

Gler Kuan Gler Ley

from mountain
to the sea



Story : Rattana Kodchanat

Illustrations : Rattana Kodchanat Anchalee Areewong

Local Knowledge Book Series



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Preface

Thailand Knowledge Park (TK park) mission in society is to develop a love of reading and give people equal opportunities to experience modern learning centers which speak to their interests. TK park has been cooperating with local administrators in many regions of Thailand to build living libraries as a way to achieve its mission.

Bringing local knowledge to children, in a modern and fun way, is an important tool to inspire them to read and explore. The idea is to create books which reflect local wisdom, together with morality and ethics, for children aged 3 – 12.

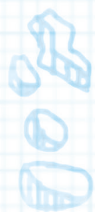
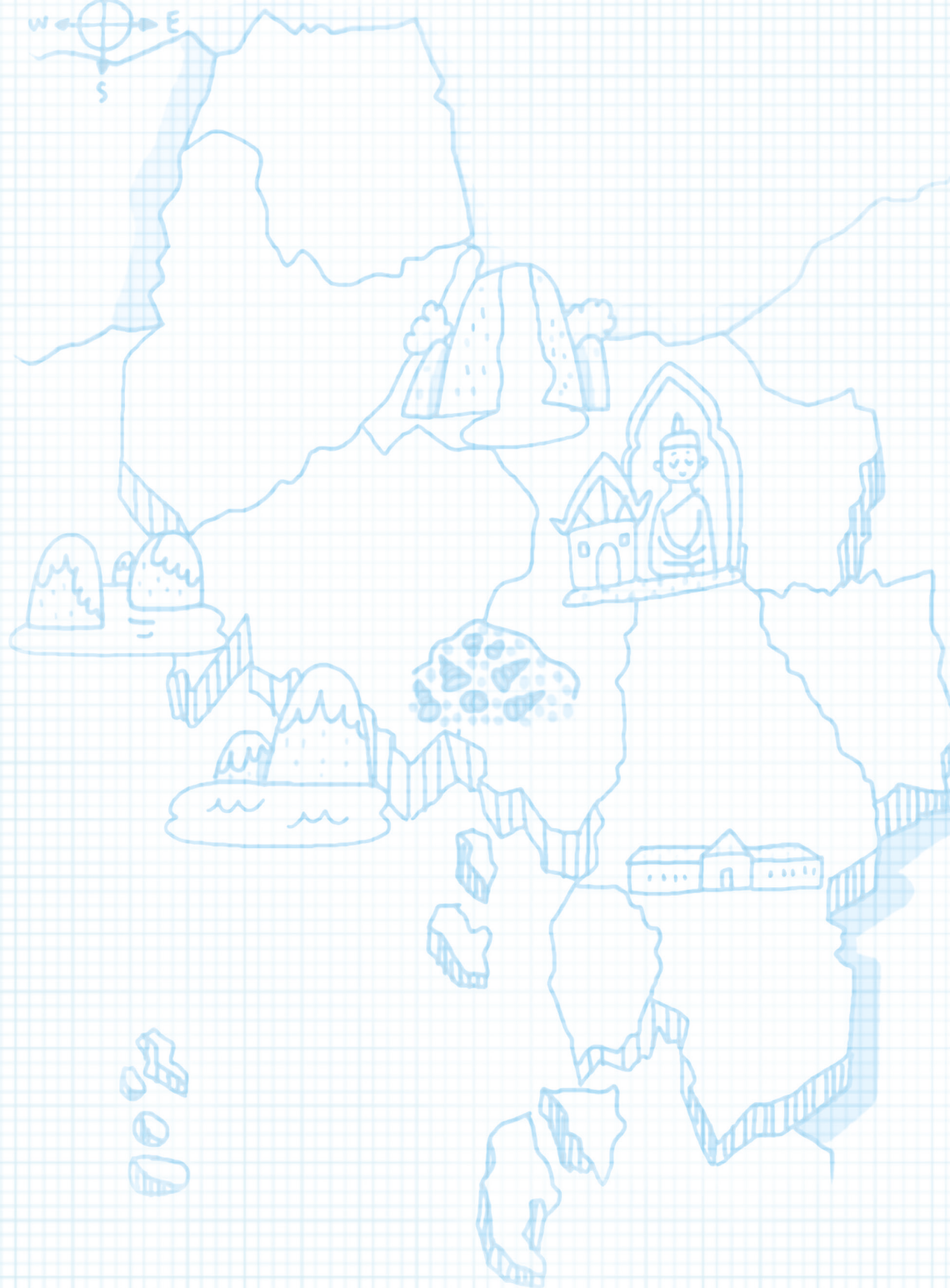
The books in the Phuket and Krabi Set were developed by TK park, scholars, and local writers. Children and adults will get to know about Phuket and Krabi and be proud of the unique traditions found there. Moreover, the books also foster better understandings of and tolerant attitudes toward others from different cultures and societies.

TK park hopes the books will be another learning tool to help encourage Thai people to read more and maximize their learning. TK park aims to make the books fun and easy to read. Readers can enjoy them and appreciate their own hometowns, regions, and country.



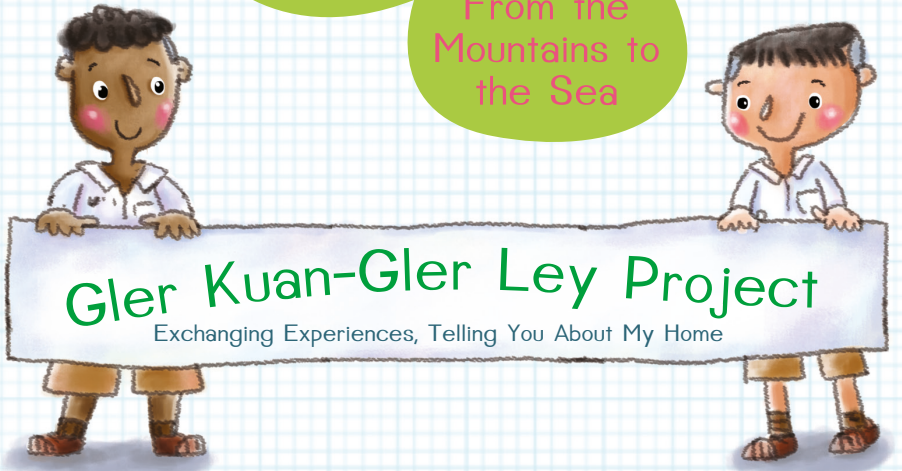
Thailand Knowledge Park





GlerKuan GlerLey

From the
Mountains to
the Sea



Story Rattana Kodchanat

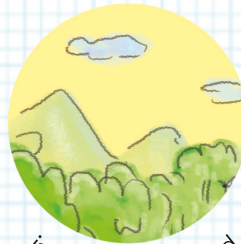
Illustrations Rattana Kodchanat Anchalee Areewong

Gler



is a southern word
for "close friend".

