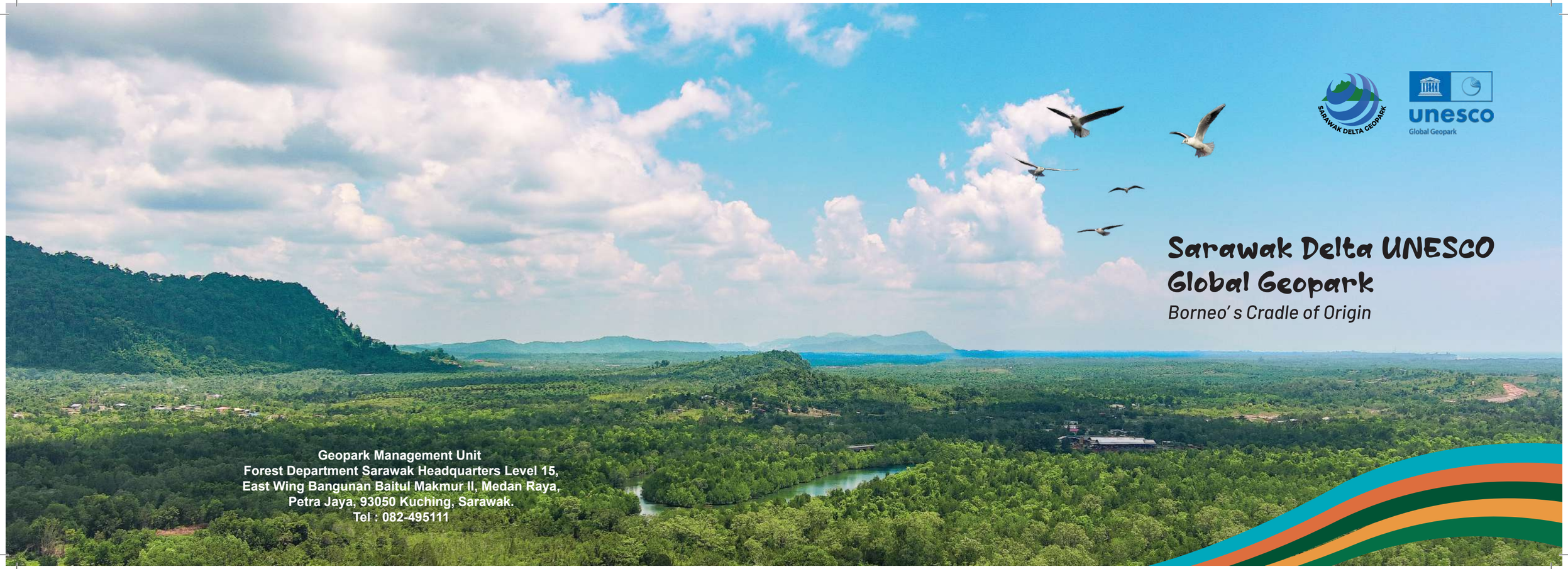
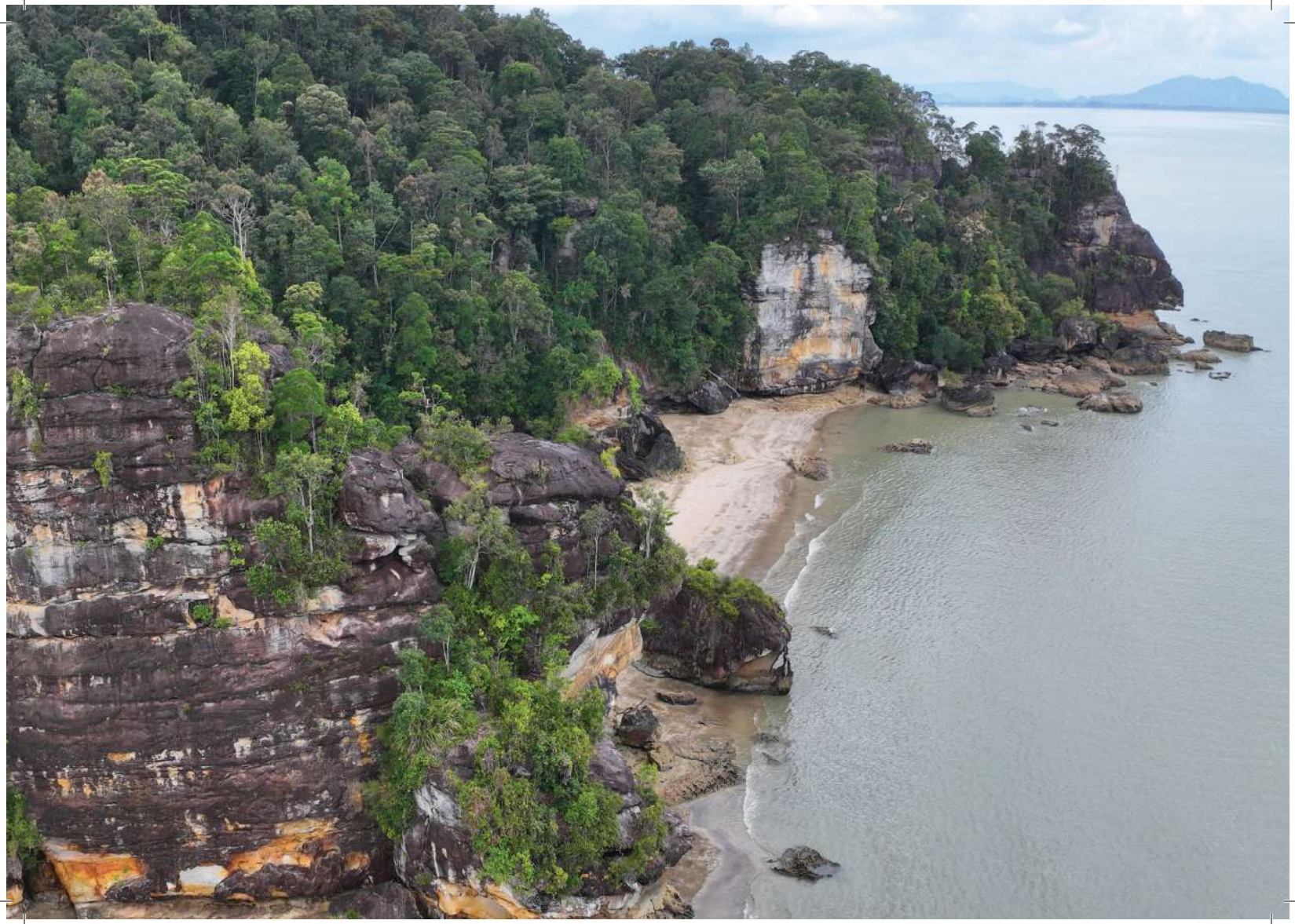
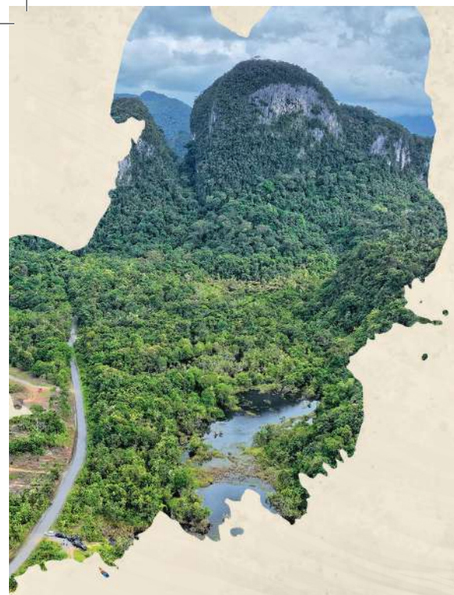


