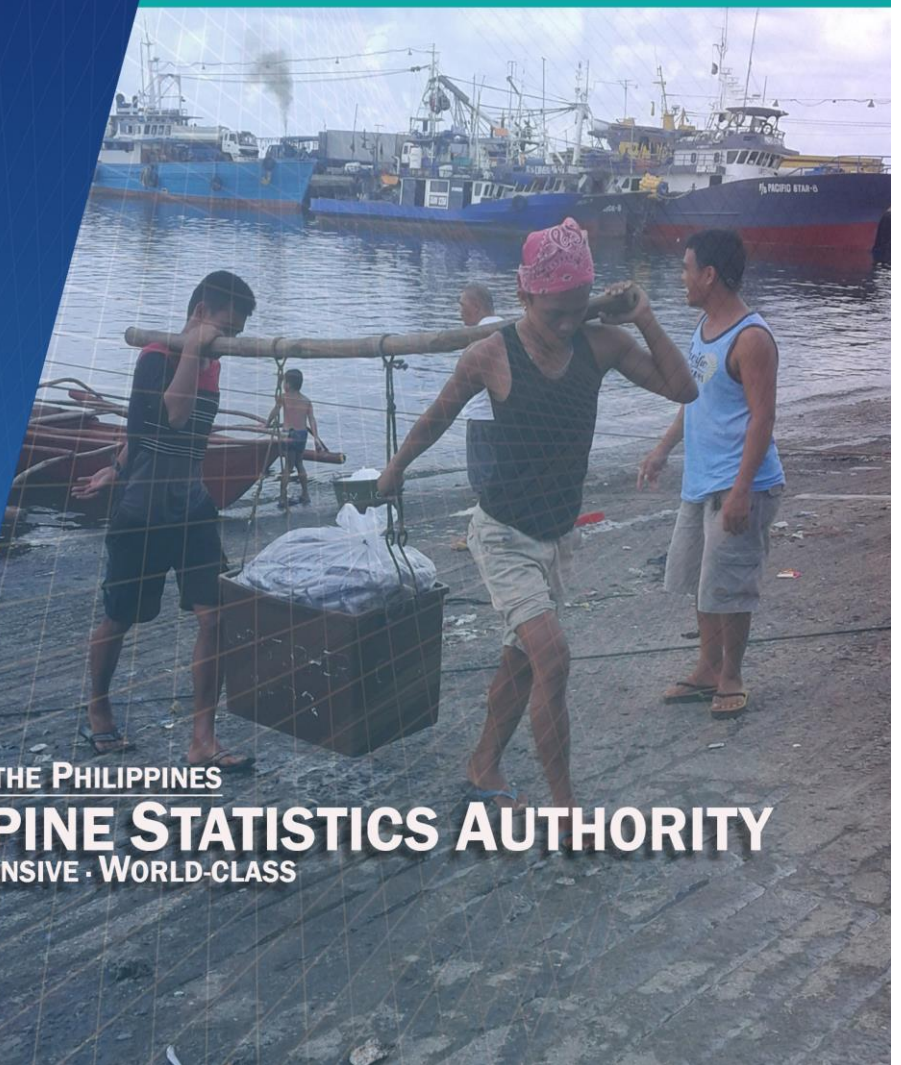


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FISHERIES SITUATION Report

2017 APRIL to JUNE



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

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TECHNICAL NOTES

This Fisheries Situationer for the year 2017 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. A structured survey form, QCFS Form 1, is used. Five (5) key informants per landing center are the respondents to the survey. 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. QIFS Form 1 is utilized to obtain data from 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.

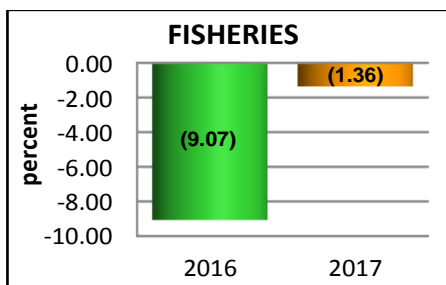
Prior to the conduct of the surveys, orientation/briefing of field staff and SRs are conducted to discuss the accomplishment of the survey forms and data collection procedures. Field staffs are assigned to supervise the entire operations. To ensure the accuracy of gathered data, spot checking and back-checking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

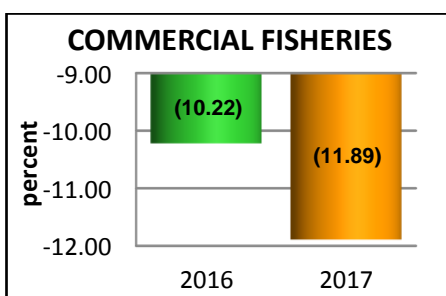
The data sets are classified according to the Philippine Geographic Classification Code (PSGC).

HIGHLIGHTS

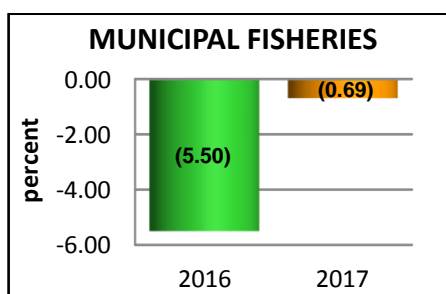
Volume of Production by Subsector and by Species, Philippines, April to June 2017



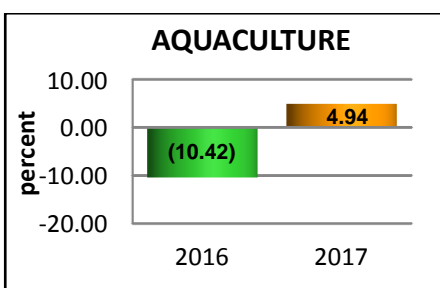
Total fisheries volume of production was estimated at 1.1 million metric tons during the second quarter of 2017. It was 1.36 percent lower than the previous year's mark. Of the subsectors, only aquaculture managed to pull up its output while commercial and municipal fisheries displayed downtrends. By species, marine species like roundscad (-19.44%), yellowfin tuna (-17.55%), frigate tuna (-17.55%) and indian sardines (-12.74%) all contributed to the decline in production.



The 11.89 percent decline in commercial fisheries was due to less unloading of species in Navotas Fish Port brought about by occurrence of frequent rain that hampered fishing operations in surrounding marine waters of Antique, Bataan, Zambales and Visayan Sea.



Municipal fisheries production at 303 thousand metric tons went down by 0.69 percent during the period. Its volume comprised of 87.25 percent from marine fisheries and 12.72 percent from inland fisheries. Reduced unloadings in Palawan resulted from the shifting of some fishermen to construction work as laborers and the effect of illegal fishing activity such as dynamite and cyanide fishing and use of net gears with fine mesh size.

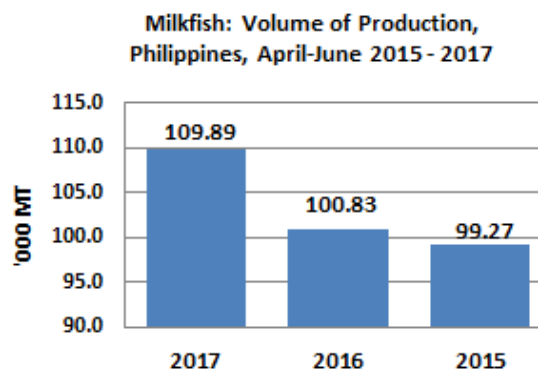


Harvests from aquaculture accumulated to 520 thousand metric tons, an almost five percent increase. In MIMAROPA, additional seaweed area harvested was due to use of additional planting materials sourced from LGU-BFAR program. Sufficiency of supply of fingerlings for stocking in brackishwater fishponds was also observed.

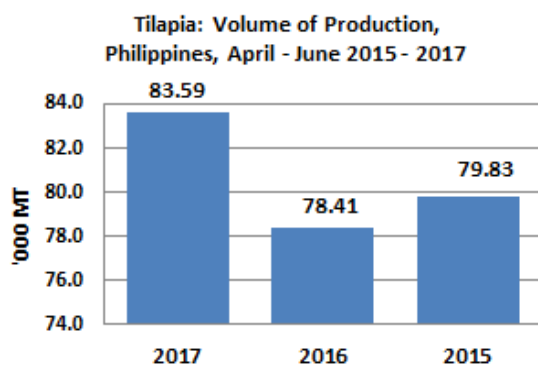
PRODUCTION OF MAJOR SPECIES

Milkfish (Bangus)

- Milkfish production during the second quarter of 2017 rose by 8.99 percent compared to the previous year's performance, from 101 thousand metric tons to 110 thousand metric tons this quarter.
- Of the total milkfish produced, 98.83 percent was accounted to aquaculture subsector while 1.17 percent was from inland municipal subsector.



- Regions that contributed to the increase of milkfish production were Central Luzon, CALABARZON, Ilocos Region and Western Visayas.
- In Zambales, increase in area harvested was reported from brackishwater fishpond and marine cages. Availability of stocks and additional cages were constructed in the municipality of Masinloc. Moreover, increase in stocking density from brackishwater fishponds in Pampanga were reported due to availability of quality bangus fry as a result of fingerling dispersal by Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR).
- More harvests of milkfish from brackishwater fishponds were recorded in Quezon. Availability of fingerlings and higher survivability of species were noted because good water salinity in the ponds. Early harvesting in fish pens in Rizal was reported in the province because of scheduled dismantling by Laguna Lake Development Authority (LLDA).
- In Ilocos Region, milkfish harvests increased during the quarter. Bigger sizes of harvested milkfish from brackishwater fishponds in La Union were observed due to good water parameter, adaption of optimum stocking density and improved culture management and feeding practices.
- Maximized inputs and growing of natural food from brackishwater fishpond in Capiz enhanced the sizes of species harvested especially in extensive aquafarms. Use of commercial feeds of some operators from Aklan resulted to bigger sizes of species harvested.
- On the other hand, Zamboanga Peninsula reported decline in harvests of milkfish. Less brackishwater fishpond area was harvested and operated in Zamboanga Sibugay due to financial constraints and some areas are expected to harvest next quarter. Furthermore, in Zamboanga del Sur, some fishpond dikes were damaged by flood brought about by heavy rains.
- In Sultan Kudarat, production of milkfish went down as less freshwater pen area was harvested because of lack of natural food and scarcity of fry/fingerlings.



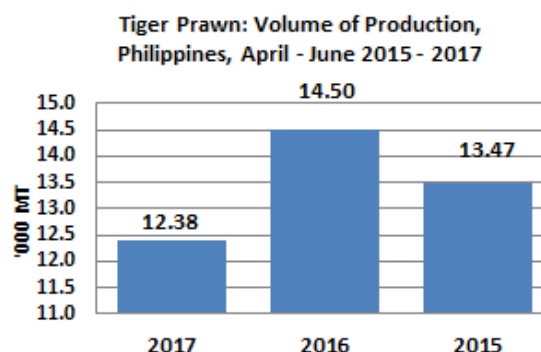
Tilapia

- Volume of tilapia produced at 84 thousand metric tons recorded a gain of 6.61 percent during the quarter.
- Of this volume, 87.79 percent was from aquaculture sector and 12.21 percent was captured in inland bodies of water.

- Growth in tilapia production was noted in Ilocos Region, Central Luzon and Cagayan Valley.
- In Ilocos Region, increase in tilapia output from brackishwater fishponds in Pangasinan was attributed to the adoption of better management and timing of feeding that resulted to bigger sizes of species harvested. Also, the use of sex reverse or hormonal species produced higher survivability and faster growth for tilapia.
- In Bulacan and Pampanga, the growth in production was noted in brackishwater and freshwater fishponds. Increased stocking, low mortality rate and availability of quality stocks contributed to the increase in tilapia production.
- Tilapia fishpond operators in Cagayan increased their area harvested due to dispersal of fingerlings by DA-BFAR. While in Nueva Vizcaya, harvesting of intensive farms from freshwater fishponds increased area harvested.
- On the contrary, tilapia harvested from SOCCSKSARGEN, ARMM and CALABARZON went down during the quarter.
- In South Cotabato, delayed stocking was noted due to unstable water temperature in Poblacion waterlake. Also, the imposed moratorium by the local government in Lake Sebu affected the yield of species harvested. On the other hand, fishing activities were hampered in North Cotabato by peace and order situation and fewer fishermen went out fishing in observance of Ramadan.
- Scarcity of tilapia and smaller sizes of species captured in inland bodies of water were associated in the decline of tilapia production in Maguindanao.
- The negative output in tilapia production from freshwater cages in Batangas was attributed to the decrease in area harvested and low survivability rate due to sudden change of water temperature.

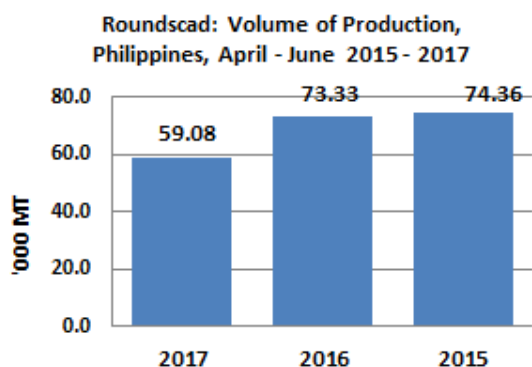
Tiger Prawn

- Production went down to 12.38 metric tons, or a drop of 14.60 percent from its 2016 same quarter level.
- Central Luzon and Zamboanga Peninsula's declined by 15.23 percent and 1.35 percent, respectively, brought down overall production of tiger prawn during the quarter.



- In Bulacan, mortality rate was an effect of sudden rains during extreme hot weather that caused tiger prawn stocks to be melted. Reduction in area due to financial constraints slowed down Bataan's second quarter production. Some operators had temporarily stopped operations.
- In Zamboanga del Sur, flashfloods that occurred in June 2017 damaged more fishpond dikes which were under rehabilitation thus, less operations. Flashfloods also damaged in some dikes in Zamboanga Sibugay. However, financial constraints and scarcity of post larvae hampered the aquaculture activities of some operators.
- Positive growths were observed in Bicol Region and Northern Mindanao. High survival rate of tiger prawn stocks in Camarines Norte was due to proper pond management. In Northern Mindanao, there was high demand in the local market during Ramadan and in the export (foreign) markets. More fishermen ventured to meet the demand for tiger prawns.

Roundscad (Galunggong)

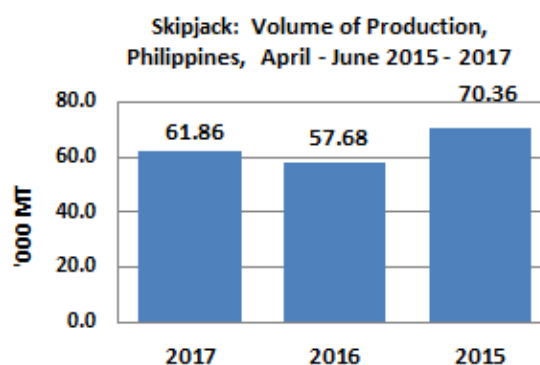


- Roundscad volume of production of 59 thousand metric tons had a double-digit decrease of 19.44 percent from same quarter of previous year's estimate.
- Commercial fisheries shared about 73 percent of the total roundscad production, while the rest came from municipal fisheries subsector.

