

114°43' 114°44' 114°45' 114°46' 114°47' 114°48' 114°49' 114°50' 114°51' 114°52' 114°53' 114°54' 114°55' 114°56' 114°57' 114°58' 114°59' 115° 115°1' 115°2' 115°3' 115°4' 115°5' 115°6' 115°7' 115°8' 115°9'

## BIODIVERSITY

### NUMBER OF SPECIES

FAUNA	20,000	76
Invertebrates		Amphibians
270	55	
Birds		Reptiles
81	48	
Mammals		Fish
FLORA	3,500	1,700
Vascular Plants		Mosses, Liverworts
1,500	8,000	
Flowering Plants		Fungi
442	109	
Pteridophytes		Palms



8 species of hornbill have been spotted in the park. This is a Rhinoceros hornbill, the official state bird of Sarawak!

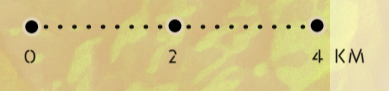
# TAMAN NEGARA GUNUNG MULU

UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE  
Sarawak, Malaysia

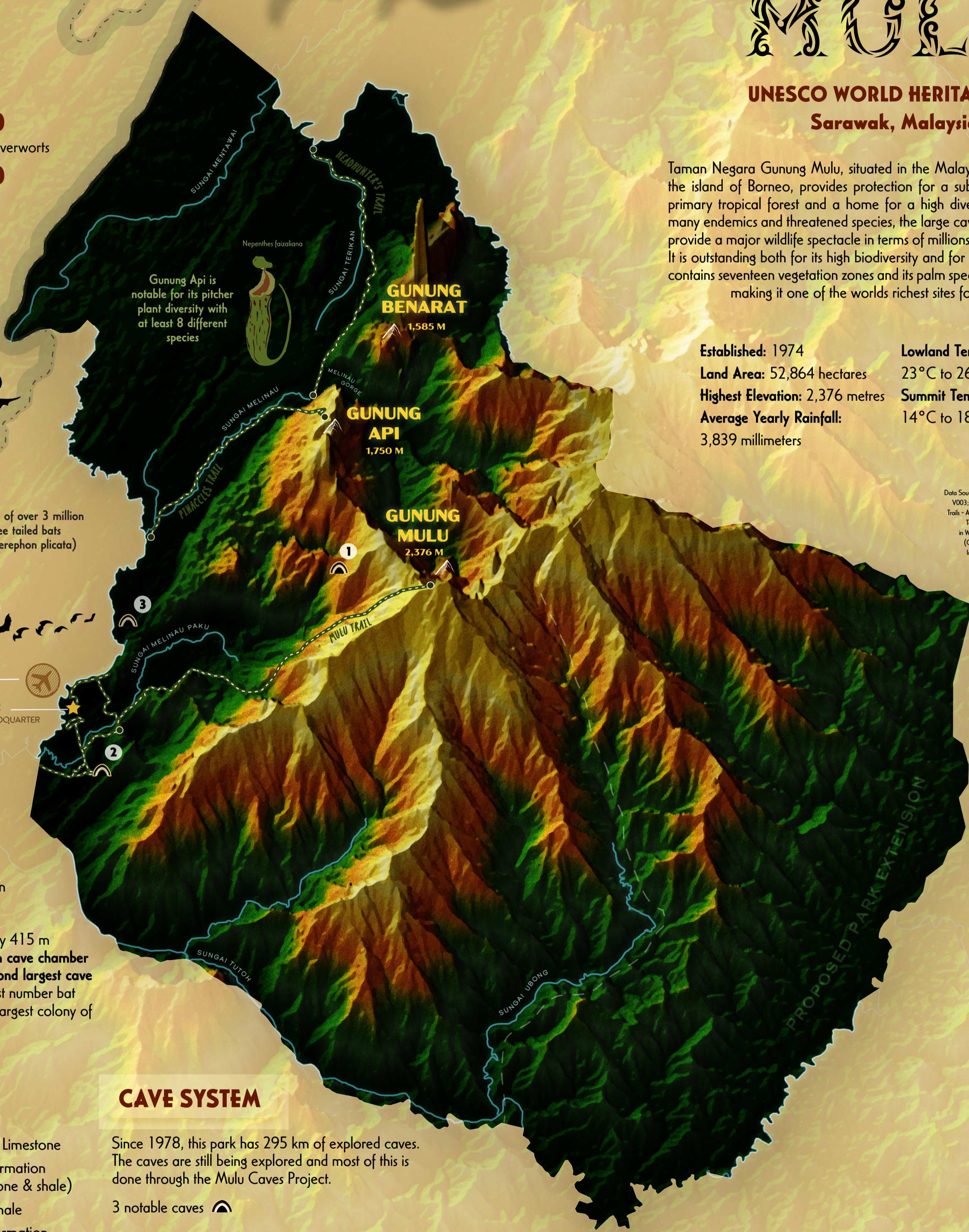
Taman Negara Gunung Mulu, situated in the Malaysian state of Sarawak on the island of Borneo, provides protection for a substantial area of Borneo's primary tropical forest and a home for a high diversity of species, including many endemics and threatened species, the large cave passages and chambers provide a major wildlife spectacle in terms of millions of cave swiftlets and bats. It is outstanding both for its high biodiversity and for its karst features. The park contains seventeen vegetation zones and its palm species are exceptionally rich, making it one of the worlds richest sites for palm species.

