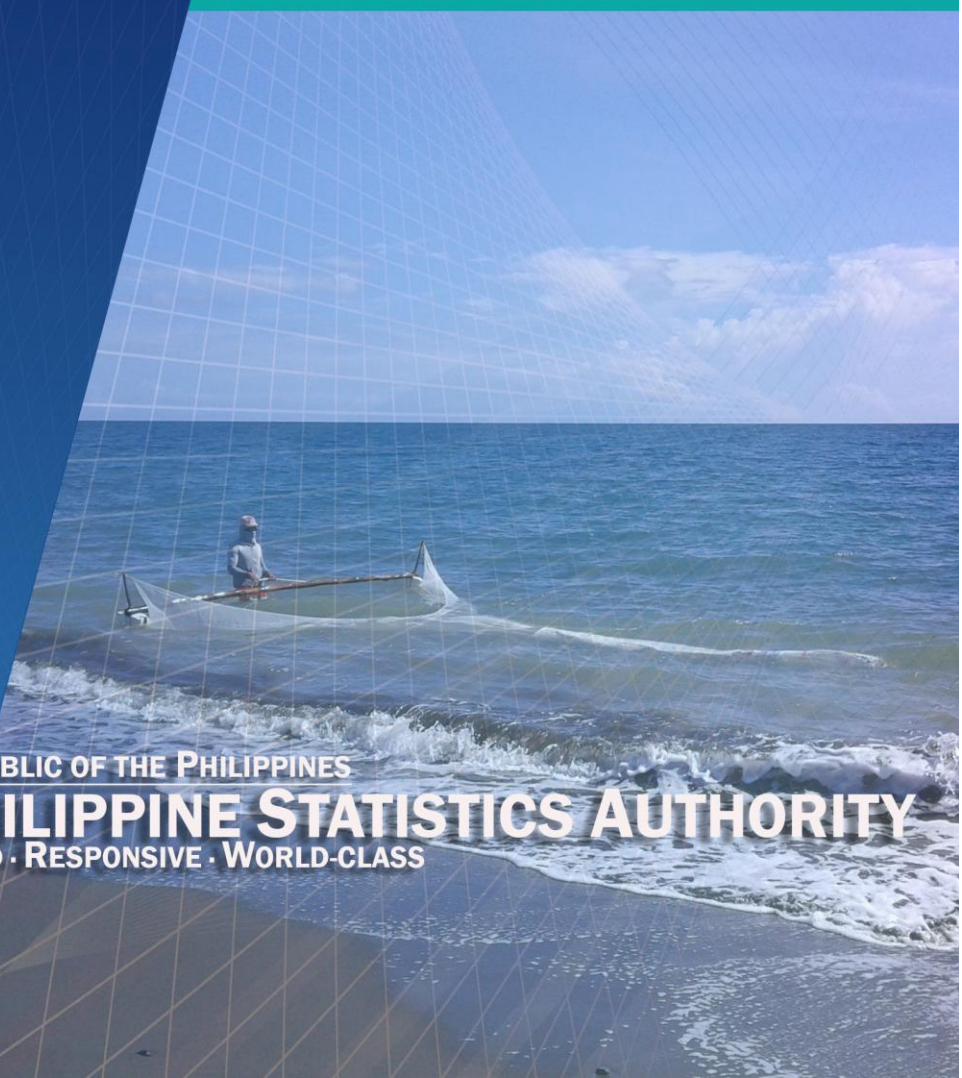


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FISHERIES SITUATION Report

2017 JANUARY to DECEMBER



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
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TECHNICAL NOTES

This Fisheries Situationer presents the data on volume and value of production of fisheries for the year 2017. 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 58 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.

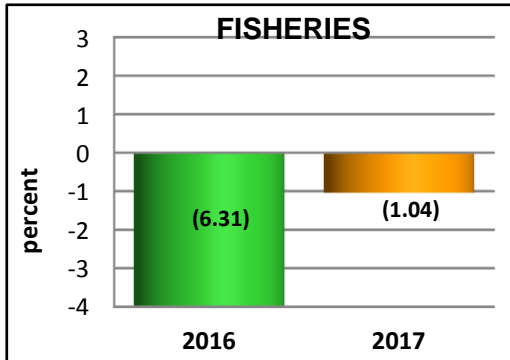
Prior to the conduct of the surveys, orientation/briefing of field staff and SRs are conducted to discuss the accomplishment of the survey forms and data collection procedures. Field staffs are assigned to supervise the entire operations. To ensure the accuracy of gathered data, spot checking and back-checking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

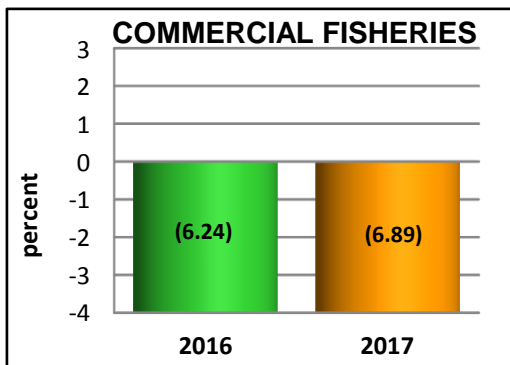
The data sets are classified according to the Philippine Geographic Classification Code (PSGC).

HIGHLIGHTS

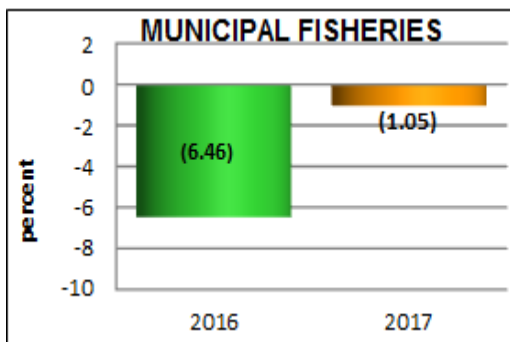
Volume of Production by Subsector and by Species, Philippines, January to December 2017



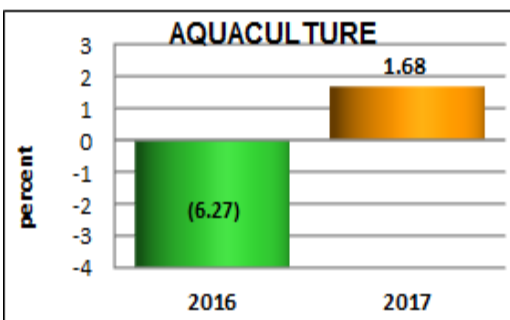
In 2017, the total volume of fisheries production went down by 1.04 percent compared to the previous year's level. Output reductions were noted in commercial (6.89%) and municipal (1.05%) fisheries while aquaculture performed better by 1.68 percent. Of the major species, roundscad and tiger prawn indicated production shortfall by 11.89 and 6.29 percent, respectively. However, more milkfish, tilapia, seaweed, skipjack, yellowfin tuna were produced during the period.



The volume of commercial fisheries production reached to almost 947 thousand metric tons. It diminished by 6.89 percent from its level a year ago. Less unloading of species was reported in Navotas Fish Port which was brought about by frequent rainfall and numerous weather disturbances that prevailed in the country from May to September. Also, limited fishing operations in Zamboanga Peninsula due to the existing inventory of canned sardines during the third quarter. Commercial fisheries comprised 21.97 percent of the total fisheries production.



Municipal fisheries production declined by 1.05 percent and came up with 1.13 million metric tons during the year. About 85.45 percent of the volume was credited to unloadings in municipal fish landing centers and the remaining 14.55 percent was contributed by inland fisheries subsector. In Western Visayas, lesser catch was due to less fishing trips and efforts attributed to weather disturbances that brought strong winds and rough seas during the fourth quarter. Encroachment of commercial fishing boats in municipal waters also affected the first quarter output. About 26.12 percent of the total fisheries was contributed by municipal fisheries subsector.



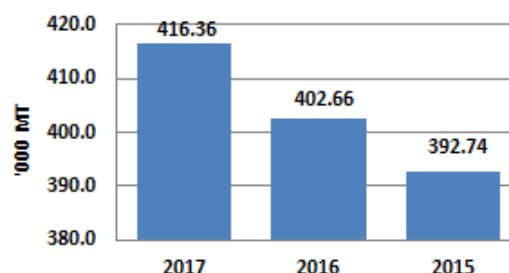
During the year, aquaculture registered 2.24 million metric tons which gained by 1.68 percent from its level a year ago. Seaweed harvests accelerated in Sulu and Tawi-Tawi during the second semester as a result of favorable weather conditions that prevailed in the provinces. LGU interventions like distribution of seaweed planting materials and floaters also supported the growth. Aquaculture had a share of 51.91 percent to total fisheries.

PRODUCTION OF MAJOR SPECIES

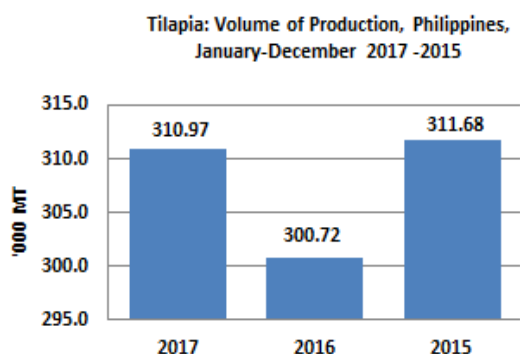
Milkfish (Bangus)

- In 2017, production of milkfish was estimated at 416 thousand metric tons increasing by 3.40 percent from its 2016 level.
- Almost 99 percent of the milkfish output came from aquaculture subsector.

Milkfish: Volume of Production, Philippines, January-December, 2017 -2015



- The positive growth in production of milkfish from National Capital Region (NCR), CALABARZON and Central Luzon influenced the overall performance of milkfish in 2017.
- Of all quarters, highest growth rate was registered during the last quarter in Metro Manila. Abundant supply of natural food, good quality of water and postponement of harvest from freshwater pens during the previous quarter in order to reach the marketable sizes resulted to better quality of species harvested.
- During the first three quarters, volume of milkfish production from brackishwater fishponds recorded an increment in Quezon because of increased density due to availability of stocking materials and good water salinity in the ponds.
- During the second and fourth quarters of 2017 the volume of milkfish outputs in Pampanga and Zambales went up. Increased in stocking density and area harvested from brackishwater fishponds and marine cages were noted due to availability of stocking materials. Moreover, the dispersal of quality milkfish fry by BFAR and the opening of newly established ponds added to the increment.
- Productions decreased in Davao Region, Central Visayas and SOCCSKSARGEN.
- Heavy siltation was reported in marine cages area in Davao del Sur during the third and fourth quarters that prompted the LGU to issue an advisory to limit the activity because of too much unconsumed feeds from cages that caused the water to become polluted. While during the first quarter, decrease in area harvested was cited due to unavailability of fingerlings.
- Volume of milkfish harvests both for Negros Oriental and Bohol registered negative growth for 2017. During the first semester, less area were harvested for brackishwater fishponds and marine pens and cages in Negros Oriental because of unavailability of stocking materials. In Bohol, some milkfish operators decided to stop their operations due to financial constraints during the second half of 2017.
- For the first quarter, harvested milkfish dropped in Sarangani and this was attributed to the shifting of species cultured to *P. Vannamei* in some brackishwater fishponds because of high price of milkfish fingerlings. In Sultan Kudarat, the scarcity of fry/fingerlings, lack of natural food and some ponds were newly stocked contributed to the output reduction which was accounted in the first and second quarters of 2017.



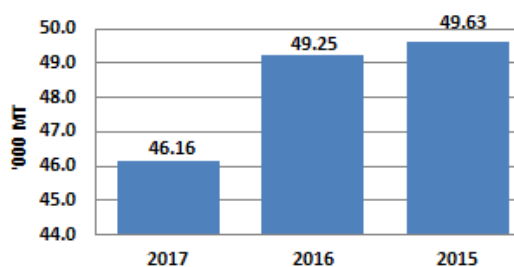
Tilapia

- In 2017, tilapia production rose to 311.0 thousand metric tons from its 2016 level of 300.72 thousand metric tons which was equivalent to 3.41 percent.
 - Of the total tilapia production, around 86 percent represented harvests from the aquaculture farms and the rest was credited to inland municipal fisheries.
- Among the regions, Central Luzon, Ilocos and Bicol Region contributed to the overall increase in tilapia production.
 - Increments in tilapia outputs from freshwater and brackishwater fishponds in Pampanga and Bulacan were attributed to the use of quality stocking materials during the first, second and fourth quarters this year.
 - In Ilocos Region, increased tilapia harvests 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 during the second quarter.
 - Good growth of tilapia due to semi-intensive feeding and better management practices and; distribution of fingerlings to some fishpond operators by BFAR in Camarines Sur boosted production during the last three quarters of the year.
 - However, reductions in their tilapia outputs were observed in SOCCSKSARGEN, Zamboanga Peninsula and CALABARZON.
 - Harvests of tilapia from fish cages in South Cotabato during the second quarter were affected by the delayed stocking due to unstable water temperature in Lake Sebu. Also, the imposed moratorium on limited tilapia culture operations in the lake by the local government following the series of fish kills during the first quarter of 2017.
 - Decrease in output was noted in Zamboanga Peninsula during the last quarter of the year. This was attributed to turbid water, heavy siltation and shallow water which resulted in closure of some aquaculture farm operations in the province of Zamboanga Sur.
 - Lesser output was evident in CALABARZON particularly in Batangas as more operators experienced huge losses that led to temporarily stop operations and due to sudden change of water temperature that resulted to slow growth and low survivability rate in the first and second quarters.

Tiger Prawn

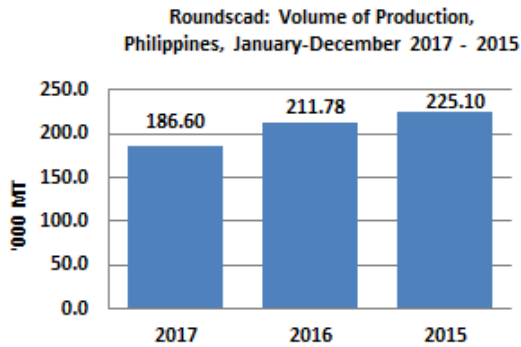
- Production of tiger prawn was on the downtrend during the last three years with a 6.29 percent decrease in 2017.
- Of the 46.2 thousand metric tons produced in 2017, 99.81 percent was on account of the aquaculture sector.

Tiger Prawn: Volume of Production,
Philippines, January-December, 2017 - 2015



- Production declined in Central Luzon and Northern Mindanao, the two major producing provinces of tiger prawn. Zamboanga Peninsula's negative production also contributed to the overall decrease.
- In Bulacan, the volume of output dropped during the first three quarters resulting from mortality of stocks caused by water pollution and weather changes, from hot weather to sudden rains.
- Some fishpond areas in Zamboanga del Sur previously damaged by flashfloods had not been rehabilitated yet. This, plus the limited supply of post larvae accounted for the province's low production in 2017.
- Tiger prawn production in Lanao del Norte slumped during the third and fourth quarters due to white spot diseases as an effect of water pollution in fishponds. Operators harvested early, hence, smaller sizes produced. Incidentally, in Misamis Occidental, the LGU's advisory to stop fishpond operations along the Tangub-Tubod bridge construction slowed down the province' tiger prawn production all year.
- Regions that performed better in 2017 were Central Visayas, CALABARZON and Eastern Visayas.
- High survival rate accounted for the surplus in Bohol and Quezon's production of tiger prawns. This was traced to good water salinity and better quality prawn fries stocked in farms.
- Production in Leyte bounced back during the third quarter attributed to wider areas utilized given the availability of post larvae and the lesser incidence of white spot disease.

