

ABSTRACT

The study assessed the bats found in Mts. Palaypalay/ Mataas na Gulod Protected Landscape, Ternate, Cavite using elevational gradient during the months of June-September of 2008. The study employed simple random sampling with respect to three elevations; 69m, 320m, and 370m, respectively. The number of bats was significantly highest at the highest elevation sampled, which yielded 41.13% of and lowest at the second elevation with 27.56% of the total bats captured. The net nights totaling to 25, yielded a total of two hundred fifty-four bat individuals comprised of four species. The most abundant bat species is *Cynopterus brachyotis* (40.55%) of the total caught bat species, followed by *Ptenochyris jagori* (34.25%), *Roussetus amplexicaudatus* (24.80%) and *Macroglossus minimus* (0.40%). *Cynopterus brachyotis* and *R. amplexicaudatus* were found all throughout the sampled elevations excluding *M. minimus* which was only found in the lowest elevation and considered widespread species in Asia. *Ptenochyris jagori*, which is the only endemic bat species caught during the study, had shown a stable population size even in very disturbed areas of the sites. The correlation analysis employed showed no significant relationship between the relative abundance of the bat species and the various elevations of the study site. The lack of higher elevation in Mataas na Gulod/Palpag site needs further investigation due to the challenges in climate.