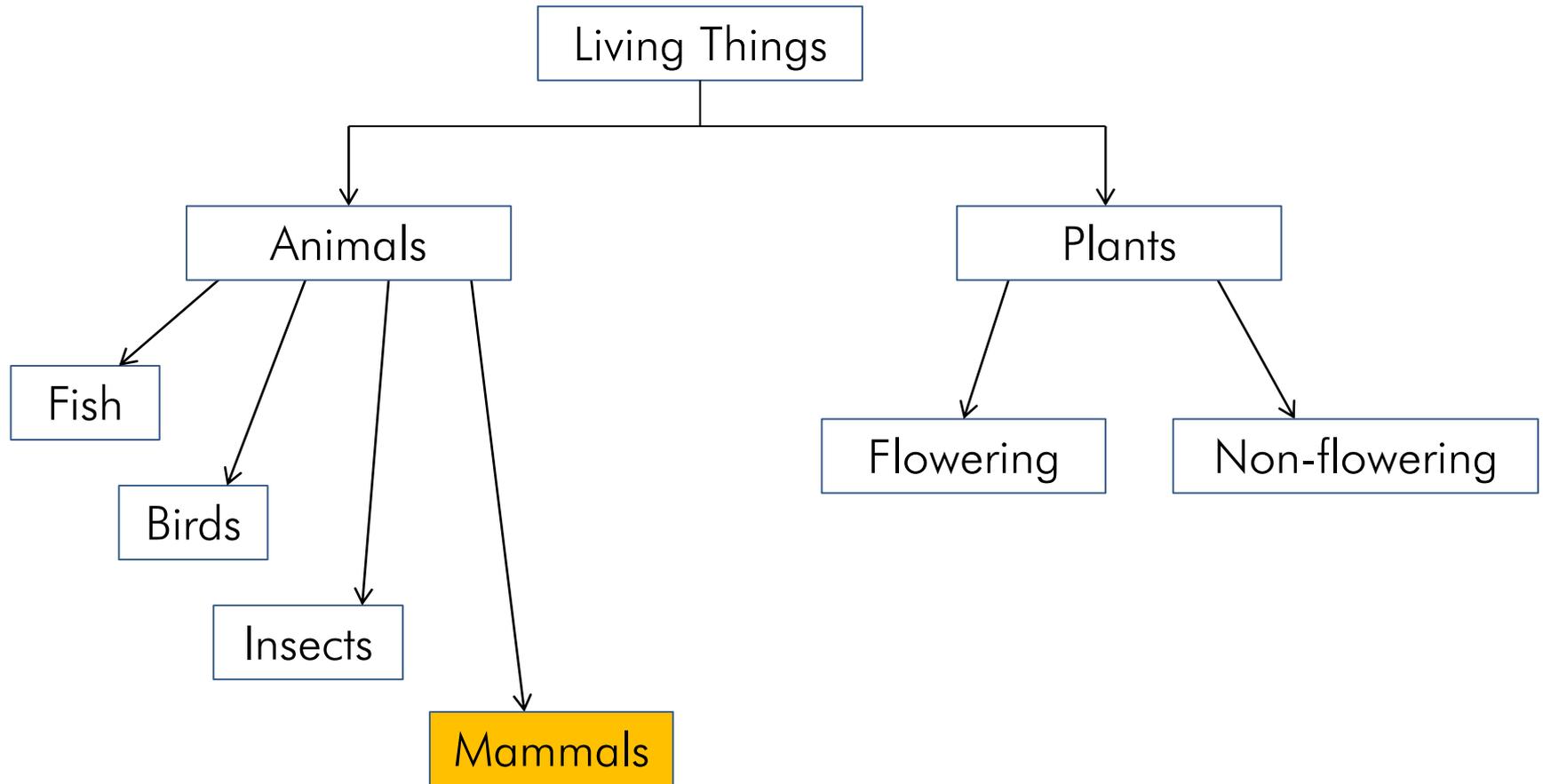


Mammals Native to Singapore



Classification



What are mammals?

- Mammals are warm-blooded.
- The bodies of mammals are covered with hair or fur.
- Most mammals give birth to their young alive.
- Female mammals produce milk to feed their young.



Native Species

- A native species is an organism that lives in an area for entirely natural reasons, with no human intervention involved.
- There are over 50 species of mammals that are native to Singapore.
- For more information, visit www.nparks.gov.sg/mammals_list.



Photographer: Ang Wee Foong

Sunda Pangolin

- The Sunda Pangolin is also known as the Scaly Anteater.
- It feeds on ants and termites, using its long sticky tongue to gather them up.
- The body of the Pangolin is covered by rows of scales that are made up of keratin, the same material that is found in our hair and nails.
- It can be found in Bukit Timah Nature Reserve and Central Catchment Nature Reserve.



Photographer: Norman Lim

Lesser Mousedeer

- It feeds on leaves, shoots, fungi and fruit.
- The mousedeer has been featured in Malay folk tales. Often, it is portrayed as a witty animal that is able to outsmart more dangerous animals.
- It can be found in Bukit Timah Nature Reserve and Central Catchment Nature Reserve.



Photographer: Ang Wee Foong

Leopard Cat

- Like its namesake, the Leopard Cat has yellowish fur with black spots.
- Another distinctive characteristic is its large rounded ears.
- It feeds on frogs, lizards, birds and rats.
- It can be found on Pulau Ubin.



Photographer: Norman Lim

Common Palm Civet

- The Common Palm Civet is also known as the Toddy Cat.
- It has greyish-brown fur with black spots.
- It feeds on fruits, leaves and worms.
- It can be found in Bukit Batok Nature Park.



*Photographer:
Cai Yixiong*



*Photographer:
Ang Wee Foong*

Malayan Colugo

- The colugo is able to glide from tree to tree due to the skin membrane in between its limbs, which functions like a parachute.
- It feeds on leaves, shoots and flower buds.
- It can be found in Bukit Timah Nature Reserve, Central Catchment Nature Reserve and Bukit Batok Nature Park.



Photographer: Cai Yixiong

Long-tailed Macaque

- Another name for the Long-tailed Macaque is the Crab-eating Macaque, as it has been known to catch and eat crabs. However, it usually eats fruits and flower buds.
- The most commonly seen monkey in Singapore, it can be found in Central Catchment Nature Reserve, Bukit Batok Nature Park, Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve and Pulau Ubin.



Photographer: Robert Teo

Banded Leaf Monkey

- The Banded Leaf Monkey is considered critically endangered in Singapore, with only 30 individuals recorded to be living in Central Catchment Nature Reserve.
- It feeds on fruits and new leaves.



Photographer: Chan Kwok Wai

Greater Slow Loris

- The Greater Slow Loris is also known as the Sunda Slow Loris.
- It has a dark coloured ring around each eye.
- Its bite is venomous, so keep a safe distance from it.
- It feeds on fruits and small animals.



Photographer: Norman Lim

Taking Care of our Native Mammals

- Do not try to capture any animals that you might encounter in our parks or nature reserves. These animals are used to living on their own. They will get very upset if they suddenly find themselves in captivity.
- Do not release any animals into our parks or nature reserves. Any pets you release are not used to fending for themselves in the wild, and are not likely to survive. An introduction of a new animal species also upsets our local ecosystem. Remember, pets are for life!
- Do not feed any animal that you might encounter in our parks or nature reserves. Human food is not suitable for them, and you might alter their feeding habits and make them reliant on humans for food.

Find Out More!

- For more information on plants and animals in Singapore, check out Flora and Fauna Web, www.florafauanaweb.gov.sg.



Photographer: Ang Wee Foong

Thank you



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