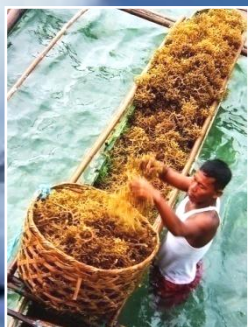


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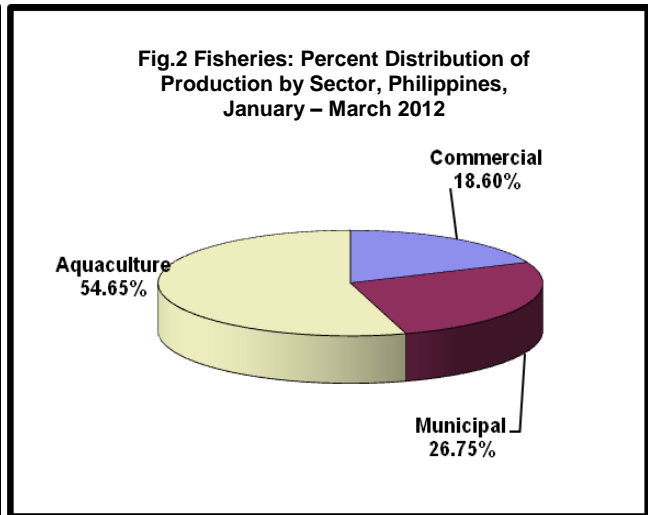
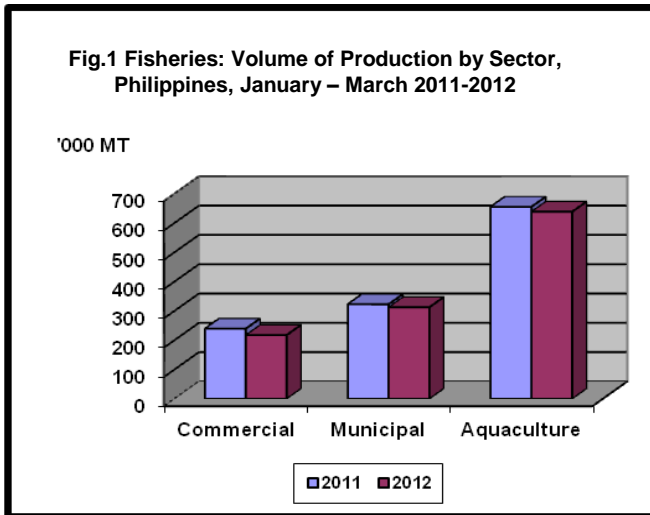
FISHERIES SITUATIONER

January - March 2012



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
PHILIPPINES

HIGHLIGHTS



The total volume of fisheries production decreased by 4.00 percent in the first quarter of 2012 compared with last year's record. All sectors had reduced production with commercial fisheries posting the biggest decrease at 9.15 percent. Municipal fisheries exhibited 3.13 percent lesser output this quarter while aquaculture experienced a 2.54 percent decline in output (Table 1).

Commercial fisheries production at 217,338.11 metric tons was 21,899.95 metric tons lower compared to last year's record in the same quarter. Eleven (11) registered production shortfalls while five (5) regions fared well during the quarter. The production cut was largely attributed to the decreased production in Zamboanga Peninsula especially at private landing centers in Zamboanga City. Catch of indian sardines was down by 4,682.12 metric tons and that of roundscad by 3,951.10 metric tons. The low production in other regions was largely caused by lesser fishing trips due to increasing cost of fuel and gasoline and other operating expenses. SOCCSKSARGEN's output at 42,831.09 metric tons accounted for the bulk of commercial fish catch unloaded. Except for the Local Government Unit (LGU) – managed landing centers, all types of landing centers recorded output decreases. Commercial fisheries contributed about 18.60 percent to the total fisheries production.

Municipal fishermen produced 312,444.08 metric tons of fish catch this first quarter of 2012. This was 10,108.03 metric tons lower than in 2011. Eleven (11) regions exhibited a downward trend in production while six (6) regions managed to outdo their 2012 first quarter production levels. There were lesser fishing trips due to weather disturbances and high costs of fuel and gasoline. The volume of fish unloaded by marine municipal fishing boats reached 265,914.12 metric tons which shared 85.11 percent of the total municipal fisheries output. The volume of fish caught by inland municipal fishing households at 46,529.96 metric tons was 14.89 percent of the total municipal fisheries output. Marine municipal fisheries production declined by 4.03 percent or 11,173.00 metric tons. On the other hand, inland municipal fisheries production went up by 2.34 percent or 1,064.97 metric tons. Municipal fisheries production accounted for 26.75 percent of the total fisheries production.

Aquaculture production at 638,389.43 metric tons was 16,661.64 metric tons lower than the 2011 first quarter production level. Seaweed production at 450,762.1259 metric tons contributed more than half or 70.61

percent to the total aquaculture production. Production of seaweed dropped by 3.77 percent or 17,682.56 metric tons this quarter as seaweed farmers, especially in Tawi-Tawi where the bulk of seaweed was planted, experienced unstable planting due to strong winds and rampant attack of ice-ice disease. Fin fishes and shellfishes, on the other hand, contributed 29.39 percent. These included milkfish, tilapia, tiger prawn, oyster and mussel. Aquaculture accounted for 54.65 percent of the total fisheries production during the quarter.

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

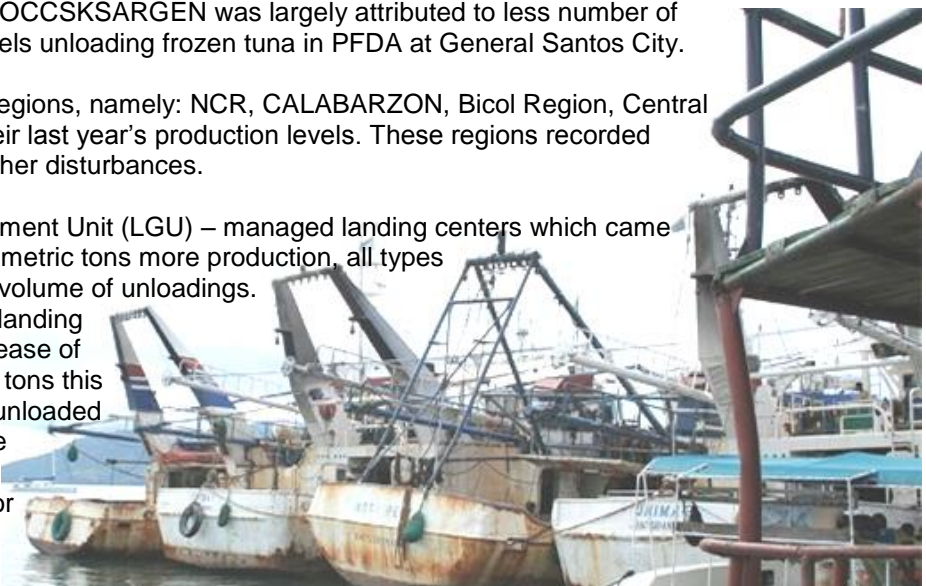
Commercial fishing produced 217,338.11 metric tons of fish during the first quarter of 2012. This was 9.15 percent or 21,899.95 metric tons lower than last year's 2011 first quarter production level. SOCCSKSARGEN accounted for the bulk of commercial fish catch unloaded at 42,831.09 metric tons of which 97.04 percent or 41,563.14 metric tons were unloaded at South Cotabato landing centers. It was further observed that 66.68 percent or 27,714.32 metric tons of fish catch in South Cotabato were unloaded at PFDA landing centers. More unloadings of commercial fish catch were recorded in Zamboanga Peninsula. These added up to 25,581.60 metric tons of which 42.11 percent were unloaded at Zamboaga City landing centers. Western Visayas and ARMM followed with total unloadings of 22,850.24 and 22,779.39 metric tons, respectively (Table 2).

