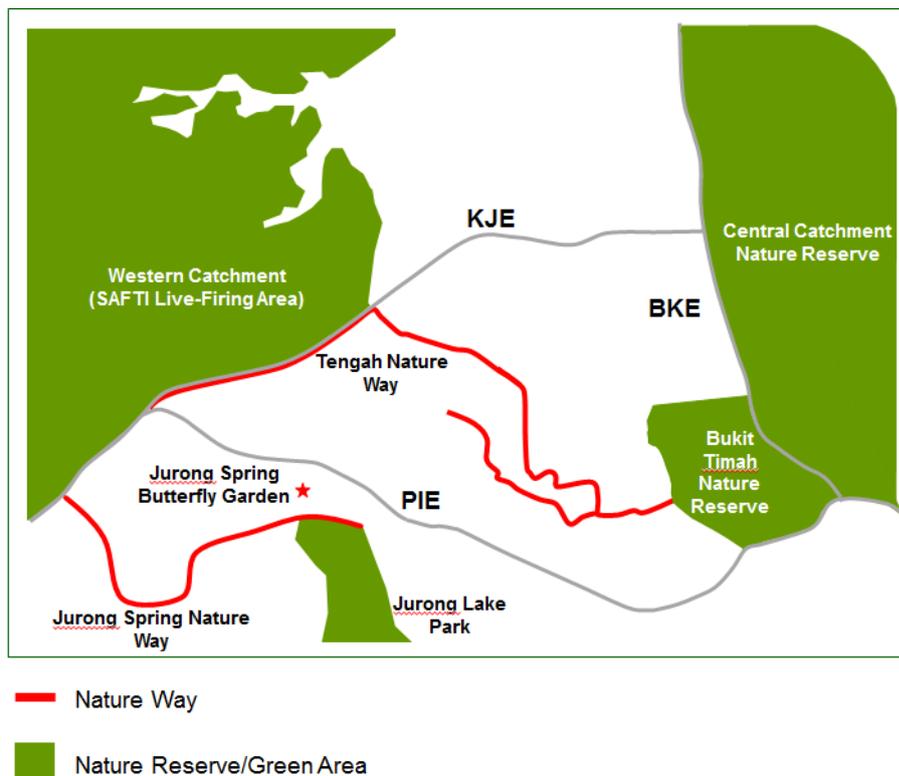


## MEDIA FACTSHEET

### Jurong Spring Nature Way

Spanning 5.3 km in length, Jurong Spring Nature Way covers the area of largely residential land between the Western Catchment and Jurong Lake Park. Together with the Tengah Nature Way, the Jurong Spring Nature Way will enrich the ecological connectivity of the area between the Bukit Timah and Central Catchment Nature Reserves and the Western Catchment (SAFTI Live-Firing area).

### Map of Jurong Spring Nature Way and Tengah Nature Way



To the west of Jurong Spring Nature Way is the Western Catchment. The SAFTI Live-Firing Area, the largest patch of secondary forest in the Western Catchment, is a trove of biodiversity containing some 320 species of plants and more than 140 species of birds. On the other end of the Nature Way is Jurong Lake Park – which will eventually be part of the larger Jurong Lake Gardens. The Gardens is home to a wide variety of animals, including bird species like the Oriental Pied Hornbill, Spotted Wood-Owl and Crested Goshawk. Further east of the Nature Way are the Bukit Timah Nature Reserve (BTNR) and the Central Catchment Nature Reserve (CCNR), which cover a combined area of approximately 3,043ha. These reserves contain patches of primary rainforest and are home to more than 840 flowering plants and over 500 species of animals.

NParks, together with the community, has planted more than 30 species of trees and shrubs along Jurong Spring Nature Way to enhance the greenery and encourage small animals, such as birds and butterflies, to travel between the green spaces. Some examples of the plant species grown in Jurong Spring Nature Way, and the types of birds and butterflies they attract are listed in the following pages.

