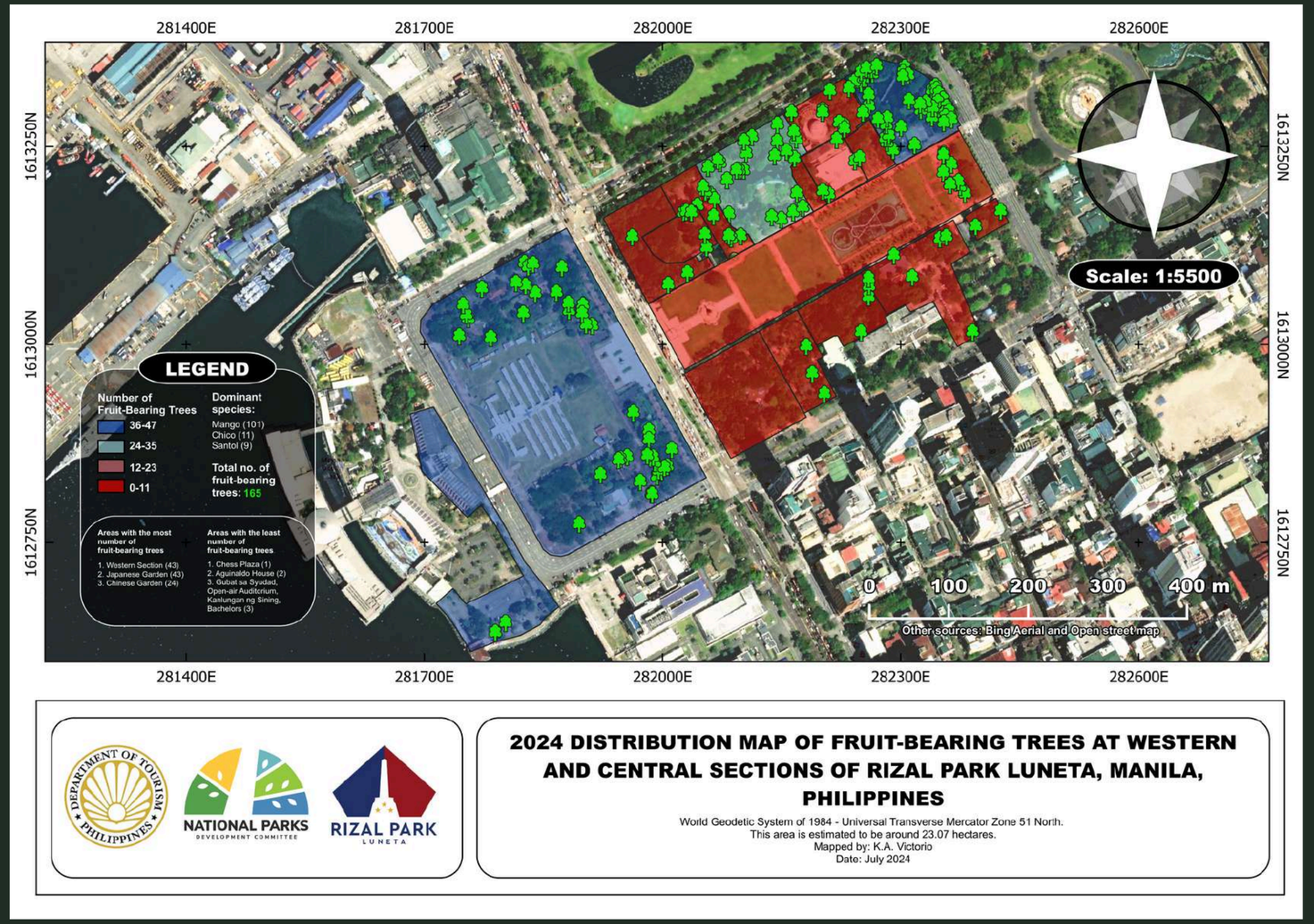
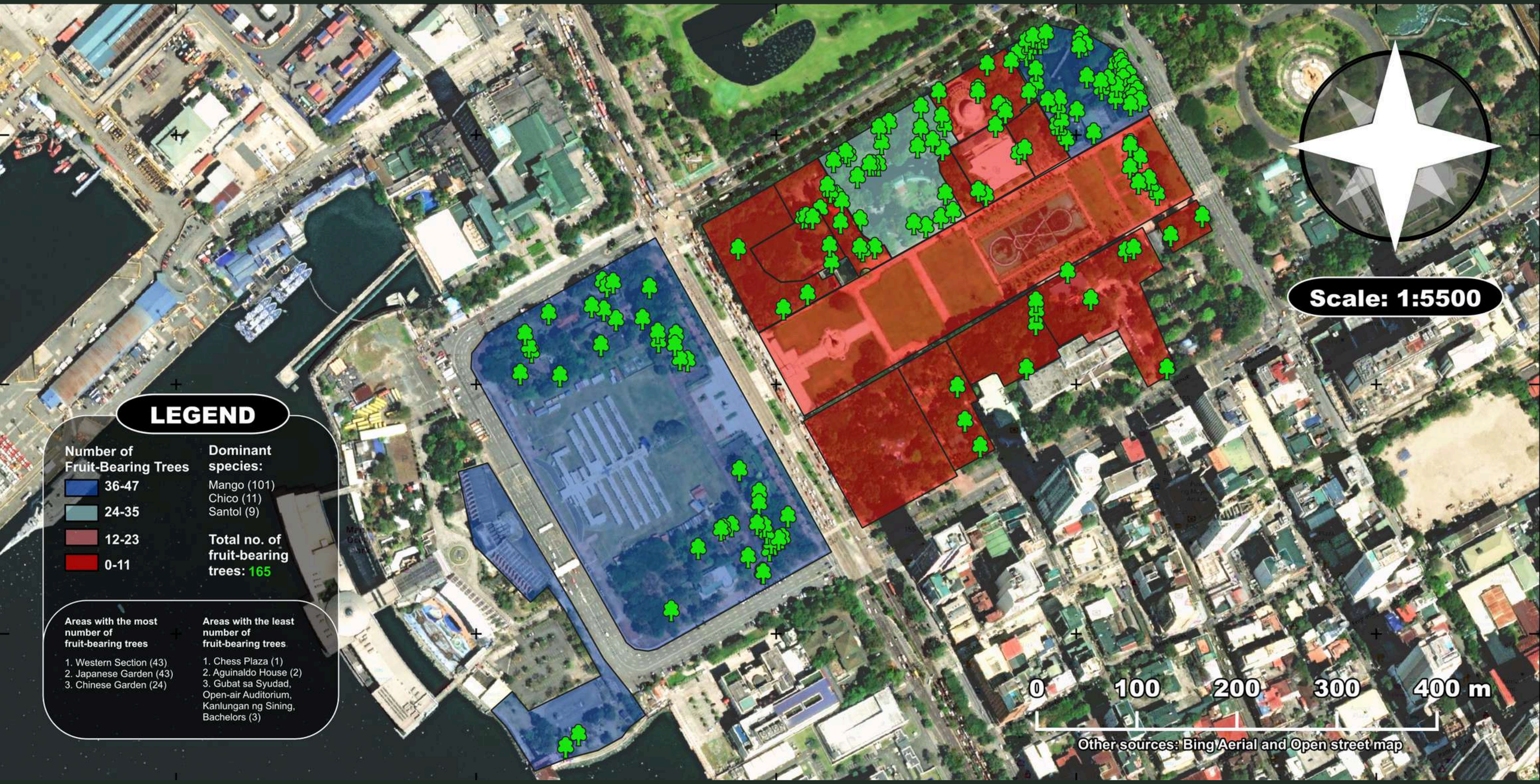
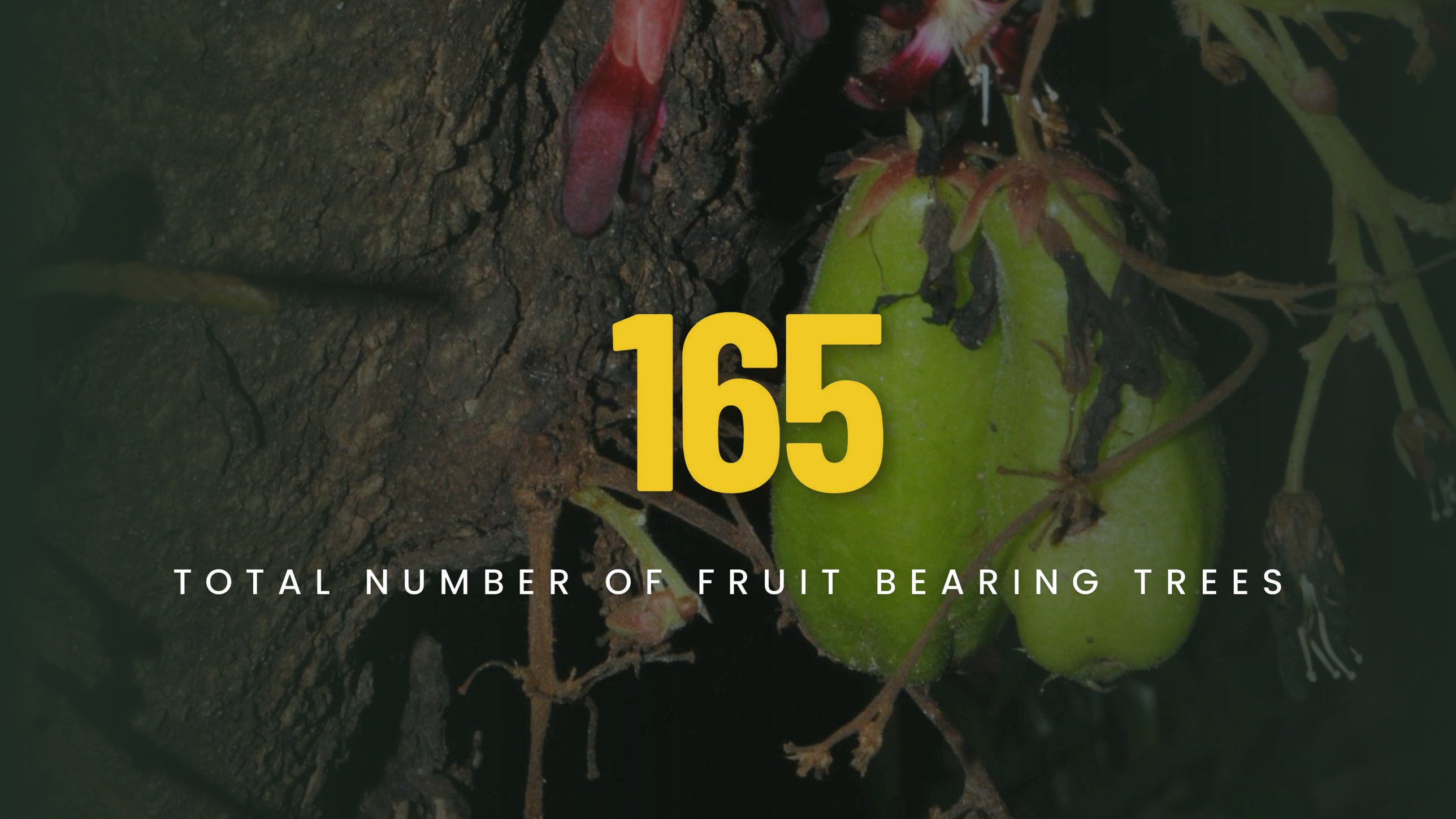
DISTRIBUTION AND THEMATIC MAPPING