The lower volume of production was traced to low output in 11 regions, namely: Ilocos Region, Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, MIMAROPA, Western Visayas, Eastern Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula, Northern Mindanao, Davao Region, SOCCSKSARGEN and Caraga Region. In Zamboanga Peninsula, especially, at the private landing centers in Zamboanga City, production declined by 12,368.97 metric tons or from 20,771.45 metric tons in 2011 to 8,402.48 metric tons this quarter. There were production shortfalls, indian sardines by 4,682.12 metric tons and roundscad by 3,951.10 metric tons. The decrease in production was also attributed to the implementation of fish moratorium by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR). The moratorium imposed the banning of sardines fishing in 15 areas in Western Mindanao which started in December 2011. The ban was aimed at saving the dwindling population of sardines.

In other regions, reduced volume of catch was caused by lesser fishing trips due to increasing costs of fuel and gasoline and other operating expenses. Other reasons cited were dry-docking of some commercial fishing vessels for repair and maintenance and lesser fishing efforts due to rough seas and strong water current. Meanwhile, most commercial fishermen in Cagayan Valley opted to gather elvers for higher income than to go on fishing. In Misamis Occidental, demand for fish declined in January and early weeks of February because people were hesitant to eat fish. Reduced fishing trips were observed in Misamis Oriental after typhoon Sendong due to fish scare as many casualties during the typhoon were flashed to the sea. The downward trend in production in SOCCSKSARGEN was largely attributed to less number of both foreign and local fishing vessels unloading frozen tuna in PFDA at General Santos City.

On the other hand, five (5) regions, namely: NCR, CALABARZON, Bicol Region, Central Visayas and ARMM surpassed their last year's production levels. These regions recorded more fishing trips due to less weather disturbances.

Except for the Local Government Unit (LGU) – managed landing centers which came up with 19.49 percent or 3,304.44 metric tons more production, all types of landing centers recorded lower volume of unloadings. Fish catch unloaded at private landing centers recorded the biggest decrease of 27.91 percent or 10,615.34 metric tons this quarter. The volume of fish catch unloaded at ports managed by the Philippine Fisheries Development Authority (PFDA) declined by 1.82 percent or



971.62 metric tons. Traditional landing centers accounted for the bulk of commercial fish catch unloadings at 117,341.05 metric tons but this registered a decline of 10.40 percent or 13,617.43 metric tons.

MUNICIPAL FISHERIES

Municipal fisheries production for the first quarter of 2012 reached 312,444.08 metric tons. This was down by 3.13 percent compared to last year's output during the same quarter.

The volume of marine fish unloaded by municipal fishermen dropped by 4.03 percent while catch from inland waters rose by 2.34 percent (Table 3).



Twelve out of 16 regions were not able to surpass their respective outputs of the same quarter last year. The biggest losers were MIMAROPA, Zamboanga Peninsula, Cagayan Valley, Eastern Visayas and Western Visayas. Only four (4) regions reported increases in volume of fish unloaded at municipal fish landing centers during the period. These were Bicol Region, Central Visayas, Caraga Region and National Capital Region (NCR).

The following regions were the consistent contributors to the output of municipal fisheries; Western Visayas, MIMAROPA, Bicol Region and Zamboanga Peninsula. Unloadings from these four (4) regions shared 54.63 percent in the total marine production of 265,914.12 metric tons for the first quarter of the year.

The decline in fish catch from marine waters could be an indication that the LGUs have somehow been successful in the implementation of some conservation and management measures like establishing closed season in specific fishing area; prohibiting or limiting fishery activities in overfished areas to regenerate the fishery resources in that water; banning the use of fine mesh nets and other destructive fishing gears and methods; and controlling the use of dynamite and cyanide fishing. Aside from these conservation measures, the decline in fish catch was also attributed to the limited number of fishing operations brought by the unstable and fluctuating price of gas and oil. The high cost of maintenance of fishing boats added to the burden of operators. Due to uncertainty of catch, fishing days became irregular and fishing hours were shortened. The meager catch of fishermen was not enough to compensate the expenses incurred per fishing trip. Pollutants coming from mine tailings, industrial and human wastes were also contributory factors to the diminishing catch from the sea. Poachers allegedly continued to threaten municipal fishing.

The 4.03 percent decrease in marine fishing production came largely from the provinces of Palawan, Zamboanga del Norte, Cagayan, Iloilo and Zamboanga City. In Palawan, there were reports on the use of illegal and prohibited fishing accessories and intrusion in municipal waters by bigger fishing boats. Change in water temperature during hot season forced species to stay in cooler and deeper portion of the sea making it difficult for fishermen to catch them. In Iloilo, northeasterly winds affected fishing during the quarter. In Cagayan, the lure of big income from gathering elvers displaced marine fishermen. Without the assurance of abundant catch from fishing in the open sea, fishermen preferred to engage in this new economic activity in the province due to its increasing demand for export and high price for the product.

On the other hand, frequent rains were experienced in some provinces that benefited inland fishermen. Catch of households engaged in inland fishing grew by 2.34 percent. More freshwater fish, crustaceans and mollusks were gathered by inland fishermen. High water levels of lakes, creeks, dams, rivers and other inland bodies of water induced growth and proliferation of freshwater species. More fisherfolk got involved in gleaning activities due to the demand for shells and other fishery products. Laguna, Rizal, Pampanga and Cagayan led the list of top producers of freshwater species for Luzon, Iloilo in the Visayas and North Cotabato, Maguindanao, Sultan Kudarat and Lanao del Sur in Mindanao. Laguna Lake, Cagayan River, Pampanga River, Lake Lanao, Lake Buluan and Liguasan Marsh were among the bigger lakes and rivers that could be

found in these provinces. Production from these nine (9) provinces contributed more than 80 percent to the total output of inland municipal fisheries for the quarter.

AQUACULTURE

During the first quarter of 2012, aquaculture production was estimated at 638 thousand metric tons. This was 2.54 percent short of the previous year's record. Production decreases were observed in seaweed farms, freshwater fishponds and marine fish cages. On the other hand, freshwater cages, marine fish pens and brackishwater fishponds generated output increases of 7.31 percent, 1.79 percent and 19.91 percent, respectively (Table 4).



Seaweed harvests of about 451 thousand metric tons registered a 3.77 percent decline from last year's production. ARMM reported the biggest reduction as farms in Sulu and Tawi-Tawi were affected by ice-ice disease. Likewise, sea turtles and assorted species like siganids attacked seaweed plants that loosen from the stem because of heavy winds. In Central Visayas, output reduction was due to the presence of epiphytes in some municipalities in Bohol.



Freshwater fishponds produced 3.92 percent less than the previous year's level. Low survival rate of tilapia brought about by intense heat was observed in Central Luzon provinces particularly, Pampanga and Nueva Ecija. Marine fish cage production also went down because of forced harvesting during the last quarter of 2011 to avoid the effects of fish kill in Ilocos Region.