Roundscad (Galunggong)

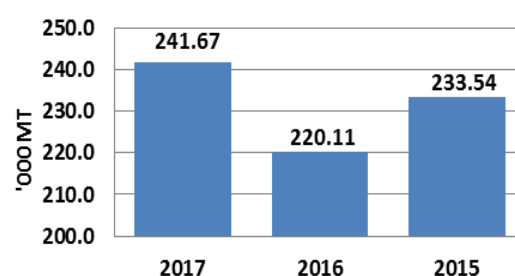


- The volume of roundscad production in 2017 was estimated at 186.60 thousand metric tons. It maintained its negative performance in 2016 to a double-digit decrease of 11.89 percent this year.
 - The commercial fisheries subsector comprised about 70 percent of the total production of roundscad while 30 percent was shared by municipal fisheries subsector.
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- The negative performance of roundscad can be traced in NCR, Central Visayas and CALABARZON.
 - In NCR, less unloadings was noted due to occurrence of heavy rains and numerous weather disturbances that hampered fishing operations during the second and third quarter. In addition, less catch of roundscad during the first quarter was due to closed fishing season implemented in Northeast Palawan waters from December 1, 2016 to January 31, 2017.
 - The strict implementation of fishery laws on banning the use of Danish seine and encroachment of commercial fishing vessels in municipal waters affected commercial fishing trips in Cebu. Likewise, the policy on “no registration, no fishing” resulted to dry docking of commercial fishing boats thus, production of roundscad during the first three quarters slowed down.
 - In CALABARZON particularly in Quezon, less emergence of school of roundscad in Tayabas and Lamon Bay fishing grounds frequented by commercial fishers pulled down the production during the first quarter.
 - On the other hand, Zamboanga Peninsula and Western Visayas managed to retain its positive performance in roundscad production.
 - More catch of roundscad of bigger sizes were unloaded by commercial fishing boats in Zamboanga City during the first three quarters of the year.
 - In Iloilo, more appearance of roundscad in the fishing ground was recorded during the first two quarters. Likewise, in Negros Occidental, there were more unloadings of roundscad due to more catch attributed to more appearance of the species during the third quarter of the year.

Skipjack (Gulyasan)

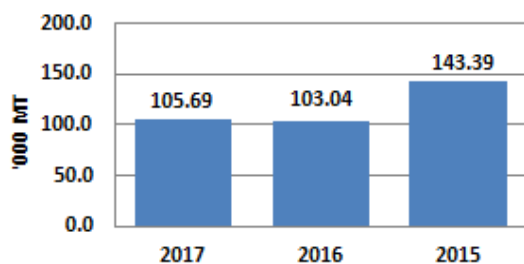
- Estimated production of skipjack in 2017 was 242 thousand metric tons which marked an increment by 9.79 percent from the previous year's level
- Commercial fisheries shared 87.64 percent of its total production and 12.36 percent came from marine municipal subsector.

Skipjack: Volume of Production, Philippines, January-December, 2017 - 2015



- The increase in catch of skipjack in SOCCSARGEN was mostly observed during the last three quarters of the year particularly in South Cotabato. Bulk of its catch was reported during the first quarter due to more appearance of skipjack in the fishing ground because of the opening of pocket 1 in the high seas for fishing which started in March. Besides, more unloadings from neighboring landing centers to General Santos City Fish Port took place in the remaining quarters due to high price offered by traders.
- The increment in Davao Region was attributed to abundant catch of municipal fishermen in Davao del Sur especially during the first quarter of 2017. Likewise, provision of fishing boats by the LGU in the third quarter encouraged fishermen to more frequent trips.
- In ARMM, positive performance of skipjack was noted in Basilan due to good weather conditions experienced throughout the first, third and fourth quarters of the year which enabled commercial boats to expand their fishing hours.
- However, Eastern Visayas showed slight reduction particularly in Eastern Samar due to rough seas brought about by the south monsoon which prevented municipal fishermen to go on fishing most specially in the first quarter period.

Yellowfin Tuna: Volume of Production,
Philippines, January-December 2017 - 2015

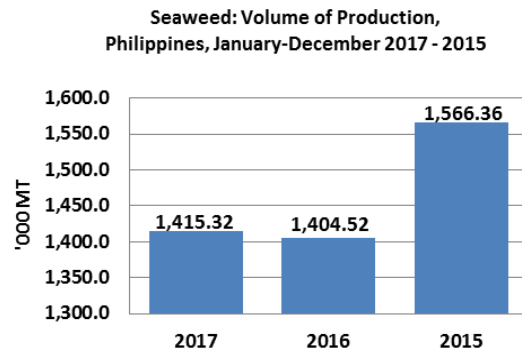


Yellowfin Tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)

- The volume of yellowfin tuna production which was registered at 106 thousand metric tons went up by 2.57 percent over previous year's total output.
 - Large volume of yellowfin tuna came from commercial fisheries subsector at 65.25 percent.
 - Production soared up SOCCSKSARGEN, Davao Region and CALABARZON.
- Heavy unloadings of the species from commercial boats were reported in General Santos City fish port in South Cotabato during the first quarter because of opening of pocket 1 in the high seas after it has been closed during spawning the period. Also, increased catch was noted in the fourth quarter period due to more unloadings of frozen tuna for cold storage and canneries of private landing centers and additional unloadings coming from other provinces due to higher price offered by buyers/financiers.
 - The notable increase unloading in Davao Region during first three quarters of the year was contributed by the municipal landing centers of Davao del Sur due to additional fishing boats distributed by Local Government Unit (LGU) which encouraged fishermen to have numerous fishing trips. Likewise, more appearance of yellowfin tuna was noticed in the fishing ground in Davao Oriental because of seasonality of the species.
 - Less competition of commercial fishing vessels in most municipal waters in Tayabas areas in Quezon due to strict implementation of fishery laws was attributed to the production increment during second quarter. In addition, more unloadings was observed in the commercial landing centers specifically in Real during third and fourth quarters. This was accounted to more appearance of species in the fishing grounds of Lamón Bay and Polilio Strait.
 - Meanwhile, catch in Zamboanga Peninsula went down for all quarters of the year. Fewer trips were noted in Zamboanga del Sur because of unfavorable weather conditions that hindered most fishermen to operate during first and fourth quarters. Moreover, dry docking and repair of some commercial fishing vessels were the contributory factors for the decline in yellowfin tuna unloadings. Also, Zamboanga City displayed production cut specifically during the third quarter due to less unloadings in private landings centers as an effect of existing inventory of canned sardines that resulted to limited fishing trips.

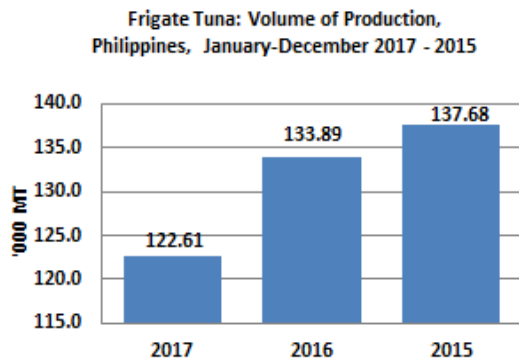
Seaweed

- During the year, seaweed output of 1.4 million metric tons grew merely by 0.77 percent from the production in 2016.
- Production increments came mainly from ARMM, MIMAROPA, and Eastern Visayas regions. On a quarterly basis, large production growths were registered during the first and second quarters of 2017.



- In ARMM, positive growth rates were attained in the last three quarters of the year in the province of Tawi-tawi. Production picked up as most seaweed farms recovered from the effects of high water temperature brought by El Niño phenomenon and incidence of ice-ice disease which resulted in stunted growth last year. This was also attributed to the increased area planted as a result of favorable weather conditions.
- The increase seaweed production in MIMAROPA particularly in the province of Palawan was accounted by additional area planted/harvested as a result of the assistance from LGU-BFAR in terms of distribution of good quality planting materials.
- In Eastern Visayas, the large output increment in Leyte during the first quarter was attributed to good weather conditions, lesser occurrence of ice-ice diseases and availability of funds that encouraged farmers to increase area in their operations.
- However, large decrease in production was reported in Central Visayas particularly in Bohol during the second half of 2017. The reduction in area harvested was due to sudden change in temperature and less financing support from traders that discouraged seaweeds farmers to engage resulting in lesser harvests.
- There were reported incidences of ice-ice disease in Zamboanga Sibugay and Lanao Norte that caused seaweeds production to go down in their respective regions in Zamboanga Peninsula and Northern Mindanao.

Frigate Tuna (Tulingan)

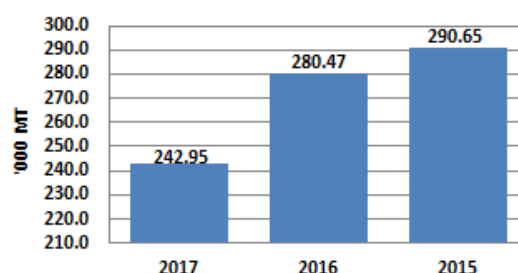


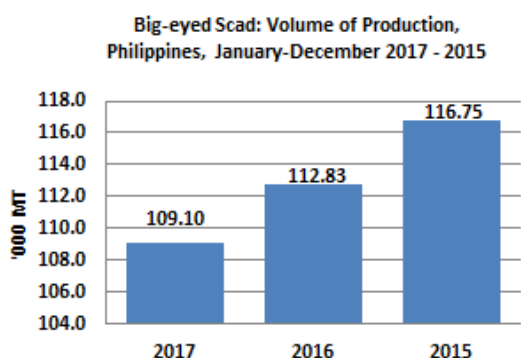
- Downward trend for frigate tuna production was observed over the years. In 2017, the estimated volume of frigate tuna production of about 123 thousand metric tons registered 8.42 percent decline from 2016 level.
- Frigate tuna volume of unloadings in commercial landing centers constituted 53.37 percent while the rest in municipal landing centers.
- The major contributors to the decline in frigate tuna production were SOCCSKSARGEN, NCR and Bicol Region.
- The all year round decline in catch of frigate tuna was observed in SOCCSKSARGEN specifically, in South Cotabato. This was caused by less fishing trips due to rough seas and scarcity of the species in the fishing ground.
- In NCR, the drop in frigate tuna production was recorded throughout the year. The second quarter drop was due to less unloadings of frigate tuna in Navotas Fish Port due to occurrence of frequent rain at the middle part of May which hampered fishing operations in various fishing grounds. Smaller sizes of catch were unloaded by commercial fishing boats during the first quarter.
- The decrease in production of Masbate pulled down the performance of Bicol Region in the first and third quarters. Less fishing trips due to northeast monsoon and repair of several fishing vessels were the reasons of the decrease. Moreover, there were no transient fishing vessels unloaded in the landing centers of Masbate.
- However, improvement in production of Western Visayas was accounted by Negros Occidental. More catch and unloadings of the species were due to more appearance of frigate tuna all year round.

Indian Sardines (Tamban)

- In 2017, Indian sardines production was reduced by 13.38 percent with an estimated volume of 243 thousand metric tons.
- Commercial fisheries subsector shared 70.73 percent of the total output while the remaining was accounted by municipal fisheries.
- The regions that went down all throughout the year were Zamboanga Peninsula, National Capital Region and Northern Mindanao.
- The biggest drop was recorded by Zamboanga City during first quarter of the year. This was attributed to less fishing activity of commercial fishermen because the size of Indian sardines usually caught were not ideal for canning purposes or even for export to other provinces. Moreover, significant decrease was also reported during the last quarter of the year due to less number of fishing operations affected by strong winds and big waves during several tropical depressions experienced in most fishing ground.
- The production of Indian sardines decreased in Navotas Fish Port for the whole year of 2017. The decline was due to less unloadings of the species specifically during the second and third quarters. This was brought about by the occurrence of frequent rains in the middle part of May and numerous weather disturbances which hampered fishing operations in various fishing grounds.
- Reduced unloadings by commercial and municipal boats in Misamis Oriental was brought about by strict implementation of RA 10654 by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) and Local Government Unit (LGU) “bantay dagat” which prohibited the use of fishing gears that are not in accordance of the law. Likewise, the presence of weather disturbances hindered fishing activities during the first quarter and last semester of the year.
- However, the ban on fishing activities near the vicinity of Scarborough Shoal was lifted, allowing for local fishermen to fish within the area that contributed to more fishing trips by municipal fishermen in Zambales in Central Luzon during first quarter.
- In addition, more appearance of school of fish abounding in West Philippine Sea, Panatag Shoal and fishing ground in Cagayan contributed to the positive output for the period of second and fourth quarters.

Indian Sardines: Volume of Production, Philippines, January-December 2017 -2015



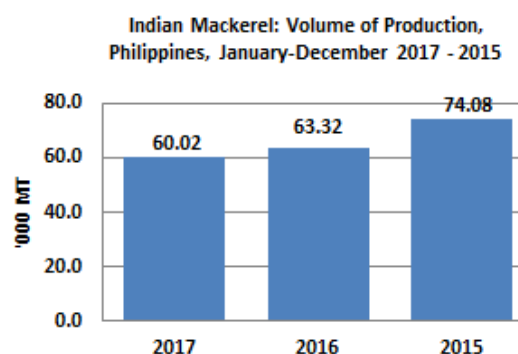


Big-Eyed Scad (Matambaka)

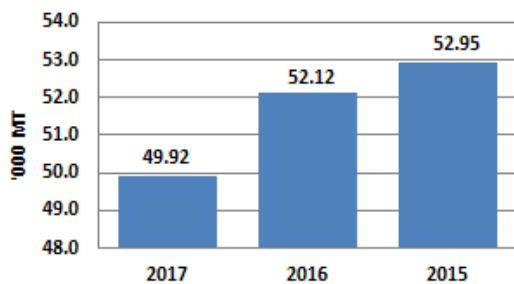
- The estimated volume of production of big-eyed scad in 2017 was 109.10 thousand metric tons or 3.30 percent lower than the 2016 level.
- Unloadings of municipal fishing boats contributed largely to the total output of big-eyed scad with 61.76 percent while the rest came from commercial fishing vessels.
- Negative performances were recorded for Zamboanga Peninsula, MIMAROPA and Eastern Visayas, influencing the overall output of big-eyed scad production.
- The decline in production of big-eyed scad in Zamboanga Peninsula particularly in Zamboanga City was attributed to smaller sizes of species unloaded by both commercial and municipal fishing boats during the third quarter.
- In Palawan, less unloadings of the species were observed throughout the year especially on the third and fourth quarters. This was due to less fishing trips and efforts attributed by rough seas brought by northeast monsoon (amihan). Also, some fishermen used illegal methods of fishing that affected big-eyed scad production.
- In Eastern Visayas, lesser school of fish encountered by commercial fishing vessels were reported in Leyte. Moreover, the closure of some commercial landing areas and strict implementation of fishery laws and restrictions in the fishing grounds brought down the production of big-eyed scad in the second and fourth quarters of the year. Less school of fish was also reported in the third quarter.
- On the contrary, Davao Region registered a positive growth of big-eyed scad for the first, second and fourth quarter of the year. Abundant catch of big-eyed scad were unloaded in all landing centers in Davao del Sur.

Indian Mackerel (Alumahan)

- Production of Indian mackerel in 2017 exhibited a 5.21 percent reduction from its 2016 output level. It was estimated at 60.02 thousand metric tons.
- The total production of Indian mackerel consisted of 62.24 percent municipal and 37.76 percent commercial fisheries.
- Regions that contributed to the reduction of indian mackerel were Zamboanga Peninsula, MIMAROPA and Eastern Visayas.
- Drop in Indian mackerel production in Zamboanga Peninsula was noted in the last two quarters of the year.
- In Zamboanga City, less catch of the species was reported in private landing centers pulling down production of Indian mackerel in the region in the third quarter.
- In MIMAROPA, less production of Indian mackerel by municipal fishermen in the region was marked by the lesser occurrence of the species all throughout the year.
- Eastern Visayas exhibited production cut in Indian mackerel in all quarters. In Leyte, no reported catch by commercial fishermen was recorded due to non-appearance of the species in the fishing ground and closure of some commercial landing sites during the second and fourth quarters. Also, in Eastern Samar, less catch was due to less fishing trips during the third quarter.
- On the other hand, CALABARZON and Western Visayas contributed to the positive performance of Indian mackerel.
- In Quezon, big volume of Indian mackerel during the first semester was due to more school of fish in Lamon Bay and Tayabas Bay fishing grounds frequented by commercial fishing vessels. Also, there were additional fishing vessels that unloaded Indian mackerel in some landing centers during the period.
- More unloadings of Indian mackerel in the landing centers of Iloilo province was due to more appearance of the specie in the fishing ground for the first three quarters of the year.



