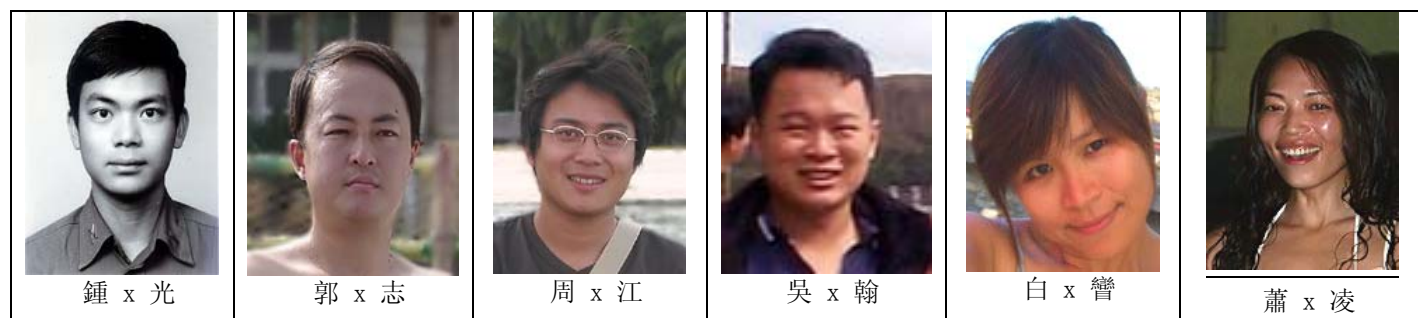


Y2007-04-04 (三) ~ Y2007-04-08 (日) , 95 年 4 月 04 日 (星期三) ~ 95 年 4 月 08 日 (星期日) 共 6 人 Y2007-03-30 完稿

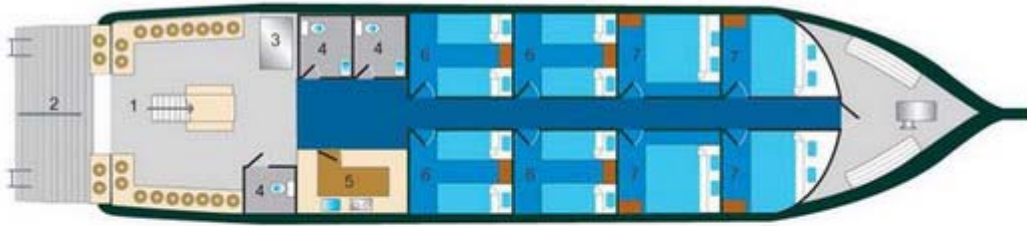
	姓 名		潛水資歷		
1	鍾 x 光		PADI Master Instructor		
2	郭 x 志		PADI Master SCUBA Diver Trainer		
3	周 x 江		PADI Assistant Instructor		
4	吳 x 翰		PADI Rescue Diver		
5	白 x 轡	女	PADI Rescue Diver		
6	蕭 x 凌	女	PADI Advanced Open Water Diver		



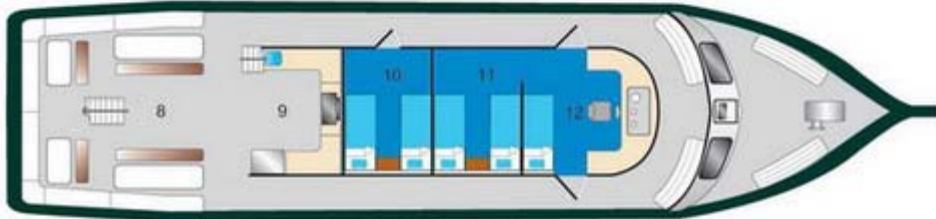
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出發日期	起程地	抵達地	班機代號	起飛時間	抵達時間
2007/04/04	TPE 台北	HKG 香港	TG-609	0805	1000
2007/04/04	HKG 香港	HKT 普吉	TG-609	1105	1340
2007/04/08	HKT 普吉	BKK 曼谷	TG-202	1010	1135
2007/04/08	BKK 曼谷	TPE 台北	TG-636	1815	2245
日期	行程簡介		飯店名稱		飯店電話
2007/04/04	台北~普吉島~斯米蘭		Sea King Divers		+66-76-288971
2007/04/05	斯米蘭群島		Sea King Divers		+66-76-288971
2007/04/06	斯米蘭群島		Sea King Divers		+66-76-288971
2007/04/07	斯米蘭群島~普吉島		ANDAMAN BEACH HTL		+66-76-341515
2007/04/08	普吉~曼谷~台北		SWEET HOME		
地區: 泰國普吉		緊急連絡處: 泰興旅運社緊急連絡人: 鄭先生		電話: 66-76-354348	

風城潛旅 上一次 Similan 活動, 歷史資料 88 年 12 月 14 日 (星期二) ~ 88 年 12 月 20 日 (星期一) 共 26 人

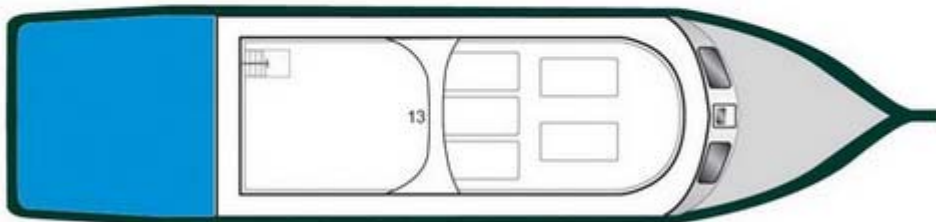
潛 導	第一組	第二組	第三組	第四組	第五組
ShortCut 潛水船 專業 潛水導遊	洪x信 (ADS 教練)	周x庭 (ADS 教練)	吳x宏 (PADI 教練)	鍾x光 (PADI 教練)	張x珊 (PADI 進階)
	曾x經 (NAUI 進階)	蕭x祥 (ADS 潛水長)	劉x洲 (PADI 潛水長)	王x瑞 (NAUI 進階)	楊x庚 (PADI 進階)
	邱x嫩 (PADI 進階)	李x玲 (ADS 進階)	王x惠 (PADI 進階)	石x勤 (PADI 救援)	蔡x燕 (ADS 初級)
	江x瑱 (PADI 進階)	呂x琴 (ADS 進階)	許x豪 (PADI 進階)	林x哲 (PADI 初級)	謝x文 (PADI 初級)
				余x英 (ADS 初級)	



