

Report on the Physical Component of the Conservation Needs Assessment of Mindoro Island, Philippines

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List of Acronyms

CADC	-	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim
CADT	-	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title
CBFM	-	Community-Based Forest Management
DENR	-	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DOST	-	Department of Science and Technology
EP	-	Exploratory Permit
FMB	-	Forest Management Bureau
FTAA	-	Financial/Technical Assistance Agreement
GIS	-	Geographic Information System
IBA	-	Important Bird Areas
MBCFI	-	Mindoro Biodiversity Conservation Foundation Incorporated
MGB	-	Mines and Geosciences Bureau
MPSA	-	Mineral Production and Sharing Agreement
NAMRIA	-	National Mapping and Resource Information Authority
NBSAP	-	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NIPAS	-	National Integrated Protected Areas System
NCIP	-	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
PAWB	-	Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau
PBCPP	-	Philippine Biodiversity Conservation Priority-setting Program
PCARRD	-	Philippine Council for Agriculture, Forestry, and Natural Resources Research and Development
RA	-	Republic Act
SPPF	-	Sablayan Prison and Penal Farm

Introduction

The Philippines is one of the richest countries in the world in terms of biological diversity. It holds greater than 50,000 species of plants and animals, of which more than half exist only within its islands and are found nowhere else in the world (Ong et al. 2002). It even boasts, as a point of comparison, more endemic species on a per area basis than much larger countries like Brazil and Madagascar, such that the Philippines is commonly thought of as the “Galapagos Island multiplied tenfold” (Heaney and Regalado 1998).

However, the Philippine archipelago is also recognized as one of 34 global biodiversity hotspots, or biologically-rich countries that are under a high degree of threat. In fact, less than 6% of its original forest remains and 641 species are listed as globally-threatened under the 2008 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN 2008; Conservation International-Philippines et al. 2006). The main threats to Philippine biodiversity include the destruction of natural habitats, and unsustainable resource use practices and development activities due to increasing human population pressure. This situation has led to the Philippines being regarded as one of the highest global priorities for conservation of biodiversity.

In 2002, 206 conservation priority areas, comprised of both terrestrial and marine areas, have been identified under the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. From the list of conservation priority areas, 128 were identified as Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) based on the standard criteria of vulnerability and irreplaceability. These KBAs represent the diverse range of habitats found within the archipelago, including forests, coastal/marine, and wetland ecosystems in general.

Mindoro Island, situated in the central part of the Philippines, constitutes one of the major biogeographic regions in the country, exhibiting high levels of species richness and a diverse range of habitats. It is home to the critically endangered Mindoro Dwarf Buffalo (*Bubalus mindorensis*), locally known as the “Tamaraw”, which is found only in Mindoro and is considered as the largest endemic mammal in the Philippines (IUCN 2008). For birds alone, six endemic species have been recorded on the island out of the total 576 species found in the country (Haribon Foundation 2004; Ong et al. 2002). Apart from its wealth of biological resources, it is also the home of the indigenous Mangyan tribes, making the island one of the important cultural centers of the Philippines.

But like many of the unique islands of the country, Mindoro's immense natural wealth is threatened by anthropogenic activities such as land conversion, illegal wildlife hunting, and timber poaching; it is also consistently assailed by large-scale mining applications. Most of the original forest cover of the island has already declined in the last century, as shown by the forest cover maps of the ESSC (1999). Protection efforts in the past were either implemented but not sustained, or were sadly unsuccessful at all. Existing conservation programs may also not be enough to significantly secure the island's natural wealth for the future generations.

Mindoro Island is considered as one of the top priority conservation areas both locally and internationally, requiring the need for immediate conservation interventions to protect and preserve the islands' remaining habitats and important wildlife. The Mindoro Biodiversity Conservation Foundation, Inc. (MBCFI) was established to address the long-term conservation of Mindoro's endemic wildlife and their natural habitats for the benefit of future generations of all peoples through its mandate to develop integrated biodiversity conservation and development programs, which include improved dissemination of knowledge, management practices and the active participation and collaboration of relevant stakeholders.

The conservation needs assessment of Mindoro Island was proposed to aid in decision-making and developing conservation interventions. This report focuses on the mapping and physical aspect of the conservation needs assessment.

Objectives

Using geomatics tools, the physical component seeks to provide background information on relevant geographic and spatial features of Mindoro Island, relevant to addressing its conservation needs. It will also assess the extent and distribution of remaining key habitats on Mindoro Island and its municipalities, and within the conservation priority sites identified by MBCFI. The analyses will also provide an indication of the potential coverage of each conservation site as input for the future delineation of their extent or boundaries.

Specifically, the geomatics component aims to:

1. Gather relevant secondary data and information on the mapping and physical aspects of Mindoro Island, including administrative boundaries, topography and hydrology, land cover, mineral resources, and tenurial instruments; and
2. Provide inputs and recommendations on the mapping and physical aspects of Mindoro Island in support of program development activities of MBCFI.

Methodology

Secondary data gathering

Available maps and secondary data pertaining to the physical and land use aspect were obtained including topography, climate, land cover, tenurial instruments, administrative boundaries, among other pertinent data. Boundary monuments and benchmarks were secured for geo-referencing of scanned images of tenurial instruments. A review of related literature was conducted and integrated in the report, including geographical references and conservation studies on Mindoro, relevant policies and local land use plans, if available, which were requested from different concerned agencies and organizations.

Map digitizing

Hardcopy maps were procured, scanned, digitized, and converted to electronic formats, particularly as shapefiles or JPEG images, for incorporation in a geographic information system (GIS). Tabular data such as technical descriptions and other coordinate data were encoded into spreadsheets and converted into tab delimited text files, which were imported into a GIS software.

Spatial analyses

All spatial data were incorporated into a GIS as shapefiles to facilitate better data integration, manipulation, and analyses. All scanned maps were saved in JPEG or TIFF formats. Thematic datasets adopt the Universal Transverse Mercator projection Zone 51 North and the Luzon datum. ArcView® GIS 3.2 developed by ESRI was used as the primary software including some 3rd party developer extension tools for geo-processing, conversion between projections, area computations, plotting technical descriptions, and topographical analysis.

Results and Discussion

Location

Mindoro Island is situated at the central portion of the Philippine archipelago, off the southern coast of mainland Luzon. The island is bounded on the north by the Verde Island Passage, and partly by the South China Sea; on the east by Tablas Strait; on the west by Mindoro Strait; and on the south by the Sulu Sea.

Its neighboring islands and provinces include:

Batangas province on mainland Luzon to the north; the Calamianes Island Group of the province of Palawan to the southwest; the island province of Marinduque to the northeast; and the island group province of Romblon, and the provinces of Antique and Aklan on Panay Island to the southeast.

Administrative Coverage

Mindoro Island is composed of 247 islands and islets, including seven major islands, namely (in order of land area, beginning from the largest): Mindoro, Lubang, Ilin, Ambil, Golo, Ambulong, and Cabra Islands. The islands have a total land area of 1,003,854 hectares (based on the municipal boundary data digitized by Conservation International-Philippines from NAMRIA 1:50,000 topographic maps). It is divided into two administrative provinces: Mindoro Occidental and Mindoro Oriental, each having 11 and 15 municipalities, respectively (Table 1).

Mindoro Occidental has a total land area of 582,748 hectares (which is 58.05% of the total land area of Mindoro), and occupies the eastern half of Mindoro. Mamburao is the provincial capital. Sablayan is the largest municipality in terms of land area, not only for the province but for the entire island, comprising almost 23% of the total land area of Mindoro; it is even almost twice the size of the province of Cavite.

Table 1. Land area of the municipalities and provinces Mindoro.

Province	Municipality / City	No. of Barangays	Land Area (ha.)	% of total land area of Mindoro
Mindoro Occidental Total land area: 582,748 hectares (58.05% of total land area of Mindoro)	1. Abra de Ilog	9	58,796	5.86
	2. Calintaan	7	31,399	3.13
	3. Looc	9	12,821	1.28
	4. Lubang	16	12,491	1.24
	5. Magsaysay	12	35,222	3.51
	6. Mamburao	15	30,962	3.08
	7. Paluan	12	52,870	5.27
	8. Rizal	11	18,870	1.88
	9. Sablayan	22	230,336	22.95
	10. San Jose	38	39,310	3.92
	11. Santa Cruz	11	59,670	5.94
Mindoro Oriental Total land area: 421,106 hectares (41.95% of total land area of Mindoro)	12. Baco	27	29,069	2.90
	13. Bansud	13	24,657	2.46
	14. Bongabong	36	48,054	4.79
	15. Bulalacao	15	32,470	3.23
	16. Calapan City	62	24,651	2.46
	17. Gloria	27	27,492	2.74
	18. Mansalay	17	50,547	5.04
	19. Naujan	70	39,759	3.96
	20. Pinamalayan	37	24,347	2.43
	21. Pola	23	10,884	1.08
	22. Puerto Galera	13	22,577	2.25
	23. Roxas	20	8,867	0.88
	24. San Teodoro	8	34,244	3.41
	25. Socorro	26	18,525	1.85
	26. Victoria	32	24,965	2.49
TOTAL		588	1,003,854	100.00

Mindoro Oriental, on the other hand, has a total land area of 421,106 hectares (or 41.95% of the total land area of Mindoro), and occupies the western half of Mindoro Island. Calapan City is the provincial capital. The municipality of Mansalay is the largest town of the province.

Based on NSO DATOS 2002 data, there are 588 barangays found in both provinces of Mindoro with 162 and 426 barangays in Mindoro Occidental and Mindoro Oriental, respectively. Naujan has the most number of barangays followed by Calapan City, both in Mindoro Oriental province. San Jose consists of 38 barangays, the highest number of barangays in Mindoro Occidental.

Topography

Topography describes the nature of the surface of the land. Slope and contour information were interpolated from the Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) data produced by the joint efforts of the United States National Geospatial Intelligence Agency, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA), and the Italian and German space agencies (Rodriguez et al.2005). Slope categories used in this report adopts the standard slope classification used by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

Mindoro Island is basically considered as highland owing to its high relief and dominantly steeply sloping to mountainous terrain (Figure 1, Table 2). Mt. Halcon is the highest summit on the island, standing at an estimated elevation of 2,560 meters above mean sea level. High elevations and steeply sloping areas are concentrated at the central axis of the island, running from northwest to southeast. Mountainous terrain accounts for 13.94% of the island.

Lowland flat areas are mostly situated at the eastern portion of the island, mainly at Mindoro Oriental; the most extensive flat areas are situated in the municipalities of Naujan, Victoria, Baco, and the City of Calapan, which are typically used for agricultural purposes. Although not as extensive as its neighboring province, lowland flat areas in Mindoro Occidental are situated in the municipalities of Sablayan, Santa Cruz, Rizal, San Jose, and Magsaysay.

Table 2. Slope categories of Mindoro Island.

Slope Category	Description	Area (ha.)	% to total land area of Mindoro
0 – 3%	Level to gently sloping	278,375	27.70
3 – 8%	Gently sloping to undulating	61,965	6.17
8 – 18%	Moderately sloping	132,690	13.20
18 – 30%	Steeply sloping	164,162	16.34
30 – 50%	Very steeply sloping	227,687	22.66
Over 50%	Mountainous	140,059	13.94
T O T A L		1,004,938	100.00

Note: The area total from the slope computations differ by approximately 11 square kilometers from the computed administrative land area of the islands. This discrepancy is due to the inherent difference in data formats (i.e., raster vs. vector data formats for slope and administrative boundary, respectively), which is best manifested along the coastlines.

Climatic Condition

Climate refers to the average weather conditions of a place over a certain period or the historical record of average daily and seasonal weather events. It encompasses the temperatures, humidity, rainfall, and other meteorological factors in a given region over long periods of time.

Climate Types

Mindoro Island experiences two climatic types: Type I and Type III based on the Coronas climate classification (PAGASA et al.1992). The two types are described as follows:

Type I: two pronounced seasons, dry from December to May and wet from June to November. Maximum rain period is from June to September. Areas characterized by this climate type are generally exposed to the southwest monsoon (*habagat*) and get a fair share of the rainfall brought about by tropical cyclones occurring especially during the maximum rain period.

Type III: No very pronounced maximum rain period, with a short dry season lasting only from one to three months. This type is intermediate between Types I and II, although it resembles the first type more closely because it has a short dry season. Areas of this climate type are partly shielded from the northeast monsoon (*amihan*) but are exposed to the southwest monsoon and are also benefited by the rainfall caused by tropical cyclones.

The boundary between the two climate types is roughly situated over the highlands, stretching from Abra de Ilog going southwest along high elevations to Bulalacao (Figure 2). Areas classified under Type I comprise almost the entire province of Mindoro Occidental, including Lubang and Ilin Islands; Bulalacao in Mindoro Oriental; but excluding western portions of Abra de Ilog. Mindoro Oriental is mostly classified under Type III, with the exception of Bulalacao and portions of Mansalay and Bongabong.

The noticeable difference in vegetation types on both sides of Mindoro's highlands, for example: grasslands at Sablayan side, and forests at Mindoro Oriental side, is a classic rain shadow effect generally resulting from the two different climate types experienced by Mindoro, the frequency of tropical cyclones, and its topography.

Rainfall, Humidity, and Temperature

As of this writing, no substantial secondary data has been gathered yet concerning the rainfall, humidity, and temperature information of the island.

Land Cover and Habitat Types

For the purposes of gathering available secondary data on land cover, this report uses two series of national land cover maps: the 1987 data produced by Swedish Space Corporation (SSC), and the 2003 joint NAMRIA and Forest Management Bureau data; the latter being the most recent available land cover data of Mindoro Island. An overlay of the two datasets was also implemented to derive possible changes in land cover during a period of 16 years.

Due to the variance in land area baselines used in each dataset owing to the differing methodologies employed by its developers, both datasets were geo-processed to conform to the extent of administrative boundary data digitized from 1:50,000 topographic maps. This has resulted in non-existent areas in both land cover datasets being treated as existing land in the administrative boundary data; these discrepancies, while negligible (i.e., 0.16% and 0.67% for 2003 and 1987 data, respectively), are reflected nonetheless as "no data" types for purposes of consistency in land area figures.

It should also be noted early on in this section that assessments on the integrity of the datasets have been published in other studies. In the case of SSC data, Kummer (1992) described inherent limitations such as the inadequacy of ground reference data for such an extensive scope, and its incompatibility for comparisons with previous forest inventories. Further, De Alban (2005) similarly highlighted the implications of the SSC data limitations in terms of area calculations and its coarseness for site conservation planning. The Asian Development Bank (2004) also pointed out uncertainties pertaining to the NAMRIA-FMB forest cover data.

Despite these weaknesses, the two datasets are used here mainly on the basis of practicality and the scope of this preliminary geomatics work. This report only consolidates as much relevant secondary information to come up with a quick assessment of the conservation needs of Mindoro Island. Time constraint then rules out the use of more reliable land cover data, such as those derived from satellite image interpretation, which require a considerable period of time to process and interpret, and is thus beyond the time frame of this preliminary study. But basically both datasets are nevertheless official data and are also the best available in the absence of interpreted satellite imagery.

1987 Land Cover Data

For this dataset, eighteen (18) land cover types are discriminated (Figure 4, Table 3). The dominant land cover features include brushlands, cultivated lands, forests (in this case, divided into 3 subtypes), and grasslands.

In 1987, forests took up less than a tenth (8.62%) of the total area of Mindoro, and were mostly situated at the central highlands. Forest types were mainly classified in terms of canopy cover—e.g., greater than 50% cover was treated as closed canopy; pine forests however were not distinguished. Mangroves were similarly sparse and were situated along coastlines and at Apo Reef.

2003 Land Cover Data

Sixteen (16) land cover types, excluding No Data, are reflected in the 2003 data (Figure 3, Table 3). The dominant land cover features include shrublands, forests (which are divided into 4 subtypes), grasslands, and cultivated lands. Forests account for almost one-fifth (19.15%) of the total area of Mindoro; these are mainly found on highlands located at the northern half of the island. Sablayan, being the largest municipality, holds approximately 74,666 hectares (38.84%) of the total forest cover of Mindoro. Forest patches of varying types are scattered in the municipalities of Sablayan, San Jose, Paluan; between the boundary of Pola and Naujan; and Lubang Island, among a few others. Pine forest patches, or conifers, occur only in the municipality of Santa Cruz. Mangroves are sparse and are located along coastlines and at Apo Reef Marine Natural Park.

Shrublands, the dominant land cover which occupies an estimated 33% of the total area of Mindoro, are mainly situated in the northwest, eastern, and southern portions of the island. Grasslands, including partially wooded grasslands, take up a quarter (25.63%) of the total land area of Mindoro. These occur more extensively at the western side of Mindoro, due to the effect of its climate type and topography. Small patches of grasslands also occur on the Mindoro Oriental side, such as in the municipalities of Bulalacao, Bansud, Bongabong, Mansalay, Gloria, and Pinamalayan.

Cultivated areas also account for almost one-fifth (19.40%) of total area of Mindoro. Annual crops generally suggest at most a single planting and harvesting season throughout the year; these types of cultivated lands are scattered across the lowland areas of both provinces. Perennial crops involve at least two planting and harvesting cycles in a year, suggesting the utilization of irrigation; these crop types are more present in Mindoro Oriental, which is easily explained by its generally even rainfall distribution across the year due to the type of climate it experiences. Fishponds are present only in a few municipalities: San Jose, Magsaysay, Roxas, and Calapan.

Table 3. Land cover type classifications of Mindoro Island for 1987 and 2003.

1987 Land Cover Type	Land Area (ha.)	% to total land area of Mindoro	2003 Land Cover Type	Land Area (ha.)	% to total land area of Mindoro
Arable land, crops mainly cereals and sugar	101,934	10.15	Closed forest, broadleaved	49,495	4.93
Built-up area	598	0.06	Forest plantation, broadleaved	38,441	3.83
Closed canopy, mature trees covering > 50%	20,606	2.05	Open forest, broadleaved	103,608	10.32
Coconut plantations	9,324	0.93	Open forest, coniferous	695	0.07
Coral reef	549	0.05	Mangrove forest	1,133	0.11
Crop land mixed with coconut plantations	120,217	11.98	Inland water	4,058	0.40
Crop land mixed with other plantation	849	0.08	Built-up area	2,243	0.22
Cultivated area mixed with brushland/grassland	545,922	54.38	Cultivated land, annual crop	116,504	11.61
Fishponds derived from mangrove	6,951	0.69	Cultivated land, perennial crop	78,155	7.79
Grassland, grass covering > 70%	104,915	10.45	Fishpond	5,096	0.51
Lake	437	0.04	Barren land	11,545	1.15
Mangrove vegetation	1,615	0.16	Grassland	183,197	18.25
Marshy area and swamp	55	0.01	Marshland	1,904	0.19
Mossy forest	14,124	1.41	Fallow land	595	0.06
Open canopy, mature trees covering < 50%	51,830	5.16	Shrubland	331,529	33.03
Riverbeds	11,743	1.17	Wooded grassland	74,057	7.38
Siltation pattern in lake	94	0.01	No data	1,600	0.16
Unclassified	5,414	0.54	--	--	--
No data	6,676	0.67	--	--	--
1987 TOTAL	1,003,854	100.00	2003 TOTAL	1,003,854	100.00

Brushlands, although partly cultivated and mixed with grasslands, similarly formed the dominant land cover which occupied more than half of the total area of Mindoro. Grasslands, mainly referring to those areas covered with grasses by greater than 70%, took up only close to a tenth (10.45%) of the total land area of Mindoro. Again, grasslands occurred more prominently at the western side of Mindoro through the effect of geographical factors, with minor patches of grasslands also occurring on the Mindoro Oriental side.

Plantations and cultivated areas accounted for almost one-fourth (23. 14%) of total area of Mindoro. It is

not clear, however, which areas are identified

as annual or perennial agricultural plots based on the 1987 classification. The land cover map suggests that croplands mixed with plantations such as coconuts were perennial crops based on their general location; arable lands indicated seasonal cropping. Fishponds were also present in the municipalities of San Jose, Magsaysay, Roxas, Calapan, Pola, and Mansalay.

Changes in Land Cover from 1987 to 2003

Despite the inherent weaknesses of the datasets mentioned earlier in this section, an attempt was made to group similar cover types and to match these corresponding broad types between datasets in order to determine changes in land cover from 1987 to 2003. The groupings resulted in a generalization of land cover types into broader categories to allow a plausible comparison between the two maps (Table 4). Land cover types were broadly categorized into four (4) major classifications: forests, grasslands, brushlands, and cultivated areas and plantations; minor classifications (in terms of area) include six (6) types: built-up areas, fishponds, barren lands, inland water bodies, mangroves, and marshes.

Table 4. Matrix of broad land cover categories from matching of 1987 and 2003 land cover types.

Outcome	Broad Land Cover Category	1987 Land Cover Type	2003 Land Cover Type
Plausible reconciliation	MAJOR		
	Cultivated areas and plantations	• Arable land, crops mainly cereals and sugar • Coconut plantations • Crop land mixed with coconut plantations • Crop land mixed with other	• Cultivated land, annual crop • Cultivated land, perennial crop • Fallow land
	Grasslands	• Grassland, grass covering > 70%	• Grassland • Wooded grassland
	Forests	• Closed canopy, mature trees covering > 50% • Open canopy, mature trees covering <50% • Mossy forest	• Closed forest, broadleaved • Forest plantation, broadleaved • Open forest, broadleaved • Open forest, coniferous
	Brushlands	• Cultivated area mixed with brushland/grassland	• Shrubland
	MINOR		
	Built-up areas	• Built-up area	• Built-up area
	Fishponds	• Fishponds derived from mangrove	• Fishpond
	Barren lands	• Riverbeds • Siltation pattern in the lake	• Barren land
	Inland water bodies	• Lake	• Inland water
	Mangroves	• Mangrove vegetation	• Mangrove forest
	Marshes	• Marshy area and swamp	• Marshland
Cannot be reconciled	NO CATEGORY	Coral reefs; Unclassified; No data	No data

Table 5 shows the variance (in percentage change) between the different land cover types from 1987 to 2003, a temporal difference of 16 years. The highlighted values represent the percentage of a particular land cover type that had not changed from 1987 through 2003, or in other words, had remained unchanged either by natural or anthropogenic factors (e.g., 65.94% of cultivated areas in 1987 had remained unchanged as cultivated areas in 2003). For major land cover types, with the inclusion of fishponds and built-up areas, changes that occurred as land conversion into other types are less than 50%; grasslands, for example, remains the highest unchanged cover type (80.21%) in 16 years. Other minor land cover types, such as mangroves, barren lands, inland water bodies, and marshes, have experienced rather drastic changes from 1987 to 2003.

Table 5. Variance between 1987 and 2003
land cover (in percentage).

%	2003											
1987	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
1	65.94	23.13	0.93	5.56	0.60	0.42	1.68	0.67	0.26	0.71	0.12	100.00
2	2.11	80.21	7.50	9.46	-	-	0.05	0.63	-	-	0.03	100.00
3	0.51	2.65	67.94	28.65	-	0.00	0.15	-	0.09	-	0.00	100.00
4	5.28	20.10	22.42	51.50	0.02	0.00	0.39	0.18	0.01	0.02	0.07	100.00
5	13.59	11.31	1.78	-	70.21	0.74	-	1.64	-	-	0.73	100.00
6	25.67	13.39	0.03	0.66	1.56	51.09	0.46	3.29	2.60	-	1.26	100.00
7	23.28	24.20	0.27	5.39	0.00	-	44.31	2.46	0.03	-	0.06	100.00
8	24.70	2.77	37.58	-	-	-	-	16.69	-	18.26	-	100.00
9	83.36	2.06	-	-	0.26	1.16	0.45	5.74	6.05	0.91	0.01	100.00
10	56.52	39.50	0.64	0.05	3.29	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	100.00
11	35.25	26.74	6.18	16.13	1.89	4.17	0.49	1.30	1.05	0.37	6.44	100.00
Total	19.45	25.63	19.15	33.03	0.22	0.51	1.15	0.40	0.11	0.19	0.16	100.00

Key for Broad Land Cover Categories: 1 – cultivated areas; 2 – grasslands; 3 – forests; 4 – brushlands; 5 – built-up areas; 6 – fishponds; 7 – barren lands; 8 – inland water bodies; 9 – mangroves; 10 – marshes; 11 – no data.

The following is a brief analysis and description of changes for each particular land cover type:

- 1.) Cultivated areas. An estimated 65.94% of cultivated areas had remained unchanged. About 23.13% have reverted into grasslands, of which the possible causes of conversion could be the abandonment of these farm lands or a prolonged fallow period. About 5.56% have changed into brushlands, or possibly have been developed as agroforests.
- 2.) Grasslands. A large proportion (80.21%) of grasslands had remained unchanged. From the data, 9.46% of grasslands may have succeeded into brushlands by natural progression of vegetation growth and expansion; the change to forests from grasslands may similarly have been through the natural growth of vegetation, or possibly through human-induced reforestation. A small portion (2.11%) of grasslands have also been converted into cultivated areas and other agricultural purposes.
- 3.) Forests. Changes in forest areas were dominantly into brushlands (almost 29%). This may be due to the extraction of forest resources and degradation. Two-thirds of forests (67.94%) remained unchanged from 1987 to 2003.
- 4.) Brushlands. Only a little more than half (or 51.50%) of brushlands had remained unchanged from 1987 to 2003. About 22.42% may have progressed into forests, according to the data. About 5.28% have been converted for agricultural purposes while 20.10% have transformed into grasslands (possibly from conversion into agricultural areas which were later on abandoned, since direct change may be highly unlikely unless evidence to support this observation is available).
- 5.) Built-up areas. Almost three-fourths of built-up areas (70.21%) had remained unchanged. Major changes into other types are into cultivated areas (13.59%) and grasslands (11.31%), which may be considered as highly unlikely.
- 6.) Fishponds. Majority of fishponds (51.09%) had remained unchanged. Changes that occurred were into cultivated areas (25.67%), which is not unlikely; and into grasslands (13.39%), which may have occurred as a result of abandonment.
- 7.) Barren lands. Changes were mainly into grasslands (24.20%). Since these barren lands include riverbeds, the encroachment of grassy vegetation may be possible. On the other hand, 23.28% were converted for cultivation. Less than half (44.31%) of 1987 barren lands had remained unchanged in 2003.
- 8.) Inland water bodies. Only 16.69% of inland water bodies remained unchanged, although

18.26% may have been misclassified

instead as marshes. Conversion into cultivated areas or forests could be unlikely, but may be explained instead through the limitation of the data (since small areas can be easily generalized at coarse map scales).

- 9.) Mangroves. Only 6.05% of mangroves remained unchanged. Much of the change was the result of conversion into cultivated areas (83.36%), which is a highly likely land use change scenario. Other changes involve 1.16% of mangroves converted into fishponds, while 5.74% had reverted into inland water bodies (possibly through the accretion of rivers and inland water bodies on mangrove areas).
- 10.) Marshes. Existing marshes in 1987 became virtually non-existent as of 2003. But again, the limitation of the data should be considered at this point since small areas, such as the condition of marshes in 1987, can be easily generalized at coarse map scales.
- 11.) No data. Changes occurring in this category are not considered for analysis due to the data limitations mentioned earlier in this section.

It may be noted from the result of the land cover change analysis that forest cover increased from 1987 to 2003. However, it can also be argued that forest types in 2003 include forest plantations, unlike 1987 types which were confined to natural forests. The land cover change analysis also had not considered the changes of forest cover in terms of different subtypes or habitats as the classification of forest cover data in both datasets are not readily comparable (i.e., 1987 mainly in terms of canopy cover; 2003 mainly in terms of forest types).

Possibly, the coarse resolution of both land cover maps explains the discrepancies in some improbable changes in cover types such as built-up areas into cultivated areas or grasslands, and inland water bodies into cultivated areas or forests. The analysis, nevertheless, yielded some plausible land cover change outcomes in the 16-year temporal difference. It is suggested that the changes in land cover types could be verified later on through primary data gathering (e.g., accounts or testimonies of local communities concerning land cover and land use changes, municipal government records, provincial DENR offices). But ultimately, the analysis reveals changes in major land cover or habitat types should be monitored for biodiversity conservation assessment and planning.

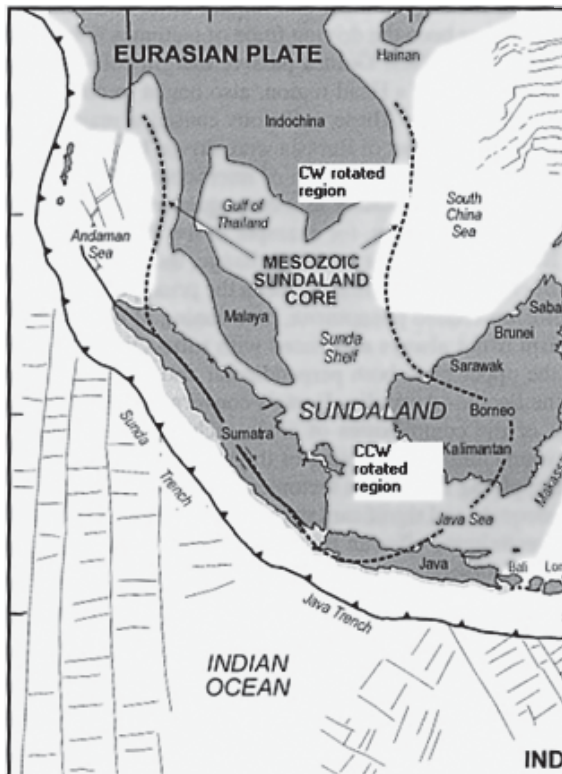
Geology and Mineral Resources

Geology

Philippine tectonics is one of the most active in the world. The country's tectonic activity is the result of the interaction of three (3) major tectonic plates, namely: the Pacific, the Eurasian, and Indian-Australian Plates (see inset figure A). The boundary between the eastern margin of the Eurasian Plate and the Philippine Sea Plate

is a complex system of subduction zones, collision zones, and marginal sea basin openings (Aurelio and Peña 2004). An actively deforming zone is created in between these two plates, which is referred to as the Philippine Mobile Belt.

The Philippine archipelago, in general, can be divided into two (2) geologic entities, particularly: 1) the Philippine Mobile Belt, and 2) the North Palawan Block. Each of these 2 entities is composed of different types of lithologic units including metamorphic rocks, ophiolites and ophiolitic rocks, magmatic rocks and active volcanic arcs, and sedimentary basins. The country is generally interpreted as a collage of insular arcs, ophiolitic suites, and continental rocks of Eurasian affinity.



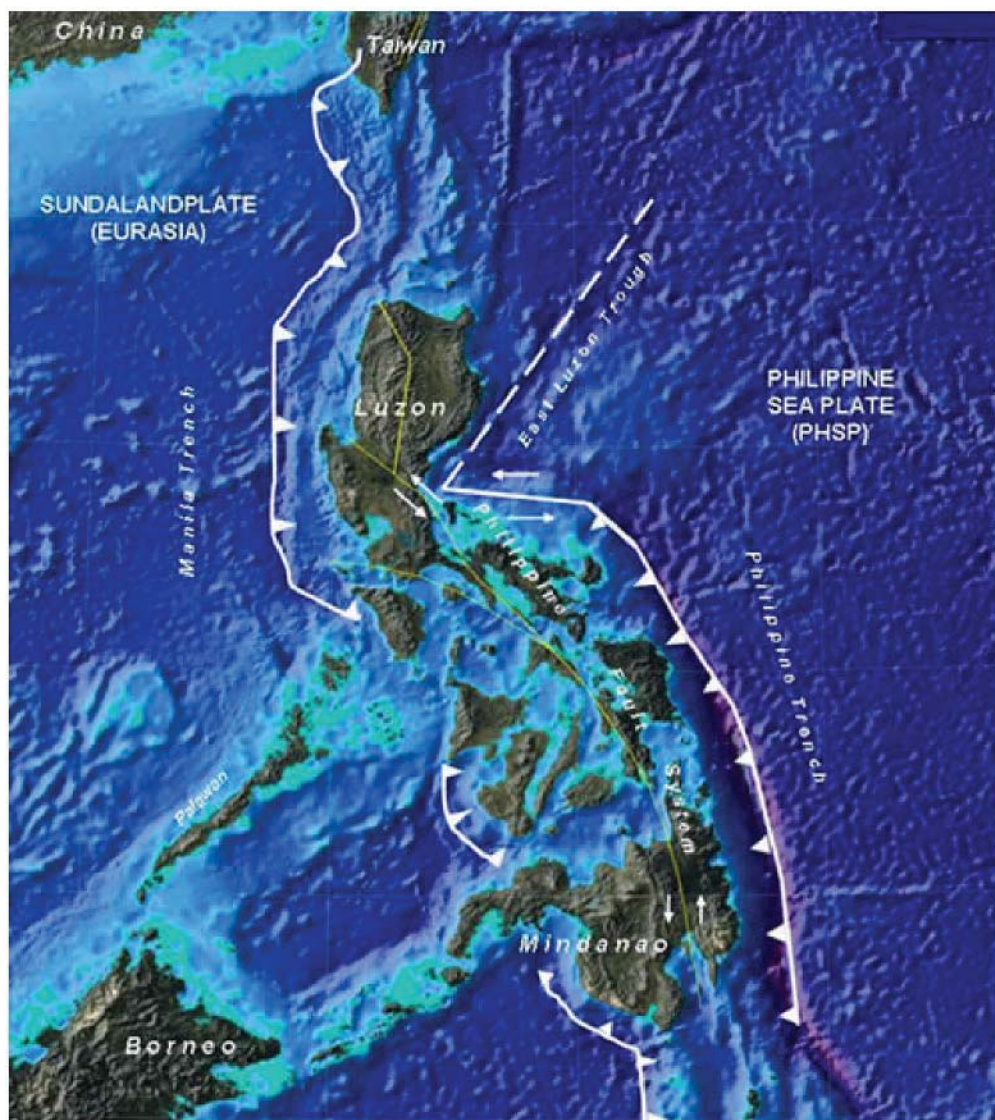
Inset Figure A. Map showing the interactions of three (3) major tectonic plates, namely: the Pacific, the Eurasian, and Indian-Australian Plates. (Source: Michael D. Fuller at <http://www.higp.hawaii.edu>).

Metamorphic rocks (or rocks that have been changed from its original form by subjection to heat and pressure) of continental origin are located in northern Palawan, Mindoro, and Panay, and some neighboring islands; metamorphic formations of insular affinity are sporadically distributed throughout the archipelago.

Ophiolites, an assemblage of ultramafic rock fragments of the ocean crust that has been uplifted onto a continental crust, are widely spread throughout the archipelago and represent the basement on which magmatic arcs are developed. Magmatic arcs in the Philippines, however, according to Aurelio and Peña (2004), are still poorly understood.

Sedimentary basins, particularly for Mindoro, are both sedimentary formations thrust over continental formations (belonging to the North Palawan Block) and juxtaposed with the South China Sea ophiolitic crust; the sedimentation fill is composed of a limestone body and overlain by volcanoclastic rocks becoming more carbonaceous towards the surface.

The Philippine Fault is a designated fault zone cutting through almost the entire length of the archipelago (see inset figure B); this fault has been observed to extend to more than 1,200 kilometers from Luzon to Mindanao. The Mindoro/Aglubang Fault, one of several active faults in the country in addition to the Philippine Fault and its branches, represents the break in slope between the mountainous western portion of Mindoro and the flatlands of the eastern portion, as observed in Figure 1.



Inset Figure B. Map showing the Philippines flanked by the Philippine Sea and Eurasian Plates. The Philippine Fault traverses the whole length of the archipelago, and is divided into three major segments: northern (NW Luzon to Lamon Bay), central (Bondoc Peninsula to Leyte), and southern (Mindanao and the Moluccas). (Source: Bahay Kubo Research at <http://www.bahaykuboresearch.net>).

Mineral Resources

Mineral deposits in the Philippines have formed in three distinct geologic environments: oceanic, island arc, and continental. Many of the tectonic regions in the Philippines are a mixture of several environments due

to the amalgamation of different tectonic terrain and the replacement of older geologic environments by younger ones (BMG 1986). Geologic processes lead to the formation of mineral deposits, of which when removed from the earth's surface can never be replaced again and are thus regarded as non-renewable resources.

Due to its complex geologic history, the Philippines' mineral endowments have been recognized as one of the highest in the world, with established reserves of 13 metallic and 29 non-metallic minerals despite its relatively small land area (MGB 2009). According to the Mines and Geosciences Bureau, the most prominent metallic mineral reserves are gold, copper, nickel, and chromite, of which the country is ranked at 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th in world mineral endowments, respectively. Copper makes up the bulk of all metallic reserves in the country; limestone on the other hand constitutes the largest non-metallic mineral deposits followed by marble.

