



HortPark
the gardening hub

Streets of Singapore

Walking Trail in HortPark

“Streets of Singapore” walking trail at HortPark is a 1 km route that showcases 15 different species of trees that are associated with road names in Singapore. This trail was created to enable the community to learn more about trees and their association to local road names.

This trail showcases trees such as the Keranji (*Dialium indum*), Tampines Tree (*Sloetia elongata*), Sepetir (*Sindora wallichii*) and a rare species – the Sembawang (*Mesu ferruginea*). Enjoy your walk and learn something new at the same time!

Walking time: 30 minutes



Share your love for nature and animals at
#NParksBuzz #AnimalBuzzSG

Tips for a safe and enjoyable trip

- Dress comfortably and put on suitable footwear
- Wear a hat and apply sunscreen
- Bring along bottled water to stay hydrated
- Appreciate the plants, take nothing but photos
- Smoking is not allowed
- Refrain from plucking the fruits or picking fallen fruits

More information on plants can also be found on <http://www.nparks.gov.sg/florafaunaweb>

HortPark opening hours:

6 am – 11 pm daily

HortPark address

33 Hyderabad Road (off Alexandra Road) Singapore 119578

Tel: 64715601

Email: NPARKS_HortPark@nparks.gov.sg

Website: <http://www.nparks.gov.sg/hortpark>

How to get to HortPark

By MRT and Bus

From MRT Station

Buses Available to HortPark

Labrador Park Station (CC27)	51, 61, 93, 97, 100, 166, 963
HarbourFront Station (NE1 / CC29)	61, 93, 97, 100, 166, 963
Queenstown Station (EW19) / Bugis Station (EW12 / DT14)	51
Commonwealth Station (EW20)	100

By Car

151 carpark lots are available at HortPark (wheelchair-friendly lots are also available).

Park opening hours are from 6 am to 11 pm.

17 carpark lots are available from 11 pm to 6am.

Find these trees along the trail:

- 1 Keranji** (*Dialium indum*)
- 2 Island Lychee** (*Pometia pinnata*)
- 3 Katong Laut** (*Cynometra ramiflora*)
- 4 Cashew Nut** (*Anacardium occidentale*)
- 5 Sembawang** (*Kayea ferruginea*)
- 6 Langsat** (*Lansium domesticum*)
- 7 Tampines Tree** (*Sloetia elongata*)
- 8 Tamarind** (*Tamarindus indica*)
- 9 Sepetir** (*Sindora wallichii*)
- 10 Gaharu** (*Aquilaria malaccensis*)
- 11 Tembusu** (*Cyrtophyllum fragrans*)
- 12 Casuarina** (*Casuarina equisetifolia*)
- 13 Gelam** (*Melaleuca cajuputi*)

LEGEND

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|--|
| P Carpark | i Visitor Services Centre | Ornamental Zone |
| P Coach Bay | Lawn | Exploratory Zone |
| P Motorcycle Lot | Restrooms | Community Gardening Zone |
| P Bicycle Bay | Shelter | Tranquillity Zone |
| Food & Beverage | Vending Machine | Streets of Singapore Walk |
| First Aid | Playground | |
| AED Automated External Defibrillator | | |

GATE ACCESS HOURS

- From 6 am to 11 pm daily
- A** Main Entrance
 - B** Alexandra Technopark
 - C** Alexandra Terrace
 - D** Alexandra Link to Kent Ridge Park
 - E** 100K Pasir Panjang Road



Streets of Singapore Walking Trail in HortPark



Fruits

1 Keranji (*Dialium indum*)

The Keranji is a tall, tropical fruit-bearing tree that can grow up to 40 m. It has small, grape-sized edible fruits with brown hard inedible shells. The bark and leaves are said to have medicinal properties and have been used to treat several diseases. Kranji Road gets its name from the local Kranji or Keranji tree that was found in abundance all over Singapore in the first half of the 19th century.

Associated street: Kranji Road



2 Island Lychee (*Pometia pinnata*)

The dense foliage of this tree provides good shade and its wood can be used for construction, furniture and flooring. The fruit is edible with a taste said to be a cross between a lychee and rambutan! Refrain from plucking the fruits. They are for all visitors to the garden to enjoy and admire their beauty.

Associated street: Kasai Road



Fruits



Fruits

3 Katong Laut (*Cynometra ramiflora*)

The leaves of this tree are pale pink when new and turn dark green with maturity. The dark-brown heavy and hard timber is used in construction locally and is made into doorposts.

