

Diversity and conservation status of indigenous fruit trees in selected mountains of CALABARZON, Philippines

Eljohn D. Dulay^{1*}, Analyn L. Codilan¹, Marco A. Galang¹, Cristino L. Tiburan, Jr.¹, Giorjia Mae L. Veran¹, Bernadeth P. Balonga², Dennis Marvin O. Santiago², Pastor L. Malabrigo Jr.³

¹Institute of Renewable Natural Resources, College of Forestry and Natural Resources, University of the Philippines Los Baños, College, Laguna, Philippines

²Institute of Food Science and Technology, College of Agriculture and Food Science, University of the Philippines Los Baños, College, Laguna, Philippines

³Department of Forest Biological Sciences, College of Forestry and Natural Resources, University of the Philippines Los Baños, College, Laguna, Philippines

ABSTRACT. As a mega-diverse country, the Philippines is home to many diverse biological resources, including indigenous fruit trees (IFTs). These edible fruit trees are crucial in achieving food security and alleviating poverty, especially in forest-dependent communities. More than 300 species of edible fruit-bearing trees can be found in the country, of which more than half are endemic and indigenous. However, despite the potential of IFTs to contribute to the food sustenance and security of local communities, only a few IFTs are cultivated and utilized economically. This could result to a rapid decline in the IFTS population, which presents grave concern as it can lead to significant risks, such as impaired food security, loss of cultural heritage, ecological imbalance, and environmental degradation. The study was conducted in 14 selected mountainous areas within the provinces of Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal, and Quezon (CALABARZON), Philippines. A purposive sampling method targeted the indigenous fruit-bearing tree species near the sites. Results revealed 140 morpho-species belonging to 43 genera within 25 families across the designated study sites. Of these, 42 are endemic, and 27 species were classified as threatened. The findings of this study provide valuable baseline information in developing management and conservation plans for indigenous fruit-bearing tree species found in the region.

Keywords: biodiversity assessment, purposive sampling, threatened species

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*Email: eddulay1@alum.edu.ph

INTRODUCTION

Indigenous fruit trees (IFTs) ensure sustenance, nutrition, and food security of local communities' while possessing rich cultural and traditional significance. Recognized for their potential to expand available food sources and alleviate poverty, IFTs offer a modest yet significant contribution to sustaining a growing population (Antonio *et al.*, 2011). Particularly during periods of famine and food scarcity, IFTs serve as sources

of essential nutrients and vitamins (Akinrifusi *et al.*, 2008). Incorporating IFTs into agricultural systems, such as crop diversification, mitigates risks associated with monoculture of staple food crops, including susceptibility to pests and diseases, soil nutrient depletion, price fluctuations, and over-reliance on a single crop for income. Moreover, the increased cultivation of IFTs also contributes to the restoration and

reversal of biodiversity loss in degraded dryland ecosystems through the maintenance of soil fertility, conservation of water resources, and environmental protection.

In the Philippines, more than 300 species of edible fruit-bearing trees exist, with over half being endemic and indigenous (Gentallan, 2018; Coronel, 2002). Despite this diversity, only a few IFTs are economically cultivated and utilized (Magdalita *et al.*, 2016; Rodeo, 2016). Several studies have extensively documented the utilization of indigenous wild plant resources across various regions in the country. For instance, Antonio *et al.*, (2011) identified 46 species of wild crops in Ilocos Norte, encompassing lianas like sugod-sugod (*Momordica cochinchinensis*) and kapas-kapas (*Telosma procumbens*). Root crops such as kamangeg (*Dioscorea luzonensis*), buga (*Dioscorea esculenta*), and karot (*Dioscorea hispida*) are valued as delicacies. In Benguet, 36 wild fruit species, including baloklok (*Garcinia binucao*), sapuwan/degway (*Saurauia sparsifolia*), pinit (*Rubus fraxinifolius*), ayosep (*Vaccinium myrtoides*), uyok (*Saurauia elegans*), and bugnay/bignay (*Antidesma bunius*) have diverse applications, serving as food sources, forage, items for offertory, and ingredients in traditional medicine. Tanudan in Kalinga identified 16 wild fruit-bearing plants used for supplemental food, while in Guimaras, Ong & Kim (2017) found 69 wild edible plants, with Dioscoreaceae and Araceae crucial for the *Ati* community's diet. The *Pala'wan* tribe in Southern Palawan utilized 23 species as carbohydrate sources and identified numerous vegetables and indigenous fruit-bearing plants. Cebu Island documented 168 wild edible species, with batuan (*Garcinia binucao*) and native turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) ranking highest among plants with multiple uses (Antonio *et al.*, 2011; Chua-Barcelo, 2014; Tombali, 2016; Ong & Kim, 2017; Bernadas & Peralta, 2017; Rosales *et al.*, 2018).

Despite the multifaceted traditional uses unveiled by these comprehensive investigations, all provinces mentioned above reported that these resources are under threat due to various human-induced pressures. These include habitat conversion, shifts in food preferences favoring introduced crops over wild flora, the dominance of commercial farms with high-yielding crop varieties, over-exploitation, unsustainable utilization, limited knowledge, and neglect of wild fruits due to undesirable characteristics, as

well as challenges related to seed recovery and quality preservation. Conservation efforts are crucial to safeguard these valuable resources for future generations.

Region IV-A is ranked 6th among those having the smallest land area, with only about 34% (549,881 ha) of the region's total land area being classified as forestland by the Forest Management Bureau (FMB) as of 2021. The bureau recorded a decrease in forest cover within forestlands from 224,627 ha in the early 2000s (FMB, 2003) to only about 203,589 ha in 2010 (FMB, 2010). This decline in the forest cover could result in a rapid decrease in the population of IFTs, which can lead to impaired food security, loss of cultural heritage, ecological imbalance, and environmental degradation. Conducting surveys to determine the diversity, abundance, and conservation status of IFTs in the region is necessary to understand better and safeguard these valuable resources.

