Mae Hu 1 **MH0274**

ถ้ำแม่ฮู๑

47Q 394373 2034732

Wat Tham Mae Hu, Ban Huai Ma Fai

Length: 80 m

About 2 km east of Tham Kaeo Komon. At the visitor centre, continue straight on towards the mining site until you reach the Mae Hu stream. The caves are in a small forest temple 100 m above the stream on the east side of the road.

Zeitoun et al. (2008)

Tham Huai Luang **MH0305**

ถ้ำห้วยหลวง

Wat Huai Luang, Ban Huai Luang, Mae Sariang

The cave can be easily reached from the H108. It is a few kilometres north of Mae Sariang, to the west of the H108.

The cave has been developed into a monastery which has had a detrimental effect.

Tham Huai Pla Kang **MH0285**

ถ้ำห้วยปลากั้ง

47Q 397907 1997311

Ban Huai Pla Kang

The village is in remote country south of the H108 to to the east of Mae Sariang. The topographic map shows small dolines on the hill above the village.

The cave was marked on a Mae Sariang tourist information map.

Tham Huai Pu **MH0294**

47Q 361415 2041945

Salween Wildlife Sanctuary

Zeitoun et al. (2008)

Tham Ko Koa **MH0295**

47Q 361966 2032138

Salween Wildlife Sanctuary

Zeitoun et al. (2008)

Tham Mae Tum **MH0252**

Ban Mae Tum

Length: 550 m

Near Ban Mae Tum, a Karen village east of the H108 about 25 km north-east of Mae Sariang.

From the main entrance a passage slopes down over flowstone and guano to a passage 10 to 20 m wide and 20 m high, at the lowest point of which is an impressive circular chamber 35 m in diameter and 50 m high. The main passage rises again over rocks and guano, gradually becoming narrower and lower before reaching a smaller entrance 350 m south-south-west of the main one. There are numerous bats and the guano is apparently mined for fertilizer.

Explored by an Italian group in 1992.

Anzanello & Cadamuro (1993),(1995); Dunkley (1995)

Tham Mae Un Pi **MH0299**

Ban Mae Un PI, Salween Wildlife Sanctuary

Length: 15 m

A steep concrete road in good condition leads up to the wat. The entrance is enclosed by a building and is heavily developed as a shrine. One short oxbow into the hill from the 30 m wide rock shelter is the only cave passage.

Ellis (2010)

Tham Sop Ngae **MH0303**
 47Q 355050 2022635 Alt.: 450 m
 Ban Sop Ngae, Salween Wildlife Sanctuary
 Other names: Tham Pha Daeng; Tham Mae Ngae

In a cliff on the east bank of the Salween river a kilometre upstream of Ban Sop Ngae. When discovered in 1968 by Charles Keyes the cave contained historic Shan/Burman manuscripts.

Anon. (nd); Dunkley (1995); Keyes (1970); Zeitoun et al. (2008)

Tham Sua **MH0301**
 ถ้ำเสือ
 47Q 360774 2032146
 Salween Wildlife Sanctuary

Zeitoun et al. (2008)

Muang Mae Hong Son

Cave MH0094 **MH0094**
 47Q 414128 2119470
 Huai Pu Ling

This is an unnamed cave running under a prominent ridge.
 Dunkley (1995)

Cave MH0098 **MH0098**
 47Q 393270 2149091
 Doi Khao Chang Mob, Ban Mok Jum Pae

Entered from higher on the hill above Tham Plah/Tham Ruesi. From the entrance the cave leads down to running water and pockets of CO₂ (rumour only, no further information).

Dunkley (1995)

Cave MH0100 **MH0100**
 47Q 386260 2147290
 Huai Pha

A large rift is visible on the east side of the H1095, 15 km north of Mae Hong Son, across a large doline.

Dunkley (1995)

Cave MH0182 **MH0182**
 47Q 386260 2147290

Huai Pha

Length: 100 m

Near Cave MH0100.

A large overhang about 30 m long and 5 m deep with wall paintings.

Dunkley (1995)

Cave MH0183

MH0183

47Q 386260 2147290

Huai Pha

Near Cave MH0100 and Cave MH0182.

Contains bamboo scaffolding.

Dunkley (1995)

Cave MH0302

MH0302

Ban Mok Jum Pae

Near Tham Plah.

The cave has a chamber illuminated by a skylight. with a stream, 10-20 m before the stream resurgence. In November 1995 the stream was 0.4-1 m wide, very shallow and had shallow pools about 20 cm deep. The stream exit is too low and the outside vegetation is very dense.

Zettel (1996)

Tham Fuad

MH0178

North-north-east of Tham Plah near the road to Ban Huai Phung, according to local information.

Dunkley (1995)

Tham Jak Dtor

MH0174

ถ้ำพระบาทคู่

47Q 393157 2149412 Alt.: 480 m

Doi Khao Chang Mob, Ban Mok Jum Pae

Length: 483 m VR: 65 m

Other names: Tham Jak Tor; Tham Pra Bat Ku; Tham Yak Tok 1

On the north-west side of Doi Khao Chang Mob, the mountain behind Tham Plah. 1 km west of Tham Plah a side road on the right leads to Ban Mok Jum Pae. After 500 m cross over the stream on a footbridge, 100 m downstream of a small dam. A footpath on the other side of the stream heads north-east back towards the mountain and then climbs up 150 m along the base of the cliffs. Tham Jak Dtor is at the bottom of the northernmost of a series of three dolines on the right of the path, about 1.5 km from the bridge. The cave entrance is an active forest monastery which hosts spiritual retreats for groups of up to 30 people.

The sink of a seasonal stream the cave starts with a large entrance porch. Inside the entrance is a shrine to a very venerable monk. The entrance opens into a fine passage 10 m wide which is encumbered with large boulders. A small active passage was met about 50 m from the entrance. Not far on this is lost in a boulder choke (followed for 30 m between the boulders). There a short climb up enters a big inclined chamber (30 m wide by 40 m high). After a delicate descent on unstable boulders one reaches a new active passage which meandered 4

m below. The passage is perilous because it is encumbered with loose boulders. As well as being dangerous bolts would be required to rig the pitch.

The cave lies 200 m above the presumed resurgence at Tham Plah.

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

Tham Jak Dtor 2 **MH0175**

47Q 393157 2149262 Alt.: 470 m

Doi Khao Chang Mob, Ban Mok Jum Pae

Length: 120 m VR: 40 m

Other names: Tham Yak Tok 2

In a deep depression to the south of Tham Jak Dtor.

The chamber at the bottom of the doline is not high (1 to 2.5 m) and very inclined. The floor is covered in blocks of earth. The cave was not explored in detail and carbon dioxide could be felt at the bottom of the doline.

A third doline further south was not explored.

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

Tham Jini **MH0177**

North-north-east of Tham Plah near the road to Ban Huai Phung, according to local information.

Dunkley (1995)

Tham Nam Hu Hai Jai **MH0092**

Ban Huai Nam Mae Sa Gid, Namtok Mae Surin National Park

Located south of Mae Hong Son along the dirt road to Ban Wat Chan. Nam Hu Hai Jai is located at Pa Pong subdistrict, Muang district, Mae Hong Son. It takes about 3 to 4 hours by walking from Ban Houy Nam Mae Sa Gid to get there. However, Mekloy (2007) implies you can now drive to the cave.

The cave is famous for the natural phenomenon where every 25 minutes water gushes out of the cave walls. Potter says the water flows every 45 minutes.

Potter (1970) visited the cave on a twelve hour journey by elephant from a point 7 miles out of Mae Hong Son.

Dunkley (1995); Gray et al. (1991); Mekloy (2007); National Park Office (2006); Potter (1970)

Tham Nam Phiang Din **MH0101**

ถ้ำน้ำเพียงดิน

47Q 378285 2126155 Alt.: 180 m

Ban Nam Phiang Din

Length: 30 m VR: 5 m

Other names: Grotte de la Pirogue; Cave MHS1

In the valley of the River Pai just before it enters Myanmar. Ban Nam Phiang Din is reached via the H1250, turning off the H108 in Ban Mae Sakut.

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

Tham Nam Ru Hua Koa **MH0099**

47Q 393370 2147972 Alt.: 300 m

Ban Mok Jum Pae

Length: 1,806 m VR: 15 m

Other names: Tham Khang Khao; Tham Pha Daeng; Buddha Cave; ถ้ำค้างคาว

18 km north of Mae Hong Son on the H1095, 500 m west of the Tham Plah turn off, the cave is sign posted as Tham Pha Daeng. Beside the road is a rockshelter used by a monk with the main cave entrance being 50 m south of the main road hidden at the head of a dry valley behind a group of Buddha statues under black canopies, above a stream rising.

The main passage, 4 to 6 m high, trends south along a seasonally flooded stream bed and is straight forward except for a few low points and scrambles around flowstone blockages. After 200 m a moderately sized chamber is home to a colony of bats which have left distinctive dark markings all over the ceiling. The passage is well decorated in places with massive flowstone and attractive gour pools. The cave is passable for at least 1,400 m, but carbon dioxide levels become noticeably higher further in and the original exploration by the French ceased in a low dipping tube with high carbon dioxide levels.

In 1987 Deharveng's group explored the active level along low passages for 240 m to an impenetrable siphon. Curiously, the flow direction from here to the spring is in a west-south-west direction, opposite to that assumed for the rest of the cave.

The entrance is located directly above a spring, but there is no water in the main cave during the dry season, although ample evidence exists that it is a floodway during the wet season. The cave is aligned along the north-dipping axis of a prominent strike ridge with some Z-bends representing possible former dip tubes. The water presumably derives from the large elongated depression 2 km south of the spring, beside the H1026.

The following fauna has been recorded in the cave:-

Spiders:-

Type locality for *Altheopus stonei* Deeleman-Reinhold, 1995

Isopods:-

Type locality for *Excalloniscus thailandensis* Dalens, 1987

Type locality for *Indoniscus deharvengi* Dalens, 1987

Zygentoma:-

Type and only known locality for *Pseudobrinckina anempodiata* Mendes, 2002

Coleoptera:-

Itamus castaneus Schmidt-Goebel, 1846

This is possibly the same cave as MH0098 and "John's Secret Cave"

Cahill (2003); Coggan et al. (1999); Dalens 1987; Deeleman-Reinhold (1995); Deharveng et al. (1987),(1988); Deharveng & Leclerc (1989); Deuve (1987a),(1988); Dunkley (1995); Dunkley & Brush (1986); Kiernan (1990); Mendes (2002); Price (1988); Sidisunthorn et al. (2006); Spies (2002)

Tham Pha Phueng

MH0271

ถ้ำผาผึ้ง

47Q 392398 2147282

Ban Huai Pha

Length: 20 m

200 m east of the H1095 to Pai, 15 km north of Mae Hong Son town and 2 km south-west of Tham Plah. There is a clear footpath made by honey gatherers in the dry season, but it becomes very overgrown after the rains.

This impressive overhang is close to the road. The site is several hundred metres long and riddled with a maze of precarious bamboo scaffolding used by locals to collect honey from the numerous bee hives high up on the cliff face. One of the more sheltered sections harbours a remarkable collection of prehistoric rock art, including one drawing which seems to be a representation of a bee, suggesting the site has been used for the same purpose since time immemorial.

Sidisunthorn et al. (2006)

Tham Plah

MH0096

ถ้ำปลา

47Q 393657 2148412 Alt.: 270 m

Doi Khao Chang Mob, Tham Plah-Namtok Pha Sua National Park ,Ban Mok Jum Pae

Length: 10 m

Other names: Fish Cave

A well-known local tourist attraction on the north side of the H1095, signposted 18 km north of Mae Hong Son, just off the main road to Pai near Ban Mok Jum Pae. It is very developed as a tourist attraction. The spring is a 200 m walk from the car park and food stalls.

The resurgence is home to a boiling mass of enormous well-fed Brook Carp dependent on hand-outs from tourists. Although the cave itself cannot be entered here, it may be possible to reach the inner passage via a small entrance further up on the hill. There is also an unconfirmed report that foreign divers have passed this entrance sump to a cave beyond which is perhaps the same rumoured cave as MH0098.

Clarac & Pagau-Clarac (1985); Deharveng et al. (1988); Dunkley (1995); Dunkley & Brush (1986); Goodden (2002); Greenwald (2002); National Park Office (2006); Price (1988); Sidisunthorn et al. (2006); Spies (2002); Wigfall (1988)

Tham Ruesi

MH0097

ถ้ำฤๅษี

47Q 393270 2149091

Doi Khao Chang Mob, Tham Plah-Namtok Pha Sua National Park ,Ban Mok Jum Pae

Length: 10 m

A short distance up the hill above Tham Plah.

A small, well-decorated, former meditation cave.

Dunkley (1995)

Tham Sam Ta

MH0304

Wat Pa Tham Wua, Doi Kiu Tham Wua

This cave is passed on the way to the Tham Wua monastery.

Tham Sam Ta is a small cave.

Tham Wua

MH0134

ถ้ำวัว

47Q 403679 2159546

Wat Pa Tham Wua, Doi Kiu Tham Wua

Other names: Tham Wua Sunyataram; Tham Woa; Tham Sunnata; Cow Cave

A small cave with some stone tools in the floor deposits.
Koch & Siebenhuner (1969)

Resurgence MH0107 **MH0107**

Reported near the source of the Pai River. A stream resurgence just below Cave MH0106.
Dunkley (1995)

Tham Ma Chang **MH0292**
47Q 437769 2148292
Mae Na Toeng

In moo 8 Ban Maena to the north of Pai.

†Tham Toi **MH0278**
47Q 457819 2152796
Doi Tham Toi, Ban Liso Nam Bo Mai

On the border with Chiang Mai, above the village of Ban Liso Nam Bo Mai

Pang Ma Pha

Ban Rai Rock Shelter **MH0007**
เพิงผาบ้านไร่

47Q 413767 2158883 Alt.: 793 m

Ban Rai

Length: 80 m

Other names: Ban Rai Overhang; Tham Ban Rai (Pi Man); Tham Guet Nam Lang (Pi Man); Spirit Cave 1; Cave NL1; ถ้ำน้ำค้าง

2 km west of Ban Soppong take a side road off the H1095 for 1 km to Ban Rai. A good path follows down the Nam Lang river for 2.5 km to a group of huts 500 m above the final sink. From here the site is a steep 200 m climb up boulder-strewn slopes on the south side of the valley. After the climb a slight dip leads down into the site itself, which is hemmed in by high white cliffs.

A sign board at the site explains the history and archaeology of the site. This is an extremely important archaeological site so please stay out of the marked off areas as you may inadvertently cause irreparable damage to the fragile remains.

An eerie, echoing and foreboding overhang in the form of an amphitheatre 60-80 m high, 50 m wide and depth behind the drip line of up to 20 m, possibly owing its origin to basal sapping. A suite of about 15 coffins is scattered around the site mostly outside the drip line, some decayed and damaged, but many intact in tiers several metres above the ground, the longest being 9.3 m long. There is a small archaeological dig.

The site was excavated by a team from Silpakorn University in 1999-2002. In October 2006 the US Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation made a 1.3 million baht grant to Rasmi Shoocondej of Silpakorn University to support research at this site.

Coates (2009); Coggan et al. (1999); De Voogd (2005); Dolokwanich et al. (2000); Dunkley (1995); Dunkley & Brush (1986); Lampert et al. (2003); Sattha (2008); Shoocongdej (2000);

Sidisunthorn et al. (2006); Spies (2000); Sponsel & Natadecha-Sponsel (2003); Svasti (2008); Treerayapiwat (2005); Wannasri (2004); Wannasri et al. (2007)

Bor Nam Phi **MH0017**

บ่อน้ำผี

47Q 412698 2159923 Alt.: 780 m
Ban Luk Khao Lam, Lum Nam Pai Wildlife Sanctuary
Length: 106 m VR: 106 m
Other names: Nam Bua Phi; Spirit Well

South-east of Ban Luk Khao Lam, about 3 km south of the H1095.

A spectacular collapse feature surrounded by vertical or overhanging walls from 90 m to 130 m high. A small open cave can be entered on the west side, but otherwise there appears to be no way on.

First descended in 1985 by the Australian expeditions. The cave was surveyed by the SSAPO in August 1991.

Coggan et al. (1998); Dunkley (1985),(1995); Dunkley & Brush (1986); Dunkley & Greenfield (1983); Goodden (2002); Price (1988); Spies (1994),(2002); Wigfall (1988)

Bottomless Pit **MH0259**

Ban Mae Lana
Length: 50 m VR: 50 m

Near the border with Myanmar at the end of the Mae Lana road.

A pitch of about 50 m descends into a single large room and small continuing hole which was not descended.

Dunkley (1997)

Burial Urn Cave **MH0196**

Ban Tham

The cave is about 4.5 km south-south-east of Ban Tham.

Dunkley (1995)

Cave MH0002 **MH0002**

47Q 424125 2162795
Ban Tham

In the cliff on the east of Nam Lang approximately 300 m downstream of Tham Lod.

The cave is a locked meditation retreat.

Dunkley (1995); Dunkley & Brush (1986)

Cave MH0003 **MH0003**

47Q 423087 2165539
Ban Tham
Length: 25 m

At the bottom of a doline 2 km west of Ban Tham, 50 m west of the road to Ban Mae Lana.

A small well decorated cave.

Dunkley (1995); Dunkley & Brush (1986)

Cave MH0024 **MH0024**
47Q 423055 2158162
Ban Tham

In the south side of the same tower as Coffin Cave MH0022 and Coffin Cave MH0023.
A small phreatic maze.
Dunkley (1995)

Cave MH0041 **MH0041**
47Q 426583 2165525
Ban Tham
Other names: Cave NL9

On the east side of the Nam Lang upstream from Tham Lod.
Dunkley (1995)

Cave MH0047 **MH0047**
47Q 416805 2166790
Ban Chabo, Lum Nam Pai Wildlife Sanctuary

In the cliffs a short distance from Tham Pha Phao, visible from the road.
Dunkley (1995)

Cave MH0049 **MH0049**
47Q 416801 2166760
Ban Chabo, Lum Nam Pai Wildlife Sanctuary

A small cave near Tham Pha Phao.
Dunkley (1995)

Cave MH0050 **MH0050**
Ban Chabo, Lum Nam Pai Wildlife Sanctuary
Other names: Cave HP8

A small cave north of Ban Chabo.
Dunkley (1995)

Cave MH0060 **MH0060**
47Q 408182 2153547 Alt.: 400 m
Huai Susa, Lum Nam Pai Wildlife Sanctuary

A small cave in the cliffs above Tham Susa.
Dunkley (1995)

Cave MH0063 **MH0063**
47Q 407259 2147170
Mae Nam Khong

This cave is near the west bank of the Mae Nam Khong, close to the Pai River.

