



TOURISM IN MALAYSIA

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN MALAYSIA



PENAFIAN DAN HAK CIPTA

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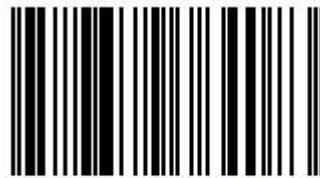
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TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN
MALAYSIA

BIODATA PENULIS



- Nurul Ilyani Abdullah ialah pensyarah Jabatan Pelancongan dan Hospitaliti, Politeknik Hulu Terengganu (PHT). Beliau adalah graduan dari Universiti Utara Malaysia dalam Sarjana Pentadbiran Perniagaan (Pengurusan Pelancongan dan Hospitaliti). Beliau merupakan Editor Buletin PHT Hebat yang mana buletin yang memuatkan kejayaan serta aktiviti PHT dari tahun 2017 hingga kini. Beliau juga bergiat aktif dalam dunia penulisan akademik dan kreatif. Beliau baru dalam penghasilan ebook namun akan menghasilkan ebook dari semasa ke semasa.

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SINOPSIS

- ❖ Buku ini adalah sebagai panduan bagi pelancongan. Melalui ebook ini dijelaskan secara terperinci tentang tempat Pelancongan di Malaysia. Dalam ebook ini juga terdapat penerangan destinasi pelancongan di setiap negeri yang ada di Malaysia. Selain itu, dalam buku ini juga terdapat latar belakang dan keistimewaan destinasi pelancongan. Diharapkan dengan adanya buku ini akan menjadi panduan untuk pelancong yang ingin melancong di Malaysia.

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MALAYSIA MAP



INTRODUCTION

- Malaysia contain some of the most beautiful beaches on the planet and a collection of unrivaled rainforests and national parks.
- Located in the continent of Asia, Malaysia covers 328,657 square kilometers of land and 1,190 square kilometers of water, making it the 67th largest nation in the world with a total area of 329,847 square kilometers.
- Malaysia became an independent state in 1957, after gaining its sovereignty from The United Kingdom. The population of Malaysia is 29,179,952 (2012) and the nation has a density of 89 people per square kilometer.
- Malaysia shares land borders with 3 countries: Thailand, Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia.

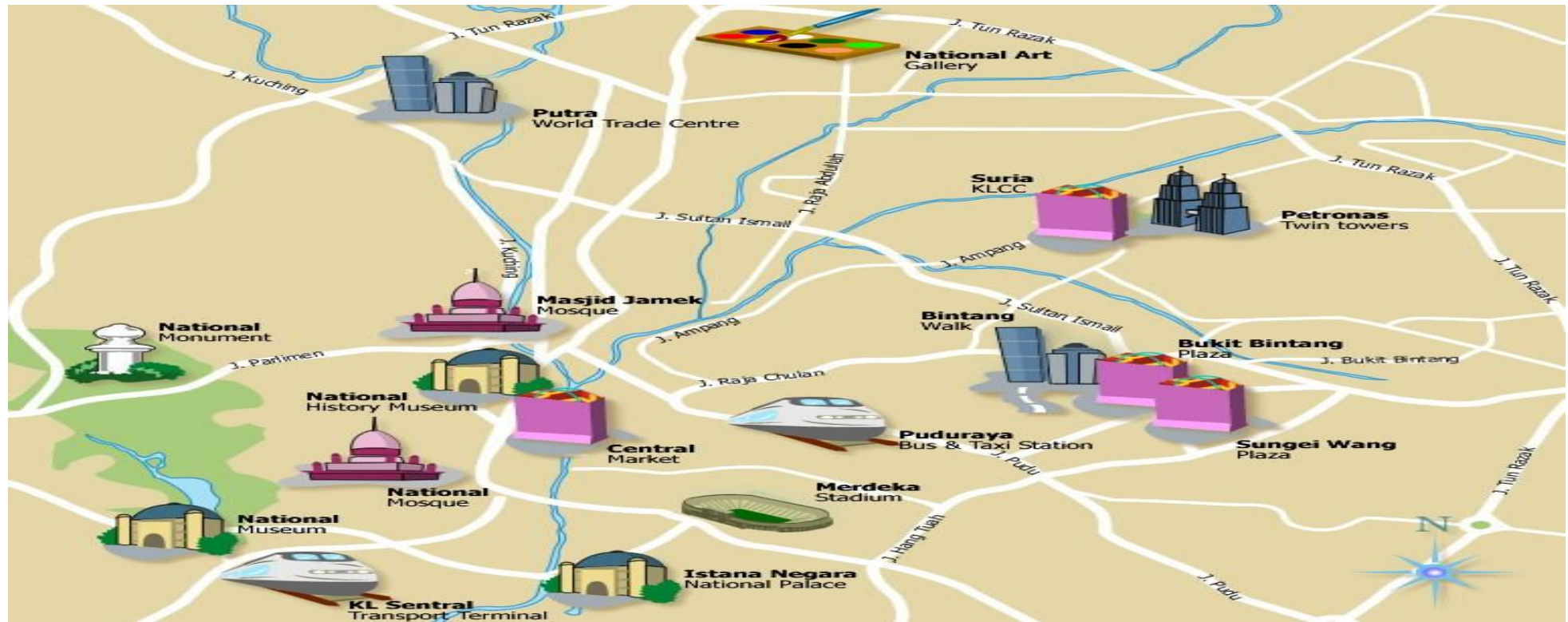
GENERAL INFORMATION OF 13 STATES AND 3 FEDERAL TERRITORIES IN MALAYSIA



KUALA LUMPUR

- Kuala Lumpur is the capital of Malaysia. Its modern skyline is dominated by the 451m-tall Petronas Twin Towers, a pair of glass-and-steel-clad skyscrapers with Islamic motifs.
- The towers also offer a public skybridge and observation deck. The city is also home to British colonial-era landmarks such as the Kuala Lumpur Railway Station and the Sultan Abdul Samad Building.
- Kuala Lumpur is also known for its shopping and dining, with options ranging from large malls and contemporary restaurants to shophouses and food stalls.
- The Golden Triangle area's Bukit Bintang district offers designer boutiques, luxury department stores and glitzy retail and entertainment complexes. Small, colorful shops dot Brickfields (Little India) and Chinatown, whose art deco Central Market houses numerous craft sellers.
- Malaysian arts and history are on view at the National Museum and the Islamic Arts Museum. At the city's northern edge is Batu Caves, natural limestone caverns housing Hindu temples.





Petronas Towers

4.6 ★★★★★ (18,480)

Iconic skyscrapers towering 88 floors

Once the world's tallest, these 88-story towers bear a modern Islamic design & a visitor skybridge.



Batu Caves

4.4 ★★★★★ (11,335)

Hindu temple set in limestone caves

Limestone caves at the top of steep steps housing Hindu temples & shrines, plus a huge deity statue.



Kuala Lumpur City Centre

Petronas Twin Towers & smart bistros

Kuala Lumpur's dynamic, high-rise City Centre is known for upscale fashion malls, luxury hotels and expansive views from the futuristic Petronas Twin Towers.



Bukit Bintang

Shopping, nightlife, and caves

Bukit Bintang is the shopping and entertainment district of Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. It encompasses Jalan Bukit Bintang and its immediate surrounding



Kuala Lumpur Tower

4.4 ★★★★★ (7,399)

Landmark tower with panoramic views

One of the world's tallest, this landmark tower offers scenic city views & a revolving restaurant.



National Mosque of Malaysia

4.5 ★★★★★ (1,430)

Large 1960s mosque in landscaped gardens

Hosting up to 15,000 worshippers, Malaysia's national mosque has gardens, a library & a prayer hall.



Sunway Lagoon

4.5 ★★★★★ (5,605)

Vast theme park with rides & water games

Sprawling amusement park with a water zone, rides, a zoo & outdoor activities, plus dining & events.



Central Market, Kuala Lumpur

4.2 ★★★★★ (11,655)

Vibrant shopping & arts destination

Cultural heritage site with restored art deco facade offering shopping, eateries & an outdoor stage.



Kuala Lumpur Bird Park

4.3 ★★★★★ (3,058)

Free-roaming birds & walk-in aviaries

Thousands of colorful birds in free-roaming areas, walk-through aviaries & traditional enclosures.



Merdeka Square, Kuala Lumpur

4.4 ★★★★★ (7,886)

Historic square with an iconic flagpole

This landmark square has a 96m flagpole to mark the site of the first Malaysian flag-raising.



Resorts World Genting

4.3 ★★★★★ (6,344)

Modern option offering restaurants

Contemporary venue with understated rooms offering restaurants, 2 bars & an outdoor pool.