METHODOLOGY

Study sites

The study was conducted in 14 selected mountains within Region IV-A (CALABARZON), Philippines (Figure 1). The study sites have varying environmental attributes (Table 1), ranging from moderate rolling or undulating plains, hills, and mountainous to rugged terrain and steep slopes, covering approximately 60% of the land area in the region (NEDA, 2008) with slopes ranging from 0–18%. Regarding forest cover, CALABARZON has an estimated total area of 272,564 ha as of 2020 (FMB, 2021). About 50% of this is classified as open forest, 42% as closed forest, and approximately 8% is mangrove forest. The province of Quezon has recorded the largest forest cover with 225,660 ha. Additionally, the Kaliwa Watershed, which has the largest land area in hectares among the study sites, is an integral part of the Kaliwa River Forest and Wildlife Sanctuary (KRFWS), recognized for its ecological importance. It is characterized by a diverse range of flora and fauna, harboring approximately 172 plant species, 39 of which are endemic and 17 of which are classified as threatened (House Bill No. 5055).

Data collection

Field surveys and inventories were conducted from March 2022 to February 2023 in nine (9) out

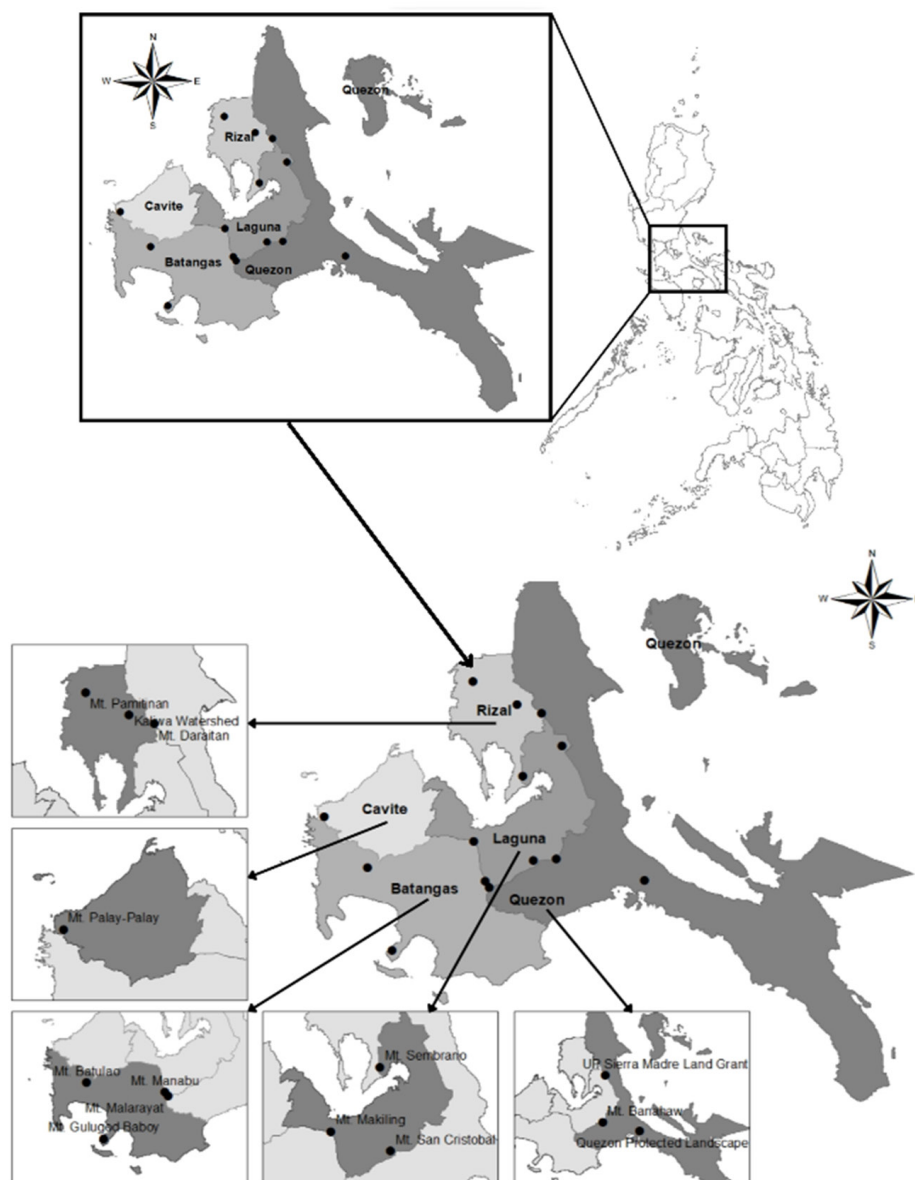


Figure 1. Location map of all study sites in Region IV-A (CALABARZON), Philippines.

of the 14 selected study sites within CALABARZON. The surveys employed a purposive sampling method, which targeted only the indigenous fruit-bearing tree species along the existing trails (10 m from each side of the trail) of the selected sites. For the other five (5) study sites, namely Mts. Palay-palay Mataas na Gulod in Cavite, Mt. Makiling in Laguna, Mt. Malarayat in Batangas, Kaliwa Watershed in Rizal, and UP Land Grant in Quezon, secondary inventory data from previous surveys by the author was used.

Species identification and assessment of conservation status

The species encountered during the floristic survey were identified by the plant taxonomist of the survey team. Photos of plants, particularly those that were flowering or fruiting, were taken. Scientific names were standardized using the International Plant Names Index (IPNI, 2023). The Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF, 2023) determined plant distribution and endemism. The local names of the species were adopted from the Lexicon of Philippine Trees (Rojo, 1999).

Table 1. Characterization of the study sites.

