Climate

Malaysia lies just above the equator and enjoys a tropical climate all year round. Rarely dropping below 25°C Celsius, even in the cooler months, the rainy season is from December to March, while the dry season is from June to September. The highlands and mountains, which can be cooler at night, provide a refreshing break from the hot, humid climate below.

East Malaysia

This area boasts significant cave systems and one of the oldest rainforests in the world. The flora and fauna-rich rainforests of East Malaysia are on Borneo and share a boundary with Indonesia. East Malaysia is less developed and populated compared to the west.

West Malaysia

West Malaysia is bordered by Thailand to the north and is joined by a causeway to Singapore in the south. Geographically, Malaysia can be divided into two parts: Peninsular Malaysia, also known as West Malaysia, and West Malaysia, which constitutes the eastern part of the country.

Geography

Geographically, Malaysia is a country of islands and is home to mountain ranges and rainforests. The country is rich with geological wonders—from islands and caves to mountain ranges and rainforests. The capital, Kuala Lumpur, is located on the west coast, while the east coast is home to the state of Sabah. The north of the country is influenced by the South China Sea, while the south is influenced by the Indian Ocean. The country is divided into two main regions: the western part, which is known as Peninsular Malaysia, and the eastern part, which is known as East Malaysia.
Fast Fact

Malaysia is one of the world’s largest producers and exporters of palm oil. This has had devastating effects on the environment, especially on rainforest and natural habitats. The loss of Borneo, where the orangutan is found, has impacted countless species such as the orangutan.