



JAVA

Happy Trails! Asia

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# JAVA





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## MAP OF JAVA



## WELCOME TO JAVA



From Southeast Asia's busiest metropolises with delirious nightlife to the peak of volcanoes, many of which are still very evidently active, which the fertile slopes are dotted with glimmering rice fields and small villages, **Java** (Indonesian: *Jawa*) is the heartland of Indonesia. With more than 130 million people inhabiting an area as big as Greece, Java is one of the most populated places on this planet. No wonder that Java has become Indonesia's political and economic epicenter throughout the history. Administratively, Java is composed of three *propinsi* (or *provinsi*; provinces)—West Java (*Jawa Barat*), Central Java (*Jawa Tengah*), and East Java (*Jawa Timur*)—as well as Jakarta Raya (Greater Jakarta) *daerah khusus Ibukota* (special capital district) and Yogyakarta *daerah istimewa* (special district), both of which are administratively considered provinces.

## JAKARTA

Jakarta is a city with 14 million inhabitants and as a consequence is always busy. The old town, the origins of Batavia, has a fascinating history. It was built around the old port of Sunda Kelapa, and many buildings in this area still bear witness of the colonial Dutch time.

You can also visit the Maritime Museum here. On the other side of the busy road you will find the Old Dutch traditional bridge. Warehouses are also to be found along the canal. The town square is called Fatahillah Square, and the former town hall has been transformed into the historical museum. A longstanding favorite on the square is the grand Café Batavia, where you can cool down and relax while observing the hustle and bustle of the city center unfolding in front of you. The National Museum is located at Merdeka Square, at the base of the national monument, a giant pillar dubbed Monas by the locals. Taman Mini Indonesia is located just outside of Jakarta; in this park all the islands of Indonesia are presented with their specific culture and traditional houses. An almost perfect demonstration of Indonesia's national motto *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*, meaning "unity in diversity".



### Places of Interest

- Taman Mini Indonesia Indah

In the city's far southeast, Taman Mini Indonesia Indah is a 'whole country in one park'. This 100-hectare park has full-scale traditional houses for each of Indonesia's provinces, with displays of regional handicrafts and clothing, a mini-scale Borobudur, an orchid garden and a bird park. Museums, theatres and an IMAX cinema are scattered throughout the grounds, which all command additional entrance fees. Free cultural performances are staged (usually around 10am); Sunday is the big day for cultural events, but shows are also held during the week

- Sunda Kelapa Port

Along Sunda Kelapa Harbor you could see Phinisi ships in a line, which have unique shape and the body painted in some different colors. Phinisi ships were coming from many regions of Indonesia, carrying logs, rattan, copra and other agricultural products to Jakarta. When Phinisi goes back from Jakarta, it carries construction materials like steel and cement. You could see the hectic of loading and unloading activities that is still conducted traditionally at Sunda Kelapa.

- Bahari Museum

This is a maritime museum which displayed exhibit inside of the Old Dutch East India Company Warehouses. In a small scale of models and pictures, this museum attempts to give the visitor an idea of Indonesia's seafaring tradition and the importance of the sea to the economy of present-day Indonesia.

- Fatahillah Museum

Fatahillah Museum, also known as the Jakarta History Museum or the Museum of Batavia is a museum located at Jalan Taman Fatahillah No. 2, West Jakarta with an area of more than 1,300 square meters. This building used to be a Town Hall (Dutch: Stadhuis) which was built in 1707-1710 by order of the Governor-General Johan van Hoorn.

- Monas (National Museum)

The National Monument (Indonesian: Monumen Nasional, abbreviated Monas) is a 132 m (433 ft) tower in the centre of Merdeka Square, Central Jakarta, symbolizing the fight for Indonesia. It is the national monument of the Republic of Indonesia, built to commemorate the struggle for Indonesian independence.

Construction began in 1961 under the direction of President Soekarno. Monas was opened to the public in 1975. It is topped by a flame covered with gold foil. The monument and the museum are open daily from 08.00 until 15.00 Western Indonesia Time (UTC+7) throughout the week except for the last Monday of each month when the monument is closed.

## BOGOR

The town was the capital of Indonesia during the brief British occupation, and under the name **Buitenzorg** was also the summer capital of the Dutch in the hot dry season. Located 290m above sea level, Bogor is noticeably cooler than the torrid lowlands, and the place where many of the Indonesian elite have their villas. Once a place of beauty, rapid development has turned central Bogor into the same congested mess as every other Indonesian city, but there are still rivers, canals, red-roofed houses, mosques, churches, trees, flowers and views of nearby Mount Salak to be had. Bogor's epithet is *Kota Hujan*, meaning "**City of Rain**". Statistically, it's the雨iest city on Java, and locals jokingly advise getting any sightseeing done in the morning because it's guaranteed to rain in the afternoon. Then again, tramping through the Gardens can actually be more pleasant in a cool drizzle. Lovers of Bogor will tell you that most of the time it is dry; normally, the rain falls only in heavy bursts late in the day.