Study site	Land area (ha)	Forest type	Peak elevation (m asl)	Climate type (Lantican, 2013)
Mts. Palay-Palay Mataas na Gulod Protected Landscape	3,972.7 (RA 11038)	Lowland evergreen rainforest; limestone	688	Type I
Mt. Makiling Forest Reserve	4,224.37	Upper montane rainforest (>1,000 m asl); lower montane rainforest (>750 m asl); lowland evergreen rainforest (100-500 m asl); Grassland and secondary-growth forest (Lapitan <i>et al.</i> , 2013)	1,090	Type III
Mt. San Cristobal Protected Landscape	11,133.00	Lowland dipterocarp forest; montane forest (>900 m asl); mossy forest	1,470	Type III
Mt. Sembrano	-	shrubs, wooded grassland, open/barren grassland, built-up, inland water;	745	Type III
Mt. Malarayat Forest Reserve (Lunar & Arcega, 2011)	1,275	lowland evergreen rainforest	963	Type I/Type III
Mt. Manabu	-	Woodlands	760	Type I/Type III
Mt. Gulugod Baboy	-	Grassland ecosystem	525	Type I
Mt. Batulao	-	Grassland ecosystem	811	Type I
Kaliwa Watershed Tanay	27,613	Secondary forest, grasslands, shrublands, and plantation forest (Lasco <i>et al.</i> , 2007)	290	Type III
Mt. Pamitinan Protected Landscape	609.15 (RA 11038)	Shrubs, wooded grassland, open/barren grassland, built-up, inland water	426	Type I
Mt. Daraitan	-	Limestone formations; tropical forest	739	Type III
Mt. Banahaw Protected Landscape	10,900	Lowland dipterocarp forest; montane forest (>900 m asl); mossy forest	2,170	Type IV
Quezon Protected Landscape	1,042.85 (RA 11038)	Lowland evergreen dipterocarp forest; Limestone karst forest; secondary and agroforest (Paclibar & Tadosa, 2020)	380.4	Type IV
UP Sierra Madre Land Grant	11,185	Lowland dipterocarp forest; second-growth forest (KBAP, 2023)	400	Type IV

The conservation status of each species was determined based on the assessments provided in the International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN 2022–2), as well as the Updated Philippine National List of Threatened Plants and their Categories (DAO 2017–11).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Diversity of indigenous fruit trees

Results revealed 140 morpho-species belonging to 43 genera within 25 families documented across the 14 study sites within CALABARZON. Of the 25 families recorded, Moraceae and Sapindaceae

had the greatest number of representative genera, with six each (**Figure 2**). Moraceae is also the most speciose family with 36 distinct species, 28 of which belong to the genus *Ficus*. Myrtaceae is far second with 21 species, all under the genus *Syzygium*, and Ebenaceae, with 10 species from the lone genus *Diospyros* (**Table 2**). Of the 140 species recorded, 42 were endemic to the Philippines (**Table 3**). The complete list of IFTs recorded in the study sites is presented in **Appendix Table 1**.

Distribution and abundance of indigenous fruit trees

Among the selected study sites, Kaliwa Watershed has the highest representation of IFTs, with 18 out

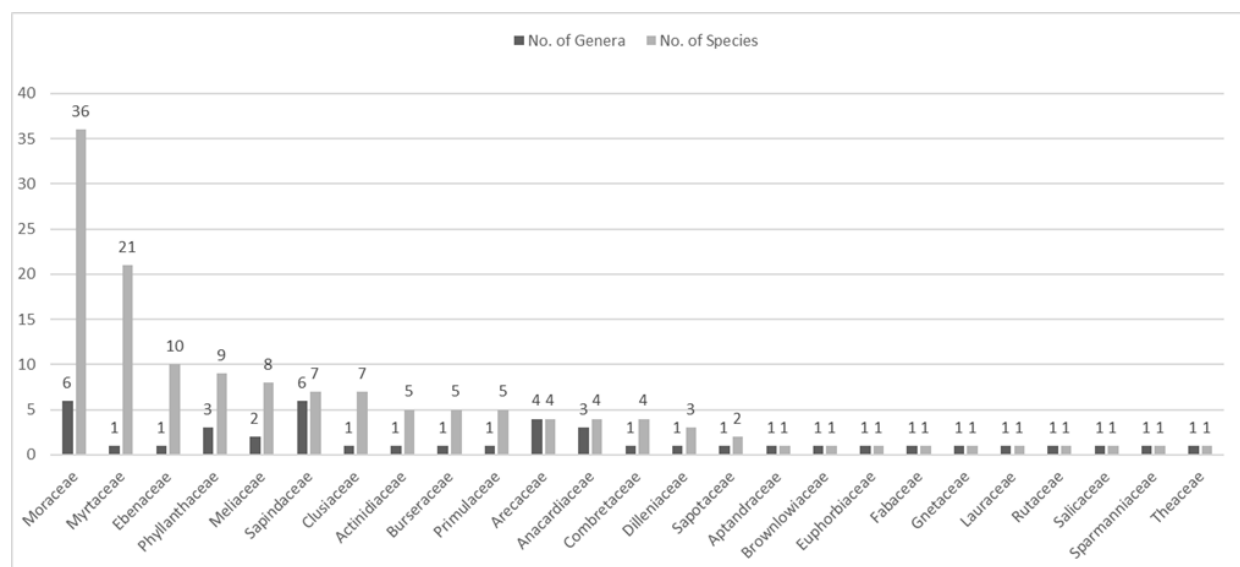


Figure 2. Summary of the total number of genera and species recorded per family.

Table 2. Most speciose genera within the study sites.

No.	Genus	Family name	No. of species
1	<i>Ficus</i>	Moraceae	28
2	<i>Syzygium</i>	Myrtaceae	21
3	<i>Diospyros</i>	Ebenaceae	10
4	<i>Aglaia</i>	Meliaceae	7
4	<i>Garcinia</i>	Clusiaceae	7
5	<i>Antidesma</i>	Phyllanthaceae	6
6	<i>Ardisia</i>	Primulaceae	5
6	<i>Canarium</i>	Burseraceae	5
6	<i>Saurauia</i>	Actinidiaceae	5
7	<i>Artocarpus</i>	Moraceae	4
7	<i>Terminalia</i>	Combretaceae	4
8	<i>Dillenia</i>	Dilleniaceae	3
9	<i>Baccaurea</i>	Phyllanthaceae	2
9	<i>Dracontomelon</i>	Anacardiaceae	2
9	<i>Lepisanthes</i>	Sapindaceae	2
9	<i>Planchonella</i>	Sapotaceae	2

of the 25 recorded families (~72%). Moreover, it also has the most diverse collection of genera and species (**Table 4**).

