

Fun Facts of Wildlife spotted at THE BARRACKS HOTEL

Surrounded by the peace and tranquility of lush greenery, it is a common sight to spot different types of animals within The Barracks Hotel's precinct as 70% of Sentosa Island is covered by secondary rainforest, and is home to many different kinds of animals. Here are some interesting facts of the wildlife that you may have spotted at The Barracks Hotel Sentosa.



PEAFOWLS (PEACOCKS)

Sentosa is believed to have the largest number of peafowls (more popularly known as peacocks) in Singapore. It comprises a mixture of Indian blue peafowls and Javan green peafowls.

They are omnivorous and their diet consists of seeds, insects, fruits, small mammals and reptiles.

They have beautiful feathers that can be displayed in a spectacular fan of magnificent colours.

They are most frequently spotted within the hotel premises.



ORIENTAL PIED-HORNBILL HORNBILL

The Oriental pied-hornbills are the only wild hornbills found on Singapore. Unlike most other hornbills, Oriental pied-hornbills can be found outside primary rainforests and may visit inhabited areas to feed on fruit.

Oriental pied-Hornbills eat mainly fruit, but they do eat insects and small animals including reptiles, birds and mammals.

They are most frequently spotted around The Barracks lawn area.



RED JUNGLE FOWL (JUNGLE ROOSTER)

The red junglefowl is the wild ancestor of the domestic chicken. They can be found present from the Western Himalayas to Southern China and throughout Southeast Asia.

Omnivorous by nature, their diet consists of insects, roots, fruits and seeds and forage in large parties.

The red junglefowl was included in the first Resident of Singapore William Farquhar's collection of natural-history drawings, indicating their presence in the Malay Peninsula in the early 19th century.

They are most frequently spotted around The Barracks lawn area.



MONKEY (LONG-TAILED MACAQUE)

The long-tailed macaque is the only commonly seen species of monkey in Singapore. Due to their highly adaptable nature, they sometimes live in close proximity to human populations.

As omnivorous animals, their natural diet includes fruits, crabs, flowers, leaves, fungi, grasses as well as human leftovers.

They are most frequently spotted around The Barracks lawn area.



COMMON PALM CIVET (CIVET CAT)

Common Palm Civet is one of the species of civet that can be seen in Singapore. Nocturnal by nature, they can be found living in trees and high places such as forests, parks, mangroves and even roof spaces of buildings in urban areas.

Being omnivorous, their diet includes fruits such as mangoes and bananas, and will eat small snakes, small birds, insects and rats. In Singapore, they frequently eat the fruits of the Fishtail Palm and seed pods of the Rain Tree.

They are most frequently spotted around The Barracks Pool area.

Do you know?

Coffee beans that have been eaten by civets and passed through their digestive system are highly valued in some neighboring countries in Southeast Asia. It is some of the most expensive coffee in the world, but comes at a cost to civets which are often poached from the wild and kept in inhumane conditions to produce the beans.



MALAYAN WATER MONITOR LIZARD

Malayan water monitor lizard is one of the more common monitor lizard that can be found in Singapore and can grow up to 3m long. They are agile climber and can remain submerged underwater for a considerable time.

They are mostly carnivorous and feed on a huge variety of food types such as insects, crabs, snakes and fish. They can be found in forests, mangrove swamps and even man-made canals.

They are most frequently spotted at Mess Hall.



PARADISE TREE SNAKES

Commonly known as the Paradise Tree snakes, they are one of the two species of snakes in Singapore that have ability to glide from tree to tree. These tree snakes have typical patterning in an attractive arrangement of dark-edged yellow scales, and some specimens have red patterning along the dorsal surface.

They are carnivorous and feed on tree-dwelling lizards, rodents, small birds and bats.

They are commonly found in forest, scrubland, mangroves and urban gardens, usually hiding under rocks, fall trees, basking in the sun or on top of plants and trees.

They are most frequently spotted at Mess Hall.



ASIAN HOUSE SHREW

Often mistaken as rodents because of their outer appearance. Shrews are more closely related to hedgehogs and moles than they are to rats and mice. They can be identified by their small ears and elongated snout. Unlike rats, they are not a disease vector and are harmless to humans.

Shrews are insectivores. They eat seeds, nuts, worms and insects. They are said to be easily startled and will jump, faint or even die at a sudden noise.

They are nocturnal animal and can be usually found in Singapore's urban areas near homes and areas with human activity, such as vegetated areas and gardens.

They are most frequently spotted around The Barracks Pool area.