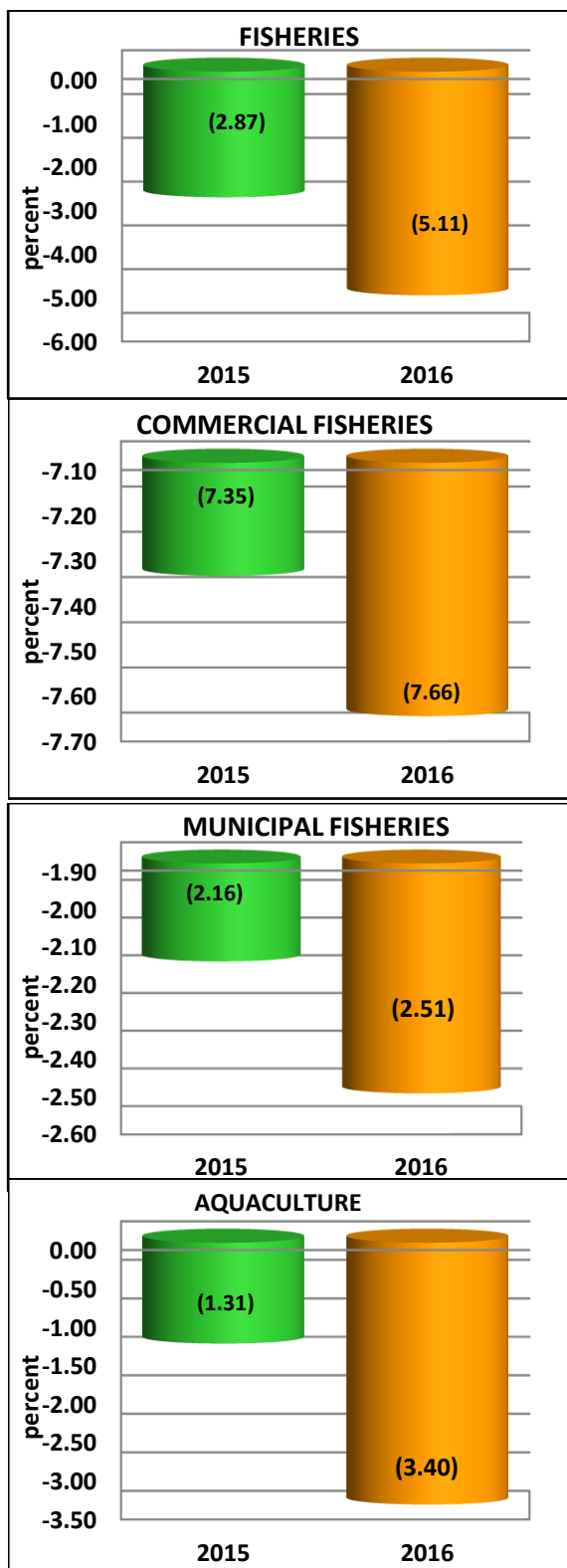


# HIGHLIGHTS

## FISHERIES: Value of Production at Constant Prices Growth Rate by Subsector, 2015-2016



During the first quarter of 2016, total production of the fisheries sector was 5.11 percent lower than the previous year's level. Most species displayed negative growth rates especially skipjack, roundscad, yellowfin tuna and tilapia with 14.05 percent, 11.75 percent, 12.82 percent and 4.51 percent, respectively. (Table 1)

Commercial fisheries reported production shortfall of 7.66 percent during the period. Less species were caught because of hot sea water temperature brought about by El Niño phenomenon. The ban on catching of roundscad in Northeastern Palawan waters implemented from November 2015 to January 2016 further pulled down the output of the subsector. Commercial fisheries comprised 24.71 percent of the total fisheries production. (Table 4)

About 2.5 percent decrement on production was noted in municipal fisheries. Almost 86 percent of its volume came from unloading in municipal landing centers while the rest were caught from inland bodies of water. Both subsectors declined during the quarter. Less fishing activities were observed as hot weather conditions prevailed in the coastal areas. Municipal fisheries contributed 28.95 percent to total output of fisheries. (Table 4)

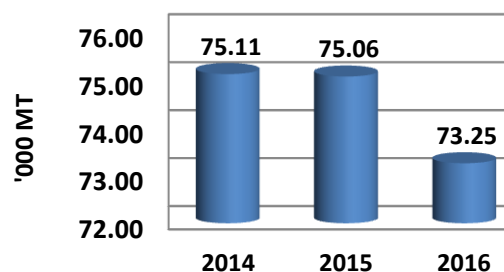
Harvests from aquaculture farms were reduced by 3.40 percent. Decreasing trends on major species like milkfish, tilapia, tiger prawn and seaweeds were reflected. High mortality and slow growth of species were experienced amid the dry spell. For seaweeds, rampant ice-ice disease and epiphytes affected its produce with a decline of 6.82 percent. Of the total fisheries production, 46.34 percent came from aquaculture subsector.

## VOLUME OF PRODUCTION OF MAJOR SPECIES

### Milkfish (Bangus)

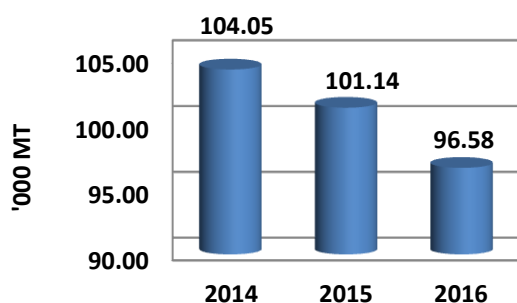
- For first quarter of 2016, production of milkfish of 73 thousand metric tons dropped by 2.41 percent as compared to same quarter last year.
- In Iloilo, less stocking rate was reported due to scarcity of fry/fingerlings. Moreover, smaller sizes of milkfish harvested and poor growth of natural food were accounted for in Aklan and Capiz due to hot weather condition.

Milkfish: Volume of Production, Philippines, January-March 2014-2016



- The production of milkfish in Sarangani, Davao del Sur and Negros Occidental went down by 0.96 percent, 1.51 percent and 0.84 percent, respectively.
- Less area utilized and harvested was reported in Sarangani and Negros Occidental due to hot weather condition.
- Shifting to garungan cultured was noted in Davao del Sur.
- On the other hand, increased in stocking density and low mortality rate was observed in Quezon
- More marine cages in Misamis Oriental were harvested due to availability of quality fingerlings.

Tilapia: Volume of Production, Philippines, January-March 2014-2016



### Tilapia

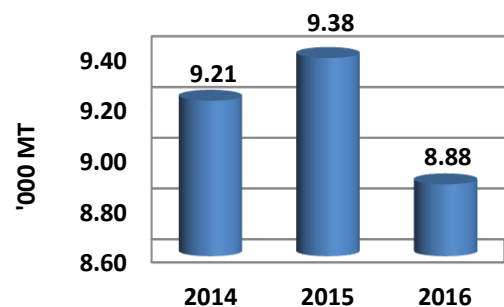
- During the quarter, output of tilapia of 96 thousand metric tons diminished by 4.52 percent .
- Tilapia was predominantly cultured in freshwater aquafarms, sharing 90.09 percent to total output of species.
- In Pampanga and Sultan Kudarat, lesser areas stocked and harvested were observed due to extreme hot weather condition which resulted to low survivability rate of species. Moreover, high price and poor quality of stocking materials were also contributed to the decrease of tilapia production. remaining 16 percent from inland bodies of water.

- Some freshwater fishponds and fishcages operators in Lanao del Sur and Maguindanao stopped their cultured operation due to financial constraints and excessive of weather conditions.
- However, positive output was noted in Batangas due to adequate oxygen supply resulted to high survivability rates of tilapia from freshwater cages along Taal Lake.

### Tiger Prawn

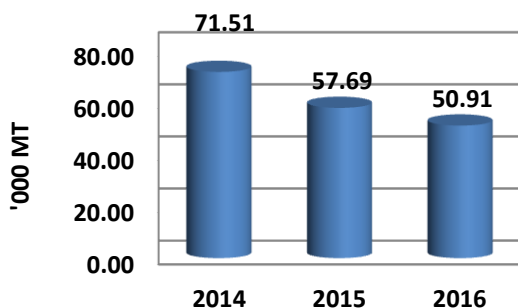
- Production of tiger prawn this year was registered at 8.88 metric tons, a 5.31 percent decline from its 2015 same quarter production.
- The bulk of production came from the aquaculture sector which comprised 99.64 percent.
- Output losses of Central Luzon, Zamboanga Peninsula and Central Visayas by 6.46 percent, 1.44 percent and 0.85 percent, respectively, brought down the overall production of tiger prawn.