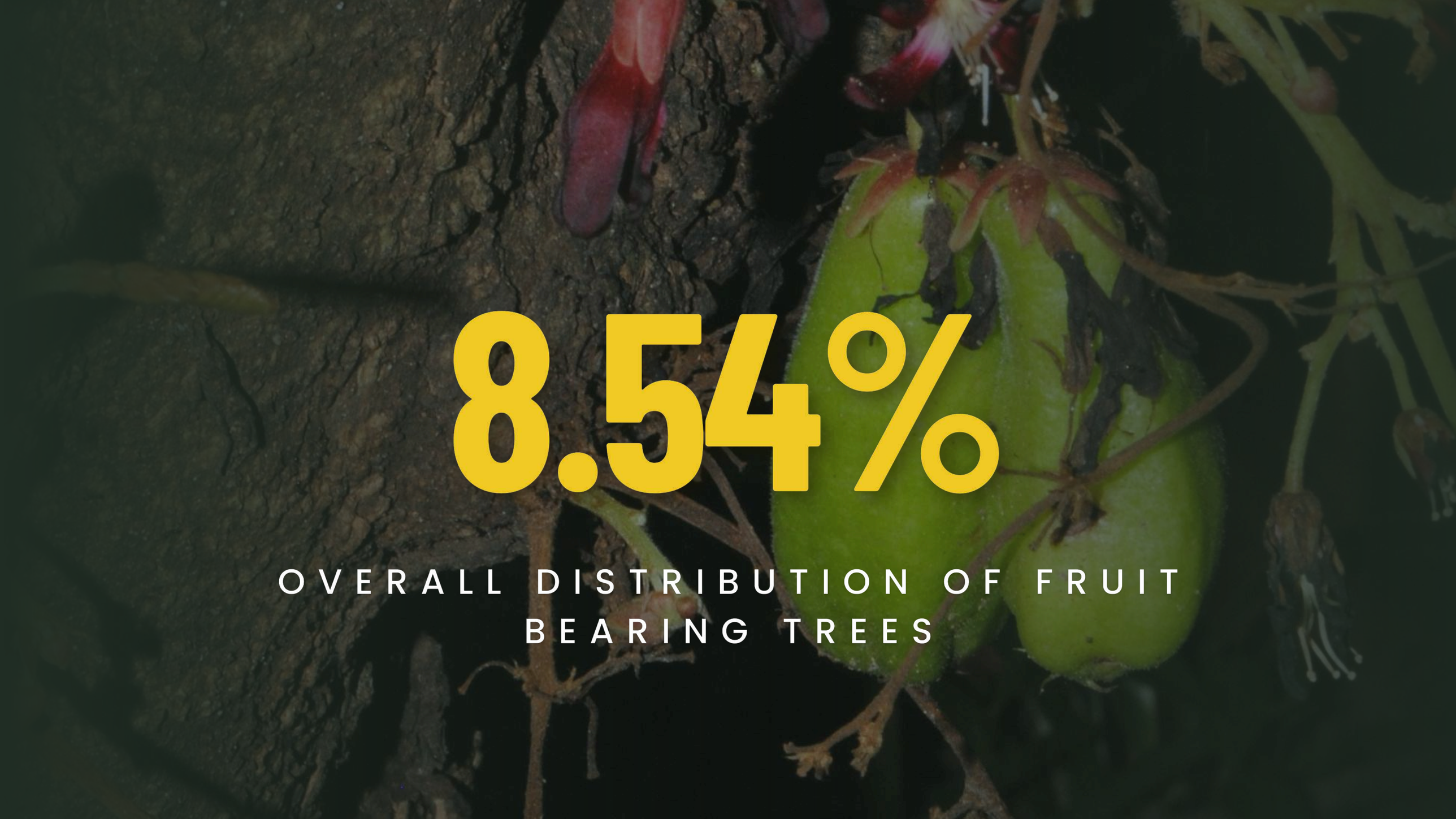
RIZAL PARK LUNETA

OVERALL DISTRIBUTION OF FRUIT BEARING TREES

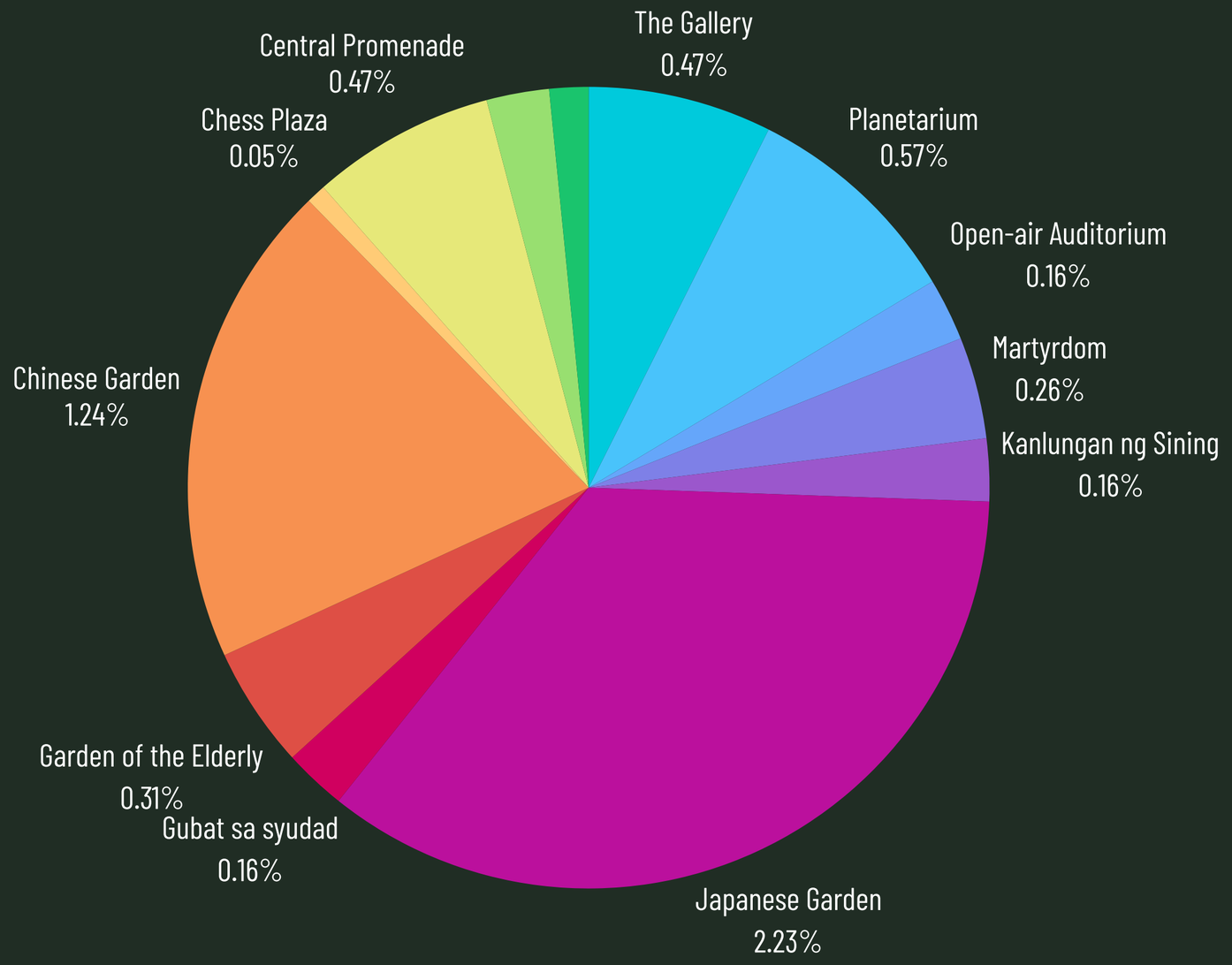



LEGEND
Number of Fruit-Bearing Trees
36-47
24-35
12-23
0-11
Dominant species:
Mango (101)
Chico (11)
Santol (9)
Total no. of fruit-bearing trees: 165
Areas with the most number of fruit-bearing trees
1. Western Section (43)
2. Japanese Garden (43)
3. Chinese Garden (24)
Areas with the least number of fruit-bearing trees
1. Chess Plaza (1)
2. Aguinaldo House (2)
3. Gubat sa Syudad, Open-air Auditorium, Kanlungan ng Sining, Bachelors (3)