- The top three (3) regions that contributed to the decrease in production of roundscad were National Capital Region, CALABARZON and Central Visayas..
- NCR primarily pulled down roundscad production. Less unloading of the species was reported in Navotas Fish Port. This was brought about by the occurrence of frequent rains in the middle part of May that hampered fishing operations in various fishing grounds of Antique, Bataan, Zambales, Zamboanga, also along Manila Bay and Visayan Sea area.
- Downtrend in CALABARZON was attributed to less fishing effort by small commercial fishing vessels. This was due to less appearance of the species in the fishing ground and the stringent implementation of fishery laws on commercial boats encroaching in municipal waters.
- Also in Central Visayas, the reported dry docking of boats was due to strict implementation of fishery laws not allowing commercial fishing boats within the 15 kilometer radius in municipal waters and the “no registration, no fishing” policy imposed in the region.
- On the other hand, only four regions reported increases in Eastern Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula, Davao Region and CARAGA.
- More catch of bigger sizes were unloaded in Zamboanga City, more appearance and seasonality of species were observed in Samar provinces, Davao Oriental and CARAGA, thus more fishing trips during the period.

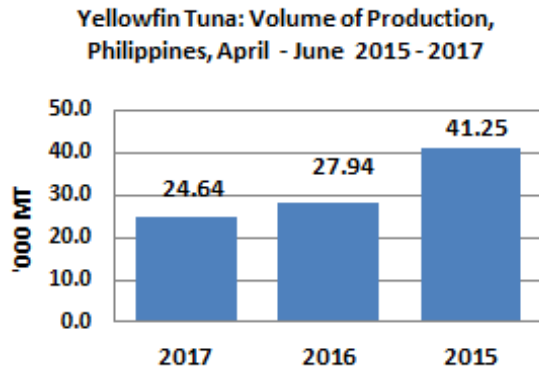
Skipjack (Gulyasan)

- The production of skipjack for this quarter was about 62 thousand metric tons which showed a positive growth of 7.23 percent compared from the same period a year ago.
- The greater portion of its total production was shared by the commercial fisheries subsector at 87.18 percent.



- Increments in skipjack production were observed in SOCCKSARGEN and NCR.
- In South Cotabato, positive performance was attributed to more unloadings from neighboring landing centers to General Santos City Fish Port. Likewise, less weather disturbances resulted to appearance of more species in the fishing areas.
- Ample catch was attributed to additional commercial fishing vessels from Bicol, Bataan and Samar unloaded at the traditional landing center in NCR because of better price.
- However, less availability of skipjack was observed in Zambales especially in Panatag Shoal and some fish aggregating device (FAD) locally known as “payaos” installed at West Philippine Sea were destroyed.

Yellowfin Tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)

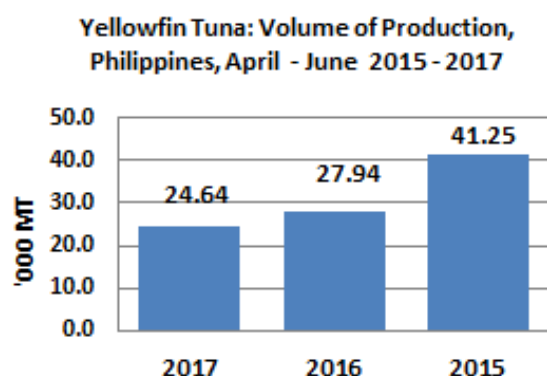


- Volume of production of yellowfin tuna was posted at 24.6 thousand metric tons and went down by 11.81 percent.
- Commercial fisheries sector shared 63.32 percent of the total production and the rest came from municipal fisheries.
- The negative trend came from SOCCSKSARGEN, Eastern Visayas and Zamboanga Peninsula.

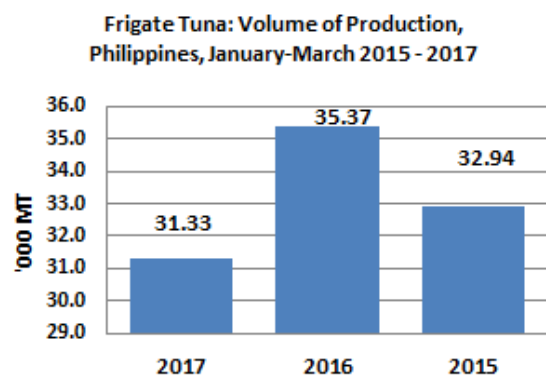
- Scarcity of species in the commercial fishing ground was observed in South Cotabato during the quarter.
- The on-going repair of some “payaos” and strict implementation of fishery laws and regulations lessened frequency of fishing operations of commercial boats in most provinces of Eastern Visayas.
- In Zamboanga del Sur, dry docking and repair of some municipal fishing vessels and gears were the contributory factors for the declined production of yellowfin tuna.
- On the other hand, the improved production in Davao Region was attributed to seasonality of the species and additional municipal fishing boats unloaded in the landing center of Davao Oriental and Davao del Sur.
- Less competition of commercial fishing vessel in most municipal waters in Tayabas areas in Quezon due to strict implementation of fishery laws was attributed to the production increment in CALABARZON. In addition more fishing boats coming from Bicol Region unloaded in Atimonan landing center.

Seaweed

- Seaweed production was estimated at 293 thousand metric tons during the quarter. It grew by 1.85 percent.
- High output increments were observed in MIMAROPA, ARMM and Bicol Region.
- Up trend in seaweed production in Palawan was due to additional area planted/harvested as a result of the assistance from LGU-BFAR in terms of distribution of planting materials.



- ARMM augmented its seaweed harvests because of favorable weather conditions and BFAR intervention such as distribution of planting materials and good buying price in Tawi Tawi. In addition, availability of funds to operate and good weather conditions paved way to good quality of harvest in Maguindanao.
- Improved harvest of seaweed was attributed through BFAR's program on distribution of planting materials to some farm operators in Camarines Norte and provision of marketing assistance to *gracilaria* growers in Sorsogon
- On the contrary, decline in seaweed production was observed in Bohol where the operators were discouraged to produce in the months of March and April due to unfavorable weather.
- In Eastern Visayas, high water temperature caused the seaweeds to be dissolved, thus, less harvests in Leyte.



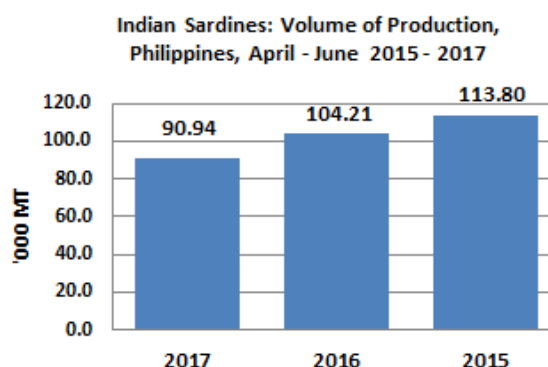
Frigate Tuna (Tulingan)

- Production of frigate tuna was estimated at about 35 thousand metric tons which registered a 17.55 percent decline during the period.
 - Bigger part of its total production of about 55 percent was unloaded in the commercial fish landing centers.
- Regions that contributed to the decrease in frigate tuna production production were SOCCSKSARGEN, NCR and Zamboanga Peninsula.
 - Lesser fishing activities and not in season of the species in the fishing ground along South Cotabato pulled down the production in SOCCSKSARGEN.
 - In NCR, less unloadings of frigate tuna were reported at Navotas Fish Port due to occurrence of frequent rain at the middle part of May which hampered fishing operations in various fishing ground.
 - Also in Zamboanga Peninsula, the “no registration, no fishing policy” enforced in Zamboanga City affected so much their fishing activities resulted in the low production of the province and most of the catch was of smaller sizes.
 - On the other hand, more unloadings of frigate tuna in Negros Occidental was attributed to more appearance of the species in the fishing ground.

- In ARMM, most species were in season and more fishing activities were observed in Sulu resulted to increase production of frigate tuna.
- More catch of frigate tuna in Bicol Region was attributed to more fishing trips during the quarter due to favorable weather and the late occurrence of Southwest monsoon (Habagat).

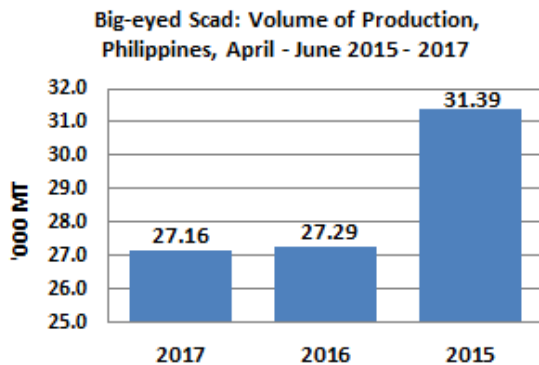
Indian Sardines (Tamban)

- Production of indian sardines during the period was about 91 thousand metric tons, down by 12.74 percent from its previous year's level.
- Unloadings from commercial fishing boats comprised 75.78 percent of the total volume and the rest were from municipal fishing boats.



- Regions that exhibited downward trend were NCR, Zamboanga Peninsula and Central Visayas.
- Less unloading of the species was reported at Navotas Fish Port. This was brought about by the occurrence of frequent rains at the middle part of May which hampered fishing operations in various fishing grounds in Antique, Bataan, Manila Bay, Visayan Sea, Zambales and Zamboanga.
- The strict implementation of the “no registration, no fishing policy” which was imposed by MARINA to all fishing vessels affected unloadings at PFDA and traditional landing centers in Zamboanga City. As a result, more fishing vessels were on dry dock and undergoing repair.
- Dry docking of some fishing boats in Bohol and lesser fishing trips of some other fishing boats due to very strict implementation by Local Government Units (LGUs) of the National Fishery Law in the region attributed to banning of commercial fishing vessels to fish at municipal waters.
- On the contrary, more appearance of school of fish encountered in West Philippine Sea and Panatag Shoal in Zambales and fishing ground in Cagayan resulted to more fishing activity.
- Unloading in the municipal fish landings in Surigao provinces gained due to more number of fishing days brought about by the absence of weather disturbances and more appearances of the species in the municipal waters.

Big-eyed Scad (Matambaka)

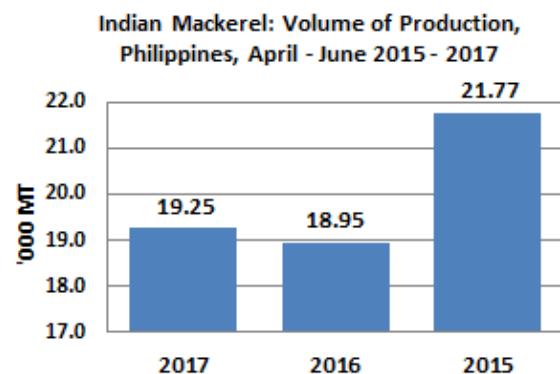


- Production of big-eyed scad was estimated at 27 thousand metric tons with a negative performance of 0.45 percent compared to its output during the previous year.
- Of the total big-eyed scad production, the greater portion of 62.27 percent was shared by the municipal fisheries subsector.

- SOCCKSARGEN, MIMAROPA and ARMM contributed mainly to the decrease in production.
- Negative production output of South Cotabato was the result of scarcity of the species in the fishing ground.
- In Palawan, lesser fishing activities were observed due to rough seas and lesser occurrence of big-eyed scad species in the fishing ground. Also, some fishermen shifted to other activities as construction workers during the period.
- Lesser fishing trips due to rough seas were also recorded in Sulu provinces.
- Meanwhile, the distribution of boats and fishing gears by BFAR and DILG resulted to more fishing activities, thus, more unloadings of big-eyed scad in Davao Region particularly in Davao Oriental.
- In Zamboanga Peninsula, more catch was recorded from “payaos” in East Sulu and was unloaded in Zamboanga del Norte landing centers. Production increment was reported in Zamboanga Sibugay because big-eyed scad was in season during the quarter.

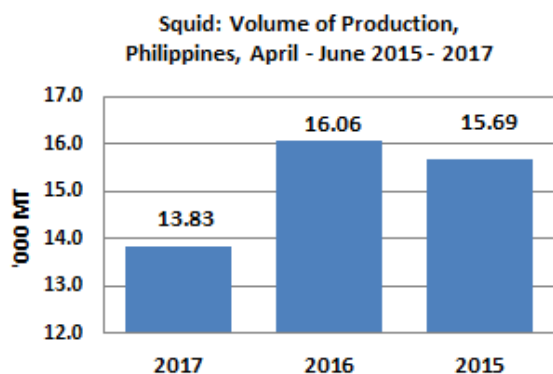
Indian Mackerel (Alumahan)

- Indian mackerel production for the period barely improved from previous year's negative performance by about two percent this year. It was estimated at 19.25 thousand metric tons.
- Unloading of indian mackerel by municipal fishing boats shared about 60 percent of the total production while the remaining 40 percent was unloaded by commercial fishing vessels.



- Regions that contributed to the positive performance of the species were Western Visayas, CALABARZON and Zamboanga Peninsula.
- In Western Visayas, more catch by both commercial and municipal fishing boats was attributed to more appearance of indian mackerel in the fishing ground of Iloilo.
- More unloading of the species in Atimonan and Pitogo landing centers in Quezon was recorded due to additional commercial fishing vessels that unloaded in the area.
- Bigger sizes of catch of indian mackerel were unloaded in Zamboanga City.
- However, regions that contributed to the decline in the production of indian mackerel were NIR, Central Visayas and MIMAROPA.
- In Negros Island Region, no catch of commercial fishing boats were reported in Negros Oriental due to strict implementation of BFAR policy on license to operate wherein 25 fishing boats were confiscated and failed to operate during the period . Fewer catch in Negros Occidental was due to less fishing efforts attributed to dry-docking of some commercial fishing boats for repairs and repainting.
- Lesser appearance of indian mackerel in municipal waters was noted in Bohol. In Cebu, fishing activities of commercial fishing vessels were affected by the strict implementation of fishery laws prohibiting them within 15 kilometer radius in municipal waters
- Less occurrence of the species was observed in Palawan during the quarter.

Squid (Pusit)



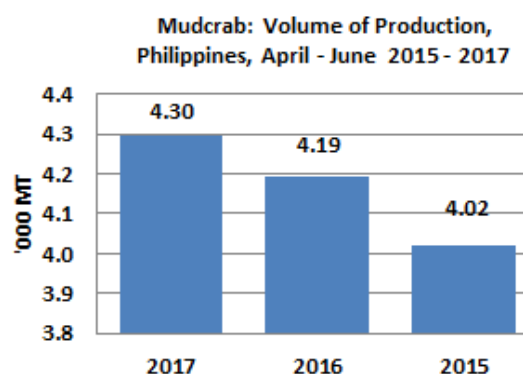
- Total unloading of squid dropped by about 14 percent. It was estimated at 13.83 thousand metric tons during the second quarter of 2017.
- Volume of unloading of municipal boats shared about 82 percent while the remaining 18 percent came from unloading of commercial fishing boats.

- The negative performance of squid came from Central Luzon, SOCCSKSARGEN and Western Visayas.
- Lesser unloading of squid in Zambales was due to less appearance of the species attributed to illegal fishing like dynamite and cyanide. These practices affected the habitat of the species.
- In South Cotabato, no catch was reported due to scarcity of squid species in the fishing ground visited by commercial fishing boats.
- Also, in Iloilo, lesser appearance of the species was observed during the period.

