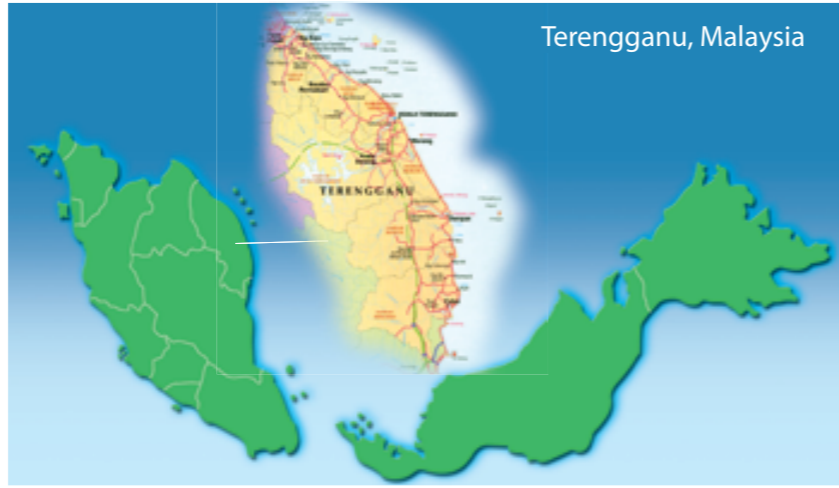
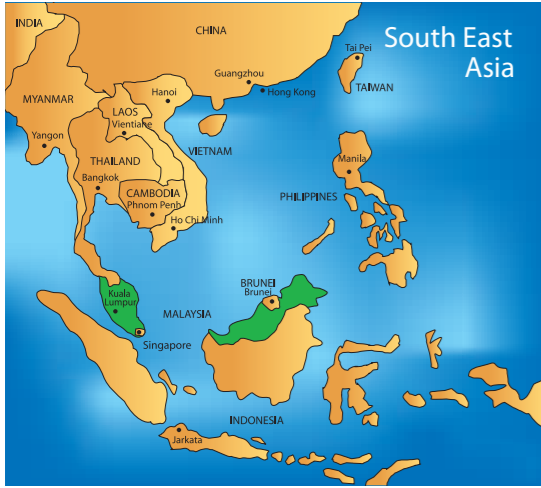




How To Get There ?



Start Your Visit start your visit from the east coast state of Terengganu of Peninsular Malaysia. Regular boat services are available from the fishing ports of Chendering, P. Kambing or Kuala Besut to the islands. You can either fly by the Malaysian Airline System or drive from Kuala Lumpur, the capital city of Malaysia to the town of Kuala Terengganu. Regular buses and taxis services are also available from Kuala Lumpur.

Travelling time from the mainland to the islands will be about 3 hours from P. Kambing or Chendering and 2 hours from Kuala Besut.

While in the park vicinity, a stop by the Visitor Centre at P. Pinang and allow us to assist in your orientation and to provide you with all the necessary information to organize your visit and make it an enjoyable one. Interpretation of the island group and the surrounding waters in the form of exhibits, maps, brochures, slide/video shows and talks to increase your enjoyment and appreciation of the marine and island environment are available at the centre. Description of trails and points of interest will be highlighted at the centre.



Status and Distribution of Corals

Starting from the southeastern tip of the main island of P. Redang and going north along the coastline a general description of the area and the distribution and status of corals and fish life are given below:

Biologically the most diverse and richest areas of P. Redang are the reefs facing the eastern shoreline. These areas which are exposed to the South China Sea receives the greatest influx of nutrients, oxygen, nitrogen and phosphorus. In addition greater wave and tidal action keep nutrients suspended and provide for more luxuriant growth and diversity.

Between Tg. Telaga Batu and Tg. China Terjun isolated coral patches occur within 30m of the shore in waters less than 5m deep. Fishlife is fairly abundant.

At Pasir Teluk (T) Kalong Kechil the coral reef begins 60m from shore up to 50m to 100m seaward. The depth of the water at the outer reef edge is about 12m. Branching corals of *Acropora sp.*, *Pocillopora sp.*, and *Montipora sp.* dominate the area. About 50 – 60% of the corals are dead covered by filamentous algae. Fish life is fairly low in abundance and diversity. Sea urchins and sea cucumbers are abundant on the back reefs.

