

## Flora of the Protected Area

Trees are more than just part of the protected area natural landscape. trees provide shelter and food for wildlife, absorb carbon dioxide and produce breathable air. Sibalom Natural Park as a remaining lowland forest is home to a number of flora and fauna endemic to the Panay Island and the Philippines. *Haribon Technical Report* noted lower species diversity in Mt. Poras with 23 species and Mt. Banagon 38 species recorded in a 1,000 square meter, semi-permanent plot. However, the recorded species display high endemcity.

Sibalom Natural Park-Biodiversity Assessment Monitoring System (BAMS CY 2021) technical report listed a total of forty-four (44) endemic species reflected with high endemism, which includes; Red Lauan (*Shorea negrosensis*); Molave (*Vitex parviflora*); Mountain Agoho (*Gymnostoma rumphianum*); Amugis (*Koordersiodendron pinnatum*); Malakawayan (*Podocarpus rumphii*); Kamagong (*Diospyros discolor*); Malapaho (*Mangifera monandra*); Pahutan (*Mangifera altissima*); Nato (*Palaquium luzoniense*); and Lanutan (*Mitrephora lanotan*).

**Table 5.** List of endemic plant species found within SNP in reference to DAO 2017-11, dated May 2, 2017.

Common name	Scientific name	Family	Category
<b>Molave</b>	<i>Vitex parviflora</i>	Verbenaceae	Endangered
<b>Mountain Agoho</b>	<i>Gymnostoma rumphianum</i>	Casuarinaceae	Vulnerable
<b>Kamagong</b>	<i>Diospyros discolor</i>	Ebenaceae	Vulnerable
<b>Malakawayan</b>	<i>Podocarpus rumphii</i>	Podocarpaceae	Vulnerable
<b>Malapaho</b>	<i>Mangifera monandra</i>	Anacardiaceae	Vulnerable
<b>Nato</b>	<i>Palaquium luzoniense</i>	Anacardiaceae	Vulnerable
<b>Pahutan</b>	<i>Mangifera altissimo</i>	Anacardiaceae	Vulnerable
<b>Amugis</b>	<i>Koordersiodendron pinnatum</i>	Anacardiaceae	Threatened
<b>Lanutan</b>	<i>Mitrephora lanotan</i>	Anonaceae	Threatened
<b>Red Lauan</b>	<i>Shorea negrosensis</i>	Dipterocarpaceae	Threatened

Other endemic species like Antipolo, Paguringon, Bangkal, Banaba, Narra, Bayuko, and Payhod were also observed in the upper part of Mt. Poras.

One notable flora species is the *Rafflesia speciosa* which was first discovered in the mountains of Sibalom Natural Park (particularly Mount Poras) in Antique by members of The Antique Outdoor Club. It has been recognized as the 3<sup>rd</sup> species of the genus *Rafflesia* found in the Philippines and the 19<sup>th</sup> known to the world which makes SNP as one of the remaining habitats of this globally-important species for conservation. With its uniqueness the Sibalom Natural Park likewise the municipal government of Sibalom adopted *Rafflesia* as their symbol.

The mentioned species is endemic in SNP, notably on Mt. Poras and was classed as critically endangered per DAO 2017-11, dated May 2, 2017, *the Updated National List of Threatened Philippine Plants and Their Categories*. Per SNP Biodiversity Monitoring System (BMS) annual report 2023, eighty-two (82) *Rafflesia* bud formations and blooms recorded in the BMS monitoring site located at Barangay Imparayan, Sibalom, Antique and seventy-four (74) bud formations and blooms recorded at So. Igculibao, Brgy. Cabladan, Sibalom, Antique.

**Table 6.** Recorded *Rafflesia speciosa* in both BMS established sites CY 2023.

Imparayan, Sibalom, Antique					
	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Total
Healthy buds	6	7	7	4	24
Decayed buds	19	8	9	6	42
Flowers	0	0	0	0	0
Decayed flowers	0	5	11	0	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>82</b>

Cabladan, Sibalom, Antique					
	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Total
Healthy buds	9	4	8	11	32
Decayed buds	10	12	7	8	37
Flowers	0	1	1	0	2
Decayed flowers	0	0	3	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>74</b>

**Figure 9.** Group of photos showing the critically endangered *Rafflesia speciosa*. (left: bud; center fully bloomed) and *Amorophallus* (right).



