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BMS Ist Sem CY 2022 iii

Report for the <u>1st Semester CY 2022</u> on Biodiversity Monitoring at <u>Mt.Calavite Wildlife Sanctuary</u>, Paluan, Occidental Mindoro.

1. Introduction

The Biodiversity Monitoring System (BMS) aims to improve the information available for decision-makers in protected areas through the regular collection of data on natural biological resources and their utilization. The focus is on *identifying trends* in biodiversity and its use so as to guide action in PA management. In addition, the BMS is intended to improve the participation of protected area communities in PA management.

BMS Sites. There are two (2) BMS sites that had already been established within Mt. Calavite Wildlife Sanctuary. Site 1 is located at So. Ulasan, while Site 2 is located at So. Hinugasan, both within Barangay Harrison, Paluan, Occidental Mindoro.

BMS Site 1 is along the secondary forest of Balacone sub-watershed with a slope of hilly to mountainous. Based on the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA) 2010 land cover map, the site was classified as other wooded land or generally called as shrubs. The site has an elevation ranging from 258 to 585 meters above sea level. Balacone River is one of the major river systems within the MCWS, which plays a vital role to the balance ecology and as source of water for drinking and agricultural purposes of the Indigenous Communities living adjacent to the site.

On the other hand, BMS Site 2 is traversing the head water of Pamutusin sub-watershed to the upstream of Calangigan and Ignunok sub-watershed areas. These three (3) sub-watersheds serving as home for the different species of flora and fauna, sustaining the water system of the local communities for their farmlands and household uses. It has a slope from rolling to mountainous, with secondary forest vegetation. It was classified from broadleaved open forest to other natural grassland based on the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA) 2010 land cover map with elevation ranging from 228 masl to 637 masl.

Both Site 1 and Site 2 serves as permanent transect walk routes, which came from the different sitios that represents the two cluster areas within the protected area. Both sites have unique bio-geophysical characteristics that differentiate their ecological structure. Consequently, the local communities living in the two cluster areas brings disturbance to the natural way life among organisms living therein. Monitoring for both sites is conducted once every semester (every six months). Regular biodiversity monitoring is scheduled every February for the 1st Semester and every August for the 2nd Semester.

This year, the first semester BMS activity was conducted on March 01 and March 02, 2022 for both established sites at So. Ulasan (Site 1) and So. Hinugasan (Site 2), using the simplified methods (Field Diary, Photo Documentation, Transect Walk and Focus Group Discussion).

a. Focus Group Discussions (FGD). FGD are held semi-annually in two (2) sites at So. Ulasan and So. Hinugasan. This method generates information regarding trends in use of resources, trends in status of selected resources, and trends in status of households benefiting from the use of resources. The information is mainly based on local communities own perception of trends. Data gathered continuously from a number of representative communities can provide a valid picture of general trends.

This 1st semester FGD was conducted at Site 1 in So. Ulasan on March 01, 2022 and at Site 2 in So. Hinugasan on March 02, 2022. Both sites are located within Brgy. Harrison, Paluan, Occidental Mindoro.

b. Field Diary. Field Diaries are used by PAMO Staff during regular patrols and other field activities in the protected area. This method comprises standardized recording of routine observations on resource used wildlife in a simple pocket book or data sheet. Information may be own observations or second-hand information. Field Diary Data are being consolidated every semester.

Field diary data collected for first semester were processed, analyzed and compared to the previous semester.

c. Photo Documentation. Photo Documentation is done at <u>four (4)</u> points or photo angles by taking photos of the landscape from the same place every semester. The new photos are compared with previous photos to analyze changes in the forest cover and other habitats present. Two (2) viewpoints are located at Site 1 in So. Ulasan, while the other two (2) are located at Site 2 in So. Hinugasan.

Photo documentation were conducted at So. Ulasan on March 01, 2022 and at So. Hinugasan on March 02, 2022.

d. Transect Walk. Monitoring are held semestral in two (2) transect walk routes at So. Ulasan and So. Hinugasan. Transects are somewhat similar to routine patrolling using field diary. However, transects are permanent demarcated routes where there are precise recommendations on where to walk, when to do it, and what to note. Starting CY 2019, monitoring through transect walk was conducted once in every semester for both sites.

Two-kilometer transect monitoring for first semester was conducted on at Site 1 in So. Ulasan and Site 2 in So. Hinugasan on March 01 and 02, 2022 respectively, which both locations are found within Brgy. Harrison, Paluan, Occidental Mindoro respectively.

Monitoring Species Recorded. In the number of individuals recorded in the two (2) monitoring semesters using field diary method, the five (5) important monitoring species recorded are listed in Table 1.1.

Number of priority monitoring species recorded using Field Diary Method in the two (2) semestral monitoring periods (2nd Semester of CY 2021 and 1st Semester of CY 2022)

Monitoring Species	2 nd Semester CY 2021	1 st Semester CY 2022
Long-tailed Macaque (Macaca fascicularis)	70 46	38
Mindoro Tarictic Hornbill (Penelopides mindorensis)	36	8
Mindoro Warty-Pig (Sus oliveri)	10	3
Philippine Duck(Anas luzonica)	35	95
Red jungle fowl(Gallus gallus)	22	40

The figure showing the graph comparing the number of important species recorded using Field Diary Method presented on Table 1.1 and the figure showing the graph of monitoring periods and the number of important species recorded using Field Diary Method are presented on Plate 1.1.

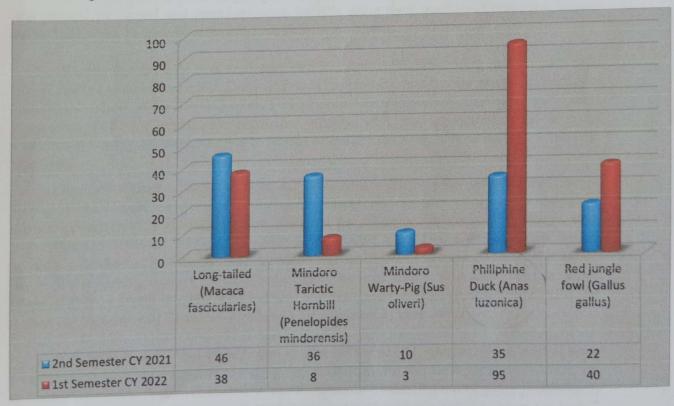


Plate 1.1 Figure showing the graph comparing the number of priority monitoring species recorded using Field Diary at Mt. Calavite Wildlife Sanctuary observed in the two (2) semesters monitoring period.

Among the important monitoring species, the Philippine Duck (<u>Anas luzonica</u>) has the highest number of 95 individuals recorded throughout the first semester using Field Diary Method only for the Month of January 2022 to February 2022 photos of this species were not taken due to the lacking of scientific equipment. Recorded are listed in Table 4.1

Photo Documentation Site: BMS Site 1 – So. Ulasan. There was no significant change observed during the monitoring conducted for the 1st Semester CY 2022, as compared to photos taken in the 2nd Semester CY 2021 monitoring for the viewpoints BMS 1-1 BS and BMS 1-3 BS. The viewpoint BMS 1-1 BS was left for fallow period, thus, grasses and shrubs started to cover the cleared area which will soon become undergrowth and carrying abundant source of food for insect and fruit feeders. Also, the site is converted into agro-forestry area planted with fruit-bearing trees and root crops. The viewpoint BMS 1-3 BSA is a new PhotoDoc Site established on the first semester of CY 2020. The new site provides a broader view of observation within the protected area. Photos of sites were taken on March 01, 2021. (Please see attached photos in Figure 2.1-1 and Figure 2.1-2)

Photo Documentation Site: BMS Site 2 – So. Hinugasan. There was no significant change observed during the monitoring conducted for the 1st Semester CY 2022, as compared to photos taken in the 2nd Semester CY 2021 monitoring for the viewpoints BMS 2-1 MC and BMS 1-3 BS. (Please see attached photos in Figure 2.2-1 and Figure 2.2-2)

Some parts of the photo angles photographed are existing farm lands being cultivated and planted by annual and perennial crops by IP's using their traditional practices, known asthe Traditional Follow System or the Swidden Agriculture.