From the islet of P. Kerengga Besar the reef flat extends westward up to 400m and are exposed during certain low tides. Coral abundance and diversity is poor here. Percentage of dead corals covered by green algae is high. The northern shore of P. Kerengga Besar is separated from P. Kerengga Kechil by a shallow channel of about 200m long and 15m deep. The area here is a "coral garden" with interesting seascapes and branching *Acropora sp.*, and foliaceous *Montipora sp.*

The eastern sides of both P. Kerengga Kechil and Besar are characterized by coral encrusted steep-sided cliffs going down to 20m, soft corals and gorgonians grow in abundance in the lower reaches. The southern end of P. Kerengga Besar extends as a series of large boulders with caves and grottoes at their bases. The eastern and southern slopes support fairly abundant fish population of various sizes with large groupers, butterfly fish, angel fish and myriads of juvenile fishes being observed.

P. Kerengga Kechil has colourful seascapes and fairly abundant fish life and is a popular diving and snorkeling spot. Branching and tabulated corals dominate the reef on the western side and encrusting and soft corals are abundant on the southeastern and northern tips.

At the deeply indented coastline of T. bakau, Tg. Betigi, T. Mak Chantek and Tg. Mak Chantek extensive encrusting coral on patches of rocks occur in shallow water.

At Tg. Tengah and Pasir Panjang wave action only allows coral encrustation of sub-surface rocks. Fish life is poor in abundance and in diversity.

The small rocky islet of P. Paku Kechil has good coral coverage of branching types on the eastern side with fairly abundant fish life.

The north and east coast of the islet P. Paku Besar provide excellent scuba diving with beautiful seascapes. On the east coast a coral encrusted cliff drops off sharply to 20m. Abundant fish life such as Batfish (*Platax sp.*), Angel fish (*Pomacanthus sp.*), Boxfish (*Ostracion sp.*), and Butterfly fish (*Chaetodon sp.*) can be sighted. Anemones, sponges and bivalves (*tridacna sp.*) are also found. The northern coast is deeply incised by coral encrusted steep-walled channels.

From Pasir Panjang to Tg. T. Nyatoh several intertidal caves which serve as nesting sites for swiftlets can be found between Ayer Gemuroh and Tg. Gua Kawah. Here surface and deep-water currents prevent coral growth, though fish is fairly abundant.

At the islet of P. Lima a reef flat of branching small tabulated and foliaceous corals extends westwards; percentage of dead corals is quite high here showing evidence of death due to explosion destruction and anchor damage. The southern tip of the islet extends into a series of boulders with caves and grottoes encrusted with hard and soft corals, sea anemones and multitudes of other invertebrates. Fish life is abundant and varied. The eastern shoreline of P. Lima is deeply indented at several places, dropping steeply to 20m and then sloping gradually down to 30m. The walls are encrusted with coral, sponges, algae and a great variety of other invertebrates. The deeper bottoms are covered with soft corals (*Dendronephthya sp.*), sea fans (*Gorgonia*), sea whips and abundant and diverse fish life. The dark green tree-like hard corals *Dendrophyllia micranthus* are found here. There is a thermocline between 20 – 30m with very cold water on the seaward side.

Approximately 50m off the northern tip of P. Lima is a sea mount, roughly oval in shape with the long axis oriented east-west. The top is at a depth of 20m, the base nearest P. Lima is at 30m, and on the seaward side at some unknown depth below 37m. The flat top abounds with encrusted hard corals and

soft corals, gorgonians, sea anemones, and fish life. The far slope bears a forest of sea whips of great variability and length, shape and colour. P.Lima and its associated sea mount constitute one of the most spectacular dive spot in Peninsular Malaysia and should not be missed by divers.

Between Tg. T. Nyatoh and Tg. Semah along the northern coast of P. Redang the coastline is mostly rocky except for the sandy beaches of T. Dalam Besar and Kechil and Pasir Cagar Hutang. Outcrops of encrusting, tabulated and massive corals appear on the slopes of these two bays. Fish life is fairly abundant especially at the bases of boulders which form caves and grottoes. Turtles can be seen swimming in the bay areas. Outside the bays, the coastline is exposed to high wave energy, especially during the monsoon season and no reefs are formed.

The coastline on the northeastern coast of P. Redang from Tg. Lang to Pasir Mak Simpan is rocky without any reef formation. There is very low coral coverage, confined to isolated outcrops of massive corals. Patch reefs of branching and foliaceous corals with scattered outgrowth of submassive corals appear in front of Pasir Mak Kepit and Pasir Mak Simpan. Fish life is fairly abundant in Tg. Lang but poor elsewhere. Pasir Mak Simpan and Pasir Mak Kepit are turtle nesting beaches.