### Places of Interest

- Botanical Garden

The famous **Botanical Garden**, locally called **Kebun Raya**, is open from 8am to 5pm. Allow yourself about 1.5 hours for a visit. You pay separately for the entrance fee and for a local guide who will escort you around the beautifully manicured gardens. Be advised that the guide also expects a tip after the guiding. Left from the entrance you will find many souvenir stalls. A little further behind these stalls is the fruit and vegetable market, locally known as the Pasar Bogor.

- Gong Factory

Another place worth a visit is the workshop where **Gongs are made for gamelan orchestras**. You can find this shop on Jalan Pancasan, Jalan meaning Street, at number 17. If you have booked our guided tour, then your guide will pick you up from the hotel. You will make the excursion to the gardens, the gong factory and the Wayang puppet maker in his company. He will also show you the village life in the 'kampung'.

- Taman Safari

The wildlife conservation is located in Cibeureum village, Cisarua. Taman Safari Foundation owns the land in Taman Safari, which is also the management of the tourism object. Facilities in Taman Safari are bus, artificial lake, water cycling, canoe, swimming pool, mini train to see African style village, Bird Park, go cart, children playground, windmill, circus, merry-go-round etc.

- Puncak Pass

From Bogor to the Puncak Pass is approximately a 1.5 hours' drive. The attraction of the pass is the tea plantations. Gunung Mas is one of the big tea plantations. It can be visited but there is no activity anymore in the factory as all tea is processed in Sukabumi factory. You can have a cup of tea in the restaurant. When walking around the tea plantation, beware of hairy caterpillars; these can cause severe itching, which is best cured by rubbing with oil.

- Cibodas Botanical Garden

Cibodas, the next village over the Puncak Pas, the kebun raya Cibodas, which is an extension of the Bogor botanical gardens. Spread over the steep lower slope of Gunung Gede and Gunung Pangrango at an altitude of 1300m to 1440m, these lush gardens are one of the dampest place in Java. The Dutch tried to cultivate quinine here (its bark is used in malaria medication), though the east Javan climate proved more suitable.

You'll find an outstanding collection of ferns, palm, 65 species of eucalypt, Mexican mountain pines, and glasshouses bursting with cacti and succulent. A road loops around the gardens, passing via the Japanese garden with its cherry trees, and there are also path leading through forest of bamboo the impressive Cismun waterfall.

## BANDUNG

Bandung is the capital city of West Java, and the third largest city in Indonesia after Jakarta and Surabaya. Nicknamed *Parijs van Java* (Paris of Java) by the Dutch for its resemblance to Paris and European atmosphere back in colonial times, Bandung also earned another nickname as *Kota Kembang*, literally meaning the Flower City since Bandung used to have a lot of flowers. Jalan Cihampelas is mentioned in many guide books for its cheap jeans and modern clothes shops. Jalan Asia Afrika and Jalan Braga made up the town centre in colonial times, and one can still find stately buildings in Art Deco style, which however have become a bit run down. The area around Gedung Sate features many colonial houses and is worth a visit.



### Places of Interest

- Gedung Merdeka

Gedung Merdeka was an art-deco building Architect: Van Gallen Last and C.P.W Schoemaker. Built in 1895 for a club house for rich people, named the Concordia Society. In 1955, this building was famous as the first Asian-African conference venue. Now it is a museum for that conference.

- Gedung Sate

This was a building used as the head of the Dutch Indies Government Companies. The roof has a decoration of a popular *satay* food as now it is famous for the name, though it was not meant to be like that. In fact, it is a 6 ornaments, symbolizing *6 million gulden*, the cost of the building. Now, the complex is the office of West Java governor and the local provincial House of Representatives. Interestingly, this building mixes different architectural styles: Spanish *Moorish* style for the windows, Italian *renaissance* for the overall building, and between Balinese *pura* & Thai's *pagoda* for the roof. The facade faces directly to the Mt. Tangkubanperahu. The building is open for public, and at the end of the journey inside, you can sip a nice hot *bajigur* drink while watching the city view from the top floor.

- Geological Museum

The museum houses 250,000 rocks, a mineral collection, and 60,000 fossils. There are 3 major rooms in the museums: the geology of Indonesia, th

e history of life and the geology of human life. The building itself has an art-deco style, built in 1928 by a Dutch architect Wnalda van Scholtenburg.

- Saung Angklung Udjo

Saung Angklung Udjo (SAU) is one-stop cultural workshop, consists of: performance venue, bamboo handicraft centre, and bamboo instrument workshop. Apart from that, SAU has an honorable function as an educational laboratory and training centre to preserve the Sundanese culture – Angklung in particular. Here you will learn how to play this instrument.

- Jeans Street (Cihampelas Street)

Bandung's celebrate "Jeans" Street, Jl Cihampelas is one of the city and lined with cafes, boutiques, stalls and clothes stores (look out for very kitsch giant plastercast statues of Rambo, Superman and the like that shops use as advertising symbols).

