LESSON REVIEWER

PHILIPPINE TOURISM, GEOGRAPHY AND CULTURE

REGIONS X–XIII | MINDANAO

Clean study notes covering regional centers, provinces, capitals, tourist attractions, festivals, products, delicacies, and important facts.

HOW TO USE THIS REVIEWER

Study each region by remembering its regional center first, followed by its provinces and capitals. Then connect each province with its best-known tourist attractions, festivals, and local products.

Festival dates and schedules may change from year to year. Dates below are commonly associated with the celebrations and should be checked against the latest local tourism announcements when exact schedules are required.

REGION X – NORTHERN MINDANAO

Regional center: Cagayan de Oro City

Northern Mindanao is in the north-central part of Mindanao. It is known for mountains, waterfalls, beaches, agricultural production, and adventure tourism. Cebuano is widely spoken, together with other local languages.

Major gateways: Laguindingan Airport (main air gateway for Cagayan de Oro and nearby areas), Camiguin Airport, Port of Cagayan de Oro, and Port of Ozamiz.

Provinces and key destinations

Bukidnon

Capital: Malaybalay City

Known for cool highlands, rolling hills, mountain ranges, and large agricultural areas. It is often called the Fruit and Vegetable Basket of Mindanao. Indigenous communities include the Talaandig, Higaonon, and Manobo.

Tourist attractions:

- Dahilayan Adventure Park – known for outdoor and adventure activities.
- Mount Kitanglad Range Natural Park – a protected mountain area rich in biodiversity.
- Lake Apo – a scenic crater lake in Valencia City.
- Kaamulan Park – a cultural park in Malaybalay.
- Monastery of the Transfiguration – known for its pyramid-shaped architecture.

Festivals:

- Kaamulan Festival (usually March–April) – a gathering celebrating the traditions and unity of Bukidnon's indigenous groups, with dances, music, rituals, and cultural presentations.

Products and delicacies:

- Pineapple, corn, rice, coffee, and vegetables.
- Local pastries and other agricultural products.

Remember: Bukidnon = agricultural highlands + Kaamulan Festival.

Camiguin

Capital: Mambajao

Known as the Island Born of Fire because of its volcanic origin. The island has several volcanoes, including Mount Hibok-Hibok, as well as waterfalls, springs, beaches, and volcanic landmarks.

Tourist attractions:

- White Island – a white sandbar with views of Mount Hibok-Hibok.
- Sunken Cemetery – a cemetery submerged after volcanic activity, marked by a large cross.
- Katibawasan Falls – a waterfall surrounded by lush greenery.
- Tuasan Falls – another popular natural attraction.
- Mantigue Island – known for its marine sanctuary and clear waters.
- Old Gui-ob Church Ruins – remains of a Spanish-era church.

Festivals:

- Lanzones Festival (October) – celebrates the harvest of lanzones, a well-known fruit of Camiguin. Activities include street dancing and cultural presentations.

Products and delicacies:

- Lanzones.
- Pastel de Camiguin – soft bread with sweet filling, commonly yema.
- Kiping – colorful rice wafers used as decorations and food.
- Coconut products and seafood.

Remember: Camiguin = Island Born of Fire + Lanzones Festival + Sunken Cemetery.

Lanao del Norte

Capital: Tubod

Located in northern Mindanao and known for waterfalls, rivers, and cultural traditions. The province has Maranao communities, particularly around Lake Lanao. Iligan City is geographically within Lanao del Norte but is an independent highly urbanized city.

Tourist attractions:

- Maria Cristina Falls – a famous waterfall and an important source of hydroelectric power.
- Tinago Falls – a waterfall surrounded by a deep ravine.
- Mimbalot Falls – a natural attraction in Iligan City.
- Macaraeg-Macapagal Ancestral House – a historical attraction in Iligan.
- Cathedral of Saint Michael – a religious landmark.

Festivals:

- Sagayan Festival (commonly July) – showcases Maranao dances, traditional costumes, and warrior-inspired performances.
- Diyandi Festival (September) – Iligan City celebration in honor of Saint Michael the Archangel.

Products and delicacies:

- Malong – a traditional tubular fabric.
- Maranao brassware and okir decorative designs.
- Palapa – a spicy Maranao condiment.
- Pastil – rice topped with shredded meat.