Kuan



is a southern word
for hill or mountain

Ley



is a southern word
for "sea"

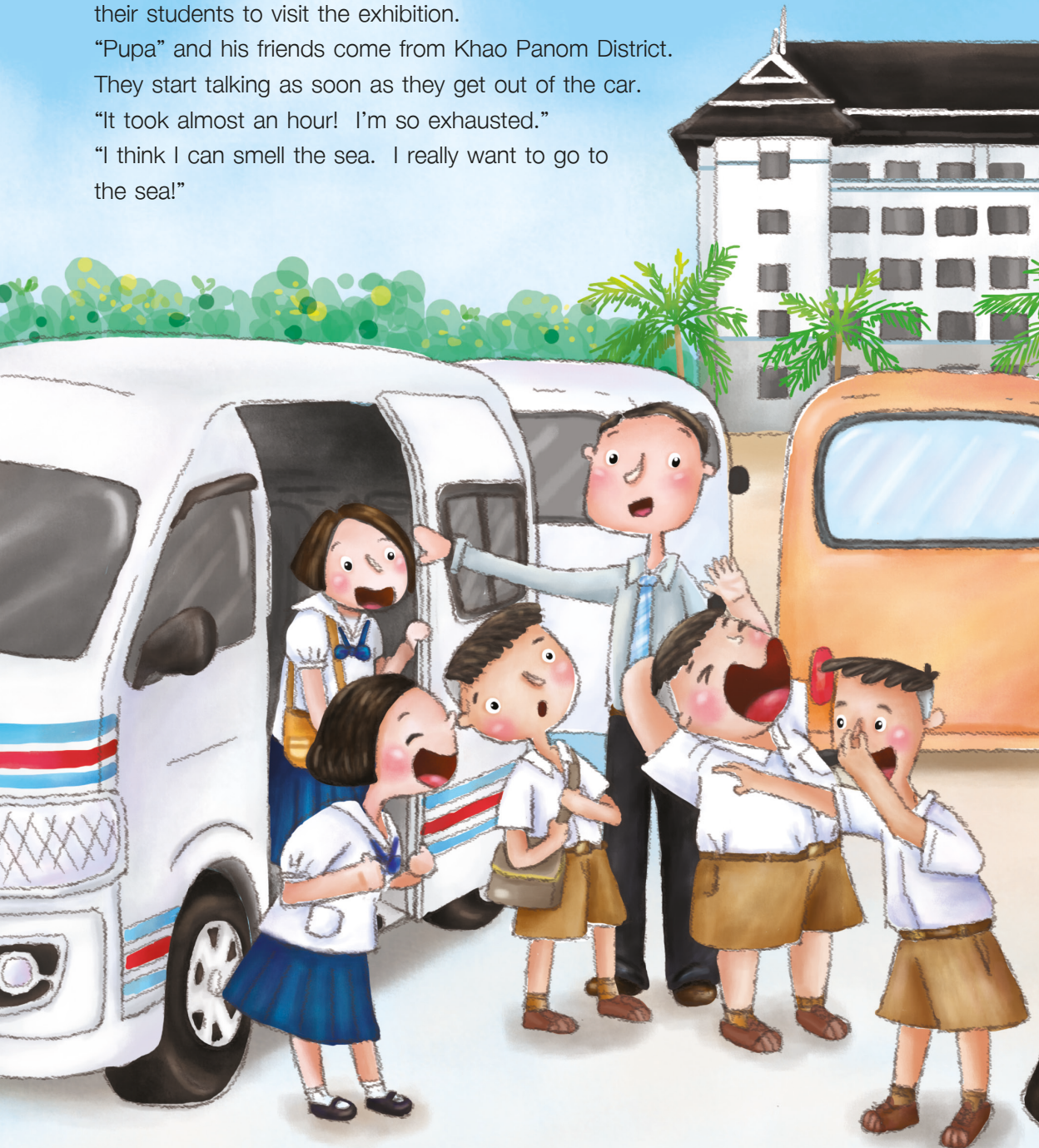
At Krabi City Hall, an exhibition about Krabi is being held. Many teachers have brought their students to visit the exhibition.

“Pupa” and his friends come from Khao Panom District.

They start talking as soon as they get out of the car.

“It took almost an hour! I’m so exhausted.”

“I think I can smell the sea. I really want to go to the sea!”





Meanwhile, another group of students is also heading towards the town hall. “We’ve finally arrived! Getting on the boat, then the bus, it took almost 3 hours!”

“Keep your voice down, Uma,” said Kru Goi. These students come from a school on Lanta Island. They only get to come to the center of Krabi City once in a while.



Fun Fun Krabi Exhibition

All Year Round Vacation

Krabi's seashore runs 160 kilometers along the Andaman sea.

A sea port since the old days.



There are 154 small and big islands around Krabi.

A prehistoric archaeological site.



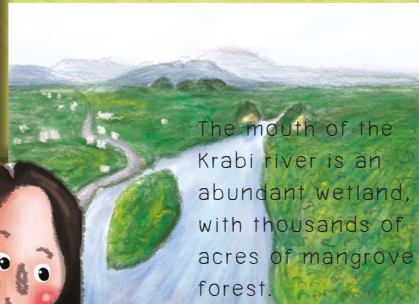
Krabi

GREEN KRABI



Enjoy the beautiful sight of fog lingering over the top of Bencha Mountain and different kinds of trees in the tropical forest.

Tung Tiaw Forest, Khao Pra-Bang Kram Wildlife Sanctuary is the last abundant lowland forest in Thailand.



The mouth of the Krabi river is an abundant wetland, with thousands of acres of mangrove forest.



One after another, the students walk inside the city hall. They spread around to see the exhibition.

Pleasant City, Friendly People

GREAT TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

Explore 50 wonderful tourist attractions.



Koh Hong



Khao Ngon Nak



Khao Kamap Nam

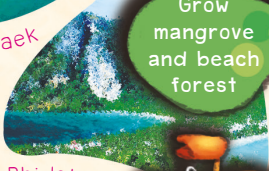


Sa Morakot



Thale Waek

Build fish habitat



Grow mangrove and beach forest

Phi Phi Island

Krang Cave

SAVE KRABI ACTIVITIES

Clean the ocean

New Thai Or Urak Lawoi

Hua Tong boat the symbol of Andaman Sea.

COMMUNITY LIFESTYLES

In Krabi, different ethnic groups of people live peacefully together. Their lifestyles are simple. Krabi is an intellectual community. People and nature are interdependent.



Thai-Muslim

The inheritance of ancient traditions and culture adds to the unforgettable charms of Krabi.