Increased production was observed in freshwater fish cages in CALABARZON as a result of intensive feeding and high survival rate in Taal Lake. In Davao Region, more fish pens were back in operation because of the available quality fingerlings and this led to increment in output from marine environment. More harvests from brackishwater fishponds in Central Luzon were noted during the period as more ponds in Bulacan which were affected by massive flooding last year underwent rehabilitation. Good weather condition throughout the culture period contributed to the enhanced growth of tilapia.

The following table shows the percentage change in production by aquafarm type from 2010 to 2011.

Type of Aquafarm/Environment	% Increase (Decrease)
Brackishwater fishpond	1.79
Brackishwater fish pen	7.56
Brackishwater fish cage	(8.48)
Freshwater fishpond	(3.92)
Freshwater fish pen	3.17
Freshwater fish cage	7.31
Marine fish pen	19.91
Marine fish cage	(14.92)
Oyster	11.25
Mussel	7.60
Seaweed	(3.77)

SELECTED AQUACULTURE SPECIES

MILKFISH

Production of milkfish at 69,143.66 metric tons was 0.10 percent higher this quarter than the output of the same period last year. Production increases were noted across all types of aqua farms, except in brackishwater and marine fish cages (Table 5).



Volume of milkfish harvests from brackishwater fishponds and fish pens registered increases of 2.73 percent and 8.23 percent, respectively. The upward trend in production in Bulacan, Capiz and La Union was attributed to the increase in stocking density due to high market demand for milkfish in the Lenten season and fiesta celebrations. Lower mortality rates were reported because of good weather conditions and proper feeding management that resulted in bigger sizes of harvests. On the other hand, production of milkfish went down in Pangasinan, Pampanga and Negros Occidental since some areas were utilized as salt beds. Other areas had low water level and high water salinity that resulted in small sizes of milkfish harvested.

Gains in milkfish production in freshwater fish pens, fish cages and marine fish pens were 3.10 percent, 13.51 percent and 20.24 percent, respectively. Most producing provinces recorded bigger sizes of milkfish harvested. This was attained through proper management, quality stocking materials and improved water condition. However, milkfish harvests in Pangasinan dropped by 10.17 percent and in Iloilo by 36.37 percent. Some marine fish pens which were damaged during typhoons Pedring and Quiel last year were not rehabilitated.

Production in brackishwater and marine fish cages declined by 10.92 percent and 16.64 percent, respectively. In Agusan del Norte, lesser area were harvested because the bulk of milkfish harvests fell on the second quarter of 2012. In Northern Samar, it was reported that repair of old cages was on-going and some cage operators temporarily stopped their operations due to insufficient funds. Meanwhile, fish cage operators in Pangasinan harvested their stocks due to fear of fish kill. In Misamis Oriental, operators complained of the high cost of inputs.

TILAPIA

Tilapia production from all types of aquafarm was 90,196.64 metric tons which showed a decrease of 0.14 percent this quarter compared to the same quarter of 2011. The drop in production was attributed to the decreases in outputs from freshwater fishponds at 3.76 percent, brackishwater fishponds at 3.21 percent and brackishwater fish pens/cages at 0.48 percent. About 61 percent of total tilapia production came from freshwater fishponds, 30 percent from freshwater fish cages, five (5) percent from freshwater fish pens, three (3) percent from brackishwater fishponds and the remaining one (1) percent shared by brackishwater fish pens/cages, small farm reservoirs, rice-fish farms and marine fish pens/cages (Table 6).



Production from freshwater fishponds went down by 3.76 percent and this was mainly because of output decreases in Pampanga at 4.60 percent and Pangasinan at 8.64 percent. In Pampanga, the reduction was attributed to the shifting of some fishpond operators to rice farming due to high cost of feeds and poor quality of fingerlings. Smaller sizes of tilapia harvested and reduction in area stocked were also reported. In Pangasinan, the decrease in harvests was caused by low water level and smaller sizes of tilapia harvested. On the other hand, Tarlac, Isabela and Bulacan recorded production increases correspondingly to 8.95 percent, 15.92 percent and 1.94 percent. In Tarlac, it was due to the availability of water supply from Paroah river in Concepcion. Also, some fishpond owners increased their area and stocks in preparation for the Lenten season. In Isabela and Bulacan, the production increases were attributed to the availability of fingerlings, sufficient water supply and favorable weather condition that enabled operators to use the rehabilitated fishponds.

Harvests from freshwater fish cages increased by 7.17 percent this quarter. This was traced to the 9.33 percent increase in Batangas. This gain was attributed to quality fingerlings stocked and intensive feeding. On the other hand, Laguna, Camarines Sur, South Cotabato and Ifugao recorded output reductions of 0.32 percent, 3.61 percent, 14.22 percent and 6.62 percent, respectively. In Laguna, it was caused by insufficient natural food and high cost of commercial feeds. Meanwhile, operators in Lake Buhi, Camarines Sur reduced their stocks in anticipation of implementation of fish cages zoning. In Lake Sebu, South Cotabato, lower production was due to fish kill. On the other hand, some fish cage operators in Ifugao shifted operation to fishponds in preparation for the coming dry season when water level in Magat Dam would begin to recede due to less rainfall.



Output from freshwater fish pens grew by 3.26 percent. The provinces that contributed to the increase were Rizal, Sultan Kudarat, Maguindanao, and Leyte. Rizal came up with 6.67 percent increase due to abundance of natural food in the lake that enhanced the growth of tilapia resulting in bigger sizes of harvests. In Sultan Kudarat and Maguindanao, output gains corresponded to 0.43 percent and 0.17 percent, and these attained because of the presence of financiers, availability of fingerlings and natural food in Lake Lutayan. In Leyte, the output increase was due to the availability of quality fingerlings and higher demand from consumers. On the contrary, the 7.55 percent decrease in production in Laguna was attributed to selective harvesting and movement of harvest to second quarter of the year.

Production from brackishwater fishponds dropped by 3.21 percent this quarter. Production cuts were noted in Pampanga at 2.93 percent and in Cagayan at 4.81 percent. In Pampanga, it was caused by high salinity of water due to intense heat during the first two (2) months of the quarter which results to lower survival rate. In Cagayan, it was due to the movement of harvests from first quarter to second quarter. On the other hand, Zamboanga del Sur, Metro Manila, and Bulacan experienced output gains of 6.90 percent, 27.10 percent and 6.30 percent, respectively. In Zamboanga del Sur, the increment was due to sufficient supply of natural food that enhanced the quality of harvests and some areas under repair were now utilized. In Metro Manila, there was an increase in stocking rate as most operators took advantage of higher demand for freshwater species. Also, more natural entry of tilapia was harvested. Some nursery operators in Bulacan shifted to grow-out tilapia culture to meet the demand from consumers.

Harvest from brackishwater fish pens/cages decreased by 0.48 percent and this was contributed by almost all producing provinces. In La Union, Ilocos Norte and Cagayan, the reduction was due to high cost of inputs, limited supply of fingerlings and movement of harvest to second quarter. On the contrary, Ilocos Sur had 5.16 percent increase in output this quarter with additional area harvested in Narvacan and Candon City. Operators in these areas were allowed to stock more as the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) continued to disperse quality tilapia breeders and fingerlings.