Tibig (*Ficus nota*) was the most frequently seen and recorded species among the study sites, found in 13 out of 14 sites across CALABARZON.

It is followed by hauili (*Ficus septica*) and katmon (*Dillenia philippinensis*), which are both present in 11 out of 14 sites (**Table 5**).

Conservation status of indigenous fruit trees

Information on the geographic distribution of plant species plays an integral basis in formulating conservation and management strategies to avoid species extinction. Species with narrow distribution or restricted to a small geographic area should be prioritized in conservation planning because these species are more vulnerable to threats.

Based on the Updated National List of Threatened Plants and their Categories (DAO 2017-11) and the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN 2022-2), a total of 27 species recorded in the study were classified as threatened. Notably, five species were recognized as endangered in the IUCN 2022-2, with one critically endangered and one endangered species classified in the DAO 2017-11. Among these species, the Ebenaceae and Myrtaceae family have two species listed as critically endangered and endangered. These species are *Diospyros poncei* Merr. (EN & CR), *Diospyros blancoi* A. DC. (EN & VU), *Syzygium longissimum* (Merr.) Merr. (EN & OTS), and *Syzygium hughcumingii* Merr. (EN & OWS). *Garcinia rhizophoroides* Elmer and *Cubilia cubili* (Blanco) Adalb. were also listed as endangered in the IUCN Red List and DAO 2017-11, respectively. The complete list of threatened species recorded is listed in **Table 6**.

Table 3. List of endemic fruit trees recorded within the 14 study sites in CALABARZON.

Common name	Scientific name	Family name
Saurauia	<i>Saurauia denticulata</i> C.B. Rob.	Actinidiaceae
Kolalabang	<i>Saurauia latibractea</i> Choisy	Actinidiaceae
Luzon Kalimog	<i>Saurauia luzoniensis</i> Merr.	Actinidiaceae
Saurauia	<i>Saurauia panduriformis</i> Elmer	Actinidiaceae
Saurauia	<i>Saurauia polysperma</i> Merr.	Actinidiaceae
Lamio	<i>Dracontomelon edule</i> (Blanco) Skeels	Anacardiaceae
Balobo	<i>Diplodiscus paniculatus</i> Turcz.	Brownlowiaceae
Pagsahingin Bulog	<i>Canarium gracile</i> Engl.	Burseraceae
Piling Liitan	<i>Canarium luzonicum</i> (Blume) A. Gray	Burseraceae
Pili	<i>Canarium ovatum</i> Engl.	Burseraceae
Binukaw	<i>Garcinia binucao</i> (Blanco) Choisy	Clusiaceae
Pildes	<i>Garcinia dives</i> Pierre	Clusiaceae
Tagkon	<i>Garcinia macgregorii</i> Merr.	Clusiaceae
Bogaiat	<i>Garcinia rhizophoroides</i> Elmer	Clusiaceae
Kamandiis	<i>Garcinia rubra</i> Merr.	Clusiaceae
Gatasan	<i>Garcinia venulosa</i> (Blanco) Choisy	Clusiaceae
Palali	<i>Dillenia marsupialis</i> Hoogland	Dilleniaceae
Katmon	<i>Dillenia philippinensis</i> Rolfe	Dilleniaceae
Katmon Kalabaw	<i>Dillenia reifferscheidia</i> Fern.-Vill	Dilleniaceae
Kamagong Ponce	<i>Diospyros poncei</i> Merr.	Ebenaceae
Kalingag	<i>Cinnamomum mercadoi</i> Vidal	Lauraceae
Antipolo	<i>Artocarpus blancoi</i> (Elmer) Merr.	Moraceae
Pakak	<i>Artocarpus treculianus</i> Elmer	Moraceae
Balete	<i>Ficus balete</i> Merr.	Moraceae
Basikong Kalawang	<i>Ficus linearifolia</i> Elmer	Moraceae
Pakiling	<i>Ficus odorata</i> (Blanco) Merr.	Moraceae
Niog-niogan	<i>Ficus pseudopalma</i> Blanco	Moraceae
Is-is	<i>Ficus ulmifolia</i> Lamb	Moraceae
Langausan	<i>Syzygium astronioides</i> (C.B. Rob.) Merr.	Myrtaceae
Malaruhut-puti	<i>Syzygium bordenii</i> (Merr.) Merr.	Myrtaceae
Kalogkog	<i>Syzygium calcicola</i> (Merr.) Merr.	Myrtaceae
Kutangol	<i>Syzygium clavellatum</i> (Merr.) Merr.	Myrtaceae
Paitan	<i>Syzygium costulatum</i> (C.B. Rob.) Merr.	Myrtaceae
Barukbak	<i>Syzygium crassipes</i> (C.B. Rob.) Merr.	Myrtaceae
Igot	<i>Syzygium curranii</i> (C.B. Rob.) Merr.	Myrtaceae
Lipoteng Gubat	<i>Syzygium curtiflorum</i> (Elmer) Merr.	Myrtaceae
Bagombis	<i>Syzygium hughcumingii</i> Merr.	Myrtaceae
Tual	<i>Syzygium longissimum</i> (Merr.) Merr.	Myrtaceae
Mimisan	<i>Syzygium mimicum</i> (Merr.) Merr.	Myrtaceae
Malayambu	<i>Syzygium phanerophlebium</i> (C.B. Rob.) Merr.	Myrtaceae
Baloiboi	<i>Baccaurea philippinensis</i> (Merr.) Merr.	Phyllanthaceae
Bagna	<i>Glochidion triandrum</i> (Blanco) C.B. Rob.	Phyllanthaceae

Table 4. Summary of recorded number of families, genera, and species within the study sites.