The cave wasn't explored due to CO₂.
Deharveng et al. (1986); Dunkley (1995)

Caves MH0013 **MH0013**
47Q 419464 2167787
Ban Ya Pa Nae

Caves are visible in a cliff from the road towards Ban Mae Lana about one kilometre from Ban Ya Pa Nae.
Dunkley (1995)

Coffin Cave MH0022 **MH0022**
47Q 423055 2158162
Ban Tham
Length: 10 m
Other names: Cave NL6

In a small tower 100 m east of the side road from Ban Soppong to Ban Tham, about 3 km south of Ban Tham.
The cave is 12 m up a cliff on the north face of the tower and contains several coffins in high positions.
Dunkley (1995); Dunkley & Brush (1986)

Coffin Cave MH0023 **MH0023**
47Q 423055 2158162
Ban Tham
Other names: Cave NL7

In the west face of the same tower as Coffin Cave MH0022.
A small cave with several coffins.
Dunkley (1995)

Coffin Cave MH0025 **MH0025**
47Q 419566 2160022
Ban Nam Lang
Other names: Cave NL10

To the north of the H1095 before it leaves the Nam Lang polje.
Dunkley (1995)

Coffin Cave MH0026 **MH0026**
47Q 419566 2160022
Ban Nam Lang
Other names: Cave NL11

To the north of the H1095 before it leaves the Nam Lang polje, on the next hill east of Coffin Cave MH0025.
The cave has high carbon dioxide levels.
Dunkley (1995)

Coffin Cave MH0027 **MH0027**
47Q 419566 2160022
Ban Nam Lang
Other names: Cave NL12

To the north of the H1095 before it leaves the Nam Lang polje, on the next hill east of Coffin Cave MH0025 and above Coffin Cave MH0026. A rope is needed for access.
Dunkley (1995)

Coffin Cave MH0052 **MH0052**
47Q 417757 2165132
Ban Mae Lana, Lum Nam Pai Wildlife Sanctuary
Length: 25 m
Other names: Cave HP10

A small cave near Tham Toed. This is possibly the same site as MH0267 Tham Kai Mook. The cave has the remains of a couple of coffins.
Dunkley (1995); Dunkley & Brush (1986)

Coffin Cave MH0054 **MH0054**
47Q 415117 2166483
Ban Chabo, Lum Nam Pai Wildlife Sanctuary

On the north side of a doline 2 km west of Ban Chabo, in 'Hidden Valley'.
Dunkley (1995)

Coffin Cave MH0079 **MH0079**
47Q 417709 2173084 Alt.: 1,050 m
Ban Pha Puek
Other names: Cave HP2

A small cave in cliffs north of Ban Pha Puek, very difficult to access. The cave contains one or two coffins.
Dunkley (1995)

Coffin Cave MH0085 **MH0085**
47Q 419641 2176621
Ban Mai Lan
Other names: Cave HP12

Near the border ridge 1 km south-west of Ban Pang Kham, near Ban Mai Lan.
Dunkley (1995)

Coffin Cave MH0086 **MH0086**
47Q 417877 2172940
Ban Mai Lan
Other names: Cave HP15

Near Ban Mai Lan.
The cave contains four coffins.

Dunkley (1995)

Coffin Cave MH0104 **MH0104**
Ban Kut Sam Sip

A one hour walk west-south-west from Ban Kut Sam Sip.
The cave contains two coffins.
Dunkley (1995)

Coffin Cave MH0114 **MH0114**
47Q 424796 2156310
Ban Soppong

About 1 km east of Tham Umong (MH0006).
The cave contains one coffin.
Dunkley (1995)

Coffin Cave MH0115 **MH0115**
47Q 426530 2152614
Ban Nam Rin

About 1 km from Ban Nam Rin.
The cave contains one large coffin.
Dunkley (1995)

Coffin Cave MH0116 **MH0116**
47Q 412571 2160054
Ban Luk Khao Lam

Near Bor Nam Phi (MH0017).
The cave contains two or three coffins.
Dunkley (1995)

Coffin Cave MH0120 **MH0120**
47Q 417826 2161874
Ban Bor Khrai, Lum Nam Pai Wildlife Sanctuary

Near the top of the ridge between Ban Bor Khrai and Tham Nam Mae Lana. Higher than Cave MH0121, being just below the peak.
A large open shelter cave about 8 m wide with two coffin halves, one of which has been used to make a sleeping platform.
Dunkley (1995)

Coffin Cave MH0126 **MH0126**
47Q 416086 2163726
Ban Chabo, Lum Nam Pai Wildlife Sanctuary

Near the junction of the H1085 and H1226, 50 m up a cliff.
The cave contains twelve coffins.
Dunkley (1995)

Coffin Cave MH0127 **MH0127**
47Q 419591 2165555
Ban Ya Pa Nae

Near Ban Ya Pa Nae.
The cave contains ten to twelve coffins.
Dunkley (1995)

Coffin Cave MH0137 **MH0137**
Doi Tham Makaeng, Lum Nam Pai Wildlife Sanctuary

In Doi Tham Makaeng, near the Nam Khong bridge.
The cave contains six or seven coffins.
Dunkley (1995)

Coffin Cave MH0138 **MH0138**
Doi Tham Makaeng, Lum Nam Pai Wildlife Sanctuary

In Doi Tham Makaeng, near the Nam Khong bridge.
The cave contains one or two coffins.
Dunkley (1995)

Coffin Cave MH0143 **MH0143**
47Q 405457 2167462
Ban Sale, Tham Plah-Namtok Pha Sua National Park
Length: 5 m

8 m above and to the north of Tham Pi Man Pha Daeng Scaffolds.
A small cave with one or two coffins.
Dunkley (1995); Sefton (1998)

Coffin Cave MH0146 **MH0146**
Ban Huai San

A coffin cave near Cave MH0145.
The cave is reported as being 'full of pots'.
Dunkley (1995)

Coffin Cave MH0150 **MH0150**
47Q 406100 2161500
Ban Huai San Nok

In the cliffs west of the Mae Nam Khong, possibly the same as Coffin Cave MH0137.
Dunkley (1995)

Coffin Cave MH0152 **MH0152**
47Q 406100 2161500
Ban Huai San Nok

Near Coffin Cave MH0150 and Tham Pi Man Face.
Contains small remnant pieces of coffin.
Dunkley (1995)

Coffin Cave MH0153 **MH0153**
47Q 405596 2163779
Ban Mai Sung Num
Length: 10 m

Near Ban Mai Sung Num, Coffin Cave MH0137 and Coffin Cave MH0138.
Contains pieces of coffin.
Dunkley (1995)

Coffin Cave MH0154 **MH0154**
47Q 409102 2165605
Ban Pang Tong

2 km from Coffin Cave MH0169.
The cave contains ten to twelve coffins.
Dunkley (1995)

Coffin Cave MH0155 **MH0155**
47Q 416077 2161882
Ban Tong Pa

Near the old site of Ban Tong Pa.
The cave contains two or three coffins.
Dunkley (1995)

Coffin Cave MH0156 **MH0156**
47Q 416077 2161882
Ban Tong Pa
Length: 5 m

Near the old site of Ban Tong Pa, near Coffin Cave MH0155.
The cave contains two or three coffins.
Dunkley (1995)

Coffin Cave MH0169 **MH0169**
47Q 417877 2172940
Ban Pha Puek

On the road to Ban Pang Tong.
There are six or seven coffins high up in the cave.
Dunkley (1995)

Coffin Cave MH0170 **MH0170**
47Q 417555 2172841 Alt.: 1,060 m
Ban Pha Puek

30 minutes walk from Ban Pang Tong, just south of Tham Pha Puek. Possibly the same as Coffin Cave MH0154.

The cave contains ten to twelve coffins.

Dunkley (1995)

Coffin Cave MH0172 MH0172

Ban Kut Sam Sip

Possibly the same as Cave MH0087.

The cave contains burnt coffins.

Dunkley (1995)

Coffin Cave MH0184 MH0184

Ban Huai Haeng

Near Ban Huai Haeng.

Rumoured to contain coffins.

Dunkley (1995)

Coffin Cave MH0190 MH0190

47Q 405596 2163779

Ban Mai Sung Num

Near Ban Mai Sung Num. Possibly the same as Coffin Cave MH0153.

Contains one coffin.

Dunkley (1995)

Coffin Cave MH0200 MH0200

Ban Pha Mon

Near Ban Pha Mon and the upstream entrance to Tham Pha Mon.

Contains small pieces of coffins.

Dunkley (1995)

Coffin Cave MH0205 MH0205

47Q 410823 2160063

Ban Luk Khao Lam

500 m south of and visible from the H1095 just east of the Nam Khong bridge.

Contains pieces of coffins.

Dunkley (1995)

Coffin Cave MH0208 MH0208

47Q 424796 2156310

Ban Pha Mon

Length: 30 m

Below the saddle in a ridge north of Tham Pha Mon, 100 m above a doline.

The cave contains thirteen coffins. It is possibly the same as Cave MH0087.

Dunkley (1995)

On a cliff ledge 90 minutes walk south-east of Ban Kut Sam Sip, near Coffin Cave MH0224.
Contains one standing coffin.
Dunkley (1995)

Coffin Cave MH0227 **MH0227**
Ban Tham

Close to Coffin Cave MH0022, Coffin Cave MH0023 and Cave MH0024.
A few coffin remnants, the site of some pots located by local hilltribes.
Dunkley (1995)

Coffin Cave MH0228 **MH0228**
Ban Tham

Close to Coffin Cave MH0022, Coffin Cave MH0023 and Cave MH0024.
A few coffin remnants, the site of some pots located by local hilltribes.
Dunkley (1995)

Coffin Cave MH0254 **MH0254**
Ban Mae Lana

Near the path from Ban Mae Lana to Tham Mae Lana.
A steep slope down from the entrance to a moderate size, level floored chamber with coffins.
Dunkley (1995)

Collapse Cave **MH0119**
47Q 417826 2161874
Ban Bor Khrai, Lum Nam Pai Wildlife Sanctuary
Length: 50 m

A few metres west of the track from Ban Bor Khrai to Tham Nam Mae Lana, in a collapse doline.
A short climb over flowstone continues behind a rockfall to the top of a 19 m pitch, from the bottom of which an old waterway can be followed to a loose rockfall and through two squeezes before becoming too tight. An intermediate level can be found between large formations and rocks.
Dunkley (1995)

Ha Ko **MH0011**
47Q 421007 2166612 Alt.: 880 m
Ban Ya Pa Nae
Length: 172 m
Other names: Tham Bendit 2; Red Lahu Poppy Field Cave; Cave NAL12

Ha Ko is the local Red Lahu name for the cave. The entrance is at the end of a 2 km long depression which in 1982 contained a field of opium poppies.
The cave is part of the Ya Pa Nae stream system. A short scramble at the foot of an overhanging cliff opens into a 4 m wide and 3 m high passage between mud banks and muddy decoration suggesting extensive flooding. This gradually narrows to a bedrock crawl

and eventually the passage becomes impassable. The cave was blocked when visited by the APS in 1985.

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

Hua Lao Butagaz **MH0088**

Ban Kut Sam Sip

Length: 10 m VR: 10 m

Other names: Cave NAL23

At the bottom of one of the many dolines in the Ban Kut Sam Sip area.

A 3 m diameter pitch 10 m deep filled with carbon dioxide.

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

Hua Lao Kut Sam Sip **MH0090**

Ban Kut Sam Sip

Length: 45 m VR: 40 m

Other names: Hua Lao Guet Sam Sip

20 m off the approach road to the village, 300 m north of Ban Kut Sam Sip.

A small entrance opens to a 40 m pitch at the bottom of which a weak light prevented further exploration of what appeared to be a continuing passage.

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

Hua Lao NAL6 **MH0036**

47Q 416657 2161312 Alt.: 680 m

Pang Ma Pha

Length: 10 m VR: 10 m

Other names: Hua Lao Innomé

Just to the south of the H1095 4 km north-west of Pang Ma Pha.

A shaft with carbon dioxide.

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

Huai Na So - Main Sink **MH0284**

47Q 419659 2167660 Alt.: 935 m

Ban Ya Pa Na

An impenetrable sink of the Huai Na So, just south of the road from Ban Yap Pa Na to Ban Mae Lana.

The Huai Na So sinks into a mud filled hole at the base of a small cliff.

Deharveng et al. (1986)

Huai Na So - Old Sink **MH0279**

47Q 419615 2167651 Alt.: 959 m

Ban Ya Pa Na

Length: 10 m

From the impenetrable sink of the Huai Na So, just south of the road from Ban Yap Pa Na to Ban Mae Lana, go up the gully to the west to soon reach the entrance to overflow sink. Climb up the bank to get to the old sink.

The entrance slope leads down to a small earth-choked passage.
The cave was recorded by the SMCC in March 2010.

Huai Na So - Overflow Sink MH0306

47Q 419620 2167654 Alt.: 944 m

Ban Ya Pa Na

Length: 15 m VR: 3 m

From the impenetrable sink of the Huai Na So, just south of the road from Ban Yap Pa Na to Ban Mae Lana, go up the gully to the west to soon reach this overflow/old sink.

The entrance has unstable boulders, which can be descended with care to where there is a crawl under boulders.

The cave was recorded by the SMCC in March 2010.

Lahu Pot Cave MH0242

Other names: Tham Mar Muser

The location of this cave is unclear.

Reported to have the oldest coffins in the area, 2,200 years old, and many pots and bones.

Dunkley (1995); Wannasri (2004)

Lahu Village Cave MH0272

In the Mae Lana catchment. Almost certainly a duplicate of another cave.

Wannasri (2004)

Leopard Cave MH0018

ถ้ำเสือขาว

47Q 412795 2159944 Alt.: 800 m

Ban Luk Khao Lam

Length: 80 m

At the bottom of a steep-sided doline 20 m east of Nam Bor Phi.

A descending passage 7 m wide and 8 m high to a level 30 m long decorated chamber from which local Lahu people apparently once obtained water in the wet season.

Dunkley (1995)

Mae Lana Sink MH0043

47Q 418005 2165730 Alt.: 770 m

Ban Mae Lana

Other names: Cave NAL10

The present impenetrable sink of the Mae Lana stream, in the south-east side of the Mae Lana polje.

An impenetrable sink blocked with rocks.

Dunkley (1995)

Nam Lang Old Sink MH0247

Ban Rai

Length: 150 m

ผาเต่าแดง

47Q 409367 2158557

Nam Lang

Other names: Tao Daeng Overhang; Red Tortoise Cliff; Nam Khong Rock Painting; Dtao Daeng (Pi Man)

A steep scramble along the base of towering cliffs 600 m north of Tham Nam Lang, 200 m beyond Tham Pha Nam Lang. The site is not easy to find, but the bamboo ladders left by honey collectors serve as a useful pointer.

An overhang. The rock paintings are 2m above the ground behind an enormous boulder.

Dilokwanich et al. (2000); Shoocondej et al. (2000); Sidisunthorn et al. (2006)

Resurgence MH0161 MH0161

47Q 415463 2171136 Alt.: 870 m

Ban Mai Hung

Length: 35 m

In the next doline north of Tham Pung Hung, a spring irrigates the doline, the water sinking again in Short Snake Cave.

Dunkley (1995)

Resurgence MH0181 MH0181

47Q 424789 2154466

Ban Soppong

In a doline 1 km north-west of Tham Umong (MH0006).

A stream rises and sinks over a short distance.

Dunkley (1995)

Resurgence MH0191 MH0191

47Q 421339 2165547

Ban Ya Pa Nae

600 m south-south-west of and probably derived from Ha Ko.

The resurgence is impenetrable.

Dunkley (1995)

Resurgence MH0218 MH0218

47Q 400506 2191474 Alt.: 1,300 m

Local people report a cave near the source of the Nam Khong in the extreme north-west corner of Thailand.

The cave is an active outflow with travertine waterfalls below, at an elevation of about 1,300 m, possibly fed by two dolines just across the border of Myanmar at about 1,336 m and 1,444 m respectively.

Dunkley (1995)

Rock Shelter Cave MH0081

47Q 417894 2176629

Ban Pang Kham

Other names: Cave HP11

A few hundred metres from Tham Pi Man Pang Kham West.

A small rock shelter containing several coffins.

Dunkley (1995)

Short Snake Cave **MH0162**

47Q 415537 2170336 Alt.: 850 m

Ban Mai Hung

Length: 400 m

Other names: Glowing Bug Cave

In the first doline south of Tham Pung Hung, a stream sink active even in the dry season.

The entrance leads to a 25 m crawl followed by wet pitches of 2 m, 6 m and 2 m to a sump not far short of the corresponding tributary in Tham Pung Hung. The cave contains leaches, bats, glowworms and a 1 cm long insect also apparently capable of emitting a glow.

Dunkley (1995)

Sink MH0202 **MH0202**

47Q 411325 2161730 Alt.: 580 m

Ban Luk Khao Lam

An old dry sink near the bottom of the Pak Kut (Luk Khao Lam) doline, below Tham Ban Luk Khao Lam.

There are some short passages amongst the rocks.

Dunkley (1995)

Sink MH0226 **MH0226**

Ban Kut Sam Sip

90 minutes walk south-east of Ban Kut Sam Sip, below Coffin Cave MH0224 and Coffin Cave MH0225.

An impenetrable sink.

Dunkley (1995)

Sink MH0273 **MH0273**

47Q 413142 2159103 Alt.: 559 m

Nam Rang Luang, Ban Rai

Follow the Nam Lang (Nam Rang Luang) river downstream towards the main sink. Where the river turns south this sink is about 100 m further along on the right hand bank.

This seasonal sink is completely choked with sand.

Skull Cave **MH0264**

Ban Tham

The entrance is well hidden and was only found in 2010 by Lahu villagers when fleeing from Forestry officials trying to arrest them for illegal logging. It is 1 km from Cave Lodge.

A recently discovered coffin cave that is still in good condition. although some coffins were burnt by the original discoverers. About 30 coffins with the remains of 100 individuals. Grave goods still in the coffins. The site is currently being investigated by Thai archaeologists.

Spirit Cave (Chester Gorman) MH0064

ถ้ำผี

47Q 405757 2167212

Ban Sale, Tham Plah-Namtok Pha Sua National Park

Length: 70 m

Other names: Tham Pi Man; Tham Phi; Tham Mae Lang Chan; Cave NK2

This cave is located near the top of the mountain, about 40 minutes steep walk up from where the Na Pu Pom road crosses the Nam Khong, just south of Tham Pha Daeng. The cave entrances are along the base of a small cliff.

An archaeological site investigated by Chester Gorman in the 1960s. One of the most seminal excavations conducted in South-East Asia, this site confirmed human occupation from about 12,000 years BP to about 7,500 years BP, including the existence of possibly the earliest known agricultural communities in the region, greatly boosting interest in the prehistory of Thailand.

Spirit Cave is a multi-level, dry cave with three major chambers. The most northern chamber is accessed by a small hole and is completely dark. It is approximately 20m across and 3-10m high. The main central chamber has several levels and is daylight. A half-supported large coffin piece is in the centre of this chamber and more coffins are higher up on the north and south sides. The south side has a small room with stratified floor deposits and this was Gorman's main excavation site. Further south a small ledge leads to Gorman's "Upper Cave" with semi-supported coffins. This cavern has three entrances and two rooms with flat dirt floors.

This is a largely unknown and rarely visited site, contemporary visitors have probably been only local hunters and archaeological researchers. There is no pathway to the cave and the level of threat to the site is considered relatively low. The cave is however internationally renown and mentioned in most books on the archaeology of South East Asia. The condition of the caves contents are threatened by the possibility of inappropriate intrusive research by archaeologists and vandalism by insensitive local visitors remains a threat.