Scale: 1:5500
0
100
200
300
400 m
Other sources: Bing Aerial and Open street map


165
TOTAL NUMBER OF FRUIT BEARING TREES


8.54%
OVERALL DISTRIBUTION OF FRUIT BEARING TREES

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FRUIT BEARING TREES



AREAS WITH THE MOST NUMBER OF FRUIT BEARING TREES

Western Section (**2.23 %**)
Japanese Garden (**2.23 %**)
Chinese Garden (**1.24 %**)

TOP 3 FRUIT BEARING TREE SPECIES

RIZAL PARK

MANGO

(*Mangifera indica*)

5.23%

CHICO

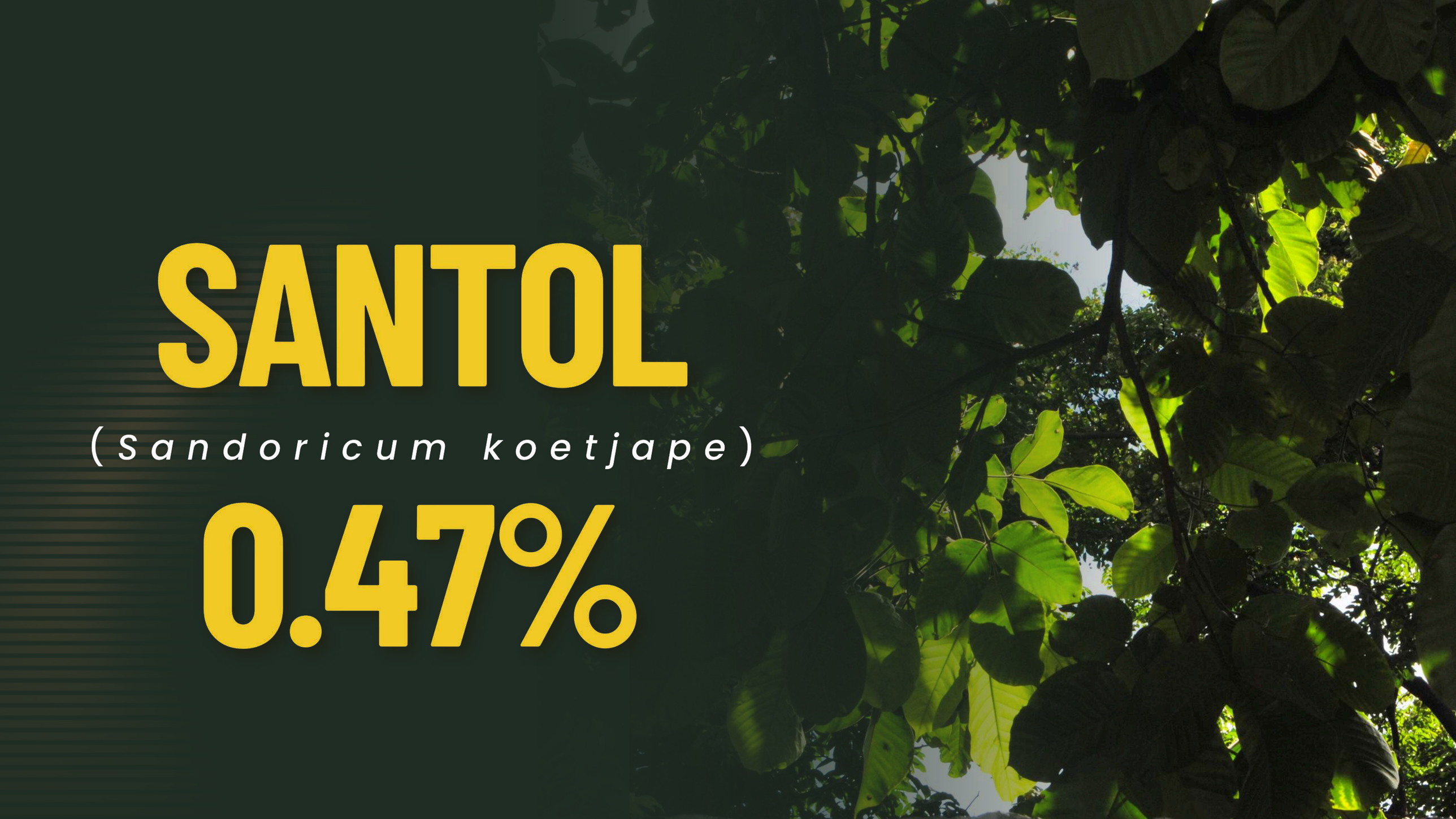
(*Manilkara zapota*)

