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

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| **Chapter Title** | **Philippine Fauna - Part II / Animal Profiles** |
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|  | **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**