**Tiger Prawn: Volume of Production, Philippines, January-March 2014-2016**



- Prolonged hot weather was experienced in the three regions whereby mortality of stocks occurred. Early on, there was sudden change in water temperature (to high) in brackishwater fishponds in the major tiger prawn producing provinces, namely Pampanga, Zamboanga del Sur and Bohol.
- Low quality of prawn fry also accounted for Pampanga's 6.57 percent production shortfall.
- Bohol and Cebu recorded less area utilized due to pond preparation and scarcity of prawn fry, respectively. Cebu's low production settled Central Visayas output loss.
- Meanwhile, production increments were traced in Northern Mindanao, Negros Island Region and Ilocos Region, represented by 3.95 percent, 0.53 percent and 0.48 percent.
- In Lanao del Norte, area expanded as more operators ventured encouraged by high prices and high yield with the presence of natural food.
- In Negros Oriental, tiger prawn production was a new fishpond venture.

**Roundscad: Volume of Production, Philippines, January-March 2014-2016**



### Roundscad (Galunggong)

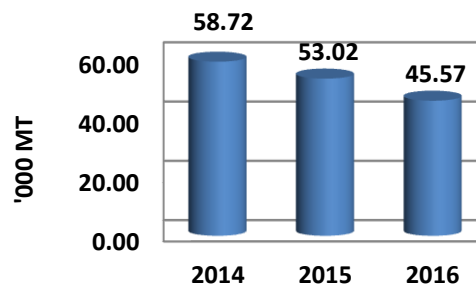
- Roundscad production for the quarter was estimated at 50 thousand metric tons with a reduction of about 12 percent from same quarter last year's level.
- Commercial subsector had the bigger share of 75.34 percent while the municipal subsector with 25.66 percent of the total roundscad production.
- Roundscad production from both commercial and municipal subsectors went down by 11.26 percent and 13.18 percent, respectively.

- On commercial fisheries, the decrease was attributed to the three-month ban (November 2015 to January 2016) on catching roundscad in Northeastern Palawan waters. The implementation of fishery laws which ban the use of Danish Seine fishing gear affected the fishing operation, thus, few boats operating during the quarter.
- The lesser emergence of school of fish in commercial fishing grounds of Lamon Bay and Tayabas Bay due to the effect of warm sea water was noted in the province of Quezon.
- Meanwhile in Palawan, unloadings of roundscad by municipal boats were affected by northeast monsoon wind (Amihan) and high water temperature due to the effect of El Niño.
- On the other hand, more unloadings of roundscad was noted in SOCCSKSARGEN attributed to more catch of the species due to abundance in the fishing grounds.

### Skipjack

- Volume of production of skipjack was posted at 45.6 thousand metric tons and went down by 14.06 percent.
- About 84.97 percent of the total production was unloaded by commercial fishing vessels.
- SOCCSKSARGEN reported the biggest decline in skipjack production. Scarcity of the species in fishing ground of South Cotabato due to hot water surface brought by El Niño phenomenon and less unloading of frozen tuna.
- The limited appearance of skipjack in Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) resulted to less catch in Antique.
- The fishermen in Basilan reduced the number of fishing activities due to high operational cost which lessened unloaded catch.
- However, the favourable weather in Eastern Samar encouraged commercial boats to enhance their fishing trips which brought up production in Eastern Visayas.
- Negros provinces also gained production due to more appearance of skipjack because of good weather condition that prevailed in the region.

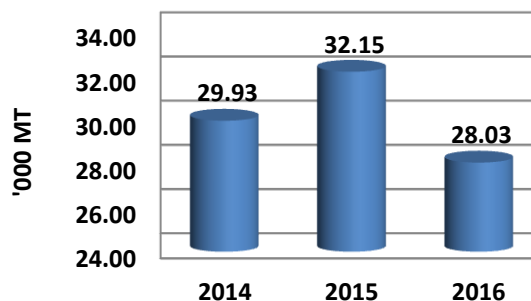
**Skipjack: Volume of Production, Philippines, January-March 2014-2016**



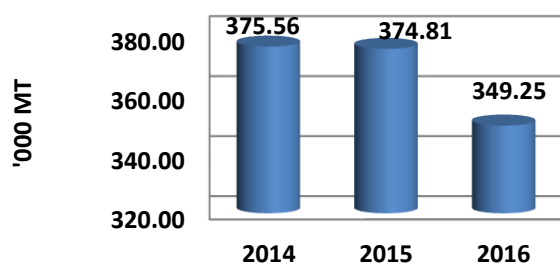
### Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)

- Yellowfin tuna production during the first quarter of 2016 at 28 thousand metric tons decreased significantly by 12.79 percent.
- Of the total yellowfin tuna production, 72.69 percent came from commercial fisheries subsector.
- Shortfall in volume of production was brought about by less appearance of yellowfin tuna due to hot water surface by El Niño phenomena as observed in the fishing grounds of South Cotabato and Sarangani provinces.
- Low production of yellowfin tuna was recorded in La Union which was attributed to small sizes caught and absence of school of fish.
- Reduced fishing effort affected by strong winds contributed to less unloadings in Palawan.
- Meanwhile, more appearance of yellowfin tuna was traced in Quezon due to available forage fish as food of this species.
- Also, more fishing trips attributed to favorable weather was experienced in Lanao del Norte.

**Yellowfin Tuna: Volume of Production, Philippines, January-March 2014-2016**



**Seaweed: Volume of Production, Philippines, January-March 2014-2016**



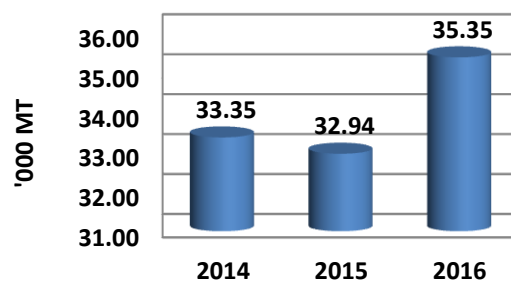
### Seaweed

- Seaweed production was estimated at 349 thousand metric tons which marked a 6.82 percent decrease from last year's level.
- Major contributors for the decline in seaweed production were Central Visayas, Bicol Region, MIMAROPA and CALABARZON.
- Decreased production in Bohol was attributed by the temporary stop propagation in some seaweed farms due to scarcity of planting materials
- Seaweed farms in Camarines provinces were affected by ice-ice disease and epiphytes which resulted to low harvest.
- Stunted growth of seaweeds caused by El Niño phenomenon and some farms affected by ice-ice disease were experienced in Palawan.
- Quezon was also affected by ice-ice disease which pulled down seaweed production in the province. Another factor was less availability of planting materials in some areas.
- On the other hand, positive growth was reported in Zamboanga Peninsula due to favorable weather conditions, adequate water salinity and enough funds for operation particularly in Zamboanga del Norte.

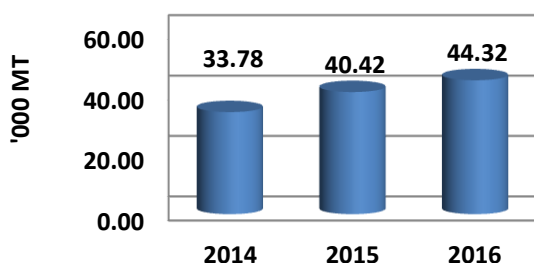
### Frigate tuna (Tulingan)

- Frigate tuna production at 35 thousand metric tons registered a positive growth of 7.33 percent this quarter.
- Big volume of unloadings of frigate tuna came from commercial fisheries with 59.77 percent share to the total production.
- The increment in volume of production in South Cotabato was attributed to more fishing trips due to less occurrence of strong winds and more unloadings of frozen tuna.
- Less weather disturbance, has more fishing trips/activities paved way to positive performance of frigate tuna in Masbate.
- In CALABARZON, more unloading of frigate tuna was due to the absence of weather disturbance resulted in more occurrence of this species.
- Meanwhile, less appearance of species because of intense heat and prohibition of using danish seine in some landing centers in Palawan affected the fishing activities in the province.