● The Really Wicked Witch Main Deck



● The Really Wicked Witch Upper Deck



● The Really Wicked Witch Sun Deck





Similan 簡介:

北半球的冬季，東北季風的威力仍影響到熱帶地方的中南半島，使泰國的主要海洋觀光活動區從暹羅灣西移到普吉島，安達曼海上的絲蜜蘭群島成為我國海外潛水旅遊團冬季的重要去處。

北半球夏季西南季風和冬季東北季風交替的氣候特徵和中南半島屏障的效用應，強勁的東北季風會在半島北側的暹羅灣掀起風浪，半島西側的安達曼海則是風平浪靜、海水清澈的時期，也是普吉和其周邊島嶼的觀光盛期。

普吉島周邊的 P i P i 島及絲蜜蘭群島等海域近三年一直是泰國觀光局在台推廣的重點之一，P i P i 島因離中南半島本土較近，顯得海水較混濁，但是 P i P i 島附近的「海葵花園」，可以說是世界少見的景觀。1998年六月在普吉附近失事沈船的「宋神號」渡船，如今已聚集不少魚群，成為普吉海域的新潛點。

距離普吉本島西北方八十五公里海上的絲蜜蘭群島海域則水質清澈，是東南亞地區難得的冬季海洋旅遊去處。該地原本就是泰國的國家公園，九個花崗岩構成的小島，周邊可提供近廿個知名的水中景觀點，島上的雨林、沙灘和岩山，也是潛水之餘賞景遛躑的好地方。

普吉周邊還有許多遊樂活動，如海灘拖曳傘、海底漫步、索道滑水、動物秀……等，再加上當地價廉物美的特產品，比較其他海島度假區，除潛水活動外還有更多的周邊休閒和觀光樂趣，也使得普吉潛水旅遊更適合各種等級的潛水遊客。

從台灣赴絲蜜蘭潛水旅遊一般套裝為五日行程，華航每日有班機直飛普吉島，泰航每天亦有班機赴曼谷轉普吉，第一天行程通常為上午由桃園機場出發，下午到達普吉，短暫的市區觀光後，晚飯後登船航往群島海域。絲蜜蘭群島共有九個小島，由南到北每三個小島一撮共分成三分成三撮，第二天清晨從最北端的「第九島」或最南的第一島開始潛水，每天至少可以潛水三次，但應遊客須要也可以增加，夜潛則以每天一次為限。島嶼周邊的潛水場有時海流強勁，必須配合潮時下水，所以必得聽從導遊的建議。



住宿船上三整天的巡航潛水，大約每個島嶼周邊代表性的水下景點都可拜訪到，到第四天下午結束潛水，往吉巴東碼頭返航，當夜改住普吉本島上的飯店，第五天上午以延長休息時間，避免因體內殘氮量影響飛行安全。普吉島因當地潛水服務業者配合度高，台北也有多家旅行社操作普吉和絲蜜蘭潛水遊程，一般五天的巡航潛水遊，價格約在新台幣三萬元。

泰國團簽須一個工作天，個人簽證須二天，因船隻乘載量和包船遊程，一般須十人以上才成行。每年十一月至翌年四月是安達曼海風浪最平的時候，水溫約攝氏廿六至廿八度。

時差：比台灣慢 1 小時（台北 AM8:00，泰國 AM7:00）

氣候：熱帶性海洋氣候，年平均溫度 攝氏 30 度左右

水溫：水溫約攝氏 27~29 度之間

幣制：使用幣制為泰銖，有些地方可使用簽帳卡，亦可帶美金至當地兌換

1 美元 等於 31.92 泰銖

1 新台幣 等於 0.9652 泰銖

◎ 泰國 Phuket 島附近 GSM 系統以 GSM900 為主

◎ 泰國之電信國碼為 66，在 泰國撥國際電話之冠碼為 001

泰國直撥台灣 001-886-區號-電話號碼

台灣直撥泰國 002-66-電話號碼

風城潛旅 Similan 潛旅 船潛須知:

1. 『資深』潛水員各項行動作為，請謹慎行事，作『資淺』者的 ” 偶像”
2. 潛水期間、隨時注意殘壓,耗氣量大者,採用較淺的潛水『深度』跟隨隊伍前進 ~ 供氣資源管理能力
3. 會暈船的人請準備"暈船藥",開航前 1 hr ~ 1.5 hr 前服用,船隻開航前、立即整理(準備)潛水裝備
4. 著裝,下水 動作要快.隊伍若拖太長,人會飄走;水面等待人員必須『迅速集結』、保持『集結』狀態
5. 下水程序: - BCD 充氣(1/2), 咬二級頭, 確認水中無人, 壓 面鏡/二級頭, 入水, 做 OK 手勢
6. 先下水的人,BCD 充氣保持正浮力,讓出下水空間,拉著水流繩,換呼吸管(技巧純熟者),等待後續下水者.
7. 水面等待期間, 注意 潛水導遊/教練 的『下潛』指示, 若船隻”下錨”, 抓著錨繩 下潛/上升.
8. 下潛動作要快(乾淨俐落、前傾式入水、潛伴保持目光接觸、跟緊隊伍), 否則隊伍會因水流影響而分散, 會被飄走
9. 下潛時, 盡你可能的注視 潛伴/錨繩/參考點, 耳壓平衡『慢』者 身體水平 隨隊伍緩慢下潛.
10. 下潛接近海底時, BCD 緩緩充氣, 避免碰觸海底生物, 作好”中性浮力”
11. 潛水期間, 隨時調整 BCD 內氣量, 隨時注意潛伴與隊伍的位置及動向.
12. 潛水期間遵守 潛水導遊/教練 的指示.
13. 潛水期間, 未得潛水導遊/教練 的指示 『洞穴, 沈船遺骸, 任何 ” 封閉空間” 』不得擅入.
14. 任何 離隊/上浮 之動作, 必須告知 教練與潛伴
15. 『放流潛水』時, 人員需迅速集中, 切勿中途離隊 or 任意逗留
16. 上升時, 不要一下子就冒出水面、上升速度 每分鐘不超過 10M:
 - 潛水之最大深度超過 20M 時, 每 1/2 深度 做 1 分鐘 ~ 2 分鐘的『減壓停留』
 - 浮出水面之前, 在 4M ~ 6M 處, 做 3 分鐘 ~ 5 分鐘的『安全停留』.
 - 隨時注意『頭頂上方』、『深度計』、『導潛/教練/潛伴 的位置』.
17. 注視 潛伴及船隻 的 位置/動向/螺旋槳 “緩慢上浮”、不要只顧著看『電腦表』.
18. 浮出水面後, BCD 立即充氣保持正浮力, 做 OK 手勢, 儘速游向船的側舷(船頭, 船尾 絕對避免), 拉住水流繩/扶梯 依序上船, 不要爭先恐後.
19. 有人上船時, 避免在它的正後方.
20. 上船後, 儘速離開上船地點, 再卸裝, 避免影響後面的人上船.
21. 先上船卸裝者, 協助目視接觸其餘之潛水員, 尚有餘力者, 儘量 幫助後續上船者.
22. 裝備集中放置在"船"的正中央或兩側, 不要亂丟, 空出走道.
23. 在船上, 注意 身體 及 頭部 的保暖.
24. 輪機房非請莫入, 船行駛途中不得坐在圍欄上, 垃圾不可亂拋, 靠港前整理及檢查自己物品.



