

## Chapter 1 : Top 50 Critically Endangered Animals in the Philippines | Owlcation

*Fishes of the Philippine Islands [Alvin Seale, Barton Warren Evermann] on calendrierdelascience.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. This book was originally published prior to , and represents a reproduction of an important historical work.*

Cebu is roughly located in the central part of the Philippines commonly known as the Visayas. In terms of tourism growth in Cebu is outpacing many popular Asian holiday destinations such Thailand as more people discover what this little tropical island has to offer. Picture amazing white sand beaches surrounded by stunning tropical turquoise waters without the crowds! While not as cheap as Thailand it does offer great value by western standards. The locals are some of the friendliest people you could ever meet and will always greet you with a warm loving smile. Low cost carriers such as Air Asia, Tiger, Jetstar Asia as well as the major carriers all fly into the capital Manila or Clark in the north of the country. From Manila there are many connecting domestic flights to Cebu. Cebu has a number of surrounding islands, each with their unique attractions and beauty. If you plan on holidaying in Cebu, these are the top 5 must see islands!

**Camotes Islands** Located a couple hours boat ride from the main island of Cebu, the Camotes Islands offers some real idyllic tropical island life, ideal for a few days to get away from the hustle and bustle of life. The beautiful Santiago Bay and Bakhaw Beach offer some of the islands best beaches, perfect for swimming or just escaping the tropical heat. Highlights to see include the serene Lake Danao, the lovely Panganuron Falls and some of the islands caves. After a long day stay at one of the Camotes great beach resorts and take in the fresh ocean breezes as you kick back and enjoy paradise!

**Malapascua Island** Malapascua is a tiny island but packs in a bit to suit any holiday maker. The island has become synonymous for the thresher shark. Divers come all over the world to Malapascua for the early morning dives that allow you to get you up and close with these incredible creatures. Not only that, divers are spoilt by the other fantastic diving opportunities around the island. For non-divers, or if you just want to take a breather from the diving, Malapascua also offers some great snorkelling. Island hopping day trips can be arranged to some beautiful nearby Islands where you can explore or relax. Bounty Beach, the main tourist drag is a perfect place after a long day to sit on the beach with a beer or cocktail and watch the sun set.

**Bantayan Island** Bantayan is blessed with some picture perfect tropical beaches. These beaches are possibly some of the best in the country but yet to be discovered by mass tourism. Most of year you can pretty much enjoy having the beach to yourself. For adventure, you must check out the surrounding islands of Virgin and Kinatarkan, both having gorgeous white beaches surrounded by amazing aqua clear waters! They both make for excellent day trips. Bantayan is a place for someone looking for a laid back kind of holiday.

**Mactan Island** If your holiday is more about pampering and spoiling yourself then Mactan Island is for you. This is where you can find some of the finest 5 star luxury resorts in the Philippines. Relax by the pool or beach with a refreshing cocktail, indulge in some of the best spas, try some of the action water spots jet skiing, parasailing, scuba diving or go island hopping to some nearby islands. Mactan is more developed and commercialised than the other islands, so you can do a bit of shopping, enjoy the nightlife or take a day tour of Cebu City.

**Bohol** has it all and is a great place to spend your holiday. The beach has dozens of restaurants and bars to choose from. Take a day tour of Bohol and see the most iconic landmark the Chocolate Hills. Visit the Tarsier the smallest primate in the world and enjoy a buffet lunch while cruising the Loboc River. Dive, go dolphin watching and island hopping, the options are endless. Bohol truly offers everything a tourist could need from a tropical holiday.

About the Author Rob is a fellow Aussie who has worked in travel for over 20 years and in the last few years has been travelling around Cebu in the Philippines. He wanted to promote this amazing underrated paradise in the Pacific and being a visual person, loves taking photos and videos of the places he visit. He currently runs a blog on Beyond Cedu and you can follow him on Facebook or Twitter. Have you been to Cebu? What did you think?