Established: 1974  
Land Area: 52,864 hectares  
Highest Elevation: 2,376 metres  
Average Yearly Rainfall: 3,839 millimeters

Lowland Temperature Range: 23°C to 26°C  
Summit Temperature Range: 14°C to 18°C



Data Sources: Cave maps - Mulu Caves Project; DEM - NASA SRTM V003; Boundaries, Rivers, Places - ©OpenStreetMap contributors, Trails - AllTrails; Geology - Peta Geologi Sarawak 2013 by jms.gov. Text references: Gunung Mulu National Park. (1 May 2023). in Wikipedia (CC-BY-SA 4.0); WHC UNESCO. (30 Nov 2020) (CC-BY-SA IGO 3.0). <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1013>. Images: Hornbill and bats - Freepik; Landforms adapted from LittleRed on TPT; Border pattern - Udoownload. Created by Photo by June 2023



Colony of over 3 million free-tailed bats (*Chaerephon plicata*)

The park is only accessible by air through Mulu Airport

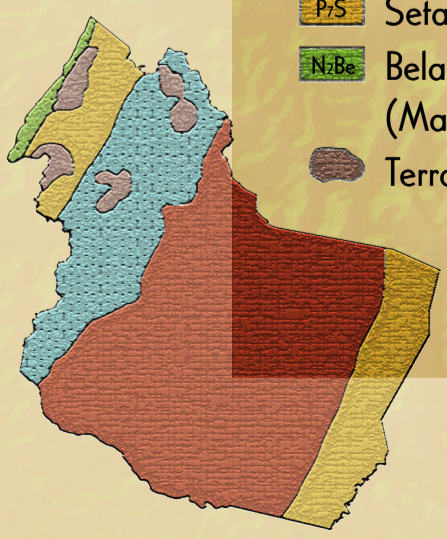


The park is dominated by **Gunung Mulu**, the second highest mountain in Sarawak, a 2,376 m high sandstone pinnacle. It is the **most studied tropical karst area in the world**. The geological Melinau Formation contains a remarkable concentration of caves, revealing a geological history of over more than 1.5 million years.

The **Sarawak Chamber**, 600 m by 415 m and 80 m high, is the **largest known cave chamber in the world**. **Deer Cave** is the **second largest cave passage in the world** with the largest number bat species in a cave. It is home to the largest colony of cave swivelets.

## GEOLOGY

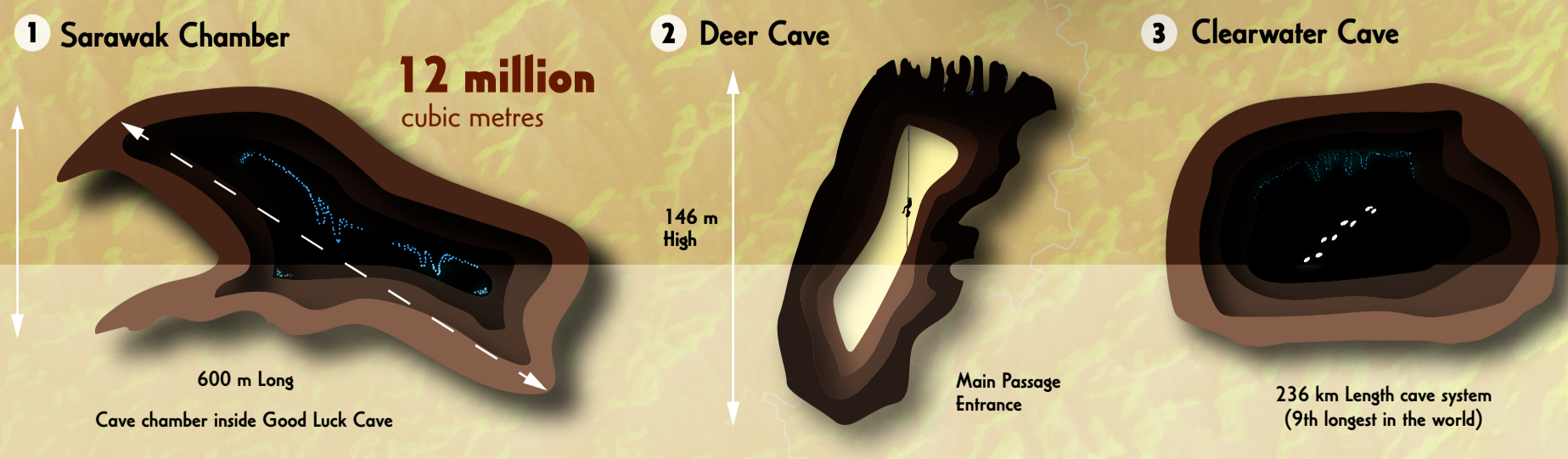
- Melinau Limestone
- Mulu Formation (Sandstone & shale)
- Setap Shale
- Belait Formation (Mainly sandstone)
- Terrace Gravels



## CAVE SYSTEM

Since 1978, this park has 295 km of explored caves. The caves are still being explored and most of this is done through the Mulu Caves Project.

3 notable caves



- ## LANDFORMS
- Karst Towers
  - Rugged Summits
  - Caves
  - Waterfalls
  - Gorges
  - Sheer Cliffs
  - Floodplains

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4°19' 4°18' 4°17' 4°16' 4°15' 4°14' 4°13' 4°12' 4°11' 4°10' 4°9' 4°8' 4°7' 4°6' 4°5' 4°4' 4°3' 4°2' 4°1' 4' 3°59' 3°58' 3°57' 3°56' 3°55' 3°54' 3°53' 3°52' 3°51' 3°50' 3°49'