

mount **MAKILING** forest reserve

ASEAN Heritage Park



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1910
Proclamation No. 106
Makiling Forest Reserve was established under the Bureau of Forestry by Governor General W. Cameron Forbes to regulate the use of public forest and forest reserves in the Philippines, as well as for establishing a forest school and for silvicultural studies.

1920
Proclamation No. 60
The reserve was renamed Makiling National Botanic Gardens and under the Bureau of Forestry Governor General Francis B. Harrison dedicating Mt. Makiling for scientific studies on plants and animals.

1933
Proclamation No. 552
Renamed as Makiling National Park under Governor General Theodore Roosevelt to serve as game refuge and purposes for the benefit and enjoyment of the people.

1937
Proclamation No. 214
Calamba Estate block was added to the Park for forest purposes issued by President Manuel L. Quezon.

1987
Executive Order No. 224
Complete jurisdiction of the Makiling Forest Reserve was given to the National Power Corporation issued by President Corason C. Aquino in support of the country's major program of energy development.

1963
Republic Act 3523
President Diosdado Macapagal redefined Mt. Makiling to serve as the land resource for carrying out a program of public education and information in forestry, with goal of promoting general public appreciation of forest values.

1960
Proclamation No. 692
Administration of MNP was transferred to the University of the Philippines issued by President Carlos P. Garcia for forestry education and research purposes of the College of Forestry. In return, MNP will be conserved as a national park.

1952
Republic Act 826
Care of MNP was transferred to the Commission of Parks and Wildlife in order to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance and conservation of all national parks, monuments and wildlife in the country.

MMFR's hiSTORY

1990
Republic Act 6967
Administration of the Makiling Forest Reserve was finally transferred to UP-LB by President Corason C. Aquino primarily as a training laboratory for the advancement of scientific and technical knowledge on the preservation, conservation and development of forest, flora and fauna and natural resources.

1994
Executive Order 121
The a Presidential Commission was created to address Mt. Makiling Development was created to address urgent problems affecting the resources and to formulate a master plan for the development of the lake and the reserve which are seen as integrated ecosystems.

2013
33rd ASEAN Heritage Park
On October 3, 2013, MMFR was declared by the ASEAN as the 33rd ASEAN Heritage Park.



Peak I

Peak I is the easternmost of MMFR's three peaks. Towering at 1,085 masl, Peak I serves as headwater to the Cambantoc subwatershed.



Peak II

Peak II is the most visited peak of MMFR with an elevation of 1,090 masl. The northeastern face of the summit drains to the municipality of Los Baños through the river network of the Molawin-Dampalit subwatershed. Southwest is the Greater Sipit watershed which supplies water to the municipality of Sto. Tomas in Batangas province.



Peak III

Peak III, the westernmost of MMFR's three summit, is also the tallest at 1,109 masl. Its ridges divide the Greater Sipit and Tigbi subwatersheds. Recent expeditions to the summit revealed unique flora, one of which is a ground orchid which was last seen almost a century ago.



The Mount Makiling Forest Reserve (MMFR) harbors very diverse flora and fauna. Biodiversity in MMFR is composed of a mix of endemic and introduced species, some of which have already naturalized after long years of existence in the area.

Notable for its threatened status, the Philippine Eagle-Owl (*Bubo philippinensis*) can be found within the forests of MMFR. Only one mammal species was identified with a rare or possibly vulnerable status: the Philippine Pygmy Fruit Bat (*Haplonycteris fischeri*). Both species can only be found in the Philippines.



MMFR reveals a natural lowland Dipterocarp forest mixed with indigenous non-Dipterocarp and agro-forest species.



An estimated total of 2,038 species of vascular plants can be found within MMFR. Tigbi watershed is known to be the most diverse watershed of the reserve, harboring 57 tree species in 29 families. The relatively unexplored Greater Sipit Watershed reveals the *Thixspermum robinsonii*, a tiny ground orchid that has not been seen in almost a century.



MMFR vegetation change with altitude. Large, tall trees are replaced with stunted, moss-covered trees as one reaches the 1,000 masl mark.



The Makiling Botanic Gardens is among the most well-known tourism sites of MMFR. MBG attract thousands of visitors annually for its vast and easily accessible experience with nature.



Mariang Makiling Trail provides access to key points of interest in MMFR.



The MMFR Station 1 is the starting point of the Mariang Makiling Trail. Visitors log in before starting the trek.



Flatrocks feature large flat exposed boulders along Molawin Creek.



The Makiling Rainforest Park is located near the MMFR Central Station. The park features picnic tables surrounded by several large trees perfect for a quiet picnic in the woods.



The Tayabak Campsite is less than a hundred meters away from MRP. For more adventurous visitors, the site is perfect for camping out.



The Mudspring features boiling puddles of mud - a reminder of MMFR's volcanic history.