**Frigate Tuna: Volume of Production, Philippines, January-March 2014-2016**



**Indian Sardines: Volume of Production, Philippines, January-March 2014-2016**



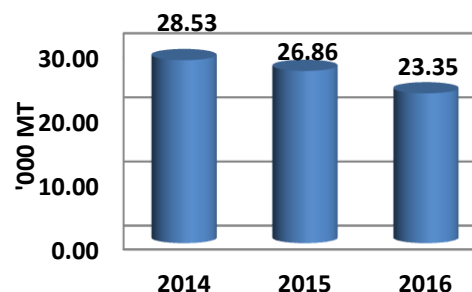
### Indian sardines (Tamban)

- The 44 thousand metric tons production of indian sardines maintained its positive output with an increase of 9.65 percent during the quarter.
- Commercial fisheries shared 51 percent in the total indian sardines production while the remaining 49 percent came from municipal fisheries subsector.
- The upward trend in indian sardines production was largely explained by increased unloading of mostly bigger sizes in Zamboanga City. Likewise, peak season was noted in Zamboanga del Norte as the positive effect of fishing ban in Sulu Sea and Basilan Strait during the past three months.
- Big volume of indian sardines was also observed in CALABARZON due to availability of forage fish in Quezon which encouraged more appearance of this species. Also, increased emergence in Balayan Bay which was traced as the effect of above-mentioned fishing ban in Sulu Sea was also noted.
- Better production was recorded in Davao Region provinces brought about by seasonality of the species and more appearance in the fishing ground.
- On the contrary, all provinces in Bicol Region experienced production cut due to less fishing trips caused by rough seas and strong winds (Amihan) during the early part of the quarter.

### Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)

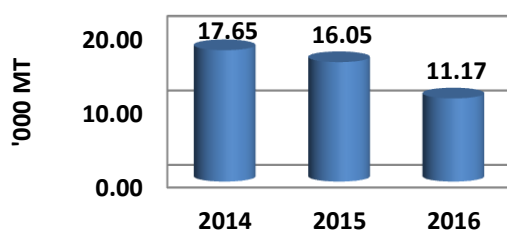
- Big-eyed scad production at 23 thousand metric tons generated production cut of 13.05 percent this quarter.
- Production from municipal fisheries shared 60.74 percent in the big-eyed scad total production.
- Negative growth in the volume of production of Basilan was traced to lesser fishing trips due to high operational cost and rough coastal water. Financial constraints and less fishing activities were the reason in the decline in production of Lanao del Sur.

**Big-eyed Scad: Volume of Production, Philippines, January-March 2014-2016**



- The negative performance of Iloilo was attributed by the hot weather conditions which resulted to lesser appearance of the frigate tuna species.
- Strong wind in the fishing grounds of Palawan affected the fishing activities of municipal fishermen, thus, the lesser volume of unloading of frigate tuna in this province.
- On the other hand, the production growth in Masbate was attributed by more fishing activities due to no weather disturbances and more appearance of school big-eyed scad.
- In Negros Island Region, big-eyed scad was in season that commonly brought positive performance of this region.
- Assistance of BFAR by providing fishing boats and fishing gears and establishment of more fish shelters (Payaw) in Central Visayas were the reason in the big volume of unloading of this species.

**Indian Mackerel: Volume of Production, Philippines, January-March 2014-2016**



### Indian mackerel (Alumahan)

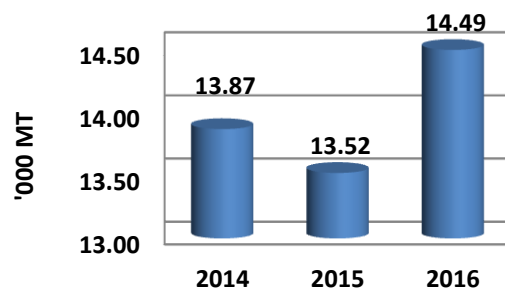
- The volume of production of indian mackerel was estimated at 11 thousand metric tons. A shortfall of 30.38 percent compared to same quarter last year.
- Of the total production output large share of 67.27 percent came from municipal fisheries.
- Significant decrease of production was reported in CALABARZON, Zamboanga Peninsula and ARMM.

- Less catch in Quezon and Cavite was attributed to warm water that caused the species to migrate and look for cooler environment, thus difficult to catch.
- Less appearance of species in the fishing ground of Zamboanga City contributed to the negative result.
- High operational cost reduced fishing trips of most fishermen in Basilan.
- However, more unloading of commercial fishing boats in Metro Manila landing centers increased production in National Capital Region.

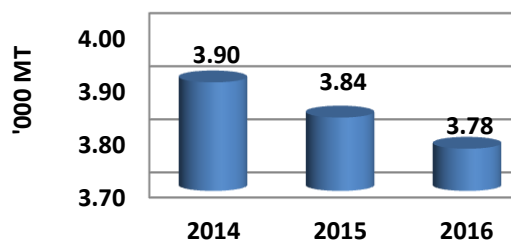
## Squid (Pusit)

- Squid production was registered at 14 thousand metric tons with an increase of 7.21 percent.
- Squid production mainly produced by commercial subsector of about 79.39 percent while the rest of about 20.61 percent came from marine municipal subsector.
- Zamboanga Peninsula, Central Luzon and Negros Island Region (NIR) were the major contributors of the increment.
- Season of squid was noted in Zamboanga Sibugay.
- In Bataan and Zambales, less appearance of squid in commercial fishing grounds resulted to increased production.
- More fishing trips were reported as more fishermen in Iloilo were encouraged by the presence of school of fish.
- However, MIMAROPA and SOCCSKSARGEN posted downtrends in squid production.
- Lesser fishing effort in Palawan was attributed to rough seas.
- Less appearance of squid in the commercial fishing grounds of South Cotabato was also noted because of hot water surface brought about by El Niño phenomenon in the area.

**Squid: Volume of Production, Philippines, January-March 2014-2016**



**Mudcrab: Volume of Production, Philippines, January-March 2014-2016**



### Mudcrab

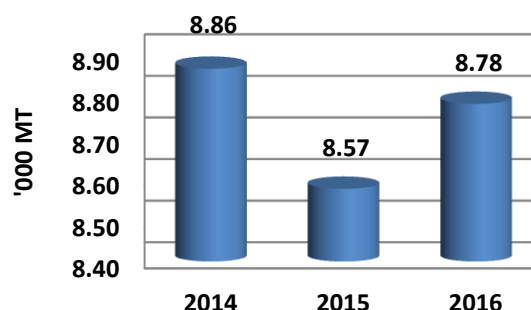
- Total production of mudcrab narrowed down by 1.53 percent from its 2015 level at 3.78 metric tons.
- Volume of output was 91.59 percent from aquaculture and 8.41 percent from inland municipal fish catch.
- Bicol Region, Northern Mindanao and Central Luzon contributed more to the decrease with production cuts of 3.31 percent, 3.22 percent and 2.79 percent, respectively.
- In Sorsogon, supply of crablets was scarce, thus, some fishponds had low stocking rate. Other areas were devoted to crablets production.
- The high temperature caused intense heat that adversely affected stocks in Lanao del Norte, hence smaller sizes harvested.
- Pampanga operators reduced area stocked as crablets were of poor quality.
- On the contrary, the high demand in Zamboanga Sibugay prompted operators to increase area in operation.
- Meanwhile in Iloilo, mudcrab production was mainly from inland municipal fish catch. The bigger catch this year was on offshoot of more fishing efforts as there was less activity in palay farm areas in the province.
- Negros Occidental's positive production was also traced to inland municipal fish catch where crab pots (fishing gear) notably caught more mudcrabs.



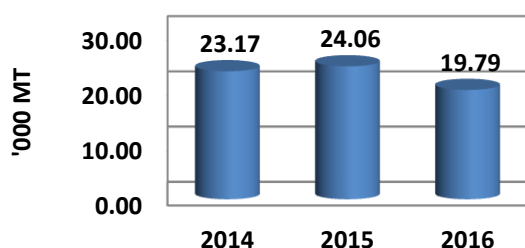
### Threadfin bream (Bisugo)

- The estimated production of threadfin bream was almost 9 thousand metric tons with corresponding increase of 2.38 percent.
- Bulk of production growth came from marine municipal fisheries sector which marked a share of 85.58 percent.
- The positive trend in production was contributed by Zamboanga Peninsula, CALABARZON and Western Visayas.
- More catch in Zamboanga City was attributed to seasonality of the species. It was also reported that species caught were in bigger sizes.
- Increase in catch was also noted in Quezon due to availability of forage fish for food which resulted to more appearance of threadfin bream in the municipal waters.
- More appearance of the species was observed in Iloilo brought up threadfin bream's production.
- On the opposite, Palawan produced less catch caused by the decrease in number of fishing days due to rough seas brought about by Northeast monsoon (amihan).
- In addition, less school of fish was encountered in the fishing ground which caused the decline in production of Negros Occidental.

