

## Section 9

### Basic information of Songkhla province

#### 9.1 HISTORY

Songkhla is located in Eastern part of Thailand since the early emerging of the country. There are many artifacts and evidences of ancient community that lived here. The cultural heritage can still be seen in Songkhla today. The first artifact was found in Persian merchant's journal, from 1493-1513, known in the name of Singor or Singora. However, based on the book called the Natural and Political History of the Kingdom of Siam written by Nicolas Gervaise Songkhla was used to call Sing-khon. It was believed that the name "Songkhla" was distorted from "Singha-la" or "Sing-khon."

The name "Singha-la" came from the shape of the city that was seen by Persian and Indian merchants. They saw the shape of the land that looked like an animal shape - mouse or cat. They saw Singora in the shape of two lions that sat face each other so it was called Singora which mean lion in Thai. Even though, at that time Siamese people called the city Sting but since the Malayu and Persian merchant called it "Singora", the name of Singora was commonly well known in the merchants community. So it was assumed that the actual name of Songkhla today was distorted from the pronunciation of sing-ha-la into song-ha-la. The origin of the name is still unclear. On the other artifact, the book of Natural and Political History of the Kingdom of Siam by Nicolas Gervaise, Songkhla was established in the name of Singkhon. Singkhon means mountain which was where the city was located at the edge of Red mountain. In addition, the ruler, at that time, had been given the name by the king as Visainkiri which means the ruler of Visian mountain. The name of Songkhla might be distorted from the pronunciation of Singkhon as well. Later on, King Rama V decided to give the name of Songkhla as Singhanakara but the name of Singora was still be more commonly used by the Malayu merchant.

Songkhla has a long story over prehistory period. The prehistory axes were discovered. Missionary named Cebubelt had given the outlook that Sting used to be the central of Cheito or Chegto empire. This empire was one of the ancient city in Southeast Asia. For more than 7 centuries, this empire was influenced by Indian culture, as a part of Srivichai Kingdom. The

evidence based on architectures and sculptures was shown that the city was the center of civilization in that period. In 19th Century, the civilization around the river had been moved to nearby city, Pattalong Pakoh. This city became the new capital city during Lunga Wong Cult. Later on, in 20th-22nd century, the city had been invaded by Malayu pirates so many times. The city was divided into two cities, one was called Songkhla at the edge of Red mountain and the other one Pattalung at Sonchai mountain. Pattalung became a city in Thailand in 2162-2223 B.E.

Songkhla was well known as the center of oversea trading city. The lineage of Malayu royal refuged from Indonesia to get away from monopoly trade contract with Dutch to Songkhla where they could have free trade market by the support of the English empire. In 2162-2185 B.E., Songkhla had their first Muslim ruler. In 2185-2223 B.E., the Muslim ruler evoked riot to Siam empire and lost. The city was ruled under Pattalong until 2242-2319 B.E.. People of Songkhla founded their new town at Lamson where is on the opposite side of Songkhla today.

After Siam lost the war to Burma in 2310 B.E, people was divided into groups. Songkhla was ruled by Vitai, one of the conquered group during that time. In 2318 B.E., King Tonburi overcame the city back to Siam empire and appointed Eing Hoa, Suwankirisombat colonel, to be the new ruler which was the beginning of Na Songkhla family. Na Songkhla family had been ruling the city for 8 generations (2318-2444 B.E.). Until 2379 B.E., King Rama III appointed Vicheinkiri general to built the wall. During that time, there was riot attack. Tuan-Ku Amahsaa, the ruler of Saiburi, Pattanee, and other seven provinces tried to invade Songkhla. After this riot was overcome, the was was finished building. The King decided to move the city back to the East of the mountain, where was currently the location of Songkhla.

In 2438 B.E., King Rama V combined the city into Southern region and appointed Vijitvorasart colonel to observed Songkhla as the first strategic point. In 2439, the Southern region of Siam was established as Srithammarat region and located city hall for the region in Songkhla. Furthermore, The royal family of Lopburi, Ramesh, was once lived and built palace here. In 2475 B.E., the region was redivided into province. Songkhla became one of province in Southern of Thailand ever since.