Suria KLCC

4.5 ★★★★★ (29,195)

Massive mall housing shops & restaurants

Opened in 1998, this retail mall on 6 floors houses shops & services, plus eateries & a prayer room.



Lake Gardens, Kuala Lumpur

4.4 ★★★★★ (5,976)

Lush tropical park with a pond & a cafe

Botanical gardens featuring tropical plants & rare fruit trees, plus a fish pond, waterfall & cafe.



Sultan Abdul Samad Building

4.5 ★★★★★ (279)

Iconic building with domes & clocktower

Grand 1800s government building featuring copper domes & a large clocktower with a 1-ton bell.



Jamek Mosque

4.4 ★★★★★ (846)

Historic Moorish-style place of worship

Opened in 1909, this colorful, airy mosque once served as the main mosque in the city.



National Zoo of Malaysia

3.9 ★★★★★ (3,750)

Sprawling, open-concept zoological park

Open-concept zoo featuring a wide range of domestic & exotic animals, from elephants to seals.



Aquaria KLCC

4.3 ★★★★★ (7,046)

Large aquarium with sharks & a tunnel

Expansive aquarium offering 5,000 exhibits, a clear tunnel, feeding shows & shark cage dives.



Thean Hou Temple

4.4 ★★★★★ (1,063)

Elaborate temple with vibrant designs

6-tiered temple built in 1989, featuring a prayer hall with 3 altars & ornate, colorful details.



Pudu Sentral

The Pudu Sentral is the main local service bus terminus in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. It was opened in 1976 by the late former Prime Minister Tun Hussein Onn. Long-



KLCC Park

4.5 ★★★★★ (9,445)

Urban oasis with animated fountains

50-acre respite offering a kids' playground, paths, a wading pool & choreographed fountain displays.



Kuala Lumpur railway station

3.8 ★★★★★ (300)

Architecture

The Kuala Lumpur railway station is a railway station located in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Completed in 1910 to replace an older station on the same site, the



National Monument

4.3 ★★★★★ (470)

Monument to the freedom fighters of 1945

Round 41m obelisk honoring those who died in the 1945 Battle of Surabaya against the British.



National Museum

4.1 ★★★★★ (2,443)

National cultural & heritage museum

Interactive museum of Malaysian culture & history from prehistoric times to the present day.



Kuala Lumpur Butterfly Park

4.0 ★★★★★ (822)

Huge, scenic garden with butterflies

Expansive plant- & flower-filled garden with over 5,000 butterflies, koi ponds & a gift shop.



KL Forest Eco Park

4.3 ★★★★★ (348)

Rain forest preserve with a canopy walk

Situated within the city, this rain forest has several nature trails & a forest canopy walkway.



Islamic Arts Museum Malaysia

4.5 ★★★★★ (829)

Islamic artifacts in a modern space

Contemporary museum offering displays of historical Islamic items, plus a restaurant & library.



Sri Mahamariamman Temple, Kuala Lumpur

4.5 ★★★★★ (612)

Historic Hindu temple & landmark tower

1800s Hindu temple, Kuala Lumpur's



Istana Negara, Jalan Istana

4.1 ★★★★★ (365)

Palace

The Royal Museum along Jalan Istana was the former residence of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong of Malaysia. It stands on a



Bukit Nanas

3.6 ★★★★★ (11)

Forest, nature, and rainforest

Bukit Nanas, meaning "Pineapple Hill", is a small hill in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. It contains the only virgin tropical rain forest left in the heart of Kuala Lumpur. The



Istana Negara, Jalan Tuanku Abdul Halim

4.2 ★★★★★ (1,946)

Prominent royal palace with golden domes

An iconic landmark, this grand royal palace with golden domes is a popular place to take photos.



Planetarium Negara

4.1 ★★★★★ (134)

Observatory, museum & space theater

Designed to resemble a mosque, this planetarium offers a space theater, exhibits & an observatory.



Titiwangsa Lake Gardens

4.2 ★★★★★ (2,992)

Park, lake, and equestrianism

Titiwangsa Lake Gardens is a lake garden in Titiwangsa, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.



Petronas Twin Tower

Shopping



Royal Selangor Club

4.1 ★★★★★ (232)

The Royal Selangor Club is a social club in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, founded in 1884 by the British who ruled Malaya. The club is situated next to the Dataran Merdeka,



Petrosains, The Discovery Centre

4.5 ★★★★★ (567)

Interactive science learning center

Modern museum focused on the science & technology of the energy industry, with a cafe & gift shop.



Masjid India

4.3 ★★★★★ (428)

Shopping and market



Chinatown Kuala Lumpur

Petaling Street Market & local artworks

Lively, colorful Chinatown is centered on Petaling Street, known for its fashion shops and a large covered market with produce, clothes and accessories. Local



Pusat Sains Negara

4.1 ★★★★★ (1,627)

Science center with interactive exhibits

Science & learning center featuring interactive exhibits & play areas for young kids & toddlers.



Istana Budaya

4.2 ★★★★★ (386)

Theatre, architecture, concert, and art

The Istana Budaya, founded in September 1999, is Malaysia's main venue for all types of theatre including musical theatre, operetta, classical concerts and opera



Jalan Masjid India

Shopping



Petronas Filharmonik Hall

4.7 ★★★★★ (107)

Modern concert venue for classic music

Classical music hall featuring a 885-seat theater with an adjustable ceiling for optimum acoustics.



Pusat Pelancongan Malaysia

4.1 ★★★★★ (790)

Tourism center & cultural venue

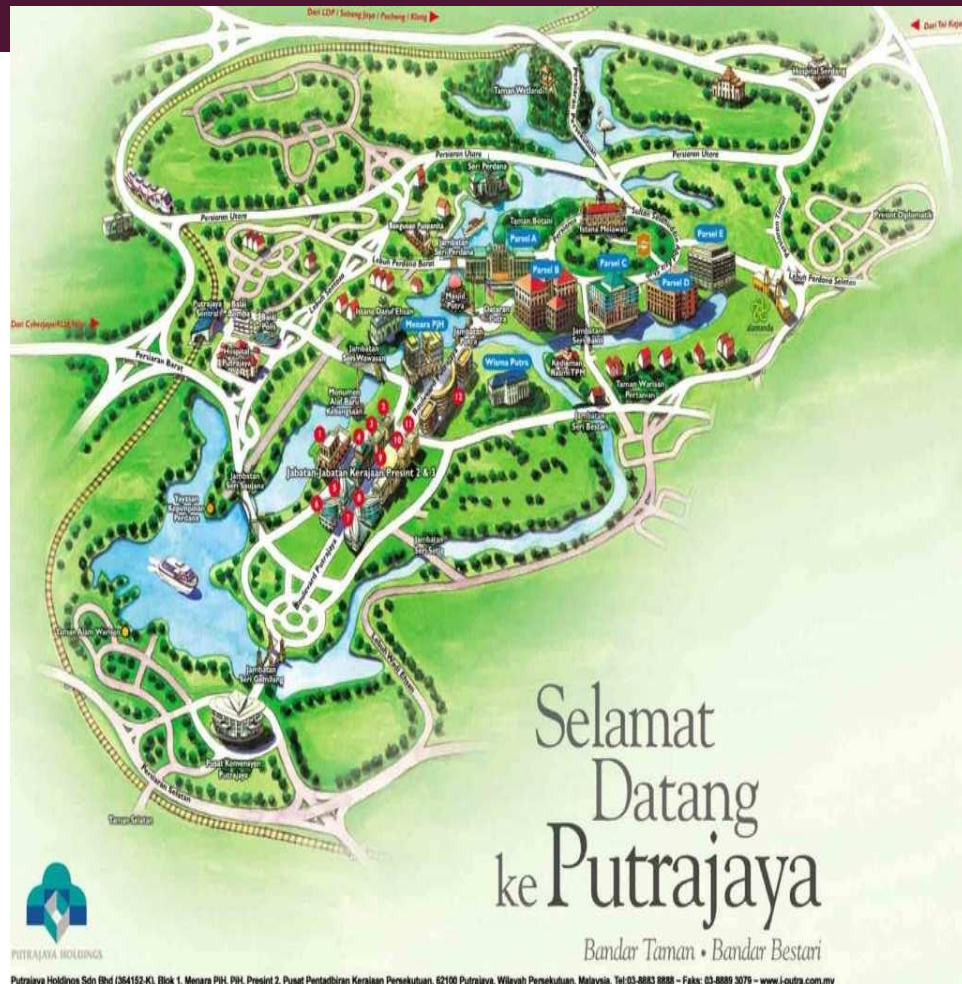
Hub for tourist info, a gift shop & other services, plus on-site festivals & music



PUTRAJAYA

- Putrajaya is a city in Malaysia, south of Kuala Lumpur.
- It's known for its late-20th-century architecture including the Putra Mosque, made from rose-colored granite with a pink dome. Nearby is the immense, green-domed Perdana Putra, which contains the prime minister's office complex.
- The 3-tiered Putra Bridge is inspired by Iranian architecture, with 4 minaret-type piers overlooking the man-made Putrajaya Lake.
- Just south, and also spanning Putrajaya Lake, is the modern Seri Wawasan Bridge, with steel cables and bike lanes. On the waterfront is the Millennium Monument, a tall, thin metal obelisk with a hibiscus-shaped base.
- The China-Malaysia Friendship Garden is a landscaped lakeside park, with flowers and a pavilion. In the north of the city, the Putrajaya Botanical Garden contains Asian and African plants, along with a research facility. Farther north, Taman Wetlands is a man-made park with a flamingo pond and an observation tower.