風城潛旅 Similan 潛旅 潛水地點：

每年十一月至翌年四月是安達曼海風浪最平的時候，水溫約攝氏廿六至廿八度，薄型潛水衣即足夠保暖。泰國電壓為二二〇伏特，船上通常會供應如台灣的二孔插座。

安達曼海 海底也大部分是巨大花崗岩塊構成，大角度的地形景觀才須要廣角鏡頭。當地的大型魚和魚群景觀相當有限，游魚對潛水人也有相當警戒心，如果志在魚類生態照片，最好帶上小廣角至標準鏡頭。當地潛水巡航船設備通常較簡單，供餐也以簡單的西式餐飲為主，對飲食較計較的同好，最好自備一些零食。

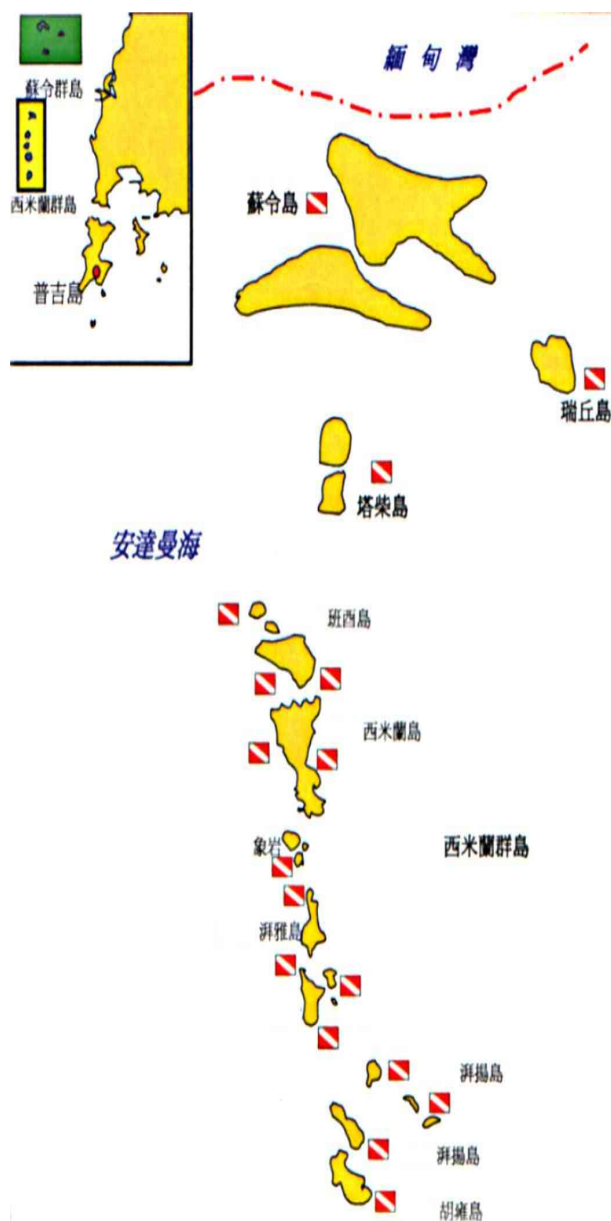
周邊潛點景觀

絲蜜蘭群島九個小島從南到北依次編號為第一至第九島，其中第四島和第八島設有國家公園管理站，第八島登岸直攀岸花崗岩山的制高點展望海灣的美景，也可以看到陳設在近岸處的鯨魚骸骨，幸運的話，還會巧遇海龜保護站中整巢小龜破卵而出的活潑景象。

絲蜜蘭海底多是花崗岩巨塊構成，比較沒有南洋珊瑚礁小島一般的海壁地形，象頭岩、奇妙礁等潛點水中，更有如桂林一般的石林風景。不過，部分潛場的深度也到卅公尺以下，每天多次潛水最好帶用電腦表，可以求得較簡便的減壓程序。

參考圖片：

Diving in THAILAND, Collin Piprell. Ashley J. Boyd, Times Editions Pte Ltd, 1994, ISBN-9812042679