**List of community groups, organisations and schools involved in the greening of Jurong Spring Nature Way**

- Grace Orchard School
- Canadian International School
- Jurong Spring Zone A
- Jurong Spring Zone B
- Jurong Spring Zone C
- Jurong Spring Zone D
- Jurong Spring Zone E

Flora		
S/No.	Photo	Information
1.		<p>Scientific Name: <i>Cratoxylum cochinchinense</i>  Common Name: Yellow Cow Wood  Family: Hypericaceae (St. John's Wort family)</p> <p>Description:  This endangered native tree is found in swamp forests as well as secondary forests. It has an orange flaky bark, and its new leaves are red in colour. The tree is also the host plant of these butterflies: Common Grass Yellow, Archduke, and Short Banded Sailor.</p>
2.		<p>Scientific Name: <i>Elaeocarpus mastersii</i>  Common Name: Small-Leafed Oil-Fruit  Family: Elaeocarpaceae (Oil fruit family)</p> <p>Description:  A native species that is common in our local forests, this tree has red-orange young leaves. It can grow up to 20m tall, and bears small fruits that are rich in oils and eaten by birds such as Yellow Vented Bulbul and Pink Necked Pigeon.</p>
3.		<p>Scientific Name: <i>Flacourtia inermis</i>  Common Name: Batoko Plum, Thornless Rukam  Family: Flacourtiaceae (Rukam family)</p> <p>Description:  This tree can grow up to 15m tall and bears edible red fruits. Its young leaves, which also have a red hue, are eaten by the caterpillars of the Leopard butterfly (<i>Phalanta phalantha</i>).</p>

S/No.	Photo	Information
4.		<p>Scientific Name: <i>Syzygium zeylanicum</i>  Common Name: Spicate Eugenia, Kelat Nenasi  Family: Myrtaceae (Myrtle family)</p> <p>Description:  Native to Singapore, this tree has a dense crown of small leaves. When flowering, the whole tree is covered with white flowers that resemble powder-puffs. These flowers are visited by butterflies and other insects for its nectar, including Common Grass Yellow, Painted Jezebel, Lime Butterfly, Lemon Emigrant, Peacock Pansy, Autumn Leaf.</p> <p>Its fruits, which are also white in colour, are often eaten by birds such as Yellow Vented Bulbul and Pink Necked Pigeon.</p>
5.		<p>Scientific Name: <i>Xanthostemon chrysanthus</i>  Common Name: Golden Penda, Golden Myrtle  Family: Myrtaceae (Myrtle family)</p> <p>Description:  Growing up to 12m in height, this species is popularly planted among housing estates, gardens and parks largely due to its numerous bright yellow flowers when in bloom. The Crimson Sunbird, Yellow Vented Bulbul, and Olive-backed Sunbird can often be seen darting around the flower bunches, sipping nectar.</p>
6.		<p>Scientific Name: <i>Arachnothryx leucophylla</i>  Common Name: Panama Rose, Bush Pentas, Rondeletia  Family: Rubiaceae (Coffee family)</p> <p>Description:  This shrub from Central America can grow up to 3m tall. It also has bunches of fragrant, bright pink flowers. Butterflies are often seen visiting the blooms for nectar, including the Common Grass Yellow, Painted Jezebel, Lime Butterfly, Lemon Emigrant, Peacock Pansy, Autumn Leaf.</p>

S/No.	Photo	Information
7.		<p>Scientific Name: <i>Heliconia</i> cultivars  Common Name: Heliconia, False Bird-of-Paradise  Family: Heliconiaceae (Heliconia family)</p> <p>Description:  A familiar sight in Singapore, this free-flowering, hardy plant is known for its attractive orange flowers that resemble the Bird-of-Paradise flower (<i>Strelitzia</i> sp.). It is also frequently visited by sunbirds for its nectar.</p>
8.		<p>Scientific Name: <i>Ixora</i> cultivars  Common Name: Ixora  Family: Rubiaceae (Coffee family)</p> <p>Description:  Commonly planted in housing estates, gardens and parks, this shrub bears different coloured flowers that are rich in nectar, attracting both butterflies including the Common Grass Yellow, Painted Jezebel, Lime Butterfly, Lemon Emigrant, Peacock Pansy, Autumn Leaf, and birds such as Crimson Sunbird and Olive-backed Sunbird.</p>
10.		<p>Scientific Name: <i>Melastoma malabathricum</i>  Common Name: Sendudok, Singapore Rhododendron  Family: Melastomataceae (Sendudok family)</p> <p>Description:  This common native shrub can grow up to 5m tall, and bears pink flowers. The fruits and shoots are edible, and the leaves are used in traditional medicine to treat various ailments. It is also the butterfly host plant for the Horsfield's Baron, Common Red Flash and Long Banded Silverline.</p>