Sarawak Delta UNESCO Global Geopark

Borneo's Cradle of Origin

Geopark Management Unit
Forest Department Sarawak Headquarters Level 15,
East Wing Bangunan Baitul Makmur II, Medan Raya,
Petra Jaya, 93050 Kuching, Sarawak.
Tel : 082-495111



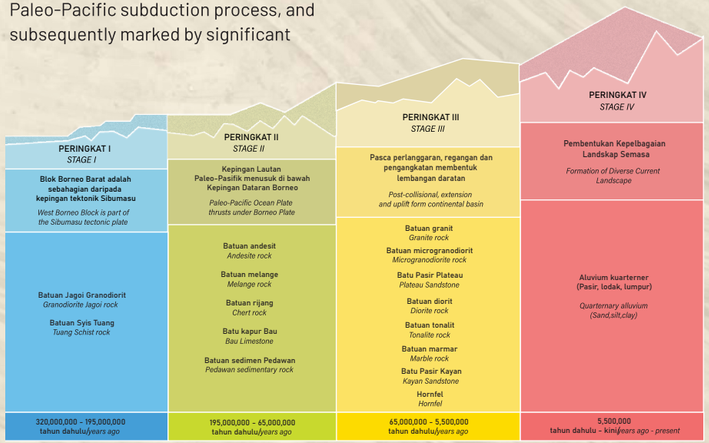


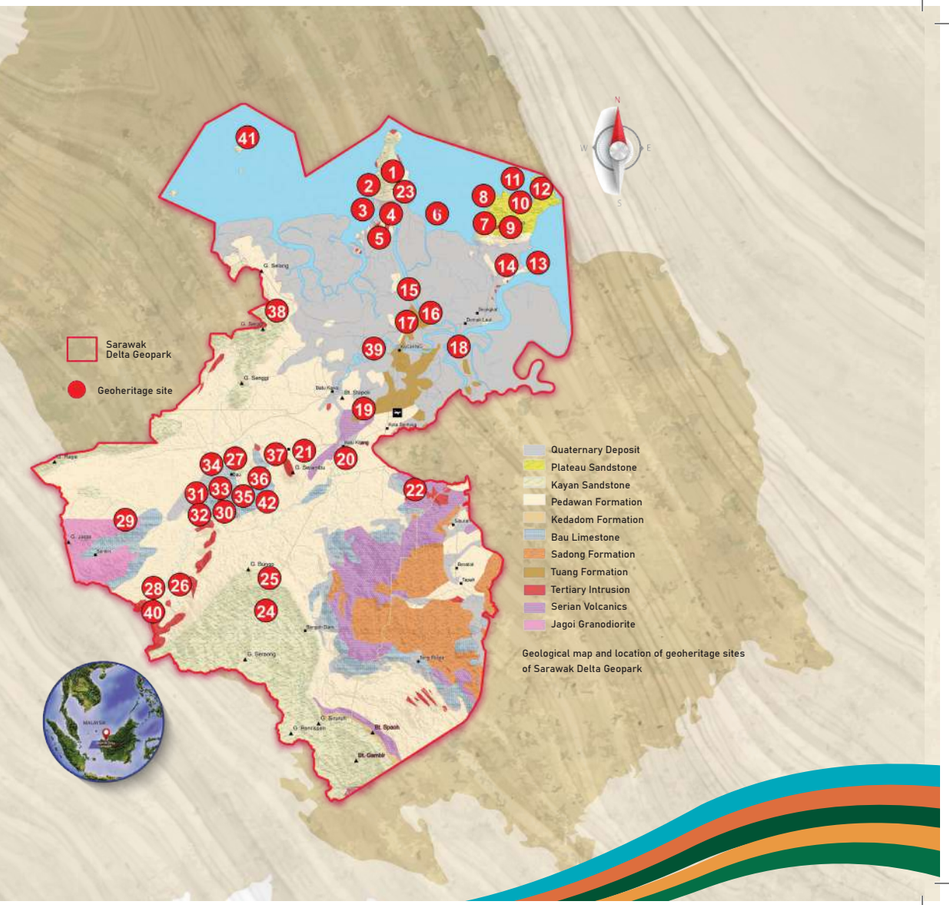
Our History

Earth's History of National and International Significances

Eastern Part of the Tethyside Orogeny System

The geological history of the Sarawak Delta began over 320 million years ago, evolving through four distinct phases. It started with the formation of the origin rock of Borneo, followed by the Paleo-Pacific subduction process, and subsequently marked by significant post-collision process involving rifting and uplift. The processes of erosion and sedimentation have produced the diverse landscapes visible today.