- Tangkuban Perahu and Ciater Hot Springs

The Tangkuban Perahu volcano is located just north of Bandung. When arriving, use the service of the local guides. It's possible to arrange for the car to wait further down, so the guide can lead you down the crater on the other side. Due to the increase of national park fees the entrance to Tangkuban perahu is now around 17 euro. But on

public holidays or Saturday and Sunday it is 25 euro. The hot springs of Ciater offer the opportunity to relax in its warm sulphur-holding water. There are both private baths and a common pool.

- Ciater Tea Factory

Here, visitor will find a large spread of tea plantation. The cold temperature, green landscape and very nice local people turns Ciater into one of favorite local tourism destination. Aside from walking around the plantation trees and sightseeing, tourists can visit the tea factory managed by a state-owned company named Perkebunan Nusantara VIII. There, accompanied by a tour guide, visitors can see the production process of tea; from fresh tea leaves until the packaging.

## GARUT & CIPANAS

Garut is an Old Dutch hill station and a characteristic Sundanese town in the highlands, surrounded by mountains, volcanoes, and crystal clear lakes. Garut's Hindu temples and hot springs are often the destination for hikers attracted by spectacular views from the mountaintops. The choices of where to plan the next trek in the area are as varied as the sights along the way. Some like to hike across to Mount Telaga Bodas with its pale-green Crater Lake bubbling with pure sulfur. This cool place can be reached from Bandung in approximately one hour. Due to the scenic beauty of this there are many places of interest for nature lovers. The northern part of the region is reserved for the development of the city of Garut while the southern region is rich with a beautiful coastline, nature preserves and beautiful scenery. Since the time of the Dutch occupation, this region has been developed as a resting place.



### Places of Interest

- Cangkuang Temple

It's an approximately 1h 45min drive from Bandung to the village of Leles. At Leles you can make the excursion to the Candi Cangkuang temple site: It is fun to use the horse cart as a transport from the main road to the lake. Guides will offer you their service. At the lake you can pay entrance fee and fee for a raft to bring you to the temple. Guitar players accompany and appreciate a tip for their entertainment. The temple dates from the 8th or 9th century and is reconstructed. To the right of the temple is the traditional village of Pulo.

- Papandayan

Some parts of the road to the active Papandayan volcano are in bad condition. After about 1.5 to 2 hour's drive from Cipanas you arrive at the starting point. Morning is the best time to visit Papandayan. Afternoons are often rainy and foggy. Also, be advised that the volcano is occasionally closed to the public because of the danger of toxic gases. Follow the local advice if you can visit it or not. And also please bear in mind that the sulphur fumes are irritating for the throat; we advise to bring a handkerchief as protection. Once all necessary protection is in place, it is time to make the spectacular tour down the crater to see its bubbling sulphur springs and mud pools. It is only permitted to go to the crater accompanied by a local ranger who will be ready to accompany you at the parking lot. His assistance is very important, because the hot mud pools are not always clearly visible; you could step in them if you do not know the correct way to walk.

- Kampung Naga

About 1 hour after Leles, down by the river, lies the traditional Sundanese village *Kampung Naga*. In 2009 this village was closed to visitors due to a conflict with the government on the rising of petroleum prices – there is no electricity and the villagers therefore use kerosene lamps. If it can be visited then allow about 1 – 1,5 hours for the visit. You need to walk down a long flight of concrete stairs. When you arrive at the river, do not go straight across but turn right and walk in to Kampung Naga. Be aware that the climb back up is quite long.

## PANGANDARAN

Small mainland peninsula with a national park with beaches and stunning scenery to rival the beaches of Bali on the south coast of Java. Pangandaran is one of Java's best-kept secrets as far as international tourists are concerned, but has been extremely popular with locals for a long, long time. A small fishing town, it possesses one of Java's finest beaches and Pangandaran Nature Reserve teems with wild buffalo, barking deer and monkeys. The people are very friendly, this combined with the idealize surroundings make this a great place to spend a few days relaxing island-style. Pangandaran is halfway between Bandung and Yogyakarta, about 5 hours by bus from Bandung and 8 hours from Jakarta.



### Places of Interest

- Beach

Beware that the sea can be rough at Pangandaran. It's advised not to go too deep, just wade up to the knees, and only between the flags on the beach. The undertow is deceitful and very strong, even at low tide.

- Pangandaran National Park

This national park is a wild expanse of dense jungle. Within its boundaries live porcupines, *Kijang* (barking deer), hornbills, scorpions and monkeys (including Java gibbons). Small bays within the park enclosed pretty tree fringed beaches. Occasionally, the park is even used as a temporary home for elephants being transported around the archipelago. The park is divided into two sections: the recreation park and the jungle. Due to environmental degradation, the jungle is usually off limits.