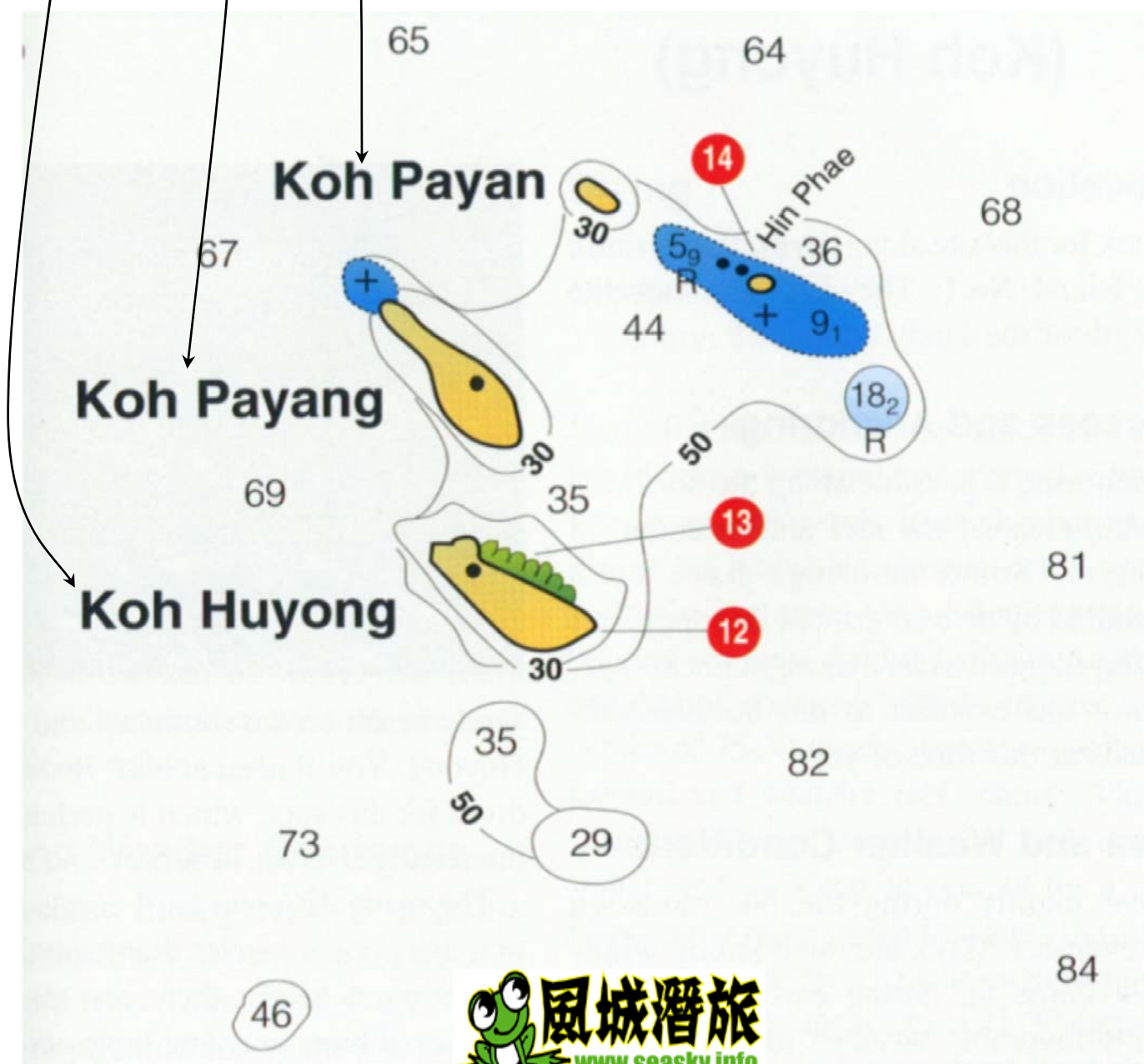
12. **Southeast point** (D 18m~40m, V 18m~25m)

13. **Corol garden** (D 6m~18m, V 12m~25m)

14. **Shark fin reef** (D 9m~40m, V 18m~25m)

* **D**: Depth

* **V**: Visibility



Similan Islands



15. **Bird rock** (D 18m~40m, V 18m~25m)

16. **Stonehenge** (D 18m~37m, V 18m~25m)

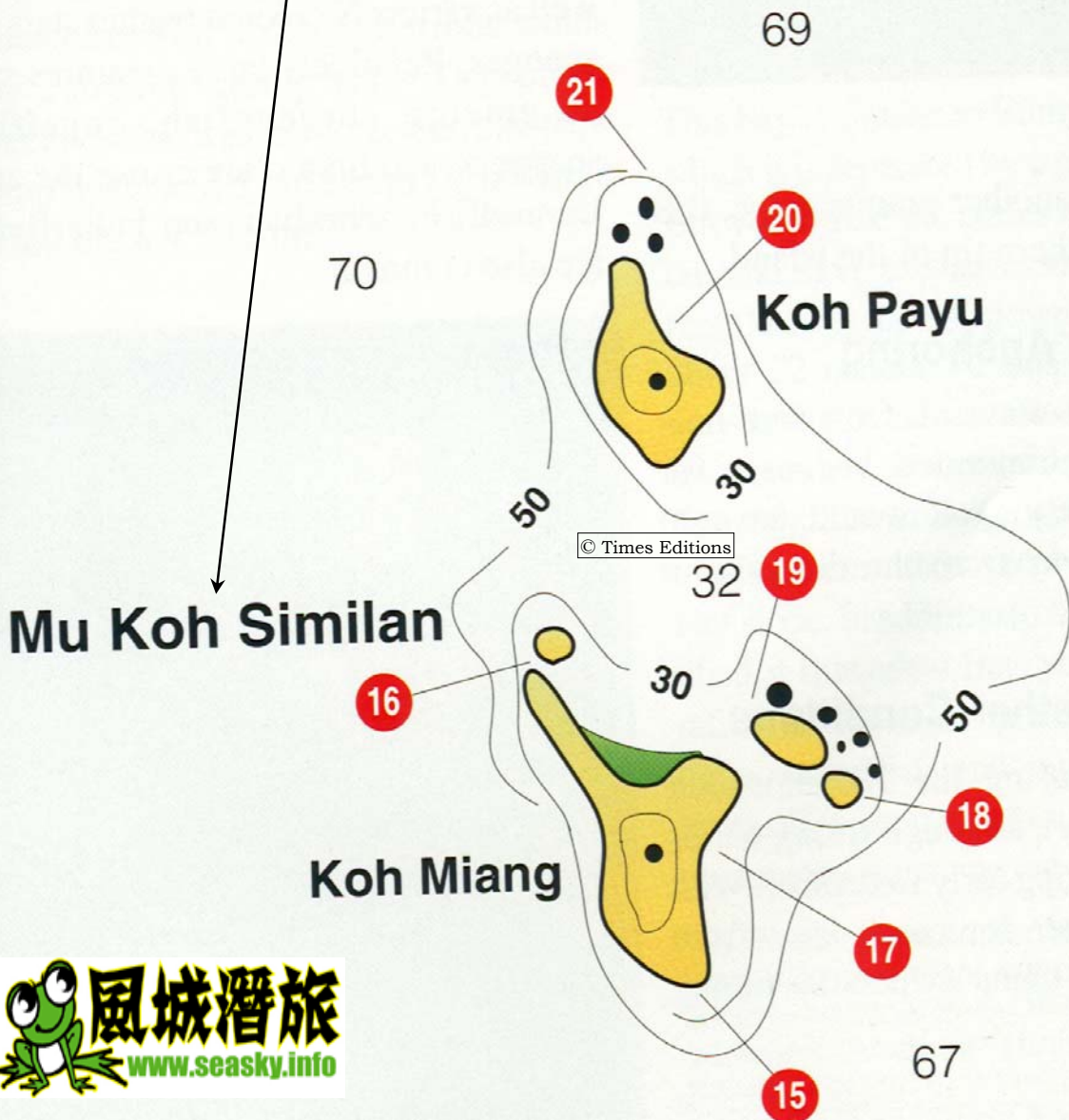
17. **Honeymoon bay** (D 5m~22m, V 18m~25m)