No.	Study area	No. of family	No. of genera	No. of species
1	*Kaliwa Watershed Tanay	18	25	57
2	*UP Sierra Madre Land Grant	14	21	52
3	*Mt. Malarayat Forest Reserve	17	22	45
4	Quezon Protected Landscape	16	21	42
5	*Mt. Makiling Forest Reserve	15	18	38
6	*Mt. Palay-Palay Mataas na Gulod	14	20	37
7	Mt. Manabu	14	15	29
8	Mt. Daraitan	13	15	29
9	Mt. Pamitinan Protected Landscape	10	12	23
10	Mt. Sembrano	11	12	22
11	Mt. San Cristobal Protected Landscape	8	12	20
12	Mt. Batulao	9	11	18
13	Mt. Gulugod Baboy	9	11	17
14	Mt. Banahaw Protected Landscape	9	9	16

Note: *secondary inventory data

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

The study revealed that the 14 study sites within CALABARZON host a diverse population of indigenous fruit-bearing tree species, with 140 species belonging to 43 genera and 25 families. Notably, *Ficus* spp., *Syzygium* spp., and *Diospyros* spp. emerge as the dominant taxa across the study sites, collectively constituting approximately 42% of the total 140 species recorded in the region. Forty-two species, or 30% of the total IFTs, were found to have restricted distribution to the Philippines. Of particular concern, 27 species, corresponding to nearly 20% of the identified species, have been classified as threatened species according to the IUCN Red List (2022-2) and/or the Updated National List of Threatened Philippine Plants and their Categories (2017-11).

The findings of this study provide valuable information that can be used as reference and baseline data for developing management and conservation plans for indigenous fruit-bearing tree species found in the region. At the very least, threatened species identified in this study should be used as flagship species for conservation in the area. The results obtained in this study may not capture the overall diversity of the indigenous fruit tree species in the region due to limited resources and time constraints. Therefore, further studies concerning IFTs are highly recommended.

Table 5. Most frequent species recorded within the study sites.

No.	Local name	Scientific name	Family name	No. of sites present
1	Tibig	<i>Ficus nota</i> (Blanco) Merr.	Moraceae	13
2	Katmon	<i>Dillenia philippinensis</i> Rolfe	Dilleniaceae	11
2	Hauili	<i>Ficus septica</i> Burm. F.	Moraceae	11
3	Malasaging	<i>Aglaia edulis</i> (Roxb.) Wall.	Meliaceae	10
3	Balobo	<i>Diplodiscus paniculatus</i> Turcz.	Brownlowiaceae	10
3	Tangisang-bayawak	<i>Ficus variegata</i> Blume	Moraceae	10
4	Pagsahingin	<i>Canarium asperum</i> Benth.	Burseraceae	9
4	Kamagong	<i>Diospyros blancoi</i> A.D.C.	Ebenaceae	9
4	Hagimit	<i>Ficus minahassae</i> (Teijsm. & de Vr.) Miq.	Moraceae	9
4	Bitongol	<i>Flacourtia rukam</i> Zoll & Moritzi	Salicaceae	9
4	Lipote	<i>Syzygium polycephaloides</i> (C.B. Rob) Merr.	Myrtaceae	9
5	Upling gubat	<i>Ficus ampelas</i> Burm. F.	Moraceae	8
5	Butli	<i>Ficus gul</i> Lauterb. & K. Schum	Moraceae	8
5	Pakiling	<i>Ficus odorata</i> (Blanco) Merr.	Moraceae	8
5	Niog-niogan	<i>Ficus pseudopalma</i> Blanco	Moraceae	8

Table 6. List of all threatened species recorded within the 14 study sites in CALABARZON.

Common name	Scientific name	Family name	Status		Site/s present
			DAO 2017-11	IUCN 2022-2	
Saurauia	<i>Saurauia panduriformis</i> Elmer	Actinidiaceae	OWS	VU	UPSMGLG
Dao	<i>Dracontomelon dao</i> (Blanco) Merr. & Rolfe	Anacardiaceae	VU	LC	MPPMGPL, UPSMLG, QPL
Pahunan	<i>Mangifera altissima</i> Blanco	Anacardiaceae	VU	DD	KW, UPSMLG
Calamus	<i>Calamus ornatus</i> Blume	Arecaceae	VU	NT	MPPMGPL
Bogaiat	<i>Garcinia rhizophoroides</i> Elmer	Clusiaceae	OWS	EN	MPPMGPL
Palali	<i>Dillenia marsupialis</i> Hoogland	Dilleniaceae	OTS	VU	QPL
Kamagong	<i>Diospyros blancoi</i> A.D.C.	Ebenaceae	VU	EN	MLRYT, MPPMGPL, BTL, KW, MBPL, DRTN, MMFR, MPPL, QPL
Bolong eta	<i>Diospyros pilosanthera</i> Blanco	Ebenaceae	VU	NT	MLRYT, KW, MPPL
Kamagong ponce	<i>Diospyros poncei</i> Merr.	Ebenaceae	CR	EN	QPL
Anang	<i>Diospyros pyrrhocarpa</i> Miq.	Ebenaceae	VU	LC	MLRYT, MPPMGPL, MMFR, QPL
Alaiuhau	<i>Aglaia cumingiana</i> Turcz.	Meliaceae	OTS	VU	MPPMGPL
Pakak	<i>Artocarpus treculianus</i> Elmer	Moraceae	OWS	VU	UPSMGLG
Is-is	<i>Ficus ulmifolia</i> Lamk	Moraceae	OWS	VU	MLRYT, BTL, MGB, KW, MNB, MPPL, MSCPL
Kutangol	<i>Syzygium clavellatum</i> (Merr.) Merr.	Myrtaceae	OWS	VU	UPSMGLG
Paitan	<i>Syzygium costulatum</i> (C.B. Rob.) Merr.	Myrtaceae	OWS	VU	UPSMGLG
Igot	<i>Syzygium curranii</i> (C.B. Rob.) Merr.	Myrtaceae	OWS	VU	QPL
Bagombis	<i>Syzygium hughcumingii</i> Merr.	Myrtaceae	OWS	EN	UPSMGLG
Tual	<i>Syzygium longissimum</i> (Merr.) Merr.	Myrtaceae	OTS	EN	DRTN
Makaasim	<i>Syzygium nitidum</i> Benth.	Myrtaceae	VU	LC	MLRYT, UPSMLG, MMFR
Malayambu	<i>Syzygium phanerophlebium</i> (C.B. Rob.) Merr.	Myrtaceae	OWS	VU	UPSMGLG
Malaruhap sapa	<i>Syzygium striatum</i> (C.B. Rob.) Merr.	Myrtaceae	OWS	VU	KW
Aniam	<i>Antidesma obliquinervium</i> Merr.	Phyllanthaceae	OWS	VU	MPPMGPL
Tagpo	<i>Ardisia elliptica</i> Thunb.	Primulaceae	VU	VU	MMFR, MLRYT, KW
Kubili	<i>Cubilia cubili</i> (Blanco) Adelb.	Sapindaceae	E	LC	MMFR, MPPMGPL
Alupag	<i>Litchi chinensis</i> subsp. <i>philippinensis</i> (Radlk.) Leenh.	Sapindaceae	VU	NT	DRTN, MMFR, MLRYT, QPL, KW
Kapulasan	<i>Nephelium ramboutan-ake</i> (Labill.) Leenh.	Sapindaceae	VU	NT	MMFR, MNB, MBPL, MLRYT, QPL, UPSMLG, SMBRN
Haikan	<i>Camellia lanceolata</i> (Blume) Seem.	Theaceae	VU	LC	MPPMGPL, MLRYT