## 9.2 Logo



Picture 9.1

Shellfish on Wan Pah tray. There is no clear evidence for identifying the meaning of this logo. However, there was told by someone that the logo had been used as the logo on button of the dress of Prince of Songkhla, His majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadet (Somdet Phra Mahitalathibet Adunyadet wikrom Phra Borommaratchanok). Fine Arts Department designed by using shellfish for the logo of Songkhla.

## 9.3 Vision(2557-2560 B.E.)

“Songkhla, Stable economic, Everlasting nature, Quality of life”

## 9.4 Mission

- 1) Develop stable economic.
- 2) Develop Songkhla to become stability and safety place for people
- 3) Develop Songkhla to become lifelong society and support people to have good quality of life
- 4) Manage natural resources and environment to be the base of production and develop sustainability

## 9.5 Strategies

- 1) Focus on developing agriculture, industrial, trade, investment, travel sector for creating the stable economic growth

- 2) Strengthen stability and safety of life and asset of people
- 3) Develop people's quality of life based on diversity
- 4) Preserve and restore nature and natural resources sustainably

## 9.6 Location and territory

Songkhla is located on East side of Southern Thailand, between 6 17-7 56N latitude and 100 01-101 06E longitude, at 4 m. above sea level. Distance from Bangkok is 947 km. by train and 950 km. by car.

Territory connection

North - Srirathammarat and Pattalung province

East - Gulf of Thailand

South - Yala and Pattani Province/ Kedah and Perlis state of Malay

West - Pattalung and Stul Province

## 9.7 Area

Songkhla has 7,393,889 sqm. Or 4,853,249 rai area which is the 27th largest province in Thailand and 3rd in southern of Thailand, consist of 16 districts.



- 1) City District
- 2) Stingpra District
- 3) Jana District
- 4) Natawee District
- 5) Tapa District
- 6) Sa-bai-u District
- 7) Ra-nod District
- 8) Krasae Sin District
- 9) Ratthaphum District
- 10) Sadao District
- 11) Hat Yai District
- 12) Namhom District

- 13) Kuannieng District
- 14) Bangklum District
- 15) Singhanakon District
- 16) Hoikhong District

## 9.8 Iconic Tree

Azadirachta Excelsa (Jack) Jacobs - Sadoatiem(in Thai)



Family name : Miliaceae

Common name : Sadoateim

Economy name : -

Local name : Tiem, Sadoachang

Description

Sadoatiem is 30 cm - 4 m high. Bark starts with smooth surface and peel off when it grows. Leaves are grown and have feather shape. Leaf stalks are 6 - 20 centimeter-long. Leaf has oval shape with 3 - 4 centimeter-wide and 5 - 8 centimeter-long. The edge of leaf is an acute angle. Leaf is light green color. Flowers bloom likes a bouquet in between leaves, in white or light green. Seeds are yellow, oval shape. Sadoatiem would normally bloom in March and ready for harvest from May to June.

### Ecology

Sadoatiem can be commonly found in Southern part of Thailand, further down from Chumpon province.

### Benefits

It is a growing fast tree, produce quality wood, and safe from termites. Every part of the tree can be used. Wood can be used for building furniture and for curving. Flower is edible. Seed can be use as pesticide. Bark can be use as herb to cure diarrhea.

## 9.9 Topography

Songkhla is divided into 2 areas, Northern part is a narrow peninsula, called Stingpra peninsula, ,that lengthen towards South part and Southern part has rectangular shape. Both

parts are connected by Tilsulanon Bridge. Topography in the Northern part is mostly flat. Eastern part is also flat and connects to the sea. Southern and Western are mountain and highland which is the origin of major river in the South.

Northern geology is yellow brown sandy loam, has PH 4.5-5.5. The soil is acceptable for rice field when it fertilized. Southern geology is sandy clay which is perfect for rubber tree field.

(Data from Survey and Research of Land Development Department on March 2558 B.E.)

### 9.10 Climate

Songkhla province is influenced by 2 seasonal monsoon waves. One is Southwestern monsoon that blows in rainy season, from May to October. Another one is Northeastern monsoon that blows from October to February, brings the cool breeze from China. The effect of 2 monsoon makes Songkhla rain almost throughout the year, mostly on the Eastern area, especially in May and December.

