

**Singapore – Pulau Tioman, Malaysia - Pulau Tenggara,  
Malaysia – Pulau Redang, Malaysia – Ko Tao, Thailand – Ko  
Wua Ta Lap, Ko Mae Ko, Thailand – Ko Samui, Thailand (or  
vice versa)**

**All tours are offered with English speaking guides. The  
length of the tours is given as an indication only as it may  
vary depending on the road, weather, sea and traffic  
conditions and the group's pace.**

**Time spent on site is also given on an indicative basis only.  
Minimum number of participants indicated per coach or  
group**

**The level of physical fitness required for our activities is  
given as a very general indication without any knowledge  
of our passenger's individual abilities. Broadly speaking to  
enjoy activities such as walking, hiking, biking, snorkelling,  
boating or other activities involving physical exertion,  
passengers should be fit and active. Passengers must judge  
for themselves whether they will be capable of participating  
in and above all enjoying such activities.**

**All information concerning excursions is correct at the time  
of printing. However Star Clippers reserves the right to  
make changes, which will be relayed to passengers during  
the Cruise Director's onboard information sessions.**



## Singapore

The first mention of Singapore comes from a Chinese manuscript dating from the third century where the island is called « Pu-Luo-Chung” which translates as “Island at the edge of the peninsula”. In the 14th century Singapore became part of the powerful Sri Vijaya empire and was known rather appropriately as Temasek, or sea town. Singapore is located at the centre of a maritime crossroads at the edge of the Malaysian Peninsula. It has always been a port of call and in its time has welcomed: Chinese Junk ships, Indian vessels, Arab Feluccas, Portuguese Man-of-Wars and traditional Indonesian sailing ships. In the 14th century this strategically placed island got another name “Singa Pura”, the Lion City. It is said that a seafaring prince, visiting the islands off the coast of Sumatra, got caught up in a violent storm and ended up at the mouth of the Singapore River. Once on land he saw a strange animal which he took to be a lion. As the lion was considered to be a sign of good fortune, he decided to name the island after the creature: Singa means lion in Malay, while Pura stands for City.

The British have also played a major role in Singapore’s history. In the 18th century, they realised the importance of the island as a port of call where they could repair, restock and protect their fleet. The British empire was expanding, and they needed to stop their Dutch rivals from extending their influence. In January 1819 Sir Thomas Stamford Bingley Raffles established a free trade port in Singapore. The success of his enterprise attracted merchants from all over Asia as well as from the United States and the Middle East. In 1819 there were 150 inhabitants in Singapore, and a mere five years later the population swelled to 10.000. By 1832 Singapore had become the centre of government for three areas under British rule: Penang, Malacca and Singapore and in 1867 it became a Crown Colony.

In 1959 with the rise of Nationalism a more independent form of government was put in place and on August 9th, 1965 Singapore attained independent status.

### Singapore City Tour (available on the Phuket to Singapore itinerary)

Transport by air-conditioned motor coach

Minimum 10 participants, no maximum

Duration 4h30

Euros 64

Tour ends at the airport

(Possibility to be dropped off in the city centre)

Cruises ending in Singapore only

This is an ideal first timer’s tour of Singapore, featuring many of the highlights of this dynamic island nation. We kick off with a drive to the heart of Old Singapore, passing St Andrew’s cathedral, city hall and Padang, formerly known as the Padang Cricket Ground. You will get the opportunity to explore the historic Colonial district on foot and admire many imposing buildings, a legacy of the British Empire. You will also see Singapore’s emblematic mascot, the Merlion, a mythical beast half fish and half lion, which stands guard by the harbour, welcoming visitors.

After leaving the port area, the coach tour will drive through the midst of this bustling city, passing Parliament House and the historic buildings of the Colonial district before a stop at Esplanade Walk, the site of the Esplanade Theatre, Singapore’s new landmark performing arts centre

Highlights of the City Tour include:

Little India with its tempting boutiques selling an array of spices, colourful saris, glittering jewellery, fresh flowers and other exotic items

Thian Hock temple, the Temple of Heavenly Happiness, the oldest Chinese temple in Singapore. It was built in 1840 and is dedicated to Mazu the Sea goddess and Protectress of sailors. Immigrant sailors would gather here to give thanks for a safe passage over the rough South China Sea. Notice the finely decorated beams and roof top dragons

China town with its quaint shops, and little alley ways. Step back in time and explore little streets lined with century old houses and shops selling food items and trinkets. You may also like to visit Sri Mariamman, the oldest Hindu temple on the island.

