Your Guide to the

Heritage Trees of Pasir Panjang Walking Trail

This trail guide introduces you to six Heritage Trees that can be found in Pasir Panjang.

Mature trees are part of our natural heritage and serve as important green landmarks of our City in Nature. The Heritage Tree Scheme started in 2001, advocating the conservation of Singapore's mature trees. There are over 250 Heritage Trees significant for their size, botanical, social, historical, cultural and/or aesthetic value, setting them apart from other trees in Singapore. These trees take decades to mature gracefully and beautify our landscape, helping us to identify with and stay rooted to the place we call home.

Trees play an important role in our City in Nature, offering many environmental benefits such as respite from the tropical heat and sun, minimising soil erosion and reducing stormwater run-off. They also offer ecological benefits by providing shelter and food for wildlife like birds, bees and butterflies. Being around trees and natural surroundings also improves our emotional and mental well-being, helping us feel more connected to nature and the city we live in.

NATIONAL PARKS
LET'S MAKE SINGAPORE OUR CITY IN NATURE

Heritage Trees

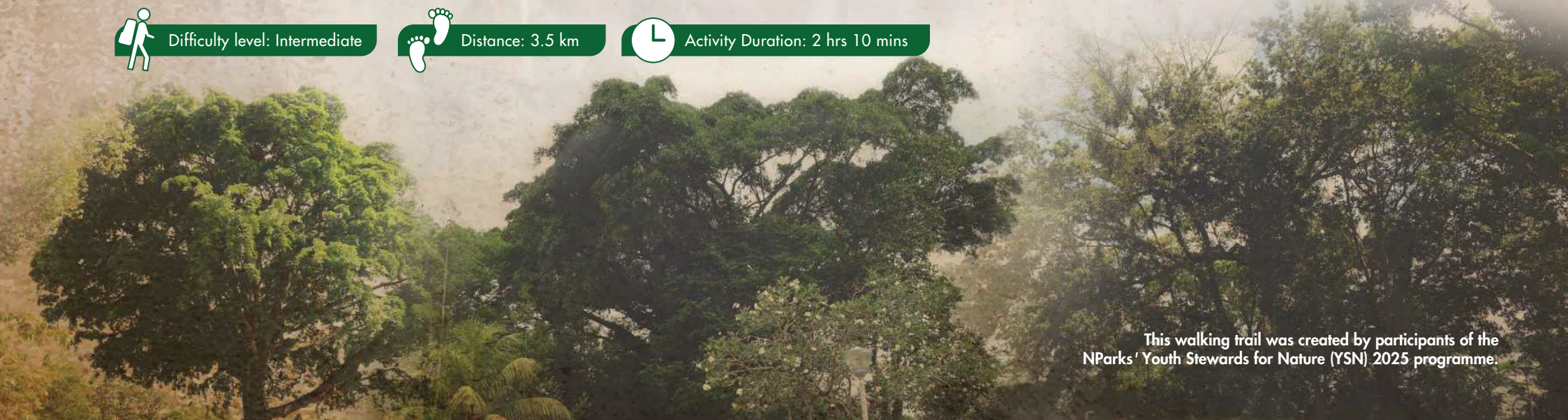
Tips for a safe and enjoyable trip:

- Dress comfortably and wear suitable footwear.
- Wear a hat, put on sunglasses and apply sunscreen to shield yourself from the sun.
- Spray on insect repellent if you are prone to insect bites.
- Drink ample fluids to stay hydrated.
- Walk along the designated paths to protect the natural environment.
- Dispose of rubbish in the nearest bin.
- Activities such as poaching, releasing and feeding of animals, damaging and removing of plants, and those that cause pollution are strictly prohibited.