About Sarawak Delta UNESCO Global Geopark

Located in the southwest of the island of Borneo, Sarawak Delta Geopark covers the areas of Kuching, Bau, Padawan, and Siburan, spanning approximately 3,112 km^2. This region is shaped by the close relationship between geological heritage, biodiversity, history, and the lives of local communities. Since the era of the Brunei Empire and later during the Brooke administration, the area developed as an important centre for administration, settlement, and economic activities in Sarawak.

Kuching emerged as the state's administrative centre, Bau is renowned for its gold mining history and geological heritage, Padawan stands out with its hilly landscapes and rich cultural diversity, while Siburan complements the region with its network of villages and distinctive rural landscapes.

Together, these four areas form Sarawak Delta Geopark - a region that connects nature, history, and communities within an extraordinary landscape.

Today, Sarawak Delta is part of the UNESCO Global Geopark network, recognising its significance on the international stage.



Our Nature's Masterpiece: Geological Diversity

10 geological heritage sites of international significance

Why it Matters to the World

Sarawak Delta Geopark is not just local heritage it is window into global Earth history:

- It marks the **eastern edge of the Tethys story,** connecting Borneo to Europe and Africa.
- It preserves **rare volcanic records** that shaped Southeast Asia.
- It gave rise to **gold deposits** that sustained communities for generations.

This is why the world looks at Sarawak not just as a place, but as a **geological treasure of international significance.**

From oceans older than dinosaurs to limestone caves whispering of ancient seas : Sarawak Delta Geopark is a living storybook of our planet.

And now, the world is listening.



GS 3 Melange Tanjung Adam, Bako National Park – *Tanjung Adam: Earth's Mosaic*

This site contains the rock known as olistostrome or mélange. This mélange is a mix of a jumble of large blocks of varied lithologies. Its often-associated thrust faulted terranes in orogenic belts. At Tanjung Adam its crust between Paleo-pacific ocean crust is estimated between the Jurassic and Cretaceous period around 200 to 65 million years ago.



GS14 Melange Bukit Andau Sejingkat - Bukit Andau: *From Ocean to Hill*

This hill was form due to Paleo pacific subduction where Earth's tectonic plates shifted and collided, the land was lifted and folded. At Bukit Andau the continental plate deposits and ophiolite of the oceanic plate from the molten liquid deep underground push upward forming **igneous rocks like granite** that helped shape the hill we see today. Around the hill, layers of **sedimentary rocks** slowly formed as sand and mud settled and hardened over time. The ancient layer rocks exist on the plates mas harden and **metamorphosed or change into** serpentinite and phyllite.



GS 16 : Folded Tuang Schist Demak – *The 220 million year hill*

This is a folded hill a result of **collision of the Indochina and Sibumasu land blocks in this area. The collision also creates a heat and pressure to the existing sedimentary rock, now turn or metamorphosed to** schist, phyllite, shale, and quarzite. According to geological study the event took place approximately 220 million years ago during the Late Triassic period. Today this metamorphic rock can be observed on the roadside outcrop located 11km from Kuching city.



GS 19 Tuang Schist Semeba: *The Shaping of Borneo*

The most accessible rock that represents the story of Borneo's very core and the dramatic movements of Earth's crust that shaped Southeast Asia can be touched and observed at Kg. Semeba, Country Hill, Kuching. Exposed as, a striking black hill made of rock formation at 200 m long, 100 m wide, and 20 m high. These rocks originally formed from deep-sea sediments over 420-360ma years ago and were transformed under heat and pressure during ancient continental collisions. The transformation in textures, chemical and patterns allow the scientist to name it Tuang Schist.