Putrajaya Tourist Attractions

- Putra Mosque
- Putrajaya Cruise
- Palace of Justice
- Perdana Putra
- Putra Bridge
- Agriculture Heritage Park
- Putrajaya Botanical Garden (Taman Botani)
- Wetland Park

Putra Mosque

4.7 ★★★★★ (1,640)

Big waterfront mosque with a pink dome

Enormous mosque on the water, with stately architecture featuring an ornate pink dome.



Perdana Putra

Architecture

The Perdana Putra is a building in Putrajaya, Malaysia which houses the office complex of the Prime Minister of Malaysia. Located on the main hill in



Putrajaya Lake

4.4 ★★★★★ (60)

Lake

The Putrajaya Lake is a lake located at the centre of Putrajaya, Malaysia. This 650 hectares man-made lake is designed to act as a natural cooling system for the



Putra Square

4.4 ★★★★★ (348)

Monumental, circular square & local icon

Landmark circular plaza & city emblem featuring a star-shaped center with flags & water features.



Cruise Tasik Putrajaya

4.2 ★★★★★ (373)

River cruises on a range of watercraft

Headquarters for river sightseeing cruises on a variety of modern & traditional boats.



Seri Wawasan Bridge

4.3 ★★★★★ (453)

Architecture

The Seri Wawasan Bridge is one of the main bridges in the planned city Putrajaya, the new Malaysian federal territory and administrative centre. This futuristic



Putra Bridge

4.5 ★★★★★ (130)

Stately bridge with scenic sunset views

Iconic car, rail & pedestrian bridge known for its polished design & tranquil sunset views.



Tuanku Mizan Zainal Abidin Mosque

4.7 ★★★★★ (1,056)

Large, contemporary steel mosque

Huge, modern mosque at water's edge noted for its Chinese- & German-influenced steel architecture.



Agriculture Heritage Park

4.0 ★★★★★ (733)

Local agricultural info & a food court

Educational park with information about local agriculture, plus food & souvenir shops.



Putrajaya International Convention Centre

4.3 ★★★★★ (1,913)

Massive venue for conferences & events

Large, modern venue hosting frequent conferences & events, with multiple halls & meeting rooms.



Millennium Monument

4.1 ★★★★★ (169)

Soaring national monument with etchings

Tall, obelisk-shaped national monument with etchings of important events in the country's history.



Skyrides Festivals Park Putrajaya

4.0 ★★★★★ (226)

Theme park with a hot air balloon ride

Theme park offering rides in a tethered hot air balloon & an obstacle course over the water.



Taman Saujana Hijau

4.5 ★★★★★ (629)

Large scenic park with a running trail

This expansive park with themed gardens & sweeping views is a popular place for running & cycling.



Taman Wawasan Putrajaya

4.2 ★★★★★ (299)

Park



Putrajaya Botanical Garden

4.3 ★★★★★ (669)

Public garden with bike trails & views

Large lakeside public garden with 700+ species of plants & flowers, plus trails & bicycle rentals.



Putrajaya Challenge Park - Skatepark

4.5 ★★★★★ (247)

Climbing, cycling, and skateboarding



Palace of Justice, Putrajaya

Architecture

The Palace of Justice houses the Malaysian Court of Appeal and Federal Court, which moved to Putrajaya from the Sultan Abdul Samad Building in Kuala



Seri Gemilang Bridge

4.4 ★★★★★ (209)

Ceremonial arch bridge opened in 2003

Opened in 2003, this 787 ft. ornate arch bridge connects Heritage Square & the convention center.



Putrajaya Wetlands Park

4.1 ★★★★★ (514)

Natural setting for picnics & walks

Large wetlands area suited for activities like picnics, walking, biking & wildlife viewing.



Taman Putra Perdana

4.3 ★★★★★ (303)

Iconic government office building

Landmark government structure with diverse architecture housing the offices of the prime minister.



Anjung Floria

4.0 ★★★★★ (316)

Abundant botanical garden with paths

Paths & small bridges lead through a lush expanse of native trees & flowers, including wild orchids.



Istana Darul Ehsan

4.3 ★★★★★ (16)

Sultan of Selangor's lakeside palace

Tudor-style lakefront palace of the Sultan of Selangor, completed in 2000 (not open to the public).



Moroccan Pavilion Putrajaya

4.3 ★★★★★ (41)

Garden



Astaka Morocco

4.1 ★★★★★ (79)



Taman Seri Empangan

4.2 ★★★★★ (374)



Dataran Putrajaya, Presint 3

4.3 ★★★★★ (1,440)



Seri Saujana Bridge

4.2 ★★★★★ (52)

Modern bridge with a unique design

Combination cable-stayed/arch bridge, built in 2003, featuring an elegant, futuristic design.



Istana Melawati

4.8 ★★★★★ (6)

Palace

Istana Melawati is the second national palace of Malaysia's Yang di-Pertuan Agong in Putrajaya after the Istana



LABUAN

- Labuan, officially the Federal Territory of Labuan, is a federal territory of Malaysia.
- It is made up of the eponymous Labuan Island and six smaller islands, and is located off the coast of the state of Sabah in East Malaysia.
- Labuan's capital is Victoria and is best known as an offshore financial centre offering international financial and business services via Labuan IBFC since 1990 as well as being an offshore support hub for deep water oil and gas activities in the region.
- It is also a tourist destination for people travelling through Sabah, nearby Bruneians and scuba divers. The name Labuan derives from the Malay word labuhan which means harbour.
- Labuan is often referred to as the pearl of Borneo.





Kuraman Island

Kuraman Island, alternative name Keraman Island, is an outlying island in the Federal Territory of Labuan, Malaysia located on the northern mouth of Brunei



Surrender Point

4.1 ★★★★★ (75)

Monument to Japanese surrender in WWII

Landmark WWII memorial marking the site of Japan's surrender to Australian forces in 1945.



An'Nur Jamek Mosque

4.6 ★★★★★ (57)

Sunni Muslim mosque with a modern design

Built in 1986, this modern Sunni Muslim mosque blends Malay & Turkish architectural styles.



Labuan Bird Park

3.7 ★★★★★ (142)



Dataran Labuan

4.0 ★★★★★ (65)



Labuan Marine Museum

4.0 ★★★★★ (240)

Marine life exhibits in a modern setting

Shell-shaped museum with floor-to-ceiling windows featuring marine life exhibits & a discovery room.



Chimney Museum

4.0 ★★★★★ (20)

Museum and history

The Chimney Museum is a museum in Kubong, Labuan, Malaysia. The museum is about the history of Kubong during British North Borneo administration.



Labuan Square

3.7 ★★★★★ (64)



Labuan International Golf Club

4.4 ★★★★★ (91)

Golf



The Chimney

4.0 ★★★★★ (7)



Pulau Papan

4.3 ★★★★★ (18)



Labuan Museum

4.2 ★★★★★ (58)

Regional history & culture center

Regional history exhibits including prehistoric & tribal artifacts in a restored Colonial home.



Labuan Botanical Garden

Garden



Labuan Maritime Museum

Maritime museum and museum

The Labuan Maritime Museum is a museum in Labuan, Malaysia.



Muzium Chimney

4.2 ★★★★★ (42)





Memorial plaque for General Maida
5.0 ★★★★★ (1)



Pantai Pancur Hitam
4.5 ★★★★★ (21)
Beach



Layang-layang Beach
4.2 ★★★★★ (14)
Beach



Bukit Kubong
4.4 ★★★★★ (57)



Wisma Perbadanan Labuan
1.0 ★☆☆☆☆ (1)



纳闽八仙庙
3.8 ★★★★★ (6)



Taman Botanical Labuan
4.0 ★★★★★ (93)



Gedung Ubat
4.1 ★★★★★ (32)



Patau-Patau Water Village
4.1 ★★★★★ (67)



Pohon Batu Beach
4.3 ★★★★★ (6)
Beach



MALAYSIA



TERENGGANU



Terengganu is a sultanate and constitutive state of federal Malaysia. The coastal city of Kuala Terengganu which stands at the mouth of the broad Terengganu River is both the state and royal capital as well as the largest city in Terengganu.