Recommendations: It is recommended to continue in monitoring these areas using Photo Documentation and Field Diary Methods, to closely monitor the possible expansion and encroachment to the forested areas. Furthermore, Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) should be conducted deeply with the concerned local and IP Communities and give them warning to refrain or avoid expansion of their kaingin within the BMS site

For BMS Site 1 - mSo. Ulasan. A total of twelve (12) species with a total of twenty five (25) individuals were recorded during the monitoring for the 1st Semester CY 2022 around seventeen (17) individuals were observed per kilometer of walk. The species with highest record observed is the Red Jungle fowl (Gallus gallus) with 5 individuals in site number 1 which is So.Ulasan, The Mindoro tarictic hornbill (Penelopides mindorensis) which is the flagship species of MCWS was also observed with 1 individual. The Mindoro Imperial Pigeon which is a Mindoro endemic was also observed this semester. 2022 (Pls see Annex 4.3 Summary of Transect Walk Data 1st Semester of year 2022).

For BMS Site 2 - So. Hinugasan. A total of twelve (12) species with a total of sixty five (65) individuals were recorded during the monitoring for the 1st Semester CY 2022 the species with highest record observed is the Pompadour Green Pigeon (<u>Treron pompadora</u>) with 35 individuals. The Philippine Bulbul (<u>Hypsipetes philipinus</u>) was also observed with 7 individuals and Mindoro tarictic hornbill (<u>Penelopides mindorensis</u>) with 2 individuals. (Pls see 4.3 Summary of Transect Walk Data 1st Semester of year 2022).

Note: Transect 750m-1000m of this BMS site is formerly a secondary forest. However, it has been observed that the said portion of 2-km transect can now be classified as grassland. According to the locals, this part of the transect was cultivated in the year 2017. The MCWS-PAMO unintentionally neglected to report such changes in the area.

Combined Transects. Total of the two (2) 2-km transects (Site 1 - Ulasan + Site 2 - Hinugasan). A total of thirteen (13) monitoring species with a total of eighty seven (87) individuals were recorded during the monitoring for the 1st Semester CY 2022 in the two BMS sites.

The species with the highest record observed is the Pompadour Green Pigeon (Treron pompadora) with 35 individuals recorded in 1st Semester 2022 while Philippine Bulbul (Hypsipetes philipinus) with forty-three (43) individuals got the highest record observed last 2nd Semester CY 2021 (Pls see Table 1.2 using the Shannon-wiener diversity index)

Annex G.2-3

Table 1.2 Showing the analysis using the shannon-wiener diversity index of the Transect Walk, 1st Semester CY 2022

No.	First Semester 2022- 4 kil Name of Species	No. of Species	Frequency	Density	Relative Abundance	Rel. Abundance (100%)	Pi(%)	-(Pi InPi)
		6	0.75	3	0.60	60.00	0.50	-0.347
1	Long-tailed Macaque [Macaca [assizulatis]	5	0.63	3	0.60	60.00	0.42	-0.365
2	Coleto (Sanzops paksus)	2	0.25	2	0.40	40.00	0.17	-0.299
3	Green racket-tail (Frioniturus Iuconensis)	3	0.23	3	0.60	60.00	0.25	-0.347
4	Mindoro Imperial-Pigeon [Dicula mindorensis]		4.38	35	7.00	700.00	2.92	3.122
5	Pompadour Green Pegeon (Treron pompadora)	35	150	5	1.00	100.00	1.00	0.000
6	Philippine Bulbul [Husipetes philipinus]	12			2.00	200.00	1.00	0.000
7	Mindoro tarictic Hornbill (Flanelopides mindorensis)	3	0.38	4	0.50	50.00	0.33	-0.366
8	Mountain leaf warber (Phylloscopus trivigatus)	1	0.13	1		100.00	133	0.384
9	White Eard Brown Dove [Fhapiteron leucotis]	4	0.50	2	1.00		1.00	0.000
10	Mindoro Warty-Pig /Sus plicaril	3	0.38	2	1.00	100.00		4.013
11	Red Junglefowl (Gallus gallus)	10	1.25	9	4.50	450.00	3,33	
12	Philiphine Coucal (Centropus sirdis)	2	0.25	2	1.00	100.00	0.67	-0.270
13	Brahminy Kite [Haliastus indus]	1	0.13	1	0.50	50.00	0.33	-0.366
13	Diaritimity NACE ALESSESSESS AND ADDRESSES A				Shannon- Wiener Diversity Index		5.160	
13	Total no. of species:	87	10.88	72.00	Shani	non's Equitabili	ty (EH)	-2.012

In the average number of the Priority Monitoring Species recorded in the two (2) monitoring periods (2nd Semester CY 2021 & 1st Semester CY 2022) using transect walk, the Philippine Bulbul (<u>Hypsipetes philippinus</u>) has the highest average number of individuals recorded last 2nd Semester 2021 while the Pompadour Green Pigeon (<u>Treron pompadora</u>) with 35 individuals has the highest average number recorded this 1st Semester CY 2022.

Table 1.3. The Priority Monitoring Species recorded during the Transect Walk monitoring conducted for the 2nd Semester CY 2021 and 1st Semester CY 2022.

	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF		Number of Individuals Recorded				
No.	Priority Monitoring Species Recorded	Scientific Name	Average	2 nd Semester CY 2021	1 st Semester CY 2022		
1	Philippine Bulbul	Hypsipetes philippinus	25	43	7		
2	Long-tailed macaque	Macaca fascicularis	12	18	6		
3	White-eared brown dove	Phapitreron leucotis	8.5	15	2		
4	Mindoro Imperial Pigeon	Ducula mindorensis	12	14	10		
5	Mindoro Tarictic Hornbill	Penelopides mindorensis	5	7	3		
6	Mindoro-Warty Pig	Sus oliveri	2	0	4		
7	Pompadour Green Pigeon	Treron pompadora	17.5	0	35		
7	Total Number of Individuals		82	97	67		

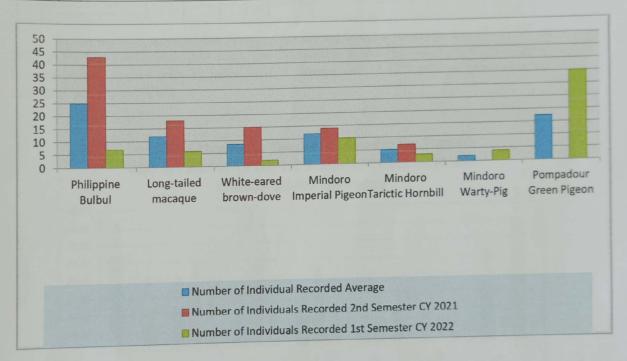


Plate 1.2 Figure illustrating the Average Number of the Priority Monitoring Species, from highest to lowest scores, observed during the two (2) monitoring periods (2nd Semester CY 2021 & 1st Semester CY 2022) using Transect Walk Method.

Table 1.4 The number, density and relative abundance of important monitoring species observed for the 2nd Semester CY 2021 and 1st Semester CY 2022 in the two (2) established BMS Sites at Mt. Calavite Wildlife Sanctuary.

Table 4.4-3 The number, Density and relative abundance of important monitoring species observed in the 1st Semester CY 2022 in the two (2) established BMS Sites at Mount Calavite Wildlife Sanctuary.

		Average			2nd Semester CY 2021			1st Semester CY 2022		
No.	Species Name Local Name	Numb	Densit y	Relative Abundan ce (%)	Number	Density	Relative Abundanc e (%)	Numb	Densit	Relative Abundance e (%)
	Philippine Bulbul	27.50		12.00	31	34.38	27.04	12	5.00	13.89
2	Long-tailed macaque	12.00	18.00	6.00	15	12.71	27.04	6	3.00	8.33
3	White-eared brown dove	9.50	15.00	2.00	13	15.60	9.43	4	2.00	5.56
4	Minsoro Imperial	8.50	14.00	3.00	7	5.21	8.8	3	3.00	8.33
5	Mindoro Tarietie Hombill	5.00	7.00	3.00				3	4.00	11.11
6	Mindoro-Warty Pig	1.50	-	3.00				3	2.00	5.56
7	Pompadour Green Pigeo	17.50	-	35.00			-	35	5.00	13.89

In the average score of the Priority Monitoring Species observed this 1ST semester of 2022 in the two established BMS sites. The Pompadour Green Pigeon (<u>Treron pompadora</u>) has the highest species with 35 individuals, 5 density and 13.89% relative abundance per kilometer of Transect Walk.