- On the other hand, MIMAROPA and NCR showed positive performance of squid production.
- Additional municipal fishing boats in operation were reported in Palawan. This was attributed to conversion of some commercial fishing boats to municipal fishing boats to avoid higher license fee renewal.
- In NCR, additional commercial fishing vessels from Bicol, Bataan and Samar unloaded catch in the traditional landing center for a better price.

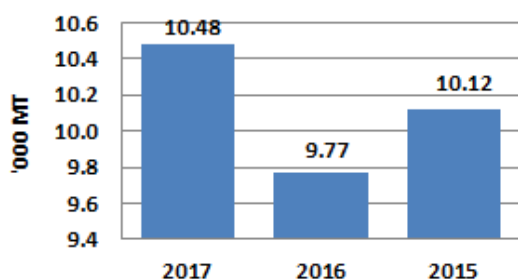
Mudcrab

- Mudcrab production reached 4.3 thousand metric tons during the quarter.
- The uptrend in Central Luzon and Western Visayas production this quarter sealed the overall 2.44 percent increase of mudcrab production.



- In Pampanga, other than the good quality of crablets stocked, area expanded to meet demand. Second quarter harvest plus the spill over from first quarter 2017 harvest boosted the province' output. In Bulacan, the increment was a consequence of more areas utilized. Some tiger prawn ponds had shifted to mudcrab production.
- In Western Visayas, the good weather conditions favored fishing days in Iloilo. Water levels in rivers and creeks were high. These resulted in more catch. In Capiz, the good survival rate of mudcrabs can be traced to the good quality of crablets stocked in fishponds. In Guimaras, more mudcrabs of natural entry were harvested.
- Bigger production cuts were observed in Camarines provinces. Some operators shifted to tiger prawn and *P. Vannamei* production. Mudcrabs harvested were of smaller sizes.
- In Zamboanga del Sur, continuous rains caused floods that washed out stocks and destroyed dikes. Smaller sizes were also harvested.

Threadfin Bream: Volume of Production, Philippines, April - June 2015 - 2017



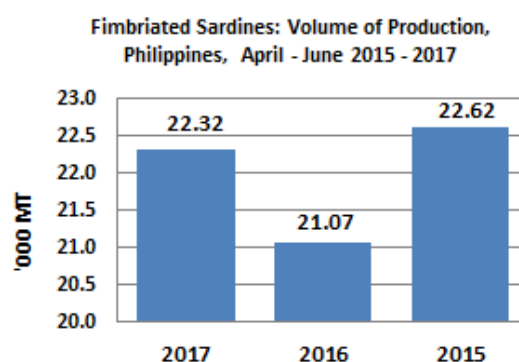
Threadfin Bream (Bisugo)

- Improved production of threadfin bream by 7.31 percent was highlighted during the quarter. It registered a total volume of 10.5 thousand metric tons.
- Marine municipal subsector acquired the higher share to the total volume of unloadings at 83.07 percent.

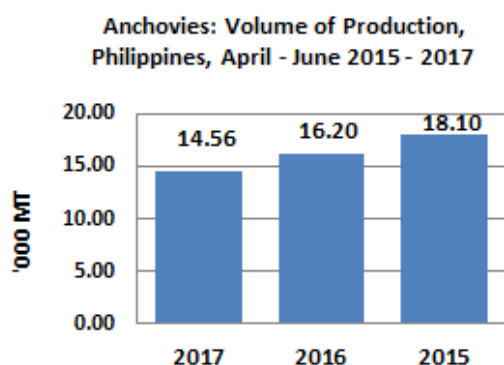
- Production increment in CALABARZON was attributed to less competition of commercial fishing vessel in most municipal waters in Tayabas areas in Quezon due to strict implementation of fishery laws. Further, additional fishing boats coming from Bicol unloaded in Atimonan landing center.
- In Western Visayas, increased catch of fishermen using hook and line was observed in Capiz while threadfin bream was dominant species caught in Iloilo and Aklan due to its seasonality.
- The favorable weather condition in NCR encouraged municipal fishermen to perform numerous fishing operations resulted to good catch.
- On the contrary, all provinces of Zamboanga Peninsula reported low production of threadfin bream due to windy sea surface in Zamboanga del Norte as expected by the onset of southwest monsoon, dry docking and repair of fishing vessels in Zamboanga del Sur and strict implementation of “no registration, no fishing policy” in Zamboanga City and Zamboanga Sibugay.

Fimbriated Sardines (Tunsoy)

- The fimbriated sardines production at 22.32 thousand metric tons grew up by 5.92 percent compared to same quarter of the previous year.
- Unloadings by commercial fishing boats accounted 54.20 percent to the total volume of production while the municipal fishing boats shared 45.80 percent.



- Bicol Region, Western Visayas and CALABARZON largely contributed to the positive growth of fimbriated sardines.
- Big unloadings were observed at the landing centers in Sorsogon, Capiz and Iloilo due to more appearance of school of fish in the fishing ground.
- More fish catch was reported in Quezon because of increased fishing days spent by commercial fishing vessels due to calm seas experienced in Lamon Bay and Pacific Side.
- On the other hand, municipal fishermen reduced their fishing operations caused by the early occurrence of southwest monsoon wind and frequent rainfall during the quarter was traced in Zamboanga del Norte.
- Fewer unloadings attributed to strict implementation of BFAR regarding the mesh size of net gears used for commercial and municipal fishing and massive inspection of boat registration and permits in Negros Oriental. Moreover, banning the use of danish seine fishing gear in Negros Occidental also contributed to the decrease in output.

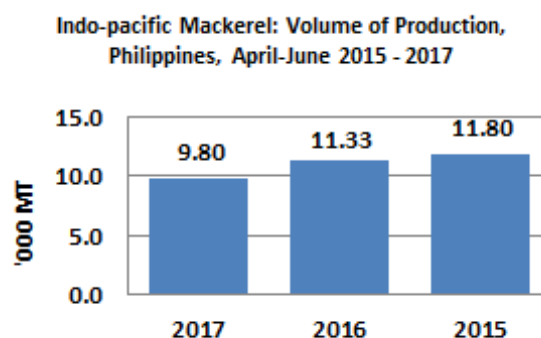


Anchovies

- The volume of anchovies production for the second quarter of 2017 was recorded at 14.6 thousand metric tons and displayed a decrease of 10 percent from its output a year ago.
 - Municipal and commercial fisheries sector contributed 64 percent and 36 percent, respectively to the total production.
- In Cagayan Valley, lesser appearance due to unpredictable weather conditions contributed to the decrease in production of anchovies in Cagayan.
 - Decrease in production was observed in Central Visayas due to lesser school of fish particularly in Bohol during the quarter
 - Less catch was observed during the quarter in Bicol Region as the species was off season in Masbate .
 - However, better production of anchovies was recorded in MIMAROPA due to more fishing trips attributed to good weather conditions that prevailed in Romblon and more appearance of school of fish.

Indo-pacific Mackerel (Hasa-hasa)

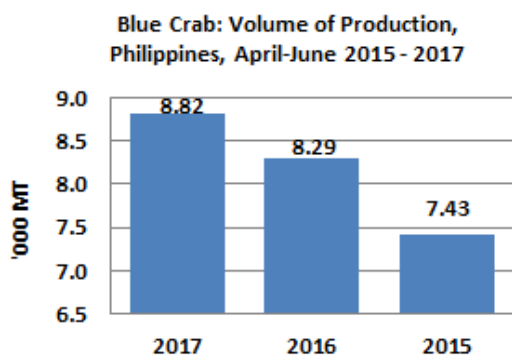
- Production of indo-pacific mackerel during the quarter was estimated at 9.8 thousand metric tons, contracted by 13.52 percent from previous year's output.
- Municipal fisheries subsector shared about 70 percent of the total indo-pacific mackerel production while the remaining 30 percent came from commercial fisheries subsector.



- Production cuts on indo-pacific mackerel came from Eastern Visayas, MIMAROPA and CALABARZON.
- In Samar, fishing activities were affected by the implementation of the laws by LGU on “no license, no travel” policy, thus less fishing trips in the province. Reported lesser catch in Biliran was due to less occurrence of the species during the quarter.
- Moreover, less fishing trips attributed to rough seas and lesser occurrence was also reported in Palawan.

- In Cavite, lesser unloading of indo-pacific mackerel both commercial and municipal landing centers owing to the damaged breeding grounds by huge boats using illegal fishing gears resulting to depleted fingerlings during the period.
- On the contrary, Western and Central Visayas showed increment in indo-pacific mackerel production.
- More appearance of the species in the fishing grounds was reported in Iloilo and Cebu.

Blue Crab (Alimasag)

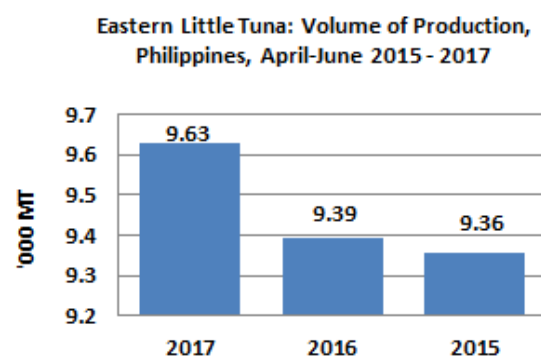


- Production of blue crab with an estimated at 8.82 thousand metric tons which registered an increase of 6.41 percent from same quarter in 2016 record.
- Municipal fisheries subsector shared about 95 percent while the rest came from commercial fisheries subsector.
- In Western Visayas, more catch of blue crab was due to more appearance in Iloilo.

- Increased production of blue crab in CALABARZON was due to more fishing days in Tayabas Bay area in Quezon attributed to calm seas and less competition with commercial fishing vessel due to stringent implementation of fishing laws (RA 10654), enabling more catch of fishermen during the period.
- Also, in Negros Occidental, more unloading of the blue crab was recorded by commercial fishing boats due to more fishing days by fishermen using trawl nets.
- However, decline of blue crab production was mainly observed in Eastern Visayas and Bicol Region.
- Less catch due to less occurrence of the species in Leyte. In Samar, less number of fishing trips was due to strict implementation of fishing laws (RA 10654). In Sorsogon, less unloading of the species was recorded due to lean catch during the period.

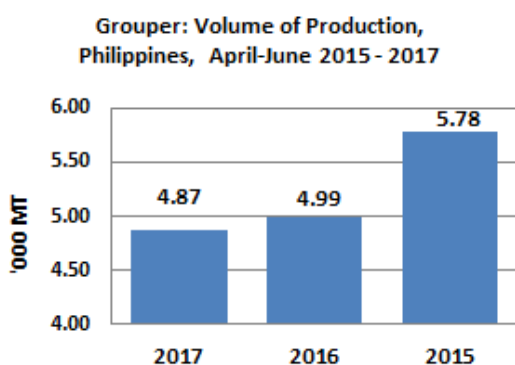
Eastern Little Tuna (Bonito)

- Eastern little tuna production improved by 2.51 percent during the second quarter of 2017 at 9.63 thousand metric tons.
- Both commercial and municipal fisheries subsector shared about 50 percent of the total eastern little tuna production.
- In Zamboanga City, more catch were unloaded in municipal fish landing centers because of the seasonality of the species in the fishing ground.



- Increased production of eastern little tuna was observed in Zambales due to more unloading in private landing centers attributed to more fishing activities in Panatag Shoal and West Philippine Sea during the period.
- Bigger volume of eastern little tuna was unloaded in fish landing center in Davao del Sur was recorded.
- On the contrary, decreases in MIMAROPA, Negros Island Region and ARMM were registered.
- In Palawan, lesser occurrence was due to the effects of illegal fishing activity like dynamite and cyanide fishing.
- Unloadings of eastern little tuna in Negros Occidental decreased due to lesser catch by trawl and gill net. In Negros Oriental, fishing activities was affected by the strict implementation of fishing laws on boat registrations, permits, use of fishing gear and others, thus, lesser boats unloadings.
- Less number of fishing trips due to rough seas was noted in Sulu.

Grouper (Lapu-lapu)

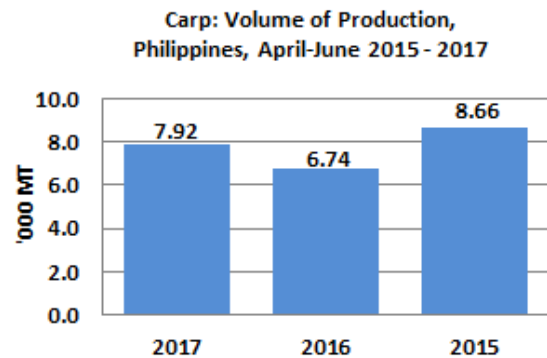


- Grouper production was estimated at four thousand metric tons and posted a production shortfall of two percent as compared to the previous year's records.
- About 93 percent of total grouper production was traced from municipal fisheries while the rest was from commercial fisheries and aquaculture.

- Lesser catch of species in hook and line fishing gears contributed to the decline on the production of grouper in Capiz.
- There is scarcity of species in the municipal fishing ground of South Cotabato during the quarter.
- In Zamboanga Sibugay, the lower output was attributed to lack of financial resources for repair and maintenance of fishing gears, weather disturbance and some of the fishermen shifted to upland farming due to rampant extortion, illegal fishing activities in the area.
- On the contrary, Leyte registered an increase in production due to more fishing trips brought about by good weather condition and presence of school of fish. Negros Occidental reported an increase in production due to more catch of grouper in the municipal water.

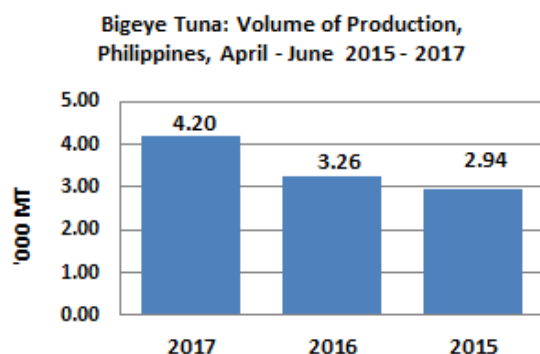
Carp

- During the second quarter of 2017, the volume of carp production was estimated at about eight thousand metric tons which registered an increase of 17.48 percent compared to previous year's record.
- The total volume was comprised of harvests from aquafarms and captured from inland bodies of water, each of which had 50% share.



- The top contributors to the positive output of carp this quarter were CALABARZON, ARMM and Central Luzon.
- Better production output of carp in CALABARZON, specifically in Rizal was due to continuous early harvesting from fish pens and fish cages in anticipation of the dismantling order by LLDA.
- High demand of carp within the province of Maguindanao, and bigger sizes of catch of the fishermen resulted to positive volume of production of the species in ARMM.
- Likewise, Central Luzon also exhibited upward trend, especially in Bulacan as more species were flowed by the water current from Candaba River as a result of fingerlings seedlings of the rivers.
- On the other hand, negative growth in SOCCSKSARGEN was caused by lesser appearance of the species in Sultan Kudarat. Less fishing activities in North Cotabato by inland fishermen were observed during the Ramadan period.