- Green Canyon

It's a 60-minute drive to the starting point. A canoe will navigate you through the green canyon to the spot where you are surrounded by the steep cliffs and lush vegetation. This is the end point and you can go for a swim here. Do make sure to wear your bathing suit before heading out to the Canyon, as there are no changing facilities. The trip takes at least 1 hour. On the way back to Pangandaran you can stop at a Wayang puppet maker, a local krupuk (fish cracker) factory, and a shop where tofu and tempeh, other Indonesian specialties, are made. For the home industry tour best to leave in the morning as most activity is during the mornings. You visit the puppet maker and the krupuk, tofu and tempeh factories. You can rent a bicycle in Pangandaran, or just walk around in this little town or along the beach.

- Batu Karas

The idyllic fishing village and emerging surfing hot spot of Batu Karas, 32km west of Pangandaran, is one of the most enjoyable place to kick back in Java. It's a tiny one lane settlement, separated by a wooded promontory, and has a low key, very relaxed charm. There are two fine beaches, with sheltered sections that are usually calm enough for good swimming, but most visitors are here for the breaks, and there's a lot of surf talk. This is one of the best place in Java to learn surf.

## BATURADEN

Baturraden is located on the slopes of Mount Slamet in Banyumas Regency, Central Java, at about 640 meters (2,100 ft.) above sea level. The area is some 6 kilometres (3.7 mi) from the peak of the mountain; this has led to the number of visitors decreasing when the volcano is active. Administratively it is part of Rempoah Village, in the Baturraden District. Based on the local folklore, the name Baturraden derives from two Javanese words: *Batur*, which means friend, assistant, or maid, and *Raden*, which means noble. The story tells that there was a princess that fell in love with her maid. The pair had a secret love affair, but princess's father found out, and kicked both of them out of the palace. Finally, they found a beautiful place and decided to live there. They named the place Baturraden. With its natural beauty and wonderful views, Baturraden stands as one of the region's most prominent tourist destinations.



### Places of Interest

- Pancuran Pitu

The must-visited highlight and the most famous attraction in town. Featuring beautiful hot springs and the sulfur massage.

- Telaga Sunyi

A cold springs with clear water, it's another highlight that can be visited in Baturaden.

## WONOSOBO

Wonosobo is a small regency and city in Central Java, Indonesia. Wonosobo lies between 2 mountains, Mount Sindoro and Mount Sumbing, and enjoys cool and humid weather all the time. Like any other small cities in Central Java, Wonosobo is very quiet and peaceful city. The city's name is derived from Sanskrit *Vanasabha*, which means "gathering place in the forest". Wonosobo, as well as the other nearest city, Temanggung, is well-known for its tobacco and tea plantation. The view of tobacco and tea plantation will greet you upon entering the city. Situated in 270 m to 2250 m above sea level, Wonosobo region is also a perfect place for vegetables farming, with almost every vegetables known in groceries store are planted here. In July and August, farmers in the outskirts of Wonosobo, especially Wonosobo-Temanggung border, will begin harvesting tobacco leaf. They will use street along the way to Wonosobo extensively to dry the tobacco leaf, and then transport it to the city.



### Places of Interest

- Menjer Lake

This is one of the biggest lake in Wonosobo. The lake is situated 12 km to the north of city center. You may walk a path for about 400 m around the lake. The scenery is quite beautiful. Villagers use the lake to grow fishes in *karamba* (fish cages). You will likely see fishing activity here. Do rent the boat for about Rp 100,000 to tour around the lake. Don't forget to bring lunch, because you surely can't find restaurants nearby. Snack stalls are available.

- Dieng Plateau

It is a caldera complex formed by the eruption of ancient Mountain Prau. The caldera was once filled up water and then dried up, but volcanic activity continues to this day, with sulphuric fumes and poisonous lakes. Located at an altitude of 2000m, it's also much cooler than the surrounding lowlands. Sightseeing here includes a hot spring, a multi-colored lake (a misnomer), temples and some impressive top-down scenery from the peaks. The different sights all require a small entrance fee which is collected before entry. The fresh air, beautiful greenery and quiet makes the plateau an enjoyable place to stay around.

## MAGELANG

Magelang City is a small city which is located in a fertile agricultural area and one of the most densely populated regions on Central Java. Magelang City has two borders. Its western border is Progo River; its eastern border is Elo River. The city is divided into three districts and several sub districts. It is famous because Magelang is the home for three important Buddhist temples of Borobudur, Mendut, and Pawon.



### Places of Interest

- Borobudur Temple

This is Indonesia's signature Buddhist monument. Borobudur is built from two million stone blocks in the form of a massive symmetrical stupa, literally wrapped around a small hill. Standing on a 118m by 118m base, its six square terraces are topped by three circular ones, with four stairways leading up through carved gateways to the top. Viewed from the air, the structure resembles a colossal three-dimensional tantric mandala (symbolic circular figure).

