

# Asia Pacific Superyachts



CRUISING INDONESIA



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# Indonesia

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Indonesia is one of the most culturally diverse and the fourth most populous country in the world. The volcanic islands of Indonesia rise from both the Indian and Pacific Indian and Pacific oceans covering a vast expanse of nearly three million square kilometres of marine species and aquatic life. Home to almost 17% of the world's total coral reefs. A chain of over 17,000 islands which stretches over 5,000 kilometres making the possibility of adventure, underwater exploration and cultural experiences almost limitless. Whether you are drawn to the areas picturesque

sandy shorelines of pink, black and other colourful hues, exquisite sunsets, you're looking for a culture that's spiritual and rich in history or more adventure such as trekking through the wilderness, high upon mountainous ranges and rocky inlets or surfing world class sea breaks there is no such variety of activities found anywhere else on the planet. The Indonesia through-flow is the largest movement of water on the planet and explains the biodiversity and nutrient-rich waters which causes the abundance of marine ecology unlike anywhere else and has been named among some of the best dive spots in the world







to go in search of manta ray, black tip reef sharks and an abundance of larger pelagic. The Indonesian Archipelago are some of the untouched diamonds on the planet where one can explore reefs, caves, wrecks and pinnacles to discover schools of fish, turtles and pygmy seahorses. The volcanoes are not only the most spectacular they are also the most dynamic and energetic. The diverse landscape of mountain ranges, lush rainforest and uninterrupted rice fields will detach you from any modern-day stresses. Endangered and endemic species have found refuge within the fertile islands. From the inauspicious Komodo Dragon to the king of the jungle the orangutan, Sumatran elephants, tigers and rhinos - you're guaranteed a magical experience regardless of which corner of the country you visit. Indonesia's government has taken a strong stance in preserving the environments of its flora and fauna by creating National Parks and conservation areas which draw research groups and become a refuge for many rare species including some 327 species of Birds of Paradise. Increasingly becoming a cruising ground for many super yachts and those looking for adventure and lengthy cruises to explore world famous destinations; Raja Ampat, Komodo National Park or the private resort islands in Sulawesi and Sumba. Untouched and remote areas which have yacht captains planning their nautical path into these waters. For a short break off the vessel, Indonesia is a spiritual sanctuary for luxury travel and world-class resorts. Experience the dramatic scenes of outstanding sea views from your private safari style tent spilling out to pristine waters on Moyo Island or the mountainous ranges and lush vegetation which encapsulates private villas and plunge pools against a backdrop of Borobudur Buddhist Monument at the Amanjiwo Resort, Java capturing Indonesia's romantic scenery and best fine dining experiences.



# Culture

Made up of over three hundred ethnic groups, speaking 52 different languages, it is a culture proud of their daily customs and traditions which has become a spiritual centre point of Indonesia. It is these daily offerings to the gods, rituals, prayers and ceremonies which make it a place of spirituality no matter what religion is upheld. The influence of western communities and modern-day civilization have not taken over the cultural values of the locals, many still live traditionally as their ancestors would have. Six main religions are acknowledged in Indonesian Islam, Protestantism, Catholicism, Hinduism, Buddhism and Confucianism. The livelihood of the locals is ancestor orientated with farmers and family groups working together to cultivate their lands. Villages keep close-knit communities and take care of each other, especially elders and babies while cultural values push forward principles of collectivism. It is the people who make the country what it is today with friendly locals sharing their stories of gods, spirits, royals in a bid to preserve its values and beliefs. Celebrating everything; a babies first steps on the ground, months in pregnancy, funerals, weddings, Thanksgiving and other special dates which are associated with legends of history. The rich culture is explained through inspirational works of art, paintings, sculptures, music and dance. Obvious amongst the many temples and shrines which dot the land and the welcoming chime of locals practicing their songs and performances within the compounds of their villages.



# Cuisine

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Indonesia cuisine boasts a vibrant mix from every corner of the world. Its diversity has been inherited from over 300 ethnic groups makes the variety of Indonesian cuisine vary greatly amongst its regions. Often demonstrated by complex flavours; most often described as savoury, hot and spicy balanced with salty, sweet, sour and bitter. The Spice Moluccas famously known as the Spice Islands contribute to the regions use of spices due to their cultivation of many including clove and nutmeg. Dishes created use 7 main cooking methods including frying, grilling, roasting, dry roasting, sautéing, boiling and steaming and each dish injected with intense flavours to tantalize the senses. Rice is a staple across all of Indonesia and features at almost every meal accompanied with the areas fresh produce of meat, vegetables and fish. Sambal, a chilli sauce made from a combination of chilli, vegetables, shrimp paste and other spices are a corner stone of the Indonesian cuisine and an accompaniment to main meals. Each region has its own versions of traditional dishes where meat, fish, vegetables and soy foods including tempeh and tofu feature heavily. Gado Gado; a salad of boiled vegetables and tempeh doused in peanut satay sauce. Meat skewers cooked over an open flame and basted with a similar peanut sauce. Mie (Noodle) and Nasi (Rice) Goreng are two very traditional dishes. Goreng meaning fried, the starch element is stir-fried with fresh vegetables in a sweet soy sauce. The tropical climates and humid temperatures mean an abundance of fresh fruits, vegetables and spices and the sweet dishes of Indonesia are some of the most exuberant in South East Asia using staple ingredients locally grown such as pandan and coconut milk.





# Raja Ampat

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North Raja Ampat is an unprecedented mix of colours, ecology and cultural experiences above and below the sea. A nautical exploration field of protected areas and international conservation groups who preserve the global epicenter of tropical marine biodiversity and land-based natural habitats for many endemic species. Cape Kri in the Dampier Strait is at the heart of Raja Ampat with some of the most famous dive sites and stunning marine life due to its high currents. Spot ringed octopus, ghost pipefish, flamboyant cuttlefish, critters and fish species including barracuda, jacks, small reef fish, rays, sharks, turtles and grouper. It's not uncommon to see schools of bright yellow-striped sweetlips, rich coral, grazing sea turtle and dugong. Anchorages along the northern parts; Kawe Island and Eagle Rock arguably one of the best dive spots where plankton rich waters and black coral forests are home to Mantas which glide above resting wobbegong sharks while tiny pygmy seahorses weave through a vibrant coral maze.







Waigeo is the largest of the four main islands where diving, snorkeling and exploring the jungle are its main attractions. Explore by kayak to get up close with many exotic creatures and endemic animals. The famous crimson Bird of Paradise, opossums, snakes, tortoises, frilled and giant monitor lizards, plumed herons and honey eaters. The white sand beaches, crystal bays, mangroves, lush jungles and karst islands of Kabui Passage to the east of Gam provide nourishing grounds for bats, bird life, sea eagles and dolphins. While a small hillside village on the islands produces and exports dried salted fish. There is something magical about the conical karst islands of Pulau Wayag a testing but rewarding climb for 360 degree views. Beautiful lagoons, beaches, amazing marine life and underwater flora and fauna are home to sea creatures like wobbegong, sweetlips, sardines, barracudas, tuna, pump head parrotfish, reef sharks, manta rays and black tip reef sharks. The smallest of the Four Kings is Bantanta a well known spot for muck diving and a treasure trove for nudibranchs, ghost pipefish, frogfish, devils scorpionfish, ambiguous mimic octopus and manta ray cleaning stations. A waterfall accessible by tender and bird watching are sought after views to spot some Birds of Paradise species. On the West side of Wofoh Island; one of the best coral wall dives in Raja Ampat. The two part island, joined by a reef plunge 30 to 40 meters with a photogenic reef wall decorated by colourful corals, black coral forests and barrel sponges. Home to schools of surgeonfish, yellow-fin barracuda, unicorn fish and nudibranchs. The uninhabited bay of Aluyi is rarely visited by boats but this underwater playground should be explored. Relax on white sand beaches, free diving and drift diving before visiting the Atlas Pearl Farm.

# Misool

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Escape the concrete jungles, traffic noise and modern-day stresses to a paradise created by mother nature, complemented by the friendly inhabitants that make up Raja Ampat, including Misool. One of four main islands which make up the Four Kings. Encompassing multiple islands, a shark and manta sanctuary and the famous Misool Eco Resort; located on a smaller island within the archipelago. Misool holds a greater biodiversity than anywhere else on earth and is surrounded by 1,200 square kilometres of marine reserve. It's one of the four largest islands in the Raja Ampat archipelago and a world renowned dive destination in the West Papua province. Crystal clear waters carve a traffic lane for many large sea creatures including whales and allow spectacular views of Misool's subsurface colourful coral reefs even from the yacht's aft deck. Misool is carpeted with a thick green of dense forest and mangrove swamps but to the east and west sides of the island; limestone pinnacles and karst jut sharply out of the sea creating natural pieces of art by the erosion of waves and the vegetation which cover it. A must see is the 'Thousand Islets' - limestone pinnacles connected like string by the thousands and a truly amazing view. Home of the Tomolo Cave and Birds of Paradise species which live amongst the splendid green forest. For a special experience - Lenmakana Lake is where you'll find the beautiful and calm jellyfish creatures. This sting less type mean divers and snorkelers can enjoy their radiance up close. South of Misool is the famous heart shaped lagoon, literally shaped as it's famously known.









# *Triton Bay*

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Located on the coastal region east of Kaimana and a small harbor town southwest of West Papua often labeled the mini Raja Ampat. Triton Bay is an up and coming site known for its magnificent scenery, limestone like islands, abundant marine life and alluring flora and fauna. It's accessible only by boat and around thirty kilometers off Kaimana where flights arriving from Ambon and Sorong embark. Although diving is what draws underwater enthusiasts from all over the world to its shores there are many other activities which can also be enjoyed. Secluded bays and lush landscapes explored by kayak are a wonderful way to absorb the bays natural surroundings. Relax on the beach or dive into the gin-like water for snorkeling to explore calmer reefs, coral coastlines and spot whale sharks swimming nearby. Because of its remote location more often than not you will have the entire beach to enjoy yourself. Visiting the local village of Lobo surrounded by 1000 meter high cliffs is a real experience. The community is friendly and willing to teach others about their daily activities, cultural customs, and techniques for survival .such remote parts. Ancient paintings are decorative art which adorns cave walls.





