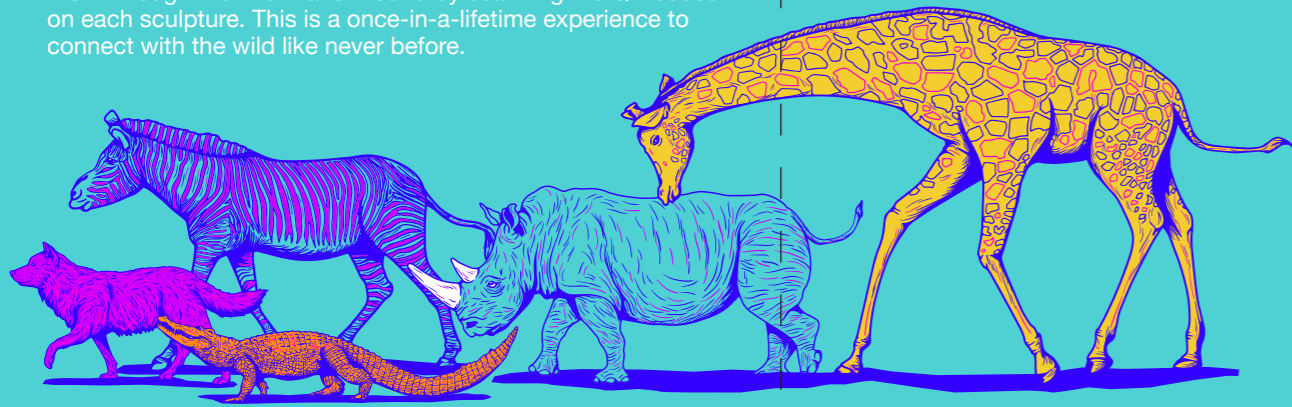


# THE SCULPTURES

This sculpture is on a mission to re-wild the world. For such a big and important issue, there needs to be a big messenger — the largest bronze sculpture in the world.

Depicting the greatest animal march on the planet are 62 of the world's most endangered species beautifully crafted in bronze, marching together to save the animal kingdom. This installation promotes the idea that it is possible to share our world with the wild. And with donations going to WWF-Singapore, you can be a part of making that happen.

Each sculpture is based on real animals that Gillie and Marc have photographed and sketched over the years, giving you as accurate an image of each animal as possible. You will be able to move through the procession, getting up close and personal with many different animals. You can also learn about them through the information found by scanning the QR codes on each sculpture. This is a once-in-a-lifetime experience to connect with the wild like never before.



# ABOUT WWF-SINGAPORE

Founded in 2006, WWF-Singapore joined the ranks of one of the world's best known and most respected conservation organisations in the world. Working across the Asia-Pacific region, they are making a difference in over 22 countries.

Their core mission is to sustain the natural world for the benefit of people and nature. They understand that we are all looking for our place in the world, and we're all in this together. Through awareness campaigns and outreach programs, WWF-Singapore is educating people from all sorts of backgrounds on how they can live more sustainably in their environment, just by making simple changes. All these small, individual changes make a big difference to the environment and help to safeguard the world's biodiversity. For more information, visit [www.wwf.sg](http://www.wwf.sg).

# WHY SINGAPORE?

There is one part of the world that has the environment at its core. Singapore has been completely transformed into a tropical garden city. Even though it is the third most densely populated place in the world, Singapore has found a way to create harmony between the urban and natural environments. With vertical gardens cascading down buildings and virgin rainforest in the heart of the island, Singapore proves that it is possible to live with nature.

In Gardens by the Bay, a beautiful 101-hectare nature park in the Central Region of Singapore, the animals of the world will march. Surrounded by more than 1,500,000 plants, this explosion of nature and diversity in the heart of a thriving urban city shows what is possible when the planet is a priority.

With the connection between the message of the sculpture and the location in which it lives, people will learn to live in harmony with nature to create happiness and prosperity within themselves.

