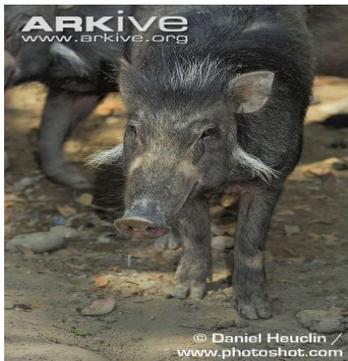




Haplonycteris fischeri Lawrence, 1939
Philippine pygmy fruit bat
Endemic and Vulnerable



Podogymnura truei Mearns, 1905
Mindanao gymnure
Endemic and Endangered



Sus philippensis Nehring, 1886
Philippine warty pig
Endemic and Vulnerable

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: uelcolz@yahoo.com

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

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



Threatened Fauna of Mt. Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary

The photo above is *Risiocnemis antoniae* an endangered damselfly inhabiting pristine creeks of Tandang Sora, Governor Generoso, Davao

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.



Ansonia muelleri (Boulenger, 1887)
Mindanao lesser fanged frog
Endemic and Vulnerable



Megophrys stejnegeri (Taylor, 1920)
Mindanao horned fanged frog
Endemic and Vulnerable



Philautus acutirostris (Peters, 1867)
Point snouted bush frog
Endemic and Vulnerable



Platymantis rabori Brown, Alcala, Diesmos and Alcala, 1997
Rabor's forest frog
Endemic and Vulnerable



Philautus poecilus Brown & Alcala, 1994
Mindanao lesser fanged frog



Philautus poecilus Brown & Alcala, 1994
Mindanao lesser fanged frog
Endemic and Vulnerable



Crocidura beatus Miller, 1910
Common Mindanao shrew
Endemic and Vulnerable



Cynocephalus volans (Linnaeus, 1758)
Flying lemur
Endemic and Vulnerable