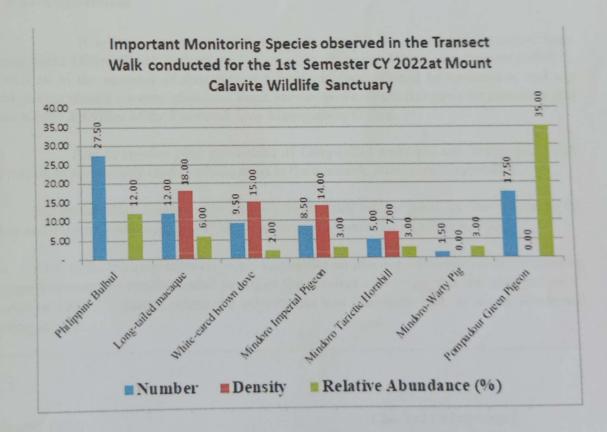


Plate 1.3 Figure illustrating the number, density and relative abundance of the Priority Monitoring Species observed in the monitoring using Transect Walk Method for the 2nd Semester CY 2022 and 1ST Semester CY 2022 conducted in the two (2) established BMS Sites at Mt. Calavite Wildlife Sanctuary.

2. Conclusion

The Biodiversity Monitoring System results showed that among the top 7 species recorded the Pompadour Green Pigeon (*Treron pompadora*) was the highest number with 35 individuals recorded in the 1ST Semester of CY 2022 in the combined Transect Walk Method of the two (2) sites respectively, and among the top 5 priority monitoring species recorded using Field Diary Method in the two (2) semester monitoring periods (2nd Semester of CY 2021 and 1st Semester CY 2022) the Philippine Duck (*Anas luzonica*) got the highest number of 95 individuals recorded throughout the first semester but not observed in Transect Walk Method of both sites. Long-tailed macaque, Mindoro-Warty Pig, Mindoro Tarictic Hornbill and Red Jungle Fowl were always observed in the three (3) monitoring methods Focus Group Discussion, Field Diary and Transect Walk in both sites. While Pompadour Green Pigeon was not observed in Field Group Discussion (FGD) however it was observed and recorded using Transect Walk with 35 individuals and Field Dairy with 1 individual for the 1st Semester of the year 2022.

Extraction of forest resources was positively undertaken such as charcoal making and timber cutting as confirmed by the CMG members during focus group discussion. According to them the extraction is minimal and purposely for their personal use only.

3. Recommendations

It is then recommended that capacitation for the concerned Protected Area Management Office (PAMO) Staff on Enhanced Biodiversity Monitoring System (EBMS), as well as in the analysis of data gathered from the field, should be undertaken and top management should allocate additional funds for manpower (Park Rangers) for patrolling and other related activities of the Protected Area Management Office.

And to resolve over population of Long-tailed macaque and Warty pig which are threats to community crops, reforestation in the available areas is recommended.

Integrated Pest Control and Management shall be included in the topics to be discussed during Communication Education Program Awareness (CEPA) activities.

Also to have comprehensive results upon the conducting of Biodiversity Monitoring System it is strongly recommended to adjust the conduct of activity into the later part of 1st quarter or early 2nd quarter where the activity has less limitation such as strong winds and fruiting season.

Prepared by:

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ORLANDO R. RAMOS Forester II/PASu

ANNEXES

BMS 1st Sem CY2022

Annex A: Standard Format for BMS Report

Name of Protected Area: Mt. Calavite Wildlife Sactuary (MCWS)
Name of PAMB: PALUAN

1st Semester of Year 2022

Contents

- 1. Introduction
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 - 4.3 Summary of Transect data 1st Semester Year 2022
 - 4.4 Summary of Focus Group Discussion <u>1st</u> Semester Year <u>2022</u>

1. Introduction

The Biodiversity Monitoring System(BMS) aims to improve the information available for decision-makers in protected areas through the regular collection of data on natural biological resources and their utilization. The focus is on *identifying trends* in biodiversity and its use so as to *guide action* in PA management. In addition, the BMS is intended to improve the participation of protected area communities in PA management.

The BMS includes four methods:

- 1. Focus Group Discussion(FGD) are held quarterly in 2 site. This method generates information regarding trends in use of resources, trends in status of selected resources, and trends in status of households benefiting from the use of resources. The information is mainly based on local communities own perception of trends. Data gathered continuously from a number of representative communities can provide a valid picture of general trends.
- 2. Field Diaries are used by PA staff during regular patrols and other field activities in the protected area. This method comprises standardized recording of routine observation on resource use and wildlife in a simple pocketbook or data sheet. Information may be own observations or second-hand information.
- 3. Photo Documentation is done____Permanent points by taking photos of the landscape from the same place every semester. The new photos are compared with older ones to detect changes in the forest cover.
- 4. Transect are somewhat similar to routine patrolling using filed diary. However, transect are permanent demarcated routes where there are precise recommendations on where to walk (or sail or swim), when to do it, and what to note. Transect are undertaken along permanent transect routes every quarter.

Japany 12021

Date and Signature

2. Proposed Management Interventions

	* Threats and Pests to Planted Crops. Increasing populations of Warty Pig, Monkeys and Rats becomes threats and pests to planted crops.
Municipality	
The state of the s	* Mt. Calavite Wildlife Sanctuary, Paluan, Occidental Mindoro
Recommendation PAMB action	* Provision of the necessary resources for the rehabilitation of the habitat, home and refuge of indigenous wildlife species that acts as predators of these devastating rats. Educate and involve the local community, especially IP's in protecting and rehabilitating the habitat of wildlife.
	* Partner with the academe/researchers to conduct research regarding Mindoro Warty Pigs/Monkeys. The result may provide management action on the protection and conservation of these particular species. This may also address the long-time problem of the IP's on the threats of pests to their planted crops
	* The PAMB and PAMO partnered with some researchers who conduct studies on wildlife conservation and protection specifically on Mindoro Warty-Pig and Tamaraw.
upportive BMS Information	* Based on the Focus Group Discussion (FGD), the Community Monitoring Group (CMG) members revealed that the populations of Warty Pigs and Monkeys were increasing however it becomes threats and pests to their annual crops. Their annual crops are being eaten and destroyed by the warty pigs and monkeys. The locals are aware that killing of wildlife is unlawful and they mentioned that they are not hunting those species. These wildlife species were eating or destroying their crops for the reason that there is no source of limited source of food in the wild, which mean that their habitat maybe disturbed or damaged. * The CMG members observed that the populations of these rat species are increasing maybe due to ecological imbalance. Maybe the predators (e.g., snakes, owl and wild cat) of these rat species are diminishing due to habitat loss and forest fragmentation caused by human-induced activities such as timber poaching and expansion traditional fallow system or swidden agriculture.

Issue 2	* Timber cutting for residential and household uses.
Municipality	* Mt. Calavite Wildlife Sanctuary, Paluan, Occidental Mindoro
Recommendation PAMB action	* It is recommended to strengthen the resource protection and law enforcement activities through capacitation of the Protected Area Management Office (PAMO), who is tasked to do the protection and conservation works. Capacitation can be done by equipping the PAMO with the needed logistics (e.g., handheld radios, mobile phones or tablets, motorcycles, patrol boats, service vehicles, binoculars/telescopes, GPS); additional manpower (e.g., Park Rangers, Green Brigade) with a ratio of 1:300 hectares if possible; and learning events.
	* The PAMO conducts regular patrolling using SMART Lawin
Supportive BMS Information	* Based on the Focus Group Discussion (FGD), the CMG members revealed that some members of the IP's had cut trees. The lumbers were used for the construction of their houses within their village.
	* However, the CMG members explained that acquisition of lumbers is for residential purposes only. In the discussion, the CMG brought out that population of trees are increasing due to the fact that harvesting of trees were undertaken only for residential purpose only, which includes (houses of IP's, firewood and fences). They also mentioned that they do not allow outsiders in cutting or destroying resources within their community.