Dilokwanich et al. (2000); Dunkley (1995); Dunkley & Brush (1986); Goodden (2002); Gorman (1970); Higham (1989),(2002); Higham & Thosarat (1999); Reynolds (1992); Shoocondej et al. (2000); Sidisunthorn et al. (2006); Spies (2000),(2002); Stephens (2000)

Spirit Cave 2

MH0008

47Q 419566 2160022

Ban Nam Lang

Other names: Cave NL3

On a hill just north of the H1095 near where it leaves the Nam Lang polje, possibly the same as one of Tham Ie or Tham Pi Man Lang Jan.

Dunkley (1995)

Spirit Cave 3

MH0009

47Q 419566 2160022

Ban Nam Lang

Other names: Cave NL4

Other names: Tham Ban Pak Kut; Porky Pit; Tham Ham

The village of Ban Luk Khao Lam is to the south of the H1095 road to the west of Ban Soppong. At the turning there is a large billboard advertising the Spirit Well (Bor Nam Phi) which is a well known local attraction. Ban Luk Khao Lam is a large village and the cave is at the bottom of the doline.

Tham Ban Luk Khao Lam drains the large, 150 m deep Luk Khao Lam doline, also known as Pak Kut. The cave is one of the few open vertical systems in the area, though the cave does suffer from high carbon dioxide.

A 2 m climb followed by a 12 m pitch drop into the entrance chamber. The pitch is rigged with a long belay to boulders and there is a thread deviation half way down. In this chamber a climb up boulders leads to an unexplored inlet and boulder choke. The way on is down the free-climbable 5 m second pitch. After 40 m the 12 m third pitch is reached which is rigged with a long belay to rock knobs. The cave then follows a narrow, very high vadose canyon which has several short climbs to the fourth pitch. This pitch is 15 m deep and was rigged with three 8 mm spit belays. After a 3 m climb the fifth pitch is soon reached. The fifth pitch is 22 m deep and was rigged from a flake thread and two 8 mm spit belays.

At the bottom of the fifth pitch a couple of short climbs give access to the main stream way. Downstream can be followed for about 80 m before the way on become too small. However, this small passage was draughting strongly. Upstream ascends a flowstone slope and gours to reach a narrow, joint controlled section of passage that is waist deep in water and mud. In places it is necessary to duck under various stal obstructions which reduce the airspace to 20 cm. After 30 m the passage opens up again as it ascends a couple of climbs, passes under a 15 m aven to where exploration ended at the base of a 20 m aven. This section of the cave has cave fish.

Tham Ban Luk Khao Lam was first explored by the 1992 Australian expedition as far as the top of the fourth pitch who were stopped by bad air. The cave was bottomed and surveyed by Dean Smart, John Spies and others in March 1993 who did not encounter any bad air.. It was visited again in 1995 by Borowsky and in January 2003 by Borowsky, Cosslett, Cahill, et al. It is thought that the most likely destination for the water is Tham Nam Lang which is about 3 km to the south.

The fish *Schistura oedipus* (Kottelat, 1988) has been recorded from the cave.

Baechler (2000); Borowsky (2000); Borowsky & Mertz (2001); Borowsky & Vidthayanon (2001); Coogan et al. (1999); Dunkley (1995); Dunkley & Brush (1986); Ellis (2009); Rossa (2004); Sidisunthorn et al. (2006); Spies (1994); Trajano et al. (2002)

Tham Ban Tham North **MH0034**

ถ้ำบ้านถ้ำเหนือ

47Q 423257 2165112 Alt.: 760 m

Ban Tham

Length: 20 m

Other names: Cave NAL14

1.2 km west-north-west of Ban Tham North.

A small cave opening with an entrance 12 m wide by 2 m high from which a passage leads into a small chamber.

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

Tham Bendit 1 **MH0012**

47Q 421507 2166612 Alt.: 900 m

Ban Mae Lana
 Length: 100 m VR: 6 m
 Other names: Cave NAL11

The entrance is at the bottom of a doline 500 m east of Ha Ko.
 This is a small active stream cave. Exploration was stopped by high carbon dioxide levels.
 Deharveng et al. (1986); Dunkley (1995)

Tham Bung Yam **MH0167**
 47Q 417902 2178473
 Ban Pang Kham
 Length: 120 m

1 km north of Ban Pang Kham, on the west side of the same hill as Tham Pi Man Pang Kham North and Cave MH0166, but lower down, about 15 m above the valley.
 The 15 m high entrance slopes down over flowstone cemented rockfall to a triangular-shaped chamber 20 m wide and 30 m high, becoming narrower and lower inwards for 60 m. Beyond this a smaller passage goes up, then descends before rising again and ending in small rocks. The walls of the main chamber are coated with moss throughout and there are inscriptions (possibly slogans) for the Shan United Army, in Thai and Shan script. A guano deposit has been mined for gunpowder for at least 50-60 years, most recently for the SUA in its struggles in the Shan State of Burma which is only 2-3 km away.
 Dunkley (1995)

Tham Chabo **MH0125**
 ถ้ำผาจะโม่
 47Q 416596 2167781 Alt.: 1,100 m
 Ban Chabo, Lum Nam Pai Wildlife Sanctuary
 Length: 30 m
 Other names: Coffin Cave MH0125; Tham Jabo; Jabo Cliff Cave (Pi Man)

In the cliffs 1 km north of Ban Chabo, on the road to Ban Pang Kham, 4 km from the H1095. Shortly before the army barracks a footpath cuts through fields for 300 m to the base of the cliff. From here it is a steep scramble with no clearly defined trail over thickly vegetated rocks to the cave entrance 70 m above.
 This is an impressive log coffin site. The entrance is 30 m wide which opens into a single large chamber which descends steeply towards the rear of the cave, but has no apparent passages. One large coffin on supports is in full daylight on the south side of the main chamber, but most of the coffins are tucked away in a series of alcoves on the north side. A number of the coffins are in pristine condition and include some of the best examples in Pang Ma Pha.
 Coates (2009); Dilokwanich et al. (2000); Dunkley (1995); Shoocondej et al. (2000); Sidisunthorn et al. (2006)

Tham Chan Long **MH0141**
 ถ้ำชันโลง
 47Q 405616 2167467
 Ban Sale, Tham Plah-Namtok Pha Sua National Park
 Length: 10 m

Other names: Tham Lum Karn (Phi Man); Tham Ram Karn; Pha Daeng Coffin Cave 2

100 m south of Tham Srisopone and 300 m south of the Tham Pha Daeng swallet entrance. This open, dry cavern is 12 m wide and 10 m long. There are three teak coffins in rather poor condition, one of which is still on its supporting column and beam. Another column has been defaced by graffiti. All three coffins have the same style of carved head. Fragments of pottery, iron artifacts, stone tools and human bones have also been found on site. The coffins have been dated.

Dilokwanich et al. (2000); Dunkley (1995); Sefton (1998); Shoocondej et al. (2000); Sidisunthorn et al. (2006); Spies (2000); Wannasri (2004)

Tham Chedi **MH0185**

ถ้ำเจดีย์

47Q 428324 2163673

Ban Muang Phaem

Length: 20 m

Other names: Tham Jedi; Pagoda Cave

On the way to Tham Long Yaow 1.5 km south-east of Ban Muang Phaem. A steep path on the north of the main track climbs up to the base of a brick staircase leading to the cave.

The cave contains coffins and a chedi which is about 150 years old, but has been recently renovated. It is easily visited at any time of the year and is the only cave in Pang Ma Pha with a chedi.

Dilokwanich et al. (2000); Dunkley (1995); Hosie (2010); Sidisunthorn et al. (2006)

Tham Christmas **MH0109**

ถ้ำคริสต์มาส

47Q 423087 2165539

Ban Tham

Length: 475 m

Other names: Christmas Cave; Xmas Cave

South of the dirt track between Ban Tham Lod and Ban Huai Haeng. 3.3 km from Ban Tham Nua head down the pine-covered ridge southwest to a limestone outcrop after 600 m, The cave entrance is at the head of a blind gully 100 m to the south of the saddle. Alternatively, follow the path along the valley leading north west from Tham Hued. Take the northern branch at the valley junction and the cave is close to the path slightly over 1km from the road. A superbly decorated main chamber with three entrance windows, beautifully lit by the afternoon sun. The main chamber is V-shaped, involving a steep scramble down over boulders to reach the inner passage. A 5 m vertical drop (rope or bamboo pole required) leads down to the stream, which is usually dry except during the rainy season. The stream passage is only passable for a short distance before meeting a sump. In 1997 this was passed as a low-air-space duck or free-dive (2 m). Beyond the duck the cave opens up. It is possible to climb down a couple of drops before reaching a 20 m pitch. Below the pitch the passage is narrower and descends to a pool with cave fish. This pool may be a sump, but there is a bit of a draught and the air is good.

The stream probably connects with the northern tributary in Tham Hued before resurging at Tham Nam Hu.

De Voogd (2005); Dilokwanich et al. (2000); Dunkley (1995); Foakes (1998); Hosie (2010); Juskalian (2011); Sidisunthorn et al. (2006)

Tham Fossil **MH0258**

ถ้ำฟอสซิล

47Q 421340 2165547 Alt.: 820 m

Ban Tham

Length: 750 m VR: 35 m

Other names: Fossil Cave

South of the dirt track between Ban Tham Lod and Ban Huai Haeng. 4 km from Ban Tham Nua take a side track on the left for 500 m to a group of huts on a ridge. From here a walking trail leads southwest around the sides of two dolines, crosses over the saddle between two prominent limestone outcrops then descends through thick forest to a third doline 1 km from the huts. The cave entrance is 30 m south of the path close to the northeast corner of the doline.

The 20 m wide triangular shaped entrance leads to either a narrow squeeze or a 2 m climb over boulders into a beautifully decorated chamber with very clear rock bedding planes. At the far end of the chamber the cave narrows to a seasonal stream passage with large angular boulders. After 100 m the cave reaches a T junction. The right branch contains high CO₂ levels, but the left branch can be followed along an easy gravel bed for another 100 m to some rock slabs with excellent examples of brachiopod fossils. Beyond the fossils there is a 7 m climb down into an inlet series. This is estimated to be 200 m long, but has not been surveyed.

De Voogd (2005); Dilokwanich et al. (2000); Dunkley (1997); Foakes (1998)

Tham Galopin **MH0201**

47Q 405596 2163779

Ban Sale

Length: 150 m

Close to Tham Lot (MH0144).

A low crawl at the entrance joins a stream passage which can be followed upstream for 150 m. An upper level has some old formations and several daylight holes.

Apparently first entered in 1991 the cave was surveyed on the 1992 Australian expedition.

Coggan et al. (1999); Dunkley (1995)

Tham Hair **MH0159**

47Q 424330 2162985 Alt.: 675 m

Ban Tham

Length: 100 m

About 80 m uphill from the downstream entrance to Tham Lod (MH0001).

Dunkley (1995); Juskalian (2011)

Tham Huai Hung 1 **MH0102**

47Q 425557 2155812 Alt.: 720 m

Ban Pang Mai Daeng

Length: 81 m

Other names: Cave NAL20

2 km north of Ban Pang Mai Daeng.
A fossil cave with guano.
Deharveng et al. (1986); Dunkley (1995)

Tham Huai Hung 2 **MH0103**
47Q 425557 2155812 Alt.: 740 m
Ban Pang Mai Daeng
Length: 50 m
Other names: Cave NAL21

2 km north of Ban Pang Mai Daeng.
A fossil cave.
Deharveng et al. (1986); Dunkley (1995)

Tham Huai Kun **MH0077**
47Q 415945 2174050 Alt.: 700 m
Huai Nam Pung, Ban Pha Puek
Length: 1,747 m
Other names: Tham Huoy Khun

A resurgence about 2.5 km north-west of Ban Pha Puek on the south side of the Huai Nam Pung. From Ban Pha Puek a good dirt track leads through the fields to the west of the village to a ford on the Huai Nam Pung, passing very close to the entrance. The valley below the cave is cultivated for rice.

A perennial stream discharges from talus about 100m above the East Huai, forming an extensive series of small travertine cascades. Beyond the talus a stream passage 4-6m high and wide, floored by fine gravel and sand with very little breakdown extends southwards. After about 100m this splits into two passages of similar dimensions, one trending south and south-east with some low crawls and tight Z bends. After this the passage is 2m high. but soon lowers to more flattener in fine mud and sand. The other branch trends south-west along the strike with minor deflections. The roof gradually lowers to a crawl in a passage 8m wide beyond which rapids could be heard.

The cave was explored by the 1986 Australian expedition, who surveyed the cave in 1988.
Coggan et al. (1999); Dunkley (1995); Dunkley & Brush (1986); Kiernan (1990)

Tham Huai Kut Pba Teung **MH0220**
ถ้ำห้วยกุดป่าตึง
47Q 405853 2153548
Ban Mae Suya
Length: 278 m VR: 108 m
Other names: Tham Huai Kut Pa Tung

5 km south of Ban Mae Suya in the next doline north of Coffin Cave MH0217.
A massive chamber 280 m long, apparently without extension.
Surveyed by Dean Smart and Andrew Geeson in April 1995.
Dunkley (1995)

Tham Huai Rai **MH0020**

ถ้ำห้วยทราย

47Q 428324 2163673

Ban Muang Phaem

Length: 285 m

Other names: Tham Huai Rai 1; Tham Thalu; ถ้ำทูลู

The sink is at the head of a blind gully 200 m north-east of Tham Long Yaow, 2.5 km south-east of Ban Muang Phaem. The resurgence is on the north side of the mountain, close to the main stream. From Tham Chedi continue east along the main valley floor for 400 m.

The 5 m wide by 3 m high swallet entrance is almost completely blocked by a large log pile caused by a severe flood. The 285 m long passage is fairly uniform, 3 to 5 m wide and up to 30 m high, trending northwards after a dogleg bend 60 m from the entrance. The gravel floor is littered with many large logs which have broken some of the formations. 50 m from the resurgence entrance the stream bed drops 4 m into a series of pools before tumbling down a large pile of boulders at the foot of a dramatic vertical slit in the cliff face.

In 1985 there was a large bat colony, but now only a few individuals remain.

Dilokwanich et al. (2000); Dunkley (1995); Dunkley & Brush (1986); Hosie (2010); Sidisunthorn et al. (2006)

Tham Hued

MH0033

ถ้ำปลาตบอด

47Q 422947 2165292 Alt.: 750 m

Ban Tham

Length: 1,365 m VR: 3 m

Other names: Tham Plah; Tham Hud; Blind Fish Cave; Tham Huet; Tham Hua; Cave NAL13; ถ้ำฮีด

The cave is 2 km west-north-west of Ban Tham Lod, 100 m west of the road to Ban Yap Pan Nae on the edge of a small doline where the road cuts between two rocky outcrops. At certain times of the year the effects of carbon dioxide are immediately evident in the doline.

Do not consider visiting the inner sections of this cave unless you are certain you know what you are doing because the levels of carbon dioxide are so high that you could die in the attempt.

After an initially narrow section the passages become more spacious, typically 2 to 10 m high and 5 m wide, interrupted by 3 or 4 rock strewn caverns. There are small tributaries about 150 m and 450 m from the entrance (the tributary from the north is from Tham Christmas) and the stream disappears about 40 m from the terminal chamber. As this is about 850 m south-west of the entrance it appears that the stream may be a tributary of the Ya Pa Nae stream system. Just before the downstream sump a high level passage on the right leads to a boulder choke. After the boulder choke the passage continued until the height reduced to 20 cm.

After several setbacks in 1985 and 1986 the cave was explored by the French expedition in January 1988 when there was no carbon dioxide. Tham Hued was also explored 'several years' ago by Spies and by the Borowsky/Cosslet expedition in January 2003 using supplemental oxygen.

The following fauna has been recorded in the cave:-

Crabs:-

Type and only known locality for *Beccumon namlang* (Ng & Naiyanetr, 1993)

Pseudoscorpions:-

Prokoenenia asiatica Condé, 1994

Spiders:-

Type locality for *Belisana bantham* Huber, 2005

Fish:-

Schistura oedipus (Kottelat, 1988)

Baechler (2000); Borowsky (2000); Borowsky & Mertz (2001); Cahill (2003); Condé (1994); Dilokwanich et al. (2000); Deharveng et al. (1986),(1988); Deharveng & Leclerc (1989); Dunkley (1995); Dunkley & Brush (1986); Foakes (1998); Hosie (2010); Huber (2005); Maffre (1988); Ng (1988); Ng & Naiyanetr (1993); Sidisunthorn et al. (2006); Spies (1994),(2000); Stephens (2000); Trajano et al. (2002); Wigfall (1988)

Tham Ie **MH0031**

47Q 419807 2159562 Alt.: 650 m

Pang Ma Pha

Length: 100 m VR: 2 m

Other names: Cave NAL4

Just to the north of the H1095 about halfway between Ban Soppong and Ban Pang Ma Pha.

A small system of passages which extend for about 100 m.

Deharveng (1986); Dunkley (1995)

Tham Ini **MH0038**

47Q 421057 2158562 Alt.: 620 m

Ban Soppong

Length: 10 m

Other names: Cave NAL1

Just to the north of the H1095 about 2 km west of Ban Soppong. A few metres south of Tham Ai.

A narrow rift which after a dozen metres pinches in and becomes too tight.

Deharveng (1986); Dunkley (1995)

Tham Kai Mook **MH0267**

ถ้ำไข่มุก

47Q 417900 2165225 Alt.: 836 m

Ban Mae Lana

Length: 40 m

Other names: Pearl Cave; Tham Hin Khi Mork

2 km south of Ban Mae Lana, on the northern edge of the same doline as Tham Mae Lana, just over the brow of the hill, and 300 m before Tham Pakarang, a signpost next to the 4WD track points to an indistinct path leading to the cave entrance hidden behind enormous boulders 150 m to the west.

The large entrance chamber slopes steeply downwards over large boulders. The lower sections have some interesting erratic forms tucked away in moist crevices, but no obvious cave pearls despite the cave's name. A narrow passage at the back leads to a fine crystal flow, but quickly becomes impassable.

This is possibly the same site as Coffin Cave MH0052.

Dilokwanich et al. (2000); Sidisunthorn et al. (2006); Spies (2000)

Tham Kut Sam Sip **MH0089**

ถ้ำกุดสามสีบ

Ban Kut Sam Sip

Length: 100 m VR: 30 m

Other names: Tham Guet Sam Sip; Cave NAL24

On the edge of a doline 50 minutes walk south-west of Ban Kut Sam Sip.

The 2 m wide by 2 m high entrance opens into a spacious cavern up to 30 m high descending gradually to a depth of 30 m.

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

Tham Lao Hara Kiri **MH0015**

47Q 416307 2161562 Alt.: 700 m

Pang Ma Pha

Length: 12 m VR: 12 m

Other names: Hua Lao Hara Kiri; Jap Hole; Cave NAL7

Located in grikes adjacent to the H1095 in the narrow section where it passes between limestone cliffs about 1.5 km east of its junction with the H1226.

Said by local people to be 300 m deep, the repository of Japanese wartime treasure and assorted armoury and cadavers. First explored by the French, then the Australians who were told similar legends, the cave is a 12 m blind shaft.