## Chapter 2 : List of islands of the Philippines - Wikipedia

*Fishes of the Philippine Islands. Issue: 26(1) Author(s): Notes on fishes of Hawaii, with descriptions of new species  
Fishes of the islands of Luzon and Panay.*

See all liveboards Marine Life In Philippines A snorkel tour in the Philippines will offer the chance to swim with thousands of colorful reef fish including various angelfish, enormous Napoleon wrasse, scattered anemones with their resident clownfish, banded pipefish, the elaborately decorated Mandarin fish and schools of jacks and barracuda, among multitude of corals that carpet the reefs and shores. Between November and June, with the best months being February to April, Philippines snorkeling will undoubtedly involve swimming with the biggest fish in the ocean. Measuring an impressive meters feet and weighing in at up to 20 tons, whale sharks really are the gentle giants of the sea. Migrating in groups to these waters around the islands, they only feed off plankton and krill, and never seemed bothered by humans hanging around to admire them. Another connoisseur of the nutrient-rich waters of the Pacific Ocean is the magnificent and graceful Manta Ray. Although they hang around the islands all year round, it takes more than a little luck to encounter one on either a scuba diving or snorkeling trip to the Philippines. Sea turtles are truly creatures of habit, returning each year to where they hatched, to lay their own eggs. While others are out in the deep waters diving, snorkelers have the advantage in hope of sighting a shy Dugong. Often called sea cows, these docile relatives of the manatee spend their days munching on sea grass in the shallows. Best Snorkel Sites Philippines There are numerous great Philippines snorkel sites in the waters around Camiguin, which together make up more than 40 locally protected marine areas where fishing is prohibited. Crystal water makes it easy to enjoy the vibrant corals, all manner of tropical fish, huge, iridescent giant clams, and at the right time of year you have the chance to hang with the whale sharks. Another of the best snorkeling areas in the Philippines is around Balicasag Island, just southwest of Duljo Point on Bohol, where you are likely to have the place to yourselves. The turquoise water stretching out several hundred meters from the pure white sand beach has all been designated a marine sanctuary filled with the best of the local reef life on display in the warm, shallow water. Nearby Siquijor, known as Isla del Fuego Island of Fire by the Spanish, also offers excellent snorkeling, but keep an eye open for any strange occurrences on shore. Considered by many as an island full of witchcraft, it is both revered and feared by locals who will tell you its place to go if you need witch doctor. The shallow waters off the beach are packed with multicoloured hard and soft corals, vibrant starfish, and a divers array for reef fish. Best Time To Snorkel in Philippines Snorkeling in the Philippines is good any time of the year with warm weather cooled by sea breezes. March through May are the drier months with calm, warm days, while June through October can bring some rain, it is always warm. All year round the air temperature is around C F and humid. The big bustling Ninoy Aquino International Airport in Manila is the most common place to arrive into the Philippines for any land-based or liveaboard snorkeling trip. The other main airport is Mactan-Cebu International Airport on Cebu Island, which makes the perfect jumping of point for your snorkeling adventures. Connect with our expert travel consultants to plan your next trip.

## Chapter 3 : Fishes of the Philippine Islands / - CORE

*The Biodiversity Heritage Library works collaboratively to make biodiversity literature openly available to the world as part of a global biodiversity community.*

