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| **Document** | **My Blog, My Philippines** |

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| **Chapter Title** | **Philippine Fauna - Part II / Animal Profiles** |
| **Articles** | **Profile of the Green Turtle** |
|  | **Profile of the Hawksbill Turtle** |
|  | **Profile of the Leatherback Turtle** |
|  | **Profile of the Loggerhead Turtle** |
|  | **Profile of the Olive Ridley Turtle** |
|  | **Profile of the Philippine Crocodile** |
|  | **Profile of the Philippine Spotted Deer** |
|  | **Profile of the Philippine Tarsier** |
|  | **Profile of the Visayan Warty Pig** |
| **Author** | **Alex Moises** |
| **Inspiration** | **Little Angel Gabby** |

**\*Profile of the Green Turtle**

**Conservation Status
   Endangered (status of turtle according to the DENR-Philippines)
   Listed in CITES Appendix I**

**Names
   Scientific Name: Chelonia mydas
   English Name: Green turtle
   Common Names in Philippine Languages & Dialects: Pawikan, bildog,**

 **talisayon, anuno, pudno, payukan, tortuga, tuod**

**Scientific Classification
   Class: Reptilia (Reptiles)
   Order: Testudinata
   Family: Cheloniidae**

**Type of Animal
   An animal belonging to the reptile class, a group of cold-blooded animals
   such as snakes and crocodiles**

**Physical Characteristics
   Head: Small and rounded
   Weight: Up to 230 kg.
   Carapace Length: Up to 125 cm.
   Carapace Color (aerial view): Predominantly brown
   Carapace Color (close-up): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Note: The 2010 website of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) describes the
            green turtle found throughout the world as a dark black-brown
            or greenish yellow turtle that can grow up to 5 feet in length and
            weigh up to 290 pounds.
 **Range & Habitat
   Found throughout the Philippines; most widely distributed with nesting**

 **ground in Turtle Islands, Tawi-Tawi;
   Found in all tropical and sub-tropical seas**

**Threat
   Over-harvesting of eggs and turtle meat; marine pollution**

 **(debris dumped into the sea by humans); fishery related accidents**

 **(entanglement in fish nets); loss of habitat**

**\*Source:** Pawikan Conservation Project, Marine Turtles of the Philippines Primer, Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau - Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines, August, 2007;  2004 Statistics on Philippine Protected Areas and Wildlife Resources  and National Red List of Philippine Fauna, and the 4th National Report of  2009,  Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB), Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines, 2010 Version of the Website;  and World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF) Website 2010

Legend: DENR-Philippines - Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Philippines

**\*Profile of the Hawksbill Turtle**

**Conservation Status
   Critically endangered (status of animal according to the DENR-Philippines)
   Listed in CITES Appendix I**

**Names
   Scientific Name: Eretmochelys imbricata
   English Name: Hawksbill turtle
   Common Names in Philippine Languages & Dialects: Pawikan, karahan,**

 **sisik, sisikan, payukan**

**Scientific Classification
   Class: Reptilia (Reptiles)
   Order: Testudinata
   Family: Cheloniidae**

**Type of Animal
   An animal belonging to the reptile class, a group of cold-blooded animals
   such as snakes and crocodiles**

**Physical Characteristics
   Head: Narrow and pointed
   Weight: Up to 80 kg.
   Carapace Length: Up to 90 cm.
   Carapace Color (aerial view): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   Carapace Color (close-up): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

 Note: The 2010 website of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) describes the
            hawksbill turtle found throughout the world as a turtle that has an

 amber, yellow or brown carapace. In addition, the site describes this

 turtle as "usually less than 1 m in length, weighing 40-60 kg." **Range & Habitat
   Found along the coastal areas of the Philippines; commonly found**

 **in the Bicol region, the Visayas (Antique, Cebu, Leyte, Mindoro, Samar)**

 **and Palawan; recorded in Luzon (Albay, Batanes, Cagayan, Isabela,**

 **La Union, Quezon, Sorsogon and Zambales), and Mindanao (Agusan del**

 **Norte, Davao Oriental, Misamis Occidental, Misamis Oriental, South**

 **Cotabato and Surigao del Sur) and Palawan;
   Found in tropical coral reefs of the world;
   Found in tropical waters and all oceans of the world**

**Threat
   Human exploitation for commercial purposes such as egg-harvesting**

 **and trade in hawksbill's carapace; marine pollution (debris dumped into**

 **the sea by humans); beach development; shoreline erosion; loss of**

 **habitat; sharks as predators**

**\*Source:** Pawikan Conservation Project, Marine Turtles of the Philippines Primer, Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau - Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines, August, 2007;  2004 Statistics on Philippine Protected Areas and Wildlife Resources  and National Red List of Philippine Fauna, and the 4th National Report of  2009, Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB), Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines, 2010 Version of the Website;  and World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF) Website 2010