0.57%

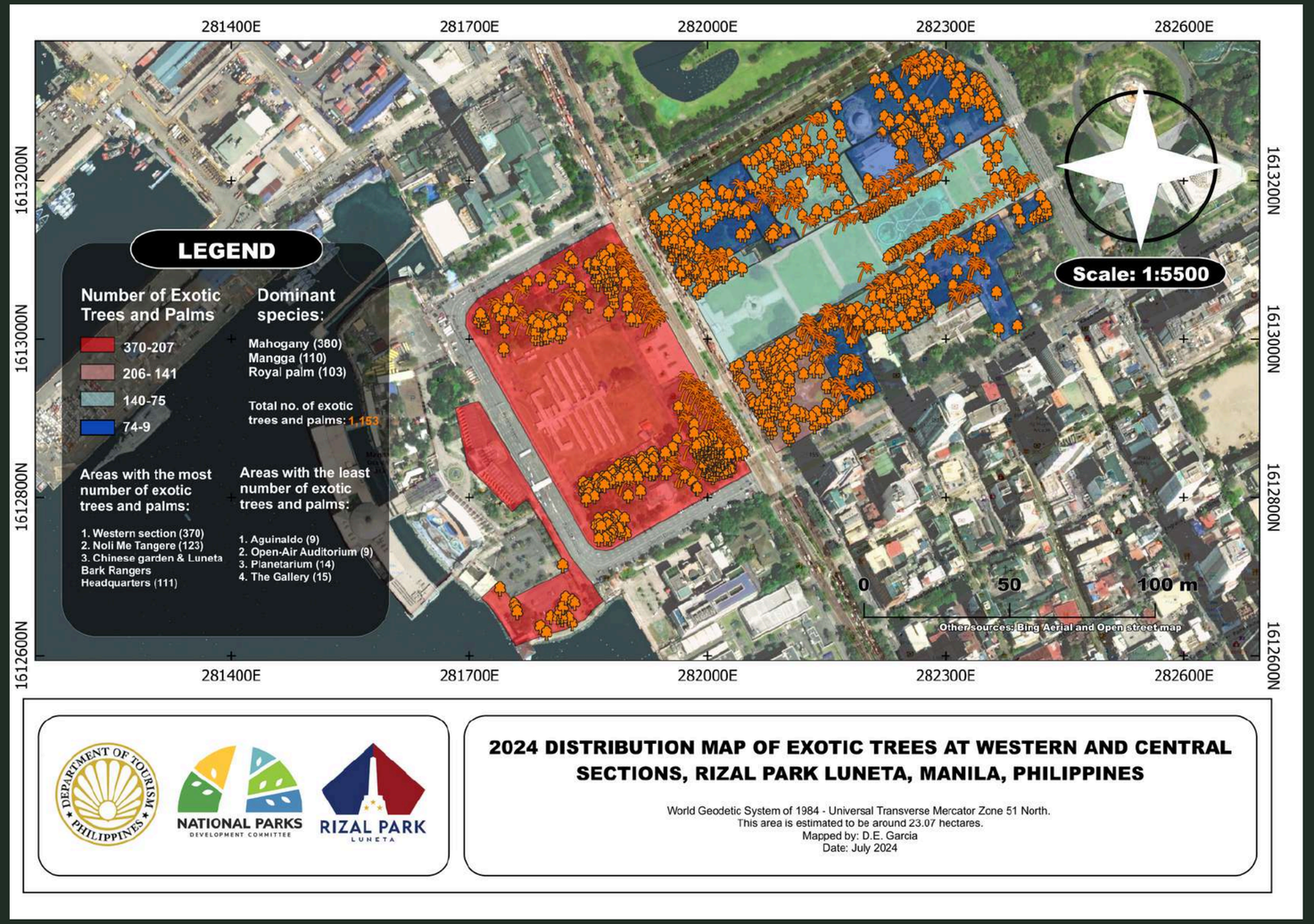
SANTOL

(*Sandoricum koetjape*)