Bigeye Tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)

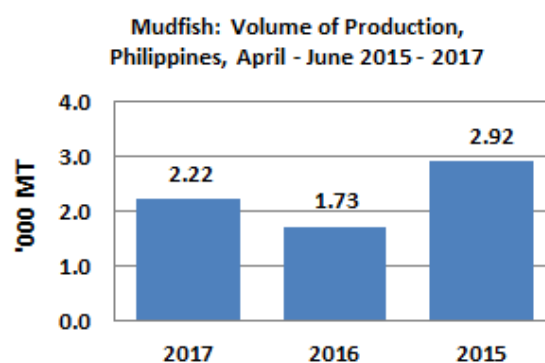


- Bigeye tuna production was estimated at four thousand metric tons during the quarter. It was about 28.68 percent increase from the previous year's level.
- About 50.32 percent of the output was attained from the marine municipal fisheries.

- The three regions that contributed to the production growth of bigeye tuna were SOCCSKSARGEN, Eastern Visayas and CARAGA.
- In Eastern Visayas, more fishing trips due to favorable weather conditions resulted to increased production specifically in Eastern Samar.
- More appearance of bigeye tuna in the fishing ground consequently, more unloading of the species was reported in Surigao del Sur.
- Bigeye tuna was in season during the quarter thus, abundance of the species in the commercial fishing grounds pulled up volume of unloading in South Cotabato.
- On the other hand, less catch was observed in Zamboanga Peninsula due to less fishing activities because of dry docking and repair of some fishing gears and vessels in Zamboanga del Sur.

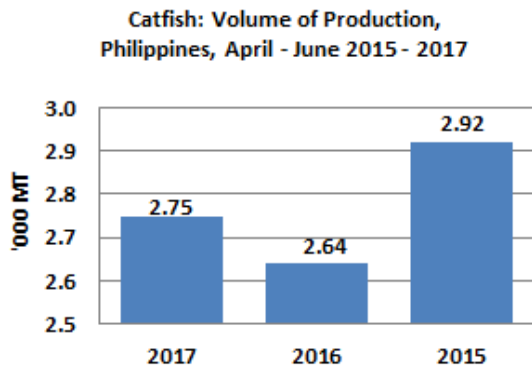
Mudfish

- Mudfish production was registered at 2.2 thousand metric tons. It was 28.46 percent increase from the previous year's level.
- Over 85 percent of the total production of mudfish produce was caught from the inland bodies of water.
- The three regions that contributed to the uptrend in production were ARMM, Central Luzon and SOCCSKSARGEN.



- Mudfish was in season in Maguindanao, thus more appearance of the species in inland bodies of waters.
- Occasional rains caused water level to rise which gave way to natural entry of mudfish in some aquafarms in Tarlac and Zambales.
- The upward trend in North Cotabato was due to in season of mudfish particularly in inland areas.
- On the contrary, Ilocos Region diminished its mudfish output specifically in La Union, due to less fishing operation of some fishermen as they were engaged in other jobs like construction and transports.

Catfish

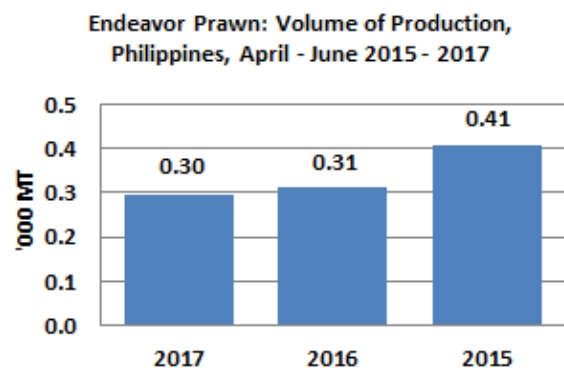


- Total output of catfish during the second quarter of 2017 was registered at 2.7 thousand metric tons. It rose by 4.06 percent from its 2016 same quarter level.
- Central Luzon, Western Visayas and Northern Mindanao were the top gainers in catfish production during the quarter.

- In Zambales, occasional rain showers allowed more entry of catfish in fishponds. Also, fishpond water level went high which favored growth. In Bulacan, increase in production was a consequence of intensive stocking during the quarter. Moreover, harvests included first quarter residual stocks. In Pampanga, there was dispersal of more catfish fingerlings in communal bodies of water owing to rainy season. Production in these provinces was of bigger sizes.
- In Iloilo, more areas were utilized and bigger sizes of catfish were harvested.
- More catfish of natural entry were harvested in Bukidnon fishponds. The frequent rainfalls in Lanao del Norte caused more run-offs in inland waters thus more catch noted.
- Lesser fishponds were devoted to catfish production in Negros Occidental owing to smaller sizes of stocks. In North Cotabato, inland fishing trips were less due to Ramadhan and peace and order problem during the quarter. In Davao City production dropped as fishpond stocks were infested with fungi.

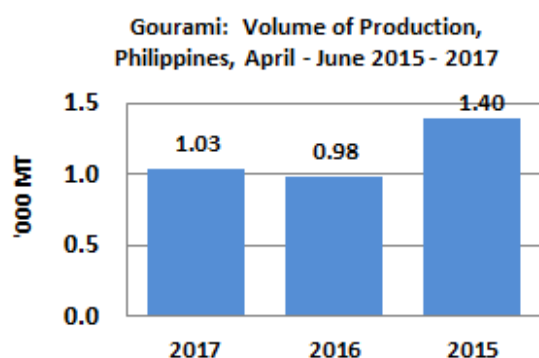
Endeavor Prawn and White Shrimps

- During the second quarter of 2017, endeavor prawn output was estimated at 440 metric tons while white shrimps at 935 metric tons. Both species reflected growth by 34.25 percent and 1.50 percent, respectively.
- The regions that contributed to the increase in production of endeavor prawn were from CALABARZON, Ilocos Region and Western Visayas. Likewise, white shrimps were from Zamboanga Peninsula, Cagayan Valley and CARAGA.



- Good water salinity resulted to more endeavor prawn as tide borne species which were harvested from brackishwater fishpond in Quezon and La Union. In Iloilo, more appearance of species in the river thus more catch.
- In Zamboanga del Sur, more white shrimps as natural entry were caught in brackishwater fishponds. Further, more fishing activities were noted in Cagayan for some fisherman to sustain their economic needs. While in Agusan del Norte, more appearances of white shrimps along river opening thus more catch.

Gourami

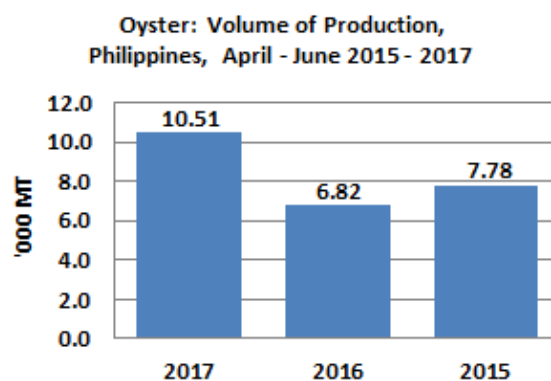


- During this quarter, gourami production was estimated at one thousand metric tons. It was about 4.90 percent more than its level a year ago.
- Of the total gourami production, 91.93 percent was caught from inland bodies of water.
- Positive growth rates were noted in ARMM, SOCCSKSARGEN and CARAGA.

- Gourami was in season in Maguindanao and North Cotabato, consequently more appearance in the rivers and lakes this quarter.
- High water level along river openings resulted to more catch of gourami in Agusan del Sur.
- Otherwise, downtrend was noted in Central Luzon particularly in Nueva Ecija, due to less fishing activity, lesser appearance and smaller sizes of the species, thus some fishermen shifted to farming during the period.

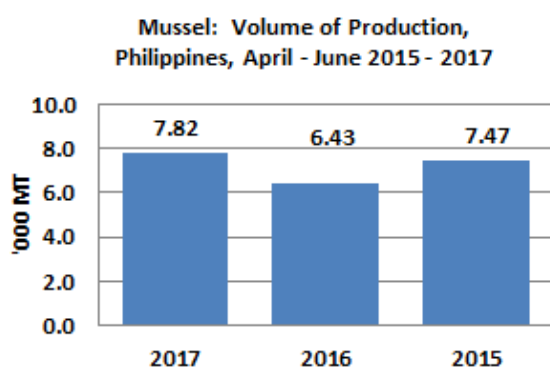
Oyster

- Oyster production for the quarter increased by 54.12 percent to reach its 10.5 thousand metric tons output during the quarter.
- Of the total production, 99.17 percent was contributed by aquaculture while the rest by inland municipal.
- Central Luzon, Western Visayas and Negros Island Region were the top three oyster production this quarter.



- Oyster production in Bulacan grew due to more stocking and more harvest as a consequence of the decision of the farmers to move harvest time to second quarter in time for the Lenten Season. Also, the presence of “black tahong” as predator is not evident due to the salinity and clean up drive along coastal areas by Municipal and City Agriculture, DENR and other LGUs.
- Iloilo showed positive growth due to sufficient natural food, thus increased area harvested. In Capiz, more demands from hotel, restaurants, resorts, eco-parks and other neighboring provinces also shared to the increase.
- More areas harvested especially in Negros Occidental due to the demand during Panaad Festival and other festivities. Demand of restaurants serving seafoods also contributed to the growth.
- Ilocos Region, on the other hand, exhibited decline in production. In Pangasinan, the presence of red tide contributed to the decrease in production during the month of April. While in Ilocos Sur, the drop in production was caused by storm surge that affected the water salinity, thus smaller sizes harvested. Moreover, some operators have not yet recovered from the damages caused by typhoon Lawin last year.

Mussel



- Mussel production for the quarter was estimated at almost eight thousand metric tons which showed a positive growth of 21.56 percent from the same quarter level last year.
- CALABARZON, Western Visayas and MIMAROPA displayed increases in mussel production.

- The increment in mussel production in Cavite was due to replacement or more additional stake or tulos. Some operators utilized used onion nets as an alternative for stake or tulos. The absence of “alig” or polluted water and bahong or mussel-like shellfish also contributed to the increase.
- Mussel production in Capiz grew and was attributed to more market demands in hotels, restaurants, resorts and eco-parks and other neighboring provinces.
- Palawan contributed to the growth due to newly opened mussel farms.
- On the other hand, decreased production was exhibited by Eastern Visayas and Ilocos Region.
- Mussel production in Samar declined due to series of red tide and high cost of labor and materials.
- Likewise, production in Pangasinan also dropped due to red tide.

Table 1. Summary Statistics on Volume of Fisheries Production by Subsector: Philippines, Second Quarter, 2017 - 2015
(in Metric Tons)

Subsector	2017	2016	2015	Percent Change	
				2017/2016	2016/2015
Fisheries	1,100,912.41	1,116,055.81	1,227,319.84	(1.36)	(9.07)
Commercial Fisheries	278,031.61	315,537.17	351,442.15	(11.89)	(10.22)
Municipal Fisheries	303,079.20	305,185.81	322,931.03	(0.69)	(5.50)
Marine	264,441.46	267,825.13	280,982.34	(1.26)	(4.68)
Inland	38,637.74	37,360.68	41,948.69	3.42	(10.94)
Aquaculture	519,801.60	495,332.83	552,946.66	4.94	(10.42)

Table 2. Volume of Fisheries Production by Species: Philippines, Second Quarter, 2017 - 2015
(in Metric Tons)

Species	2017	2016	2015	Percent Change		% Point Contribution
				2017/2016	2016/2015	
Fisheries	1,100,912.41	1,116,055.81	1,227,319.84	(1.36)	(9.07)	(1.36)
Milkfish	109,888.07	100,826.51	99,265.90	8.99	1.57	0.81
Tilapia	83,593.35	78,409.47	79,828.10	6.61	(1.78)	0.47
Tiger prawn	12,381.14	14,498.64	13,472.14	(14.60)	7.62	(0.19)
Roundscad (Galunggong)	59,076.23	73,331.75	74,359.61	(19.44)	(1.38)	(1.28)
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	61,856.97	57,684.33	70,356.80	7.23	(18.01)	0.37
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	24,644.32	27,944.46	41,250.58	(11.81)	(32.26)	(0.30)
Seaweed	293,336.63	288,000.11	344,370.31	1.85	(16.37)	0.48
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	34,720.90	42,109.76	42,714.14	(17.55)	(1.41)	(0.66)
Indian sardines (Tamban)	90,939.43	104,214.77	113,795.50	(12.74)	(8.42)	(1.19)
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	27,163.58	27,286.64	31,388.40	(0.45)	(13.07)	(0.01)
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	19,251.59	18,953.55	21,774.71	1.57	(12.96)	0.03
Squid (Pusit)	13,827.69	16,057.30	15,694.96	(13.89)	2.31	(0.20)
Mudcrab	4,295.82	4,193.54	4,018.50	2.44	4.36	0.01
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	10,482.01	9,767.74	10,124.02	7.31	(3.52)	0.06
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	22,321.64	21,073.79	22,620.78	5.92	(6.84)	0.11
Anchovies (Dilil)	14,560.45	16,197.54	18,096.05	(10.11)	(10.49)	(0.15)
Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa)	9,800.81	11,332.53	11,802.80	(13.52)	(3.98)	(0.14)
Blue crab (Alimasag)	8,823.48	8,292.29	7,429.63	6.41	11.61	0.05
Eastern little tuna (Bonito)	9,628.14	9,391.99	9,357.67	2.51	0.37	0.02
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	4,865.48	4,987.35	5,784.98	(2.44)	(13.79)	(0.01)
Carp	7,922.72	6,744.14	8,660.36	17.48	(22.13)	0.11
Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/ Bariles)	4,198.88	3,262.97	2,939.07	28.68	11.02	0.08
Mudfish	2,220.84	1,728.80	2,921.04	28.46	(40.82)	0.04
Catfish	2,748.98	2,641.66	2,921.16	4.06	(9.57)	0.01
Endeavor prawn	440.32	327.96	348.45	34.26	(5.88)	0.01
Gourami	1,033.14	984.89	1,396.89	4.90	(29.49)	0.00
Oyster	10,508.60	6,818.34	7,776.89	54.12	(12.33)	0.33
Mussel	7,816.90	6,430.70	7,469.72	21.56	(13.91)	0.12
Slipmouth (Sapsap)	11,685.99	12,415.76	13,909.28	(5.88)	(10.74)	(0.07)
Cavalla (Talakitok)	7,018.24	7,418.10	8,561.98	(5.39)	(13.36)	(0.04)
Crevalle (Salay-salay)	8,738.00	9,018.21	10,150.23	(3.11)	(11.15)	(0.03)
Snapper (Maya-maya)	4,814.64	4,139.68	4,916.77	16.30	(15.80)	0.06
Siganid (Samaral)	6,990.94	6,133.57	6,212.80	13.98	(1.28)	0.08
Spanish mackerel (Tanigue)	4,532.63	4,572.74	4,772.12	(0.88)	(4.18)	(0.00)
Goatfish (Saramulyete)	6,941.35	6,926.53	7,303.45	0.21	(5.16)	0.00
Caesio (Dalagang-bukid)	5,272.76	5,552.57	6,945.21	(5.04)	(20.05)	(0.03)
Flying fish (Bolador)	3,708.73	4,919.28	4,537.32	(24.61)	8.42	(0.11)
Hairtail (Espada)	4,949.70	5,070.19	5,035.53	(2.38)	0.69	(0.01)
Porgies (Pargo)	2,432.06	2,142.91	2,769.55	13.49	(22.63)	0.03
Parrot fish (Loro)	3,971.09	4,254.35	4,407.80	(6.66)	(3.48)	(0.03)
Mullet (Kapak)	3,286.32	3,350.23	3,371.64	(1.91)	(0.64)	(0.01)
Acetes (Alamang)	2,548.95	1,427.55	2,209.22	78.55	(35.38)	0.10
Round herring (Tulis)	1,077.46	1,156.48	1,219.70	(6.83)	(5.18)	(0.01)
White shrimp	935.36	921.50	1,404.25	1.50	(34.38)	0.00
Others	69,660.10	73,142.67	67,653.82	(4.76)	8.11	(0.31)