3. Important Observations

BMS Method	Species or Resource Use (only 2-4 most important)	and Reason(Pls. indicate Municipality)	Proposed Action
Focus Group Discussion	1. Mindoro Tarictic Hornbill ((Ibong Tariktik/Talusi)) 2. Mindoro Warty-Pig (Simaron/ Baboy Damo) 3. Red Jungie fowl (Gallus gallus) 4. Long-tailed Macaque (Unggoy/ amo	These important, endemic and threat species of wildlife were monitored by the CMG members during the FGD. The presence of these species was always reported by the CMG members in the conduct of FGD's	Continue monitor these species and document and mapped-out their habitat and refuge.
Field Diary (Semestral Consolidation)	1. Mindoro Tarictic Hornbill ((Ibong Tariktik/Talusi)) 2. Mindoro Warty-Pig (Simaron/ Baboy Damo) 3. Red Jungle fowl (Gallus gallus) 4. Long-tailed Macaque (Macaca fascicularis	Records of these species had decreased especially the Mindoro Tarictic Hornbill this semester as compared to the records of 2 nd semester CY 2022. The decreased in number of recorded important species for this semester (January to February), maybe attributed to the limited number of personnel who records observation while on fieldwork. The trial road is gone; it means that no sign of individuals going to the different areas of MCWS	species.
Photo Documentation		There is no such significant change observed in the photos of the fou (4) viewpoints or view angles (BM 1-1 BS, BMS 1-3 BS, BMS 2-1 MC and BMS 2-2 BA) taken in the monitoring conducted this 2nd Semester of 2021, as compared the photos taken in the monitoric conducted in the 1 st Semester of 2022.	this area using Phot Documentation and Field Diary Method for the possible expansion and encroachment of the existing farmland to the forested areas
ransect Walk	 Philippine Bulbul (Hypsipetes philippinus) Mindoro Imperial Pigeon (Ducula mindorensis) Mindoro Tarictic Hornbill (Penelopides mindorensis) Long-tailed Macaque (Unggoy/ amo) Mindoro WartyPig (Sus oliveri) 	These species are Philippine Endemic and Mindoro Endemic species of wildlife observed regularly in the monitoring conducted.	Continue monitoring species and enhance habitat and wildlife protection.

4.1 Summary of Field Diary data 1st Semester Year 2022

Month of January 2022 Field Diary Raw Data: First Semester CY 2022 PA Name: Mount Calavite Wildlife Sanctuary(MCWS)

Resource use or Species	Place(Sitio/Brgy/Mun.)	Numbers	How Observed	Date	Name of Observer	Remarks
LN:Amo/Unggoy CN:Long-tailed macaque SN: <u>Macaca_fascicularis</u>	So. Hinugasan, Brgy. Harrison, Paluan Occidental Mindoro So. Pamutusin, Paluan Occidental Mindoro	11	Nakita	01/28/2022	Marlon	Tumatawid sa daan, Nasa puno, Nasa sanga ng puno
LN.Talusi CN:Mindoro Tarictic Hornbill SN: <u>Penelopides mindorensis</u>	So. Hinugasan, Brgy. Harrison, Paluan So. Ulasan, brgy. Harrison, Paluan So. San Pablo, Paluan Occidental Mindoro	1	Nakita	01/13/2022 01/26/2022 01/27/2022	Alberto Von Edward Daniel	Nakadapo sa puno ng balete, Nakadapo sa puno ng Anapia
LN:Labuyo CN:Red jungle fowl SN:Gallus gallus	So. Kalansan, Brgy. Mananao, Paluan Occidental Mindoro So.Ulasan Paluan Occidental Mindoro	19	Nakita Narinig	01/19/2022 01/22/2022 01/27/2022	Daniel Alberto Von Edward	Nakatago sa damuhan Tumitilaok Tumatakbo
LN:Papan CN:Philippine Wild Duck SC: <u>Anas</u> <u>luzonica</u>	So. Pamutusinand So.Hinugasan Brgy. Harrison, Paluan Occidental Mindoro So. Igmanukan and So.Ulasan, Brgy. Harrison, Paluan Occidental Mindoro	95	Nakita	01/27/2022 01/28/2022	Allan Lysander Jasmine	Lumilipad patungo sa palaisdaan Nasa ilog naglalangoy
LN:Uwak CN:Large-Billed Crow SN: <u>Corvos</u> <u>macrorhynchos</u>	So.Ulasan Brgy.Harrison,Paluan, Occidental Mindoro	78	Nakita	01/27/2022 01/15/2022 01/29/2022 01/06/2022	Jasmine Von Edward Rommelyn Von Edward	Lumilipad Minsan Nakadapa sa Puno Nasa kalsada kumakain ng patay na palaja
LN:Balud CN:Mindoro Imperial-Pigeon SC:Ducula mindorensis	So. Pamutusin, Brgy. Harrison, Paluan Occidental Mindoro So. Igmanuakan, Brgy. Harrison, Paluan Occidental Mindoro	10	Nakita Narinig	1/27/2022 1/28/2022	Michael Marlon Lysander	Naglalakad sa kalsada
LN:Bato bato CN:Zebra Dove SN: <i>Geopilia <u>striata</u></i>	So. Ulasan, Brgy. Harrison, Paluan Occidental Mindoro So. Igmanuakan, Brgy. Harrison, Paluan Occidental Mindoro	5	Nakita Narinig	01/14/2022	Dennis Jasmine Reymar Von Edward	Nakadapo Malapit sa Tubig
N: Tagak CN:Little Eagret N: <i>Egretta <u>parzetta</u></i>	So. Hinugasan, Brgy. Harrison, Paluan Occidental Mindoro So. Igmanuakan, Brgy. Harrison, Paluan Occidental Mindoro	20	Nakita Narinig	01/14/2022	Dennis Jasmine Reymar Von Edward	Nakadapo sa Puno Malapit sa Tubig
N:Lawin N:Brahminy kite N <u>:Haliastur Indus</u>	Gayamat So. Hinugasan, Brgy. Harrison, Paluan Occidental Mindoro So. Pamatusin, Brgy. Harrison, Paluan Occidental Mindoro So.Ulusan, Brgy Harrison, Paluan	10	Nakita	01/18/2022 01/22/2022 01/27/2022 01/14/2022	Jan crick Mark Gil	Lumilipad Hinahabol ng uwak
N:Sangkilit N:Green Racquet -tail N: <i>Prionturus <u>luconensis</u></i>	So. Hinugasan, Brgy. Harrison, Paluan Occidental Mindoro So.Gayamat, Brgy. Harrison, Paluan Occidental Mindoro So.Ulusan, Brgy Harrison, Paluan	5	Nakita	01/22/2022	2 Rommelyn Jasmine Reymar Jellyca Ej	Nakadapo sa Kawayan
N:Kuling N:Coleto N: <u>Sarcops calvus</u>	So. Hinugasan, Brgy. Harrison, Paluan Occidental Mindoro So.Ulusan, Brgy Harrison, Paluan		Nakita	01/23/202	Reymar Von Edward	
N:Punay N:White Eared Brown Dove N: <u>Phapiteron</u> <u>leucotis</u>	So. Hinugasan, Brgy. Harrison, Paluan Occidental Mindoro So. Pula Occidental Mindoro So.Ulusan, Brgy Harrison, Paluan Occ. Mdo	2	Nakita Narinig	1/27/2022	1	Nakadapo sa patay na puno

