

Mt. Bulusan Volcano National Park, Sorsogon



Address: Mt. Bulusan, Sorsogon

Description: An important watershed that supports the province of Sorsogon, the Mt. Bulusan Volcano National Park is also notable for being a center of biodiversity, being home to some near-threatened and vulnerable endemic bird species, as well as endemic flora. FPE's involvement has helped mitigate excessively consumptive practices by promoting CBRM.

Status: Closed

Site Profile Summary

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| Ecosystem Types | Sub-Montane Forest and Lake Ecosystem |
| Protection Status | National Park (Presidential Proclamation No. 412) |
| Area | 3,673 hectares |
| Biogeographic Features | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An important watershed supplying the water needs of the province of Sorsogon. - It is known for its hot and cold spring, geothermal fields and a small crater lake - Bulusan - glistening in the heart of a forest teeming with vines, wild orchids and giant ferns. - The Bulusan Volcano National Park is considered one of the last remaining intact forests in the Bicol region and in the country |
| Flora | - Two Bulacan endemic flora - an aquatic plant, <i>Schefflera bulusanicum</i> , and a fern, <i>Prenephrium bulusanicum</i> |
| Fauna | - Home to some near-threatened and vulnerable birds such as the Luzon-Bleeding-heart (<i>Gallicolumba luzonica</i>) and the Philippine Hawk-Eagle (<i>Spizaetus philippensis</i>) |
| Livelihood Resources | - Slash-and-burn methods in planting cash crops, persistent small-scale logging, and gathering and hunting of wildlife |
| Other Matters of Significance | - Bulusan Volcano's earliest recorded eruption was in 1852, followed by several eruptions until 1916, emitting mud and ash and causing landslides. The volcano rested for 45 years from 1933. Its last recorded eruption was in 1983. |