Remember: Lanao del Norte = waterfalls + Maranao culture + Maria Cristina Falls.

Misamis Occidental

Capital: Oroquieta City

Located in northwestern Mindanao. It is known for coastal communities, historical landmarks, agriculture, and Cebuano-speaking communities.

Tourist attractions:

- Cotta Fort – a Spanish-era fort in Ozamiz City.
- Bukagan Hill – offers views of Ozamiz City.
- Hoyohoy Highland Stone Chapel – a scenic religious attraction.
- Lake Duminagat – a lake surrounded by forested areas.
- Immaculate Conception Cathedral – a religious landmark.

Festivals:

- Pas'ungko Festival (commonly November) – a thanksgiving celebration associated with the province's founding anniversary and cultural identity.
- Sinulog de Oro – a religious celebration in Ozamiz City in honor of the Santo Niño.

Products and delicacies:

- Seafood, coconut products, rice, and corn.
- Local native delicacies and agricultural products.

Remember: Misamis Occidental = Cotta Fort + Ozamiz City + Pas'ungko Festival.

Misamis Oriental

Capital: Cagayan de Oro City

Located in northern Mindanao and known for commercial activity, coastal attractions, and adventure tourism. Cagayan de Oro is an important commercial and transportation center.

Tourist attractions:

- Seven Seas Waterpark – a popular waterpark in Opol.
- Divine Mercy Shrine – a religious attraction in El Salvador City.
- Mapawa Nature Park – known for natural scenery and outdoor activities.
- Macahambus Cave and Gorge – a natural and historical attraction in Cagayan de Oro.
- Gaston Park – a historical park in the city.

Festivals:

- Higalaay Festival (August) – Cagayan de Oro's annual celebration honoring Saint Augustine. The word higalaay is related to the Cebuano word higala, meaning friend.

Products and delicacies:

- Cashew nuts, cacao products, seafood, and agricultural products.
- Local pastries and sweets.

Remember: Misamis Oriental = Cagayan de Oro + City of Golden Friendship + Higalaay Festival.

REGION XI – DAVAO REGION

Regional center: Davao City

Davao Region is in southeastern Mindanao and surrounds the Davao Gulf. It is known for durian, pomelo, bananas, cacao, Mount Apo, and diverse indigenous cultures, including Mandaya, Mansaka, and Bagobo communities.

Major gateways: Francisco Bangoy International Airport (Davao International Airport), Davao Sasa Port, and major land routes connecting Mindanao.

Provinces and key destinations

Davao de Oro

Capital: Nabunturan

Formerly known as Compostela Valley, the province was renamed Davao de Oro. It is known for mineral resources, agriculture, mountains, and waterfalls. Indigenous communities include the Mansaka and Mandaya.

Tourist attractions:

- Awao Falls – a waterfall in Monkayo.
- Mount Candalaga – known for mountain scenery.
- Mainit Sulfuric Hot Spring – a natural hot spring in Maragusan.
- Lake Leonard – a volcanic crater lake.
- Maragusan – known for cool climate, mountain scenery, and farms.

Festivals:

- Bulawan Festival (around March) – celebrates the province's identity and gold-mining heritage.
- Araw ng Davao de Oro (March 8) – commemorates the province's establishment.

Products and delicacies:

- Gold and mineral resources.
- Durian, banana, coconut, cacao, and other agricultural products.

Remember: Davao de Oro = formerly Compostela Valley + gold + Bulawan Festival.

Davao del Norte

Capital: Tagum City

Known for banana plantations and agricultural production. The Island Garden City of Samal is a popular beach destination within the province.

Tourist attractions:

- Island Garden City of Samal – known for beaches and island resorts.
- Hagimit Falls – a popular waterfall in Samal.
- Monfort Bat Cave – known for its large fruit-bat population.
- Kapalong caves – known for limestone formations.
- Tagum City – known for music and cultural activities.

Festivals:

- Musikahan Festival (usually February) – celebrates music, culture, and artistic talents in Tagum City.
- Kadagayaan Festival – celebrates Davao del Norte's culture and identity.
- Binulig Festival – a cultural celebration in Panabo City.

Products and delicacies:

- Bananas, coconut, rice, fish, and seafood.

Remember: Davao del Norte = Samal Island + banana plantations + Musikahan Festival.