GS20 Andestic Lava Batu Kitang: *Volcanic Voices*

This is a striking hill stood near the banks of **Sungai Sarawak Kiri, dull and almost black in colour. Estimated to be** formed hundreds of millions of years ago the hill is made up of **andesite, dacite, basalt, trachyte, breccia, and tuff** rocks. These rocks is evidence of ancient volcanic activity during the Paleozoic era in the area. Later, molten rock forced its way into cracks, forming **dykes of tonalite and microtonalite** around 15 million years ago. Over time, pressure caused the rocks to **crack and shift,** leaving a visible record of Earth's dynamic past.



GS22: Andesite Gunung Quop: *The Quop Arc*

Is amassive volcanic boulders from **Gunung Quop**, some measuring over 5 m wide and 5 m high. These rocks formed around **220 million years** ago during the late Triassic, marking the earliest volcanic activity in Sarawak. Located at kampung Quop, the boulders are part of an **ancient volcanic arc**, providing clues to Earth's tectonic and volcanic history during the Cretaceous period. Beyond science, the site has shaped the **Bidayuh community**, influencing their settlement, spirituality, and farming traditions.



GS 23 : Angular Unconformity Pedawan. Santubong: *Land Emerges*

The rare condition on sedimentary rock when layers of Kayan Sandstone rest atop much older folded rocks of the Pedawan Formation. This is a transition of the end of ancient subduction in the region - a geological process where one part of Earth's crust slides beneath another. In short, this site captures a key moment when Sarawak's landscape began to take the shape we recognize today, bridging the end of the Cretaceous seas and the start of the Cenozoic (the "Age of Modern Life") land formations This boundary, called an unconformity, marks a major change: the area was once covered by oceans, but over time, land began to rise, rivers started to flow, and sediments built up on land instead of under the sea



GS 27 : Pedawan Clastics - Ancient Seas Rocks

This is a samall yet yet complete sequence of rocks that were originally deposited in a variety of marine environments, from shallow seas to deep ocean floors. They are part of an important geological story, representing sediments carried from the ancient Paleo-Pacific Ocean and later reshaped by tectonic movements. Studying these rocks helps scientists understand the marine environments, volcanic activity, and tectonic forces that shaped this region millions of years ago. Located at Gumbang - Padang Pan Road in Bau, Sarawak. The rocks here belong to the Pedawan Formation, which formed between 160 and 66 million years ago.



GS 29 : Granodiorite Gunung Jagoi - Jagoi: *Stone of Ages*



GS 31 : Limestone Gunung Kapor (Fairy Cave) - *Limestone Legends*

Gunung Jagoi is home to some of the oldest igneous rocks in Sarawak. Made up of granite formations formed between 200 and 66 million years ago, during a time when the ancient Palaeo-Pacific Ocean crust collided with the Sundaland continent. This major geological is a rare triassiac magmatic activities that shaped not only Gunung Jagoi but also the Jagoi and Kisam Ranges, which extend all the way to Kalimantan, Indonesia. This mountain holds cultural significance as the ancestral home of the Bidayuh Jagoi community, with nearby villages such as Duyoh, Serikin, Stass, Serasot, Skibang, and Sibobog surrounding the peak.

The mountain is a stunning example of **Late Jurassic to Early Cretaceous (164–145 million years ago) karst limestone,** shaped over millions of years by natural erosion. Covering an area of about 1.2 km by 1.2 km Gunung Kapor is home to three fascinating caves: **Gua Kapor (Fairy Cave), Gua Bungoh,** and **Gua Bukit Kapor.** Fairy Cave is the main entrance, opening wide at 45 m and narrowing to 10 m deeper inside. Visitors can admire a variety of **speleothems,** including stalactites, stalagmites, and other limestone formations. These limestone blocks were formed in a shallow marine environment of the ancient Paleo-Pacific Ocean, offering a window into **ancient seas and sedimentary processes** before the ocean's subduction shaped the region. Today, the site is managed by the **Sarawak Forestry Cooperative,** balancing tourism with the **preservation of limestone landscapes and biodiversity.**



Our Home To Diverse Biological Resources

The region's landscapes support an extraordinary variety of ecosystems, ranging from lush upland forests to coastal mangroves. These habitats are home to iconic wildlife like the proboscis monkey, orangutan, and hornbills, as well as endemic species like the Rafflesia, the world's largest flower. The interconnection between geology and biodiversity here is profound, making the geopark a haven for scientific exploration and conservation efforts.