**Legend:** DENR-Philippines - Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Philippines

**\*Profile of the Leatherback Turtle**

**Conservation Status
   Endangered (status of animal according to the DENR-Philippines)
   Listed in CITES Appendix I**

**Names
   Scientific Name: Dermochelys coriacea
   English Name: Leatherback turtle
   Common Names in Philippine Languages & Dialects: Pawikan, balimbing,
   binalimbing, balimbingon, laton, galanga, gaton**

**Scientific Classification
   Class: Reptilia (Reptiles)
   Order: Testudinata
   Family: Dermochelyidae**

**Type of Animal
   An animal belonging to the reptile class, a group of cold-blooded animals
   such as snakes and crocodiles**

**Physical Characteristics
   Head: Medium-sized and rounded
   Weight: Up to 600 kg.
   Carapace Length: Up to 190 cm.
   Leather Skin <Carapace> Color (aerial view): Black with various spots
   Leather Skin <Carapace> Color (close-up): Black with white spots**

Note: The 2010 website of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) describes the
            leatherback turtle found throughout the world as the largest marine

 turtle. "The leatherback can reach up to 180 cm, and 500 kg in

 weight." **Range & Habitat
   Found along the Bicol region and Visayan region (Visayas) of the**

 **Philippines where the leatherback turtle feeds**

**Threat
   Marine pollution (debris dumped into the sea by humans); accidental**

 **killing by fishing fleets and fishery related accidents; coastal**

 **development; loss of habitat**

**\*Source:** Pawikan Conservation Project, Marine Turtles of the Philippines Primer, Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau - Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines, August, 2007;  2004 Statistics on Philippine Protected Areas and Wildlife Resources  and National Red List of Philippine Fauna, and the 4th National Report of  2009, Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB), Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines, 2010 Version of the Website;  and World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF) Website 2010

**Legend:** DENR-Philippines - Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Philippines

**\*Profile of the Loggerhead Turtle**

**Conservation Status
   Endangered (status of turtle according to the DENR-Philippines)
   Listed in CITES Appendix I**

**Names
   Scientific Name: Caretta caretta
   English Name: Loggerhead turtle
   Common Names in Philippine Languages & Dialects: Pawikan, bulawon,**

 **garanga**

**Scientific Classification
   Class: Reptilia (Reptiles)
   Order: Testudinata
   Family: Cheloniidae**

**Type of Animal
   An animal belonging to the reptile class, a group of cold-blooded animals
   such as snakes and crocodiles**

**Physical Characteristics
   Head: Triangular
   Weight: Up to 200 kg.
   Carapace Length: Up to 120 cm.
   Carapace Color (aerial view): Reddish brown
   Carapace Color (close-up): Reddish brown**

Note: The 2010 website of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) describes the
            loggerhead turtle found throughout the world as a turtle with a "rusty
            colored carapace" that is "92 cm long."  An adult loggerhead turtle has a
            weight of approximately "115 kg."
 **Range & Habitat
   Found in all tropical waters**

**Threat
   Fishery related accidents (entanglement in fishing nets);
   coastal development and loss of habitat**

**\*Source:** Pawikan Conservation Project, Marine Turtles of the Philippines Primer, Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau - Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines, August, 2007;  2004 Statistics on Philippine Protected Areas and Wildlife Resources  and National Red List of Philippine Fauna, and the 4th National Report of  2009, Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB), Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines, 2010 Version of the Website;  and World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF) Website 2010

**Legend:** DENR-Philippines - Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Philippines

**\*Profile of the Olive Ridley Turtle**

**Conservation Status
   Endangered (status of animal according to the DENR-Philippines)
   Listed in CITES Appendix I**

**Names
   Scientific Name: Lepidochelys olivacea
   English Name: Olive ridley turtle
   Common Names in Philippine Languages & Dialects: Pawikan, lambangan,
   mukoy, latun, kalady, kantiwan**

**Scientific Classification
   Class: Reptilia (Reptiles)
   Order: Testudinata
   Family: Cheloniidae**

**Type of Animal
   An animal belonging to the reptile class, a group of cold-blooded animals
   such as snakes and crocodiles**

**Physical Characteristics
   Head: Medium size
   Weight: Ranging from 35 kg. to 45 kg.
   Carapace Length: Ranging from 60 to 75 cm.
   Carapace Color (aerial view): Olive green in adults
   Carapace Color (close-up): Yellow in adults**

Note: The 2010 website of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) describes the
            olive ridley turtle found throughout the world as a turtle with an
            "average length (of) 70 cm" and a weight of "approximately 45 kg." **Range & Habitat
   Found along the coastal areas of the Philippines; recorded sightings in**

 **Luzon (Albay, Batanes, Catanduanes,  Isabela, La Union, Pangasinan,**

 **Sorsogon and Zambales),  the Visayas (Bohol, Cebu, Eastern Samar, Leyte,**

 **Marinduque, Negros Occidental, Negros Oriental and Oriental Mindoro),**

 **And Mindanao (Davao, Misamis Occidental, Misamis Oriental, South**

 **Cotobato, Zamboanga del Norte and Zamboanga del Sur), and Palawan;
   Found in tropical waters and all oceans of the world**

