

LOCATION

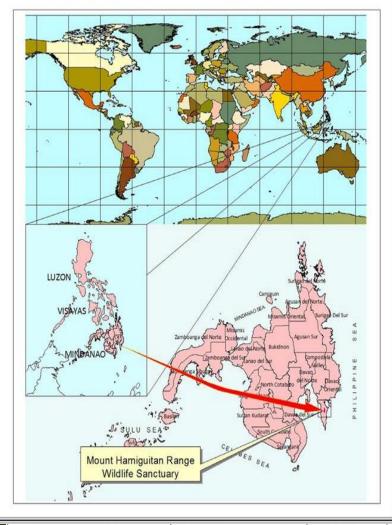
Mount Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary (MHRWS) is located in the southernmost part of the Philippines in Mindanao Island in the Province of Davao Oriental. It straddles two municipalities and one city, namely, the Municipalities of San Isidro and Governor Generoso and City of Matiat altitudes ranging from 170 to 1,637 meters above sea level.

COMPONENTS

 Core Zone (Ha)
 Buffer Zone (Ha)
 Total Area (Ha)

 6,348.99
 783.77
 7,132.76

LOCATION MAP OF MOUNT HAMIGUITAN RANGE WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



26°10'

126°12'

LEGAL BASIS

REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9303, JULY 30, 2004



"An Act declaring Mount Hamiguitan Range and its vicinities as Protected Area under the Category of Wildlife Sanctuary and its peripheral areas as Buffer Zone and appropriating funds thereof"

KEY FEATURES

LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM

Vital Watershed Area Ecotourism Destination

A NATURAL MUSEUM

Key Biodiversity Area Ecological Staircase

Climate change intervention

OBJECT OF NATIONAL PRIDE & INSPIRATION

A cultural and Natural Heritage Site

Largest Natural Bonsai Field/Pygmy

Forest

Wildlife Sanctuary of globally

important wildlife





VEGETATION/HABITAT TYPES







VEGETATION/HABITAT TYPES





PHYSICAL FEATURES

GEOLOGY

- Soil contains high concentrations of iron and magnesium
- Predominant ultrabasic substrate

CLIMATE

- Generally wet all year round
- Monthly average rainfall of 105.5 mm
- Temperature range from 10 31.4 °C

HYDROLOGY

Headwater catchment of the 5 major river networks (Bitaogan, Mabua, Dumagooc, Tibanban & Jericho-Salingkomot)



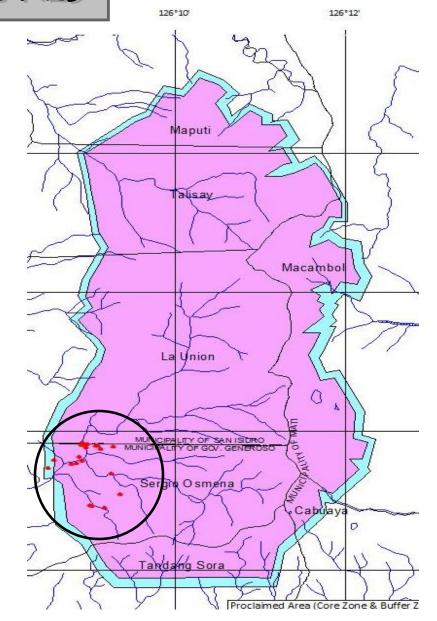




SOCIO-CULTURAL FEATURES

COMMUNITY SETTLEMENT

Generally uninhabited by human communities



SPECIES DIVERSITY



FLORA (963 total species)

- 729 angiosperms
- 27 gymnosperms
- 151 ferns
- 13 fern allies
- 17 Mosses
- 13 Liverworts
- 13 Lichens

Site Endemic:

- Nepenthes hamiguitanensis
- Nepenthes peltata
- Nepenthes micramphora
- Dendrochilum kopfii
- Lindsaea hamiguitanensis
- Hoya amorosoae

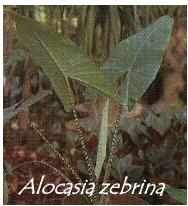
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SOME THREATENED PLANT SPECIES