- Mendut Temple

This is one of the three in-line Buddhist Temples in Magelang. This exquisite temple, set within a cute neighbourhood around 3.5km east of Borobudur, may look insignificant compared with its mighty neighbour, but it houses the most outstanding statue in its original setting of any temple in Java. The magnificent 3m-high figure of Buddha is flanked by bodhisattvas: Lokesvara on the left and Vairapana on the right. The Buddha is also notable for his posture: he sits Western-style with both feet on the ground.

- Pawon Temple

Located around 1.5km east of Borobudur. This small solitary temple is similar in design and decoration to the Mendut temple (one ticket covers both sites). It is not a stupa but resembles a Central Javanese temple, with its broad base, central body and pyramidal roof. Elaborately carved relief panels adorn its sides. Pot-bellied dwarfs pouring riches over the entrance to this temple suggest that it was dedicated to Kuvera, the Buddhist god of fortune.

- Museum Kapal Samurarska

This Boat Museum is dedicated to the importance of the ocean and sea trade in Indonesia. It is also a house to 18m wooden outrigger, a replica of a boat depicted on one of Borobudur's panels. This boat was sailed to Madagascar and on to Ghana in West Africa in 2003, to retrace 1000 ancient Javanese trading links and highlight the original spice trade with Africa.

## YOGYAKARTA

**Yogyakarta** despite the official spelling, the name is usually pronounced and not uncommonly written **Jogjakarta** or just **Jogja** (JOGH-jah) is a major tourist destination in Indonesia. It's the capital city of Yogyakarta Special Region which is in the southern part of the Central Java province. A bustling town of some half a million people and the most popular tourist destination on Java, Yogyakarta is a hub of art and education, offers some good shopping and has a wide range of tourist facilities. Our Happy Trails Office in Yogyakarta is also here to give assistance that you need. Excursions around Yogyakarta can also be booked here. Have a cup of tea or coffee and speak to our lovely staff for more info about Yogyakarta.



### Places of Interest

- Prambanan Temple

This temple is a collection of massive Hindu temples (*candi*) built by the Mataram Kingdom, rulers of central Java and defeators of the Sailendra Dynasty. Most of the main temples collapsed during a major earthquake in the 16th century and the huge complex lie largely forgotten in the jungle. Following the Anglo-Dutch Java War, Java was briefly under British administration from 1811 to 1816. In 1811, a surveyor working for Thomas Stamford Raffles came upon the ruins of Prambanan by pure chance. It is somewhat ironic that the very brief British rule of Java led to the re-discovery of both Borobudur and Prambanan. The British and Raffles were not in power in Java long enough to really do much about Prambanan though and looting became rife with Dutch residents adorning their gardens with priceless statues and local people taking foundation stones and using them as construction material. Proper restoration began only in 1930 and still continues today.

- Tugu Monument

A well-known landmark located in the center of downtown Yogyakarta. Built by Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono VI, the top spire was originally a round sphere which represents the universe. During the colonial era, the spire was replaced with a golden cylinder.

- Kraton Yogyakarta

A calm yet elegant Javanese heritage that consists of two separate entrances: the Main Court (*Pagilaran & Siti Hinggil*), and the Residence. The Main Court showcases the grandeur of Sultan's monarchy, while the Residence is homier while still exhibiting the royal family's luxurious lifestyle. Open 8.30AM to 1PM daily, on Friday the attraction is closed at 11AM.

- Taman Sari

Known by the Dutch name *waterkasteel* (water castle), this is a partly ruined complex built as a pleasure garden by the first Sultan in 1765. One of the bathing pools was dedicated to the sultan's harem, and he had a tower overlooking the area so he could take his pick. Towards the back of the complex is the original entrance to the pools, which used to be a small dock connected to a long-since-vanished river; a bit of snooping beyond this entrance will get you to a back street, where one can freely visit a fascinating network of tunnels and rooms, including an Escher-like series of interlacing staircases over what looks like a disused well.

- Museum Sonobudoyo

These Javanese archeology museum has many Javanese artefacts like wayang puppets, masks, statues, textiles, weapons, as well as a full set of Javanese gamelan instruments. Worth a visit if you have some extra time in Yogyakarta, or you are interested in Javanese culture study.

- Fort Vredeburg

The Castle was once an unpretentious square fort built by Sri Sultan Hamengku Bowono I in 1760 upon the Colonial request, Nicolas Harting. On the inside of the fort, there are thousands of dioramas portraying the Indonesian struggle before the independence until the New Order. There are also collections of historical objects, photographs and paintings about the national struggle to set, achieve, defend and fill Indonesian independence. The dioramas and collections of historical objects are equipped with information on the events which occurred at that time.

## SOLO

**Solo** the short name for **Surakarta**, is a major city in Central Java, Indonesia. Together with Yogyakarta, these two cities are the heirs of the Mataram kingdom that was split in 1755. Solo lies some 100 km south of Semarang and some 60 kilometers east of Yogyakarta. As the 'twin' sister of Yogyakarta, this city looks much like the later. But because Solo is not a provincial capital, this city has preserved much of its Javanese character. This also means that Solo is less touristy than Yogyakarta. Solo is a former Royal city and home to two Royal enclaves; that of the Kasunanan Kingdom and the Mangkunegaran Principality. Solo is very well known of its charming and soft-spoken people.