Butanding - whale shark *Rhincodon typus* Dikya - jellyfish Guso - seaweed e. Pagi - ray Pating - shark Notes In the Philippines fish are called isda. There are many varieties and kinds of fish. Fishing is an important source of livelihood for many Filipinos. An ordinary Filipino consumes around The Philippines being a predominantly Christian nation, fish are especially popular during Lent. The best time to buy fish is early in the morning. From there fish are distributed to local markets. Given the various Philippine languages and the disparate islands comprising the archipelago, custom and usage varies and contradictions frequently crop up. In Metro Manila, Tagalog is the dominant language but because of the influx of people from the provinces, local names and regional names from other parts of the country like the Visayas or Ilocos or even other Tagalog provinces with their own name variants are sometimes used in Manila wet markets. Alumahan and Hasa-hasa Alumahan can apparently be used in some places to refer to *Rastrelliger brachysoma* as well as *Rastrelliger kanagartha* but my local fishmonger will say that is simply wrong and that the two are distinct. On the other hand he will accept that different Philippine fish species can each be called salay-salay. Kalapato is an alternative name not only for certain salay-salay but also talakitok. Talakitok Some sources seem to indicate that talakitok and maliputo largely refer to the same species, but others make a distinction. According to one explanation, talakitok grows in seawater while maliputo grows in freshwater. Maliputo seems to have a reputation for being a good food fish comparable to that of the maya-maya that talakitok does not. Maliputo and Maya-maya Lapad translates as wide in Filipino and is often used to describe and differentiate *Caesio cuning* from *Pterocaesio digramma* "dalagang bukid lapad and dalagang bukid bilog respectively. But lapad is also used as a common name for various short flat and wide sardinellas like *Sardinella albella*, *Sardinella brachysoma*, and *Sardinella fimbriata*; although in those cases it may also be to differentiate them from tamban, narrower and rounder sardines. Tawilis is also used for these sardinella but it is a name probably most properly reserved for the Philippine freshwater fish specie endemic to Lake Taal. Sardines are popular fish for canning, smoking and drying. Tinapa is the Filipino term for smoked fish while tuyo is the Filipino word for dry and is also used for dried fish. The town of Rosario, Cavite previously called Salinas derived from sal Spanish for salt is known for its tinapa and tuyo, so smoked or dried fish are sometimes referred to as salinas. Danggit According to sources danggit refer to rabbitfish, spinefoots, and members of the family Siganidae in general and can thus be applied to samaral. But in my local wet market at least danggit refers to what looks like mottled spinefoot *Siganus fuscescens* and samaral refers pretty specifically to orange-spotted spinefoot *Siganus guttatus*. The two species seem to interbreed and may be one and the same. Elsewhere in the Philippines, members of the Siganidae family can also be called kitang; while in my area kitang is the name for scats which are in the family Scatophagidae. Kitang and Tulingan The names tulingan and tambakol, both often referring to bluish-tinged tuna, are sometimes interchanged with one another or used to refer to tuna in general. But tulingan usually refers to smaller tuna while tambakol gets applied to larger ones. Bariles is another common fish name, taken from the Spanish word for barrel, that is used for large tuna. Tatampal is one name used for flounder but has also been seen to refer to mantis shrimp. Restaurants and Dishes In paluto restaurants with fresh or live fish to select from, maya-maya and lapu-lapu are popular premium fish choices. A Philippine fish recipe that would work well with these fish is to cook them escabeche. Red tilapia, sometimes presented as "kingfish", has also been observed in some fish and seafood restaurants. Red tilapia is a hybrid fish created by fish farmers. Tilapia is an introduced species in the country grown in fish cages and fish ponds largely used in aquaculture because of its fast reproduction leading it to be called "chicken of the sea". Red tilapia At restaurants where fresh or live fish are not available, the usual unspecified nameless white fish in fillet form that has apparently become the default is the so-called "cream dory" also called "river cobbler". This is actually a fish from the family Pangasius, imported and usually described elsewhere as Vietnamese catfish with the names swai, basa, or tra referring to different species. At Filipino restaurants

bangus is usually available somewhere in the menu. Blue marlin also pops up with some frequency as does gindara. Bacalao is a term taken from Spanish that is used for cod. Salmon although imported and more expensive has also become popular. Risks Although the Philippine fish identified on the main list are believed to be sold in markets one needs to take care with unfamiliar fish. One species may be safe while another in the same family may not be. Even among those fish that are widely eaten some need to be prepared or handled a certain way prior to cooking and eating for them to be safe. Scombroid fish poisoning with symptoms similar to an allergic reaction is associated with tunas, mackerels, mahi-mahi, and marlin that have spoiled resulting in the release of histamines which are unaffected by cooking. There are also reports of ciguatera poisoning with some species. Red tide toxins are a danger related to harmful algal blooms. The Philippine government issues red tide alerts from time to time to warn about the harvesting, buying, selling and eating of seafood from certain areas.