18. **Esatern front** (D 12m~34m, V 18m~25m)

19. **Batfish bend** (D 9m~20m, V 18m~25m)

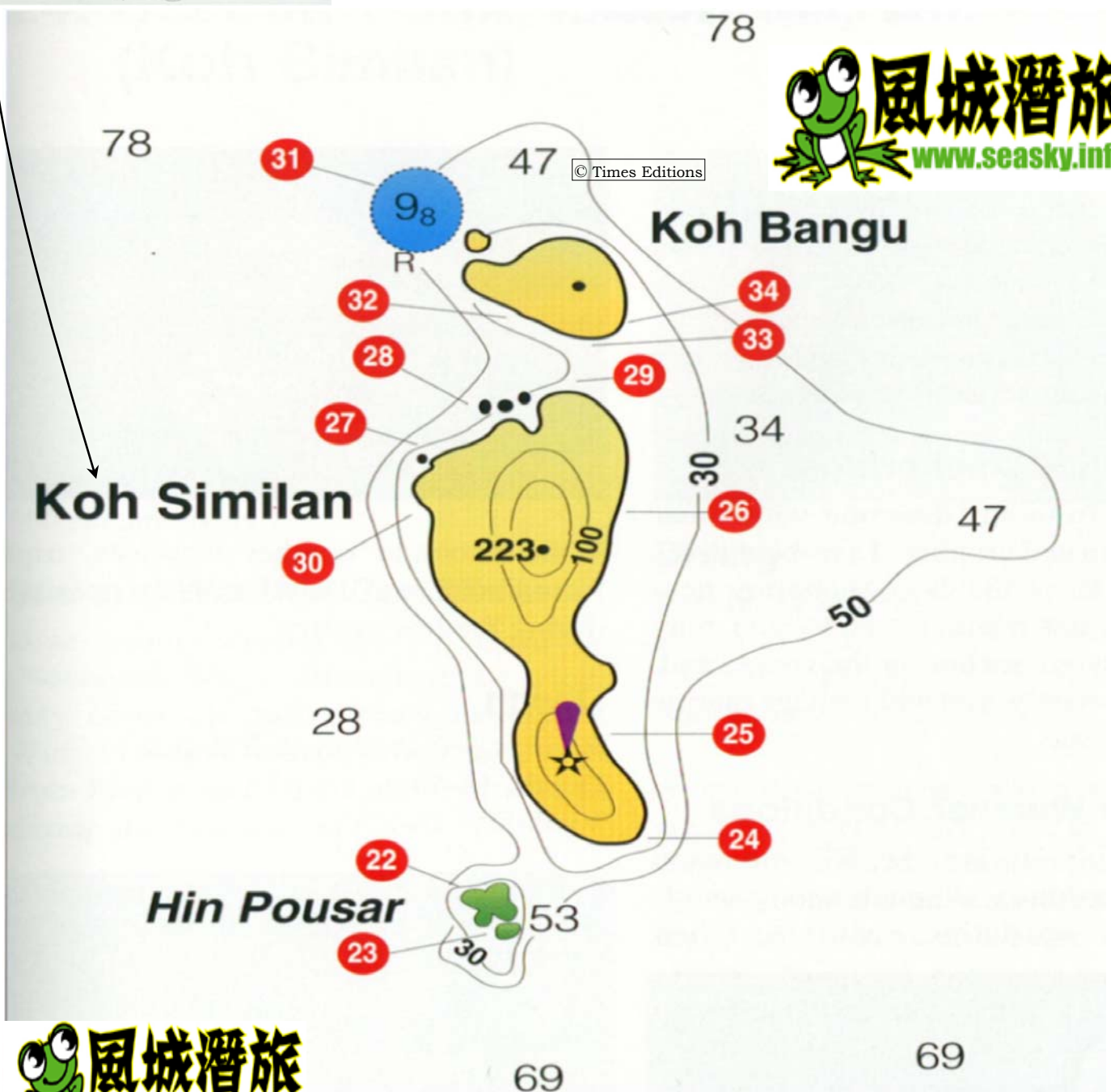
20. **Morning edge** (D 6m~34m, V 18m~25m)

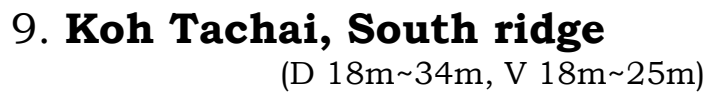
21. **Deep six** (D12m~40m, V 18m~25m)





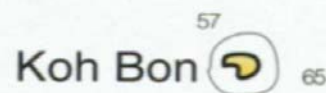
22. **Elephant rock** (D 12m~37m, V 18m~25m)
23. **Elephant pinnacle** (D 18m~43m, V 18m~25m)
24. **Beacon point** (D 6m~37m, V 18m~25m)
25. **Becacon beach** (D 6m~34m, V 18m~25m)
26. **Turtle gully** (D 9m~18m, 12m~18m)
27. **Turtle rock** (D 12m~28m, V 18m~25m)
28. **Campbell's bay** (D 9m~25m, V 18m~25m)
29. **Ashley's choice** (D 12m~37m, V 18m~25m)
30. **Fantasea reff** (D 12m~40m, V 18m~25m)
31. **Christmas point** (D 9m~37m, V 18m~25m)
32. **Mooring** (D 9m~25m, V 18m~25m)
33. **Snapper ally** (D 12m~34m, V 18m~25m)
34. **Wrong place** (D 9m~28m, V 18m~25m)





10.Koh bon, West ridge
(D 18m~40m, V 18m~25m)

11. Koh bon, Corol gardens
(D 12m~25m, V 18m~25m)



The Andaman Islands

By John Williams - Photographs by Ashley J. Boyd

A part of India, the Andaman Islands are one of the world's newest diving destinations and have yet to be properly explored for diving. After a 50 year period of virtual isolation from the outside world the Indian government has made a decision to allow limited, environmentally conscious tourism development in the islands. The Andaman's modern history began as a British penal colony for Indian radical elements. During WWII it was occupied by a small Japanese force. Once India gained its independence from Britain, India initiated a limited colonization program and at the same time, committed itself to protecting the island's aboriginal population and its natural environment.