Fauna		
S/No.	Photo	Information
1.		<p>Scientific Name: <i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>  Common Name: Crimson Sunbird  Family: Nectariniidae</p> <p>Description:  Small, colourful and active, the Crimson Sunbird can be found in the undergrowth and trees. The male has bright red plumage and a greenish-black tail, while the female is olive-green, with a pale yellow belly. The bird depends on flowers for nectar, and also feeds on spiders and insects.</p>
2.		<p>Scientific Name: <i>Cinnyris jugularis</i>  Common Name: Olive-Backed Sunbird  Family: Nectariniidae</p> <p>Description:  The males have distinctive metallic-blue plumage on the forehead, lores, around the eyes, chin, cheeks, throat and upper breast. The Olive-Backed Sunbird mostly feeds on nectar, although it will also take insects, especially when feeding its young.</p>
3.		<p>Scientific Name: <i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>  Common Name: Scarlet-Backed Flowerpecker  Family: Nectariniidae</p> <p>Description:  Male: A scarlet crown, nape, back and upper tail coverts are characteristic features of the Scarlet-Backed Flowerpecker. It is commonly found in forest edges, parks, gardens and urban areas.</p>

4.		<p>Scientific Name: <i>Pycnonotus goiavier</i>  Common Name: Yellow-Vented Bulbul  Family: Pycnonotidae</p> <p>Description:  The Yellow-Vented Bulbul has a slight crest, white face and yellow under tail coverts. It sips nectar, nibbles on young shoots and snacks on insects. The bird is also known to feed on the fruit of the Singapore Rhododendron (<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i>).</p>
5.		<p>Scientific Name: <i>Treron vernans</i>  Common Name: Pink-Necked Pigeon  Family: Columbidae</p> <p>Description:  The males have a grey face and throat, with unique purple, orange and green markings, while the females are uniformly green. They are commonly found in all urban habitats, and flocks of twenty are sometimes seen gathering on fruiting trees.</p>
6.		<p>Scientific Name: <i>Eurema hecabe</i>  Common Name: Common Grass Yellow  Family: Pieridae</p> <p>Description:  This butterfly, with its bright lemon yellow wings and dark brown markings on the underside, is often very variable, particularly in the underside markings. Females are larger and a paler yellow, with broader black but diffused markings on the uppersides of both wings. It feeds on a variety of Leguminosae (legume family). It is also able to vary its host plants, which may have resulted in its ability to adapt easily.</p>

7.		<p>Scientific Name: <i>Phalanta phalantha</i>  Common Name: Leopard  Family: Nymphalidae</p> <p>Description:  This butterfly is orange-brown in colour, with black spots and streaks. Its host plants include the Batoko Plum (<i>Flacourtia inermis</i>) and the Chinese Weeping Willow (<i>Salix babylonica</i>).</p>
8.		<p>Scientific Name: <i>Tanaecia iapis</i>  Common Name: Horsfield's Baron  Family: Nymphalidae</p> <p>Description:  The Horsfield's Baron is dimorphic, meaning that the species presents itself in two different forms. The male has a velvety, black upperside with a bright blue marginal border on its hindwings. The female is greyish-brown.</p>
9.		<p>Scientific Name: <i>Acerbas chrysippus</i>  Common Name: Plain Tiger  Family: Nymphalidae</p> <p>Description:  The Plain Tiger has distinct orange forewings with a black border bearing white spots. Males can be distinguished by an additional brand on the hindwing. This butterfly can be found around caterpillar host plants like the Giant Milkweed (<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>).</p>
10.		<p>Scientific Name: <i>Graphium sarpedon</i>  Common Name: Common Bluebottle  Family: Papilionidae</p> <p>Description:  The Common Bluebottle has a bluish-green band which runs from its forewing to the hindwing. Occasionally, a large number of butterflies will congregate at one spot. Females are rare; when spotted, they are often seen feeding at flowering bushes.</p>