Delve into a unique underwater habitat of exposed rocks where sea mounts have become home to large schools of fish and pelagic. Strong current areas of these parts are lined with soft coral and hunting reefs. An extraordinary collection of marine species live amongst weeds and black coral forests, home to scorpion fish, sea moths, ghost pipe fish and bob-tailed squid. These warmer waters are a breeding ground for an impressive list of species where it's not uncommon to find leopard shark, nudibranchs, yellow pygmy seahorses, wobbegong and large schools of barracuda. If time allows a night dive, the experience is out of this world spectacular. Scientists explored this area for the last decade and discovered many endemic species as well as a large number of bigger reef fish including grouper, snapper, Bryde's whales, epaulette sharks, millions of fusiliers and a nesting area for turtles. Whale sharks hang around to feed off anchovies from fishing platforms and while viewing them is not guaranteed to wait around for darkness may increase chances of an encounter with them. Exploring this paradisaical stretch by private yacht allows you the chance of seeing the best the island has to offer including a stopover to explore the striking macro life of Ambon on the way. Dotted along the water's edge are small villages protected by the natural barrier of offshore limestone. While white sand beaches and crystal clear bays stretch the southern coastline. Most, only accessible by boat and protected conservation sites preserving the landscape and marine life. Triton Bay boasts world-class diving spots firm in history with the opportunity to see some of the most unique habitats and endemic species in an area possibly as far from civilization as you can get.

# Asmat

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The Asmat region is located southwest of the Papua province located on the western island of New Guinea. Getting its name from the region it covers but also the Asmat tribe who inhabit it. The land is covered by flat plains and overgrown mangrove forests and shows off the largest alluvial swamp in the world with a low lying territory of bog forest and meandering rivers which flow into the Arafura Sea. The swampy land conditions here are a suitable habitat for crocodiles with huge lizards living along the banks. Waterways of the area are home to freshwater dolphins, shrimp, crabs and sea snakes and even grey nurse sharks have been recorded circling the area. Lorentz

National Park is the largest protected park in South East Asia, one of the most important biodiverse reserves in the world. The world heritage site is the only protected area in the world to incorporate a continuous, intact transect from snow cap mountains to tropical marine environment, lowland wetlands, mangrove and montane rainforest. At 4884 metres the Puncak Jaya is the tallest mountain between the Himalayas and Andes and makes for stunning landscape exploration and photography. The park is so vast many areas are undiscovered and unmapped containing many species of plants and animals yet unknown to western science. Amongst the flora and fauna







live hundreds of bird species and mammals including the long beaked echidna, short-beaked echidna, and four species of cuscus as well as wallabies, quolls and tree-kangaroos. A once in a lifetime experience is a trip to the tidal swamplands of West Papua's south coast to visit and experience the local Asmat tribe an ethnic group of New Guinea. Previously known as notorious head-hunters and cannibals they were also made famous for their intrinsic designs and wood carvings, held by art experts and enthusiasts in the highest order for their works. Visiting the tribe to experience such spiritual practices and learning the creative process behind each piece which is imbued with history and spirit energy from their ancestors. Trips to the village can be arranged with experienced guides to introduce you to an otherwise difficult to reach corners. For hardy travelers, this remarkable tribes way of life and survival and outstanding biodiversity is an extremely rewarding opportunity. The landscape can be treacherous with dense tropical rainforest meaning to walk any length is almost an impossible task. Transportation between villages is by dugout canoe with an outboard motor which only adds to the experience of the adventure. Bird enthusiasts will be in awe of some species which station themselves here. Although bird-watching can be difficult it is possible and very rewarding, welcoming dozens of species of Birds of Paradise, parrots, lorikeets and other birds to the region.

# Cenderawasih

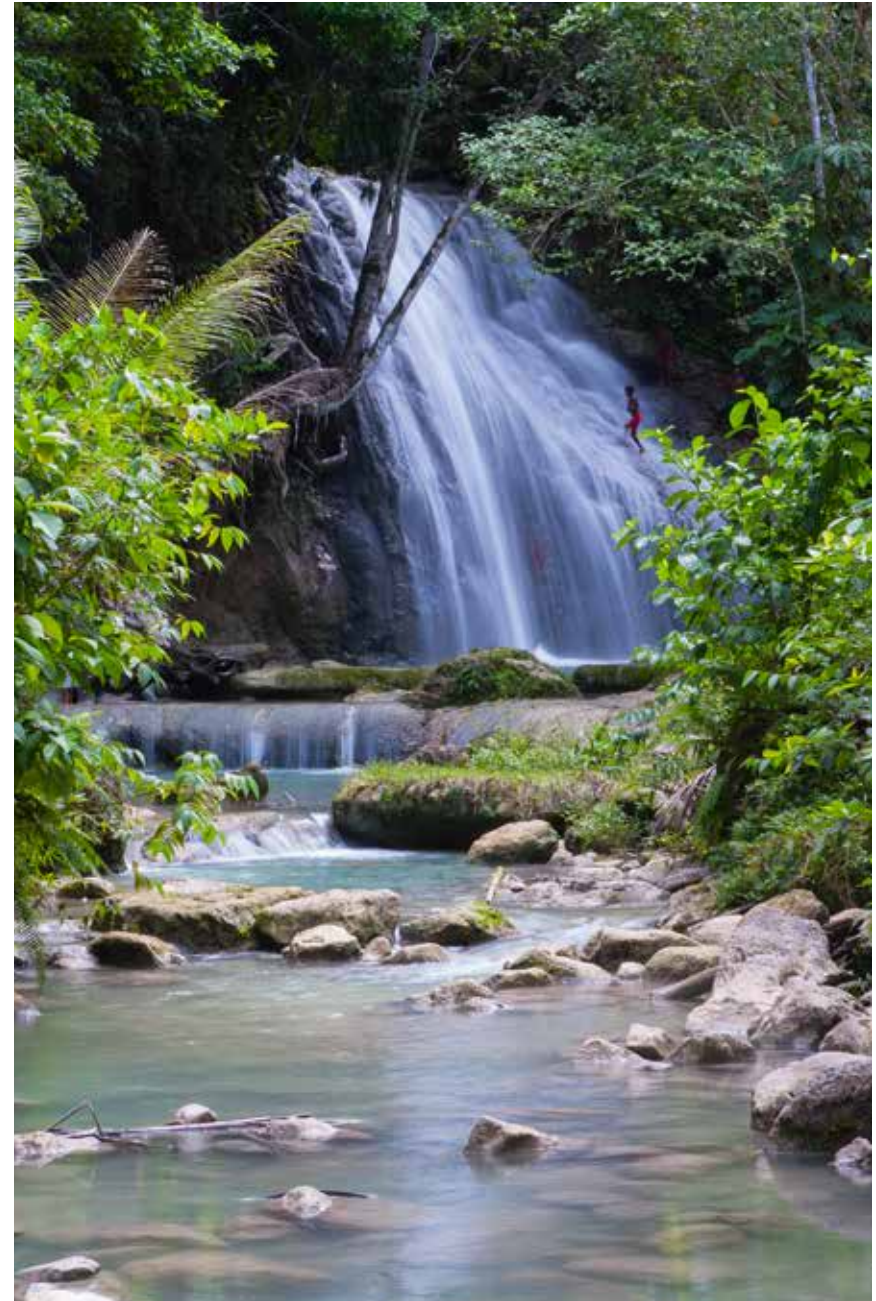
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A bay stretching more than 300km northwest of the Indonesian province of Papua. At the eastern side of the Indonesian Archipelago is Cenderawasih Bay. Collectively with Raja Ampat, they make up the Bird's Head Seascape. Containing secrets of the regions geological history and tectonic evolution. Relatively close in proximity although more remote and remarkably different to Raja Ampat, the bay has more recently been discovered. Geologically isolated from the tides of the Pacific it allows for calmer currents, impressively abundant marine biodiversity, and various fish species. Getting to the area is best done by yacht while exploring the other areas of Bird's Head Peninsula and the mouth of Mamberamo River. Embarking by private jet into Biak International Airport by private jet, it is only ten minutes drive to the nearest port. Awaiting yachts can then depart south to Cenderawasih Bay to explore the marine treasures and swim with whale sharks. A trip through some of Indonesia's most remote islands to explore this part of the archipelago promises to have yacht guests in awe. The intrinsic scenery which makes up this untouched, undiscovered part of the world is a true slice of paradise and the guarantee that yacht guests will have the opportunity to spot and swim with whale sharks is a main draw card to the area. Although this stretch is typically unknown for its land activities the vast bay is recognized as home to the famous 'Birds of Paradise'. The protected National Park is secluded with many islands and inlets still to be discovered. Coastal areas and forested land





which are inhabited by wildlife and over 35 bird species. Relax on the white sand beaches at Serui or enjoy jaw-dropping waterfalls, caves and the natural sulfur hot springs of Misowaar Island. Nearby Numfor and Roon Islands hold a sentimental part of history within their caves. Adorning rock walls with antique plaques and carved coffin sites which feel airy yet, peaceful and calm. Almost a forgotten corner of the world where divers and adventure seekers alike head towards to search out some of the planets most unique marine life and mammals. Its geographical location and lack of outside ocean currents allow for quieter bays and inlets where endemic species are spotted. Around 290 fish species including parrotfish, rabbitfish, ornate ghost pipefish, damselfish, butterflyfish, cockatoo, waspfish, and anemonefish have made a home. Researchers report that around 195 species of mollusks can be spotted in these nutrient-rich waters including cowries mussel, strombidae mussel, conus mussel, and the giant clam. While it boasts a special home to four species of endangered turtles, *eretmochelys imbricata*, *chelonia mydas*, *lepidochelys olivacea* and *dermochelys coriacea*. Whale sharks, dolphins, and even blue whales congregate in these shallow waters surrounded by hundreds of endemic sea creatures and flora and fauna. Those species which take refuge in these waters are mostly observed in the areas surrounding Yoop Island, Wendesi Island, Wasior Island or Yomber Island. Amongst them, an opportunity to discover relics from Dutch colonialism era and history items submerged from World War II. Including a sunken aircraft for those looking to wreck dive.





# *Banda Islands*

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The islands known as the Spice Islands are rarely visited by tourists but provide a spectacular cruising ground for yachts. Located between Celebes and New Guinea it denotes its name from the large numbers of aromatic plants that grew and provided a highly profitable spice trade in nutmeg, mace and clove cultivation. Still, many areas are abundant in some spices including cinnamon and sago palms a food staple in the islands cuisine. The area which encompasses the Banda Islands, Bacan Islands and Seram are a paradise for many activities and cultural adventures for visitors to explore. Amongst them; cooking classes, market visits, trekking and water sports including snorkeling, diving and bays perfect to explore by watercraft, kayaks or stand up paddle boards. The islands also boast historical forts which interpret the history of Dutch colonisation and the opportunity to visit the villages of the famous sea gypsies and perkerniers - the last of farmers who managed the spice plantations for the Dutch. Accessed by yacht or embarking from the international airport at Ambon, the islands anchorages are few but make a base for sailing through the islands between the Ceram Sea,





Halmahera Sea, Moluccas Sea, Banda Sea or Savu Sea and the multiple exploration points to explore a deep underwater topography. The Banda Islands are best explored by sea to fully appreciate the lands breathtaking natural environments. For divers and snorkeling the best visibility is between October and December however the high season for sport fishing and spotting larger pelagic are August through September. Hundreds of fish species and hard coral garden types are amongst the undersea drop offs where muck diving between channels of Banda Neira, Api and Banda Besar and Nusa Laut can be enjoyed. At the base of Gunung Api Banda the lava flow creates a volcanic black sand sea bed, a starkly contrast to the multi coloured coral and an internationally recognised dive spot. Schools of large fish, rays, migrating crustaceans and whale sharks which glide through the waters of this UNESCO world heritage site. Trekking the forest, climbing the mountainous terrain of Gunung Api or visiting the variation of historical sites dating back to the periods of Dutch and English colonisation and the fight over Run Island. The Dutch swapped New Amsterdam for Run Island and later New Amsterdam became New York. In the area lie the Bacan islands best visited for diving opportunities from March through to November.