The Philippine mining industry produces a variety of mineral products, classified into six general categories of minerals, namely: precious metals; iron and ferro-alloy metals; base metals; fertilizer minerals; industrial minerals; gemstone and decorative minerals. Table 6 shows the minerals included in each of these categories and those found in Mindoro Island (MGB 2009; BMG 1986):

Table 6. Classification of Mineral Products found in Mindoro.

Category	Minerals Included	Major Location
Precious metals	Gold, Silver	San Teodoro
Iron and ferro-alloy metals	Chromite, Iron, Nickel	Ambil Island, Abra de Ilog, Sablayan
Base metals	Copper	Lubang Island
Fertilizer minerals	Phosphate Rock, Guano	Ilin Island, San Jose, Bulalacao
Industrial materials	Limestone, Feldspar, Marble, Silica	Abra de Ilog, Lubang Island
Gemstones, decorative minerals	Gemstones	

Gold deposits are widely distributed throughout the Philippine archipelago but most of the large and productive deposits are situated along the Philippine Fault. While Mindoro is way out of the country's premier gold districts (e.g., Baguio, Masbate, Surigao), one well-known gold deposit in Mindoro is situated in San Teodoro area. Silver in the Philippines is always associated with gold and recovered mainly as a by-product of gold and gold-bearing copper mines.

Iron and ferro-alloys—important for the production of iron and steel—also occur in Mindoro, particularly within the Abra de Ilog district and Sablayan. Iron deposits found in Abra de Ilog are classified as contact metasomatic deposits, which are usually the main source of lump iron ore; these are also considered to be the one of the oldest iron deposits in the country. Those concentrated in Sablayan are classified as laterite deposits of the nickeliferous types which are found over ultramafic rocks, and contain significant amounts of nickel, lead, and silicate nickel ore, apart from iron (BMG 1986). Chromite was first discovered in Mindoro, particularly in Ambil Island, during the early part of the American occupation of the country. Potential chromite deposits are concentrated at the northwestern portion of Mindoro Island.

For base or non-ferrous metals, copper is the primary metal with lead, zinc, and molybdenum occurring as co-products; gold and silver also occur as important co-products of copper mineralization. Prospects of copper deposits are scattered across Mindoro, but the most significant occurs in Lubang Island. The oldest known lead-zinc mineralization, occurring as a co-product of copper, is found in Sta. Cruz and Lubang Island.

Prospects of phosphate rock and guano are identified in Ilin Island, San Jose, and Bulalacao. These minerals are utilized as natural raw fertilizers and soil conditioners, and serve as ingredients for the manufacture of inorganic and chemical fertilizers. Guano, for instance, is an important source of phosphorous and nitrogen; these deposits are mostly found in limestone caves, which accumulate

through the excrement of birds and bats. Phosphate rock, on the other hand, is the main source for phosphate in chemical fertilizers.

For industrial materials, minerals found in Mindoro include asbestos, barite, bentonite, feldspar, talc, and silica. Asbestos, utilized for fire-proofing, insulation, and brake lining, are found in Abra de Ilog. Barite, a filler and adulterant for glass and oil well drilling industries, are found in the towns of Mansalay and Roxas. Feldspar, which occurs in Looc in Lubang Island, Abra de Ilog, and Pinamalayan, is mainly used as a constituent of glass, fired clay products, and enamels. Silica, similarly found in Lubang Island, is mainly used in glass manufacturing. Talc deposits, mainly used in ceramics and electrical insulators, are identified in Abra de Ilog.

Finally, gemstones were first discovered in the 1960s along Pagbahan River in Sta. Cruz, Mindoro Occidental by Mangyans. Generally associated as “Mindoro Jade” based on their geologic environments and rock associations, these gemstones greenish gray to light green in color and are underlain by greenschist, gneiss, metagabbro, and marble.

Figure 5 shows the point locations of mineral resource occurrences in Mindoro Island. Further information on these mineral resources can be consulted from BMG (1986).

Watershed Areas

PCARRD-DOST et al.(1999) defines a watershed as a topographically delineated area of land from which rainwater can drain, as surface runoff, via a specific stream or river system to a common outlet point which may be a dam, irrigation system or municipal/urban water supply off take point, or where the stream/river discharges into a larger river, lake or the sea.

Ridges of higher elevation generally form the boundaries between two watersheds. At these boundaries, rain falling on one side flow toward the low point of one watershed, while rain falling on the other side of the boundary flows toward the low point of a different watershed.

Watersheds are also interchangeably referred to as a river basin, or a drainage basin, or a catchment. In the Philippines, watersheds vary greatly in size and extent, and usually transcend the boundaries of administrative units. A watershed typology was developed by PCARRD-DOST et al. (1999) as a mechanism for managing watersheds in the country (Annex 1). The provincial scale was chosen as the minimum resolution for delineating and identifying watersheds in this report; watersheds smaller than this scale have not yet been delineated due to time constraint limitations. Watersheds at the provincial level, classified as medium-sized watersheds, range from 100 to 500 km², of which the topographic boundaries occur within at least one but not more than two provinces.

A total of 20 watersheds (with areas $\geq$ 10,000 hectares, or 100 km², and above) have been identified in Mindoro Island, and are treated as major watersheds for the purposes of this report. One out of the 20 major watersheds qualifies as a river basin: Magasawang Tubig. Three are considered as large watersheds, including Busuanga, Bongabong, and Amnay; the rest as medium-sized watersheds. These major watersheds occupy a total land area of 716,413 hectares (or 71.37% of the land area of Mindoro Island).

Nine of these major watersheds are situated in both provinces of Mindoro, particularly: Magasawang Tubig, Busuanga, Bongabong, Amnay, Cagaray, Pagbahan, Pula, Polo-Salagan, and Balete (Figure 6, Table 7). Magasawang Tubig River Basin, the largest of Mindoro's watersheds, is situated across 8 municipalities.

Forest Cover within Major Watersheds

Forests are an important component of healthy watersheds. Forests help regulate water flow, maintain water and air quality, provide soil stability through its root system up to some extent (Bruijnzeel 2004), and serve as important habitats for wildlife. Adequate forest cover should be kept within watersheds to maintain the ecological services that it provides.

The percentage of forest cover within these major watersheds ranges from 0.00% to 59.87% with an average of 21.69% (Figure 7, Table 7). Magasawang Tubig River Basin has the highest proportion of forest cover in relation to its land area. Wasig Watershed, on the other hand, is devoid of significant forest areas and is more dominantly covered by brushlands. Only four watersheds, namely: Magasawang Tubig, Bongabong, Rayusan, and Mongpong, have a forest-watershed area ratio above the average.

Table 7. Major watersheds within Mindoro Island vis-à-vis forest cover.

Watershed Name	Type (PCARRD al.1999)	Land Area (ha.)	% of total land area of Mindoro	Forest Area (ha.)	% of Forest within Watershed
1. Magasawang Tubig	River Basin	140,222	13.97	83,956	59.87
2. Busuanga	Large Watershed	55,591	5.54	1,717	3.09
3. Bongabong	Large Watershed	55,497	5.53	13,110	23.62
4. Amnay	Large Watershed	53,880	5.37	11,668	21.66
5. Rayusan	Medium Watershed	44,122	4.40	12,086	27.39
6. Butas-Lumangbayan	Medium Watershed	44,028	4.39	3,028	6.88
7. Cagaray	Medium Watershed	42,930	4.28	3,662	8.53
8. Pinagsabaran	Medium Watershed	38,879	3.87	1,012	2.60
9. Lumintao	Medium Watershed	36,991	3.68	1,801	4.87
10. Mongpong	Medium Watershed	32,305	3.22	7,721	23.90
11. Pagbahan	Medium Watershed	31,492	3.14	4,253	13.51
12. Pula	Medium Watershed	24,149	2.41	1,230	5.09
13. Polo-Salagan	Medium Watershed	24,009	2.39	816	3.40
14. Wasig	Medium Watershed	16,382	1.63	-	0.00
15. Labangan	Medium Watershed	14,227	1.42	1,315	9.24
16. Abra de Ilog	Medium Watershed	13,438	1.34	2,527	18.80
17. Balete	Medium Watershed	13,153	1.31	1,563	11.89
18. Anahawin	Medium Watershed	12,304	1.23	676	5.49
19. Maragooc	Medium Watershed	11,604	1.16	1,568	13.51
20. Sumagui	Medium Watershed	11,211	1.12	1,697	15.14
TOTAL		716,413	71.37	155,406	

Tenurial Instruments

Land tenure instruments affect how site conservation management and planning are implemented in the country. It is necessary to take these prior rights and arrangements into consideration to come up with an appropriate management system, especially if the critical wildlife habitats and conservation sites are already under an existing tenurial instrument.

Figure 8 shows the tenurial arrangements within Mindoro Island, including mining tenements found in both

Mindoro provinces as of January 2008 from data produced by the Mines and Geosciences Bureau. Annexes 2 to 5 provide the details of each instrument. The listing and maps of tenurial instruments provided in this report are by no means exhaustive and complete as of the time of writing; the sheer volume, scope, and coverage of tenurial instrument data and time constraints on data input had implications in the full consolidation of all spatial data into the GIS. The completion and integration of the tenurial instrument data in a common coordinate space and geodatabase is one of the major recommendations of this preliminary geomatics work.

Major tenurial instruments in Mindoro Island include, but are not limited to, the following: protected areas, certificates of ancestral domain titles and claims (CADT/CADC), mining tenements, community-based forest management areas (CBFM), and special reservations.

A total of six (6) protected areas are found in Mindoro. Annex 2 provides a detailed list of protected areas under the National Integrated Protected Areas System (RA 7586), including initial components and areas proclaimed under the NIPAS Act. Identified protected areas more or less represent each of the major habitat types or ecosystems in Mindoro, particularly: forests and grasslands (Mts Iglit-Baco, Mt Calavite); lake or wetland/freshwater systems (Lake Naujan); mangroves (Apo Reef, Mindoro), coastal/marine (Apo Reef). The status of each protected area is in various steps or stages under the NIPAS Act. F.B. Harrison, in particular, although still listed under the NIPAS has been proposed for declassification as a protected area and delisted from the initial NIPAS components (Haribon Foundation 2004).

Ancestral domains in Mindoro belong to the Mangyan tribes, which consists of eight (8) sub-tribes including: Alangan, Batangan, Buhid, Iraya, Hanunuo, Sulodnon, Tadyawan, and Tau-Buid. Annex 3 provides a comprehensive list of approved titles and existing claims of ancestral domains in Mindoro. Two (2) ancestral domain titles have been approved to the Iraya Mangyan tribe situated in Mindoro Oriental in 2004; eleven (11) claims are presently in the pipeline for application as ancestral domain titles. Ancestral domains have an aggregate land area of 296,664 hectares, covering almost 30% of the total land area of Mindoro.

A total of 92 mining tenements, with a total land area of 607,759 hectares (60.54% of the total land area of the entire island), have been applied over Mindoro Island (Figure 8, Annex 4). These mining tenements are classified into exploratory permits, mineral production sharing agreements, and finance/technical assistance agreements.

The data and maps on community-based forest management areas, so far as of this writing, include areas found in the municipalities of Bulalacao and San Teodoro in Mindoro Oriental. Annex 5 provides a partial list of CBFM areas. The number of CBFM areas in each town consists of, but is not limited to, the following: four (4) in Bulalacao, and two (2) in San Teodoro. One (1) CBFM area has been reported in Sablayan, Mindoro Occidental, particularly in Sitio Palbong, adjacent to the Sablayan Prison and Penal Farm covering Mt Siburan (Haribon Foundation 2004).

Other tenurial instruments include government reservations and special projects. Sablayan Prison and Penal Farm (SPPF) in Sablayan, Mindoro Occidental was established by Proclamation No. 72 on 26 September 1954 as a special reservation among other government penal colonies in the country. The SPPF is situated over the forests of Mt Siburan. Haribon Foundation (2004) identified two (2) DENR special projects within the same municipality, particularly: 1) the Mindoro Pines Seeds Production Area, and 2) the FORI Experimental Forest Area.

Boundary Overlaps and Conflicts between Tenurial Instruments

Boundary overlaps exist between many tenurial instruments, which imply a complication of land use management and potential conflicts in jurisdiction. Notable overlaps occur between ancestral domains, which are sprawled across Mindoro Island, and protected areas. Fortunately, both the NIPAS Act (RA 7586) and the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (RA 8371), the supporting legal frameworks of both tenurial instruments, contain provisions for the harmonious management and planning of areas classified under

both protected areas and ancestral domains, particularly on ancestral land recognition in protected areas and natural resources management with ancestral domains.

Mining tenements, which are applied across many areas on Mindoro, have extensive overlaps with CBFM areas in Bulalacao, Mindoro Oriental; with some portions of identified protected areas (such as Mts IglitBaco National Park and F.B. Harrison GBRs); and most especially ancestral domains, which can result in potential conflicts. The Provincial Government of Mindoro Oriental, in fact, enacted a 25-year mining moratorium in the province in 2002, particularly Provincial Ordinance No. 001-002 which is pursuant to Republic Act 7160 or the Local Government Code of 1991, which empowers local government units to enact laws to protect the environment and mineral resources.

Other overlaps occur between ancestral domains and CBFM areas, particularly within the municipalities of Bulalacao and San Teodoro, Mindoro Oriental. Portions of SPPF in Sablayan, Mindoro Occidental are also subjected to mining applications, particularly under the Kanlaon Mining Corporation FTAA application.

Priority Biodiversity Conservation Areas

Biogeography and Conservation Importance of the Philippines

The biodiversity of the Philippine Islands is one of the richest and most important in the world, having exhibited extraordinarily high levels of endemism as a result of its complex biogeographic history. Sadly, it also has a high rate of habitat destruction and deforestation, making it a global priority for biodiversity conservation (Mallari et al. 2001). It is, in fact, regarded as the hottest of global biodiversity hotspots around the world (Myers et al. 2000).

The biogeography of the Philippine archipelago falls into fifteen (15) biomes, based on the floral, faunal, and geological composition of geographical areas in the country (Simpson et al. 2001). Mindoro Island is a unique biogeographic zone in itself compared to the rest of the islands in the country. Mindoro is also one among seven (7) major Endemic Bird Areas in the country identified by BirdLife International; it hosts ten (10) restricted-range bird species, of which five (5) species are concurrently globally threatened and endemic (Stattersfield et al. 1998; Mallari et al. 2001).

National Biodiversity Conservation Priorities

In 2001, Haribon Foundation and BirdLife International identified and compiled a directory of Important Bird Areas (IBA) in the Philippines. The IBAs were good tools for identifying spatial priorities for conservation because they are significant for the conservation of other flora and fauna in addition to birds (e.g., Stattersfield et al. 1998, Mallari et al. 2001, BirdLife International 2004, De Alban 2005). Birds were also the best known and most documented terrestrial taxonomic group in the Philippines, and were a good indicator for other terrestrial taxa at coarse scales (e.g., Tabaranza and Mallari 1997, Stattersfield et al. 1998, Balmford 2002).

The IBA directory along with other studies has influenced the revision of the first National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for the Philippines in 1997, which was developed and adopted by the national government to address the country's grave biodiversity crisis (Ong et al. 2002). This revision is embodied in the Philippine Biodiversity Conservation Priority-setting Program (PBCPP) or the second iteration of the NBSAP, which incorporated the IBAs as part of the 206 identified biodiversity conservation priority areas in the country. The PBCPP outlined the biological justification and recommendations for prioritizing geographic areas for conservation in the country. Several priority areas were identified in Mindoro Island under different priority levels and degrees of conservation efforts (Table 8).

Table 8. Terrestrial conservation priorities in Mindoro.

Conservation Priorities	Priority Level	Conservation Efforts
Iglit and Baco Mountains	Extremely high critical	Moderate
Mt. Hinunduang	Extremely high critical	Moderate
Mt. Halcon	Extremely high critical	Moderate
Puerto Galera	Extremely high critical	Moderate
Sablayan	Extremely high critical	Moderate
Lubang Island	Very high	Moderate
Lake Naujan National Park	Very high	High
Mt. Calavite Wildlife Sanctuary	Very high	High
Bogbog, Bongabong, and Mt. Hitding	Insufficient data	Low
Malpalon	Insufficient data	Insufficient data

Five (5) areas were identified as extremely high critical; three (3) under very high; and two (2) areas were deemed to have insufficient data. Conservation efforts show the degree of intervention conducted at the identified locations. The identified marine conservation priorities in Mindoro include the Verde Island Passage (high) and Tablas Strait (very high).

Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA), which similarly builds on the IBA concept, are sites of global biodiversity conservation significance, that intends to support viable populations of trigger species across several taxonomic groups (Eken et al. 2004). It is an appropriate framework for identifying fine-scale conservation priorities in the country (Conservation International-Philippines et al. 2006). In Mindoro, a total of 10 KBAs have been identified, which are concurrent with identified IBAs on the island (Table 9).

Table 9. Matrix of identified conservation priority areas in Mindoro vis-à-vis MBCFI priority sites.

No.	Conservation Priority Areas	IBA (Mallari et al. 2001)	PBCPP (Ong et al. 2002)	KBA (CI-Philippines et al. 2006)	MBCFI
1	Mt. Calavite Wildlife Sanctuary	X	X	X	X
2	Puerto Galera (incl. Mt. Malasimbo)	X	X	X	X
3	Mt. Halcon	X	X	X	X
4	Lake Naujan National Park	X	X	X	X
5	Iglit and Baco Mountains	X	X	X	
6	Siburan (or Sablayan)	X	X	X	X
7	Malpalon	X	X	X	
8	Mt. Hitding (incl. Bogbog and	X	X	X	
9	Mt. Hinunduang	X	X	X	X
10	Apo Reef Marine Natural Park	X		X	X
11	Abra de Ilog				X
12	Bulalacao				X
13	Ilin Island				X
14	Lubang Island		X		

Key Conservation Sites in Mindoro and MBCFI Priority Sites

A total of 11 priority conservation areas were identified based on the studies by Mallari et al. (2001), Ong et al. (2002), and CI-Philippines-DENR-Haribon (2006), as indicated in Table 9. The matrix shows a high agreement among the studies on IBA, PBCPP, and KBA in terms of identified conservation priority areas for Mindoro (particularly areas #1-10, except for Apo Reef which is not included under PBCPP; and with the exception of Lubang Island which was identified as a priority only under the PBCPP). (Under the PBCPP, Lubang Island was distinguished as a separate terrestrial biogeographic region; it was determined

as a priority conservation area for taxonomic groups such as mammals, amphibians and reptiles, and arthropods.)

Priority conservation sites initially determined by MBCFI have been juxtaposed with identified conservation priorities from other studies (Table 9). A map overlay of the different conservation priorities is also presented (Figure 9). Of the ten (10) identified sites of MBCFI, seven (7) sites correspond to IBAs, KBAs, and PBCPP areas. Three (3) sites, namely: Iglit-Baco mountains, Mt. Hiding, and Malpalon, are not included as MBCFI conservation priority areas. It should be noted that the priority level of the latter two sites has not been determined due to insufficient data; conservation efforts are also either low or unknown.

Other priority sites determined by MBCFI that do not correspond to the identified priorities of other studies include Abra de Ilog, Bulalacao, and Ilin Island. It is noteworthy to mention here that the two sites, Abra de Ilog and Bulalacao, still form part of the greater Mindoro corridor (as delineated in Ong et al.(2002).

Administrative Coverage and Habitat Composition of MBCFI Priority Sites

The administrative coverage of identified priority sites were determined by estimating the general and possible extent of each site in relation to variables such as topography, habitat, and existing tenurial instrument if present, and juxtaposing this with approximate barangay boundary from NSO DATOS. Hence, the identified number of barangays covered by each site is only indicative. Table 10 shows the general extent of each site in terms of approximate land area, and of administrative jurisdiction such as the number of provinces, municipalities, and barangays. The identified priority sites, all in all, fall in 16 out of 26 municipalities (10 and 6 each for Mindoro Oriental and Occidental, respectively) found in both provinces of Mindoro.

Table 10. Summary of administrative coverage of MBCFI priority sites.

No.	Priority Site	Land Area (ha.)	Provinces	Municipalities	Barangays
1	Mt. Calavite Wildlife	18,000	1	1	1
2	Mt. Malasimbo	38,100	2	2	9
3	Mt. Halcon	25,200	2	5	20
4	Lake Naujan National Park	21,700	1	4	21
5	Mt. Siburan	9,800	1	1	3
6	Mt. Hinunduang	20,100	2	3	10
7	Apo Reef Marine Natural Park	15,800	1	1	1
8	Abra de Ilog	44,900	1	1	6
9	Bulalacao	10,200	1	2	7
10	Ilin Island	7,300	1	1	10

The habitat/ecosystem composition of identified priority sites were determined by overlaying the estimated extents of the sites with the 2003 land cover data (Figure 10). Similar to the groupings implemented for Table 4 in the “Land Cover and Habitat Types” section of this report, broad land cover categories were adopted again. Major habitat groupings or categories include forest, grassland, agricultural (for cultivated areas and plantations), and brushland; minor categories include mangrove, freshwater (representing wetlands such as lakes, inland water bodies, and marshes), and coastal/marine (for areas involving seas or marine areas). Under the “Others” category, other minor land cover types (in terms of land area) such as barren land and built-up areas were grouped.

Table 11 shows the major habitat/ecosystem present in each priority site. Complementing this information, Chart 1 shows the percentage composition of habitats/ecosystems within each priority site

following the estimated land area of each site as tabulated in Table 10. It can be seen from Table 11 that none of the identified sites consists of all seven habitats/ecosystems.

For major land cover/habitat categories: seven (7) sites are composed of forest habitats albeit in varying percentages in relation to the land area of each site. Grasslands are found in all but two (2) sites, namely Apo Reef and Lake Naujan. Brushlands, which may be considered as agroforests, are present in all sites except Apo Reef. Agricultural habitats or ecosystems can be found in five (5) sites.

For minor land cover/habitat categories, it is interesting to note that one site “specializes” in freshwater and coastal/marine habitats. Lake Naujan, for example, specializes in freshwater habitats while Apo Reef represents coastal/marine habitats. Mangroves are present only in Ilin Island and Apo Reef.

Table 11. Major habitat/ecosystem composition of MBCFI priority sites.

Habitat	Site									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Forest	X	X	X	X	X			X		X
Grassland	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X
Freshwater				X						
Mangrove							X			X
Brushland	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Agricultural	X	X		X				X		X
Coastal/Marine							X			
Others					X					X

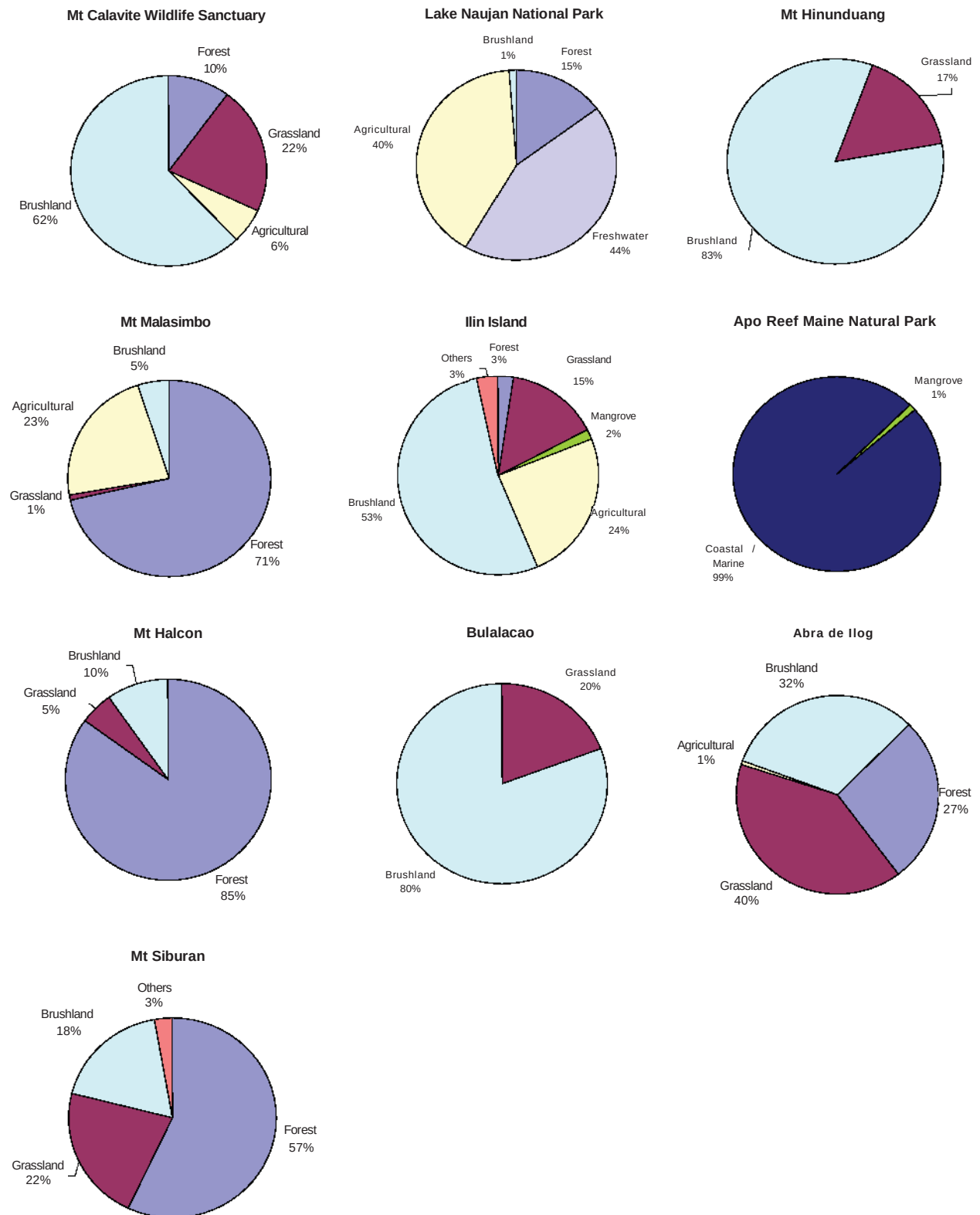
Key for MBCFI Priority Sites (following Table 10): 1 – Mt Calavite; 2 – Mt Malasimbo; 3 – Mt Halcon; 4 – Lake Naujan; 5 – Mt Siburan; 6 – Mt Hinunduang; 7 – Apo Reef; 8 – Abra de Ilog; 9 – Bulalacao; 10 – Ilin Island. Cells highlighted in gray color indicate the dominant habitats found in each site.

The presence of habitats/ecosystems in each site, however, does not mean these are at all extensive and/or evenly distributed as shown in Chart 1. The dominant habitats or ecosystems in each site were then determined by an arbitrary threshold of 20% or greater relative to the approximate extent of the site. This also in a way establishes some measure of “representation” of habitats or ecosystems for each site. Cells highlighted in gray color in Table 11 indicate the dominant habitat types found in each site.

Assessing both Table 11 and Chart 1 reveals that forest habitats are dominant in three (3) sites, namely: Mt Malasimbo, Mt Halcon, and Mt Siburan. Forests within identified priority sites constitute about 37% of the total forest cover of Mindoro Island. It should be noted, however, that forest habitats here are referred to in a broad sense without distinguishing between different forest habitat types such as lowland dipterocarps, montane and mossy forests, or forests over limestone and ultramafics. Priorities for forest conservation interventions may perhaps select any of these sites in general, if, and assuming that, other significant criteria for selection (e.g., enabling mechanisms such as social acceptability, institutional and policy support; probability of success; project viability; biodiversity benchmarks) remain equal for all sites, although in reality these are not.

Grassland habitats are significantly present in four (4) areas, namely: Mt Calavite, Mt Siburan, Bulalacao, and Ilin Island. Within identified priority sites, grasslands constitute roughly 13% of the total grassland habitats of Mindoro Island. Possibly, since both forests and grasslands are present in Mt Siburan, site interventions may perhaps focus on forest conservation rather than on grasslands, as interventions for grassland can be directed to Mt Calavite or in the two other sites, depending on viable conditions in other considerations.

Chart 1. Percentage of major habitat types found within each priority site.



Freshwater habitats, particularly lakes and marshes, are dominant in Lake Naujan National Park, being the only priority site identified with extensive freshwater ecosystems. Freshwater areas within priority sites represent 66.21% of the total freshwater habitats in Mindoro. Lake Naujan, being a specialist site in terms of freshwater systems among other identified MBCFI priorities, should be a top conservation priority as it represents one of the major ecosystems in Mindoro.

Agricultural habitats are significantly present in three (3) areas, namely: Mt Malasimbo, Lake Naujan, and Ilin Island. Within priority sites, this habitat type represents 10.49% of the total agricultural areas in Mindoro. Agricultural land support far less biodiversity compared to natural forests. But agricultural landscapes benefits from the presence of natural habitats such as forests in terms of enhancing overall diversity and ecosystem services (e.g., pollination, control of agricultural pests, recycling of nutrients critical to plant growth, breakdown of agricultural residues and wastes (Wood et al 2000). Looking at the three sites mentioned above, each site exhibits one other dominant habitat type—almost uniquely from each other—apart from agricultural habitats: Mt Malasimbo involves forests, freshwater systems in Lake Naujan, and brushlands in Ilin Island. Conservation interventions need not be solely focused on agro-biodiversity and agricultural ecosystems as it may not yield high conservation results per unit effort, say, as compared to conservation of forests; the conservation of all key biodiversity habitats including agricultural habitats within these three sites will still likely benefit agro-biodiversity. The overall diversity of these sites is also enhanced with the inclusion of agricultural habitats.

Brushlands are dominant in five sites, namely: Mt Calavite, Mt Hinunduang, Abra de Ilog, Bulalacao, and Ilin Island. Brushlands within priority sites comprise 19.10% of Mindoro's brushlands. Similar to agroecosystems, conservation interventions need not be focused on brushlands or agroforests. The conservation of key biodiversity habitats within these three sites, in addition to and above brushland systems, will still enhance the overall diversity of these sites.

Similar to Lake Naujan, Apo Reef Marine Natural Park is another specialist site in terms of coastal/marine ecosystems among other identified MBCFI priorities. Apo Reef should, therefore, be a top conservation priority as it represents one of the major ecosystems in Mindoro.

Mangroves in the Philippines have been greatly decimated by overexploitation and conversion for aquaculture purposes in recent decades. Needless to mention, mangrove forests are among the critical habitats in the country, and the conservation and protection of mangroves are of great importance. Mangroves are found in Apo Reef and Ilin Island, although they are not particularly a dominant habitat type in identified MBCFI priority sites. Mangroves within priority sites represent 13.55% of the total area of mangroves found in Mindoro. Mangrove conservation need not focus only within identified priority sites. Possibly, an island-wide effort towards conserving the remaining mangroves of Mindoro is more appropriate; thus, strengthening the enforcement of Proclamation 2152, establishing the Mindoro Mangrove Swamp Forest Reserve, virtually putting all mangrove forests in the island under protection and conservation.

Initial Recommendations

Based on the results and analyses discussed in this preliminary geomatics work, the following are initial recommendations to address data gaps, and conservation issues and needs:

Data Gaps

1. Since existing and available land cover data of Mindoro is either obsolete or limited, updated land cover information is necessary to assess the present extent of key habitats for conservation, and to provide a more recent baseline for site conservation planning and program development. This

may be derived from the processing, interpretation, and ground-truthing of recent satellite imageries.

2. This report referred to the barangay boundary data from the Datakit of Official Philippine Statistics (DATOS) of the National Statistics Office, which showed only approximate boundaries. Official barangay boundary data including barangay boundary monuments from the cadastral surveys of the Land Management Bureau of the DENR is needed. The data will be used to determine specific communities to be included in site conservation interventions, planning, and management.
3. Given the range and diversity of ecosystems and habitats on Mindoro Island, analyses and assessment of the degree of habitat fragmentation should be studied. Satellite images of varying spatial and temporal resolutions are sources to derive land cover baseline information.
4. Other geographic information such as land classification, soils, geo-hazards; socio-economic and poverty maps; and maps of development interventions and stakeholders, among others, should be gathered in the future and included in the standard baselines. The information will aid in situational analyses, conservation planning of important sites, and in identifying resource-based livelihood options, considering the geographic conditions of Mindoro. Secondary data gathering and analyses, particularly for the sections covering climatic conditions, and data on other tenurial instruments such as CBFM areas and other government reservations should be similarly completed in the future.

Conservation Issues and Needs

1. The bases for the selection and priority-setting of conservation priority sites of MBCFI need to be reviewed and laid out. Bases for prioritization should include their alignment with national conservation priorities. Using recent land cover and habitat information, selected priority sites by MBCFI should also look into habitat “representation”, such that MBCFI site priorities encompass the entire suite of major habitat types found on Mindoro (such as forest, grassland, freshwater, mangrove, coastal/marine, etc.), together with other significant considerations. In the delineation of more specific site boundaries, each of the priority sites should also be considerable in extent and coverage. Ideally, at least one site should be identified and selected in each major habitat/ecosystem such that conservation efforts are holistic and representative of key biodiversity centers on Mindoro.
2. Overlapping tenurial instruments and boundary conflicts, particularly between ancestral domains and mining tenements, are a major issue that needs to be addressed in order to implement successful conservation programs in Mindoro. An effective advocacy strategy backed by sound research findings should be developed to address the proliferation of mining tenement applications in Mindoro in view of the global conservation importance of the island’s key habitats and wildlife.
3. Degraded watershed areas are mostly situated at the southern portion of Mindoro Island. Future conservation efforts, particularly in Bulalacao, should keep in mind watershed rehabilitation and management, and forest habitat restoration activities.
4. Based on the data from NCIP on the status of application of CADTs, several CADCs are still waiting to be processed and converted into CADTs. This can be an opportunity for MBCFI to provide technical assistance and support to IP communities within its target priority conservation

sites in securing their ancestral domains. This could be a foot at the door to gain the support of IP communities to support biodiversity conservation programs.

5. Given the extent of grasslands and other idle/open lands of Mindoro, possible suitable areas could be identified and applied as afforestation/reforestation (A/R) projects under the Clean Development Mechanism, or in voluntary markets using other standards (such as the Community, Climate, and Biodiversity Standards; the Voluntary Carbon Standard, among others). A/R projects may be worth exploring, as these mechanisms not only aim to develop carbon sinks and generate additional fund sources for communities from carbon payments, but also seek to restore forests and conserve biodiversity.

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Annexes

Annex 1. Watershed management typologies in the Philippines (Source: PCARRD-DOST et al. 1999).

Type	Areal Extent	Administrative Coverage	Institutional Coordinating Agency	Type and Scope of Watershed Management Plans
	Nation	Whole Country	National Inter-agency Watershed Resources Management Forum,' National Watershed Management Body	Coordination and prioritisation of the different levels of watershed management within a national strategy framework
River Basin	Over 1000 km ²	Typically the topographic boundaries would include land occurring within 3 or more provinces and 2 or more regions	River Basin authority that is inter regional in extent	Plans aimed at broad sector development planning, and land use zoning. Identification of degraded and,'or economically important medium to large watersheds within the river basin. Identification of medium-large areas in need of protected area status.
Large Watershed	500-1000 km ²	Typically the topographic boundaries would include land occurring within 3 or more provinces and at least 1 but no more than 2 regions	Regional Level Watershed Management Council that is inter provincial in extent	Plans aimed at identifying broad land use zones and areas (small to medium watersheds) where there is a need for improved watershed management. Identification of small-medium areas in need of protected area status.
Medium Watershed	100-500 km ²	Typically the topographic boundaries would include land occurring within at least 1 but no more than 2 provinces	Provincial Level Watershed Management Council	Plans aimed at identifying areas within the watershed where there is a need for field level activities. Implementation plan targets activities on only the critical parts of the watershed.

Small Watershed	10-100 km ²	Typically the topographic boundaries would fall within 1 province and include land occurring within 1 or more municipalities	Provincial,'Municipal Level Watershed Management Council,'Committee	Plans aimed at field level implementation of improved watershed,'land management interventions. Plan covers the whole (or most of the) watershed and adjacent land of the participating communities.
Micro Watershed	Under 10 km ²	Typically the topographic boundaries would fall within 1 municipality and include land occurring within 1 or at most 2 barangays	Municipal,'Barangay Community Level Watershed Management Council	Plans aimed at field level implementation of improved watershed,'land management interventions. Plan covers the whole watershed and adjacent land of the participating community.