Month of February 2022

Field Diary Raw Data: First Semester CY 2022
PA Name: Mount Colonia William 8

PA Name: Mount Calavite Wildlife S Resource use or Species	Place(Sitio/Brgy/Mun.)	Numbers	How Observed	Date	Name of Observer	Remarks
LN:Talusi CN:Mindoro Tarictic Hombill SN: <u>Penelopides</u> <u>mindorensis</u>	Pamutusin, Tubig Amo, Tungloy	2	Nakita, Narinig	1021 1012022	Michael Jan erick Mark Gil	Nakadapo sa patay na puno, Nalipad
LN: Amo/ Unggoy CN:Long-tailed Macaque SN: <u>Macaca fascicularis</u>	Pamutusin, Tubig Amo, Tungloy Barangay Harrison,Paluan	27	Nakita	02/03/2022 02/12/2022	Michael Rhodmark Reymar	Nangangain sa kasuyan, Nasa puno ng inyam
LN: Baboy Damo CN:Mindoro Warty Pig SN: <u>Sus</u> <u>oliveri</u>	So.Pamutusin So. Ulasan	2	Nakita	02/08/2022 02/09/2022	Mark Gil Michael Jacinto Danielle	Naghahahnap ng pagkain Nakita din ang bakas ng mga paa nito pati ang dumi nito
LN:Pitpit CN:Mountain leaf warbler SN: Phylloscoupus trivirgatus	Tungloy, Bulakan So.Ulasan,Barangay Harrison,Paluan	2	Nakita	10/02/22	Jasmine Allan Von	Lumilipad
LN:Kuleng CN:Coleto SN:Sarcops calvus	So. Hinugasan So. Ulasan So. Pamatusin Barangay Harrison, Paluan	2	Nakita	02/17/2022 02/20/2022	Rommelyn Danille Jellyca Ryan	Nakadapo sa Puno Lumilipad
LN:Lawin CN:Brahminy kite SN: <u>Haliastur Indus</u>	So. Hinugasan So. Ulasan Barangay Harrison, Paluan	8	Nakita	02/11/2022 02/15/2022	Michael Jan erick Mark Gil	Lumilipad Hinahabol ng uwak
LN:Kiliyawan CN:Black- naped Oriole SN: <u>Oriolus</u> chinensis	So.Hinugasan,So.Ulasan So.Pamutusin,Barangay Harrison,Paluan	15	Nakita, Narinig	02/11/2022 02/15/2022 02/18/2022 02/14/2022	Michael Jan erick Mark Gil Jasmine Ryan	Nakadapo sa Puno Lumilipad Nakadapo sa patay na Puno
.N:Labuyo N:Red jungle fowl sN: <u>Gallus</u> <u>gallus</u>	So.Hinugasan So.Ulasan So.Pamatusin So. Gayamat Barangay Harrison,Paluan	21	Nakita Narinig	02/17/2022 02/02/2022 02/11/2022 02/18/2022 02/14/2022	Allan Jasmine Von Mark Gil Ryan	Tumatakbo sa Gubat
N:Purak purak CN:Philiphine Bulbul SN: <u>Hypsipetes</u> <u>philippinus</u>	So.Hinugasan,So.Ulasan So.Pamutusin, So.Pola, Barangay Harrison,Paluan	20	Nakita	02/11/2022 02/18/2022 02/15/2022	Michael Jan erick Mark Gil Jasmine	Nakadapo sa may Mangg Nasa lupa at nanunuka

4.2 Summary of Photo Documentation Data 1st Semester Year 2022

PA Name: Mt. Calavite Wildlife Sanctuary(MCWS)

Total No. of Establish Photo Sites: 4

Name of photo site	Code name of photo, if any	Date of photo this semester	Date of previous photo	Date of first photo	Total no. of times photo-graphed	Habitat Change photo this quarter and previous photo
BMS 1 - Ulasan	BMS 1-1 BS	March 01,2022	August 27, 2020	February 8, 2017	10	No such change observed.
BMS 1 - Ulasan	BMS 1-3 BS	March 01,2022	August 27, 2020	February 26, 2020	4	Newly established Photo Documentation site
BMS 2 – Matimon Creek	BMS 2-1 MC	March 02,2022	August 26, 2020	June 23, 2016	12	No such change observed.
BMS 2 – Binagyuhan Area	BMS 2-2 BA	March 02, 2022	August 26, 2020	June 23, 2016	12	No such change observed.

4.3 Summary of Transect Walk Data 1st Semester of year 2022

	alk Data, 1st Semester of CY	2022	Total No. of Established Transect Routes:2_			
PA Name: Mt. Calavite W Name of transect route (incl. Barangay &	Date of survey this quarter	No. of time surveyed since	Priority species and uses recorded	No. recorded this semester	Individual per kilometer	No. of encounter this quarter
Municipality		establishment	- Library	4	2	4
ΓW 1-So. Ulasan,	01-Mar-22	13	Philippine Bulbul (Hypsipetes philipinus)	3	2	3
Brgy. Harrison,			Coleto (Sarcops calvus)	1	1	1
	6:00- 10:00 am		Mindoro Imperial-Pigeon(Ducula mindorensis)	1.	1	1
		100	Green Requet -tail (Prioniturus Iuconensis)	3	1	3
			Brahminy kite (Haliastur indus)	5	3	5
the state of the		1	Red Jungle fowl_(Gallus gallus). Mindoro tarictic Hornbill (Penelopides mindorensis).	i	1	1
			White Eared Brown Dove (Phapiteron leucotis)	2	1	2
			Mountain leaf warbler (Phapitreron trivigatus)	1	1	1
			Long-tailed macaque (Macaca fascicularis)	2	1	2
				i	1	1
515 to 1 1 1			Mindoro Warty-Pig (Sus oliveri) Philippine coucal (Centropus virdis)	1	1	1
			Grand Total	25	17	25
	02-Mar-22	13	Pompadour Green Pigeon (Treron pampadora)	35	35	35
W 1-So. Hinugasan,	02-Mar-22		Long-tailed macaque (Macaca fascicularis)	5	2	5
rgy. Harrison,	6:00- 10:00 am		Coleto (Sarcops calvus)	2	1	2
1 1 10 10 10 10 10	6;00- 10.00 am		Philippine coucal (Centropus virdis)	1	1	1
			Mindoro Imperial-Pigeon (Ducula mindorensis)	2	2	2
			Philippine Bulbul (Hypsipetes philipinus)	7	3	7
			Red Junglefowl (Gallus gallus)	5	2	4
			Green Racquet -tail (Prioniturus luconensis)	1	1	1
			Mountain leaf warbler (Phapitreron trivigatus)	1	1	1
			Mindoro Tarictic Hornbill (Penelopides mindorensis)	2	2	2
1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2			White Eared Brown Dove (Phapiteron leucotis)	2	1	2
			Mindoro Warty-Pig (Sus oliveri)	2	1	2
1 11 11 11 11 11 11		1	Grand Total	65	53	65

4.4 Summary of Focus Group Discussion Data 1st Semester of year 2022.

Summary of Focus Group Di PA Name:Mt. Calavite	scussion Wildlife	Data 1st S Sanctuary	<u>Cemester</u> (of year <u>2022</u> I no. of CMG's established:	2
Name of sitios & members of Group (note 'x' if present)	f Commi	unity Moni	toring	Date of CMG meeting this semester	Total no. of CMG in this barangay
Brgy. Harrison, Paluan	, Occide	ntal Mindo	\Rightarrow	2	
CMG-1, So. Ulasan (Cluster	1 CMC	Duon Ha			
Present	Age	Female		March 01, 2022 (1st Sem)	
Jessa Vasquez	33	remate	Male		
2. Mergie Parisan	45	/			
Amanda Sambutan	67	/			
4. Airene Parisan	36	- /			
Lorenzo Sambutan	41		/		
6. Sinando Cubil	75		/		
7. Jonny Pandac	54		1		
8. Mines Pandac	53	1			
9. Menchie Osias	48	1			
Brenda Sambuta	36	1			
11. Sheryl Cubil	24	/			
12. Emily Robles	39	1			
13. Alvin Parisan	49		1		
14. Bernie Parisan	53		1		
5. Renier Sambutan	41		1		
6. Amado Pandac	73		1		
7. Ronny Sambutan	33		1		
8. Denia Tungkarawin	63	/			
9. Bernadette Parisan	32	/			
	21		/		
0. Evan Pandac	21				
	• CEEC	D II.		March 02,2022 (1 st Sem)	
CMG-2, Hinugasan (Cluster		Brgy. Hal	Mala	March 02,2022 (1 Selli)	
CMG present	Age	Female	Male		
. Roselyn Gayadan	50	V			
. Lanie Tokyabas	42	/			
Helen Parisan	55	-	/		
Felipe Bunsusan	75				
Ton-Ton Villanueva	41				
Eduardo Sambutan	38		1		
Mary Sambutan	30	/			
Seling Dayungan	53	/			
Pamping Dayungan	54		1		
. John Paul Bondo	22		1		
. Rony Masaldang	33		V		
Conned Lagragn	30		V	the state of the s	
. Conrad Lagnaan	22		V		
. Edmar Lagnaan	40	/			
. Genina Villanueva	63	/			
. Lory Sambutan		/			
. Presila Cubil	60				