Thai-Chinese



Thai-Buddhist



Interesting exhibition boards are set up in the lobby. The historic painting is the main attraction of the exhibition. Every student waits in line to take a picture with it.

The mountain ranges of Khao Panom Bencha stretch from north to south. Its forest is rich. Panom Bencha peak is at 1,397 meters above the sea level. This is Krabi's rooftop, the source of water that nourishes all the lives in the forest.

Khao Panom Bencha

Krabi's Rooftop



Khao Panom Bencha National Park is the only forestland national park in Krabi. There are many important kinds of trees here such as iron wood, rubber tree, queen's flower, merbau, and champaca.



I really want to go trekking and camping.

After reading about all these interesting facts, Uma and his friends really want to visit the high mountain of Krabi, while Pupa and his friends are excited by the beaches on Lanta Island.

Koh Lanta Countless Beaches

Koh Lanta is the only district in Krabi that is an island. The district office and official places are on Koh Lanta Noi while Koh Lanta Yai is famous for its world-class tourist attractions.



Klong Dao Beach



Klong Jark Beach



Klong Tob Beach



Kor Kwang Beach

One after another, the 9 beaches line from the north to the south and end at Laem Tanod.



Pra Ae Beach



Klong Khong Beach



Klong Nin Beach



Hin Ngam Beach

Bakantiang Beach

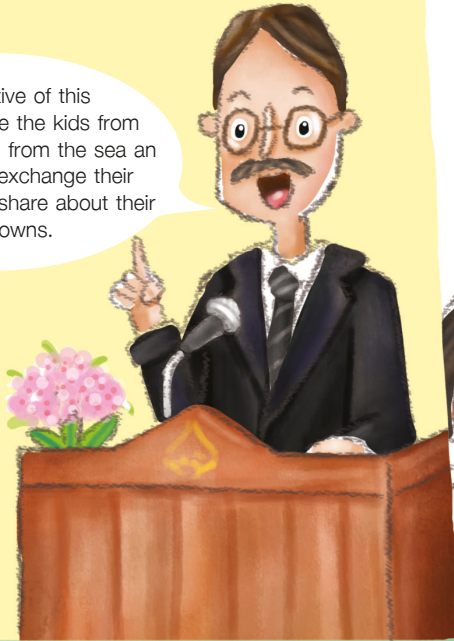


Amazing, I really want to go there

The kids who live very far from the sea dream of visiting the beautiful islands and swimming in the sea.

As if their wishes were heard, after the exhibition is over, Khao Panom district has got together with Koh Lanta District to organize “Gler Kuan-Gler Ley Project.”

The objective of this project is to give the kids from the mountain and from the sea an opportunity to exchange their experiences and share about their hometowns.



Pupa and his 5th grade friends are representatives from Khao Panom District while Uma and his 5th grade friends are representatives from Koh Lanta District. They both remember that they saw each other at the exhibition. This time, they get to greet each other formally.





Juan-Gler Ley Project

Exchanging Experiences,
Telling You About My Home

Teachers and students from both groups come to the Project's opening ceremony where they get to meet one another. Besides taking turns visiting each other's hometown, the kids have to prepare a traditional show from their hometown.

History of Li Kae Pa



Pupa school is the first to visit and share their stories at Koh Lanta. They agree to perform Li Kae Pa because in Krabi nowadays, Li Kae Pa groups are only from Nuea Klong District and Khao Panom District.

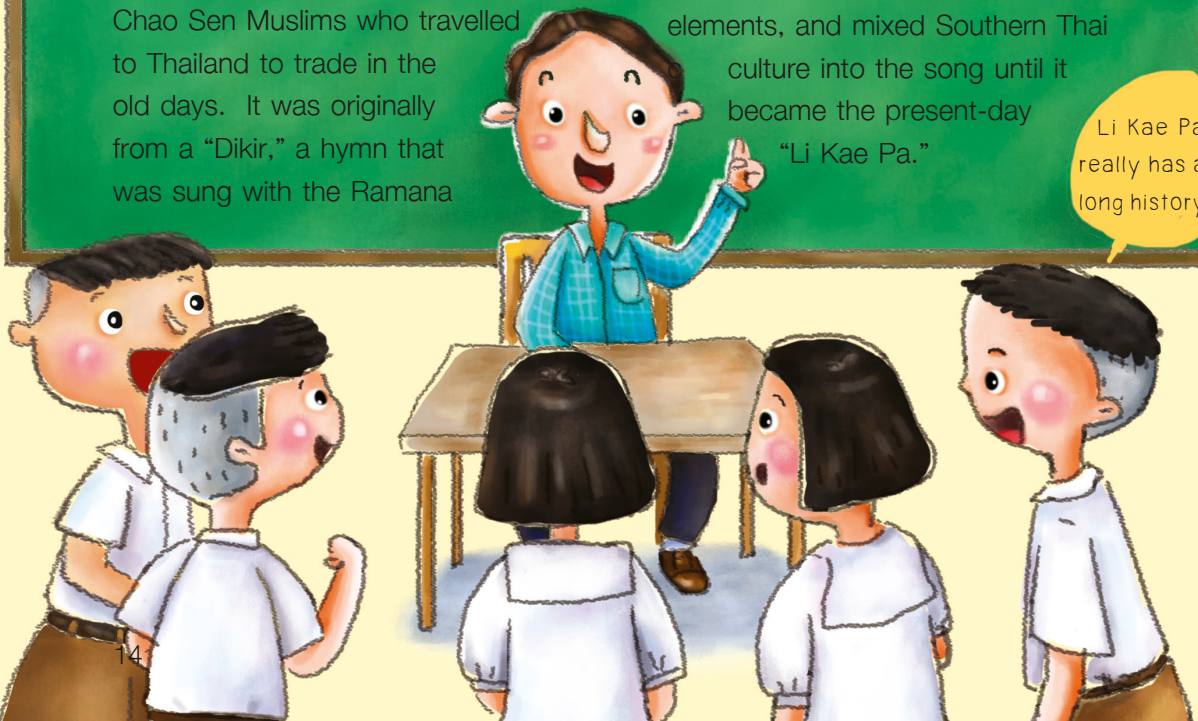
Pupa has seen Li Kae Pa several times, but he does not know about its history. He knows only Li Kae Pa is one of local performances in the South. Then, Kru Manoch tells a history of Li Kae Pa to his students.

Their teachers tell them that “Li Kae Pa” is an ancient local performance that is popular in Trang, Phang Nga and Krabi. It has been passed on for about 80-100 years. It is said to be influenced by Persian Muslims or Chao Sen Muslims who travelled to Thailand to trade in the old days. It was originally from a “Dikir,” a hymn that was sung with the Ramana

drum (a one-sided drum with shallow body). Later the name was distorted to “Li Kae” or “Yi Kae.”