Rice fish farms and small farm reservoirs (SFR's) produced more tilapia this quarter in response to high demand from household consumers in San Ildefonso and San Miguel, Bulacan. It was observed that bigger sizes were harvested and some previously idle impounding areas were now utilized. Pampanga farmers had no tilapia production last quarter but managed to harvest this quarter both in rice fish farms and SFRs. Also, Iloilo farmers noted that there were less predators (bull frogs) in rice fish farms during the quarter.



TIGER PRAWN

The first quarter production of tiger prawn for 2012 was 9,477.02 metric tons, down by 1.41 percent from last year's production of 9,582.56 metric tons.

The decrease in production was caused by poor quality of post larvae and the intense heat in the first two months of the quarter which affected the growth and low survival rate of tiger prawn in Pampanga. In other provinces, the 12 percent reduction in production was the effect of flooding during the last quarter of 2011, since some ponds have not been rehabilitated yet. There was also report on the movement of harvests from first quarter to second quarter since tiger prawn growers anticipated higher prices during the Lenten season.



On the contrary, the production increases in Lanao de Norte, Zamboanga del Sur, Bataan and Misamis Occidental were attributed to the increase in area harvested and intensive stocking because of quality post larvae, proper management, coupled with good water salinity, high survival rate and large sizes of tiger prawn harvested (Table 7).



MUD CRAB

Production of mud crab for the first quarter of 2012 went down by 0.46 percent. Of the top five (5) producing provinces of mud crab, Sorsogon and Pampanga recorded output cuts of 29 percent and three (3) percent, respectively. In Sorsogon the frequent rains (habagat) during the quarter adversely affected production. In Pampanga, there was low survival rate and smaller sizes of mud crab harvested (Table 7).

Meanwhile, Lanao del Norte, Camarines Norte and Misamis Occidental indicated production increases due to availability of quality crablets, proper management and matured and large sizes of mud crab harvested.

CARP

During the first quarter of 2012, the total carp produced was 698.4 metric tons. This was 0.75 percent lower than previous year's level. There was a slowdown in freshwater fishponds production. The 90 percent cut in Quezon was attributed to less stocking due to lower demand for this species. Unavailability of fingerlings was reported in Lanao del Norte. Meanwhile, smaller sizes of carps were harvested in Pangasinan and Pampanga due to low water level (Table 7).



On the other hand, production of carps from freshwater pens and cages improved by 1.62 percent. Combined harvests from freshwater pens and cages contributed more than 90 percent of the total carp production. Rizal, which is the top producer of the species, cited that abundant natural food in the lake enhanced the growth of carp.

Carp production from rice fish farms and small farm reservoirs (SFRs) was enhanced by the availability of quality fingerlings that prompted operators in Quirino to stock more.

CATFISH



Catfish production this quarter at 75.35 metric tons was 8.66 percent lower than last year's record in the same quarter. Freshwater fishponds and small farm reservoirs posted decreases in harvests. In particular, the decrement in production was contributed by Iloilo, Nueva Ecija and Davao City by 15.11 percent, 21.85 percent, 6.64 percent, respectively. These provinces recorded low survival rate of fingerlings and less area utilized. Harvesting of tilapia in Nueva Ecija was moved to April in time for the Lenten season to avail of higher prices. On the contrary, harvesting in South Cotabato and North Cotabato increased by 2.44 percent and 34.29 percent, respectively. In South Cotabato, more areas were utilized to meet high market demand. Operators in North Cotabato were encouraged to practice good management and were able to have good harvest (Table 7).

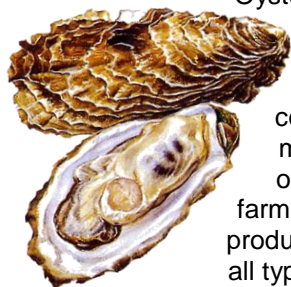
Meanwhile, catfish production from small farm reservoirs (SFRs) rose to 70.32 percent due to the harvest of 1.64 metric tons in Pampanga. On the other hand, provinces producing catfish from SFRs experienced output decrease. This was attributed to the overflowing of ponds in Cagayan due to continuous rains, less natural entry in North Cotabato and scarcity of stocking materials in Guimaras.

SEAWEED

Seaweed production dropped by 3.77 percent from last year's record of the same quarter. A 13.73 percent decline was recorded in Tawi-Tawi. There were reports that seaweed farmers observed unstable planting due to strong winds experienced in the province during the quarter. This adversely affected seaweed plants and caused damages to their farms. Some farmers were forced to harvest seaweed which are not fully grown and of low quality. In Sulu and Zamboanga Sibugay, reduction in harvests was due to rampant attack of ice-ice disease. Meanwhile, the presence of epiphytes affected the growth of seaweed in Bohol. On the contrary, seaweed production in Zamboanga del Norte grew by 15.31 percent. This was attributed to good weather condition and adequate water salinity which favored the growth of seaweed (Table 8).



OYSTER



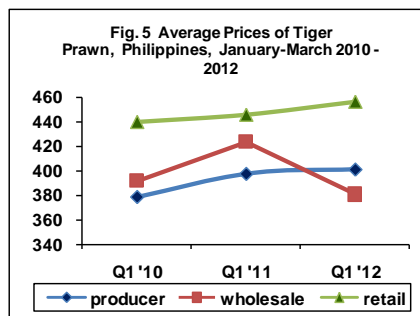
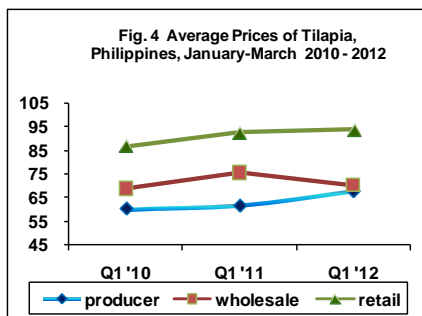
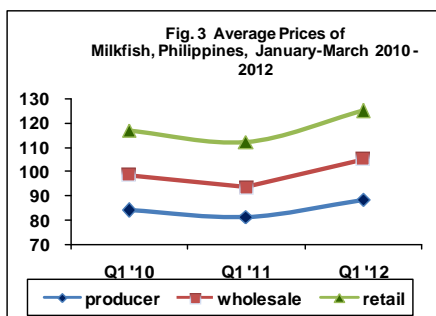
Oyster production went up by 11.25 percent this quarter. A significant 41.18 percent output growth in Iloilo was recorded. This was evidenced by continued expansion in area harvested due to availability of quality spats developed that resulted to bigger sizes of oyster produced. High demand and better prices offered by some traders and buyers coming from nearby towns encouraged farmers in Negros Occidental and Capiz to plant more. In Bulacan, it was observed that there were no wild mussels that usually cling to oyster shells that hinder its full growth and development during the period. This allowed farmers to harvest bigger sizes and good quality oyster. In Pangasinan, decrease in oyster production was the result of the prohibition and restriction imposed by BFAR on gathering all types of shellfishes because of red tide contamination (Table 8).

MUSSEL

Mussel production moved up by 7.60 percent growth this period. Samar and Cavite produced 34.37 percent and 32.94 percent more outputs this quarter, respectively. The presence of buyers and increasing demand from Mindanao areas encouraged farmers in Samar to produce more. Availability of mussel spats in Cavite allowed operators to expand their area harvested. Likewise, the good water quality and less weather disturbances enhanced the growth of mussels in Capiz and Aklan. Meanwhile, production decline in Bataan was due to red tide toxins (Table 8).



FISH PRICES



Prices of selected fish species at the producer and trader levels generally increased this first quarter of 2012 from last year's same quarter prices.

