



Dillenia philippinensis Rolfe
Endemic, rare and source of lumber; In Agro-ecosystem; 70 m asl; San Isidro, Davao Oriental



Psilotum nudum (L.) Beauv.
Vulnerable and ornamental; Terrestrial; In dipterocarp to mossy-pygmy forest; 540-1150 m asl; San Isidro and Mati, Davao Oriental



Schizaea inopinata Selling
Rare; Terrestrial; In dipterocarp-montane forest, 920 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

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Threatened Flora of Mt. Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary

The photo above is *Nepenthes micramphora*, an endangered, endemic and rare pitcher plant found only in the ultramafic mossy forest of MHRWS, San

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.



Nepenthes alata Blanco
Endemic, rare, ornamental; usually in montane forest, rarely in ultramafic soils; 400-1146 m asl; Entire Hamiguitan Range



Gnetum latifolium Blume
Rare ; 920- 1145 San Isidro, Mati



Nepenthes peltata Sh.Kurata
Rare and endemic; Usually in montane forest, rarely in ultramafic soils; 870-1200 masl; San Isidro, Mati, Gov. Generoso



Buchananiania nitida Engl.
Endemic; In Agro-ecosystem; 140-1200 masl; San Isidro, Mati, Davao Oriental



Medinilla cumingii Naudin
Endemic; 540-820 masl;
San Isidro, Davao Oriental



Medinilla malindangensis Merr.
Endemic; 380 Mati



Psilotum complanatum Sw.
Rare; 280 masl, Gov. Generoso, Davao Oriental