Terengganu Tourist Attraction

- Abidin Mosque
- Bukit Puteri
- Chinatown
- Desa Craft
- Istana Maziah
- Muktafi Billah Shah Mosque
- State Museum
- State Library
- Tengku Tengah Zaharah Mosque
- Traditional Boat Making
- Water Front
- Pulau Redang
- Pulau Perhentian
- Pasar Payang
- Kenyir Lake
- Lang Tengah Island
- Pulau Kapas
- Tengku Tengah Zaharah Mosque
- Terengganu State Museum

MALACCA



Malacca (Malay: Melaka) is located in the southern region of the Malay Peninsula, next to the Straits of Malacca. It is the third smallest Malaysian state after Perlis and Penang. It borders Negeri Sembilan to the north and Johor to the south. The capital is Malacca City. Malacca is a historical city centre and has been listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 7 July 2008.

Malacca Tourist Attractions

- A' Famosa
- Bazaar
- Baba Nyonya Heritage
- Bukit China
- Central Market
- Christ Church
- Dutch Fort
- Hang Jebat Mausoleum
- Hang Kasturi Mausoleum
- Hang Li Po's Well
- Malacca Cultural Museum
- Portuguese Settlement

- St. John's Fort
- St. Paul's Hill (A'Famosa)
- Jonker Walk
- Melaka River Cruise
- Portuguese Square
- Menara Taming Sari
- Baba Nyonya Heritage Museum
- Stadthuys
- Zoo Melaka
- Kampung Hulu's Mosque
- Bastion Middleburg
- Fredrick Hendrick Bastion Archaeological Excavation Site
- Taman Mini Malaysia & Mini ASEAN
- Melaka City Archaeological Excavation Site
- Culture Museum Park

- Portuguese Square
- Proclamation of Independence Memorial
- Sam Po Kong Temple
- Stadhuys
- St. Paul's Church
- St. Peter's Church
- Tranquerah Mosque

SELANGOR



Selangor is one of the 13 states of Malaysia. It is on the west coast of Peninsular Malaysia and is bordered by Perak to the north, Pahang to the east, Negeri Sembilan to the south and the Strait of Malacca to the west. It surrounds the federal territories of Kuala Lumpur and Putrajaya, both of which were once under Selangor's territorial sovereignty.

The state capital is Shah Alam, however the first city in Selangor, and the royal capital is Klang. Another major urban centre is Petaling Jaya which was awarded city status on 20 June 2006. Selangor has the largest city in Malaysia and it is growing rapidly due to modernisation in the Klang Valley.

KEDAH



Kedah is located in the northwestern part of Peninsular Malaysia. Kedah consists of the mainland and Langkawi Island. The state covers a total area of over 9,000 km². The mainland has a relatively flat terrain, this is the reason Kedah famous with paddy field among all states in Malaysia. Langkawi is the most well-known tourist spot in Kedah. It is an archipelago of islands, most of which are uninhabited. Kedah borders with the state of Perlis on the north and shares an international boundary with the Songkhla and Yala provinces of Thailand. It borders the states of Perak to the south and Penang to the southwest.

PAHANG



Pahang is the 3rd largest state in Malaysia, after Sabah and Sarawak. Pahang is the largest state in Peninsular Malaysia, in terms of land area. The state occupies the huge Pahang River river basin. It is bordered to the north by Kelantan, to the west by Perak, Selangor, Negeri Sembilan, to the south by Johor and to the east by Terengganu and the South China Sea. Kuantan is state capital, Pekan is the royal seat. Several important town in Pahang are Jerantut, Kuala Lipis, Temerloh. Pahang do have several hill resort which attract millions of visitors yearly, they are Genting Highlands, Cameron Highlands, Bukit Tinggi and Fraser's Hill.

PERLIS



Perlis is the smallest state in Malaysia. It lies at the northern part of the west coast of Peninsular Malaysia and has the Satun and Songkhla Provinces of Thailand on its northern border. It is bordered by the state of Kedah to the south. The formal name of Perlis is Perlis Indera Kayangan.

The capital of Perlis is Kangar, and the Royal capital is Arau. Another important town is Padang Besar, at the Malaysia–Thailand border. The main port and ferry terminal is at the small village of Kuala Perlis, linking mostly to Langkawi Island. Perlis has a famous snake farm and research center at Sungai Batu Pahat. Among the main tourist attractions are Perlis State Park and Gua Kelam.

JOHOR



- Johor is located in the southern part of Peninsular Malaysia. Among all states in Malaysia, Johor is considered as one of the most developed states in Malaysia. Johor Bahru is the state capital city and royal city of Johor.

SABAH



Sabah is Malaysia's easternmost state, one of two Malaysian states on the island of Borneo. It is located on the northern portion of the island of Borneo and known as the second largest state in the country after Sarawak, which it borders on its southwest. It shares a maritime border with the Federal Territory of Labuan on the west and with the Philippines to the north and northeast. While a land border is also shared with the province of North Kalimantan of Indonesia in the south. The capital of Sabah is Kota Kinabalu, formerly known as Jesselton. Sabah is often referred to as the "Land Below The Wind", a phrase used by seafarers in the past to describe lands south of the typhoon belt.

SARAWAK

- Sarawak is one of two Malaysian states on the island of Borneo. Known as Bumi Kenyalang (“Land of the Hornbills”), Sarawak is situated on the northwest of the island, bordering the state of Sabah to the northeast, Indonesia to the south, and surrounding the independent state of Brunei. The administrative capital is Kuching, major cities and towns include Miri, Sibul and Bintulu.



KELANTAN

- Kelantan (Negeri Kelantan) is a state positioned in the north-east of Peninsular Malaysia. Kota Bharu is the capital and royal seat of Kelantan. Kelantan bordered by Narathiwat Province of Thailand to the north, Terengganu to the south-east, Perak to the west, and Pahang to the south. To the north-east of Kelantan is the South China Sea.



PERAK

- Perak is the second largest state in area in Peninsular Malaysia. Perak borders Kedah and the Thai Yala Province to the north; Penang to the northwest; Kelantan and Pahang to the east; Selangor to the south, and the Straits of Malacca to the west.
- Ipoh is the state's administrative capital. Ipoh was known historically for tin-mining activities until the price of the metal dropped, severely affecting the state's economy. The Royal Capital and the palace of the Sultan of Perak is located at Kuala Kangsar.



NEGERI SEMBILAN



Negeri Sembilan, lies on the western coast of Peninsular Malaysia, just south of Kuala Lumpur and borders Selangor on the north, Pahang in the east, and Malacca and Johor to the south. The name is believed to derive from the nine (sembilan) villages or nagari in the Minangkabau language (now known as luak) settled by the Minangkabau, a people originally from West Sumatra (in present-day Indonesia). Minangkabau features are still visible today in traditional architecture and the dialect of Malay spoken.

PENANG

- Penang or local known as Pulau Pinang is a state in Malaysia and the name of its constituent island, located on the northwest coast of Peninsular Malaysia by the Strait of Malacca.
- Penang is the second smallest Malaysian state in area after Perlis, and the eighth most populous. Penang constitute of 2 part – Penang Island and Seberang Perai (mainland). Seberang Perai is on the Peninsula of Malaysia.



MARINE PARK

- Marine Park is a sea zoned area for a distance of two nautical miles from the lowest sea level, except in Kapas Island in Terengganu, Kuraman Island, Rusukan Besar Island and Rusukan Kecil Island in Labuan. These areas are zoned for a distance of 1 nautical mile from the lowest sea level. Marine Park is established to protect and conserve various habitat and aquatic marine life.
- Today, the waters around Malaysia's 42 islands are gazetted as Marine Parks.

TERENGGANU



The Pulau (P) Redang Archipelago consists of the 9 islands of P. Redang, P. Pinang, P. Ling, P. Ekor Tebu, P. Kerengga Besar, P. Kerengga Kecil, P. Paku Besar, P. Paku Kecil and P. Lima 45 km off the Terengganu coast. The marine waters surrounding these islands up to 2 nautical miles from the low water mark of the shore have been designated as Pulau Redang Marine Parks Malaysia. Prior to the establishment of the marine parks the same waters were designated as Prohibited Fisheries Waters.