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

Tham Lod **MH0001**

ถ้ำลอด

Sink entrance: 47Q 424368 2163530 Alt.: 655 m

Resurgence entrance: 47Q 424229 2163072 Alt.: 635m

Ban Tham, Lum Nam Pai Wildlife Sanctuary

Length: 1,666 m VR: 20 m

Other names: Tham Nam Lod; Tham Lot; ถ้ำน้ำลอด

Close to Ban Tham Lod, 9 km north of Ban Soppong on a surface road, signposted from the H1095 slightly northeast of the market. The road ends at Tham Lod Nature Education Centre where there is a large car park and several food stalls. An excellent trail leads from here to the cave inflow entrance, 300 m to the south. There is no entrance charge or artificial lighting system installed anywhere in the cave. Guides with lanterns can be hired from the car park and bamboo rafts are available at the cave entrance. The RFD have recently announced their intention to charge visitors 40 to 200 baht per person in the near future.

The cave is open to visitors throughout the year, although at the height of the wet season the bridge across to the north chamber often gets washed away and it is not possible to wade or take a raft down the river to the outflow.

This is a very impressive, extraordinarily heavily decorated through cave carrying the Nang Lang river...Lying just west of a pre-existing surface course of the Nam Lang the cave is developed on three levels. The main stream passage is about 20m wide and 20-30m high for most of the 600m length. Beyond the 30m wide, 10m high upstream entrance a large shelf a few metres above the stream leads after 120m to a side passage on the right leading up to

Tham Sao Hin, a well decorated chamber dominated by a huge column and a superb vantage point from which to view the stream passage.

Directly across the river from Tham Sao Hin wooden ladders ascended to passages rising over large gours to the highly decorated Tham Song and Tham Tukkata, the later ending in chambers with high CO₂ levels.

Below, the walls and roof of the stream passage (Tham Neung) are almost entirely lined with stalactites, draperies and flowstone on a massive scale, best appreciated from one of the high level vantage points. It is necessary to wade across the stream in several places and in the wet season the lower part of the cave may become difficult to traverse...The downstream entrance is 30m high and wide, opening to an attractive vista of forest. A short distance inside this entrance ladders lead steeply up to a viewing platform with a wonderful view to the forest beyond, a fine site from which to observe the flight of swifts into the cave at dusk each day. Behind this a passage in the dark zone (Tham Sam) leads to about ten decaying coffins in an advanced state of vandalism.

The following fauna has been recorded from the cave:-

Snails:-

Type and only known location for *Kryobylos maehongsonensi* Panha & Burch, 1999

Type and only known location for *Kryobylos pomjuk* Panha & Burch, 1999

Type and only known location for *Parabosydia pangamapaensis* Panha, 2001

Type and only known location for *Systemostoma tamlod* Panha and Burch, 1999

Pseudoscorpions:-

Prokoenenia asiatica Condé, 1994

Reptiles:-

Type locality for *Cyrtodactylus erythrops* Bauer et al. 2009.

The cave is formed in Upper Permian limestone.

The first recorded visit by cavers was by the Australians in 1983.

Anon. (1985); Baechler (2000); Bauer et al. (2009); Boland (1992b); Brison (2010); Burgess (2011); Carson (2006); Clarac & Pagau-Clarac (1985); Coates (2009); Coggan et al. (1999); Condé (1994); Deharveng et al. (1986); De Voogd (2005); Dilokwanich et al. (2000); Dunkley (1983),(1985),(1995); Dunkley & Brush (1986); Dunkley & Greenfield (1983); Ellis & Pauwels (2012); Foakes (1998); Fontaine et al. (1993); Goodden (2002); Greenwald (2002); Hosie (2010); Jones (1996); Juskalian (2011); Marwick & Gagan (2011); Price (1988); Shoocondej et al. (2000); Sidisunthorn et al. (2006); Spies (1994),(2000),(2002); Stephens (2000); Twelftree (1996); Wannasri (2004); Wigfall (1988); Zeitoun et al. (2008)

Tham Lod Overhang

MH0269

เพิงผาถ้ำลอด

47Q 424375 2163760 Alt.: 675 m

Ban Tham

Length: 20 m

Other names: Tham Pha Ba Mai; Forestry Cliff Cave; Tham Lod Rock Shelter

In the grounds of Tham Lod Nature Education Centre at the base of cliffs 100 m south-south-west of the car park and 300 m north of the upstream entrance to Tham Lod.

A signboard at the site gives background information on the excavation findings at this 7 x 20m rock shelter. Visitors are requested to stay outside of the roped area - this is for their safety as the flimsy boards cover a 4m deep pit.

The archaeological dig has uncovered evidence that the site was used by prehistoric people over a very long time period stretching back more than 13,000 years BP. The most exciting discovery was two human skeletons which appear to have been buried and are 12,000 and

†Tham Luang **MH0277**

ถ้ำหลวง

47Q 421923 2163699

Doi Tham Luang

Fontaine et al. (2005)

Tham Lum **MH0029**

Ban Nam Lang

A rumoured cave near Tham Szin.

Said to have two descending branches each about 500 m long. This cave could be the same as Cave MH0113.

Dunkley (1995)

Tham Mae Lana **MH0042**

ถ้ำแม่ละนา

Sink entrance: 47Q 417350 2163947 Alt.: 561 m

Resurgence entrance: 47Q 412750 2164500 Alt.: 480 m

Ban Mae Lana, Lum Nam Pai Wildlife Sanctuary

Length: 12,720 m VR: 150 m

Other names: Tham Nam Mae Lana; ถ้ำน้ำแม่ละนา

The sink entrance is located at the southwest end of a large closed depression 3 km south of Ban Mae Lana. A rough 4WD track leads from the village to within 100 m of the cave entrance, but is currently only driveable as far as the northern end of the depression, even in the dry season. From here it is a 20 minute walk down to the cave entrance at the bottom of the depression. The resurgence entrance is about 45 minutes walk north of the H1095 road. From the parking area (marked with garbage) a path over fields ends at the a dry valley. Follow this valley downhill, heading left as the valley starts to descend steeply over waterfalls. The path descends to join the Tham Mae Lana stream a couple of hundred metres downstream of the resurgence. Follow the stream up to the cave entrance. However, there is no path and it becomes very overgrown as you approach the entrance.

The cave is described from the swallet to the resurgence. The Mae Lana river first sinks at an impenetrable swallet in the large Ban Mae Lana doline, to the south of the village. In the ridge to the south Tham SIB (Tham Shit It's Big) allows access to the underground course of the river via an 80m pitch. This cave has a surveyed length of 762m and a depth of 80m. The stream is next seen below the ridge via a 30m x 10m x 15-20m deep collapse which is about 2km south of Ban Mae Lana. This cave, known as Upstream Tham Mae Lana, has been explored for an estimated 1,300 m. From Upstream Tham Mae Lana the river emerges at a rock fall in the bottom of a steep doline. It then flows on the surface for about 300m before disappearing into the swallet entrance of Tham Mae Lana.

The swallet entrance is 5m high and wide. From the entrance to the Green Lake, where the stream sumps, is 4.15km of passage generally 3-4m high and wide with the roof dipping to a minimum of 1.5m in one place. Just under 1.5km from the swallet entrance a large upper level was seen entering from the south. Other high level passages, which are probably still unexplored, are found at 1.7km, 2.3km, 3.1km and 3.2km from the entrance.

Around 2.4km into the cave a series of large gours rise from stream level to a height of 10m, completely blocking the passage. They occur at the start of a 300m long fault controlled passage and are up to 40m across. Two inlet streams join the main passage here: a small one from the north and a larger one directly opposite from the south. Beyond the fault passage the stream drops down a series of rapids and over an 8m waterfall. Below the waterfall the stream goes down a small twisting water chute and into a sump after 50m. A traverse route goes over the top of the falls into a dry bypass about 10m above stream level. This bypass has evidence of annual flooding. After 150m in the bypass passage you reach a point where the flood waters sink. It is then necessary to ascend a 15-20m high boulder slope above the river and then descend again to rejoin the stream at Red Crystal Stream with the water emerging from beneath huge boulders to the south. This point is 3.4km from the swallet entrance.

A short distance downstream the stream again sumps, but progress can be made over rocks and along a dry stream bed for another 100m until the stream is met again. The stream meanders gently between gravel banks for about 500m where it ends at a large, green, deep lake about 30m in diameter where the stream sumps. About 2m above the lake an inlet stream emerges from a sump before dropping into the Green Lake.

About 400m upstream of the Green Lake there is a steep climb over muddy rocks which leads up to a series of well decorated chambers. Part way up this first boulder slope a 1m wide, well decorated passage heads down in a northwards direction. About 50m above the river a large chamber with a level mud floor is reached. This area is very well decorated with cave pearls 3cm in diameter and the boulder slope continues northwards between a group of 25m high stalagmites with a calcite flow covering the boulders. This rock fall can be ascended to about 100m above the stream level. Beyond the high point the passage slopes down into an enormous flat-roofed chamber about 100 to 200m across. The boulder slope at the north end of this chamber has been climbed almost to roof level, but the chamber has only been looked at briefly and further extensions are possible. Back at the first large high level chamber a descent down a boulder slope leads to the main stream which is joined just downstream of where it emerges from a sump.

From here there is 3km of streamway to the resurgence and it was originally explored upstream from the downstream entrance. The stream has a low gradient and alternates between shallow sections between gravel banks and deeper water between sheer rocks. There appear to be several higher level passages above the streamway. In one place a large passage 20m wide by 10m and 20m above the river has been followed for 150m without reaching the end. In the last kilometre before the resurgence the cave makes a long loop to the north and is well decorated with some long curtains of flowstone.

The Mae Lana river emerges from between boulders below a steep cliff at the head of a deep valley. The small cave entrance is in the cliff at the top of the boulder slope.

The following fish have been found in the cave:-

Schistura oedipus (Kottelat, 1988)

Cryptotora thamicola (Kottelat, 1988)

Balitora burmanica Hora, 1932

Following local enquiries from 1983 to 1985 the resurgence was first explored by speleologists early in 1986. As exploration upstream proceeded during the Australian expedition in April 1986 local information led to the location of the karst window and the swallet entrance. Within a few days Kerry Hamilton and Attila Vrana made the first through trip. The long inlets were explored and surveyed by the 1988 and 1990 expeditions.

Anderson (1999); Baechler (2000); Boland (1989),(1992a),(1992b); Borowsky (2000); Borowsky & Mertz (2001); Dilokwanich et al. (2000); Deboué & Borowsky (2011); Dunkley (1995); Dunkley & Brush (1986); Dunkley & Greenfield (1983); Ellis (2009); Laumanns & Price (2011);

47Q 419403 2159695 Alt.: 598 m

Ban Soppong

Length: 1,201 m

Other names: Tham Nam Hoo; Tham Mae Hu; Toxic Wind Cave; Ha Ko Rising; ถ้ำแม่ฮู

20 m north of the main road, 3 km west of Ban Soppong market, shortly after Lang Jan Cliffs. The stream is an important local water source and the entrance is usually sumped. In exceptionally dry periods the passage beyond can be followed for at least 1,200 m, but normally contains lethal levels of carbon dioxide. The further reaches of the cave have not been explored, but it is likely that the stream drains a large area of karst as far north as Ban Ya Pa Nae over 10 km away.

In 1999 the resurgence sump dried up allowing access to a long stream way. However, there were lethally high levels of carbon dioxide and the team were lucky to get out alive.

Deharveng et al. (1987); Dunkley (1995); Dilokwanich et al. (2000); Sidisunthorn et al. (2006); Siripornpibul (2000); Spies (2000),(2008)

Tham Nam Hu

MH0082

ถ้ำน้ำฮู

47Q 416557 2169212

Ban Mai Hung

Length: 100 m

This cave is in a tower located approximately 1 km south of Ban Mai Hung, 50 m east of the road to Ban Pang Kham Noi.

This resurgence cave contains a small perennial stream and has modest levels of carbon dioxide. The cave has a passage size of about 2 m high by 1 to 2 m wide and continues for less than 100 m to a sump. In front of the cave a small dam has been built as it is used as a water supply by Ban Pang Kham Noi.

Boland (1990a),(1990b); Dunkley (1995); Spies (2000)

Tham Nam Hu

MH0246

ถ้ำน้ำฮู

47Q 424657 2165312 Alt.: 640 m

Ban Tham

Length: 410 m VR: 10 m

A resurgence about 500 m north of Ban Tham North, a dam at the entrance providing water for irrigation.

After about 100 m of mostly narrow passage a side passage at right angles is met and can be followed east to a flowstone blockage and west (upstream) past a low point which was a sump during initial exploration in 1986 to another sump. 50 m before the sump a higher level passage continues west for 177 m to a blockage. Carbon dioxide levels of 1.8 to 3% were noted in 1986, but in January 1988 was not noticeable.

The following fauna has been recorded in the cave:-

Spiders:-

Speocera (S.) capra Deeleman-Reinhold, 1995

Collembola:-

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

Coleoptera:-

Type and only known locality for *Eustra trogliphila* Deuve, 1987

Itamus castaneus Schmidt-Goebel, 1846

Deeleman-Reinhold (1995); Deharveng et al. (1986),(1988); Deharveng & Gers (1993); Deharveng & Leclerc (1989); Deuve (1987a),(1988),(2001); Dunkley (1995); Maffre (1988)

Tham Nam Lang

MH0057

ถ้ำน้ำค้าง

47Q 409555 2158012 Alt.: 400 m

Nam Lang, Lum Nam Pai Wildlife Sanctuary

Length: 8,550 m

Other names: Cave NL1

Tham Nam Lang is 3 km southeast of the Nam Khong bridge on the H1095 road. Traditionally the route to the cave involved following the path down the river from behind the Royal Forest Department station, crossing and recrossing the river several times before reaching the junction between the Nam Khlong and Nam Lang rivers. However, since the track to the Susa waterfall has been upgraded a shorter walk in can be made from this track where it reaches the Nam Khong river for the first time. The cave entrance is at the base of enormous cliffs 1km to the east, at the top of a long pile of boulders above the stream resurgence.

The entrance chamber, 50 m wide, 30 to 40 m high and 80 m long, has a large boulder slope that descends down to the river. The river passage can be followed upstream to the limit of daylight over 200 m into the cave. A climb is then soon required over a flowstone barrier and gours nearly 60 m wide. The stream is then regained and can be followed continuously for 5 km and then intermittently for another 1.6 km.

The streamway is very constant in width being 10 to 20 m wide. The roof heights have been estimated at never less than 10 m, usually over 20 m and sometimes reaching 80 to 100 m. In places the line of sight reaches 200 m. For the first kilometre the cave is strike controlled. In the first 3 km the floor is occasionally bedrock, but is usually meandering stream channel between sand and gravel banks. There are regular rockfalls up to 6 to 8 m high and a few hundred metres long. Between 3 and 6 km from the entrance there are long stretches of slow moving water up to 1.5 m deep with large deposits of mud. Near the 5 km mark the cave shows signs of flooding to the roof. At the upstream end of this area the cave briefly narrows and the ceiling drops to within a few metres of the water before opening up again.

Large expanses of flowstone and gours are found 0.3 km (Tham Khang Khao) and 1.3 km (Phra Racha Wang Mekhala) from the entrance forming ramps up to 10 m above the stream. Both flows are formed by small seasonal inlets. Several other similar inlets occur, most of which close down after about 50 m though one near the 5 km mark can be followed southwards for 255 m.

The extensive, unstable, rockfalls suggest that the cave has higher levels. The first rockfall is 1.1 km into the cave and has not been thoroughly explored, but has been climbed to a height of about 50 m. The second rockfall, Doi Hin Yai, is 1.8 km into the cave. This rockfall is 120 m long, 80 m wide and from the top, at 50 m, a large shaft (Ban Khong Ramasura) extends upwards beyond the limit of your light. The trickle of water and fresh vegetation suggest a connection with the surface which is about 300 m above.

The most extensive upper level series explored by the Australians is the Tham Ban Khong Kwan series. This starts with a steep rubble slope just before the 4 km mark. From a trunk passage about 50 m above the stream a chamber to the east gives access to at least one large passage that ends at an undescended 25 m pitch that draughts strongly. From the downstream end of the trunk passage a very well decorated and large chamber (Sala Khan

Thai) leads off to the left. At the western end of the chamber there is an estimated 30 m pitch back into the streamway while at the other end a muddy passage 5 m in diameter leads to a small inlet (Huai Khwae Noi) which sumps at both ends.

Back in the main streamway, from the boulder slope up to Tham Ban Khong Kwan the stream passage continues with gravel banks. The deep water shallows at a point beneath a huge fissure ascending up into the roof which has a rockfall below and a large chockstone wedged across the rift 10 m above the floor. Deeper pools are then met in the streamway until a rockfall is reached which blocks the full width of the passage. 10 m above the stream a dry bypass starts. This bypass passage is 20 m wide by 20 m high. At the upstream end of the dry bypass there are sandy banks. This area has been used as a campsite to explore the far reaches of the cave.

Upstream of the campsite the stream passage continues to a flat, gravel floored, section where the 255 m long inlet comes in from the south. Beyond this inlet the stream passage reaches a bench (another possible campsite), an area of columns on the left and a large flowstone which overhangs the stream. This is the start of a deep, swift flowing section known as King Khlong. The passage is 6 m wide and 15 m high with sharply scalloped bedrock floor and walls. However, ledges above the stream help with crossing this area.

The stream makes a 90° bend (where there is a possible side passage) then widens to 30 m and the roof rises to 30 m. The next section has rockfalls across the stream in two places and widens further to 15 m with large columns on the right (where, again, there may be an upper level). Beyond here the streamway narrows and increases in gradient with several rapids. After 250 m there is a rockfall of large boulders which is nicely decorated with a large stalagmite. Descending the far side of the rockfall regains the stream, but it emerges from another rockfall on 30 m further on.

This rockfall is in a very high rift and the boulders have been climbed without reaching the top of the roof. This boulder choke is very unstable. Towards the east the rockfall leads to a section of decorated upper level with several descents between the boulders back to the stream. After a short section in the rocks a solid stream passage was reached, about 6 m wide and 4 m high. After 80 m this ended at a deep pool with a 0.5 m waterfall on the far side where the stream comes out of a slot 0.6 m wide. This obstacle has been passed to reach another 30 m of stream passage to a point where the stream emerges from beneath a 4 m high boulder. To the left a boulder slope has not been pushed. At this furthest point it is only about 500 m to the last sink of the Nam Lang river.

The following fauna has been recorded in the cave:-

Crickets:-

Type and only known locality for *Paratachycines (Paratachycines) thailandensis* Gorochoy, 2002

Fish:-

Type locality for *Schistura oedipus* (Kottelat, 1988)

Tham Nam Lang is the resurgence cave draining the Nam Lang polje, a complex depression 400 sq km in area. Despite its size the cave was apparently not well known locally, being about 4 km from the nearest village. The first recorded visit beyond the spectacular entrance chamber was in January 1984 and further exploration occurred on expeditions later in 1984, 1985 and 1986, since when only minor advances have been made. The cave is normally accessible only during the dry season and the water is cold and often deep until February or March.