Semenggoh Nature Reserve: A Story of Evolution and Conservation

Hidden in the ancient landscapes of Padawan, the Semenggoh Wildlife Centre is more than a place to see orangutans. It is a living link between Earth's geological past and today's rainforest life. Over 200 million years ago, rocks of the Padawan Formation were formed under ancient seas and later uplifted to create hills and mountains. These changes gave rise to rich rainforests, now home to the endangered Bornean orangutan. Since 1975, it has rehabilitated rescued and orphaned orangutans, many of which now live freely in the surrounding forest.

Visiting Semenggoh is not just about wildlife viewing - it is about experiencing a place where geology, nature, and conservation come together to protect Borneo's natural heritage.



Santubong National Park
- A Journey Through Time

Just 35 km from Kuching, Santubong National Park features the iconic Gunung Santubong rising above coastal villages and beaches.

Formed from ancient sandstone and shale, its rugged landscape was shaped by tectonic forces and flowing rivers. The area also holds deep cultural and historical value, with evidence of early iron smelting and ancient trade routes.

Explored by Alfred Russel Wallace in the 1800s and rich with legends such as Puteri Santubong, the park blends geology, biodiversity, culture, and folklore. Today, it offers hiking, coastal scenery, and cultural experiences as part of the Sarawak Delta Geopark.





Bako National Park
– Coastlines and Wildlife

Gazetted in 1957, Bako is Sarawak's first national park and a showcase of dramatic coastal geology.

Its 75-million-year-old sandstone cliffs were once seabeds, now sculpted into sea stacks, bays, and beaches. The park supports seven ecosystems, including mangroves, dipterocarp forests, and heath forests.

Bako is famous for proboscis monkeys, diverse birdlife, and scenic hiking trails. More than a park, it is a natural classroom where geology and wildlife tell Borneo's ancient story.



Kuching Wetlands National Park
– A Living Delta

Close to Kuching city, this 6,610 - hectare wetland is Sarawak's first Ramsar Site, recognised in 2005.

Shaped by river sediments and tides, the park's mangrove forests protect the coastline and support fisheries. It is home to crocodiles, proboscis monkeys, rare birds, and diverse marine life.

Easily accessible for boat tours and wildlife watching, the wetlands highlight the strong link between nature, people, and sustainable livelihoods within the Sarawak Delta Geopark.



Talang–Satang National Park
– Marine Conservation Legacy

Sarawak's first marine protected area, Talang–Satang safeguards nesting grounds for endangered green and hawksbill turtles.

Its coral reefs support vibrant marine life, while conservation teams protect turtle eggs and release hatchlings. Access is carefully managed to balance protection and education.

Through the Sarawak Sea Turtle Volunteer Programme, visitors can directly support marine conservation while experiencing island life close to nature.



Sama Jaya Nature Reserve
– Nature in the City

Located within Kuching, Sama Jaya protects rare kerangas and alluvial forests.

It serves as a living laboratory for research, home to pitcher plants, orchids, birds, and small mammals. Jogging tracks, cultural features, and museums make it a unique blend of recreation, education, and conservation.

Just minutes from the city, Sama Jaya shows how urban life and nature can coexist sustainably.



Wind Cave & Fairy Cave
– Karst Wonders of Bau

These limestone caves in Bau were formed millions of years ago by flowing underground rivers.

Wind Cave features impressive stalactites, stalagmites, and wildlife such as bats and swiftlets, while Fairy Cave offers dramatic chambers filled with natural light. Surrounding limestone forests support rare plants and animals important to local culture.