Next stop on our City Tour is Mount Faber (107m/ 350ft high) which offers superb views of the city, harbour and outlying islands. Mount Faber is linked to Sentosa island and the Singapore cruise centre by cable car.

The coach will then take you to the airport (arrival around 13h00/13h30)



### Pulau Tioman, Malaysia

Tioman Island, with its dazzling white beaches and turquoise waters, was the location of “Bali Hai” the exotic “off limits” officers only island paradise in the 1958 musical “South Pacific”.

It is part of the Mersing Marine Park and has lots to offer fans of diving, snorkelling and deep sea fishing. There are many beautiful unspoilt beaches on the island, separated by dense jungle. One of the beaches, the appropriately named Monkey Beach, is a wild stretch of sand inhabited by long tailed macaques who are not shy of people and may try and steal your belongings. Monitor lizards can also be found roaming the island and you may possibly spot a python. Pulau Tioman is a fabulous island getaway, ideal for relaxing on the beach, diving, snorkelling or trekking through the jungle.

### Pulau Tenggol, Malaysia

Pulau Tenggol, the last in a string of islands including Pulau Perhentian and Pulau Redang, is situated off the coast of Terengganu. For many years this rocky island was totally uninhabited, apart from the occasional fisherman seeking temporary shelter from a tropical storm. It is 2 km wide and 3 km long. A few hotels have now been built at its widest point, but the island remains one of the most unspoilt islands off the east coast of the Malaysian Peninsula. Submerged rocks and fabulously healthy coral formations provide a wonderful environment for snorkellers and scuba divers; other favourite activities include kayaking and jungle trekking. Visitors who are less energetically inclined will enjoy simply relaxing and soaking up the sun.

### Pulau Redang, Malaysia

Pulau Redang is the largest of a group of nine protected islands scattered on the South China Sea, 45 km off the coast of Terengganu. The island is surrounded by crystal clear water and has some fantastic diving sites. It is part of the Pulau Redang marine park so there is no fishing within a 3.2 km radius and collecting corals is strictly forbidden. Thanks to its protected status the waters are teeming with marine life; at midday, when the sun’s rays penetrate the sea, brilliant hues of coral, anemones and fish can be seen. However corals and fish are not the only treasures to be found beneath the water, there are also two shipwrecks: H.M.S Prince of Wales and H.M.S Repulse. The two vessels sank here at the beginning of World War II, setting the stage for the Japanese occupation of Malaya.

This paradise island is wonderful for swimming, scuba diving, jungle trekking, boating and canoeing.

### Ko Tao, Thailand

Ko Tao is situated on the east side of the Surat Thani coastline. The name means “Turtle Island” and is a reference to the island’s shape and the fact that it is a breeding ground for sea turtles. Stunning coral reefs and warm clear turquoise water make this a wonderful place for diving and snorkelling. The island does attract a lot of visitors, but despite its popularity, the atmosphere remains very relaxed and laidback.



### Ko Wua Ta Lap & Ko Mae Ko, Mu Ko Ang Thong national park, Thailand

Mu Ko Ang Thong in Surat Thani province was established as a national park in 1980. It consists of 42 islands with high limestone mountains. The largest island, Ko Wua Talap is covered with dry evergreen forest. The park's headquarters is situated at Kha Bay, a fine sandy beach suitable for swimming. From here a trail leads to a spectacular viewpoint after a stiff 45 minute hike: 262m above sea level, 1300 steps. "No Pain, No Gain" as the saying goes, but the panoramic view is considered to be one of the finest in Thailand. There is a visitor's centre with a small exhibition showcasing the area's flora and fauna, and near the beach there is a bar and restaurant. The small beach named Ko Mae Ko is the starting point of a 250m trail leading to Talay Nay a lake of emerald green sea water surrounded by limestone mountains. A wooden staircase takes you to the top of a nearby mountain for a fantastic plunging view of the lake. Swimming is forbidden, but it is possible to approach the lake.

### Ko Samui, Thailand

Has a population of about 40.000, 90% of whom are Buddhist. It is the second largest island in Thailand and has long been a favourite with tourists. The island has a vibrant beach party atmosphere but is also known as a centre for mindfulness and holistic wellbeing.

