

KINABALU THROUGH THE LENS: A MULTI-ANGLE EXPLORATION

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Mount Kinabalu in Sabah, Malaysia, is the highest mountain in Borneo and Malaysia at 4,095 meters (13,435 feet) above sea level. It is part of the Crocker Range and is known for its rich biodiversity, with between 5,000 and 6,000 species of plants, 326 species of birds and over 100 species of mammals¹. The mountain is protected in Kinabalu Park, which is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The climb to the peak, known as Low's Peak, is popular with hikers and can be accomplished without special mountaineering equipment, although climbers must be accompanied by accredited guides. The mountain's geological formation is relatively young and consists of granodiorite that cooled and hardened about 10 million years ago.

Glimpses of Mount Kinabalu's Stunning Scenery



Photo 1: A View from Nabalu

¹ <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1012/>



Photo 2: A View from Nabalú



Photo 3: A View from Kundasang (Dairy Farm)



Photo 4: A View from Kundasang (Dairy Farm)



Photo 5: A View from Kundasang (Kinabalu Pine)



Photo 6: A View from Kundasang (Kinabalu Pine)



Photo 7: A View from Tambunan-Ranau Road



Photo 8: A View from Kg. Sangkir, Kota Belud



Photo 9: A View from Ranau (Kinomulok Garden)



Photo 10: A View from Ranau (Kinomulok Garden)



Photo 11: A View from Kota Belud (Kg. Kiau Nuluh)