**Threadfin Bream: Volume of Production, Philippines, January-March 2014-2016**



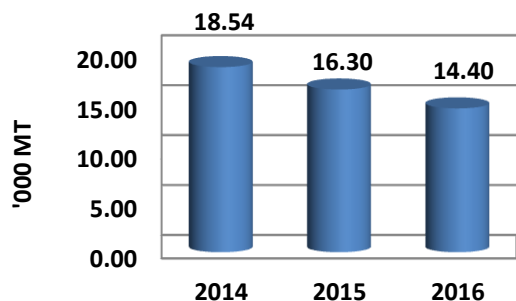
**Fimbriated Sardines: Volume of Production, Philippines, January-March 2013-2015**



### Fimbriated Sardines (Tunsoy)

- About 20 thousand metric tons was the estimated production of fimbriated sardines which registered a decline of 17.74 percent
- Commercial fisheries shared 50.69 percent of the total fimbriated sardines production.
- The decline in production in CALABARZON was attributed to less unloadings by commercial fishing boats in Quezon caused by warmer water that tend species to migrate to deeper part of the fishing ground.
- In Central Luzon, less catch in Bataan was brought by the on-going repair of some fishing boats that caused the decreased in number of fishing trips.
- Despite the decrease in production of fimbriated sardines, increase in unloading was recorded in Eastern Visayas and Zamboanga Peninsula due to seasonality of species and favorable weather condition.

**Anchovies: Volume of Production, Philippines, January-March 2014-2016**



### Anchovies (Dilis)

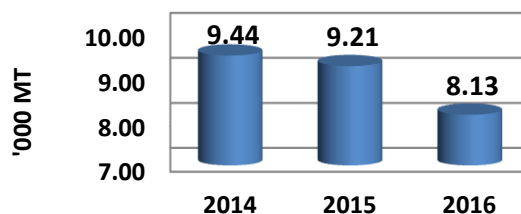
- The volume of anchovies production for the first quarter of 2016 was recorded at 14 thousand metric tons. It displayed a decrease of 11.61 percent from its 2015 output.
- About 74 percent of anchovies output was unloaded in municipal landing centers.
- Decline of catch of anchovies was observed in MIMAROPA specifically the province of Palawan which was affected by prohibition of the use of Danish Seine.

- In addition, the decline in Bicol Region was due to the decrease of fishing operations brought about by strong easterly winds and intrusion of commercial fishing vessels in the municipal waters in Camarines Sur province.
- In Western Visayas, the downtrend on production of anchovies was attributed to less appearance of species in their fishing grounds and less unloading of the species.
- Lesser fishing trip in Eastern Visayas was brought about by strong waves during January and February. Moreover, fishing boats that were damaged during the onslaught of typhoon Nona in December were still under repair.
- However, better production of anchovies in Northern Mindanao and Central Visayas was recorded. This was attributed to favorable weather conditions and more school of anchovies appeared in their fishing grounds, thus, increased fishing activities in the region.

### Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa)

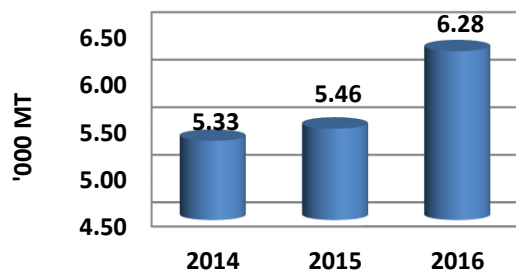
- The total production of indo-pacific mackerel of 8 thousand metric tons went down by 11.74 percent from previous year's level.
- Majority of fish unloadings came from the municipal subsector that accounted for 63.03 percent of the total output.
- Lesser volume of catch was registered in Masbate attributed to less appearance or not season of the species during the period.

**Indo-pacific Mackerel: Volume of Production Philippines, January-March 2014-2016**



- Likewise, lesser unloadings in Leyte was due to less fishing trips due to unfavorable weather conditions and strong waves. Some commercial fishing vessels stopped operation due to strict compliance of some local government prohibiting them to go fishing in their municipal waters.
- In Zamboanga Sibugay, the decrease in volume of catch was due to warm weather condition in the fishing area brought about by El Niño phenomenon.
- More unloadings, however, was noted in CALABARZON and MIMAROPA. More occurrence of the species and continuous fishing operations due to less weather disturbance during the quarter were cited.

**Blue Crab: Volume of Production, Philippines, January-March 2014-2016**



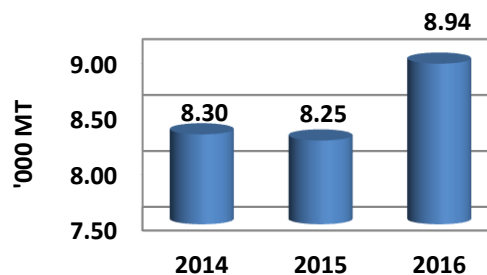
### Blue crab (Alimasag)

- The total production of blue crab was 14.90 percent higher compared with the same period last year. Total output was estimated at 6.28 thousand metric tons.
- Blue crab was predominantly caught by municipal fishermen which constituted 97.79 percent while the remaining 2.21 percent came from commercial fisheries subsector.
- The positive growth of blue crab production was observed in Iloilo due to more unloadings in the northern part of the province. More crab nets and lift nets used.
- The output increment in Zamboanga Peninsula was traced from the effect of seasonality of the major fish species in Zamboanga del Norte coupled with the favorable weather for fishermen to go out for fishing. Good weather conditions and more fishing activities were observed in the fishing grounds of Zamboanga Sibugay province.
- More fishing gear used for blue crab species augmented its production in Central Luzon particularly in Bataan.
- On the other hand, Negros Occidental registered the biggest decline in the total blue crab production due to less use of crab pots during the period.
- Palawan output was affected by strong winds brought by northeast monsoon wind (Amihan).

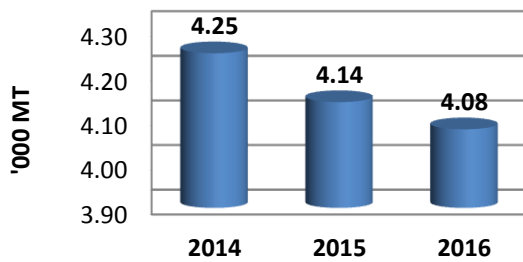
### Eastern Little Tuna (Bonito)

- Eastern little tuna production was about 9 thousand metric tons. It went up by about 8.33 percent from same quarter last year.
- More than half (54.16 percent) of eastern little tuna output came from commercial subsector while the remaining 46.54 percent came from marine municipal subsector.
- Eastern little tuna was in season in Zamboanga del Sur during the quarter. In addition, more units of ring nets were used that resulted to better production.
- More appearance of school of fish resulted to more fishing effort in Negros Occidental.
- Despite the uptrend in total production, ARMM posted a negative growth of 6.85 percent. This was due to scarcity of fish recorded in the commercial fishing grounds of Sulu.

**Eastern Little Tuna: Volume of Production, Philippines, January-March 2014-2016**



**Grouper: Volume of Production, Philippines, January-March 2014-2016**



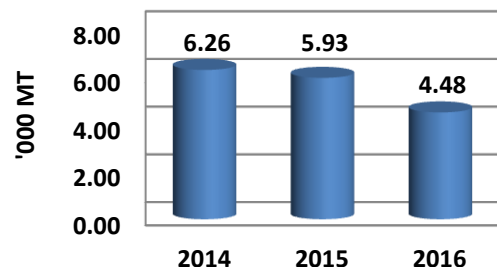
### Grouper (Lapu-lapu)

- Production of grouper was recorded at 4 thousand metric tons which remarkably went down by 1.47 percent.
- The marine municipal fisheries sector contributed about 88.03 percent to the total production.
- Contributors for the increase were MIMAROPA and ARMM. The decrease in the volume of production in Mindoro Oriental was due to unfavorable weather conditions thus, less fishing trips done by fishermen.
- The drop in production output in Lanao del Sur was reportedly due to financial constraints which caused fishermen to reduce their fishing trips during the period.
- In Capiz, particularly in the municipal fisheries sector, the decline was attributed to less appearance of species caught by hook and line gear. In addition, the aquaculture sector experienced unavailability of good quality fingerlings and hot weather conditions.
- On the other hand, good weather conditions encouraged fishermen to do more fishing activities in Eastern Samar which contributed to positive growth of production in Eastern Visayas.