- > Shorea astylosa (Yakal)
- S. polysperma (Tanguile)
- > S.contorta (White Lauan)
- Alocasia zebrina (Badiang)
- > Nepenthes spp. (Pitcher Plants)
- Paphiopedillum adductum (Lady's Slipper Orchid)
- Bikkia montoyae
- Phalaenopsis sanderiana

















SOME ENDEMIC & ORNAMENTAL PLANTS







Medinilla surigaoensis





SOME RARE AND ORNAMENTAL FERNS



Blechnum egregium (Endemic & Edible)

RARE ANT FERNS

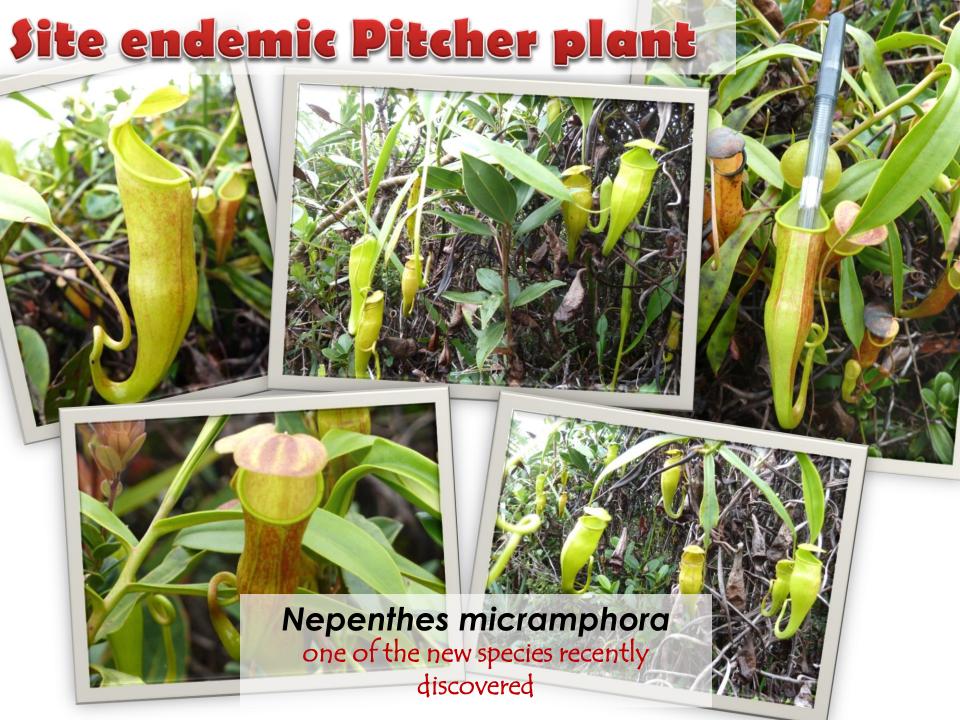






Lecanopteris sinousa







FAUNA (440 total species)

- 15 non volant (nonflying) mammals
- 11 volant (flying) mammals
- 103 avi-fauna
- 33 reptiles
- 16 frogs
- 142 butterflies
- · 31 dragonflies
- 46 spiders
- 4 earthworms
- 15 nematodes
- 17 Fish

Site Endemic:

- 1. Batomys hamiguitan (Hairy-tailed Rat)
- 2. Bicirronema hamiguitanense (nematode)
- 3. Arophala eridanus davalma (Butterfly)
- 4. Taraka hamada dustinkeani (Butterfly)
- 5. Paroparu cebuensis hamiguitanensis sspn. (Butterfly)
- 6. Delias magsadana (Butterfly)

CONSERVATION STATUS OF FAUNA

- 6 Site Endemic
- 2 Critically Endangered
- 6 Endangered
- 21 Vulnerable
- 113 Rare

- 39 Mindanao Endemic
 124 Philippine Endemic
 - 6 New Species



The Philippine Eagle (Pithecophaga jefferyi), Critically Endangered

Mindanao Tarictic Hornbill (Pinelopides affinis), Vulnerable







Endemic amphibians (Frogs)

Reptiles: Snakes



Philippine Pit Viper (Dupong)

