PROFILE
MT. HAMIGUITAN RANGE WILDLIFE SANCTUARY (MHRWS)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Area : 6,834.00 hectares

Legal Basis : Republic Act 9303 otherwise known as the Mt. Hamiguitan Range WS Act of 2004 dated 30 July 2004

Conservation Status

MHRWS is identified as one of the Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) in the country.

Boundaries

Bounded on the Northeast to Southeast directions from corner 30 to corner 82 by Project No. 9-J, Block-A, Timberland under L.C. Map No. 2660 certified on September 5, 1975; on the South from corner 82 to corner 96 by Project No. 3-E, Block-C, per L.C. Map No. 2660 certified on September 05, 1975; from corner 96 to corner 97 and corner 1 to corner 2 y Project No. 3-F, Block-III, Alienable or Disposable per L.C. Map No. 2687 certified on September 5, 1975; and from corner 2 to corner 30 by Project No. 33 Block-A, Timberland per L.C. Map No. 2667, certified on July 23, 1971.

Geographical Location

Mt. Hamiguitan Range lies between coordinates 6°40'00"N to 6°47'00" North Latitude and 126°09'00"E to 126°13'00" East Longitude and located on the southeastern side of Davao Oriental. It is within the territorial jurisdiction of the Barangays of Macambol, La Union and Sergio Osmeña Sr. within the Municipalities of Mati, San Isidro and Governor Generoso, respectively, all in the Province of Davao Oriental.

Land Uses and Tenure

The MHRWS is formerly within the expired TLAs area of R.M. Soleno and the Davao Enterprises Inc., which remain as Timberland under L.C. Map No. 2660 and 2687 certified on September 5, 1975 and July 23, 1971, respectively. However, there are some portions with patches of cultivation some portion. The area is also the source of water for domestic use and irrigation in the lowland area of Governor Generoso as Mt. Hamiguitan Range is the headwaters of the different rivers and creeks.
Accessibility

The protected area is accessible on the western side in three routes. The first route, which is frequently used, is via Sitio Mahayag of Barangay La Union, the starting point of the travel, which is accessible by land transportation and is about 25 kilometers from San Isidro Proper. From Sitio Mahayag, it would take a day hike to reach the dipterocarp forest and another six hours hiking the following day to reach Bonsai field (Pygmy forest) and another two hours hike to reach the Tinagong Dagat. Another day hike is reserved to reach the peak of Mt. Hamiguitan.

Another route is via Purok 8 of Barangay Sergio Osmeña River upstream from Purok 4, the starting point of the hike. Purok 4, being accessible by any land transportation is about seven (7) kilometers from the town proper of Governor Generoso.

The third route, which is via Sitio Magum of Macambol is not frequently used due to its very difficult terrain. Sitio Magum is about 45 minutes pump boat (motorized banca) ride from Macambaol, which about 45 minutes pump boat ride from the port of Mati.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Topography and Soil

The topography of the area is generally a rough terrain with very steep slope gradient ranging from 50% to 100% starting from the edge of the forest at an elevation of 500 meters ASL.

Soil series within the three barangays are of Malalag and Camansa Series with a soil texture, which varies from loam to clay loam.

Elevation

The highest elevation within the Mt. Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary is 1,600 meters ASL and the lowest is 500 meters ASL.

Climatic Condition

Generally, the climate of the three municipalities embracing the protected area is almost similar to the rest of the municipalities of the province, which belongs to TYPE II climatic condition where there is no lengthy dry season but with very pronounced rainfall from November to December.
Vegetative Cover

The protected area is covered by mossy forest covering an approximate area of 3,417 hectares and the second growth forest covering approximately 2,050 hectares more or less. The lower portions of the protected area are cultivated mixed with brushland and grassland covering an area of 1,367 hectares more or less.

Hydrological Features

Mt. Hamiguitan is the headwaters of the different major rivers like the Bitaogan River, Maua River, Dumagooc and the Tibanban River and several creeks with discharge points to the Davao Gulf on the West and the Philippine Sea on the East. The two (2) major rivers, which are the Dumagooc and the Tibanban Rivers, are the source of water to irrigate the lowlands of the municipality of Governor Generoso.

Streamflow

The Dumagooc River is observed to discharge about 30 cubic meters of water per second. Some minor creeks are intermittent and tend to dry up during the summer season.