0.47%

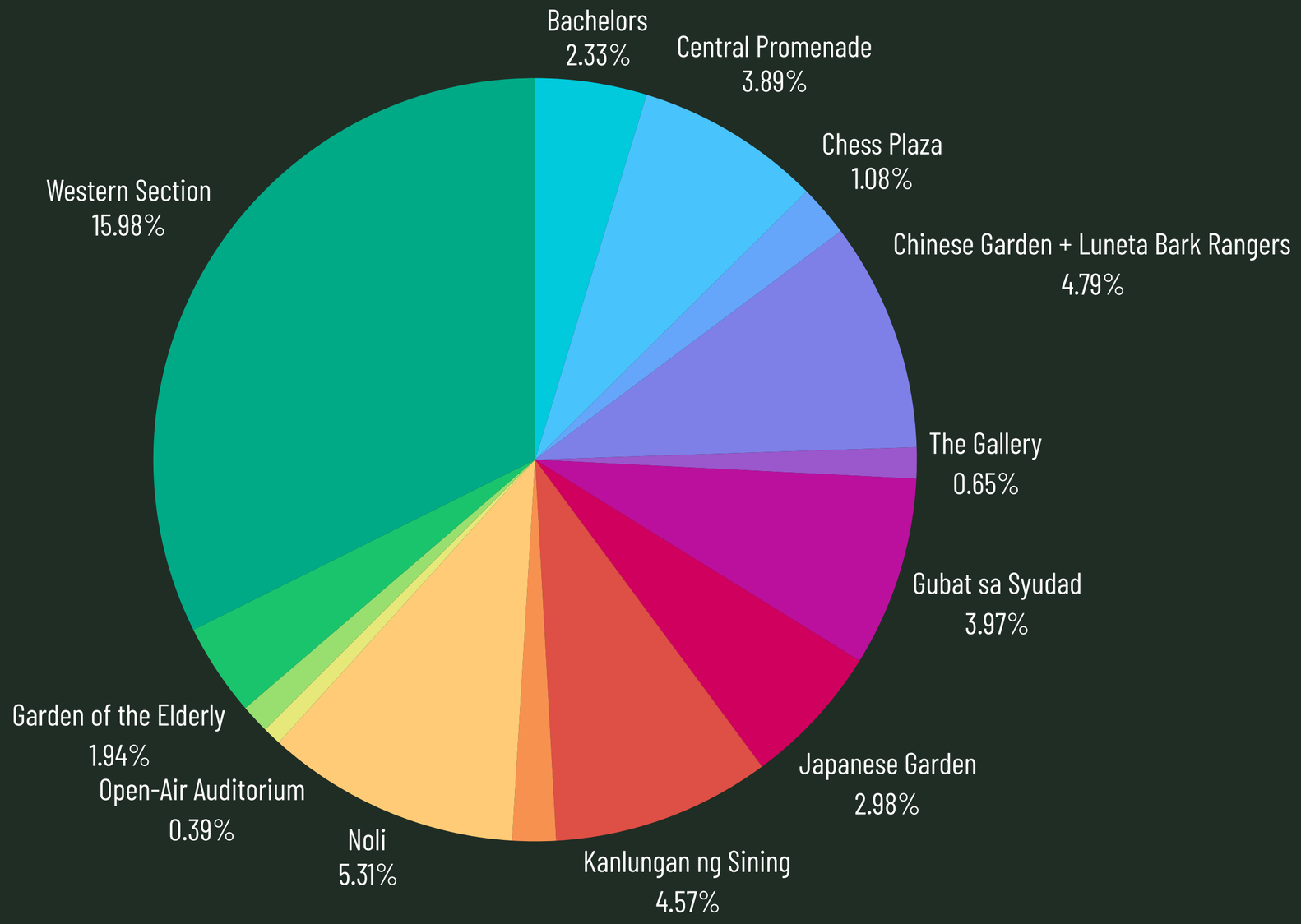


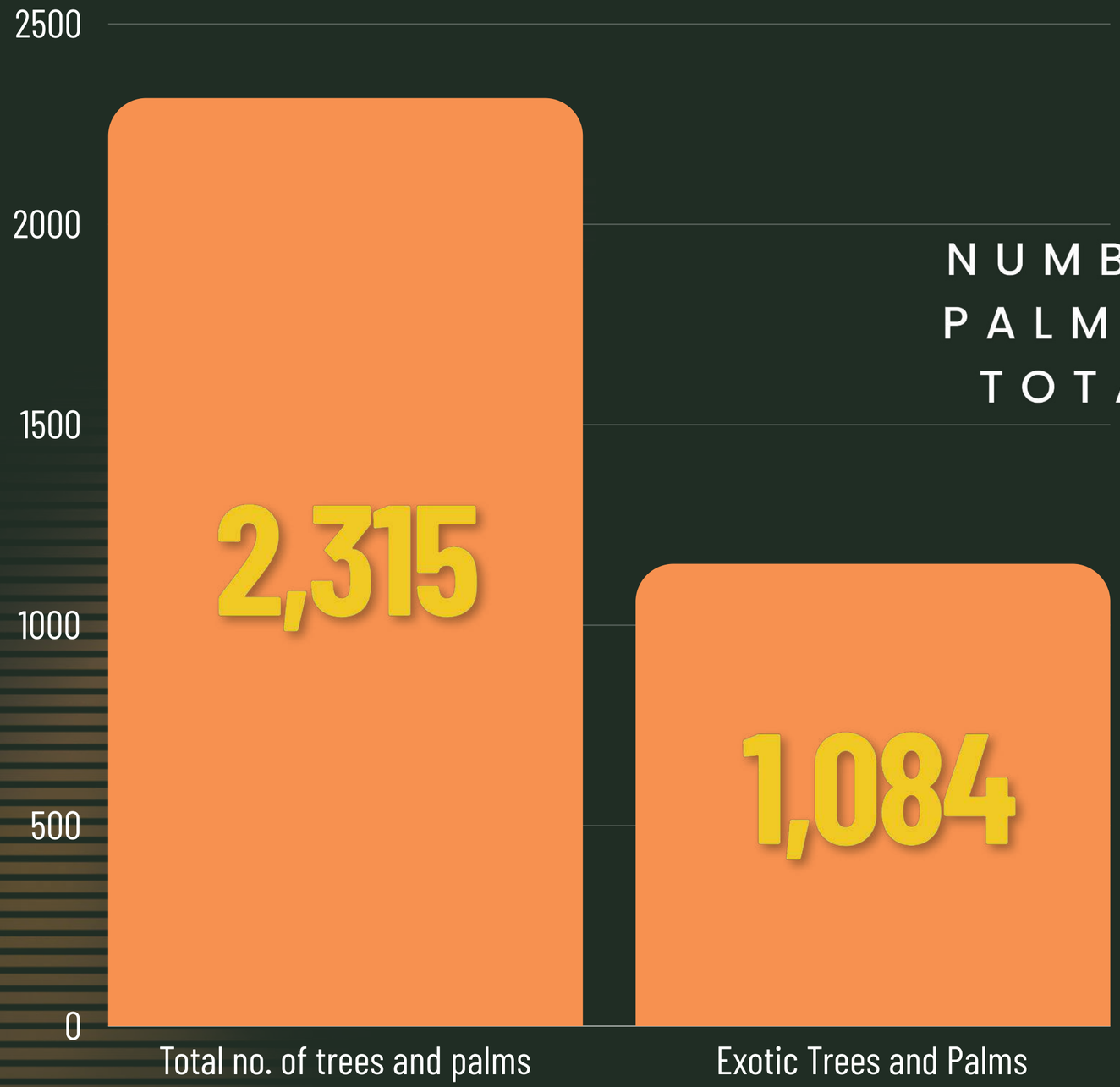
OVERALL DISTRIBUTION OF EXOTIC TREES




LEGEND
Number of Exotic Trees and Palms
370-207
206- 141
140-75
74-9
Dominant species:
Mahogany (380)
Mangga (110)
Royal palm (103)
Total no. of exotic trees and palms: 1,153
Areas with the most number of exotic trees and palms:
1. Western section (370)
2. Noli Me Tangere (123)
3. Chinese garden & Luneta Bark Rangers Headquarters (111)
Areas with the least number of exotic trees and palms:
1. Aguinaldo (9)
2. Open-Air Auditorium (9)
3. Planetarium (14)
4. The Gallery (15)
Scale: 1:5500
0
50
100 m
Other sources: Bing Aerial and Open street map

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF EXOTIC TREES





NUMBER OF EXOTIC TREES AND PALMS IN COMPARISON TO THE TOTAL INVENTORIED SPECIES

49.81%

ARE EXOTIC

TOP 3 EXOTIC TREE SPECIES

RIZAL PARK

MAHOGANY

(*Swietenia macrophylla*)

16.42%

MANGO

(*Mangifera indica*)