After local Thai people listened to “Dikir,” they started singing it. They adapted the song, added more fun elements, and mixed Southern Thai culture into the song until it became the present-day “Li Kae Pa.”

Li Kae Pa really has a long history





Where do they usually perform Li Kae Pa?

Li Kae Pa is a fun show so it is usually performed during festivities. The stage will be set up and the backdrop is very beautiful.



What stories do they perform?



The main story is 'Kaek Dang.' It is a story about an Indian guy from Lakkata (Kolkata), India. He came to do business with people in the south-west coast of Thailand. He married a Thai girl name 'Ya Yee'. Not long later, Kaek Dang was really homesick so he asked his wife to move home with him, but she was worried about her mother so she wouldn't go. Kaek Dang kept begging his wife until she agreed to go home with him. He got 'Sena' as his boat captain.

Li Kae Pa groups mostly wrote their scripts based on the plot of "Kaek Dang" so their stories can sometimes be short or long. The fun part is the dance move and the wit in the dialogue

The Stages in Li Kae Pa Show



1. "HomRong" (The Opening). The music is played to worship the guardian spirits, the holy things, and the teachers' spirits and to ask for their blessing.



The offering for the opening consists of 5 sets of betel nuts, 5 sets of betel, 1 candle, 5 incense sticks and 12 baht.



2. "Wai Kru" Ceremony. Everyone in the choir takes turn singing to call the spirits of their teachers to stay with them during the show. Then they traditionally announce the 12 acts in a song. Only the popular "Kaek Dang" act is actually performed.



3. "Ok Kaek or Ten Thet." This is an Indian dance with a rhythm from the Ramana drum. If there is a curtain in the back, it is called "Ten Kra Tuk Man."



4. The Show. The story of "Kaek Dang" is performed.

"After 'Kaek Dang' act is performed, other acts may be performed. Then the show ends with the ceremony to send the spirits of the teachers back."



Who is “Kaek Dang”?

After learning about the history of Li Kae Pa, it is time to cast the actors and the musicians. The kids from Khao Panom Bencha have watched this performance since they were small kids. Now they are excited to perform this show themselves.



Sena

Kaek Dang



Kru Manoch also helps them with the rehearsal. There are about 10-20 actors and musicians in one group. The three main characters are Kaek Dang, Ya Yee, and Sena.



Ya Yee

Pupa is casted as **Kaek Dang**. He has to wear a big fake red nose made of wood and a long and untidy fake mustache. These are the dominant features of the Kaek Dang character.

The **Ya Yee** character wears a long-sleeved shirt, a headscarf and different colors of Batik sarong.

The last main character, **Sena**, is a comical character. That is why he always puts on funny make-up or white powder all over his body. Mostly, this character wears a sarong and no shirt.

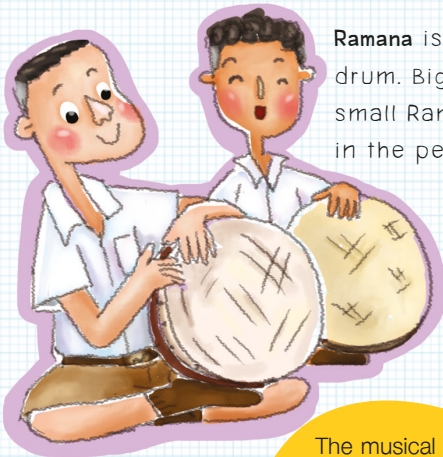
“The groups from Krabi usually have a few more characters”



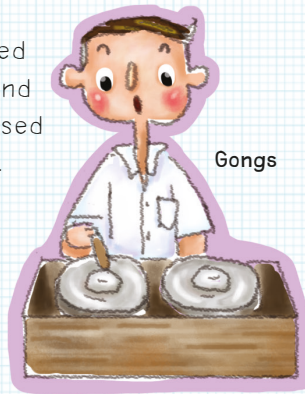
Governor or “**Nai Dan**.”
Dresses fashionably. But mostly wears long pants or Jong Kra Ben (loincloth) and a long-sleeve shirt.



Ya Yee's mother.
Dresses like most southern Muslim women.



Ramana is a one-sided drum. Big Ramana and small Ramana are used in the performance.



Gongs

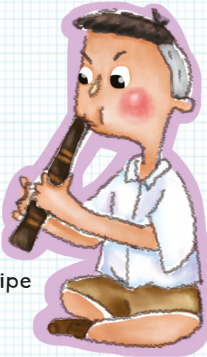
The musical instruments consist of two Ramana Drums, one pair of gongs, one cymbal, one Glong Tuk (a small two-sided drum), one pipe, and one fiddle. The Ramana Drum is an essential instrument in "Li Kae Pa." So sometimes the performance is called "Li Kae Ramana."



Cymbal



Glong Tuk



Pipe



Fiddle

Moreover, there is also a choir. The number of singers in the choir is the same as the number of the musical instruments in the band. They sometimes play as characters in other stories. When everyone is assigned his or her role, they start practicing attentively to make the show the best as it can be.



Gler Kuan on the Sea

When the day finally comes, the teacher takes Pupa and his friends to Koh Lanta Yai by ferry boat. The kids from Kuan Khao Panom are very excited. The sea, the waves, the blue sky and the islands really are new and beautiful views for them.



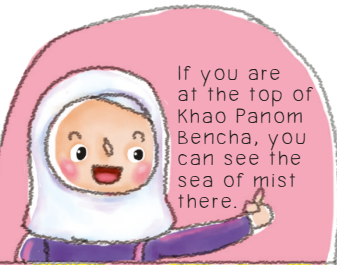
Uma is the group's representative to pick up the students from Khao Panom District at the ferry pier. He takes them to Lanta Community Museum where the Li Kae Pa show is held that night. His friends are already there to welcome them. Pupa and his friends tell everybody about Khao Panom. They also bring Shogun oranges, Khao Panom's famous fruit, as souvenirs.



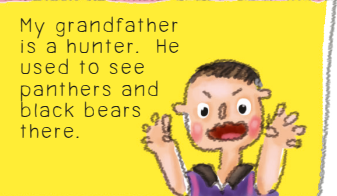
Khao Panom Bencha.

The forest is abundant.

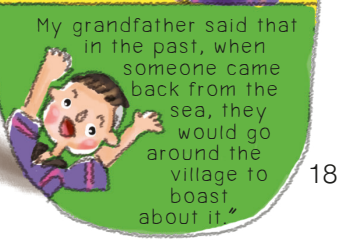
Delicious Shogun oranges.



If you are at the top of Khao Panom Bencha, you can see the sea of mist there.



My grandfather is a hunter. He used to see panthers and black bears there.



My grandfather said that in the past, when someone came back from the sea, they would go around the village to boast about it."



Beautiful Stalagmites.

Beautiful Stalactites.