Annex 2. List of protected areas in Mindoro under the NIPAS Act (Source: PAWB-DENR. 2008).

No.	Protected Area Name	Location	Legislation	Date Legislated	Land Area (ha.)
Initial Components					
1	Lake Naujan National Park	Naujan, Pola, Socorro, Victoria, Mindoro Oriental	Proc. 282 Proc. 335	27-Apr-1956 25-Jan-1968	21,665.00
2	Mts. Iglit-Baco National Park	Sablayan, Mindoro Occidental Bongabong, Mindoro Oriental	RA 6148	09-Nov-1970	75,445.00
3	F.B. Harrison Game Refuge and Bird Sanctuary	Sablayan, Mamburao, and Paluan, Mindoro Occidental	EO 9	28-Jan-1920	140,000.00
4	Mindoro Mangrove Swamp Forest Reserve	Mamburao River, Buluagan River to Lagarum River, Naujan; Batel Creek, Sta. Cruz; Sablayan Point to Bagong Sabang River; Bo. Labangan to Calalayuan Point; Ilin Island; Western side of Sukol River, Bongabong; Western side of Casiliga River, Soguicay Island	Proc. 2152		
Proclaimed under NIPAS Act					
5	Mt. Calavite Wildlife Sanctuary	Paluan, Mindoro Occidental	Proc. 292	23-Apr-2000	18,016.19
6	Apo Reef Natural Park	Sablayan, Mindoro Occidental	Proc. 868	06-Sep-1996	15,792.00

Annex 3. List of certificate of ancestral domain titles and claims in Mindoro (Source: NCIP. 2008).

No.	Tribe	Location	No. of Beneficiaries	Date Issued/ Approved	Land Area (ha.)
Approved CADT (July 2002 to December 2004)					
	Iraya Mangyan	Sta. Cruz, Mindoro Occidental	689	30-Jan-2004	5,365.11
	Iraya Mangyan	Puerto Galera, Mindoro Oriental	2,888	28-Apr-2004	5,700.83
Claims					
9	Iraya Mangyan	Puerto Galera, Mindoro Oriental		14-Jul-1995	4,748.00
24	Alangan Mangyan	Sta. Cruz and Sablayan, Mindoro Occidental		26-Feb-1996	74,200.00
26	Iraya Mangyan	Sta. Cruz, Mindoro Occidental		26-Feb-1996	2,851.00
85	Sulodnon	Socorro and Victoria, Mindoro Oriental		23-Jun-1997	12,000.00
86	Alangan Mangyan	Naujan, Mindoro Oriental		23-Jun-1997	7,537.00
123	Tadyawan Mangyan	Gloria and Pinamalayan, Mindoro Oriental		05-Jun-1998	3,750.00

124	Alangan Mangyan	Naujan and Baco, Mindoro Oriental		05-Jun-1998	32,000.00
125	Tau-Buid Mangyan	Gloria, Socorro, and Pinamalayan, Mindoro Oriental		05-Jun-1998	21,000.00
126	Iraya Mangyan	Baco, San Teodoro, Puerto Galera, Mindoro Oriental		05-Jun-1998	33,334.00
130	Buhid Mangyan	San Jose, Rizal, Calintaan, and Sablayan, Mindoro Occidental; Bansud, Roxas, Bongabong, and Mansalay, Mindoro Oriental		05-Jun-1998	94,077.00
	Alangan Mangyan (MINSCAT)	Mindoro Oriental			101.00

Annex 4. List of mining tenements on Mindoro Island (Source: MGB-DENR. 2008).

Tenement No.	Holder / Corporation	Municipality	Area (ha.)	Date Filed	Commodity
EPA-IVB-006	Mindex Resources Development	Puerto Galera	3,159.00	06-Oct-95	gold
EPA-IVB-034	Gem Aggregates	Abra de Ilog	3,202.00	29-Sep-97	copper, gold, limestone
EPA-IVB-038	Essensa Mining	Bongabong	6,560.00	26-Oct-98	nickel, chromite
EPA-IVB-076	Shibao Mining	Mamburao	4,370.16	10-Oct-05	iron, manganese
EPA-IVB-081	Alad Mining & Development	Paluan	2,849.54	01-Jun-06	nickel, chromite
EPA-IVB-082	Highland Realty Philippines	Sta. Cruz	3,896.00	19-Jul-06	nickel, chromite, iron
EPA-IVB-084	Highland Realty Philippines	Mamburao	1,916.80	02-Aug-06	nickel, chromite, iron
EPA-IVB-085	Astrolabe Mining and Devt	Mamburao; Puerto Galera	4,078.30	04-Aug-06	iron, gold, copper
EPA-IVB-088	Agbiag Mining and Devt	Puerto Galera	1,326.02	10-Aug-05	iron, ore, manganese
EPA-IVB-095	Agbiag Mining and Devt	Looc	810.00	01-Sep-06	iron, chromite
EPA-IVB-096	East Coast Mineral Resources	Paluan	3,828.62	20-Sep-06	nickel, cobalt, chromite
EPA-IVB-101	Highland Realty Phils	Mamburao	4,161.62	26-Sep-06	ore
EPA-IVB-106	Astrolabe Mining and Devt	Abra de Ilog	459.60	20-Oct-06	iron
EPA-IVB-111	Rizal Silica	San Teodoro	2,163.78	30-Oct-06	iron, gold, copper
EPA-IVB-129	Epochina Mining	Naujan	2,996.00	29-Dec-06	iron, gold, copper
EPA-IVB-130	Epochina Mining	San Jose	2,035.00	29-Dec-06	iron, gold, copper
EPA-IVB-142	SKS Construction and Development	Sta. Cruz	4,502.83	21-Feb-07	nickel
EPA-IVB-150	Goldenpine Development	Looc	1,633.88	06-Mar-07	nickel, chromite
EPA-IVB-155	Philorient Mining	Mamburao	8,000.00	19-Mar-07	iron, manganese
EPA-IVB-159	Diamond Group of Investors	Abra de Ilog	2,746.61	27-Mar-07	nickel, chromite
EPA-IVB-160	Alad Mining and Devt	San Jose	811.06	28-Mar-07	nickel, chromite

EPA-IVB-162	Diamond Group of Investors	San Jose	3,963.13	02-Apr-07	nickel, chromite
EPA-IVB-163	JCET Resources Mining		15,328.63	03-Apr-07	nickel, chromite
EPA-IVB-166	Luckystar Integrated Mining	Sta. Cruz	2,249.61	13-Apr-07	nickel, chromite
EPA-IVB-183	APC Mining	Sablayan	2,833.97	22-May-07	gold, copper
EPA-IVB-190	Metallica Mineral Resources	Abra de Ilog; Paluan	5,913.00	04-Jun-07	gold, copper, nickel
EPA-IVB-193	Metallica Mineral Resources	San Teodoro	1,877.87	13-Jun-07	gold, copper, nickel
EPA-IVB-197	Philminer	Paluan	3,329.24	15-Jun-07	gold, copper, iron, silver
EPA-IVB-202	Goldenpine Development	Sablayan	3,312.09	20-Jun-07	gold, nickel, iron, chromite
EPA-IVB-207	T&D Kim Philippines	Paluan	2,247.24	28-Jun-07	iron, gold, copper
EPA-IVB-217	Gaas Bay Mining	Paluan	2,620.56	19-Jul-07	nickel
EPA-IVB-229	Alad Mining Development	Sablayan	1,370.00		laterite, nickel, chromite
EPA-IVB-231	Ludgoron Mining	Sablayan	-	21-Aug-07	Chromite
EPA-IVB-232	Ludgoron Mining	Sablayan	5,184.00	21-Aug-07	Chromite
EPA-IVB-233	Khepa Mining Exploration	Sablayan	6,075.00	21-Aug-07	Chromite
EPA-IVB-241	Mount Baua Mining	Lubang	9,312.00	17-Aug-07	silica, quartz, copper

Tenement No.	Holder / Corporation	Municipality	Area (ha.)	Date Filed	Commodity
EPA-IVB-246	Gaas Bay Mining	Mamburao	3,163.06	03-Oct-07	iron
EPA-IVB-260	Czarstone Mining	Sablayan	1,302.86	09-Nov-07	nickel, chromite
EPA-IVB-264	Imelda Cruz	Bongabong; Pinamalayan	2,291.74	28-Nov-07	nickel, iron, etc
PMPSA-IVB-035	Philippine Marble	Abra de Ilog	112.00	26-Jun-92	aggregates, marble
PMPSA-IVB-057	Orophil Stonecraft	San Teodoro	748.95	04-Nov-92	gold, silver, nickel
PMPSA-IVB-069	Kantoh International Marble	San Teodoro	1,165.81	22-Feb-93	marble
PMPSA-IVB-070	Philippine Sunrise Marble	San Teodoro	332.88	17-Jun-95	marble
PMPSA-IVB-082	San Teodoro Marble	San Teodoro	712.03	28-May-93	marble
PMPSA-IVB-105	Zipporah Mining & Devt	Abra de Ilog	480.68	09-Jan-93	feldspar
PMPSA-IVB-139	General Cement	Magsaysay	1,962.94	20-Sep-94	limestone
PMPSA-IVB-216	General Cement	Mansalay	770.16	03-Jul-95	limestone
PMPSA-IVB-234	Blue Ridge Mining	Bongabong	2,112.00	01-Sep-95	nickel
FTAA-IVB-004	Kanlaon Mining	Sablayan	293,624.10	26-Feb-94	gold, silver
FTAA-IVB-005	Agusan Petroleum and Mining	Abra de Ilog	53,952.00	26-Feb-94	gold, silver
FTAA-IVB-006	Royal Cement and Mining	Roxas	53,136.00	26-Feb-94	gold, silver
IPA-(SG)-016	Wilson Kho	San Jose	20.00	29-Mar-99	sand, gravel
IPA-(SG)-033	Bridgestone Mining and Development	Calintaan	19.16	05-Mar-02	sand, gravel
IPA-(SG)-038	Lazaruz Mining	Calintaan	19.15	05-Mar-02	sand, gravel
IPA-(SG)-039	Cypress Mining and Development	Sta. Cruz	19.26	05-Mar-02	sand, gravel
IPA-(SG)-040	Liverpool Mining and Devt	Sta. Cruz	19.68	05-Mar-02	sand, gravel
IPA-(SG)-041	Daytona Mining and Devt	Sablayan	19.21	07-Apr-02	sand, gravel
AMA-IVB-007	Everest Cement & Mining	San Jose	4,319.00	28-Dec-95	limestone
AMA-IVB-014	Kalamanzoo Mining	San Jose	8,074.00	22-Jan-96	limestone
AMA-IVB-032	Jesus Manlulu	Puerto Galera	16.80	19-Jun-96	marble
AMA-IVB-051	Mansalay Mining	Mansalay	3,291.00	04-Sep-96	silica
AMA-IVB-059	First Omega Mining and Development	San Teodoro	243.00	31-Oct-96	gold, copper

AMA-IVB-067	Glendale Mining and Devt	Victoria	648.00	16-Apr-97	bullquartz
AMA-IVB-071	Rebecca Mendoza	Lubang	128.31	08-Sep-97	marblelized limestone
AMA-IVB-080	Leonila Salas	Mansalay	243.00	15-Sep-97	silica sand
AMA-IVB-088	Daytona Mining and Devt	Puerto Galera	1,414.00	01-Oct-97	marble
AMA-IVB-093	Silverbell Mining and Devt	Naujan	1,748.55	18-Sep-96	sulphur
AMA-IVB-094	Lazaruz Mining	Bongabong	1,252.29	06-Nov-98	silica
AMA-IVB-095	St. Patrick Mining & Devt	Mansalay	4,374.00	06-Nov-98	silica
AMA-IVB-097	Aglubang Mining	Victoria; Naujan	863.91	13-Nov-98	nickel
AMA-IVB-099	Romulo R. Reyes	Abra de Ilog	810.00	10-Dec-98	marble
AMA-IVB-100	Rockworks Inc.	Pinamalayan	3,338.00	22-Jan-99	basalt, andesite
AMA-IVB-101	Alagag Mining	Sablayan	3,376.00	09-Feb-99	nickel
AMA-IVB-103	Aglubang Mining	Sablayan	4,596.00	05-Mar-99	nickel
AMA-IVB-105	Silverbell Mining and Devt	Bongabong	5,832.00	04-Oct-99	bentonite
AMA-IVB-119	Chemdyes Mining & Alloys	Looc	128.00	01-Dec-01	bullquartz
AMA-IVB-120	Chemdyes Mining & Alloys	Looc	240.00	01-Dec-01	bullquartz
AMA-IVB-121	Aglubang Mining	Victoria	2,290.67	07-Dec-00	nickel
AMA-IVB-132	Starrex Mining and Devt	Mamburao	1,040.00	22-Aug-01	sand, gravel
AMA-IVB-133	Eagle Crest Mining & Devt	Sablayan	99.63	22-Aug-01	sand, gravel
AMA-IVB-135	Hopewell Mining	San Jose	100.00	22-Aug-01	sand, gravel

Tenement No.	Holder / Corporation	Municipality	Area (ha.)	Date Filed	Commodity
AMA-IVB-136	Liverpool Mining and Devt	Sablayan	99.99	22-Aug-01	sand, gravel
AMA-IVB-137	Oregon Mining and Devt	Rizal	100.00	24-Aug-01	sand, gravel
AMA-IVB-138	Eagle Crest Mining & Devt	Mamburao	99.99	24-Aug-01	sand, gravel

AMA-IVB-139	Starrex Mining and Devt	Sta. Cruz	648.00	18-Dec-01	clay
AMA-IVB-140	Bridgestone Mining & Devt	Sta. Cruz	405.00	18-Dec-01	clay
AMA-IVB-141	Lazaruz Mining	Sta. Cruz	648.00	18-Dec-01	clay
AMA-IVB-142	Sardonyx Resources Intl	Looc	928.32	10-Oct-02	silica rock & sand
AMA-IVB-148	Baegil Resources	Abra de Ilog	2,038.78	01-Oct-04	iron ore, marble
AMA-IVB-150	Baegil Resources	Abra de Ilog	749.00	01-Dec-04	iron, marble
AMA-IVB-152	Vic-Soc Mining	Socorro	3,969.00	03-Mar-05	gold
AMA-IVB-159	Dayap Mining	Mamburao	2,500.00	17-May-05	iron, etc

Annex 5. Partial list of community-based forest management areas in Mindoro.

CBFM Holder	Location	Land Area (ha.)
Balatbat Rural Workers CBFM Association Inc.	Bulalacao, Mindoro Oriental	2,936
Cambunang CBFM Association Inc.	Bulalacao, Mindoro Oriental	172
Mangyan Pagpapaunlad CBFM Association Inc.	Bulalacao, Mindoro Oriental	1,519
Pundasyon Hanunuo Mangyan Inc.	Bulalacao, Mindoro Oriental	3,356
Samahan ng mga Mangyan Iraya sa Barangay Baras	San Teodoro, Mindoro Oriental	1,113
--	San Teodoro, Mindoro Oriental	594
Palbong CBFM Association Inc.	Sablayan, Mindoro Occidental	545

Annex 6. Details of administrative coverage of MBCFI priority sites.

No.	Priority Site	Municipality	Barangay
1	Mt. Calavite Wildlife Sanctuary	Paluan	Harrison
2	Mt. Malasimbo	Abra de Ilog	Balao, Cabacao, Lumangbayan, San Vicente, Udalo
		Puerto Galera	Aninuan, Balatero, Dulangan, San Isidro
3	Mt. Halcon	Baco	Baras, Lantuyang, Mangangan I & II, Mayabig, San Ignacio
		Naujan	Arangin, Balite, Evangelista, Magtibay, Mendoza, Paitan

		Sablayan	Pag-asa
		San Teodoro	Bigaan, Caagutayan, Calangatan, Lumangbayan
		Santa Cruz	Alacaak, Casague, Kurtinganan
4	Lake Naujan National Park	Naujan	Bayani, Laguna, Montelago
		Pola	Matulatula, Tabakin
		Socorro	Batong Dalig, Mabuhay I, Pasil I & II, Santo Domingo
		Victoria	Bambaranin, Bethel, Canaan, Duongan, Jose Leido Jr, Merit, Malabo, Pakyas, San Galacio, San Narciso, Urdaneta
5	Mt. Siburan *	Sablayan	Batongbuhay, Santa Lucia, San Nicolas
6	Mt. Hinunduang	Calintaan	Malpalon, Poypoy, Tanyag
		Mansalay	Bonbon, Don Pedro, Maliwanag, Panaytayan, Santa Maria, Waygan
		San Jose	Batasan
7	Apo Reef Marine Natural Park	Sablayan	Poblacion
8	Abra de Ilog	Abra De Ilog	Armado, Balao, Cabacao, Lumangbayan, Poblacion, San Vicente
9	Bulalacao	Bulalacao	Benli, Cambunang, Nasukob, San Juan, San Roque
		Mansalay	Budburan, Don Pedro
10	Ilin Island	Magsay say	Ansiray, Bangkal, Buri, Catayungan, Iling Proper, Inasakan, Ipil, Labangan Iling, Natandol, Pawican

* In Haribon Foundation (2004), Mt Siburan is generally situated within three barangays: Batongbuhay, Ligaya, and Malisbong. **Note:** The identified barangays covered by each site is only indicative since the data used to determine the administrative coverage involve the general extent of priority sites and the approximate barangay boundary data from NSO DATOS

Figure 1. Topographic map of Mindoro Island.

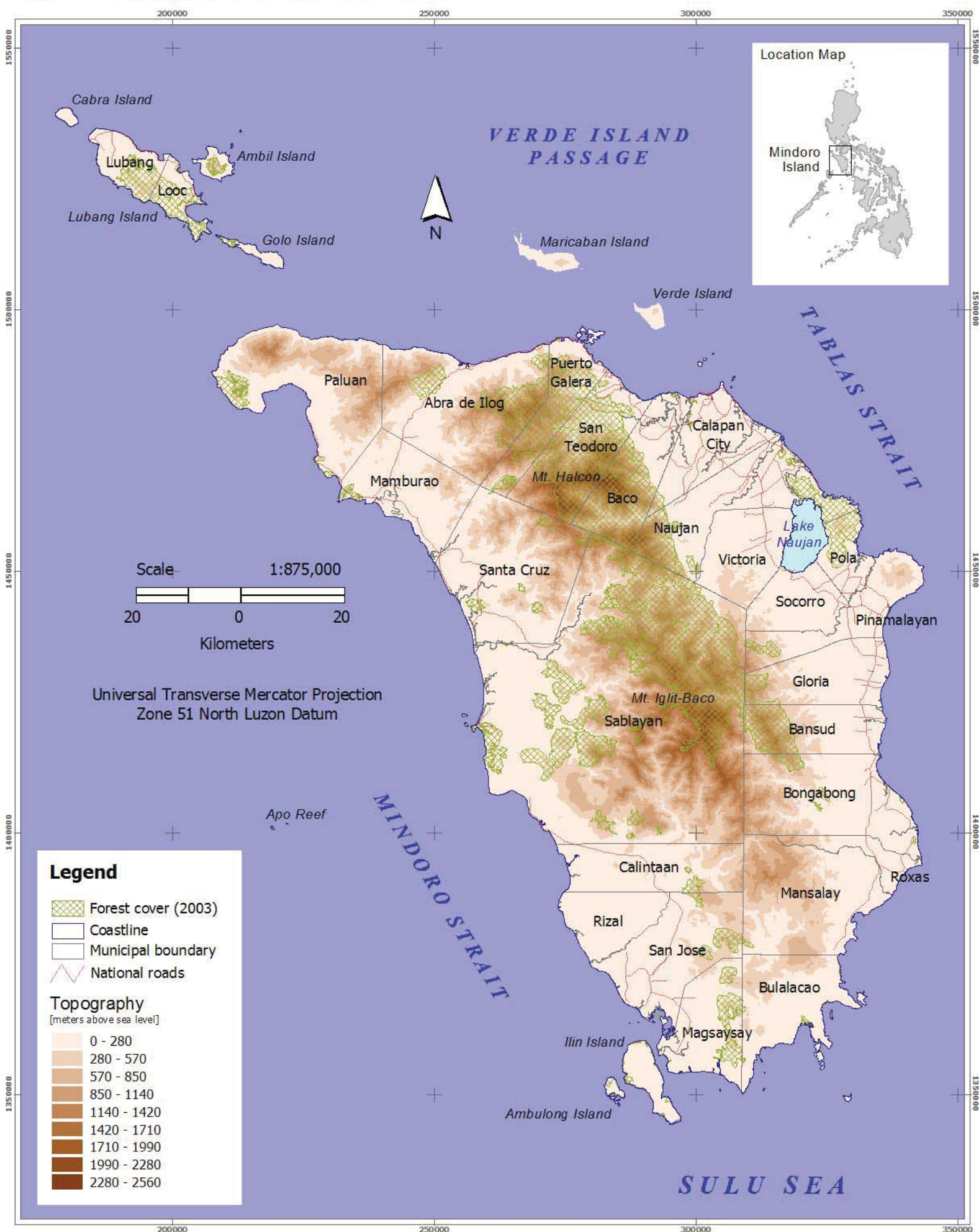


Figure 2. Climate map of Mindoro Island.

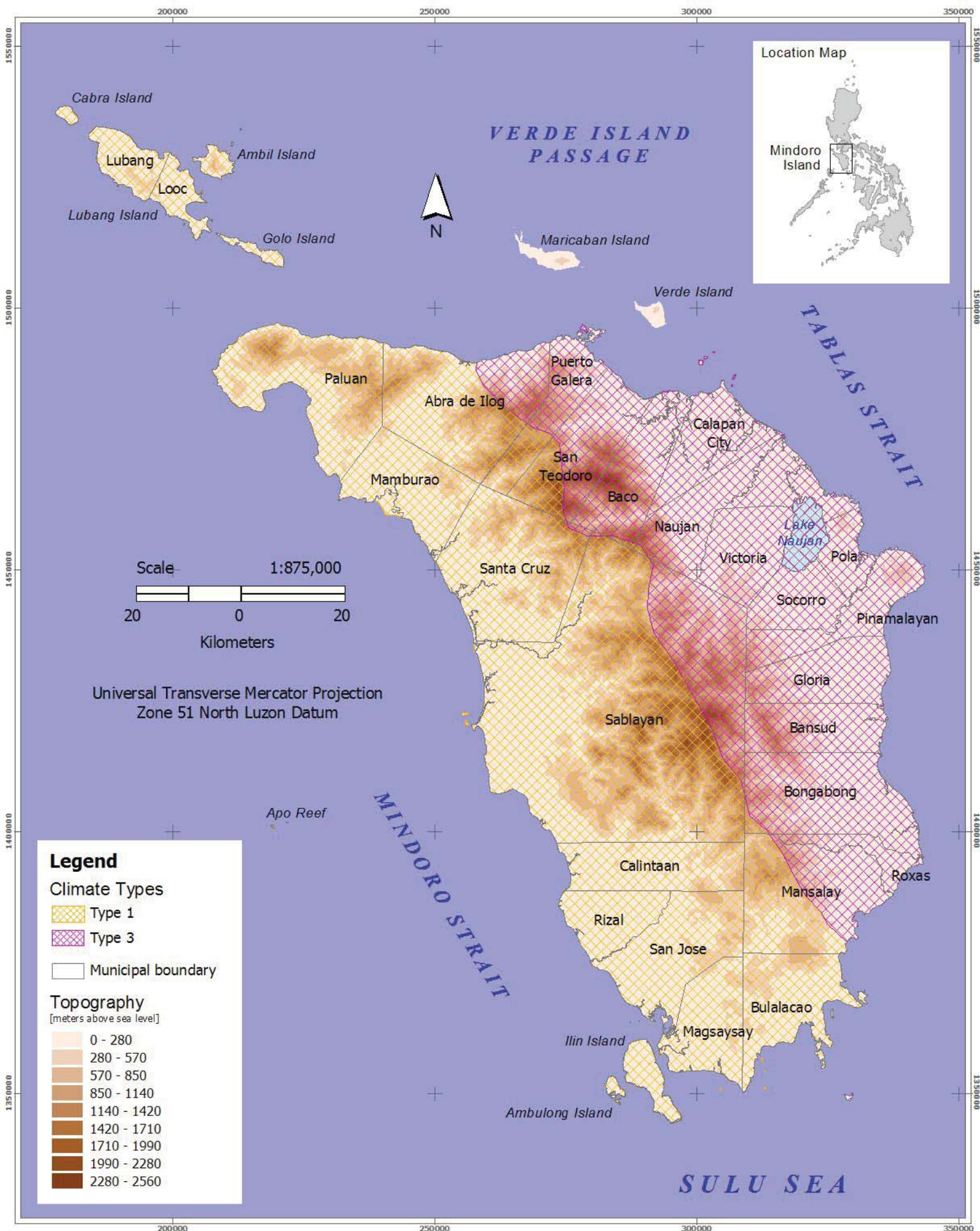


Figure 3. Land cover map c.2003 of Mindoro Island.

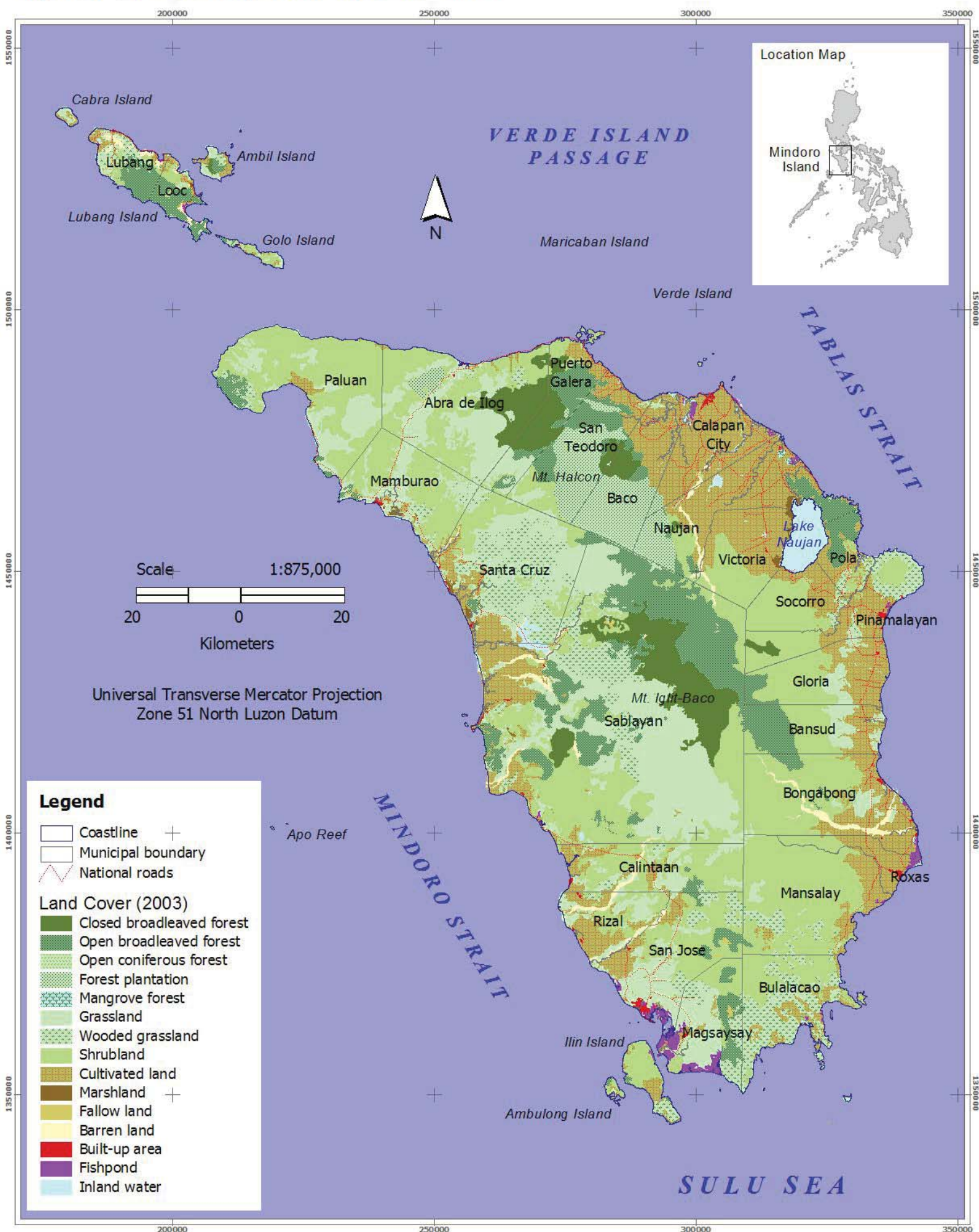


Figure 4. Land cover map c.1987 of Mindoro Island.



Figure 5. Prospective mineral resources found in Mindoro Island (adopted from BMG 1986).

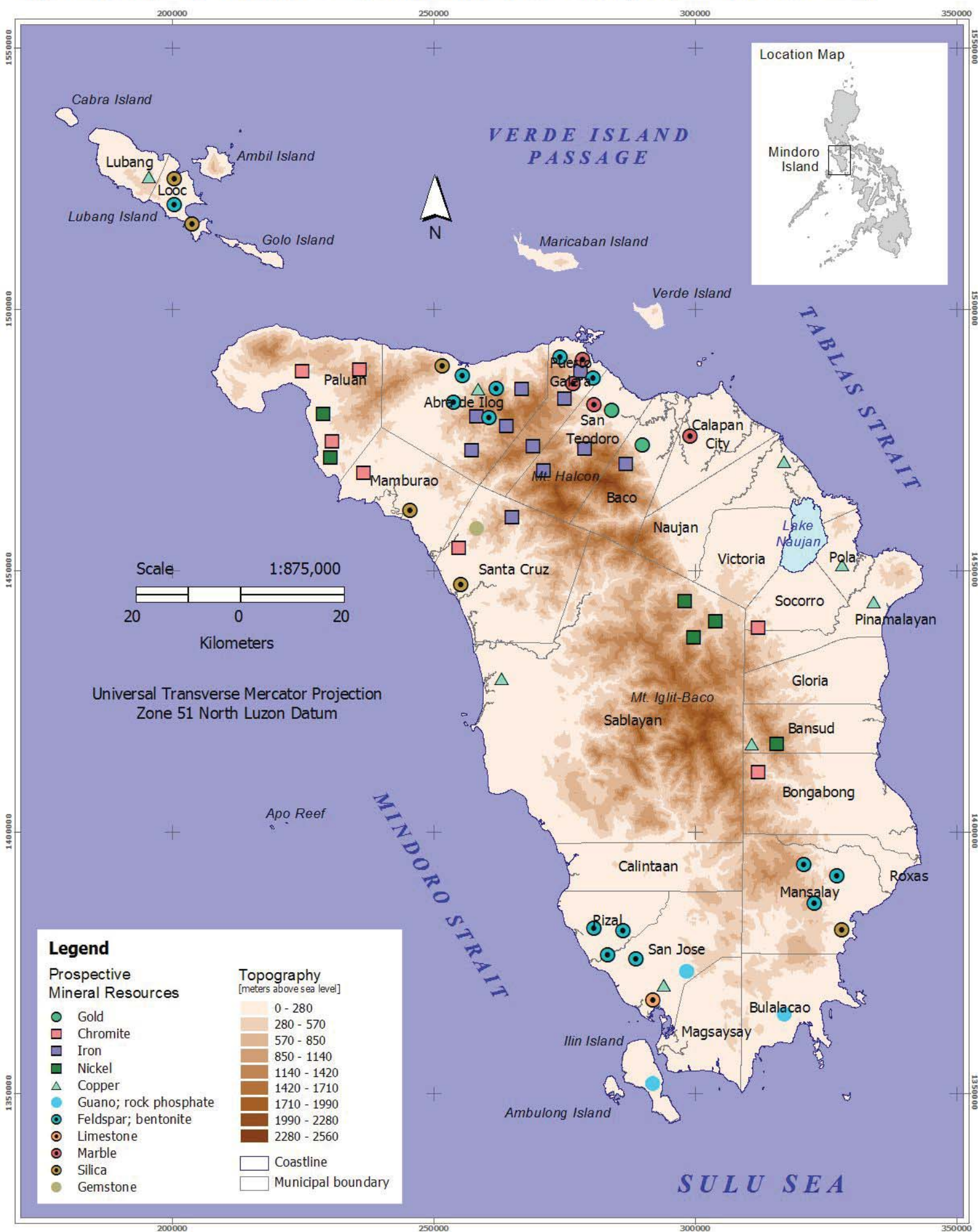


Figure 6. Major watersheds of Mindoro Island vis-a-vis administrative boundaries.

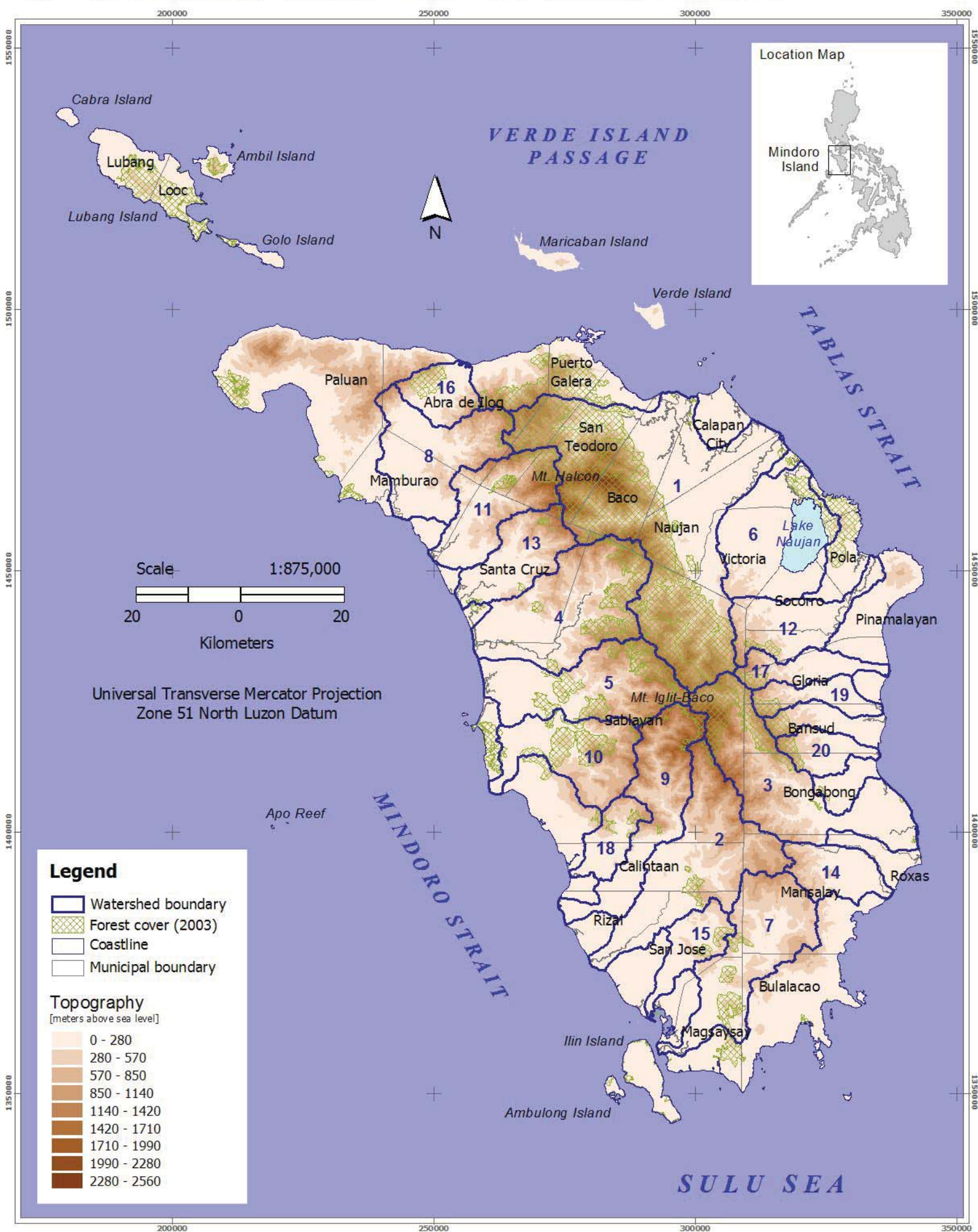


Figure 7. Percentage of forest cover within each major watershed of Mindoro Island.