**Threat
   Human exploitation for commercial purposes; marine pollution (debris**

 **dumped into the sea by humans); coastal development;**

 **shoreline erosion; loss of habitat**

**\*Source:** Pawikan Conservation Project, Marine Turtles of the Philippines Primer, Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau - Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines, August, 2007;  2004 Statistics on Philippine Protected Areas and Wildlife Resources  and National Red List of Philippine Fauna, and the 4th National Report of  2009, Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB), Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines, 2010 Version of the Website;  and World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF) Website 2010

**Legend:** DENR-Philippines - Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Philippines

**Profile of the Philippine Crocodile**

**Conservation Status
   Critically endangered**

**Names
   Scientific Name: Crocodylus mindorensis
   English Name: Philippine crocodile
   Local Name (Common Name in Philippine Languages
   & Dialects): Buwaya**

**Scientific Classification
   Class: Reptilia
   Order: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   Family: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Type of Animal
   An animal belonging to the reptile class, a group of
   cold-blooded animals such as snakes and marine turtles**

**Physical Characteristics
   Length: Approximately one and one-half (1 1/2) meters
   to two (2) meters**

**Range & Habitat
   Endemic to the Philippines; found in Northern Sierra Madre
   Natural Park in north-west Luzon and in the Agusan Marsh
   and Liguausan Marsh and  in Bukidnon Province in Mindanao;
   Found in freshwater lakes, rivers and marshes (habitat)**

**Population
   No more than 100 adult crocodiles  in the wild as of 1998;
   animal now rare**

**Threat
   Industrial pollution and other sources of pollution,
   siltation due to deforestation, conversion of
   habitat to aquaculture, introduction of exotic fish species**

**Profile of the Philippine Spotted Deer**

**Conservation Status
   Critically Endangered**

**Names
   Scientific Name: Cervus alfredi
   English Name: Philippine spotted deer, Visayan spotted deer
   Local Names (Common Names in Philippine Languages
   & Dialects): Usa, Visayan spotted deer**

**Scientific Classification
   Class: Mammalia (Mammals)
   Order: Artiodactyla
   Family: Cervidae**

**Type of Animal
   An animal belonging to the mammal class**

**Physical Characteristics
   Distinguishing Physical Trait: Numerous large
   round spots on its body, specifically the side
   Length: Approximately one-hundred twenty (120) centimeters
   to one-hundred thirty (130) centimeters excluding tail
   Height: Approximately sixty (60) centimeters to eighty (80) centimeters
   Weight: Approximately forty (40) kilograms to sixty (60) kilograms**

**Type of Animal
   An animal belonging to the mammal class**

**Range
   Endemic to the Philippines; found only in the Visayas,
   particularly the islands of Negros and Panay;
   believed to be extinct in other Visayan islands such as Cebu,
   Bohol, Guimaras and Siquijor**

**Habitat
   Forest areas and mountain forest**

**Population
   No data available; animal now rare**

**Threat
   Deforestation and hunting**

**Profile of the Philippine Tarsier**

**Conservation Status
     Low risks and conservation dependent**

**Names
   Scientific Name: Tarsius syrichta
   English Names: Tarsier
   Local Names (Common Names in Philippine Languages
   & Dialects): Tarsier, tagsing**

**Scientific Classification
   Class : Mammalia (Mammals)
   Order : Primates
   Family : Tarsiidae**

**Type of Animal
   An animal belonging to the mammal class**

**Physical Characteristics
   Body Covering: Thick brown fur
   Tail: Eight (8) inches to ten (10) inches
   Eyes: Largest eyes on a mammal**

**Range
   Found in Bohol, Leyte, Samar and Mindanao**

**Habitat
   Tropical rainforest and areas with dense vegetation**

**Threat
   Destruction of the forest**

**Profile of the Visayan Warty Pig**

**Conservation Status
     Critically endangered**

**Names
   Scientific Name: Sus cebifrons
   English Name: Visayan warty pig
   Local Names (Common Names in Philippine Languages
   & Dialects): Baboy ilahas, baboy talunon, bakatin**

**Scientific Classification
   Class: Mammalia (Mammals)
   Order: Artiodactyla
   Family: Suidae**

**Type of Animal
   An animal belonging to the mammal class**

**Physical Characteristics
   Distinguishing Physical Trait: Warts on its face
   Height: Approximately thirty (30) centimeters
   to sixty (60) centimeters
   Length: Approximately ninety-five (95) centimeters to
   one hundred fourteen (114) centimeters
   Weight: Approximately twenty (20) kilograms
   to thirty (30) kilograms**

**Range
   Endemic to the Philippines; found only in the Visayas,
   particularly the islands of Negros and Panay; now extinct in
   other Visayan islands such as Cebu, Guimaras and Bohol**

**Habitat
   Forest areas where there are tubers, roots and fruits;
   feeds on agricultural crops**

**Population
   No data available; animal now rare**

**Threat
   Deforestation, conversion of forest areas to agricultural lands,
   hunting and inter-breeding with domesticated pigs**