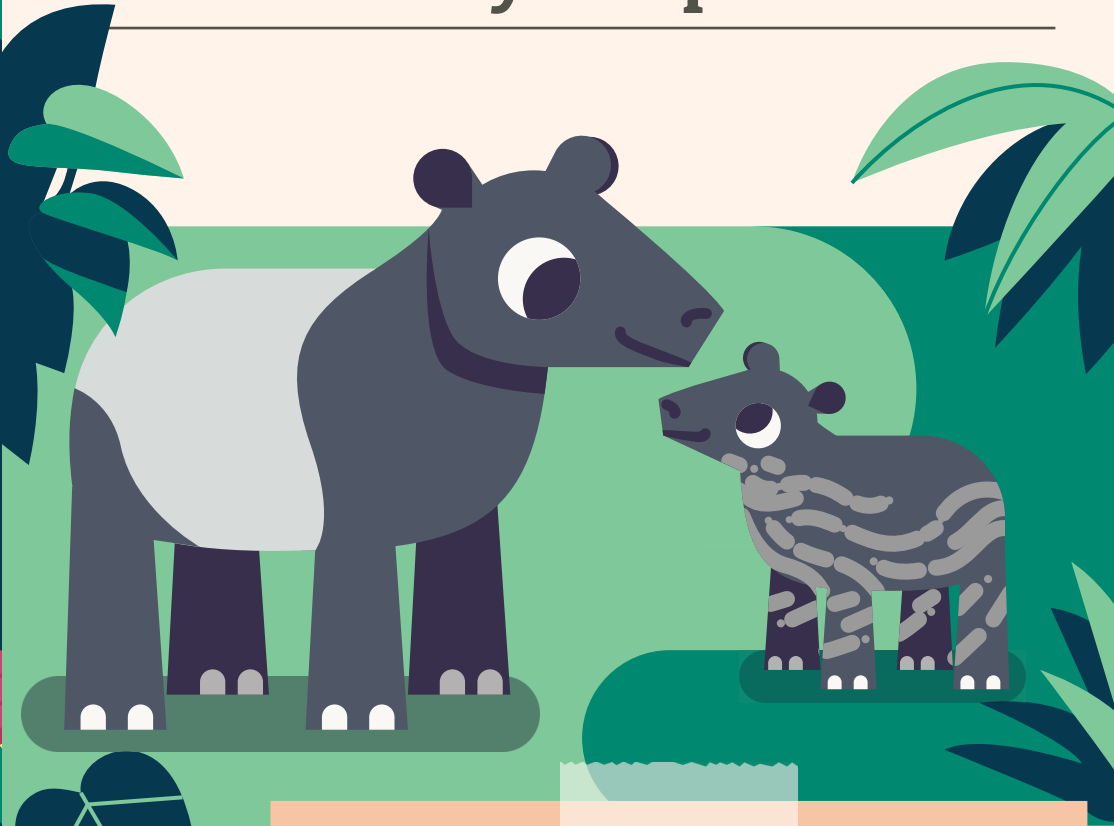


Malayan Tapir



The Malayan Tapir is native to parts of Southeast Asia such as Southern Thailand, Southern Myanmar and the Malay Peninsula. Fast and agile swimmers, they are also plant eaters. Juvenile Malayan Tapirs, or calves, look different from the adults. While juveniles have spots and stripes, adults have distinct black and white markings.