Together, they represent Sarawak's rich karst heritage and human history within the geopark.



Pulau Tukong Ara Banun
– Seabird Sanctuary

This small rocky island in Santubong Bay is a vital nesting site for bridled and black-naped terns.

Formed by geological uplift and erosion, it was declared a Wildlife Sanctuary in 1985. Its isolation protects seabirds from predators and disturbance.

The island highlights the close connection between geology and biodiversity in the Sarawak Delta Geopark.

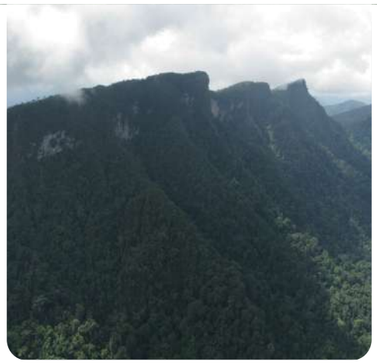


Selabat Mudflats Nature Reserve
– Coastal Dynamics and Sustainable Livelihoods

Selabat Mudflats Nature Reserve is located on a dynamic coastal plain historically affected by erosion. Large-scale mangrove rehabilitation initiated in 2009 has stabilised the coastline and restored ecological functions.

The restored mangrove ecosystem now provides coastal protection, biodiversity benefits, and measurable economic returns for local communities, demonstrating successful nature-based solutions.

Selabat represents best practice in integrating geoheritage management with climate resilience and sustainable development.



Bungo Range National Park
– Southern Highland Forest

Gazetted in 2009, Bungo Range National Park protects mountainous terrain formed from the Pedawan Formation and Kayan Sandstone. The area functions as a critical water catchment for the Sarawak Kiri and Sarawak Kanan river systems.

The park supports intact rainforest ecosystems and rare bird species while preserving historical exploration routes.

As the southern boundary of the Sarawak Delta Geopark, Bungo Range contributes significantly to geological continuity, biodiversity conservation, and regional water security.ably.



Dered Krian National Park

Dered Krian NP was gazetted back in 2018. Just like Wind Cave and Fairy Cave, the park also has limestone caves. It covers a total area of 1.339 hectares and its majestic view can be seen from Tasik Biru.



Weaving Cultures, Living Heritage



Celebrating Unity and Diversity

Sarawak Delta Geopark is rich cultural heritage with various historical landmarks, traditional handicrafts and festivals thats showcase the cultures of various indigenous communities.



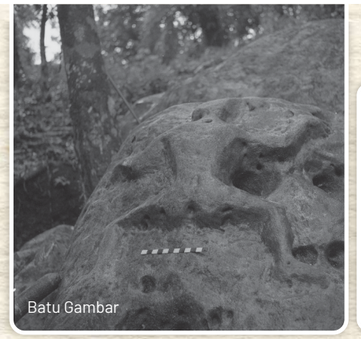
Local communities are promoting and safeguarding their cultural heritage through various public education and sustainable tourism initiatives



Geopark Gastronomy

SDGp is rich in cultural heritage, with various historical landmarks, traditional handicrafts, and festivals that showcase the cultures of various indigenous communities. Local communities are promoting and safeguarding their cultural heritage through various public education and sustainable tourism initiatives

It spans many hundreds of years of history and heritage, refining dishes and defining dishes and defining a cuisine. Our gastronomy encompasses not just what ends up on the plate, but all the practices and systems, going back over history, which have put it there.


Batu Gambar


Shrine Bongkissam

Batu Gambar Sungai Jaong and Shrine Bongkisam
Discovered in the 1950s, Sungai Jaong and Bongkisam at Sarawak (Malaysia) contain the remains, rare for this period in South East Asia, of an iron-reduction industry dating back approximately one thousand years, and the only and perhaps oldest Hindu-Buddhist monument in Sarawak.



Kuching - The UNESCO City of Gastronomy
The first city in Malaysia to receive such an accolade, in any of the creative fields under the Unesco Creative Cities Network (UCCN).