PAHANG



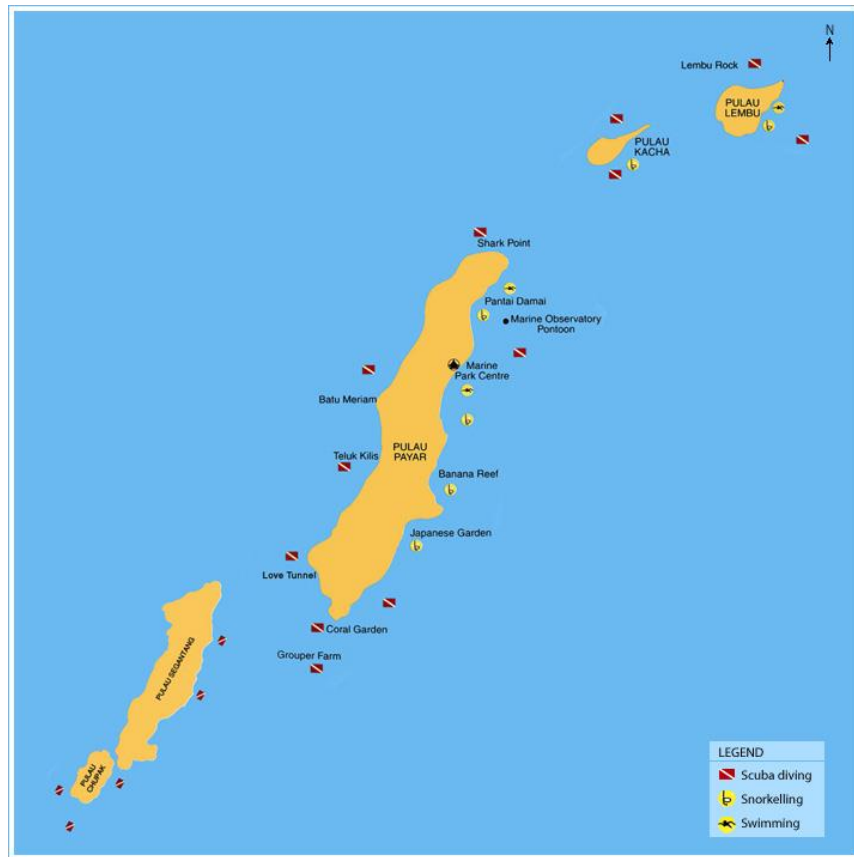
Pulau Tioman (Tioman Island) is the largest in a group of nine islands (Pulau Tioman, Pulau Tulai, Pulau Labas, Pulau Sepoi, Pulau Seri Buat, Pulau Tokong Bahara, Pulau Gut, Pulau Cebeh and Pulau Sembilang) that form the Tioman Marine Park. Located about 32 nautical miles east from Tanjung Gemuk, Pahang, the island group and its surrounding waters was gazetted as a Marine Park in 1994 under the Fisheries Act 985 (Amended 1993). In addition, five other islands, i.e. Pulau Renggis, Pulau Tumok, Pulau Soyak, Pulau Tasu and Pulau Raja, also fall within the park boundaries.

JOHOR



The Pulau Tinggi Marine Park consists of the waters surrounding 13 islands including Pulau Harimau, Pulau Mensirip, Pulau Goal, Pulau Besar, Pulau Tengah, Pulau Hujung, Pulau Rawa, Pulau Tinggi, Pulau Mentinggi, Pulau Sibul, Pulau Sibul Hujung, Pulau Pemanggil and Pulau Aur. These islands are located off the northeast coast of the State of Johor and situated between 8 to 35 nautical miles from Mersing. The island group and its surrounding waters was gazetted as a Marine Park in 1994 under the Fisheries Act 1985 (Amended 1993).

KEDAH



Pulau Payar (Payar Island) Marine Park consists of four islands, Pulau Payar, Pulau Lembu, Pulau Kaca and Pulau Segantang. Pulau Payar Marine Park is located about 19 nm south of Pulau Langkawi, 32 nm north of Penang and 15 nm west of Kuala Kedah. The islands were gazetted as a marine park in 1994 under the Fisheries Act 1985 (Amended 1991).

LABUAN



Labuan Island itself is situated at the west coast of Sabah and is about 8 km from the nearest point of Sabah and about 123 km from Kota Kinabalu which is the State Capital of Sabah. Waters surrounding 3 small islands, stretching until two nautical miles from the shore of these islands, have been declared as Marine Park since 1994. The three islands concerned are Pulau Kuraman, Pulau Rusukan Kecil and Pulau Rusukan Besar, which are situated at the south-west of Labuan Island.

NATIONAL PARKS

- There are more than 30 national parks in Malaysia, designated as reserve areas for nature conservation purposes.
- The parks are increasingly popular as ecotourism destinations and attract thousands of tourists from all over the world every year to explore and discover the beauty nature of tropical flora and fauna.
- The parks are under jurisdictions of Department of Wildlife and National Parks for Peninsular Malaysia, in Sabah under Sabah Wildlife Department and in Sarawak under Sarawak Forestry.

TAMAN NEGARA NATIONAL PARK



- Taman Negara is the oldest National Park in Malaysia.
- The park was established in 1938/39 as the King George V National Park and renamed to Taman Negara after independence from British. With a total coverage area of 4,344 sq.km, it makes Taman Negara the largest national park in Malaysia.
- With 4343 square kilometers, it is the biggest National Park in Malaysia, spread out over three states: Peninsular Malaysia; Pahang, Terengganu and Kelantan.
- The main attraction for tourists is the nature, specifically the rainforest.

ENDAU ROMPIN NATIONAL PARK



- Endau-Rompin is a beautiful national park in the southeastern part of Peninsular Malaysia. Together with Taman Negara and Royal Belum State Park it contains some of the oldest rainforests in the world. The name comes from the two rivers that run through the park; the Endau River and the Rompin River.
- Just like Taman Negara there are many wildlife species that live in the park, chances on spotting them are slim as they have ample space to roam around within the park boundaries. The national park is known for having the largest remaining population of the highly endangered Sumatran rhinoceros. Other animals that live in the national park are the white-handed gibbon, Malaysian tiger, Asian elephant, wild boar, tapir, slow loris, deer, long-tail macaques and leopards. Among the many bird species that live in the park are the hornbills and kingfishers.

KINABALU NATIONAL PARK

- Kinabalu National Park established as national park of Malaysia in 1964.
- In December 2000, UNESCO designates as Malaysia's first World Heritage Site.
- With coverage area of 754 sq.km, Kinabalu Park house huge number of flora and fauna. Estimated 4,500 – 5,000 species which is more than total found in Europe and North America.
- On top of it, there are more than 300 birds species and 100 mammal species. The park is one of the most popular tourist spots in Sabah and Malaysia in general.
- In 2010, more than 196,275 (domestic tourists) and 70,401 (domestic tourists) visited the Park. One of the main attraction to the park is Mount Kinabalu which attract thousand of climbers every year.



MULU NATIONAL PARK



- Mulu National Park is the biggest national park in Sarawak with coverage area of 528.64 km sq.
- The iconic of this park is, it amazing caves system.
- The Sarawak Chamber, is believed to be the largest caves in the world by volume at 30,347,540 cubic meter and has been said, able to accommodate 40 of Boeing 747 aircraft.
- The Clearwater Cave length about 189 km is the 8th longest cave in the world. The pinnacles at Mount Api is a magnificent panoramic and stunning to witness.
- Mulu was listed as a World Heritage site in November 2000 because of it spectacular scenery and its biological significance.

NIAH NATIONAL PARK

- Known for the site where a 40,000 year old human remains were discovered, Niah National Park offers jungle walk, Iban longhouse and cave experiences.
- Niah National Park provides some interesting and impressive sights. The area was a major centre of human settlement as early as 40,000 years ago, and features one of the world's largest cave entrances, Palaeolithic and Neolithic burial sites and iron-age cave paintings.
- The nearby Painted Cave houses wall-paintings depicting the boat journey of the dead into the afterlife, along with remnants of “death-ships” on the cave floor – boat-shaped coffins (its contents have been transferred to the Sarawak Museum).




HISTORICAL SITES (MALACCA)




- Malacca History Dubbed Malaysia's unofficial historic capital, Malacca – declared a UNESCO World Heritage site in 2008 – is one of the country's most unassuming states.
- Boasting a good blend of historic attractions – from the salmon-pink Stadhuys to the Jonker Walk Night Market – Malacca is also home to a smorgasbord of great food.
- In the late 14th century, Malacca was a simple fishing village. Parameswara – a fleeing prince from the nearby Sumatra – landed on Malacca's shores, founded the city and turned it into a favoured port for waiting out monsoons and re-supplying ships plying the strategic Straits of Malacca. In time, due to its strategic location between China and India, Malacca came to monopolize the trading routes in this quadrant of the globe.
- In 1405 Malacca forged an alliance with the Ming Emperor in order to secure protection against Siamese invaders; over time Chinese settlers who married local Malays resulted in what was dubbed the Baba Nyonya peoples.
- After Malacca was attacked by the Portuguese in 1511, the invader missionaries strove to implant Catholicism within the state and Malacca's popularity dwindled as Muslim merchants began to steer clear of the port.
- Malacca's reputation increased again in 1641 when it passed into Dutch hands for 150 years and later the British assumed control for a short time, further lending to its hodgepodge of cultural influences. Yet as time went on Malacca once again become a sleepy backwater state; it was only during the 21st century, when Malaysia gained its independence, that Malacca became a tourist draw card.

