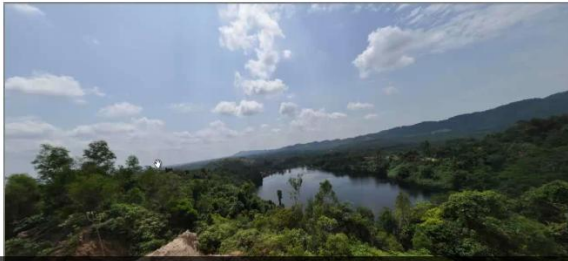


# Shahir Shamsir (Phd)

Bioinformatics Research Group (BIRG)  
Biological Science Department  
Faculty of Bioscience & Bioengineering  
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

<http://birg1.fbb.utm.my>, [www.biodiversity.my](http://www.biodiversity.my)  
[www.bioscience.utm.my](http://www.bioscience.utm.my), [shahir@fbb.utm.my](mailto:shahir@fbb.utm.my)

## UTM 360 Panoramic Biodiversity Observation



- Collaboration with Global Diversity Foundation, Langkawi UNESCO Geopark, Johor Landscape Department, etc.

**amphibia.my**  
Amphibians & Reptiles of Peninsular Malaysia

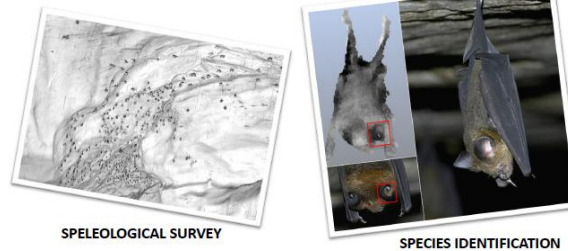
Search Species

Home About Us Species Resources Contact Us

An online database on the Amphibians and Reptiles of Peninsular Malaysia

Welcome to Amphibia.my [news & events](#)

## UTM Laser Scanning



SPELEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SPECIES IDENTIFICATION

**LANGKAWI MANGROVE BIODIVERSITY DATABASE**

Home About Us Species Resources Contact Us Login

**MANGROVE** **FERN** **MOSS** **COLLABORATIONS**

*Leuzomeria lobosa* Combretaceae  
*Acrostichum speciosum* Pteridaceae  
*Leucophanes glaucum* Calyptracaceae

**MANGROVE** **LANGKAWI** **NEWS AND EVENTS**

Mangroves are defined as plants, such as trees, shrubs, palms and ferns, growing within the inter-tidal region of coastal and estuarine environments throughout the tropical and sub-tropical areas of the world (author year). Mangroves can also include the plants, the associated forest communities, and the abiotic factors, which form the mangrove ecosystem (Figure 2); for instance, the term 'mangrove' can be used as an adjective, i.e. 'mangrove tree' or 'mangrove forest'.

Langkawi is an archipelago of 104 islands located at 6°21'N, 99°48' E to the north of the straits of Malacca. The total area of the archipelago is 47,848 ha and it is part of the state of Kedah in peninsular Malaysia. Langkawi is an archipelago of 104 pristine tropical islands. Only three islands are populated: the main Langkawi Island, Pulau Tada and Pulau Daeng Bunting.

The topography of Langkawi is mainly flat to mountainous, rising to 881 m, which is the highest peak at Gunung Raya. Langkawi experiences dry season

2008-6-14 Pengemassian Web Amphibia OL  
2008-3-23 Selamat Datang kepada Anda semua  
2008-3-30 Pertancangan Herpew Lestari UKM 2009



## GIS Mapping

DATA COLLECTION  
MAPPING  
WEB BASED APPLICATION  
ANALYSIS



## Mapping & Mobile Reporting

Crime Feeds (ALPHA version)  
Empowering Community Against Crime

HOME REPORTS ANDROID / IPHONE

FILTERS  NEWS PICTURES VIDEO ALL

- Crimes, Dengue (Disease mapping) & Veterinary (livestock monitoring) on Ushahidi platform

**JBioDi**  
Johor Biodiversity Database

Search

Language Selection: English

HOME FEEDBACK EVENTS HELP JBIO/DI FAQs

**JBioTech** **ROMPIN NATIONAL PARK** **NEW SPECIES**

Johor Biodiversity and Biotechnology Organization was established on 27 April 2006 under the Johor Committee of Biotechnology and Biodiversity that endorsed by Y.A.B. Johor Minister, Dato' Haji Abg Ghani B. Othman.

JBioTech vision is to coordinate the activities in the development of biotechnology and biodiversity sector in Johor region. That vision brought to the existence of mission that becoming a basic principle that also known as "SOUTH GATEWAY PIONEER OF BIOTECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY".

Search plant according to Taxonomy  
Search by plant  
Search by Data Contributor

Johor Biodiversity Database (JBioDi) is a system that record the data related to plant species around Johor region and also encouraging citizen to share the data and be the data provider to this database.

This database was developed by wildlife officers (Perhilitan), museum, botanical park, private and public institution researchers and also personal party.

Calling for person that interested to be the species curator. Each curator has right to contribute one or more plant species.