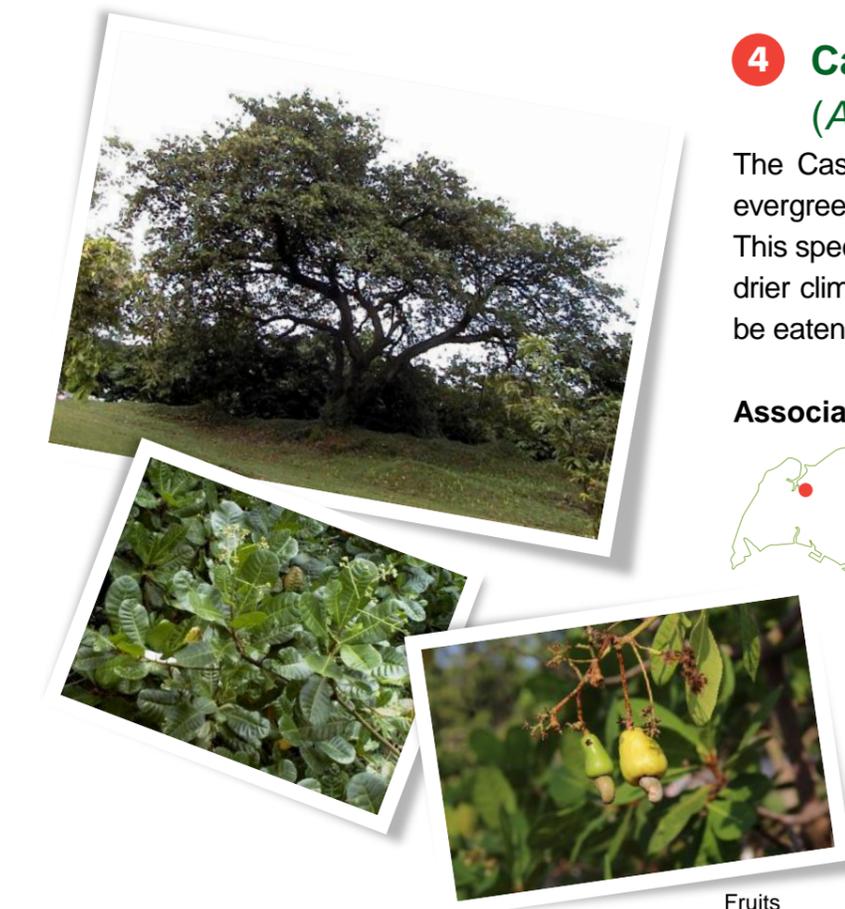
Associated street: Tanjong Katong Road



4 Cashew Nut (*Anacardium occidentale*)

The Cashew Nut is a medium-sized spreading evergreen tree that can grow to a height of 12 m. This species is drought-tolerant and grows well in drier climates. It is cultivated for its nuts that can be eaten as a healthy snack.

Associated street: Cashew Road



Fruits



5 Sembawang (*Kayea ferruginea*)

This tree grows along streams and flowing rivers in forests. The tree has white creamy flowers which are pollinated by insects. Its fleshy fruits are enveloped in four leathery sepals. Sembawang area is named after this tree.

Associated street: Sembawang Road



Flowers



Fruits



7 Tampines Tree (*Sloetia elongata*)

This big bushy evergreen tree grows to about 12 m and can reach 30 m in the forest. Ripe fruits of the tree are sweet and eaten by squirrels and monkeys. It has a dark brown heartwood that is very durable and used to make flooring and furniture. Tampines town is named after this tree probably due to the abundance of this tree species in that area in the past.

Associated street: Tampines Road



Flowers



Seed pods

6 Langsat (*Lansium domesticum*)

Lansium domesticum is a short-trunked tree with a spreading crown that can reach 10 to 15 m in height. Its fruits are edible and have a flavour reminiscent of sweet grapefruit. A decoction of the bark or leaves can be used to treat dysentery and the bark has also been used as a balm for scorpion stings.

Associated street: Langsat Road



Fruits



8 Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*)

Tamarind is a slow-growing tree that can attain a height of 30 m in the wild. Its flowers, leaves, seedlings and pulp of the ripe fruit are edible. The fruit pulp is used in Indian and Southeast Asian cooking to achieve a sour taste. It is also an essential ingredient in Worcestershire sauce.

Associated street: Tamarind Road





9 Sepetir (*Sindora wallichii*)

Native to Singapore, this species is widely known as the Changi tree. It can grow to more than 30 metres tall. The prickly seed pod bears two circular seeds. In the wild, this tree is harvested for its timber. It has been said that there was a tall and majestic tree in Changi that once stood as a landmark of the area. It was featured on pre-war navigational charts for over a century, but the British cut down this tree in 1942 (during WWII) after they discovered that the Japanese used the tree as a marker to aim their guns.

Associated street: Changi Road



Fruits



11 Tembusu (*Cyrtophyllum fragrans*)

Its fragrant cream-white flowers turn yellow while its fruits and seeds are eaten and dispersed by bats and birds. The wood of the Tembusu is often used to make chopping boards. The famous Tembusu Heritage Tree in the Singapore Botanic Gardens is featured on the back of the Singapore five-dollar

Associated street: Jalan Tembusu



Fruits



10 Gaharu (*Aquilaria malaccensis*)

Gaharu is a commercially valuable tree whose resin produces a highly sought-after oil and incense used across Asia. Gaharu has been used in Ayurvedic, Tibetan and East Asian medicine for thousands of years. In Singapore, it occurs locally in Bukit Timah Nature Reserve, Mandai Road, Pulau Ubin and Pulau Tekong. Jalan Gaharu is located in the Bukit Timah area.

Associated Street: Jalan Gaharu



Fruits



12 Casuarina (*Casuarina equisetifolia*)

It grows along sandy coasts and coastal forests. The wood of this tree is extremely hard and dense and has been used for construction of stilts, poles and fences in coastal areas. It is also an excellent fuel wood. It is frequently planted as a windbreak and to stabilise coastal sand dunes. Tanjong Rhu was named after the "pokok rhu", the Malay name for *Casuarina equisetifolia* that lined the beach.

Associated street: Tanjong Rhu Road





Flowers



13 Gelam
(*Melaleuca cajuputi*)

This native tree bears tiny white to creamy-yellow flowers borne on a long spike in the shape of a bottle brush. In Malay, "putih", which means white, refers to the white papery bark which may peel off in large flakes like sheets of paper. This species was commonly found in Kampong Glam in the past. Its leaves were used to distill cajeputi oil or tea tree oil which has medicinal and antiseptic uses and was used to make medical ointments.

Associated street: Kampong Glam