Have fun at Hua Tai Waterfall



There are also many giant trees.



Uma volunteers to take his Gler Kuan friends around Koh Lanta Community Museum.

A collection of knowledge of the history of Lanta people since they migrated from the Malay Peninsula is exhibited here. There is also an exhibition of the utensils, lifestyle, occupation, traditions and customs of Lanta people.



Koh Lanta Community Museum

Pupa and his friends learn a lot more about Koh Lanta from walking around the museum.

The island has been inhabited for hundreds of years because the island provides a good place to rest and hide from storms. It soon became a port and has finally become a lively community.

People of different ethnicities—Thai-Buddhist, Thai-Muslim,

Thai-Chinese, and New Thai or Urak Lawoi—have lived here together in peace and harmony. At night, it's time for the

Li Kae Pa performance. Pupa and his friends do their best in

the performance. They make a good impression on their friends from the project and the Lanta people. Everyone really enjoys their show.

Live by the Sea, Live with the Sea.

The next morning, Uma volunteers to take Pupa and his friends to look around Sang Ga Ou village. Uma was born here and is growing up here. He is a descendant of the Urak Lawoi people.

“We use Urak Lawoi language. Sang Ga Ou means ‘bay’ and my name, Uma, means ‘wave’.”

Uma also tells his new friends that his ancestors are the ancient sea gypsies of the Andaman Peninsula. Their boats were their homes. They had wandered around in the sea until about 500 years ago, when they settled down at Koh Lanta. It was the first place they settled down before spreading out to other areas. Therefore, Koh Lanta is like a capital city to the Urak Lawoi. There are four sea gypsy communities on Koh Lanta. They are Toh Ba Liew, Nai Rai, Klong Dao, and Sang Ga Ou.

The walls are either made of bamboo or woven bamboo walls.

The houses are raised high above the sea.

There is a ladder at the back of the house for accessing the boats.

Chao Ley people (sea gypsies) are mostly related. They usually build their houses by the sea. It is a one-story house with a big space under the house. The back of the house extends out to the sea. If the house is not by the sea, the front of the house will face the sea. The house is raised high above the sea to provide a space to raise chickens and ducks. Every house has porch or outside space for recreation or for mending fishing tools.



To Moh is a village shaman.

The kids from Khao Panom listen to the stories from To Moh about Pajak Boat Floating Ceremony. The ritual is held twice each year during the period when the seasonal winds change. It is done to drive away bad luck, to ask for protection from the holy spirits, and to worship their ancestors' spirits.

To Moh also tells the kids that . . .

Men go fishing from early morning while women cook and do housework and the children just play.



Rong Ngeng Pavilion—This Chao Ley Ethnic Hall tells the history of the Urak Lawoi since the old days.



Chao Ley's Food

Rice is their main food. They either cook rice with coconut or coconut milk, or eat it with Kayam chili paste and Hoi Tib (small oyster).



When the men come back from the sea, everyone in the family helps take the shrimps, fishes and squids out of the fishing net. They eat the small ones and sell the big ones at the jetty. Then they prepare their fishing tools for the next day.

Love Krabi, Protect the Sea

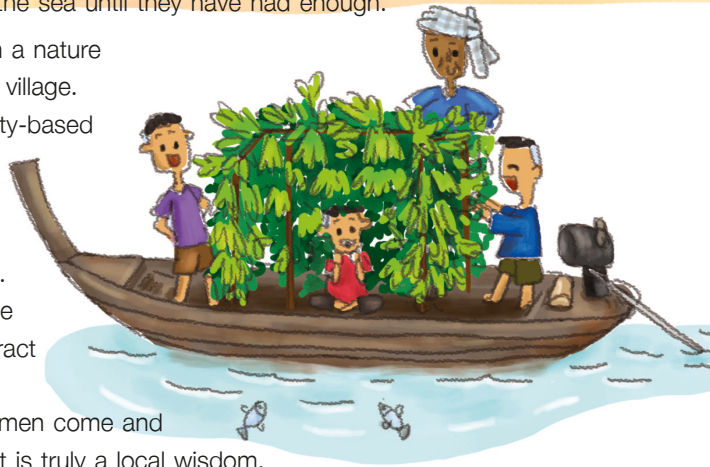


If we help
preserve the sea, the
sea will be kind and
love us too.



Next day, it's time for Pupa and his friends to go back to Khao Panom. The kids ask for a permission to go swimming before going home. They swim in the sea until they have had enough.

Then, the teacher takes the kids to join a nature conservation activity at Tung Yee Peng village. It is one of Krabi's models of community-based tourism villages. They start by building fish houses. These are made by using wood to make the structure of the fish houses, and covering them with leaves. Then they put the fish houses under the water along the mangrove forest to attract fish to live in them.



During the monsoon season, the fishermen come and catch the fish from these fish houses. It is truly a local wisdom.

Next they help grow the mangrove trees. The villagers have already prepared mangroves sprouts for the visitors who are doing the activity. The kids jump in the mud without being scared of getting dirty. They get to experience the nature of the mangrove forest, and to see the extraordinary trees that have to adapt themselves to survive in an area where the tide moves up and down all the time.





Growing mangrove forest is like building a natural wall that helps prevent the erosion of the coast and slow down the sea currents. Uma says that people used to cut down a lot of these trees to make charcoal. This caused the forest to have less and less trees. So they have to regrow the trees. If the forest is abundant, the people will not starve. This is because mangrove forest is a food source and a place for nourishing different kinds of aquatic animals.

Shiny leaves
with salt glands.

Prop roots help
support the trunk.

What Kinds of Tree Can Be Found There?

Tall-stilted mangrove, loop-root mangrove, large-leaved orange mangrove, mangrove cannonball, Indian mangrove, grey mangrove, tagal mangrove, tengar, Portia tree, etc.



Aerial roots help
with air exchange.

Where Does Rong Ngeng Come From?



Now it's time for Uma and his friends from Lanta to visit Khao Panom District. They intend to perform Rong Ngeng for Pupa and his friends. Uma has watched Rong Ngeng many times since he was little, so it is not hard for him to practice the dance. Kru Goi suggests her students do further research on the origin of Rong Ngeng so they can tell their Khao Panom friends about it. That's how Uma learns about its origin.

There really are a lot to learn



Let's Get to Know Rong Ngeng

Rong Ngeng is a southern Thai folk art. It is a courtship dance between a man and a woman. Its beauty is in the movement of feet, hands and body, the costume, and the music. Rong Ngeng has been around for more than 200 years. It came from Portuguese folk dance and became popular among people in Java and the Malay Peninsula. The people imitated and later adapted the dance into their local culture until it got the current name, Rong Ngeng.