Summary of Focus Group Discussion Data 1st Semester of year 2022 PA Name: ____Mt. Calavite Wildlife Sanctuary ___ Total no. of CMG's established: ___2 Name of sitios & members of Community Monitoring Date of CMG meeting this Total no. of CMG Group (note 'x' if present) in this barangay semester CMG-2, Hinugasan (Cluster 2 CMG) Brgy. Harrison March 02,2022(1st Sem) CMG present Age Female Male 17. Enda Bunsuan 72 18. Apple Gatmaitan 24 19. Jelyn Reyes 36 20. Ailyn Munoy 55 21. Doming Munoy 56 22. Onad Espanya 27 23. Veejay Villanueva / 19 24. Jerry Masaldang 24 25. Jerome De Joya 26 26. Redemain Villanueva 54 27. Carlos Gayadan 70 28. Masining Ulayan 74 29. Umaly Sambutan 64 30. Florencio Sambutan 70 31. Peling Villanueva 60 32. Diply Pandac 37 33. Adel Rabino 26 34. Ernesto Bunsuan 59 35. Arnold Reyes 42 36. Javen Villanueva 36 37. Vita Bunsuan 40 35 38. Mario Bunsuan

Annex 4.4 FGD Format 1_MCWS_BMS_1stSem2022

Focus Group Discussion Format 1 Data 1st Semester of year 2022

PA Name: Mount Calavite Wildlife Sanctuary Narrative Description

Date Conducted: March 01, 2022 Location: So. Ulasan (BMS Site 1), Harrison,

Concerned CMG: Ulasan Group Paluan, Occidental Mindoro

MAIN ISSUES DISCUSSED

• Threats and Pests to Planted Crops. Increasing populations of Warty Pig, Monkeys and Rats becomes threats and pests to planted crops.

Warty Pigs and Monkeys were eating and destroying the annual crops of IP's

The CMG members stated that the populations of Warty Pigs and Monkeys were increasing however it becomes threats and pests to their annual crops. Their annual crops are being eaten and destroyed by the warty pigs and monkeys. They admitted that the reasons behind the increasing populations of these wildlife species, which serves as threats and pests, particularly monkeys, is the fact that no one collecting and hunting this species. These wildlife species were eating or destroying their crops for the reason that there is no source or limited source of food in the wild which means that their habitat maybe disturbed or destroyed.

Rats Infestation

The CMG members also stated that rats, whose populations are increasing, serves as pests to their annual crops. Rats were infesting their planted crops by eating and destroying it perpetually. They observed that the populations of these rat species are increasing maybe due to ecological imbalance. Maybe the predators (e.g., snakes, owl and wild cat) of these rat species are diminishing due to habitat loss and forest fragmentation caused by human-induced activities such as timber poaching and expansion traditional fallow system or swidden agriculture.

The CMG members suggested the rehabilitation of the habitat, home and refuge of indigenous wildlife species that acts as predators of these devastating rats. The CMG members also suggested that they should be capacitated through learning activity relative to protection and rehabilitation of wildlife habitat.

Annex 4.4 FGD Format 1_MCWS_BMS_1stSem2022

Focus Group Discussion Format 1 Data 1st Semester of year 2022

PA Name: Mount Calavite Wildlife Sanctuary Narrative Description

Date Conducted: March 02, 2022 Location: So. Hinugasan (BMS Site 2), Harrison,

Concerned CMG: Hinugasan Group Paluan, Occidental Mindoro

MAIN ISSUES DISCUSSED

• Plants crops being eaten and destroyed by Philippine Macaque and Warty Pig

Philippine Macaque and Mindoro Warty Pig were eating and destroying the planted crops of same IPs

The Community Monitoring Group (CMG) observed that their annual crops are being eaten and destroyed by the Philippine Macaque and Mindoro Warty Pig. They admitted that the population of these species, were increasing. These wildlife species were eating or destroying their crops due to limited source of food and habitat disturbance or destruction.

Recommendation:

It is recommended to intensify patrolling to safeguard the area from illegal activities that resulted to forest destruction or habitat loss, and food shortage among the Philippine Macaque, Mindoro Warty Pig and other wild in the area.

Focus Group Discuss PA Name: <u>Mt.</u> Date Conducted: <u>Ma</u> Concerned CMG: <u>U</u>	Calavite Wildlife Sanctuary rch 01, 2022 Location: So. U	Semester of year 2022 Matrix for Issues Discussed lasan (BMS Site 1), Harrison, Occidental Mindoro
Yamang Gamit	Mga Pagbabago at Dahilan	Mga Suliranin at Solusyon
Rattan o Uway	Dumadami	•
Pulot	Kokonti pa	Maghihintay pa ng tamang panahon Abril-Mayo
Nami Bugnay/Nito/Kugon	 Dumadami pa Pangkain nalang Dumadami parin Dumadami pero malayo na dahil pinagpapastolang ng mga hayop 	Pinagbabawal ang pag-aalpas ng mga hayop sa loob ng Protected Area
Kawayan	Dumadami parin	•

Annex 4.4 FGD Format1a_MCWS_BMS_1stSem2022

PA Name:	March 02, 2022 Location: So. J	emester of year <u>2022</u> Matrix for Issues Discussed Hinugasan (BMS Site 2), Harrison, hluan, Occidental Mindoro
Yamang Gamit	Mga Pagbabago at Dahilan	Mga Suliranin at Solusyon
Rattan o Uway	Marami	•
Pulot/Honey	Wala	Hindi pa napapanahon
Nami	Marami	•
Kugon	Mahina	•
Kawayan	Marami	
Bugnoy/Nito	Marami	•
Tubig	Sa tag araw ay naiiga	Pag maraming puno may bukal
Baging	Marami	•

Annex 4.4 FGD Format 2 MCWS_BMS_1stSem 2022

PA Name: _ Date Condu	mp Discussion Fo Mt. Calav Icted: March CMG: Ulasan O	<u>vite Wildlife Sam</u> 01, 2022 Loca	<i>ctuary</i> tion: <u>So. Ula</u> :	_ Matrix for	Resource Uses te 1), Harrison, Mindoro	
Yamang Gamit	Pinagkukunan g Lugar	Pamamaraan ng Pagkuha	Dami na nakuha ng kasapi ng CMG	Dami na nakuha ng iba o di kasapi ng CMG	Pangkalahatan g bilang/oras na ginugol sa pagkuha ng CMG members	Gamit at iba pang masasabi
Kahoy na pang bahay	-Gayamat	-Gulok -Palakol	300 Bd. Ft.	-	1 buwan o mahigit	
Kahoy na Pangbakod	-Ulasan	-Gulok	300 Staka	~	2 linggo	
Kahoy na Pangbahay	-Ulasan	-Gulok	1 bigkis	-	araw	
Tubig Inumin	-Ulasan	-	-	-	-	Malinis at maay