Squid: Volume of Production,
Philippines, January-December 2017 -2015

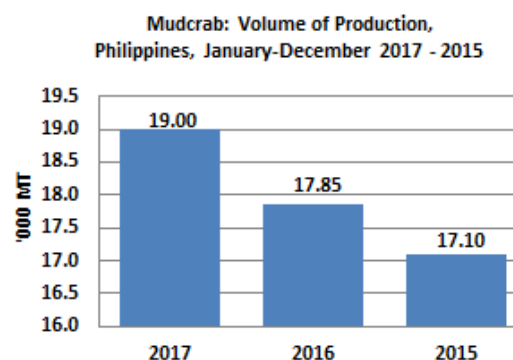


Squid (Pusit)

- Squid output diminished by 4.22 percent this 2017. It registered a volume of 49.92 thousand metric tons.
 - About 78.00 percent of the total squid unloadings was contributed by marine municipal fisheries while 22.18 percent came from commercial fisheries subsector.
-
- Major contributors for the decline in squid production were Central Luzon, Western Visayas, and Northern Mindanao.
 - Downtrend in production of squid in Zambales was noted during the first semester of 2017. It was due to less fishing trips. Moreover, illegal fishing like the use of compressor that affected the habitat of the species was observed during the second quarter.
 - Negative performance of squid in Western Visayas was brought about by less catch by municipal fishing boats in Iloilo which was attributed to encroachment of commercial fishing vessels in municipal water during the first quarter.
 - Lesser catch of squid was observed in all provinces in Northern Mindanao, except for Lanao del Norte. This was attributed to off season of squid and the prevailing strong current and rough seas that lessen fishing trips in the regions throughout the year.
 - However, an improvement in production of squid was recorded in Samar during first and fourth quarters of the year. The presence of more number of buyers and traders and school of fishes resulted to more fishing trips by municipal fishermen in the province.

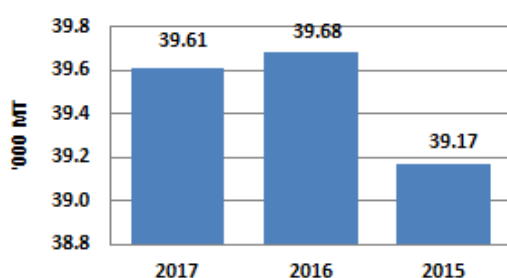
Mudcrab

- Mudcrab production steadily went up during the last three years, with a 6.46 percent growth in 2017.
- Aquaculture shared 95.27 percent of the mudcrab production, recording to almost 19 thousand metric tons.



- Growth drivers were CALABARZON, Western Visayas and Central Luzon.
- Production increases were noted in all quarters of 2017 in Quezon as more areas were utilized because of the availability of crablets from Bicol Region. Further, bigger sizes were harvested as a consequence of maintained water salinity and high survivability of mudcrabs.
- In Capiz, operators increased area utilized encouraged by the availability of crablets during the last three quarters. Proper stocking density and proper feeding were observed in fishponds that resulted in high survival rate of mudcrabs. Moreover, crablets of king crab variety were stocked in marine fish cages which enhanced production, particularly during the fourth quarter.
- Production performance in Pampanga was positive on the second and third quarters when volume levels were big. Harvests were of good quality and bigger sizes. Demand was high in restaurants and hotels all year round which prompted operators to increase area in operation. Increase on the fourth quarter production can be traced to good weather conditions and good water salinity.
- Slight output decreases were noted in Mindanao regions namely, Zamboanga Peninsula and SOCCSKSARGEN.
- In Zamboanga Sibugay, production of mudcrab dropped as an effect of area reduction. Sudden high tides damaged some fishpond dikes during the first quarter. On the fourth quarter, lesser areas were stocked and maintained due to high mortality.
- From second to fourth quarters, there was no catch reported from inland bodies of water in Sultan Kudarat. On the fourth quarter, water level was high due to frequent rains, thus crustaceans were few. Also, there were less fishing trips made by fishermen. Fishpond harvests all year round, was not enough to bring up the province' mudcrab production in 2017

Threadfin Bream: Volume of Production,
Philippines, January-December 2017 - 2015

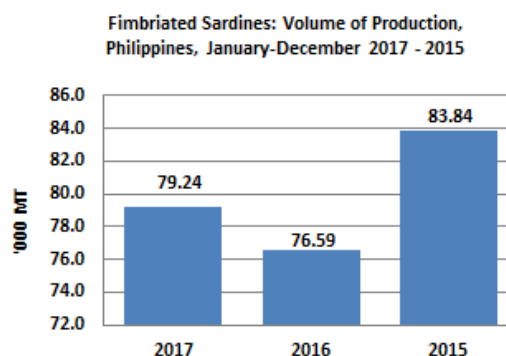


Threadfin Bream (Bisugo)

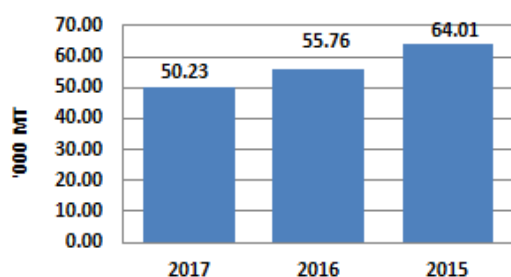
- The 2017 threadfin bream production of 39.6 thousand metric tons registered a less one percent (0.18 percent) drop over the previous year's output.
 - About 83.58 percent of its total production was unloaded at the marine municipal landing centers and 16.42 percent was from the commercial fishing vessels.
- The regions that contributed to the negative output were Eastern Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula and MIMAROPA.
 - During the third quarter, fishing trips of municipal fishermen in Samar decreased as an effect of "no license, no trip" policy by the LGU. Eastern Samar's production output of threadfin bream throughout the year was low.
 - Low catch was registered for all the quarters in Zamboanga City. This was attributed to smaller volume of unloadings in most of the municipal landing centers.
 - Limited appearance of the species in municipal waters of Palawan was observed because its off season for threadfin during the second semester.
 - However, availability of forage fish for food in the municipal waters increased production of threadfin bream in CALABARZON particularly in Quezon during the first, second and third quarters of the year. Also, encroachment of commercial fishing vessels in the municipal fishing grounds was strictly prohibited that improve the volume of unloadings.
 - In addition, Masbate accounted for the increase in production in the Bicol Region for three-quarters period. The abundant catch was attributed to seasonality of the species, favorable weather conditions and more school of fish encountered during fishing operations at municipal waters.

Fimbriated Sardines (Tunsoy)

- Fimbriated sardines production improved by 3.46 percent with approximated volume of 79 thousand metric tons during the year.
- Commercial fishing boats unloaded 52.51 percent of the total catch of fimbriated sardines while the rest was accounted by municipal fishermen.
- In Bicol Region, Sorsogon showed positive growth during the second and third quarters. Big unloadings were observed in both commercial and municipal fish landing centers due to more appearance of school of fish in the fishing ground as a result of abundant catch and more fishing trips during third quarter.
- The increase in production for Western Visayas during second and third quarters was accounted by Iloilo where abundance of fimbriated sardines in the municipal fishing areas was noted.
- In MIMAROPA, more fishing trips and efforts by commercial fishermen due to more occurrence of the species in the fishing ground of Palawan during the first quarter. During the last three quarters, bulk of catch was unloaded in the municipal landing centers. This was attributed to some commercial fishing boats that were utilized in municipal fishing activities.
- On the other hand, negative growth was reported in Eastern Visayas all year round particularly for municipal fisheries in Samar. Less fishing trips by municipal fishermen due to ordinances implemented by the Local Government Unit (LGU) such as, “No License, No Travel”. In addition, some fishing boats unloaded in nearby provinces to take advantage of higher price offered by traders.



Anchovies: Volume of Production,
Philippines, January-December 2017 - 2015

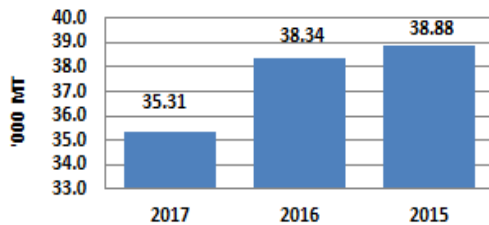


Anchovies

- Production of anchovies reached 50 thousand metric tons in 2017 which was lower by 9.92 percent compared with last year's output.
 - Marine municipal fisheries contributed more than half or 66.83 percent of the total anchovies production this year.
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- Less catch of anchovies in Bicol Region particularly in Camarines Sur was recorded during the fourth quarter. The decrease in fishing operations was due to unpredictable weather conditions and northeast monsoon winds.
 - Anchovies registered production shortfall in Zamboanga Sibugay in all quarters this year because of the less number of fishing trips due to the implementation of Ordinance on "No Registration No fishing Policy" and lesser catch per unloading due to lean season.
 - Cagayan province recorded production shortfall for the second and third quarters because of less fishing efforts brought about by unpredictable weather conditions. Strict implementation of RA 10654 and degradation of natural habitat of some species contributed also to the production shortfall.
 - The positive growth of anchovies was reported in Zambales due to the availability of the species in West Philippine Sea. Heavy unloadings of anchovies was noted due to the granting of new fishing boats from BFAR and continuous establishment of payaos during the third quarter.

Indo-pacific Mackerel (Hasa-hasa)

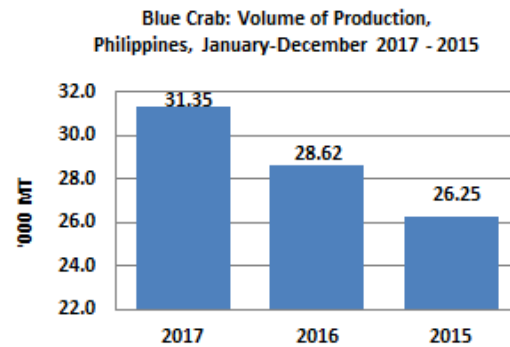
Indo-pacific Mackerel: Volume of Production,
Philippines, January-December 2017 - 2015



- Indo-pacific mackerel volume of production was estimated at 35.31 thousand metrics tons which diminished by 7.90 percent from previous year's level.
- Unloadings of municipal fishing boats accounted for 66.29 percent of the total Indo-pacific mackerel while the remaining 33.71 percent were unloaded by commercial fishing vessels.
- Decrement in production of Indo-pacific mackerel was observed in Eastern Visayas, CALABARZON and Central Luzon.
- In Eastern Visayas, municipal fishing operations in Samar were affected by the strict implementation of the local government unit on "no license, no travel" policy that resulted to less fishing trips in the province during the first three quarters. Similarly, catch of commercial fishermen in most provinces was affected by less occurrence of the species and less fishing trips all throughout the quarters.
- Downtrend in production in the first quarter in CALABARZON was attributed to limited fishing operations and decreased fishing days due to cold weather condition. In addition, less appearance of the species in municipal waters due to less availability of food.
- In Central Luzon, no catch by commercial fishing boats was reported in Bataan due to non-appearance of the species in the fishing ground during the first, second and fourth quarters.
- However, Western Visayas particularly in Iloilo, more catch by both commercial and municipal fishing boats were recorded in all quarters because of the appearance of school of fish in the fishing ground.

Blue Crab (Alimasag)

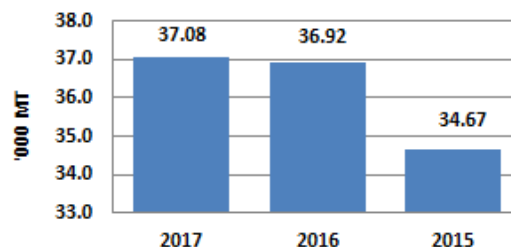
- In 2017, blue crab production of 31.35 thousand metric tons was 9.56 percent higher than its previous year's level.
- Of the total volume of blue crab unloaded, 95.54 percent came from marine municipal fisheries while the rest came from commercial fisheries subsector.
- Positive performance of blue crab was traced from Western Visayas and CALABARZON.
- Positive output was observed in Iloilo during the second to fourth quarter due to more fishermen engaged in catching blue crab using crab pots and crab nets. Similarly, more catch and unloadings of blue crab in Negros Occidental through the use of crab pots and gill nets were reported during the third quarter.
- In Quezon, more appearance of blue crab during the first three quarters due to availability of forage fish and the cold weather conditions contributed to the increase in catch of blue crab.
- On the other hand, downtrend of blue crab production was noted in Eastern Visayas particularly in Samar all throughout the year. Less number of fishing trips attributed to the implementation of LGU's ordinance "no license, no travel" policy during the first to third quarters. Also unloading outside the region attributed to the decrease of production during the last quarter of the year.



Eastern Little Tuna (Bonito)

- Eastern little tuna production in 2017 posted a slight increase of 0.44 percent from its 2016 level. It recorded around 37 thousand metric tons during the year.
- Catch of commercial fishing boats accounted to 55.10 percent of the total output of eastern little tuna and the rest were catch from municipal boats.

Eastern Little Tuna: Volume of Production, Philippines, January-December 2017 - 2015

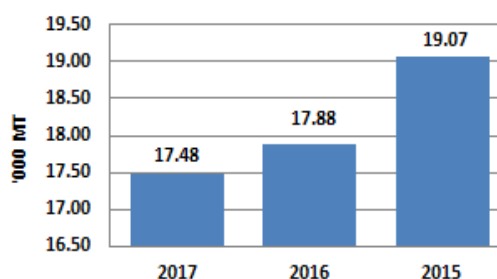


- Regions that contributed to the positive performance of eastern little tuna were Zamboanga Peninsula, Central Luzon and CARAGA.
- Bulk of unloading of eastern little tuna in Zamboanga City can be traced in the last three quarters of the year. This was attributed to season of the species, thus more catch was reported during these periods. In Zamboanga del Norte, more catch of drift nets and ring netters pulled up production during the first quarter.
- Positive performance of eastern little tuna in Zambales was posted throughout the year. More fishing trips were done by commercial fishers due to high demand from workers in Subic area during the semester. Bigger sizes of catch by municipal fishermen was accounted to the positive growth of eastern little tuna in the province during the first and fourth quarters.
- In CARAGA, more catch by commercial fishing boats in the middle quarters of the year due to more appearance of the species in the fishing grounds of Surigao provinces. Likewise, more unloading from transient boats and catch from fish corral add up to the production of eastern little tuna in the third quarter.
- On the other hand, decline of eastern little tuna production came from SOCCSKSARGEN. In South Cotabato, lesser catch during the third quarter was affected by scarcity of the species in the fishing grounds. Less Fishing activities brought about by strong winds and rough seas affected catch during the fourth quarter.

Grouper (Lapu-lapu)

- Grouper production in 2017 registered a 17 thousand metric tons and showed a decline of 2.27 percent compared to previous year's level.
- Municipal fisheries contributed 89.56 percent to the total grouper production.