The *Rafflesia speciosa* in Sibalom Natural Park has been known to bloom in the summer, notably from January to April. It was also observed in other areas of SNP, including Bululacao and Tordesillas.

Another species is the *Amorophallus*, known as the tallest flower, as additional unique floral feature of the protected area, just within the vicinity of the protected area management facilities, the mentioned species was typically observed during rainy season particularly from May to July.

## ***Fauna of the Protected Area***

### ***Avifauna***

Based on the Biodiversity Assessment Monitoring System (2021) and Biodiversity Monitoring System technical report (2022), a total of forty (40) avian species present in Sibalom Natural Park. Some of these species includes of Yellow-faced Flameback (*Chrysocolaptes xanthocephalus*); Visayan Tarictic Hornbill (*Penelopides Panini*); Colasisi (*Loriculus philippensis*); Pink-bellied Imperial Pigeon (*Ducula poliocephala*); and Flamed-temple Babbler (*Dasycrotapha speciosa*) were classified as endangered and critically endangered species (DAO 2019-09 dated July 12, 2019, Updated National List of Threatened Philippine Fauna and their categories). Furthermore, locals from So. Tigidan, Barangay Cabladan, Sibalom, Antique revealed that birdcall of Rufous-headed Hornbill was heard particularly in Bato Igmating in the vicinity of assisted natural and old growth forest adjacent to Barangay, Aningalan, San Remigio.

The identified critically endangered species including of Tarictic Hornbill, Colasisi, and Pink-bellied Imperial Pigeon were regularly observed in the area. Local community and Bantay Gubat members from the barangays surrounding Sibalom Natural Park confirmed that the presence of the mentioned species was also observed in their farm lots. Other endemic species such as Philippine Bulbul (*Hypsipetes philippinus*); Philippine Pygmy Woodpecker (*Picoides maculatus*); Grey-capped Emerald Dove (*Calcophaps indica*); Besra (*Accipiter virgatus*); Philippine Scops-owl (*Otus megalotis*); White-bellied Woodpecker (*Dryocopus javensis*); Brahminy kite (*Haliastur indus*); White-throated Kingfisher (*Halcyon gularis*); Red Junglefowl (*Gallus gallus*); White-eared Brown Dove (*Phapitreron leucotis*); Coletto (*Sarcops calvus*); Chesnut-crowned Tailorbird (*Orthotomus castaneiceps*); Visayan Drongo (*Dicrurus balicasius*); Philippine Pitta (*Pitta erythrogaster*) and Olive-backed Sunbird (*Nectarinia jugularis*) were mostly observed in the site particularly in Mt. Poras. However, the presence of Lemon-throated Warbler (*Phylloscopus cebuensis*) and White-winged Cuckoo Shrike (*Coracina ostenta*) were least observed in the area.

**Figure 10.** Group of photos showing the bird species found within Sibalom Natural Park.



Yellow-faced Flameback  
(*Chrysocolaptes xanthocephalus*)



White-bellied Woodpecker  
(*Dryocopus javensis*)



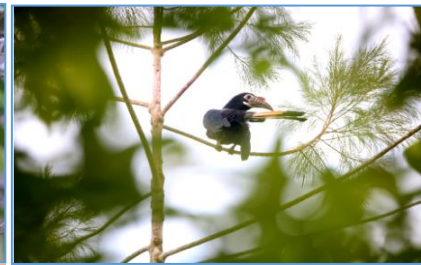
White-winged Cuckoo Shrike  
(*Coracina ostenta*)



Philippine Scops Owl  
(*Otus megalotis*)



White-throated Kingfisher (*Halcyon gularis*)



Visayan Tarictic Hornbill  
(*Penelopides panini*)



Visayan Drongo (*Dicrurus balicassius*)



Black-naped Oriole (*Oriolus chinensis*)



Philippine Frogmouth  
(*Batrachostomus septimus*)

## **Mammals**

Haribon Foundation recorded a total of 21 mammalian species during the study based on actual observations and interviews with the local residents wherein 6 or 28.57 % are endemic to the Philippines. These include: eight species of bats, of which three are fruit bats and five are insectivorous bats; five species of rats and mice; two species of civets, pig, monkey and shrew. “Amo” or Long-tailed Macaque (*Macacafas cicularis*) has been classified as endangered.