(Data from Weather and Climate Department on March 2558 B.E.)

### 9.11 Populations and Politics

Songkhla has population of 1,528,483 people. There are 307,899 minors who are under 15 years old, and 1,220,584 adults who are above 15 years old. There are 850,000 people considered to be in the working age. In that amount, 838,615 people have regular jobs, 11,059 people are unemployed, and 2,453 people have seasonal jobs. In the remaining of 369,684 adults, there are 128,265 students and 97,711 housewives.

(Data from Statistics Department of Songkhla in 2558 B.E.)

The politics are divided into 3 formats.

- 1) Central Administration consists of 221 departments from central government sector/independent state agency and 5 local government sectors.
- 2) Province Administration is divided into 2 sectors
  - 2.1 Province Administration consists of 36 departments
  - 2.2 District Administration consists of 16 districts, 127 cities, and 1,023 towns.
- 3) District Administrative Organization is divided into 141 organizations.
  - 3.1 There is one Province organization.

3.2 48 Municipal organizations, one is Songkhla municipal, second is Hatyai municipal which consists of 11 districts and 35 cities.

3.3 92 Subdistrict Administrative Organizations.

## 9.12 Character

Songkhla is one of major producer of rubber, rice, and seafood. It is 2nd largest of overall rubber production of the country with 128 factories located in this province (produce 532,793 tons per year). Also, it is the center of seafood processing and producing industry in the south. Rice field around Songkhla Lake produces 180,000 ton of rice per year. This makes the province become the largest Southern rice contributor. Songkhla economy is the largest in southern of Thailand which is above an overall average of the country. Songkhla has income from agriculture(18%), industrial(21%) and trading/logistic(19%). Border trading is also has the most income value, holding 62% of overall border trading. Songkhla border connecting with Malaysia is the important gateway for trading and also is a corridor for traveling (NCER). In addition, Sabayoy is the center of natural gas production shared with Malaysia(JDA).

(Data from Songkhla strategy plan in 2557-2560 B.E.)

## 9.13 Utility and assistance systems

- 1) Electricity - Songkhla has 441,230 contributing units and produces 3,177.61 megawatt per hour.

(Data from Provincial Electricity Authority of Songkhla on March 2558 B.E.)

- 2) Water - Songkhla has 6 water branches, Sadoa, Pangla, Natawee, and Ranode. Total production is 59,281,343 cubic meters, 183,840 cubic meters per day, and 40,671,398 cubic meter distributing to 132,481 units.

(Data from Provincial Water Authority of Songkhla on March 2558 B.E.)

- 3) Telecommunication combines with public/individual telephone lines and post offices that are located in every city.
- 4) Transportation Systems

Ground transportation has highways and roads that connects nearby cities as following:

- Highway number 4 connects Hatyai, Sadoa, and further down to Malaysia. The traffic has around 38,783 cars per day. It is the main highway that is used for travelling and logistic.

- Highway number 407 connects Hatyai and Central city in the south of Songkhla. The traffic has around 39,814 cars per day that is used for local commuting.
- Highway number 414 connects Hatyai and Central city in Northern side of Songkhla. It has the traffic of 35,347 cars per day.
- Highway number 43 connects Hatyai, Jana to Pattani, Yala, and Narathivas province. The traffic has 16,301 cars per day.
- Highway number 408 connects Ranode, Jana, and ends at Natawee. It has the traffic of 18,109 cars per day.
- Highway number 4287 connects Hatyai, Rattaphum, and Satoon province. It has the traffic of 9,437 cars per day.

#### Railroads

Songkhla has 22 train stations. Hatyai station is the central train station of Southern region. The railroad continues from Bangkok to Hatyai and further down to Butterworth, Malaysia. There are 22 trains operating per day and has 7 stops. The total distance was 160 km length.

#### Ports

There are 3 deep sea ports, located in Hoakoa, Siha-Nakon City that hold 1.1 ton freight per year. Fisherman's Port is at Saant port in Central city. Military Port is at Marine base camp of Songkhla.

#### Airports

Songkhla has an international airport called Hatyai International Airport where is located at Hoykhong city, 12 km. away from Central city. Songkhla Airport is a local airport that is located in Songkhla Municipality under the responsibility of Marine base camp.

