



1.

1. SIAMESE ALGAE EATER
Crossocheilus oblongus

The accurately-named algae-eater is often seen nibbling on algae and other small micro-organisms that grow on the surface of submerged logs, rocks and plants.

Adult size: 15cm



2.

2. THREE SPOT GOURAMI
Trichopodus trichopterus

When looking at this fish side-on, it looks like it has 3 spots, one by the tail, one halfway up the body, and then... its eye is the third 'pretend' spot!

This adaptable species can be found in all types of freshwater habitats, even rice paddy fields.

Adult size: 13cm



3.

3. ODESSA BARB
Pethia padamyia

This small fish species is endemic to only a few locations in Myanmar. Its scientific name comes from the local language where 'padamy' means 'ruby'. The vibrant red stripe appears only on the males, who are usually smaller than the females. When breeding, they scatter their eggs far and wide with the hopes they land somewhere safe and hidden.

Adult size: 5cm



6.

4. CHECKERED BARB
Oliotius oligolepis

Not to be confused with the larger tinfoil barb, this small, orange-finned barb fish can be identified by the checkered pattern on its scales. This schooling fish is endemic to creeks, rivers, and lakes in Sumatra.

Adult size: 5cm



4.

5. INDONESIAN TIGER PERCH
Datnioides microlepis

This spectacularly striped and appropriately-named, carnivorous fish feeds mostly on smaller fish which it catches with an explosive extension of its mouth-parts, sucking-in and engulfing the unsuspecting prey in the blink of an eye.

Adult size: 40cm



5.



8.

8. ASIAN AROWANA
Scleropages formosus

Known in parts of Asia as the dragonfish, this majestic, rare fish even has a scientific name relating to the mythical dragon. 'Scleropages' describes its large, hard, leaf-like scales, while 'formosus' means beautiful or handsome. This carnivorous hunter of lowland swamps and rivers dines mostly on smaller fish and invertebrates but occasionally amphibians and even small birds and reptiles.

This species cares for its eggs and young in its mouth! After courtship and spawning the male scoops the fertilised eggs into his mouth and keeps them safe there through incubation, hatching and even for 1-2 months afterwards as tiny vulnerable fry—and never eats a single one!

Adult size: 90cm (that's almost 1 metre!)



7.

6. PEARL DANIO
Danio albolineatus

This fish varies greatly in appearance and habitat choice across populations from Myanmar, Thailand, Southern China and Cambodia. It is likely that this one species is actually several species of fish!

Adult size: 6cm

7. PEARL GOURAMI
Trichopodus leerii

This fish is named for the small, pearl-like spots that cover its entire body creating an entrancing, iridescent shimmer in the water. Males are territorial, building and defending a large floating nest of bubbles among vegetation into which eggs are corralled during spawning. The male will guard 200-300 eggs for the 1-2 days it takes for them to hatch.

Adult size: 11cm



9.

9. TINFOIL BARB
Barbonymus schwanefeldii

Named for their metallic, tin-looking scales that reflect the light as they swim together in large schools. This species is an egg scattering species, a female can produce several thousand eggs per spawning.

Adult size: 35cm

10. HARLEQUIN RASBORA
Trigonostigma heteromorpha

A small pink fish with a black triangle on the back half of the body. It can be found in streams and shallow rivers, and when breeding this fish hides its eggs from predators by sticking them to the underside of plants and other objects.

Adult size: 4cm



10.

11. CLOWN LOACH
Chromobotia macracanthus

This bottom-dwelling fish has small barbels around its mouth used for touching and tasting. It makes clicking sounds using special teeth in the back of its throat.

Adult size: 30cm



11.

12. NEON DWARF RAINBOWFISH
Melanotaenia praecox

Endemic to the lowland forest streams of Papua, it is one of the smallest of the aptly-named rainbowfish group. Males will compete aggressively over spawning females, circling furiously, brightening their iridescent colours and nipping at each-others fins.

Adult size: 8cm



12.



13.

13. TIGER BARB
Puntigrus tetrazona

Thought to be endemic to the shallow waterways of Sumatra's lowland forests. Males squabble constantly for female attention and are therefore rarely seen in stable groups.

Females are known to lay up to 500 eggs in a single spawning, but any that don't settle into hidden crevices will get cannibalised by their voracious parents!

Adult size: 8cm

14. SUNDA GHARIAL
Tomistoma schlegelii

Perhaps the most enigmatic of crocodilians, the Sunda gharial is both mysterious and extraordinary.

They are one of the largest of the crocodilian species, but Sunda gharial are rarely seen in the wild due to their secretive nature and the dense lowland forest habitat.

They have the longest skull of any crocodilian, the largest eggs and, when hatched the youngsters are left to fend for themselves.