SNP BAMS 2021 technical report recorded a total of three (3) species of bats includes of *Ptenochirus jagori*, *Cynopterus brachyotis* and *Philetor brachypterus*. A total of Sixty-two (62) Volant mammals were recorded, 29 of which were *Cynopterus brachyotis*; 31 were *Ptenochirus jagori* and 2 were *Philetor brachypterus*. The results of the study reflected that most volant mammals present in the protected area were *Ptenochirus jagori*. Another species were the non-Volant mammals which consists of four (4) Asian Rats were recorded. SNP BMS report CY 2022 shows one (1) record of Long-tailed Macaque (*Macacafas cicularis*) at the monitoring site located at So. Igulibao, Brgy. Cabladan,

Sibalom, Antique. It also been observed at the barangay of Tordesillas particularly at Bato Kipot, wherein more number were observed during summer descending to Tipuluan river. Furthermore, civet was not sighted in the area but fecal remains observed at the BMS site at Brgy. Imparayan, Sibalom, Antique.

**Figure 11.** Photo of group of Long-tailed Macacque at So. Igculibao, Brgy. Cabladan, Sibalom, Antique.



### **Herpetofauna**

Under SNP BAMS 2021 technical report, there are seventeen (17) species of herpetofauna found during the assessment with a total count of one hundred eight (108) wherein *Platymantis dorsalis* has the highest count with a total of thirty-eight (34) or 31% followed by *Platymantis corrugatus* of twenty-four (24) or 22% and *brachymeles coulgeri taylori* with a count of seventeen (17) and the least count is only 1 of *Cyrtodactylus philippinus*, *Draco spilopterus*, *Gonocephalus sophiae*, *Hoplobatrachus rugulosus*, *Lamprolepis smaragdina philippinica*, *Limnonectes visayanus*, *Psammodynastes pulverulentus*, *Sanguirana everetti* constituting 1%.

SNP BMS 2022 annual report also recorded a total of two (2) Emerald Green Skinks (*Lamprolepis smaragdina*); one (1) Flying lizard (*Draco sp.*) and one (1) Common Mabouya (*Mabuya multifasciata*) at the established monitoring site at So. Igculibao, Brgy. Cabladan, Sibalom, Antique. In addition, another three species of (3) Emerald Green Skink (*Lamprolepis smaragdina*) were also recorded at the BMS established site at Brgy. Imparayan, Sibalom, Antique. The BMS annual report 2017 had recorded three snakes species; Agwason, Magkal or Reticulated Python (*Python reticulatus*), and Dupong or Philippine Pit Viper (*Trimeresurus flavomaculatus*). The two are threatened species.

**Figure 12.** Group of photos showing the herpetofauna within Sibalom Natural Park.



Common Mabouya (*Mabuya multifasciata*)



Flying Lizard (*Draco sp.*)



Philippine Pit Viper (*Trimeresurus flavomaculatus*)

### **Arthropods**

Arthropods are a diverse group of creatures with hard exoskeletons and jointed appendages. Insects, spiders, scorpions, centipedes, and millipedes on land; crabs, crayfish, shrimp, lobsters, and barnacles in water are all belong to the phylum Arthropoda. For Sibalom Natural Park the Biodiversity Assessment and Monitoring System (BAMS) technical report reflected the various arthropods recorded during the conduct of fauna assessment using opportunistic sampling, with class Crustacea leading the score to 70% among the arthropods, followed by Arachnida at 15%, Gastropoda at 7%, Crustacea at 6%, Gastropoda at 2%, and Chilopoda at 1%.

Furthermore, 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2023 Biodiversity Monitoring System report, arthropods were predominantly observed in both BMS established sites at So. Igculibao, Cabladan with 1,172 recorded and at Brgy. Imparayan with 166 recorded species which included butterflies, arachnids, and millipedes.

