

MARCH

Family : CROCODYLIDAE
Scientific Name : *Crocodylus mindorensis*
Common Name : Philippine crocodile

Description:

The Philippine crocodile has a relatively broad snout and heavy dorsal armour of dermal bones. It resembles *Crocodylus novaeguineae*, of which it was classed a subspecies until fairly recently. It is a relatively small species, with males usually not growing larger than 3 metres, and females being even smaller. It has 66 to 68 teeth.

Normally, there are four post-occipital scales, and a group of four larger nuchal scales, but there may be some variation.

The females build relatively small mound nests, into which they lay between 7 and 25 eggs. The incubation is about 12 weeks.

This species are considered to be shy and harmless animals that do not attack humans unless provoked.

Conservation Status:

Critically Endangered

(DENR DAO 2004-15 , IUCN Red List of Threatened Species)



Distribution:***Mindanao***

- Agusan Marsh and Liguasan Marsh
- Pulangi River area in Bukidnon Province

North-east Luzon

- Various rivers, creeks, lakes and marshes in the foothills of the Northern Sierra Madre both on the western (Disulap River, Lake Dunoy, Lake Dungsog, Dinang Creek, Kamalaglagan Creek, Pinacanan de Ilaguen River, Disabungan River and Abuan River) and eastern (Lake Dicitian, Dibal River and Diana Creek) sides

North-central and North-west Luzon

- Rivers in the Central Cordillera mountains
- Abra province on the western side and possibly on the eastern side

Habitat:

Philippines crocodile are restricted to freshwater areas, such as small lakes and ponds, small river courses and marshes.

Diet:

They feed mainly on aquatic invertebrates and small vertebrates.

References:

[www. iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)

PWRCC and Silliman University