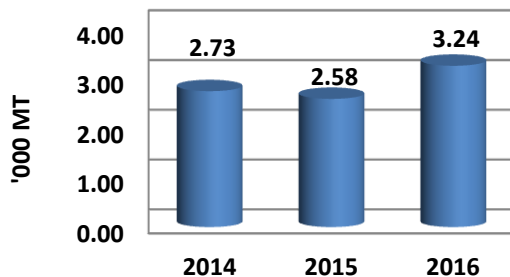
### Carp

- The total carp production for the first quarter of 2016 was recorded at 4 thousand metric tons. It shows a decrease of 24.44 percent from its 2015 output.
- About 82 percent of carp output was caught in inland bodies of water while aquaculture shared 18 percent.
- The decline in carp production was noted in CALABARZON especially in Rizal and Laguna where fingerlings were eaten by predators such as knife fish and big mud fish, etc. In addition, slow growth of species as a result on unavailability of natural foods in the lake was reported.
- In Bicol Region, lesser catch in Camarines Sur was the effect of appearances of some big inland fishes like mudfish that makes them prey as their food that caused the dwindling production of carp.
- In Caraga Region, the decline of carp production was due to lesser appearance caused by the lower water level affected by extreme heat.
- However, better production of carp in Ilocos Region was attributed to more fishermen opted to go fishing in the early part of the quarter due to decreasing water level and bigger sizes catch.

**Carp: Volume of Production, Philippines, January-March 2014-2016**



**Bigeye Tuna: Volume of Production, Philippines, January-March 2014-2016**



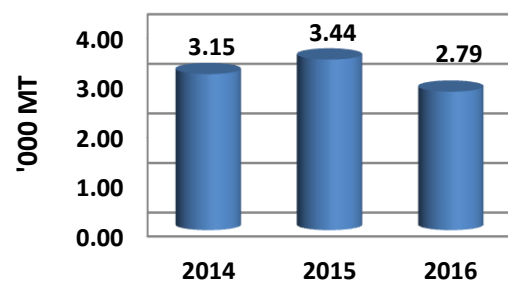
### Bigeye Tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)

- The volume of bigeye tuna production was estimated at 3 thousand metric tons during the first quarter of 2016. It was 25.83 percent higher than last year’s production record.
  - Bigeye tuna production was equally shared by commercial and municipal fisheries sector.
  - The highest increase in the volume of production was noticed in Eastern Samar. The favorable weather conditions encouraged fishermen to engage in more fishing activities.
  - In Palawan, more unloadings from Cebu, General Santos City and Marinduque were cited.
- The significant increase in production of Negros Occidental was attributed to more fishing efforts with net gears which enabled fishermen to catch bigger sizes of fish.
  - On the other hand, the decrease in output was observed in the province of Iloilo because of lesser volume of unloadings made during the period due to seasonality of the species.

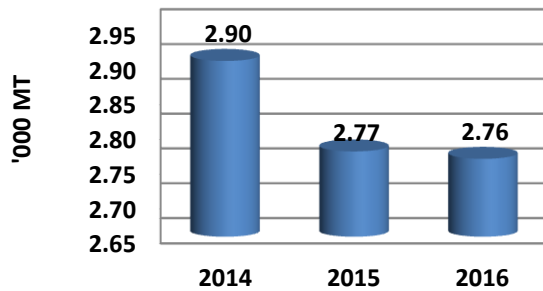
### Mudfish

- Mudfish production of 2.8 thousand metric tons in the first quarter of 2016 went down by 18.83 percent compared to its first quarter of 2015 level.
- Inland fisheries subsector comprised 96 percent of mudfish production.
- ARMM was the highest contributor to the decrease in production due to less fishing trips because of financial constraints and scarcity in the fishing ground
- The decrease in production in SOCCSKSARGEN was due to less catch/fishing activities brought about by drought due to El Niño phenomenon.
- Downtrend in Cagayan Valley production was attributed to scarcity of catch and drying up of fishing grounds. In addition, less stocking in freshwater fishpond was noted.
- On the other hand, MIMAROPA pulled up mudfish production as additional fishing activities were noted along Lake Danao in Taytay, Palawan.

**Mudfish: Volume of Production, Philippines, January-March 2014-2016**



**Catfish: Volume of Production, Philippines, January-March 2014-2016**



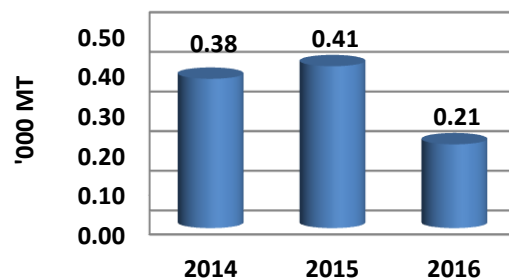
### Catfish

- Catfish production was registered at 2.8 thousand metric tons in the first quarter of 2016. Catfish output went down by 0.39 percent.
- Around 66 percent of catfish production came from inland fisheries subsector.
- Lesser fishing activities was reported in ARMM and SOCCSKSARGEN as a result of financial constraints and scarcity of species in the fishing ground brought about by drought due to El Niño phenomenon.
- The decrease in production in Northern Mindanao was due to less natural entry of the species.
- However, the increase in production in MIMAROPA was due to additional fishing effort in Lake Danao, Taytay, Palawan.

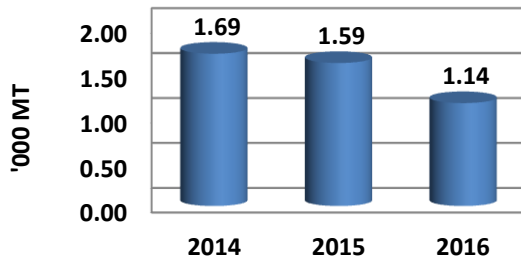
### Endeavor Shrimp

- Endeavor prawn production was estimated at 311 thousand metric tons. It lowered by 24 percent than the previous year's level.
- Of the total volume, 46 percent was caught in aquaculture while 54 percent where from inland municipal water.
- The decreased in production for endeavor prawn was attributed to extreme hot weather condition resulting to low survival rate of the species specifically in the province of Quezon.
- On the other hand, less appearance of species (natural entry) was reported in Cagayan, Camarines Sur and Iloilo.

**Endeavor Prawn: Volume of Production, Philippines, January-March 2014-2016**



**Gourami: Volume of Production, Philippines, January-March 2014-2016**



- In Tarlac, the production of gourami increased due to more fishermen engaged in fishing activity especially during Lenten season.
- On the other hand, Central Luzon pulled up gourami production due to BFAR intervention by providing fishing gears and increased fishing activities/trips.

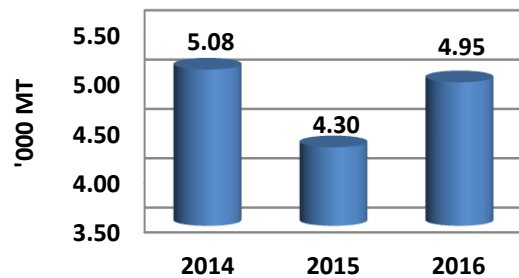
**Mussel**

- Production of mussel was estimated at around 5 thousand metric tons and posted increase of 15.53 percent during the quarter.
- Eastern Visayas and Bicol Region were the top contributors to the increase.
- Production of mussel went up in Eastern Visayas due to newly opened farms and less weather disturbance in Samar.
- In Bicol Region, production of mussel increased because of additional areas which were in operation in Sorsogon due to higher demand.
- On the other hand, decreases in harvests of mussel were reported in Capiz, Cavite and National Capital Region.
- Occurrence of Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning (Red Tide) in coastal waters of Sapián and Pilar resulted to low mussel production in Capiz.
- Late occurrence of spats for mussel was identified in Cavite, while some farms were infested by the growth of mussel-like species locally known as “bahong” that served as competition on food thus, affected growth of mussel.
- Some farm operators in Parañaque and Las Piñas did not venture into mussel culture due to lack of capital and high price of materials like bamboo stakes brought down mussel production in National Capital Region.

