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<title>WILDLIFE SANCTUARY</title>

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<u>WELCOME TO WILDLIFE SANCTUARY</u>

</font>

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Among all the amazing places in Singapore, bird singing club is certainly a noteworthy one. Back in the day, Singapore had quite a few such kinds of clubs but the only one that exists today is Kebun Baru Bird Singing Club. Located close to Ang Mo Kio Garden, this is a sprawling area where you can enjoy the amazing experience of bird singing in perpetual harmony. Not only for ornithologists, bird lovers, or nature enthusiasts, the concept of bird singing club of Singapore amuses tourists of all kinds.

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<p align="left">

Bird singing is a vintage tradition of Singapore. Back in the day, local communities used to practice this fascinating tradition where plenty of bird cages were kept at Tiong Bahru Bird Arena, a bird corner, located at the end of Block 53. The cages used to sway with breeze while the birds sang together in perfect harmonious tune.This was treated as a major tourist attraction, promoted by Singapore Tourism Board. After the demolition of the site and block, this is a nearly extinct tradition now and only a small group of Passionists still follow this age-old practice.

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<p align="left">

Perfectly set at a foothill in north Singapore, in Ang Mo Kio Garden West, Kebun Baru Bird Singing Club is the largest one in entire Southeast Asia. It is a sprawling parkland with 20 feet high poles scattered throughout. Numerous decorated bird cages are hosted to the poles. The cages sway in a breeze while the birds in them chirp in perfect sync with each other, creating an immensely melodious tune.

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The lion (Panthera leo) is a large cat of the genus Panthera native to Africa and India. It has a muscular, deep-chested body, short, rounded head, round ears, and a hairy tuft at the end of its tail. It is sexually dimorphic; adult male lions are larger than females and have a prominent mane. It is a social species, forming groups called prides. A lion's pride consists of a few adult males, related females, and cubs. Groups of female lions usually hunt together, preying mostly on large ungulates. The lion is an apex and keystone predator; although some lions scavenge when opportunities occur and have been known to hunt humans, the species typically does not.

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Bears are carnivoran mammals of the family Ursidae. They are classified as caniforms, or doglike carnivorans. Although only eight species of bears are extant, they are widespread, appearing in a wide variety of habitats throughout the Northern Hemisphere and partially in the Southern Hemisphere. Bears are found on the continents of North America, South America, Europe, and Asia. Common characteristics of modern bears include large bodies with stocky legs, long snouts, small rounded ears, shaggy hair, plantigrade paws with five non retractile claws, and short tails.

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The tiger (Panthera tigris) is the largest living cat species and a member of the genus Panthera. It is most

recognisable for its dark vertical stripes on orange fur with a white underside. An apex predator, it primarily

preys on ungulates such as deer and wild boar. It is territorial and generally a solitary but social predator,

requiring large contiguous areas of habitat, which support its requirements for prey and rearing of its

offspring. Tiger cubs stay with their mother for about two years, then become independent and leave their

mother's home range to establish their own.

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Kingfishers or Alcedinidae are a family of small to medium-sized, brightly colored birds in the order Coraciiformes. They have a cosmopolitan distribution, with most species found in the tropical regions of Africa, Asia, and Oceania but also can be seen in Europe. They can be found in deep forests near calm ponds and small rivers. The family contains 114 species and is divided into three subfamilies and 19 genera. All kingfishers have large heads, long, sharp, pointed bills, short legs, and stubby tails. Most species have bright plumage with only small differences between the sexes. Most species are tropical in distribution, and a slight majority are found only in forests. Like other members of their order, they nest in cavities, usually tunnels dug into the natural or artificial banks in the ground. Some kingfishers nest in arboreal termite nests. A few species, principally insular forms, are threatened with extinction. In Britain, the word "kingfisher" normally refers to the common kingfisher.

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Parrots, also known as psittacines are birds of the roughly 398 species[3] in 92 genera comprising the order Psittaciformes, found mostly in tropical and subtropical regions. The order is subdivided into three superfamilies: the Psittacidae ("true" parrots), the Cacatuoides (cockatoos), and the Strigopoidea (New Zealand parrots). One-third of all parrot species are threatened by extinction, with higher aggregate extinction risk (IUCN Red List Index) than any other comparable bird group.[4] Parrots have a generally pantropical distribution with several species inhabiting temperate regions in the Southern Hemisphere, as well. The greatest diversity of parrots is in South America and Australasia.

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Owls are birds from the order Strigiformes (/ˈstrɪdʒəfɔːrmiːz/), which includes over 200 species of mostly

solitary and nocturnal birds of prey typified by an upright stance, a large, broad head, binocular vision,

binaural hearing, sharp talons, and feathers adapted for silent flight. Exceptions include the diurnal northern

hawk-owl and the gregarious burrowing owl.

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Owls hunt mostly small mammals, insects, and other birds, although a few species specialize in hunting fish. They are found in all regions of the Earth except the polar ice caps and some remote islands. Owls are divided into two families: the true (or typical) owl family, Strigidae, and the barn-owl family, Tytonidae.

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Snakes are elongated, limbless, carnivorous reptiles of the suborder Serpentes /sɜːrˈpɛntiːz/.[2] Like all other squamates, snakes are ectothermic, amniote vertebrates covered in overlapping scales. Many species of snakes have skulls with several more joints than their lizard ancestors, enabling them to swallow prey much larger than their heads (cranial kinesis). To accommodate their narrow bodies, snakes' paired organs (such as kidneys) appear one in front of the other instead of side by side, and most have only one functional lung. Some species retain a pelvic girdle with a pair of vestigial claws on either side of the cloaca. Lizards have evolved elongate bodies without limbs or with greatly reduced limbs about twenty-five times independently via convergent evolution, leading to many lineages of legless lizards.[3] These resemble snakes, but several common groups of legless lizards have eyelids and external ears, which snakes lack, although this rule is not universal (see Amphisbaenia, Dibamidae, and Pygopodidae).

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Chameleons or chamaeleons (family Chamaeleonidae) are a distinctive and highly specialized clade of Old World

lizards with 202 species described as of June 2015.[1] This family is most known for their distinct range of

colors as they are able to shift in different hues and brightness. Because of the large number of species in

their family, there is a large variability in their ability to change color. For some, it is more of a shift of

brightness (shades of brown) whereas others it is a plethora of combinations of colors (reds, yellows, greens,

and blues).

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Turtles are an order of reptiles known as Testudines, characterized by a shell developed mainly from their

ribs. Modern turtles are divided into two major groups, the side-necked turtles and hidden neck turtles which

differ in the way the head retracts. There are 360 living and recently extinct species of turtles, including

land-dwelling tortoises and freshwater terrapins. They are found on most continents, some islands and, in the

case of sea turtles, much of the ocean. Like other reptiles, birds, and mammals, they breathe air and do not

lay eggs underwater, although many species live in or around water. Genetic evidence typically places them in

close relation to crocodilians and birds.

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