The shoreline from Pasir Mak Simpan to Tg. T. Siang on eastern coast of P. Redang is rocky with no reef formation. Some small patches of branching and foliaceous corals, mainly dead, are found.

The northeastern shoreline of the islet of P. Pinang is fringed by a shallow reef flat extending eastward up to 50-80m from the shoreline, which then drops steeply to a sandy bottom about 12m deep. Large schools of barracuda (*Sphyraena sp.*) can be observed in the southeastern coastline of the islet. Barrel sponges (*Petrosia sp.*) and sea anemones (*Radianthus sp.*) are common at the southern tip.

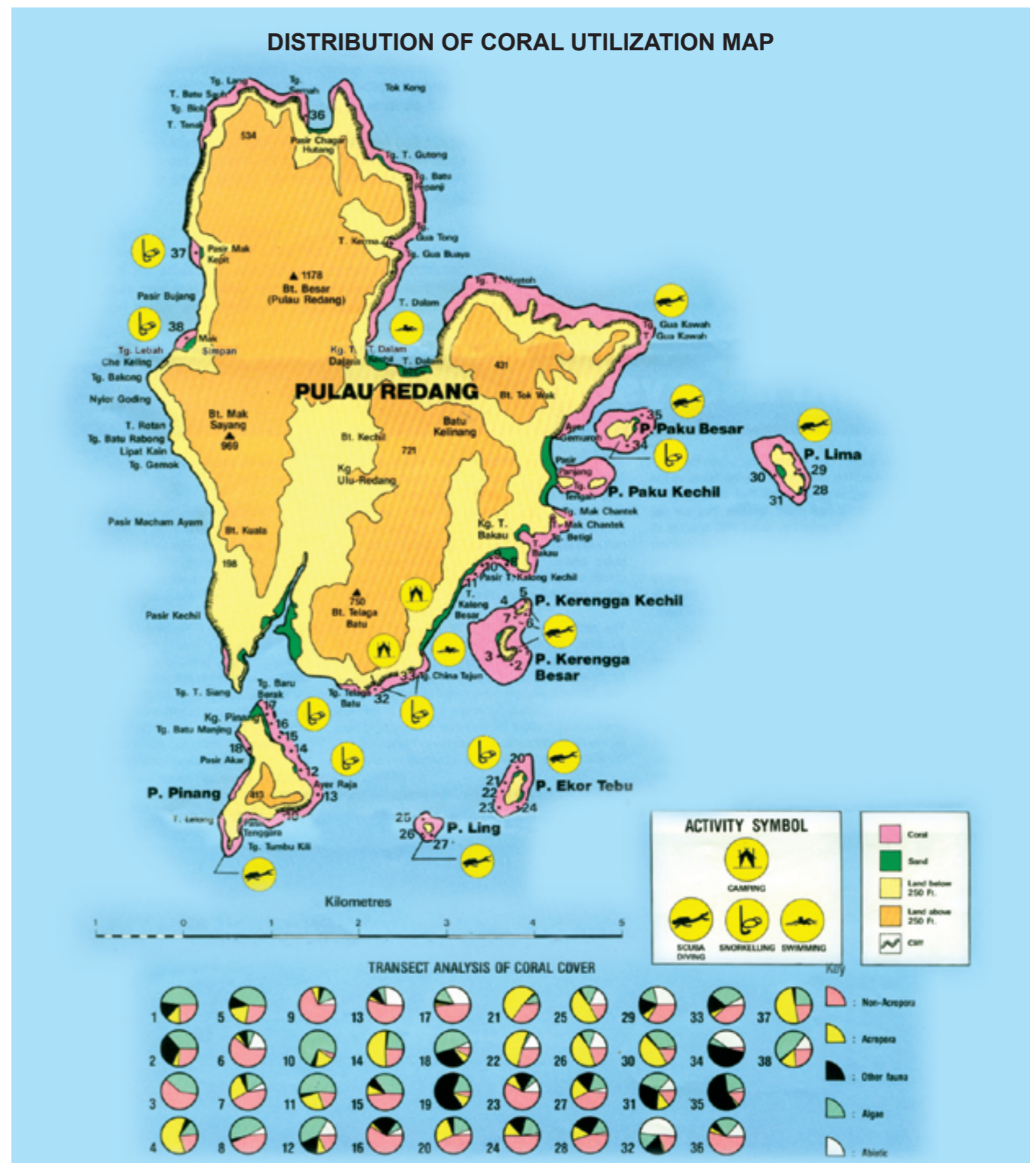
Off the north coast of the islet of P. Ling two enormous coral heads of *Porites sp.* are major attractions to divers. The larger of the two is 40m in circumference and 10m in height and has a cave at the base over 2m in height. The formations are probably over 100 years old and represent the largest coral structures in the east coast of Peninsular Malaysia. The area offers a fairly diverse underwater environment and exciting seascapes with branching, tabulated, foliaceous, massive, submassive and encrusting types of hard corals, soft corals, sponges, tunicates, sea