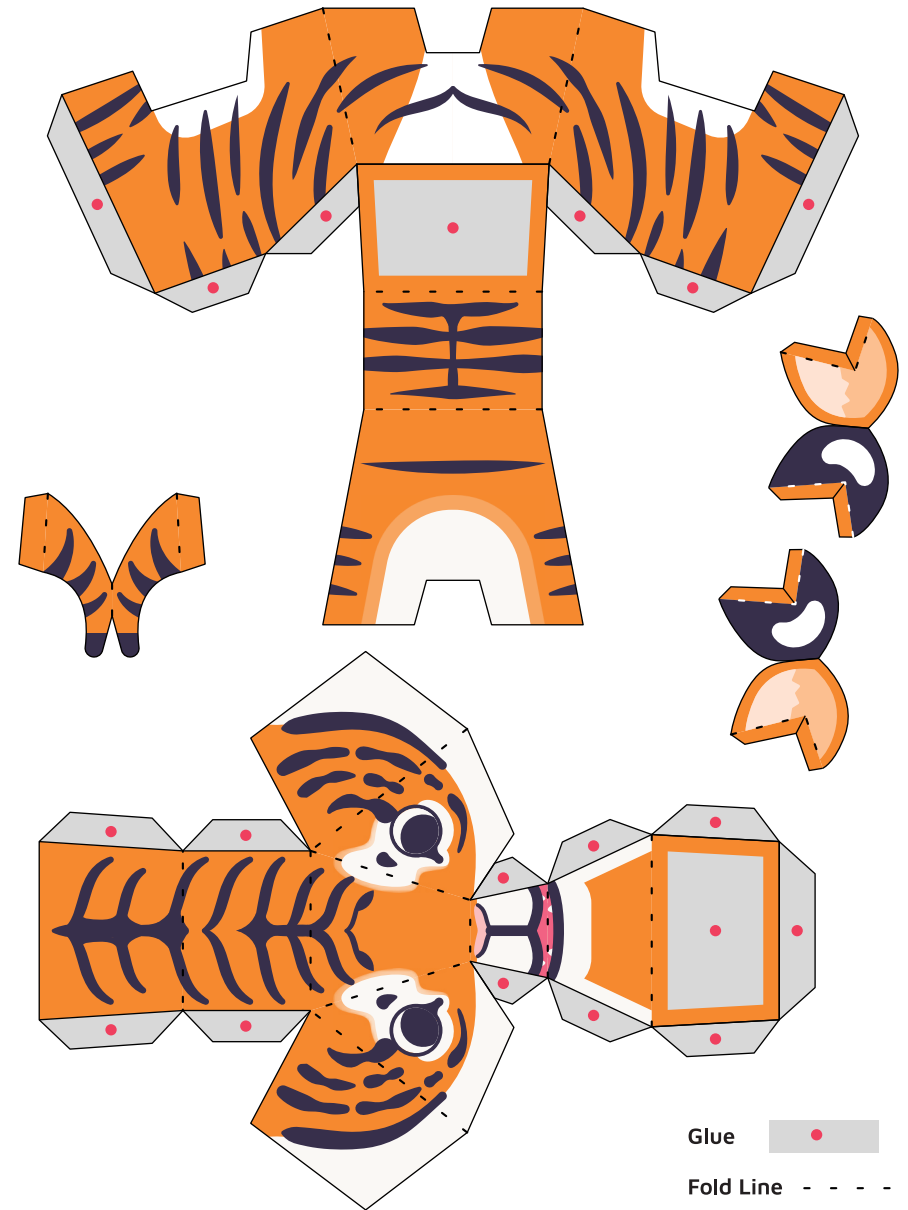
The first British Resident and Commandant of Singapore, William Farquhar, established and managed a trading settlement on the island. He was a passionate naturalist and wrote in his journal that Malayan Tapirs were tame and easily domesticated. He even had one living in his house that knew to approach the dinner table to be fed cakes!



Caution – Beware of Tigers!

Long ago, tigers used to roam the jungles in Singapore. As people started to clear more of the forests for agriculture, they encountered tigers. Some plantation coolies had even reported that the tigers were hunting them!

People then started to hunt tigers for reward and as a sport. Some say, the last tiger was killed in Choa Chu Kang in 1930.



When completed, this is what the Malayan Tiger will look like.



Have you spotted these plants and animals on your trail?

Try matching the item with the correct description.

1. I have a long body and a long tail. My body is covered in sleek fur. I love eating fish and living in clean waters.

I am an _____

2. I am critically endangered. I come to the shore to lay my eggs and then return to the sea. The *Orang Laut* are experts at hunting me.

I am a _____

3. I live in the sea and am highly poisonous. My body has red and white stripes and I need gills to breathe.

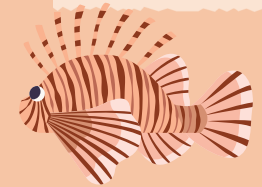
I am a _____

4. I like damp, dark places. I look like a tiny umbrella. Sometimes I am poisonous but sometimes I can be eaten.

I am a _____

5. I am covered in rough prickly skin. If you peel me, I am yellow and juicy inside. I am a part of many celebrations in Singapore.

I am a _____

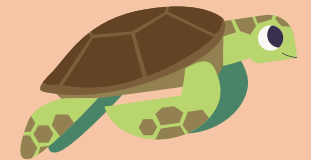


Lionfish



Mushroom

Pineapple



Hawksbill Turtle



Otter

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As tall as a Tembusu



The Tembusu is a slow-growing, evergreen tree which can reach heights of up to 40 metres! During flowering season, it blooms creamy white flowers that give off a strong fragrance in the evenings. The wood of the Tembusu is hard and durable and has many uses from furniture to chopping boards and even medicine. The Tembusu tree is one of Singapore's heritage trees and it is featured on the back of the \$5 bill.



Dragon's Blood



Don't worry, you don't need to slay any real dragons to get Dragon's Blood. This pigment is obtained from the plant *Daemonorops didymophyllus*, also known as *Rotan Buah Kecil* or *Rotan Duduk*. Its fruits produce a bright red resin – Dragon's Blood – which has been used as a varnish, incense, medicine and dye for centuries in many cultures.

Look, it's a Berok!

This is a species of monkeys known as the Southern Pig-tailed Macaque. Households throughout the Malay Peninsula would commonly keep and train these monkeys, also known as Beroks, to collect fruits such as coconut.



A hundred years ago, Edred Henry Corner, a naturalist at the Singapore Botanic Gardens, bought some berok monkeys and trained them to collect plant specimens from the tops of trees. After a hard day's work, Corner would feed them lemonade as a treat.