We hope you enjoy this exhibition and find inspiration for how your city can reach this harmony.



# ABOUT GILLIE AND MARC

Gillie and Marc's highly coveted public artworks can be found worldwide, including in New York, London, Singapore, Shanghai, and Sydney. The Archibald Prize finalists won the Chianciano Biennale in Italy. They took out the Allens People's Choice Award in 2016 and 2018, along with a Kids' Choice Award in the 2016 Sculpture by the Sea. In 2019, they received the Bayside Arts Festival People's Choice Award in Sydney.

The husband-and-wife duo are on a mission to make art for a better tomorrow. They are best known for their beloved characters, Rabbittoman and Dogman, who tell the autobiographical tale of two opposites coming together as best friends and soul mates.

Gillie and Marc are also passionate eco-warriors and have dedicated their lives to protecting nature. Gillie grew up with the wildlife in Zambia and Marc studied chimpanzees in Tanzania as a young man. Over time, the artists developed a deep appreciation for all living things and a desire to preserve the magnificence of the natural world.

## The most successful and prolific creators of public art in New York's history."

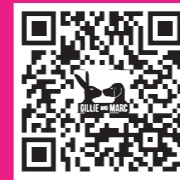
Now they have made headlines worldwide with their monumental public sculptures of wildlife such as *The Last Three*, *King Nyan*, *The Orphans*, and now *Love The Last March*. A unique form of contemporary conservation, these sculptures have raised unprecedented awareness and funds to save some of the world's most endangered animals.

The New York Times

GILLIEANDMARC.COM

# AR EXPERIENCE

Become fully immersed in the wild with this groundbreaking augmented reality experience. Scan the QR code and see the animals come alive!

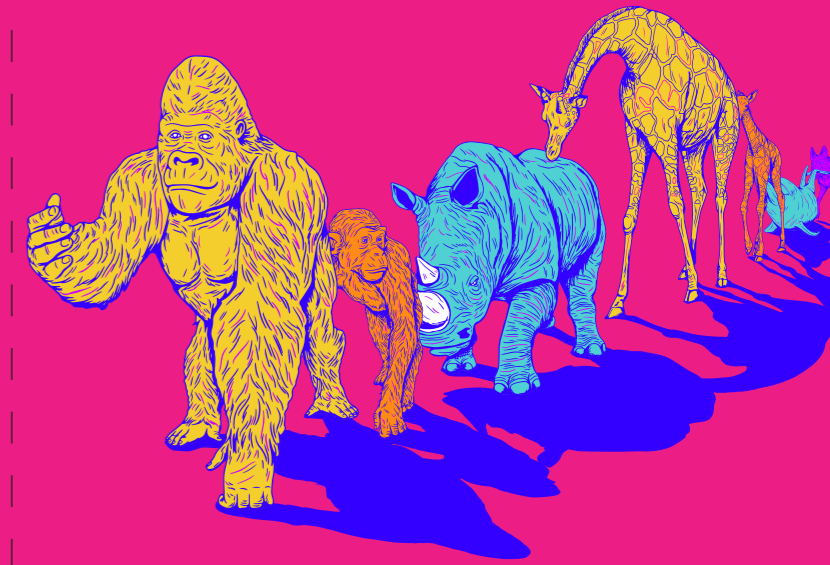


THE WORLD'S LONGEST SCULPTURE TO SAVE WILDLIFE



# LOVE THE LAST MARCH

THE WORLD'S LONGEST SCULPTURE TO SAVE WILDLIFE BY GILLIE AND MARC



@gillieandmarcart  
GILLIEANDMARC.COM

#LoveTheLastMarch  
#GillieandMarc  
LOVETHELAST.COM

# ABOUT LOVE THE LAST MARCH

We need to move from being apart from nature to being part of nature once again."

David Attenborough

We are experiencing the sixth mass extinction. It's happening because we are exploiting this beautiful and vibrant world that we live in. In January 2020, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) listed 203 critically endangered mammalian species, including 31 which were tagged as possibly extinct. Species are disappearing at an alarming rate as humans take over and transform the animal kingdom from one that is wild to one that is tame.