Water Quality

The quality of water in the main Dumagooc River and its tributaries are observed to be clear and of good quality. Water turbidity in some areas are due to the suspension of sediments caused by human and animals. The water is suited for various domestic purposes and is highly capable of supporting freshwater aquatic life.
**BIOLOGICAL FEATURES**

**Flora**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>SCIENTIFIC NAME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alim</td>
<td><em>Mallotus multalandilosus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almon</td>
<td><em>Shorea almon</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anabiong</td>
<td><em>Trema orientalis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apitong</td>
<td><em>Dipterocarpus grandiflora</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amugis</td>
<td><em>Koorersiodendron pinnatum</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Alagasi</td>
<td><em>Leukosyke capetellata</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Alabhid</td>
<td><em>Arthrrophyllum diversifolium</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agoho</td>
<td><em>Casuarina equisetifolia</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Balobo</td>
<td><em>Diplodiscus paniculatus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bagtikan</td>
<td><em>Parashorea plicata</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antipolo</td>
<td><em>Artocarpus blancoi</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Balete</td>
<td><em>Ficus balete</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Banitlong</td>
<td><em>Cleistanthus pilosus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Batikuling</td>
<td><em>Litsea leytensis</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bitaog</td>
<td><em>Calophyllum inophyllum</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Binunga</td>
<td><em>Macaranga tanarius</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Batino</td>
<td><em>Alstonia macrophylla</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bitanghol</td>
<td><em>Calophyllum blancoi</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bohian</td>
<td><em>Neolitsea villosa</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Balinghasai</td>
<td><em>Buchanania arborescens</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bohol ulayan</td>
<td><em>Lithocarpus boholensis</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dalung</td>
<td><em>Phylocladus hypophyllus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dap-dap</td>
<td><em>Erythrina orientalis</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Duguan</td>
<td><em>Myristica philippinensis</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dao</td>
<td><em>Dracontomelon dao</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gatasan</td>
<td><em>Garcinia venulosa</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Guijo</td>
<td><em>Shorea guijo</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hinlaumo</td>
<td><em>Mallotus ricinoides</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hagimit</td>
<td><em>Ficus minahasae</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Igem</td>
<td><em>Podocarpus imbricatus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ilang-ilang</td>
<td><em>Cananga odorata</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kalingag</td>
<td><em>Cinnamomum mercadoi</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Katmon</td>
<td><em>Dillenia philippinensis</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kalumpit</td>
<td><em>Terminalia microcarpa</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kamagong</td>
<td><em>Diospyros philippinensis</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kaisis</td>
<td><em>Garcinia mindaensis</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Loktob</td>
<td><em>Duabanga moluccana</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Malapapaya</td>
<td><em>Polyscias nodosa</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malugai</td>
<td><em>Pometia pinnata</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almaciga</td>
<td><em>Agathis philippinensis</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Magabuyo, Celtis luzonica
Niogniyogan, Ficus pseudopalma
Malarupit, Eleoacarpus ramiflora
Marang, Litsea perrottettii
Makaasim, Syzygium nitidum
Malakape, Canthium dicoccum
Molave, Vitex parviflora
Madbad, Zanthoxylum diabolicum
Malatambis, Syzygium huchinsonii
Mayapis, Shorea squamata
Malaruhat, Cleistoca lyxopericalatus
Nato, Palaquim luzonicum
Pangi, Pangium edule
Pagsahingin, Canarium asperum
Panglongboien, Syzygium simile
Pitcher Plant, Nepenthes micramphora
Large leaf apitong, Dipterocarpus grandiflora
Upliling gubat, Ficus ampelas
Paga-pagi, Couthovia celebica
Paguringon, Cratoxylum celebicum
Putian, Alangium meyeri
Sakat, Terminalia nitens
Salingkugi, Albizia saponaria
Tangisang bayawak, Ficus variegata
Tibig, Ficus nota
Ulayan, Lithocarpus llanosi
Tukang kalaw, Aglaia clarkii
Yakal, Shorea astylosa
White Lauan, Pentacme contorta
Uisak, Neonauuclea media
Lokinai, Dacrydium elatum
Malakauayan, Podocarpus philippinensis