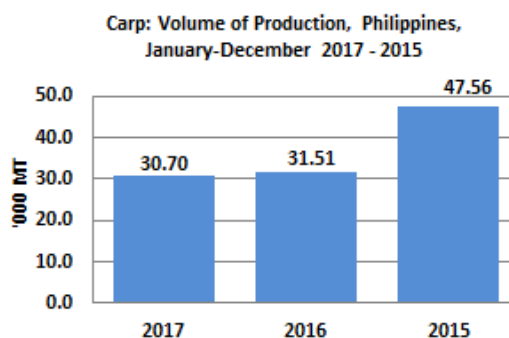
Grouper: Volume of Production, Philippines, January-December 2017 -2015



- Zamboanga Peninsula particularly in Zamboanga Sibugay recorded a big decline in production during the first quarter due to decrease in volume of unloadings brought about by less fishing trips attributed to rough seas, strong winds and waves. During the fourth quarter, there was a decrease in the volume of catch per unloadings.
- The decline in production of grouper in South Cotabato was attributed to the scarcity of assorted demersal fish in the fishing ground and less fishing activities due to strong winds and rough seas.
- In Capiz, production declined during the second quarter because grouper was caught in smaller sizes. There was also scarcity of catch using hook and line during the fourth quarter.
- On the other hand, heavy unloadings of grouper during the second semester of the year was noted in Eastern Visayas particularly in the province of Leyte and was traced to more appearance of grouper in the fishing ground. Increased in number of fishing trips brought about by the strict implementation of fishery laws prohibiting commercial fishing vessels to catch in municipal fishing grounds was another factor for the uptrend

Carp

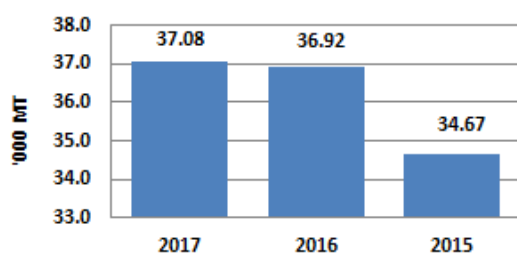
- Carp production was in downward trend in 2017. The 2.56 percent decline generated a volume of 31 thousand metric tons this year.
- Of the total carp production, 52.48 percent was caught from inland bodies of water and the remaining 47.52 percent was harvested from aquafarms.



- Negative performances of CALABARZON and SOCCKSARGEN pulled down the total output of carp this year.
- Low production of carp for the second semester in CALABARZON was recorded. In Rizal, stunted growth of species was due to polluted water and decomposed water hyacinth. Also, less harvest in fishpen was due to the spilled out caused by typhoon Maring and habagat. While in Laguna, less harvest was noted during the third quarter due to late stockings attributed to unavailability of fingerlings.
- Sultan Kudarat continued its drop in production throughout the year resulted to negative performance of SOCCKSARAGEN. Lesser appearance of the species in the fishing grounds resulted to less catch of carp.
- Meanwhile drop of carp production during the second and fourth quarter in North Cotabato was due to less fishing trips attributed to peace and order situation and in observance of Ramadan in the second quarter. Less catch during the fourth quarter was due to some fishermen were shifting to palay farming that resulted to less fishing trips.
- More unloadings of carp in ARMM during the year was due to more catch of large carp especially in flooded lakes and marshes in Maguindanao.

Bigeye Tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)

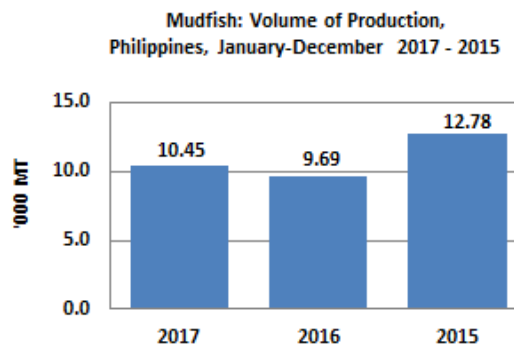
Eastern Little Tuna: Volume of Production,
Philippines, January-December 2017 - 2015



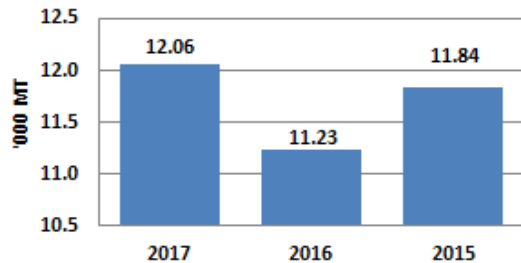
- In 2017, bigeye tuna production was registered at 28 thousand metric tons which was 83.55 percent higher than its previous year's level.
- Commercial fisheries contributed 69.15 percent of the total production while the remaining 30.85 percent came from marine municipal fisheries.
- SOCCSKSARGEN was the top contributor to the positive growth where upward trend in commercial fisheries was noted in South Cotabato all year round. Good weather conditions in the province and abundance of species in the fishing ground pulled up production of bigeye tuna. In addition, more unloadings in private landing centers were recorded in fourth quarter for cold storage and canneries.
- Increase in production from municipal fisheries was traced in Bicol Region. Camarines Sur displayed high production during second and third quarters due to favorable weather which promoted occurrence of school of fish in the fishing ground.
- In Central Luzon, more appearance of school of fish in Zambales specifically near Scarborough shoal prompted municipal fishermen to increase their fishing trips during the whole year round.
- However, production of bigeye tuna went down in Davao Region and Western Visayas.
- A drop in production was recorded in Davao City almost throughout the year due to lesser arrivals and few unloadings of foreign-flagged vessels specifically Taiwanese vessels by virtue of Presidential Order Hua-Tsung, the Act for Distant Water Fisheries imposing limited fishing rights and operations.
- In Iloilo, the decline was attributed to weather disturbances causing strong winds and rough seas thus, lesser fishing trips done during the second and fourth quarters.

Mudfish

- Estimated production of mudfish this year was posted at 10 thousand metric tons. It was higher by 7.83 percent from previous year's output.
- Of the total production, 91.02 percent was captured from inland bodies of water.
- The regions that shared to the positive growth were ARMM, Bicol Region and CALABARZON.
- Mudfish was in season in Maguindanao from second quarter to fourth quarters, thus more appearance of the species in inland bodies of waters.
- Improved performance was reported in Camarines Sur. This was due to longer fishing hours spent during second and third quarters. In addition, more appearance of mudfish was noted during the first quarter due to sufficient water level in rivers.
- The good weather conditions in Rizal and distribution of fishing gears by BFAR allowed fishermen to catch more mudfish during first semester. Moreover, proliferation of mudfish eggs and fingerlings was attributed to moderate water temperature during the third quarter.
- On the other hand, diminished fish caught in Northern Mindanao particularly in Bukidnon and Lanao Del Norte was the effect of frequent rains and floods resulting to less fishing trips and efforts by the fishermen during first and third quarters.
- Ilocos Region reported declined output all year round particularly in La Union. This was attributed to less fishing operations of some fishermen as they were engaged in other jobs like construction and transports.



Catfish: Volume of Production, Philippines,
January-December 2017 - 2015



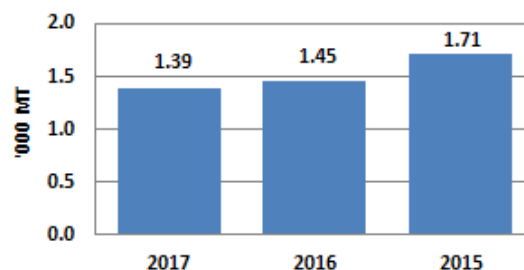
Catfish

- Production of catfish in 2017 was registered at 12 thousand metric tons, 7.38 percent higher than its 2016 level.
 - Inland municipal accounted 65.61 percent of the total catfish production in 2017. Aquaculture shared 34.39 percent.
- Regions contributing to the increased production were CALABARZON, Central Luzon and Western Visayas.
 - Production in Rizal was attributed to inland fishing. Increases were observed in all quarters. More catfish occurred in fishing areas not covered with water hyacinths, hence, more fishing trips were made.
 - In Pampanga, quarterly production of catfish (hito and kanduli) in 2017 gained from their 2016 levels. Notably, in inland municipal fisheries, BFAR seeded communal bodies of water during the rainy season (second and third quarter). Also, they distributed fishing gears. These benefited inland fishing households. Good weather condition also allowed longer fishing activity during the fourth quarter. Incidentally, in Zambales, more catfish of natural entry were harvested all year round.
 - The demand for catfish in Iloilo all year round prompted operators to expand farm area. More volume during the fourth quarter was attributed to availability of stocking materials due to DA-LGU's continuous fingerlings dispersal. Also, fishpond water supply was sufficient that resulted in bigger sizes harvested.
 - In North Cotabato's inland waters, production diminished as catfish was not in season for three quarters. During the second quarter fishing activity was less due to peace and order situation.
 - Maguindanao's output declined in 2017 caused by the drop in the first quarter volume due to scarcity of catfish in fishing grounds.

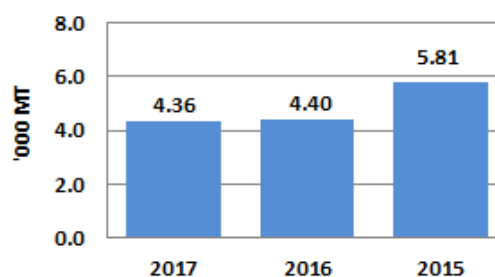
Endeavor Prawn and White Shrimps

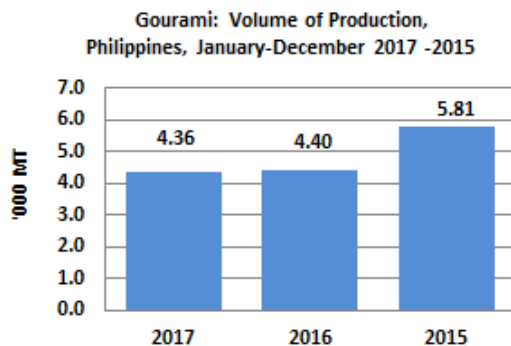
- In 2017, endeavor prawn production was estimated at 1.4 thousand metric tons while a total of 5.2 thousand metric tons of white shrimps was produced. Both species recorded negative growth rate by 4.30 and 0.61 percent, respectively.
- Being a tide borne species, the decrease in production for endeavor prawn was realized in the first, third and fourth quarters of 2017. In Iloilo and Negros Occidental, production decrease was attributed to lesser appearance of species in inland municipal. On the other hand, production went down in Cagayan because of abrupt changes in water temperature during the second half of 2017 that resulted to smaller sizes of species harvested.
- For white shrimps, the decline in production was noted in Cagayan Valley and Bicol regions. Less natural entry was reported in Cagayan during the second half of 2017, while blurred water was observed in Catanduanes for the whole year because of quarrying activities in the river which prevented the fishermen to go into fishing.

Endeavor Prawn: Volume of Production, Philippines, January-December 2017 - 2015



White Shrimp: Volume of Production, Philippines, January-December 2017 - 2015





Gourami

- Production of gourami was estimated at four thousand metric tons in 2017. It was one percent lower compared to its previous year's output.
 - Around 95.84 percent of gourami was caught from inland bodies of water.
 - The two regions that contributed to the negative growth were Central Luzon and CALABARZON.
- In Pampanga, gourami production went down during the last three quarters of the year. Low level in inland bodies of water due to hot weather conditions affected the occurrence of the species.
 - Scarcity and lesser demand of the species during the first and fourth quarters slowed down production in Laguna.
 - On the other hand, an upward trend was observed in SOCCSKSARGEN during first, second and fourth quarters. Gourami was in season in North Cotabato wherein the water temperature was favorable for fishing.

Oyster

- Volume of production of oyster reached almost 24 thousand metric tons in 2017, an increase of 13.96 percent as compared to the 2016 level.
- Of this production, 96.65 percent was contributed by aquaculture and the remaining by inland municipal fishing.
- The performances of Central Luzon, Western Visayas and Zamboanga Peninsula contributed to the increment in oyster production in 2017.
- Bulacan exhibited increases in oyster production from second to fourth quarter of the year. These are attributed to the decision of the farmers to move harvest time to second quarter in time for the Lenten Season. Better water conditions also enhanced good spats production. Moreover, BFAR had given away inputs for oyster culture.
- In Capiz, improved oyster production in the first three quarters was attributed to increased area utilized to sustain demand in hotels, restaurants, resorts, eco-tourism parks and other neighboring provinces. Absence of red tide during the first quarter and good quality spats resulting to considerable harvest in the third quarter also contributed to the increase.
- On the other hand, reduction in production was evident in Ilocos Region and CALABARZON.
- In La Union, partial harvesting made by oyster farm operators in the first quarter and smaller sizes harvested during the third quarter caused the reduction in production.
- Oyster production in Cavite slowed down due to lesser stocking density, limited supply of oyster spats and presence of alig and bahong especially during the second semester.

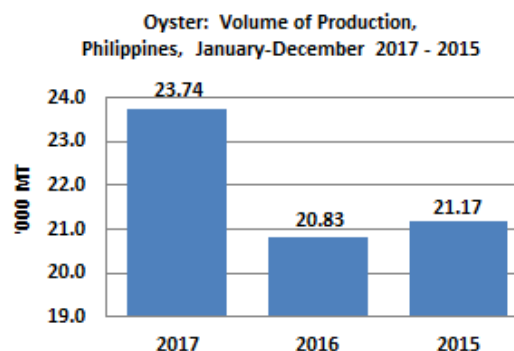


Table 1. Summary Statistics on Volume of Fisheries Production by Subsector:
Philippines, January -December 2017 - 2015
(in Metric Tons)

| Subsector | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | Percent Change | |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | | | 2017/2016 | 2016/2015 |
| Fisheries | 4,310,612.94 | 4,355,792.42 | 4,649,312.63 | (1.04) | (6.31) |
| Commercial Fisheries | 946,874.12 | 1,016,948.05 | 1,084,624.70 | (6.89) | (6.24) |
| Municipal Fisheries | 1,125,948.06 | 1,137,931.03 | 1,216,526.72 | (1.05) | (6.46) |
| Marine | 962,077.60 | 976,941.19 | 1,011,792.73 | (1.52) | (3.44) |
| Inland | 163,870.46 | 160,989.84 | 204,733.99 | 1.79 | (21.37) |
| Aquaculture | 2,237,790.76 | 2,200,913.34 | 2,348,161.21 | 1.68 | (6.27) |