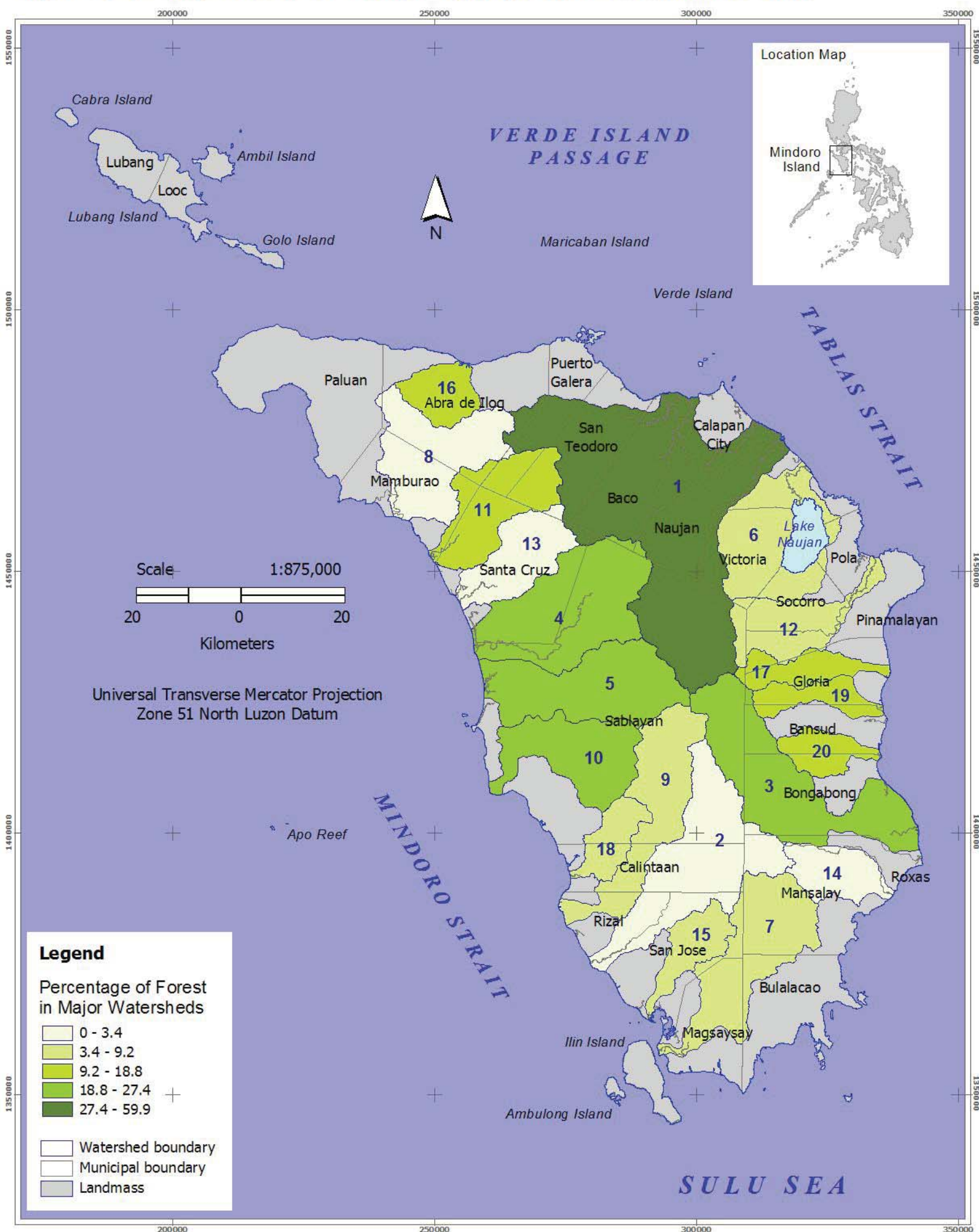


Figure 8. Tenorial instruments found on Mindoro Island.

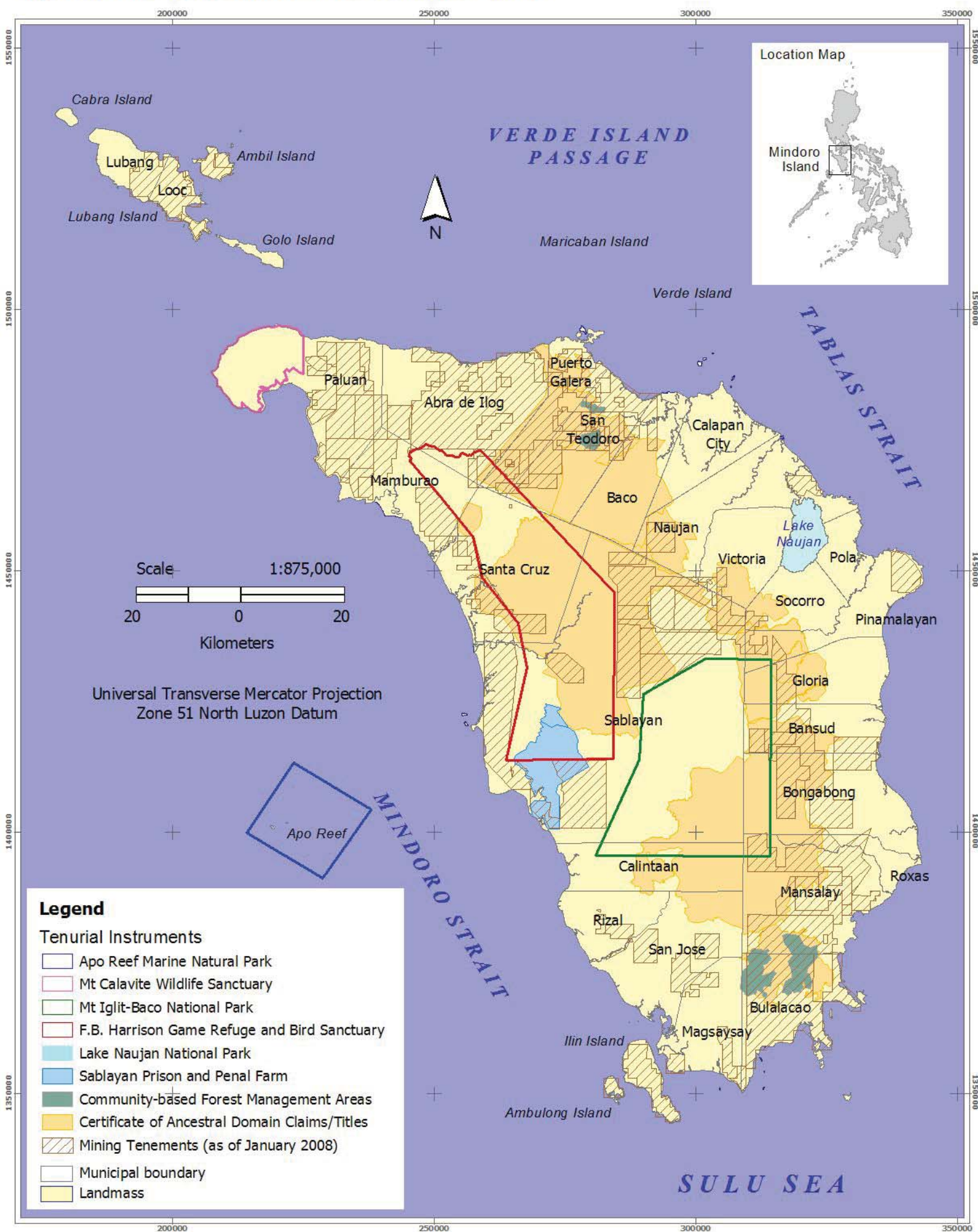


Figure 9. National conservation priorities in Mindoro vis-a-vis MBCFI priority sites.

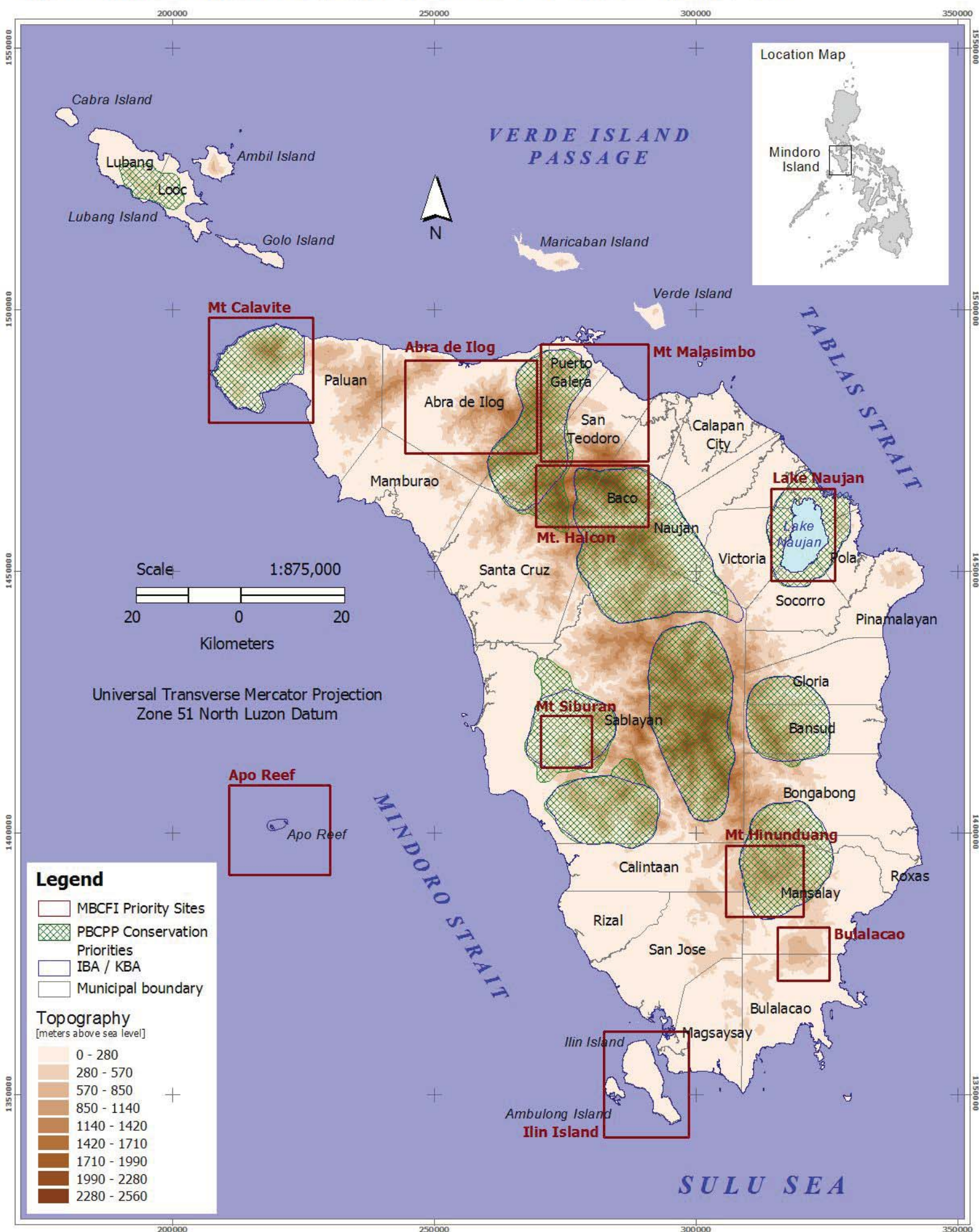
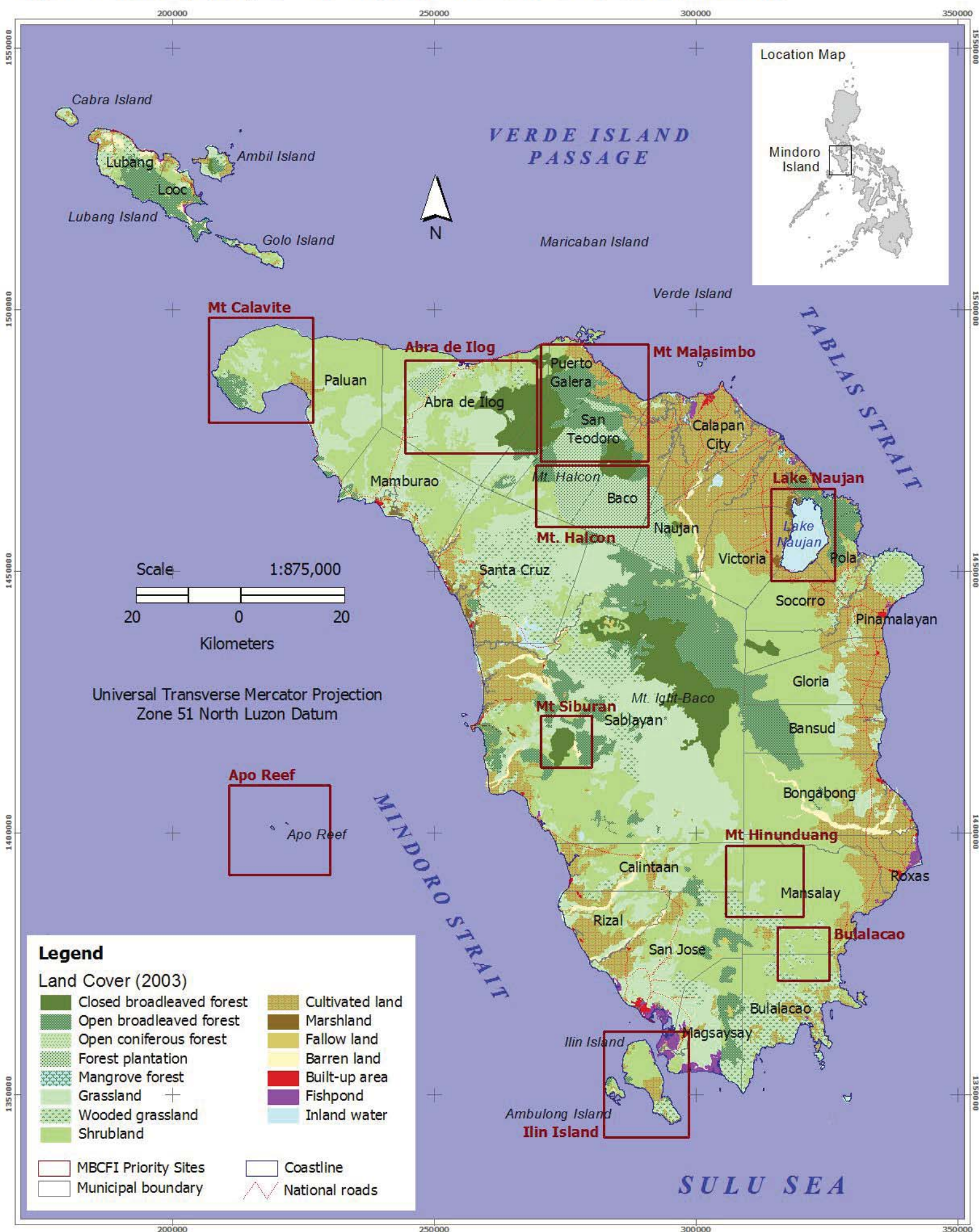
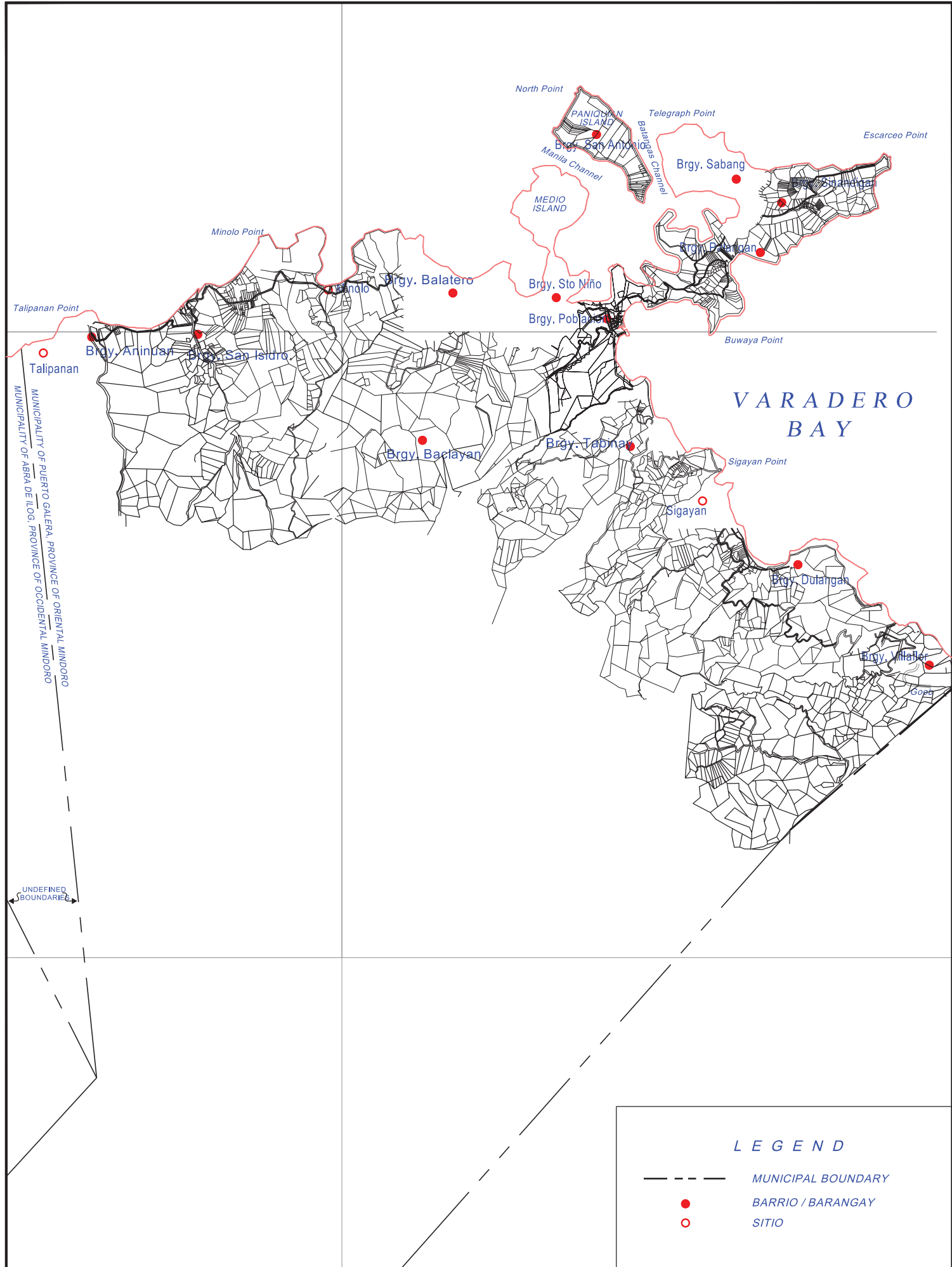


Figure 10. MBCFI priority sites vis-a-vis land cover data c.2003 of Mindoro Island.





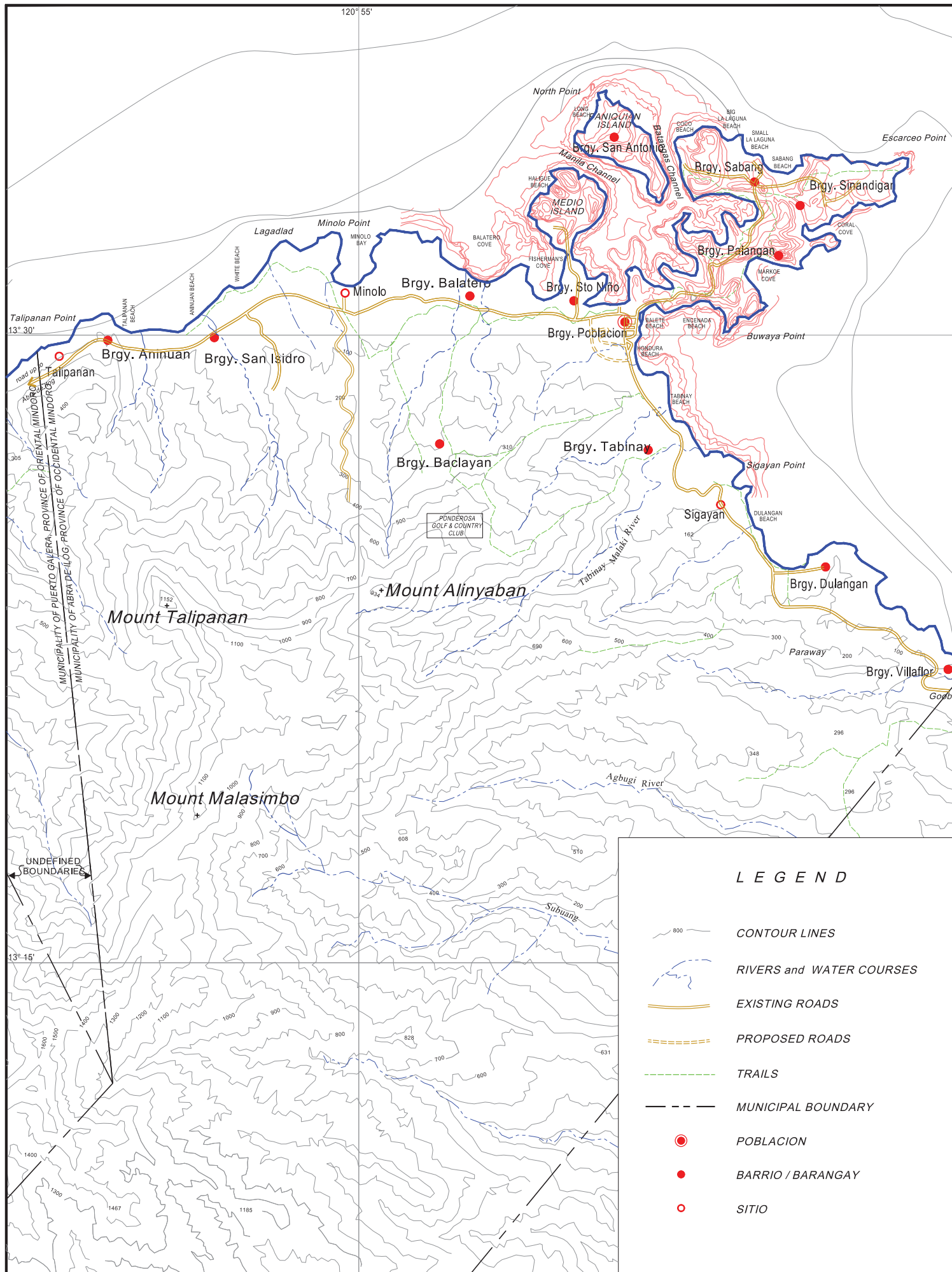
CADASTRAL MAP **MUNICIPALITY of PUERTO GALERA,** **MINDORO ORIENTAL, 2001**



LOCATION MAP of PUERTO GALERA
PROVINCE of MINDORO, 2001

0 5 10 15 20 km
GRAPHICAL SCALE

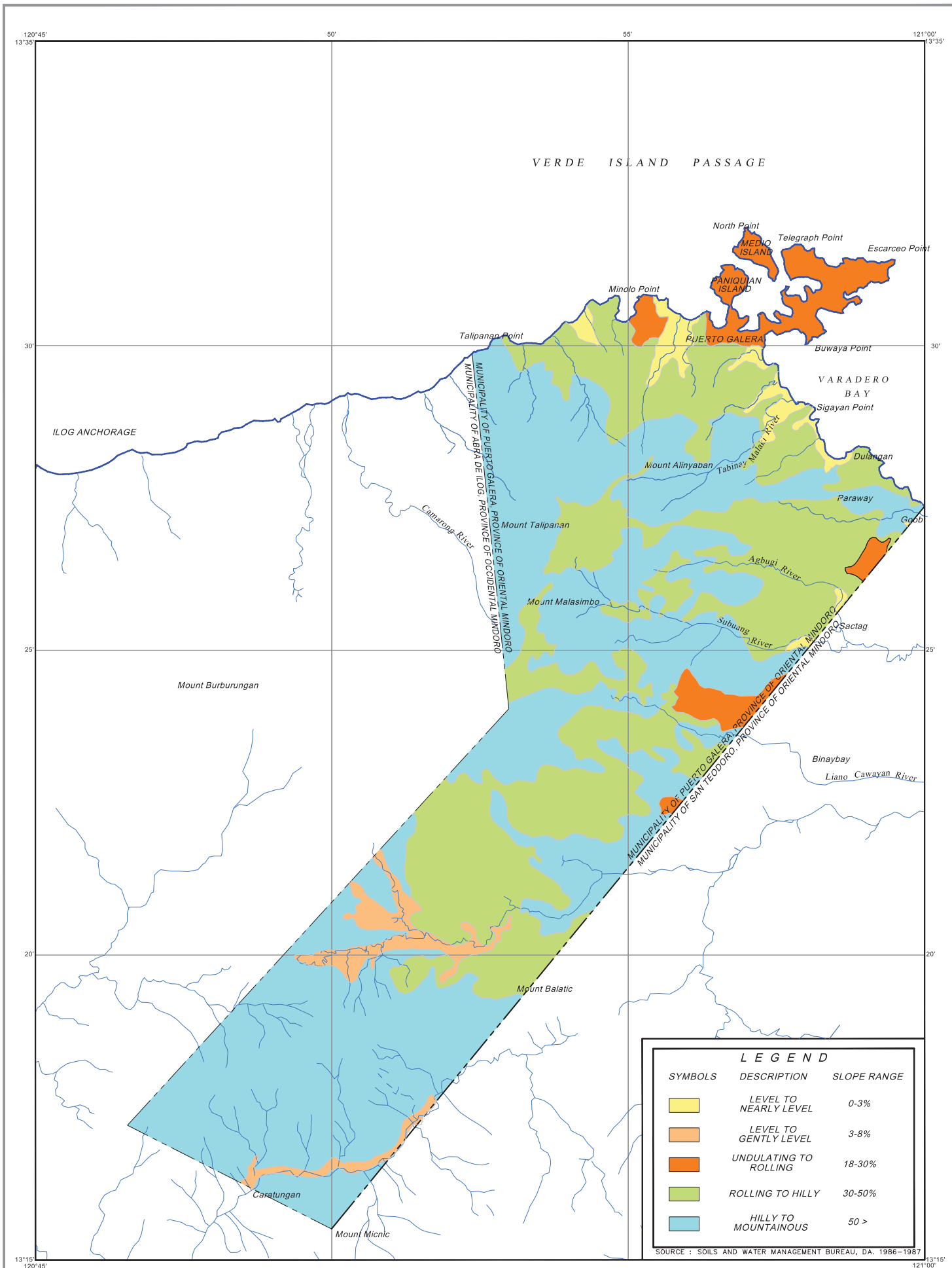




ROAD NETWORK PLAN **MUNICIPALITY of PUERTO GALERA,** **MINDORO ORIENTAL, 2001-2010**

0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500 3000 3500 4000 4500 5000
 SCALE 1 : 50,000

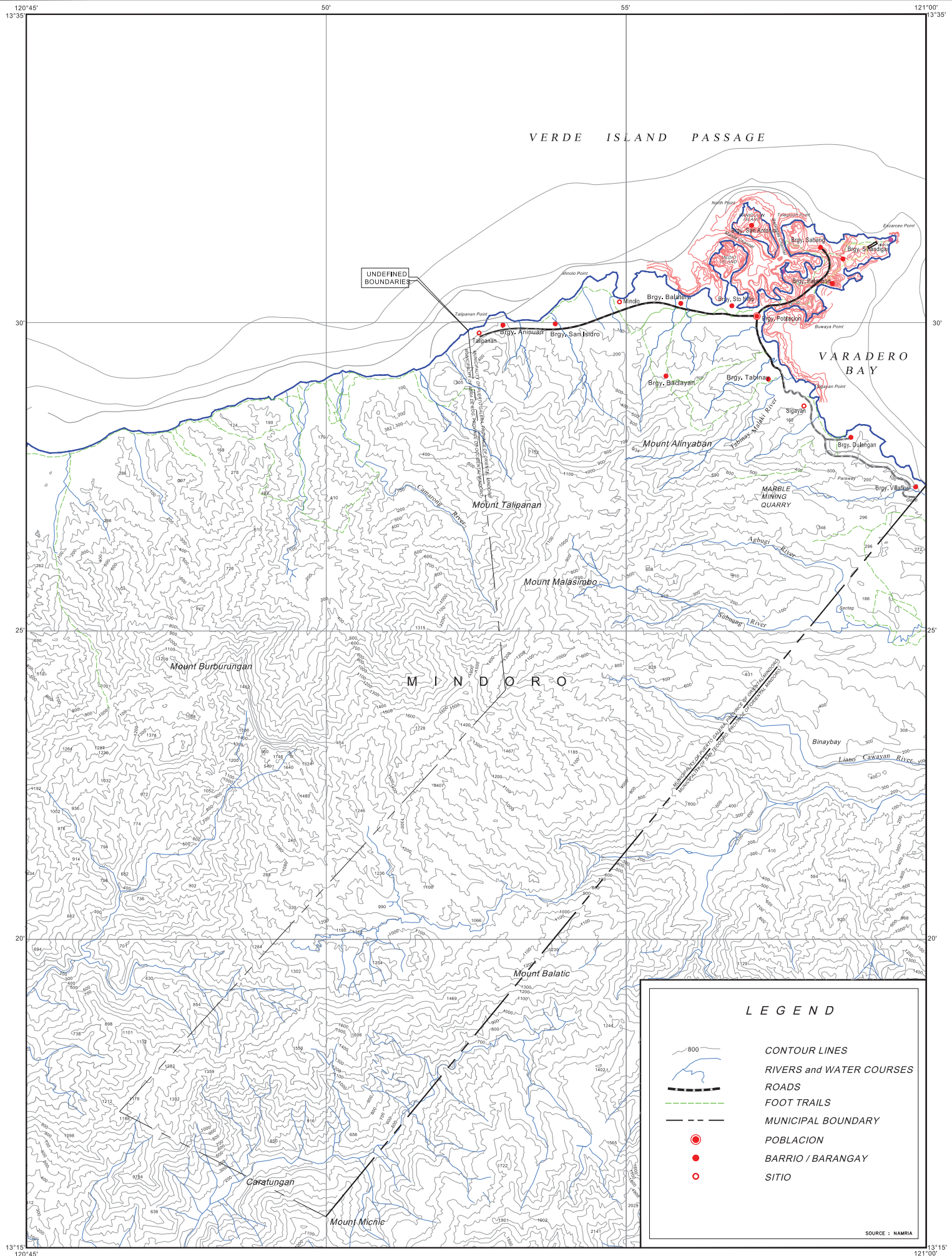




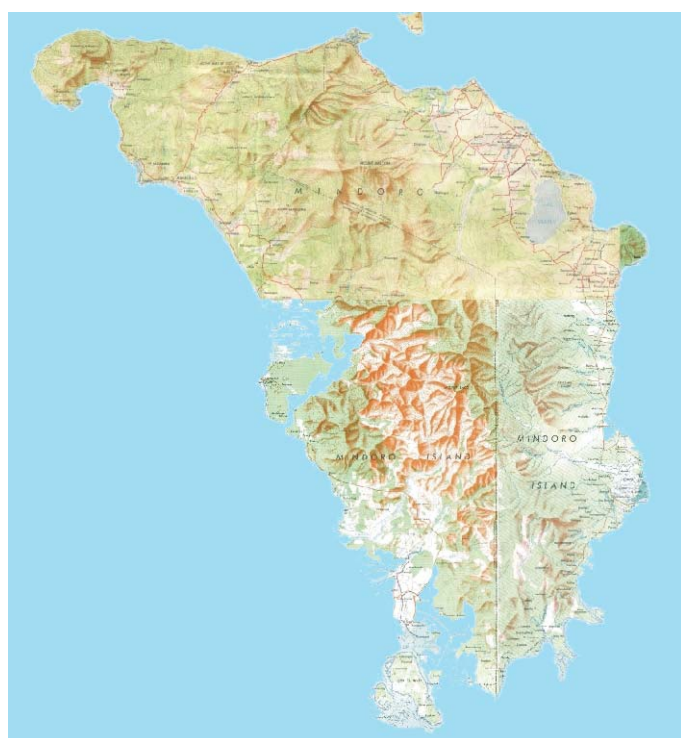
SLOPE MAP
MUNICIPALITY of PUERTO GALERA,
MINDORO ORIENTAL, 2001

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10KM
 SCALE 1 : 300,000



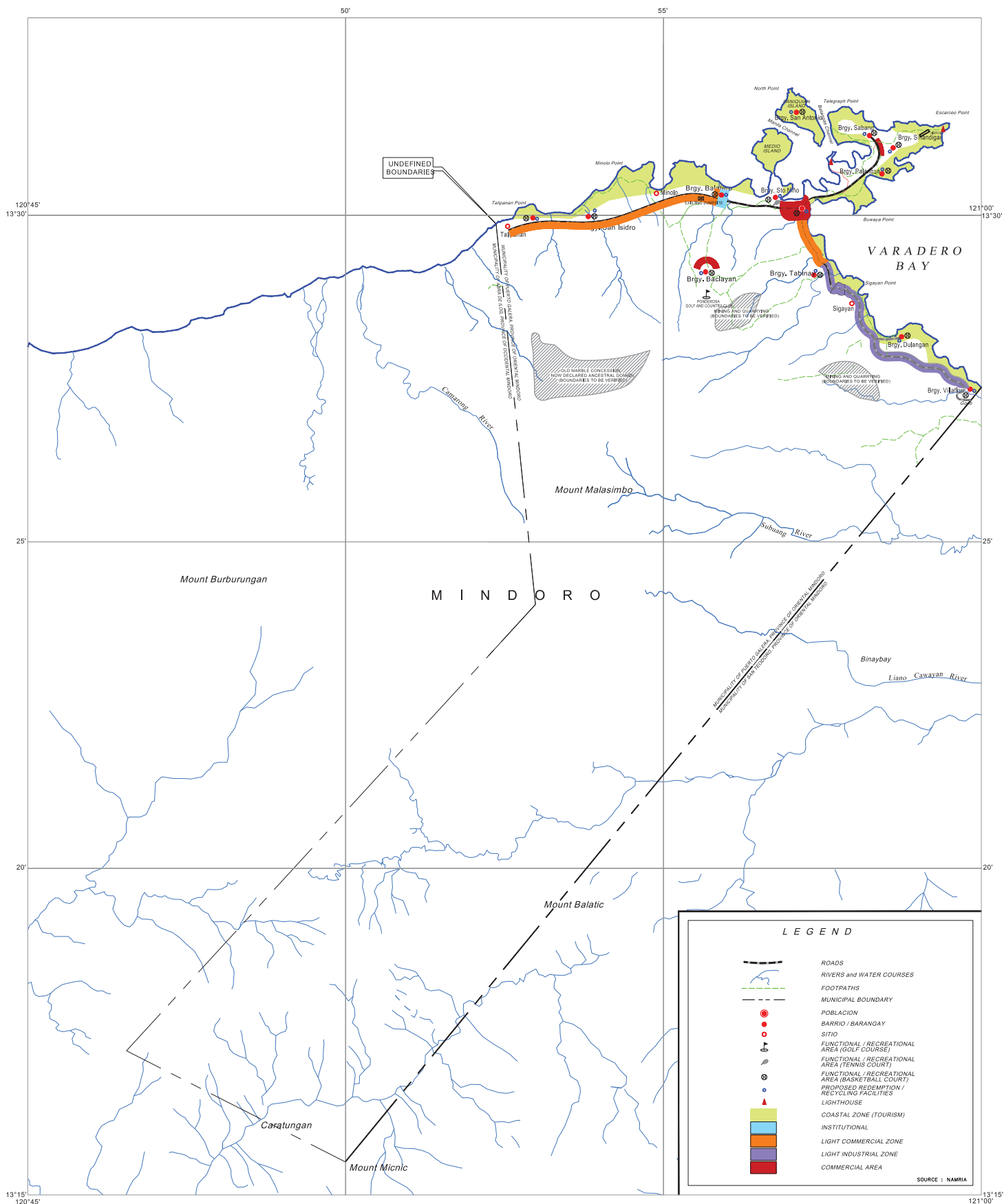






SCALE 1 : 250,000
JANUARY 2008





ADAPTED BY: SANGGUNIAN BAYAN THROUGH SB RESOLUTION NO.
SIGNED BY:

VICE MAYOR

MAYOR

SB SECRETARY

RATIFIED BY: SANGGUNIAN PANLALAWIGAN THROUGH SP RESOLUTION NO.
SIGNED BY:

VICE GOVERNOR

GOVERNOR

S.B. SECRETARY

LAND USE PLAN **MUNICIPALITY of PUERTO GALERA,** **MINDORO ORIENTAL, 2001-2010**

0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0 3.5 4.0 4.5 5.0 km
SCALE 1 : 50,000



	RESIDENTIAL
	INSTITUTIONAL
	COMMERCIAL
	TOURISM ZONE
	RECREATIONAL AREA & PARKS
	EXISTING ROADS
	PROPOSED ROAD
	CREEK & EASTMENT FOR GREENING
	SEAWEEDS & SEAGRASS ZONE
	CORAL REEF ZONE
	BIOLOGICALLY PRODUCTIVE ZONE
	AGRICULTURAL ZONE

SOURCE : NAMRIA

RATIFIED BY: SANGGUNIAN PANLALAWIGAN THROUGH SP RESOLUTION NO.
SIGNED BY:

GOVERNOR

0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10000

SCALE 1 : 200,000



NOTE: POLITICAL / ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES ON THIS MAP ARE APPROXIMATE. DIGIMAP BY **PROS**

MAPA NA NAGPAPAKITA NG LUPAING NINUNO NG TRIBUNG HANUNUO

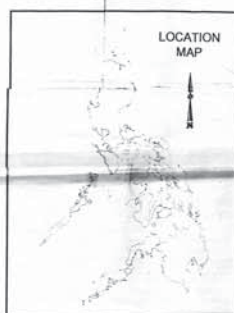
MATATAPUAN SA MGA LUGAR NG:

PAMAYAN: Abakahan, Abitang, Agok-ok, Agong,
Alawahan, Amindang, Anahaw, Anasas, Awit,
Bacodot, Badyang, Bagong Silang, Baitan,
Baidang, Baiditan, Balugo, Baluso, Baraba,
Barahon, Barilad, Baril, Bayog, Cabal, Hambay,
Kabeha, Kampiraw, Kipengaw, Kugon Lumboy,
Kuranga, Lagit, Lagras, Mababab, Marhaw,
Matangak, Naranay, Parakosoy, Pawan,
Pinye, Puso, Silad, Sinayen, Sus, Surayon,
Tababong, Tambangan, Toong, Tuong, Udal,
Ulong, Umabang, Waring, Yunot

BAYAN: BULALACAO AT MANSALAY
LALAWIG: SILANGANG MINDORO



MAP SHOWING THE ANCESTRAL DOMAINS OF THE MANGYANS



LEGEND

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| | IRAYA TRIBE | | RIVERS/CREEKS |
| | ALANGAN TRIBE | | PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY |
| | TADYAWAN TRIBE | | MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY |
| | TAU-BUID TRIBE | | PROVINCIAL CAPITAL |
| | BANGON TRIBE | | MUNICIPALITY |
| | BUHID TRIBE | | APPROVED CADCs (For CADT Conversion) |
| | HANUNUO TRIBE - BULALACAO | | PENDING CADC APPLICATIONS (For CADT) |
| | HAGURA (Hanunuo, Gubelnon, Rotaynon Tribes) | | |

Office of the President
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
Region IV
NAGANAN COMMUNITY SERVICE CENTER
Nagahan, Baguio City, Benguet Province, Philippines

1	100	100	100
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NOTE: All corners are marked on the ground by concrete monuments. Monument 35 is at E 138.