Fauna

COMMON NAME

Birds

Zebra Dove, Prionochilus olivaceus
Yellow-vented bulbul, Hysipetes philippinus
Philippine Coucal, Centropus viridis viridis
Brown Shrike, Lanius cristatus
White collared kingfisher, Halcyon chloris chloris
Philippine glossy startling, Aplonis panayensis
Olived-back sunbird, Nectarinia fugularis
Mountain sunbird, Aethoyga pulcherrima
Phil. Flowerpecker
Phil. Turtle Dove
Green-winged ground dove
Gray imperial pigeon

Mammals
Philippine Tarsier
Philippine Monkey
Philippine Palm Civet
Philippine Tree Squirrel
Phil. Common Field Rat
Palm Civet
Mindanao Wild Pig
Philippine Deer

Reptiles
Reticulated Phyton
Sailfin Lizard
Monitor Lizard
King Cobra
Spitting Cobra

SOCIO-ECONOMIC FEATURES

Population

Initial census of forest occupants showed that there are forty (40) households living inside the proposed protected area. The said forest occupants are within the territorial jurisdiction of Sergio Osmena Sr of Governor Generoso. In barangay, La Union of San Isidro, there are claimants but are considered absentee claimants and the population of this barangay is more concentrated at the coastal areas due to the scarcity of the water supply. Whereas, the upper portion of the protected area under Sitio Magum in Macambul is believed to be uninhabited due to its very steep slopes and due alledgedly to malaria carrying mosquitoes in the area.

The population of the three barangays, La Union, Sergio Osmena and Macambol are dominated by migrants from the Visayas. However, there are few indigenous group, Mandaya tribe within the 40 household registered at Purok 8 of Sergio Osmena Sr. The oldest of the group who was the first to settle the area in Dumagooc is still alive at the age of 98 years old. The population adjacent to the protected area although scattered is also dominated by the Mandaya tribe.
Religious Affiliations
Roman Catholics constitute the largest religious group in three barangays/municipalities covered by the protected area. However, in Purok 8 of Sergio Osmeña Sr., the Remnants of God dominates the area at the upstream of the Dumagooc River.

Education and Literacy
The population of the three municipalities is rated 90% literate. In Mati, only 8.6% of the total population had not completed any grade while in San Isidro and Governor Generoso, there were no records of the illiteracy rate.

Employment / Labor force
In Governor Generoso, from age 15 years old and over on both sexes, 11,444 of the population are employed, 910 are not employed and 9,669 are not in the labor force.

In Mati, from the total population of 54,176 for both sexes ages 15 years old and over, 27,787 are employed, 1,349 are unemployed and 25,040 are not in the labor force.

Economy
The economy of the three municipalities of Mati, San Isidro and Governor Generoso are anchored basically on agriculture, coconut production for both Mati and San Isidro, while rice production is for the municipality of Governor Generoso.

USES

Watershed Area
The southern portion of the area traversed by tributaries of the Dumagooc River serves as watershed area to supply irrigation water to the lowlands of Governor Generoso.

Wildlife Sanctuary
The Mt. Hamiguitan Range is the habitat of not only the world famous Philippine Eagle but also the sanctuary of other endemic species of flora and fauna.

Ecotourism and Recreation Potentials

- Tinagong Dagat or Hidden Lake has an area of about(5) hectares more or less. Its water remains stagnant and the water is not salty but it might be brackish due to the presence of Nipa and mangrove in its surroundings.
- Bonsai Field or Pygmy forest is located southeast from Mt. Hamiguitan. It has an estimated area of 100 hectares more or less. From a distance, the said area looks like a ricefield. Abundant plant species which are naturally and evenly growing Almaciga, Cedar, Lokinai, Yakal, Dapdap and Bitanghol. On the southern portion of the Bonsai Field are springs which run into two (2) creeks which are the source of water supply for the visitors.

- The Licub Falls and several others on the headwaters of the Dumagooc River could be developed for eco-tourism and recreation.

- Mt. Hamiguitan Peak towering at an altitude of 1,600 meters ASL is an alternative site for mountaineers.

### THREATS

1. Timber poaching
2. Soil Erosion
3. Gathering/collection of wildlife resources
4. Illegal Entry and Occupation

### LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

- The Regional Executive Director  
  DENR Region 11, Davao City – (082) 234-4401; 234-7441

- **PASu Ruel D. Colong**  
  Officer of the PASu, Government Center, San Isidro, Davao Oriental