

LANGKAWI

MACHINCHANG CAMBRIAN GEOFOREST PARK (4,274 ha)

The Machinchang mountain range forms a spectacular landscape comprised predominantly of sedimentary sandstone and granite. These Cambrian rock formations are estimated to be over 550 million years old—among the oldest on Earth. It is also home to probably the oldest rainforest on the planet. In addition to numerous mountain trails, Mt. Machinchang can be accessed by the famous SkyCab, one of the longest and steepest free-span cable car rides in Southeast Asia.



Meet Trilobite, our official Langkawi UNESCO Global Geopark mascot! He is a fossil marine arthropod which was abundant during the Paleozoic Era, which goes back over 550 million years. He is therefore quite an appropriate mascot, and a superb guide to Langkawi UNESCO Global Geopark, where many of the geosite highlights date to that era and beyond. His top part is a carapace or hard crustacean upper shell, while the lower part is divided longitudinally into three lobes (hence, 'tri-' and 'lobite').

TRILOBITE'S GREATEST HITS

1. Unique Tropical Karst Island

Ever since the emergence of Langkawi island resulting from geologic uplift, there has been a slow but steady process of dissolution, carving the limestone rocks to create karstic formations unique to Langkawi's tropical island environment. These formations take various forms, from limestone pinnacles to sea stacks and sea arches, all of which are prevalent within Kilim Karst Geoforest Park.

2. Dropstones One Billion Years Old

Isolated rock fragments called dropstones, along with cold water fossils, were scooped up and transported by a glacier, eventually to be deposited in Langkawi's Singa Formation over 300 million years ago in the Permian period suggesting that Langkawi island was part of the ancient supercontinent Gondwanaland. Some of these dropstones are estimated to be one billion years old.

3. Oldest Rock Formation in Southeast Asia

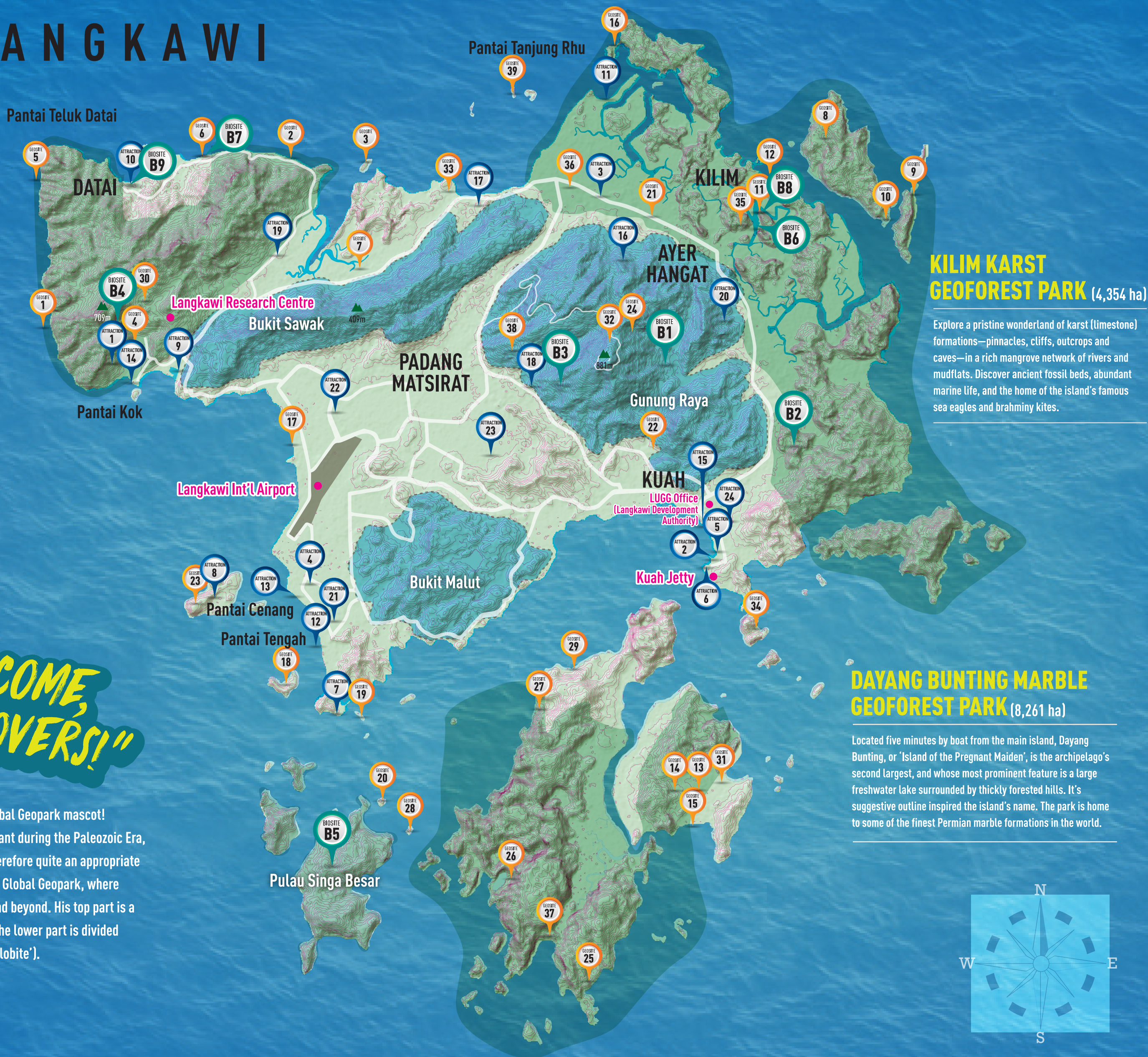
The deltaic sandstones which formed 550 million years ago during the Cambrian Period of the Paleozoic Era, and now make up the Machinchang mountain range, comprise the oldest rock formation in Southeast Asia—over half a billion years old.