anemones and gorgonians are also present. Fish life is abundant.

The coastline around the islet of P. Ekor Tebu is rocky all around except at the southwestern tip where there is a small beach of fine white sand. The western shore is fringed by a gently sloping reef that extends to about 100m westward in waters

above 15m deep. Branching and tabulated types of coral dominate the area, massive and foliaceous corals are also present. The northern tip is characterized by deeper water and boulders extending northwards. A sizeable underwater cave is found at approximately 20m. About 30m from the opening of the cave is a rocky outcrop, about 10m long and 20m high, the top of which

may be exposed at low tides. Encrusting hard and soft corals are found on the walls. The eastern coast has steep rock faces dropping to 10m and then more gradually to 24m. The rocky bottom is encrusted with barrel sponges, soft corals and gorgonians. Fish life is abundant and fairly diverse. The southern tip of the islet is narrow and rocky with strong surface currents.



* ASEAN - Australian Survey 1989



Regulation and Safety

Activities such as diving, snorkelling, swimming, canoeing, sailing, underwater photography are allowed and encouraged.

Permit
The marine waters of the park are protected under the Fisheries Act 1985 (Amended 1993). The park managers may, at their discretion, issue permits to conduct activities such as research, group activities, and sport competitions.

Waste disposal
Litter should be disposed off in trash receptacles where they are available. Otherwise, it should be disposed off outside the marine parks. Plastic bags are particularly

dangerous as they are lethal to the turtles, which often mistake them for jellyfish.

Plants and animals
Do not bring in any exotic species of plants and animals. The introduction of non-native plants and animals to island ecosystem can devastate native species. Do not collect or take any plant or animal from the island or the marine waters. Do not disturb or feed wildlife.

Fishing
All fishing activities are prohibited within the marine park.

Speargun and hunting
Possession and use of speargun and firearm

or other hunting equipment, even if licensed, are prohibited in the park.

Boating
All commercially operated boats must register with the park management. Boaters should always exercise caution when approaching an area having diver's flags, moored boats or swimmers. Anchoring over coral reefs is prohibited. Boats should be operated with caution over shallow reef areas to prevent grounding and damage to reefs. Operating vessels exceeding the speed of 10 knots are prohibited.

Diving and snorkelling
All commercial dive operators must register with the park management. While in the water

the diver's flags must be displayed. Do not stand on coral formation or cling or hold on to them as they are very sensitive and are susceptible to damage. Some slow growing corals take a year to grow one centimetre and some of the coral formations have probably taken over 100 years to grow to their present size.

Fire
Self-contained cooking gas stoves should be used at campsites. No open fire for cooking or campfire should be started. Chopping down of trees for firewood is not permitted.

Hiking off trails
Let someone know your schedule and planned route before leaving. Damaging any notices on the shoreline of the beach, mudflat, cliff or

seabed, markers or other equipment installed by the management is punishable by law.

Other prohibited activities
These include water skiing, speed boat racing, and jet ski; destroying, removing or collecting any coral and other aquatic life; vandalizing any structure or object within the Marine Park area; anchoring of boats over coral areas; and constructing or erecting any building or other structure within Marine Park area.

Failure to abide to any Marine Park Rules and Regulations can result in fine up to RM 20, 000 or a term of imprisonment not exceeding two (2) years or both.



Marine Park Conservation Fee

Visitors to Marine Park will be required to pay conservation charges. Proceeds from the collection will be used towards management, and maintenance of the Marine Park in order to safeguard and protect the marine ecosystem of Marine Park. The Conservation Fee will also be used for providing facilities and conveniences to visitors, maintain and enhance the marine resources for present and future economic activities, also for research and natural educational field for learning.



Categories	Rate
Adult	RM 5.00
Children (6 – 12 years old), senior citizens and disable people.	RM 2.00



For Further Information

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