(Data from Songkhla developing plan 2014 - 2016, revised version)

#### 5) Logistic

According to Ministry of Transportation and Communication Strategy 2011 - 2015, Songkhla plans to develop fundamental logistic system to have better connection of water and land transportation by constructing the 2nd port to accommodate more goods. The goal is to make Songkhla the center of water and land logistic system of the country.

(Data from Ministry of Transportation and Communication on March 2555-2558 B.E. Revised version)



## 9.14 Products

Production of products in Sonkhla has total value of 220,712 million baths, 146,030 bahts per person. It can be divided into 5 major productions, 21.31% from Industrial, 13.62% from agriculture/food/mill, 12.84% from mining, 10.55% from trading/exporting/car industrial and 6.02% from education.

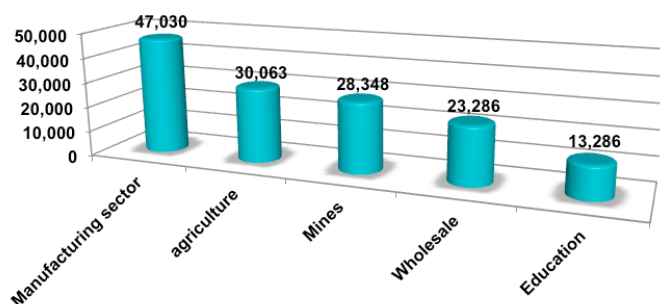
**Table 9.1** Overall products

Types of production	Value(million bath)	GPP%
<b>Agriculture Sector</b>	36,398	16.49
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	30,063	13.62
Fishing and Fishery	6,335	2.87
<b>Non-agriculture Sector</b>	184,314	83.51
Mineral and Stone Mining	28,348	12.84
Manufacturing	47,030	21.31
Electricity, Gas and Water	4,955	2.24
Construction	13,063	5.92
Wholesale/Retail/Auto Shop	23,286	10.55
Hotel and Restaurant	4,828	2.19
Transportation and Freight Distribution/Storage	10,145	4.60
Financial Intermediaries	11,156	5.05
Real Estate/ Rental/ Accommodation Service	9,770	4.43

Government Administration/ Military Security/Social Security	11,721	5.31
Education	13,286	6.02
Health Care and Social Work	4,845	2.20
Public and Private Service	1,705	0.77
Household Worker	176	0.08
Gross Province Product(GPP)	220,712	100
GPP per person	146,030 Baht	

(Data from Office of the National Economics and Social Development Board at Annual Report on March 2558 B.E.)

**Chart 9.1** Top 5 Products of Songkhla.



(Data from Office of the National Economics and Social Development Board at Annual Report on March 2558 B.E.)

## 9.15 Tourism

Songkhla is known for natural attractions, such as Samila Beach and Sonon Cove. This province is also famous for several cultural events and art attractions such as Vegetarian Festival, New year festival, Thai new year festival, and Chak-phra festival.

## 1) Art Attractions

### 1.1 Magic eye 3D Museum

Located at Greenway Weekend Market in Hatyai, the exhibition has room-size painting, using computer graphic to calculate the position of painting, create perspective delusion 3D background for photography. The museum current exhibitions are Aquarium room, Zoo room, Surreal room, Ice room and Egyptian room.

### 1.2 Nang-gnam Street, Street art Exhibition

Cooperation by Songkhla city municipal and Ministry of Tourism and Sports, the project is the renovation of historic 96 years old chino-portuguese building that was built in 2462 B.E. it is located at Nang-ngam and Ramun Street where is the street of art. The current exhibition is the story of three guys having conversation in 'Fujoa' tea house, watercolor painting on the building, telling the historical culture of Songkhla.



## 2) Cultural and religious Attractions

### 2.1 Pra Maha Jedi Triphob Trimongkol

The Jedi was built to celebrate his majesty the king, Rama9, 60th birthday and also to be the buddhism and cultural center. The base is built with stainless steel structure.



## 2.2 The great buddha statue in Plugkhla Temple

Located in Plugkhla Temple, Hoykong district, the statue is a massive buddha statue, 8 m. wide and 12 m. high. The main temple is 45x35 m., surrounded with parks and meditational recreations.