Concerned	CMG: Hinugas	an Group		cidental Min	S Site 2), Harri	
Yamang Gamit	Pinagkukunang Lugar	Pamamaraan ng Pagkuha	Dami na nakuha ng kasapi ng CMG	Dami na nakuha ng iba o di kasapi ng CMG	Pangkalahatan g bilang/oras na ginugol sa pagkuha ng CMG members	Gamit at iba pang masasabi
Kahoy panggatong Mga tuyong kahoy	-Sa ilog -Sa gubat	-Gulok	Isang bayong/bigkis	Wala	3 beses sa isang linggo	
Kahoy na pambahay	Sa may Baybayin	-Chainsaw	100-200 bdft.	wala	5 buwan Mayo	
Kahoy pang bakod	-Sa tabi ng Tubigan	-Gulok	-100 poste		Isang taon	

Annex4.4 FGD Format 3_MCWS_BMS_1stSem 2022

			1stSemest					
	Mt. Calav				Species Obser			
	eted: March 01.		ocation: <u>So. Ula</u>	san (BMS Sit	te 1), Harrison	2		
Concerned CMG: Ulasan Group Paluan, Occidental Mindoro								
Uri	Lugar	Bilang	Paano naobserbahan	Petsa	Pangalan ng nagtala	Karagdagang masasabi		
Unggoy / Amo	Ulasan	30-100	Nakita	-Pebrero 21, 2022	-Eliezer Sambutan	Babawasan na dahil nakakapanira ng halaman		
Baboy Damo	-Gayamat	marami	Nakita	-Pebrero 19, 2022	-Eliezer Sambutan	Kung pwede ay magbenta dahil sa sobran dami		
Labuyo	-Ulasan	-10	Nakita	-Pebrero 21, 2022	-Marlito Pandak			
Tarictic/Talusi	-Gayamat	-10	Nakita	Pebrero 19, 2022	-Mayor Pandak	Flori		
Lawin	-Ulasan	-3	Nakita	-Pebrero 18,2022	-Jackielyn Sambutan			
Balud	-Tadyukan	-3	Nakita	Pabrero 21, 2022	- Eliezer Sambutan			
Paniki/Kabag	-Ulasan	marami	Nakita	Araw araw	Pamayanan			
1has	-Ulasan	-1	Nakita	-Pebrero 21,2022	-Nanda Sambutan			
Daga	-Ulasan	marami	Nakita	Araw araw	Pamayanan			
Tikling	-Ulasan	marami	Nakita	Araw araw	Pamayanan			
3 ayawak	-Ulasan	-1	Nakita	-Pebrero 21,2022	-Nisa Parisan			

Annex 4.4 FGD Format 3_MCWS_BMS_1stSem 2022

Date Cond	ucted: March 02, 2	2022 Loc	ation: So. Hinu	gasan (BMS	Site 2), Harris	son,
Concerned CMG: Hinugasan Group Paluan, Occidental Mindoro						
Uri	Lugar	Bilang	Paano naobserbahan	Petsa	Pangalan ng nagtala	Karagdagang masasabi
Unggoy	-Sagbatan	marami	Nakita	Pebrero 17, 2022	- Zaida Sambutan	- Medyo nakakapinsala
Paniki	Hinugasan	Wala na	Wala nang makita	Pebrero16- 19, 2021	-Masining Ulayan	
Labuyo	Sagbatan	3	Nakita	Pebrero 02, 2022	-Zaida Sambutan	
Kabag/Maliit na Paniki	-Bungahan ng Bangkal	6	Nakita	Disyembre	-Masining Ulayan	-Hindi nakakapinsala
Bayawak	-Pamatusin	I	Nakita	February 16,2022	-Zaida Sambutan	-Kinakain ng alagang manok
1has	-Lala guna Lake	I	Nakita	Pebrero 19, 2022	-Belinda Lagnaan	-Kinakain ang alagang manok
aboy damo	Sagbatan	6	Nakiia	Araw araw	Sides Espana	Nakakapinsala
arictic/Talusi	Hinugasan	7	Nakita	Pebrero 23,2022	Onad Espena	

FIGURES



Figure 1. Photos taken during Focus Group Discussions (FGD's) for the 1st Semester CY 2022, at BMS Site 1- So. Ulasan of Brgy. Harrison, Paluan, Occidental Mindoro, which was held on March 01, 2022.



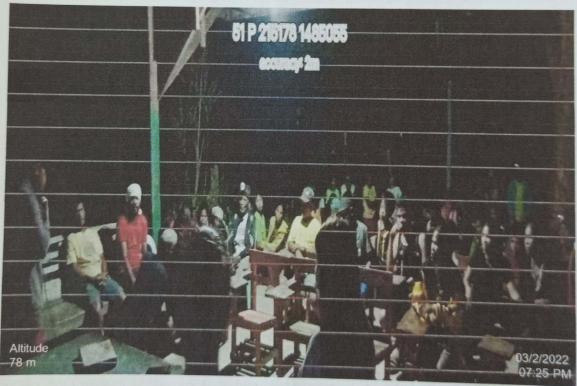
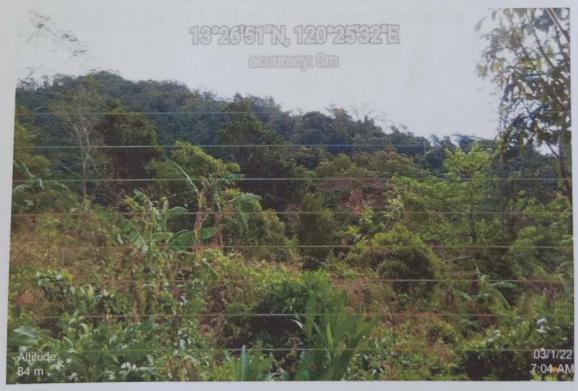


Figure 1. Photos taken during Focus Group Discussions (FGD's) for the ^{1ST} Semester CY 2022, at BMS Site 2- So. Hinugasan of Brgy. Harrison, Paluan, Occidental Mindoro, which was held on March 02,2022

Figure 2.1-1



Photo Site Name: Balacone Sub-watershed (BMS 1-1 BS) with photos taken during the 2nd Semester CY 2021(û above) and 1st Semester CY 2022 (4 below) Biodiversity Monitoring.



Monitoring using Photo Documentation Method within the BMS Site 1 for MCWS at So. Ulasan, Brgy. Harrison, Paluan, Occidental Mindoro for the 1st Semester CY 2022 wherein photos were compared to previous photos.

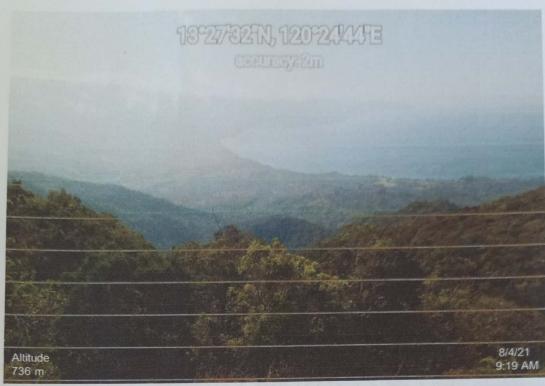


Photo Site Name: Balacone Sub-watershed (BMS 1-3 BS) with photos taken during the 2nd Semester CY 20201(1 above) and 1st Semester CY 2022 (4 below) Biodiversity Monitoring.

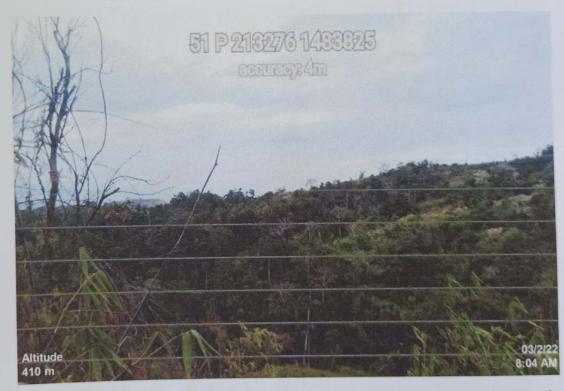
51 P219933 1433332



Monitoring using Photo Documentation Method within the BMS Site 1 for MCWS at So. Ulasan, Brgy. Harrison, Paluan, Occidental Mindoro for the 1ST Semester CY 2022.