Tropidolaemus wagleri

subannulatus

Dark-spotted Mock Viper
Psammodynastes pulverulentus





Reptiles: Endemic Lizard



Endemic birds



Mammals: Volant (flying) and non-volant (non-flying)

SITE ENDEMIC FAUNA

The Rarest Butterfly (Delias magsadana)

MHRWS is the home of diverse and endemic butterfly species. A total of 142 species of butterflies have been identified from 65 genera and five families. Of these, 44 species are endemic: four sites in the Philippines, 22 species of Philippine endemic, two eastern Mindanao endemic, 16 Mindanao endemic, and four

species is site endemic such as

Coladenia ochracea, Colandenia
semperi, Arisbe euphratoides and
Delias magsadana the rarest of them
all and can be found only in the
mossy-pygmy forest of the
sanctuary.



Endemic Butterflies



SITE ENDEMIC FAUNA



Site Endemic
Hamiguitan hairy-tailed rat
(Batomys hamiguitan)

One new species, the Hamiguitan hairy-tailed rat Batomys hamiguitan was likewise noted to be site endemic. The Hamiguitan hairy-tailed rat is a yellowbrown rodent with a long furry tail. Weighing about 175 grams (6.2 ounces), it lives 950 meters (3,117 feet) above sea level in the mossy-pygmy forests.

Mount Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary under Long-Term Ecological Research (LTER)

Mt. Hamiguitan was identified and declared as one of the six sites in the Philippines under a site-based LTER by the Philippine LTER which is one of the country-based networks of the International LTER

International LTER is an affiliation of networks of scientists in various countries who are engaged in long-term, site-based research which aimed to improve understanding of global ecosystems and cater solutions to present and forthcoming environmental problems.

Mount Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary as part of the

Eastern Mindanao Biodiversity Corridor (EMBC)

Mount Hamiguitan is one of the nine Key Biodiversity Areas housing diverse assemblage of fauna and flora that comprise the EMBC, under a conservation program funded by the Critical Ecosystems Partnership Fund which aimed to set up protection and management regimes and establish links between patches of wildlife habitat called "biological corridors" in Eastern Mindanao.

Mount Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary listed as Important Bird Area (IBA)

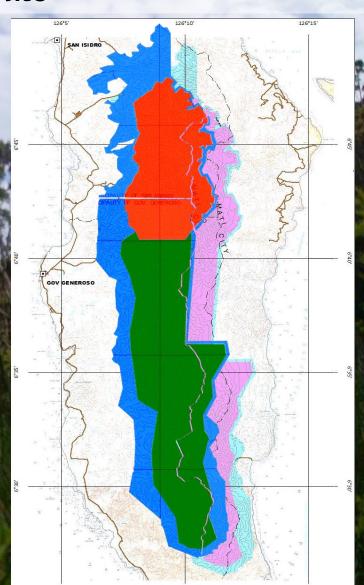
As listed, Mount Hamiguitan (PH089) falls under A1 and A2 Global Important Bird Area (IBA) Criteria, which means that the area is known or thought to hold a significant number of globally threatened or other species of global conservation concern (including the critically endangered Philippine Eagle) and group of restricted-range species whose breeding distributions define an Endemic Bird Area (EBA) or Secondary Area.

Mount Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary (MHRWS) as expanded by Local Conservation Areas (LCAs) and declared a World Heritage site

The expansion of Mount Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary (MHRWS) by LCAs was mandated through local initiatives.

Currently, the Local Conservation Areas (LCA) were already approved through Municipal Ordinances of LGUs San Isidro (Mun. Ord. # 2014-225 & 2014-330) and Gov. Generoso (Mun. Ord. # 2014-04).

The LCA in the City of Mati is currently in the process for approval through the passage of Ordinance.







the significance for inscription is heightened pride with heightened responsibility for protection and conservation

SAFETY AND SECURITY

We have:

Registered BANTAY GUBATS	31
❖ LGU- San Isidro	21
Peoples Organization (PO)	10

PNP-San Isidro	32
TOURIST POLICE-San Isidro	4
28IB PHILIPPINE ARMY	
2 nd SCOUT RANGER BAT.	

San Isidro ACCOMMODATION

HOMESTAY ACCREDITED

58



REGISTERED PORTERS

125