Boland (1989),(1992a),(1992b); Borowsky (2000); Borowsky & Mertz (2001); Bourke (1985); Coggan et al. (1999); Dilokwanich et al. (2000); Dunkley (1983),(1985),(1995); Dunkley & Brush (1986); Dunkley & Greenfield (1983); Ellis (2009); Foakes (1998); Goodden (2002); Gorochoy (2002); Kottelat (1988); Laumanns & Price (2011); Price (1988); Spies (1994),(1997),(2002); Sidisunthorn et al. (2006); Trajano et al. (2002); Wigfall (1988)

Tham Nam Rin **MH0014**

ถ้ำน้ำริน

47Q 425757 2152312 Alt.: 860 m

Ban Nam Rin

Length: 30 m

Other names: Cave NAL22

The small sink opens near Ban Nam Rin in the first limestone towers of the Nam Lang massif. A small sinking stream leads to a cave with three entrances about 20 m apart and a 20 m wide chamber with a roof hole. An upwards slope in the chamber has not been explored. Spies describes it as interesting network of dry caverns and a moderately difficult trip. Deharveng et al. (1986); Dunkley (1995); Spies (1994)

Tham Nam Tok **MH0048**

ถ้ำน้ำตก

47Q 417675 2164430 Alt.: 580 m

Ban Mae Lana, Lum Nam Pai Wildlife Sanctuary

Length: 1,405 m

Other names: Upstream Tham Mae Lana

This cave is at the upstream end of the doline with the Tham Mae Lana swallet entrance. The entrance is in a small doline 500 m north of the Tham Mae Lana sink.

The cave gives access both to the main Mae Lana underground river and a seasonally active tributary. The former encounters a sump after a short distance, which presumably connects with the downstream sump in Tham Pakarang/Tham Hoo Yai. The tributary can be followed upstream to the north-west with increasing difficulty for over a kilometre and appears to drain the area near Ban Chabo.

Coggan et al. (1999); Dunkley (1995); Spies (2000)

Tham Nong Pha Cham **MH0091**

ถ้ำหนองผาแจ่ม

47Q 419307 2155312 Alt.: 930 m

Ban Nong Pha Cham

Length: 100 m

Other names: Tham Ban Nong Pha Cham

Close to the 4WD track between Soppong and Ban Kut Sam Sip, 500 m south-west of Ban Nong Pha Cham. Possibly the same as MH0238.

This cave is approximately 100 m long and has a large descending entrance chamber. It is a mainly dry cave with a few active formations. Most of the cave floor is large boulders. In the lowest part of the cave, just beyond the limit of daylight, is a small stream with the cave fish *Schistura oedipus* (Kottelat, 1988). The stream passage can only be accessed for a few metres in either direction. The lower sections of the cave can contain dangerously high carbon dioxide levels.

Baechler (2000); Borowsky (2000); Borowsky & Mertz (2001); Dilokwanich et al. (2000); Dunkley (1995); Sidisunthorn et al. (2006); Spies (2000); Trajano et al. (2002)

Tham Oon **MH0149**

47Q 417894 2176629

Ban Pang Kham

Length: 200 m

In the gorge downstream from Ban Pang Kham, near Cave MH0147 and Cave MH0148. "Small Cave" in Shan. A stream resurgence cave active even in the dry season. A 120 m long passage continues through a wet crawl before becoming too tight. Dunkley (1995)

Tham Pakarang/Tham Hoo Yai **MH0045**

ถ้ำปะการัง

47Q 417907 2164592 Alt.: 690 m

Ban Mae Lana, Lum Nam Pai Wildlife Sanctuary

Length: 948 m VR: 141 m

Other names: Tham SIB; Tham Shit Its Big; Coral Cave

2.5 km south of Ban Mae Lana on the north east side of the same doline as Tham Mae Lana. In the dry season 4WD vehicles can be driven all the way to the "Tham Pakarang" signpost. From here a walking path leads south for 100 m to the inconspicuous entrance. Access is controlled by villagers from Ban Mae Lana who lead trips into Tham Pakarang.

Tham Pakarang is part of a larger system that includes Tham Hoo Yai. The small tourist entrance is descended by a 5 m ladder. The cave has a main tunnel approximately 5 to 10 m wide and 10 m high and 200 m long which has many stalagmites, some of which are active. One major side passage leads to a 60 m drop to Tham Hoo Yai. The cave floor is mainly dirt with some breakdown sections.

Tham Hoo Yai can be entered via an 86 m or 80 m pitch from the surface or the 60 m pitch from Tham Pakarang. These pitches land in a large inactive passage at the northern end of which further pitches of 3, 13 and 24 m drop into the Mae Lana stream. The stream passage soon sumps in both the upstream and downstream directions. At the southern end of the large inactive passage a side passage descends, but exploration was stopped by high carbon dioxide levels.

Tham Pakarang was named after its cave coral and sections of the deepest part of the cave have many fine examples of this formation type.

The gecko *Cyrtodactylus erythropros* Bauer, et al., 2009 has been recorded from the cave.

Tham Hoo Yai (Tham Shit It's Big) was explored by the 1988 Australian expedition.

Coggan et al. (1999); Dilokwanich et al. (2000); Dunkley (1995); Ellis & Pauwels (2012); Sidisunthorn et al. (2006); Spies (1994),(2000)

Tham Pang Kham **MH0074**

ถ้ำปางคาม

Sink entrance: 47Q 416760 2176005 Alt.: 850 m

Resurgence entrance: 47Q 416475 2175420 Alt.: 755 m

Ban Pang Kham

Length: 1,370 m VR: 75 m

Other names: Tham Nam Pang Kham; Tham Ban Pang Kham; Tham Nam Jang

The upper entrance window is 500 m south of Ban Pang Kham at the foot of the cliffs. A recently upgraded road leads from the 'Mae Lana' turnoff on the H1095 all the way to Ban Pang Kham, a distance of 23 km. A good walking path leads to the cave from the village. The

The passage continues, past calcite flows on the left and right, then a sandy alcove on the left at a point where the passage turns sharply right. Several large columns up to four metres in diameter are encountered in this section and beyond. A small side passage (unexplored) is then passed on the right, and the stream is followed for a further 300 m before finally emerging from the side of a cliff, 1090 m from the upstream entrance.

In the cliff face 20 m higher than the downstream entrance of the cave is a cave that contains a huge bat colony which may connect to Tham Pha Daeng.

Tham Pha Daeng is the type and only known locality for the cockroach *Spelaeoblatta thailandica* Vidlicka, Vransky & Shcherbakov, 2003.

The first visit by speleologists was on the 1986 Australian Expedition.

Coggan et al. (1999); Dilokwanich et al. (2000); Dunkley (1995); National Park Office (2006); Sefton (1998); Sidisunthorn et al. (2006); Spies (1994),(2000); Vidlicka et al. (2003); Wigfall (1988)

Tham Pha Daeng **MH0075**

ถ้ำผาแดง

47Q 414915 2171650 Alt.: 845 m

Ban Pha Puek

Length: 100 m VR: 50 m

The cave is in a deep doline 2.5 km north-west of Ban Mai Hung and 3 km west-south-west of Ban Pha Puek.

A swallet cave floored by large talus blocks whose stability becomes increasingly alarming with depth. Exploration ceased about 50 m down at a 10 m drop through rockfall.

Dunkley (1995); Kiernan (1990)

Tham Pha Daeng Resurgence (Pi Man) MH0108

ผาแดงพีแมน

47Q 406050 2167875 Alt.: 500 m

Ban Sale, Tham Plah-Namtok Pha Sua National Park

Length: 10 m

Other names: Pha Daeng Outflow (Pi Man)

30 m south of the downstream entrance to Tham Pha Daeng (MH0066).

The single narrow chamber is only 6m long, but houses two coffins in excellent condition, both complete with their original lids. The joints on the column and beam supports are particularly fine.

Dilokwanich et al. (2000); Dunkley (1995); Shoocondej et al. (2000); Sidisunthorn et al. (2006)

Tham Pha Mon **MH0004**

ถ้ำผามอน

Resurgence entrance: 47Q 424251 2156577 Alt.: 630 m

Doline entrance: 47Q 424431 2156433 Alt.: 678 m

Sink entrance: 47Q 426008 2157812

Ban Pha Mon, Lim Nam Pai Wildlife Sanctuary

Length: 4,050 m VR: 90 m

Other names: Cave NAL17

Tham Pha Mon has three main entrances. The sink entrance is near the path between Ban Pha Mon and the H1095 at Pa Mai Daeng. The resurgence entrance is 50 m east of the H1095 about 3 km east from Ban Soppong. Previously the most commonly used entrance was a collapse doline 100 m walk from the H1095, up the hill from the resurgence entrance, but a wooden stairway installed in this entrance has fallen into a dangerous state of disrepair.

The cave is most conveniently traversed from resurgence to sink. At the resurgence there are two entrances, one active and the other a roof hole. The stream passage makes great sporting caving, usually with a gravel bed and no deep water, some fine decoration and the occasional tight or low wet section for variety. Elsewhere it is mostly walking in passages up to 10 to 15 m high and wide with frequent sections where the roof is only about 1.5 m high. A pleasant breeze blows through the cave, becoming very strong in one or two constrictions. During the 1992 Australian expedition a small tributary was followed, increasing the length of the cave to over 4 kilometres.

The last few metres are over increasingly large boulders and up small waterfalls to a final climb emerging at the bottom of a collapse feature. From here the return walk to the road through attractive forest takes about 30 minutes, passing some small caves en route.

While this cave has been known locally for a long time it seems likely that in 1985 the APS was the first to make a through trip.

In November 1999 a hardwood walkway was installed to allow a Royal visit and this leads into the cave for the first 800 m from the doline entrance. Electric lighting was also installed for this visit. The whole cave was then placed under the protection of the Thai military and closed to the general public. The local authorities cleared the area beside the H1095 near the resurgence entrance, erecting a large sign and building a path to the doline entrance. On a visit in December 2008 there was no sign of any guides at the resurgence entrance and the path was overgrown. In January 2010 an Army checkpoint was in place on the H1095 and some clearing up of the site had taken place. However, the wooden walkway and stairs in the doline entrance had rotted away and was unusable. If this walkway is left to rot it will be a conservation disaster. Some local conservationists have removed part of the stairway into the cave at the karst window to make access more difficult.

The following fauna has been recorded in Tham Pha Mon:-

Spiders:-

Belisana bantham Huber, 2005

Collembola:-

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

Dictyoptera

Type and only known locality for *Spelaeoblatta myugei* Vidlicka, Vransky & Shcherbakov, 2003

Coleoptera:-

Type and only known locality for *Eustra deharvengi* (Deuve, 1986)

Diptera:-

Culcua kovaci Rozkošný & Kozánek, 2007 [NB: this record might not be from inside the cave]

Fish:-

Schistura oedipus (Kottelat, 1988)

Bats:-

Hipposideros lylei Thomas, 1913

Boland (1992); Coggan et al. (1999); Deharveng (1987); Deharveng et al. (1986); Deharveng & Gers (1993); Deharveng & Leclerc (1989); Deuve (1986),(1987a),(1987b),(2001); Dilokwanich et al. (2000); Dunkley (1995); Dunkley & Brush (1986); Ellis (2009); Huber (2005); Roguin (1988); Sidisunthorn et al. (1986); Siripornpibul (2000); Spies (1994),(2000); Vidlicka et al. (2003); Woodley (2011)

Tham Pha Mon Bis **MH0245**
 47Q 424410 2156430 Alt.: 705 m
 Ban Soppong
 Length: 15 m VR: 15 m

The cave is 20 m to the west of the doline entrance to Tham Pha Mon. A 7 m pitch leads to a short section of passage which has an impenetrable hole below which the Pha Mon stream can be heard.
 Deharveng et al. (1986); Dunkley (1995)

Tham Pha Nam Lang **MH0058**
 ถ้ำผีแมนน้ำของ
 47Q 409370 2158387 Alt.: 500 m
 Nam Lang
 Length: 20 m
 Other names: Nam Lang Cliff Cave; Tham Pi Man Nam Lang; Tham Pi Man Nam Khong 3; Cave NL2

A rough scramble along the base of the cliffs 400 m north of Tham Nam Lang. The main entrance is 20 m up the vertical cliff face and clearly visible from a distance, but cannot be entered. A steep rocky gully to the south leads to an inconspicuous side entrance window less than 1 m in diameter.

A short 3 m high passage 4 m wide with one coffin and some timber fragments. The coffin is 4 m long and in good condition, complete with its lid and support columns. An archaeological survey in 1999 found glass beads and 1,724 fragments of pottery associated with this one coffin.

Dilokwanich et al. (2000); Dunkley (1995); Dunkley & Brush (1986); Shoocondej et al. (2000); Sidisunthorn et al. (2006)

Tham Pha Phao **MH0046**
 47Q 416767 2166739
 Ban Chabo, Lum Nam Pai Wildlife Sanctuary
 Length: 5 m

A small cave in the northern end of a doline immediately north of Ban Chabo, accessed by a track between the two towers overlooking the village.
 Dunkley (1995)

Tham Pha Puek **MH0076**
 ถ้ำผาเผือก
 47Q 417580 2172903 Alt.: 1,040 m
 Ban Pha Puek
 Length: 680 m VR: 166 m
 Other names: White Cliff Cave; Tham Pha Phuak; Cave HP3

The large doline with this cave is 1 km west of the road to Pang Kham, 13.5 km from the H1095 road. A steep 4WD track, driveable in the dry season, descends to the Lahu village of Ban Pha Puek which is on a ridge in front of white cliffs. A good walking trail leads down the

cave entrance 200 m further on. A small perennial stream runs off impermeable rocks and soil to sink beneath an enormous entrance which is at least 100 m high.

The enormous entrance gives access to a vast chamber floored by huge, dangerous and unstable talus blocks. The roof, formed by a series of bedding planes and dipping steeply westward, has massive stalactites. High in the northern corner is a possible extension, not yet entered. Around 60 m down a ridge of breakdown material extends right across the chamber, dividing the chamber into two. A further 40 m down the breakdown nearly reaches the roof, but a short drop between blocks leads to a sloping passage at the head of which there is an inlet. After a tight wet squeeze, wet passages through rock fall can be pushed downwards to a 20 m pitch which can be bypassed through a nasty squeeze, another pitch, then more climbs to the top of yet another cold, wet pitch estimated at 20 m. Sufficient enthusiasm to continue pushing has yet to be mustered. The water probably drains to Tham Huai Kun which is 2 km to the north-west. There have been reports of bad air in the cave. Spies (1994) describes it as a multi-pitch cave that is still going. A Thai blog shows squeezes and a streamway with blind fish.

The following fauna has been recorded from the cave:-

Fish:-

Schistura oedipus (Kottelat, 1988)

Rats:-

Leopoldamys neilli (Marshall, 1976)

Tham Pha Puek was first visited in 1983 by the Australians. It was further explored by the Australian expeditions between 1986 and 1992.

Anon. (2002); Boland (1989); Borowsky (2000); Coggan et al. (1999); Dilokwanich et al. (2000); Douce (2002); Dunkley (1995); Dunkley & Brush (1986); Ellis (2009); Kiernan (1990); Sidisunthorn et al. (2006); Siripornpibul (2000); Spies (1994)

Tham Phet

MH0266

ถ้ำเพชร

47Q 417757 2164812

Ban Mae Lana, Lum Nam Pai Wildlife Sanctuary

Length: 100 m

Other names: Diamond Cave; Tham Pet

On the north side of the same doline as Tham Mae Lana, just off the track leading down to the main cave 2.5 km south of Ban Mae Lana, 300 m past the sign to Tham Pakarang. Access is controlled by villagers from Ban Mae Lana who lead trips into the cave.

This is a small, but superbly decorated, cave in the same doline as the Tham Mae Lana upstream entrance. A narrow entrance right next to the track opens out after 30 m into a medium-sized chamber with almost every available surface covered by active speleothems. A path leads straight ahead to another larger, but less decorated, chamber behind.

Dilokwanich et al. (2000); Sidisunthorn et al. (2006); Spies (2000)

Tham Phra

MH0021

ถ้ำพระ

47Q 428324 2163673

Ban Muang Phaem

Length: 100 m

Other names: Tham Huai Rai 2; Dry Cave; ถ้ำหัวทราย๒

Close to Tham Long Yaow 2 km south-east of Ban Muang Phaem. The sink is 200 m north-west of Tham Long Yaow at the head of a dry gully. The resurgence is on the north side of the ridge, close to the main stream. After Tham Chedi continue east along the main valley through rice fields for 200 m. The cave entrance is on the south side of the stream.

The upstream entrance follows along a seasonal stream bed that is day lit by two natural windows. After 50 m the passage becomes very muddy with deep pools of water even in the dry season. The cave is best visited by raft, which can sometimes be hired from Ban Muang Phaem.

Dilokwanich et al. (2000); Dunkley (1995); Dunkley & Brush (1986); Hosie (2010); Sidisunthorn et al. (2006)

Tham Pi **MH0030**

ถ้ำผี

47Q 420357 2159212 Alt.: 600 m

Ban Soppong

Length: 30 m

Other names: Cave NAL3

Just to the north of the H1095 4 km west of Ban Soppong.

The resurgence (0.5 m wide by 1 m high) is impenetrable. On the right an entrance opens into a drop of 1.5 m to rejoin the water course. After a dozen metres this ends at a sump. A side passage ascends to become impenetrable after 5 m.

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

Tham Pi Man **MH0293**

ถ้ำผีแมน

47Q 416681 2166275

Ban Chabo, Lum Nam Pai Wildlife Sanctuary

Zeitoun et al. (2008)

Tham Pi Man Ban Ya Pa Nae **MH0056**

ถ้ำผีแมนบ้านยาป่าเห่น

47Q 419757 2166412 Alt.: 940 m

Ban Ya Pa Nae

Length: 50 m

Other names: Tham Ya Pa Nae 1; Tham Ping Yar (Pi Man); Coffin Cave MH56; Cave HP14; ถ้ำ

ผีแมนปิ้งยา

From Ban Ya Pa Nae a good path leads south for 30 minutes (1.5 km). The inconspicuous entrance is hidden behind boulders less than 50 m west of the path.

A small entrance descends to a large, dry, dark cavern approximately 25 m wide and 5-6 m high. The larger chamber to the south contains remains of 8 or 9 coffins; beads and metal artifacts were located on the cave floor.

Dilokwanich et al. (2000); Dunkley (1995); Fon (2003); Shoocondej et al. (2000); Sidisunthorn et al. (2006); Spies (2000)

Tham Pi Man Bor Khrai **MH0217**

ถ้ำผีแมนบ่อไคร้

47Qc 419346 2161532 Alt.: 933 m

Ban Bor Khrai; Lum Nam Pai Wildlife Sanctuary

Length: 58 m

Other names: Coffin Cave MH0217; Tham Bor Krai; Bo Krai Cave

This cave is located in a hillside about 3 km north-east of Ban Bor Khrai, 50 m north of Cave MH0221. A road from the village stops 500 m before the cave and a good path leads to the cave entrance. The entrance is 3 m x 3 m and is unusually in forest rather than in a cliff face.

This dry cave has a small entrance 3 m high and 3 m wide. From the entrance the cave slopes down over boulders to a flat dirt floor with several coffins and standing support posts. Beyond this is a 4 m drop over old flowstone to the lowest part of the cave. This cavern is in the dark zone and consists of one large chamber 10-18 m across with another connecting chamber 10 m long. Many coffins are found in this part of the cave including some supported on posts with cross beams. The main cavern has a sloping dirt floor.

