



Liana in the forest

Useful Tips Before You Embark on the Trail

		
Wear comfortable footwear and attire	Bring a water bottle, stay hydrated	No littering, no plucking of plants or flowers
		
Use mosquito repellent before you set off	Keep your volume down	Best time to walk: 8am - 9am 5pm - 7pm

Distance: Approximate 1 km
Duration of Walk: 30 min



Scan QR for Self-Guided Nature Walk

We'd love to see and be part of your adventures. Share your moments and tag us on Instagram or Facebook.

@MandaiRainforestResort

@MandaiRainforestResortByBanyanTree

Mandai Rainforest Resort by Banyan Tree

60 Mandai Lake Road, Singapore 729070

Tel: +65 6038 3030

Email: reception-mandairainforest@banyantree.com



SELF-GUIDED NATURE WALK TRAIL



Set within the Mandai Wildlife Reserve, the 4.6-hectare eco-resort aims to harmonise with its natural surroundings.

The resort's design is guided by a deep commitment to biophilia, evident in its architecture, programming, and signature amenities. With its biophilic design, the resort offers a mindful retreat for guests away from the urban jungle.

The resort has been carefully integrated into the site, designed around existing mature trees and enriched by the planting of native tree species. The resort has been crafted to be unobtrusive, remaining beneath the upper canopy of the surrounding flora. Over 600 native trees were preserved, with at least 100 situated on the resort grounds.

Ecological and botanical guidance was provided by Ms Wang Luan Keng, a veteran wildlife consultant and ecologist with over 30 years of experience. Her expertise in flora and fauna has helped to shape a nature-integrated design that protects biodiversity and enhances the ecological value of the Mandai area.



Indian Beech (*Millettia pinnata*) located at drop-off point

Design Inspiration

The resort's structure draws inspiration from the 'liana,' a vine commonly found in rainforests and also known as woody climbers.

Spanning 4.6 hectares, the resort's design is sympathetic to the existing vegetation, treelines and natural topography.

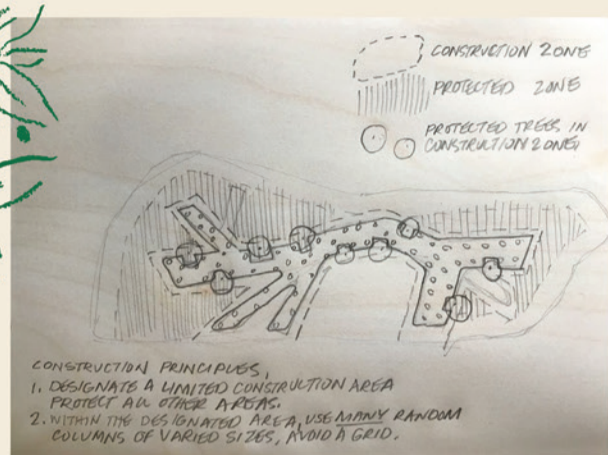


Photo Credits: WOW Architects



Long-tailed Macaque and Common Kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*)

Welcome to Nature's Sanctuary

Our resort is home to diverse wildlife and we invite you to appreciate them from a safe distance.

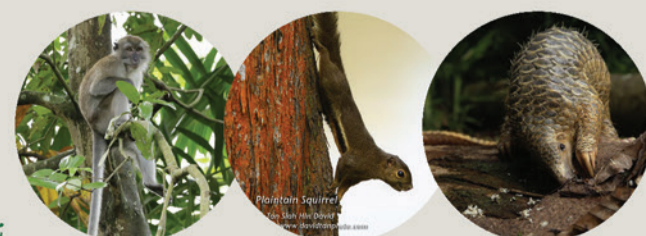
- Do not feed the wildlife
- Keep a distance of at least 3 metres
- Refrain from touching the wildlife
- Trash responsibly to keep the resort clean and safe for wildlife
- Use dim light options where available to avoid disturbing nocturnal wildlife
- Avoid loud music, shouting or disruptive sounds after dark to respect the wildlife

For any emergency, please call +65 8802 9578



Photo Credits: Wang Luan Keng

15-metre Setback



Long-tailed Macaque (*Macaca fascicularis*)

Plantain Squirrel (*Callosciurus notatus*)

Sunda Pangolin (*Manis javanica*)

Photo Credits: Tan Siah Hin David

The 15-metre forest fragment along the resort has been set as a no-construction area. The fragment acts as a corridor, facilitating connectivity between the surrounding forested regions. Various animals, including Sambar, Eurasian Wild Boar, Long-tailed Macaque, Red Jungle Fowl and Plantain Squirrel, have been observed utilising the area for foraging.

Additionally, animals of conservation importance, such as the Sunda Pangolin, were spotted at here and the back-of-house areas.

Habitat Restoration

At the 15-metre setback, dense clumps of invasive climbers threatened to smother the native vegetation. In 2011, a strong windstorm worsened the condition of the already fragile forest fragment, leading to multiple tree falls and creating gaps in the forest canopy. Efforts for habitat restoration are underway, involving the planting of various native tree species to ensure the connectivity of the forest fragments.