At the producer level, the biggest increment at 15.33 percent was observed in the average price of roundscad. Price increases for tilapia and milkfish corresponded to 9.95 percent and 8.52 percent. Average prices also moved up for frigate tuna by 7.75 percent, Indian mackerel by 5.65 percent and tiger prawn by 0.76 percent.

At the wholesale market, the biggest price increment at 12.66 percent was recorded by milkfish. Indian mackerel, frigate tuna and roundscad species were also sold at prices higher by 7.78 percent, 7.57 percent and 4.63 percent this quarter, respectively. Meanwhile, tilapia and tiger prawn were priced lower by 6.99 percent and 10.22 percent, respectively.

Prices of the six (6) selected fish species at the retail level also moved upward. The 11.23 percent increase in milkfish price was by far the biggest. The upward trend in retail prices of frigate tuna, roundscad and Indian mackerel corresponded to 7.87 percent, 7.21 percent and 3.83 percent.

Tiger prawn recorded the biggest producer-retail price margin this 2012 at P55 per kilogram. This was followed by Indian mackerel at P53, roundscad at P47 and frigate tuna, at P41. Narrower margins were reported for milkfish and tilapia at P36 and P26, respectively.

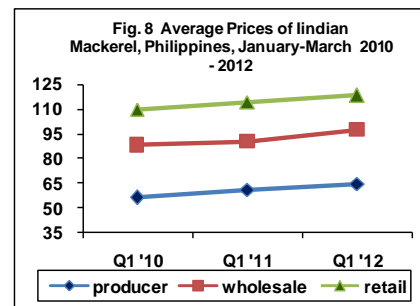
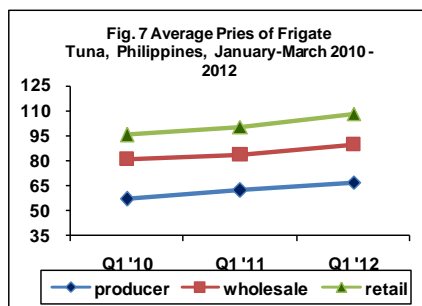
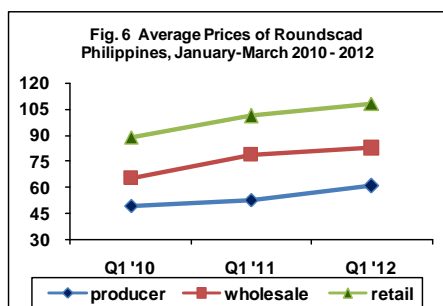


Table 1. Fisheries: Volume of Fish Production by Sub-Sector, by Region, Philippines, January - March 2011 - 2012^P

(Metric Tons)

Region/ Sub-Sector	Fisheries		% Change 12/11	Commercial		% Change 12/11	Municipal		% Change 12/11	Aquaculture		% Change 12/11
	2011	2012		2011	2012		2011	2012		2011	2012	
PHILIPPINES	1,216,841.25	1,168,171.62	(4.00)	239,238.06	217,338.11	(9.15)	322,552.11	312,444.08	(3.13)	655,051.08	638,389.43	(2.54)
NCR	16,597.81	20,485.49	23.42	14,782.56	18,443.12	24.76	1,468.09	1,618.16	10.22	347.16	424.21	22.19
CAR	1,061.47	1,069.86					265.13	270.38	1.98	796.34	799.48	0.39
I	31,786.47	28,101.68	(11.59)	788.09	691.87	(12.21)	8,463.80	7,809.50	(7.73)	22,534.58	19,600.31	(13.02)
II	16,587.15	11,578.82	(30.19)	4,767.16	2,138.26	(55.15)	9,829.83	7,287.73	(25.86)	1,990.16	2,152.83	8.17
III	86,314.73	83,886.28	(2.81)	1,869.46	1,225.37	(34.45)	12,514.75	11,815.02	(5.59)	71,930.52	70,845.89	(1.51)
IV-A	92,607.77	96,509.52	4.21	19,529.44	20,301.23	3.95	28,411.90	28,854.56	1.56	44,666.43	47,353.73	6.02
IV-B	75,044.49	71,894.54	(4.20)	7,945.34	7,769.48	(2.21)	43,260.11	39,469.71	(8.76)	23,839.04	24,655.35	3.42
V	65,003.41	70,158.22	7.93	14,337.06	15,561.89	8.54	34,557.92	37,266.15	7.84	16,108.43	17,330.18	7.58
VI	109,274.27	107,764.58	(1.38)	24,388.19	22,850.24	(6.31)	42,341.28	42,200.74	(0.33)	42,544.80	42,713.60	0.40
VII	66,125.43	65,773.82	(0.53)	10,296.31	10,852.22	5.40	13,999.16	14,735.54	5.26	41,829.96	40,186.06	(3.93)
VIII	49,855.52	45,545.99	(8.64)	17,605.09	14,347.10	(18.51)	22,509.53	20,531.78	(8.79)	9,740.90	10,667.11	9.51
IX	172,666.31	158,511.45	(8.20)	41,597.92	25,581.60	(38.50)	33,840.45	30,852.15	(8.83)	97,227.94	102,077.70	4.99
X	35,558.38	35,282.65	(0.78)	9,039.70	8,426.80	(6.78)	9,984.18	9,677.27	(3.07)	16,534.50	17,178.58	3.90
XI	15,214.25	14,716.97	(3.27)	3,686.91	2,419.86	(34.37)	6,160.95	5,224.19	(15.20)	5,366.39	7,072.92	31.80
XII	64,939.99	63,063.93	(2.89)	44,841.37	42,831.09	(4.48)	11,916.45	11,908.27	(0.07)	8,182.17	8,324.57	1.74
Caraga	18,408.78	18,672.48	1.43	1,284.37	1,118.59	(12.91)	15,194.24	15,726.61	3.50	1,930.17	1,827.28	(5.33)
ARMM	299,795.02	275,155.34	(8.22)	22,479.09	22,779.39	1.34	27,834.34	27,196.32	(2.29)	249,481.59	225,179.63	(9.74)

P - Preliminary

Table 2. Commercial Fisheries: Volume of Fish Unloading by Region, by Type of Landing Center, Philippines, January - March 2011 - 2012^P

(Metric Tons)