Coates (2009); Dilokwanich et al. (2000); Dunkley (1995); Fon (2003); Shoocondej et al. (2000); Sidisunthorn et al. (2006); Spies (2000); Wannasri (2004); Wannasri et al. (2007)

Tham Pi Man Face**MH0151**

ถ้ำผีแมนน้ำคน

47Q 406157 2161592

Ban Huai San Nok

Length: 20 m

Other names: Tham Pi Man Wilderness 3; Face Cave; ถ้ำผีแมนน้ำของ๓

This cave is located at the base of the limestone hill visible north-west of the junction of the H1095 and the road to Ban Na Pu Pom. The cave entrance faces east and is just south of the centre of the cliff line. Access is via a steep climb up from the Ban Na Pu Pom road about 1.5 km from the H1095. A 6 m climb up the cliff is required to reach the entrance.

This dry cave has a 2 m high and 4 m wide entrance and is 20 m long. The cave has two main chambers connected by a 1 m diameter hole. The first room is daylit with 3 or 4 teak coffins. The back chamber has a lower dirt floor with several coffins with face carvings.

This cave has the best known examples of coffins with face carvings and the wood is in particularly good condition.

Dilokwanich et al. (2000); Dunkley (2000); Sidisunthorn et al. (2006); Spies (2000)

Tham Pi Man Lang Jan**MH0039**

ถ้ำผีแมนกลางจันทร์

47Q 419933 2159493 Alt.: 660 m

Ban Soppong

Length: 100 m

Other names: Tham Mae Lung Jin; Tham Axi; Tham Pi Man Nam Lang 9; Tham Lang Jan; Cave NAL2

The most easily visited coffin caves in Pang Ma Pha, clearly visible in the cliffs close to the main road (H1095) 2 km west of Ban Soppong. A sign next to the road points to a steep path leading up to the base of the cliffs after 150 m.

Tham Pi Man Nam Lang 9 and Tham Pi Man Lang Jan are connected. This is a complex of at least seven small dry caverns containing a large number of coffins, some still on their original supports. Many of the coffins have deteriorated and only fragments remain, but there are still a few in reasonable condition. One cave has a large flat area with a gnarled old tamarind tree and a marvellous view. Stone tools and other signs of prehistoric habitation have been found at this site, but have since been removed. Another small interconnected cave to the west has a dark inner chamber with two well-preserved coffins, 7 m long and complete with lids. One of the support posts has been C¹⁴ dated at 1,800 years.

The inner sections of some of the more remote caverns have dangerously high carbon dioxide levels.

Coates (2009); Deharveng et al. (1986); Dilokwanich et al. (2000); Dunkley (1995); Hosie (2010); Juskalian (2011); Nakhunlung & Wathanawareekool (2008); Shoocondej et al. (2000); Sidisunthorn et al. (2006); Spies (1994),(2000); Wannasri (2004); Zeitoun et al. (2008)

Tham Pi Man Long Yuk MH0139

ถ้ำผีแมนโลงยักษ์

47Q 405507 2167162

Ban Sale, Tham Plah-Namtok Pha Sua National Park

Length: 50 m

Other names: Tham Long Yak; Tham Long Yuk; Pha Daeng Coffin Cave 1

This cave is located approximately 100 m south and 50 m higher than the Tham Pha Daeng (MH0066) sink entrance. A path leads up from the south bank of the stream to a steep scree slope and the cave entrance at the base of the cliff.

This cave is a large dry cavern with a 25 m wide and 2 to 8 m high entrance which is probably an old sink. Holes lead down to small caverns beneath, otherwise the whole cave is in the daylight zone. Most of the cave and coffins are exposed to light. At the back of the cave is a lower dark chamber.

Coffins and fragments are spread across the cave with the largest coffin on the far north side. At the front of the cave is a ledge that was a possible habitation site. There are two large coffins, one largely intact with a lid, lying on top of its collapsed support poles. The other is partly destroyed in the centre, but the ends and 3 of the 4 supports are intact in situ. There is some Thai graffiti on the biggest supported coffin and another large coffin has been burnt and chopped.

Dilokwanich et al. (2000); Dunkley (1995); Sefton (1998); Shoocondej et al. (2000); Sidisunthorn et al. (2000); Spies (2000)

Tham Pi Man Pang Kham East MH0268

ถ้ำผีแมนปางคามทิศตะวันออก

47Q 416907 2175562

Ban Nam Jang

The cave is located a few hundred metres east of the Tham Pang Kham resurgence entrance, higher up on the mountain above the cave. It is near the path over the mountain between Ban Pang Kham and Ban Nam Jang. The cave is set in a cliff face and access is via a small ledge.

This is an inactive cave with a small entrance hole and restricted single passage. A wide variety of coffin styles and unique artifacts were found in the first survey by the Highland

Archaeology project, including a socketed bronze axe and a marble bangle which has since disappeared.

Spies (2000)

Tham Pi Man Pang Kham North **MH0165**

ถ้ำผีแมนปางคามเหนือ

47Q 417757 2177712

Ban Pang Kham

Length: 50 m

Other names: Pang Kham Coffin Cave 2

The cave is located on the south side of a large hill, 20 mins (1 km) walk north-east from Ban Pang Kham school. It is only accessible via a steep narrow path.

This inactive cave has a large cavern, 30 m wide, 10 to 20 m high and 50 m long with a 10 m wide skylight in the roof. The cavern is easily accessed through a side tunnel. The cave has few formations and many coffins are scattered across the sloping breakdown floor of the cave.

The coffins are carved from a local hardwood, rather than teak and bear suggestions of metal tools in their manufacture. The cave is above the natural altitudinal limit of teak trees.

Dunkley (1995); Spies (2000)

Tham Pi Man Pang Kham West **MH0078**

ถ้ำผีแมนปางคามทิศตะวันตก

47Q 416457 2175612 Alt.: 902 m

Ban Nam Jang

Length: 200 m

Other names: Tham Nam Jang; Tham Pang Kham 1 (Phi Man); Tham Hpi; Pang Kham Coffin Cave 1; Tham Wak; Cave HP1

This cave is located in the cliff base a few hundred metres west of the Tham Pang Kham resurgence entrance. A path leads up to the cave where the small entrance hole has easy access,

Possibly a fossil resurgence associated with the Pang Kham stream, most of the cave is 20 m high and wide with an 8 m wide entrance. 10-12 coffins are found in the twilight zone, but in the dark zone, commencing at a fine gour deposit about 100 m from the entrance, the floor is littered with coffins (the longest being 5.3 m long) in a variety of styles, along with human bones, wood carving, ceramic, metal and stone artifacts. Particularly interesting feature is a 1,350 year old human skull encrusted with calcite and half-buried in the flowstone. There are several other important archaeological sites in this area.

Stalagmites from this cave were found to be aragonite and at least 1,700 years old.

Dunkley (1995); Dunkley & Brush (1986); Phutong (2008); Sidisunthorn et al. (2006); Spies (2000)

Tham Pi Man Pang Tong 1 **MH0070**

ถ้ำผีแมนปางตอง๑

47Q 410407 2172612

Ban Pang Tong

Other names: Cave HP5

On the ridge between the Mae Nam Khong and the Huai Pong Sean Pik the cave is easily accessible from the Ban Pang Tong road.

The cave has been heavily disturbed by the village children in the past with the coffins being thrown out of the cave.

Dunkley (1995); Spies (2000)

Tham Pi Man Pang Tong 2 MH0071

ถ้ำผีแมนปางตอง๒

47Q 410407 2172612

Ban Pang Tong

Length: 20 m

Other names: Cave HP6

On the ridge between the Mae Nam Khong and the Huai Pong Sean Pik, it is near Tham Pi Man Pang Tong 1. The cave is located near the centre of the large limestone outcrop 500 m east of Ban Pang Tong. The cave is about 10 minutes climb up from the road with one short steep section along the way.

This is a dry cave with several small side caverns. The coffins in this cave are fragmented and in poor condition. Most of the coffin wood and other archaeological remains are in the inner dark zone of the cave. The cave is approximately 20 m long with inner caverns 1-2 m across.

Many artifacts have been found including a large number of glass beads, a unique human tooth with three metal inclusions, lots of pottery sherds and human bones, bronze and iron tools and ornaments. It is part of a group of four coffin caves in the same cliff line.

Dunkley (1995); Spies (2000)

Tham Pi Man Pha Daeng Scaffolds MH0142

ถ้ำผีแมนผาแดงเก้าชั้น

47Q 405457 2167392

Ban Sale, Tham Plah-Namtok Pha Sua National Park

Length: 10 m

Other names: Pha Daeng 7 pieces; Pha Daeng Coffin Cave 3; Pha Daeng Coffin Cave Nr 2

The cave is located 50 m north and 20 m above the Tham Pha Daeng (MH0066) sink entrance. A path leads from the west (sink) entrance of Tham Pha Daeng up a steep scree slope to the cave which has an entrance at the cliff base. This is a vulnerable archaeological site.

Two small entrances open into the same dry cavern approximately 15 m high and 10 m deep with lower and upper entrances. The cave has a section of flat dirt floor with a few artifacts (stone tools, pottery, human bones) visible. The chamber has an impressive array of well-preserved coffins stacked up to the roof on a remarkable set of supports. There are nine coffin pieces with six different styles of head carving, including a unique style not found in any other cave. One coffin has been C¹⁴ dated as 2,000 years old.

Dilokwanich et al. (2000); Dunkley (1995); Sefton (1998); Shoocondej et al. (2000); Sidisunthorn et al. (2006); Spies (2000)

Tham Pung Hung MH0065

ถ้ำปungสูง

47Q 415622 2170822 Alt.: 820 m

Ban Mai Hung

Length: 4,566 m

VR: 43 m

Other names: Banyan Valley Cave; Long Snake Cave; Chester Gorman's Cave; Tham Boong Hoong; Tham Mae Hung (Pi Man); Tham Pi Man Pung Hung; Cave NL14; ถ้ำผีแมนพุ่งสูง

A permanent stream flows west downdip to enter the cave at the bottom of a large doline below Ban Pha Puek. The Banyan Valley Cave entrance is 50 m north of the Tham Pung Hung sink entrance.

A large dry entrance chamber, known as Banyan Valley Cave to Gorman, can be used to bypass the first 100 m of stream passage. Apart from this high level entrance chamber almost the whole cave is an active stream system, but in the dry season the water sinks about 500 m from the swallet entrance. The cave does not have any large chambers or dry upper series and most of the stream passage is only 1 to 4 m high.

The entrance series of passages has many oxbows and short side passages that have not been surveyed. A short distance from the entrance is a tributary from the south appears to be close to Short Snake Cave (Length: 400 m). The next tributary from the east derives from spring and sink MH0161. After about 1.5 km, and above the pitch, a well decorated tributary passage from the west may be associated with the doline north of Tham Pha Daeng (MH0077). After 2 km there is a 16 m pitch and then the passage lowers and eventually enters a wide, very low gravel squeeze which is only 10 cm high. From here to the nearest part of Tham Huai Kun (Length: 1,747 m) is about 750 m.

In the Banyan Valley Cave entrance signs of Chester Gorman's original archaeological excavation in 1972 can still be seen although all the interesting artifacts have long since been removed. There are three separate excavation pits 90-130 cm deep. A unique example of a triangular stone tool shaped like a spear head was found at this site. As well as its archaeological significance the cave has important geological features being very well decorated with some of the biggest cave pearls known from the region. The system has the potential to be over 8 km long.

Banyan Valley Cave was discovered in early 1972 during a site survey led by Chester Gorman. Initial exploration of the stream sink by the Australians in 1988 reached a 16 m pitch after 2 km. In 1990 exploration was continued below the pitch.

The cave racer snake *Orthriophis taeniurus helfenbergeri* Schulz, 2010 has been found in the cave.

Boland (1989),(1992a),(1992b); Coggan et al. (1999); Dilokwanich et al. (2000); Dunkley (1995); Ellis (2009); Higham (1989),(2002); Higham & Thosarat (1999); Reynolds (1990),(1992); Shoocondej et al. (2000); Sidisunthorn et al. (2006); Twelftree (1996)

Tham Sa Tho

MH0135

Ban Mae Suya

At a very old (more than 80 years?) village site between Ban Mae Suya and the Nam Khlung. Said to be blocked by an iron bar.

Dunkley (1995)

Tham Sak Hoy

MH0206

47Q 419583 2163710

Ban Mae Lana

Length: 150 m

A dry entrance in a doline.

The dry entrance leads to a stream passage feeding Spring MH0191. The cave is possibly the same as Tham Bendit 1 (MH0012).

Dunkley (1995)

Tham Srisopon

MH0140

ถ้ำศรีโสมภณ

47Q 405507 2167012

Ban Sale, Tham Plah-Namtok Pha Sua National Park

Length: 100 m

Other names: Tham Srisophon; Tham Sri Saporn; Tham Srisuphone; Tham Boromathet

Tham Srisopon is located at the base of the cliff line between the Tham Pha Daeng swallet entrance and the road to Ban Huai Sun. The easiest access is to follow the trail to Tham Long Yak and keep going along the base of the cliffs for another 150 m.

The main entrance is about 5 m wide and 8-10 m high and another a short distance north. Both entrances lead to the same chamber. An earth slope leads down to a level area 20 m high containing the decaying remains of an extensive bamboo platform, on a ledge above which is a wooden tablet with an inscription in Thai recording a visit in 1945 by monks from Wat Boromathet, Bangkok. Here the cave ceiling is 50-60 m high. To the left the cave continues down an old flowstone slope to end in several shallow pits. This is a dry cave and the main cavern is daylight. Coffins are on a higher ledge above the north entrance and a coffin support post is above the south entrance. Rock art occurs in two parts of the cave.

Dilokwanich et al. (2000); Dunkley (1995); Sefton (1998); Shoocondej et al. (2000); Sidisunthorn et al. (2006); Spies (2000); Wannasri (2004)

Tham Sua/Tham Lom

MH0061

ถ้ำเสือ/ถ้ำลม

Tham Huai Pba Teung: 47Q 406335 2152470 Alt.: 380 m

Huai Pba Teung, Lum Nam Pai Wildlife Sanctuary

Length: 3,075 m VR: 40 m

Other names: Tham Huai Pha Tung, Tham Huai Sua 1 & 2; Tiger Cave; Tiger Creek Cave 1 & 2; Wind Cave

The various entrances to this cave are located 7 km east of the H1095 and 1.5 km west of the Mae Nam Khlong. From Ban Mae Suriya the track to the Susa Waterfall has recently been upgraded. From here walk south for 1.75 km before turning west and following the Huai Pba Teung for 1 km up to the cave. Tham Huai Pba Teung is at the head of the main tributary stream. The 3 m diameter entrance to Tham Lom lies behind a pool a few hundred metres downstream from Tham Huai Pba Teung. The Tham Sua Upper and Lower entrances are between Tham Huai Pha Tung and Tham Lom, being a short distance above and 100 m south-west of Tham Huai Pha Tung.

The Tham Sua/Tham Lom system is a complex of caves that collect the water from two streams which are about 1 km apart and are both called Huai Kut Pa Thung. The streams sink in dolines, each containing a cave (MH219 'pothole' and Tham Huai Kut Pha Tung) and are presumed to feed into the Tham Sua/Tham Lom system.

The Tham Sua/Tham Lom system has three entrances: Tham Huai Pha Tung, Tham Lom and MH0255 (Tham Sua Upper & Lower Entrance). The relationships between the passages in the system are unclear. Tham Huai Pha Tung appears to lie within a high hill at least 500 m south

of and trending away from from the Tham Huai Kut Pha Thung doline and so may once have carried drainage from the MH0219 pothole.

In Tham Huai Pha Tung the cave starts as a crawl under and through rocks which leads to a chest deep wade. About 100 m from the entrance the stream enters from the left side in a low passage that has not been fully pushed. The main, now dry, open walking passage can be followed west and south-west, rising gradually. After about 600 m Bat Passage can be followed north-west for 200 m to a sump. A short distance further a narrow canyon leading to 100 m of muddy crawls has not been fully explored. The passage gradually turns to the east along the Maekhong Way and after 500 m a junction leads after 300 m to the Tham Sua Upper and Lower entrances. Two pitches connect to Tham Lom after a further 200 m and 350 m beyond which more exploration awaits.

At Tham Lom the 3 m diameter entrance gives access to an attractive sporting cave characterized by phreatic tube passages 3 to 4 m in diameter.

The Tham Sua Upper and Lower entrances join via a 10 m pitch just inside the cave. From the upper level a very muddy, walking-sized passage has not yet been explored, but it heads towards the low inlet near the entrance in Tham Huai Pha Tung. The lower level trends south-west along some attractively decorated passage, connecting after 300 m with Tham Huai Pha Tung.

After initial exploration of Tham Huai Pba Teung and Tham Lom by Australian expeditions in 1985 and 1990 Dean Smart's party in 1993 surveyed 2,886 m in the system with another 300 m known from earlier.

Dilokwanich et al. (2000); Dunkley (1995); Dunkley & Brush (1986); Ellis (2009); Sidisunthorn et al. (2006); Smart (1994); Spies (1994)

Tham Susa

MH0059

ถ้ำซุซ่า

47Q 408465 2153192 Alt.: 380 m

Huai Susa, Lum Nam Pai Wildlife Sanctuary

Length: 2,646 m

Other names: Cave NK1

The Susa Waterfall can be reached by the recently upgrade tracked from Ban Mae Suriya. The Susa stream tumbles over a spectacular 300 m wide travertine delta into the Nam Khong river. The cave entrance is at the foot of the cliff 750 m from the Nam Khlong. This resurgence cave is the only known rising for the extensive karst plateau between the Nam Lang and the Mae Nam Pai.

Tham Susa has two entrances which are close together and above the resurgence. The lower entrance drops 3 m to a mud floored passage which leads to a 4 m mud slope down to the stream, 15 m upstream of the final sump before the resurgence. The upper entrance opens into a large chamber that has prehistoric artifacts on the floor. This leads to another chamber with massive speleothems and possible access to a high level passage. At the back of both chambers mud slopes drop down to the stream.

The stream passage is 5 to 7 m wide and mud coated: the walls, slopes, banks, even the formations. The stream is 0.5 to 2 m wide and there is a strong current. After 100 m there is a side passage to the south at the top of a mud bank. This passage is large and dry, 8 to 10 m high and 20 m wide. It has been followed for 150 m and the smaller passages beyond have not been investigated. There is a second high level passage to the south around 300 m from the entrance. This leads to a large, high chamber 20 to 30 m in diameter. The floor of the chamber is covered with fallen, decaying formations which lead down a dry flowstone back

to the stream. Other high level passages have been seen along the stream passage, but not investigated.

The river passage can be followed for 740 m from the entrance to the First Waterfall. This waterfall is 4 m high and can be free-climbed. Immediately above the First Waterfall there is a plunge pool, 10 m across, which is at the bottom of the 5 m high Second Waterfall. The Second Waterfall was the end of exploration until the 1990 Australian expedition when several days were spent engineering a bamboo platform across the plunge pool which allowed a bamboo maypole to be hoisted and the waterfall was scaled.