The thought of all this destruction can seem paralyzing. But it shouldn't be. It should be mobilising. We are the ones who changed the face of the earth, but we also have the power to change it back. And it's quite simple. We must restore biodiversity and stability — the very thing we've been removing in our mission to control the world. We must re-wild the world. We must all spread the word and join the *Love The Last March*.

- 01 EASTERN LOWLAND GORILLA**
  - East Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)
  - 3,800 (estimated)
  - 50% since the 1990s
  - Largest living primates - weigh up to 200 kilograms
  - They're mainly vegetarian. They're peaceful creatures.
- 02 CHIMPANZEE**
  - Central and West Africa
  - Less than 300,000
  - 90% in 20-30 years
  - 25-70 kilograms
  - They're one of our closest relatives, sharing 98% of our DNA. They love to be together and hold hands.
- 03 NORTHERN WHITE RHINO**
  - Kenya
  - 2
  - 99.9% since the 1960s
  - 1,400-3,590 kilograms
  - They're not white but grey. They're the most endangered animal in the world.
- 04 MASAI GIRAFFE & BABY**
  - East Africa
  - 45,400
  - 52% in 3 decades
  - Up to 6 metres tall
  - A group of giraffes is called a tower. They only spend 20 minutes a day sleeping.
- 05 PINK DOLPHIN**
  - South America
  - Over 10,000
  - 50% in 10 years
  - Up to 3 metres long
  - They change color depending on their age. They use echolocation to know where things are.

- 06 RED WOLF**
  - Southeastern USA
  - Less than 30
  - It's complicated
  - 20-36 kilograms
  - They were declared extinct in 1980. They mate for life.
- 07 INDIAN ELEPHANT & BABY**
  - Mainland Asia
  - 20,000-25,000
  - 50% since the '30s
  - 4.5 tonnes
  - They spend 19 hours eating per day which ends up as 220 pounds of poop! They keep the grasslands in good shape for other animals.
- 08 GREY'S ZEBRA**
  - Kenya and Ethiopia
  - 2,000
  - 54% in 30 years
  - 350-450 kilograms
  - They help other grazing animals by taking off the hard, dry ends of grasses they can't digest. Their stripes are as unique as our fingerprints.
- 09 ASIATIC BLACK BEAR**
  - Asia
  - Unknown (according to WWF there are no accurate estimates)
  - Unknown
  - 50-200 kilograms
  - Called the 'Moon Bear' because of its crescent-shaped patch on its chest. Only the bears further north hibernate.

- 10 AFRICAN ELEPHANT**
  - Africa
  - 415,000
  - Forest elephants fell 86% in 31 years. Savanna elephants fell 60% in 50 years.
  - 5 tonnes
  - They flap their large ears to cool themselves down. They are the largest land mammals.
- 11 BABY AFRICAN ELEPHANTS**
  - Africa
  - Approximately 415,000
  - Forest elephants fell 86% in 31 years. Savanna elephants fell 60% in 50 years.
  - 120-165kgs at birth, 6 tons as an adult
  - They are highly intelligent animals that show signs of complex emotions, feelings, memory, compassion and self awareness.
- 12 MOUNTAIN GORILLAS & BABIES**
  - Virunga Mountains & Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, Africa
  - 1,000
  - 0% - the only gorilla species to be increasing!
  - 180 kilograms for an average male
  - The Silverback is the dominant male who protects the family, yet he's very gentle. They make nests to sleep in, either on the ground or in trees.