### Places of Interest

- Keraton Kasunanan

Palace of the Pakubuwono Kings. A large and beautiful palace built in 1675 that combines traditional Javanese and classical European styles. Facility: museum, art and cultural centre

- Puro Mangkunegaran

Palace of the Mangkunegara Princes. A beautiful palace built in 1757 with an awe-inspiring main audience hall. Facility: museum, art and cultural centre.

- Sukuh Temple

This is a Hindu temple that's famous for its erotic image. It is most probably a fertility temple dedicated to god Siwa. The most erotic picture are found under the gate. You need to walk around and discover them by yourself, as there are no guides.

- Danarhadi Batik Museum

Is a part of the House of Danar Hadi Complex. It showcases one of the best collections of batik in the archipelago. The collection contains some 10,000 pieces of rare and historical batik from all over Indonesia, including 1500 pieces that dates back to early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Here, displays are rotated every six months.

## SUKUH & TAWANGMANGU

Tawangmangu, a large hill resort on the western side of Gunung Lawu, is popular weekend retreat for solonese. It's a pleasant enough, if sprawling, place to escape the city heat and do hike or two in the hill.

### Places of Interest

- Tawangmangu

Is a weekend and holiday escape for the Indonesian families from Solo who escape the heat of the city. Restaurants and Hotels are not used to Western tourism. Be well prepared that not much English is spoken by the staff and that it will not be easy to be understood. At the parking of the hotel sate will be prepared by locals, ready for you to buy. This should be the charm of a stay in Tawangmangu, where you will be surprised and about as close you can get to the Indonesian lifestyle. The route from Tawangmanggu is about the most beautiful way of travelling through Central Java.



- Sukuh Temple

Sukuh Temple is one of Java's most enigmatic and striking temples. It's not a large site, but it has a large, truncated pyramid of roughhewn stone, and there are some fascinating reliefs and statues. It's clear that fertility cult was practised here: several sniggering explicit carvings have led it to be dubbed the 'erotic' temple. It's a quite, isolated place with strange, potent atmosphere.

- Cetho Temple

Even higher up the slope of Gunung Lawu, this temple sits on the southern face of Gunung Lawu at 1400m. Thought to date from around 1350, this temple closely resembles a Balinese temple in appearance, though it combines elements of Shivaism and fertility worship. It's a larger temple than Sukuh and is spread over terraces rising up the misty hillside.

- Grojogan Sewu Waterfall

About 2km from town, a 100m high waterfalls, is a favourite playground for Monkeys. It's reached by a long flight of step down a hillside, but you probably won't want to have a dip in the very chilly and dirty swimming pool.

## MALANG

Malang is one of clean and cool cities in East Java has, without any doubt, been famous since long time ago. Historical remnants scattered around Malang Showing that it hat played important roles in may eras and stretching out from 112° 17' 10,90° up to 112° 57' 0,00° east Longitude and extending from 7° 44' 55,11° up to 8° 26' 35,45° South Latitude.

With leafy, colonial era boulevard and the breezy climate, Malang moves at a far more leisurely pace than the regional capital, Surabaya, sprawling over the hilltops with the airs and grace of an overgrown market town. It's a cultured city with several important universities and home to a large student population.



### Places of Interest

- Ijen Boulevard

It is a quite beautiful street in the city. It is lined with well-tended bougainvillea against a backdrop of old colonial structures. The street houses a number of interesting buildings including the Brawijaya Army Museum, Catholic Church and the city library. You should take in this area as part of a becak or walking tour of the historic downtown area.

- Batu and Selecta

There is an entertainment park where all attractions are already included in the entrance fee. This park is nice for kids aged from 4 –12 years. Open from 10.00 till 18.00. Batu and Selecta are agrarian areas and famous for the apple plantations.

- Wonosari Tea Plantation

Is located on the slopes of Mount Arjuna, Malang regency, East Java. This plantation is located at an altitude between the elevations of 950-1250 with temperatures between 19-26 degrees Celsius. This plantation is managed by PT Perkebunan Nusantara XII (Persero), the state company (BUMN) that running in the field of coffee, cocoa, rubber, tea, and horticulture. Wonosari Tea Plantation is one of a comfortable place to visit because of the mild climate conditions and the natural beauty sightseeing around the field.

- Singosari Temple

The Singosari temples lie in a ring around Malang and are mostly funerary temples dedicated to the Kings of the Singosari dynasty, the precursors of the Majapahit kingdom.

- Mask Puppet

Mask Puppet is another form of Puppet shows in East Java. Mask puppet is growing in Malang, Probolinggo, Situbondo and Sumenep. The show is like a human puppet, which the puppet played by the human players using mask. The story itself based on Mahabharata and Ramayana classic story, but in Topeng of Malang, there is also Panji's story, a classic Javanese hero.