Table 3. Volume of Commercial Fisheries Production by Species: Philippines, Second Quarter, 2017 - 2015
(in Metric Tons)

Species	2017	2016	2015	Percent Change		% Point Contribution
				2017/2016	2016/2015	
Commercial Fisheries	278,031.61	315,537.17	351,442.15	(11.89)	(10.22)	(11.89)
Milkfish	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tilapia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tiger prawn	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roundscad (Galunggong)	42,706.05	57,096.53	55,522.97	(25.20)	2.83	(4.56)
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	53,925.91	49,921.68	61,850.89	8.02	(19.29)	1.27
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	15,605.41	19,465.35	30,445.92	(19.83)	(36.07)	(1.22)
Seaweed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	19,238.23	26,301.44	26,867.04	(26.85)	(2.11)	(2.24)
Indian sardines (Tamban)	68,910.20	80,574.81	90,484.31	(14.48)	(10.95)	(3.70)
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	10,248.04	11,258.46	12,132.74	(8.97)	(7.21)	(0.32)
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	7,865.71	7,416.28	8,819.55	6.06	(15.91)	0.14
Squid (Pusit)	2,535.10	3,339.38	2,657.03	(24.08)	25.68	(0.25)
Mudcrab	-	-	-	-	-	-
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	1,774.19	1,804.86	2,229.92	(1.70)	(19.06)	(0.01)
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	12,099.04	10,851.42	11,184.38	11.50	(2.98)	0.40
Anchovies (Dilis)	5,232.83	5,948.47	6,228.86	(12.03)	(4.50)	(0.23)
Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa)	2,995.23	3,633.65	3,369.25	(17.57)	7.85	(0.20)
Blue crab (Alimasag)	470.45	362.36	221.78	29.83	63.39	0.03
Eastern little tuna (Bonito)	4,949.81	4,544.83	4,850.32	8.91	(6.30)	0.13
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	349.15	558.98	673.47	(37.54)	(17.00)	(0.07)
Carp	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/ Bariles)	2,085.99	1,575.31	1,230.51	32.42	28.02	0.16
Mudfish	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catfish	-	-	-	-	-	-
Endeavor prawn	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gourami	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oyster	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mussel	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slipmouth (Sapsap)	3,052.24	3,204.21	4,347.12	(4.74)	(26.29)	(0.05)
Cavalla (Talakitok)	1,151.46	1,435.87	2,120.88	(19.81)	(32.30)	(0.09)
Crevalle (Salay-salay)	2,228.19	2,333.59	2,929.68	(4.52)	(20.35)	(0.03)
Snapper (Maya-maya)	579.10	343.23	501.49	68.72	(31.56)	0.07
Siganid (Samaral)	927.01	502.55	537.09	84.46	(6.43)	0.13
Spanish mackerel (Tanigue)	1,228.42	1,441.58	1,367.06	(14.79)	5.45	(0.07)
Goatfish (Saramulyete)	1,127.61	1,292.63	1,527.12	(12.77)	(15.36)	(0.05)
Caesio (Dalagang-bukid)	1,252.96	1,372.51	2,231.89	(8.71)	(38.50)	(0.04)
Flying fish (Bolador)	414.09	1,037.34	899.77	(60.08)	15.29	(0.20)
Hairtail (Espada)	1,139.13	1,658.08	1,158.35	(31.30)	43.14	(0.16)
Porgies (Pargo)	441.09	272.63	431.10	61.79	(36.76)	0.05
Parrot fish (Loro)	258.09	292.07	251.96	(11.63)	15.92	(0.01)
Mullet (Kapak)	51.13	108.93	110.15	(53.06)	(1.11)	(0.02)
Acetes (Alamang)	114.64	124.99	240.09	(8.28)	(47.94)	(0.00)
Round herring (Tulis)	142.74	172.30	214.25	(17.16)	(19.58)	(0.01)
White shrimp	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	12,932.37	15,290.85	13,805.21	(15.42)	10.76	(0.75)

Table 4. Volume of Marine Municipal Fisheries Production by Species: Philippines, Second Quarter, 2017 - 2015
(in Metric Tons)

Species	2017	2016	2015	Percent Change		% Point Contribution
				2017/2016	2016/2015	
Marine Municipal Fisheries	264,441.46	267,825.13	280,982.34	(1.26)	(4.68)	(1.26)
Milkfish	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tilapia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tiger prawn	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roundscad (Galunggong)	16,370.18	16,235.22	18,836.64	0.83	(13.81)	0.05
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	7,931.06	7,762.65	8,505.91	2.17	(8.74)	0.06
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	9,038.91	8,479.11	10,804.66	6.60	(21.52)	0.21
Seaweed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	15,482.67	15,808.32	15,847.10	(2.06)	(0.24)	(0.12)
Indian sardines (Tamban)	22,029.23	23,639.96	23,311.19	(6.81)	1.41	(0.60)
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	16,915.54	16,028.18	19,255.66	5.54	(16.76)	0.33
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	11,385.88	11,537.27	12,955.16	(1.31)	(10.94)	(0.06)
Squid (Pusit)	11,292.59	12,717.92	13,037.93	(11.21)	(2.45)	(0.53)
Mudcrab	-	-	-	-	-	-
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	8,707.82	7,962.88	7,894.10	9.36	0.87	0.28
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	10,222.60	10,222.37	11,436.40	0.00	(10.62)	0.00
Anchovies (Dilis)	9,327.62	10,249.07	11,867.19	(8.99)	(13.64)	(0.34)
Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa)	6,805.58	7,698.88	8,433.55	(11.60)	(8.71)	(0.33)
Blue crab (Alimasag)	8,179.46	7,870.02	7,093.14	3.93	10.95	0.12
Eastern little tuna (Bonito)	4,678.33	4,847.16	4,507.35	(3.48)	7.54	(0.06)
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	4,502.46	4,412.33	5,098.31	2.04	(13.46)	0.03
Carp	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/ Bariles)	2,112.89	1,687.66	1,708.56	25.20	(1.22)	0.16
Mudfish	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catfish	-	-	-	-	-	-
Endeavor prawn	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gourami	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oyster	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mussel	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slipmouth (Sapsap)	8,633.75	9,211.55	9,562.16	(6.27)	(3.67)	(0.22)
Cavalla (Talakitok)	5,866.78	5,982.23	6,441.10	(1.93)	(7.12)	(0.04)
Crevalle (Salay-salay)	6,509.81	6,684.62	7,220.55	(2.62)	(7.42)	(0.07)
Snapper (Maya-maya)	4,235.54	3,796.45	4,415.28	11.57	(14.02)	0.16
Siganid (Samaral)	5,923.55	5,519.14	5,571.99	7.33	(0.95)	0.15
Spanish mackerel (Tanigue)	3,304.21	3,131.16	3,405.06	5.53	(8.04)	0.06
Goatfish (Saramulyete)	5,813.74	5,633.90	5,776.33	3.19	(2.47)	0.07
Caesio (Dalagang-bukid)	4,019.80	4,180.06	4,713.32	(3.83)	(11.31)	(0.06)
Flying fish (Bolador)	3,294.64	3,881.94	3,637.55	(15.13)	6.72	(0.22)
Hairtail (Espada)	3,810.57	3,412.11	3,877.18	11.68	(12.00)	0.15
Porgies (Pargo)	1,990.97	1,870.28	2,338.45	6.45	(20.02)	0.04
Parrot fish (Loro)	3,713.00	3,962.28	4,155.84	(6.29)	(4.66)	(0.09)
Mullet (Kapak)	2,943.67	3,147.19	3,076.15	(6.47)	2.31	(0.08)
Acetes (Alamang)	2,434.31	1,302.56	1,969.13	86.89	(33.85)	0.42
Round herring (Tulis)	934.72	984.18	1,005.45	(5.03)	(2.12)	(0.02)
White shrimp	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	36,029.58	37,966.48	33,223.95	(5.10)	14.27	(0.72)

Table 5. Volume of Inland Fisheries Production by Species: Philippines, Second Quarter, 2017 - 2015
(in Metric Tons)

Species	2017	2016	2015	Percent Change		% Point Contribution
				2017/2016	2016/2015	
Inland Fisheries	38,637.74	37,360.68	41,948.69	3.42	(10.94)	3.42
Milkfish	1,289.24	1,188.52	847.45	8.47	40.25	0.27
Tilapia	10,206.57	10,064.43	9,868.81	1.41	1.98	0.38
Tiger prawn	24.35	22.22	30.64	9.59	(27.48)	0.01
Roundscad (Galunggong)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seaweed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian sardines (Tamban)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Squid (Pusit)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mudcrab	208.38	181.28	218.79	14.95	(17.14)	0.07
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anchovies (Dilis)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue crab (Alimasag)	173.57	59.91	114.71	189.72	(47.77)	0.30
Eastern little tuna (Bonito)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carp	3,905.70	3,331.16	4,886.38	17.25	(31.83)	1.54
Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/ Bariles)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mudfish	1,903.30	1,503.68	2,600.71	26.58	(42.18)	1.07
Catfish	1,796.40	1,754.51	1,932.15	2.39	(9.19)	0.11
Endeavor prawn	181.84	180.97	174.74	0.48	3.57	0.00
Gourami	949.80	915.19	1,329.29	3.78	(31.15)	0.09
Oyster	87.08	177.96	169.83	(51.07)	4.79	(0.24)
Mussel	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slipmouth (Sapsap)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cavalla (Talakitok)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crevalle (Salay-salay)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Snapper (Maya-maya)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siganid (Samaral)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish mackerel (Tanigue)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goatfish (Saramulyete)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caesio (Dalagang-bukid)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flying fish (Bolador)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hairtail (Espada)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Porgies (Pargo)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parrot fish (Loro)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mullet (Kapak)	291.52	94.11	185.34	209.77	(49.22)	0.53
Acetes (Alamang)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Round herring (Tulis)	-	-	-	-	-	-
White shrimp	687.79	742.42	1,145.56	(7.36)	(35.19)	(0.15)
Others	16,932.20	17,144.32	18,444.29	(1.24)	(7.05)	(0.57)

Table 6. Volume of Aquaculture Production by Species: Philippines, Second Quarter, 2017 - 2015
(in Metric Tons)

Species	2017	2016	2015	Percent Change		% Point Contribution
				2017/2016	2016/2015	
Aquaculture	519,801.60	495,332.83	552,946.66	4.94	(10.42)	4.94
Milkfish	108,598.83	99,637.99	98,418.45	8.99	1.24	1.81
Tilapia	73,386.78	68,345.04	69,959.29	7.38	(2.31)	1.02
Tiger prawn	12,356.79	14,476.42	13,441.50	(14.64)	7.70	(0.43)
Roundscad (Galunggong)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seaweed	293,336.63	288,000.11	344,370.31	1.85	(16.37)	1.08
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian sardines (Tamban)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Squid (Pusit)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mudcrab	4,087.44	4,012.26	3,799.71	1.87	5.59	0.02
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anchovies (Dilis)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue crab (Alimasag)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern little tuna (Bonito)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	13.87	16.04	13.20	(13.53)	21.54	(0.00)
Carp	4,017.02	3,412.98	3,773.98	17.70	(9.57)	0.12
Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/ Bariles)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mudfish	317.54	225.12	320.33	41.05	(29.72)	0.02
Catfish	952.58	887.15	989.01	7.38	(10.30)	0.01
Endeavor prawn	258.48	146.99	173.71	75.85	(15.39)	0.02
Gourami	83.34	69.70	67.60	19.57	3.11	0.00
Oyster	10,421.52	6,640.38	7,607.06	56.94	(12.71)	0.76
Mussel	7,816.90	6,430.70	7,469.72	21.56	(13.91)	0.28
Slipmouth (Sapsap)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cavalla (Talakitok)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crevalle (Salay-salay)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Snapper (Maya-maya)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siganid (Samaral)	140.38	111.88	103.72	25.47	7.87	0.01
Spanish mackerel (Tanigue)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goatfish (Saramulyete)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caesio (Dalagang-bukid)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flying fish (Bolador)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hairtail (Espada)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Porgies (Pargo)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parrot fish (Loro)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mullet (Kapak)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acetes (Alamang)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Round herring (Tulis)	-	-	-	-	-	-
White shrimp	247.57	179.08	258.69	38.25	(30.78)	0.01
Others	3,765.95	2,741.02	2,180.37	37.39	25.71	0.21

Table 7. Volume of Fisheries Production by Species, by Region: Philippines, Second Quarter, 2017 - 2015
(in Metric Tons)