Its mountainous, forested terrain is where the recently rediscovered giant mason bee is found. The Maluku's only black monkey - the black macaque, is also living here. Within the areas where mangroves meet deep ocean reefs lie wonderful marine life including grouper, shark, napoleon wrasses, bumphead parrotfish and a well known area for large pelagic and beautiful coral gardens. Seram Island is a mix of mountainous peaks, caves, small villages, electric fishes and endemic aquatic species. To the south of Halmaheram, north of Seram is Obi Island; sparsely populated with a number of villages, mountains clad in forest and clove plantations which plunge into the sea. Island hopping between the islands is the best way to experience every corner and making a stop by Pulau Hatta and Bisa Islands should not be missed. Bisa Island also known as snake island is home to a healthy population of death adders with caves and waterfalls around Galala on the western side and villages built on stilts sit along the east coast fringe. Pulau Hatta will delight those looking for white sand shores, wrapped in blue water and rich coral reefs, perfect for snorkeling.

# Ambon

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Ambon Manise meaning sweet or beautiful. The capital city of Ambon has been developed by the cultivation and trade of spices and is the largest city of Maluku Province. Colonized by Portugal in 1526 who were later driven out by the Dutch until Indonesia's independence in 1945. The city still holds a rich European history which is prominent through its colonial architecture and Fort Victoria; the centre point of the city. Here, old paintings remain of large cannons and statues can be seen to explain the island's history. Today the fort is a military base making public access restricted. Ambon is widely known for its main port, tourism and education centre for the Maluku Islands where visitors can seek a wide range of experiences from nature, cultural, nautical and culinary which is suitably variable due to the mix of ethnic cultures and religions which have been inherited from the many historical events over time. Ambon International airport makes it a well-known transit hub for more remote parts of Maluku and the main port can be a good staging post for yacht provisioning, bunkering and island hopping. Ambon covers an area of 775 square kms most of which is hilly, steep sloping and well watered with fertile grounds which have long been the perfect cultivation areas for crops such as sago, cassava, spices and cotton. The local cuisine heavily features the use of sago as a staple food and the main ingredient in many local dishes including Papeda.





The people of Ambon are welcoming and still uphold their traditions from centuries before, song and dance is a cultural expression they are proud of; often inviting visitors to take part. t's vast landscapes and tropical climate drive adventure and marine enthusiasts from all over. Beaches not far from the city centre deliver a tranquil experience and calm waters suitable for snorkeling and swimming with unperturbed corals make it popular with beach goers and sea lovers. You can't visit Ambon without hiking the city gate - a naturally formed seaside cliff shaped like a city gate or discovering the wild eels of Wadi - a suburb of Ambon where the giant Morays can grow in lengths of up to three metres.

The spots around Ambon make for a wide variety of dive experiences. Well known as some of the best muck diving destinations on the planet, these remote areas also boast a full range of macro critters amongst glorious coral, wall and wide-angle diving, swim-thru's, caves and wreck dives. As a gateway to the smaller islands of the Banda sea, remote island hopping and uncrowded sites draw marine enthusiasts to its waters where species such as Ambon scorpionfish, rhinopias, mimic, wonderpus, octopus, flamboyant cuttlefish, nudibranchs, frogfish, harlequin shrimp and Coleman shrimp can be seen. The marine ecology really comes to life when dark falls and breathtaking night dives can be arranged to experience a whole other underwater world.



# Manuk

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Located nearly one hundred miles off the Banda Islands is the andesitic volcanic island of Manuk. The island rises 3000 meters from the Banda sea floor at the easternmost part of the Indonesian Island arc. Its land is uninhabited, with sea vents surrounded by yellow sulfur blowing steam and fumes made up of steep cliffs and a jagged rocky coastline makes going on land virtually impossible. However, making the trip to visit the island should not be overlooked as its bird life and marine life are vast and busy. Sea birds, frigate birds, gannets, brown and white boobies and other marine birds make it known to visitors that this is there home by circling overhead and the surrounding seas. Huge schools of barracuda can be found, along with scores of sea snakes and while no confirmed historical eruptions are reported the warmth from the volcano bubbles up through the water showing off its activity to visitors.









# *Forgotten Is.*

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The Forgotten Islands is a remote part of the archipelago that comprises a total land mass of 75,000 square kilometres and encompasses 1027 islands where terrains vary from forested mountainous peaks to flat islands mostly dominated by Savannah, mangroves and broad leaf forests. Surrounded by deep and translucent waters providing some of the best diving in the archipelago and home to rare fish, mammal species and a migratory route for whales, including blue whales and other large marine animals such as the hammerhead and whale shark. The open ocean currents provide a thriving environment for pristine reefs, colourful corals and barrel sponges while pinnacles, overhangs and swim through's satisfy the more experienced divers looking for an adrenaline rush. On the topside the vast landscapes and white sand beaches are the perfect way to take in the scenery or trekking within the jungle to spot some rare wildlife and bird species. Only a handful of the islands are inhabited and some virtually untouched with little to no tourists venturing there and the perfect place for cruising.







The Aru Islands are at the easternmost corner of Maluku with flat forested jungle most known for their Puan fauna and resident kangaroo, cassowaries, palm cockatoos and birds of paradise. Below, the marine life is rich and diverse providing the livelihood of the area with Arus capital a long time trading centre for pearls, sea cucumber and shark fins. To the south west of the Maluku regency lies the Wetar, Sermata, Babar and Leti Islands. These cluster of islands form a part of the outer Banda Arc which boast a bountiful underwater ecosystem where several marine biota can be spotted including mackerel, grouper, tuna and yellow tail. These sub districts hold fertile grounds amongst mountainous ranges and the perfect foundations for the cultivation of many of the Forgotten Islands main exports such as rice, coconut palms, tobacco and fishing. While the mountain of Pulau Wetar is a habitat for freshwater crocodiles. A stark contrast to the other low lying islands. Tanimbar Islands are a group of about 55 islands and separate the Banda Sea and Arafura Sea. Saumlaki is the largest town and is a major centre for the production of traditional handicrafts like ikat cloth and carved wooden statues. Housing and villages are still traditionally kept and located amidst natural environments and distinct fauna to which eight species of bird endemic to the archipelago live. The port of Saumlaki is on the south coast of Yamdena main island. Five tiny atolls which lie in the middle of the Banda Sea are at the tops of the undersea mountains which rise up over a mile from the ocean floor. Beautiful long white sand beaches surround them and the opportunity for some spectacular wall dives to see great coral growth and abundant fish life with good visibility. The forgotten islands are still relatively unknown and follow two titanic ocean ridges,. Among the islands are many active volcanoes, stunning coral reefs and sea mounts which support the underwater ecology and large schools of fish which thrive in these waters. For dive and snorkeling enthusiasts the region provides a plethora of activity and underwater photography opportunities.

# *Kai Islands*

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The Kai Islands (or Kei Islands) are a group of islands in the south-east of Maluku Province and a sought after venue for water sport. Diving, snorkeling pristine beaches and land exploration such as caving, trekking and climbing are all possible. It's an excellent spot for big game fishing and the island groups are home to some of the most beautiful and untouched beaches. Long, powder white sand spits are perfect for beach setups and romantic walks. The azure waters of the region are isolated and calm and can be traversed by jet ski or paddle board to fully appreciate its natural beauty where the shallow bays and sandbanks make it a great area for kite surfers. Exploring the areas hidden waterways and clearings is only one part of what Kai Islands has on offer. Areas on the islands itself are mountainous densely forested ecoregions which only adds to its beauty and a home to many wildlife species. For dive and snorkeling enthusiasts; active sea life, fish, reefs and coral with many of the areas a breeding ground for some rare and protected species.







Due to its climate and location, the Australian Pelican migrates to Ngurtarfur Beach which stretches across the open sea on Warbal Island and can be spotted during certain times of the year. The beach is also known as snake beach for its natural form and is also home to remarkable marine life and colourful coral reefs. Made up of numerous islets the Kai Islands do have some exclusive areas only accessible by private boat. Bair Island is also known as Mini Raja Ampat which namely describes its magical vistas. Here visitors can be treated to 20-metre sand dunes, shallow glass-like waters for spotting an array of colourful fish, octopus and crab. For more of the adventure-seeking type; climbing the 7-metre cliff on the southern part of the beach to overlook the spectacular landscape. Gua Hawang may be one of the most famous areas to visit with its crystal clear water and freshwater swimming hole which has yet to be determined where the freshwater originates from. Take in the amazing caves and formations of stalactites and stalagmites which can also be found at Ohoidertawun Beach where adventurous spirits can search out the human body remains and ancient petroglyphs easily seen along the beach and add to the rich history of the area. Other parts can be accessed by road, private car or scooter if your game. The dirt roads are not for the faint hearted but once you arrive at the coconut palmlined white sand beaches and turquoise waters you'll know you've arrived in paradise.

# Halmahera

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Pulau Halmahera is the largest island in the Maluku Island province shaped with four mountainous peninsulas and scores of active volcanoes. The area is dotted with scenic lakes, caves and surrounding islands some of which are still unexplored. The island is home to the highest number of endemic birds of all the Maluku Islands and a vast variety of reptiles with even more, being discovered in recent years. The harmonious island is a unique experience which still holds strong culture and beliefs dating back to prehistoric ages. Getting to Halmahera isn't difficult however may be slightly longer than reaching more populated parts of Indonesia. There is a modest airport on Halmahera suitable for smaller private jets however for larger aircraft landing at Sultan Babullah Airport is simple with only a short trip from there to Galela Airport nearby Tobelo. Spoilt with activity opportunities, most of which involve the exquisite waters. The island is famous for its glitter sand beaches containing metallic grains reflecting a dramatic beauty. Be hypnotized by the crystal clear waters of Telaga Biru a small natural pond near Mamuya village in Galela district. Catch breaks at Doreme Beach with most surfers heading there in December or seek out the calmer waters perfect for swimming, kayaking or exploring by stand up paddle board. The forested coast and rivers can be accessed up close by kayak allowing a quiet and serene environment and your best chance to spot some the endemic tropical birds. Get a rare sighting of the dance of the standard wing 'Bird of Paradise' or spot the white and blue pigeons who find refuge in the mangroves.