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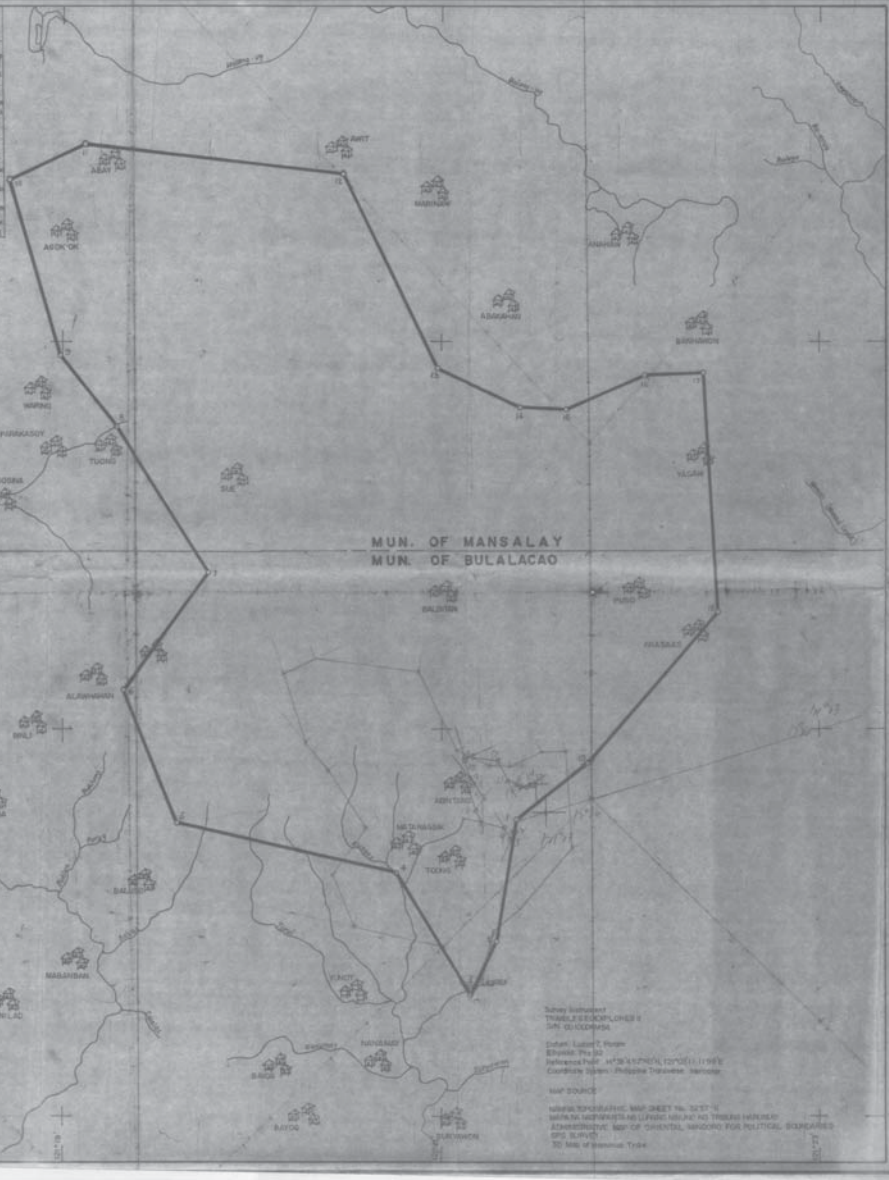
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TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION		
THE POINT CORNER NO. 1 TO 11 IS 10 KM. N 87° 40' 00" E FROM BULA WEST OF BULALACAO		
CPM No.	BEARINGS	DISTANCE
1	S. 8° 23' W	1,175.02 m
2	S. 24° 10' W	572.03 m
3	S. 31° 52' W	1,364.85 m
4	N. 77° 17' W	2,155.17 m
5	N. 22° 10' W	1,362.65 m
6	N. 28° 23' E	1,585.50 m
7	N. 32° 20' E	1,663.90 m
8	N. 38° 24' E	864.18 m
9	N. 16° 11' W	1,758.22 m
10	N. 65° 18' E	800.42 m
11	S. 63° 23' E	2,489.13 m
12	S. 29° 22' E	2,054.33 m
13	S. 64° 42' E	877.66 m
14	S. 87° 25' E	441.13 m
15	N. 66° 27' E	821.03 m
16	N. 87° 58' E	879.66 m
17	S. 3° 20' E	2,879.23 m
18	S. 41° 21' W	1,856.85 m
19	S. 62° 42' W	966.24 m



SHOWING THE AREA COVERED BY
COMMUNITY-BASED FOREST MANAGE-
MENT OF BALATBAT RURAL WORKERS
CBFM ASSOCIATION

LOCATED AT

SITIO: Abintang, Mataragalk, Toong, Awit,
Puso, Angeles, Yagor, Agat, Balidhan, Bala, Baringay,
Panay, Luan, Manol, and Bini
MUNICIPALITY: Mansalay and Bulalacao
PROVINCE: Oriental Mindoro
ISLAND: MINDORO

SCALE: 1:100,000

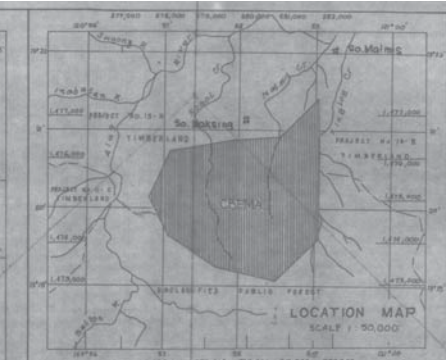
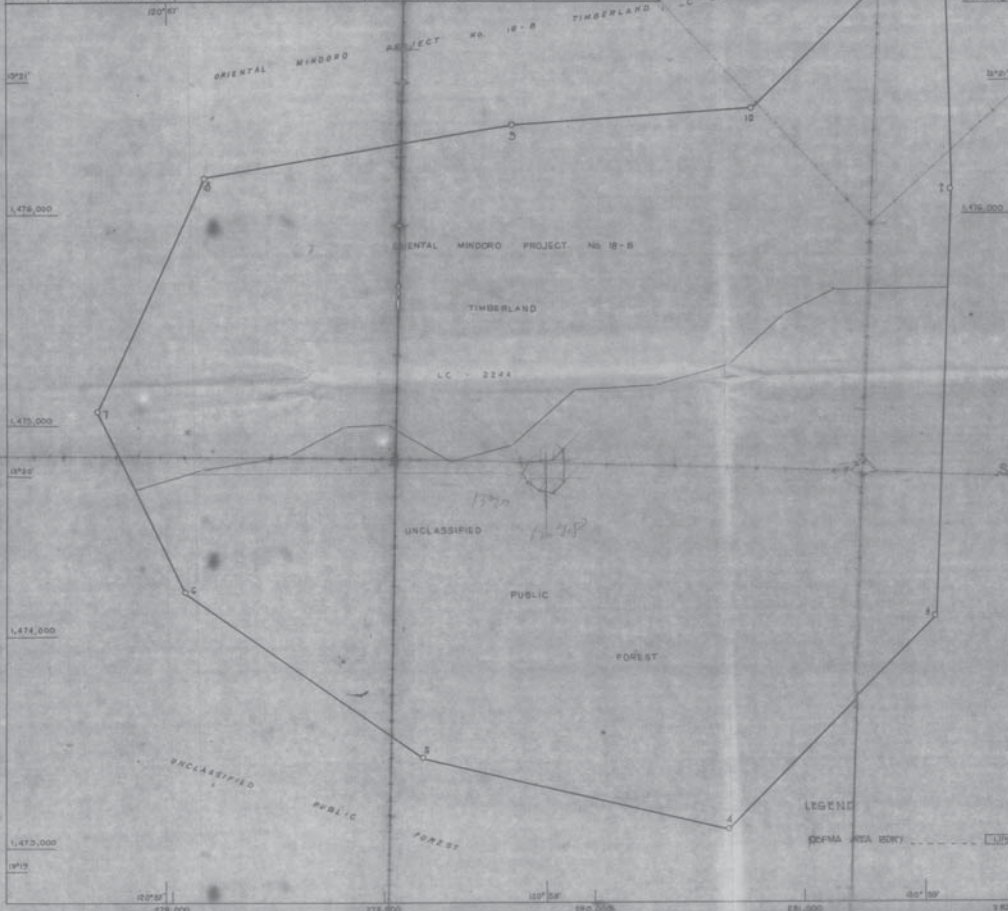
AREA: 2,238.41 HECTARES

LEGEND

- MANSALAY VILLAGE
- CBFM BOUNDARY
- RIVERS/STREAMS
- PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY
- MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
- ROAD

Surveyed by: JONIL C. LA CRUZ
Checked and verified by: JONIL C. LA CRUZ
Field Checked by: JONIL C. LA CRUZ
Recommended by: JONIL C. LA CRUZ
Approved by: JONIL C. LA CRUZ

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION									
LINE	BEARINGS & DISTANCES	GEODOMIC COORDINATES		UTM COORDINATES		ELEVATION		REMARKS	
		LONGITUDE	LATITUDE	Easting	Northing	Feet	Meters		
1 - 2	S 1°01' E 1273.85 M	120°51' 48.88"	13°28' 51.66"	1,417,895.585	16,006,701	4586.72	1396.92	Tie Point: NWS 1 101°12'00" E 1400 130°53'18.80" NWS, Calapan Pier, Oriental Mindoro	
2 - 3	S 2°00' W 602.87 M	120°53' 1.24"	13°28' 51.66"	1,417,895.585	16,006,701	4586.72	1396.92		
3 - 4	S 49°11' W 1923.86 M	120°53' 1.24"	13°15' 31.92"	1,417,895.585	15,981,424.80	4586.72	1396.92		
4 - 5	N 76°58' W 1687.31 M	120°53' 1.24"	13°15' 31.92"	1,417,895.585	15,981,424.80	4586.72	1396.92		
5 - 6	N 89°11' W 1371.87 M	120°53' 1.24"	13°15' 31.92"	1,417,895.585	15,981,424.80	4586.72	1396.92		
6 - 7	N 20°35' W 854.62 M	120°53' 1.24"	13°15' 31.92"	1,417,895.585	15,981,424.80	4586.72	1396.92		
7 - 8	N 24°00' E 1254.52 M	120°53' 1.24"	13°15' 31.92"	1,417,895.585	15,981,424.80	4586.72	1396.92		
8 - 9	N 80°38' E 1487.79 M	120°53' 1.24"	13°15' 31.92"	1,417,895.585	15,981,424.80	4586.72	1396.92		
9 - 10	N 88°08' E 1142.27 M	120°53' 1.24"	13°15' 31.92"	1,417,895.585	15,981,424.80	4586.72	1396.92		
10 - 1	N 88°08' E 1142.27 M	120°53' 1.24"	13°15' 31.92"	1,417,895.585	15,981,424.80	4586.72	1396.92		



MAP
SHOWING THE AREA FOR
CBFMA
DESIGNED FOR
SAMAHAN NG MGA MANGYAN IRAYA SA BARANGAY BARAS
(SHMDS)
LOCATED AT:
SITIO OF BARANGAY MALMIS
BARANGAY OF BARAS
MUNICIPALITY OF SAGO
PROVINCE OF ORIENTAL MINDORO
AREA - 1,113.088 HAS
SCALE 1:10,000
SURVEYED BY: LEP NO. 21 & 25
PREPARED AND DATED BY: [Signature]
RECOMMENDING APPROVAL: [Signature]
APPROVED BY: [Signature]

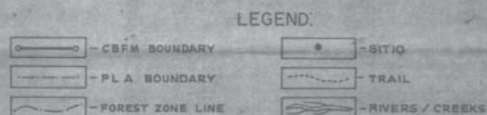
TECHNICAL	DESCRIPTION	COR	BEARINGS	DISTANCES	REFERENCE / LOCATION
TIE POINT: Corner 1" is S 79° W, approx. 2,176 m. from PZ No. 24, BPPR A-902, Timber Land, Proj. No. 8-C, Oriental Mindoro		28	N 21° W	380 M.	A point at bank of creek.
		29	N 46° W	700 "	" " " side slope.
COR BEARINGS	DISTANCES	REFERENCE / LOCATION			
1 S 36° W	450 M.	A point at midst of openland	30	Foll. Caguray R. upstream in gen. N-E-S-E by dir. abt. 3,540 m.	Shoulder stone at junction of Caguray R. and Kambalaya Cr.
2 N 37° W	100 "	" " " " " "	31	Foll. Baranganon R. upstream in gen. S-E by dir. abt. 850 m.	Stake at junction of Caguray R. and Baranganon Cr.
3 N 86° W	280 "	" " " " " "	32	N 85° E	580 M. Malaga, at E. bank of River.
4 N 44° E	120 "	Amplia " " " "	33	N 48° E	275 "
5 N 43° W	530 "	Kupang " " " "	34	S 42° E	550 "
6 N 41° E	180 "	Kupang " " " "	35	S 32° W	675 "
7 N 03° E	185 "	Bangyang " " " "	36	Foll. Baranganon R. upstream in gen. S-E by dir. abt. 3,900 m.	Stake, S-bank of Baranganon River.
8 N 68° W	125 "	Duhut " " " "	37	Foll. Baranganon Cr. upstream in gen. S-W by dir. abt. 1,800 m.	Stake at junction of Baranganon R. and Baranganon Cr.
9 N 02° E	265 "	Bigsec " " " "	38	S 11° W	470 M. Misc. sp. at E-bank of Baranganon Cr.
10 N 70° W	480 "	Salagan " " " "	39	N 84° E	1,200 "
11 N 41° W	580 "	Banbanag " " " "	40	N 72° E	1,040 "
12 DUE WEST	110 "	Balabog, an openland	41	S 14° E	275 "
13 S 21° W	240 "	Lead " " " "	42	S 46° E	520 "
14 DUE SOUTH	200 "	Biribiri " " " "	43	S 39° W	500 "
15 S 57° W	300 "	Pakutan " " " "	44	S 31° W	280 "
16 N 79° W	230 "	Dita " " " "	45	S 11° W	500 "
17 N 15° W	170 "	Pakutan " " " "	46	S 25° W	620 "
18 S 80° W	700 "	Baraba " " " "	47	S 08° E	750 "
19 N 58° W	1,150 "	Stake " " " "	48	N 76° W	1,010 "
20 N 70° E	150 "	Pao " " " "	49	S 77° W	480 "
21 N 33° W	1,410 "	Ipil " " " "	50	S 02° W	520 "
22 DUE NORTH	2,740 "	Stake at dry creek	51	S 21° E	400 "
23 N 52° E	400 "	A point at S-bank of creek	52	S 49° E	800 "
24 N 71° E	580 "	" " " side slope	53	S 16° E	315 "
25 N 18° E	320 "	" " " bank of creek			
26 N 65° E	270 "	" " " " " "			
27 N 15° E	300 "	" " " side slope			



SKETCH MAP

SHOWING THE CFSA AREA OF PUNDASYON
HANUNUO MANGYAN, INC. TO BE CONVERTED TO
COMMUNITY-BASED FOREST MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT
(C.B.F.M.A.)

LOCATED IN THE:
SITIOS: BAILAN, UMABANG & KARIA
BARANGAY: BENLI
MUNICIPALITY: BULALACAO
PROVINCE: ORIENTAL MINDORO
APPROX. AREA OF 3,356.0 HECTARES
SCALE - 1:50,000



SUBMITTED BY:
PAULINO A. ALFANTE
CDA II

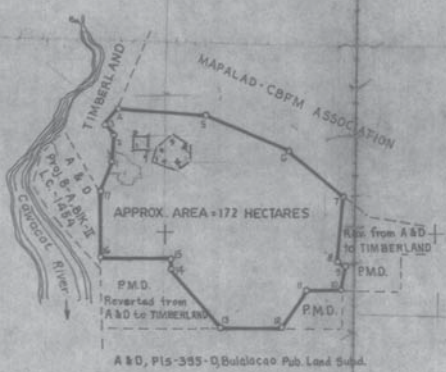
ATTESTED BY:
ELEUTERIO V. RECIFE
CENR OFFICER

APPROVED BY:
ARNULFO Z. HERNANDEZ
CIC-PEPRO

ELISEO I. UMBANIA
CHIEF, CBFM UNIT

With my conformity
ANNING MALIGDAY
President, PHM, Inc.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION			
TIE POINT: Corner 1 is on BLM #1, P15-355-D, Bulalacao Public Land Subdivision.			
CORNER	BEARINGS	DISTANCES	REFERENCE
1	0° 00' 00" E	185.00 M.	BLM # 11
2	45° 00' 00" W	80.00 "	BLM # 12
3	37° 00' 00" E	140.00 "	Stake
4	80° 37' 00" E	280.02 "	Cor. 15 of CBFM-Mapalad Assn.
5	64° 23' 00" E	614.23 "	Cor. 14 of CBFM-Mapalad Assn.
6	51° 00' 00" W	470.00 "	Cor. 13 of CBFM-Mapalad Assn.
7	01° 00' 00" S	430.00 "	Fence Post
8	61° 00' 00" S	50.00 "	"
9	12° 00' 00" S	160.00 "	"
10	Due West	230.00 "	"
11	34° 00' 00" W	280.00 "	"
12	Due West	410.00 "	Stake
13	43° 00' 00" W	310.00 "	Fence post
14	Due North	200.00 "	"
15	Due West	470.00 "	"
16	Due North	430.00 "	"
17	N 20° 00' 00" E	200.00 "	Cyl. conc. mon.



SKETCH/MAP

SHOWING THE PROPOSED CBFM AREA OF
CAMBUNANG CBFM ASSOCIATION INC.

LOCATED AT :

SOS. : TINOSTOG, KIBANG & MARINDUNG
BRGY. : CAMBUNANG
MUN. OF : BULALACAO
PROV. OF : OR. MINDORO

APPROXIMATE AREA OF 172 HECTARES
SCALE - 1 : 20,000

LEGEND :

- AREA BOUNDARY
- RIVER / CREEK

Surveyed by :

CENRO SURVEY TEAM

Plotted by :

Primerio H. Fabila
Cartographer

Verified by :

Elisio T. Umbania
Forester - II

Attested by :

Alberto S. Carding
Chief - FMS

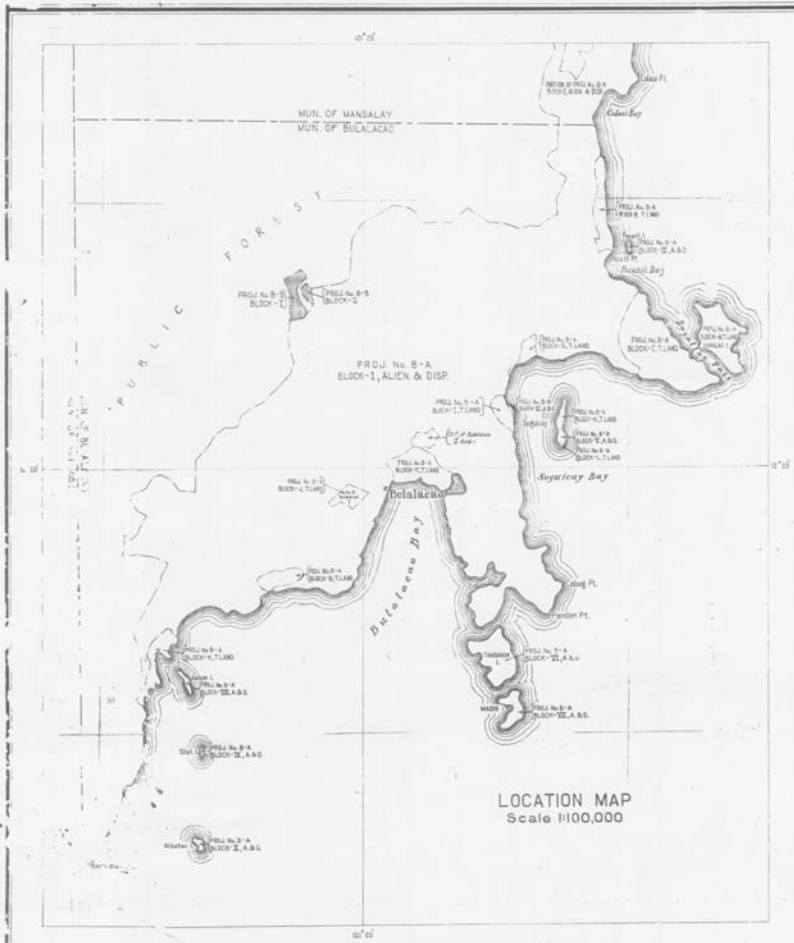
Recommending Approval:

William H. De la Cruz
OIC - CENRO

Approved by :

Juan C. De la Cruz
OIC - PENRO

AUTHORITY
L.C. MAP - 2125



LAND CLASSIFICATION
PROVINCE OF MINDORO

FRG. No.	MUNICIPALITY	AREA IN HECTARES		
		ALIEN & DISP. TIME	LAND	TOTAL
85	BULALAGAO	97		97

Scale 1:20,000

LEGEND

Boundary of Alienable and Disposable Land — Old line
New line

Strip 15 M. in width, along each side of the center line of trail is reserved for right-of-way and timber outlet indicated thus

Strip 20 M. in width, along each side of the center line of trail is reserved for bank protection.

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE
BUREAU OF FORESTRY

I hereby certify, that this is the correct map of the areas set aside, pursuant to Section 1827 of the Administrative Code, as agricultural lands under Forestry Administrative Order No. 4-600, dated July 17, 1941. Said areas have been surveyed and plotted in accordance with the procedure and mapping instructions of the Bureau of Forestry. The original reports, field notes and computations in connection herewith are on file in this Office.

Manila, Philippines July 17, 1941.

Francis J. [Signature]
DIRECTOR OF FORESTRY

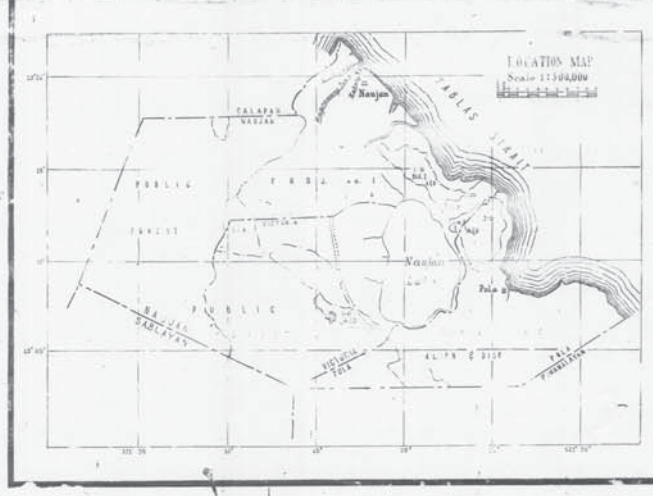
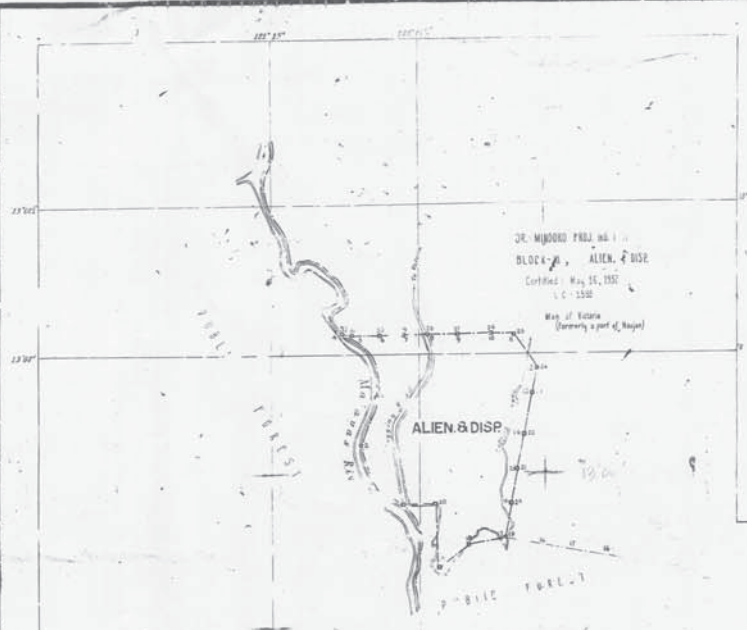
I hereby certify that this is the correct map of the areas set aside, pursuant to Section 1827 of the Administrative Code, as agricultural lands under Forestry Administrative Order No. 4-600, dated July 17, 1941. Said areas have been surveyed and plotted in accordance with the procedure and mapping instructions of the Bureau of Forestry. The original reports, field notes and computations in connection herewith are on file in this Office.

Manila, Philippines July 17, 1941

Flora Turner
DIRECTOR OF FORESTRY *FT*

AUTHORITIES
BF - LC No. 622
- - Mindoro P.M.D. File Nos. 1556 & 1562

L.C.-1454



LAND CLASSIFICATION PROVINCE OF OR. MINDORO

PROV. NO.	MUNICIPALITY	AREA IN HECTARES	ALIEN & DISP. TIMBERLAND	TOTAL
9	VICTORIA	138 Hec.		138 Hec.

Scale 1:20,000
0 100 200 300 400 500

LEGEND

Boundary of Alienable and Disposable land
A strip 15 M. in width, on each side of the center line of trails and roads is reserved for right-of-way for timber outlet indicated thus
A strip 40 M. in width, along each of the high banks of any stream is reserved for bank protection.

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES BUREAU OF FORESTRY

I hereby certify that this is the correct map of the area, pursuant to Section 1627 of the Administrative Code, as agricultural land under forestry administration. No. 4-345 dated February 15, 1955. Said area has been surveyed and plotted in accordance with the procedure and mapping instructions of the Bureau of Forestry. The original reports, field notes and computations in connection herewith are on file in this office.

Manila, Philippines, February 15, 1955

[Signature] DIRECTOR
[Signature] DEPUTY

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION									
ALIEN & DISP.									
COR.	BEARING AND DISTANCE TO NEXT CORNER	TREL. ADJ. WENT OR NATURAL LAND MARK	MARKS		REFERENCE OR LOCATION	WITNESSES			
			SYMBOL	MARK'S NAME OR STATION		NAMES - ADDRESSES			
1	100° 00' 00" E 100 M	Temple	On L.C.	376-10 78	Handwritten description of natural sign	B. L. ...			
2	100° 00' 00" E 100 M	W. L. ...	On L.C.	376-10 78	Handwritten description of natural sign	B. L. ...			
3	100° 00' 00" E 100 M	Handwritten description of natural sign	On L.C.	376-10 78	Handwritten description of natural sign	B. L. ...			
4	100° 00' 00" E 100 M	Handwritten description of natural sign	On L.C.	376-10 78	Handwritten description of natural sign	B. L. ...			
5	100° 00' 00" E 100 M	Handwritten description of natural sign	On L.C.	376-10 78	Handwritten description of natural sign	B. L. ...			
6	100° 00' 00" E 100 M	Handwritten description of natural sign	On L.C.	376-10 78	Handwritten description of natural sign	B. L. ...			
7	100° 00' 00" E 100 M	Handwritten description of natural sign	On L.C.	376-10 78	Handwritten description of natural sign	B. L. ...			
8	100° 00' 00" E 100 M	Handwritten description of natural sign	On L.C.	376-10 78	Handwritten description of natural sign	B. L. ...			
9	100° 00' 00" E 100 M	Handwritten description of natural sign	On L.C.	376-10 78	Handwritten description of natural sign	B. L. ...			
10	100° 00' 00" E 100 M	Handwritten description of natural sign	On L.C.	376-10 78	Handwritten description of natural sign	B. L. ...			
11	100° 00' 00" E 100 M	Handwritten description of natural sign	On L.C.	376-10 78	Handwritten description of natural sign	B. L. ...			
12	100° 00' 00" E 100 M	Handwritten description of natural sign	On L.C.	376-10 78	Handwritten description of natural sign	B. L. ...			
13	100° 00' 00" E 100 M	Handwritten description of natural sign	On L.C.	376-10 78	Handwritten description of natural sign	B. L. ...			
14	100° 00' 00" E 100 M	Handwritten description of natural sign	On L.C.	376-10 78	Handwritten description of natural sign	B. L. ...			
15	100° 00' 00" E 100 M	Handwritten description of natural sign	On L.C.	376-10 78	Handwritten description of natural sign	B. L. ...			
16	100° 00' 00" E 100 M	Handwritten description of natural sign	On L.C.	376-10 78	Handwritten description of natural sign	B. L. ...			
17	100° 00' 00" E 100 M	Handwritten description of natural sign	On L.C.	376-10 78	Handwritten description of natural sign	B. L. ...			
18	100° 00' 00" E 100 M	Handwritten description of natural sign	On L.C.	376-10 78	Handwritten description of natural sign	B. L. ...			
19	100° 00' 00" E 100 M	Handwritten description of natural sign	On L.C.	376-10 78	Handwritten description of natural sign	B. L. ...			
20	100° 00' 00" E 100 M	Handwritten description of natural sign	On L.C.	376-10 78	Handwritten description of natural sign	B. L. ...			

AUTHORITIES	
B. L. C.	1955
B. F. P. M. 2	1955

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

POLA PROJECT No. 3-E, ALIEN. & DISP.

COR.	BEARING AND DISTANCE TO NEXT CORNER	TREE MONUMENT OR NATURAL LAND MARK	M. A. R. K. S.	REFERENCE OR LOCATION	NAME	ADDRESS
1	S. 4° W. 250 M.	M.B.M. No. 13	L.C. 1848-1	118	West side of ridge	V. Samala
2	S. 10° W. 150 "	"	"	"	Top of ridge	"
3	S. 67° W. 120 "	"	"	"	On level land	"
4	S. 68° W. 220 "	"	"	"	Edge of Rasingin	"
5	S. 28° E. 160 "	"	"	"	"	"
6	Full Monument 200 M. 1500 M. 200 M.	"	"	"	"	"
7	Top of ridge	"	"	"	"	"

VICTORIA PROJECT No. 9-A ALIEN. & DISP.

1	Full Monument 200 M. 1500 M. 200 M.	M.B.M. No. 13	L.C. 1848-1	118	West side of ridge	V. Samala
2	Top of ridge	"	"	"	"	"
3	"	"	"	"	"	"
4	"	"	"	"	"	"
5	"	"	"	"	"	"
6	"	"	"	"	"	"
7	"	"	"	"	"	"
8	"	"	"	"	"	"
9	"	"	"	"	"	"
10	"	"	"	"	"	"
11	"	"	"	"	"	"
12	"	"	"	"	"	"
13	"	"	"	"	"	"
14	"	"	"	"	"	"
15	"	"	"	"	"	"
16	"	"	"	"	"	"



LAND CLASSIFICATION PROVINCE OF OR. MINDORO

PROJ. No.	MUNICIPALITY	AREA IN HECTARES
3-E	POLA	20
9-A	VICTORIA	182

Scale 1:20,000

LEGEND

Boundary of Alienable and Disposable land — Old line — New line
 A strip 15 M. in width, on each side of the center line of trails and roads is reserved for right-of-way and timber outlet indicated thus
 A strip 40 M. in width, along each of the high banks of any stream is reserved for bank protection.

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES
 BUREAU OF FORESTRY

I hereby certify that this is the correct map of the areas set aside, pursuant to Section 1827 of the Administrative Code as agricultural lands under Forestry Administrative Order No. 4-365 dated May 4, 1955. Said areas have been surveyed and plotted in accordance with the procedure and mapping instructions of the Bureau of Forestry. The original reports, field notes and computations in connection herewith are on file in this office.