Rong Ngeng in Thailand

The dance came to Thailand from Malaysia. It is popular in the south of Thailand. In the old days, it was performed only at parties at the nobleman's or the governor's house to entertain their guests. Only female slaves from these households could be trained for this dance.



Mayong Dances Rong Ngeng.

During their 10-15 minute break, when the band started playing Rong Ngeng music, the female dancers would pair up and ask the male dancers to join them. This became so popular among the audience that later, Rong Ngeng became a separate show from Mayong.

Mayong is a Malaysian dance-drama performed only for kings and royalty. It is popular in the southern border area of Thailand."

Koh Lanta's Rong Ngeng

When Rong Ngeng spread to Koh Lanta by travellers from Penang, Malaysia, the first group of people to adopt this dance was the Urak Lawoi. That was when Rong Ngeng Chao Ley started. They sang in Malaysian language and danced a simple dance. Rong Ngeng Chao Ley was performed during religious rituals. Mayong is a Malaysian dance that used to be performed only in front of kings and high-ranking noblemen. It is very popular around the southern border.



The Thai-Muslim people took up Rong Ngeng too. They changed the lyrics from ancient Malaysian or Urak Lawoi language to Thai language and called it "Rong Ngeng Tan Yong."

The song is accompanied by a dance. The lyrics start with "Tan Yong, Tan Yong."

Let's Dance Rong Ngeng!

The next day, Kru Goi helps find the costume for her students and teaches them how to dance. Uma and his friends have fun practicing it. They start with Rong Ngeng Tan Yong, then Rong Ngeng Chao Ley, and Rong Ngeng Ya Hong, now popular for exercise.



Female Dancers wear a Banduang shirt, a batik sarong, and flats. They also wear colorful lace scarves.



A group of Rong Ngeng consists of 4-10 dancers. The males and females may pair up or they can adapt according to the situation. Sometimes they may sing an impromptu song.

Male Dancers wear a fez, a long-sleeved shirt called "Gurong," and a pair of long trousers under a knee-length sarong.

The Show Order

1


The leader of the group pays respect to Dato or the ancestors' spirits before starting the dance.

2

The ritual of dusting powder on to the dancers' handkerchief is performed. Then the handkerchief is shaken to make a lot of people come to the show.

3

Three songs—Laku Dual, Ma Inang, and Burung Puteh are performed to invite Dato and the sacred power that the Urak Lawoi respect to come and watch the dance.



Rong Ngeng is usually performed in festivities or a ceremony. The stage is low-rise.

In Rong Ngeng dance, a gong is used as a rhythm piece to signal the movement of the feet.

The band consists of two Ramana drums (one big and one small), a fiddle, a gong and sometimes a mandolin.

4

The dancers salute all four directions to pay respect to Dato, sacred power, and the audience.

5


The show starts. The male and female dancers stand up facing each other. The dance move is about rocking their bodies, bending their knees, waving their hands and moving their feet to the rhythm of the music. They perform about 3-5 songs each round.

6

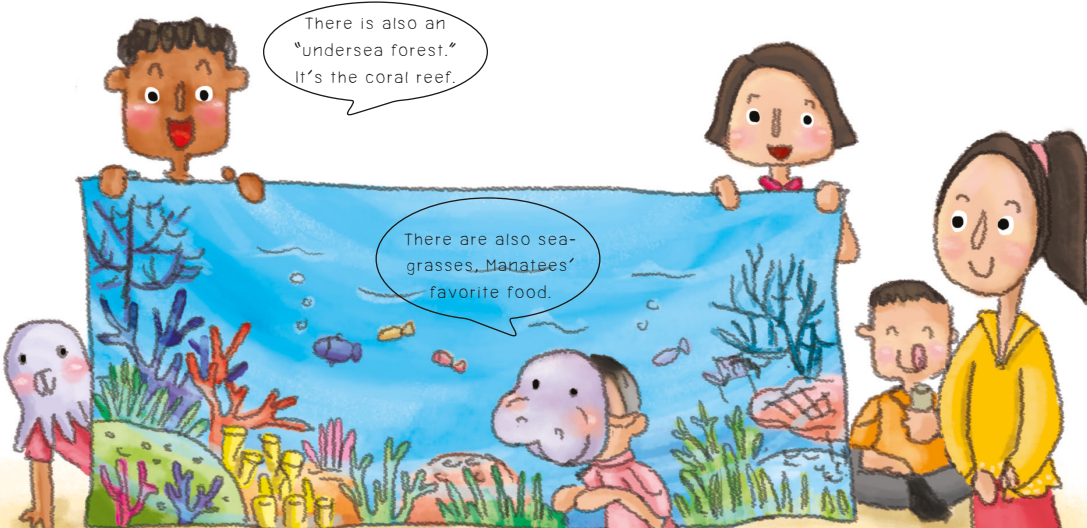
The last song to be performed is the Beh Ejuh song. It is a farewell song for Dato and the sacred power.



Gler Ley to Kuan



It's time to travel. Kru Goi, Uma, and his friends take a ferry boat to Koh Klang and rent a minibus to Khao Panom District. They are very excited to see a mountain so high that its peak touches the clouds, and fog that lingers around the green mountain. The nearer they get to the mountain, the more refreshed they feel from the moisture in the air.



There is also an "undersea forest." It's the coral reef.

There are also sea-grasses. Manatees' favorite food.

Pupa and his friends welcome their Lanta friends with refreshing Shogun orange juice. Then they sit in a circle to listen to the story about the sea from Uma and his friends.



That evening, Uma and his friends impress everyone with their remarkable and beautiful performance.

Rong Ngeng Chao Ley
simple but beautiful.

The musicians play fun and beautiful songs.



Rong Ngeng Tan Yong
beautiful and organized.



Rong Ngeng Ya Hong
adapted for exercise.



Let's Go to the Park!

The next day, the teacher takes the kids from Gler Kuan-Gler Ley project to Khao Panom Bencha National Park. They walk along the nature trail. The kids from the sea are excited to see different kinds of plants and to see the trees which are so tall that the kids have to look right up if they want to see the tops. It is truly an abundant tropical forest.

On their way, the park ranger tells them stories about the park. It is the only forestland national park in Krabi. Its 31,325 rai area covers Ao Luek District, Khao Panom District, and Krabi District. Panom Bencha Peak is the highest peak. It is 1,397 feet above the sea level. It is the source of many rivers that nourish the city of Krabi. It takes 3-4 days to trek up to the peak. You can see a panoramic view of Krabi when you are up there. "Panom Bencha means five-peak mountain. However, the locals call it 'Khao Nom' (Breast Mountain) because it looks like a woman was lying down and the highest peak in the middle looks like . . . " "Breasts!" All the kids answer at the same time. They are all laughing. The park ranger also tells them the legend of Khao Panom.