Note: DAO 2017-11: CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable, OTS = Other Threatened Species, OWS = Other Wildlife Species; IUCN 2022-2: E = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable, NT = Near Threatened, LC = Least Concern, DD = Data Deficient. For site/s present, MPPMGPL=Mt. Palay-Palay Mataas na Gulod Protected Landscape, MMFR=Mt. Makiling Forest Reserve, MSCPL=Mt. San Cristobal Protected Landscape, SMBRN=Mt. Sembrano, BTL=Mt. Batulao, MGB=Mt. Gulugod Baboy, MNB=Mt. Manabu, MLRYT=Mt. Malarayat Forest Reserve, KW=Kaliwa Watershed, DRTN=Mt. Daraitan, MPPL=Mt. Pamitinan Protected Landscape, MBPL=Mt. Banahaw Protected Landscape, QPL=Quezon Protected Landscape, and UPSMLG=UP Sierra Madre Land Grant.

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Appendix Table 1. Distribution of indigenous fruit trees within selected sites in CALABARZON.

Common name	Scientific name	Study area														Sites found
		MPPMGPL	MMFR	MSCPL	SMBRN	BTL	MGB	MLRYT	MNB	KW	DRTN	MPPL	MBPL	QPL	UPSMLG	
Alaiuhau	<i>Aglaia cumingiana</i> Turcz.	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Malasaging	<i>Aglaia edulis</i> (Roxb.) Wall.	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	10	
Salakin pula	<i>Aglaia elliptica</i> Blume	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	3	
Malabuhan	<i>Aglaia lawii</i> (Wight) C.J. Saldanha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	1	
Bubunaw	<i>Aglaia leucophylla</i> King	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	2	
Kuling-manuk	<i>Aglaia luzoniensis</i> (Vidal) Merr. & Rolfe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	2	
Bayanti	<i>Aglaia rimosa</i> (Blanco) Merr.	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	5	
Himbabao	<i>Allaeanthus luzonicus</i> (Blanco) Fern. -Vill.	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Galo	<i>Anacolosia frutescens</i> (Blume) Blume	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	3	
Bignai	<i>Antidesma bunius</i> (L.) Spreng.	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	6	
Binayuyu	<i>Antidesma ghaesembilla</i> Gaertn.	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Bignai pugo	<i>Antidesma montanum</i> Blume var. <i>montanum</i> Blume	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	7	
Aniam	<i>Antidesma obliquinervium</i> Merr.	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Bignai kalabaw	<i>Antidesma pleuricum</i> Tul.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	1	
Bignai-kalau	<i>Antidesma tomentosum</i> Blume	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Tagpo	<i>Ardisia elliptica</i> Thunb.	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	3	
Katagpo	<i>Ardisia purpurea</i> Reinw. ex Blume	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	2	
Aunasin	<i>Ardisia pyramidalis</i> (Cav.) Pers.	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	5	
-	<i>Ardisia rivularis</i> Merr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	1	
Panabon	<i>Ardisia serrata</i> (Cav.) Pers.	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	3	
Kaong	<i>Arenga pinnata</i> (Wurmb) Merr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Kamansi	<i>Artocarpus altilis</i> (Park.) Fosb.	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	7	
Antipolo	<i>Artocarpus blancoi</i> (Elmer) Merr.	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	7	
Gumihan	<i>Artocarpus sericarpus</i> F.M. Jarrett	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	1	
Pakak	<i>Artocarpus treculianus</i> Elmer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	1	
Dilak	<i>Baccaurea tetrandra</i> (Baill.) Muell. -Arg.	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	4	
Baloiboi	<i>Baccaurea philippinensis</i> (Merr.) Merr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	1	
Limuran	<i>Calamus ornatus</i> Blume	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Haikan	<i>Camellia lanceolata</i> (Blume) Seem.	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Pagsahingin	<i>Canarium asperum</i> Benth.	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	9	
Pagsahingin bulog	<i>Canarium gracile</i> Engl.	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Dulit	<i>Canarium hirsutum</i> Willd.	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	6	
Piling Liitan	<i>Canarium luzonicum</i> (Blume) A. Gray	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	7	
Pili	<i>Canarium ovatum</i> Engl.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Kalingag	<i>Cinnamomum mercadoi</i> Vidal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Dayap	<i>Citrus hystrix</i> DC.	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	2	
Buri	<i>Corypha utan</i> Lamk.	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Kubili	<i>Cubilia cubili</i> (Blanco) Adelb.	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Palali	<i>Dillenia marsupialis</i> Hoogland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	1	
Katmon	<i>Dillenia philippinensis</i> Rolfe	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	11	
Katmon kalabaw	<i>Dillenia reifferscheidia</i> Fern. -Vill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	1	
Longan	<i>Dimocarpus cinereus</i> var. <i>cinereus</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	2	
Kamagong	<i>Diospyros blancoi</i> A.D.C.	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	9	
Talang-gubat	<i>Diospyros diepenhorstii</i> Miq.	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Katilma	<i>Diospyros heishi</i> Govaerts	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
-	<i>Diospyros lanceifolia</i> Roxb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	1	
Malatinta	<i>Diospyros maritima</i> Blume	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Ata ata	<i>Diospyros mindanaensis</i> Merr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	1	
Kamagong liitan	<i>Diospyros montana</i> Roxb.	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Bolong eta	<i>Diospyros pilosanthera</i> Blanco	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	3	