Getting into the mountains and meandering amongst rocky plains boasts plenty of hiking tracks to take in the stunning scenery and pristine forested lands. In the nearby Galela district a chance to visit the Mamuya hot springs with waters known to have healing properties for many skin issues. The area allows for all dive levels with steep drop offs and caverns. Schools of fish, coral covered slopes, shallow reef tops, bays brimming with marine life, sea horses and other critters who home here. Beginner divers can experience an unprecedented amount of beauty within the large coral reefs only 2-10 metres underwater. For the more advanced and adventurous divers an underwater mountain with schooling jack fish, barracuda, napoleon wrasses and tuna. For wreck dives, a historical Japanese shipwreck dating back to World War II lays and big fish species can be seen. Black snappers, emperors, bump head parrot fish are all living amongst both soft and hard coral playgrounds. West of Halmahera is the volcanoes which emerge from the deep Maluku Sea also known as Twin Kingdoms. The almost identical islands Ternate and Tidore face each other. Ternate dominated by Mt Gamalama and its neighbour Mt Kiemtabu which rises higher. Coral gardens, submerged reefs, pinnacles and naturally formed tunnels have become the home to millions of fish; reef fish, jellyfish, blacktip reef shark, parrotfish, bumphead, turtles and many macros.

# Morotai

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Located north of the larger island of Halmahera in the province of North Maluku, Morotai Island was once a World War II military base and airfield for the Japanese. An area which is now rich in historical heritage however virtually unseen these days. It's the remnants of such times which remain underwater with a number of impressive wreck dives to be explored. To the North are the Philippines and to the East lies the Pacific Ocean. Besides its historical background, it's a destination for white sandy beaches, snorkeling, diving and fishing activities. The island is crossed by the Indonesian Archipelago III sea channel. This vast of water is a migration path for large tuna fish. Amongst it are many interesting dive spots, fishing areas and the Dodola Marine Park. Island hopping between these remote areas including Dodola, Kolorai, Mitia, Kokoya and further north Taballenge are the best way to get a taste of the areas natural beauty from all corners. Majority of the people of Morotai seek livelihood from farming and fishing resources with main food crops being rice, maize, cassava, sweet potatoes, peanuts, mung beans, soybeans, fruits and vegetables. There are around 28 dive points reported on Morotai Island all boasting a variety of beautiful coral reefs and various types of colourful fish. However, the main attraction to the area is the number of sunken relics which lay from World War II.





The view is majestic and covered by mystery and what makes the sea around Morotai Island and North Maluku Province so attractive to divers worldwide. Those who visit can delve into the areas rich history by exploring the wrecks and ruins of sunken jeeps, trucks, tanks and war airplanes. One of the most famous relics of World War II is the Bristol Beau-ford plane submerged at 40 metres and at nearby Kao Bay a half-submerged Japanese wreck named the Tosimaru can still be seen from the shore. Diving around these parts offers you everything from walls, slopes, schooling fish, coral gardens and incredible critter and macro diving. Large schools of rainbow runners, snapper and surgeon fish have found refuge amongst what once was an area of war-torn activity.

This nostalgic zone of World War II and the physical memories which have been left behind is what holds the island's charm. Historical sites and monuments are laid across the island which anyone can visit. Including seven airbases, one of which is now Pitu Airport on Morotai Island. To delve deeper and learn more about Morotai's past, a small converted shed is now home to privately collected memorabilia from World War II. Paved roads connect main villages but the biggest draw to these parts is the ability to hop between more remote islands by vessel. Clear white sand beaches of Dodola Besar and Dodola Kecil which during high tide are connected and separated during low tide however they can still be crossed underwater. For avid surfers, the northernmost part of Morotai Island has been recognised as some of the best waves in Indonesia and can be accessed from Sopi Village. The mountainous terrain of some parts offers many capes and waterfalls to visit ranging from 2 metres height to 50 metres for the more adventurous looking for an adrenaline rush.



# *N. Sulawesi*

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Encompassing the islands of the Bunaken Marine Park and an ideal spot for diving, snorkeling, sea kayaking and paddle boarding. North Sulawesi is surrounded by some of the richest waters in Indonesia. Within its many islands, North Sulawesi is a treasure trove of opportunities to explore the natural environments of endemic, sought after species above and below the water as well as cultural experiences and breathtaking landscapes. Three main national parks are located here, two on land can be accessed by sea allowing the large stretches of the jungle to remain untouched. Cruise along the calm seas where the horizon meets the water. Beneath the ocean; encounter some of the most lively and bizarre marine life and above it; the highest percentage of endemic bird life in the world and an opportunity to spot one of the smallest known primates, the tarsier. The Tangkok Batuangus Nature Reserve is only a short trip from Manado International Airport and covers an area of 8700 hectares including three mountain ranges Mt. Tangkoko, Mt Dua Saudara and Mt Batuangus. The area protects hundreds of mammal, bird, reptile and amphibian species. Over half of which are endemic to the island with preventative measures helping these animals from becoming extinct. Sulawesi landscapes encompass rolling hills and valleys with hardwood trees, plant life and volcanoes both active and extinct. The wildlife is in abundance and a resident area for Celebes crested macaque, the Sulawesi bear cuscus, Sulawesi dwarf cuscus, black tailless monkeys, wild pigs and birds







including the knobbed hornbill, Sulawesi hornbill and maleo. Surrounded by coral reefs, turquoise waters and white sand beaches dotted with palm trees. The Togean Islands are a little slice of paradise in the heart of the coral triangle and the only place in Indonesia where you can find all three major reef environments in one location - atoll, barrier and fringing reefs. The three largest islands are Batudaka, Togian and Talatakoh. Visit the villages of the indigenous Bajau People or hike the Una Una volcano, rising 500 metres above sea level with a two kilometre wide caldera before spending the afternoon visiting the waterfall in Wakia, relaxing on Karina Beach or one of the other isolated bays. Bajau people or hike the Una Una volcano, rising 500 metres above sea level with a two kilometre wide caldera before spending the afternoon visiting the waterfall in Wakia, relaxing on Karina Beach or one of the other isolated bays. For divers and snorkelers, the spectacle of open water topography is a mixture of coral canyons, plunging drop-offs and giant gorgonian corals a habitat to hundreds of tropical fish, macro life and

the famous Mariona Lake. The Lake is home to the non-stinging jellyfish of pink, blue and ghostly white colourings. Numerous reefs and old World War II wrecks are dotted amongst the islands including a sunken B-24 bomber plane at 14 to 22 metres deep. Barriers and fringing reefs surround the coastlines and merge with seagrass and mangroves. Painted frog fish, seahorses and leaf scorpion fish are amongst the unusually diverse marine life found here. Nani Wartabone Park is a national park covering 2800 square kilometres on the Minahassa Peninsula and paramount for the conservation of Sulawesi wildlife. Unique flora and fauna including species such as the piper aduncum, trema orientalis, yellow wood and carrion flowers.

The Sangihe Island group encompass two regencies within the North Sulawesi province and are located to the northeast between the Celebes Sea and the Molucca Sea. The island is made up of active volcano, fertile soil and mountain ranges between 77 islands of which only 56 are inhabited. These islands are economically boosted by the cultivation of spices such as vanilla, nutmeg and cloves. The islands promise a plethora of opportunities for divers and snorkelers amongst white sand beaches which remain untouched, clean coral reefs, low lying atolls and wrecks from World War II. The remoteness of the area makes it a nautical paradise for cruising in peace and the experience a way to truly absorb its beauty. Each of the islands offers a different experience for those looking for unique marine life. Underwater pinnacles, table corals, dogtooth tuna and mackerels at Biaro Island. Ruang Island is dominated by a volcanic cone with two black lava flows which run from the crater at the summit into the sea providing its black sand, Napoleon wrasses and large schools of barracuda. The Bunaken National Marine Park provides habitat to 390 species of coral, many fish, mollusc, reptile and marine mammal species representative of the overall tropical water ecosystems of Indonesia. The forested hills rising to 680 metres above sea level are the Talaud Islands where the production of ebony, ironwood as well as the cultivation of copra, sago and nutmeg are the prominent production and the islands ultimate trade.







# *S. Sulawesi*

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The bustling port city of Makassar and surrounding islands make up South Sulawesi on the southern end of Sulawesi Province. A location for world-class diving, pristine beaches, karst landscapes and the Taka Bonerate National Park - the largest atoll in the world. Home to a diverse range of ethnic groups and protected highlands, a dramatic backdrop of mountain ranges and rice paddies amongst forgotten waterfalls and verdant hills within hidden villages. The activities for culture and adventure experiences are endless with unforgettable views and some of the best seafood. At the heart of the coral triangle, the area encompasses some popular cruising areas some which include the Wakatobi Group, Selayar Islands Regency and Pantai Bira on the southeast corner of the Peninsula. The latter, a healthy mix of turquoise water and tropical vegetation. Where getting up close with resident monkeys and monitor lizards is a unique opportunity. Selayar Islands are located in the archipelago of the South Sulawesi Province lying between Sulawesi and Flores which explains its diverse culture and dynamic marine ecology. A swathe of white sand beaches and gin like waters remain quiet and isolated. North and West sides of the area are formed by steep rocky cliffs, while the East and Southern ends combine sloping beach with lush forest areas. A cruising ground of beaches and bays all with their own illustrious past and home to unique wildlife species. The Baloiya Beach, Pinang Beach and Je'neiya Beach are all worth visiting for a chance to spot tarsiers and wild boars in their natural habitat. On the eastern side the water falls away deeply for spectacular wall diving and protected coastlines to preserve the environments reef and hun







dreds of fish species which congregate there. At the most south-eastern edge of South Sulawesi lies the Wakatobi Islands a national marine park made up of four main islands. Wangi-Wangi, Kaledupa, Tomia and Binongko. Not only do the wonders of these islands lie beneath the ocean but the traditional and cultural diversity of its people amongst ancient landmarks and historical legacies makes it a fascinating destination. The second largest barrier reef in the world and the playground of hundreds of marine animals and mammals including dolphins and whales with carpets of almost three-quarters of the world's coral species. Over 50 sensational dive sites are in the area and Operation Wallacea Group actively conducting research and preserving conservation in the area.

Taka Bonerate National Park is the third largest atoll in the world and located within the coral triangle. Consisting of 21 islands 7 of which are inhabited by local tribes and home to many species of birds while other areas are sand dunes and cays. Tinabo Island is a lodging ground for baby sharks and provides easy access and safety for beginner divers. A number of activities can be enjoyed including kayaking, snorkeling and swimming also providing a spectacular cruising area for dolphin watching and admiring romantic sunsets from the aft deck.