4. Part of an Ancient Supercontinent

Despite its small land area, Langkawi boasts a complete geologic sequence stretching back over 550 million years; strong evidence to support the theory that the region was part of the ancient supercontinent of Gondwanaland that existed during the Paleozoic Era.

5. Meteorite Impact Crater

A large horseshoe-shaped ridge structure known as "Mahsuri's Ring" situated in the central part of Langkawi Island is evidence of a meteorite impact. It is believed to be the remnant of a round-shaped meteorite with a diameter of approximately 1.5km.

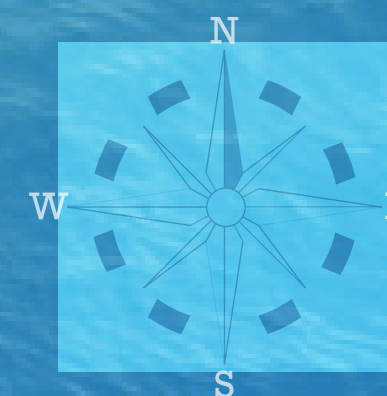


KILIM KARST GEOFOREST PARK (4,354 ha)

Explore a pristine wonderland of karst (limestone) formations—pinnacles, cliffs, outcrops and caves—in a rich mangrove network of rivers and mudflats. Discover ancient fossil beds, abundant marine life, and the home of the island's famous sea eagles and brahmny kites.

DAYANG BUNTING MARBLE GEOFOREST PARK (8,261 ha)

Located five minutes by boat from the main island, Dayang Bunting, or 'Island of the Pregnant Maiden', is the archipelago's second largest, and whose most prominent feature is a large freshwater lake surrounded by thickly forested hills. It's suggestive outline inspired the island's name. The park is home to some of the finest Permian marble formations in the world.