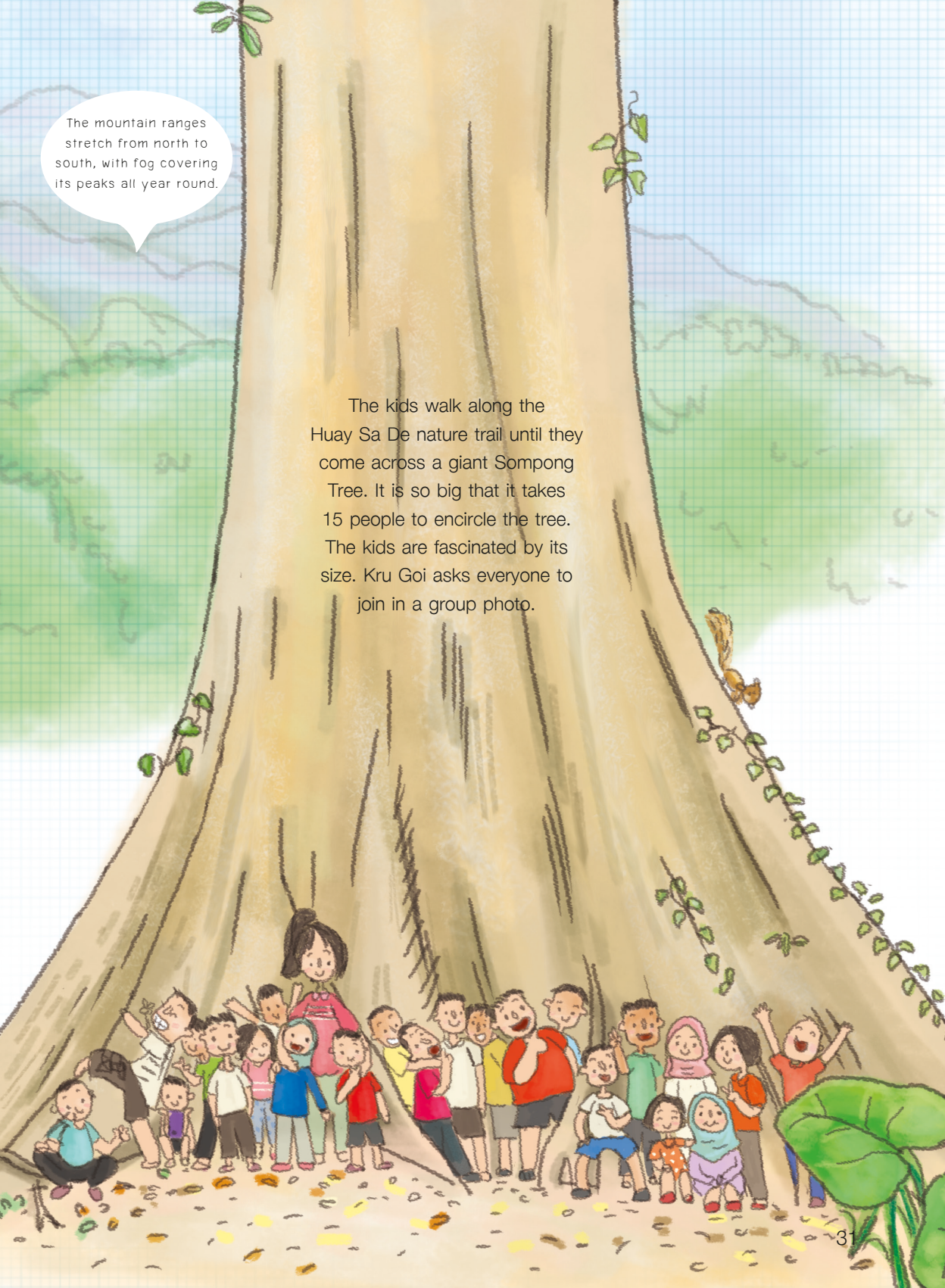


The Legend of Khao Panom Bencha

Once upon a time, there was a beautiful princess named Bencha. Every man wanted to marry her but Bencha already had a lover.

A colorful illustration of a large, green, ogre-like creature with a yellow crown and a yellow and red striped tunic. He is holding a young woman in a pink and purple dress. In the background, there is a small village with a white stupa and orange-roofed houses.

One day, a giant passed by the city and saw beautiful Bencha. He fell in love with her, so he waited until she was asleep and kidnapped her. Bencha woke up and struggled to get away. She slipped off the giant's hand. While she was falling down to the ground, she prayed, "If I die, may God turn me into a mountain, and may there be rivers running from the mountain to the city to help nourish the people in the city and make them have a peaceful life. Bencha fell to the ground and she became a mountain, in the shape of a woman lying down with both hands together in prayer position.




The mountain ranges stretch from north to south, with fog covering its peaks all year round.

The kids walk along the Huay Sa De nature trail until they come across a giant Sompong Tree. It is so big that it takes 15 people to encircle the tree. The kids are fascinated by its size. Kru Goi asks everyone to join in a group photo.

Visiting the Cave.

Khao Pueng Cave is about 3 kilometers from the national park station.



It really does look like a lotus

At the national park, there are also beautiful stalagmites and stalactites inside **Khao Pueng Cave**. Uma and his friends feel like they are going on an adventure to a different world because inside Khao Pueng Cave, there are hidden smaller caves for them to discover.

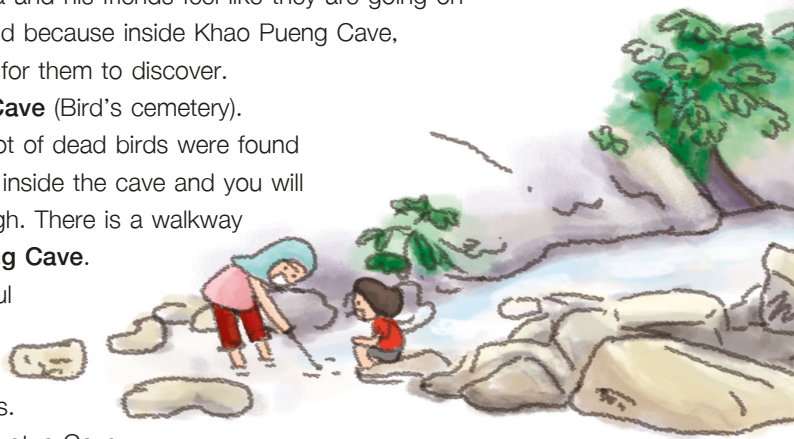
The first cave is **Su San Nok Cave** (Bird's cemetery).

Story goes that in the past, a lot of dead birds were found on the floor. Continue walking inside the cave and you will find a waterway about waist-high. There is a walkway above that will lead you to **Nang Cave**.

Here you will find many beautiful stalagmites and stalactites.