On the surrounding islands live some of the last stone-age peoples on the earth. One tribe, the Sentinelese, are isolated on their own tiny tropical island, North Sentinel, and no visitors are allowed; no camera crews, no journalists, no scientists, and no researchers. Contact has been attempted only a few times by the Indian government and the locals have made it rather clear-by throwing primitive spears and shooting arrows at the party-that they do not want to be disturbed.

The islands have no modern fishing fleet and commercial fishing licenses are granted to foreign operators only on an extremely limited basis. Thus, the waters surrounding the islands are simply full of fish that have never been disturbed by modern man. And, since the islands only opened recently, most of the off-shore diving areas have been dived by less than 50 people. Although in many of the near shore areas the visibility is limited, the off-shore islands such as Passage Island, Barren Island, and Narcondam are rich in marine life-huge fish, sharks, manta rays, unbelievable coral growth-and are blessed with crystal-clear water.

About 70 kilometers to the South of Port Blair, the capital and main port of the Andamans, Passage Island features an offshore pinnacle-appropriately named Fish Rock-where two-meter long dog-toothed tuna compete with sharks for food. Groupers larger than most men cruise the reef unafraid of divers. Large eagle rays patrol the plankton rich waters completely at ease in the strong currents.



The active volcano Barren Island, almost 20 hours cruising Northeast of Port Blair, last erupted in January of 1994. The eruption covered almost everything underwater and above with a thick layer of black sand, creating an unusual landscape to explore. Although most of the coral was killed by this layer of sand, tunas and sharks swim along its black walls, which plunge to over 500 metres. Hammerhead sharks have been seen here. Visibility can exceed 50 metres, and even though there is not much coral left, the contrasting vivid colors of bright fish against the jet-black walls is almost psychedelic. The most fantastic spot in the Andaman Sea is an extinct volcano located another 160 kilometers North of Barren Island. Walls drop to over 500 metres here as well-just off the shoreline-but the difference is that here everything is alive and healthy. This is truly a diver's paradise.

Imagine four-metre tall barrel sponges. Fans twice as large as they are in the Similan Islands. Monstrous dog-toothed tuna-one animal we saw was almost three metres long. The best part of our first trip to the area was the herds of manta rays that visited us on every dive-both in shallow and deep water. In four days we saw at least 50 mantas-no kidding, and we snorkeled with three groups of 12 feeding animals for over two hours on first day there. The Andamans are certainly not for everyone. It requires spending long periods of time on the boat and traveling almost every night in order to get to the best spots. However, for those interested in the best of frontier diving, this is it.

Reef type: Fringing reef, deep walls, coral gardens-you name it

Access: Lengthy live-aboard trips from Phuket, one, possibly two dive centers in Port Blair offering local trips and instruction

Visibility: Variable from 3-50 metres

Current: Variable, often strong

Coral: Average to unbelievable

Fish: Unusual and prolific, very big

Highlights: Deep vertical walls, big sharks, lots of manta rays, active volcano, very clear water, lots and lots of big fish

Live-aboards - Similan Islands

The Similan Islands are a group of nine virtually uninhabited tropic islands lying approximately 80 kilometres (50 miles) northwest of Phuket. The group has been declared a marine national park, and increasing efforts are being made to keep them in their currently pristine condition. The islands include some of the best dive sites in Thailand.

The possibilities range from touring coral gardens to adventurous drift diving in strong currents. In the judgement of Asia Magazine (October 18-20, 1991): "Every diver has particular favorites, but few would dispute that the Similans... are one of the best. The visibility tops 100 feet between the November-April peak season, revealing a wonder world among the giant granite coral-coated boulders stacked one atop the other to depths of 90 feet and more." Koh Huyong, the southernmost island of the Similan group offers a magnificent coral garden in 7-14m (23-46ft) of clear waters. This site frequently has over 30m (98ft) visibility, only slight currents and is considered a very safe site.

An extensive reef runs off another of the southern islands and provides at least 4 different dive sites. One bottoms out at 25m (82ft) and has many large rocks which provide a most interesting contour; many large schools of fish inhabit the area. Another part of the reef has an excellent 20m (65ft) dive, with a lot of small lava type rocks which provide a home for colorful anemones, hydroids and soft coral as well as moray eels and red grouper. The visibility is seldom less than 30m (98ft) and frequently more. There is often a strong current here, a good site for drift dives.

The central island of the group, Koh Miang, is the only island that is inhabited. There is also a number of excellent dive sites around this and the small adjoining island, including one that features a jumble of huge boulders with many interesting swim-throughs and caves. This dive often has a strong surge, which attracts a large variety of marine life. Small whitetip sharks, rays, snappers and turtles are just a few of the species of marine life encountered at this site.



An excellent night-dive site lies just around the corner and close to a safe overnight anchorage and a beautiful white-sand beach. The coral drops off to 10m-20m (33-66ft), and the almost complete absence of currents makes it ideal for night dives. Lobster and large red crabs are commonly seen here.

Hin Pousar, or Elephant Rock, is one of the best-known dive locations in the area. It offers at least three excellent sites and, again, the dramatic and varied underwater topography makes for great diving. Anemones and coral provide a kaleidoscope of reds, yellows, blues and browns. Large rays, tuna and barracuda are commonly encountered.

Farther to the north lies an off-shore reef that comes up to within 8m (26ft) of the surface and drops off to over 35m (114ft). More passages, overhangs and chimneys provide a site that will appeal to even the most experienced diver. Two large sea cod and a huge resident moray eel add are among the many attractions of this site. Seldom is the visibility less than 25m (82ft) and it's usually even better. These are only a few of the many dive sites available in the Similan archipelago. Each island provides its own special sites and there is something to be found to interest both the novice diver and the much travelled diver.

Diving tours of the Similans generally range from 3-5 days, though these islands are also a standard feature of 7- to 10-day cruises that include other attractions such as the Burma Banks, the Surin Islands, Richelieu Rock, Koh Tachai and Koh Bon.

Note: With new fast boats in the area, one-day Similan dive trips from Phuket are now also possible.

Koh Bon, Koh Tachai and Richelieu Rock

By John Williams

North of the Similans lies Koh Bon, Koh Tachai, the Surin Islands, and Richelieu Rock. All of these areas offer world-class diving that differs from the Similans and should be part of your itinerary when you visit the area.