Appendix Table 1. Distribution of indigenous fruit trees within selected sites in CALABARZON (*Cont.*)

Common name	Scientific name	Study area															Sites found
		MPPM	GPL	MMFR	MSCPL	SMBRN	BTL	MGB	MLRYT	MNB	KW	DRTN	MPPL	MBPL	QPL	UPSMLG	
Kamagong ponce	<i>Diospyros poncei</i> Merr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	1	
Anang	<i>Diospyros pyrrhocarpa</i> Miq.	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	4	
Balobo	<i>Diplodiscus paniculatus</i> Turcz.	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	10	
Lamio	<i>Dracontomelon edule</i> (Blanco) Skeels	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	4	
Dao	<i>Dracontomelon dao</i> (Blanco) Merr. & Rolfe	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	3	
Gubas	<i>Endospermum peltatum</i> Merr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	1	
Upling gubat	<i>Ficus ampelas</i> Burm. f.	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	8	
Balete	<i>Ficus balete</i> Merr.	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	3	
Tabul	<i>Ficus benguetensis</i> Merr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Salisi	<i>Ficus benjamina</i> L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Basikong	<i>Ficus botryocarpa</i> Miq.	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	7	
-	<i>Ficus callophylla</i> Blume	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Isis-ibon	<i>Ficus cumingii</i> Miq.	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Kamahiuian	<i>Ficus fistulosa</i> Reinw. ex Blume	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	3	
Butli	<i>Ficus gul</i> Lauterb. & K. Schum.	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	8	
Alangas	<i>Ficus heteropoda</i> Miq.	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Basikong kalawang	<i>Ficus linearifolia</i> Elmer	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	3	
Kanapai	<i>Ficus magnoliifolia</i> Blume	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Upli	<i>Ficus melinocarpa</i> Blume	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Hagimit	<i>Ficus minahassae</i> (Teijsm. & de Vr.) Miq.	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	9	
Dungo	<i>Ficus nervosa</i> B. Heyne ex Roth subsp. <i>pubinervis</i> (Blume) C.C. Berg	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	5	
Tibig	<i>Ficus nota</i> (Blanco) Merr.	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	13	
Pakiling	<i>Ficus odorata</i> (Blanco) Merr.	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	8	
Niog-niogan	<i>Ficus pseudopalma</i> Blanco	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	8	
Kataupi	<i>Ficus punctata</i> Thunb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	2	
Tabgun	<i>Ficus ruficaulis</i> Merr.	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	3	
Balete	<i>Ficus sagittata</i> J. Koenig ex Vahl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	2	
Malatibig	<i>Ficus satterthwaitei</i> Elmer	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	6	
Hauili	<i>Ficus septica</i> Burm. f.	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	11	
Balete	<i>Ficus subulata</i> Blume	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Is-is	<i>Ficus ulmifolia</i> Lamk	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	7	
Tangisang-bayawak	<i>Ficus variegata</i> Blume	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	10	
Bubulung	<i>Ficus caulocarpa</i> (Miq.) Miq.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	1	
Malatibig	<i>Ficus congesta</i> Roxb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	1	
Bitongol	<i>Flacourtia rukam</i> Zoll & Moritzi	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	9	
Binukaw	<i>Garcinia binucao</i> (Blanco) Choisy	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	7	
Taklang anak	<i>Garcinia dulcis</i> (Roxb.) Kurz	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Tagkon	<i>Garcinia macgregorii</i> Merr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Bogaia	<i>Garcinia rhizophoroides</i> Elmer	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Kamandiis	<i>Garcinia rubra</i> Merr.	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Gatasan	<i>Garcinia venulosa</i> (Blanco) Choisy	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	3	
Pildes	<i>Garcinia dives</i> Pierre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	1	
Bagna	<i>Glochidion triandrum</i> (Blanco) C.B.Rob.	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	2	
Bago	<i>Gnetum gnemon</i> L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	1	
Amugis	<i>Koordersiodendron pinnatum</i> (Blanco) Merr.	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	6	
Balinaunau	<i>Lepisanthes fruticosa</i> (Roxb.) Leenh.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	2	
Pospos	<i>Lepisanthes tetraphylla</i> (Vahl) Radlk.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	2	
Alupag	<i>Litchi chinensis</i> subsp. <i>philippinensis</i> (Radlk.) Leenh.	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	5	
Pahutan	<i>Mangifera altissima</i> Blanco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	2	
Kamuling	<i>Microcos triflora</i> (Blanco) R.C.K.Chung	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	3	

Appendix Table 1. Distribution of indigenous fruit trees within selected sites in CALABARZON (Cont.)