Clear waters and white sand beaches are a divers paradise. Contour walls, ravines, sloping areas and underwater islands are breeding grounds for nudibranchs, frogfish, flatworms, shrimp, crocodile fish and larger animals including octopus and sharks. The colourful coral reefs and giant sponges carpet the ocean floor while dugongs, tuna, turtles and manta glide past.

Visiting Tana Toraja is one of the world's most famous tourist destinations and an eerie cultural experience. Local customs and rituals are still very much centre stage here where the life of a deceased person is celebrated in multiple festivals after their passing. The re-clothing and washing of a person's corpse during ceremonies are held three times a year where the body is brought to the party. Other traditional customs include infant burials within tree trunks, open tombs and stone graves representing canoes or boats which store human skulls and bones. Visitors can visit Kete Kesu to get a glimpse of these ancient relics.



Other sites worth a visit; Sarambu Waterfall and Buntu Barack monument, considered to be the second tallest statue of Jesus in the world representing the teachings of love and peace. The monument can be reached by hiking the hills behind Makale City a backdrop of karst hills provides a peaceful atmosphere and perfect photo opportunity.





# Bali

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Known as the island of the gods or jewel of the Indonesian crown. A melting pot of diverse cultures amongst local cuisine and the influence of international expats from every corner of the world. Cruising the waters of Bali will have guests spoilt for choice at the variety of pursuits which Bali boasts. Spectacular anchorages provide a base to experience all that the island has to offer, where island hopping has never been so effortless. World class hotels, luxury villas, spas and retreats scatter the island where every inch of its vast landscapes feature an eclectic array of natural habitats, cultural pastimes and adventure activities. World class bars and restaurants, boutique fashion stores in Seminyak, perfect surf breaks on the southern beaches. Take to the skies by helicop- and enjoy the panoramic vistas from a different angle. From high above the lush tropical island you'll see all that Bali on the map from the gentle giants Mount Agung and Mount Batur to the highland region of Kintamani.







Although the marine activities are better known in other parts, the diving and snorkeling opportunities of Bali are still at the centre point. World-class surfing locations even drawing international competitors to its shores for famous surf contests. One of the best places to learn to scuba dive in Indonesia. Its calm and crystal waters are some of the most beautiful macro dive spots in the world and where the more experienced divers can enjoy deep water dives, reef snorkels and shipwrecks such as the USS Liberty to discover the unique marine life of microspecies including pygmy seahorses, small fish and nudibranchs. Located off the southernmost shore of Nusa Penida is Manta Point where sightings of graceful rays, spotted stingrays and nurse sharks is almost guaranteed on every dive. Dramatic limestone cliffs descend into the ocean and the marine life is vast with sea turtles, reef sharks and the oceanic sunfish. Large pelagic are also found in the area including nurse sharks, big tuna, tiger mackerel, lionfish, octopus, cuttlefish, clown triggerfish, pufferfish amongst many others. From the hustle and bustle of Kuta and Seminyak, Manta point is only a short 40 minutes ride across the water from the

islands main port. A visit to Bali promises to overload the senses and bring out an adventurous side to all those who step on its shores. Beyond the dramatic volcanoes, mountains and hillside temples with daily offerings and frequent ceremonies centred around music and dance. Almost everything has a spiritual meaning and that which is shared amongst locals and international visitors who come here some who will fall into Bali's tropical state of mind and won't leave. Surfing, snorkeling, diving, trekking and contrasting white and black sand beaches are naturally a draw card to visit Bali but the true essence of the island is the people, their culture and their religious customs which make it so magical and can be experienced amongst the many temples and sacred sites which allow visitors to be a part of and one of the many reasons famous healing retreats and traditional yoga training are held here.

# Lombok

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Stunning beaches lay among majestic views of Mt Rinjani. Exceptional marine life, fascinating culture and a dynamic landscape home to indigenous tribes and fertile environments for land animals and sea creatures. The island of Lombok in West Tenggara is located east of its popular touristic neighbour Bali. Fast becoming a popular destination for those looking for something a little more unique, away from the tourists in Bali or hustle and bustle of Jakarta. Access to the island is easy by sea from Bali or arriving at Lombok International Airport with flights from Singapore, Kuala Lumpur and many city ports of Indonesia. Relax and recharge in one of the many luxury villas or trek across the world recognised mountain regions. Surfing, diving and fishing keep the underwater enthusiasts busy and is one of the great appeals of the islands. With a vast succession of bays, reefs and rocky inlets which offer some of the best, quality breaks in Indonesia. A short trip from the main island on the north-west coast of Lombok lies three picturesque white sand islands known as the Gili Islands. Each of the three islands boasts their own personality and activities all providing ways to enjoy the unique environment of each. Horses pulling carriages and bicycles are the islands main form of transport letting visitors experience a touch of more simple living, surrounded by natural beauty. Senggigi region draws the most tourists to the mainland of Lombok and can be used as a base for quick day trips across to the three Gili Islands, South Gilis and Belongas Bay.







On the southeastern tip of the island and accessed either by yacht or private car is Tanjung Ringgit. Its remote access is barely visited by tourists but its white sand beaches, karst cliffs and caves which were once used by Japanese soldiers in World War II hold some of the islands most interesting pieces of history. The area is surrounded by conserved forest owned by the Ministry of Forestry to protect the natural habitat and wildlife. The Sasak are the indigenous people of this island which make up about 85% of the total population of Lombok. There is a strong history still upheld with these people through handi-crafts, music, local dance and ceremonies and as a visitor lucky enough to encounter their customs its a way to fully understand the back story of Lombok and its inhabitants. The cuisine is known for its spiciness and the availability of fruit, vegetables, spices and fish which makes provisioning for fresh produce from the local markets an adventure and experience in itself. High energy, adrenaline pumping dive sites are available all over the island as well as more relaxed scuba dives with a variety of environments including gentle slopes, walls and caves. Many of the more recently discovered dive sites are found on the southwest of Lombok and a quiet paradise for critter hunting. The south of Lombok and southern Gilis offers exciting viewing of schooling eagle rays and hammerhead sharks whereas north Lombok and Gili Air are where an enjoyable mix of crystal clear warm waters and stunning underwater marine life.

# Sumbawa

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The ninth largest island in Indonesia and separated from Lombok by the Alas Strait. Sumbawa is a deceptively larger island, bigger than Flores and fifty percent larger than Bali and Lombok combined. Its rich history is traditionally known as a source of sappanwood, honey, sandalwood and the climate of vast grasslands allow a healthy breeding ground for horses, cattle and deer hunting. Boasting world class surfing, beautiful beaches stretching from east to west, tremendous wilderness and a variety of rugged landscapes which sprawl the land its landscapes boasts volcanic ridges, terraced rice fields, dry expanses and sheltered bays, many of which are protected. Moyo, Sangeang and Satonda are where stretches of white sand beaches and clear blue waters can be found yet almost no foreign travelers visit. Something most would be unfamiliar with is Sumbawa's production of top quality honey and wild horse milk. The milk from these animals is historically known for its curing properties to treat many modern day diseases. Regular ferries and 2 airports on the island make visiting Sumbawa and traveling along the archipelago fairly straightforward. Trip to get there can take a little longer than visiting other Indonesian islands the scenic and cultural experiences are a reward you won't get anywhere else.





Best known to tourists for its surfing opportunities - world class breaks on the Southwest Sumbawa and a second cluster of breaks in Central Sumbawa, Dompu Regency are both suitable year round with the best waves reported in June, July and August. The bays in these areas and off the north coast of Sumbawa tucked behind the bunny ears of the island are where you'll find stunning coral fringed areas and the perfect spots to enjoy snorkeling and exploring the areas marine life. Often overlooked for its dive opportunities the crystal clear waters, twisted peninsulas and protected bays of Sumbawa are a haven for an abundance of marine life, macro critters and pristine coral reefs. These sheltered areas with deep vibrant walls and steaming underwater volcanic vents are breeding grounds to an extensive list of sea life. Areas around Sangean Volcano are also the perfect environment to spot almost every nudibranch possible. Diving in Sumbawa is suitable for all levels to explore the incredible flora and fauna. It's a popular place for stag horn corals, elephant ear coral, turtles and often the mating ground of mandarin fish. An exclusive trip can be arranged to swim with whale sharks and may just be one of the most memorable experiences in the waters of Indonesia. One can not go past the beauty of Moyo Island at the mouth of Saleh Bay a few kilometres off the north coast of Sumbawa. The island is a nature reserve of grassy Savannah and forested areas. A homeland for wildlife including; wild oxen, native deer, wild boars, monitor lizards,



21 species of bat and massive amounts of crab eating macaques. Surrounded by stunning coral reefs, beaches and fine coral sand it's best to visit during the months of June and July when seas are clear and visibility for scuba diving and snorkeling is optimal. A real treat of the island is the Mata Jitu Waterfall where the rock formations and stalactites adorn the surface, created over hundreds of years. For the ultimate in relaxation find retreat at the world renowned eco-friendly Amanwana Resort. Surrounded by the turquoise, coral rich seas of Flores the exclusive twenty luxury safari tent resort, proudly sits amongst lush rainforest. It delivers exceptional service, fine dining, unique activities and spa experiences set amongst the local tamarind trees. Anchor outside the resort or take in the islands stunning vistas and arrive by float plane from Bali to join the yacht.

# Komodo

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Located between the islands of Sumbawa and Flores is Komodo National Park. Home to the famous Komodo dragon, the world's largest and heaviest lizards. Established in 1980 as a World Heritage site the Park is comprised of three main islands; Komodo, Rinca, and Padar covering some 1,733 square kilometers. This globally recognized conservation area is still relatively untouched land sought after by many adventure seekers and nature enthusiasts to explore some of Asia's richest marine environments and intrepid landscapes. Trek mountain ridges, diving, snorkeling or night fishing; there is a multitude of ways to take in the parks world class environments. At the anchor point of the Asia Pacific Coral Triangle amongst varied landscapes, protected anchorages, pristine beaches, and a rich underwater ecosystem, it's these natural attractions which make Komodo an ultimate destination for yachting, diving, and other marine activities. a small port reached in just over an hour flight from Bali.