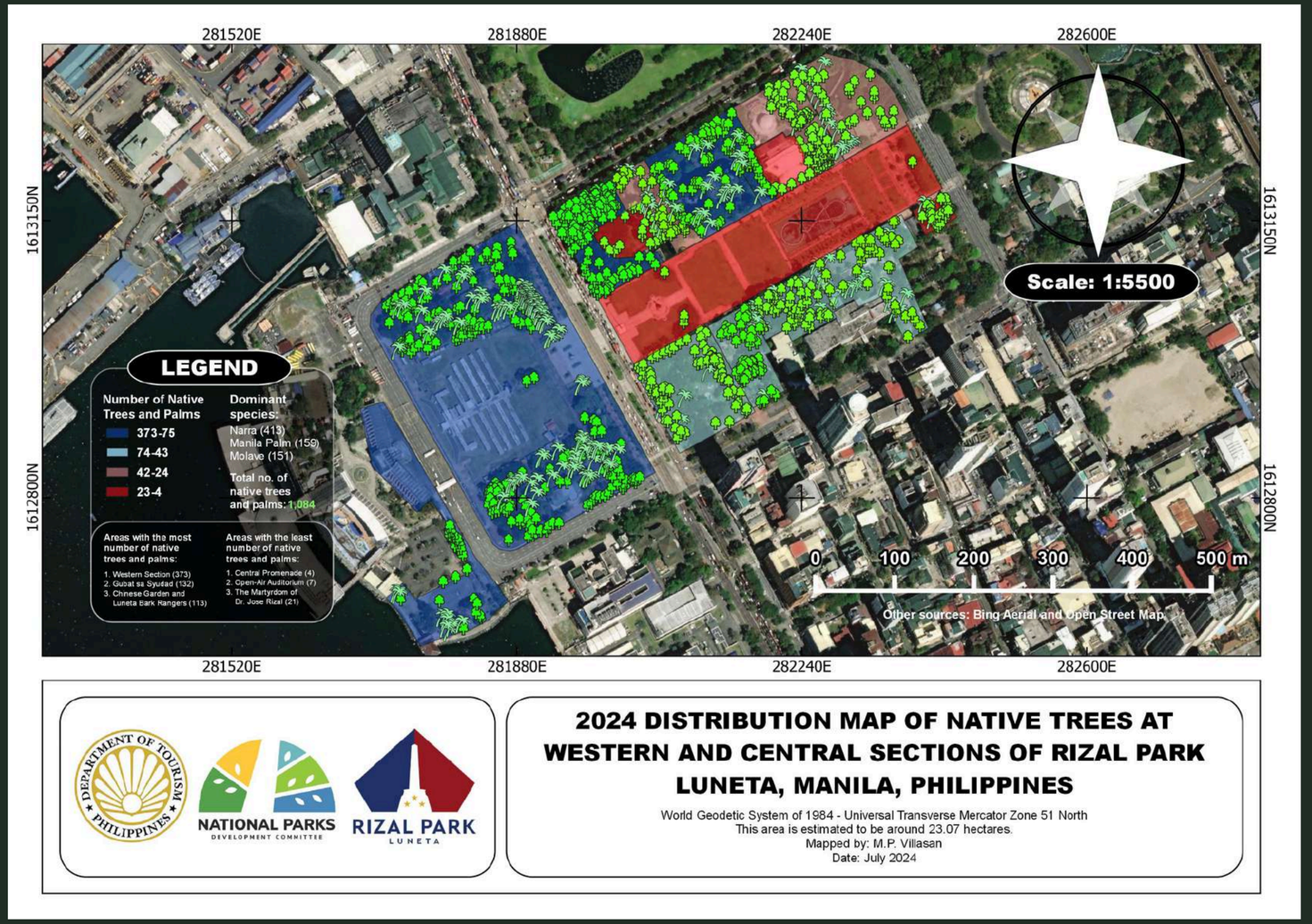
4.75%

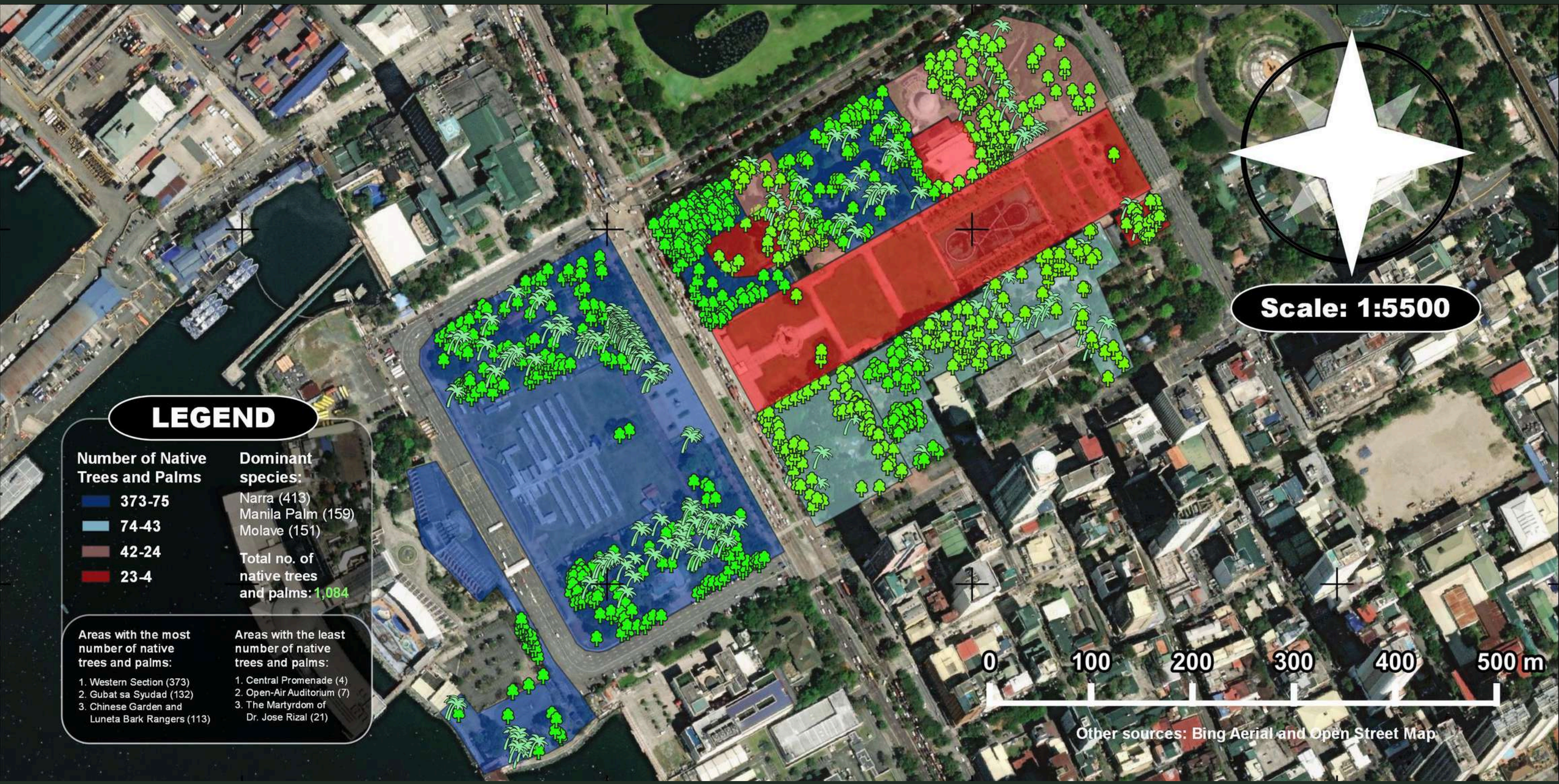
ROYAL PALM

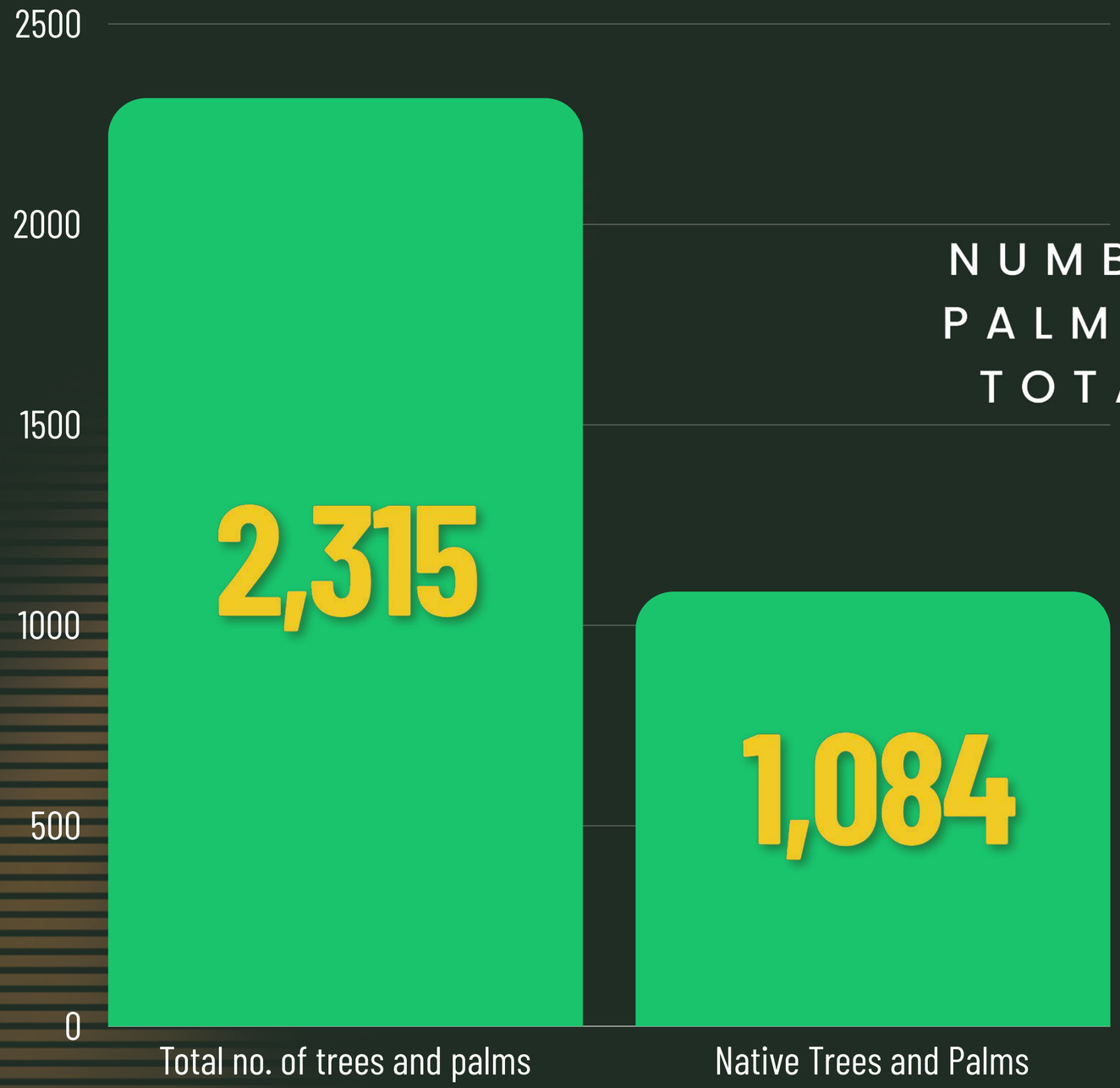
(*Roystonea regia*)

4.45%

OVERALL DISTRIBUTION OF NATIVE TREES




LEGEND
Number of Native Trees and Palms
373-75
74-43
42-24
23-4
Dominant species:
Narra (413)
Manila Palm (159)
Molave (151)
Total no. of native trees and palms: 1,084
Areas with the most number of native trees and palms:
1. Western Section (373)
2. Gubat sa Syudad (132)
3. Chinese Garden and Luneta Bark Rangers (113)