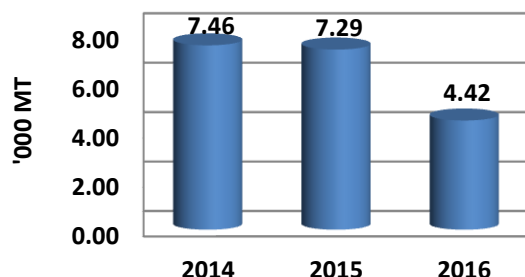
**Gourami**

- Gourami production was estimated at 1.1 thousand metric tons. It was 28.06 percent short of the previous year’s level.
- Around 99.65 percent of gourami were caught from inland bodies of water.
- The two regions that contributed to the decrease in production were SOCCSKSARGEN and ARMM.
- Maguindanao, was the highest contributor to the decrease due to scarcity in the fishing ground which was the effect of long dry spell.

**Mussel: Volume of Production, Philippines, January-March 2014-2016**



**Oyster: Volume of Production, Philippines, January-March 2014-2016**



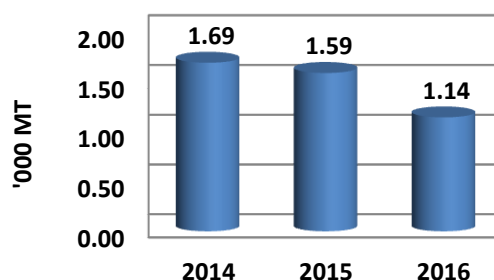
### Oyster

- Production of oyster was estimated at 4 thousand metric tons and posted a 39.38 percent decrease from last year's level.
  - Of the total oyster production, aquaculture share 94.93 percent.
  - Production cuts on oyster were noted in Western Visayas, Negros Island Region and Central Luzon.
  - The occurrence of Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning (Red Tide) in identified coastal waters and tributaries brought down oyster output in Capiz and Aklan.
- Production of oyster in Negros Island Region went down due to less area and smaller spats harvested during the quarter in Negros Occidental.
  - In Central Luzon, oyster farms in Bulacan were washed out by strong current brought about by typhoon Nona and poaching by neighbor that caused production loss.
  - On the other hand, increases in production of oyster were reported in CALABARZON and Zamboanga Peninsula.
  - Good occurrence and abundant growth of spats were recorded in Cavite during the first two months of this quarter. Likewise, some farms in Bacoor resumed operation.
  - In Zamboanga Peninsula full harvest was done due to setting up of new bamboo poles in Zamboanga Sibugay. Increased oyster production in Zamboanga del Norte was due to good growth

### White Shrimp

- Around one thousand metric tons of white shrimp were produced during the quarter. It was 44.94 percent lower than last year's level.
  - White shrimp caught in inland bodies of water constituted 70.63 percent of the total production.
  - ARMM contributed the highest negative growth because of less fishing trips due to financial constraints and scarcity of the species in the fishing ground which were the effects of dry spell brought about by El Niño phenomenon.
- While in Western Visayas, the decrease in catch was due to less appearance of the species attributed to high water temperature in commercial bodies of water.
  - In Zamboanga Peninsula, less natural entry from brackishwater fishponds due to long warm weather was recorded.
  - On the contrary, more catch was noted in CALABARZON due to subsided water level in Laguna Lake.

**White Shrimp: Volume of Production, Philippines, January-March 2014-2016**





## TECHNICAL NOTES

This Fisheries Situationer for the first quarter of 2016 presents the data on volume and value of production of fisheries during the period. It contains information on the current situation by major species of the three (3) fisheries subsector, namely: commercial and municipal fisheries, and aquaculture. It serves as output of the four (4) fisheries surveys regularly conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). The surveys are: Quarterly Commercial Fisheries Survey (QCFS), Quarterly Municipal Fisheries Survey (QMFS), Quarterly Inland Fisheries Survey (QIFS) and Quarterly Aquaculture Survey (QAqS).

The QCFS gathers data on volume of unloading on sample traditional landing centers of the subsector. The sample landing centers were selected using stratified simple random sampling method. Field staff and/or statistical researchers (SRs) interview five (5) key informants per landing center using structured survey forms (QCFS Form 1). The information being gathered are volume of unloading and price per kilogram of top 31 species and those under the others category. In addition, data are collected from the administrative records of non-traditional landing centers such as those that are managed by the Philippine Fisheries Development Authority (PFDA), local government unit (LGU) and private. The survey is conducted in 59 provinces.

The QMFS is undertaken in similar manner as commercial fisheries in terms of sampling design, data collection and species coverage. However, interview is conducted on sample municipal traditional landing centers using QMFS Form 1. Data gathering activities from administrative records are conducted for PFDA and LGU managed landing centers, whichever is applicable. There are 67 provinces covered for this undertaking.

The volume of catch of inland fishing households are obtained through the QIFS. Simple random sampling was employed in the selection of sample inland fishing household. The field staff and/or SRs utilize QIFS Form 1 in carrying out the interview of household head or any knowledgeable member of the sample household. The survey form captures the volume of catch and price of 34 inland species in 76 provinces.

The QAqS provides the volume and value of production for the aquaculture subsector. There are 13 aquafarm types namely: brackishwater fishpond, pen and cage; freshwater fishpond, pen and cage; marine pen and cage; oyster; mussel; seaweed; rice fish and small farm reservoir (SFR). For each aquafarm type, municipalities belonging to the cumulative share of 80% to total aquafarm area were taken as samples. For each sample municipalities, 8 - 5 sample aquafarms were selected. The respondents are the owner, operator and/or caretaker of the sample aquafarms. The survey covers 17 species in 82 provinces.

Prior to the conduct of the surveys, orientation/briefing of field staff and SRs are conducted to discuss the accomplishment of the survey forms and data collection procedures. Field staffs are assigned to supervise the entire operations. To ensure the accuracy of gathered data, spot checking and back checking were done in selected provinces.

As a form of quality control, there are three (3) levels of data review, which are provincial, regional and national. Data are checked as to accuracy, completeness and consistency during each stage. The process involves thorough data analysis with information and indicators like historical data, weather conditions, pests and diseases, government programs, policies and regulations and other auxiliary data.

The data sets conform with the Philippine Geographic Classification Code (PSGC) and serve as input to the performance of agriculture and eventually, the national accounts.

**Table 1. Fisheries: Value of Production (In Million Pesos) at Constant Prices by Species, Philippines, January-March 2014-2016**

SPECIES	2014	2015	2016	% CHANGE	
				(2014/2015)	(2015/2016)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>FISHERIES</b>	<b>31,266.29</b>	<b>30,369.21</b>	<b>28,816.78</b>	<b>(2.87)</b>	<b>(5.11)</b>
Milkfish	4,405.20	4,402.27	4,296.11	(0.07)	(2.41)
Tilapia	4,745.72	4,613.00	4,405.01	(2.80)	(4.51)
Tiger prawn	2,750.01	2,800.77	2,651.48	1.85	(5.33)
Roundscad	2,739.55	2,210.10	1,950.36	(19.33)	(11.75)
Skipjack	1,941.28	1,752.84	1,506.54	(9.71)	(14.05)
Yellow fin tuna	1,298.06	1,394.35	1,215.66	7.42	(12.82)
Seaweed	1,453.42	1,450.51	1,351.60	(0.20)	(6.82)
Others	11,933.04	11,745.36	11,440.01	(1.57)	(2.60)

Table 2. Fisheries: Volume of Production (MT) by species, Philippines, January-March 2014-2016