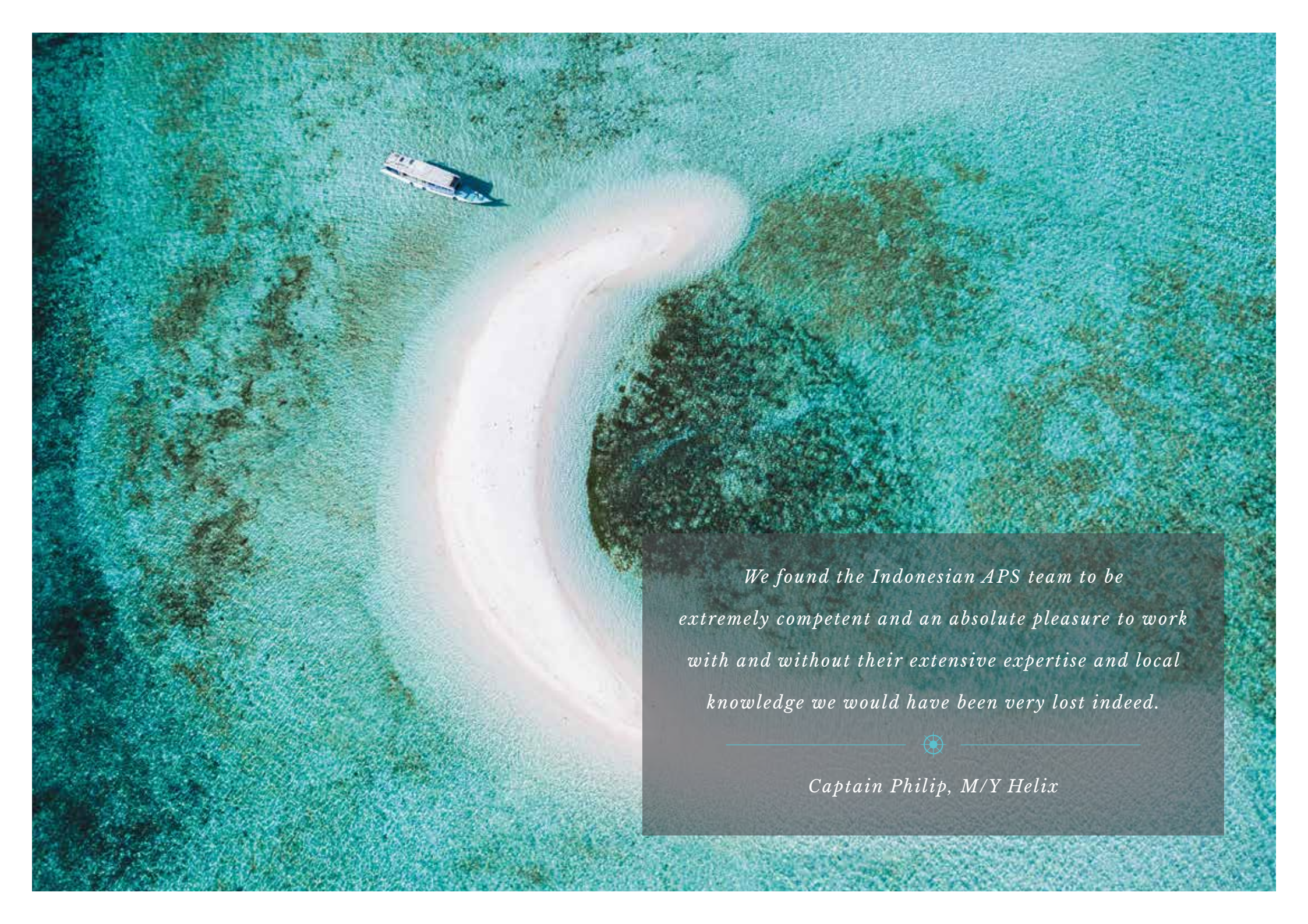






Cruising this region usually begins from Labuan Bajo. Boasting a unique landscape different to what is otherwise found on the tropical islands of Indonesia, the Komodo National Parks landscapes are dryer with a diverse terrain of mountains, rugged woodland, Savannah and a scattering of tropical rainforest areas. Komodo and its nearby surrounding island neighbor Rinca Island provide refuge to many reptile species, birds including the green imperial pigeon, yellow-crested cockatoo, great-billed heron and mammals including the orange-footed scrub fowl, Rinca rat, Timor deer, and wild pigs. However, the main draw to these parts and providing the perfect environment for habitation is the Komodo Dragon - named after their appearance and aggressive behavior, these man-eating lizards are the largest on earth growing up to 3 meters in length and weighing 150 kilograms. This world heritage site is highly protected to preserve these beasts' natural habitat and what makes the National Park a retreat for many other animal species. During the wetter months of January and February, it is not uncommon to see snake species such as the cobra, python or green tree viper. Komodo and the nearby island's scenery and underwater ecology provide its visitors with some of the most exquisite beaches, snorkeling and viewpoints.





*We found the Indonesian APS team to be extremely competent and an absolute pleasure to work with and without their extensive expertise and local knowledge we would have been very lost indeed.*



*Captain Philip, M/Y Helix*



Padar Island is the only one of the three main islands without the Komodo dragons. However it's the magic of the three separate beaches all boasting clear blue waters with each beach a distinctively different hue of pink, black and white sand attracting visitors. Hike up to the Padar Island viewpoint or enjoy a spot of night fishing between the islands. A divers paradise and highlight of any marine enthusiast trip to Indonesia; Komodo is an underwater paradise of hundreds of reef fish, huge pelagic and hunting sharks in crystal clear waters on pristine coral reefs. Spoilt by over 100 dive sites all possessing unforgettable underwater views of sea life. The marine ecosystem is made up of volcanic sea mounts, drop-offs, canyons, fringing reefs, and pinnacles with over 1,000 different fish species living in this aquatic paradise. Komodo is known for its larger marine animals including manta rays, sharks, dolphins, whales, turtles and rare sightings of dugong and sea cow. Amongst these larger animals is a diverse underwater ecosystem of macro life which should also not be underestimated. Although only separated by 15 nautical miles North and South sides of Komodo offer very different marine experiences. In the north, hard coral and sea mounts are prolific and on the southern side untouched bays, soft coral and macro species, critters and rocky islands. Visibility is great in these parts and the black basalt walls and exquisite coral gardens will be an experience like no other. However, currents can be strong in the area especially through the deep channels and island inlets, a dive guide is advised to accompany visitors for a high energy dive experience through the parks wonderland of marine life.



# Flores

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The beauty of Flores begins with its name meaning flower in Portuguese. The island which possesses a myriad of environments and scents hailing from coffee roasting in the hills and clove cigarettes to the unmissable scent of the ocean. The perfect getaway from the crowds to enjoy all that this secluded and idyllic place has to offer. A strange yet beautiful natural phenomena from multi-hued lakes, pink sand, red lakes and blue stone beaches. Flores possesses many adventure and exploration activities; world-class diving, snorkeling, hiking, trekking and the opportunity to marvel at the world's largest lizard at Komodo National Park; the Komodo dragon. Those looking for adventure by foot, Flores is the land of soaring peaks and scenic lakes with plenty of vast and jagged rocks to be explored. Hike up Kelimutu Volcano with its three crater lakes nestled inside each mountain every one gleaming a different colour. The difference in hue is said to be a result of the different gases bubbling under the surface making them appear strong tones of blue, red and green. From the top, a spectacular sunrise can be witnessed before descending to the beach for a swim on one of the many stretches of white sand beaches.







The top of 'Love Hill' is the perfect spot to see Flores in all its glory, tropical forests, picturesque hills and the azure waters of the Flores sea makes an incredible viewpoint for a romantic sunset. Trek through local villages inhabited by the indigenous Manggarai people, amongst sweeping jungles, craggy cliffs and cascading waterfalls to enjoy a spot to relax and cool off in one of the pools at the base of the fall. The caves on Flores are an unmissable adventure to anyone who's visiting. Rich in some of the most amazing archaeological finds in Indonesia. A small museum explaining the history in more depth has been set up and to truly help understand the coming of this incredible place. The Flores fields are unlike regular rice paddies found in Indonesia and come with a cultural heritage of meaning. Famous for their spider web-like formation. Each part of the web is assigned to a different family member in the surrounding villages. Immerse yourself in the culture of the island and daily activities by visiting a local village inhabited by the indigenous people. They're more than happy to invite visitors to share local customs and the celebration of the Caci dance; a form of expression between two men which holds a lot of the island's history. Teeming with an abundant array of marine life make diving the waters of Flores something of an underwater paradise. Spotting manta rays through swift currents of Komodo National Park to the outstanding display of critters in Maumere Bay.



Expect to see everything from turtles, snakes, octopus and hundreds of colourful fish to inlets beaming with vibrant reefs and soft coral gardens. The reefs offshore of Seraya Islands are perfect for snorkeling and diving where it is not uncommon to see plenty of sharks and turtles. Luckily for those exploring the area of Flores by private yacht, reaching the peaceful islands and stunning surroundings of Riung National Park is much easier. A subdistrict of Riung located to the north of Bajawa is famed for its majestic coral gardens and untouched coastlines which have become a protected conservation area otherwise known as 17 islands. Actually made up of twenty small and larger islands the national park is home to a variety of exotic species. Including the Timor deer, hedgehogs, monkeys, ferrets, Timor monitor lizard, marsupials and a spot for bird lovers to see eagles, white herons, black storks, partridges to name a few. It has also been reported a species of the Komodo dragon named Mbou has been seen. To fully appreciate the history of the national park it is possible to get amongst the Riung Village for a cultural experience and the opportunity to witness some of Ngada peoples hunting and gathering techniques. As well as some of their lively and traditional celebrations.

Encompassing a dramatic coral reef ecosystem where up to 27 different species of coral have been recorded in the National Parks waters. Home to a plentiful array of animals including marine mammals such as dolphins, whales and other colourful fish and the crystal clear waters are a stunning backdrop for swimming, snorkeling and underwater photography opportunities.