Species/Region	2017	2016	2015	Percent Change		% Point Contribution
				2017/2016	2016/2015	
Fisheries	1,100,912.41	1,116,055.81	1,227,319.84	(1.36)	(9.07)	(1.36)
NCR	32,937.94	53,937.50	38,736.88	(38.93)	39.24	(1.89)
CAR	985.69	958.76	908.34	2.81	5.55	0.00
I - Ilocos Region	44,479.33	39,734.90	42,465.80	11.94	(6.43)	0.43
II - Cagayan Valley	16,617.49	17,243.53	19,041.65	(3.63)	(9.44)	(0.06)
III - Central Luzon	83,230.72	76,325.61	73,869.42	9.05	3.33	0.62
IVA - CALABARZON	85,666.73	82,955.07	93,861.77	3.27	(11.62)	0.24
IVB - MIMAROPA	102,035.87	97,633.32	136,255.46	4.51	(28.35)	0.40
V - Bicol Region	66,176.37	61,524.02	80,301.62	7.56	(23.38)	0.42
VI - Western Visayas	87,981.84	86,631.39	86,895.38	1.56	(0.30)	0.12
VII - Central Visayas	35,705.45	42,261.08	41,640.83	(15.51)	1.49	(0.59)
Negros Island Region	25,314.38	26,057.34	27,079.51	(2.85)	(3.77)	(0.07)
VIII - Eastern Visayas	34,200.13	39,570.89	40,490.48	(13.57)	(2.27)	(0.48)
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	143,280.52	147,434.70	171,878.27	(2.82)	(14.22)	(0.37)
X - Northern Mindanao	45,430.13	47,462.75	47,393.65	(4.28)	0.15	(0.18)
XI - Davao Region	12,135.35	11,073.71	11,771.84	9.59	(5.93)	0.10
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	71,814.10	77,587.87	94,516.26	(7.44)	(17.91)	(0.52)
Caraga	20,995.42	20,337.61	22,794.63	3.23	(10.78)	0.06
ARMM	191,924.96	187,325.76	197,418.04	2.46	(5.11)	0.41
Milkfish	109,888.07	100,826.51	99,265.90	8.99	1.57	8.99
NCR	2.87	0.75	79.94	282.67	(99.06)	0.00
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	26,064.98	24,728.71	23,837.87	5.40	3.74	1.33
II - Cagayan Valley	468.69	412.86	457.70	13.52	(9.80)	0.06
III - Central Luzon	23,765.31	20,429.17	19,671.32	16.33	3.85	3.31
IVA - CALABARZON	14,687.80	12,408.74	11,551.19	18.37	7.42	2.26
IVB - MIMAROPA	258.00	230.50	626.99	11.93	(63.24)	0.03
V - Bicol Region	510.82	687.38	794.79	(25.69)	(13.51)	(0.18)
VI - Western Visayas	20,210.40	18,933.15	18,522.60	6.75	2.22	1.27
VII - Central Visayas	700.83	813.25	624.42	(13.82)	30.24	(0.11)
Negros Island Region	5,404.26	5,538.06	5,746.86	(2.42)	(3.63)	(0.13)
VIII - Eastern Visayas	4,559.23	4,159.84	2,685.94	9.60	54.87	0.40
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	2,130.04	2,591.58	2,514.91	(17.81)	3.05	(0.46)
X - Northern Mindanao	3,528.96	3,654.93	4,624.16	(3.45)	(20.96)	(0.12)
XI - Davao Region	3,560.43	2,849.97	3,196.82	24.93	(10.85)	0.70
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	838.82	1,053.61	2,285.96	(20.39)	(53.91)	(0.21)
Caraga	797.40	731.68	681.27	8.98	7.40	0.07
ARMM	2,399.24	1,602.33	1,363.18	49.73	17.54	0.79
Tilapia	83,593.35	78,409.47	79,828.10	6.61	(1.78)	6.61
NCR	5.91	2.08	2.38	184.10	(12.63)	0.00
CAR	804.28	778.25	750.02	3.34	3.76	0.03
I - Ilocos Region	10,993.12	7,955.46	9,375.53	38.18	(15.15)	3.87
II - Cagayan Valley	4,151.05	3,606.54	4,026.73	15.10	(10.44)	0.69
III - Central Luzon	32,669.91	30,184.19	28,892.97	8.24	4.47	3.17
IVA - CALABARZON	23,208.88	23,361.86	23,359.53	(0.65)	0.01	(0.20)
IVB - MIMAROPA	219.04	187.54	136.43	16.80	37.46	0.04
V - Bicol Region	3,734.89	3,494.74	4,196.42	6.87	(16.72)	0.31
VI - Western Visayas	527.16	454.87	600.51	15.89	(24.25)	0.09
VII - Central Visayas	19.43	54.27	77.77	(64.20)	(30.22)	(0.04)
Negros Island Region	74.55	83.57	82.38	(10.80)	1.44	(0.01)
VIII - Eastern Visayas	69.51	61.97	62.59	12.17	(1.00)	0.01
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	204.86	270.29	351.94	(24.21)	(23.20)	(0.08)
X - Northern Mindanao	652.46	699.01	673.34	(6.66)	3.81	(0.06)
XI - Davao Region	929.01	811.17	1,099.22	14.53	(26.20)	0.15
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	2,651.40	3,513.56	3,743.16	(24.54)	(6.13)	(1.10)
Caraga	238.92	178.08	227.65	34.16	(21.77)	0.08
ARMM	2,438.98	2,712.04	2,169.52	(10.07)	25.01	(0.35)

Table 7. Volume of Fisheries Production by Species, by Region: Philippines, Second Quarter, 2017 - 2015 (...continued)
(in Metric Tons)

Species/Region	2017	2016	2015	Percent Change		% Point Contribution
				2017/2016	2016/2015	
Tiger Prawn	12,381.14	14,498.64	13,472.14	(14.60)	7.62	(14.60)
NCR	0.14	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	48.69	44.26	44.79	10.01	(1.19)	0.03
II - Cagayan Valley	25.27	22.03	30.62	14.71	(28.05)	0.02
III - Central Luzon	6,738.25	8,947.44	8,259.49	(24.69)	8.33	(15.23)
IVA - CALABARZON	48.21	44.05	12.17	9.43	261.86	0.03
IVB - MIMAROPA	33.27	51.23	96.59	(35.05)	(46.96)	(0.12)
V - Bicol Region	934.54	726.97	198.54	28.55	266.15	1.43
VI - Western Visayas	132.30	139.85	179.91	(5.40)	(22.27)	(0.05)
VII - Central Visayas	-	15.15	23.83	(100.00)	(36.41)	(0.10)
Negros Island Region	4.38	4.70	20.65	(6.84)	(77.22)	(0.00)
VIII - Eastern Visayas	7.66	11.20	15.37	(31.58)	(27.14)	(0.02)
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	315.67	511.21	870.37	(38.25)	(41.27)	(1.35)
X - Northern Mindanao	3,924.87	3,819.27	3,562.69	2.76	7.20	0.73
XI - Davao Region	5.19	7.00	0.70	(25.87)	901.20	(0.01)
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	0.04	-	0.03	0.00	(100.00)	0.00
Caraga	73.43	76.21	76.04	(3.64)	0.22	(0.02)
ARMM	89.23	78.06	80.33	14.31	(2.82)	0.08
Roundscad (Galunggong)	59,076.23	73,331.75	74,359.61	(19.44)	(1.38)	(19.44)
NCR	14,747.44	25,178.08	18,377.40	(41.43)	37.01	(14.22)
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	654.31	659.94	788.66	(0.85)	(16.32)	(0.01)
II - Cagayan Valley	632.18	788.70	767.09	(19.85)	2.82	(0.21)
III - Central Luzon	598.98	793.19	433.85	(24.48)	82.83	(0.26)
IVA - CALABARZON	3,106.03	4,370.54	10,911.14	(28.93)	(59.94)	(1.72)
IVB - MIMAROPA	4,852.37	5,185.06	6,419.70	(6.42)	(19.23)	(0.45)
V - Bicol Region	5,207.84	5,597.05	7,362.74	(6.95)	(23.98)	(0.53)
VI - Western Visayas	3,110.68	3,139.01	2,731.85	(0.90)	14.90	(0.04)
VII - Central Visayas	3,068.51	3,878.83	2,930.89	(20.89)	32.34	(1.11)
Negros Island Region	1,340.05	1,644.70	1,246.10	(18.52)	31.99	(0.42)
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2,356.76	2,302.40	3,039.14	2.36	(24.24)	0.07
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	5,642.23	5,366.98	5,224.25	5.13	2.73	0.38
X - Northern Mindanao	2,465.52	2,636.37	2,537.20	(6.48)	3.91	(0.23)
XI - Davao Region	768.30	644.61	607.89	19.19	6.04	0.17
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	2,672.84	3,146.60	2,414.32	(15.06)	30.33	(0.65)
Caraga	481.73	430.81	343.90	11.82	25.27	0.07
ARMM	7,370.46	7,568.88	8,223.49	(2.62)	(7.96)	(0.27)
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	61,856.97	57,684.33	70,356.80	7.23	(18.01)	7.23
NCR	791.47	585.17	707.86	35.25	(17.33)	0.36
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	365.99	324.05	254.26	12.94	27.45	0.07
II - Cagayan Valley	220.19	300.65	293.57	(26.76)	2.41	(0.14)
III - Central Luzon	334.59	607.70	605.49	(44.94)	0.36	(0.47)
IVA - CALABARZON	497.25	529.44	683.91	(6.08)	(22.59)	(0.06)
IVB - MIMAROPA	895.05	990.19	1,052.06	(9.61)	(5.88)	(0.16)
V - Bicol Region	764.45	778.11	1,025.57	(1.76)	(24.13)	(0.02)
VI - Western Visayas	595.11	792.63	841.29	(24.92)	(5.78)	(0.34)
VII - Central Visayas	54.52	100.96	48.96	(46.00)	106.21	(0.08)
Negros Island Region	204.03	95.93	341.22	112.69	(71.89)	0.19
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2,619.85	2,603.86	2,797.89	0.61	(6.93)	0.03
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1,861.27	1,732.98	2,455.04	7.40	(29.41)	0.22
X - Northern Mindanao	299.10	339.50	230.43	(11.90)	47.33	(0.07)
XI - Davao Region	539.18	578.70	620.18	(6.83)	(6.69)	(0.07)
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	47,540.96	42,995.06	53,934.52	10.57	(20.28)	7.88
Caraga	1,062.60	989.77	1,034.89	7.36	(4.36)	0.13
ARMM	3,211.36	3,339.63	3,429.66	(3.84)	(2.63)	(0.22)

Table 7. Volume of Fisheries Production by Species, by Region: Philippines, Second Quarter, 2017 - 2015 (...continued)
(in Metric Tons)

Species/Region	2017	2016	2015	Percent Change		% Point Contribution
				2017/2016	2016/2015	
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	24,644.32	27,944.46	41,250.58	(11.81)	(32.26)	(11.81)
NCR	476.72	442.73	224.23	7.68	97.44	0.12
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	337.50	251.39	1,200.08	34.25	(79.05)	0.31
II - Cagayan Valley	248.17	206.82	234.69	19.99	(11.88)	0.15
III - Central Luzon	274.17	363.25	508.05	(24.52)	(28.50)	(0.32)
IVA - CALABARZON	970.62	491.69	1,425.34	97.40	(65.50)	1.71
IVB - MIMAROPA	1,743.35	1,701.59	2,512.00	2.45	(32.26)	0.15
V - Bicol Region	419.54	549.41	847.35	(23.64)	(35.16)	(0.46)
VI - Western Visayas	646.01	752.15	742.52	(14.11)	1.30	(0.38)
VII - Central Visayas	87.63	135.44	113.20	(35.30)	19.65	(0.17)
Negros Island Region	242.93	308.72	317.06	(21.31)	(2.63)	(0.24)
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1,332.13	1,659.39	2,081.88	(19.72)	(20.29)	(1.17)
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1,459.23	1,717.81	2,293.67	(15.05)	(25.11)	(0.93)
X - Northern Mindanao	666.03	639.15	562.82	4.21	13.56	0.10
XI - Davao Region	1,003.42	471.88	369.77	112.64	27.61	1.90
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	10,601.12	14,256.80	24,076.09	(25.64)	(40.78)	(13.08)
Caraga	1,054.50	929.22	783.85	13.48	18.55	0.45
ARMM	3,081.25	3,067.02	2,957.98	0.46	3.69	0.05
Seaweed	293,336.63	288,000.11	344,370.31	1.85	(16.37)	1.85
NCR	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	8.70	5.86	5.68	48.57	3.04	0.00
II - Cagayan Valley	30.90	69.71	81.02	(55.67)	(13.96)	(0.01)
III - Central Luzon	56.90	16.55	606.30	243.75	(97.27)	0.01
IVA - CALABARZON	721.72	2,401.00	2,584.41	(69.94)	(7.10)	(0.58)
IVB - MIMAROPA	48,335.98	40,178.19	70,520.85	20.30	(43.03)	2.83
V - Bicol Region	11,497.38	9,930.93	20,240.73	15.77	(50.94)	0.54
VI - Western Visayas	23,740.97	23,150.05	22,726.36	2.55	1.86	0.20
VII - Central Visayas	14,750.82	17,842.79	19,761.10	(17.33)	(9.71)	(1.07)
Negros Island Region	297.70	81.48	12.94	265.36	529.89	0.07
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1,480.39	4,051.04	5,112.29	(63.46)	(20.76)	(0.89)
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	42,487.88	43,215.09	49,260.62	(1.68)	(12.27)	(0.25)
X - Northern Mindanao	10,033.02	10,682.41	10,646.28	(6.08)	0.34	(0.23)
XI - Davao Region	51.40	90.67	393.16	(43.31)	(76.94)	(0.01)
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	4.22	13.75	78.26	(69.31)	(82.43)	(0.00)
Caraga	4,594.31	5,091.38	6,736.32	(9.76)	(24.42)	(0.17)
ARMM	135,244.32	131,179.20	135,603.99	3.10	(3.26)	1.41
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	34,720.90	42,109.76	42,714.14	(17.55)	(1.41)	(17.55)
NCR	2,767.30	4,623.16	3,281.28	(40.14)	40.90	(4.41)
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	80.31	69.17	19.94	16.11	246.89	0.03
II - Cagayan Valley	747.43	590.29	664.14	26.62	(11.12)	0.37
III - Central Luzon	234.98	323.56	343.35	(27.38)	(5.76)	(0.21)
IVA - CALABARZON	2,325.45	2,648.95	7,841.51	(12.21)	(66.22)	(0.77)
IVB - MIMAROPA	4,717.57	4,985.37	3,788.37	(5.37)	31.60	(0.64)
V - Bicol Region	2,806.86	2,640.37	3,393.07	6.31	(22.18)	0.40
VI - Western Visayas	1,344.02	1,306.00	1,076.71	2.91	21.30	0.09
VII - Central Visayas	648.43	972.03	1,054.96	(33.29)	(7.86)	(0.77)
Negros Island Region	534.10	127.24	389.27	319.76	(67.31)	0.97
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1,245.85	1,437.45	1,593.26	(13.33)	(9.78)	(0.46)
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	3,879.60	4,916.81	5,776.46	(21.10)	(14.88)	(2.46)
X - Northern Mindanao	3,022.92	3,296.16	2,860.35	(8.29)	15.24	(0.65)
XI - Davao Region	757.31	885.01	651.89	(14.43)	35.76	(0.30)
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	557.36	4,401.01	686.63	(87.34)	540.96	(9.13)
Caraga	1,392.69	1,462.47	1,396.07	(4.77)	4.76	(0.17)
ARMM	7,658.72	7,424.71	7,896.88	3.15	(5.98)	0.56

Table 7. Volume of Fisheries Production by Species, by Region: Philippines, Second Quarter, 2017 - 2015 (...continued)
(in Metric Tons)