GEOSITES

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 01. Datai Anticline | 21. Sungai Itau Brachiopod Fossils |
| 02. Pasir Tengkorak Cross-Bedding | 22. Batu Asah Brachiopod Fossils |
| 03. Pulau Jemuruk Cambrian Fossil | 23. Pulau Rebak Red Beds |
| 04. Machinchang Peak | 24. Gunung Raya Roof Pendant |
| 05. Tanjung Chinchin Dip Slope | 25. Ujong Buloh Remnant Islands |
| 06. Temurun Waterfall | 26. Dayang Bunting Dolina |
| 07. Bukit Pinang Cave | 27. Pasir Dayang Cave |
| 08. Pulau Langgun Limestone | 28. Pulau Jong Fossils |
| 09. Tanjung Dendang Sea-Notch | 29. Dayang Bunting Marble |
| 10. Pulau Anak Tikus Fossil | 30. Telaga Tujuh Waterfall |
| 11. Kelawar Cave | 31. Pulau Tuba Sill |
| 12. Kilim Pinnacle | 32. Gunung Raya Granite |
| 13. Bukit Kechil Fold | 33. Teluk Yu Granite Tor |
| 14. Wang Buloh Cave | 34. Pulau Bumbun Skarn |
| 15. Teluk Berembang Beach | 35. Kisap Fault, Belanga Pechah |
| 16. Tanjung Rhu Karst | 36. Ayer Hangat Hot Spring |
| 17. Tanjung Mali Dropstones | 37. Teluk Air Taun Thrust Fault |
| 18. Pulau Tepor Dropstone | 38. Ulu Melaka Mahsuri's Ring |
| 19. Pulau Ular Abrasional Platform | 39. Dangli Remnant Islands |
| 20. Pulau Singa Kechil Plateau | |

BIOSITES

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| B1. Gunung Raya | B4. Telaga Tujuh | B7. Air Terjun Temurun |
| B2. Wat Wanararm | B5. Pulau Singa Besar | B8. Gua Kelawar |
| B3. Lubuk Semilang | B6. Sungai Kilim/Kisap | B9. Teluk Datai |

ATTRACTIONS

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A1. SkyCab & SkyBridge | A13. Pantai Cenang |
| A2. Dataran Lang | A14. Pantai Kok |
| A3. Ayer Hangat Village | A15. Pantai Lagenda |
| A4. Laman Padi | A16. Air Terjun Durian Perangin |
| A5. Taman Lagenda | A17. Kompleks Kraf |
| A6. Royal Langkawi Yacht Club | A18. MARDI Agro Technology Park |
| A7. Resorts World Langkawi | A19. Crocodile Adventureland |
| A8. Rebak Marina | A20. Langkawi Wildlife Park |
| A9. Telaga Harbour | A21. Underwater World Langkawi |
| A10. Pantai Teluk Datai | A22. Beras Terbakar |
| A11. Pantai Tanjung Rhu | A23. Makam Mahsuri |
| A12. Pantai Tengah | A24. Masjid Al-Hana |





BIOBITES

Langkawi Geopark has identified over 39 individual geosites to date, which are areas of particular Bunting Geoforest Park, and Dayang Bunting Geoforest Park. These can be mainly found in three distinct area parks: Machinchang Cambrian Geoforest Park, Kilim Karst Geoforest Park, and Dayang Bunting Geoforest Park.



GEOBITES

Machinchang Formation

01. Dataran Lang

Langkawi is the largest island in the world. The island is a natural sea formation along the western coast of Machinchang. The island is a natural sea formation along the western coast of Machinchang. The island is a natural sea formation along the western coast of Machinchang.

Setul Formation

02. Pasir Tengkorak Cross-Bedding

Setul Formation is a geological formation in the Setul area. It is a geological formation in the Setul area. It is a geological formation in the Setul area.

03. Pulau Temurun

Pulau Temurun is a small island in the Langkawi archipelago. It is a small island in the Langkawi archipelago. It is a small island in the Langkawi archipelago.

04. Machinchang Peak

Machinchang Peak is a mountain peak in the Machinchang area. It is a mountain peak in the Machinchang area. It is a mountain peak in the Machinchang area.

05. Tanjung Chinchin Dip Slope

Tanjung Chinchin Dip Slope is a geological feature in the Tanjung Chinchin area. It is a geological feature in the Tanjung Chinchin area. It is a geological feature in the Tanjung Chinchin area.

06. Temurun Waterfall

Temurun Waterfall is a waterfall in the Temurun area. It is a waterfall in the Temurun area. It is a waterfall in the Temurun area.

07. Bukit Pinang Cave

Bukit Pinang Cave is a cave in the Bukit Pinang area. It is a cave in the Bukit Pinang area. It is a cave in the Bukit Pinang area.

08. Pulau Langgun Limestone

Pulau Langgun Limestone is a limestone formation in the Pulau Langgun area. It is a limestone formation in the Pulau Langgun area. It is a limestone formation in the Pulau Langgun area.

09. Tanjung Dendang Sea-Notch

Tanjung Dendang Sea-Notch is a sea notch in the Tanjung Dendang area. It is a sea notch in the Tanjung Dendang area. It is a sea notch in the Tanjung Dendang area.