**Table 7.** List of fauna species found within SNP in reference to DAO 2019-09, dated July 12, 2019.

Species	Common name	Scientific name	Family	Category
<b>Mammals</b>				
	Visayan warty pig	<i>Sus cebifrons</i>	Suidae	Critically Endangered
	Visayan spotted deer	<i>Cervus alfredi</i>	Cervidae	Critically Endangered
<b>Avian</b>				
	Visayan Tarictic Hornbill	<i>Penelopides panini</i>	Bucirotidae	Critically Endangered
	Rufous-headed Hornbill/ Waldens Hornbill	<i>Rhabdotorrhinus waldeni</i>	Bucirotidae	Critically Endangered
	Amethyst brown dove	<i>Phapitreron amethystinus</i>	Columbidae	Critically Endangered
	Pink-bellied Imperial Pigeon	<i>Docula poliocephala</i>	Columbidae	Critically Endangered
	Philippine Hanging Parrot/Colasisi	<i>Loriculus philippensis</i>	Psittacidae	Critically Endangered
	Yellow-faced Flameback	<i>Chrysocolaptes xanthocephalus</i>	Picidae	Endangered
	White-winged cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina ostenta</i>	Campephagidae	Vulnerable
<b>Amphibians</b>				
	Giant visayan frog/Visayan fanged frog	<i>Limnonectes visayanus</i>	Dicroglossidae	Vulnerable
<b>Reptiles</b>				
	Panay forest monitor lizard	<i>Varanus mabitang</i>	Varanidae	Critically Endangered
	Negros forest dragon/	<i>Gonocephalus sophiae</i>	Agamidae	Threatened
	Tokay gecko	<i>Gekko gecko</i>	Gekkonidaae	Threatened
	Southern Philippine pit viper	<i>Tropidolaemus philippi</i>		
	Reticulated python	<i>Malayopython reticulatus</i>	Pythonidae	Threatened
	Philippine flying lizard	<i>Ptychozoon intermedium</i>	Gekkonidaae	Threatened
<b>Arthropods</b>				

	Damselfly	<i>Protosticta plicata</i>	Platystictidae	Critically Endangered
	Damselfly	<i>Risioenemis seidenschwarzi</i>	Platystictidae	Critically Endangered
	Tree snail	<i>Helicostyla smargadina</i>	Bradybaenidae	Critically Endangered
	Laughing cicada	<i>Psithyristria ridibunda</i>	Cicadidae	Vulnerable

#### ANNEX 1. LIST OF THREATENED SPECIES BASED ON DAO-2017-11

Species	Scientific Name	Family	Conservation Status
Mountain Agoho	<i>Gymnostomarumphianum</i>	Casuarinaceae	Vulnerable
Amugis	<i>Aglaia pachyphylla</i>	Anacardiaceae	Threatened
Molave	<i>Vitex parviflora</i>	Verbanaceae	Endangered
Malakawayan	<i>Podocarpus rumphii</i>	Podocarpaceae	Vulnerable
Pahunan	<i>Mangifera altissima</i>	Anacardiaceae	Vulnerable
Kamagong	<i>Diospyrus philippinensis</i>	Ebenaceae	Vulnerable
Malapaho	<i>Mangifera monandra</i>	Anacardiaceae	Vulnerable
Nato	<i>Palaquium luzoniense</i>	Anacardiaceae	Vulnerable
Red Laua-an	<i>Shorea contorta</i>	Dipterocarpaceae	Threatened
Lanutan	<i>Mitrephoralanotan</i>	Annonaceae	Threatened

#### ANNEX 2. LIST OF FLORA SPECIES IN SIBALOM NATURAL PARK

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family Name
Lamio	<i>Dracontomelonedule</i>	Anacardiaceae
Amugis	<i>Koordersiodendron pinnatum</i>	Anacardiaceae
Malapaho	<i>Mangifera monandra</i>	Anacardiaceae
Lanutan	<i>Mitrephoralanotan</i>	Annonaceae
Malapapaya	<i>Polyscias nodosa</i>	Araliaceae
Pugahan	<i>Caryotacumingii</i>	Arecaceae
Tapikan	<i>Caryota mitis</i>	Arecaceae
Salong	<i>Canarium asperum</i>	Burseraceae
Mountain agoho	<i>Gymnostomarumphianum</i>	Casuarinaceae
Palomaria	<i>Calophylluminophyllum</i>	Clusiaceae
Kalumpit	<i>Terminalia microcarpa</i>	Combretaceae
Red Laua-an	<i>Shoreanegrosensis</i>	Dipterocarpaceae
Kamagong	<i>Diospyros discolor</i>	Ebenaceae
Tabong	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	Euphorbiaceae
Rumbang	<i>Aleurites moluccana</i>	Euphorbiaceae
Golden shower	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Fabaceae
Ipil-ipil	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	Fabaceae
Narra	<i>Pterocarpus indicus</i>	Fabaceae
Bitanghol	<i>Calophylluminophyllum</i>	Guttiferae
Paguringon	<i>Cratoxylumsumatranum</i>	Hypericaceae
Toog	<i>Petersianthusquadrialatus</i>	Lycythidaceae
Banaba	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	Lythraceae