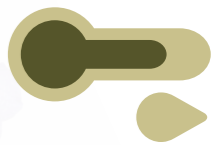
Adult size: 500cm (that's 5 metres!)



14.

Swamp Forest

This tropical Swamp Forest is hot, humid, and at times wet, just like the swamp forests of Indonesia!



28°C
70-90% humidity

Feeling hot, hot, hot...

It's warm in here! These plants have specific needs so please respect them and leave them inside this tropical dome.



Learn more about our animal and plant species here!



1. FISHTAIL PALM
Caryota maxima

Named due to its fish-tailed leaf shape, this palm is fast growing and relatively short-lived, dying after a long, multi-year flowering period.

2. LADY'S SLIPPER VINE
Thunbergia mysorensis

Large yellow and deep red flowers hang on long pendants. These slipper-shaped blossoms are high in nectar for attracting pollinators.

3. GREEN SCARLET LEAF
Hemigraphis alternata

The leaves of this aquatic plant are purple on the underside, this colour creeps onto the green surface of the leaves, along the edges. This plant is used in traditional medicine practices as a wound healer.

4. PITCHER PLANT
Nepenthes mirabilis var. globosa

The rounded, globular shape of pitchers hanging from the end of long thin leaves is where the name globosa originated from. This carnivorous plant catches and digests prey that falls into the pitcher.



5. KAPIAK
Ficus dammaropsis

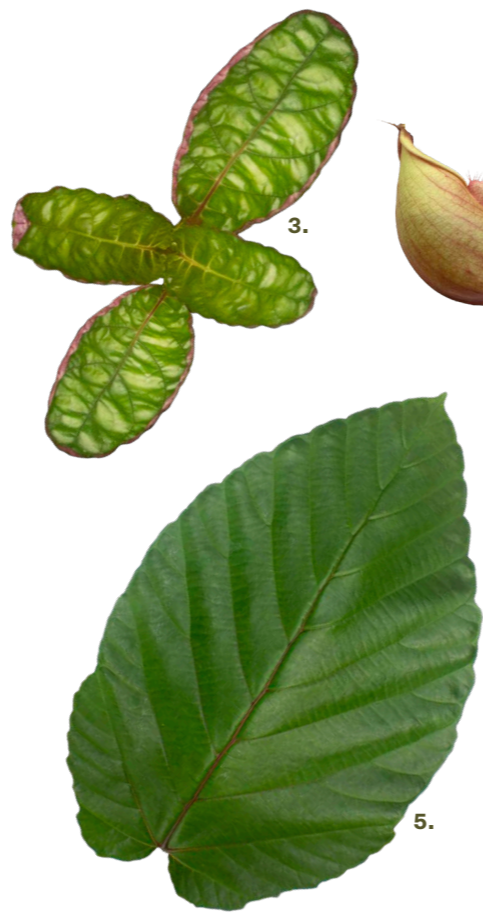
Also known as the 'dinner plate fig' the leaves of this plant can grow up to 90cm long, and 60cm wide! When this plant fruits, each fruit contains three different types of flowers.

6. CORAL BEAD PLANT
Nertea depressa

This small ground cover plant gets its name from its small bead-like, orange berries.

7. WEEPING FIG
Ficus benjamina

In humid tropical environments this plant produces long aerial roots that drape down towards the ground absorbing moisture and nutrients from the air. Once they reach the ground they anchor themselves and thicken to form additional support pillars.



8. MALAYSIAN GRAPE
Medinilla multiflora

New leaves, start out red and then later turn green. This plant gets its name for the bunches of many small pink flowers that look like mini bunches of pink grapes.

9. TI PLANT
Cordyline fruticosa

A medium sized plant with pink, red and green leaves. This plant produces sweet smelling clusters of flowers that mature into red berries.



10. PORCELAIN FLOWER
Hoya pubicalyx

A climbing vine succulent, that creates clusters of deep red star-shaped flowers. New leaves often have a red tint to protect them from damage from sunlight, sort of like a natural sunblock!

11. GREEN SHIELD TARO
Alocasia clypeolata

Thick leathery leaves are shield-shaped with obvious dark green veins. Leaves can grow up to 60cm in length!

12. BAT PLANT
Tacca chantieri

This tropical herb has a complex, black bat-like flower with thin whiskery structures. The plant and the root are used in traditional medicine practices.



13. STAGHORN FERN
Platynerium bifurcatum

Growing on the side of tree trunks, this fern is easily recognised with its horn-shaped fern fronds. But it also has shield-shaped leaves protecting the fern roots from damage or drying out.

14. BLUE VANDA
Vanda coerulea

This orchid species with blue-purple flowers lives on other plants (it is an epiphyte).

15. SCARLET BANANA
Musa coccinea

Red flowers grow in clusters before turning into small, inedible orange fruits. This species is pollinated by bats.