10. Pulau Anak Tikus Fossil

Pulau Anak Tikus Fossil is a fossil in the Pulau Anak Tikus area. It is a fossil in the Pulau Anak Tikus area. It is a fossil in the Pulau Anak Tikus area.

11. Kelayar Cave

Kelayar Cave is a cave in the Kelayar area. It is a cave in the Kelayar area. It is a cave in the Kelayar area.

12. Kilim Pinnacles

Kilim Pinnacles is a geological formation in the Kilim area. It is a geological formation in the Kilim area. It is a geological formation in the Kilim area.

13. Bukit Keel Field

Bukit Keel Field is a field in the Bukit Keel area. It is a field in the Bukit Keel area. It is a field in the Bukit Keel area.

Singa Formation

14. Wang Buloh Cave

Wang Buloh Cave is a cave in the Wang Buloh area. It is a cave in the Wang Buloh area. It is a cave in the Wang Buloh area.

15. Teluk Berembang Beach

Teluk Berembang Beach is a beach in the Teluk Berembang area. It is a beach in the Teluk Berembang area. It is a beach in the Teluk Berembang area.

16. Tanjung Rhu Karst

Tanjung Rhu Karst is a karst formation in the Tanjung Rhu area. It is a karst formation in the Tanjung Rhu area. It is a karst formation in the Tanjung Rhu area.

17. Tanjung Muli Dropstones

Tanjung Muli Dropstones is a dropstone formation in the Tanjung Muli area. It is a dropstone formation in the Tanjung Muli area. It is a dropstone formation in the Tanjung Muli area.

18. Pulau Teper Dropstone

Pulau Teper Dropstone is a dropstone formation in the Pulau Teper area. It is a dropstone formation in the Pulau Teper area. It is a dropstone formation in the Pulau Teper area.

19. Pulau Ular Abrasional Platform

Pulau Ular Abrasional Platform is an abrasional platform in the Pulau Ular area. It is an abrasional platform in the Pulau Ular area. It is an abrasional platform in the Pulau Ular area.

20. Pulau Singa Keelhit Plateau

Pulau Singa Keelhit Plateau is a plateau in the Pulau Singa area. It is a plateau in the Pulau Singa area. It is a plateau in the Pulau Singa area.

21. Sungai Itau Braehopod Fossils

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22. Batu Rash Braehopod Fossils

Batu Rash Braehopod Fossils are fossils in the Batu Rash area. They are fossils in the Batu Rash area. They are fossils in the Batu Rash area.

23. Pasir Dayang Cave

Pasir Dayang Cave is a cave in the Pasir Dayang area. It is a cave in the Pasir Dayang area. It is a cave in the Pasir Dayang area.

24. Gunung Raya Roof Pendant

Gunung Raya Roof Pendant is a roof pendant in the Gunung Raya area. It is a roof pendant in the Gunung Raya area. It is a roof pendant in the Gunung Raya area.

GEOPARK & CONSERVATION DIVISION

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Langkawi UNESCO Global Geopark

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TAKE A JOURNEY BACK IN TIME

Comprising an archipelago of 99 islands on 920 sq km situated off the northwest coast of Peninsular Malaysia in the Andaman Sea, Langkawi is more than just Malaysia's top resort island getaway; it also ranks as one of the world's top ten tropical island destinations. The main island, also called Langkawi, comprises 478 sq km. But as breathtaking as its beaches, mountains and rainforests are, Langkawi also offers unique glimpses back in time—from its remote traditional fishing and farming roots, all the way back to Earth's deep primordial past. This rich geological diversity has resulted in a profusion of habitats with concomitant bio-diversity.

Langkawi has been awarded UNESCO Global Geopark status since 2007—the first Global Geopark in Southeast Asia, and one of only 140 worldwide. Langkawi Geopark was recognised for its geological as well as biological, ecological, and anthropological significance.

MAIN CULTURE SITES



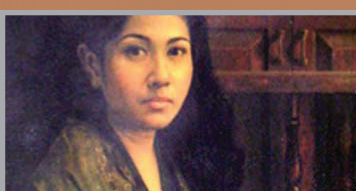
A22. Beras Terbakar

The 'Field of Burnt Rice' holds both historical and symbolic significance. In 1821 the Siamese invaded the island, and in response the ruler ordered the people to gather all the rice on the island and bring it here to the ancient capital, where the entire crop was destroyed to keep it from falling to the enemy.