<b>Bayog</b>	<i>Pterospermumdiversifolium</i>	Malvaceae
<b>Bulog</b>	<i>Aglaiaverettii</i>	Meliaceae
<b>Kansulod</b>	<i>Meliadubia</i>	Meliaceae
<b>Mahogany</b>	<i>Swieteniamahogani</i>	Meliaceae
<b>Antipolo</b>	<i>Artocarpusblancoi</i>	Moraceae
<b>Balete</b>	<i>Ficusbejamina</i>	Moraceae
<b>Hagimit</b>	<i>Ficusminahassae</i>	Moraceae
<b>Tabuyog</b>	<i>Ficusnota</i>	Moraceae
<b>Duguan</b>	<i>Myristicaphilippinensis</i>	Myristicaceae
<b>Tughangin</b>	<i>Syzygiumpolycephaloides</i>	Myrtaceae
<b>Wild Macopa</b>	<i>Syzygiumsamarangense</i>	Myrtaceae
<b>Bignai</b>	<i>Antidesmabunius</i>	Phyllanthaceae
<b>Malakawayan</b>	<i>Podocarpusrumphii</i>	Podocarpaceae
<b>Lisak</b>	<i>Neonaucleabartlingii</i>	Rubiaceae
<b>Mambud</b>	<i>Mitragynadiversifolia</i>	Rubiaceae
<b>Pangadlawan</b>	<i>Timoniusternifolius</i>	Rubiaceae
<b>Nato</b>	<i>Palaquiumluzoniense</i>	Sapotaceae
<b>Taluto</b>	<i>Pterocymbiumtinctorium</i>	Sterculiaceae
<b>Anilao</b>	<i>Colona serratofolia</i>	Tilaceae
<b>Alagasi</b>	<i>Leucosykecapitellata</i>	Urticaceae
<b>Bagawak</b>	<i>Clerodendrumminahassae</i>	Verbenaceae
<b>Alagaw</b>	<i>Premnaodorata</i>	Verbenaceae
<b>Molave</b>	<i>Vitexparviflora</i>	Verbenaceae
<b>Banban</b>	<i>Donaxcannaeformis</i>	Lythraceae
<b>Pandan</b>	<i>Pandanusspp.</i>	Pandanaceae
<b>Antipolo</b>	<i>Artocarpusblancoi</i>	Moraceae
<b>Nato</b>	<i>Palaquiumluzoniense</i>	Sapotaceae
<b>Bugawak</b>	<i>Cinnamomummercadoi</i>	Verbenaceae
<b>Nito</b>	<i>Lygodiumcircinatum</i>	Vitaceae
<b>Tuai</b>	<i>Bischofiajavanica</i>	Euphorbiaceae
<b>Running bamboo</b>	<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>	Bambusaceae
<b>Sibukau</b>	<i>Caesalppiniasappan</i>	Caesalpinaceae
<b>Bulog</b>	<i>Aglaiaverettii</i>	Meliaceae
<b>Tagpo</b>	<i>Ardisia squamulosa</i>	Myrsinaceae
<b>Bakan</b>	<i>Litseaphilippinesis</i>	Lauraceae
<b>Bariu</b>	<i>Pandanuscopelandii</i>	Pandanaceae
<b>Pahunan</b>	<i>Mangifera altissima</i>	Anacardiaceae
<b>Badyang</b>	<i>Alocasia macrorrhizos</i>	Araceae
<b>Mali</b>	<i>Leea aculeata</i>	Leeaceae
<b>Anubing</b>	<i>Artocarpus ovatus Blanco</i>	Moraceae
<b>Bagtikan</b>	<i>Parashoreamalaanonan</i>	Dipterocarpaceae
<b>Akleng Parang</b>	<i>Albizia saponaria</i>	Fabaceae