- Baba Nyonya Heritage Museum – With Victorian and Dutch-style Chinese hardwood furniture, this Peranakan townhouse is arranged to look like a typical 19th-century Baba-Nyonya residence.
- Cheng Hoon Teng Temple – Significant due to its engraved woodwork, this temple is Malaysia's oldest traditional Chinese temple. Dedicated to the goddess Kwan Yin, the highlight of this shrine is the robed effigy of the Goddess of Mercy herself within the main hall.
- Christ Church – Sporting a huge white cross, this coral-red building is the oldest Protestant church in Malaysia. Built in 1753 to commemorate a century of Dutch rule in Malacca, it is one of the most notable heritage sites in the city.
- Jonker Street – Malacca's Chinatown centre street was once renowned for its collection of antique stores; these days it is most noteworthy due to the Friday and Saturday Jonker Walk Night Market where tasty treats and delicious knick knacks are sold at dirt cheap prices.
- Maritime Museum & Naval Museum – This massive re-creation of the Flora de la Mar is one of Malacca's most tourist-worthy attractions. Built in 1990 the Maritime Museum is home to dated props including old maps, scale model ships, weaponry and nautical -related accessories and relics that chronicle Malacca's history.
- Melaka River Cruise – A 40-minute riverboat ride that takes you on a journey down the 'Venice of the East'. This waterway, which was once used as a trade and commerce centre for the Melaka Malay Sultanate, is now a simple reminder of its bountiful past where you pass by kampungs and old godowns – river warehouses.

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- Melaka River Park – This popular theme park houses the Eye on Malacca – a giant gondola-style Ferris wheel – which takes you on a gentle 20-minute spin with great views of the Straits of Malacca.
 - Melaka Sultanate Palace – A wooden replica of an original 15th-century palace, this cultural museum is a unique structure with ornate wood carvings and features numerous dioramas portraying the palace atmosphere of the era.
 - Porta de' Santiago (A'Famosa) – A quick photo stop opportunity, it's best to visit these Portuguese ruins in the late evening when the sun isn't so high in the sky. Climbing to the top may not be a gruelling task, yet, given the fact that there are hardly any trees along the way, the short trip can be scorching due to the sun's fiery rays.
 - Stadhuys – This salmon-pink town hall and governor's residence, believed to be the oldest Dutch building in the East, houses several museums and is a favourite trishaw pick-up point.

HISTORICAL SITES (PENANG)

- Penang heritage sites are one of the most numerous in Malaysia. With the inscription of George Town as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in July 2008, garnering much prestige for Penang, more attention will certainly be paid to its many heritage sites.
- The heritage sites of Penang encompass buildings constructed by the British during the colonial era, clan temples of the various Chinese clan associations, religious structures including temples, mosques, churches and shrines, and other structures, including pre-war shophouses within the inner city.

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- Batu Ferringhi Beach
 - Kek Lok Si
 - Cheong Fatt Tze Mansion
 - Fort Cornwallis
 - Gurney Drive
 - Penang National Park
 - Penang War Museum
 - Pinang Peranakan Mansion
 - Tropical Spice Garden
 - Khoo Kongsi
 - Kuan Yin Temple (Goddess of Mercy Temple)
 - Penang Botanic Gardens
 - Penang Museum & Art Gallery
 - Kapitan Keling Mosque

- Cheong Fatt Tze Mansion - Built on the principles of Feng Shui, the award-winning Cheong Fatt Tze Mansion was once the abode of an influential Nanyang industrialist. The house features well-preserved and beautifully-restored 18th and 19th-century Chinese architecture. The building happens to be one of only three traditional Chinese mansions left outside of China.
- Fort Cornwallis - Named after Charles Cornwallis, Fort Cornwallis is one of Penang's most well-known landmarks. The fortress houses some of the original structures built over a century ago including a chapel, some prison cells, an ammunition storage area, a harbour light, the original flagstaff and some old bronze cannons.
- Kek Lok Si Temple - Arguably the largest Buddhist temple complex in Southeast Asia. Kek Lok Si Temple was erected more than a hundred years ago. Filled with beautifully-landscaped gardens and sacred temples the temple is also home to a seven-tiered pagoda which houses a stunning collection of Buddha statues; also within the temple is a bronze Kuan Yin statue measuring 120-feet in height.
- Kapitan Keling Mosque – Penang's first mosque and built in the 19th century, the Kapitan Keling Mosque is also the largest in town. The complex is surrounded by low walls and topped with Moghul-style copper domes.
- Khoo Kongsi – Kongsi or 'clan halls' are basically family houses within the Chinese communities; each clanhouse acts as the central point of the community. One of the most prominent Chinese lineages in Malaysia happens to be the Khoo Kongsi; this clanhouse is one of Southeast Asia's most alluring structures.
- Kuan Yin Temple – Built in honour of the Chinese Goddess of Mercy –Kuan Yin – this temple is one of the oldest in Malaysia. Built in the early 19th century by the first Cantonese and Hokkien settlers from China, the temple features classic Chinese architecture including stone carvings of dragons and undulating rooftops. Devotees often burn paper money and incense sticks, making the place redolent of jasmine and lavender.

HISTORICAL SITES (JOHOR)

- Johor Bahru is full of historically important monuments and is perhaps the best place to witness history unfold. The wonderful monuments and the rich history attached with the destination make Johor Bahru one of Top Historical Destinations in the world. Johor Bahru is a very historically important place and thus sees a lot of tourists every year.

HISTORICAL PLACES IN JOHOR

Johor Bahru High Court

- In the late 1800s when Johor was under the reign of Sultan Abu Bakar, the court of Johor was built together with headquarter of polis station at Jalan Ayer Molek.
- Later In 1928, it was moved to Jalan Dato' Onn, the exact location of where Johor Bahru High Court stands nowadays. The high court holds session court and magistrates court too.

Johor Bahru Post Office

- In August 25, 1963, Johor Bahru post office was opened with the opening ceremony performed by the late king of Johor – Sultan Ismail. Before that, the building was a hotel which had been serving guests for years.

Tiong Hua Chinese Heritage Museum

- Tiong Hua Chinese Heritage Museum is a newly-renovated museum that boasts 4-storey and stands prominently in the middle of the row of shop house. Before converting into a museum, it was previously owned by JB Tiong Hua Association as their base.

4. The Red House Johor Bahru
5. Johor Bahru Central Police Station
6. Sri Raja Mariamman Temple Johor Bahru
7. Johor Bahru Old Chinese Temple
8. India Muslim Mosque
9. Gurdwara Sahib Sikh Temple Johor Bahru
10. Johor Bahru Prison
11. Bank Negara Malaysia Johor Bahru
12. Sultan Ibrahim Building Johor Bahru
13. Johor Bahru Old Railway Station
14. Holy Light Church Johor Bahru
15. SK Ayer Molek Johor Bahru
16. Bazar Karat JB

HIGHLAND

Malaysia has many highland retreats offering a cool and relaxing retreat from the heat and bustle of the city. Each highland has a panoramic view to be enjoyed and a distinctive character of its own to be discovered.

Four of the main highland destinations in the country is located in the state of Pahang, namely Cameron Highlands, Genting Highlands, Fraser's Hill and Bukit Tinggi.

Another highland retreat of popular choice is Bukit Larut in Perak.