## Chapter 4 : List of Fish Species -- Fish Photos

*According to some estimates 5% of the world's reef area is in Philippine waters and the marine fish in the area represent 20% of the total marine fish in the world. Fishing is an important source of livelihood for many Filipinos.*

Philippine Eagle *Pithecophaga jefferyi* Source 1. Philippine Eagle *Pithecophaga jefferyi* Also called the monkey-eating eagle, the Philippine eagle is native to the southern Philippines. It is characterized by a brown and white feather pattern and bushy crest, and is believed to be one of the largest and most powerful birds on Earth. A full-grown adult can grow to as big as four feet ft tall and can weigh as much as nine kilograms kg. The monkey-eating eagle is the Philippines national bird. In , it was added to the list of animals in threat of extinction. In thes it was classified as critically endangered. There are very few of these eagles left. Their global population has been steady declining for the past 56 years. There are natural reserves and other protected areas at natural parks like Mt. The Philippine Eagle Center, which can be found in Davao on the island of Mindanao, oversees the captive breeding of these eagles.

Philippine Freshwater Crocodile *Crocodylus mindorensis* Source 2. Philippine Freshwater Crocodile *Crocodylus mindorensis* Locally known as Mindoro crocodiles, they are endemic in the Philippines. The Philippine freshwater crocodile is quite small compared to other crocodiles, growing to about four and a half to five feet long and weighing approximately 15 kg. It is reported that as of September , there are only of them left in the country. Experts attribute illegal hunting and dynamite fishing to the decline of the Philippine freshwater crocodile. Conservation Rationale The Philippine freshwater crocodile is currently on the IUCN red list and is classified as a critically endangered species. Population trend estimates say that the numbers of this species is continuing to decline. The forests are cleared to be converted into farmlands. Another threat comes from the locals themselves, who illegally hunt the crocodiles. There is a current need to educate locals when it comes to the difference between the small Philippine freshwater crocodile and the saltwater crocodiles that also inhabit the same area. Locals tend to hunt the smaller and endangered local crocodile species without realizing the damage they are causing.

Tamaraw *Bubalus mindorensis* Source 3. Tamaraw *Bubalus mindorensis* Also known as the Mindoro dwarf buffalo, the Tamaraw is the only known bovine that is indigenous to the Philippines. Until the 20th century, the original habitat of this species was essentially intact and unharmed. They were once found all over Mindoro Island, from the plains up to the mountains. But now the population has been reduced to about , with many being carefully bred in captivity. Another critically endangered animal according to the IUCN, the main causes of the Tamaraw being on the list of endangered animals in the Philippines are illegal hunting, logging, and residential land clearing. Distinguishing Features The Tamaraw shares a lot of physical traits with other types of bovine. It has a heavyset body, legs that end in cloven hooves, a short neck, and a horned head. However, unlike the other species included in its family, this one tends to be smaller and a lot stockier. Males have thicker necks compared to females. It has an average shoulder height of 39 to 41 inches in and can grow up to 7. The heaviest Tamaraw ever recorded weighed around pounds lbs. Adult Tamaraws have a darker grey or brown color. They have distinctly shorter legs compared to other buffalo species. Their inner lower forelegs as well as their hooves have distinct white markings. The ears also exhibit the same white markings on the tips. The Kalaw is endemic to the Philippine islands of Panay and Negros, although it can also be found in other regions of the country such as Zamboanga del Norte in Mindanao. Excessive hunting and illegal logging caused the disappearance of this species in the areas of Negros and Guimaras. Distinguishing Features This colorful bird is also the second most critically endangered species of hornbill in the world. The Walden hornbill, however, has a reddish-orange colored casque and it appears sort of wrinkled. Other than the reddish-orange bill, it also has a distinct ridged mandible. The feathers on the upper chest as well as the necks are reddish-orange colored as well. Another distinct feature is the bare skin around its red eyes. The plumage on its body is usually black, but its tail feathers are white with a black tip. Female Kalaws are smaller than the males. The feathers on their breast, neck, and head are black. Females are also brown eyed with a blue green coloration on the skin.