<b>Dita</b>	<i>Alstoniascholaris</i>	Apocynaceae
<b>Katmon</b>	<i>Dilleniaphilippinenses</i>	Dilleniaceae
<b>Batwan</b>	<i>Garcinia binucao</i>	Clusiaceae
<b>Bamboo</b>	<i>Dendrocalamus sp.</i>	Bambusaceae
<b>Bolong-eta</b>	<i>Diospyruspilosanthera Blanco</i>	Ebenaceae
<b>Tanguile</b>	<i>Shoreapolysperma</i>	Dipterocarpaceae
<b>Pagsahingin</b>	<i>Canarium asperum var.</i>	Burseraceae
<b>Apitong</b>	<i>Dipterocarpus grandiflorus</i>	Dipterocarpaceae
<b>Lanete</b>	<i>Wrightiaarborea</i>	Apocynaceae
<b>Agoho (Ironwood)</b>	<i>Casuarina equisefolia Linn.</i>	Casuarinaceae
<b>Pine tree</b>	<i>Pinus merkusii</i>	Pinaceae
<b>Kalantas/Lanipga</b>	<i>Toona calantas</i>	Meliaceae
<b>Lumbang</b>	<i>Aleurites moluccana</i>	Euphorbiaceae
<b>Uroy</b>	<i>Rafflesia speciosa</i>	Rafflesiaceae
<b>Teak</b>	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Lamiaceae
<b>Bakan</b>	<i>LitseaphilippinensisMerr.</i>	Lauraceae
<b>Punaw</b>	<i>Schizostachyum sp.</i>	Bambusaceae
<b>Lanipga</b>	<i>Toona calantas</i>	Meliaceae
<b>Niyog-niyogan</b>	<i>Ficus pseudopalma</i>	Moraceae
<b>Pakul</b>	<i>Musa acumita</i>	Musaceae
<b>Haras</b>		
<b>Cogon</b>	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Poaceae
<b>Ferns</b>	<i>Polypodiopsida</i>	
<b>Baho-baho</b>	<i>Lantana camara</i>	
<b>Libutbut (Pandakaki)</b>	<i>Tabernaemontana pandacaqui.</i>	Apocynaceae
<b>Kayos</b>	<i>Dioscorea hispida</i>	
<b>Alupidan</b>	<i>Tetrastigma sp.</i>	

### ANNEX 3. LIST OF FAUNA SPECIES IN SIBALOM NATURAL PARK

#### A. AVIFAUNA SPECIES

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
<b>Philippine Bulbul</b>	<i>Hypsipetesphilippinus</i>
<b>White - throated Kingfisher</b>	<i>Halyconularis</i>
<b>Visayan Cuckooshrike</b>	<i>Coracinapanayensis</i>
<b>White-Eared Brown Dove</b>	<i>Phapitreronleucotis</i>
<b>Philippine Brownshrike</b>	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>

<b>Coledo</b>	<i>Sarcops calvus</i>
<b>Pygmy Swiftlet</b>	<i>Collocalia troglodytes</i>
<b>Philippine cuckoo Dove</b>	<i>Macropygiatenuirostris</i>
<b>White-bellied Woodpecker</b>	<i>Dryocopusjavensis</i>
<b>Philippine Pygmy Woodpecker</b>	<i>Picoides maculatus</i>
<b>Chestnut-Crowned Tailorbird</b>	<i>Orthotomuscastaneiceps</i>
<b>Olive-back Sunbird</b>	<i>Nectarinia jugularis</i>
<b>Black-naped Oriole</b>	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>
<b>Asian Koel</b>	<i>Eudynamysscolopaceus</i>
<b>Brahminy Kite</b>	<i>Haliastrusindus</i>
<b>Visayan Tariktik Hornbill</b>	<i>Penelopides panini</i>
<b>Philippine Pied Fantail</b>	<i>Chalcophos indica</i>
<b>Yellow - faced flameback</b>	<i>Thrysocoplaptexanthocephalus</i>
<b>Philippine Magpie robin</b>	
<b>Philippine Coucal</b>	<i>Centropusvirides</i>
<b>Red Junglefowl</b>	<i>Gallus gallus</i>
<b>Pitlago</b>	
<b>Rufous- crowned-Bee - eater</b>	<i>Merops americanus</i>
<b>Flamed-templed Babbler</b>	
<b>Metallic Pigeon</b>	<i>Columba vitiensis</i>
<b>Philippine Hanging Parrot</b>	<i>Loriculusphilippensis</i>
<b>Cattle Egret</b>	<i>Ardea alba</i>

## B. ARTHROPODS

<b>Name of Taxa</b>	<b>Arthropod Class</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>Orb weaving spider</b>	Arachnida	whie back with elongated black spine
<b>Tailless whip scorpion</b>	Arachnida	
<b>Spider1</b>	Arachnida	orange in color
<b>Daddy long legs</b>	Arachnida	
<b>Butterfly</b>	Insecta	Black wings with blue scales
<b>Butterfly2</b>	Insecta	Black wings with blue fading color
<b>Common mormon</b>	Insecta	
<b>Hantik-hantik</b>	Insecta	
<b>Moth caterpillar</b>	Insecta	orange and yellow fur