Region	Commercial		% Change 12/11	Private		% Change 12/11	PFDA		% Change 12/11	LGU		% Change 12/11	Traditional		% Change 12/11
	2011	2012		2011	2012		2011	2012		2011	2012		2011	2012	
PHILIPPINES	239,238.06	217,338.11	(9.15)	38,033.16	27,417.82	(27.91)	53,292.48	52,320.86	(1.82)	16,953.94	20,258.38	19.49	130,958.48	117,341.05	(10.40)
NCR	14,782.56	18,443.12	24.76				14,215.16	17,842.01	25.51				567.40	601.11	5.94
CAR															
I	788.09	691.87	(12.21)				238.25	183.96	(22.79)				549.84	507.91	(7.63)
II	4,767.16	2,138.26	(55.15)										4,767.16	2,138.26	(55.15)
III	1,869.46	1,225.37	(34.45)	1,676.89	1,013.28	(39.57)				14.70	11.65	(20.75)	177.87	200.44	12.69
IV-A	19,529.44	20,301.23	3.95				2,942.52	3,350.55	13.87	1,825.22	2,010.64	10.16	14,761.70	14,940.04	1.21
IV-B	7,945.34	7,769.48	(2.21)										7,945.34	7,769.48	(2.21)
V	14,337.06	15,561.89	8.54	2,193.00	2,230.20	1.70				3,941.62	4,489.26	13.89	8,202.44	8,842.43	7.80
VI	24,388.19	22,850.24	(6.31)	1,079.23	1,173.05	8.69	1,253.10	1,101.76	(12.08)	5,203.00	5,477.51	5.28	16,852.86	15,097.92	(10.41)
VII	10,296.31	10,852.22	5.40							691.34	679.63	(1.69)	9,604.97	10,172.59	5.91
VIII	17,605.09	14,347.10	(18.51)	424.50	446.70	5.23				9.00	4.60	(48.89)	17,171.59	13,895.80	(19.08)
IX	41,597.92	25,581.60	(38.50)	21,059.54	8,494.41	(59.66)	1,440.28	1,616.39	12.23	2,698.33	5,442.33	101.69	16,399.77	10,028.47	(38.85)
X	9,039.70	8,426.80	(6.78)							909.68	1,075.16	18.19	8,130.02	7,351.64	(9.57)
XI	3,686.91	2,419.86	(34.37)	121.17	211.39	74.46	1,114.72	511.84	(54.08)	1,661.05	1,067.60	(35.73)	789.97	629.03	(20.37)
XII	44,841.37	42,831.09	(4.48)	11,478.83	13,848.79	20.65	32,088.45	27,714.35	(13.63)				1,274.09	1,267.95	(0.48)
Caraga	22,479.09	22,779.39	1.34										22,479.09	22,779.39	1.34
ARMM	1,284.37	1,118.59	(12.91)										1,284.37	1,118.59	(12.91)

P - Preliminary

Table 3. Municipal Fish Production by Region, Philippines, January - March 2011 - 2012^P

(Metric Tons)

Region	Municipal		% Change 12/11	Marine		% Change 12/11	Inland		% Change 12/11
	2011	2012		2011	2012		2011	2012	
PHILIPPINES	322,552.11	312,444.08	(3.13)	277,087.12	265,914.12	(4.03)	45,464.99	46,529.96	2.34
NCR	1,468.09	1,618.16	10.22	1,468.09	1,618.16	10.22			
CAR	265.13	270.38	1.98				265.13	270.38	1.98
I	8,463.80	7,809.50	(7.73)	8,015.07	7,362.83	(8.14)	448.73	446.67	(0.46)
II	9,829.83	7,287.73	(25.86)	6,284.86	3,899.07	(37.96)	3,544.97	3,388.66	(4.41)
III	12,514.75	11,815.02	(5.59)	9,484.21	8,868.83	(6.49)	3,030.54	2,946.19	(2.78)
IV-A	28,411.90	28,854.56	1.56	8,816.32	8,813.89	(0.03)	19,595.58	20,040.67	2.27
IV-B	43,260.11	39,469.71	(8.76)	43,059.79	39,265.40	(8.81)	200.32	204.31	1.99
V	34,557.92	37,266.15	7.84	33,162.14	35,750.21	7.80	1,395.78	1,515.94	8.61
VI	42,341.28	42,200.74	(0.33)	40,853.91	39,650.60	(2.95)	1,487.37	2,550.14	71.45
VII	13,999.16	14,735.54	5.26	13,953.19	14,684.56	5.24	45.97	50.98	10.90
VIII	22,509.53	20,531.78	(8.79)	22,000.77	20,366.92	(7.43)	508.76	164.86	(67.60)
IX	33,840.45	30,852.15	(8.83)	33,576.96	30,606.78	(8.85)	263.49	245.37	(6.88)
X	9,984.18	9,677.27	(3.07)	9,088.46	8,575.27	(5.65)	895.72	1,102.00	23.03
XI	6,160.95	5,224.19	(15.20)	6,120.34	5,172.66	(15.48)	40.61	51.53	26.89
XII	11,916.45	11,908.27	(0.07)	5,164.50	4,970.48	(3.76)	6,751.95	6,937.79	2.75
Caraga	15,194.24	15,726.61	3.50	13,932.57	14,595.04	4.75	1,261.67	1,131.57	(10.31)
ARMM	27,834.34	27,196.32	(2.29)	22,105.94	21,713.42	(1.78)	5,728.40	5,482.90	(4.29)

P - Preliminary

Table 4. Aquaculture Production by Type of Aquafarm, by Environment and by Region, January - March 2011 - 2012^P