SPECIES	2014	2015	2016	% CHANGE	
				(2015/2014)	(2016/2015)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>FISHERIES</b>					
Milkfish	75,109.75	75,059.24	73,251.42	(0.07)	(2.41)
Tilapia	104,048.19	101,143.37	96,575.02	(2.79)	(4.52)
Tiger prawn	9,213.03	9,381.60	8,883.41	1.83	(5.31)
Roundscad	71,510.14	57,688.60	50,906.78	(19.33)	(11.76)
Skipjack	58,715.04	53,019.51	45,566.53	(9.70)	(14.06)
Yellow fin tuna	29,929.03	32,145.82	28,034.07	7.41	(12.79)
Seaweed	375,563.96	374,812.38	349,250.66	(0.20)	(6.82)
Frigate tuna	33,347.69	32,939.54	35,353.01	(1.22)	7.33
Indian sardines	33,781.54	40,418.18	44,320.35	19.65	9.65
Big eye scad	28,533.20	26,855.05	23,349.39	(5.88)	(13.05)
Indian mackerel	17,649.73	16,046.11	11,170.90	(9.09)	(30.38)
Squid	13,865.69	13,518.38	14,492.54	(2.50)	7.21
Mudcrab	3,904.28	3,838.09	3,779.39	(1.70)	(1.53)
Threadfin bream	8,863.43	8,574.74	8,778.93	(3.26)	2.38
Fimbriated sardines	23,167.82	24,061.44	19,791.97	3.86	(17.74)
Anchovies	18,538.53	16,295.65	14,404.25	(12.10)	(11.61)
Indo pacific mackerel	9,441.62	9,207.33	8,126.30	(2.48)	(11.74)
Blue crab	5,333.62	5,462.36	6,276.48	2.41	14.90
Eastern little tuna	8,303.87	8,248.86	8,936.10	(0.66)	8.33
Grouper	4,246.51	4,137.14	4,076.17	(2.58)	(1.47)
Carp	6,259.27	5,926.79	4,478.17	(5.31)	(24.44)
Big eye tuna	2,731.10	2,575.80	3,241.10	(5.69)	25.83
Mudfish	3,146.62	3,440.28	2,792.46	9.33	(18.83)
Catfish	2,902.61	2,772.59	2,761.91	(4.48)	(0.39)
Endeavor prawn	376.32	408.37	211.33	8.52	(48.25)
Gourami	1,694.27	1,591.48	1,144.98	(6.07)	(28.06)
Mussel	5,083.48	4,296.00	4,954.56	(15.49)	15.33
Oyster	7,458.07	7,287.89	4,417.88	(2.28)	(39.38)
White shrimp	1,868.69	1,837.47	1,011.72	(1.67)	(44.94)
Others	154,936.88	149,482.53	150,350.96	(3.52)	0.58

**Table 3. Fisheries: Volume of Production (M.T.) by Subsector and by Species  
Philippines, January - March, 2016**

SUBSECTOR/SPECIES	2014	2015	2016	% CHANGE	
				(2015/2014)	(2016/2015)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>FISHERIES</b>					
<b>COMMERCIAL FISHERIES</b>					
Roundscad (Galunggong)	55,398.67	42,641.28	37,841.96	(23.03)	(11.26)
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	49,200.45	45,218.04	38,719.50	(8.09)	(14.37)
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	19,586.73	22,958.76	20,378.21	17.22	(11.24)
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	17,768.37	18,315.42	21,131.23	3.08	15.37
Indian sardines (Tamban)	17,994.35	20,482.88	22,783.12	13.83	11.23
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	11,109.61	10,654.51	9,167.53	(4.10)	(13.96)
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	9,194.93	7,317.14	3,655.73	(20.42)	(50.04)
Eastern little tuna (Bonito)	5,108.14	4,776.62	4,839.98	(6.49)	1.33
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	11,859.32	12,701.95	10,033.01	7.11	(21.01)
Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa)	3,703.32	2,952.59	3,004.05	(20.27)	1.74
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	2,386.19	1,976.41	1,266.27	(17.17)	(35.93)
Squid (Pusit)	2,818.80	3,056.59	2,987.60	8.44	(2.26)
Anchovies (Dilis)	5,424.19	4,235.52	3,804.29	(21.91)	(10.18)
Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/ Bariles)	1,652.37	1,669.43	1,613.91	1.03	(3.33)
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	380.61	371.34	390.79	(2.44)	5.24
Blue crab (Alimasag)	291.22	169.38	138.48	(41.84)	(18.24)
Others	35,325.56	32,949.22	36,524.85	(6.73)	10.85
<b>MUNICIPAL FISHERIES</b>					
<b>MARINE MUNICIPAL FISHERIES</b>					
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	15,579.32	14,624.12	14,221.78	(6.13)	(2.75)
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	10,342.30	9,187.06	7,655.86	(11.17)	(16.67)
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	17,423.59	16,200.54	14,181.86	(7.02)	(12.46)
Roundscad (Galunggong)	16,111.47	15,047.32	13,064.82	(6.60)	(13.18)
Squid (Pusit)	11,046.89	10,461.79	11,504.94	(5.30)	9.97
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	9,514.59	7,801.47	6,847.03	(18.01)	(12.23)
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	8,454.80	8,728.97	7,515.17	3.24	(13.91)
Blue crab (Alimasag)	4,967.81	5,218.22	6,066.50	5.04	16.26
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	6,477.24	6,598.33	7,512.66	1.87	13.86
Anchovies (Dilis)	13,114.34	12,060.13	10,599.96	(8.04)	(12.11)
Indian sardines (Tamban)	15,787.19	19,935.30	21,537.23	26.28	8.04
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	11,308.50	11,359.49	9,758.96	0.45	(14.09)
Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa)	5,738.30	6,254.74	5,122.25	9.00	(18.11)
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	3,707.18	3,591.93	3,588.39	(3.11)	(0.10)
Eastern little tuna (Bonito)	3,195.73	3,472.24	4,096.12	8.65	17.97
Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/ Bariles)	1,078.73	906.37	1,627.19	38.10	79.53
Others	94,938.75	91,634.88	93,264.36	(3.48)	1.78

**Table 3. Fisheries: Volume of Production (M.T.) by Subsector and by Species  
Philippines, January - March, 2016 (continued)**

SUBSECTOR/SPECIES	2014	2015	2016	% CHANGE	
				(2015/2014)	(2016/2015)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>INLAND MUNICIPAL FISHERIES</b>					
Tilapia	11,774.03	11,962.06	9,575.26	1.60	(19.95)
Carp	5,519.94	5,256.50	3,652.72	(4.77)	(30.51)
Mudfish	3,001.27	3,297.65	2,686.47	9.88	(18.53)
Catfish	1,957.29	1,913.86	1,818.71	(2.22)	(4.97)
Gourami	1,690.48	1,587.05	1,140.94	(6.12)	(28.11)
Endeavor prawn	164.93	176.22	168.74	6.85	(4.24)
Milkfish	545.57	1,068.39	850.16	95.83	(20.43)
Mudcrab	222.58	232.28	317.92	4.36	36.87
Tiger prawn	29.53	26.33	31.59	(10.84)	19.98
Blue crab	74.59	74.76	71.50	0.23	(4.36)
Oyster	316.42	254.97	223.78	(19.42)	(12.23)
Others	22,510.55	23,034.21	18,324.68	2.33	(20.45)
<b>AQUACULTURE</b>					
Milkfish	74,564.18	73,990.85	72,401.26	(0.77)	(2.15)
Tilapia	92,274.16	89,181.31	86,999.76	(3.35)	(2.45)
Tiger prawn	9,183.50	9,355.27	8,851.82	1.87	(5.38)
Seaweed	375,563.96	374,812.38	349,250.66	(0.20)	(6.82)
Mudcrab	3,681.70	3,605.81	3,461.47	(2.06)	(4.00)
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	158.72	173.87	96.99	9.55	(44.22)
Carp	739.33	670.29	825.45	(9.34)	23.15
Mudfish	145.35	142.63	105.99	(1.87)	(25.69)
Catfish	945.32	858.73	943.20	(9.16)	9.84
Endeavor prawn	211.39	232.15	142.59	9.82	(38.58)
Gourami	3.79	4.43	4.04	17.11	(8.99)
Oyster	7,141.65	7,032.92	4,194.10	(1.52)	(40.36)
Mussel	5,083.48	4,296.00	4,954.56	(15.49)	15.33
Others	2,162.02	1,864.22	2,237.07	(13.77)	20.00

**Table 4. Fisheries: Value of Production ('000 P) at Constant Prices by Subsector and by Species  
Philippines, January - March, 2016**