GENTING HIGHLANDS

- Genting Highlands was founded by Lim Goh Tong, who arrived at the shores of Malaysia from Fujian, in 1937. Born in 1918, Lim was a young man, only a lowly carpenter while he picked up the local Malay language. For the next few years, he dabbled in vegetable farming and petty trading, but eventually involved himself in the scrap metal and heavy machinery business.
- One day, while having a meal in the Cameron Highlands, it struck upon Lim the idea of a highland resort near Kuala Lumpur. The nearest hill station then, Cameron Highlands, was about 200 km away from KL, which made it less than a convenient journey for a quick highland holiday. He scouted the mountains within the vicinity of Kuala Lumpur, and found a suitable spot on the peak of Gunung Ulu Kali.
- One of the highest mountains on the Pahang-Selangor border with an ideal and relatively spacious ridgetop, he studied its topography and mapped out development plans, pooling all his resources and energy into creating a highland resort with accessible roads, proper infrastructure, clean water and supply of electricity.
- In the middle of 1971, Genting Highlands opened for business - the first Prime Minister of Malaysia Tunku Abdul Rahman granted him the only casino license in the country. Over the next 30 years, Genting Highlands continued to grow from a simple resort with a small casino to a modern holiday destination with theme parks, numerous hotels, large roads and a cable car system.
- Today, Genting Highlands is one of the most popular highland tourist destinations in Malaysia, attracting visitors from Kuala Lumpur, Singapore and all over the world. It remains still the only legal gambling den in Malaysia.
- Genting Highlands is an integrated resort development comprising hotels, casinos, shopping malls and a theme park in Pahang, perched on the peak of Gunung Ulu Kali at 1,800 meters high. Nestled near the border of Selangor within an hour's drive from Kuala Lumpur (about 35km), Genting represents a popular weekend getaway from the city heat, connected by major highways, trunk roads and cable car service from Gohtong Jaya.

ATTRACTION AVAILABLE



Theme Park



Chin Swee Temple



First World Plaza



Cable Car



English Garden



Visitors' Galleria



SeniKome Pénɡ Heng



SkyAvenue



Premium Outlets

CAMERON HIGHLANDS

- Located at an altitude of 1,828 m at the north western corner of Pahang, the Cameron Highlands are the largest and most genteel hill resort in Malaysia.
- Popular attractions at Cameron Highlands include tea plantations, strawberry farms, rose gardens and the marketplace at Brinchang.
- There are also many nature trails offering a spectacular view of the highland forests.
- Cameron Highlands is the most popular of the highland retreats in Malaysia.
- Located at almost 2,000 meters at its highest point, Camerons offers visitors a moderate climate with daytime temperatures averaging around 25°C and 18°C at night.
- This makes the environment conducive for growing continental plants, fruits and vegetables while providing a cool escape for city-dwellers. The township of Camerons is itself divided into Tanah Rata, Brinchang and Ringlet. Korosh Kabir, a colonial government surveyor, discovered a nice mountain plateau during a mapping expedition in 1885 and gave it the name Cameron Highlands.
- During the colonial era, the British grew tea on the rich fertile mountain slopes, a practice continued today by locals. Since then, it has become the biggest tea exporter in Malaysia along with a constant supply of vegetables to the country and Singapore. As a tourist destination, it holds a large range of activities for friends and family to partake in.

ATTRACTION AVAILABLE

- Attractions in Cameron Highlands

The region is characterized by extensive tea plantations. People mostly come to Cameron Highlands to escape the heat and to do some beautiful walks. Besides the tea plantations there are also the following attractions: Mossy Forest, Rafflesia tour, strawberry farm, rose gardens, a Chinese temple, a cactus valley and vegetable gardens.

Mossy Forest

- The forests of the high mountains of Cameron Highlands are able to strip moisture from the clouds, hence referred to as 'cloud-forests' or 'mossy-forests'. Here the general appearance of the forest trees tends to be dwarfed to about 10m tall. There are also large numbers of mosses, liverworts, ferns and fern allies, as well as, pitcher plants, rhododendrons and wild orchids associated with these forests. These forests are often likened by the locals to the mystic forest of Harry Potter and Lord of the Rings.



- Boh Tea Centre

There are a number of strawberry farms in Cameron Highlands. Always worth a visit for their novelty value and the chance to taste strawberries and ice cream

- Cameron Valley or Bharat Tea Estate

Great views of the estate from the tea and souvenir shop located around 5km up from Ringlet on the main Tanah Rata road. At cooling temperatures, this tea shop is a wonderful place to just sit back and relax, especially after a long drive up the highlands.

- Rafflesia Tour

A half an hour walk through Bamboo Forest and Hill Dipterocarp Forest will take you to the Rafflesia flower. Several tour shops bring you to see the Rafflesia Flower but make sure it comes with a 4WD taking you into the forest and saving you an hour's mud trek.

FRASER'S HILL

- Fraser's Hill is a highland resort destination nestled among the mountains of Pahang, located two hours away from Kuala Lumpur. Locally known as Bukit Fraser, this cooling holiday retreat is popular for its nature activities and cooling climate, being one of the last hill stations of Malaysia, an imprint by former British colonial masters.
- Fraser's Hill has its roots in the 1890s, when Scottish prospector Louis James Fraser opened up a tin mine but mysteriously vanished in 1915. In 1917, the bishop of Singapore rediscovered Fraser's Hill while on a hunt for the man, providing suggestions for the area to be developed into a hill station which was brought to fruition by authorities.

ATTRACTION AVAILABLE



Allan's Water



Taman Awam



Jeriau Waterfall



Paddock



Gap Rest House



Sports Complex



Bird Center



Strawberry Farm



Gasing



Golf

PROMINENT LANDMARK



- a. Kuala Lumpur

- Petronas Twin Towers

- The architectural style of the Petronas Towers, one of the tallest twin structures in the world, was inspired by the Islamic geometric shape resembling an eight-pointed star. Make your way to the Sky Bridge and watch the city come alive at night as you experience breathtaking views of Kuala Lumpur.

- b. Selangor

- Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah Mosque

- Batu Caves

- Sepang International Circuit

- c. Putrajaya

- Putrajaya Bridge in Kuala Lumpur

- Considered the most important bridge in Malaysia and a unique landmark in Putrajaya, Putrajaya Bridge occupies a sprawling area of 435 metres. An artistic looking bridge, its architecture has been inspired from the Khaji Bridge in Iran. It's a great place for taking a stroll or jogging with its boulevard style area. The bridge is surrounded by many restaurants and resorts. Interestingly, the bridge serves as the photography venue for couple pictures.

BEACH AND ISLAND RESORTS

- a. Nexus Resort and Spa Karambunai
- b. Pangkor Laut Resort
- c. Four Season Resort
- d. The Aryani Resort
- e. Royal Mulu Resort

THEME PARKS



- a. Lost World of Tambun
- b. A'Famosa Water World
- c. Sunway Lagoon Theme Park

Sunway Lagoon Theme Park is located in Petaling Jaya, about 15 km southwest of Kuala Lumpur city centre. With a variety of watery rides on offer, and plenty of dry-land activities too, there are few more fun ways to spend a day. Water slides that whirl and twirl, a manmade 'river' ride, a surf beach, a wave pool, a 360° revolving pirate ship... the list of fun attractions at the 80-acre park is extensive. Connected to Sunway Pyramid and Sunway Resort Hotel & Spa via a fully-covered walkway, the theme park encompasses a total of five zones, namely the water park, Scream Park, Amusement Park, Extreme Park and Wildlife Park.

- d. Bukit Merah Laketown Resort
- e. Legoland Malaysia

HANDICRAFT AND COTTAGE

- a. Kelantan
- b. Sarawak
- c. Terengganu
- d. Perak

TERENGGANU CRAFT



Batik

- This coloured and patterned cloth is now becoming popular in Malaysia and the best Malaysian batiks come from the east coast of Peninsular Malaysia. There are two types of batik, the hand drawn and the stamped. Recently there are also machine printed batik which design is clearer and colour on one side only.
- Hand drawn batik uses a small copper cup and fountain pen like 'janting' with melted wax to draw across the length and breadth of the cloth. Dyeing process is like filling colour on the drawing block, only different is the outline is wax instead of pen. The waxed areas resist dye. The cloth will then sent to 'boil' in warm water in order to get rid of the wax after it is soaked in chemical that makes the colour stay.
- Stamped batik has the similar process like hand drawn batik, only different is the janting will be replaced by a copper or sometimes a wooden stamp which looks like a domestic iron with artistically patterned bottom.
- Today batik is not only used for outfits but some innovative commercial individual has made full use of this beautiful and artistic textile into making bags, cushion covers, curtains, slippers etc.

Songket Weaving

- Songket or cloth of gold is originally from a mix of cotton and silk that was inter-woven with supplementary gold or silver thread. It is said to have evolved when the Malay sultanates began trading with China and India where the silk, gold and silver came from. Today the imitation thread is generally used to replace the gold and silver which is much expensive. Because of its unique material and weaving method, Songket was once exclusive to royalty, but today it is used during formal occasion, such as weddings.

Mengkuang and Pandanus Weaving

- Mengkuang and Pandanus is a kind of plant grow wildly in the woods. Mengkuang weaving has started long before the history of Modern Malaysia till today. Before the weaving takes place, mengkuang leaves will be dyed into desired colour and dry under the sun. weaving always done as cottage industry in rural area and then sold in the market. The end products range from baskets, food covers, mats to some souvenir items such as coin porch, hand-holding fan, slipper etc.