Areas with the least number of native trees and palms:
1. Central Promenade (4)
2. Open-Air Auditorium (7)
3. The Martyrdom of Dr. Jose Rizal (21)
Scale: 1:5500
0
100
200
300
400
500 m
Other sources: Bing Aerial and Open Street Map

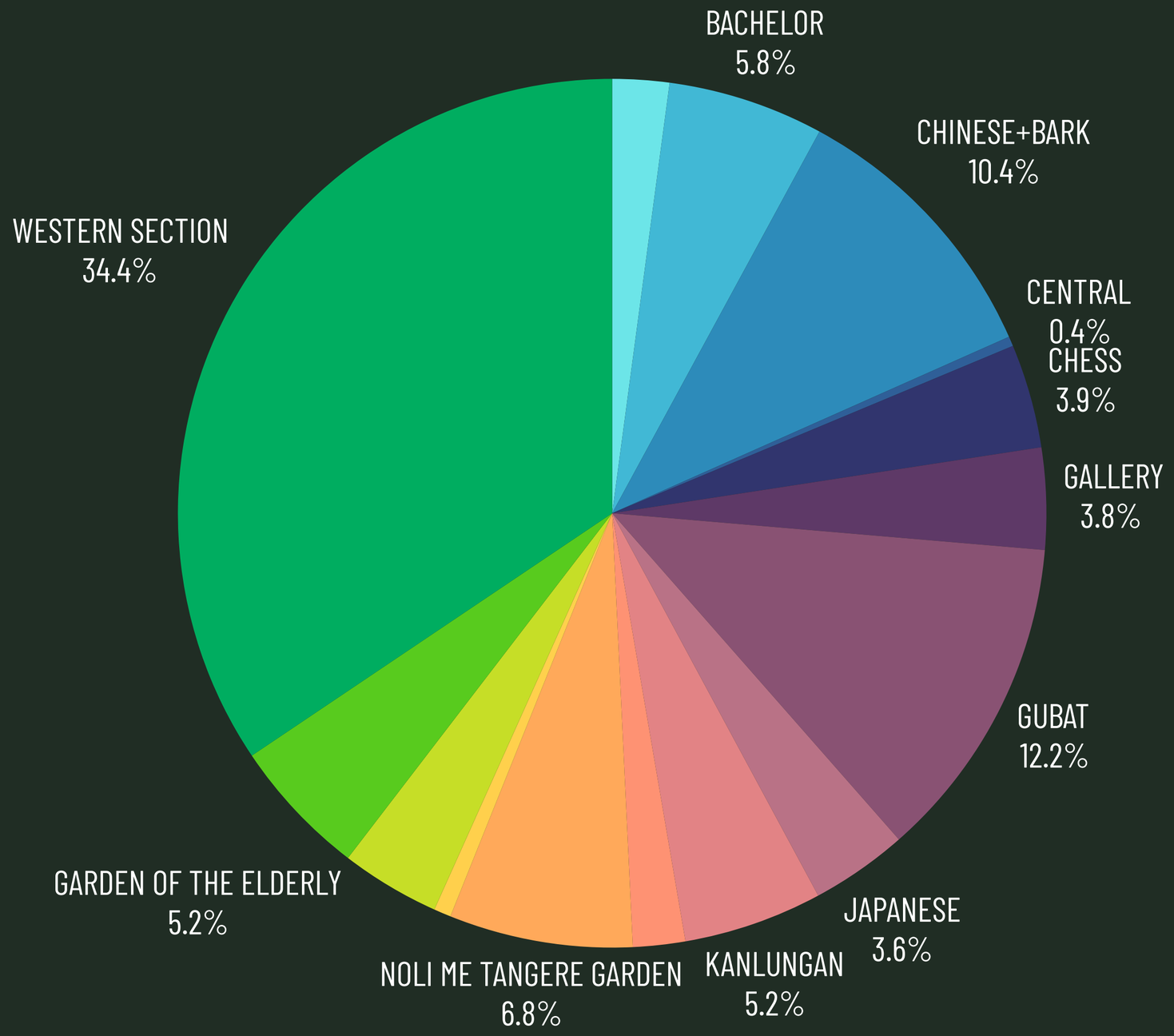


NUMBER OF NATIVE TREES AND PALMS IN COMPARISON TO THE TOTAL INVENTORIED SPECIES

46.83%

ARE NATIVE

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NATIVE TREES AND PALMS



TOP 3 NATIVE TREE SPECIES

RIZAL PARK

NARRA

(*Pterocarpus indicus*)

