



Mangifera altissima Blanco
Vulnerable , 120-540 masl, San Isidro,
Davao Oriental



Myristica philippinensis Gandoger
Threatened and endemic , 320-640 masl,
San Isidro, Davao Oriental



Calamus merrillii "Gataran"
Endemic; Hemi-epiphyte; In Montane forest;



Calamus sp.
Hemi-epiphyte; In Montane forest; 1215 m asl; San
Isidro, Davao Oriental

Ways to protect our endangered species:

- ◆ Learn about the endangered species in your area.
- ◆ Segregate and throw your garbage properly.
- ◆ If possible minimize/ stop using herbicides and pesticides.
- ◆ Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle
- ◆ Never buy and sell threatened species.
- ◆ Harassing wildlife is cruel and illegal.
- ◆ Protect wildlife habitat.
- ◆ Tell your friends to care for our species and the environment.



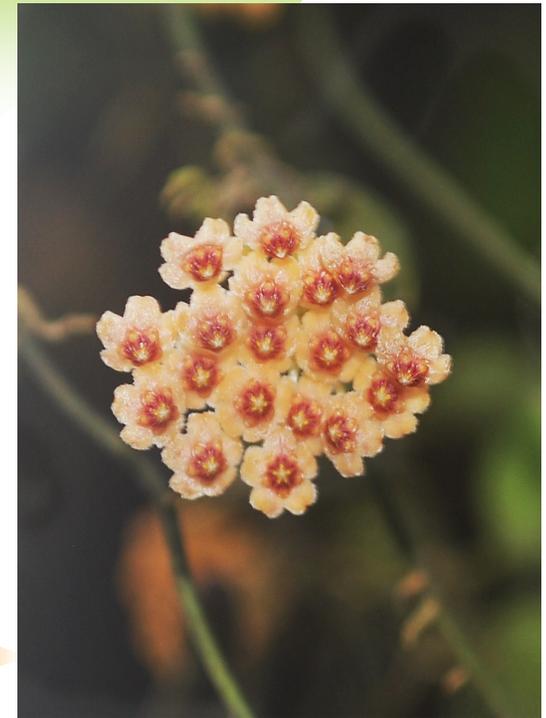
For more information, contact

Milton Norman D. Medina
University of Mindanao
Mobile #: 09264493205/ Email ad: mnd_medina@umindanao.edu.ph

Ruel Colong
PAMB Office
Mobile #: 09169256518/ Email ad: ruelcolz@yahoo.com

Reagan Joseph T. Villanueva
Mobile #: 09163084618/ Email ad: rjtvillanueva@gmail.com

Analyn A. Cabras
University of Mindanao
Mobile #: 09068541715/ Email ad: ann.cabras24@gmail.com



Threatened Flora of Mt. Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary

The photo above is *Hoya amorosae*, a site endemic and rare ornamental plant found in the forest of MHRWS.

Mt. Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary (MHRWS)



Mount Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary (MHRWS) is one of the only two highly distinguished UNESCO and ASEAN heritage sites in the Philippines. It provides a haven to globally threatened and endemic flora and fauna species, of which eight are found nowhere else except in Mount Hamiguitan. These include critically endangered trees, plants and the iconic Philippine Eagle and Philippine Cockatoo. MHRWS lies in the southernmost part of the Philippines in the province of Davao Oriental in Mindanao and straddles two municipalities and one city namely Governor Generoso, San Isidro and Mati City. It has an altitude of 75 to 1,637 masl and contains highly unique geological and biological features. It is the only protected forest noted for having the largest and most unique pygmy or bonsai forest with century old trees thriving in a highly basic ultramafic soil. MHRWS belongs to the Philippine Biogeographic Zone 14 known to have the highest land based biological diversity per unit area. It was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site on June 23, 2014 and has been officially declared as the 34th ASEAN Heritage Park on October 30-31, 2014. Truly it is a pride not only of Davao Oriental but of the Philippines.



Agalmyla sp.
Hemi-epiphyte; In Montane forest; 955 m asl; San Isidro, Davao Oriental



Aeschynathus miniaceus BL Burtt & PJB Woods
Endemic, vulnerable and ornamental; Hemi-epiphyte; In Montane forest; 1250, 1084 m asl; San Isidro, Davao Oriental



Dendrobium sanderae Rolfe var. *surigaense* Quisumb.;
Endemic; Epiphyte; In Pygmy forest; 1145 masl; San Isidro, Davao Oriental



Shorea contorta Vid.
Endemic and vulnerable; In agro-ecosystem to mossy forest, Mati and San Isidro, Davao Oriental



Cinnamomum mercadoi Vidal
Vulnerable and endemic; 920- 1100 masl; San Isidro, Davao Oriental



Shorea guiso (Blanco) Blume
Vulnerable and endemic; 240- 820 masl; San Isidro, Davao Oriental



Shorea negrosensis Foxw.
Vulnerable and endemic; San Isidro, Davao Oriental



Agathis philippinensis Warb.
Endemic, vulnerable and source of lumber; In Primary Montane forest; 960 m asl-1200 masl; San Isidro & Mati, Davao Oriental