Species/Region	2017	2016	2015	Percent Change		% Point Contribution
				2017/2016	2016/2015	
Indian sardines (Tamban)	90,939.43	104,214.77	113,795.50	(12.74)	(8.42)	(12.74)
NCR	7,444.32	16,727.97	11,750.05	(55.50)	42.37	(8.91)
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	27.18	14.49	40.32	87.58	(64.06)	0.01
II - Cagayan Valley	473.71	409.15	384.49	15.78	6.41	0.06
III - Central Luzon	197.91	118.64	64.73	66.82	83.28	0.08
IVA - CALABARZON	3,138.04	3,376.34	2,182.89	(7.06)	54.67	(0.23)
IVB - MIMAROPA	2,468.27	2,774.84	3,821.36	(11.05)	(27.39)	(0.29)
V - Bicol Region	2,858.13	3,278.58	3,358.70	(12.82)	(2.39)	(0.40)
VI - Western Visayas	2,144.91	2,182.21	1,825.64	(1.71)	19.53	(0.04)
VII - Central Visayas	764.08	1,304.04	873.11	(41.41)	49.36	(0.52)
Negros Island Region	1,662.66	1,902.90	1,420.87	(12.62)	33.92	(0.23)
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1,398.24	1,631.47	1,491.27	(14.30)	9.40	(0.22)
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	54,755.98	55,750.78	70,966.80	(1.78)	(21.44)	(0.95)
X - Northern Mindanao	7,765.33	8,227.91	8,845.20	(5.62)	(6.98)	(0.44)
XI - Davao Region	150.99	464.80	359.27	(67.52)	29.37	(0.30)
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	157.41	265.95	192.35	(40.81)	38.26	(0.10)
Caraga	1,003.48	973.42	1,019.41	3.09	(4.51)	0.03
ARMM	4,528.79	4,811.28	5,199.04	(5.87)	(7.46)	(0.27)
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	27,163.58	27,286.64	31,388.40	(0.45)	(13.07)	(0.45)
NCR	286.25	92.99	168.36	207.83	(44.77)	0.71
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	52.54	38.09	97.54	37.94	(60.95)	0.05
II - Cagayan Valley	231.91	209.46	231.81	10.72	(9.64)	0.08
III - Central Luzon	183.67	152.95	140.49	20.08	8.87	0.11
IVA - CALABARZON	261.02	234.66	412.96	11.23	(43.18)	0.10
IVB - MIMAROPA	2,623.81	2,966.48	4,063.72	(11.55)	(27.00)	(1.25)
V - Bicol Region	1,652.84	1,470.78	1,635.67	12.38	(10.08)	0.67
VI - Western Visayas	1,251.23	1,291.12	1,656.65	(3.09)	(22.06)	(0.15)
VII - Central Visayas	1,406.04	1,403.20	1,340.41	0.20	4.68	0.01
Negros Island Region	374.73	518.72	363.56	(27.76)	42.68	(0.53)
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1,027.73	1,102.06	1,657.47	(6.74)	(33.51)	(0.27)
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	10,211.41	9,980.39	10,480.48	2.31	(4.77)	0.84
X - Northern Mindanao	776.56	726.75	695.97	6.85	4.42	0.18
XI - Davao Region	715.35	474.57	667.99	50.74	(28.96)	0.88
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	374.84	747.47	750.86	(49.85)	(0.45)	(1.36)
Caraga	557.26	513.22	578.30	8.58	(11.25)	0.16
ARMM	5,176.39	5,363.73	6,446.16	(3.49)	(16.79)	(0.69)
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	19,251.59	18,953.55	21,774.71	1.57	(12.96)	1.57
NCR	335.58	187.95	189.27	78.55	(0.70)	0.78
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	83.49	86.63	60.14	(3.62)	44.05	(0.02)
II - Cagayan Valley	151.18	137.36	128.06	10.06	7.26	0.07
III - Central Luzon	181.84	181.96	157.91	(0.07)	15.23	(0.00)
IVA - CALABARZON	2,039.36	1,477.85	931.05	38.00	58.73	2.96
IVB - MIMAROPA	3,157.19	3,445.63	4,155.83	(8.37)	(17.09)	(1.52)
V - Bicol Region	1,901.18	1,958.26	3,180.31	(2.91)	(38.43)	(0.30)
VI - Western Visayas	1,194.93	574.22	709.18	108.10	(19.03)	3.27
VII - Central Visayas	1,226.77	1,537.45	1,048.98	(20.21)	46.57	(1.64)
Negros Island Region	276.63	629.62	553.68	(56.06)	13.72	(1.86)
VIII - Eastern Visayas	990.59	1,004.67	1,430.84	(1.40)	(29.78)	(0.07)
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	2,950.75	2,731.96	3,733.77	8.01	(26.83)	1.15
X - Northern Mindanao	356.93	423.20	378.99	(15.66)	11.67	(0.35)
XI - Davao Region	96.48	117.58	326.55	(17.95)	(63.99)	(0.11)
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	87.58	169.91	61.96	(48.46)	174.23	(0.43)
Caraga	230.30	232.94	245.95	(1.13)	(5.29)	(0.01)
ARMM	3,990.81	4,056.36	4,482.24	(1.62)	(9.50)	(0.35)

Table 7. Volume of Fisheries Production by Species, by Region: Philippines, Second Quarter, 2017 - 2015 (...continued)
(in Metric Tons)

Species/Region	2017	2016	2015	Percent Change		% Point Contribution
				2017/2016	2016/2015	
Squid (Pusit)	13,827.69	16,057.30	15,694.96	(13.89)	2.31	(13.89)
NCR	233.98	95.24	60.81	145.67	56.62	0.86
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	1,397.08	1,356.19	1,381.40	3.02	(1.82)	0.25
II - Cagayan Valley	436.28	529.97	532.01	(17.68)	(0.38)	(0.58)
III - Central Luzon	609.56	1,299.32	1,066.44	(53.09)	21.84	(4.30)
IVA - CALABARZON	425.85	413.56	630.35	2.97	(34.39)	0.08
IVB - MIMAROPA	1,993.39	1,641.56	2,239.17	21.43	(26.69)	2.19
V - Bicol Region	1,304.95	1,506.11	1,718.58	(13.36)	(12.36)	(1.25)
VI - Western Visayas	1,346.36	1,652.03	1,711.27	(18.50)	(3.46)	(1.90)
VII - Central Visayas	507.34	675.22	659.13	(24.86)	2.44	(1.05)
Negros Island Region	760.76	841.86	718.97	(9.63)	17.09	(0.51)
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1,070.83	1,247.51	911.77	(14.16)	36.82	(1.10)
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	606.83	763.16	457.42	(20.48)	66.84	(0.97)
X - Northern Mindanao	2,009.05	2,109.91	2,135.60	(4.78)	(1.20)	(0.63)
XI - Davao Region	261.47	545.02	356.42	(52.03)	52.92	(1.77)
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	93.68	638.22	346.30	(85.32)	84.30	(3.39)
Caraga	301.82	307.95	313.52	(1.99)	(1.78)	(0.04)
ARMM	468.46	434.47	455.80	7.82	(4.68)	0.21
Mudcrab	4,295.82	4,193.54	4,018.50	2.44	4.36	2.44
NCR	0.60	-	-	-	-	0.01
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	10.47	11.24	8.10	(6.84)	38.63	(0.02)
II - Cagayan Valley	30.55	28.82	48.70	6.01	(40.83)	0.04
III - Central Luzon	1,750.88	1,629.65	1,529.33	7.44	6.56	2.89
IVA - CALABARZON	4.03	3.52	2.48	14.42	41.74	0.01
IVB - MIMAROPA	6.99	9.00	12.13	(22.34)	(25.80)	(0.05)
V - Bicol Region	85.78	145.10	247.04	(40.88)	(41.26)	(1.42)
VI - Western Visayas	178.95	132.94	147.62	34.60	(9.94)	1.10
VII - Central Visayas	3.62	5.74	4.10	(36.88)	40.00	(0.05)
Negros Island Region	3.84	0.68	2.47	464.56	(72.47)	0.08
VIII - Eastern Visayas	37.06	37.14	36.97	(0.21)	0.44	(0.00)
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	68.76	88.07	38.74	(21.93)	127.36	(0.46)
X - Northern Mindanao	2,046.04	2,044.64	1,894.36	0.07	7.93	0.03
XI - Davao Region	2.78	0.47	1.16	497.53	(59.91)	0.06
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	0.20	4.42	3.66	(95.37)	20.72	(0.10)
Caraga	63.43	50.48	40.10	25.65	25.90	0.31
ARMM	1.84	1.64	1.54	11.90	6.47	0.00
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	10,482.01	9,767.74	10,124.02	7.31	(3.52)	7.31
NCR	573.06	392.72	189.03	45.92	107.76	1.85
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
I - Ilocos Region	100.03	79.48	84.17	25.86	(5.57)	0.21
II - Cagayan Valley	307.06	292.77	292.15	4.88	0.21	0.15
III - Central Luzon	159.97	239.12	226.89	(33.10)	5.39	(0.81)
IVA - CALABARZON	1,618.58	1,071.80	471.64	51.02	127.25	5.60
IVB - MIMAROPA	1,590.56	1,464.84	1,818.97	8.58	(19.47)	1.29
V - Bicol Region	1,116.82	1,032.25	848.36	8.19	21.68	0.87
VI - Western Visayas	1,699.14	1,416.45	1,574.28	19.96	(10.03)	2.89
VII - Central Visayas	189.09	254.55	373.96	(25.72)	(31.93)	(0.67)
Negros Island Region	513.14	571.07	974.22	(10.14)	(41.38)	(0.59)
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1,085.02	1,098.17	1,410.92	(1.20)	(22.17)	(0.13)
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	643.79	1,006.59	1,072.78	(36.04)	(6.17)	(3.71)
X - Northern Mindanao	218.34	221.55	236.41	(1.45)	(6.29)	(0.03)
XI - Davao Region	2.49	6.85	11.03	(63.65)	(37.90)	(0.04)
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	7.10	3.06	10.23	132.03	(70.09)	0.04
Caraga	274.84	253.38	212.86	8.47	19.04	0.22
ARMM	382.98	363.09	316.12	5.48	14.86	0.20

Table 7. Volume of Fisheries Production by Species, by Region: Philippines, Second Quarter, 2017 - 2015 (...continued)
(in Metric Tons)

Species/Region	2017	2016	2015	Percent Change		% Point Contribution
				2017/2016	2016/2015	
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	22,321.64	21,073.79	22,620.78	5.92	(6.84)	5.92
NCR	165.29	212.63	255.25	(22.26)	(16.70)	(0.22)
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	15.59	14.36	15.33	8.57	(6.33)	0.01
II - Cagayan Valley	272.31	309.75	328.51	(12.09)	(5.71)	(0.18)
III - Central Luzon	207.63	274.19	316.12	(24.28)	(13.26)	(0.32)
IVA - CALABARZON	1,542.91	1,367.14	983.39	12.86	39.02	0.83
IVB - MIMAROPA	1,197.81	1,079.54	1,515.33	10.96	(28.76)	0.56
V - Bicol Region	7,392.84	5,727.99	7,221.86	29.07	(20.69)	7.90
VI - Western Visayas	2,791.13	2,009.80	1,966.53	38.88	2.20	3.71
VII - Central Visayas	838.83	930.96	672.02	(9.90)	38.53	(0.44)
Negros Island Region	1,391.91	1,844.02	1,530.98	(24.52)	20.45	(2.14)
VIII - Eastern Visayas	894.93	841.02	1,420.90	6.41	(40.81)	0.26
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	3,167.89	3,878.82	3,209.22	(18.33)	20.86	(3.37)
X - Northern Mindanao	1,227.07	1,185.51	1,085.26	3.51	9.24	0.20
XI - Davao Region	25.25	97.78	61.73	(74.18)	58.40	(0.34)
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	4.83	129.57	6.74	(96.27)	1,822.40	(0.59)
Caraga	353.11	319.45	348.03	10.54	(8.21)	0.16
ARMM	832.31	851.26	1,683.58	(2.23)	(49.44)	(0.09)
Anchovies (Dilis)	14,560.45	16,197.54	18,096.05	(10.11)	(10.49)	(10.11)
NCR	188.46	164.55	119.30	14.53	37.93	0.15
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	38.75	53.80	37.55	(27.97)	43.28	(0.09)
II - Cagayan Valley	1,420.82	1,932.73	2,238.76	(26.49)	(13.67)	(3.16)
III - Central Luzon	74.57	156.50	113.11	(52.35)	38.36	(0.51)
IVA - CALABARZON	153.56	96.30	187.27	59.46	(48.58)	0.35
IVB - MIMAROPA	2,667.93	2,522.06	2,913.08	5.78	(13.42)	0.90
V - Bicol Region	3,924.27	4,299.09	5,677.27	(8.72)	(24.28)	(2.31)
VI - Western Visayas	1,175.03	1,371.24	1,363.45	(14.31)	0.57	(1.21)
VII - Central Visayas	556.47	1,027.71	684.19	(45.85)	50.21	(2.91)
Negros Island Region	93.06	201.16	266.94	(53.74)	(24.64)	(0.67)
VIII - Eastern Visayas	708.82	683.35	856.34	3.73	(20.20)	0.16
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	724.04	974.52	865.11	(25.70)	12.65	(1.55)
X - Northern Mindanao	640.50	651.56	656.71	(1.70)	(0.78)	(0.07)
XI - Davao Region	276.66	235.01	339.30	17.72	(30.74)	0.26
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	154.72	61.20	36.73	152.81	66.62	0.58
Caraga	414.39	346.39	393.37	19.63	(11.94)	0.42
ARMM	1,348.40	1,420.37	1,347.57	(5.07)	5.40	(0.44)
Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa)	9,800.81	11,332.53	11,802.80	(13.52)	(3.98)	(13.52)
NCR	268.86	429.20	171.30	(37.36)	150.55	(1.42)
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	55.99	50.31	35.98	11.29	39.83	0.05
II - Cagayan Valley	135.30	112.60	109.11	20.16	3.20	0.20
III - Central Luzon	383.01	571.34	629.63	(32.96)	(9.26)	(1.66)
IVA - CALABARZON	147.14	402.23	382.27	(63.42)	5.22	(2.25)
IVB - MIMAROPA	1,955.96	2,234.54	2,179.79	(12.47)	2.51	(2.46)
V - Bicol Region	1,163.78	1,137.98	1,147.95	2.27	(0.87)	0.23
VI - Western Visayas	1,531.73	1,197.86	2,092.78	27.87	(42.76)	2.95
VII - Central Visayas	393.36	191.76	317.95	105.13	(39.69)	1.78
Negros Island Region	771.98	796.78	450.98	(3.11)	76.68	(0.22)
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1,184.25	2,199.96	2,296.56	(46.17)	(4.21)	(8.97)
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	811.72	1,128.64	1,004.31	(28.08)	12.38	(2.80)
X - Northern Mindanao	181.11	184.21	185.67	(1.68)	(0.79)	(0.03)
XI - Davao Region	78.46	29.04	26.71	170.18	8.72	0.44
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	17.75	28.47	11.40	(37.65)	149.74	(0.09)
Caraga	196.03	164.95	186.90	18.84	(11.74)	0.27
ARMM	524.38	472.66	573.51	10.94	(17.58)	0.46

Table 7. Volume of Fisheries Production by Species, by Region: Philippines, Second Quarter, 2017 - 2015 (...continued)
(in Metric Tons)