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

| Species | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | Percent Change | | % Point Contribution |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | | | 2017/2016 | 2016/2015 | |
| Fisheries | 4,310,612.94 | 4,355,792.42 | 4,649,312.63 | (1.04) | (6.31) | (1.04) |
| Milkfish | 416,363.17 | 402,655.07 | 392,738.14 | 3.40 | 2.53 | 0.32 |
| Tilapia | 310,974.80 | 300,722.50 | 311,684.17 | 3.41 | (3.52) | 0.24 |
| Tiger prawn | 46,157.00 | 49,254.50 | 49,634.00 | (6.29) | (0.76) | (0.07) |
| Roundscad (Galunggong) | 186,598.14 | 211,776.50 | 225,101.69 | (11.89) | (5.92) | (0.58) |
| Skipjack (Gulyasan) | 241,665.72 | 220,108.99 | 233,544.83 | 9.79 | (5.75) | 0.50 |
| Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles) | 105,685.48 | 103,037.15 | 143,386.83 | 2.57 | (28.14) | 0.06 |
| Seaweed | 1,415,320.79 | 1,404,519.23 | 1,566,361.70 | 0.77 | (10.33) | 0.25 |
| Frigate tuna (Tulingan) | 122,608.39 | 133,886.39 | 137,684.61 | (8.42) | (2.76) | (0.26) |
| Indian sardines (Tamban) | 242,949.25 | 280,472.75 | 290,654.57 | (13.38) | (3.50) | (0.86) |
| Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka) | 109,104.53 | 112,826.16 | 116,748.24 | (3.30) | (3.36) | (0.09) |
| Indian mackerel (Alumahan) | 60,019.40 | 63,320.00 | 74,079.87 | (5.21) | (14.52) | (0.08) |
| Squid (Pusit) | 49,920.25 | 52,118.54 | 52,948.51 | (4.22) | (1.57) | (0.05) |
| Mudcrab | 18,997.85 | 17,845.72 | 17,095.29 | 6.46 | 4.39 | 0.03 |
| Threadfin bream (Bisugo) | 39,610.28 | 39,682.28 | 39,167.39 | (0.18) | 1.31 | (0.00) |
| Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy) | 79,237.05 | 76,585.73 | 83,842.34 | 3.46 | (8.66) | 0.06 |
| Anchovies (Dilis) | 50,226.39 | 55,760.61 | 64,006.81 | (9.92) | (12.88) | (0.13) |
| Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa) | 35,310.29 | 38,338.79 | 38,880.90 | (7.90) | (1.39) | (0.07) |
| Blue crab (Alimasag) | 31,353.38 | 28,616.74 | 26,251.87 | 9.56 | 9.01 | 0.06 |
| Eastern little tuna (Bonito) | 37,080.41 | 36,918.06 | 34,671.21 | 0.44 | 6.48 | 0.00 |
| Grouper (Lapu-lapu) | 17,475.34 | 17,881.70 | 19,074.16 | (2.27) | (6.25) | (0.01) |
| Carp | 30,703.56 | 31,511.22 | 47,561.26 | (2.56) | (33.75) | (0.02) |
| Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/ Bariles) | 27,947.76 | 15,226.57 | 10,872.94 | 83.55 | 40.04 | 0.29 |
| Mudfish | 10,450.48 | 9,691.76 | 12,784.89 | 7.83 | (24.19) | 0.02 |
| Catfish | 12,061.08 | 11,232.61 | 11,837.55 | 7.38 | (5.11) | 0.02 |
| Endeavor prawn | 1,392.42 | 1,454.97 | 1,709.44 | (4.30) | (14.89) | (0.00) |
| Gourami | 4,356.99 | 4,397.46 | 5,809.95 | (0.92) | (24.31) | (0.00) |
| Oyster | 23,739.25 | 20,831.09 | 21,169.26 | 13.96 | (1.60) | 0.07 |
| Mussel | 19,208.62 | 18,774.55 | 15,949.13 | 2.31 | 17.72 | 0.01 |
| Slipmouth (Sapsap) | 47,614.69 | 48,622.66 | 48,105.41 | (2.07) | 1.08 | (0.02) |
| Cavalla (Talakitok) | 23,975.66 | 25,074.61 | 28,903.77 | (4.38) | (13.25) | (0.03) |
| Crevalle (Salay-salay) | 29,342.69 | 35,314.00 | 35,297.24 | (16.91) | 0.05 | (0.14) |
| Snapper (Maya-maya) | 16,938.74 | 15,815.23 | 17,184.74 | 7.10 | (7.97) | 0.03 |
| Siganid (Samaral) | 23,835.30 | 23,860.20 | 25,742.35 | (0.10) | (7.31) | (0.00) |
| Spanish mackerel (Tanigue) | 17,036.12 | 17,831.86 | 17,363.85 | (4.46) | 2.70 | (0.02) |
| Goatfish (Saramulyete) | 26,418.46 | 26,294.74 | 26,648.35 | 0.47 | (1.33) | 0.00 |
| Caesio (Dalagang-bukid) | 17,376.94 | 17,896.31 | 19,540.51 | (2.90) | (8.41) | (0.01) |
| Flying fish (Bolador) | 15,223.63 | 17,226.73 | 18,453.77 | (11.63) | (6.65) | (0.05) |
| Hairtail (Espada) | 16,112.98 | 16,065.43 | 17,543.07 | 0.30 | (8.42) | 0.00 |
| Porgies (Pargo) | 9,660.12 | 9,807.40 | 10,249.75 | (1.50) | (4.32) | (0.00) |
| Parrot fish (Loro) | 14,193.23 | 14,182.12 | 14,915.71 | 0.08 | (4.92) | 0.00 |
| Mullet (Kapak) | 13,494.47 | 13,336.42 | 13,014.40 | 1.19 | 2.47 | 0.00 |
| Acetes (Alamang) | 8,802.27 | 9,420.81 | 12,135.70 | (6.57) | (22.37) | (0.01) |
| Round herring (Tulis) | 6,022.46 | 7,890.82 | 5,813.68 | (23.68) | 35.73 | (0.04) |
| White shrimp | 5,198.18 | 5,229.84 | 7,342.87 | (0.61) | (28.78) | (0.00) |
| Others | 272,848.95 | 292,475.60 | 285,805.89 | (6.71) | 2.33 | (0.45) |

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

| Species | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | Percent Change | | % Point Contribution |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | | | 2017/2016 | 2016/2015 | |
| Commercial Fisheries | 946,874.12 | 1,016,948.05 | 1,084,624.70 | (6.89) | (6.24) | (6.89) |
| Milkfish | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tilapia | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tiger prawn | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Roundscad (Galunggong) | 130,087.91 | 156,187.23 | 164,443.04 | (16.71) | (5.02) | (2.57) |
| Skipjack (Gulyasan) | 211,793.88 | 189,612.00 | 199,152.50 | 11.70 | (4.79) | 2.18 |
| Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles) | 68,955.53 | 67,916.78 | 102,400.30 | 1.53 | (33.68) | 0.10 |
| Seaweed | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Frigate tuna (Tulingan) | 65,676.20 | 77,097.77 | 78,859.54 | (14.81) | (2.23) | (1.12) |
| Indian sardines (Tamban) | 171,831.40 | 205,986.05 | 217,758.16 | (16.58) | (5.41) | (3.36) |
| Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka) | 41,721.40 | 46,239.51 | 42,995.37 | (9.77) | 7.55 | (0.44) |
| Indian mackerel (Alumahan) | 22,666.13 | 23,933.15 | 32,144.10 | (5.29) | (25.54) | (0.12) |
| Squid (Pusit) | 11,072.94 | 11,944.58 | 12,229.77 | (7.30) | (2.33) | (0.09) |
| Mudcrab | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Threadfin bream (Bisugo) | 6,504.64 | 6,472.54 | 8,320.18 | 0.50 | (22.21) | 0.00 |
| Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy) | 41,606.43 | 39,343.13 | 43,114.39 | 5.75 | (8.75) | 0.22 |
| Anchovies (Dilis) | 16,658.45 | 18,520.30 | 20,614.05 | (10.05) | (10.16) | (0.18) |
| Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa) | 11,902.64 | 13,470.57 | 12,400.74 | (11.64) | 8.63 | (0.15) |
| Blue crab (Alimasag) | 1,397.24 | 1,109.26 | 815.45 | 25.96 | 36.03 | 0.03 |
| Eastern little tuna (Bonito) | 20,431.75 | 21,227.50 | 20,184.46 | (3.75) | 5.17 | (0.08) |
| Grouper (Lapu-lapu) | 1,610.67 | 2,150.43 | 2,051.01 | (25.10) | 4.85 | (0.05) |
| Carp | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/ Bariles) | 19,324.55 | 7,721.05 | 5,258.49 | 150.28 | 46.83 | 1.14 |
| Mudfish | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Catfish | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Endeavor prawn | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Gourami | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Oyster | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mussel | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Slipmouth (Sapsap) | 13,198.73 | 14,900.87 | 13,636.96 | (11.42) | 9.27 | (0.17) |
| Cavalla (Talakitok) | 3,618.34 | 4,700.58 | 5,636.40 | (23.02) | (16.60) | (0.11) |
| Crevalle (Salay-salay) | 8,210.29 | 13,510.73 | 11,178.43 | (39.23) | 20.86 | (0.52) |
| Snapper (Maya-maya) | 2,050.86 | 1,501.81 | 1,660.01 | 36.56 | (9.53) | 0.05 |
| Siganid (Samaral) | 1,883.21 | 1,420.37 | 1,691.99 | 32.59 | (16.05) | 0.05 |
| Spanish mackerel (Tanigue) | 4,587.84 | 5,786.95 | 5,317.89 | (20.72) | 8.82 | (0.12) |
| Goatfish (Saramulyete) | 4,514.99 | 4,870.20 | 6,248.45 | (7.29) | (22.06) | (0.03) |
| Caesio (Dalagang-bukid) | 4,027.93 | 4,275.74 | 6,169.34 | (5.80) | (30.69) | (0.02) |
| Flying fish (Bolador) | 2,226.12 | 3,034.29 | 2,937.06 | (26.63) | 3.31 | (0.08) |
| Hairtail (Espada) | 4,231.51 | 5,435.30 | 4,332.39 | (22.15) | 25.46 | (0.12) |
| Porgies (Pargo) | 1,704.96 | 1,112.24 | 2,269.37 | 53.29 | (50.99) | 0.06 |
| Parrot fish (Loro) | 650.00 | 626.76 | 702.97 | 3.71 | (10.84) | 0.00 |
| Mullet (Kapak) | 205.65 | 454.30 | 571.50 | (54.73) | (20.51) | (0.02) |
| Acetes (Alamang) | 423.60 | 2,874.33 | 1,301.07 | (85.26) | 120.92 | (0.24) |
| Round herring (Tulis) | 753.62 | 999.65 | 999.23 | (24.61) | 0.04 | (0.02) |
| White shrimp | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Others | 51,344.71 | 62,512.08 | 57,230.09 | (17.86) | 9.23 | (1.10) |

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

| Species | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | Percent Change | | % Point Contribution |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | | | 2017/2016 | 2016/2015 | |
| Marine Municipal Fisheries | 962,077.60 | 976,941.19 | 1,011,792.73 | (1.52) | (3.44) | (1.52) |
| Milkfish | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tilapia | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tiger prawn | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Roundscad (Galunggong) | 56,510.23 | 55,589.27 | 60,658.65 | 1.66 | (8.36) | 0.09 |
| Skipjack (Gulyasan) | 29,871.84 | 30,496.99 | 34,392.33 | (2.05) | (11.33) | (0.06) |
| Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles) | 36,729.95 | 35,120.37 | 40,986.53 | 4.58 | (14.31) | 0.16 |
| Seaweed | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Frigate tuna (Tulingan) | 56,932.19 | 56,788.62 | 58,825.07 | 0.25 | (3.46) | 0.01 |
| Indian sardines (Tamban) | 71,117.85 | 74,486.70 | 72,896.41 | (4.52) | 2.18 | (0.34) |
| Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka) | 67,383.13 | 66,586.65 | 73,752.87 | 1.20 | (9.72) | 0.08 |
| Indian mackerel (Alumahan) | 37,353.27 | 39,386.85 | 41,935.77 | (5.16) | (6.08) | (0.21) |
| Squid (Pusit) | 38,847.31 | 40,173.96 | 40,718.74 | (3.30) | (1.34) | (0.14) |
| Mudcrab | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Threadfin bream (Bisugo) | 33,105.64 | 33,209.74 | 30,847.21 | (0.31) | 7.66 | (0.01) |
| Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy) | 37,630.62 | 37,242.60 | 40,727.95 | 1.04 | (8.56) | 0.04 |
| Anchovies (Dilis) | 33,567.94 | 37,240.31 | 43,392.76 | (9.86) | (14.18) | (0.38) |
| Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa) | 23,407.65 | 24,868.22 | 26,480.16 | (5.87) | (6.09) | (0.15) |
| Blue crab (Alimasag) | 29,453.19 | 27,218.33 | 25,126.20 | 8.21 | 8.33 | 0.23 |
| Eastern little tuna (Bonito) | 16,648.66 | 15,690.56 | 14,486.75 | 6.11 | 8.31 | 0.10 |
| Grouper (Lapu-lapu) | 15,651.72 | 15,558.48 | 16,759.41 | 0.60 | (7.17) | 0.01 |
| Carp | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/ Bariles) | 8,623.21 | 7,505.52 | 5,614.45 | 14.89 | 33.68 | 0.11 |
| Mudfish | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Catfish | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Endeavor prawn | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Gourami | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Oyster | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mussel | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Slipmouth (Sapsap) | 34,415.96 | 33,721.79 | 34,468.45 | 2.06 | (2.17) | 0.07 |
| Cavalla (Talakitok) | 20,357.32 | 20,374.03 | 23,267.37 | (0.08) | (12.44) | (0.00) |
| Crevalle (Salay-salay) | 21,132.40 | 21,803.27 | 24,118.81 | (3.08) | (9.60) | (0.07) |
| Snapper (Maya-maya) | 14,887.88 | 14,313.42 | 15,524.73 | 4.01 | (7.80) | 0.06 |
| Siganid (Samaral) | 21,757.76 | 22,253.62 | 23,826.74 | (2.23) | (6.60) | (0.05) |
| Spanish mackerel (Tanigue) | 12,448.28 | 12,044.91 | 12,045.96 | 3.35 | (0.01) | 0.04 |
| Goatfish (Saramulyete) | 21,903.47 | 21,424.54 | 20,399.90 | 2.24 | 5.02 | 0.05 |
| Caesio (Dalagang-bukid) | 13,349.01 | 13,620.57 | 13,371.17 | (1.99) | 1.87 | (0.03) |
| Flying fish (Bolador) | 12,997.51 | 14,192.44 | 15,516.71 | (8.42) | (8.53) | (0.12) |
| Hairtail (Espada) | 11,881.47 | 10,630.13 | 13,210.68 | 11.77 | (19.53) | 0.13 |
| Porgies (Pargo) | 7,955.16 | 8,695.16 | 7,980.38 | (8.51) | 8.96 | (0.08) |
| Parrot fish (Loro) | 13,543.23 | 13,555.36 | 14,212.74 | (0.09) | (4.63) | (0.00) |
| Mullet (Kapak) | 12,157.24 | 11,950.94 | 11,486.71 | 1.73 | 4.04 | 0.02 |
| Acetes (Alamang) | 8,378.67 | 6,546.48 | 10,834.63 | 27.99 | (39.58) | 0.19 |
| Round herring (Tulis) | 5,268.84 | 6,891.17 | 4,814.45 | (23.54) | 43.14 | (0.17) |
| White shrimp | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Others | 136,809.00 | 147,760.19 | 139,112.04 | (7.41) | 6.22 | (1.12) |

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

| Species | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | Percent Change | | % Point Contribution |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | | | | 2017/2016 | 2016/2015 | |
| Inland Fisheries | 163,870.46 | 160,989.84 | 204,733.99 | 1.79 | (21.37) | 1.79 |
| Milkfish | 5,259.70 | 4,566.90 | 8,312.70 | 15.17 | (45.06) | 0.43 |
| Tilapia | 43,240.00 | 41,676.94 | 50,473.73 | 3.75 | (17.43) | 0.97 |
| Tiger prawn | 89.35 | 115.02 | 106.67 | (22.32) | 7.83 | (0.02) |
| 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 | 897.77 | 989.23 | 896.78 | (9.25) | 10.31 | (0.06) |
| Threadfin bream (Bisugo) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Anchovies (Dilis) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Blue crab (Alimasag) | 502.95 | 289.15 | 310.22 | 73.94 | (6.79) | 0.13 |
| Eastern little tuna (Bonito) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Grouper (Lapu-lapu) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Carp | 16,114.28 | 14,662.06 | 30,688.31 | 9.90 | (52.22) | 0.90 |
| Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/ Bariles) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mudfish | 9,512.30 | 8,828.96 | 11,753.53 | 7.74 | (24.88) | 0.42 |
| Catfish | 7,913.82 | 7,503.32 | 8,216.55 | 5.47 | (8.68) | 0.26 |
| Endeavor prawn | 748.39 | 819.17 | 759.10 | (8.64) | 7.91 | (0.04) |
| Gourami | 4,175.73 | 4,286.31 | 5,665.72 | (2.58) | (24.35) | (0.07) |
| Oyster | 794.88 | 1,318.73 | 908.46 | (39.72) | 45.16 | (0.33) |
| 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) | 1,131.58 | 931.18 | 956.19 | 21.52 | (2.62) | 0.12 |
| Acetes (Alamang) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Round herring (Tulis) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| White shrimp | 3,453.89 | 3,556.15 | 5,696.98 | (2.88) | (37.58) | (0.06) |
| Others | 70,035.82 | 71,446.72 | 79,989.05 | (1.97) | (10.68) | (0.88) |