Photo Site Name: : Matimon Creek (BMS 2-1 MC) with photos taken during the 2nd Semester CY 2021 (① above) and 1st Semester CY 2022 (① below) Biodiversity Monitoring.



Monitoring using Photo Documentation Method within the BMS Site 2 for MCWS at So. Hinugasan, Brgy. Harrison, Paluan, Occidental Mindoro for the 1st Semester CY 2022, wherein photos are compared to previous photos.

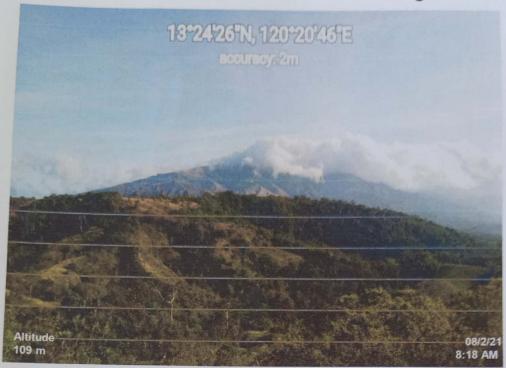
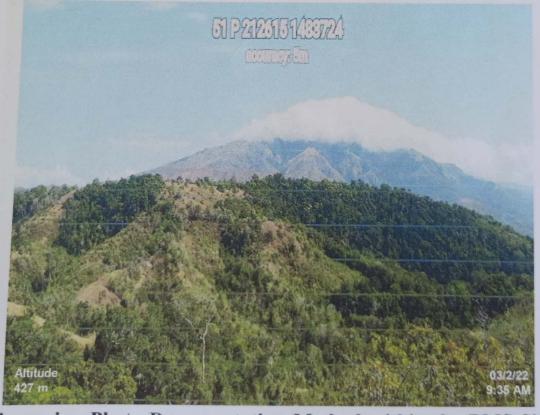
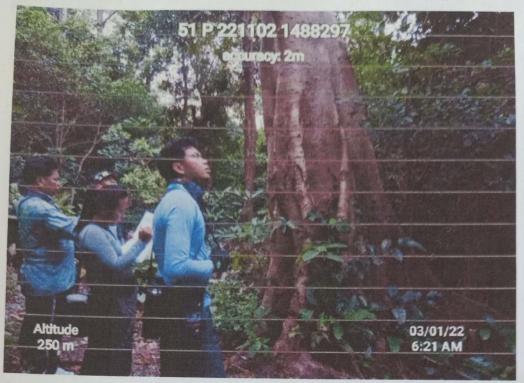


Photo Site Name: : Binagyuhan Area (BMS 2-2 BA) with photos taken during the 2nd Semester CY 2021 (1 above) and 1st Semester CY 2022 (4 below) Biodiversity Monitoring.



Monitoring using Photo Documentation Method within the BMS Site 2 for MCWS at So. Hinugasan, Brgy. Harrison, Paluan, Occidental Mindoro for the 1st Semester CY 2022, wherein photos are compared to previous photos.



Photos taken during the monitoring using Transect Walk conducted on March 01, 2022 along Balacone Sub-Watershed, at So. Ulasan (Site 1).

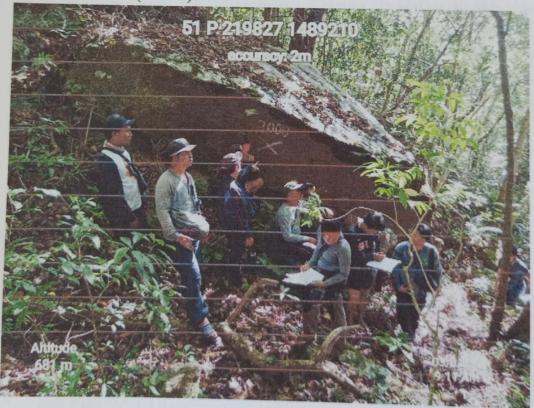


Figure 3. Photos of BMS, using Transect Walk Method, for the 1st Semester CY 2022 conducted at Mount Calavite Wildlife Sanctuary, Paluan, Occidental Mindoro, on March 01, 2022



Transect Walk: Photos taken during the monitoring using Transect Walk conducted March 02, 2022 along Dapi Creek. Matimon Creek and Binagyuhan, at So. Hinugasan (Site 2).

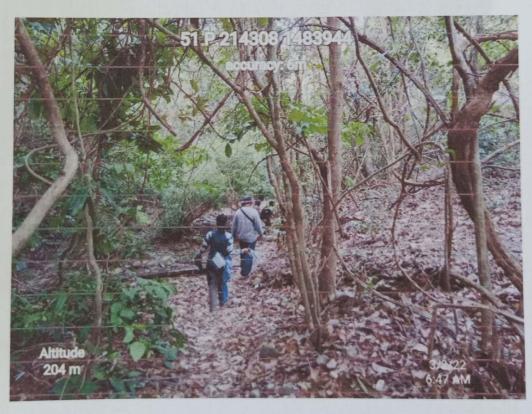


Figure 3. Photos of BMS, using Transect Walk Method, for the 1st Semester CY 2022 conducted at Mount Calavite Wildlife Sanctuary, Paluan, Occidental Mindoro, on March 02, 2022

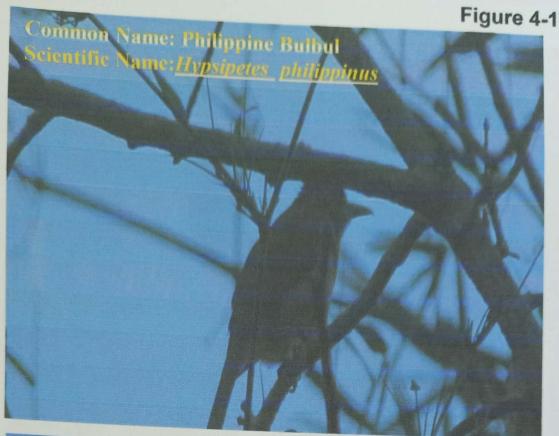




Figure 4. Photos of fauna species observed in the 1st Semester BMS for CY 2022

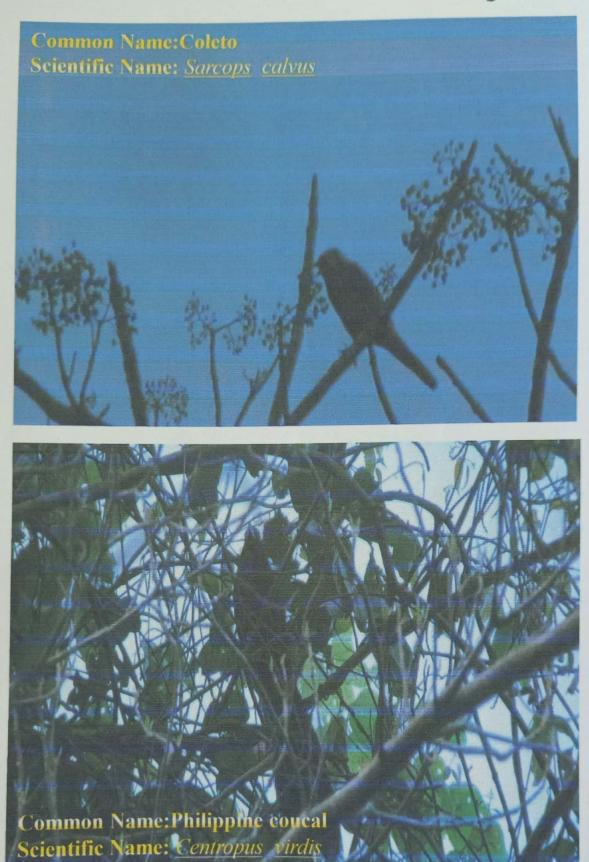


Figure 4. Photos of fauna species observed in the 1st Semester BMS for CY 2022