There have only been two trips to the stream passage above the waterfalls. The first trip surveyed 700 m of passage while the second, a few days later, pushed on up the stream passage. After approximately 1,200 m from the waterfalls the stream emerges from an underwater hole. After a couple of hundred metres of dry passage exploration ended at a large, unstable boulder choke.

The cave is the type locality for the cave fish *Cryptotora thamicola* (Kottelat, 1988)

Tham Susa was explored by the Australian expeditions in 1985 and 1990. Although a rope was left on the Second Waterfall a lot of effort will be needed to visit the upper streamway again. Carbon dioxide pervades the whole length of the river passages.

Boland (1990a),(1990b),(1992a),(1992b); Borowsky (2000); Borowsky & Vidthayanon (2001); Coggan et al. (1999); Dilokwanich et al. (2000); Dunkley (1985),(1995); Dunkley & Brush (1986); Dunkley & Greenfield (1983); Ellis (2009); Foakes (1998); Kottelat (1988); Sidisunthorn et al. (2006); Spies (1994),(2000),(2005); Trajano et al. (2002)

Tham Szin **MH0028**
Ban Nam Lang

Rumoured cave in the dry valley on the ridge between the sink and rising on the Nam Lang, 4 km from the sink. Access near a Lahu village in a large doline.

Either this cave, or Tham Lum (MH0029), may be the same as Cave MH0113.

Dunkley (1995)

Tham Toed **MH0051**
47Q 417775 2165195 Alt.: 850 m
Ban Mae Lana
Length: 350 m
Other names: Cave HP9

Just south of the ridge between Tham Mae Lana and Ban Mae Lana. Access along a track on the right hand side (facing downhill), just uphill of the first hairpin bend when descending the Tham Mae Lana access track. Access to this area is controlled by villagers from Ban Mae Lana who charge for guiding to the caves.

Probably an ancient remnant of a former course of the Mae Lana stream. Several pieces of coffins are stacked about 20 m inside the 30 m wide and 20 m high entrance. after which a large fossil passage descends over huge rocks, ending in a rockfall which has not been pushed. There is a side passage 80 m from the entrance.

Dunkley (1995); Dunkley & Brush (1986); Kiernan et al. (1988)

Tham Umong **MH0006**
ถ้ำอุโมง
47Q 424796 2156310
Ban Pha Mon

Length: 50 m

Other names: Cave NL13

In cliffs just east of the H1095 a short distance south of Tham Pha Mon. Several entrances lead into a cave with 3 or 4 coffins, some of which have been damaged by fire.

The coffins have been dated to AD200-700.

Dunkley (1995); Wannasri (2004)

Tham Yin Lee Nan Nam MH0230

47Q 410057 2160762 Alt.: 850

Doi Tham Makaeng, Lum Nam Pai Wildlife Sanctuary

Length: 250 m VR: 150 m

This cave is on the north-west flank of Doi Tham Makaeng. The old Japanese road joins the H1095 1 km south of the viewpoint at 47Q 410500 2161400, at the top of a 10 m bank beside the new road. Follow the track south for about 1 km to where there are two small dolines. The cave is at the bottom of the slightly smaller, 30 m deep, doline.

This is a big, steeply descending cave that goes down over boulders at a 45 degree angle. At the start the passage is 20 m wide and 5 m high until a 10 m pitch is reached. This can be bypassed by climbing down through boulders a few metres back from the top of the pitch. Below the pitch the passage continues over breakdown to where it becomes a twisting canyon 1 m wide and 15 m high. Several short climbs and cascades need to be descended.

Exploration stopped due to bad air with the passage seen to continue. The cave is estimated to be 150 m deep in an area with a depth potential of 500 m.

The cave was discovered by Dean Smart, Bill Fanning and Olly Stephenson on 30 March 1993 and explored to just past the 10 m pitch. Dean Smart returned with John Spies on 7 April 1993 and explored another 100 m before they were stopped by bad air.

Dunkley (1995)

The Complimentary MH0256

47Q 415547 2165562 Alt.: 850 m

Ban Mai Hung

Length: 150 m

In the south-west end of the Mai Hung uvala, about 1.5 km west-south-west of Ban Mai Hung and 1.5 km south of Tham Pung Hung (MH0065).

Possibly the most southerly tributary to the Tham Pung Hung drainage system.

Boland (1990a),(1990b); Dunkley (1995)

Tortoise Cave MH0262

ถ้ำเต่า

47Q 424100 2161245 Alt.: 650 m

Ban Tham

Other names: Turtle Cave

On the east bank of the Nam Lang approximately 1.5 km upstream of the weir.

De Voogd (2005)

Upper Tham Pha Mon MH0040

47Q 426107 2157712 Alt.: 760 m
 Ban Pha Mon
 Length: 90 m VR: 15 m
 Other names: Cave NAL18

The 10 m entrance pitch is in the doline with the sink entrance to Tham Pha Mon. The entrance pitch of about a dozen metres is easily climbed down. The bottom has a mass of boulders. A passage ascends with a climb of 4 m. There a fine gallery (7 m high and 1.5 m wide) leads to a small chamber (10 m x 10 m) from where a climb of 6 m leads to the surface. Deharveng et al. (1986); Dunkley (1996)

Waterfall Cave **MH0260**

ถ้ำน้ำตก
 47Q 421170 2165475 Alt.: 810 m
 Ban Tham
 Length: 500 m VR: 20 m

In the same doline as Tham Fossil (MH0258). This is possibly the same cave as Cave MH0192. Crawling leads to a 20 m pitch and waterfall. Larger passages at the bottom end in a boulder choke.

In 2001 a guest from Cave Lodge fell to his death down a waterfall in this cave. It took 3 days to recover his body.

De Voogd (2005); Dunkley (1997); Foakes (1998); Spies (1994)

Sop Moei

Tham Pha Phueng **MH0263**

ถ้ำผาผึ้ง
 47Q 388880 1997876
 Ban Nong Haeng, Mae Khatuan
 Length: 15 m

Turn to the east 90.7 km south of Mae Hong Son town, about 25 km south of Khun Yuam, head 1.6 km east for to Ban Nong Haeng. A good track leads from the village past the Nong Haeng to a river crossing. The site is at the base of the cliffs on the opposite side of the river.

This is a shallow overhang at the base of an imposing 100m cliff next to a stream. The site was occupied by a group of monks until fairly recently, but has now been abandoned although a couple of the shrines still show signs of care. An interesting feature is a wall embedded with amulets and pictures of Thai kings. The cliff is split by a high vertical rift which provides some shelter, but is only 15m deep with no apparent extensions. At the western end a tiny chamber has been converted into monk's sleeping quarters.

Goodden (2002); Sidisunthorn et al. (2006)

Tham Plah Maelui **MH0286**

Ban Mae Lui Luang, Mae Ngao National Park]

The cave is in moo 4 Ban Mae Lui Luang, to the north of Ban Om-loh on the Mae Ngao river. The cave has plenty of fish which are protected as the local villagers have a taboo on catching them.

National Park Office (2006)

†Tham Sua

MH0283

ถ้ำเสือ

47Q 421315 1995565

Doi Luang Tham Sua

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2. Cave Data (Listed by code number)

Number	Name	Co-ordinates	Altitude	Length	VR
MH0001	Tham Lod	47Q 424368 2163530	655	1,666	20
MH0002	Cave MH0002	47Q 424125 2162795			
MH0003	Cave MH0003	47Q 423087 2165539		25	
MH0004	Tham Pha Mon	47Q 424251 2156577	630	4,050	90
MH0005	Pha Mon Coffin Cave	47Q 424804 2158155		90	
MH0006	Tham Umong	47Q 424796 2156310		50	
MH0007	Ban Rai Rock Shelter	47Q 413767 2158883	793	80	
MH0008	Spirit Cave 2	47Q 419566 2160022			
MH0009	Spirit Cave 3	47Q 419566 2160022			
MH0010	Tham Nam Hu	47Q 419403 2159695	598	1,201	
MH0011	Ha Ko	47Q 421007 2166612	880	172	
MH0012	Tham Bendit 1	47Q 421507 2166612	900	100	6
MH0013	Caves MH0013	47Q 419464 2167787			
MH0014	Tham Nam Rin	47Q 425757 2152312	860	30	
MH0015	Tham Lao Hara Kiri	47Q 416307 2161562	700	12	12
MH0016	Tham Ban Luk Khao Lam	47Q 411380 2161806	590	485	113
MH0017	Bor Nam Phi	47Q 412698 2159923	780	106	106
MH0018	Leopard Cave	47Q 412795 2159944	800	80	
MH0019	Tham Long Yaow	47Q 428557 2163962		516	
MH0020	Tham Huai Rai	47Q 428324 2163673		285	
MH0021	Tham Phra	47Q 428324 2163673		100	
MH0022	Coffin Cave MH0022	47Q 423055 2158162		10	
MH0023	Coffin Cave MH0023	47Q 423055 2158162			
MH0024	Cave MH0024	47Q 423055 2158162			
MH0025	Coffin Cave MH0025	47Q 419566 2160022			
MH0026	Coffin Cave MH0026	47Q 419566 2160022			
MH0027	Coffin Cave MH0027	47Q 419566 2160022			
MH0028	Tham Szin				
MH0029	Tham Lum				
MH0030	Tham Pi	47Q 420357 2159212	600	30	
MH0031	Tham Ie	47Q 419807 2159562	650	100	2
MH0032	Tham Ai	47Q 419007 2160162	600	3	3
MH0033	Tham Hued	47Q 422947 2165292	750	1,365	3
MH0034	Tham Ban Tham North	47Q 423257 2165112	760	20	
MH0035	<i>Duplicate of MH0015</i>				
MH0036	Hua Lao NAL6	47Q 416657 2161312	680	10	10
MH0037	Cave NAL8	47Q 416357 2164112	960	2	2
MH0038	Tham Ini	47Q 421057 2158562	620	10	
MH0039	Tham Pi Man Lang Jan	47Q 419933 2159493	660	100	
MH0040	Upper Tham Pha Mon	47Q 426107 2157712	760	90	15
MH0041	Cave MH0041	47Q 426583 2165525			
MH0042	Tham Mae Lana	47Q 417350 2163947	561	12,720	150
MH0043	Mae Lana Sink	47Q 418005 2165730	770		

Number	Name	Co-ordinates	Altitude	Length	VR
MH0044	Old Mae Lana Sink	47Q 418370 2165512	775	80	
MH0045	Tham Pakarang/Tham Hoo Yai	47Q 417907 2164592	690	948	141
MH0046	Tham Pha Phao	47Q 416767 2166739		5	
MH0047	Cave MH0047	47Q 416805 2166790			
MH0048	Tham Nam Tok	47Q 417675 2164430	580	1,405	
MH0049	Cave MH0049	47Q 416801 2166760			
MH0050	Cave MH0050				
MH0051	Tham Toed	47Q 417775 2165195	850	350	
MH0052	Coffin Cave MH0052	47Q 417757 2165132		25	
MH0053	Tham Ban Chabo	47Q 416657 2165562	920	100	10
MH0054	Coffin Cave MH0054	47Q 415117 2166483			
MH0055	Cave NAL16	47Q 423257 2162012	720	3	3
MH0056	Tham Pi Man Ban Ya Pa Nae	47Q 419757 2166412	940	50	
MH0057	Tham Nam Lang	47Q 409555 2158012	400	8,550	
MH0058	Tham Pha Nam Lang	47Q 409370 2158387	500	20	
MH0059	Tham Susa	47Q 408465 2153192	380	2,646	
MH0060	Cave MH0060	47Q 408182 2153547	400		
MH0061	Tham Sua/Tham Lom	47Q 406335 2152470	380	3,075	40
MH0062	<i>Part of MH0061</i>				
MH0063	Cave MH0063	47Q 407259 2147170			
MH0064	Spirit Cave (Chester Gorman)	47Q 405757 2167212		70	
MH0065	Tham Pung Hung	47Q 415622 2170822	820	4,566	43
MH0066	Tham Pha Daeng	47Q 405993 2167918	504	1,323	22
MH0067	Tham Makaeng	47Q 410728 2160343			
MH0068	Cave MH0068	47Q 404163 2158762		30	
MH0069	Tham Mon				
MH0070	Tham Pi Man Pang Tong 1	47Q 410407 2172612			
MH0071	Tham Pi Man Pang Tong 2	47Q 410407 2172612		20	
MH0072	Cave MH0072	47Q 410878 2171129			
MH0073	Cave MH0073	47Q 410878 2171129			
MH0074	Tham Pang Kham	47Q 416760 2176005	850	1,370	75
MH0075	Tham Pha Daeng	47Q 414915 2171650	845	100	50
MH0076	Tham Pha Puek	47Q 417580 2172903	1,040	680	166
MH0077	Tham Huai Kun	47Q 415945 2174050	700	1,747	
MH0078	Tham Pi Man Pang Kham West	47Q 416457 2175612	902	200	
MH0079	Coffin Cave MH0079	47Q 417709 2173084	1,050		
MH0080	Cave MH0080				
MH0081	Rock Shelter Cave	47Q 417894 2176629			
MH0082	Tham Nam Hu	47Q 416557 2169212		100	
MH0083	Cave MH0083				
MH0084	Cave MH0084				
MH0085	Coffin Cave MH0085	47Q 419641 2176621			
MH0086	Coffin Cave MH0086	47Q 417877 2172940			
MH0087	Cave MH0087				
MH0088	Hua Lao Butagaz			10	10

Number	Name	Co-ordinates	Altitude	Length	VR
MH0089	Tham Kut Sam Sip			100	30
MH0090	Hua Lao Kut Sam Sip			45	40
MH0091	Tham Nong Pha Cham	47Q 419307 2155312	930	100	
MH0092	Tham Nam Hu Hai Jai				
MH0093	Tham Mae Ga Noi	47Q 389199 2053205		100	
MH0094	Cave MH0094	47Q 414128 2119470			
MH0095	Tham Pha Chan				
MH0096	Tham Plah	47Q 393657 2148412	270	10	
MH0097	Tham Ruesi	47Q 393270 2149091		10	
MH0098	Cave MH0098	47Q 393270 2149091			
MH0099	Tham Nam Ru Hua Koa	47Q 393370 2147972	300	1,806	15
MH0100	Cave MH0100	47Q 386260 2147290			
MH0101	Tham Nam Phiang Din	47Q 378285 2126155	180	30	5
MH0102	Tham Huai Hung 1	47Q 425557 2155812	720	81	
MH0103	Tham Huai Hung 2	47Q 425557 2155812	740	50	
MH0104	Coffin Cave MH0104				
MH0105	Tham Na sor				
MH0106	Cave MH0106			300	
MH0107	Resurgence MH0107				
MH0108	Pha Daeng Resurgence (Pi Man)	47Q 406050 2167875	500	10	
MH0109	Tham Christmas	47Q 423087 2165539		475	
MH0110	Tham Nam Bor Sksit	47Q 420948 2162690		150	
MH0111	Cave MH0111	47Q 424796 2156310		50	
MH0112	Cave MH0112	47Q 424796 2156310			
MH0113	Cave MH0113	47Q 409056 2156383		200	
MH0114	Coffin Cave MH0114	47Q 424796 2156310			
MH0115	Coffin Cave MH0115	47Q 426530 2152614			
MH0116	Coffin Cave MH0116	47Q 412571 2160054			
MH0117	Cave MH0117	47Q 424796 2156310			
MH0118	Cave MH0118	47Q 415177 2166464			
MH0119	Collapse Cave	47Q 417826 2161874		50	
MH0120	Coffin Cave MH0120	47Q 417826 2161874			
MH0121	Cave MH0121	47Q 417826 2161874		160	
MH0122	Cave MH0122	47Q 418311 2165478	760	20	
MH0123	Cave MH0123	47Q 417843 2165563		15	
MH0124	Cave MH0124	47Q 417843 2165563		10	
MH0125	Tham Chabo	47Q 416596 2167781	1,100	30	
MH0126	Coffin Cave MH0126	47Q 416086 2163086			
MH0127	Coffin Cave MH0127	47Q 419591 2165555			
MH0128	Cave MH0128	47Q 403808 2156410			
MH0129	Cave MH0129	47Q 403808 2156410			
MH0130	Spring MH0130	47Q 403808 2156410			
MH0131	Cave MH0131	47Q 405567 2158245		40	
MH0132	Cave MH0132			20	
MH0133	Cave MH0133				
MH0134	Tham Wua	47Q 403679 2159546			

Number	Name	Co-ordinates	Altitude	Length	VR
MH0135	Tham Sa Tho				
MH0136	Cave MH0136	47Q 405548 2154556		30	
MH0137	Coffin Cave MH0137				
MH0138	Coffin Cave MH0138				
MH0139	Tham Pi Man Long Yuk	47Q 405507 2167162		50	
MH0140	Tham Srisopon	47Q 405507 2167012		100	
MH0141	Tham Chan Long	47Q 405616 2167467		10	
MH0142	Tham Pi Mna Pha Daeng Scaffolds	47Q 405457 2167392		10	
MH0143	Coffin Cave MH0143	47Q 405457 2167462		5	
MH0144	Tham Lot	47Q 405596 2163779		40	
MH0145	Cave MH0145				
MH0146	Coffin Cave MH0146				
MH0147	Cave MH0147	47Q 417894 2176629		30	
MH0148	Cave MH0148	47Q 417894 2176629		15	
MH0149	Tham Oon	47Q 417894 2176629		200	
MH0150	Coffin Cave MH0150	47Q 406100 2161500			
MH0151	Tham Pi Man Face	47Q 406157 2161592		20	
MH0152	Coffin Cave MH0152	47Q 406100 2161500			
MH0153	Coffin Cave MH0153	47Q 405596 2163779		10	
MH0154	Coffin Cave MH0154	47Q 409102 2165605			
MH0155	Coffin Cave MH0155	47Q 416077 2161882			
MH0156	Coffin Cave MH0156	47Q 416077 2161882		5	
MH0157	Cave MH0157	47Q 408510 2152965	500		
MH0158	Cave MH0158	47Q 405567 2158245			
MH0159	Tham Hair	47Q 424330 2162985	675	100	
MH0160	<i>Duplicate of MH0065</i>				
MH0161	Resurgence MH0161	47Q 415463 2171136	870	35	
MH0162	Short Snake Cave	47Q 415537 2170336	850	400	
MH0163	No Snake At All Cave	47Q 415292 2170016	850	25	
MH0164	Cave MH0164	47Q 419591 2165555		80	
MH0165	Tham Pi Man Pang Kham North	47Q 417757 2177712		50	
MH0166	Cave MH0166	47Q 417902 2178473		80	50
MH0167	Tham Bung Yam	47Q 417902 2178473		120	
MH0168	Cave MH0168	47Q 417902 2178473			
MH0169	Coffin Cave MH0169	47Q 417877 2172940			
MH0170	Coffin Cave MH0170	47Q 417555 2172841	1,060		
MH0171	Cave MH0171	47Q 417580 2172955	1,050		
MH0172	Coffin Cave MH0172				
MH0173	Cave MH0173				
MH0174	Tham Jak Dtor	47Q 393157 2149412	480	483	65
MH0175	Tham Jak Dtor 2	47Q 393157 2149262	470	120	40
MH0176	<i>Not a cave</i>				
MH0177	Tham Jini				
MH0178	Tham Fuad				
MH0179	Tham Sop Ngae	47Q 355050 2022635	450		