- Balekambang Beach

Are a complex of three beaches, Balekambang, Ngliyep and Sendang Biru. All three are *quite* beautiful, are close by to each other and locals most often refer to all 3 as just Balekambang. It is best to visit on weekdays as this is a very popular weekend escape and it can get crowded. It is *not safe to swim here* but these are great relaxation beaches which offer some stunning coastal scenery. There is an offshore island called Pulau Sempu which can be visited by chartering a boat from Sedang Biru beach. At Balekambang beach there are three little islets just offshore which are attached to the beach by walkways. Of the three beaches, Balekambang itself is perhaps the most attractive but all three are worth visiting. The beaches are easily day-tripped from Malang in a car but for the adventurous there are basic places to stay at and around all three.

## SURABAYA



The story goes that Surabaya's name derives from the Javanese words Suro, meaning shark, and Boyo, meaning crocodile. Surabaya is the second-largest city in Indonesia. While many people come for business, Surabaya is also a gateway city for Mount Bromo and Bali. The city's tree-lined streets and renovated pavements will impress those newly arrived from other cities in the archipelago, though in general the city's attractions tend to be more apparent to those who make it their home rather than to short-term visitors. Put in the effort here, and you'll have an authentic, fascinating, unique experience of an Asia that once was: get it while it lasts.

### Places of Interest

- Old Town

Even though much of Surabaya's historical center is literally falling to pieces, the old city easily wins the 'Most Attractive Neighbourhood' prize. With Crumbling Dutch architecture, a fascinating Arab quarter and strong Chinese influences, it's also by far the most atmospheric and idiosyncratic area of Surabaya to explore. From the old town you can then head north to the Kalimas Harbour, where brightly painted *pinisi* from Sulawesi and Kalimantan unload their wares.

- Jembatan Merah

This is the bridge that saw fierce fighting during Indonesia's battle for independence. Is a grungy replica of Amsterdam, but worthy (although rundown) example of Dutch Architecture can be seen here.

- House of Sampoerna

This is the home of one of Indonesia's most famous *kretek* cigarette manufacturers. This factory and museum makes a fascinating place to visit. The building itself is wonderful 19th century Dutch structure, originally an orphanage but later converted into a theatre. The former lobby now forms the museum and is something of a shrine to the Sampoerna empire, with exhibits on the use of cloves and the history of *kretek* in Indonesia.

Upstairs there's a bird's eye perspective of the factory's shop floor, where hundreds of women hand roll, trim and pack the Dji Sam Soe brand (banned from the most countries as the tar content is so strong). The fastest rollers here churn out 4000 cigarettes a day.

## BROMO

Bromo have known by all of visitor of the worlds. They come to Bromo to watch the sunrise. The visitor also can look down to the crater that full of its smoke, and feel the cold of the air, is probably could only be done in Bromo. Our eyes will also completed by the sea of sand that the way to reach Bromo's peak. The main gate to the sea of sand and mount Bromo is through Cemorolawang. This is the most crowded visiting area, especially on holidays. There are many kinds' activities that could be carried on this area such as; Camping, watching the scenery, horse riding to sea of sand or walking. To get to the peak Bromo with its largely open crater, which belch of smoke expelling from its bottom. Mount Bromo has settled by Tenggerese for about thousands years. They who are good of God follower and always do their custom strictly, has historical relationship with Majapahit. The Anthropologist from our country or other country are interesting to do some research, because the Tenggerese are strictly in keeping custom for centuries, without influenced by world's change. So there so many version of the unique of Tenggerese in Probolinggo, it can be in the fourth of tale, folktale, serat and kidung, legend and science report.

If you do not arrive too late to Bromo in the afternoon you can walk to the Bromo volcano down the sea of sand. It takes about 2.5 hours, so leave at the latest at 3.30pm. From The Lava View hotel you just walk down the road and then descend to the sea of sand and follow the stones or car tracks in the direction of the volcano. Bromo is the low volcano to the left of the temple. The higher volcano to the right of the temple is the Batok. And in the distance you see the majestic Mt. Semeru volcano. Bring a flashlight just in case, as there is no light system in the sea of sand, but best to try to be back before dark. Most popular is the visit in the early morning, and it can be overcrowded with visitors. This can be overcrowded. However if you go in the afternoon you have the special experience of silence in the sea of sand.



### Sightseeing and Excursion

- By Jeep to View the Sunrise

Early in the morning the jeep will bring you to the Penanjakan viewpoint (where the classical pictures are taken). This takes about 1 hour, so you need to start at about 4am. After sunrise, the jeep will take you to the sea of sand. To reach the crater rim of Mount Bromo you need to walk up a long staircase (256 steps). It is recommended to bring a handkerchief to cover your mouth as protection against the sulfur gases and sand dust. Be careful, because the crater rim is narrow. After sunrise, you get back to the hotel (by jeep or on foot). You cannot walk around the crater, because this is too dangerous. Take warm clothes, because while you wait for the sunrise, the wind is very cold.