Manila, Philippines

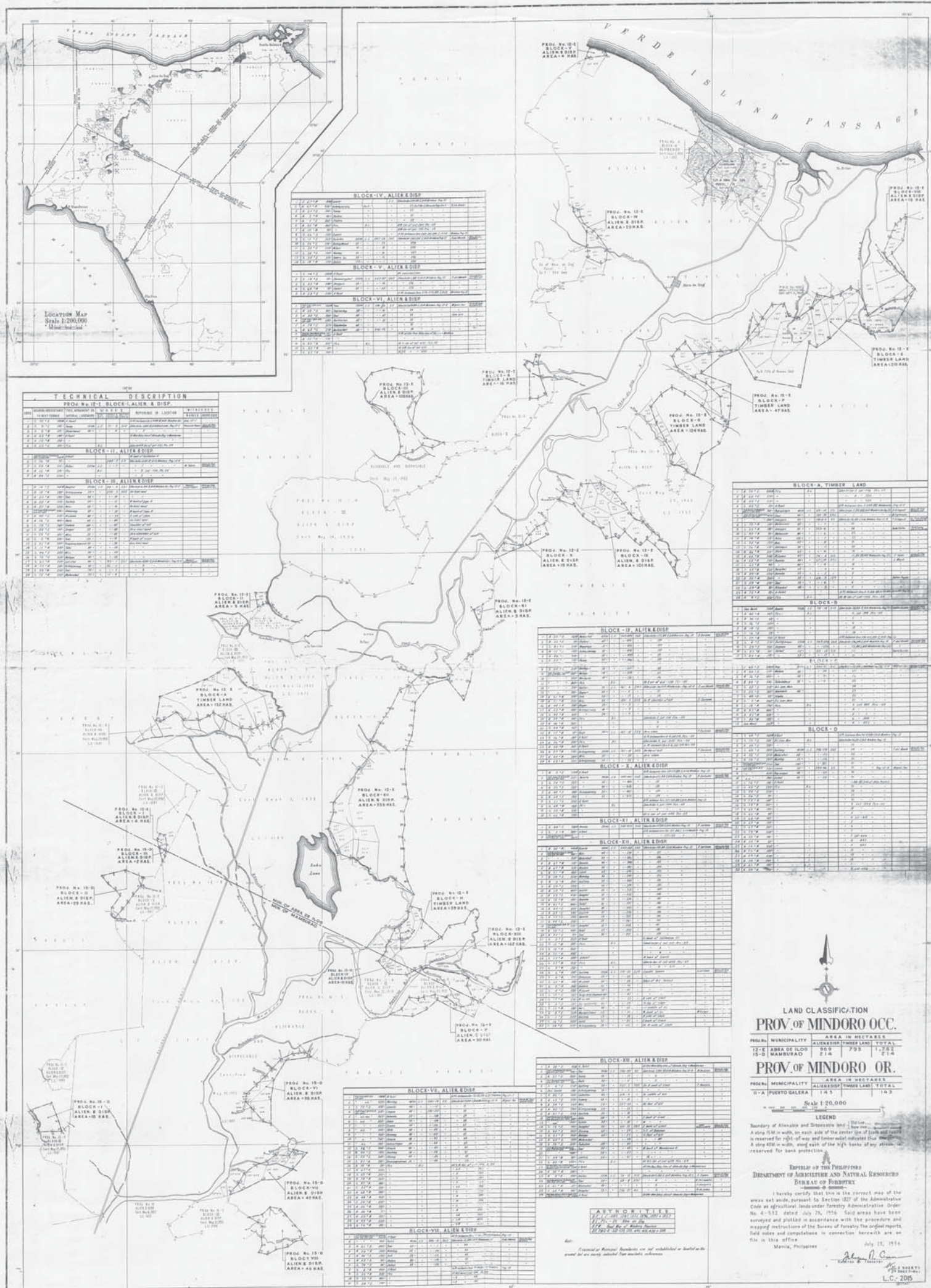
May 4, 1955
 Director of Forestry

AUTHORITIES

B.E. L.C. Maps 1555 & 1556
 B.W. Road Map of Or. Mindoro
 B.I. Naujan-Cad. No. 200 Est. Case No. 7
 B.E. P.A.D.R.-202

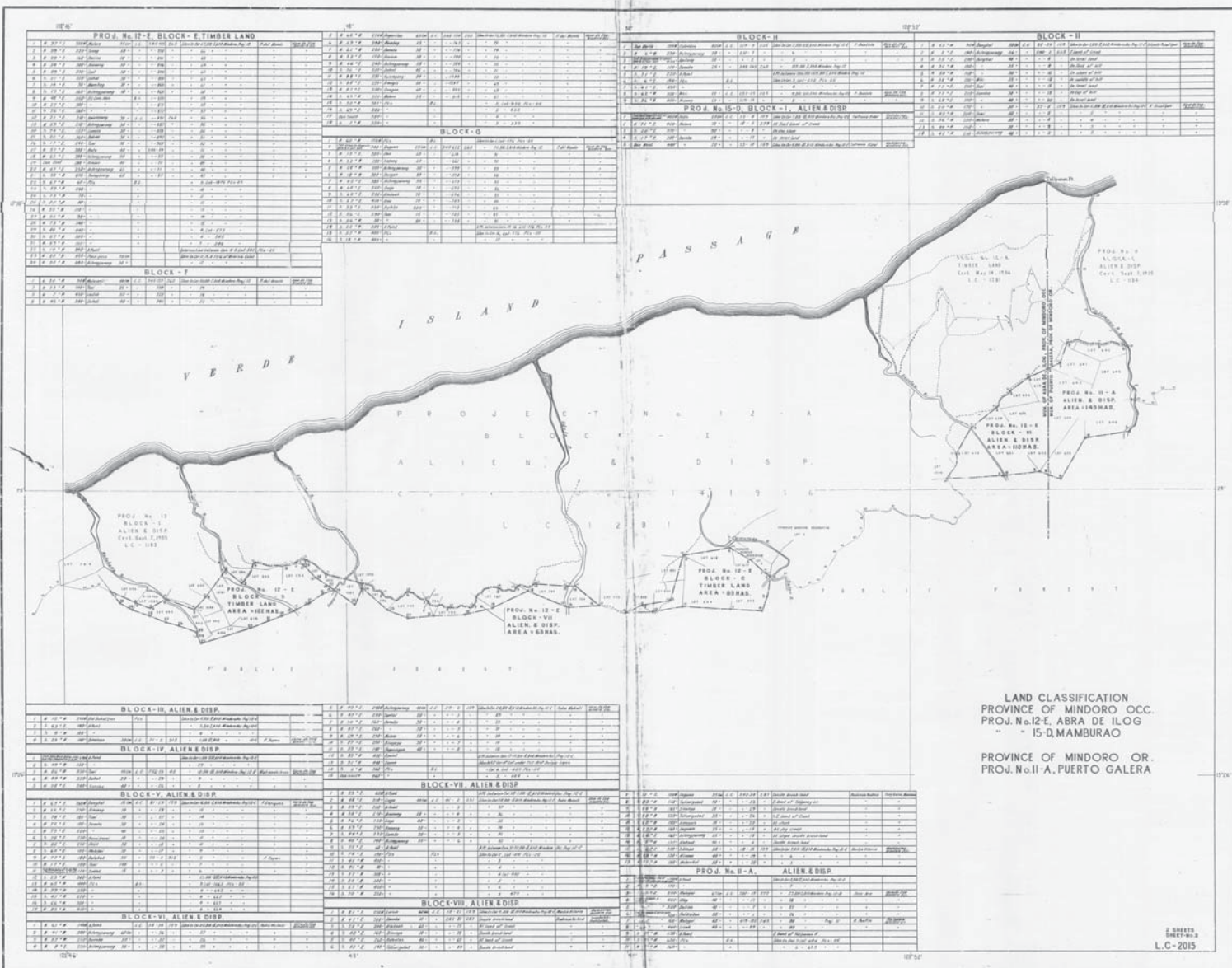
Note
 Mun. or Prov. Boundary are not shown or established in the ground, but indicated from available references.

L.C.-1848



BLOCK - F									
C	E	T	R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
1	C	2.2	*R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
2	C	2.2	*R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
3	C	2.2	*R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
4	C	2.2	*R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
5	C	2.2	*R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
6	C	2.2	*R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
7	C	2.2	*R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
8	C	2.2	*R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
9	C	2.2	*R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
10	C	2.2	*R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
11	C	2.2	*R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
12	C	2.2	*R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
13	C	2.2	*R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
14	C	2.2	*R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
15	C	2.2	*R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
16	C	2.2	*R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
17	C	2.2	*R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
18	C	2.2	*R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
19	C	2.2	*R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
20	C	2.2	*R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
21	C	2.2	*R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
22	C	2.2	*R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
23	C	2.2	*R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
24	C	2.2	*R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
25	C	2.2	*R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
26	C	2.2	*R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
27	C	2.2	*R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
28	C	2.2	*R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
29	C	2.2	*R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
30	C	2.2	*R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
31	C	2.2	*R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
32	C	2.2	*R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
33	C	2.2	*R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
34	C	2.2	*R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
35	C	2.2	*R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
36	C	2.2	*R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
37	C	2.2	*R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
38	C	2.2	*R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
39	C	2.2	*R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
40	C	2.2	*R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
41	C	2.2	*R	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006

sent by all families
 1. By 4 families 7-12-54, 12-13-54, 12-14-54, 12-15-54
 and by 10 families 12-16-54, 12-17-54, 12-18-54, 12-19-54, 12-20-54, 12-21-54, 12-22-54, 12-23-54, 12-24-54, 12-25-54, 12-26-54, 12-27-54, 12-28-54, 12-29-54, 12-30-54, 12-31-54



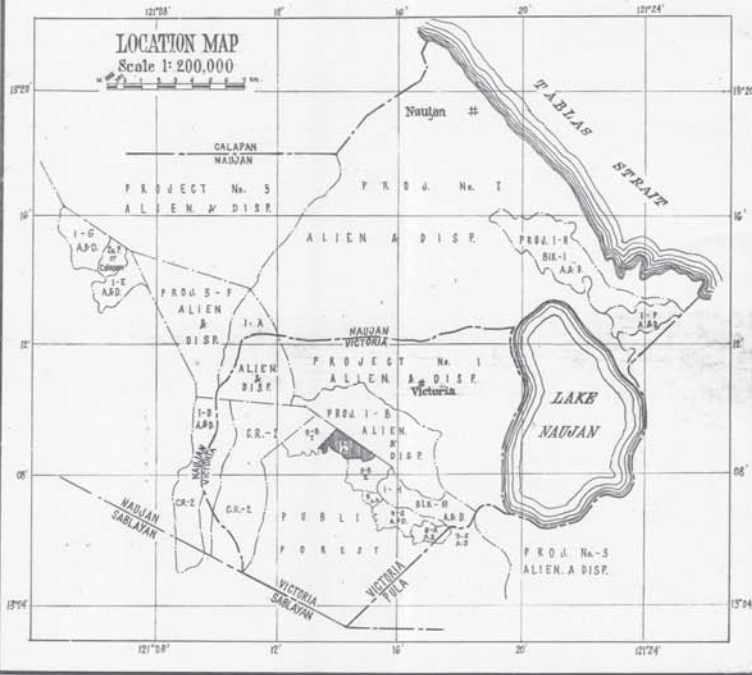
TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

PROJECT 9-D ALIEN. & DISP.

COR.	BEARING AND DISTANCE TO NEXT CORNER	TREE MONUMENT OR NATURAL LAND MARK	MARKS		REFERENCE OR LOCATION	WITNESSES	
			NO.	DATE		NAMES	ADDRESSES
1	N 41° W 280	Bakob	40m	22-23	Area in Proj. 9-D, Bk. 1, Area 1	Manuel Padilla	Calapan, Mindoro
2	N 41° W 280	Bakob	70	23-24	North bank of Bako Cr.	Benigno Ched	"
3	N 41° W 280	Fices	10	"	S. side of Logging Road	"	"
4	N 41° W 280	Bakob	30	"	South of Logging Road	"	"
5	N 41° W 280	Bakob	30	"	"	"	"
6	N 41° W 280	Bakob	30	"	"	"	"
7	N 41° W 280	Bakob	30	"	"	"	"
8	N 41° W 280	Bakob	30	"	"	"	"
9	N 41° W 280	Bakob	30	"	"	"	"
10	N 41° W 280	Bakob	30	"	"	"	"
11	N 41° W 280	Bakob	30	"	"	"	"
12	N 41° W 280	Bakob	30	"	"	"	"
13	N 41° W 280	Bakob	30	"	"	"	"
14	N 41° W 280	Bakob	30	"	"	"	"
15	N 41° W 280	Bakob	30	"	"	"	"
16	N 41° W 280	Bakob	30	"	"	"	"
17	N 41° W 280	Bakob	30	"	"	"	"
18	N 41° W 280	Bakob	30	"	"	"	"

LOCATION MAP

Scale 1:200,000



MINDORO ORIENTAL PROJ. No. 9-D
BLOCK - I
ALIEN. & DISP.
Cert. - August 26, 1955
L.C. - 1883

ALIENABLE

AND

DISPOSABLE

MINDORO ORIENTAL PROJECT No. 9-D
BLOCK - II
ALIEN. & DISP.
Cert. - August 26, 1955
L.C. - 1883

AUTHORITIES	
D.R. L.C. - 723, 1883 & 1842	
D.R. C.A. Map 2	
D.R. P.A.D.R. - 545 to 548	

LAND CLASSIFICATION PROV. OF OR. MINDORO

PROJ. No.	MUNICIPALITY	AREA IN HECTARES	
		ALIEN & DISP.	TOTAL
9-D	VICTORIA	270	270

Scale 1:20,000

LEGEND

Boundary of Alienable and Disposable Land (Old Line, New Line)
A strip 15 M. in width, on each side of the center line of trails and roads is reserved for right-of-way for timber outlet indicated thus.
A strip 40 M. in width, along each of the high banks of any stream is reserved for bank protection.

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES
BUREAU OF FORESTRY

I hereby certify that this is the correct map of the area set aside, pursuant to Section 1827 of the Administrative Code as agricultural lands under Forestry Administrative Order No. 4-573, dated December 3, 1956. Said area has been surveyed and plotted in accordance with the procedure and mapping instructions of the Bureau of Forestry. The original reports, field notes and computations in connection therewith are on file in this Office.

Manila, Philippines

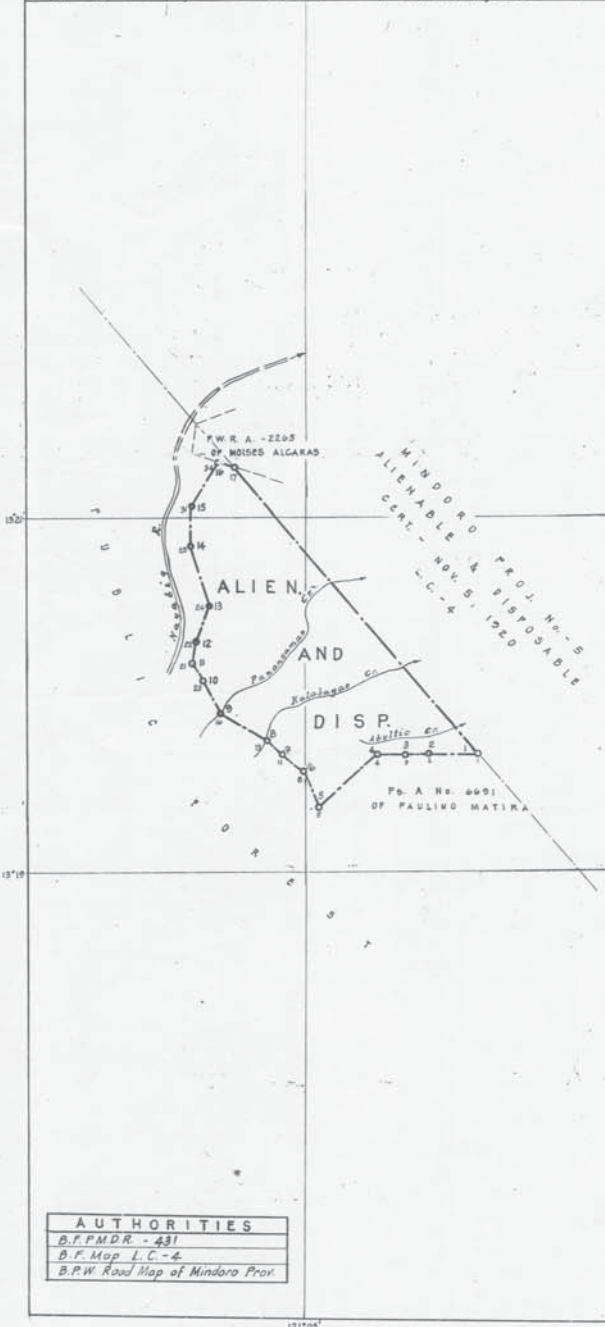
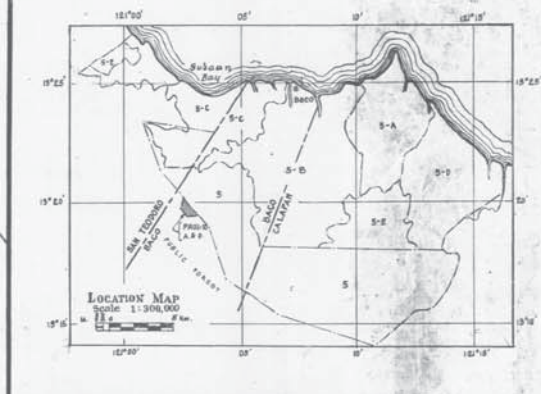
December 3, 1956

John R. Am...
DIRECTOR OF FORESTRY

L.C.-2056

Compiled by: Federico Andino June 21, 1955
Traced by: Secorro L. Avilla November 20, November 24, 1956
Checked by: G.R. 2-27-55

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION									
ALIEN & DISP.									
COR.	BEARING AND DISTANCE TO NEXT CORNER	TREE MONUMENT OR NATURAL LAND MARK	M A R K S			REFERENCE OR LOCATION	WITNESSES		
			SYMBOL	INSTR. AND STATION	BY INSTR. NO.		NAMES	ADDRESSES	
1	Dire West 250M	S.L. Conc. Mass	D.L.	57 - 1	12	Side of ridge			
2	" " 120 "	Naqimit	20cm	L.C.	" 2 "	On ridge			
3	" " 140 "	Talalo	60 "	" "	" 3 "	Side of ridge			
4	B 45° W 400 "	Bunyang	40 "	" "	" 4 "	On ridge			
5	N. 25° W. 200 "	Gubos	70 "	" "	" 5 "	Slope of ridge			
6	N. 50° W. 140 "	Molawan-Awo	30 "	" "	" 6 "	Side of big rock			
7	N. 50° W. 100 "	T. Bayunak	20 "	" "	" 11 "	On ridge			
8	N. 58° W. 220 "	Duguan	50 "	" "	" 13 "	North bank of Kolesagao Cr.			
9	N. 25° W. 180 "	Big rock	" "	" "	" 16 "	" " Bananagao Cr.			
10	N. 25° W. 100 "	Santol	70cm	" "	" 20 "	Right side of trail			
11	N. 10° E. 110 "	Bacumfumu Sp. th.	" "	" "	" 21 "	End of Kungon			
12	N. 18° E. 200 "	Balagayan	30cm	" "	" 22 "	" "			
13	N. 16° W. 320 "	Uloy	15 "	" "	" 24 "	Right side of trail			
14	N. 1° E. 200 "	T. Pantol	60 "	" "	" 28 "	" "			
15	N. 30° E. 260 "	Uloy	80 "	" "	" 31 "	Left side of trail			
16	S. 72° E. 90 "	A point	" "	" "	" 34 "	Trail between Cor. 7 & 15			
17	S. 40° E. 1920 "	A point	" "	" "	" 36 "	Trail between Cor. 15 & 16			



LAND CLASSIFICATION PROVINCE OF MINDORO OR.

PROJ. No.	MUNICIPALITY	AREA IN HECTARES		
		ALIEN & DISP.	TIMBER LAND	TOTAL
10	BACO	118		118



LEGEND

Boundary of Alienable and Disposable land... { Old line... New line...
 A strip 15M. in width, on each side of the center line of trails and roads is reserved for right-of-way and timber outlet indicated thus...
 A strip 40M. in width, along each of the high banks of any stream is reserved for bank protection.

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES BUREAU OF FORESTRY

I hereby certify that this is the correct map of the area set aside, pursuant to Section 1827 of the Administrative Code as agricultural lands under forestry Administrative Order No. 4-596 dated March 9, 1957. Said area has been surveyed and plotted in accordance with the procedure and mapping instructions of the Bureau of Forestry. The original reports field notes and computations in connection herewith are on file in this office.

Manila, Philippines

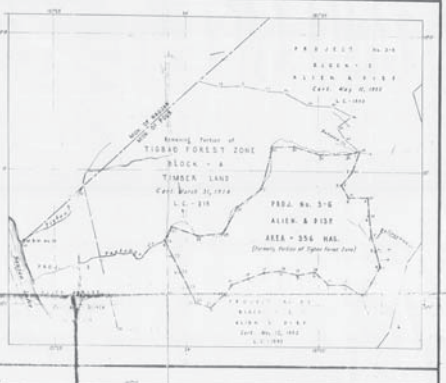
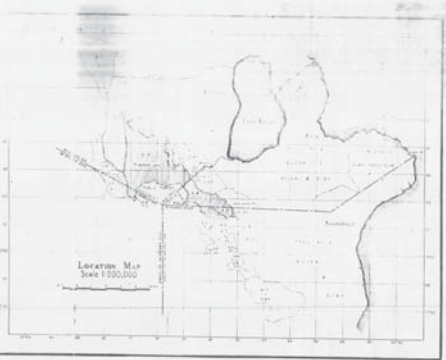
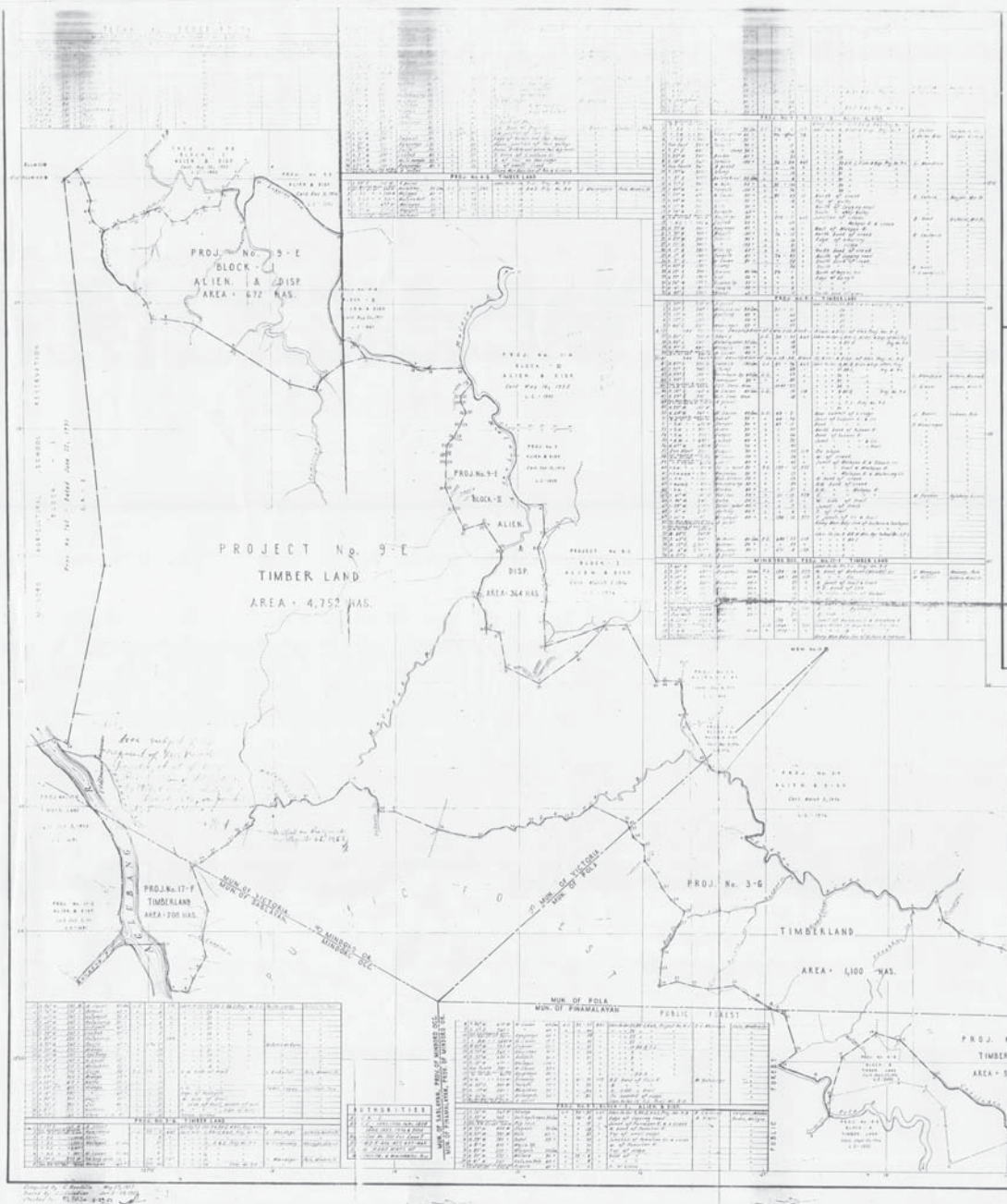
March 9, 1957

Alfredo R. Arana
DIRECTOR OF FORESTRY R 327

AUTHORITIES	
B.F.P.M.D.R. - 431	
B.F. Map L.C. - 4	
B.F.W. Road Map of Mindoro Prov.	

L.C.-2078





**LAND CLASSIFICATION
PROV. OF MINDORO OR.**

NO.	MUNICIPALITY	AREA IN HECTARES	TOTAL
38	POLA	356	1,180
40	PINAMALAYAN	1,180	1,456
41	VICTORIA	1,456	1,456

PROV. OF MINDORO OCC.

NO.	MUNICIPALITY	AREA IN HECTARES	TOTAL
17	SARAYAN	208	208

LEGEND

Boundary of Alienable and Disposable Land (Dotted line)

Area of Timberland (Solid line)

Area of Alien & Disposable Land (Dashed line)

Area of Public Forest (Solid line)

Area of Private Land (Dashed line)

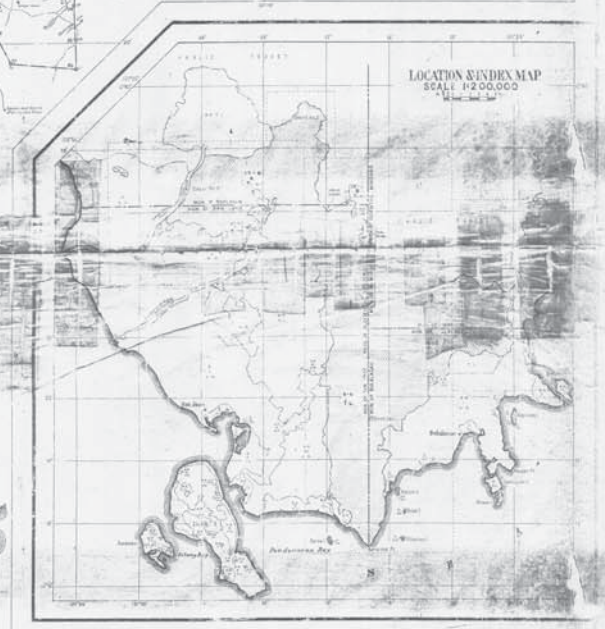
Area of Unclassified Land (Dotted line)

**REPLY OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES
BUREAU OF FORESTRY**

I hereby certify that this is the correct map of the area set apart for Section 102 of the Administrative Code as amended under Forestry Administrative Order No. 4-055 dated June 29, 1937. Said area, having been surveyed and classified in accordance with the procedure and mapping instructions of the Bureau of Forestry, the original reports, field notes and computations in connection therewith are on file in the office.

Manila, Philippines

Alfonso R. Aragon
Chief of Bureau



AND CLASSIFICATION

PROV. OF OR. MINDORO		
PROVINCE	MUNICIPALITY	AREA IN HECTARES
		ALLOTED TO TIMBERLAND TOTAL
B-C	BULALACAO	13,078 13,098
19-D	MANSALAY	12,676 12,676

PROV. OF OCC. MINDORO		
PROVINCE	MUNICIPALITY	AREA IN HECTARES
		ALLOTED TO TIMBERLAND TOTAL
9-G	SAN JOSE	251,072 24,732 275,804
17-G	SABLAYAN	10,610 10,610

Scale 1:20,000

LEGEND

Boundary of Allotable and Disposable land: ————

A strip 5M in width, on each side of the centerline of road and canal is reserved for right-of-way and timber shall be protected there.

A strip 20M in width, along each of the high banks of any stream is reserved for both protection.

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES
BUREAU OF FORESTRY

I hereby certify that this is the correct map of the areas set aside, pursuant to Section 1827 of the Administrative Code as amended under Forestry Administrative Order No. 4-23 dated July 31, 1957. Said areas have been surveyed and situated in accordance with the procedure and mapping instructions of the Bureau of Forestry. The original reports, field notes and computations in connection herewith are on file in this office.

Manila, Philippines
July 31, 1957

[Signature]

NOTE:

The Timberlands within Project Nos. B-C and 19-D, Bulalacao and Mansalay, Oriental Mindoro and 9-G and 17-G, San Jose and Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro were set aside and declared as

SOUTHERN MINDORO FOREST RESERVE

Proc. No. 286
Dated: August 13, 1954
(Under Republic Act No. 3092)

AUTHORITIES

1. Republic Act No. 1827, June 11, 1954
2. Administrative Order No. 4-23, July 31, 1957
3. Department Order No. 10, August 13, 1954
4. Department Order No. 11, August 13, 1954
5. Department Order No. 12, August 13, 1954
6. Department Order No. 13, August 13, 1954
7. Department Order No. 14, August 13, 1954
8. Department Order No. 15, August 13, 1954
9. Department Order No. 16, August 13, 1954
10. Department Order No. 17, August 13, 1954

OCC. MINDORO
PROJ. No 17-G
BLOCK - A
TIMBER LAND
AREA 372 HAS.
(PORTION ONLY)

OCC. MINDORO PROJ. No 17-G
BLOCK - B
TIMBER LAND
AREA 18 HAS.

MT. ILIT GANE REFUGE
AND BIRD SANCTUARY
GR-3 W. Sigs

OCCIDENTAL MINDORO PROJECT No 17-G
BLOCK-A
TIMBER LAND
AREA 2,415 HAS
(PORTION ONLY)

NOTE:
The Timberlands within Project Nos. 8-C and 19-D, Bulacan and Marosay,
Oriental Mindoro and 9-B and 17-G, San Jose and Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro
were set aside and declared as
SOUTHERN MINDORO FOREST RESERVE
Pres. No. 256
Dated August 15, 1964
Under Republic Act No. 3596

OCCIDENTAL MINDORO PROJECT No 9-C

TIMBER LAND

AREA - 9,536 HAS

(PORTION ONLY)

OCCIDENTAL MINDORO PROJECT No 9-C

TIMBER LAND

AREA - 8,680 HAS

(PORTION ONLY)

OCCIDENTAL MINDORO PROJECT No 9-C

TIMBER LAND

AREA - 2,872 HAS

(PORTION ONLY)

PROV. OF OR. MINDORO
PROJECT No. MUNICIPALITY
17-G BULACAN
PROV. OF OCC. MINDORO
PROJECT No. MUNICIPALITY
9-G SAN JOSE
17-G SABLAYAN

Scale - 1:20,000
SHEETS
SHEET No. 2
LC- 2125



OCCIDENTAL MINDORO PROJECT No. 17-B
BLOCK-A
TIMBER LAND
AREA = 7,772 HAS.
(PORTION ONLY)

OCCIDENTAL MINDORO PROJECT No. 9-G
TIMBER LAND
AREA = 6,480 HAS.
(PORTION ONLY)

OCCIDENTAL MINDORO PROJECT No. 10-A
BLOCK-B
ALIENABLE & DISPOSABLE
Certified Aug. 30, 1939 - L.O. 1139

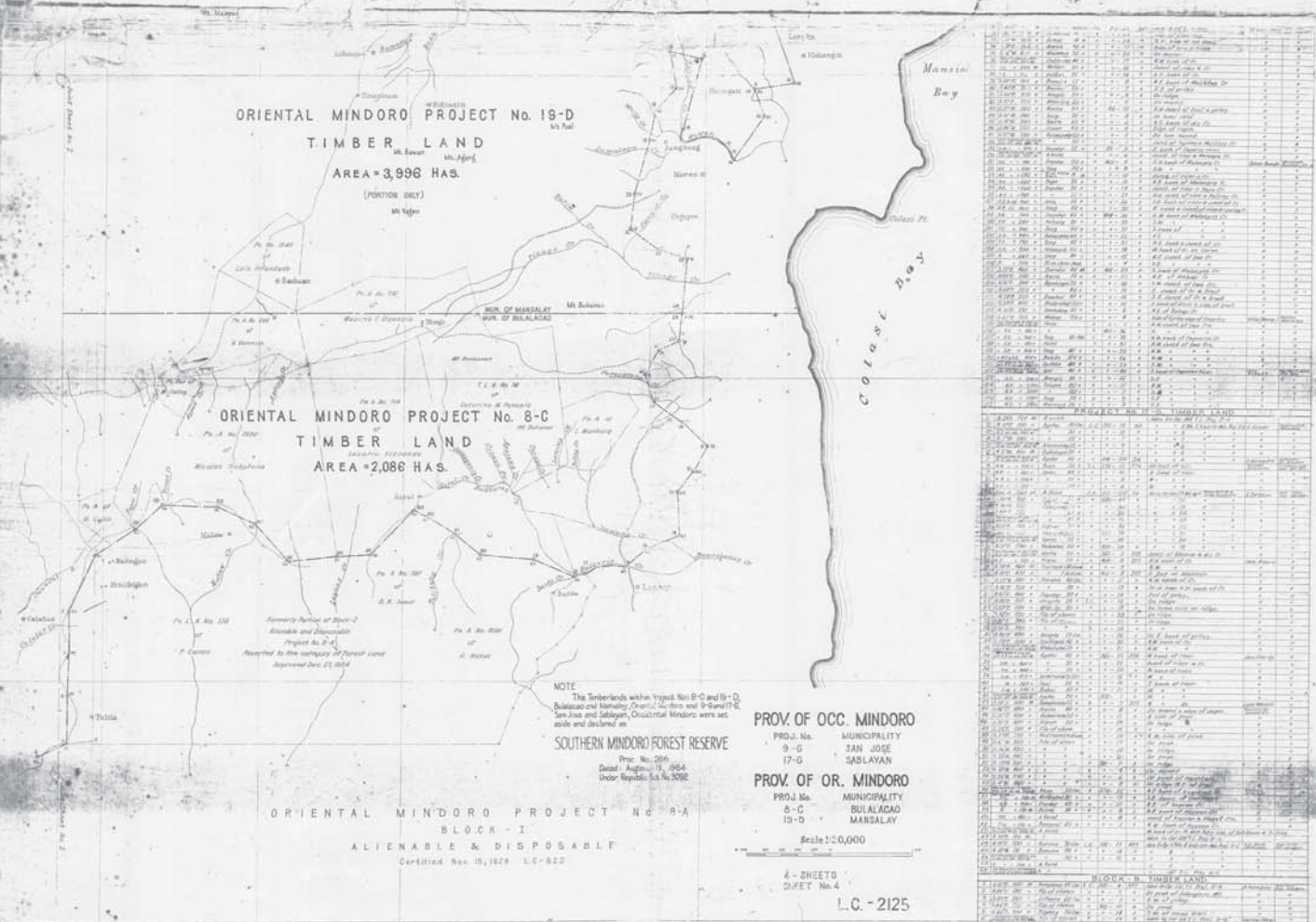
OCCIDENTAL MINDORO PROJECT No. 11-A
TIMBER LAND
Certified Sept. 15, 1934 - L.O. 1781

PROV. OF OCC. MINDORO
PROJECT No. 11-A
MUNICIPALITY
SAN JOSE
TARLAKAN

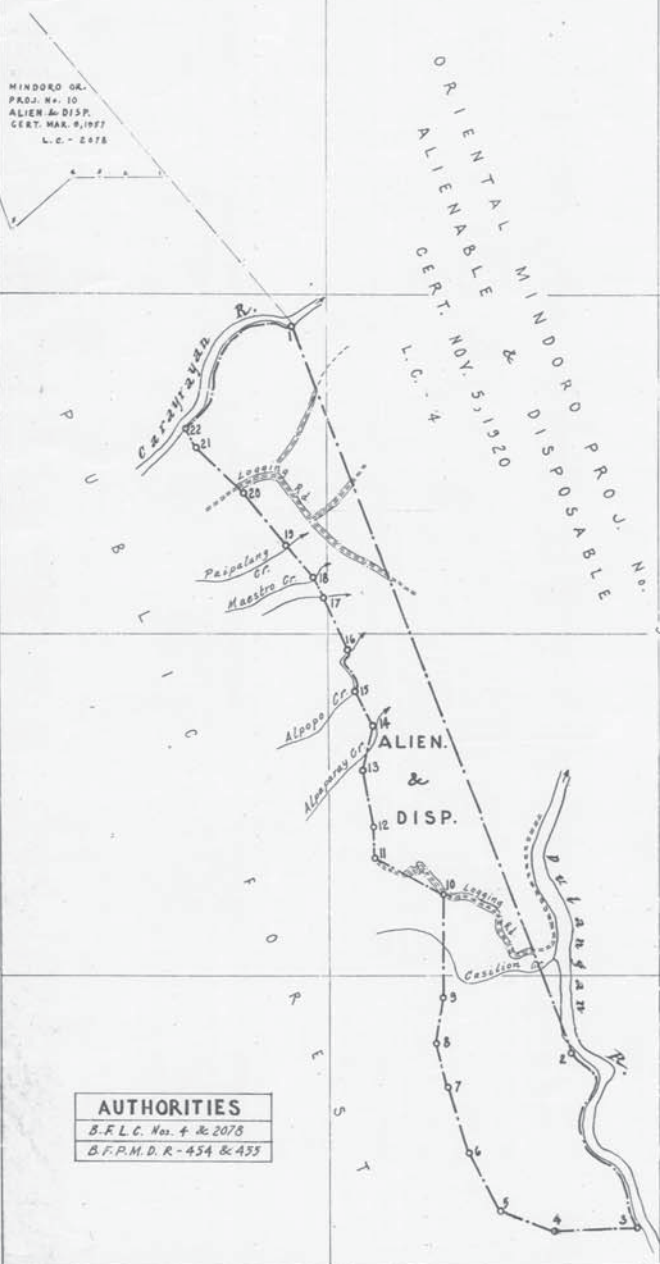
PROV. OF OR. MINDORO
PROJECT No. 11-A
MUNICIPALITY
TARLAKAN
TARLAKAN

NOTE
The "Unclassified" Project Nos. 11-A and 11-B
Bukidnon and Marikina, Oriental Mindoro, and 11-C and
11-D, San Jose and Tarlac, Occidental Mindoro were
not made and declared as
SOUTHERN MINDORO FOREST RESERVE
Proj. No. 286
Dated: August 13, 1964
(Under Republic Act No. 3092)

4 - SHEETS
SHEET No. 1
C-2125

[illegible][illegible]

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION									
ALIEN. & DISP.									
COR.	BEARING AND DISTANCE TO NEXT CORNER	TREE MONUMENT OR NATURAL LAND MARK	MARKS	REFERENCE OR LOCATION	WITNESSES		STATION	INDEX AND B.S. STATION	CHECKED BY
					NAMES	ADDRESSES			
1	S 21° E 410 M	A Point	L.C.	Location 12, A.D. Or. Mindoro proj. 5					
2	S 68° W 400	Agupanga	220-11	W. of Dulangan R.	B. Calderon	Agupanga, Baco			
3	N 70° W 300	Paipan	14	On ridge					
4	N 29° W 350	Agupanga	19						
5	N 10° W 370	Mayapis	25	End of Kalaan					
6	N 10° W 240	N. Luanan	29						
7	N 10° E 240	Carayo	32	On ridge					
8	Due North 340	Mayapis	35	Edge of Kalaan					
9	N 63° W 420	Basal	39	S. of logging Rd.					
10	N 1° W 170	Bokbok	219-31	On ridge					
11	N 11° W 300		35	Edge of Clearing					
12	N 13° E 240	N. Luanan	42						
13	N 27° W 200	Agupanga	47	N. of Alapapay Cr.					
14	N 24° W 280		52	E. of Alapopo Cr.	M. Damaso				
15	N 24° W 310	N. Luanan	57						
16	N 25° W 120	Agupanga	62	On bank of Cr.					
17	N 40° W 230	Palahan	68	N. of Maestro Cr.					
18	N 40° W 360	N. Luanan	74	N. of Paipalang Cr.					
19	N 47° W 340	Malasagay	82	S.E. of logging Rd.					
20	N 50° W 170	Paipan	83	On Kalaan					
21	N 50° W 300		88	E. of Carayayan R.					
22	N 50° W 300	Agupanga	88						



LAND CLASSIFICATION PROVINCE OF MINDORO OR.