## 2.3 Khoad Temple or Mokasak Meditation Center

Located in Jana District, 50 km. away from Hatyai, It was built in 2536 B.E. by reusing colorful glass bottle to create envelope of the temple, assembly hall, Jedi, and monk residences. It is the largest recycling architecture in the world.



## 2.4 Khaorooopchang Cave Temple

It was built in 2511 B.E. by abbot and buddhism student from Singapore, located in Padang Besar, Sadoa District, 13km. From Padang Besar Market. The temple uses a beautiful natural cave as meditation center and it is surrounded with natural green forest.



### 2.5 Kongkawadee Temple

Located in Kwonian District, the temple is famous for the respectable monk named Song and the native wall painting, by Juling Pongunmul and local artists.



### 2.6 Talord cave Temple

Located in Sabayoy District, 25km. away from district office, the temple is in the Talord cave. The cave has 3 units, connecting throughout the other side of the cave. The buddha statue, in the cave, is over 100 years old, place inside the cave on man made cement floor.



### 2.7 Pakoh/Ratchapradithan Temple

Located in Satingpra District, it is a historic temple from Ayuthaya/Langa Era. The temple is representing in the thai myth about Toad monk who turned the seawater into fresh water.



## 2.8 Jatingpra Temple

Another historic temple, located in Sating District. In the past, this temple was called “Wat Sa Ting Phra.” The temple inherit architecture and wall painting from Srivichai Era such as Maharaj Jedi, Ancient Bell hall, and Buddha Sai-Yad temple. Inside of the temple was painted for telling the story about history of Buddha.



## 2.9 Kongkaleab Temple

Located in Banglum District. The total area of the temple is 9 rai, two ngan, 93 square wa. It is famous for Thai and international buddhist visitors.



## 2.10 Eakcherngsae Temple

It is famous for its coral stone buddha statue, located in Krasaesing District.





### 2.11 Hatyainai Temple

It is located on Petchkasem Road in Hatyai. The temple is famous for the 3rd largest sleeping buddha statue in the world with 35m wide and 10m high.



### 2.12 Matchimawas Worawihan Temple

It is 400 years old temple, located in Central District. Locals call Srijun or Klang Temple after the name of Srijun, the wealthy women who donated the money to build this temple. In the temple, there is the historic antique museum called 'Patrasilp'.



### 2.13 Chaimongkol Temple

The temple is the enshrined of buddha's ashes from Langa. It is located in Central District.



## 2.14 Royal Jedi

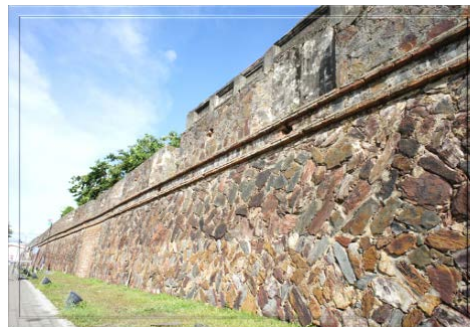
It is located on Tanguan mountain, about 290 ft high above sea level. The Jedi was built in Twarawadi Era. Later in 2402 B.E, his majesty the king, Rama5, renovated the Jedi.



## 3) Historical Attractions and Museums

### 3.1 Songkhla wall

It was built in 2379 B.E. by his majesty the king, Rama 5. The construction, base is stonework and fort is built in shape of Sema leaf. Presently, there is only remaining part of the wall, 143m long, on Jana Road across from the museum of Songkhla.



### 3.2 Songkhla Pillar Shrine

It was built in Rattanakosin Era, located on Nang-gnam Road. Shrine was built by Praya Wichiankiri, referencing chineses architecture. The wood that was used in the construction was given by his majesty the king, Rama 4, on 10th March 2385 B.E.





### 3.3 Koanumkang Tunnel/Piyamitr5 village

It used to be communist thieves' village who later on became the patriot and helped develop the country on 13 March 2530 B.E. This tunnel is the longest and widest man made tunnel in Thailand. The space inside was divided into 3 story and had over 600m long circulation, could inhabit around 200 people. It took 9 years to finish.