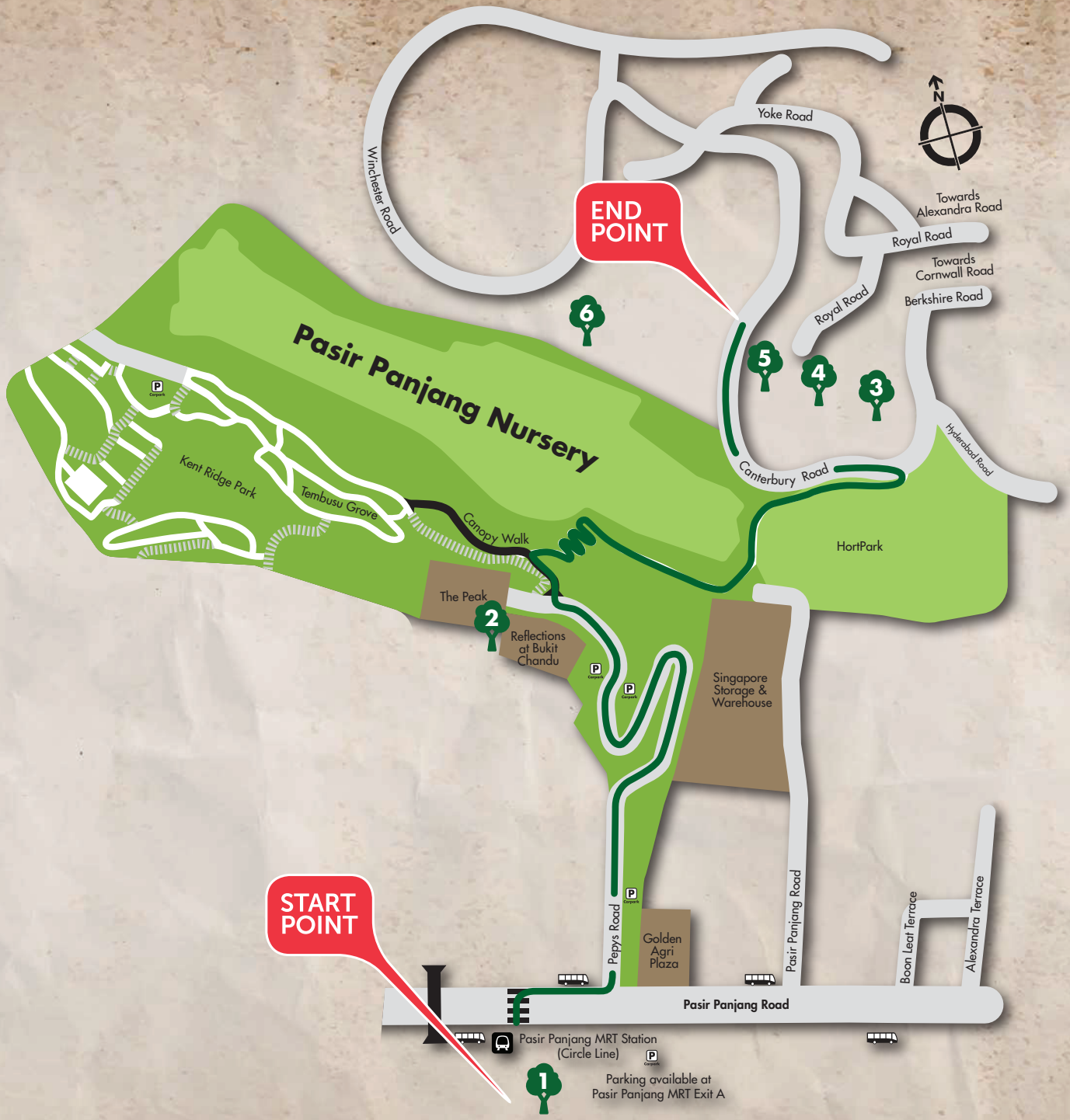
Difficulty level: Intermediate

Distance: 3.5 km

Activity Duration: 2 hrs 10 mins



This walking trail was created by participants of the NParks' Youth Stewards for Nature (YSN) 2025 programme.



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Legend

- MRT Station
- Carpark
- Bus Stop
- Overhead Bridge
- Heritage Tree
- Road
- Recommended Route

1. Sea Almond
2. Penaga Laut
3. Angsana
4. Common Pulai
5. Bodhi Tree
6. Stem-fruited Fig

Learn more about our Heritage Trees at
go.gov.sg/heritage-trees



Sea Almond

Fruit

Sea Almond

(*Terminalia catappa*)
HT 2020-316

1 Pasir Panjang MRT Carpark

The Sea Almond is a tall and deciduous tree found in Asia, Australia, and Polynesia. It is cultivated along roads and in villages due to its spreading crown, which provides much-needed relief from the tropical sun.

Leaves of the Sea Almond will turn red when ready to fall. The tree also bears floating, almond-tasting fruits dispersed by water and bats.



Penaga Laut



Flowers

Penaga Laut

(*Calophyllum inophyllum*)
HT 2003-46

2 31K Pepys Road, outside Reflections at Bukit Chandu

The Penaga Laut is a slow-growing, evergreen tee that can reach up to 30 metres in height. This species is native to Singapore and is endangered in the wild locally. However, in the past, it was highly valued by the British, who planted them extensively across parks, gardens, and coastal areas.