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

| Species | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | Percent Change | | % Point Contribution |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | | | 2017/2016 | 2016/2015 | |
| Aquaculture | 2,237,790.76 | 2,200,913.34 | 2,348,161.21 | 1.68 | (6.27) | 1.68 |
| Milkfish | 411,103.47 | 398,088.17 | 384,425.44 | 3.27 | 3.55 | 0.59 |
| Tilapia | 267,734.80 | 259,045.56 | 261,210.44 | 3.35 | (0.83) | 0.40 |
| Tiger prawn | 46,067.65 | 49,139.48 | 49,527.33 | (6.25) | (0.78) | (0.14) |
| Roundscad (Galunggong) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Skipjack (Gulyasan) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Seaweed | 1,415,320.79 | 1,404,519.23 | 1,566,361.70 | 0.77 | (10.33) | 0.49 |
| Frigate tuna (Tulingan) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Indian sardines (Tamban) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Indian mackerel (Alumahan) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Squid (Pusit) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mudcrab | 18,100.08 | 16,856.49 | 16,198.51 | 7.38 | 4.06 | 0.06 |
| Threadfin bream (Bisugo) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Anchovies (Dilis) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Blue crab (Alimasag) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Eastern little tuna (Bonito) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Grouper (Lapu-lapu) | 212.95 | 172.79 | 263.74 | 23.25 | (34.49) | 0.00 |
| Carp | 14,589.28 | 16,849.16 | 16,872.95 | (13.41) | (0.14) | (0.10) |
| Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/ Bariles) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mudfish | 938.18 | 862.80 | 1,031.36 | 8.74 | (16.34) | 0.00 |
| Catfish | 4,147.26 | 3,729.29 | 3,621.00 | 11.21 | 2.99 | 0.02 |
| Endeavor prawn | 644.03 | 635.80 | 950.34 | 1.29 | (33.10) | 0.00 |
| Gourami | 181.26 | 111.15 | 144.23 | 63.07 | (22.93) | 0.00 |
| Oyster | 22,944.37 | 19,512.36 | 20,260.80 | 17.59 | (3.69) | 0.16 |
| Mussel | 19,208.62 | 18,774.55 | 15,949.13 | 2.31 | 17.72 | 0.02 |
| Slipmouth (Sapsap) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cavalla (Talakitok) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Crevalle (Salay-salay) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Snapper (Maya-maya) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Siganid (Samaral) | 194.33 | 186.21 | 223.62 | 4.36 | (16.73) | 0.00 |
| 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 | 1,744.29 | 1,673.69 | 1,645.89 | 4.22 | 1.69 | 0.00 |
| Others | 14,659.42 | 10,756.61 | 9,474.71 | 36.28 | 13.53 | 0.18 |

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

| Species/Region | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | Percent Change | | % Point Contribution |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | | | 2017/2016 | 2016/2015 | |
| Fisheries | 4,310,612.94 | 4,355,792.42 | 4,649,312.63 | (1.04) | (6.31) | (1.04) |
| NCR | 91,946.14 | 125,902.76 | 107,134.58 | (26.97) | 17.52 | (0.78) |
| CAR | 4,148.00 | 4,202.21 | 3,866.71 | (1.29) | 8.68 | (0.00) |
| I - Ilocos Region | 161,336.86 | 157,274.73 | 161,891.68 | 2.58 | (2.85) | 0.09 |
| II - Cagayan Valley | 51,025.75 | 53,469.59 | 56,353.00 | (4.57) | (5.12) | (0.06) |
| III - Central Luzon | 287,493.33 | 272,651.76 | 276,969.03 | 5.44 | (1.56) | 0.34 |
| IVA - CALABARZON | 332,127.49 | 331,240.14 | 378,522.33 | 0.27 | (12.49) | 0.02 |
| IVB - MIMAROPA | 489,124.53 | 482,790.72 | 588,277.45 | 1.31 | (17.93) | 0.15 |
| V - Bicol Region | 238,845.54 | 234,395.80 | 268,187.77 | 1.90 | (12.60) | 0.10 |
| VI - Western Visayas | 389,896.40 | 396,792.00 | 402,071.05 | (1.74) | (1.31) | (0.16) |
| VII - Central Visayas | 151,497.24 | 184,072.87 | 186,048.70 | (17.70) | (1.06) | (0.75) |
| VIII - Eastern Visayas | 136,141.29 | 140,274.93 | 134,977.46 | (2.95) | 3.92 | (0.10) |
| IX - Zamboanga Peninsula | 514,724.24 | 555,367.11 | 583,403.76 | (7.32) | (4.81) | (0.94) |
| X - Northern Mindanao | 155,815.79 | 166,770.38 | 162,802.68 | (6.57) | 2.44 | (0.25) |
| XI - Davao Region | 56,670.56 | 58,019.74 | 59,498.46 | (2.33) | (2.49) | (0.03) |
| XII - SOCCSKSARGEN | 319,148.79 | 292,008.31 | 328,687.25 | 9.29 | (11.16) | 0.62 |
| Caraga | 74,518.09 | 76,244.84 | 83,348.70 | (2.26) | (8.52) | (0.04) |
| ARMM | 856,152.90 | 824,314.52 | 867,272.00 | 3.86 | (4.95) | 0.73 |
| Milkfish | 416,363.17 | 402,655.07 | 392,738.14 | 3.40 | 2.53 | 3.40 |
| NCR | 11,059.72 | 2,007.97 | 1,172.05 | 450.79 | 71.32 | 2.25 |
| CAR | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| I - Ilocos Region | 112,486.88 | 112,040.18 | 108,201.32 | 0.40 | 3.55 | 0.11 |
| II - Cagayan Valley | 536.61 | 491.53 | 567.30 | 9.17 | (13.36) | 0.01 |
| III - Central Luzon | 66,243.95 | 63,700.20 | 64,693.68 | 3.99 | (1.54) | 0.63 |
| IVA - CALABARZON | 71,311.23 | 67,366.01 | 53,145.66 | 5.86 | 26.76 | 0.98 |
| IVB - MIMAROPA | 1,810.02 | 2,514.45 | 4,457.21 | (28.01) | (43.59) | (0.17) |
| V - Bicol Region | 4,287.61 | 4,194.34 | 5,015.70 | 2.22 | (16.38) | 0.02 |
| VI - Western Visayas | 79,433.41 | 77,312.12 | 77,502.78 | 2.74 | (0.25) | 0.53 |
| VII - Central Visayas | 4,852.41 | 5,703.26 | 5,288.31 | (14.92) | 7.85 | (0.21) |
| VIII - Eastern Visayas | 6,933.89 | 6,686.13 | 5,756.06 | 3.71 | 16.16 | 0.06 |
| IX - Zamboanga Peninsula | 8,387.24 | 8,949.10 | 9,587.45 | (6.28) | (6.66) | (0.14) |
| X - Northern Mindanao | 16,634.17 | 16,600.19 | 16,678.78 | 0.20 | (0.47) | 0.01 |
| XI - Davao Region | 14,176.46 | 17,759.65 | 20,183.44 | (20.18) | (12.01) | (0.89) |
| XII - SOCCSKSARGEN | 5,260.79 | 6,054.59 | 10,125.91 | (13.11) | (40.21) | (0.20) |
| Caraga | 3,823.69 | 3,308.66 | 2,966.48 | 15.57 | 11.53 | 0.13 |
| ARMM | 9,125.10 | 7,966.70 | 7,396.02 | 14.54 | 7.72 | 0.29 |
| Tilapia | 310,974.80 | 300,722.50 | 311,684.17 | 3.41 | (3.52) | 3.41 |
| NCR | 180.35 | 294.11 | 398.24 | (38.68) | (26.15) | (0.04) |
| CAR | 3,506.57 | 3,541.31 | 3,211.14 | (0.98) | 10.28 | (0.01) |
| I - Ilocos Region | 15,271.61 | 12,834.38 | 14,402.90 | 18.99 | (10.89) | 0.81 |
| II - Cagayan Valley | 12,812.77 | 12,322.17 | 13,041.92 | 3.98 | (5.52) | 0.16 |
| III - Central Luzon | 133,882.74 | 127,241.91 | 126,956.38 | 5.22 | 0.22 | 2.21 |
| IVA - CALABARZON | 91,866.80 | 92,372.73 | 97,325.55 | (0.55) | (5.09) | (0.17) |
| IVB - MIMAROPA | 1,293.96 | 1,076.96 | 682.47 | 20.15 | 57.80 | 0.07 |
| V - Bicol Region | 12,646.13 | 10,780.39 | 12,498.08 | 17.31 | (13.74) | 0.62 |
| VI - Western Visayas | 3,381.59 | 2,830.08 | 2,707.55 | 19.49 | 4.53 | 0.18 |
| VII - Central Visayas | 395.90 | 332.34 | 279.44 | 19.13 | 18.93 | 0.02 |
| VIII - Eastern Visayas | 425.35 | 547.18 | 496.30 | (22.27) | 10.25 | (0.04) |
| IX - Zamboanga Peninsula | 1,054.91 | 1,616.06 | 1,380.98 | (34.72) | 17.02 | (0.19) |
| X - Northern Mindanao | 2,931.20 | 3,120.31 | 3,200.61 | (6.06) | (2.51) | (0.06) |
| XI - Davao Region | 2,085.30 | 2,228.31 | 2,720.30 | (6.42) | (18.09) | (0.05) |
| XII - SOCCSKSARGEN | 13,212.54 | 14,015.68 | 15,507.41 | (5.73) | (9.62) | (0.27) |
| Caraga | 1,172.24 | 1,009.32 | 1,094.80 | 16.14 | (7.81) | 0.05 |
| ARMM | 14,854.85 | 14,559.26 | 15,780.08 | 2.03 | (7.74) | 0.10 |

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

| Species/Region | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | Percent Change | | % Point Contribution |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | | | 2017/2016 | 2016/2015 | |
| Tiger Prawn | 46,157.00 | 49,254.50 | 49,634.00 | (6.29) | (0.76) | (6.29) |
| NCR | 0.30 | 0.80 | - | (62.13) | 0.00 | (0.00) |
| CAR | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| I - Ilocos Region | 1,701.67 | 1,800.49 | 2,123.87 | (5.49) | (15.23) | (0.20) |
| II - Cagayan Valley | 52.74 | 55.60 | 70.80 | (5.14) | (21.48) | (0.01) |
| III - Central Luzon | 22,302.40 | 24,164.85 | 23,905.05 | (7.71) | 1.09 | (3.78) |
| IVA - CALABARZON | 323.93 | 192.26 | 73.80 | 68.49 | 160.50 | 0.27 |
| IVB - MIMAROPA | 263.07 | 341.36 | 570.33 | (22.93) | (40.15) | (0.16) |
| V - Bicol Region | 2,348.16 | 2,298.74 | 1,593.87 | 2.15 | 44.22 | 0.10 |
| VI - Western Visayas | 1,064.11 | 1,320.49 | 1,748.56 | (19.42) | (24.48) | (0.52) |
| VII - Central Visayas | 384.62 | 204.36 | 235.53 | 88.20 | (13.23) | 0.37 |
| VIII - Eastern Visayas | 233.98 | 109.14 | 122.12 | 114.39 | (10.63) | 0.25 |
| IX - Zamboanga Peninsula | 1,510.59 | 2,366.02 | 3,880.72 | (36.15) | (39.03) | (1.74) |
| X - Northern Mindanao | 15,177.73 | 15,471.30 | 14,706.44 | (1.90) | 5.20 | (0.60) |
| XI - Davao Region | 20.95 | 243.18 | 55.01 | (91.39) | 342.07 | (0.45) |
| XII - SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.24 | 2.49 | 4.12 | (90.46) | (39.55) | (0.00) |
| Caraga | 485.04 | 417.79 | 276.61 | 16.10 | 51.04 | 0.14 |
| ARMM | 287.47 | 265.63 | 267.16 | 8.22 | (0.57) | 0.04 |
| Roundscad (Galunggong) | 186,598.14 | 211,776.50 | 225,101.69 | (11.89) | (5.92) | (11.89) |
| NCR | 32,753.20 | 54,396.27 | 47,758.91 | (39.79) | 13.90 | (10.22) |
| CAR | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| I - Ilocos Region | 2,511.96 | 2,454.66 | 2,808.16 | 2.33 | (12.59) | 0.03 |
| II - Cagayan Valley | 1,756.92 | 2,051.72 | 1,936.43 | (14.37) | 5.95 | (0.14) |
| III - Central Luzon | 2,111.58 | 1,681.58 | 1,380.68 | 25.57 | 21.79 | 0.20 |
| IVA - CALABARZON | 9,263.44 | 12,099.00 | 24,795.70 | (23.44) | (51.21) | (1.34) |
| IVB - MIMAROPA | 11,358.19 | 11,797.58 | 15,151.25 | (3.72) | (22.13) | (0.21) |
| V - Bicol Region | 20,078.56 | 22,714.58 | 25,183.07 | (11.60) | (9.80) | (1.24) |
| VI - Western Visayas | 15,895.33 | 13,987.44 | 13,783.74 | 13.64 | 1.48 | 0.90 |
| VII - Central Visayas | 7,661.38 | 11,249.47 | 10,832.10 | (31.90) | 3.85 | (1.69) |
| VIII - Eastern Visayas | 8,302.77 | 9,296.58 | 11,106.38 | (10.69) | (16.30) | (0.47) |
| IX - Zamboanga Peninsula | 26,897.88 | 21,575.89 | 20,359.97 | 24.67 | 5.97 | 2.51 |
| X - Northern Mindanao | 7,358.41 | 7,306.11 | 6,929.25 | 0.72 | 5.44 | 0.02 |
| XI - Davao Region | 3,484.18 | 2,513.40 | 2,346.07 | 38.62 | 7.13 | 0.46 |
| XII - SOCCSKSARGEN | 10,986.11 | 12,092.98 | 11,137.63 | (9.15) | 8.58 | (0.52) |
| Caraga | 2,353.21 | 2,294.91 | 1,943.62 | 2.54 | 18.07 | 0.03 |
| ARMM | 23,825.02 | 24,264.33 | 27,648.73 | (1.81) | (12.24) | (0.21) |
| Skipjack (Gulyasan) | 241,665.72 | 220,108.99 | 233,544.83 | 9.79 | (5.75) | 9.79 |
| NCR | 2,071.73 | 2,736.41 | 2,518.12 | (24.29) | 8.67 | (0.30) |
| CAR | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| I - Ilocos Region | 2,568.98 | 2,249.95 | 2,640.54 | 14.18 | (14.79) | 0.14 |
| II - Cagayan Valley | 649.39 | 804.42 | 825.22 | (19.27) | (2.52) | (0.07) |
| III - Central Luzon | 1,641.40 | 2,300.37 | 3,020.69 | (28.65) | (23.85) | (0.30) |
| IVA - CALABARZON | 2,331.56 | 2,816.22 | 3,044.93 | (17.21) | (7.51) | (0.22) |
| IVB - MIMAROPA | 4,013.56 | 4,525.13 | 5,767.96 | (11.31) | (21.55) | (0.23) |
| V - Bicol Region | 2,495.89 | 2,499.15 | 2,569.82 | (0.13) | (2.75) | (0.00) |
| VI - Western Visayas | 1,937.61 | 2,612.35 | 3,351.39 | (25.83) | (22.05) | (0.31) |
| VII - Central Visayas | 722.08 | 581.24 | 654.14 | 24.23 | (11.14) | 0.06 |
| VIII - Eastern Visayas | 6,646.72 | 8,434.72 | 8,874.43 | (21.20) | (4.95) | (0.81) |
| IX - Zamboanga Peninsula | 7,494.20 | 8,864.72 | 9,627.48 | (15.46) | (7.92) | (0.62) |
| X - Northern Mindanao | 1,015.08 | 918.94 | 769.74 | 10.46 | 19.38 | 0.04 |
| XI - Davao Region | 2,286.08 | 1,844.66 | 1,920.44 | 23.93 | (3.95) | 0.20 |
| XII - SOCCSKSARGEN | 189,895.44 | 163,260.57 | 171,569.40 | 16.31 | (4.84) | 12.10 |
| Caraga | 4,013.50 | 4,076.55 | 3,900.33 | (1.55) | 4.52 | (0.03) |
| ARMM | 11,882.50 | 11,583.59 | 12,490.20 | 2.58 | (7.26) | 0.14 |

