

Division/Order/Family	Species
Division Rhodophyta	
Order Bonnemaisoniaceae	<i>Galaxaura oblongata</i>
Family Galaxauraceae	<i>Galaxaura fasciculata</i> Kjelman
Order Gelidiales	<i>Gelidiella acerosa</i> (Forsskal)
Family Gelidiaceae	
Order Ceramiales	<i>Laurencia obtuse</i> (Hudson)
Family Rhodomelaceae	
Order Cryptonemiales	<i>Peyssonelia rubra</i> (Greville)
Family Peyssonneliaceae	



Padina minor Yamada. The surface of the the blade is divided into concentric zones by hair lines which are equidistant from each other. Based on description of Trono (1997)



Information on Gugusan Semarang Peninjau

Malaysia's Five Islands and Reefs in the South China Sea

There are about 599 islands, reefs and rocks in Malaysia's water based on 1979 Malaysia New Map. 244 of these islands, reefs and rocks are located in the South China Sea. Five of these islands and reefs are Swallow Islands, Investigator Reef, Erica Reef, Mariveles Reef and Ardasier Reef. Important as it is in term of strategic and national security, the islands and reefs are also rich with diverse marine eco-system.

30cent - TERUMBU SIPUT @ ERICA REEF: Erica Reef has an area of 4.2 sq km and is located at 8° 6.55' North and 114° 7.90' East. This reef has various marine eco-system, comprising corals, coral fish and others. Among the marine mammals species found here are the Spinner Dolphins and the Bottlenose Dolphins. One of the unique marine life found here is Nudibranch (*Chromodoris magnifica*).

30cent - TERUMBU MANTANANI @ MARIVELES REEF: Mariveles Reef has an area of 21.9 sq km and is located at 7° 58.0' North and 113° 55.0' East. This reef has a diverse marine eco-system

that consists of coral reef, coral fish and others. An example of unique marine species that can be found here is a Sea Cucumber (*Synapta media*).

RM1 - PULAU LAYANG-LAYANG @ SWALLOW ISLAND: Swallow Island with an area of 10.1 sq km, is located at 7° 22.5' North and 113° 50.60' East, and 172 nautical miles from Labuan. It is well-known as a paradise for divers, for the waters around the island is rich with diverse species of fish, corals, turtles, giant clams, sea grass and marine mammals. The island got its name from the fact that it is the favorite resting place for various marine swallows such as the Brown Noddy, Sooty Tern, Brown Bobby, Mongolian Plover and et cetera. Many marine lives such as Sea Star (*Echinaster callosis*) are found here. In 2004, Marine Research Station of Pulau Layang-Layang (MARSAL) was built to provide facilities for researchers.

RM1 - TERUMBU PENINJAU @ INVESTIGATOR REEF: Investigator Reef is the biggest coral reef, covering an area of 202.9 sq km. It is located at 8° 7.75' North and 114° 42.55' East. This reef has a diverse marine

eco-system for example Bivalve (*Chlamys rastellum*). 25 families and 79 species of coral fish was recorded by researchers from the local university in Malaysia. A weather buoy was also installed in 2003 by the Malaysian Meteorological Services, Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation to collect weather data in South China Sea.

RM2 - TERUMBU UBI @ ARDASIER REEF: Ardasier Reef covers an area of 11.7 sq km and is located at 7° 36.40' North and 113° 55.8' East. It has a varied marine eco-system with coral reef, coral fish and the likes. Marine lives such as Gastropod (*Astraea rhodostoma*) are found abundant in this reef.

Date of Issue: 22nd December 2005





Publisher:

Marine Research Station Layang Layang Malaysia (MARSAL)

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