Koh Bon: The Perforated Island

Koh Bon is located about 20 kilometres North of island #9 and features one of the only vertical walls in Thailand. The dive site is on the South-western point and consists of a 33 metre wall facing the small cove, and a step-down ridge that carries on to depths of over 45 metres. Leopard sharks are common on the ridge and on the sandy flats below the wall. Although the soft corals are not as high-profile as they are in the Similans, the colours of the corals are radically different and include shades of turquoise, yellow and blue, besides the more common pinks and purples. Koh Bon is one of the better places to see manta rays, especially towards the end of the season when there is more plankton in the water.

Koh Tachai

Twenty-five kilometres North of Koh Bon, Koh Tachai has an offshore underwater ridge that runs perpendicular to the island. This is considered to be one of the finest dives in the Kingdom and is famous as a place to see not only the more common species of corals, fans and tropical fish, but larger animals such as rays, leopard sharks, nurse sharks and hawks bill turtles. Whale sharks make an appearance on a regular basis. Tachai also boasts a breathtaking sandy beach on its North-eastern shore; a great place to hang out and feel like Robinson Crusoe.

Surin: Richelieu Rock

The Surin Islands, although visited by several dive operators from Phuket, are more appropriately famous for their beautiful coves, bays and dense jungle than they are for their diving. Spending a few idyllic days on a sail boat or other yacht here are the stuff dreams of paradise are made of yet the serious diver will be bored easily after a few dives because of the generally poor visibility and lack of fish.



Surin's ace card, however, is a small submerged rock about 18 kilometres East of Surin. Richelieu Rock, just exposed at the lowest of tides-thus a navigational hazard for those boats not equipped with a GPS navigation system-rates as one of the best places in the world for swimming with our gentle giant, the whale shark. Encounters with these fish-the largest of all fish-are rare almost any place in the world. But for some reason, Richelieu attracts more than its fair share. Swimming with such a large animal, known to grow to lengths of 20 metres or more, has to be a high point for any diver. Sightings occur 50-70 percent of the time, depending on the time of year. Generally, February, March and April are the best times for a visit. The big difference between diving here and other areas that are famous for whale sharks, such as Western Australia, is that we don't need spotter planes as the sharks cruise around the rock, and the visibility is normally excellent. Who knows why they are here, but the sharks aren't around because of plankton blooms like in Australia. Thus, clear water.

Reef type: Walls, ridges, pinnacles, boulders

Access: Live-aboard boat only

Visibility: Great, from 15-30 metres

Current: Variable, often strong

Coral: Excellent, especially soft corals

Fish: Fantastic large and small

Highlights: Whale sharks, guitar sharks, soft corals in a rainbow of colours, schooling pelagic fish.

Phuket 住宿地點 **DEEVANA PATONG RESORT & SPA**

網址: <http://www.deevanapatong.com/index.htm>



Phuket Island 是上帝留給泰國的一顆寶貴的珍珠，普吉島是泰國境內最大的一個島嶼，與新加坡的面積同樣大小，約 540 平方公里。且其正好位於安達曼海東北方的天然地理位置。

安達曼海是印度洋的一部份。安達曼海以北接緬甸，以南接鄰馬來西亞的拷帕泰歐國家公園。泰國臨安達曼海的海岸線全長870公里，在普吉島的地緣有數以百計的小島，但大部份的島面均被海水覆蓋而成暗礁，其它有露出水面的小島也幾乎都是無人島，在這些島上是沒有人定居的痕跡的，從飛機上往下俯視，就像是大珍珠旁散落的小珍珠，非常美觀。



普吉島面積廣闊，距離泰國首都曼谷八百六十二公里。普吉島的特點之一就是她是泰國境內唯一具有行省轄治的島嶼，而且也是一個區域性的中心點，擁有很多的傳統與民俗。泰國的珍珠—普吉島，這顆珍珠的光彩與富裕，來自於她百年來的錫礦開採。由於普吉島大量生產錫礦，讓泰國成為世界第三大錫礦出產國。

在普吉島的市區到處可見有歐洲風格的建築物，令人有置身歐洲的錯覺。其周圍的海域蘊含豐富的海底生物，加上潔白細緻的沙灘與石灰礁岩，以及佈滿原始叢林的山丘，這些寶貴的天然資源吸引了無數遊客的駐足。

普吉島的交通

在普吉島想要在附近的地方晃晃，但又沒有車時怎麼辦呢？別擔心，在普吉島有最奇特的交通工具”嘟嘟車”，這嘟嘟車非常類似公車，但沒有站牌也沒有冷氣是露天的，在馬路上隨時可以看到，招手攔下一輛，上車後告訴司機你的目的地並談好價錢，通常價格以地方的遠近來計算，但是記得要殺價，而且最好你已經大概知道你的目的地的距離，以方便殺價。



巴東(PATONG)夜未眠

巴東區的夜生活——巴東區的熱鬧及夜生活是眾所皆知的，但面對這麼多的 Pub 及餐廳要如何選擇一個價位合理又舒服的地方真的是一大學問大部份的 Pub 的建築物似乎像紅燈區，或摸摸茶似的，看起來非常危險！也因此在這特別推薦幾家有別於紅燈區裝潢的地方，主要都分佈在 Soi Permpong 的路上。

Zum Schlawiener

與 Potang Beach 路交接，在這有 Zum Schlawiener 澳洲餐廳加一些泰國傳統菜色，是屬於開放式的用餐環境，每晚用餐者都可享受到免費的沙拉吧的好處，自 1992 年開店以來，此店的客人除了少數路過的觀光客，大部份都為熟客，愛上這家店舒服的感覺！一般來說二個人的消費約在 30~40 美金。

Sea Hag

Sea Hag 老闆 Khun Kenya 是一個室內設計師，因此將他的創作靈感都建在自己的餐廳中，造就現今的知名度及他的獨數一格；非常傳統的泰國菜搭配極歐式的裝潢，耳邊是輕柔的 Jazz 音樂，這幾項條件打造出 Sea Hag 的獨特風味；店裡有冷氣設備，使很多客人流連忘返。

Frank's Bauernstuberl

擁有德國最著名的啤酒—Erdinger weissbier，餐廳面積不大只約可容納 90 人，很德國家庭化的擺飾，放著德國的民謠，菜單上有四個國家的語言，分別是德文、英文、義大利文與泰文。主廚是一位瑞士人，煮得一手非常道地的德國菜、瑞士菜及泰國菜！如果你想暢飲德國啤酒，大饒德國佳餚與泰式佳餚這裡會是您最佳的選擇。