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

| Species/Region | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | Percent Change | | % Point Contribution |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | | | | 2017/2016 | 2016/2015 | |
| Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles) | 105,685.48 | 103,037.15 | 143,386.83 | 2.57 | (28.14) | 2.57 |
| NCR | 1,259.20 | 1,291.54 | 886.55 | (2.50) | 45.68 | (0.03) |
| CAR | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| I - Ilocos Region | 2,188.81 | 2,211.17 | 3,910.60 | (1.01) | (43.46) | (0.02) |
| II - Cagayan Valley | 877.89 | 862.56 | 880.58 | 1.78 | (2.05) | 0.01 |
| III - Central Luzon | 1,805.16 | 1,674.05 | 2,218.12 | 7.83 | (24.53) | 0.13 |
| IVA - CALABARZON | 4,072.28 | 3,250.77 | 3,346.36 | 25.27 | (2.86) | 0.80 |
| IVB - MIMAROPA | 4,495.50 | 4,747.93 | 6,340.88 | (5.32) | (25.12) | (0.24) |
| V - Bicol Region | 2,466.48 | 2,462.12 | 2,829.70 | 0.18 | (12.99) | 0.00 |
| VI - Western Visayas | 2,633.09 | 3,175.97 | 3,842.79 | (17.09) | (17.35) | (0.53) |
| VII - Central Visayas | 608.05 | 997.21 | 894.00 | (39.02) | 11.54 | (0.38) |
| VIII - Eastern Visayas | 6,099.33 | 6,256.45 | 7,249.42 | (2.51) | (13.70) | (0.15) |
| IX - Zamboanga Peninsula | 7,025.19 | 9,366.86 | 10,135.67 | (25.00) | (7.59) | (2.27) |
| X - Northern Mindanao | 2,733.59 | 2,629.12 | 2,429.39 | 3.97 | 8.22 | 0.10 |
| XI - Davao Region | 3,761.24 | 2,468.43 | 2,176.04 | 52.37 | 13.44 | 1.25 |
| XII - SOCCSKSARGEN | 47,543.31 | 44,115.38 | 78,708.10 | 7.77 | (43.95) | 3.33 |
| Caraga | 4,297.14 | 3,874.94 | 3,703.53 | 10.90 | 4.63 | 0.41 |
| ARMM | 13,819.22 | 13,652.65 | 13,835.10 | 1.22 | (1.32) | 0.16 |
| Seaweed | 1,415,320.79 | 1,404,519.23 | 1,566,361.70 | 0.77 | (10.33) | 0.77 |
| NCR | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| CAR | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| I - Ilocos Region | 30.36 | 26.03 | 26.47 | 16.61 | (1.64) | 0.00 |
| II - Cagayan Valley | 81.59 | 196.89 | 266.46 | (58.56) | (26.11) | (0.01) |
| III - Central Luzon | 143.87 | 300.18 | 1,827.50 | (52.07) | (83.57) | (0.01) |
| IVA - CALABARZON | 827.60 | 3,642.01 | 23,492.73 | (77.28) | (84.50) | (0.20) |
| IVB - MIMAROPA | 325,915.74 | 312,922.64 | 395,125.83 | 4.15 | (20.80) | 0.93 |
| V - Bicol Region | 36,985.47 | 34,199.45 | 55,382.09 | 8.15 | (38.25) | 0.20 |
| VI - Western Visayas | 83,541.87 | 81,800.26 | 80,572.11 | 2.13 | 1.52 | 0.12 |
| VII - Central Visayas | 64,548.96 | 88,737.40 | 96,588.56 | (27.26) | (8.13) | (1.72) |
| VIII - Eastern Visayas | 30,952.14 | 18,411.26 | 18,513.49 | 68.12 | (0.55) | 0.89 |
| IX - Zamboanga Peninsula | 182,562.44 | 193,107.61 | 204,180.45 | (5.46) | (5.42) | (0.75) |
| X - Northern Mindanao | 32,635.71 | 39,964.15 | 39,409.13 | (18.34) | 1.41 | (0.52) |
| XI - Davao Region | 6,639.34 | 7,652.49 | 8,384.02 | (13.24) | (8.73) | (0.07) |
| XII - SOCCSKSARGEN | 36.48 | 71.36 | 358.65 | (48.89) | (80.10) | (0.00) |
| Caraga | 9,825.79 | 10,313.22 | 14,798.71 | (4.73) | (30.31) | (0.03) |
| ARMM | 640,593.44 | 613,174.28 | 627,435.50 | 4.47 | (2.27) | 1.95 |
| Frigate tuna (Tulingan) | 122,608.39 | 133,886.39 | 137,684.61 | (8.42) | (2.76) | (8.42) |
| NCR | 6,319.79 | 10,898.02 | 9,822.89 | (42.01) | 10.95 | (3.42) |
| CAR | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| I - Ilocos Region | 550.86 | 321.91 | 139.29 | 71.12 | 131.11 | 0.17 |
| II - Cagayan Valley | 3,224.54 | 3,076.76 | 3,094.99 | 4.80 | (0.59) | 0.11 |
| III - Central Luzon | 1,413.11 | 941.63 | 1,018.16 | 50.07 | (7.52) | 0.35 |
| IVA - CALABARZON | 9,043.16 | 9,312.75 | 14,558.53 | (2.89) | (36.03) | (0.20) |
| IVB - MIMAROPA | 11,534.16 | 11,313.30 | 12,164.53 | 1.95 | (7.00) | 0.16 |
| V - Bicol Region | 11,119.38 | 12,142.16 | 11,888.23 | (8.42) | 2.14 | (0.76) |
| VI - Western Visayas | 4,861.64 | 3,367.56 | 4,921.01 | 44.37 | (31.57) | 1.12 |
| VII - Central Visayas | 3,526.91 | 3,724.36 | 4,109.72 | (5.30) | (9.38) | (0.15) |
| VIII - Eastern Visayas | 4,666.73 | 5,366.40 | 6,098.61 | (13.04) | (12.01) | (0.52) |
| IX - Zamboanga Peninsula | 15,105.68 | 15,975.34 | 19,083.31 | (5.44) | (16.29) | (0.65) |
| X - Northern Mindanao | 9,010.99 | 9,395.10 | 8,436.74 | (4.09) | 11.36 | (0.29) |
| XI - Davao Region | 2,661.02 | 2,484.78 | 1,976.13 | 7.09 | 25.74 | 0.13 |
| XII - SOCCSKSARGEN | 7,739.82 | 14,967.05 | 7,802.79 | (48.29) | 91.82 | (5.40) |
| Caraga | 5,723.48 | 5,783.36 | 5,720.58 | (1.04) | 1.10 | (0.04) |
| ARMM | 26,107.12 | 24,815.91 | 26,849.10 | 5.20 | (7.57) | 0.96 |

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

| Species/Region | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | Percent Change | | % Point Contribution |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | | | 2017/2016 | 2016/2015 | |
| Indian sardines (Tamban) | 242,949.25 | 280,472.75 | 290,654.57 | (13.38) | (3.50) | (13.38) |
| NCR | 13,391.13 | 29,087.46 | 22,588.66 | (53.96) | 28.77 | (5.60) |
| CAR | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| I - Ilocos Region | 103.38 | 95.97 | 219.83 | 7.72 | (56.34) | 0.00 |
| II - Cagayan Valley | 716.01 | 802.17 | 799.10 | (10.74) | 0.38 | (0.03) |
| III - Central Luzon | 2,125.12 | 907.93 | 255.50 | 134.06 | 255.35 | 0.43 |
| IVA - CALABARZON | 9,518.10 | 9,112.76 | 7,118.58 | 4.45 | 28.01 | 0.14 |
| IVB - MIMAROPA | 8,376.72 | 9,199.16 | 9,988.84 | (8.94) | (7.91) | (0.29) |
| V - Bicol Region | 9,208.72 | 9,432.01 | 11,436.06 | (2.37) | (17.52) | (0.08) |
| VI - Western Visayas | 10,959.69 | 10,026.36 | 6,722.07 | 9.31 | 49.16 | 0.33 |
| VII - Central Visayas | 2,842.41 | 4,063.12 | 2,543.08 | (30.04) | 59.77 | (0.44) |
| VIII - Eastern Visayas | 4,341.69 | 5,381.53 | 4,945.96 | (19.32) | 8.81 | (0.37) |
| IX - Zamboanga Peninsula | 141,952.59 | 160,404.71 | 181,918.51 | (11.50) | (11.83) | (6.58) |
| X - Northern Mindanao | 18,647.43 | 20,876.14 | 21,298.99 | (10.68) | (1.99) | (0.79) |
| XI - Davao Region | 1,696.80 | 2,214.51 | 1,888.92 | (23.38) | 17.24 | (0.18) |
| XII - SOCCSKSARGEN | 1,539.89 | 1,106.96 | 968.59 | 39.11 | 14.29 | 0.15 |
| Caraga | 4,505.22 | 4,501.18 | 4,637.91 | 0.09 | (2.95) | 0.00 |
| ARMM | 13,024.35 | 13,260.78 | 13,323.97 | (1.78) | (0.47) | (0.08) |
| Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka) | 109,104.53 | 112,826.16 | 116,748.24 | (3.30) | (3.36) | (3.30) |
| NCR | 1,399.39 | 719.03 | 895.76 | 94.62 | (19.73) | 0.60 |
| CAR | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| I - Ilocos Region | 449.59 | 443.13 | 637.10 | 1.46 | (30.45) | 0.01 |
| II - Cagayan Valley | 833.49 | 963.80 | 912.88 | (13.52) | 5.58 | (0.12) |
| III - Central Luzon | 872.20 | 463.91 | 523.27 | 88.01 | (11.34) | 0.36 |
| IVA - CALABARZON | 2,282.76 | 2,716.09 | 2,541.72 | (15.95) | 6.86 | (0.38) |
| IVB - MIMAROPA | 7,387.57 | 9,225.70 | 11,880.50 | (19.92) | (22.35) | (1.63) |
| V - Bicol Region | 8,589.97 | 8,457.28 | 8,212.16 | 1.57 | 2.98 | 0.12 |
| VI - Western Visayas | 4,277.62 | 5,341.14 | 6,512.24 | (19.91) | (17.98) | (0.94) |
| VII - Central Visayas | 5,669.91 | 5,579.97 | 4,998.94 | 1.61 | 11.62 | 0.08 |
| VIII - Eastern Visayas | 3,705.66 | 4,834.10 | 5,769.81 | (23.34) | (16.22) | (1.00) |
| IX - Zamboanga Peninsula | 42,718.94 | 44,600.03 | 39,420.79 | (4.22) | 13.14 | (1.67) |
| X - Northern Mindanao | 4,543.83 | 4,186.42 | 3,923.71 | 8.54 | 6.70 | 0.32 |
| XI - Davao Region | 3,694.01 | 2,589.46 | 2,219.32 | 42.66 | 16.68 | 0.98 |
| XII - SOCCSKSARGEN | 3,087.08 | 3,202.10 | 3,319.77 | (3.59) | (3.54) | (0.10) |
| Caraga | 2,377.68 | 2,167.71 | 2,455.97 | 9.69 | (11.74) | 0.19 |
| ARMM | 17,214.83 | 17,336.29 | 22,524.30 | (0.70) | (23.03) | (0.11) |
| Indian mackerel (Alumahan) | 74,079.87 | 63,320.00 | 60,019.40 | 16.99 | 5.50 | (5.21) |
| NCR | 626.04 | 644.60 | 885.59 | (2.88) | (27.21) | 0.38 |
| CAR | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| I - Ilocos Region | 349.82 | 368.60 | 388.68 | (5.09) | (5.17) | 0.03 |
| II - Cagayan Valley | 351.27 | 383.73 | 367.36 | (8.46) | 4.46 | (0.03) |
| III - Central Luzon | 620.15 | 691.46 | 777.86 | (10.31) | (11.11) | 0.14 |
| IVA - CALABARZON | 9,650.13 | 5,191.04 | 6,647.25 | 85.90 | (21.91) | 2.30 |
| IVB - MIMAROPA | 11,984.67 | 10,587.54 | 8,783.05 | 13.20 | 20.55 | (2.85) |
| V - Bicol Region | 9,939.52 | 9,133.91 | 8,691.24 | 8.82 | 5.09 | (0.70) |
| VI - Western Visayas | 5,307.53 | 3,721.12 | 4,628.29 | 42.63 | (19.60) | 1.43 |
| VII - Central Visayas | 3,087.72 | 3,960.92 | 3,402.01 | (22.05) | 16.43 | (0.88) |
| VIII - Eastern Visayas | 4,728.75 | 4,473.09 | 3,673.91 | 5.72 | 21.75 | (1.26) |
| IX - Zamboanga Peninsula | 11,537.56 | 10,188.83 | 7,751.63 | 13.24 | 31.44 | (3.85) |
| X - Northern Mindanao | 1,030.27 | 1,211.63 | 1,205.17 | (14.97) | 0.54 | (0.01) |
| XI - Davao Region | 679.30 | 452.65 | 658.08 | 50.07 | (31.22) | 0.32 |
| XII - SOCCSKSARGEN | 270.25 | 524.10 | 424.98 | (48.44) | 23.32 | (0.16) |
| Caraga | 933.19 | 1,049.45 | 981.33 | (11.08) | 6.94 | (0.11) |
| ARMM | 12,983.70 | 10,737.33 | 10,752.97 | 20.92 | (0.15) | 0.02 |

