

The temple is square in plan and consists of three towers made of sandstone in a row standing on a low rectangular platform. They are oriented in north to south direction. The central shrine is dedicated to Shiva, the northern shrine to Vishnu and the southern shrine to Brahma. The upper portions of the towers have collapsed and the facades are dilapidated. The towers are surrounded by a laterite rampart intersected on each side by cruciform gopuras. Originally, three long halls built of laterite, probably rest houses, were located two on the south; one on the north. Only base of these remain. Four small, square structures stand in the courtyard in front of the central tower. All four open to the west and have a series of holes in the walls, feature that suggest they may have been used as crematoriums.



Floating Village on Tonle Sap



A boat trip on the Tonle Sap is a pleasant break from temple roving and gives visitors a chance to see a fishing village. All the way visitors will see the fishermen and their families who live on the water and form the so-called floating village, Chong Knas. The village is located in the only floating com mune, Chong Knas, about 15 kilometers from Siem Reap provincial town.

The Tonle Sap is the largest permanent freshwater lake in Southeast Asia. As the main source of fishing and agriculture to people living on the surrounding plain, it has played an important role in Angkor throughout history. The lake is connected to the Mekong River by Tonle Sap River joined at Phnom Penh. The hydrological process that cause the lake to increase in size during the monsoon rains, and then recede, is believed to be of importance in maintaining the ecological system of the lake, which includes various species of fish and birds.

Omoze-Eco-Tour & Conservation



Discover the unique eco-system of the Tonle Sap with an experienced team who will introduce you to the largest water bird surviving in south-east Asia

(Prek Toal), just over one hour from Siem Reap Ferry dock. You will help to Promote wildlife conservation and raise environmental awareness among the floating communities.

Kompong Phluk Enchanted Forest

For visitor who sense are overloaded with the grandeur of Angkor Wat, Kompong Phluk offers and oasis of tranquility, a shady sanctuary where only the birds and occasional monkey disturb the peace. Fishing families of Kompong Pluk formed a Community fisheries Organization,



in order to manage their resources and improve their livelihood. They have been assisted by the United Nation Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the provincial Department of Fisheries. Eco-tourism is a part of the community's management plan and it is hoped to become one of the important source of income. Sunset watching with a tall drink in your hand can be a memorable end of your lake adventure.

Buddhist Temples

Buddhism suffered repression and destruction during the war years with the arrival of peace the Khmer people quickly set to building new temples and receiving the old traditions and celebrating the Buddhist holydays. Siem Reap has two interesting shrines both located at the end park across from the Grand Hotel d'Angkor. The larger one holds two standing Buddhas named: Preah Ang Chek and preah Ang Chorm.

Flowers and incense are sold out front to the constants flow of visitors paying homage. Just down the road a few meters the Shrin to Yay Tep is located smack in the middle of the roundabout under a large tree.

Wat Bo

Stands as the most historic structure in Siem Reap Province other than the Angkorian ruins. Te wall paintings depict the RAMANAYA and the scenes from the lives of the Buddhism.

Wat Damnak

Also a very old pagoda and houses, the Center for Khmer Studies (a public library) on its compound. Nice colonial style buildings around.