- 13 EMPEROR PENGUINS**
  - Antarctica
  - 512,000
  - Unknown
  - 1-1.2 metres tall
  - They can last without eating longer than any bird, 4 months. They are the only penguins to breed during the harsh Antarctica winter.
- 14 HIPPOPOTAMUS**
  - Africa
  - 115,000-130,000
  - 20% in 10 years
  - 3,630 kilograms
  - They spend up to 16 hours of their day in the water. Hippo babies are born in the water and swim for their first breath.
- 15 JAVAN RHINO & BABY**
  - Java, Indonesia
  - 74
  - Increasing very slowly
  - 900 - 2,300 kilograms
  - They all live in one place - Ujung Kulon National Park. They eat over 300 different species of plants.

- 16 RED PANDA**
  - Himalayas & Southwestern China
  - 10,000
  - 40% in last 50 years
  - 3 - 7.7 kilograms
  - Their tails are important for balance and as a snugly blanket in the winter. They stand on their hind legs to look scary when they're threatened.
- 17 BLACK RHINO**
  - East & Southern Africa
  - 5,600
  - Increasing after losing 96% of its population between 1970-1993
  - 800-1,400 kilograms
  - They have 2 horns which keep on growing (like our fingernails). Their eyesight isn't that amazing but they make up for it with an excellent sense of smell and hearing.

- 18 ARCTIC FOX**
  - Northern Hemisphere Arctic Regions
  - Scandinavian population only 120
  - Stable except some populations
  - 1.4-9 kilograms
  - They're the only canines that have fur on the pads of their feet. They have white fur in the summer and grey/brown fur in the winter so they're always camouflaged.
- 19 BENGAL TIGER**
  - India
  - Less than 2,500
  - Increasing after a decline of 50,000 between 1900-2010
  - 140-220 kilograms
  - It's one of the largest big cats that has ever existed. Their stripes, perfect for camouflage, is as unique as our fingerprints.
- 20 SUNDA PANGOLINS**
  - Asia
  - Unknown
  - Over 1 million were killed since 2000
  - 2-3 kilograms
  - 1 pangolin can eat 70 million insects each year! They're the most trafficked animal in the world.

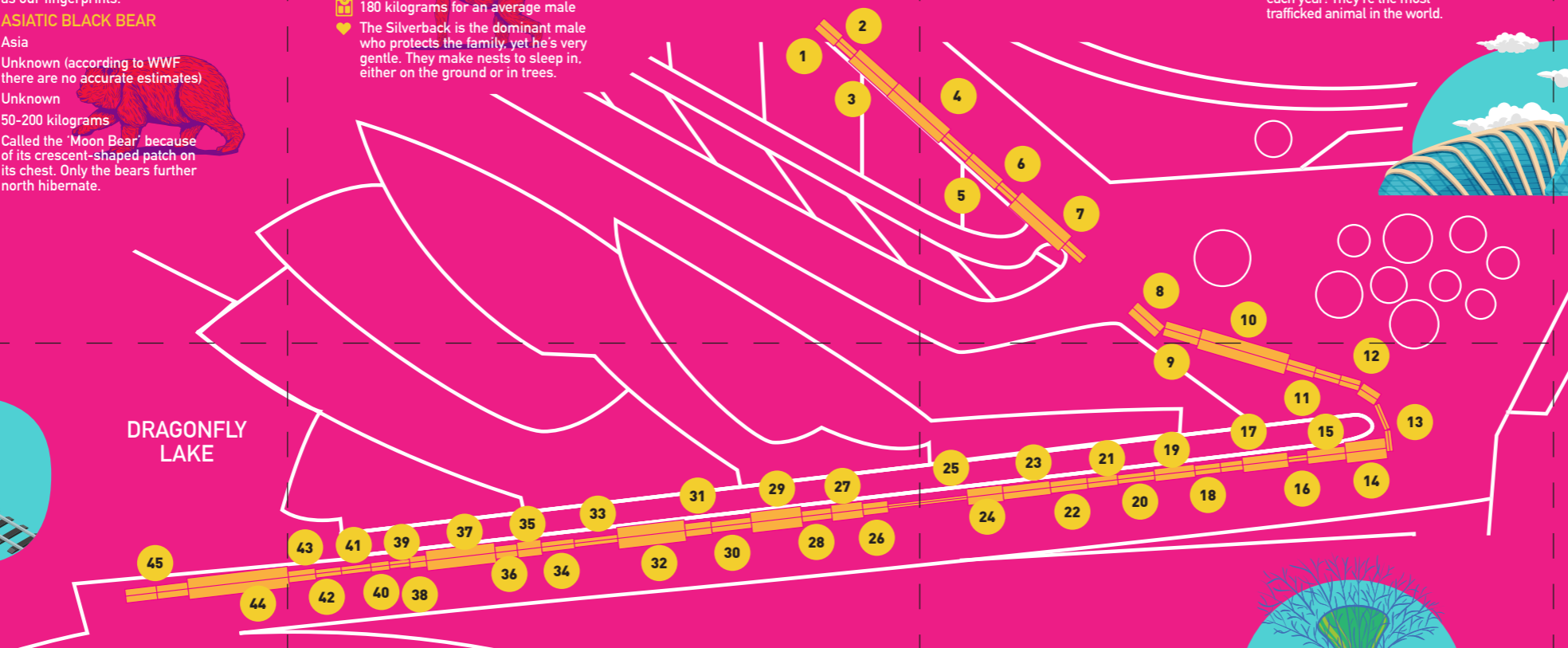
- 21 AUSTRALIAN SEA LION**
  - South and Western Australia
  - 6,500
  - 57% in 3 generations
  - 61-250 kilograms
  - They are very social and live in colonies. They are the rarest sea lion species in the world.
- 22 EUROPEAN BISON**
  - Europe
  - 7000
  - 180% increase in past decade
  - Up to 1,000 kilograms
  - They became extinct in the wild but were brought back through conservation work. The herds are matriarchal.
- 23 PHILIPPINE CROCODILE**
  - Philippines
  - 100
  - Unknown
  - 3 meters long
  - It's the most endangered species of crocodile. They eat stones to help them float.