Davao del Sur

Capital: Digos City

Located in the southern part of Davao Region. It is known for agriculture and scenic mountain destinations. Mount Apo is shared by areas in Davao and neighboring provinces.

Tourist attractions:

- Mount Apo – the highest mountain in the Philippines.
- Kapatagan – known for cool climate and mountain views.
- Tudaya Falls – a waterfall near Mount Apo.
- Digos City – the provincial capital and a center for commerce and agriculture.

Festivals:

- Padigosan Festival (associated with July 19) – a celebration in Digos City.
- Other local cultural and founding celebrations are held in the province.

Products and delicacies:

- Durian, mangosteen, banana, rice, coconut, and cacao.

Remember: Davao del Sur = Digos City + Mount Apo + Kapatagan.

Davao Occidental

Capital: Malita

One of the newer provinces in the Philippines, created through Republic Act No. 10360 in 2013 after separation from Davao del Sur. It is known for coastal communities, marine resources, and indigenous culture.

Tourist attractions:

- Balut Island – known for natural scenery and coastal attractions.
- Sarangani Island – known for marine resources and surrounding waters.
- Malita – the provincial capital and local commercial center.
- Jose Abad Santos – known for coastal communities and natural attractions.

Festivals:

- Kap'yaan Festival – a cultural celebration associated with local indigenous heritage.
- Municipal founding anniversaries and community celebrations are also observed.

Products and delicacies:

- Tuna, fish and seafood, coconut, banana, and agricultural products.

Remember: Davao Occidental = Malita + Balut Island + coastal tourism.

Davao Oriental

Capital: Mati City

Located in the easternmost part of Mindanao and facing the Philippine Sea. It is known for beaches, waterfalls, mountains, and marine biodiversity. The Mandaya are among its indigenous communities.

Tourist attractions:

- Aliwagwag Falls – a waterfall in Cateel with numerous cascades.
- Dahican Beach – known for its long stretch of sand and surfing activities.
- Pujada Island – known for clear waters and marine life.
- Mount Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary – a UNESCO World Heritage Site known for biodiversity and its pygmy forest.
- Sleeping Dinosaur Island – a landform resembling a sleeping dinosaur, viewed from Mati City.

Festivals:

- Sambuokan Festival (October) – celebrates the culture, history, and identity of Mati City.
- Kabilin Festival – showcases local heritage and traditions.
- Pujada Bay Festival – promotes the natural and environmental importance of Pujada Bay.

Products and delicacies:

- Coconut, copra, banana, cacao, fish, and seafood.

Remember: Davao Oriental = Mati City + Aliwagwag Falls + Dahican Beach + Mount Hamiguitan.

REGION XII – SOCCSKSARGEN

Regional center: Koronadal City, South Cotabato

SOCCSKSARGEN is in south-central Mindanao. Its name is formed from parts of the names South Cotabato, Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Sarangani, and General Santos City. The region is known for agriculture, fishing, food processing, Lake Sebu, and indigenous cultures such as the T'boli, B'laan, and Manobo.

Historical note: The region includes four provinces—Cotabato, South Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, and Sarangani—and the highly urbanized city of General Santos. General Santos City is not a province.

Major gateways: General Santos International Airport, Awang Airport for areas around Cotabato City, General Santos Port, and major highways connecting Mindanao.

Provinces and key destinations

Cotabato

Capital: Kidapawan City

Formerly called North Cotabato, the province is known for agricultural production, waterfalls, and mountain attractions. Kidapawan City is known as the City of Fruits.

Tourist attractions:

- Asik-Asik Falls – a waterfall in Alamada where water flows from a green, moss-covered rock wall.
- Mount Apo – a major mountain destination shared by areas in different provinces.
- Lake Agco – a geothermal attraction near Mount Apo.
- New Israel Eco-Adventure Park – known for its natural environment and outdoor attractions.

Festivals:

- Timpupo Festival (usually July–August) – a fruit festival in Kidapawan City celebrating agricultural abundance.
- Kanyon Kawayan Festival – a cultural celebration in Kidapawan City.

Products and delicacies:

- Durian, rambutan, mangosteen, banana, rice, and corn.

Remember: Cotabato = Kidapawan + Asik-Asik Falls + Timpupo Festival.