Common name	Scientific name	Study area															Sites found
		MPPMGPL	MMFR	MSCPL	SMBRN	BTL	MGB	MLRYT	MNB	KW	DRTN	MPPL	MBPL	QPL	UPSMLG		
Kapulasan	<i>Nephelium ramboutan-ake</i> (Labill.) Leenh.	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	7	
Palindan	<i>Orania palindan</i> (Blanco) Merr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Malanangka	<i>Parartocarpus venenosus</i> (Zoll. & Moritzi) Becc.	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	4	
Kupang	<i>Parkia timoriana</i> (DC.) Merr.	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Alibangbang	<i>Piliostigma malabaricum</i> (Roxb.) Benth	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	2	
Duklitan	<i>Planchonella duclitan</i> (Blanco) Bakh.f.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	2	
White nato	<i>Planchonella macrantha</i> (Merr.) Swenson	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	3	
Malugai	<i>Pometia pinnata</i> Forst. & Forst.	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	4	
Santol	<i>Sandoricum koetjape</i> (Burm. F.) Merr.	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	5	
-	<i>Saurauia denticulata</i> C.B.Rob.	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Luzon kalimog	<i>Saurauia luzoniensis</i> Merr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Kolalabang	<i>Saurauia latibractea</i> Choisy	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	7	
-	<i>Saurauia panduriformis</i> Elmer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	1	
-	<i>Saurauia polysperma</i> Merr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	2	
Kalios	<i>Streblus asper</i> Lour.	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Malaruh-at-puti	<i>Syzygium bordenii</i> (Merr.) Merr.	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Kalogkog	<i>Syzygium calcicola</i> (Merr.) Merr.	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Kalubkob	<i>Syzygium calubcob</i> (C.B. Rob.) Merr.	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	5	
Igot	<i>Syzygium curranii</i> (C.B.Rob.) Merr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	1	
Lipoteng gubat	<i>Syzygium curtiflorum</i> (Elmer) Merr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Malaruh-at-pula	<i>Syzygium decipiens</i> (Koord. & Valeton) Merr. & L.M. Perry	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Tual	<i>Syzygium longissimum</i> (Merr.) Merr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	1	
Mimisan	<i>Syzygium mimicum</i> (Merr.) Merr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	2	
Makaasim	<i>Syzygium nitidum</i> Benth.	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	3	
Lipote	<i>Syzygium polycephaloides</i> (C.B. Rob.) Merr.	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	9	
Panglomboien	<i>Syzygium simile</i> Merr.	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Malaruh-at-sapa	<i>Syzygium striatulum</i> (C.B.Rob.) Merr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Langauisan	<i>Syzygium astronioides</i> (C.B.Rob.) Merr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	1	
Kutangol	<i>Syzygium clavellatum</i> (Merr.) Merr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	1	
Paitan	<i>Syzygium costulatum</i> (C.B.Rob.) Merr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	1	
Barukbak	<i>Syzygium crassipes</i> (C.B.Rob.) Merr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	1	
Salakadan	<i>Syzygium densinervium</i> (Merr.) Merr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	1	
Bagombis	<i>Syzygium hughcumingii</i> Merr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	1	
Ngaret	<i>Syzygium leucoxydon</i> Korth.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	1	
Malayambu	<i>Syzygium phanerophlebium</i> (C.B.Rob.) Merr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	1	
Bayekbek	<i>Syzygium polyanthum</i> (Wight) Walp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	1	
Talisai	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L.	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Lanipao	<i>Terminalia copelandii</i> Elmer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	1	
Talisai gubat	<i>Terminalia foetidissima</i> Griff.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	2	
Kalumpit	<i>Terminalia microcarpa</i> Decne	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	7	
		37	38	20	22	18	17	45	29	27	29	23	16	42	52		

Note: Positive sign (+) means presence in the area and negative sign (-) means absence.

For site/s present, MPPMGPL = Mt. Palay-Palay Mataas na Gulod Protected Landscape, MMFR = Mt. Makiling Forest Reserve, MSCPL = Mt. San Cristobal Protected Landscape, SMBRN = Mt. Sembrano, BTL = Mt. Batulao, MGB = Mt. Gulugod Baboy, MNB = Mt. Manabu, MLRYT = Mt. Malarayat Forest Reserve, KW = Kaliwa Watershed, DRTN = Mt. Daraitan, MPPL = Mt. Pamitanan Protected Landscape, MBPL = Mt. Banahaw Protected Landscape, QPL = Quezon Protected Landscape, and UPSMLG = UP Sierra Madre Land Grant.



Appendix 2. Photographs of some endemic and threatened indigenous fruit trees found within the sites in CALABARZON. 1: *Artocarpus blancoi* (Elmer) Merr. – PE, OWS/LC, 2: *Baccaurea philippinensis* (Merr.) Merr. – PE, OWS/LC, 3: *Canarium luzonicum* (Blume) A. Gray – PE, OTS/NT, 4: *Canarium ovatum* Engl. – PE, OTS/LC, 5: *Dillenia marsupialis* Hoogland – PE, OTW/VU, 6: *Dillenia philippinensis* Rolfe – PE, OWS/NT; 7: *Diospyros blancoi* A. D. C. – NE, VU/EN, 8: *Diospyros poncei* Merr. – PE, CR/EN, 9: *Diospyros pyrrhocarpa* Miq. – NE, VU/LC, 10: *Diplodiscus paniculatus* Turcz. – PE, OWS/LC, 11: *Dracontomelon dao* (Blanco) Merr. & Rolfe – NE, VU/LC, 12: *Ficus linearifolia* Elmer – PE, OWS/LC, 13: *Ficus odorata* (Blanco) Merr. – PE, OWS/LC, 14: *Ficus pseudopalma* Blanco – PE, OWS/NE, 15: *Ficus ulmifolia* Lamk – PE, OWS/VU, 16: *Garcinia binucao* (Blanco) Choisy – PE, OWS/NE, 17: *Garcinia rubra* Merr. – PE, OWS/NT, 18: *Litchi chinensis* subsp. *philippinensis* (Radlk.) Leenh. – NE, VU/NE, 19: *Nephelium ramboutan-ake* (Labill.) Leenh. – NE, VU/NE, 20: *Syzygium curranii* (C. B. Rob.) Merr. – PE, OWS/VU, 21: *Syzygium mimicum* (Merr.) Merr. – PE, OWS/LC.