- 24 POLAR BEAR**
  - Arctic Circle
  - 22,000 - 31,000
  - Unknown
  - 300 - 1,300 kilograms
  - They are considered a marine mammal because they spend so much time on the sea ice. Their skin is black and their fur is translucent.
- 25 BURMESE PYTHON**
  - Southeast Asia
  - Unknown
  - Potentially 50% in past 2 decades
  - Up to 7 metres long
  - They can hold their breath for up to 30 minutes. Babies break through their egg with a special egg tooth.
- 26 NORTH AFRICAN OSTRICH**
  - West and North Africa
  - Unknown
  - Unknown
  - Average of 2.74 metres tall
  - They can run long distances at 55km/h. The females in a group all lay their eggs in one nest.
- 27 WALRUS**
  - Arctic
  - 112,500
  - Unknown
  - Up to 2,000k kilograms
  - There are two subspecies: the Pacific and the Atlantic. Their blubber helps them to survive temperatures as low as -35°C.



BAYFRONT MRT ↙

DRAGONFLY LAKE



FLOWER DOME & CLOUD FOREST ↑



FLORAL CLOCK →

TOWARDS SUPERTREE GROVE ↓



MAIN ENTRANCE (FROM McDONALD'S) ↘

- 28 ADDAX**
  - North Africa
  - Less than 100
  - Unknown
  - 91 kilograms
  - Their twisting horns can be over a meter long. They are perfectly adapted to survive the harshest places, even the Sahara desert.
- 29 GREAT WHITE SHARK**
  - All major oceans
  - 4,000-7,000
  - 30-49% over the past 3 decades
  - Up to 4.6 metres long
  - They have 300 teeth which are in 7 different rows in their mouth. Humans aren't on their menu, only fish, seals, and small whales.
- 30 CHEETAH**
  - Africa and Central Iran
  - 6,674
  - Unknown
  - 34-56 kilograms
  - They are the fastest land mammal reaching speeds up to 128km/h. They have black tear stripes from their eyes to their mouth which might protect them from the glare of the sun.