Restaurant Europa

對以上的介紹都沒興趣嗎？那就到 Restaurant Europa 嘗嘗義大利菜及產自義大利的酒及義式裝潢吧，也可來一杯墨西哥的 Tequila 及其調酒在 Viva Mexico，也或是浪漫的法國菜，在 L' AUBERGE 全都可以找得到，其價格合理、公道，提供的用餐環境使人忘了自己是在普吉島還是在歐洲或美洲。

Banana Disco

Banana Disco 在巴東區是人人推薦的 Pub，Pub 裡共分三區，入口處是露天的桌椅，可以自由談心的地方，走進一樓是一開放式的現場音樂演奏所在，輕鬆的美式鄉歌曲演唱，人人可以隨口哼上一二句，替普吉島之夜添上輕鬆的色彩。二樓是 Disco 舞池，進場費 Bp100，有一張飲料兌換券。舞池裡播放現代最熱門的舞曲，是普吉島高曾次的帥哥美女聚集之地，因此光臨此地請注意自己的穿著，可不要被身旁的帥哥美女給比下去囉！

Pizza Delie

位於巴東區的唯一 Cyber Cafe，提供電腦上網際網路，始用費用如下：收信-Bp20；發信-Bp40；上網-Bp50/15 分鐘；列印信件-Bp20/一張！其餐廳也提供簡單的 pizza 或簡餐之類的食物，也供應飲料，價格很合理。若你出國度假時還放心不下家中的依妹兒的話，這裡會是你最佳的選擇。



Go-Go-Bar

在巴東海邊附近有一個非常有趣的地方”Go-Go-Bar”，就位於 Patong Bay Garden 的對面，有一區看似紅燈區的那邊。猛一看過去很像”紅燈區”的吧台，非常熱鬧像夜市一樣；所謂的 Go-Go-Bar 就是這些露天吧台的中間都豎著一根長長的桿子，店裡的服務生清一色都是女性，客人多的時後這些女孩就抓著桿子大跳豔舞，以性感挑逗的舞蹈讓客人多喝上幾杯酒，以此來促銷生意。

在這 Go-Go-Bar 區中有好多不同的店，其中較著名的是”Irish Bar”、”Heart on Fire”、”Jazz Bar”、”Shell Bar”……光臨時請別以有色眼光看店中的小姐，他們都是非常友善的，而且對客人的服務態度非常好，這裡飲料的消費也非常便宜。

Gay Pub

這個 Gay Pub 就是它的店名，位於 Go-Go-Bar 北邊的下兩條街上，附近相臨有兩三家同性質的店，這 Gay Pub 的特色是從門外看去完全沒有辦法得知裡頭在做些什麼？進去之後發現其實跟紅燈區的 GO-GO BAR 差不多，只是性別不一樣罷了；在裡頭，穿著一些名牌前衛內褲的泰國男孩，在一個十坪大的客廳中間的舞台上不斷地蠕動身軀，跳著極度商業形式的舞蹈，點杯啤酒，一杯一百元泰株（這裡是沒有 Menu 和價格表的），坐下之後，男孩自然會過來坐在你旁聽，不斷地和你聊天，不斷地勸你喝酒，和不斷地叫你買他一整晚……，猛一抬頭，舞台上跳舞的男孩們，有的不斷地拋媚眼想引起你的注意，有的則趁客人沒注意的當兒打了個哈欠，也許在客人不多的時候他們也顯得比較沒精打采的，但是根據老闆表示，越晚這裡是越熱鬧和越精彩，不過還是提醒您，各種型式的安全是非常重要的！

在普吉島的夜生活很難去區分是在餐廳中或 Pub 裡，除了一般在各區中沿海而設的非常簡陋的酒吧（暫稱”紅燈區酒吧”或”摸摸茶酒吧”）外，大部份的業者都寧願將自己的餐廳成為複合式的餐廳與 Pub 合併。其中一個原因是普吉島的淡旺季之分非常明顯，而與其它觀光聖地不一樣的，她的淡季是五月到十月，此時遊客稀少，店中的生意只有旺季時的 30%；而旺季十一月到隔年的四月，遊客如織，餐廳只要是稍微有點特色，就會被擠得水洩不通，通常都座無虛席。如此強烈的淡旺季之分使得服務生的服務在淡旺季也有天壤之別，旺季時服務生很愉悅勤快的招呼客人，因

為這正是他荷包要滿滿的時後；而淡季時反正錢也賺夠了，所以服務態度就變的懶洋洋的，也沒什麼笑容了。普吉島的餐廳大多是下午五六點開始營業，至凌晨二點結束營業；當然有部份的餐廳從中午就開始營業，但中午時分通常還是遊客的觀光時間也比較少會光顧這些店，所以可以看見這些服務生都懶洋洋的，和晚上高朋滿坐時的慇懃可是非常不同。

生活泰話

中文	泰文發音
早安，晚安，午安，再見	Sawaddi (對男人的尊稱 "Sawaddi krap" 對女人的尊稱 "Sawaddi ka".)
先生 小姐 太太	khun
是	chai
否	Mai/ Plao
你好嗎？	Khun sa bai di ru?
很好，謝謝	Sa bai di, Khopkhun
謝謝	Khopkhun
我要去	Chan cha pai
要多少錢？	Khun tong kan tao rai?
有沒有打折？	Lot ra-kha noi dai mai?
太多了	Mak pai
太貴了	Phaeng pai
了解嗎？	Kao chai mai?
我不了解	Chan mai kao chai
請說慢一點	Prot put cha-cha
不貴	Mai phaeng
不，我不去	Chan mai pai
請開(車)慢一點	Prot khap cha-cha
請小心	Prot ra-wang
右轉	Lieo khwa
左轉	Lieo sai
直走(開車)	Khap trong pai
慢一點	Cha-cha
停	Yut
對不起	Kho thot
請幫我打包	Ho hai duai
我很抱歉	Chan sia chai
很好	Di mak
不好	Mai di
祝好運	Chok di
請	Karuna/ Prot

中文	泰文發音
1	Nung
2	Song
3	Sam
4	Si
5	Ha
6	Hok
7	Chet
8	Paet
9	Kao
10	Sip
11	Sip-et
12	Sip-song
13	Sip-sam
14	Sip-si
19	Sip-kao
20	Yi-sip
21	Yi-sip-et
22	Yi-sip-song
25	Yi-sip-ha
30	Sam-sip
40	Si-sip
50	Ha-si
60	Hok-sip
70	Chet-sip
80	Paet-sip
90	Kao-sip
100	Nung-Roi
400	Si-Roi
600	Hok-Roi
1000	Nung-Phan
10000	Nung-Mun