*Just wanted to say a massive thank you for all your hard work. You guys really do set the standard for yachting agents - so on the ball, always planning/thinking ahead and absolute pleasure to work with.*



*Pureser Rebecca, M/Y Octopus*



# Alor

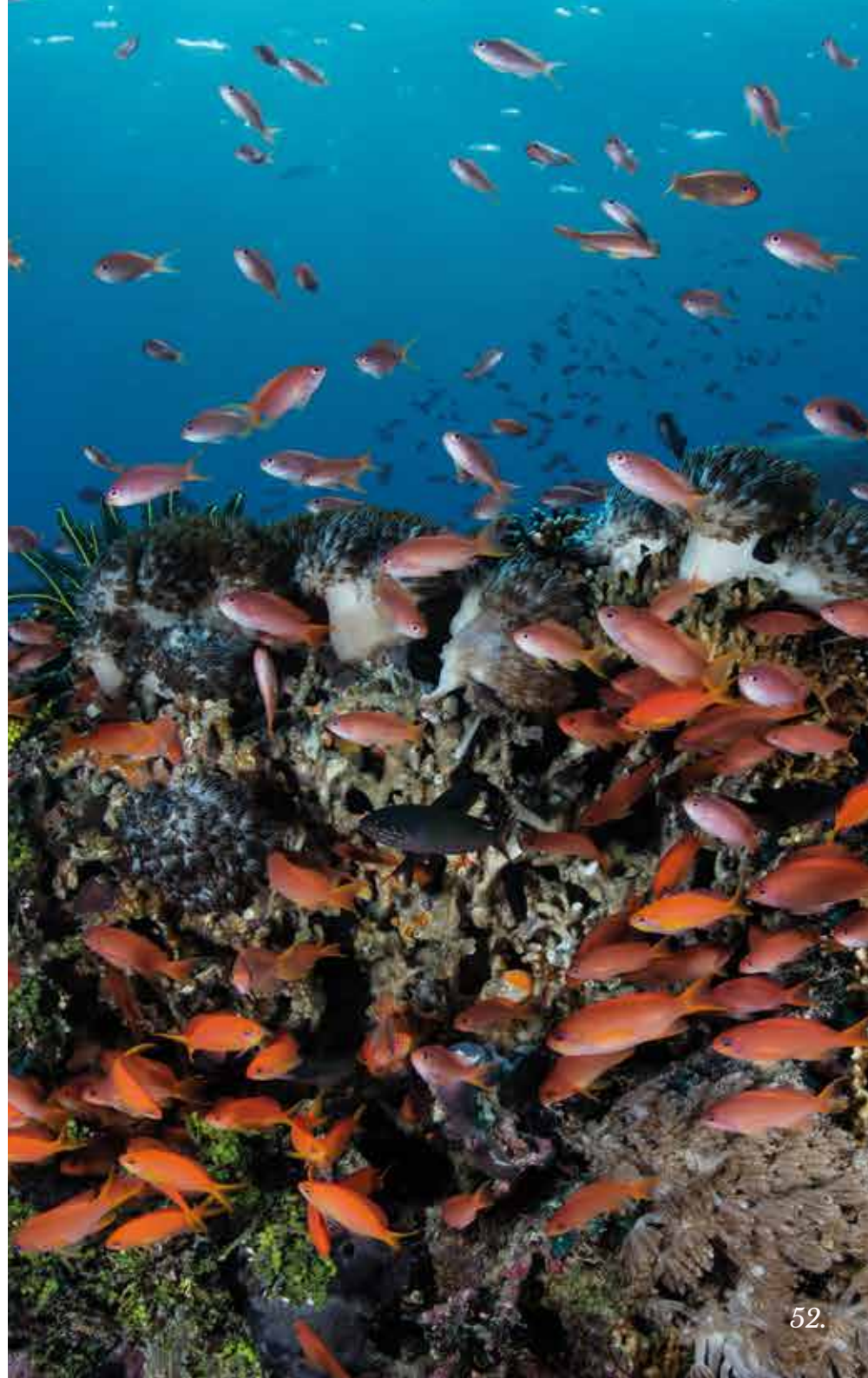
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Nestled at the eastern end of Nusa Tenggara is the Alor Archipelago encompassing 20 islands and 17 subdistricts the government protected area hosts an array of splendors, attracting avid divers and those wishing to understand the unique culture of the highland people. understand the unique culture of the highland people. The sea is a mecca of captivating marine life amongst pristine waters and incredible visibility of up to 40 metres making it one of the worlds most impressive dive sites and areas to spot large species including whales and sharks which migrate through the strait. Hosting some of the best five spots stretching from Alor Island to Pantar Island and including the Pantar Strait. Not only does the area boast a dreamy underwater ecology there are many cultural opportunities to explore and delve into. Whales and sharks which migrate through the strait. Hosting some of the best five spots stretching from Alor Island to Pantar Island and including the Pantar Strait. Not only does the area boast a dreamy underwater ecology there are many cultural opportunities to explore and delve into. The inhabitants of Alor are still very much living and preserving traditional ways of life. Occupied by various sub-ethnic groups the unique culture is prominent in the village of Lembur Barat by the Takapala indigenous group who live here. Houses constructed in





pyramid shapes, covered with coconut leaves, bamboo plaited walls and four main wooden pillars. Also named the island of a Thousand Mokos after a small bronze kettledrum which is thought to have originated from the roots of Vietnam and brought to the island. These unique artifacts and many others are on showcase at the Museum of A Thousand Mokos. Pura Alor is the largest and most inhabited island in the Alor Pantar Strait with a land mass of four nautical miles across and a mountainous interior which rises to almost 1050 metres. Due to its position, the water temperature at Pura Alor can vary considerably but some great diving is still possible and should not be overlooked. The area has been well treated by locals who still use sustainable fishing methods to encourage the preservation of marine life and sustain its astonishing seascape and colourful coral. Pulau Ternate is a limestone island rising 800m out the northern tip of the Alor Pantar Strait and surrounded with a reef which plunges into depths just a few metres offshore. The diving opportunities here range from sloping reefs, walls, overhangs and caverns with the northern part showcasing shallow reefs and sandy bays. Enjoy the serenity of Kepa Island. Secluded and far from civilization and the reason this unspoiled location promotes a pristine environment and crystal blue seawater. Easily accessible by yachts wanting to cruise, enjoy multiple watersports and discover many natural attractions. Swimming, snorkeling and diving is the main draw card but parking up to enjoy the beaches or visiting the traditionally built cottages on cliffs near the beach. Currents can be strong here.



# Anambas

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The Anambas Islands are part of the Riau Archipelago of Indonesia. Located in the South China Sea between the Natuna Islands and Singapore, formed by lagoons which separate the island group. Most of the Anambas islands are inhabited and named to have more pristine shores and underwater life than other islands in the archipelago. Voted one of Asia's top five tropical island locations to visit, the opportunities for diving and snorkeling are breathtaking. Even when standing from the shore line the receding sea waters unravel the other islands which are connected by sand dunes. Pulau Bawah Lagoon is known to be one of the best in the world, nominated in the same class as Bora Bora. Out of those 238 islands which make up the Anambas only 26 of them are inhabited with only some points accessible anchorages for yachts. Shallower areas prevent entry due to being surrounded by reefs and coral but a good reason to head underwater to explore it. A main anchorage point is located at Anambas Resort, from there exploration can be done by tender, jet ski or kayak and allows a closer look at the natural environment. Main commodities only arrive every two months so it's best to be well provisioned before arriving here. Covering an area of almost 47,000 square kilometres, faced by wide open oceans. The islands provide panoramic views and unforgettable sunsets. Island hopping between some of the more popular islands and admiring the many lagoons is a way to take in the views.







Penjalin Island beach is decorated with dozens of smaller islands and fine white sand which can be enjoyed by kayak, swimming or snorkeling and the calm secluded beaches of Tarempa located on Siantan Island makes you feel like you've landed on paradise. Find turtles hatching on Durai Island, explore the waterfalls of Temburun and Neara near Ulu Maras Village. While charming fishing villages and turtle hatcheries provide another experience of the rich natural ecosystem which thrives in these parts. Since the area is surrounded by water the local cuisine is heavily dependent on fish with local specialties showcasing it in many traditional dishes. The seas of the archipelago are blue with rich coral formations and areas boasting hundreds of colourful fish. It's a divers playground of coral walls, gorgonian and untouched coral carpet with incredible visibility including many fish species such as napoleon fish, batfish and bumphead. Suitable for all dive abilities Pulau Bawah

has nearly no current and an average depth of 20 metres. The crystal clear waters are brimming with reef fish and the possibility of spotting manta ray and white sharks snooping around. For the adrenaline seeking diver there are a number of wrecks in the area. The Igara a 197.3 metre Italian Ore and Oil steamship sunk in 1973 has now become a destination and residence for three nurse sharks and schools of fusiliers, barracuda, snapper, batfish and angelfish. Caution should be taken here with very strong currents prone. Located in the north, east of the abandoned oil rig of Udang, the two platform structure with long pillars stretches up to 100 metres. Each platforms expanse can be seen only ten minutes apart by boat. Here you can see large schools of jacks, giant trevallies, batfish, barracuda, grouper, emperor angelfish, mackerel and snappers. The other of the wreck dives which should not be missed is the Swedish built Seven Skies, one of the worlds supertankers at 262 metre long. Admiring the many lagoons, dive spots and cultural diversity is the main draw card to the area but dropping the toys, jet skis, kayaks, stand up paddle boards and exploring many of the other uninhabited islands and inlets will direct you to a nuance of peaceful bays and white sand beaches to set up and enjoy a picnic amongst a backdrop of coconut trees.

# *S. Borneo*

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**S**outh Kalimantan is located on Borneo Island and native to the Banjar tribe which make up the majority of the population still holding a rich indigenous culture. Encompassing some of the worlds most stunning wildlife and rich equatorial rainforest, Visitors will be spoilt for choice with activities and adventures above and below the water. Kalimantan makes up two-thirds of the Borneo Islands and is well known for its tropical rainforest, rich natural resources and exotic flora and fauna. With a population of over four million people influencing the area, the variety of cultures are what gives South Kalimantan its distinct charm. The bustling capital Banjarmasin also named the city of a thousand rivers for the way it rests over a multitude of canals is a centre point for exploration to absorb all the region has to offer.

The indigenous people of the area is the Banjar tribe consisting of three major groups and cover the area which is divided into two distinct regions by Mount Meratus sitting in the middle. The landscape to the south is primarily low land and rivers which run through mangrove swamps along the coast. Its this natural run through of water which provides South Kalimantan's fertile soil from which produce is grown and sold at the many floating markets each morning. Boats laden with bananas, yams, spinach, coconuts, spices and shrimp slowly make their way around the river with merchants and farmers plying their seasonal goods.







The drier climate means trekking and orangutan watching is at its best here and why Tanjung Puting is one of the natural wonders of the world and famous for its orangutan conservation. A vast dense rainforest which spans over four thousand square kilometres. The best way to get up close is by traveling down the Sekonyer River by Klotok. A traditional river houseboat used by locals to transport goods. Here you can get a great view of the animals in rehabilitation and many other jungle creatures some endemic to Borneo including the dutch ape and water buffalo along the Amadit river.

On the outskirts of the capital city of Banjarmasin, local markets produce and trade Borneo's most valuable commodities including diamonds and other precious stones mined in Borneo and traditionally weaved fabrics made by the indigenous Banjar ethnic group both of which are globally recognised for their quality and rarity.

# Sumatra

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Stretching from the Indian Ocean to the Strait of Melaka, North Sumatra borders Aceh province on the northwest with Riau and West Sumatra provinces to the southeast. Covering an area of 72,981 square kilometres the land is a variety of low plains and rising mountain ranges which run the length of Sumatra. Easy access by air from Medan, nature and dramatic seascapes deliver visitors a multitude of exploration opportunities. From rolling landscapes, cool highlands to lush jungles, clear rivers and calming hot springs. The island is a mix of cultures, religions and culinary explosions to satisfy all the senses. Trek in search of orangutans, climb mountains, visit volcanoes or retreat to idyllic deserted beaches in search of clear barrels of surf. Encompassing five islands or island groups including Hinako Islands, Nias, Telos and two other remote island groups to the north. North Sumatra is one of Indonesia's last surfing frontiers with similar swells to Mentawai's during the peak swell season from May to September. Between Beratagi and Lake Toba, a stopover to Sipiso-Piso Waterfall is one not to be missed.