South Cotabato

Capital: Koronadal City

Known for agricultural resources and indigenous cultural heritage. It is home to the T'boli people, who are known for traditional weaving and T'nalak fabric.

Tourist attractions:

- Lake Sebu – a lake surrounded by mountains and indigenous communities.
- Seven Falls – a series of waterfalls in Lake Sebu.
- Mount Matutum – a prominent volcanic mountain and natural landmark.
- T'boli cultural communities and weaving centers – places to learn about traditional culture and textile-making.
- Lang Dulay Weaving Center – promotes traditional T'nalak weaving.

Festivals:

- T'nalak Festival (usually July) – celebrates the province's culture and the T'boli tradition of T'nalak weaving.
- Helobung Festival (usually November) – showcases T'boli dances, music, and indigenous practices.

Products and delicacies:

- T'nalak fabric, abaca products, brassware, tilapia, corn, and rice.

Remember: South Cotabato = Lake Sebu + T'boli + T'nalak Festival.

Sultan Kudarat

Capital: Isulan

Named after Sultan Muhammad Dipatuan Kudarat, a prominent Muslim ruler and historical figure. The province is known for agriculture, coffee production, and marine resources, with Muslim, Christian, and indigenous communities.

Tourist attractions:

- Baras Bird Sanctuary – a habitat for different bird species.
- Kalamansig – known for coastal scenery and beaches.
- Lebak – known for coastal attractions.
- Tacurong City – known for cultural attractions and bird-related tourism.

Festivals:

- Kalimudan Festival (commonly November) – celebrates unity among the cultural groups of Sultan Kudarat.
- Kanduli Festival (commonly October) – celebrated in Lutayan and associated with fishing traditions and kanduli fish.
- Hamungaya Festival – a harvest and cultural celebration in Isulan.

Products and delicacies:

- Coffee, rice, corn, fish, coconut, and other agricultural products.

Remember: Sultan Kudarat = Isulan + coffee + Kalimudan Festival.

Sarangani

Capital: Alabel

Located in the southern part of SOCCSKSARGEN. It is known for coastal resources, beaches, marine biodiversity, and the culture of indigenous groups such as the B'laan.

Tourist attractions:

- Gumasa Beach – known for white sand and clear waters in Glan.
- Sarangani Bay – known for marine resources and diving destinations.
- Maitum Anthropomorphic Burial Jars – archaeological artifacts with human-like features.
- Tuka Marine Park – a protected marine attraction.

Festivals:

- MunaTo Festival (usually November) – celebrates Sarangani's cultural diversity and heritage.
- Lubi-Lubi Festival – associated with the province's coconut industry and local traditions.

Products and delicacies:

- Tuna, coconut, seafood, copra, and agricultural products.

Remember: Sarangani = Alabel + Gumasa Beach + MunaTo Festival.

General Santos City (highly urbanized city)

Capital: Not applicable; it is an independent highly urbanized city

Known as the Tuna Capital of the Philippines and a major fishing, seafood-processing, commercial, and industrial center in Mindanao.

Tourist attractions:

- General Santos Fish Port Complex – an important center for tuna fishing and processing.
- Plaza Heneral Santos – a public park and city landmark.
- Queen Tuna Park – a recreational destination.
- General Santos City Museum – showcases the city's history and heritage.

Festivals:

- Tuna Festival (usually September) – celebrates the city's tuna industry and fishing heritage.
- Kalilangan Festival (usually February) – celebrates the cultural heritage and unity of the city's communities.
- Kalaja Outdoor Festival – promotes outdoor activities and adventure tourism.

Products and delicacies:

- Yellowfin tuna, tuna sashimi, tuna panga, dried fish, and other seafood products.

Remember: General Santos City = Tuna Capital of the Philippines + Tuna Festival.

REGION XIII – CARAGA REGION

Regional center: Butuan City

Caraga is in northeastern Mindanao. It is known for islands, beaches, caves, waterfalls, historical landmarks, mineral resources, and indigenous cultures, including Manobo, Mamanwa, Higaonon, and Surigaonon communities.

Historical note: Caraga was established through Republic Act No. 7901, signed on February 23, 1995. Butuan City became its regional center. Butuan was an important precolonial trading center with maritime connections to other Southeast Asian communities.

