# Greening Singapore so wildlife can return

As Singapore becomes greener, animals once thought extinct are starting to make their way home. The National Parks Board (NParks), custodian of Singapore's native biodiversity, is giving their numbers a boost. Nature ways are part of that effort. (Safti live-firing area)

#### WHAT ARE NATURE WAYS?

They are roadside greenery designed to replicate the natural structure of forests. They connect areas of high biodiversity, such as the Western Catchment, the Central Catchment Nature Reserve and the Bukit Timah Nature Reserve.

**Number of** Nature wavs

distance 80km

Total

By 2020, NParks aims to increase its length to

- Admiralty Nature Way
- Yishun Mandai Nature Way
- Sembawang Nature Way
- Ang Mo Kio Nature Way
- Punggol Nature Way
- Halus Nature Way
- **Tampines Nature Way**
- Upper Serangoon Nature Way
- Kallang Nature Way
- Bishan-Bidadari Nature Way
- Braddell Nature Way

Western Catchment

KRANJI

AYER RAJAH EXPRESSWAL

Central

Catchment

Kheam Hock Nature Way

**Bukit Timah** 

Nature Reserve

- Tanglin Nature Way
- Jurong Spring Nature Way
- Tengah Nature Way
- 16 Choa Chu Kang Nature Way

CENTRAL EXPRESSWAY

PAN-ISLAND **EXPRESSWAY** 

Nature way (in progress)

EAST COAST PARKWAY

Nature reserve/ park/green area

**TAMPINES EXPRESSWAY** 

- 17 Yio Chu Kang Nature Way
- Upper Thomson Nature Way

## FOUR IMPORTANT LAYERS

### **Canopy layer**

Tall trees provide food for canopy-dwelling insectivorous birds, and nesting sites for eagles and raptors.





Existing roadside trees provide shelter and food for insectivorous as well as nectar-eating birds and butterflies.







## **Undergrowth layer**

- Flowering shrubs provide nectar for butterflies and some birds.
- Some of these shrubs are also host plants for butterflies, and provide a habitat for the insects and spiders that birds feed on.
- As most of these shrubs are colourful flowering species, and because of the wildlife they attract, this layer would also be a visual treat to pedestrians and road users.

#### **Understorey layer**

- Smaller fruit-bearing trees produce small berries that are a source of food for frugivorous or fruit-loving birds.
- Some of them are also host plants for butterflies.