When foot travel is exhausted, take a private car or motorbike through the local Karo villages spread along North Sumatra. Built in the traditional way the indigenous culture and daily life here is still prevalent with thatched roof long houses adorning buffalo horns, a visit which is sure to enhance your trip. Mount Sibayak still bubbles with mud and sulfurous steam, where an early morning trek is rewarded by a memorable sunrise. Retreating to the base of the volcano to enjoy a warm bath in the natural hot springs, swimming and tubing down the Bohorok River with its clear blue and refreshing waters, stopping along the waterway to spot monkeys and monitor lizards. Jungle trekking in Gunung Leuser National Park delivers a plethora of wildlife including massive monitor lizards, wild peacock, tigers, tapirs, rhino, orangutan and monkey species including the thomas leaf monkey. The orangutan, however, is the main attraction to the park and one of the few places to see them in their natural habitat.

Surfing and exploring the underwater paradise of the Banyak is for many, a dream come true experience. Coral islands, pristine beaches and the laid back atmosphere is every surfer's idea of paradise. Located in between the bigger islands of Simeuleu and Nias is the archipelago of Pulau Banyak with tropical climates much like the neighbouring islands. Temperatures here can be lower than some would expect. A haven for turtles, the Amandangan Beach on Pulau Bangkaru is home to the green turtle rookery, hawksbill turtle and leatherback turtle. Snorkeling and diving the Banyaks cannot be missed with sightings of the rare dugong, nine other mammal species and over thirty fish species. The North Sumatra province is one of Indonesia's richest with 30% of the commodities leaving from here and attracting visitors for its rich flora and fauna, tropical panoramas, rice fields, white sandy beaches and lush rainforest areas filled with wildlife.



# *Mentawai*

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The Mentawais are a chain of about seventy islands and islets approximately 150 kilometres off the western coast of Sumatra in Indonesia with the islands lying off the Sumatran coast across the Mentawai Strait. Among these islands are four main ones; Sipora Islands, Siberut Island, North Pagai Island (Pagai Utara) and South Pagai Island (Pagai Selatan). Siberut is the largest of the islands and the only one which has a regular shipping service that connects with Sumatra. A paradise for surfers with over 400 surf spots some even considering the conditions to rival those found on Bali. With many heading here after the Bali surf season has ended. The rich land conditions and biodiversity are what attracts visitors for a range of activities and cultural experiences. With its protected areas, plantation fields and agriculture which have become the livelihood of the locals. Padang, the capital of West Sumatra province and the largest city on the Western side provides a staging post, international airport and large port for yachts to berth before beginning their voyage across the Mentawais, famous for its unique culture and culinary experiences including the world famous dish rendang. Surfing is not the only activity available. Many of the islands provide exciting opportunities for trekking, fishing, snorkeling or lapping up the sun on any of their white sand beaches. A much less touristy area of Indonesia, the Mentawais offers a rich culture especially good for travelers looking for some adventures not otherwise seen in more civilized areas.





An excellent area to drop watersports equipment with wave conditions making it a fun place for jet skiing and getting up close to the surf break or exploring the many private bays to park up on white sand beaches, taking in the views of the surrounding jungle, plants and wildlife or snorkeling amongst the fringing coral reefs. Although the preservation of the islands has meant that a lot of the areas are now protected there are some spots for fishing. With species such as trevally, dog-tooth tuna, wahoo, Spanish mackerel, barracuda, coral trout, yellowfin tuna, mahi-mahi, rainbow runner, sharks and sailfish. Trekking and exploring the flora and fauna of the national park to find exotic plants and endemic animal species including primates such as kloss' gibbon, Mentawai macaque and Siberut macaque or engage with the friendly indigenous Mentawai people who still follow age-old traditions using hunter, gatherer techniques. These areas are a UNESCO reserve made up of tropical rainforest, swamplands, mangroves and some hilly elevations.



Home to a large variety of fish and coral reefs, among some of the most beautiful and diverse in Indonesia. The abundance of nutrients in the surrounding seas, as well as the large variety of corals, contribute to a wide assortment of biodiversity in terms of fish species, turtles, crustaceans and invertebrates. A large number of coral and sponge species, sea fans, pipe coral, bubble coral and barrel sponges are found here. Many species of tropical fish can be seen including grouper, trevally and barracuda as well as very colourful nudibranchs, starfish, sea cucumber and the rare pleurobranchs. This underwater world offers a plethora of experiences for any scuba and free diving enthusiasts who seek a unique experience of water activity and collection of sea life. Exploring the many islands by private yacht is the best way to take everything in and the freedom to hop between the islands, exploring each corner of the Mentawais will be an experience those who visit will not forget.



# Sunda Strait

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The Sunda Strait lies between the Indonesian islands of Java and Sumatra and connects the Java Sea to the Indian Ocean with one of the world's most famous active volcanoes, Krakatoa. The archipelago of Krakatoa is a small group of volcanic islands that form part of the Ujung Kulon National Park. A UNESCO world heritage site, its landscape is the largest remaining lowland rainforest in Java and the last known refuge for the endangered Javan rhinoceros and protected rare plant species, reptiles, birds and mammals including banteng, silvery gibbon, crab-eating macaque, Javan leopard, Sumatran dhole, mouse deer, Javan rusa and smooth-coated otter. The newly opened Tambling Wildlife Sanctuary on the southern tip of Sumatra provides a very good attraction for super yachts. Situated in a natural harbour protected from the wild seas outside, it is accessible only by air or by yacht. Guests can fly into the area by jet or straight from the yacht to explore the wildlife sanctuary and rehabilitation center for the Sumatran Tigers.

South Lampung is known for its great bay muck diving and 'beautifully challenging' drift diving. Strong currents which run from the strait feed nutrients to the coral reefs and attract large pelagic and marine mammals. West of the strait divers are spoiled by the scenic view of well-preserved coral reefs, pinnacles and deep walls. Over time, volcanic stones have created mounds underwater and created a magical seascape of coral and fish species.







# Java

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Central Java is one of Indonesia's richest and most diverse regions. From dramatic landscapes perfect for hiking to taking in the view from on top of Mt Merapi. Trekking through the Menoreh Hills and lush passings of enchanting rice paddies to local villages and spice plantations; it's an experience for the senses and the soul. Located within the dramatic landscape is Borobudur the world's largest Buddhist monument and one of many religious areas only a short drive from Amanjiwo Resort a retreat of absolute luxury and central Javas little slice of civilisation amongst rich history and archaeological discoveries. The temple dates back to the 8th and 9th centuries and was built in three tiers during the reign of the Sailendra Dynasty and is now a Buddhist archaeological landmark. The other of Java's famous temples is the mystical cultural site of Prambanan the rich and intricate history can still be felt within its impressive grounds, especially within the central compound. Javas vast landscape is ideal for trekking and exploring whether up the steep flanks of Mt Merapi, into the lush Menoreh Hills or the romantic sunrise at Bromo Volcano's peak at 2329 meters. Mt Merapi located near Yogyakarta is still one of the most active volcanoes on the planet but a centre point to the lives of the Javanese. Its frequent eruptions spit lava, ash and other minerals across the land making the grounds some of the richest and most fertile in the world.





The Ujung Kulon National Park is Java's largest lowland rainforest and home to an abundance of wildlife including the one-horned rhino, hornbills, deer, wild boar, black panthers and green turtles. Not to mention the leopards, macaques, leaf monkeys, crocodiles and indigenous wild oxen. The wood and wetlands are an excellent spot for bird watching with beaches to the north and south of the national park and Krakatau's Island also part of the conservation area. Heading for the skies to absorb everything the National Park boasts by helicopter is the best way to take it all in. A visit towards the east of Java lies Kawah Ijen Volcano a 200-metre deep lake of sulfuric acid topped with a large caldera where the mined sulfur is used for vulcanizing rubber, bleaching sugar and other processes.

Jakarta's Thousand Islands should be on the 'must visit' list while in Central Java. Although only 110 islands, scattered within the Jakarta Bay. They form a district which includes the Pulau Seribu National Marine Park and is a spectacular nautical exploration area which ranges from thirty minutes to three hours from the northern edge of Jakarta.





With a population of only 20,000 across eleven of the islands, snorkeling and diving adventures are a haven for underwater enthusiasts. Pristine beaches, leisure fishing and other water sports can also be enjoyed amongst island hopping - it's almost unbelievable that the high-rise life of Jakarta is a mere few moments away from a place of such serenity. If planning to retreat onshore for a few nights the Amanjiwo Hotel is sure to take your breath away. This luxury hotel; part of the world recognised Aman Resort chain is set within the sublime landscapes of central Java surrounded by lush forest and views from private villas out over the terraced farmlands. Within the views; Menoreh Hills or the Borobodur and rice paddies stretch across the landscape while VIP access allows guests to privately marvel at the majestic UNESCO world heritage site - the Borobudur Temple. Guests are given the chance to experience an inspiring sunrise before heading back to indulge at one of the resorts two restaurants to experience a menu of traditional cuisines and Indonesian delicacies presented as a world recognised degustation menu.







# Our Team

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Supporting super yachts in Indonesia for the last decade we pride ourselves in delivering all the services required by yachts visiting the area in a professional manner by a network of knowledgeable industry experienced staff who understand the pressures and time constraints of running a vessel. Our services start before arrival and include all yacht services (formalities, bunkering, provisioning, guiding).

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# Services

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Clearance in our region  
Visa and bond arrangements  
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Helicopter authorization  
Charter license  
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Charter APA and tax management

## OUR SERVICES FOR INTERIOR

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Flower arrangements  
Interior cleaning supplies Appliance repairs and maintenance  
Laundry and dry cleaning  
Beauty & grooming products

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Lube oil supply and used oil/sludge removal  
Engine parts and supplies  
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Charter planes and helicopters  
Concierge services  
Cruise planning and itineraries  
Dive guides  
Guided tours and excursions  
Hotel bookings at preferred rates  
Massage, spa and beauty care  
Traditional dance shows in various islands  
Yacht and fishing boat charter

## OUR SERVICES TO THE DECK OFFICERS

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Deck parts and supplies with discounts  
Day workers  
Repairs and maintenance jobs  
Security and ISPS arrangements  
Warehousing

## OUR SERVICES TO THE GALLEY

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Galley parts and supplies  
Wine tasting

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