Photo Credits: Wang Luan Keng

10. Wetlands
Streams and waterbodies are important habitats for aquatic species such as dragonflies and amphibians. As there is no existing natural freshwater ecosystem within the resort, a wetland feature is created. Freshwater vegetation were planted, providing a good habitat for perching or hiding space for aquatic animals.



10

Retained Tree Zones
15 metres Forest Buffer



9. Nibung (*Oncosperma tigillarum*)
This palm species thrives in thick clusters within swampy forests. It features a plume of feathery leaves and thorny stems. The wood is notably tough and resistant to decay, and is favoured by fishermen for crafting fish traps (kelongs).



9

8. Lipstick Palm (*Cyrtostachys renda*)
This plant is critically endangered and found in the freshwater swamp forests of Singapore. Its common name originates from its striking scarlet leaf shafts. It thrives in drier conditions and is frequently planted by landscapers in urban parks and gardens.



8

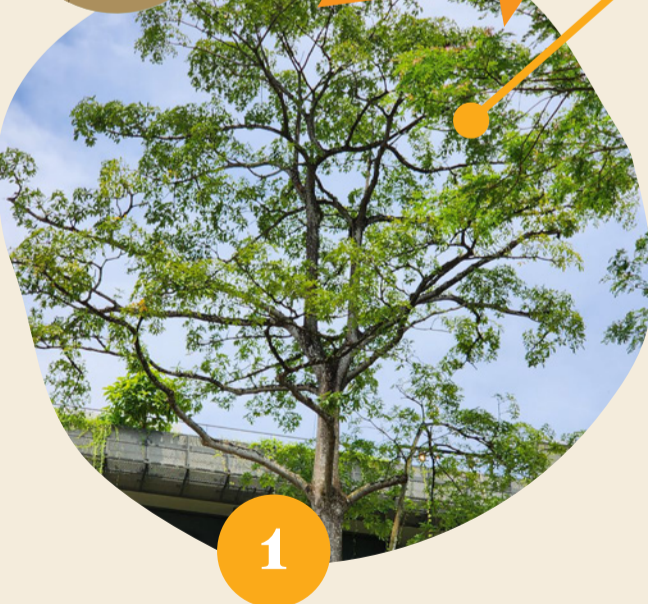
7. Wild Cinnamon (*Cinnamomum iners*)
This native tree is commonly found in our secondary forests. The bark produces an inferior grade of cinnamon. Its leaves are aromatic and used to sweeten drinks in rural areas in Southeast Asia.

The young leaves are red, turning green as they mature. Fruits of the Wild Cinnamon are eaten by birds, squirrels and bats.



7

WATCH OUT FOR SIGNAGES TO LOCATE THE TREES!
START



1

1. Common Pulai (*Alstonia angustiloba*)
Native to Singapore, this large tree can reach heights of approximately 40 metres, characterised by its pagoda-shaped crown and tiered branches. The creamy-hued flowers produce a strong fragrance, particularly at night, the scent may be unpleasant to some individuals; thus, this tree is also referred to as the Devil Tree.



2

2. Rain Tree (*Samanea saman*)
In Singapore, this tree is commonly planted for its distinctive umbrella-shaped canopy that offers ample shade. Its leaflets close during overcast, rainy conditions or at dusk, hence the name Pukul Lima, which means 'five o'clock' in Malay.

This mature Rain Tree serves as a habitat for various epiphytes, such as ferns, orchids, and milkweed.



4

4. Fishtail Palm (*Caryota mitis*)
This common palm is native to secondary forests and is often cultivated for its decorative foliage, characterised by leaves that resemble fish tails.

Its fruits contain oxalic crystals, which may cause skin irritation for some.



3

3. Bird's Nest Fern (*Asplenium nidus*)
This sizable epiphytic fern features a rosette of leaves that create a "nest" to catch fallen leaves and debris, which ultimately break down and turn into humus for the fern. Its extensive, spongy root system absorbs a significant amount of water during rainfall.

The Bird's Nest Fern offers shelter for various small creatures, including insects, lizards and frogs. Owls frequently nest within the fern.



6

6. Weeping Fig (*Ficus benjamina*)
Commonly known as the Chinese Banyan Tree, the Weeping Fig is characterised by its drooping branches.

The seeds of the fig tree are dispersed by birds and are often deposited on the branches of other trees. When they germinate, figs begin their life as epiphytes on these branches, sending down aerial roots. Once these roots reach the ground, they create supportive pillars that provide nutrients to the fig tree, enabling it to grow more rapidly and ultimately outcompete, leading to the death of its host plant. This is why fig trees are often referred to as strangling figs.



5

5. Rubber Tree (*Hevea brasiliensis*)
The milky latex produced by this tree is the source of commercial natural rubber used globally. It was introduced as a cash crop in Singapore during the early 1900s. By 1935, rubber plantations occupied 40% of Singapore's land area. The plantations were abandoned after World War II due to the labour-intensive nature of rubber tapping.

The Rubber Tree grows well under shaded environments and continues to flourish in our forests. The tree periodically turns brown before shedding its leaves.