

Geotapak ini terletak di dalam Taman Georimba Kars Kilim di bahagian timur Langkawi. Gua ini terletak di bukit batu kapur terasing di dalam hutan bakau. Gua kecil ini ialah lokasi penting dalam Georintis Kars Kilim kerana mudah dikunjungi, malah gua rekreasi ini paling ramai dilawati di Langkawi. Di dalam gua ini ada lapisan teritip kuno pada ketinggian 2 meter daripada paras laut sekarang. Lapisan teritip ini mewakili paras laut kuno sekitar 5,000 tahun lampau. Gua ini terbentuk daripada proses hakisan ombak membentuk terowong yang mudah dilalui oleh semua pelawat.

Gua yang gelap dan sejuk menyediakan habitat yang sesuai untuk tiga spesies kelawar pemakan serangga yang memainkan peranan penting sebagai pemangsa serangga. Tebing menegak di luar gua ini juga ada pokok Bogak (*Cycas clivicola*), iaitu satu-satunya spesies asli dalam genus ini di Langkawi daripada sejumlah 4 spesies di Malaysia. Kemunculan famili Cycadophyta bermula sejak Zaman Perm (270 juta tahun) dan menjadi makanan utama dinosaur herbivor. Sejak menjadi geopark, aktiviti geopelancongan ke Gua Kelawar dikendalikan oleh Koperasi Komuniti Kampung Kilim.

This geosite is located within the Kilim Karst Geoforest Park in the east of Langkawi. This cave is located in an isolated limestone hill in the mangroves. The small cave is an important location at Kilim Karst Geotrail, as it is easy to access, it is the most visited recreational cave in Langkawi. There is a layer of ancient oyster shells inside the cave at a height of 2 metres above sea level. This layer represents the ancient sea level about 5,000 years ago. The cave is formed from wave erosion process, forming tunnels that are now, easily accessible to every visitor.

*Dark and cool caves provide a suitable habitat for three species of insectivorous bats that play important roles as predators of insects. The vertical cliffs outside this cave are also where the Cycad tree (*Cycas clivicola*) grows, the only native species in this genus in Langkawi, out of a total of four species in Malaysia. Cycadophyta family first appeared since the Permian Period (270 million years ago) and became the staple food for herbivorous dinosaurs. Since becoming a geopark, geotourism activities to the Bat Cave are operated by the Kampung Kilim Community Cooperative.*



▲ Peta Gua Kelawar
Map of Kelawar Cave



▲ Gua Kelawar terbentuk daripada hakisan ombak jutaan tahun lampau
Kelawar cave was formed by wave erosion million years ago



▲ Pokok Bogak
Cycad tree
Cycas clivicola



Kelawar ladam bulat Horsfield
Horsfield's roundleaf bat
▼ *Hipposideros larvatus*



▲ Kelawar ladam Diadem
Diadem's leaf-nosed bat
Hipposideros diadema



▲ Kelawar ladam bulat besar
Great roundleaf bat
Hipposideros armiger

Lapisan teritip mewakili paras laut kuno sekitar 5,000 tahun lampau
Oyster shells represents the ancient sea level 5,000 years ago



▲ Pintu masuk gua
Entrance to the cave