### 3.4 Holy Well (Lambotok Temple)

Located in Krasaesin District, the place was evolved from a myth that it was created by a monk, Prasinnarai, and his student, Khun Wichaipromkhan, during their journey from India to Ayutthaya. Somehow, they made the water from the well forever clear.



### 3.5 National Museum of Songkhla

The story of historic 100 years old Chinese architecture use to be the residence of Praya Suntrarak in 2437 B.E. Later on, it was passed along to Praya Wichitvorasarn and used as government officer's residence in 2437 B.E. In 2439 B.E., it was turned into Srithummaratch Province Head Office. So in present, it was renovated and used into the National museum of Songkhla.



### 3.6 Thummarong Museum

Traditional Wooden Thai Architecture was built to imitate birth place of General Prem Tilsulanon, former prime minister of Thailand. This location used to be the residence of Ammato Khun Winichtuntakam, Bung Tilsulanon, one of Tilsulanon family.



### 3.7 Katichonvittaya Museum

Museum established in 2521 B.E. It exhibits Southern art and culture. On 23 rai land, there are 4 traditional Southern Thai buildings exhibiting 4 different categories which are history, artifact, jewelry, and weapon.



### 4) Natural Attractions and Recreations

#### 4.1 Samila Cove Beach

White fine sand beach surrounded with pine trees is one of the iconic natural attractions in Songkhla. Cat and mouse statue, the symbol of this province, locate right on the beach.



#### 4.2 Luang Chumpon monument

At the end of the cove, it is the place where Luang Chumpon Statue located. The statue is a symbolic reminder for marine veterans who volunteered to defend country. This statue was built in 1987. It is used to encourage and bless people who go off in the ocean.



#### 4.3 Koaseng Beach

Located 3 kilometers away from the south of Simila beach. It is beach of rocks. There are lots of rocks scattered around the beach. One stands out in particular way, called Hua-nai-rang. Locals believe that this rock represent a spirit of wealthy old man who is still wandering around to watch out for his treasure.



#### 4.4 Songkhal Zoo

It is an open zoo on 991 rai land. Main purpose of this zoo is to be the place that reserves and nurtures wildlife. The place has a great viewpoint that shows the entire bird eye view of Songkhla.



#### 4.5 Tilsulanon Bridge

The bridge is on Songkhla Lake. It is divided into 2 parts. First part connects Northern Songkhla, Central District, to Southern Songkhla, Koh Yoh. It is 1,140m long. The second part connects Koh Yoh to Baan Keaw, 1,800m long. Construction took from 26 March 2527 B.E. to 25 September 2529 B.E.



#### 4.6 Songkhla Aquarium

Aquarium has 3 parts, fresh water, mix water, and seawater aquarium. The aquarium exhibits rare fish, for example, 200kg giant grouper and tiger shark through panoramic 3x7m glass.



#### 4.7 Serpent Sculpture

Designed by professor Montri Sungmoksika, It is divided into 3 parts.



- 1) The Head is located on Sonon Cove. It has 1.2 diameter body facing Songkhla Lake.



- 2) The Belly is located on Chomdoea Park, Samila Cove. It has 1.2 diameter body, shape like a half moon gate for people the walk through and be blessed.



- 3) The Tail is located on Samila Beach, on the side of Sadoa Road. It has the same diameter as the first two parts, 4m long and 4.5m high.

#### 4.8 Tilsulanon Historic and botanical Garden

It is a learning resources that is located in a mangrove forest of Songkhla Lake. The garden is divided into 2 parts, the historic museum and the botanical garden. The historic museum is the museum that presents the bibliography of Tilsulanon who was the President of the Privy Council Statesman of Thailand. The botanical garden consists of lake, local plants, learning resources, and 800 - meter- wooden bridge.





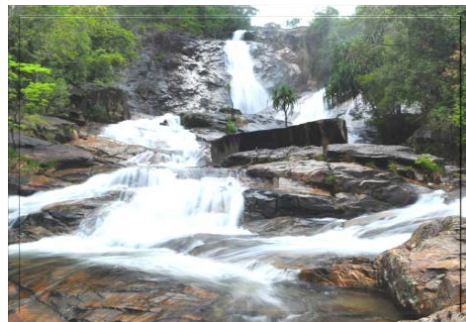
#### 4.9 Hatyai City Park

This park is located away from the city 6 km. In the park, there are Thai style pavilion on water and zoo. On the cliff, there are bird park which has The King Rama5 statue and scout camp on the south side, enshrined with Guanyin statue and buddha statue on the top.