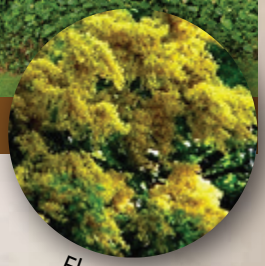
Interestingly, all parts of the tree can be used. The fragrant oil pressed from the seeds is a valued ingredient in making cosmetics and soap. The resin, leaves, and roots have medicinal uses. Its heavy, reddish wood can be used in heavy construction, boat building, and furniture-making.



Fruits



Angsana

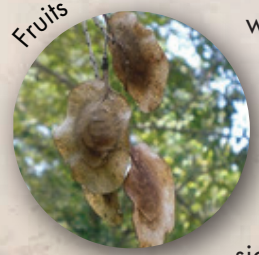


Flowers

Angsana

(*Pterocarpus indicus*)
HT 2007-158

3 Behind No. 7 Canterbury Road, near junction of Canterbury and Berkshire Roads



Fruits

The Angsana has a dense, dome-shaped, wide-spreading, drooping crown and pinnate compound leaves. As this tree is easy to propagate and provides good shade, it was widely grown in Singapore in the 1960s.

When in bloom, the Angsana is a sight to behold. The floral buds grow high up in the crown, and they turn into yellow blooms simultaneously when triggered by the right stimulus, believed to be rain after a dry spell. However, this brilliant display of colour lasts only for a day, after which the ground beneath the tree will be covered with a soft carpet of yellow flowers.

Photo credit: (Sea Almond) Brendon Phuah, Arthur Ng; (Penaga Laut) Brendon Phuah, Ang Wee Foong, Jessica Teo; (Angsana) Keneric Ng Wei Sheng, Lim Jin Hong



Common Pulai

Common Pulai

(*Alstonia angustiloba*)
HT 2003-36

4 On the hill in between Houses No. 6 and 7 on Royal Road



Flowers

Native to Singapore, the Common Pulai is also naturally distributed across the primary, secondary, and swamp forests of Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Borneo, and Java. Growing up to 40 metres, this tree is commonly planted across Singapore's urban landscape.

The Common Pulai looks similar to the Pulai (*Alstonia scholaris*). However, one distinctive difference is that the Pulai has minute stipules at the base of its leaf stalk (petiole), while the Common Pulai does not.



Bodhi Tree

Bodhi Tree

(*Ficus religiosa*)
HT 2007-156



Leaves

5 Canterbury Road, on stateland near lamppost 18

The Bodhi Tree is a large, fast-growing deciduous tree that can reach up to 25 to 35 metres in height.

The leaves are distinctively heart-shaped with a long tip. The small fleshy figs, which ripen from greenish-yellow to purple, are food for birds, which help in dispersing their tiny seeds. The seeds can be found in unexpected places and saplings can often be seen on other trees, in wall crevices, canals and even along roadside kerbs.

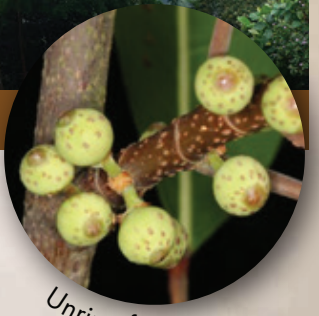
Regarded as sacred to Hindus and Buddhists, the Bodhi Tree is often planted in temples and other places of worship.



Stem-fruited Fig

Stem-fruited Fig

(*Ficus caulocarpa*)
HT 2019-302



Unripe figs

6 Open space in front of No. 3 Winchester Road

The Stem-fruited Fig is a large, deciduous tree that can grow up to 35 metres tall.

This tree displays a distinct pattern when changing its leaves – the old leaves are shed rapidly, leaving the tree bare for a few days. Within a fortnight, new leaves develop simultaneously over most of the crown. During this process, its vast crown is flushed with a reddish-pink hue, while the ground below is littered with pale-green bud scales (stipules) and fallen leaves.

A keystone species in tropical rainforests, this species fruits year-round, providing food for birds like the Pink-necked Green Pigeon (*Treron vernans*) and Coppersmith Barbet (*Megalaima haemacephala*).

We hope you enjoyed this trail!
Find more Heritage Tree guides at go.gov.sg/heritage-trees

Photo credit: (Common Pulai flowers and Bodhi Tree leaves) Jessica Teo; (Stem-fruited Fig unripe figs) Ang Wee Foong