Major gateways: Bancasi Airport in Butuan City, Surigao Airport, Siargao Airport, Tandag Airport, Nasipit Port, and Lipata Port in Surigao City.

Provinces and key destinations

Agusan del Norte

Capital: Cabadbaran City

Located in northeastern Mindanao and known for historical significance, especially the ancient maritime activities associated with Butuan. Butuan City is the regional center and an independent highly urbanized city, geographically associated with Agusan del Norte.

Tourist attractions:

- Balangay Shrine Museum – displays archaeological remains of ancient boats called balangays.
- Butuan National Museum – showcases the history and archaeological heritage of Butuan.
- Bood Promontory – a historical site associated with early Christianization in Butuan.
- Agusan River – one of the major rivers in Mindanao.
- Cabadbaran Ancestral Houses – historical homes showcasing local heritage.

Festivals:

- Balangay Festival (commonly May) – celebrates Butuan's historical connection to ancient maritime trading and balangay boats.
- Dagkot Festival – a cultural celebration in Cabadbaran City.

Products and delicacies:

- Palagsing – a native delicacy made from sago, coconut, and brown sugar, wrapped in banana leaves.
- Rice, coconut, banana, and seafood.

Remember: Agusan del Norte = Cabadbaran + Butuan's balangay heritage + palagsing.

Agusan del Sur

Capital: Prosperidad

Known for wetlands, rivers, forests, and agricultural resources. It is home to indigenous communities, particularly the Manobo, and is famous for the Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary.

Tourist attractions:

- Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary – an important wetland ecosystem and habitat for wildlife.
- Mount Magdiwata – a mountain destination known for natural scenery.
- Bega Falls – a natural attraction in the province.
- Lake Himbang – a natural destination in Agusan del Sur.

Festivals:

- Naliyagan Festival (June) – showcases the traditions, dances, and heritage of the indigenous communities of Agusan del Sur.

Products and delicacies:

- Rice, banana, coconut, palm oil, and freshwater fish.

Remember: Agusan del Sur = Prosperidad + Agusan Marsh + Naliyagan Festival.

Surigao del Norte

Capital: Surigao City

Located in northeastern Mindanao and famous for Siargao Island, an internationally recognized surfing destination. The province is known for islands, lagoons, beaches, and marine biodiversity. Surigaonon and Cebuano are among the commonly spoken languages.

Tourist attractions:

- Siargao Island – internationally recognized for surfing and island tourism.
- Cloud 9 – one of the Philippines' most famous surfing spots.
- Magpupungko Rock Pools – natural tidal pools surrounded by rock formations.
- Sohoton Cove National Park – known for limestone formations, caves, and clear waters.
- Bucas Grande Island – famous for lagoons and natural scenery.
- Naked Island and Guyam Island – small island destinations near Siargao.

Festivals:

- Bonok-Bonok Maradjaw Karadjaw Festival (September 9) – a major cultural celebration in Surigao City.
- Lisagan Festival – showcases local culture and traditions.
- Siargao International Surfing Cup – a surfing competition; dates vary by year.

Products and delicacies:

- Seafood, coconut, rice, and sayongsong – a traditional rice delicacy wrapped in banana leaves.
- Kinilaw na isda – fresh fish prepared with vinegar and seasonings.

Remember: Surigao del Norte = Siargao + Cloud 9 + surfing.

Surigao del Sur

Capital: Tandag City

Located along the eastern coast of Mindanao and facing the Philippine Sea. It is famous for waterfalls, beaches, rivers, islands, fishing, and natural resources.

Tourist attractions:

- Enchanted River – a famous deep-blue river in Hinatuan known for its clear water.
- Tinuy-an Falls – located in Bislig City and often called the Little Niagara Falls of the Philippines.
- Britania Islands – a group of scenic islands and islets in San Agustin.
- Laswitan Lagoon – known for coastal rock formations and waves flowing into the lagoon.
- Cagwait White Beach – known for its white sand.

Festivals:

- Kaliguan Festival (commonly June) – celebrated in Cagwait and promotes local culture and tourism.
- Sirong Festival – a cultural celebration associated with Cantilan.
- Other local cultural celebrations are held throughout the province.

Products and delicacies:

- Seafood, coconut, abaca, rice, banana, and sayongsong.

Remember: Surigao del Sur = Enchanted River + Tinuy-an Falls + Britania Islands.