17.84%

MANILA PALM

(*Adonidia merrillii*)

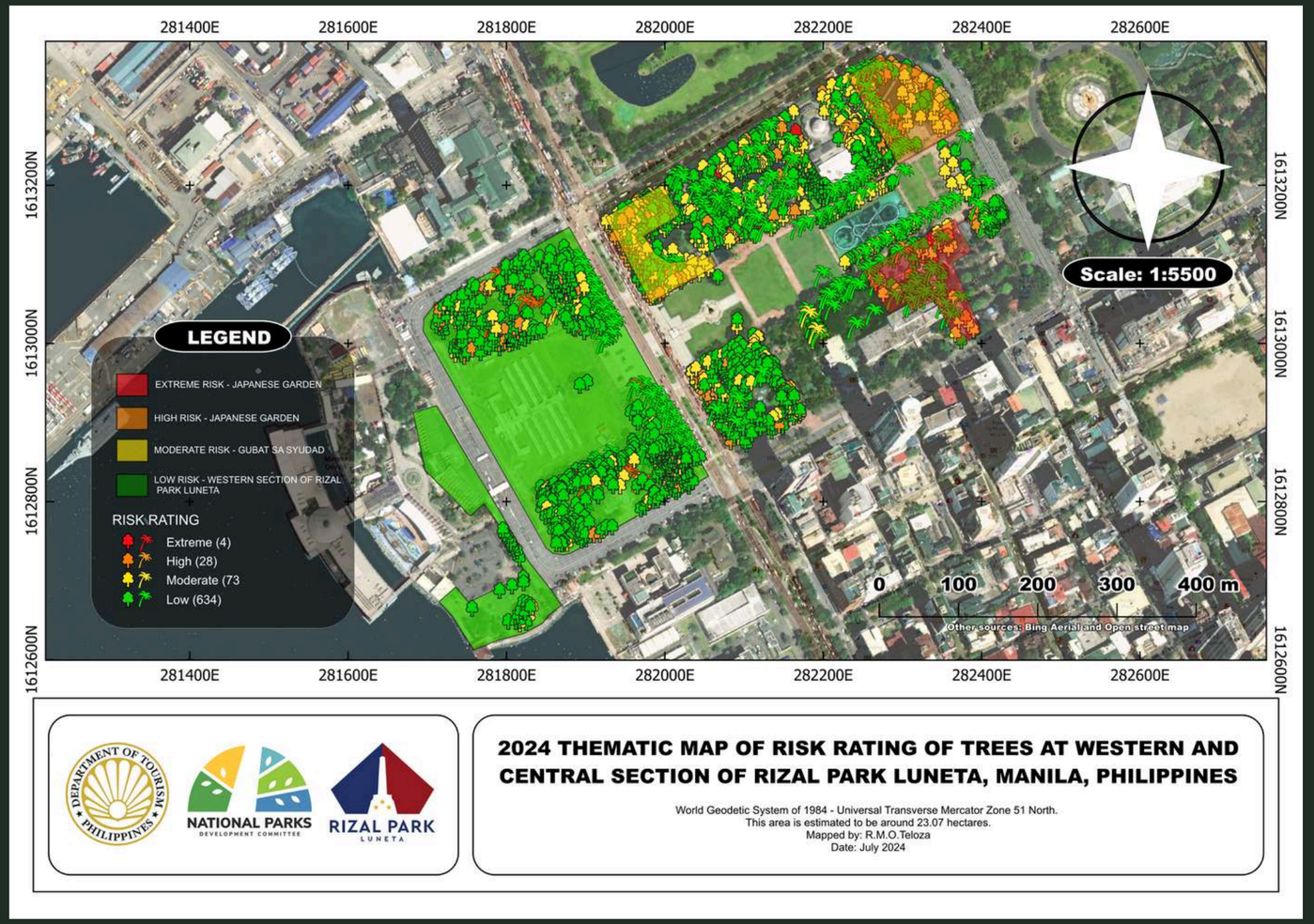
6.87%

MOLAVE

(*Vitex parviflora*)

6.52%

THEMATIC MAP OF TREE RISK RATING




LEGEND
EXTREME RISK - JAPANESE GARDEN
HIGH RISK - JAPANESE GARDEN
MODERATE RISK - GUBAT SA SYUDAD
LOW RISK - WESTERN SECTION OF RIZAL PARK LUNETA
RISK RATING
Extreme (4)
High (28)
Moderate (73
Low (634)
Scale: 1:5500
0
100
200
300
400 m
Other sources: Bing Aerial and Open street map

TOP 3 AREAS WITH LOW RISK

Western Section **(38.12%)**
Noli Me Tangere Garden **(10.16%)**
Kanlungan ng Sining **(9.02%)**

TOP 3 AREAS WITH MODERATE RISK

Gubat sa syudad **(16.11%)**
Western Section**(14. 57%)**
Chinese Garden **(12.14%)**

TOP 3 AREAS WITH HIGH RISK

Western Section**(26.04%)**
Japanese Garden **(16.57%)**
Gubat sa Syudad **(14.79)**

TOP 3 AREAS WITH EXTREME RISK

Garden for the Elderly **(44.44%)**
Chinese Garden (**33.33%**)
Gubat sa syudad **(11.11%)**
Japanese Garden **(11.11%)**

AREAS WITH HIGHEST PERCENTAGE UNDER EACH CATEGORY

Low (green color) – Western Section – 38.12% out 1663
Moderate (yellow color) – Gubat sa Syudad – 16.11% out 453
High (orange color) – Japanese Garden – 16.57% out of 169
Extreme (red color) – Garden for the Elderly – 44.44% out of 9

OBSERVATIONS

- Based on the current maps, the **dominant classification** is **exotic**.
- **Number of flora** in an area influences percentage distribution.
- **Fruit bearing trees** constitute a **small portion.**
- **Species and level of risk** are **indirectly proportional** to one another.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Planting of other fruit-bearing trees
- Designation of Conservation Zones
- Studies on environmental conditions
- Use of interactive maps
- Thorough risk assessment
- Utilization of remote sensing techniques
- Use of right and accurate instruments

LEARNINGS

- **Tree mapping** is a **useful tool** for decision making and planning efforts.
- Importance of **data quality**.
- **Use of technology.**
- **Rizal Park Luneta** is a **good example** for urban areas.

APPLICATION OF INTERNSHIP

- Enhance technical skills
- Maps are effective way of communication
- Utilization for thesis or other educational purposes as Forestry students.

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- Getting wrong coordinates readings due to **inaccurate apps** and **insufficient GPS instruments**.
- **Difficulty** in performing tasks in **QGIS**.
- **Lack of information** from last year's tree inventory.
- **Weather conditions** affect efficiency and productivity while performing the tasks.