PROJ No.	MUNICIPALITY	AREA IN HECTARES		
		ALIEN. DISP.	TIMBER LAND	TOTAL
10-A	BACO	272		272

Scale 1:20,000
M. 1000 800 600 400 200 0 1 Km

LEGEND

Boundary of Alienable and Disposable land: { Old line. { New line. {
A strip 15M. in width, on each side of the center line of trails and roads is reserved for right-of-way and timber outlet indicated thus. {
A strip 40M. in width, along each of the high banks of any stream is reserved for bank protection.

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES BUREAU OF FORESTRY

I hereby certify that this is the correct map of the area set aside, pursuant to Section 1827 of the Administrative Code as agricultural land under Forestry Administrative Order No. 4-646 dated August 6, 1957. Said area has been surveyed and plotted in accordance with the procedure and mapping instructions of the Bureau of Forestry. The original reports field notes and computations in connection herewith are on file in this office.

August 6, 1957
Manila, Philippines

Julio P. Cruz
DIRECTOR OF FORESTRY

L.C. - 2128

[illegible]

AUTHORITIES
AT-PMB-26 to 337 and 338 to 416
BR-15-10/1987, 100/1988, 2000 & 2020
BT-Cu. 8-79
800-Orlando Modern Road Map

Municipal boundaries are not established or located on the ground but are merely indicated as taken from available references.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

PROVINCE	MUNICIPALITY	AREA IN HECTARES		
		ALLUVIDIAL	TERRACE	TOTAL
1-M	NAUJAN	1.92	564	756
5-K	CALAPAN	4.3	212	255
10-B	BACO	26	10,360	10,456
18-A	SA TEODORO	—	2,192	2,192
	TOTAL	33.1	13,328	13,659

SCALE 1:20,000

LEGEND

Boundary of Allotable or Disposable land ————

A strip 5M in width on each side of the center line of trails and roads is reserved for right-of-way and timber shall not be cut ————

A strip 60M in width along each of the high banks of any stream is reserved for bank protection ————

I hereby certify that this is the correct map of the areas set aside pursuant to Section 102 of the Administration Code on agricultural lands under Family Administration Order No. 153 dated 1st 10 1968. All areas herein surveyed and plotted in accordance with the procedure and mapping instructions of the Bureau of Forestry. The original reports, field notes and computations in connection herewith are on file in the Bureau of Forestry.

Wanda P. Puyos, District Engineer

October 30/68

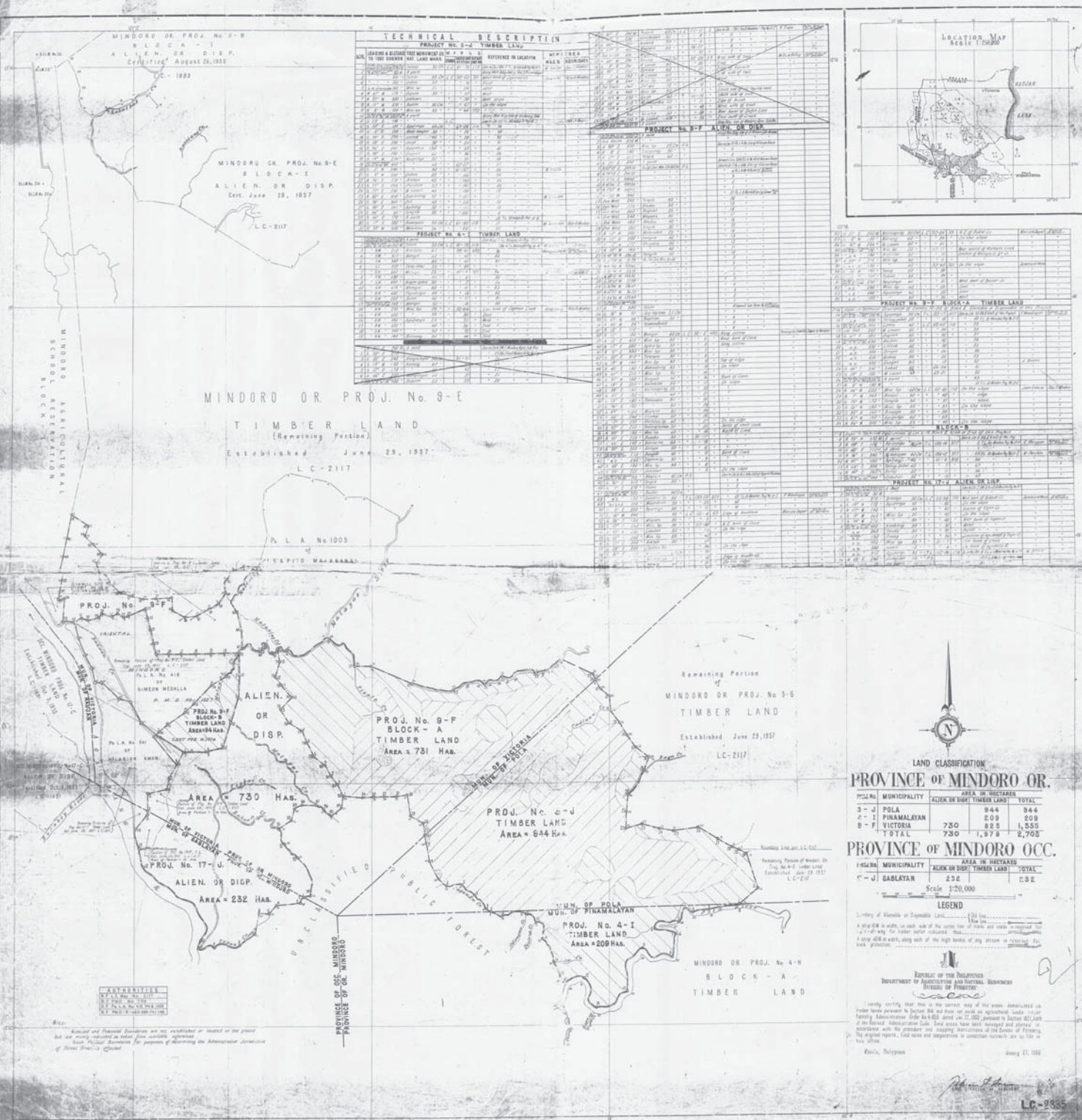
Wanda P. Puyos
District Engineer

MT. KADAGAYAN FOREST RESERVE

PROC. No. 284
DATED AUGUST 6, 1964
(Under Republic Act No. 589)

L. O. 225









PROJ. No. 3-K ALIEN OR DISP

PROJ.	No. 9-6	ALIEN OR DISP.
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PROJ. No. 9-6
ALIEN OR DISP.
AREA = 56 HAS.

WINDORO DC PROJ. No 9
L O C K - R
E R L A N D
n. 27. 1960
C 2555.

AREA = 540 HAS
(Formerly Portion of Timber Land
Proj. No. 3-6. Est. June 23, 1957)

MINDORO OR PRO

Established Jan 27, 1960

L. C. 2335

8-6

MTNDORO OR. PROJ No 3-1

10

107

Quil

14 NOV 1964

1. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.

TIMBERLAND
WINDING DR. PROJ. No. 3-6

1

Note: Municipal boundaries are not indicated.

100

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

PROJ. No.	MUNICIPALITY	AREA IN HECTARES	
		ALIEN OR DISP. TIMBER LAND	TOTAL
3-K	POLA	540	540
9-G	VICTORIA	56	56
TOTAL		596	596

Scale 1:20,000

LEGEND

Boundary of Alien or Disp. Land.

A strip 15 M in width, on each side of the center line of trails and roads is reserved

A strip 100 ft. wide on each side of the center line of trails and roads is reserved for right-of-way for timber outlet indicated thus:

A strip 40M in width, along each of the high banks of any stream is reserved for

bank protection.....

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES
BUREAU OF FORESTRY

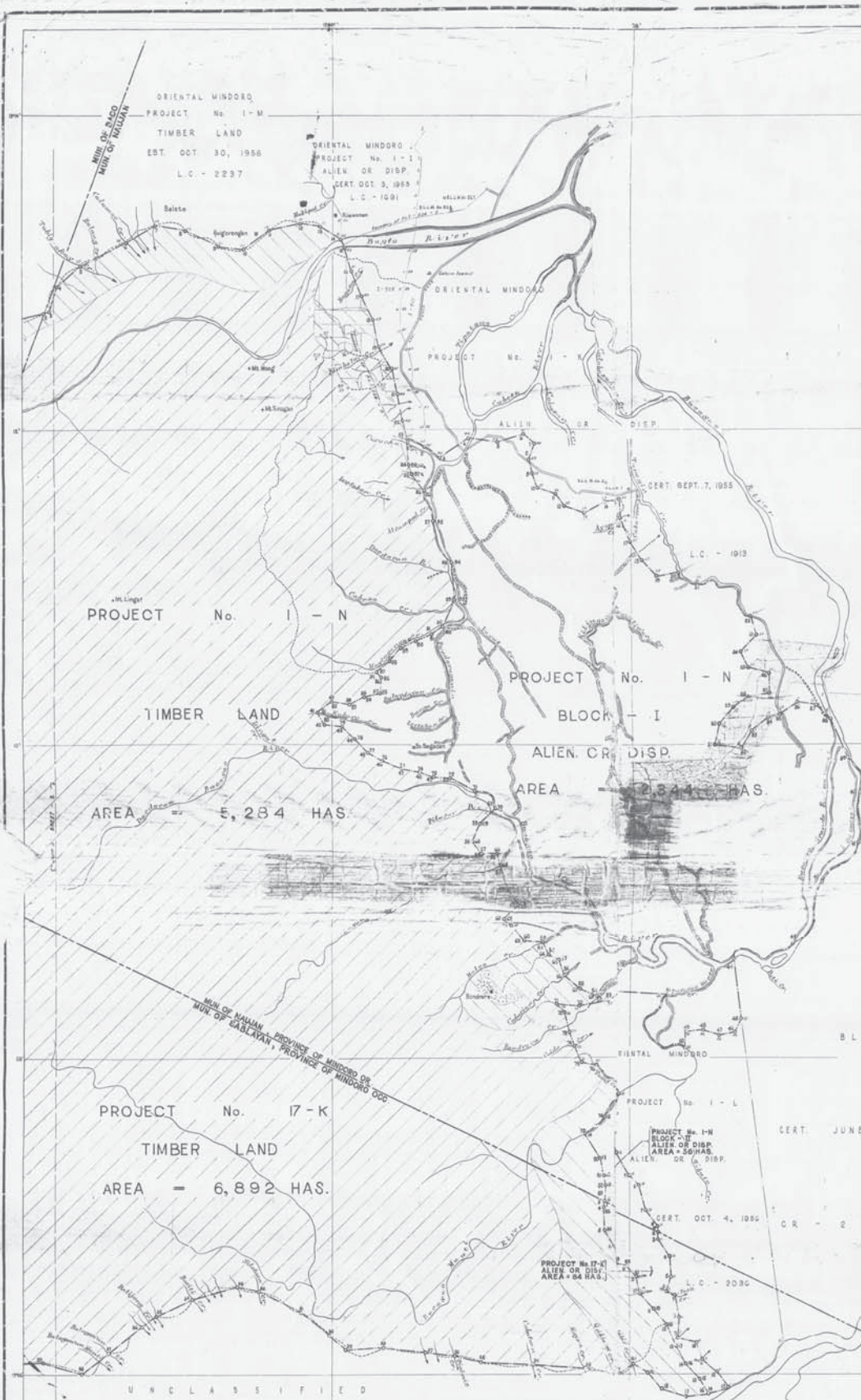
I hereby certify that this is the correct map of the areas set aside as agricultural lands under Forestry Administrative Order No. 4-940 dated Feb. 1961 pursuant to Section 1827 of the Revised Administrative Code. Said areas have been surveyed and plotted in accordance with the procedure and mapping instructions of the Bureau of Forestry. The original reports, field notes, and computations, in connection herewith are on file in this Office.

Manila, Philippines

February 16, 1964

William S. Thomas
DIRECTOR OF FORESTRY 2-10-61

L.C.-242B

[illegible]

Note: The Timber Land within Proj. Nos. 1-N, 10-D, 2-D & K of Newbin and Sons of Mindoro Cr. were set aside and declared as
MT LINGAT FOREST RESERVE
PROC. No. 119, Nov. 23, 1966
(Under Republic Act No. 3436)

LAND CLASSIFICATION				
PROV. OF MINDORO OR.				
PROV. NA.	MUNICIPALITY	AREA IN HECTARES	TOTAL	
		ALLIED OR DISPT.	TIMBER LAND	
1-N	NAUJAN	2,400	5,294	7,694
1-D	BAGO		3,040	3,040
	TOTAL	2,400	8,324	10,724

[illegible]

Scale 1:20,000

LEGEND

Boundary of Allowable or Disposable land. Old line

A strip 50 M. in width on each side of the center line of trails and road is preserved for right-of-way and timber outlet indicated thus road

A strip 40 M. in width along each of the high banks of any stream is reserved for bank protection stream



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES
BUREAU OF FORESTRY
MANILA, PHILIPPINES

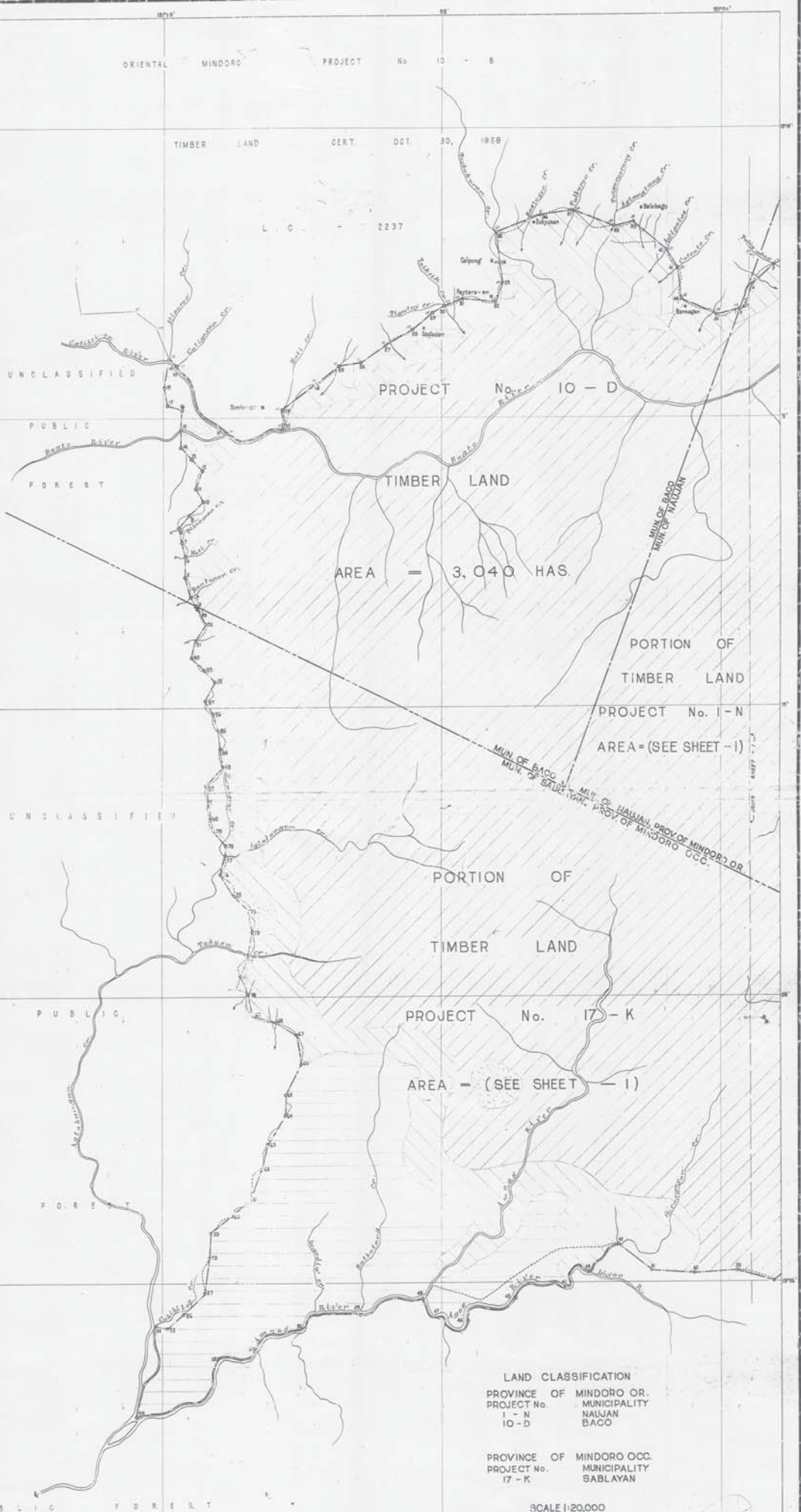
I hereby certify that this is the correct map of the areas designated as timber lands pursuant to Section 186, and those set aside as agricultural lands under Forestry Administrator Order No. 4-040 dated July 31, 1952, pursuant to Section 1827, both of the Revised Administrative Code. Said areas have been surveyed and plotted in accordance with the procedure and mapping instructions of the Bureau of Forestry. The original records, field notes and complete notes in connection herewith are on file in this office.

Manila, Philippines.

NOTE:
Forestry Admin. Order No. 4-040
Approved February 11, 1953


Forestry Administrator

PROJECT No. 1-N, BLOCK-1, ALIEN OR DISP.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
8	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
9	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
11	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
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13	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
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15	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
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17	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
18	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
19	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
20	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
21	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
22	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
23	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
24	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
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72	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
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82	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
83	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
84	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
85	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
86	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
87	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
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89	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
91	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
92	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
93	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
94	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
95	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
96	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
97	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
98	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100



LAND CLASSIFICATION
 PROVINCE OF MINDORO OR
 PROJECT No. 1-N
 10-D
 MUNICIPALITY BAGO

PROVINCE OF MINDORO OCC.
 PROJECT No. 17-K
 MUNICIPALITY SABLAYAN

SCALE 1:20,000

NOTE:
 Forestry Admin. Order No. 4-1040
 Approved: Feb. 11, 1963

2 SHEETS
 SHEET - 2
 L.C-2522



AUTHORITIES

1. ACT NO. 261, JULY 26, 1902
2. ACT NO. 262, JULY 26, 1902
3. ACT NO. 263, JULY 26, 1902
4. ACT NO. 264, JULY 26, 1902
5. ACT NO. 265, JULY 26, 1902
6. ACT NO. 266, JULY 26, 1902
7. ACT NO. 267, JULY 26, 1902
8. ACT NO. 268, JULY 26, 1902
9. ACT NO. 269, JULY 26, 1902
10. ACT NO. 270, JULY 26, 1902

NOTE

Resurvey and/or fractional boundaries are not established or located on the ground but are merely indicated as shown on this map. The actual boundaries are those of the Administration. The actual boundaries are those of the Administration. The actual boundaries are those of the Administration.



LAND CLASSIFICATION

PROV. OF MINDORO OR.

PROV. MUNICIPALITY	AREA IN HECTARES	TOTAL
2-2 BONGABON	8,867	10,852
4-1 PRIMAVALAN	5,701	5,701
5-1 VICTORIA	1,000	1,000
7-1 MARABAY	12,000	12,000
11-1 BANGAL	12,000	12,000
15-1 SUCRA	1,000	1,000
20-1 SUCRA	1,000	1,000
20-2 SUCRA	1,000	1,000
TOTAL	46,564	46,564

PROV. OF MINDORO OCC.

PROV. MUNICIPALITY	AREA IN HECTARES	TOTAL
9-1 SAN JOSE	600	600
17-1 SAGAYAN	13,000	13,000
TOTAL	13,600	13,600

Scale 1:200,000

LEGEND

Boundary of Province or Departmental Land

1 way 1/2 m. width on each side of the center line of roads and roads to be reserved for right of way and timber sales indicated thus

A way 1/2 m. width along each of the high banks of any stream is reserved for both protection

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources
BUREAU OF FORESTRY

I hereby certify that the foregoing map of the area designated as timberland is in accordance with the provisions of the Act of March 19, 1902 (Act No. 261) and the Act of March 19, 1902 (Act No. 262) and the Act of March 19, 1902 (Act No. 263) and the Act of March 19, 1902 (Act No. 264) and the Act of March 19, 1902 (Act No. 265) and the Act of March 19, 1902 (Act No. 266) and the Act of March 19, 1902 (Act No. 267) and the Act of March 19, 1902 (Act No. 268) and the Act of March 19, 1902 (Act No. 269) and the Act of March 19, 1902 (Act No. 270).

Manila, Philippines December 24, 1973

NOTE

PAO No. 4-134

Approved on January 15, 1974

Signature: [Signature]

Position: [Position]

Page: [Page]

LC-2796

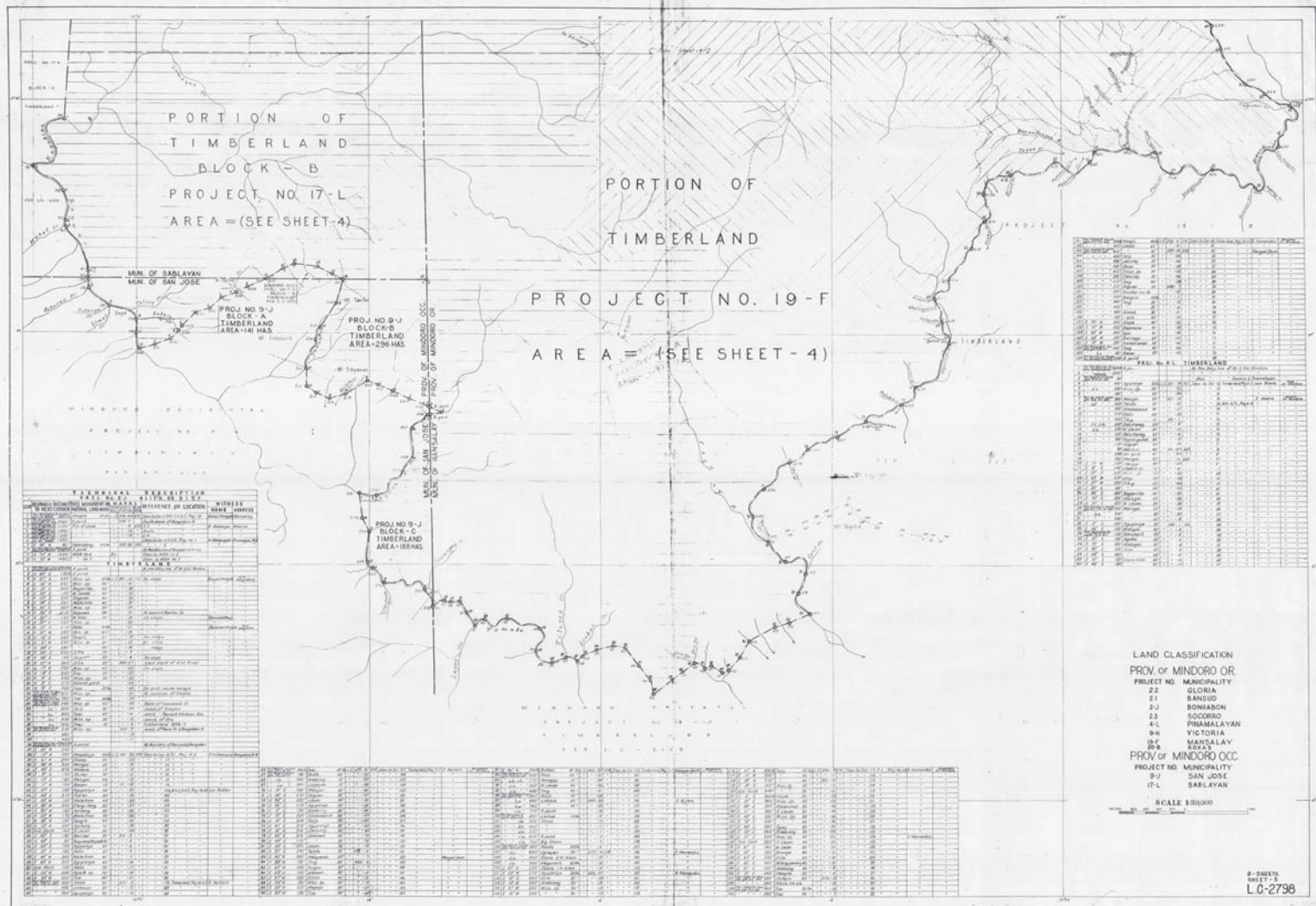


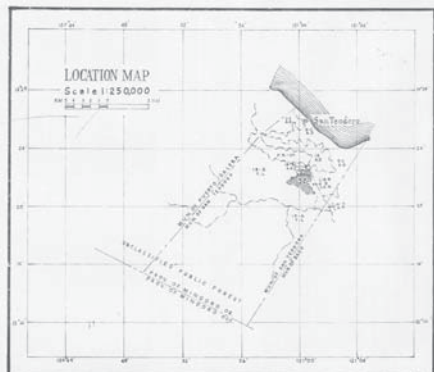
Compiled by B. Fisher April 8, 1953
Checked by J. J. Thompson May 21, 1953
Drawn by J. J. Thompson May 21, 1953
Checked by J. J. Thompson May 21, 1953



Compiled by: *Edward Ross*
 Checked by: *William Ross*







TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION
ALIEN OR DIS?

TO NEXT CORNER	NATURAL LANDMARKS	BEARING	DISTANCE	REFERENCE TO LOCATION	WITNESS	ADDRESS
1. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
2. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
3. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
4. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
5. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
6. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
7. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
8. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
9. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
10. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
11. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
12. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
13. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
14. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
15. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
16. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
17. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
18. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
19. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
20. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
21. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
22. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
23. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
24. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
25. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
26. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
27. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
28. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
29. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
30. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
31. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
32. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
33. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
34. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
35. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
36. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
37. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
38. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
39. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
40. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
41. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
42. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
43. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
44. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
45. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
46. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
47. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
48. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
49. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
50. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
51. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
52. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
53. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
54. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
55. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
56. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
57. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
58. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
59. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
60. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
61. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
62. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
63. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
64. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
65. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
66. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
67. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
68. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
69. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
70. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
71. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
72. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
73. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
74. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
75. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
76. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
77. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
78. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
79. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
80. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
81. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
82. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
83. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
84. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
85. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
86. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
87. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
88. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
89. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
90. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
91. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
92. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
93. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
94. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
95. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
96. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
97. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
98. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
99. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		
100. 10° 15' N 100° 00' E	At Point	100	100	At Point		



LAND CLASSIFICATION
PROV. OF MINDORO OR

FROM: MUNICIPALITY
18-D SAN TEODORO 415

AREA IN HECTARES
ALIEN OR DIS? 415

Scale 1:20,000

LEGEND
Boundary of Alienable or Disposable Land...
A strip 15 Mm width on each side of the center line of trails and roads is reserved for right-of-way and timber outlet indicated thus...
A strip 40 Mm in width along each of the high banks of any streams is reserved for bank protection.

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
BUREAU OF FOREST DEVELOPMENT

I hereby certify that this is the correct map of the area set aside as agricultural lands under Forestry Administrative Order No. 433 dated 20th percent to Section 187 of the Revised Administrative Code. Said area has been surveyed and plotted in accordance with the procedure and manner instructions of the Bureau of Forest Development. Therefore, this map is hereby approved. The original reports, field notes and computations in connection herewith are on file in this Office.

Quezon City, Philippines

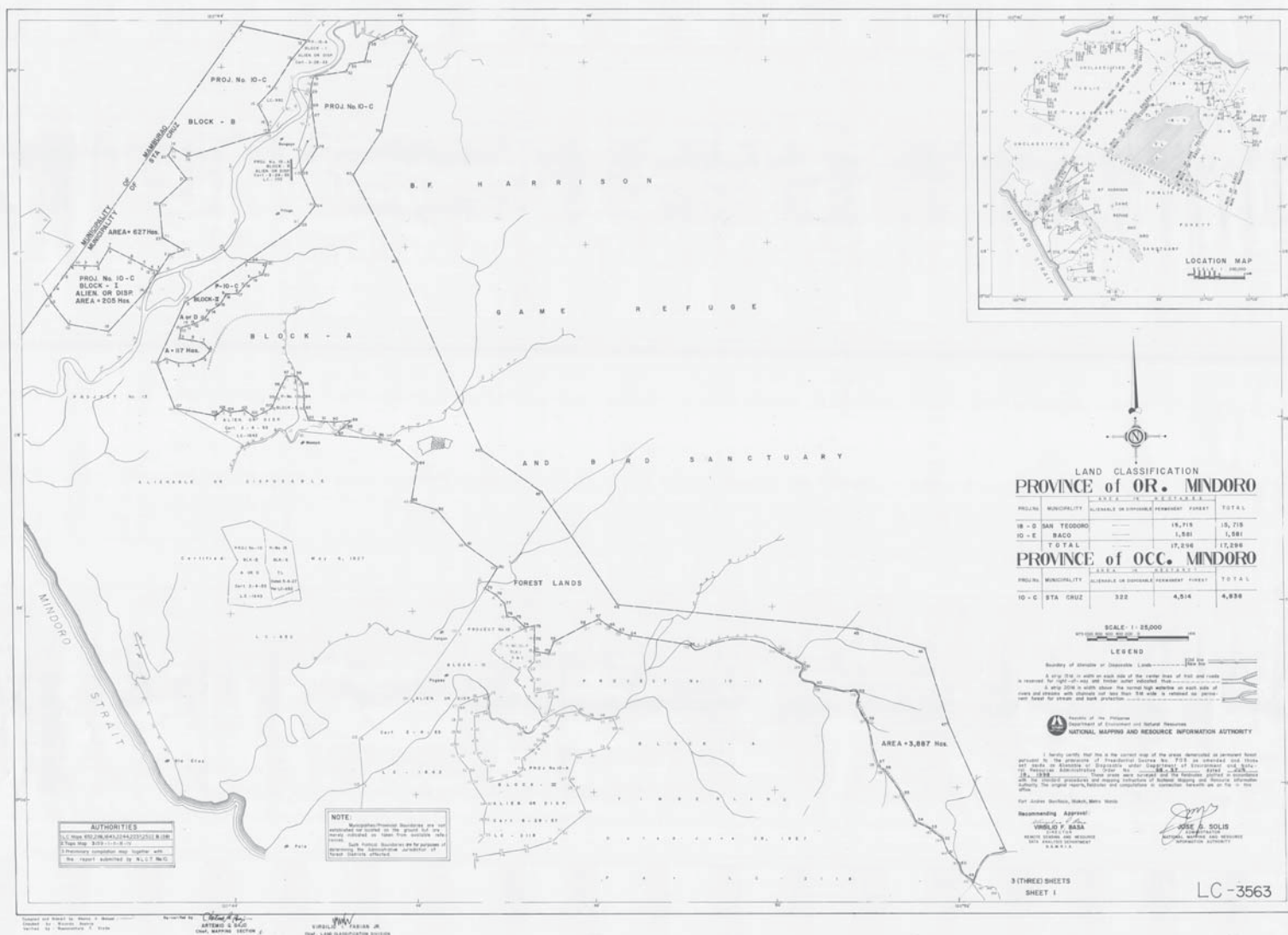
June 25, 1974

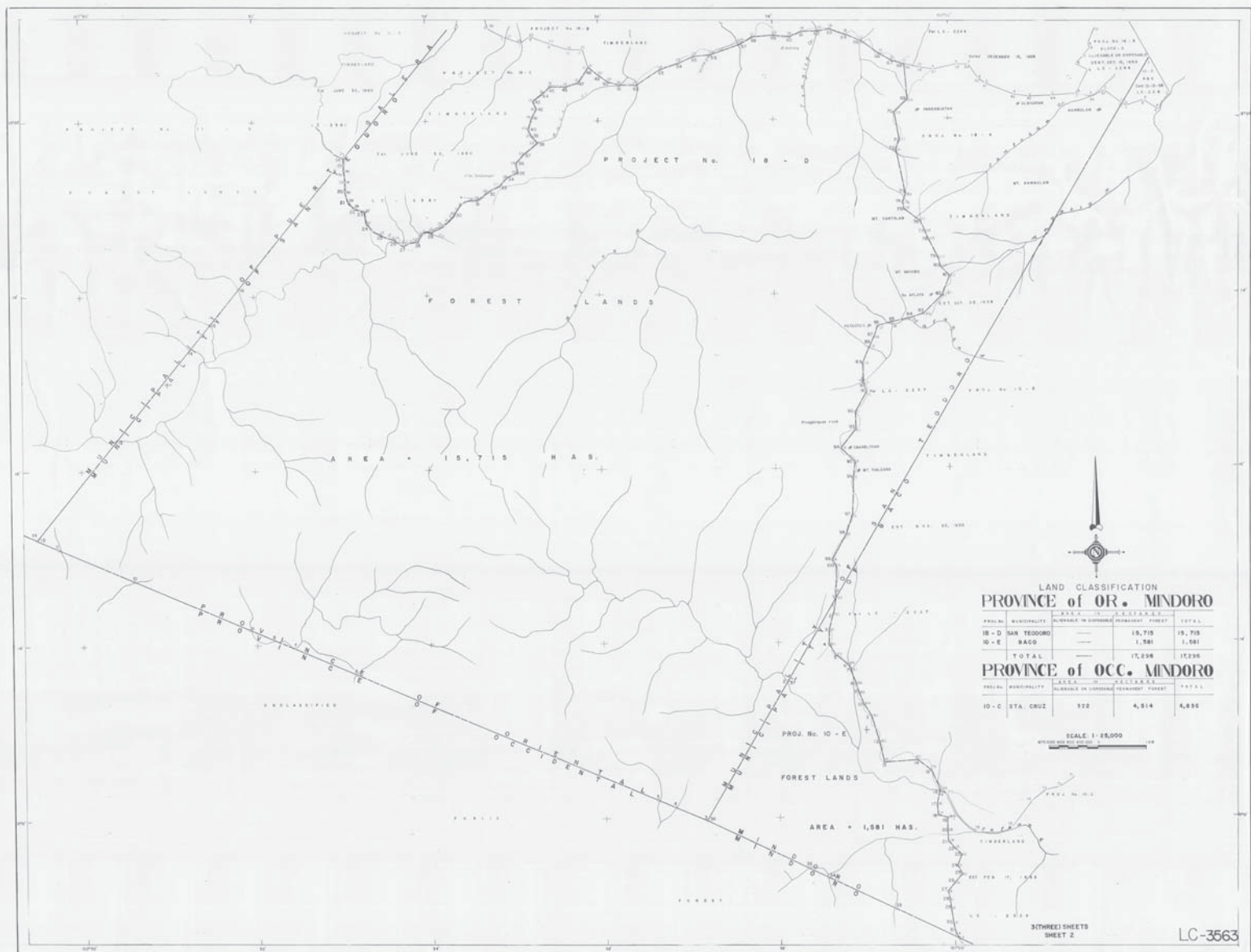
V. B. VIALO
Asst. Director, Bureau of Forest Development

Approved on
June 25, 1974

LC-2817

Supervised by:
 WILKINSON P. BASSA
 Chief, Land Classification Dept
 JOSE P. AMADOR
 Sr. Chem, Tr-C. Marine Test Bn





LAND CLASSIFICATION PROVINCE of OR. MINDORO

PROJ. No.	MUNICIPALITY	AREA - H.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	TOTAL
18-D	SAN TEOFILO	15,715	15.715	15,715
10-E	SAN TEOFILO	1,581	1.581	1,581
TOTAL		17,296	17.296	17,296

PROVINCE of OCC. MINDORO

PROJ. No.	MUNICIPALITY	AREA - H.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	TOTAL
10-C	STA. CRUZ	722	4.614	4,614

SCALE: 1:25,000

1:25,000

31THREE SHEETS
SHEET 2

LC-3563

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

COR	BEARING DISTANCE TO NEXT CORNER	TREE MONUMENT OR NATURAL LANDMARK	M A R K S		REFERENCE OR LOCATION	WITNESS	
						NAME	ADDRESS

PROJECT No. 10-C, BLOCK - 1, ALIEN. OR. DISP. (A-205H)

THE POINT—2015 IS HERE TO STAY (FROM TOP LEFT TO BOTTOM RIGHT)									
1	N 37° W	250M	Along Highway	LC 100-18	100	100	100	100	100
2	N 25° W	110'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
3	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
4	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
5	N 30° W	280'	Shoreline	20 +	75	75	75	75	75
6	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
7	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
8	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
9	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
10	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
11	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
12	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
13	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
14	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
15	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
16	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
17	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
18	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
19	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
20	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
21	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
22	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
23	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
24	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
25	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
26	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
27	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
28	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
29	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
30	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
31	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
32	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
33	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
34	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
35	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
36	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
37	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
38	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
39	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
40	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
41	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
42	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
43	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
44	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
45	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
46	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
47	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
48	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
49	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
50	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
51	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
52	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
53	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
54	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
55	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
56	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
57	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
58	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
59	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
60	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
61	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
62	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
63	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
64	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
65	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
66	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
67	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
68	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
69	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
70	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
71	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
72	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
73	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
74	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
75	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
76	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
77	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
78	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
79	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
80	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
81	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
82	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
83	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
84	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
85	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
86	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
87	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
88	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
89	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
90	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
91	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
92	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
93	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
94	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
95	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
96	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
97	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
98	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
99	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75
100	N 30° W	100'	Shoreline	N 5° E	75	75	75	75	75

PROJECT No. 10-C, BLOCK - II, ALIEN. OR DISP. (A-117135)

[illegible]

PROJECT No. 10-C, BLOCK-A, FOREST LANDS (3,887 Ha)

[illegible]

PROJECT No. 10-C, BLOCK - B, FOREST LANDS (A-627)

[illegible]

PROJECT No. 18-D, FOREST LANDS (15,715 Hqs.)