## KALIBARU



Kalibaru is on the edge of plantations and the national park Meru Betiri. In Kalibaru the hotel offers, simple but comfortable rooms with hot showers and verandas. The rooms are arranged around an attractive garden with different plants and trees.

The village itself is not much to look at, but it has a benign climate and a remarkable array of excellent midrange accommodation. It's a good base for visiting the nearby plantations around Glenmore, to the east, or the smaller, more easily visited plots of coffee and cloves to the north of Kalibaru train station.

### Sightseeing and Excursions

- Spice Garden and Plantation Tour

The long plantation tour lasts approx. 2.5 hours. First visit the coffee, cocoa and rubber plantation and then you plough through the rice fields (flat). There are villages and home factories producing fermented soy bean cakes (tempeh and tofu).

- Sukamade Adventure

The park's major attraction is the protected turtle beach at **Sukamade**, one of Indonesia's most important turtle spawning grounds, where five species of turtle come ashore to lay their eggs. Green turtles are most common, but giant leatherbacks also visit (usually between December and February).

## BANYUWANGI



Banyuwangi is the eastern-most regency of East Java. To the north lies the regency of Situbondo. The regencies of Jember and Bondowoso neighbor Banyuwangi to the west. To the east lies the island of Bali and to the west lies the Indonesian Ocean. Banyuwangi is situated on the coordinate 70° 45' 15" S and 113° 38.2" E. Because of its location, Banyuwangi has diverse natural scenery, rich art, culture, customs and traditions.

The beauty of nature is spread across Banyuwangi from the west to the east. Mountains, forests and beaches mark the landscape of the regency. For instance, Ijen Crater, in the western part of Banyuwangi is

famous for its beautiful crater lake, the traditional sulfur miners who amazingly climb up and down the slope of Mount Merapi, and the plantations that cover the Crater's slope. The National Park of Meru Betiri is famous for its Java Tiger and turtles. These locations form the center of the Tourism Developed area which is called the Diamond Triangle, which connects one Tourism Object to another.



## Places of Interest

- Ijen Crater

Takes an hour from Banyuwangi and drive up to Paltuding via Licin. The regulation is that visitors need to go by jeep, and cannot use their own car. From Kalibaru you will need to leave at about 2.00 am and it is approximately 3.5 hours to reach Paltuding from Ketapang it is about 1.5 hours till Paltuding. From here it is 1.5 –2 h hike to the crater rim. You should be before 9.00 at the crater rim. Later it will get cloudy and sulfur gasses become more suffocating. You cannot go down to the crater because, because it is too dangerous due to the activity. However the carriers of Sulfur still go down.

- Baluran National Park

Baluran National Park harbors an amazingly diverse range of ecosystems in a 250-sq-km chunk of northeastern Java. Extensive grasslands cover parts of the park, providing rich grazing for Javanese wild oxen (Banteng), kijang, and water buffalos and making it ideal terrain for Africa style safari excursions in 4WDs.

Large sections of this prime savannah were taking over by acacia thorn scrub (which was introduced as a fire break), but park rangers are steadily clearing this prickly invader from Baluran and the grasslands are reclaiming lost ground.

- Tabuhan Island

Situated 20 km from Banyuwangi city it is at the village of Bangsring, Wongsorejo. Tabuhan Island covers an area of about 5 ha. There are some marine gardens. The coral reef are homes for myriad of shellfish, sponges, crayfish and marine plants. It is good for scuba diving as the water is very clear. Tabuhan Island is the fantastic island that composed and surrounded by white sand. Coral seems to blossom into garden with an amazing variety of forms and colors. Growing coral from reef acts as homes for whole communities of marine life such as; thousands of beautiful marine view, aquarium fish species (Amphiprion the Dacyllus, the red coloured Labrida and the Gorisygula), shellfish, sponges, crayfish and marine plants. The visitors can do some activities whether snorkeling or deep diving with breathing equipment exploring a reef and marine life in the spectacular drop offs are also an excellent under water visibility or sun bathing, an unforgettable experience. Pulau Tabuhan is 23 km away from Banyuwangi with about 4 square hectares. Reachable by Benigny or public transport Banyuwangi - Surabaya, stop at Kampe then by sailing boat or speed boat from Kampe beach.

- Boom Beach

Located in the village of Mandar, Banyuwangi, Boom Beach was once an important port in Banyuwangi. This beach is located in the center of the town of Banyuwangi and it visited by many tourists, both from local and outside of Banyuwangi. This beach is typical a black sandy beach and it has an exotic background of Bali island. The visitors can enjoy the beach while enjoying the coconut in pedestrian line or enjoying horse riding or riding an ATV. Aside from being a tourist destination, the beach is also becomes one of the venues for several major events such as Sewu Gandrung colossal dances that is a traditional event with 1000 of traditional dances and Banyuwangi Beach Jazz Festival.