Species/Region	2017	2016	2015	Percent Change		% Point Contribution
				2017/2016	2016/2015	
Blue crab (Alimasag)	8,823.48	8,292.29	7,429.63	6.41	11.61	6.41
NCR	124.64	118.56	93.32	5.13	27.05	0.07
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	57.92	36.27	40.00	59.69	(9.33)	0.26
II - Cagayan Valley	7.14	10.19	16.10	(29.93)	(36.71)	(0.04)
III - Central Luzon	406.41	398.18	303.38	2.07	31.25	0.10
IVA - CALABARZON	965.41	605.85	449.69	59.35	34.73	4.34
IVB - MIMAROPA	794.70	773.51	1,224.42	2.74	(36.83)	0.26
V - Bicol Region	1,833.28	1,998.47	1,716.12	(8.27)	16.45	(1.99)
VI - Western Visayas	2,292.95	1,711.08	1,166.66	34.01	46.66	7.02
VII - Central Visayas	229.62	257.92	185.80	(10.97)	38.82	(0.34)
Negros Island Region	938.57	835.80	906.85	12.30	(7.83)	1.24
VIII - Eastern Visayas	381.75	717.15	681.42	(46.77)	5.24	(4.05)
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	499.53	509.53	372.52	(1.96)	36.78	(0.12)
X - Northern Mindanao	119.05	131.96	109.96	(9.78)	20.01	(0.16)
XI - Davao Region	9.20	18.11	17.34	(49.20)	4.44	(0.11)
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	2.19	0.99	6.79	121.21	(85.42)	0.01
Caraga	43.23	34.44	43.68	25.52	(21.15)	0.11
ARMM	117.89	134.28	95.58	(12.21)	40.49	(0.20)
Eastern little tuna (Bonito)	9,628.14	9,391.99	9,357.67	2.51	0.37	2.51
NCR	50.98	103.94	108.56	(50.95)	(4.26)	(0.56)
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	43.72	36.33	43.12	20.34	(15.75)	0.08
II - Cagayan Valley	225.07	210.09	228.53	7.13	(8.07)	0.16
III - Central Luzon	287.90	90.70	36.21	217.42	150.48	2.10
IVA - CALABARZON	0.76	0.00	34.73	0.00	(100.00)	0.01
IVB - MIMAROPA	1,260.21	1,500.85	1,473.76	(16.03)	1.84	(2.56)
V - Bicol Region	238.01	184.52	233.56	28.99	(21.00)	0.57
VI - Western Visayas	260.43	225.42	321.47	15.53	(29.88)	0.37
VII - Central Visayas	263.27	261.70	143.84	0.60	81.94	0.02
Negros Island Region	247.30	392.47	365.07	(36.99)	7.51	(1.54)
VIII - Eastern Visayas	296.83	351.94	390.90	(15.66)	(9.97)	(0.59)
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	2,449.41	2,019.37	2,104.82	21.30	(4.06)	4.57
X - Northern Mindanao	271.67	278.44	258.00	(2.43)	7.92	(0.07)
XI - Davao Region	391.98	255.90	207.17	53.18	23.52	1.45
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	174.88	199.08	79.57	(12.16)	150.19	(0.26)
Caraga	182.16	169.33	126.41	7.58	33.95	0.14
ARMM	2,983.56	3,111.91	3,201.95	(4.12)	(2.81)	(1.36)
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	4,865.48	4,987.35	5,784.98	(2.44)	(13.79)	(2.44)
NCR	219.08	125.30	16.12	74.84	677.30	1.88
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	35.00	41.57	37.60	(15.80)	10.56	(0.13)
II - Cagayan Valley	40.51	35.56	34.79	13.91	2.21	0.10
III - Central Luzon	95.87	83.87	62.71	14.31	33.75	0.24
IVA - CALABARZON	180.40	196.75	590.56	(8.31)	(66.68)	(0.33)
IVB - MIMAROPA	668.23	667.51	1,023.17	0.11	(34.76)	0.01
V - Bicol Region	774.84	792.90	824.19	(2.28)	(3.80)	(0.36)
VI - Western Visayas	383.02	707.18	759.22	(45.84)	(6.85)	(6.49)
VII - Central Visayas	300.37	266.86	135.26	12.56	97.29	0.67
Negros Island Region	126.40	26.10	56.44	384.20	(53.75)	2.01
VIII - Eastern Visayas	646.36	467.51	528.03	38.26	(11.46)	3.58
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	427.88	501.34	647.41	(14.65)	(22.56)	(1.47)
X - Northern Mindanao	133.47	187.52	187.09	(28.82)	0.23	(1.08)
XI - Davao Region	34.27	42.82	36.96	(19.96)	15.84	(0.17)
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	18.61	160.49	48.92	(88.40)	228.07	(2.84)
Caraga	172.52	153.92	163.50	12.08	(5.86)	0.37
ARMM	608.64	530.14	633.01	14.81	(16.25)	1.57

Table 7. Volume of Fisheries Production by Species, by Region: Philippines, Second Quarter, 2017 - 2015 (...continued)
(in Metric Tons)

Species/Region	2017	2016	2015	Percent Change		% Point Contribution
				2017/2016	2016/2015	
Carp	7,922.72	6,744.14	8,660.36	17.48	(22.13)	17.48
NCR	-	1.69	5.93	(100.00)	(71.48)	(0.03)
CAR	38.43	34.79	32.26	10.46	7.85	0.05
I - Ilocos Region	9.62	25.84	10.42	(62.78)	147.95	(0.24)
II - Cagayan Valley	320.18	331.64	301.20	(3.46)	10.11	(0.17)
III - Central Luzon	604.43	541.88	548.79	11.54	(1.26)	0.93
IVA - CALABARZON	4,858.14	3,845.59	5,325.65	26.33	(27.79)	15.02
IVB - MIMAROPA	22.91	15.83	14.00	44.73	13.07	0.11
V - Bicol Region	223.81	247.57	357.25	(9.60)	(30.70)	(0.35)
VI - Western Visayas	24.28	20.70	18.00	17.29	15.00	0.05
VII - Central Visayas	0.05	0.21	0.32	(76.70)	(33.46)	(0.00)
Negros Island Region	-	0.43	0.69	(100.00)	(37.10)	(0.01)
VIII - Eastern Visayas	10.55	12.08	15.02	(12.63)	(19.57)	(0.02)
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	22.74	24.20	23.92	(6.03)	1.17	(0.02)
X - Northern Mindanao	214.62	224.72	186.62	(4.50)	20.42	(0.15)
XI - Davao Region	4.06	2.60	1.85	56.42	40.76	0.02
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	597.36	790.11	784.62	(24.40)	0.70	(2.86)
Caraga	101.67	64.34	79.85	58.02	(19.42)	0.55
ARMM	869.86	559.90	953.99	55.36	(41.31)	4.60
Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/ Bariles)	4,198.88	3,262.97	2,939.07	28.68	11.02	28.68
NCR	141.65	71.32	98.72	98.61	(27.76)	2.16
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	24.86	26.06	20.87	(4.60)	24.87	(0.04)
II - Cagayan Valley	19.02	16.92	15.87	12.41	6.62	0.06
III - Central Luzon	43.03	21.49	27.72	100.23	(22.47)	0.66
IVA - CALABARZON	174.50	149.23	257.77	16.93	(42.11)	0.77
IVB - MIMAROPA	480.59	478.97	490.89	0.34	(2.43)	0.05
V - Bicol Region	600.82	599.25	533.86	0.26	12.25	0.05
VI - Western Visayas	155.69	153.18	191.48	1.64	(20.00)	0.08
VII - Central Visayas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Negros Island Region	24.64	42.69	36.57	(42.28)	16.74	(0.55)
VIII - Eastern Visayas	613.33	437.83	242.76	40.08	80.36	5.38
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	160.54	179.15	213.70	(10.39)	(16.17)	(0.57)
X - Northern Mindanao	199.54	205.28	169.07	(2.80)	21.42	(0.18)
XI - Davao Region	161.76	126.67	325.08	27.70	(61.03)	1.08
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	1,011.90	459.79	14.34	120.08	3,106.35	16.92
Caraga	125.71	51.51	45.77	144.05	12.54	2.27
ARMM	261.30	243.63	254.60	7.25	(4.31)	0.54
Mudfish	2,220.84	1,728.80	2,921.04	28.46	(40.82)	28.46
NCR	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAR	15.51	11.81	12.40	31.33	(4.76)	0.21
I - Ilocos Region	9.24	18.94	16.50	(51.20)	14.84	(0.56)
II - Cagayan Valley	104.68	105.22	106.56	(0.51)	(1.25)	(0.03)
III - Central Luzon	541.98	447.86	489.66	21.01	(8.54)	5.44
IVA - CALABARZON	86.41	58.76	61.15	47.04	(3.91)	1.60
IVB - MIMAROPA	22.69	15.46	13.23	46.75	16.91	0.42
V - Bicol Region	63.50	23.50	64.38	170.21	(63.50)	2.31
VI - Western Visayas	16.45	4.92	7.86	234.53	(37.41)	0.67
VII - Central Visayas	1.04	0.78	1.00	32.43	(21.96)	0.01
Negros Island Region	0.23	0.21	1.12	7.14	(81.25)	0.00
VIII - Eastern Visayas	8.32	10.29	9.58	(19.14)	7.41	(0.11)
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	33.40	34.84	35.39	(4.14)	(1.54)	(0.08)
X - Northern Mindanao	113.62	121.77	111.32	(6.69)	9.39	(0.47)
XI - Davao Region	11.03	15.64	15.60	(29.45)	0.25	(0.27)
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	575.60	497.91	624.49	15.60	(20.27)	4.49
Caraga	111.02	88.09	88.90	26.04	(0.92)	1.33
ARMM	506.12	272.78	1,261.91	85.54	(78.38)	13.50

Table 7. Volume of Fisheries Production by Species, by Region: Philippines, Second Quarter, 2017 - 2015 (...continued)
(in Metric Tons)

Species/Region	2017	2016	2015	Percent Change		% Point Contribution
				2017/2016	2016/2015	
Catfish	2,748.98	2,641.66	2,921.16	4.06	(9.57)	4.06
NCR	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAR	8.32	9.97	10.04	(16.55)	(0.70)	(0.06)
I - Ilocos Region	5.91	8.33	6.83	(29.08)	21.96	(0.09)
II - Cagayan Valley	147.21	129.60	172.54	13.59	(24.88)	0.67
III - Central Luzon	766.41	513.53	659.49	49.24	(22.13)	9.57
IVA - CALABARZON	475.86	476.66	439.58	(0.17)	8.44	(0.03)
IVB - MIMAROPA	17.44	5.49	4.93	217.67	11.36	0.45
V - Bicol Region	62.84	44.53	44.01	41.12	1.18	0.69
VI - Western Visayas	243.85	218.53	238.21	11.59	(8.26)	0.96
VII - Central Visayas	0.48	0.67	0.35	(28.14)	90.86	(0.01)
Negros Island Region	11.86	136.05	26.16	(91.28)	420.03	(4.70)
VIII - Eastern Visayas	5.97	6.60	7.19	(9.46)	(8.28)	(0.02)
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	43.28	41.82	41.28	3.48	1.30	0.06
X - Northern Mindanao	36.65	16.79	47.16	118.32	(64.41)	0.75
XI - Davao Region	127.19	180.44	135.54	(29.51)	33.13	(2.01)
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	496.10	567.03	476.05	(12.51)	19.11	(2.68)
Caraga	42.29	31.82	29.26	32.90	8.77	0.40
ARMM	257.33	253.81	582.55	1.38	(56.43)	0.13
Endeavor prawn	440.32	327.96	348.45	34.26	(5.88)	34.26
NCR	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	92.45	74.67	44.98	23.81	65.98	5.42
II - Cagayan Valley	25.16	25.09	60.77	0.27	(58.71)	0.02
III - Central Luzon	24.12	25.75	26.01	(6.33)	(1.00)	(0.50)
IVA - CALABARZON	119.32	20.26	40.53	488.89	(50.00)	30.20
IVB - MIMAROPA	0.08	2.16	2.48	(96.29)	(13.06)	(0.63)
V - Bicol Region	6.75	11.96	21.08	(43.52)	(43.27)	(1.59)
VI - Western Visayas	158.83	153.81	121.18	3.27	26.93	1.53
VII - Central Visayas	0.22	0.51	0.00	(56.86)	0.00	(0.09)
Negros Island Region	1.07	1.89	4.98	(43.49)	(62.03)	(0.25)
VIII - Eastern Visayas	3.41	2.94	2.54	15.99	15.75	0.14
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1.61	1.44	4.13	11.81	(65.13)	0.05
X - Northern Mindanao	5.72	6.22	14.86	(8.01)	(58.15)	(0.15)
XI - Davao Region	0.29	0.24	4.10	22.03	(94.12)	0.02
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Caraga	1.28	1.02	0.81	25.49	25.48	0.08
ARMM	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gourami	1,033.14	984.89	1,396.89	4.90	(29.49)	4.90
NCR	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAR	0.79	0.38	0.28	107.89	35.71	0.04
I - Ilocos Region	1.81	1.62	1.17	11.79	38.63	0.02
II - Cagayan Valley	3.80	4.10	4.75	(7.32)	(13.63)	(0.03)
III - Central Luzon	239.06	264.90	238.82	(9.75)	10.92	(2.62)
IVA - CALABARZON	57.57	55.44	147.52	3.84	(62.42)	0.22
IVB - MIMAROPA	0.54	0.40	0.00	35.00	0.00	0.01
V - Bicol Region	10.29	10.79	23.11	(4.63)	(53.31)	(0.05)
VI - Western Visayas	0.01	0.63	0.97	(98.41)	(35.05)	(0.06)
VII - Central Visayas	0.00	0.10	0.00	(100.00)	0.00	(0.01)
Negros Island Region	0.00	0.10	0.42	(100.00)	(76.19)	(0.01)
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1.88	2.14	2.70	(12.15)	(20.74)	(0.03)
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	-	-	-	-	-	-
X - Northern Mindanao	0.63	0.75	0.63	(16.00)	19.05	(0.01)
XI - Davao Region	0.64	1.84	0.67	(65.39)	174.27	(0.12)
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	456.48	432.19	532.49	5.62	(18.84)	2.47
Caraga	34.55	17.25	26.58	100.29	(35.10)	1.76
ARMM	225.09	192.26	416.78	17.08	(53.87)	3.33

Table 7. Volume of Fisheries Production by Species, by Region: Philippines, Second Quarter, 2017 - 2015 (...continued)
(in Metric Tons)

Species/Region	2017	2016	2015	Percent Change		% Point Contribution
				2017/2016	2016/2015	
Oyster	10,508.60	6,818.34	7,776.89	54.12	(12.33)	54.12
NCR	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	114.92	170.82	206.09	(32.73)	(17.11)	(0.82)
II - Cagayan Valley	422.76	391.71	370.86	7.93	5.62	0.46
III - Central Luzon	6,007.40	3,058.44	3,475.48	96.42	(12.00)	43.25
IVA - CALABARZON	84.81	4.91	287.08	1,626.50	(98.29)	1.17
IVB - MIMAROPA	-	-	-	-	-	-
V - Bicol Region	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI - Western Visayas	2,545.70	2,225.77	2,094.99	14.37	6.24	4.69
VII - Central Visayas	221.30	147.68	116.27	49.85	27.02	1.08
Negros Island Region	837.93	624.92	1,064.07	34.09	(41.27)	3.12
VIII - Eastern Visayas	0.03	0.38	-	(92.32)	-	(0.01)
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	212.29	133.67	102.35	58.82	30.59	1.15
X - Northern Mindanao	0.74	2.07	3.53	(64.25)	(41.36)	(0.02)
XI - Davao Region	51.51	37.59	38.75	37.01	(2.99)	0.20
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	0.00	0.23	0.25	(100.00)	(8.00)	(0.00)
Caraga	9.23	20.14	17.16	(54.17)	17.37	(0.16)
ARMM	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mussel	7,816.90	6,430.70	7,469.72	21.56	(13.91)	21.56
NCR	248.78	212.94	142.31	16.83	49.63	0.56
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	68.32	71.87	71.68	(4.94)	0.26	(0.06)
II - Cagayan Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-
III - Central Luzon	181.51	176.21	195.59	3.01	(9.91)	0.08
IVA - CALABARZON	2,789.93	1,592.15	3,176.68	75.23	(49.88)	18.63
IVB - MIMAROPA	70.00	-	-	-	-	1.09
V - Bicol Region	97.21	100.43	92.07	(3.21)	9.08	(0.05)
VI - Western Visayas	2,882.37	2,778.71	2,569.31	3.73	8.15	1.61
VII - Central Visayas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negros Island Region	248.52	182.25	149.12	36.36	22.22	1.03
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1,230.28	1,316.08	1,072.95	(6.52)	22.66	(1.33)
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	-	-	-	-	-	-
X - Northern Mindanao	-	0.05	-	(100.00)	-	(0.00)
XI - Davao Region	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caraga	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARMM	-	-	-	-	-	-

Photo:

Adriano, R. (17 May 2017, Lucena City, Quezon) PFDA Landing Center

**If you want to know more about these statistics
Write or call Fisheries Statistics Division
Tel. No.: 376-2063
PSA Websire: <http://www.psa.gov.ph>**