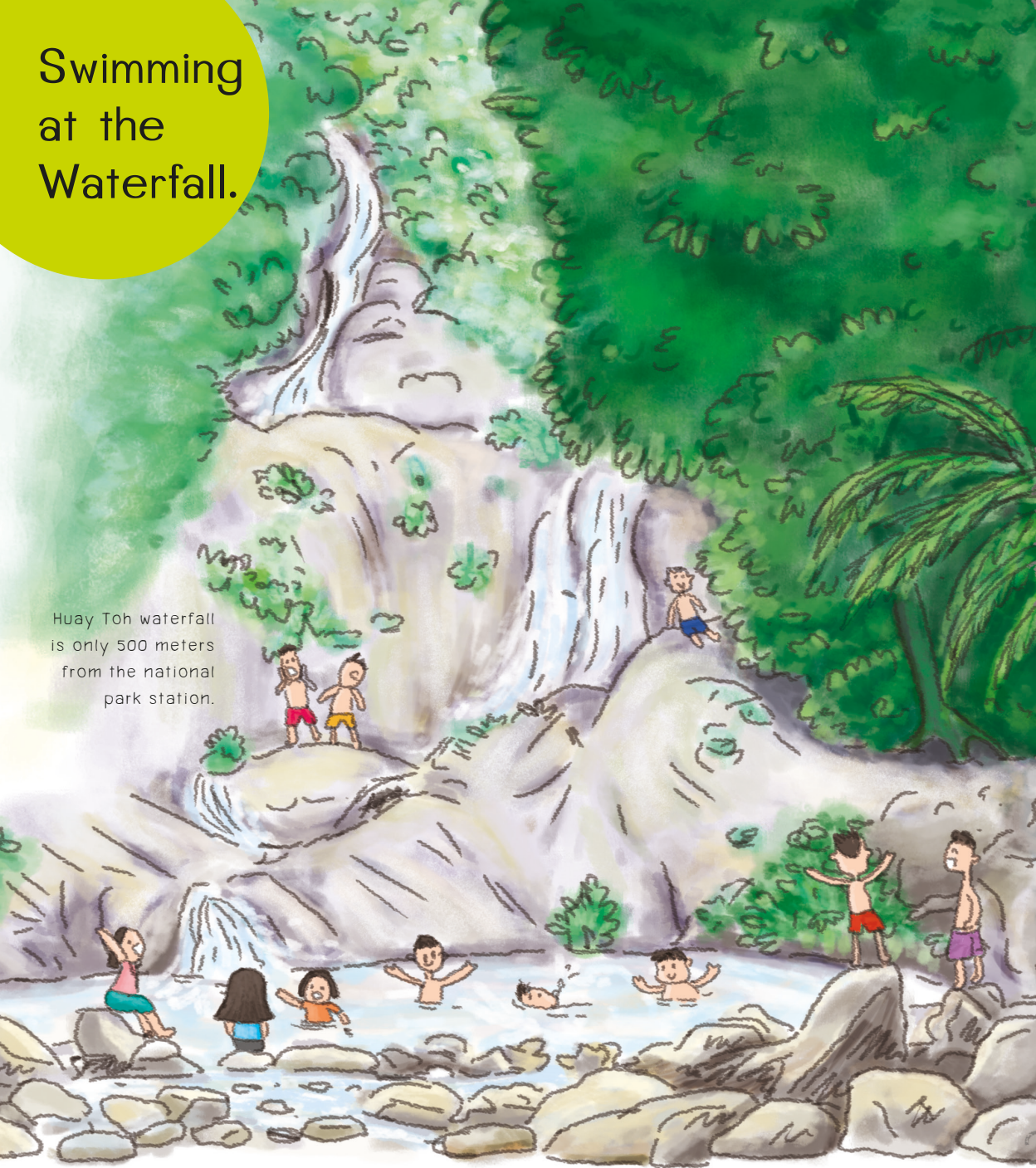
Near the exit, there is a huge stalactite in the shape of a lotus.

That is why this cave is called Lotus Cave.



Swimming at the Waterfall.

Huay Toh waterfall
is only 500 meters
from the national
park station.



Their trip to Khao Panom ends with all the kids having fun swimming at Huay Toh Waterfall. The source of this waterfall is Khao Panom Bencha. There are 11 levels. Some levels are as high as 70-80 meters. At each level, there is also a big clear pool for people to swim. Each pool has its own name such as Wang Tewada, Wang Chok, and Wang Sam Hab. The kids waste no time in climbing, swimming, and having fun.

A vibrant illustration of a group of diverse children. In the foreground, two boys are shown in profile, facing each other with their mouths wide open as if shouting or singing joyfully. The boy on the left has dark skin and curly hair, wearing a blue shirt with a yellow stripe. The boy on the right has light skin and straight hair, wearing a green polo shirt with a small green dinosaur on the chest. Surrounding them are other children: a boy in a yellow shirt waving from the top left, a girl in a yellow hijab looking surprised, a girl in a purple shirt with her mouth open in a wide smile, and a girl in a pink polka-dot shirt waving from the right. The background is plain white, making the colorful characters stand out.

Kuan-Ley. We Are Friends.

As the kids from the mountain and from the sea share their experiences, they get to learn about each other's hometowns and different lifestyles. They start their friendship and become good friends. Uma, Pupa, and their friends are glad and proud to be part of this project. Even though the project ended and they have to go on with their own lives, they are not that far from one another. They are living under the same big house called "Krabi."

Author

Rattana Kodchanat

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I started working on children's books when I graduated. It is a good opportunity and great fun to be able to think about and write children's books.

I also does some illustration works in children's books.

I'm determined to continue creating good children books for the benefits of the young readers.



There are not only beautiful sea and white-sand beaches in Krabi, but also stories to share with visitors, especially stories about local people's lifestyle, customs, and unique entertainment, stories about how people inherit the art, culture, and beliefs of people of different ethnicities, and stories about the charm and color of the Andaman.

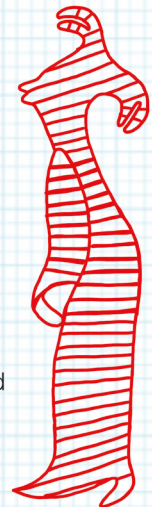
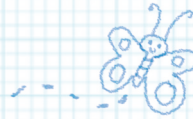


Illustrator

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- An illustrator for Aide Medicate Internationale in the Health Messenger project for AMI Thailand and for Medical NGO in Mae Sot.
- Taught children's arts at Global Art Institute.
- Currently a children's book graphic designer and illustrator.
- Honorable Mention for book that promotes virtue, Nanmeebooks Award 2012 from Kob Khun Chang Tui
- Honorable Mention for book that promotes virtue, 10th Wan Keaw Award from Kaya Plang Rang.



Local Knowledge Book Series Phuket and Krabi