Dinagat Islands

Capital: San Jose

An island province northeast of Mindanao. It is known for beaches, rock formations, caves, marine resources, and indigenous communities.

Tourist attractions:

- Kisses Islets – small limestone islands surrounded by clear waters.
- Lake Bababu – a freshwater lake.
- Bonsai Forest – known for naturally small trees and a distinctive landscape.

- Pangabangan Tidal Pool – a natural pool surrounded by rock formations.
- Hagakhak Cave – a natural cave attraction.

Festivals:

- Bugkosan Festival – a cultural celebration promoting the unity, traditions, and identity of the people of Dinagat Islands.
- Local town fiestas and community celebrations are also held.

Products and delicacies:

- Seafood, coconut, root crops, fish, and local handicrafts.

Remember: Dinagat Islands = San Jose + Kisses Islets + Bonsai Forest.

QUICK REVIEW – REGIONAL CENTERS AND PROVINCES

Region	Regional center	Provinces and capitals
Region X – Northern Mindanao	Cagayan de Oro City	Bukidnon – Malaybalay City; Camiguin – Mambajao; Lanao del Norte – Tubod; Misamis Occidental – Oroquieta City; Misamis Oriental – Cagayan de Oro City
Region XI – Davao Region	Davao City	Davao de Oro – Nabunturan; Davao del Norte – Tagum City; Davao del Sur – Digos City; Davao Occidental – Malita; Davao Oriental – Mati City
Region XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	Koronadal City	Cotabato – Kidapawan City; South Cotabato – Koronadal City; Sultan Kudarat – Isulan; Sarangani – Alabel; General Santos City is an independent highly urbanized city
Region XIII – Caraga	Butuan City	Agusan del Norte – Cabadbaran City; Agusan del Sur – Prosperidad; Surigao del Norte – Surigao City; Surigao del Sur – Tandag City; Dinagat Islands – San Jose

IMPORTANT FACTS TO REMEMBER

- Island Born of Fire – Camiguin.
- Fruit and Vegetable Basket of Mindanao – Bukidnon.
- City of Golden Friendship – Cagayan de Oro City.
- Tuna Capital of the Philippines – General Santos City.
- Highest mountain in the Philippines – Mount Apo.
- Surfing Capital of the Philippines – Siargao Island.
- Little Niagara Falls of the Philippines – Tinuy-an Falls, Surigao del Sur.
- Balangay boats and ancient maritime heritage – Butuan.
- T'nalak weaving – associated with the T'boli people of South Cotabato.
- Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary – Agusan del Sur.
- Mount Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary – Davao Oriental.
- Asik-Asik Falls – Alamada, Cotabato.
- Enchanted River – Hinatuan, Surigao del Sur.
- Caraga was established through Republic Act No. 7901, signed February 23, 1995.

FESTIVALS – QUICK RECALL

Region X – Northern Mindanao

- Kaamulan – Bukidnon (March–April)
- Lanzones – Camiguin (October)
- Higalaay – Cagayan de Oro (August)
- Pas'ungko – Misamis Occidental (commonly November)

Region XI – Davao Region

- Bulawan – Davao de Oro (March)

- Musikahan – Tagum City (February)
- Kadayawan – Davao City (August)
- Sambuokan – Mati City (October)

Region XII – SOCCSKSARGEN

- Timpupo – Kidapawan City (July–August)
- T'nalak – South Cotabato (July)
- Helobung – South Cotabato (November)
- Kalimudan – Sultan Kudarat (November)
- MunaTo – Sarangani (November)
- Tuna Festival – General Santos City (September)

Region XIII – Caraga

- Naliyagan – Agusan del Sur (June)
- Bonok-Bonok – Surigao City (September 9)
- Kaliguan – Cagwait, Surigao del Sur (commonly June)
- Balangay Festival – Butuan (commonly May)

STUDY REMINDERS

For identification and matching-type questions, memorize the regional center, provincial capitals, and the location of each major attraction. Connect each festival to its province or city, and remember signature products and delicacies such as Camiguin pastel, Bukidnon pineapple, South Cotabato T'nalak, General Santos tuna, Butuan palagsing, and Surigao sayongsong.

Festival dates and some local event names can vary between annual editions. Use your instructor's PowerPoint or the latest official local tourism announcement if an exact date is required.