Region	Aquaculture			Brackishwater Fishpond			Brackishwater Fish Pen			Brackishwater Fish Cage			Freshwater Fishpond			Freshwater Fish Pen			Freshwater Fish Cage			
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	
PHILIPPINES	655,051.07	638,389.43	(2.54)	57,038.90	58,057.86	1.79	513.23	552.01	7.56	125.76	115.09	(8.48)	58,391.94	56,102.20	(3.92)	14,218.92	14,670.06	3.17	26,367.34	28,293.82	7.31	
NCR	347.16	424.21	22.19	194.72	243.41	25.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76.75	80.91	5.41	33.20	36.06	8.61	
CAR	796.34	799.48	0.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480.98	498.14	3.57	-	-	-	315.35	301.33	(4.45)	
I	22,534.58	19,600.31	(13.02)	3,998.71	3,868.12	(3.27)	508.76	547.17	7.55	9.82	11.94	21.59	4,636.11	4,264.32	(8.02)	0.01	0.02	311.76	9.25	8.13	(12.03)	
II	1,990.16	2,152.83	8.17	403.84	382.08	(5.39)	-	-	-	5.57	5.30	(4.92)	1,376.95	1,575.96	14.45	-	-	-	66.48	88.80	33.58	
III	71,930.52	70,845.89	(1.51)	19,191.61	19,946.06	3.93	-	-	-	0.20	-	-	49,120.77	46,976.95	(4.36)	-	-	-	-	-	17.90	-
IVA	44,666.43	47,353.73	6.02	1,047.63	994.28	(5.09)	-	-	-	-	-	-	730.19	604.38	(17.23)	9,368.62	9,717.45	3.72	23,582.00	25,602.21	8.57	
IVB	23,839.04	24,655.35	3.42	792.85	831.23	4.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	181.81	191.26	5.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	
V	16,108.43	17,330.18	7.58	1,528.24	1,393.93	(8.79)	-	-	-	-	-	-	278.53	297.42	6.78	-	-	-	1,603.32	1,560.51	(2.67)	
VI	42,544.80	42,713.60	0.40	12,882.19	12,623.94	(2.00)	1.34	1.19	(10.78)	0.66	0.88	34.04	447.34	433.46	(3.10)	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	
VII	41,829.96	40,186.06	(3.93)	1,750.47	1,672.73	(4.44)	-	-	-	1.12	0.06	(94.63)	46.43	37.09	(20.12)	-	-	-	2.46	2.94	19.41	
VIII	9,740.90	10,667.11	9.51	1,471.41	1,566.47	6.46	2.71	3.64	34.53	14.09	12.90	(8.45)	162.16	129.77	(19.97)	8.69	10.10	16.22	3.91	3.63	(7.08)	
IX	97,227.94	102,077.70	4.99	4,027.95	4,280.39	6.27	-	-	-	0.09	0.13	46.78	46.68	45.90	(1.67)	2.50	2.73	9.15	-	-	-	
X	16,534.50	17,178.58	3.90	5,383.42	5,758.13	6.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	321.31	412.64	28.42	-	-	-	5.25	3.75	(28.57)	
XI	5,366.39	7,072.92	31.80	973.23	1,092.67	12.27	0.42	-	-	3.04	2.95	(2.76)	288.59	365.98	26.82	0.29	0.11	(62.50)	0.18	0.51	176.91	
XII	8,182.17	8,324.57	1.74	2,277.18	2,268.92	(0.36)	-	-	-	-	-	-	197.91	212.26	7.25	4,232.84	4,327.62	2.24	662.45	568.42	(14.19)	
Caraga	1,930.17	1,827.28	(5.33)	349.15	364.69	4.45	-	-	-	91.17	80.93	(11.24)	50.98	30.95	(39.30)	-	-	-	25.96	41.73	60.72	
ARMM	249,481.59	225,179.63	(9.74)	766.28	770.82	0.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.19	25.73	2.14	528.93	531.13	0.42	57.52	57.88	0.62	
Region	Marine Fish Pen			Marine Fish Cage			Oyster			Mussel			Seaweed			Rice Fish			Small Farm Reservoir			
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	
PHILIPPINES	4,652.19	5,578.67	19.91	14,708.90	12,514.44	(14.92)	5,228.17	5,816.22	11.25	5,317.20	5,721.18	7.60	468,444.68	450,762.13	(3.77)	2.05	70.31	3,329.94	41.79	135.43	224.11	
NCR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.48	63.84	50.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
I	2,435.05	2,187.41	(10.17)	10,310.60	8,279.96	(19.69)	429.67	374.30	(12.89)	39.85	17.71	(55.56)	153.94	39.55	(74.31)	-	-	-	2.80	1.69	(39.75)	
II	-	-	-	0.28	-	-	62.68	57.16	(8.81)	-	-	-	51.29	22.22	(56.67)	-	-	-	23.08	21.31	(7.65)	
III	-	-	-	576.85	582.23	0.93	2,284.14	2,553.77	11.80	491.64	311.85	(36.57)	260.00	285.32	9.74	-	69.12	-	5.30	102.69	1,836.61	
IVA	-	-	-	0.09	0.07	(27.06)	57.53	85.76	49.08	372.38	495.04	32.94	9,508.00	9,854.53	3.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IVB	-	-	-	169.40	183.60	8.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,694.97	23,449.26	3.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	
V	19.49	7.63	(60.85)	2.85	3.14	10.25	-	-	-	-	85.01	-	12,675.99	13,982.54	10.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	
VI	266.10	136.79	(48.59)	55.37	121.88	120.11	2,166.66	2,486.85	14.78	3,461.31	3,532.18	2.05	23,259.78	23,374.69	0.49	2.05	1.20	(41.53)	1.71	0.53	(68.99)	
VII	24.36	5.12	(79.00)	246.13	155.34	(36.88)	65.49	65.27	(0.35)	-	-	-	39,690.31	38,244.54	(3.64)	-	-	-	3.18	2.98	(6.51)	
VIII	26.25	6.25	(76.19)	453.56	323.34	(28.71)	23.20	24.02	3.51	909.53	1,214.75	33.56	6,665.38	7,372.23	10.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IX	-	-	-	6.50	9.80	50.73	40.92	71.73	75.29	-	-	-	93,103.30	97,667.03	4.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	
X	-	-	-	547.07	493.10	(9.86)	0.12	0.53	341.67	-	0.80	-	10,277.33	10,509.43	2.26	-	-	-	-	0.19	-	
XI	1,871.51	3,224.55	72.30	1,608.18	1,553.60	(3.39)	97.75	96.84	(0.93)	-	-	-	523.19	735.70	40.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	
XII	-	-	-	684.37	761.05	11.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	121.70	180.25	48.11	-	-	-	5.72	6.04	5.70	
Caraga	8.97	10.44	16.41	37.43	40.47	8.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,366.51	1,258.08	(7.93)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ARMM	0.46	0.48	4.02	10.21	6.86	(32.87)	-	-	-	-	-	-	248,093.00	223,786.74	(9.80)	-	-	-	-	-	-	

P - Preliminary

Table 5. Aquaculture: Milkfish Production of Top Producing Provinces by Culture Environment and Type of Aquafarm, Philippines, January - March 2011 - 2012 ^P

(Metric Tons)

Culture Environment/ Type of Aquafarm/Province	2011	2012	% Change 12/11
PHILIPPINES	69,072.23	69,143.66	0.10
Brackishwater Fishpond	39,624.89	40,706.75	2.73
Bulacan	6,210.25	6,703.34	7.94
Negros Occidental	6,151.33	5,846.84	(4.95)
Pampanga	3,272.40	3,071.47	(6.14)
Capiz	2,804.45	2,982.26	6.34
Pangasinan	2,509.99	2,452.01	(2.31)
Bataan	2,456.64	2,495.21	1.57
Other Provinces	16,219.83	17,155.62	5.77
Brackishwater Fish pen	472.65	511.56	8.23
La Union	468.21	506.74	8.23
Northern Samar	2.71	2.74	1.09
Other Provinces	1.73	2.08	20.35
Brackishwater Fish cage	109.53	97.56	(10.92)
Agusan del Norte	90.97	80.93	(11.04)
Northern Samar	10.00	9.13	(8.70)
Other Provinces	8.56	7.50	(12.33)
Freshwater Fish pen	9,126.31	9,409.43	3.10
Rizal	6,591.70	6,784.18	2.92
Sultan Kudarat	2,265.69	2,352.01	3.81
Maguindanao	141.92	144.15	1.57
Other Provinces	127.00	129.09	1.65
Freshwater Fish cage	851.78	966.89	13.51
Batangas	836.67	951.55	13.73
Other Provinces	15.11	15.34	1.52
Marine Fish pen	4,630.90	5,568.10	20.24
Pangasinan	2,435.05	2,187.41	(10.17)
Davao del Sur	1,870.38	3,223.98	72.37
Iloilo	138.64	88.22	(36.37)
Other Provinces	186.83	68.50	(63.33)
Marine Fish cage	14,256.17	11,883.36	(16.64)
Pangasinan	10,292.27	8,237.93	(19.96)
Davao del Sur	896.75	1,064.53	18.71
Misamis Oriental	529.07	474.57	(10.30)
Zambales	574.82	582.23	1.29
Other Provinces	1,963.27	1,524.09	(22.37)

P - Preliminary

**Table 6. Aquaculture: Tilapia Production of Top Producing Provinces,
by Culture Environment/Type of Aquafarm, Philippines,
January - March 2011 - 2012^P**

(Metric Tons)

