

Notable flora and fauna species found along Rail Corridor

**Gutta Percha**

**(*Palaquium gutta*)**

Local conservation status: Critically Endangered

A native tree of Singapore, the Gutta Percha can grow up to 30 m tall and occurs locally in Bukit Timah Nature Reserve, Pulau Sakijang Pelepah, Sentosa, and a few other sites. Tapped for its latex, the tree has red, oblong berries and is the food plant for caterpillars.



(Credit: Ang Wee Foong, NParks Flora & Fauna Web)

**Malayan Eaglewood Tree**

**(*Aquilaria malaccensis*)**

Local conservation status: Vulnerable

Growing up to 40 m tall, the Malayan Eaglewood Tree has fragrant flowers that are insect pollinated. It grows in lowland primary and secondary forests, and on hills and ridges, and occurs locally in Bukit Timah Nature Reserve, and in the vicinity of Chestnut Track, Mandai Road, Pulau Ubin, and Pulau Tekong.



(Credit: Jessica Teo, NParks Flora & Fauna Web)

**Straw-headed Bulbul**  
**(*Pycnonotus zeylanicus*)**

Conservation Status: Globally critically Endangered

The largest of the Southeast Asian bulbuls, the Straw-headed Bulbul is an arboreal species with less than 1,700 mature individuals estimated to remain. Singapore supports about one-third of its global population, with Pulau Ubin having the largest population followed by scattered sites within the main island centred in the centre, north and western parts.



(Credit: Francis Yap, NParks Flora & Fauna Web)

**Sunda Pangolin**  
**(*Manis javanica*)**

Conservation Status: Critically Endangered

The critically endangered Sunda Pangolin has brown horny scales covering its body and tail. When disturbed, it wraps its tail around its body to protect its non-scaly underparts. In Singapore, it is found in the Central Nature Reserves, rural and scrub areas in Bukit Batok, Western Catchment Area and on Pulau Ubin and Pulau Tekong.



(Credit: Bryan Lim, NParks Flora & Fauna Web)

**Malayan Colugo**

**(*Galeopterus variegatus*)**

Conservation Status: Near-Threatened

The Malayan Colugo is known for its distinctive skin membrane, which extends from the neck to forelimbs and along the side of the body to hind limbs, enclosing the tail. It is usually found in the forest, clinging to tree trunks or suspended from horizontal branches. In Singapore, it occurs mainly in the Bukit Timah and Central Catchment Nature Reserves and adjacent plantations and parkland, and in the Bukit Batok Nature Park.



(Credit: Cai Yixiong, NParks Flora & Fauna Web)