Visayan Warty Pig *Sus cebifrons* Source 5. Once ubiquitous in the central Philippines, especially in the island of Cebu, the pig can now only be found on two islands: Some experts believe that a

small herd may still be located in the island of Masbate although it is not confirmed. The disappearance of this species on the island of Cebu was not only brought about by illegal hunting and logging but also agricultural land clearing. Now, small population concentrations of this species are bred in captivity. Distinguishing Features This species is also known by a variety of names among the locals. Adult Visayan Warty Pigs can grow up to centimeters cm in length. Females can have a maximum shoulder height of 45 cm while males grow up to 63 cm. Its longest tail length is around 23 cm. Adult females weigh between 20 to 35 kg while adult males weigh between 35 to 40 kg. Estimates show that the largest adults of this species can weigh up to 80 kg. The body of this mammal is covered albeit sparsely with bristly hairs. The hairs are usually dark grey in color for the males and light brown or silvery for the females. The males, especially those found in Panay Island, grow tufts of hair from their heads down to their necks, which eventually become manes. The most distinguishing feature of this species is the white stripe that runs along the bridge of their noses all the way to their mouths.

**Philippine Cockatoo** *Cacatua haematuropygia* Source 6. **Philippine Cockatoo** *Cacatua haematuropygia* Locally known as Kalangay, Katala or the red-vented cockatoo, the Philippine cockatoo is indigenous to the Philippines. This species used to be common in the whole country but today only of them are known to live in the wild within the forests of Palawan. These birds are listed by the IUCN as critically endangered because of illegal trapping by poachers hoping to make a profit selling them to private collectors and pet enthusiasts. Another reason for the population decline is that the birds are considered agricultural pests and are killed or trapped by farmers attempting to protect their fields. Distinguishing Features The Philippine cockatoo is covered in white plumage, which makes it really attractive. The feathers under its wings are pale yellowish in color. It also has the ability to mimic the human voice, which makes it a highly valued pet. This is why it is vulnerable to illegal wildlife trade.

**Negros Bleeding-Heart** *Gallicolumba keayi* Source 7. **Negros Bleeding-Heart** *Gallicolumba keayi* This type of pigeon is endemic to the islands of Negros and Panay in the Philippines and is one of the many critically endangered pigeon species in the country listed by the IUCN. These birds always come in pairs or in a flock and are ground feeders, meaning they hunt on the ground and are easy pickings for poachers. Its population continues to decrease to this day because of ongoing deforestation and excessive hunting for its meat and the exotic pet blackmarket. Distinguishing Features The Negros bleeding-heart is a very colorful bird. It is a medium sized and grows up to 30 cm tall. It is a ground-dwelling pigeon that has a characteristically short tail. Its name, "bleeding heart," comes from the bright narrow line of red feathers enveloped by white feathers located at its chest and throat. To add to its vivid array of colors is a mantle of iridescent green that covers its crown, lesser wing coverts, nape, breast sides, and upper mantle. This forms an incomplete breast band. Its inner wing coverts have a greyish-white band of feathers. The feathers on its belly feathers have a creamy white color. They are listed as critically endangered by the IUCN, and a small population is reported to have been sighted on the island of Cebu as well. Deforestation and agricultural land clearing are the main causes of the reduction of their population and habitat. In the s, locals cut down lowland forests in favor of sugar cane plantations and the bats gradually disappeared afterwards. In , the IUCN proclaimed that the species was extinct, but revoked the classification in when a small group was sighted.