Number	Name	Co-ordinates	Altitude	Length	VR
MH0180	Cave MH0180	47Q 424789 2154466			
MH0181	Resurgence MH0181	47Q 424789 2154466			
MH0182	Cave MH0182	47Q 386260 2147290		100	
MH0183	Cave MH0183	47Q 386260 2147290			
MH0184	Coffin Cave MH0184			10	
MH0185	Tham Chedi	47Q 428324 2163673		20	
MH0186	Coffin Cave MH0186				
MH0187	Coffin Cave MH0187				
MH0188	Coffin Cave MH0188				
MH0189	Coffin Cave MH0189				
MH0190	Coffin Cave MH0190	47Q 405596 2163779			
MH0191	Resurgence MH0191	47Q 421339 2165547			
MH0192	Cave MH0192	47Q 421339 2165547		530	
MH0193	Cave MH0193	47Q 419583 2163710		5	5
MH0194	Cave MH0194	47Q 423047 2156318		50	30
MH0195	Cave MH0195				
MH0196	Burial Urn Cave				
MH0197	Cave MH0197				
MH0198	Cave MH0198				
MH0199	Cave MH0199				
MH0200	Coffin Cave MH0200				
MH0201	Tham Galopin	47Q 405596 2163779		150	
MH0202	Sink MH0202	47Q 411325 2161730	580		
MH0203	Cave MH0203	47Q 410823 2160063		200	
MH0204	Cave MH0204	47Q 410823 2160063			
MH0205	Coffin Cave MH0205	47Q 410823 2160063			
MH0206	Tham Sak Hoy	47Q 419583 2163710		150	
MH0207	Cave MH0207	47Q 419583 2163710		200	
MH0208	Coffin Cave MH0208	47Q 424796 2156310		30	
MH0209	Cave MH0209	47Q 424796 2156310		20	
MH0210	Coffin Cave MH0210	47Q 424796 2156310			
MH0211	Coffin Cave MH0211	47Q 424796 2156310			
MH0212	Cave MH0212	47Q 423047 2156318		100	
MH0213	Cave MH0213	47Q 421339 2165547			
MH0214	Coffin Cave MH0214	47Q 406080 2152590	580	50	
MH0215	Coffin Cave MH0215				
MH0216	Coffin Cave MH0216	47Q 424804 2158155			
MH0217	Tham Pi Man Bor Khrai	47Q 419346 2161532	933	58	
MH0218	Resurgence MH0218	47Q 400506 2191474	1,300		
MH0219	Cave MH0219	47Q 405538 2152712		10	10
MH0220	Tham Huai Kut Pba Teung	47Q 405853 2153548		278	108
MH0221	Cave MH0221			120	60
MH0222	Cave MH0222	47Q 415585 2169553			
MH0223	Cave MH0223	47Q 417860 2169251			
MH0224	Coffin Cave MH0224				
MH0225	Coffin Cave MH0225				
MH0226	Sink MH0226				

Number	Name	Co-ordinates	Altitude	Length	VR
MH0227	Coffin Cave MH0227				
MH0228	Coffin Cave MH0228				
MH0229	Cave MH0229				
MH0230	Tham Yin Lee Nan Nam	47Q 410057 2160762	850	250	150
MH0231	Cave MH0231	47Q 412571 2160054			
MH0232	Cave MH0232	47Q 412571 2160054			
MH0233	Cave MH0233	47Q 412571 2160054		100	
MH0234	Cave MH0234	47Q 407037 2161654		10	10
MH0235	Cave MH0235	47Q 412315 2163254	740		
MH0236	Cave MH0236				
MH0237	Cave MH0237				
MH0238	Cave MH0238	47Q 421299 2156325			
MH0239	Cave MH0239	47Q 421299 2156325			
MH0240	Cave MH0240	47Q 421299 2156325			
MH0241	Cave MH0241				
MH0242	Lahu Pot Cave				
MH0243	Tham Kaeo Komon	47Q 391226 2034377	525	120	33
MH0244	Cave MH0244	47Q 416086 2163726		60	
MH0245	Tham Pha Mon Bis	47Q 424410 2156430	705	15	15
MH0246	Tham Nam Hu	47Q 424657 2165312	640	410	10
MH0247	Nam Lang Old Sink			150	
MH0248	Cave MH0248				
MH0249	<i>Duplicate of MH0092</i>				
MH0250	Tham Mae Ha				
MH0251	Tham Om Pai			90	
MH0252	Tham Mae Tum			550	
MH0253	Cave MH0253	47Q 417989 2165631			
MH0254	Coffin Cave MH0254				
MH0255	<i>Part of MH0061</i>				
MH0256	The Complimentary	47Q 415547 2165562	850	150	
MH0257	<i>Duplicate of MH0082</i>				
MH0258	Tham Fossil	47Q 421340 2165547	820	750	35
MH0259	Bottomless Pit			50	50
MH0260	Waterfall Cave	47Q 421170 2165475	810	50	20
MH0261	Cave MH0261	47Q 416350 2122660	900	10	
MH0262	Tortoise Cave	47Q 424100 2161245	650		
MH0263	Tham Pha Phueng	47Q 388880 1997876		15	
MH0264	Skull Cave				
MH0265	Spring MH0265	47Q 419566 2160022			
MH0266	Tham Phet	47Q 417757 2164812		100	
MH0267	Tham Kai Mook	47Q 417900 2165225	836	40	
MH0268	Tham Pi Man Pang Kham East	47Q 416907 2175562			
MH0269	Tham Lod Overhang	47Q 424375 2163760	675	20	
MH0270	Pha Tao Daeng Overhang	47Q 409367 2158557			
MH0271	Tham Pha Phueng	47Q 392398 2147282		20	
MH0272	Lahu Village Cave				
MH0273	Sink MH0273	47Q 413142 2159103	559		

Number	Name	Co-ordinates	Altitude	Length	VR
MH0274	Tham Mae Hu 1	47Q 394373 2034732		80	
MH0275	Crystal Mae La Noi 2 Cave	47Q 394363 2032888		50	
MH0276	Tham Mae Hu 2	47Q 394373 2034732			
MH0277	Tham Luang	47Q 421923 2163699			
MH0278	Tham Toi	47Q 457819 2152796			
MH0279	Huai Na So - Old Sink	47Q 419615 2167651	959	10	
MH0280	Cave MH0280				
MH0281	Tham Saroi				
MH0282	Tham Nam Gair Batu	47Q 415107 2166362	843	50	
MH0283	Tham Sua	47Q 421315 1995565			
MH0284	Huai Na So - Main Sink	47Q 419659 2167660	935		
MH0285	Tham Huai Pla Kang	47Q 397907 1997311			
MH0286	Tham Plah Maelui				
MH0287	Tham Ban Phae	47Q 388601 2009248		20	20
MH0288	Tham Pho So	47Q 360661 2026617			
MH0289	Ban Mae Kanai Sink	47Q 400932 2002561	950		
MH0290	Tham Phra Boran	47Q 388164 2013484	359	30	
MH0291	Tham Pha Tum Muang	47Q 383139 2068566	493	120	
MH0292	Tham Ma Chang	47Q 437769 2148292			
MH0293	Tham Pi Man	47Q 416681 2166275			
MH0294	Tham Huai Pu	47Q 361415 2041945			
MH0295	Tham Ko Kua	47Q 361966 2032138			
MH0296	Cha Row Tae De Rock Shelter				
MH0297	Tham Cha Row Tae De	47Q 359513 2038983			
MH0298	Tham Pha Daeng	47Q 361015 2033750		200	60
MH0299	Tham Mae Un Pi			15	
MH0300	Tham Mi	47Q 361689 2030400			
MH0301	Tham Sua	47Q 360774 2032146			
MH0302	Cave MH0302				
MH0303	Nam Lang Sink	47Q 413106 2158848	557		
MH0304	Tham Sam Ta				
MH0305	Tham Huai Luang				
MH0306	Huai Na So - Overflow Sink	47Q 419620 2167654	944	15	3

3. Caves Listed By Length

Name	Code number	Length (m)	Survey grade
Tham Mae Lana	MH0042	12,720	ASF Grade 4.3/4.1
Tham Nam Lang	MH0057	8,550	ASF Grade 4.3
Tham Pung Hung	MH0065	4,566	ASF Grade 4.3
Tham Pha Mon	MH0004	4,050	UIS Grade 4
Tham Sua/Tham Lom	MH0061	3,075	BCRA Grade 2b
Tham Susa	MH0059	2,646	ASF Grade 4.3
Tham Nam Ru Hua Koa	MH0099	1,806	UIS Grade 4
Tham Huai Kun	MH0077	1,747	ASF Grade 4.2
Tham Lod	MH0001	1,666	BCRA Grade 3c
Tham Nam Tok	MH0048	1,405	ASF Grade 4.3
Tham Pang Kham	MH0074	1,370	ASF Grade 4.3/4.2
Tham Hued	MH0033	1,365	UIS Grade 4
Tham Pha Daeng	MH0066	1,323	ASF Grade 4.2
Tham Nam Hu	MH0010	1,201	Unknown grade
Tham Pakarang/Tham Hoo Yai	MH0045	948	ASF Grade 4.2/4.3
Tham Fossil	MH0258	750	BCRA Grade 3c
Tham Pha Puek	MH0076	680	ASF Grade 4.2
Tham Mae Tum	MH0252	550	Unknown grade
Cave MH0192	MH0192	530	Unsurveyed
Tham Long Yaow	MH0019	516	ASF Grade 4.1
Waterfall Cave	MH0260	500	Unsurveyed
Tham Ban Luk Khao Lam	MH0016	485	BCRA Grade 3c
Tham Jak Dtor	MH0174	483	UIS Grade 4
Tham Christmas	MH0109	475	BCRA Grade 1a
Tham Nam Hu	MH0246	410	UIS Grade 4
Short Snake Cave	MH0162	400	Unknown grade
Tham Toed	MH0051	350	ASF Grade 2
Cave MH0106	MH0106	300	Unsurveyed
Tham Huai Rai	MH0020	285	ASF Grade 4.1
Tham Huai Kut Pba Teung	MH0220	278	BCRA Grade 3c
Tham Yin Lee Nan Nam	MH0230	250	BCRA Grade 1a
Cave MH0113	MH0113	200	Unsurveyed
Cave MH0203	MH0203	200	Unsurveyed
Cave MH0207	MH0207	200	Unsurveyed
Tham Oon	MH0149	200	Unsurveyed
Tham Pi Man Pang Kham West	MH0078	200	ASF Grade 5.4
Tham Pha Daeng	MH0298	200	Unknown grade
Ha Ko	MH0011	172	Unknown grade
Cave MH0121	MH0121	160	Unsurveyed
Nam Lang Old Sink	MH0247	150	Unsurveyed
Tham Galopin	MH0201	150	Unknown grade
Tham Nam Bor Suksit	MH0110	150	Unknown grade
Tham Sak Hoy	MH0206	150	Unsurveyed
The Complimentary	MH0256	150	Unsurveyed
Cave MH0221	MH0221	120	Unsurveyed

Name	Code number	Length (m)	Survey grade
Tham Bung Yam	MH0167	120	Unsurveyed
Tham Kaeo Komon	MH0243	120	Unknown grade
Tham Jak Dtor 2	MH0175	120	UIS Grade 2
Tham Pha Tum Muang	MH0291	120	Unsurveyed
Bor Nam Phi	MH0017	106	Unknown grade
Cave MH0182	MH0182	100	Unsurveyed
Cave MH0212	MH0212	100	Unsurveyed
Cave MH0233	MH0233	100	Unsurveyed
Tham Ban Chabo	MH0053	100	UIS Grade 3
Tham Bendit 1	MH0012	100	UIS Grade 4
Tham Hair	MH0159	100	Unsurveyed
Tham Ie	MH0031	100	UIS Grade 2
Tham Kut Sam Sip	MH0089	100	UIS Grade 2
Tham Mae Ga Noi	MH0093	100	Unsurveyed
Tham Nam Hu	MH0082	100	Unsurveyed
Tham Nong Pha Cham	MH0091	100	Unsurveyed
Tham Pha Daeng	MH0075	100	ASF Grade 2
Tham Phet	MH0266	100	Unsurveyed
Tham Phra	MH0021	100	Unsurveyed
Tham Pi Man Lang Jan	MH0039	100	UIS Grade 2
Tham Srisopon	MH0140	100	Unknown grade
Pha Mon Coffin Cave	MH0005	90	ASF Grade 2
Tham Om Pai	MH0251	90	Unknown grade
Upper Tham Pha Mon	MH0040	90	UIS Grade 2
Tham Huai Hung 1	MH0102	81	UIS Grade 4
Ban Rai Rock Shelter	MH0007	80	ASF Grade 2.2
Cave MH0164	MH0164	80	Unsurveyed
Cave MH0166	MH0166	80	Unsurveyed
Leopard Cave	MH0018	80	Unsurveyed
Old Mae Lana Sink	MH0044	80	Unsurveyed
Tham Mae Hu 1	MH0274	80	Unsurveyed
Spirit Cave (Chester Gorman)	MH0064	70	Unknown grade
Cave MH0244	MH0244	60	Unsurveyed
Tham Pi Man Bor Khrai	MH0217	58	BCRA Grade 3c
Bottomless Pit	MH0259	50	Unsurveyed
Cave MH0111	MH0111	50	Unsurveyed
Cave MH0194	MH0194	50	Unsurveyed
Coffin Cave MH0214	MH0214	50	Unsurveyed
Collapse Cave	MH0119	50	Unsurveyed
Crystal Mae La Noi 2 Cave	MH0275	50	Unsurveyed
Tham Huai Hung 2	MH0103	50	UIS Grade 3
Tham Nam Gair Batu	MH0282	50	Unsurveyed
Tham Pi Man Ban Ya Pa Nae	MH0056	50	BCRA Grade 3c
Tham Pi Man Long Yuk	MH0139	50	Unknown grade
Tham Pi Man Pang Kham North	MH0165	50	Unsurveyed
Tham Umong	MH0006	50	Unsurveyed
Hua Lao Kut Sam Sip	MH0090	45	UIS Grade 2

Name	Code number	Length (m)	Survey grade
Cave MH0131	MH0131	40	Unsurveyed
Tham Kai Mook	MH0267	40	Unsurveyed
Tham Lot	MH0144	40	Unsurveyed
Resurgence MH0161	MH0161	35	Unsurveyed
Cave MH0068	MH0068	30	Unsurveyed
Cave MH0136	MH0136	30	Unsurveyed
Cave MH0147	MH0147	30	Unsurveyed
Coffin Cave MH0208	MH0208	30	Unsurveyed
Tham Chabo	MH0125	30	Unsurveyed
Tham Nam Phiang Din	MH0101	30	Unsurveyed
Tham Nam Rin	MH0014	30	UIS Grade 1
Tham Phra Boran	MH0290	30	Unsurveyed
Tham Pi	MH0030	30	UIS Grade 2
Cave MH0003	MH0003	25	Unsurveyed
Coffin Cave MH0052	MH0052	25	ASF Grade 2
No Snake At All Cave	MH0163	25	Unsurveyed
Cave MH0122	MH0122	20	Unsurveyed
Cave MH0132	MH0132	20	Unsurveyed
Cave MH0209	MH0209	20	Unsurveyed
Tham Ban Phae	MH0287	20	Unsurveyed
Tham Ban Tham North	MH0034	20	UIS Grade 3
Tham Chedi	MH0185	20	Unsurveyed
Tham Lod Overhang	MH0269	20	Unsurveyed
Tham Pha Nam Lang	MH0058	20	ASF Grade 1
Tham Pha Phueng	MH0271	20	Unsurveyed
Tham Pi Man Face	MH0151	20	Unsurveyed
Tham Pi Man Pang Tong 2	MH0071	20	Unsurveyed
Cave MH0123	MH0123	15	Unsurveyed
Cave MH0148	MH0148	15	Unsurveyed
Huai Na So - Overflow Sink	MH0306	15	Unsurveyed
Tham Mae Un Pi	MH0299	15	Unsurveyed
Tham Pha Mon Bis	MH0245	15	UIS Grade 4
Tham Pha Phueng	MH0263	15	Unsurveyed
Tham Lao Hara Kiri	MH0015	12	UIS Grade 2
Cave MH0124	MH0124	10	Unsurveyed
Cave MH0219	MH0219	10	Unsurveyed
Cave MH0234	MH0234	10	Unsurveyed
Cave MH0261	MH0261	10	Unsurveyed
Coffin Cave MH0022	MH0022	10	Unsurveyed
Coffin Cave MH0153	MH0153	10	Unsurveyed
Coffin Cave MH0184	MH0184	10	Unsurveyed
Hua Lao Butagaz	MH0088	10	UIS Grade 2
Hua Lao NAL6	MH0036	10	Unsurveyed
Huai Na So - Old Sink	MH0279	10	Unsurveyed
Pha Daeng Resurgence (Pi Man)	MH0108	10	Unknown grade
Tham Chan Long	MH0141	10	Unsurveyed
Tham Ini	MH0038	10	UIS Grade 2

Name	Code number	Length (m)	Survey grade
Tham Pi Man Pha Daeng Scaffolds	MH0142	10	Unknown grade
Tham Plah	MH0096	10	Unsurveyed
Tham Ruesi	MH0097	10	Unsurveyed
Cave MH0193	MH0193	5	Unsurveyed
Coffin Cave MH0143	MH0143	5	Unsurveyed
Coffin Cave MH0156	MH0156	5	Unsurveyed
Tham Pha Phao	MH0046	5	Unsurveyed
Cave NAL16	MH0055	3	Unsurveyed
Tham Ai	MH0032	3	Unsurveyed
Cave NAL8	MH0037	2	Unsurveyed

4. Caves Listed By Vertical Range

Name	Code number	Vertical Range (m)
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Tham Yin Lee Nan Nam	MH0230	150
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Tham Ban Luk Khao Lam	MH0016	113
Tham Huai Kut Pba Teung	MH0220	108
Bor Nam Phi	MH0017	106
Tham Pha Mon	MH0004	90
Tham Pang Kham	MH0074	75
Tham Jak Dtor	MH0174	65
Cave MH0221	MH0221	60
Tham Pha Daeng	MH0298	60
Bottomless Pit	MH0259	50
Cave MH0166	MH0166	50
Tham Pha Daeng	MH0075	50
Tham Pung Hung	MH0065	43
Hua Lao Kut Sam Sip	MH0090	40
Tham Jak Dtor 2	MH0175	40
Tham Sua/Tham Lom	MH0061	40
Tham Fossil	MH0258	35
Tham Kaeo Komon	MH0243	33
Cave MH0194	MH0194	30
Tham Kut Sam Sip	MH0089	30
Tham Pha Daeng	MH0066	22
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Tham Lod	MH0001	20
Waterfall Cave	MH0260	20
Tham Nam Ru Hua Koa	MH0099	15
Tham Pha Mon Bis	MH0245	15
Upper Tham Pha Mon	MH0040	15
Tham Lao Hara Kiri	MH0015	12
Cave MH0219	MH0219	10
Cave MH0234	MH0234	10
Hua Lao Butagaz	MH0088	10
Hua Lao NAL6	MH0036	10
Tham Ban Chabo	MH0053	10
Tham Nam Hu	MH0246	10
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