



Pitta steerii (Sharpe, 1876)
Azure breasted pitta
Endemic and Vulnerable



Ceyx melanurus (Kaup, 1848)
Philippine dwarf kingfisher
Endemic and Vulnerable



Gallicolumba crinigera (Pucheran, 1853)
Mindanao bleeding heart
Endemic and Vulnerable



Todiramphus winchelli (Sharpe, 1877)
Rufous-lored kingfisher
Endemic and Vulnerable



Spizaetus philippinensis Sharpe, Hand-List (1899)
Philippine hawk eagle
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.



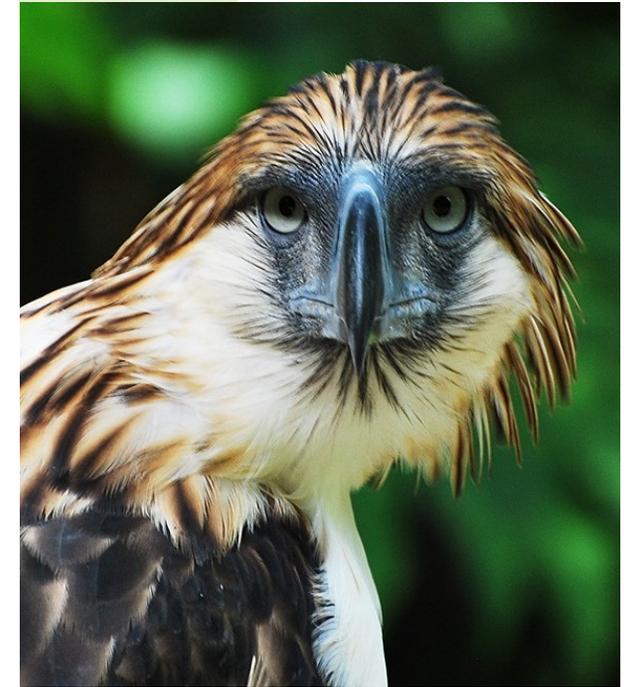
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Threatened Birds of Mt. Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary

The photo above is *Pitheophaga jefferyi* or more commonly known as the Philippine eagle. It is an endemic and critically endangered National bird of the Philippines.

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.



Aceros leucocephalus (Vieillot, 1816)
Writhed hornbill
Endemic



Actenoides hombroni (Bonaparte, 1850)
Blue-capped kingfisher
Endemic and Vulnerable



Alcedo argentata (Tweeddale, 1877)
Silvery kingfisher
Endemic and Vulnerable



Anas luzonica Fraser, 1839
Philippine duck
Endemic and Vulnerable



Ficedula basilanica (Sharpe, 1877)
Little slaty flycatcher
Endemic and Vulnerable



Pithecophaga jefferyi Ogilvie-Grant, 1897
Philippine eagle
Endemic and Critically endangered

Cacatua haematuropygia (Müller, 1776)
Philippine cockatoo
Endemic & Critically Endangered



Bubo philippensis Kaup, 1851
Philippine eagle owl
Endemic and Vulnerable

Mimizuku gurneyi (Tweeddale, 1879)
Giant scops owl
Endemic and Vulnerable



Gorsachius goesagi (Temminck, 1835)
Japanese night heron
Migrant and endangered