**Philippine naked-backed fruit bat** is one of the species of mega-bat that are endemic to the country. Most of its population live on the island of Negros. Just like all species of fruit bats that have a bare back, its wings meet along the midline of its body. It is surprisingly agile when it flies across the sky. An adult *Dobsomia chapmani* will measure anywhere from mm to mm in length, from the tip of its notes to its tail. They usually weigh from to grams.

**Philippine Forest Turtle** *Siebenrockiella leytensis* Source 9. **Philippine Forest Turtle** *Siebenrockiella leytensis* Also known as Palawan turtle or Leyte pond turtle, this freshwater turtle is native to the Palawan islands of the Philippines. They are classified as critically endangered by the IUCN and several conservation programs have been conducted to increase its population. With its highly hostile territorial behavior, the Philippine forest turtle does not thrive naturally when in captivity.

## Chapter 5 : Places for Fishing in the Philippines | USA Today

*From Bulletin of the Bureau of Fisheries, vol. 26,*

For a while, Greenpeace and other organizations boycotted Philippines fisheries, because 10 of the 13 major fishing grounds were overfished. But, in , the government implemented a major overhaul of the fishing code, bringing in drastic fines for illegal commercial fishing, and sustainable practices are helping the bounty bounce back in this beautiful island nation. Why Fish in the Philippines? The 7, islands, 1. Imagine all the pockets for life to teem in, the currents and the protected coves " these make for the most diverse fish stocks on Earth. Plus, 47 percent of the fish are caught close to shore. More than 2, kinds of fish make their homes in Philippine waters. In , though, the organization extended the boundaries and tripled the size of the World Heritage site. Gamefishing in Siargao Islands Since , the Siargao Islands have hosted an International Gamefishing Tournament in Pilar, attended by dozens of anglers from around the world. The winner took home a cash prize for their pound sailfish! This island group is comprised of 48 islands and islets, and fishing is big sport here. March to May is the ideal fishing season here, but fish can be caught year-round. Anglers can expect to net marlin, dorado, tuna, grouper, dorado, billfish, spearfish and broadbill swordfish. A minute flight from Cebu City lands you in the Siargao Islands. Drop Anchor in Subic Subic, in the province of Zambales, has been a hot spot for shipwrecks in centuries past. This has created a vibrant reef with plenty of coral, attracting both divers and plenty of fish species. Charter a boat and sink your lines away from shore for giant trevally, sailfish, wahoo, king mackerel and barracuda between October and June. Lake Fishing The Philippine shores are world-class, but the lakes teem too. Two neighboring lakes, Lumot and Caliraya, are about 2. They seeded the lakes with bass and today the species thrives here, often weighing over 10 pounds. Surrounded by the Sierra Madre Mountains, at 1, feet above sea level, both these lakes enjoy a comfortable, breezy climate for those wishing to avoid the humid coastline. From here, many big commercial fisheries seek their catches, but sportfishing has started to jump in this area too. Fish include barracuda, grunters and emperors. A minutes drive south of Cebu is the Naga City Baywalk. Species you might hook include needlefish, crescent grunters, and jacks.

## Chapter 6 : The Macrouroid Fishes of the Philippine Islands and the East Indies

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

## Chapter 7 : Full text of "Fishes of the Philippine Islands"

*Title. The macrouroid fishes of the Philippine Islands and the East Indies, Related Titles. Series: Bulletin (United States National Museum) , v. 1, pt By. Gilbert, Charles Henry,*

## Chapter 8 : Philippine Sea - Wikipedia

*Twenty-seven of the new species of the Coryphaenoididae obtained. During the Philippine cruise of the fisheries steamer Albatross have been described in a paper by Lewis Radcliffe.1 The entire collection, through the kindness of Dr. Hugh M. Smith, was placed in the hands of the present writers that.*

## Chapter 9 : Freshwater Ecoregions Of the World

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