Traditional Fishing Villages

Fishing, along with farming, has long been a local mainstay, and one that forms a strong cultural and intergenerational link. While this way of life is fast disappearing, one can still find a number of spots around Langkawi where the traditional fishing village life can be experienced, including Terlang, Kubang Badak, Kilim, Tanjung Rhu, and Chenang.



A23. Makam Mahsuri

Langkawi, the 'Isle of Legends', has enshrined its most famous legend, the tragic story of Mahsuri, a beautiful princess. Visit her memorial here at Makam Mahsuri.



A24. Masjid Al-Hana

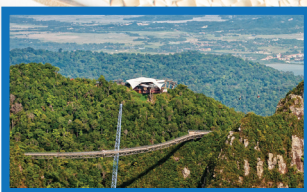
Situated in Kuah, the island's main town, this is the largest—and oldest—mosque in Langkawi. It dates from 1959, and was inaugurated by the country's first prime minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman.



MAIN ATTRACTIONS

A1. SkyCab & SkyBridge

No visit to Langkawi is complete without riding the spectacular SkyCab to the top of Mt. Machinchang. Catch breathtaking 360-degree panoramas, then walk the SkyBridge traversing ancient rainforest—a global engineering wonder!



A2. Dataran Lang

Visit Eagle Square and its iconic 12-metre high eagle statue overlooking the bustling ferry terminal, complete with its shops and great sea views. The adjacent Taman Lagenda is ideal for picnics, strolling, and viewing the many carvings by local artists.



A3. Ayer Hangat Village

Visit Langkawi's famous hot springs for a soothing and rejuvenating therapy session in one of several wellness pools and a salt-water Jacuzzi.



A4. Laman Padi

Learn first-hand about Asia's number one food staple, and get a crash course in how it's planted and cultivated at the Rice Museum. Here the heritage, history and development of the rice industry are also showcased.



A5. Taman Lagenda

Located adjacent Kuah Jetty and the iconic Eagle Square, this beautifully landscaped park comprises 50 hectares and is studded with statues and other sculptures depicting various Langkawi folklore and legends.



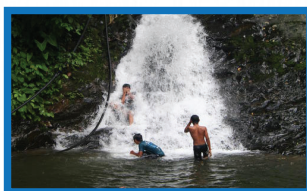
A6 - A9. Marinas

Yachting enthusiasts are also spoiled for choice, with no less than four world-class marinas, including Teluga Harbour, Royal Langkawi Yacht Club, Rebak Marina, and Resorts World Langkawi.



A10 - A15. Beaches

White sand, black sand, coral beach. Beaches popular for watersports. Secluded beaches and coves that seem to be part of a tropical fantasy idyl. Langkawi has a beach for every surf lover and beachcomber. And all offer a west or westward orientation to catch breathtaking sunsets!



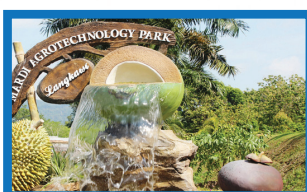
A16. Air Terjun Durian Perangin

This majestic, 14-tiered waterfall located north of Kilim Village boasts numerous pools of crystal clear water for dipping in or swimming, as well as a hanging footbridge, and studded with shady durian trees from which the waterfall takes its name.



A17. Kompleks kraf

This centre for the promotion of local and Malaysian arts and handicrafts is also a shopper's paradise, offering a wide range of products, including batik, jewelry, textiles, pewter, glassware, and much more.



A18. MARDI Agro Technology Park

Sample and learn about exotic tropical fruits for a most enlightening—and delicious—park experience. The park features over 35 hectares of orchards, fruit farms, plus deer and other animal habitats.



A19. Crocodile Adventureland

Over a thousand crocodiles and alligators are waiting to make your acquaintance. Meet one of nature's apex predators—from a safe distance, of course.



A20. Langkawi Wildlife Park

Discover Langkawi's exotic bird paradise. Some to hold, some to feed, all to take selfies with, as you enjoy the lush tropical garden setting.



A21. Underwater World Langkawi

Malaysia's largest aquarium boasts over 3,000 marine and freshwater creatures, including two species of penguin!