98	0	36°	W	0.30	Амурская	100	7.1	6-12	АТ	1970-80	по Кош-С, 7.1, 7.2	по Кош-С, 7.1, 7.2	по Кош-С, 7.1, 7.2	по Кош-С, 7.1, 7.2
99	0	36°	E	0.20	Восточная	100	7.1	6-12	АТ	1970-80	по Кош-С, 7.1, 7.2	по Кош-С, 7.1, 7.2	по Кош-С, 7.1, 7.2	по Кош-С, 7.1, 7.2
100	0	36°	E	0.20	Восточная	100	7.1	6-12	АТ	1970-80	по Кош-С, 7.1, 7.2	по Кош-С, 7.1, 7.2	по Кош-С, 7.1, 7.2	по Кош-С, 7.1, 7.2

PROJECT No. 10 - E, FOREST LANDS (A = 1581 Hqs.)

[illegible]LAND CLASSIFICATION
PROVINCE of OR. MINDORO

PROJECT No	MUNICIPALITY	AREAS IN ALIENABLE OR DISPOSABLE	HECTARES PERMANENT FOREST	TOTAL
18 - D	SAN TEODORO	—	15,715	15,715
10 - E	BACO	—	1,581	1,581
	TOTAL	—	17,296	17,296

PROVINCE of OCC. MINDORO

PROJECT NO.	MUNICIPALITY	AREA IN HECTARES ALIENABLE OR DISPOSABLE	PERMANENT FOREST	TOTAL
10 - C	STA CRUZ	322	4,514	4,836

SCALE - 1:25,000

3(THREE) SHEETS
SHEET 3

LC-3563

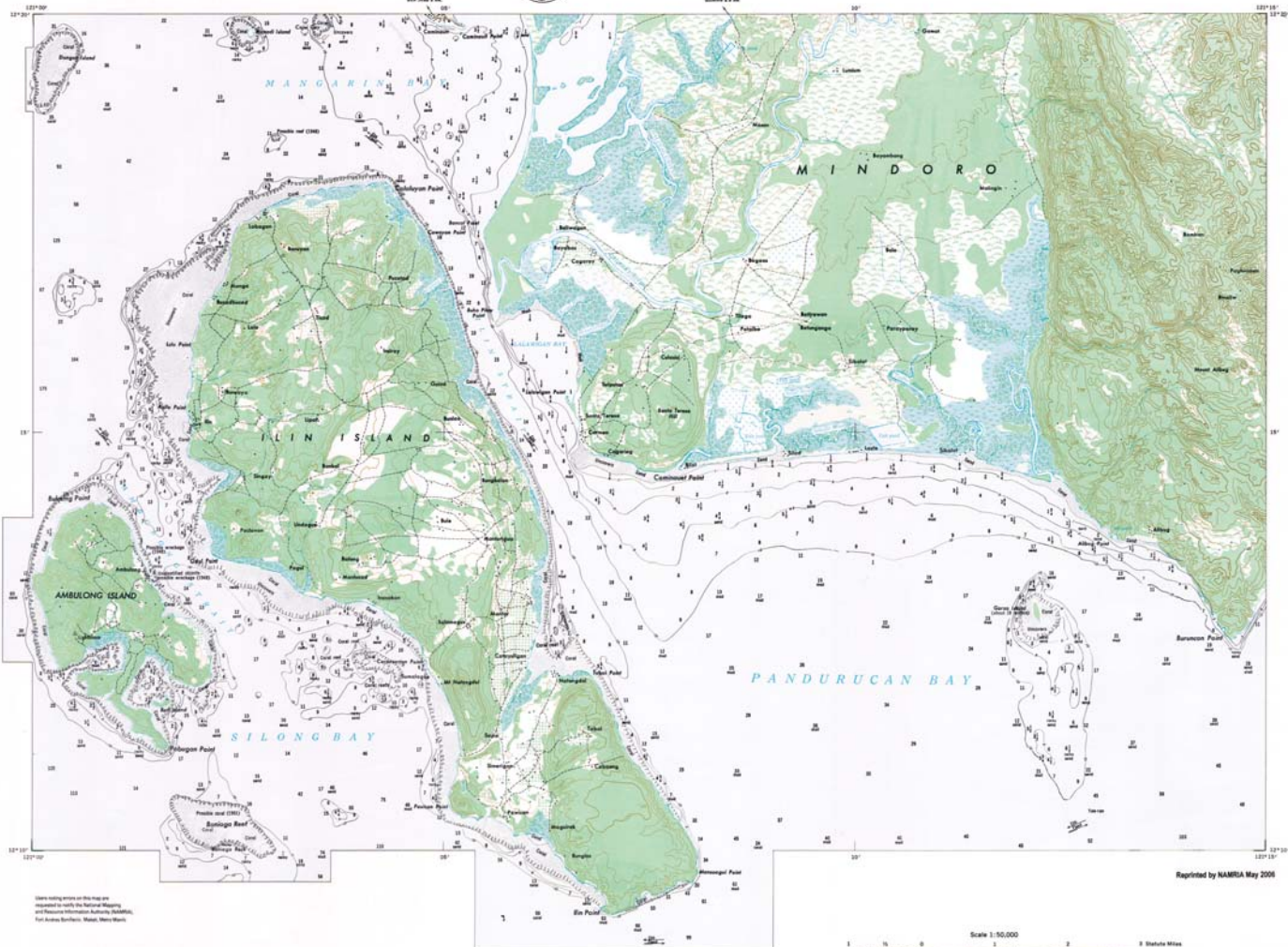


ABRA DE ILOG, MINDORO



AMBULONG

SHEET 3256 IV



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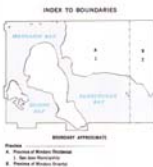
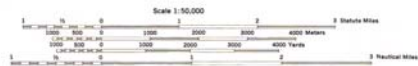
LEGEND	
SYMBOLS	
100 meters (1000 feet)	1000 meters (10000 feet)
200 meters (2000 feet)	2000 meters (20000 feet)
300 meters (3000 feet)	3000 meters (30000 feet)
400 meters (4000 feet)	4000 meters (40000 feet)
500 meters (5000 feet)	5000 meters (50000 feet)
600 meters (6000 feet)	6000 meters (60000 feet)
700 meters (7000 feet)	7000 meters (70000 feet)
800 meters (8000 feet)	8000 meters (80000 feet)
900 meters (9000 feet)	9000 meters (90000 feet)
1000 meters (10000 feet)	10000 meters (100000 feet)
1100 meters (11000 feet)	11000 meters (110000 feet)
1200 meters (12000 feet)	12000 meters (120000 feet)
1300 meters (13000 feet)	13000 meters (130000 feet)
1400 meters (14000 feet)	14000 meters (140000 feet)
1500 meters (15000 feet)	15000 meters (150000 feet)
1600 meters (16000 feet)	16000 meters (160000 feet)
1700 meters (17000 feet)	17000 meters (170000 feet)
1800 meters (18000 feet)	18000 meters (180000 feet)
1900 meters (19000 feet)	19000 meters (190000 feet)
2000 meters (20000 feet)	20000 meters (200000 feet)
2100 meters (21000 feet)	21000 meters (210000 feet)
2200 meters (22000 feet)	22000 meters (220000 feet)
2300 meters (23000 feet)	23000 meters (230000 feet)
2400 meters (24000 feet)	24000 meters (240000 feet)
2500 meters (25000 feet)	25000 meters (250000 feet)
2600 meters (26000 feet)	26000 meters (260000 feet)
2700 meters (27000 feet)	27000 meters (270000 feet)
2800 meters (28000 feet)	28000 meters (280000 feet)
2900 meters (29000 feet)	29000 meters (290000 feet)
3000 meters (30000 feet)	30000 meters (300000 feet)
3100 meters (31000 feet)	31000 meters (310000 feet)
3200 meters (32000 feet)	32000 meters (320000 feet)
3300 meters (33000 feet)	33000 meters (330000 feet)
3400 meters (34000 feet)	34000 meters (340000 feet)
3500 meters (35000 feet)	35000 meters (350000 feet)
3600 meters (36000 feet)	36000 meters (360000 feet)
3700 meters (37000 feet)	37000 meters (370000 feet)
3800 meters (38000 feet)	38000 meters (380000 feet)
3900 meters (39000 feet)	39000 meters (390000 feet)
4000 meters (40000 feet)	40000 meters (400000 feet)
4100 meters (41000 feet)	41000 meters (410000 feet)
4200 meters (42000 feet)	42000 meters (420000 feet)
4300 meters (43000 feet)	43000 meters (430000 feet)
4400 meters (44000 feet)	44000 meters (440000 feet)
4500 meters (45000 feet)	45000 meters (450000 feet)
4600 meters (46000 feet)	46000 meters (460000 feet)
4700 meters (47000 feet)	47000 meters (470000 feet)
4800 meters (48000 feet)	48000 meters (480000 feet)
4900 meters (49000 feet)	49000 meters (490000 feet)
5000 meters (50000 feet)	50000 meters (500000 feet)
5100 meters (51000 feet)	51000 meters (510000 feet)
5200 meters (52000 feet)	52000 meters (520000 feet)
5300 meters (53000 feet)	53000 meters (530000 feet)
5400 meters (54000 feet)	54000 meters (540000 feet)
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5600 meters (56000 feet)	56000 meters (560000 feet)
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5800 meters (58000 feet)	58000 meters (580000 feet)
5900 meters (59000 feet)	59000 meters (590000 feet)
6000 meters (60000 feet)	60000 meters (600000 feet)
6100 meters (61000 feet)	61000 meters (610000 feet)
6200 meters (62000 feet)	62000 meters (620000 feet)
6300 meters (63000 feet)	63000 meters (630000 feet)
6400 meters (64000 feet)	64000 meters (640000 feet)
6500 meters (65000 feet)	65000 meters (650000 feet)
6600 meters (66000 feet)	66000 meters (660000 feet)
6700 meters (67000 feet)	67000 meters (670000 feet)
6800 meters (68000 feet)	68000 meters (680000 feet)
6900 meters (69000 feet)	69000 meters (690000 feet)
7000 meters (70000 feet)	70000 meters (700000 feet)
7100 meters (71000 feet)	71000 meters (710000 feet)
7200 meters (72000 feet)	72000 meters (720000 feet)
7300 meters (73000 feet)	73000 meters (730000 feet)
7400 meters (74000 feet)	74000 meters (740000 feet)
7500 meters (75000 feet)	75000 meters (750000 feet)
7600 meters (76000 feet)	76000 meters (760000 feet)
7700 meters (77000 feet)	77000 meters (770000 feet)
7800 meters (78000 feet)	78000 meters (780000 feet)
7900 meters (79000 feet)	79000 meters (790000 feet)
8000 meters (80000 feet)	80000 meters (800000 feet)
8100 meters (81000 feet)	81000 meters (810000 feet)
8200 meters (82000 feet)	82000 meters (820000 feet)
8300 meters (83000 feet)	83000 meters (830000 feet)
8400 meters (84000 feet)	84000 meters (840000 feet)
8500 meters (85000 feet)	85000 meters (850000 feet)
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8700 meters (87000 feet)	87000 meters (870000 feet)
8800 meters (88000 feet)	88000 meters (880000 feet)
8900 meters (89000 feet)	89000 meters (890000 feet)
9000 meters (90000 feet)	90000 meters (900000 feet)
9100 meters (91000 feet)	91000 meters (910000 feet)
9200 meters (92000 feet)	92000 meters (920000 feet)
9300 meters (93000 feet)	93000 meters (930000 feet)
9400 meters (94000 feet)	94000 meters (940000 feet)
9500 meters (95000 feet)	95000 meters (950000 feet)
9600 meters (96000 feet)	96000 meters (960000 feet)
9700 meters (97000 feet)	97000 meters (970000 feet)
9800 meters (98000 feet)	98000 meters (980000 feet)
9900 meters (99000 feet)	99000 meters (990000 feet)
10000 meters (100000 feet)	100000 meters (1000000 feet)

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 METERS WITH SUPPLEMENTARY CONTOURS AT 5 AND 10 METER INTERVALS

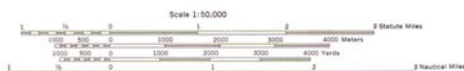
TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION

HYDROGRAPHIC DATUM: MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Published by:
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
NATIONAL MAPPING & RESOURCE INFORMATION AUTHORITY
Fort Andres Bonifacio, Manila City, Metro Manila
Public Director DEWVA A VENTURA, MNSA (R) Administrator



AMBULONG, MINDORO.



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On this map a lake is considered as having a minimum of 1.2 meters (3 feet) in water

On the right, a screenshot of the *bioRxiv* interface showing a list of publications related to the topic of "Bacterial" and "Genetics". The list includes titles, authors, and dates. The first entry is "Bacterial" by "Bacterial" and "Genetics" (2018). The second entry is "Bacterial" by "Bacterial" and "Genetics" (2018). The third entry is "Bacterial" by "Bacterial" and "Genetics" (2018). The fourth entry is "Bacterial" by "Bacterial" and "Genetics" (2018). The fifth entry is "Bacterial" by "Bacterial" and "Genetics" (2018). The sixth entry is "Bacterial" by "Bacterial" and "Genetics" (2018). The seventh entry is "Bacterial" by "Bacterial" and "Genetics" (2018). The eighth entry is "Bacterial" by "Bacterial" and "Genetics" (2018). The ninth entry is "Bacterial" by "Bacterial" and "Genetics" (2018). The tenth entry is "Bacterial" by "Bacterial" and "Genetics" (2018).

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 METERS WITH SUPPLEMENTARY
CONTOURS AT 5 AND 10 METER INTERVALS
VERTICAL DATUM: MEAN SEA LEVEL
TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION
HORIZONTAL DATUM: LUZON DATUM

Published by
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
NATIONAL MAPPING & RESOURCE INFORMATION AUTHORITY
Fort Bonifacio, Makati

INDEX TO BOUNDARIES

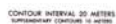


INDEX TO ADJOINING SHEETS



4. Presence of Windows Oriental
Municipalities:
1. San Teodoro
2. Puerto Galera

5. Presence of Windows Occidental
1. Alcala de Bag Municipality



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This corresponds to **PNTMS SHEET 3028 - III**

Published by:
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
NATIONAL MAPPING & RESOURCE INFORMATION AUTHORITY
Fort Bonifacio, Manila

Approved by NIAJPLA

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On this map a lane is considered as having a minimum of 2.3 meters (8 feet) in width.

NAMES		SYMBOLS		UNITS		DEFINITIONS	
Force	F	N	$\text{kg} \cdot \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$	Newton	Force that causes an object to accelerate	$F = ma$	
Weight	W	N	$\text{kg} \cdot \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$	Weight	Force due to gravity	$W = mg$	
Mass	m	kg	kg	Kilogram	Amount of matter in an object	$m = \frac{W}{g}$	
Acceleration	a	$\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$	$\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$	Meters per second squared	Rate of change of velocity	$a = \frac{dv}{dt}$	
Velocity	v	$\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$	$\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$	Meters per second	Rate of change of position	$v = \frac{dx}{dt}$	
Displacement	x	m	m	Meters	Change in position	$x = \int v dt$	
Time	t	s	s	Seconds	Duration of an event	$t = \int dt$	
Energy	E	J	$\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$	Joules	Ability to do work	$E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$	
Power	P	W	$\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-3}$	Watts	Rate of energy transfer	$P = \frac{dE}{dt}$	
Momentum	p	$\text{kg} \cdot \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$	$\text{kg} \cdot \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$	Kilogram meters per second	Quantity of motion	$p = mv$	
Angular velocity	ω	$\text{rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$	$\text{rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$	Radians per second	Rate of rotation	$\omega = \frac{d\theta}{dt}$	
Angular acceleration	α	$\text{rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$	$\text{rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$	Radians per second squared	Rate of change of angular velocity	$\alpha = \frac{d\omega}{dt}$	
Angular displacement	θ	rad	rad	Radians	Angle of rotation	$\theta = \int \omega dt$	
Angular momentum	L	$\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$	$\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$	Kilogram meters squared per second	Quantity of rotational motion	$L = I\omega$	
Rotational inertia	I	$\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$	$\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$	Kilogram meters squared	Resistance to rotation	$I = \frac{1}{2}mr^2$	
Frequency	f	Hz	s^{-1}	Hertz	Number of cycles per second	$f = \frac{1}{T}$	
Period	T	s	s	Seconds	Time for one cycle	$T = \frac{1}{f}$	
Wavelength	λ	m	m	Meters	Distance between two peaks	$\lambda = \frac{v}{f}$	
Speed of light	c	$\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$	$\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$	Meters per second	Constant speed of light	$c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$	
Gravitational constant	G	$\text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{kg}^{-2}$	$\text{m}^3 \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$	Newton meters squared per kilogram squared	Constant of gravitation	$G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{kg}^{-2}$	
Universal gas constant	R	$\text{J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$	$\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-2} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$	Joules per mole Kelvin	Constant of gas	$R = 8.31 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$	
Boltzmann constant	k_B	$\text{J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$	$\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-2} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$	Joules per Kelvin	Constant of temperature	$k_B = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$	
Planck constant	h	$\text{J} \cdot \text{s}$	$\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$	Joules seconds	Constant of quantum mechanics	$h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s}$	
Speed of sound	v_s	$\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$	$\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$	Meters per second	Speed of sound waves	$v_s = \sqrt{\frac{B}{\rho}}$	
Wave number							



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 METERS WITH SUPPLEMENTARY
CONTOURS AT 5 AND 10 METER INTERVALS
VERTICAL DATUM: MEAN SEA LEVEL

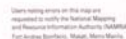
TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION
HORIZONTAL DATUM: LUDOW DATUM

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Fort Bonifacio, Makati

INDEX TO ADJOINING SHEETS



Municipality
 Housing of Workers: General
 Municipality:
 1. Singsong
 2. News
 3. ...



TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION
HORIZONTAL DATUM: LOCAL DATUM



MASAGUISI

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

SOURCES OF INFORMATION:
Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey, US Army Map Series F11 Compiled in 1956 from 1947-1953 Photographs, Department of Public Highways and others.

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CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 METERS WITH SUPPLEMENTARY
CONTOURS AT 10 METER INTERVALS
VERTICAL DATUM: MEAN SEA LEVEL

TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION
HORIZONTAL DATUM: LOCAL DATUM

LEGEND

[illegible]

INDEX TO BOUNDARIES



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MOUNT DUMALI, MINDORO, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Scale 1:50,000

1 1/4 0 1 2 3 Statute Miles

1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Meters

1 1/2 0 1 2 3 Nautical Miles

VERTICAL DATUM: MEAN SEA LEVEL

TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION
HORIZONTAL DATE: 1983 DATE:

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BOUNDARY SPECIFICATIONS

List of Islands (approximate coordinates)

NAGIBA, MINDORO



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 METERS WITH SUPPLEMENTARY
CONTOURS AT 5 AND 10 METER INTERVALS
VERTICAL DATUM: MEAN SEA LEVEL

TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION
HORIZONTAL DATUM: LUSCH DATUM

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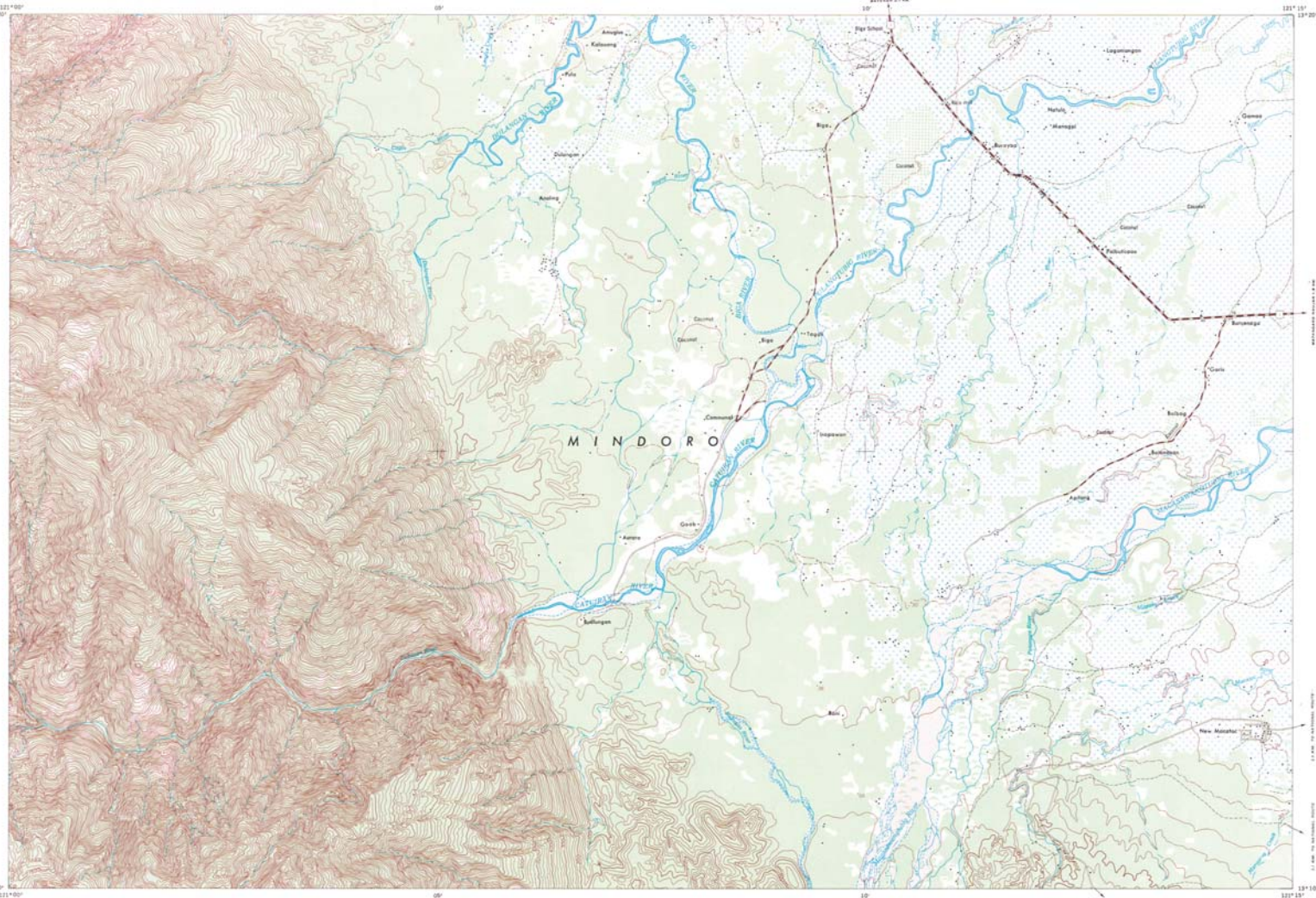
INDEX TO ADJOINING SHEETS



Municipality: _____
 Province of: _____
 Municipality: _____
 I. Citizen _____

[illegible]

NAUJAN



Scale 1:50,000

1 2 3 Statute Miles

1000 2000 3000 4000 Meters

1 2 3 Nautical Miles

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Map of the World

This map is intended to be used as a reference of 12 meters (25 feet) in width

Legend:

- All weather, steel surface
- All weather, steel, no light
- All weather, steel, no light, no wind
- All weather, steel, no light, no wind, no rain
- All weather, steel, no light, no wind, no rain, no snow
- Fair or dry weather, iron surface
- Cast iron or steel
- Rusty metal, Personal
- Normal pipe, single track, 1.07 M (W)
- Normal pipe, double track, 1.07 M (W)
- Road pipe, single track
- Road pipe, double track
- Normal pipe, single track
- Normal pipe, double track

Map features:

- Scale bar: 0 to 12 meters (25 feet)
- Compass rose
- Map of the World

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 METERS WITH SUPPLEMENTARY
CONTOURS AT 5 AND 10 METER INTERVALS
VERTICAL DATUM: MEAN SEA LEVEL
TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION
HORIZONTAL DATUM: LLOYD DATUM

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INDEX TO ADJOINING SHEETS



BOOKMARKS APPROPRIATE

Florida _____

Municipality _____

A. Province of Western Oriental

Municipalities:

1. San Ysidro
2. Boca
3. Cabaiguán
4. Nuevitas

B. Province of Western Occidental

EDITION 2-DMATC



PALUAN

REFER TO THIS MAP AS
SHEET 3060 II
SERIES 5733

5733
EDITION 2-20A7C

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

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LEGEND

On the map a line is considered as being a minimum of 2.5 meters (8 feet) in width.

[illegible]

Scale 1:10,000



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CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 METERS WITH SUPPLEMENTARY
CONTOURS AT 10 METER INTERVALS
VERTICAL DATUM: MEAN SEA LEVEL

TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION

TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION

HORIZONTAL SATYR- LYON SATYR
HYDROGRAPHIC SATYR WITH LOWER LINE WATER.

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NATIONAL MAPPING & RESOURCE INFORMATION AUTHORITY
Fort Andres Bernaldez, Makati City, Metro Manila

Police Director DIONY A. VENTURA, MSSA, (Ret.)
Administrator

PALUAN, PHILIPPINES



Scale 1:50,000

1 1/2 0 1 2 3 Statute Miles

1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Meters

1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Yards

1 1/2 0 1 2 3 Nautical Miles

Reprinted by NAMRIA, December 2006

LEGEND
 Date: 2/24/2015
 The map data is based on a combination of 2.5 meters (8 ft) in width.

All weather, hard surface Road, 10' or more wide Road, 6' to 10' wide Road, 3' to 6' wide Road, 2' to 3' wide Road, 1' to 2' wide Road, 0.5' to 1' wide Road, 0.25' to 0.5' wide Road, 0.125' to 0.25' wide Road, 0.0625' to 0.125' wide Road, 0.03125' to 0.0625' wide Road, 0.015625' to 0.03125' wide Road, 0.0078125' to 0.015625' wide Road, 0.00390625' to 0.0078125' wide Road, 0.001953125' to 0.00390625' wide Road, 0.0009765625' to 0.001953125' wide Road, 0.00048828125' to 0.0009765625' wide Road, 0.000244140625' to 0.00048828125' wide Road, 0.0001220703125' to 0.000244140625' wide Road, 0.00006103515625' to 0.0001220703125' wide Road, 0.000030517578125' to 0.00006103515625' wide Road, 0.0000152587890625' to 0.000030517578125' wide Road, 0.00000762939453125' to 0.0000152587890625' wide Road, 0.000003814697265625' to 0.00000762939453125' wide Road, 0.0000019073486328125' to 0.000003814697265625' wide Road, 0.00000095367431640625' to 0.0000019073486328125' wide Road, 0.000000476837158203125' to 0.00000095367431640625' wide Road, 0.0000002384185791015625' to 0.000000476837158203125' wide Road, 0.00000011920928955078125' to 0.0000002384185791015625' wide Road, 0.000000059604644775390625' to 0.00000011920928955078125' wide Road, 0.0000000298023223876953125' to 0.000000059604644775390625' wide Road, 0.00000001490116119384765625' to 0.0000000298023223876953125' wide Road, 0.000000007450580596923828125' to 0.00000001490116119384765625' wide Road, 0.0000000037252902984619140625' to 0.000000007450580596923828125' wide Road, 0.00000000186264514923095703125' to 0.0000000037252902984619140625' wide Road, 0.000000000931322574615478515625' to 0.00000000186264514923095703125' wide Road, 0.0000000004656612873077392578125' to 0.000000000931322574615478515625' wide Road, 0.00000000023283064365386962890625' to 0.0000000004656612873077392578125' wide Road, 0.000000000116415321826934814453125' to 0.00000000023283064365386962890625' wide Road, 0.0000000000582076609134674072265625' to 0.000000000116415321826934814453125' wide Road, 0.00000000002910383045673370361328125' to 0.0000000000582076609134674072265625' wide Road, 0.000000000014551915228366851806640625' to 0.00000000002910383045673370361328125' wide Road, 0.0000000000072759576141834259033203125' to 0.000000000014551915228366851806640625' wide Road, 0.00000000000363797880709171295166015625' to 0.0000000000072759576141834259033203125' wide Road, 0.000000000001818989403545856475830078125' to 0.00000000000363797880709171295166015625' wide Road, 0.0000000000009094947017729282379150390625' to 0.000000000001818989403545856475830078125' wide Road, 0.00000000000045474735088646411895751953125' to 0.0000000000009094947017729282379150390625' wide Road, 0.000000000000227373675443232059478759765625' to 0.00000000000045474735088646411895751953125' wide Road, 0.0000000000001136868377216160297393798828125' to 0.000000000000227373675443232059478759765625' wide Road, 0.00000000000005684341886080801486968994140625' to 0.0000000000001136868377216160297393798828125' wide Road, 0.000000000000028421709430404007434844970703125' to 0.00000000000005684341886080801486968994140625' wide Road, 0.0000000000000142108547152020037174224853515625' to 0.000000000000028421709430404007434844970703125' wide Road, 0.00000000000000710542735760100185871124267578125' to 0.0000000000000142108547152020037174224853515625' wide Road, 0.000000000000003552713678800500929355621337890625' to 0.00000000000000710542735760100185871124267578125' wide Road, 0.000000000000001776356839400250464677810668953125' to 0.000000000000003552713678800500929355621337890625' wide Road, 0.0000000000000008881784197001252323389053344765625' to 0.000000000000001776356839400250464677810668953125' wide Road, 0.00000000000000044408920985006261616945266723828125' to 0.0000000000000008881784197001252323389053344765625' wide Road, 0.000000000000000222044604925031308084726333619140625' to 0.00000000000000044408920985006261616945266723828125' wide Road, 0.0000000000000001110223024625156540423631668095703125' to 0.000000000000000222044604925031308084726333619140625' wide Road, 0.00000000000000005551115123125782702118158334478515625' to 0.0000000000000001110223024625156540423631668095703125' wide Road, 0.000000000000000027755575615628913510590791672392828125' to 0.00000000000000005551115123125782702118158334478515625' wide Road, 0.0000000000000000138777
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APPROXIMATE WEAR DECLINATION 1980
 SUN CENTER OF LIGHT
 ANNUAL MAGNETIC CHANGE (2° WESTERLY)

Use diagram only to obtain estimated values.
 To determine magnetic north line, connect the
 point "M" on the north edge of the disc
 with the value of the angle between GRS
 NORTH and MAGNETIC NORTH, as plotted on
 the declination scale on the north edge of the disc.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 METERS WITH SUPPLEMENTARY
CONTOURS AT 10 METER INTERVALS
VERTICAL DATUM: MEAN SEA LEVEL
TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION
HORIZONTAL DATUM: UTM DATUM

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Post Address: Bonifacio, Makati City, Metro Manila

Police Director DION VENTURA, MNSA, (Reto
Administration)

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PINAMALAYAN

Scale 1:50,000

[illegible]

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 METERS WITH SUPPLEMENTARY
CONTOURS AT 5 AND 10 METER INTERVALS
VERTICAL DATUM: MEAN SEA LEVEL

TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION
HORIZONTAL DATUM: LUTON DATUM

HYDROGRAPHIC DATUM: MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Published by
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Evan Bonifacio, Manila
Metro Manila
JOSE G. SOLIS
Administrator

PUERTO GALERA, MINDORO, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

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 Prof Andrew Sandhu, Makar, Makar, Makar



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 METERS WITH SUPPLEMENTARY
CONTOURS AT 5 AND 10 METER INTERVALS

TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION

TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION

HYDROGRAPHIC DATA WITH LOWER LOW WATER



1. ☐ Morning
 2. ☐ Afternoon

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SOGUICA

[illegible]



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 METERS

Department of Environment and Natural Resources
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