<b>Fuit-piercing moth caterpillar</b>	Insecta	
<b>Tarantula</b>	Arachnida	2-2.5 inch leg size bronze body color blending in black
<b>Tarantula</b>	Arachnida	small sized tarantula about 1 inch in size and black in color
<b>Spider2</b>	Arachnida	Brown in color mostly about 2 inches in size
<b>Huntsman Spider</b>	Arachnida	
<b>Butterfly3</b>	Insecta	
<b>Moth 1</b>	Insecta	triangular orange color with small spots in wings
<b>whip scorpion</b>	Arachnida	
<b>scorpion</b>	Arachnida	
<b>Damselfly1</b>	Insecta	black in color
<b>Damselfly2</b>	Insecta	blue and black in color
<b>Python millipede</b>	Diploda	
<b>Flame leg millipede</b>	Diploda	
<b>Millipede1</b>	Diploda	4-5 inches in size, grayish black in color
<b>Ant1</b>	Insecta	15 mm average size and red in color
<b>Ant2</b>	Insecta	15 mm average size and black in color
<b>Ant3</b>	Insecta	small sized ants swarming in large number redish brown in color
<b>Western honeybee</b>	insecta	
<b>Stingless bee</b>	insecta	
<b>Common evening brown</b>	Insecta	
<b>Leaf hopper</b>	Insecta	
<b>Forest crab</b>	Crustacea	
<b>crab1</b>	Crustacea	seen on riversides 1-2 inches carapace size, brownish gray in color
<b>shrimp</b>	Crustacea	Redish brown in color 3.5 inches in size
<b>stick insect</b>	Insecta	
<b>ground stick insect</b>	Insecta	
<b>praying mantis1</b>	Insecta	
<b>praying mantis2</b>	Insecta	
<b>Snail1</b>	Gastropoda	large shell with brown and white abstract color locals called it bali-kokok
<b>Snail2</b>	Gastropoda	small white shell about one peso coin in comparisson

<b>Earwigs</b>	Insecta	
<b>Fruitfly</b>	Insecta	
<b>Housefly</b>	Insecta	
<b>House centipede</b>	Chilopoda	
<b>Centipede</b>	Chilopoda	3 inches in length and grayish black body with reddish brown legs
<b>Giant Centipede</b>	Chilopoda	
<b>Metalic shield bug</b>	Insecta	
<b>Dung beetle</b>	Insecta	
<b>Waters striders</b>	Insecta	
<b>water spider</b>	Arachnida	
<b>Moth 2</b>	Insecta	sitting on the river rock white in color
<b>Bush Cricket</b>	Insecta	
<b>house Cricket</b>	Insecta	
<b>Katydid</b>	Insecta	
<b>Grasshopper1</b>	Insecta	green in color with leaf like wings
<b>Grasshopper2</b>	Insecta	
<b>Tortoise beetle</b>	Insecta	
<b>cockroach1</b>	Insecta	Brown in color mostly 35mm in size
<b>cockroach2</b>	Insecta	Black in color with spiny sides of its legs
<b>cockroach3</b>	Insecta	small and looks like an american cockroach

### C. MAMMALS

Species	Scientific Name
<b>Philippine long- tailed macaque</b>	<i>Macaca fascicularis philippensis</i>

### D. VOLANT MAMMALS

Species	Scientific Name
<i>Fruit bat</i>	<i>Cynopterus brachyotis</i>
<i>Greater musky fruit bat</i>	<i>Ptenochirus jagori</i>
<i>Rohu's bat</i>	<i>Philetor brachypterus</i>

### E. LIST OF NON-VOLANT MAMMALS

Species	Scientific Name
<i>Asian Rat</i>	<i>Rattus tanezumi</i>

### F. REPTILES

Species	Scientific Name
<b>Emerald Green Skink</b>	<i>Lamprolepis smaragdina</i>

Philippine Bent-toed gecko	<i>Cyrtodactylus philippinicus</i>
Flying lizard ( <i>Draco sp.</i> ) Common Mabouya	<i>Mabuya multifasciata</i>

**G. LUMBRICIDAE**

<b>Species</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>
Earthworm	<i>Lumbricina</i>