- 31 TAPANULI ORANGUTAN**
  - Indonesia
  - 800
  - 50% in 10 years
  - 37-75 kilograms
  - Orangutan is the Malay word for 'man of the forest'. They are crucial for the health of the forest and are known as 'gardeners'.
- 32 WHALE SHARK**
  - Tropical oceans
  - Unknown
  - 50% in 75 years
  - Up to 20 metres long
  - They're the biggest fish in the sea. They are ovoviviparous - the female lays eggs that develop inside her, giving birth to live young.

- 33 BROWN SPIDER MONKEYS**
  - Northern Colombia and Northwestern Venezuela
  - 3,000
  - 80% from the mid 20th century
  - 7.5-9 kilograms
  - They are very social and are very excited to see their friends after being separated. They have lost 98% of their habitat.
- 34 JAGUAR**
  - Americas
  - 173,000
  - 20-25% in the past 3 generations
  - 100-120 kilograms
  - They are very good swimmers. Completely black jaguars are called melanistic and are also known as black panthers.
- 35 GIANT GALAPAGOS TORTOISE**
  - Galapagos Islands in Ecuador
  - 20,000-25,000
  - 100,000 to 200,000 in two centuries
  - Up to 400 kilograms
  - They can live for over 100 years. They came to Galapagos from South America 2-3 million years ago.

- 36 WESTERN LOWLAND GORILLA**
  - Cameroon, Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and the Republic of Congo
  - 300,000
  - 65% in 20-25 years
  - 200 kilograms
  - They are some of the most intelligent species and can learn sign language. They are the smallest and most widespread of the gorilla species.
- 37 KOMODO DRAGON**
  - Indonesia
  - 1,383
  - Stable
  - 70 kilograms
  - They have serrated teeth that keep replacing themselves. You can tell how old it is by looking at their bony deposits on their skin, just like a tree.

- 38 HAWKSBILL TURTLE**
  - Oceans
  - 8,000
  - 80% in the last century
  - 76-89 centimetres
  - They have been here for 100 million years. Females lay 60-200 eggs each season.
- 39 BENGAL FLORICAN**
  - Indian subcontinent, Cambodia
  - Less than 1,000
  - 55% since 2012
  - 66-68 centimetres
  - The males perform a choreographed dance to court the females. They migrate 100km once the breeding season is over.

- 40 AFRICAN PAINTED DOG**
  - Africa
  - 6,400
  - 90% since the early 20th century
  - 16-36 kilograms
  - They have very strong social bonds and take care of each others pups. A female can give birth to 6-16 pups per litter.
- 41 AMUR LEOPARD**
  - Far East Russia and Northern China
  - Less than 100
  - Increasing
  - 25-48 kilograms
  - They are crucial in keeping a healthy balance of species in their habitat. Cubs are blind for the first 7 days.

- 42 NORTHERN HAIRY NOSED WOMBATS**
  - Australia
  - 250
  - Stable
  - 32 kilograms
  - They were thought to be extinct in the early 20th century. They build complex tunnel systems that can cover up to 300 hectares.
- 43 CALIFORNIA CONDOR**
  - Arizona/Utah, California, and Baja California
  - 518
  - Increasing
  - 2.7 metre wingspan
  - They can glide at speeds over 55mph. They mate for life.

- 44 GIANT PACIFIC OCTOPUS**
  - Northern Pacific Ocean
  - Unknown
  - Unknown
  - 5 metres across
  - They have 9 brains and 3 hearts. They can change the colour and texture of their skin.
- 45 GIANT PANDAS**
  - China
  - 1,800
  - Increasing
  - 100-150 kilograms
  - They eat 28 pounds of bamboo each day. Their black and white markings help them to blend in with their surroundings.

**LEGEND**

Exhibition Area

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- 📍 Where they live
- 📦 How many are left
- ↘ Population decline
- 📦 Size
- ♥ Why we love them

\* Attractions and their locations are not to scale

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