SUBSECTOR/SPECIES	2014	2015	2016	% CHANGE	
				(2015/2014)	(2016/2015)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>FISHERIES</b>					
<b>COMMERCIAL FISHERIES</b>	<b>8,480,175.63</b>	<b>7,857,101.02</b>	<b>7,254,873.76</b>	<b>(7.35)</b>	<b>(7.66)</b>
Roundscad (Galunggong)	2,205,421.05	1,697,549.36	1,506,488.43	(23.03)	(11.26)
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	1,680,195.37	1,544,196.07	1,322,270.93	(8.09)	(14.37)
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	943,884.52	1,106,382.64	982,026.08	17.22	(11.24)
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	545,133.59	561,917.09	648,306.14	3.08	15.37
Indian sardines (Tamban)	281,971.46	320,966.73	357,011.49	13.83	11.23
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	378,504.41	362,999.16	312,337.75	(4.10)	(13.96)
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	296,168.70	235,685.08	117,751.06	(20.42)	(50.04)
Eastern little tuna (Bonito)	151,711.76	141,865.61	143,747.41	(6.49)	1.33
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	202,320.00	216,695.27	171,163.15	7.11	(21.01)
Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa)	124,209.35	99,029.87	100,755.84	(20.27)	1.74
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	92,798.93	76,862.58	49,245.24	(17.17)	(35.93)
Squid (Pusit)	145,562.83	157,842.31	154,279.66	8.44	(2.26)
Anchovies (Dilis)	142,764.68	111,478.89	100,128.91	(21.91)	(10.18)
Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/ Bariles)	79,627.71	80,449.83	77,774.32	1.03	(3.33)
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	19,985.83	19,499.06	20,520.38	(2.44)	5.24
Blue crab (Alimasag)	11,506.10	6,692.20	5,471.34	(41.84)	(18.24)
Others	1,178,409.34	1,116,989.27	1,185,595.63	(5.21)	6.14
<b>MUNICIPAL FISHERIES</b>	<b>8,912,987.05</b>	<b>8,720,258.67</b>	<b>8,501,787.09</b>	<b>(2.16)</b>	<b>(2.51)</b>
<b>MARINE MUNICIPAL FISHERIES</b>	<b>7,740,913.18</b>	<b>7,511,241.08</b>	<b>7,508,633.06</b>	<b>(2.97)</b>	<b>(0.03)</b>
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	433,884.06	407,281.74	396,076.57	(6.13)	(2.75)
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	396,316.94	352,048.14	293,372.56	(11.17)	(16.67)
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	536,646.57	498,976.63	436,801.29	(7.02)	(12.46)
Roundscad (Galunggong)	462,238.07	431,707.61	374,829.69	(6.60)	(13.18)
Squid (Pusit)	434,032.31	411,043.73	452,029.09	(5.30)	9.97
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	284,391.10	233,185.94	204,657.73	(18.01)	(12.23)
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	240,877.25	248,688.36	214,107.19	3.24	(13.91)
Blue crab (Alimasag)	203,382.14	213,633.93	248,362.51	5.04	16.26
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	262,457.76	267,364.33	304,412.98	1.87	13.86
Anchovies (Dilis)	304,777.26	280,277.42	246,343.07	(8.04)	(12.11)
Indian sardines (Tamban)	336,425.02	424,821.24	458,958.37	26.28	8.04
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	209,659.59	210,604.94	180,931.12	0.45	(14.09)
Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa)	190,109.88	207,219.54	169,700.14	9.00	(18.11)
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	168,676.69	163,432.82	163,271.75	(3.11)	(0.10)
Eastern little tuna (Bonito)	98,332.61	106,840.82	126,037.61	8.65	17.97
Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/ Bariles)	41,336.93	34,732.10	62,353.92	38.10	79.53
Others	3,137,369.00	3,019,381.79	3,176,387.47	(3.76)	5.20

**Table 4. Fisheries: Value of Production ('000 P) at Constant Prices by Subsector and by Species  
Philippines, January - March, 2016 (continued)**

SUBSECTOR/SPECIES	2014	2015	2016	% CHANGE	
				(2015/2014)	(2016/2015)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>INLAND MUNICIPAL FISHERIES</b>	<b>1,172,073.87</b>	<b>1,209,017.59</b>	<b>993,154.03</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>(17.85)</b>
Tilapia	369,469.06	375,369.44	300,471.66	1.60	(19.95)
Carp	143,076.84	136,248.48	94,678.50	(4.77)	(30.51)
Mudfish	134,937.10	148,262.34	120,783.69	9.88	(18.53)
Catfish	57,765.69	56,861.74	53,893.69	(1.56)	(5.22)
Gourami	34,840.79	32,709.10	23,514.77	(6.12)	(28.11)
Endeavor prawn	16,692.57	17,835.23	17,078.18	6.85	(4.24)
Milkfish	26,574.71	52,041.28	41,411.29	95.83	(20.43)
Mudcrab	17,670.63	18,440.71	25,239.67	4.36	36.87
Tiger prawn	4,559.73	4,065.62	4,877.81	(10.84)	19.98
Blue crab	3,011.20	3,018.06	2,886.46	0.23	(4.36)
Oyster	879.65	708.82	622.11	(19.42)	(12.23)
Others	362,595.90	363,456.77	307,696.20	0.24	(15.34)
<b>AQUACULTURE</b>	<b>14,271,663.93</b>	<b>14,084,323.07</b>	<b>13,605,699.17</b>	<b>(1.31)</b>	<b>(3.40)</b>
Milkfish	4,373,189.00	4,339,563.31	4,246,334.18	(0.77)	(2.15)
Tilapia	4,571,261.71	4,418,042.14	4,309,968.23	(3.35)	(2.45)
Tiger prawn	2,742,194.15	2,793,483.17	2,643,151.97	1.87	(5.38)
Seaweed	1,453,432.51	1,450,523.91	1,351,600.05	(0.20)	(6.82)
Mudcrab	666,829.54	653,084.40	626,942.31	(2.06)	(4.00)
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	40,743.76	44,633.38	24,898.13	9.55	(44.22)
Carp	21,640.25	19,619.34	24,160.79	(9.34)	23.15
Mudfish	9,134.95	8,964.53	6,661.42	(1.87)	(25.69)
Catfish	61,369.90	55,748.82	61,232.51	(9.16)	9.84
Endeavor prawn	35,253.03	38,715.81	23,779.45	9.82	(38.58)
Gourami	127.05	148.79	135.42	17.11	(8.99)
Oyster	37,993.58	37,415.15	22,312.59	(1.52)	(40.36)
Mussel	15,453.78	13,059.84	15,061.86	(15.49)	15.33
Others	243,040.72	211,320.48	249,460.26	(13.05)	18.05



**Table 5. Percent Share of Fisheries Species by Sub-sector to the Total Production, Philippines, January-March, 2016**

SPECIES	Percent Share			
	Commercial	Municipal	Aquaculture	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>FISHERIES</b>				
Milkfish	-	11.68	88.32	100.00
Tilapia	-	0.04	99.96	100.00
Tiger prawn	-	59.61	40.39	100.00
Roundscad (Galunggong)	84.68	15.32	-	100.00
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	83.49	16.51	-	100.00
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	100.00	-	-	100.00
Seaweed	-	3.91	96.09	100.00
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	49.52	50.48	-	100.00
Indian sardines (Tamban)	61.63	38.37	-	100.00
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	54.95	45.05	-	100.00
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	24.11	75.89	-	100.00
Squid (Pusit)	90.38	9.62	-	100.00
Mudcrab	-	68.46	31.54	100.00
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	11.49	88.51	-	100.00
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	48.63	51.37	-	100.00
Anchovies (Dilis)	42.62	57.38	-	100.00
Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa)	32.86	67.14	-	100.00
Blue crab (Alimasag)	3.27	96.73	-	100.00
Eastern little tuna (Bonito)	57.42	42.58	-	100.00
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	9.44	88.22	2.34	100.00
Carp	-	66.34	33.66	100.00
Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/ Bariles)	37.53	62.47	-	100.00
Mudfish	-	94.49	5.51	100.00
Catfish	-	15.18	84.82	100.00
Endeavor prawn	-	96.40	3.60	100.00
Gourami	-	-	100.00	100.00
Mussel	-	4.32	95.68	100.00
Oyster	-	96.38	3.62	100.00
White shrimp	-	100.00	-	100.00
Others	19.31	79.50	1.18	100.00

If you want to know more about these statistics  
write or call Fisheries Statistics Division  
☎ 376-2063  
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