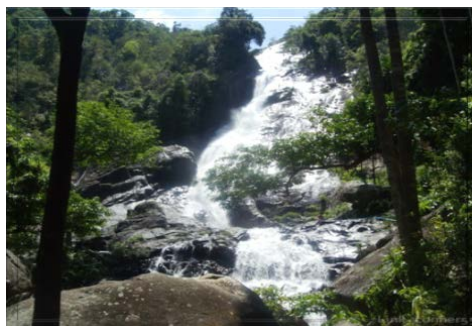
#### 4.10 Tone-nga-chang Waterfall

This 7 levels waterfall is one of the most beautiful waterfall in the southern of Thailand. It is located away from Hatyai 26km., and on Hatyai-Rattaphum Road. The name comes from the shape of the third levels waterfall that looks like an elephant tusk, Ton means waterfall and Ngachang means elephant tusk in Thai.



#### 4.11 Tone-plew Waterfall

Waterfall is located on northern side of preservative Tongchang forest, Bantadtong Mountain. It is a beautiful 50m high waterfall.



#### 4.12 Tone-dadfah Waterfall

This waterfall is located in Natewee District, where is 2 km. away from Koanamkang National Park. The first level of waterfall is 10m. high and second level is 30m. High. This waterfall is very steep so it creates a beautiful mist atmosphere around the area.



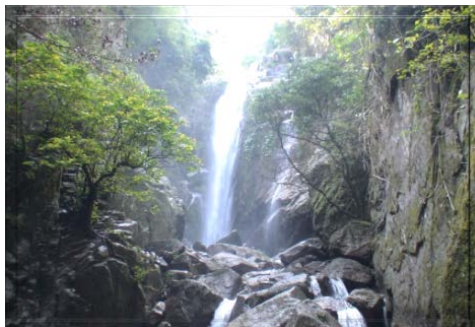
#### 4.13 Boripath National Park Waterfall

Located in Rattanaphum District which is 52km. away from Central District. The waterfall is small but it has water all year long. It also has beautiful stone stair to walk around.



#### 4.14 Sankalakiri National Park

Located in Sabayoy District which is 25km. away from Central District. It is the origin of Tepa River. The park has a lot of facility inside, such as learning center and historic museum.





#### 4.15 Khukhod Water Bird National Reserve Park

Established to be reserve park on 9 April 2519B.E., the park has territory over 4 district, Central, Stingpra, Singhanakon, Kuaneing and Krasaesin. The park is reserved for bird migration that occur annually from October to April.



#### 4.16 The Royal Bridge

It is the longest bridge in Thailand, 5,450km. long. It was built to connect Songkhla and Pattalong Province. The bridge was built over Talaynoi and Talayluang which is a part of Songkhla Lake. It is a part of ecotourism trail that has view of buffalo farm.



#### 4.17 Klonglah Reservoir

This is one of king Rama 9 projects, located in Hoykong District. It contains over 21.42 millions cubic meter of water for agriculture. It is also a recreation center for the neighborhood.



#### 4.18 Klogsadoa Reservoir

Located in Sadoa District. This reservoir is used for reserved water animals. It contains 56.741 cubic meter of water.



### 5) Markets

#### 5.1 Gimyong Market

The oldest market where has been around since Hatyai was established. It has variety of products from fresh grocery to cheap merchandise.



#### 5.2 Santisuk Market

This market is called Shopping Paradise because this place includes various and cheap merchandise such as clothes, perfumes, cosmetics, shoes, and electronic appliances.



### 5.3 Klonghae Floating Market

This is the first southern traditional floating market, located in Hatyai. The market is one of the iconic cultural attractions in Songkhla. It has traditional foods and shows.



### 5.4 Klongdan Canals Market

This is a local market on the merge of 3 canals, Ranode, Chawoad, and Pakpanang Canal. The Canal is a natural border of 2 provinces, Songkhla and Nakhon Srithammarat. The market is still conserve the original wooden architecture ever since it was established.

