



DID YOU KNOW THAT SENTOSA IS HOME TO BOTH SECONDARY FORESTS AND COASTAL FORESTS?



Secondary forests, like those found along Imbiah Trails, are forests that people have carried out activities in – for example, cutting down trees for wood. Coastal forests, like those found along the Coastal Trail, are forests that are home to plants and trees that are commonly seen near rocky shores.

Trees that have always been a part of Singapore are called "native plants", and they are an important part of nature. They provide shelter to animals and give certain plants (like climbers and ferns) a place to grow.

Native plants are also food for animals.

Flowers provide

n e c t a r, a sweet

syrup for animals

like butterflies

and sunbirds.

L <u>e</u> a <u>v</u> <u>e</u> s provide nutrients for animals such as grasshoppers and caterpillars. Animals like macaques and squirrels, love the fleshy

fruit s!



FORESTS (AND THE TREES AND PLANTS INSIDE THEM)

provide animals with safe spaces to hide as they move from place to place

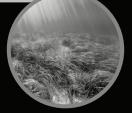
Can you draw the missing trees so the





Plants can be found all across Sentosa.

Join the dots and match these plants to where they belong in Sentosa



Seagrass beds



Sandy and rocky shores

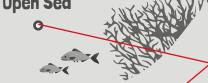
Rainforest

Coastal forest



Coral Reef

Open Sea



A cross-section of the coast showing key marine habitats

Raffles Pitcher Plant

The insect-eating pitcher plant traps and digests insects in its leaves for extra nutrients. It can be found growing on the cliffs of coastal forests.



The fragrant flowers of the Tembusu are pollinated by moths and butterflies. Bats and birds eat red fruits and while doing so, scatter the seeds into rainforests - where the seed grow into very tall trees!



In the sea, seagrasses are tasty food for fishes. These plants can grow in seawater and provide shelter for small fish and animals who live there.