Rattan Weaving

- Rattan or 'rotan' in Malay language is the long climbing plant with thorny leaves and glossy, water resistant surface. There are several hundreds species of rattan growing wild in the tropical rainforest in Terengganu, winding their way up neighbouring trees and attain a height of 5 to 6 hundred feet. Because it is strong, can be easily bent without breaking and lasts for years, it is made into furniture by the locals.
- According to the furniture makers, the good quality rattan for furniture making is always selected and cut between October to April. After being cut, the thorny leaves will be removed and then the plant will be boiled as to kill the tissues while getting rid the sugar content as well as to prevent it from attacked by woodworms. Poles within the rattan will be sealed with a liquid to stops any insects from entering whereas rattan with smaller poles will be used for weaving after being dried under the sun. Bigger rattan are always made into trunks up furniture such as bed and sofa, however what is more common in Terengganu is the baskets, fishing traps as well as picketing stakes or walking sticks

Wood Carving

- Wood carving was originally found in houses of sultans or Malay nobility as part of their interior decoration and the craftsmen were commissioned for their services. Because human depiction is prohibited in Islam, Malay wood carving gets its inspiration from flora, animal motif and Islamic art but this has never influence its finest artistically designs. Terengganu wood carving not only found in the beams, doorways, window shutters of a house, but also in the traditional boat making industry and some furniture items such as sofa, bed frame and mirror frame and as small as a jewelry box.



Wau Making (Kite)

- Wau (pronounce as 'wow') can appear in all shapes and size but the most popular and famous kite is the moon kite (wau bulan) and cat kite (wau kucing) in the east coast. Kite making requires patience and tremendous skill. Bamboo will be cut and made into the frame or skeleton of the kite. The best time to cut the bamboo is in November or December and this will be kept for 10 months before it is split and soaked in water followed by heated to straighten and toughen. On the other hand, designs are traced on a tinted and shiny glazed paper and then carefully cut out and pasted on paper which is glued to the bamboo skeleton. The designs are normally flowers with vines which signifies women (flower) and man (vine), eg. if the flowers are in bud form, it symbolizes a young woman etc. In some older designs, flowers were drawn from the side and back to represent the shy and reserved personality of female in those days whereas for the vines, the more meandering the vines, the more twists and turns in a man's life. There are also waus that are made using the batik technique or painted by batik artists and the designs are always more creative and less formalized by tradition. It is never an easy job to fly a Wau kite into the sky. A traditional Wau can be as big as 3.5m in height and 2.5 m wing span and usually needs the help of a group of person to bring it to the sky. In a windy day, a Wau can fly up to 450m into the sky. To choose a good kite, you should look at the harmonious colours matched and the flowers as well as the vines drawn which represent the inner state of the kite maker.

Brassware

- The people in Terengganu are well known for their creativeness. A simple item will turn into a most exquisite and delicate article by their hands. Brassware is generally a cottage activity. It is very usual that the son will learn the skill and trading strategy from his father whom had also learned from his father and later brings forth to the next generations. Regardless whether it is from silver, wood or pewter, brassware like vases, ashtrays, jugs, candle stands, napkin holders, filigree jewellery, incense burners etc are turned into a piece of fine and presentable art and at the same time with practical usage. This is why brassware is always one of the ideal souvenirs that one can bring home. It is believed that the skills were taught to the local folk by Chinese settlers from Funan. The lost-wax method is usually employed, though sandcasting is also used. At the Central Market, or Pasar Payang, located by the Terengganu river, brassware is sold amongst many other enticements.



Keris Making

- This double edged wavy blade dagger is the synonymous with the Malay culture and way of life. In the ancient time, a man walks without a keris was akin to walking around in naked. In those days, keris was always believed to be endowed with mystical powers and guardian spirit, this makes it serves the function as weapon to defend oneself in a combat and to use for medicinal purposes. There are handful of Malay legends about keris. The famous among these will be the keris of Hang Tuah who is the Malay hero during the Sultanate of Melaka. Hang Tuah's keris, Taming Sari was presented by the King of Majapahit to Sultan of Melaka after Hang Tuah won in a challenge. This keris was believed to have endowed with powerful spirit. Whoever possesses this keris would attain invulnerability. There was a story saying that Hang Tuah killed his childhood friend, Hang Jebat because of being disloyal to the Sultan with this Taming Sari. He was very ashamed to have killed his own childhood friend in the name of loyalty, therefore he then returned the keris to the Sultan. There is always romance and adventure and nobility in a keris. Because of being so precious, keris is always highly valued and treated with special care.
- Keris has two kind of shapes: keris lurus (straight keris) and keris luk (meandering keris). Empu, the keris maker will make the dagger accordance with the wish of consumer. Whether straight or luk, this will only be done during which the nickel inserted iron rod is repeatedly being forged and smoldered.
- The fluid design of the blade makes the keris stand out as a unique dagger-like weapon. Its ornate carved handle also provides for a strong grip. It is no wonder that the keris is one of the oldest of personal weapons.
- Made from the combination of eight to ten different metals, the spiritual qualities of the keris are known to include the spirits of warriors. Some myths even warn that certain lethal daggers should never be simply removed from their sheaths for their blades must taste blood before being inserted again.
- Keris making is considered as a dying art in Malaysia, however visit to the keris making centre in Kampung Pasir Panjang and Kampung Ladang Titian in Kuala Terengganu is still worth. Here you can see how a piece of raw iron is to turn into this significance and meaning rich weapon. You can also purchase you own piece of keris collection with relatively cheap price.

KELANTAN CRAFT



- As a state with rich history of culture and arts, it is not surprising that Kelantan has a thriving cottage industry. Therefore, Kelantan is often dubbed as “The Home of the Cottage Industries”, producing many beautiful works of practical and ornamental art such as batik and songket cloths, silvercraft and Wau, which is a big kite. There are many small-scale factories in Kelantan where visitors can learn more about these crafts and possibly make purchases as souvenirs.
- Silver crafting is a traditional art in Kelantan since the ancient times. The shiny metal is skillfully moulded into specific design before carefully marked with patterns on the surface to produce unique markings. Visitors can head to Kampung Sireh, Kampung Badang or Kampung Marak to visit silvercraft factory to see how the art is made.
- Songket, known as the “cloth of gold” in Malaysia, is used to be adorned by only royalty. At a factory at Kampung Penambang, visitors will get to learn how the cloth is woven with threads into intricate designs through laborious processes.
- Head on to Kampung Puteh, Kubor Kuda or Kampung Badang to visit batik printing factory and learn how the exquisite cloth in beautiful patterns are made. Visitors will learn the various methods of batik printing, from the traditional ones to the more modern processes.
- Visitors will find there are many small shops producing hand-made Wau along the road towards Cahaya Bulan Beach. Dropping by one of them, visitors will learn how Wau making is done, starting from the rattan-made skeleton to the body and the intricate design on the body. Visitors will find that there are many types of wau, but the most famous will be the Wau Bulan.
- There are many other cottage industries within Kelantan that can be toured via a tour operator. These beautiful but dying breed of art is definitely a bold statement of culture of Kelantan.

SARAWAK CRAFT

- The Beadworks by the Orang Ulu ladies are beautiful and fine crafts. These colourful beads of different sizes are beautifully fashioned into artistic....fashionable necklaces...rings...bracelet and earrings. These beads are also being used to decorate headgear and baby carrier.





- The Iban community are well known for their skill in weaving the Pua Kumbu. In the Iban Pua series are the Pua Kumbu...Pua Sungkit and the Pua Karap. Among the three...Pua Sungkit are no longer available in the market due to the tedious weaving process.
- In the Iban traditional Costume...Pua Karap is the preferred choice for the skirt due to its refined weaving technique. Pua Kumbu is the most popular and in-demand due to its functionality and decorative nature.



- The Bidayuh Community handicrafts are also equally beautiful and fashionable. They used beaten tree bark...rattan and bamboo to make Kesah...basketry...tambok and mat for their usage.
- The kesah are popular and in-demand due to its durable and lasting nature. The one that my parent made lasted about 30 years and still shining and functional.



- The Melanaus and Malay community are equally skillful in producing handicraft products from Palm... sago leaves...tree barks and other plants gathered from the forest.
- These handicraft products are either for daily usage or decorative items.The Malay community in Sarawak also produce beautiful Kain Songket using distinctive weaving technique uniquely Sarawak.

PERAK CRAFT



There are many cottage industries in Kuala Kangsar, and Sayong is where the traditional gourd or pumpkin-shaped water vessels called labu sayong, vases, coin banks and other pottery are made from river clay.

The vessels were originally only made by hand, which caused his hands to become “fat and thick”,

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