Culture Environment/ Type of Aquafarm/Province	2011	2012	% Change 12/11
PHILIPPINES	90,325.29	90,196.64	(0.14)
Brackishwater Fishpond	3,037.48	2,940.03	(3.21)
Pampanga	936.96	909.50	(2.93)
Zamboanga del Sur	260.04	277.9880	6.90
Metro Manila	188.61	239.72	27.10
Bulacan	241.88	257.12	6.30
Cagayan	229.70	218.65	(4.81)
Other provinces	1,180.30	1,037.05	(12.14)
Brackishwater FishPen/Cage	47.40	47.18	(0.48)
La Union	40.28	40.10	(0.46)
Cagayan	4.16	4.08	(1.95)
Ilocos Norte	2.69	2.21	(17.65)
Ilocos Sur	0.28	0.29	5.16
Other provinces		0.50	
Freshwater Fishpond	57,245.54	55,095.29	(3.76)
Pampanga	44,252.75	42,217.13	(4.60)
Pangasinan	4,140.01	3,782.31	(8.64)
Tarlac	1,788.66	1,948.75	8.95
Isabela	973.26	1,128.23	15.92
Bulacan	1,082.17	1,103.16	1.94
Other Provinces	5,008.69	4,915.72	(1.86)
Freshwater Fish cage	25,356.69	27,174.47	7.17
Batangas	20,356.26	22,255.50	9.33
Laguna	2,123.46	2,116.66	(0.32)
Camarines Sur	1,478.76	1,425.38	(3.61)
South Cotabato	660.48	566.56	(14.22)
Ifugao	245.82	229.55	(6.62)
Other Provinces	491.92	580.83	18.07
Freshwater Fish pen	4,609.22	4,759.66	3.26
Rizal	2,183.90	2,329.57	6.67
Sultan Kudarat	1,967.15	1,975.61	0.43
Maguindanao	374.82	375.45	0.17
Laguna	61.38	56.74	(7.55)
Leyte	8.69	10.10	16.22
Other Provinces	13.28	12.18	(8.28)
Small Farm Reservoir	26.90	115.55	329.46
Pampanga		92.70	
Bulacan	5.30	5.58	5.26
North Cotabato	4.00	4.64	
Quirino	7.88	3.70	(53.02)
Bohol	3.07	2.85	(7.31)
Other Provinces	6.64	6.07	(8.60)
Rice Fish	2.05	58.20	2,738.96
Pampanga		57.00	
Negros Occidental	1.70	0.73	(56.94)
Iloilo	0.35	0.47	33.34
Marine Fishcage/Pen		6.26	
Davao del Norte		6.26	

P-Preliminary

Table 7. Aquaculture: Tiger Prawn, Mud Crab, Carp and Catfish Production of Top Producing Provinces by Culture Environment and Type of Aquafarm, Philippines, January - March 2011 - 2012^P

(Metric Tons)

Species/Province	2011	2012	% Change 12/11
TIGER PRAWN	9,582.56	9,447.02	(1.41)
Brackishwater Fishpond			
Pampanga	4,145.79	4,009.39	(3.29)
Lanao del Norte	1,861.27	2,019.85	8.52
Zamboanga del Sur	843.93	876.51	3.86
Misamis Occidental	465.03	478.01	2.79
Bataan	384.83	398.37	3.52
Other Provinces	1,881.71	1,664.89	(11.52)
MUD CRAB	3,346.91	3,331.45	(0.46)
Brackishwater Fishpond			
Lanao del Norte	1,397.09	1,518.36	8.68
Sorsogon	912.62	644.49	(29.38)
Pampanga	589.08	571.06	(3.06)
Misamis Occidental	91.10	96.52	5.95
Camarines Norte	74.14	88.31	19.11
Other Provinces	282.88	412.72	45.90
CARP	703.60	698.34	(0.75)
Freshwater Fishpond	55.49	28.51	(48.62)
Lanao del Norte	6.53	5.39	(17.46)
Quezon	29.51	2.95	(90.00)
Pampanga	8.73	8.24	(5.61)
Pangasinan	5.20	4.33	(16.73)
Other Provinces	5.52	7.60	37.68
Freshwater Fish Pen/Cage	640.14	650.49	1.62
Rizal	458.77	478.35	4.27
Laguna	172.42	165.18	(4.20)
Metro Manila	5.86	6.96	18.77
Other Provinces	3.09		(100.00)
Rice Fish/Small Farm Reservoir	7.97	19.34	142.66
Cagayan	0.32	0.19	(40.63)
North Cotabato	0.25	0.25	
Quirino	7.31	11.75	60.74
Other Provinces	0.09	7.15	7,844.44
CATFISH	870.46	795.11	(8.66)
Freshwater Fishpond	869.06	790.75	(9.01)
Iloilo	375.79	319.00	(15.11)
Nueva Ecija	191.93	150.00	(21.85)
Davao City	83.76	78.20	(6.64)
North Cotabato	23.67	31.78	34.29
South Cotabato	33.89	34.72	2.44
Other Provinces	160.02	177.06	10.65
Small Farm Reservoir	1.40	2.39	70.32
Pampanga	-	1.64	
Cagayan	0.41	0.25	(39.53)
North Cotabato	0.35	0.21	(40.00)
Guimaras	0.31	0.16	(49.98)
Other Provinces	0.33	0.14	(58.59)
Rice Fish		1.97	
Pampanga		1.97	

P - Preliminary

Table 8. Aquaculture: Mariculture Production by Species and by Province, Philippines, January - March 2011 - 2012^P

(Metric Tons)

Species/Province	2011	2012	% Change 12/11
Seaweed	468,444.68	450,762.13	(3.77)
Tawi-Tawi	162,314.15	140,028.42	(13.73)
Sulu	63,752.93	61,674.59	(3.26)
Bohol	35,917.33	34,523.36	(3.88)
Zamboanga Sibugay	34,483.72	33,518.18	(2.80)
Zamboanga del Norte	28,881.58	33,303.35	15.31
Other Provinces	143,094.97	147,714.24	3.23
Oyster	5,228.17	5,816.22	11.25
Bulacan	2,281.32	2,551.65	11.85
Capiz	1,326.66	1,472.06	10.96
Negros Occidental	526.98	598.18	13.51
Iloilo	232.67	328.48	41.18
Pangasinan	279.53	237.30	(15.11)
Other Provinces	581.02	628.55	8.18
Mussel	5,317.20	5,721.18	7.60
Capiz	3,106.84	3,328.98	7.15
Samar	904.03	1,214.75	34.37
Cavite	372.38	495.04	32.94
Bataan	491.64	311.85	(36.57)
Aklan	193.88	202.28	4.33
Other Provinces	248.41	168.28	(32.26)

P - Preliminary

Table 9. Producer, Wholesale and Retail Prices and Price Margins of Selected Aquaculture Fish Species, Philippines, January - March 2010 - 2012

(Peso per Kilogram)

Species	Producer			% Change 12/11	Wholesale*			% Change 12/11	Retail			% Change 12/11	Price Margin					
	2010	2011	2012		2010	2011	2012		2010	2011	2012		Producer - Wholesale			Producer - Retail		
													2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
Milkfish	84.03	81.48	88.42	8.52	98.77	93.45	105.28	12.66	117.26	112.43	125.06	11.23	14.74	11.97	16.86	33.23	30.95	36.64
Tilapia	60.37	61.63	67.76	9.95	68.85	75.52	70.24	(6.99)	86.91	92.75	93.81	1.14	8.48	13.89	2.48	26.54	31.12	26.05
Tiger Prawn	378.58	397.88	400.92	0.76	391.31	423.64	380.36	(10.22)	439.70	445.92	456.50	2.37	12.73	25.76	20.56	61.12	48.04	55.58
Roundscad	49.41	52.59	60.65	15.33	65.18	78.89	82.54	4.63	89.08	101.03	108.31	7.21	15.77	26.30	21.89	39.67	48.44	47.66
Frigate Tuna	56.56	61.95	66.75	7.75	80.67	83.38	89.69	7.57	95.19	100.04	107.91	7.87	24.11	21.43	22.94	38.63	38.09	41.16
Indian Mackerel	56.26	61.37	64.84	5.65	88.07	90.32	97.35	7.78	109.46	114.25	118.28	3.53	31.81	28.95	32.51	53.20	52.88	53.44

* BAS AMSAD data