- It joins 49 cities across the world, from Brazil to Australia.
- a city where traditional street food and kopitiam culture blend with fine-dining and festivals. It is all of Malaysia and yet completely unique.





Ethnic & Tradition (Instrument, Music & dance)

- The diversity in the traditional dances of Sarawak is a result of having people from so many different cultural backgrounds living harmoniously.
- Among the most famous cultural dances are the Ngajat of the Iban folk, the Hornbill Dance of the Kenyah tribe, the Eagle Dance of the Bidayuh and the traditional Melanau dance known as Alu Alu.

Historical Places



Fort Margeritha
Built in 1879 and named after Charles Brooke's wife, Ranee Margaret. In the old days, a canon shot was fired from here every evening to mark the end of the government workday







The Court House Complex
A beautiful heritage building that reflects the history of Sarawak, the Old Courthouse is one of the best preserved colonial buildings in Sarawak. The Courthouse was built in 1871 as the seat of Sarawak's government, and served as the location for all Council Negeri meetings until 1973.



The design of the Old Courthouse was possibly influenced by the Roman Courthouse design, with magnificent ironwood roofs, massive columns enclosing outer galleries and beautiful detailing inside and out. Well maintained and surrounded by beautiful gardens, the site has since been transformed into a cultural and art hub, promoting various exhibitions, concerts, as well as arts and crafts activities.



General Post Office
Built in 1931, it appears to belong to the early 19th century with its neo-classical style and Corinthian columns, and is the only building in Sarawak with these features. Deep parapet walls hide the pitched roof while the colonnaded portico serves as a corridor, while the rear of the building is simple and austere. This magnificent building has been in continuous use as the General Post Office since its completion.









Indian Mosque
The Masjid Bandar Kuching or Masjid India (Indian Mosque) is the oldest mosque in the State. Constructed in 1837, the mosque was built by Indian Muslims who originated from southern India. This mosque is accessible from Gambier Street through a distinctive archway, and also through a narrow alleyway (Indian Mosque Lane) that effectively provides an intermediate link from Gambier Street to India Street. It is the oldest and only Indian mosque in Kuching and is one of the most recognised landmarks in Kuching centre.



General Conduct in the Sarawak Delta Geopark

To ensure the protection of natural, geological, and cultural heritage while promoting sustainable tourism and community wellbeing, all visitors, researchers, and stakeholders in the Sarawak Delta Geopark are encouraged to follow these general conduct guidelines:

Respect Nature and Heritage

- Do not remove, collect, or damage rocks, fossils, plants, or wildlife.
- Stay on designated trails and paths to prevent erosion and habitat disturbance.
- Avoid disturbing geological formations, geological heritage sites, and heritage structures.

Respect Local Communities and Cultures

- Seek permission before entering villages or community lands.
- Behave respectfully in rural or traditional areas.
- Support local businesses and purchase local crafts or food to contribute to the local economy.

Keep the Environment Clean

- Do not litter. Take all waste with you or dispose of it in proper bins.
- Reduce use of single-use plastics and packaging.
- Avoid polluting water bodies or soil.

Practice Responsible Photography

- Be mindful of cultural sensitivities before taking photos of people or sacred sites.
- Do not use drones without proper permits or in restricted areas.
- Obtain filming permit
- Observe Fire and Safety Rules
- No open fires unless in designated areas with permission.
- Be cautious with smoking materials - dispose of them responsibly to prevent wildfires.















For Researchers and Students

- Obtain necessary permits before conducting research or sample collection.
- Share findings with the Geopark management to contribute to knowledge-sharing and conservation.

Promote and Share Responsibly

- Educate others about the importance of conserving the area's geological, biological, and cultural values.
- Report any vandalism, illegal activities, or emergencies to local authorities.

A Shared Responsibility

- The success and sustainability of the Sarawak Delta Geopark depends on the cooperation of all – visitors, locals, researchers, and partners. Your conduct helps preserve this unique heritage for future generations.