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

| Species/Region | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | Percent Change | | % Point Contribution |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | | | 2017/2016 | 2016/2015 | |
| Squid (Pusit) | 49,920.25 | 52,118.54 | 52,948.51 | (4.22) | (1.57) | (4.22) |
| NCR | 677.87 | 537.08 | 374.68 | 26.21 | 43.34 | 0.27 |
| CAR | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| I - Ilocos Region | 2,904.20 | 2,851.38 | 3,324.29 | 1.85 | (14.23) | 0.10 |
| II - Cagayan Valley | 744.31 | 869.11 | 879.93 | (14.36) | (1.23) | (0.24) |
| III - Central Luzon | 2,092.88 | 3,985.96 | 3,398.76 | (47.49) | 17.28 | (3.63) |
| IVA - CALABARZON | 1,825.30 | 1,981.95 | 2,011.32 | (7.90) | (1.46) | (0.30) |
| IVB - MIMAROPA | 5,525.80 | 5,129.52 | 6,121.93 | 7.73 | (16.21) | 0.76 |
| V - Bicol Region | 4,162.04 | 3,785.97 | 4,072.55 | 9.93 | (7.04) | 0.72 |
| VI - Western Visayas | 8,483.55 | 9,156.54 | 10,383.52 | (7.35) | (11.82) | (1.29) |
| VII - Central Visayas | 2,472.52 | 2,963.10 | 2,505.15 | (16.56) | 18.28 | (0.94) |
| VIII - Eastern Visayas | 4,552.08 | 3,562.54 | 3,007.76 | 27.78 | 18.44 | 1.90 |
| IX - Zamboanga Peninsula | 2,850.13 | 3,183.13 | 2,440.80 | (10.46) | 30.41 | (0.64) |
| X - Northern Mindanao | 5,842.25 | 6,321.35 | 6,288.33 | (7.58) | 0.53 | (0.92) |
| XI - Davao Region | 2,240.15 | 2,135.08 | 1,736.63 | 4.92 | 22.94 | 0.20 |
| XII - SOCCSKSARGEN | 2,249.45 | 2,305.43 | 3,135.10 | (2.43) | (26.46) | (0.11) |
| Caraga | 1,186.34 | 1,379.27 | 1,439.38 | (13.99) | (4.18) | (0.37) |
| ARMM | 2,111.38 | 1,971.13 | 1,828.38 | 7.12 | 7.81 | 0.27 |
| Mudcrab | 18,997.85 | 17,845.72 | 17,095.29 | 6.46 | 4.39 | 6.46 |
| NCR | 1.81 | 1.23 | - | 47.15 | - | 0.00 |
| CAR | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| I - Ilocos Region | 72.49 | 71.64 | 53.86 | 1.18 | 33.02 | 0.00 |
| II - Cagayan Valley | 136.11 | 143.71 | 176.38 | (5.29) | (18.52) | (0.04) |
| III - Central Luzon | 4,409.80 | 4,223.74 | 4,184.14 | 4.41 | 0.95 | 1.04 |
| IVA - CALABARZON | 616.37 | 119.76 | 38.42 | 414.66 | 211.72 | 2.78 |
| IVB - MIMAROPA | 32.47 | 42.07 | 46.56 | (22.83) | (9.65) | (0.05) |
| V - Bicol Region | 1,113.91 | 1,104.13 | 1,350.72 | 0.89 | (18.26) | 0.05 |
| VI - Western Visayas | 2,602.39 | 2,189.66 | 1,938.43 | 18.85 | 12.96 | 2.31 |
| VII - Central Visayas | 15.32 | 20.44 | 21.83 | (25.07) | (6.36) | (0.03) |
| VIII - Eastern Visayas | 418.80 | 339.89 | 332.98 | 23.22 | 2.07 | 0.44 |
| IX - Zamboanga Peninsula | 507.11 | 639.76 | 251.69 | (20.73) | 154.19 | (0.74) |
| X - Northern Mindanao | 8,691.01 | 8,611.87 | 8,389.43 | 0.92 | 2.65 | 0.44 |
| XI - Davao Region | 6.76 | 4.27 | 5.66 | 58.41 | (24.70) | 0.01 |
| XII - SOCCSKSARGEN | 2.38 | 16.10 | 15.08 | (85.23) | 6.81 | (0.08) |
| Caraga | 274.75 | 210.98 | 204.33 | 30.22 | 3.26 | 0.36 |
| ARMM | 96.39 | 106.47 | 85.79 | (9.47) | 24.10 | (0.06) |
| Threadfin bream (Bisugo) | 39,610.28 | 39,682.28 | 39,167.39 | (0.18) | 1.31 | (0.18) |
| NCR | 1,568.49 | 1,278.63 | 787.50 | 22.67 | 62.37 | 0.72 |
| CAR | - | - | - | - | - | 0.00 |
| I - Ilocos Region | 483.79 | 446.25 | 559.64 | 8.41 | (20.26) | 0.09 |
| II - Cagayan Valley | 668.01 | 648.99 | 700.12 | 2.93 | (7.30) | 0.05 |
| III - Central Luzon | 801.03 | 958.73 | 1,011.21 | (16.45) | (5.19) | (0.39) |
| IVA - CALABARZON | 5,690.16 | 4,246.88 | 2,590.59 | 33.98 | 63.93 | 3.61 |
| IVB - MIMAROPA | 5,167.11 | 5,760.48 | 7,543.13 | (10.30) | (23.63) | (1.48) |
| V - Bicol Region | 4,813.23 | 4,346.70 | 2,938.21 | 10.73 | 47.94 | 1.17 |
| VI - Western Visayas | 8,674.49 | 8,744.94 | 9,976.58 | (0.81) | (12.35) | (0.18) |
| VII - Central Visayas | 1,478.26 | 1,232.85 | 1,201.71 | 19.91 | 2.59 | 0.61 |
| VIII - Eastern Visayas | 3,930.46 | 5,002.33 | 5,200.49 | (21.43) | (3.81) | (2.68) |
| IX - Zamboanga Peninsula | 3,090.94 | 3,864.57 | 3,575.45 | (20.02) | 8.09 | (1.93) |
| X - Northern Mindanao | 769.08 | 795.44 | 795.90 | (3.31) | (0.06) | (0.07) |
| XI - Davao Region | 76.88 | 107.47 | 72.61 | (28.46) | 48.01 | (0.08) |
| XII - SOCCSKSARGEN | 30.05 | 16.03 | 52.67 | 87.46 | (69.57) | 0.04 |
| Caraga | 959.67 | 950.60 | 834.16 | 0.95 | 13.96 | 0.02 |
| ARMM | 1,408.63 | 1,281.39 | 1,327.42 | 9.93 | (3.47) | 0.32 |

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

| Species/Region | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | Percent Change | | % Point Contribution |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | | | 2017/2016 | 2016/2015 | |
| Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy) | 79,237.05 | 76,585.73 | 83,842.34 | 3.46 | (8.66) | 3.46 |
| NCR | 1,064.44 | 1,512.55 | 2,967.62 | (29.63) | (49.03) | (0.58) |
| CAR | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| I - Ilocos Region | 59.26 | 47.60 | 54.18 | 24.50 | (12.14) | 0.02 |
| II - Cagayan Valley | 504.83 | 634.25 | 729.26 | (20.41) | (13.03) | (0.17) |
| III - Central Luzon | 1,889.73 | 1,447.58 | 2,922.18 | 30.54 | (50.46) | 0.58 |
| IVA - CALABARZON | 5,199.06 | 4,814.28 | 6,303.75 | 7.99 | (23.63) | 0.50 |
| IVB - MIMAROPA | 4,948.38 | 4,489.12 | 5,130.42 | 10.23 | (12.50) | 0.60 |
| V - Bicol Region | 25,026.98 | 22,312.28 | 23,890.89 | 12.17 | (6.61) | 3.54 |
| VI - Western Visayas | 12,785.77 | 11,669.77 | 11,525.53 | 9.56 | 1.25 | 1.46 |
| VII - Central Visayas | 4,253.66 | 4,334.54 | 3,069.49 | (1.87) | 41.21 | (0.11) |
| VIII - Eastern Visayas | 3,052.98 | 3,816.45 | 4,174.67 | (20.00) | (8.58) | (1.00) |
| IX - Zamboanga Peninsula | 11,019.06 | 11,138.61 | 9,491.25 | (1.07) | 17.36 | (0.16) |
| X - Northern Mindanao | 3,460.92 | 3,432.60 | 3,180.83 | 0.83 | 7.92 | 0.04 |
| XI - Davao Region | 145.07 | 297.06 | 195.07 | (51.16) | 52.28 | (0.20) |
| XII - SOCCSKSARGEN | 86.40 | 464.40 | 1,267.08 | (81.40) | (63.35) | (0.49) |
| Caraga | 1,470.80 | 1,565.12 | 1,587.46 | (6.03) | (1.41) | (0.12) |
| ARMM | 4,269.71 | 4,609.52 | 7,352.66 | (7.37) | (37.31) | (0.44) |
| Anchovies (Dilis) | 64,006.81 | 55,760.61 | 50,226.39 | 14.79 | 11.02 | (9.92) |
| NCR | 530.97 | 651.01 | 752.15 | (18.44) | (13.45) | 0.18 |
| CAR | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| I - Ilocos Region | 536.07 | 523.76 | 507.37 | 2.35 | 3.23 | (0.03) |
| II - Cagayan Valley | 4,459.13 | 3,897.70 | 3,220.25 | 14.40 | 21.04 | (1.21) |
| III - Central Luzon | 514.66 | 629.69 | 911.25 | (18.27) | (30.90) | 0.50 |
| IVA - CALABARZON | 1,544.32 | 1,004.38 | 588.08 | 53.76 | 70.79 | (0.75) |
| IVB - MIMAROPA | 7,620.98 | 6,641.03 | 6,852.95 | 14.76 | (3.09) | 0.38 |
| V - Bicol Region | 20,494.14 | 17,603.39 | 15,132.26 | 16.42 | 16.33 | (4.43) |
| VI - Western Visayas | 7,127.64 | 5,532.64 | 5,036.38 | 28.83 | 9.85 | (0.89) |
| VII - Central Visayas | 2,444.74 | 2,533.97 | 2,155.06 | (3.52) | 17.58 | (0.68) |
| VIII - Eastern Visayas | 2,973.76 | 2,632.04 | 2,491.00 | 12.98 | 5.66 | (0.25) |
| IX - Zamboanga Peninsula | 4,457.42 | 4,579.80 | 3,450.42 | (2.67) | 32.73 | (2.02) |
| X - Northern Mindanao | 2,346.18 | 2,531.67 | 2,363.73 | (7.33) | 7.10 | (0.30) |
| XI - Davao Region | 1,875.07 | 1,124.11 | 841.53 | 66.80 | 33.58 | (0.51) |
| XII - SOCCSKSARGEN | 398.42 | 295.96 | 398.58 | 34.62 | (25.75) | 0.18 |
| Caraga | 1,694.02 | 1,444.44 | 1,458.58 | 17.28 | (0.97) | 0.03 |
| ARMM | 4,989.29 | 4,135.02 | 4,066.80 | 20.66 | 1.68 | (0.12) |
| Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa) | 35,310.29 | 38,338.79 | 35,310.29 | (7.90) | 8.58 | (7.90) |
| NCR | 720.35 | 1,193.69 | 720.35 | (39.65) | 65.71 | (1.23) |
| CAR | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| I - Ilocos Region | 224.40 | 218.11 | 224.40 | 2.88 | (2.80) | 0.02 |
| II - Cagayan Valley | 308.81 | 325.46 | 308.81 | (5.12) | 5.39 | (0.04) |
| III - Central Luzon | 1,169.11 | 1,932.41 | 1,169.11 | (39.50) | 65.29 | (1.99) |
| IVA - CALABARZON | 750.66 | 1,541.97 | 750.66 | (51.32) | 105.42 | (2.06) |
| IVB - MIMAROPA | 6,478.90 | 6,431.37 | 6,478.90 | 0.74 | (0.73) | 0.12 |
| V - Bicol Region | 4,774.54 | 4,809.44 | 4,774.54 | (0.73) | 0.73 | (0.09) |
| VI - Western Visayas | 8,029.18 | 6,498.54 | 8,029.18 | 23.55 | (19.06) | 3.99 |
| VII - Central Visayas | 997.91 | 778.85 | 997.91 | 28.13 | (21.95) | 0.57 |
| VIII - Eastern Visayas | 4,308.12 | 6,740.05 | 4,308.12 | (36.08) | 56.45 | (6.34) |
| IX - Zamboanga Peninsula | 3,433.54 | 3,899.48 | 3,433.54 | (11.95) | 13.57 | (1.22) |
| X - Northern Mindanao | 844.68 | 812.65 | 844.68 | 3.94 | (3.79) | 0.08 |
| XI - Davao Region | 298.79 | 237.20 | 298.79 | 25.97 | (20.61) | 0.16 |
| XII - SOCCSKSARGEN | 36.89 | 47.69 | 36.89 | (22.65) | 29.28 | (0.03) |
| Caraga | 659.04 | 607.01 | 659.04 | 8.57 | (7.89) | 0.14 |
| ARMM | 2,275.37 | 2,264.87 | 2,275.37 | 0.46 | (0.46) | 0.03 |

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

| Species/Region | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | Percent Change | | % Point Contribution |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | | | 2017/2016 | 2016/2015 | |
| Blue crab (Alimasag) | 31,353.38 | 28,616.74 | 26,251.87 | 9.56 | 9.01 | 9.56 |
| NCR | 402.76 | 487.90 | 497.37 | (17.45) | (1.90) | (0.30) |
| CAR | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| I - Ilocos Region | 221.35 | 187.33 | 156.08 | 18.16 | 20.02 | 0.12 |
| II - Cagayan Valley | 39.96 | 48.29 | 66.98 | (17.25) | (27.90) | (0.03) |
| III - Central Luzon | 2,140.85 | 1,497.55 | 1,104.15 | 42.96 | 35.63 | 2.25 |
| IVA - CALABARZON | 2,696.97 | 1,824.92 | 1,783.00 | 47.79 | 2.35 | 3.05 |
| IVB - MIMAROPA | 2,993.01 | 2,823.10 | 3,897.58 | 6.02 | (27.57) | 0.59 |
| V - Bicol Region | 6,043.01 | 5,783.98 | 5,587.23 | 4.48 | 3.52 | 0.90 |
| VI - Western Visayas | 11,022.24 | 9,349.63 | 7,774.00 | 17.89 | 20.27 | 5.84 |
| VII - Central Visayas | 1,006.86 | 823.38 | 729.28 | 22.28 | 12.90 | 0.64 |
| VIII - Eastern Visayas | 1,681.73 | 2,473.01 | 2,304.12 | (32.00) | 7.33 | (2.76) |
| IX - Zamboanga Peninsula | 1,851.72 | 1,991.75 | 1,108.14 | (7.03) | 79.74 | (0.49) |
| X - Northern Mindanao | 469.46 | 510.42 | 456.73 | (8.02) | 11.76 | (0.14) |
| XI - Davao Region | 32.63 | 82.67 | 91.71 | (60.53) | (9.86) | (0.17) |
| XII - SOCCSKSARGEN | 22.71 | 33.04 | 39.37 | (31.27) | (16.08) | (0.04) |
| Caraga | 242.42 | 204.03 | 174.80 | 18.82 | 16.72 | 0.13 |
| ARMM | 485.70 | 495.74 | 481.33 | (2.03) | 2.99 | (0.04) |
| Eastern little tuna (Bonito) | 37,080.41 | 36,918.06 | 34,671.21 | 0.44 | 6.48 | 0.44 |
| NCR | 146.14 | 201.92 | 361.99 | (27.62) | (44.22) | (0.15) |
| CAR | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| I - Ilocos Region | 183.07 | 158.82 | 139.50 | 15.27 | 13.85 | 0.07 |
| II - Cagayan Valley | 764.18 | 860.19 | 913.86 | (11.16) | (5.87) | (0.26) |
| III - Central Luzon | 1,034.62 | 298.39 | 219.80 | 246.73 | 35.76 | 2.00 |
| IVA - CALABARZON | 0.76 | 37.25 | 52.13 | (97.96) | (28.54) | (0.10) |
| IVB - MIMAROPA | 2,659.91 | 2,906.30 | 2,948.70 | (8.48) | (1.44) | (0.67) |
| V - Bicol Region | 1,207.73 | 1,261.59 | 1,594.29 | (4.27) | (20.87) | (0.15) |
| VI - Western Visayas | 1,825.22 | 1,566.87 | 1,618.28 | 16.49 | (3.18) | 0.70 |
| VII - Central Visayas | 976.69 | 937.30 | 790.14 | 4.20 | 18.62 | 0.11 |
| VIII - Eastern Visayas | 1,614.24 | 1,650.11 | 1,064.44 | (2.17) | 55.02 | (0.10) |
| IX - Zamboanga Peninsula | 9,375.58 | 8,550.78 | 9,030.51 | 9.65 | (5.31) | 2.24 |
| X - Northern Mindanao | 1,502.58 | 1,523.34 | 1,381.99 | (1.36) | 10.23 | (0.06) |
| XI - Davao Region | 1,258.30 | 881.29 | 553.91 | 42.78 | 59.10 | 1.02 |
| XII - SOCCSKSARGEN | 714.74 | 2,498.78 | 187.18 | (71.40) | 1,234.96 | (4.84) |
| Caraga | 1,001.39 | 590.33 | 361.72 | 69.63 | 63.20 | 1.11 |
| ARMM | 12,815.26 | 12,994.80 | 13,452.77 | (1.38) | (3.40) | (0.49) |
| Grouper (Lapu-lapu) | 17,475.34 | 17,881.70 | 19,074.16 | (2.27) | (6.25) | (2.27) |
| NCR | 405.26 | 223.15 | 58.74 | 81.61 | 279.89 | 1.02 |
| CAR | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| I - Ilocos Region | 674.23 | 587.84 | 703.64 | 14.70 | (16.46) | 0.48 |
| II - Cagayan Valley | 184.36 | 182.97 | 184.20 | 0.76 | (0.67) | 0.01 |
| III - Central Luzon | 424.51 | 262.87 | 201.79 | 61.49 | 30.27 | 0.90 |
| IVA - CALABARZON | 803.02 | 891.48 | 1,453.27 | (9.92) | (38.66) | (0.49) |
| IVB - MIMAROPA | 2,757.78 | 2,671.59 | 3,708.72 | 3.23 | (27.96) | 0.48 |
| V - Bicol Region | 1,546.14 | 1,512.02 | 1,591.87 | 2.26 | (5.02) | 0.19 |
| VI - Western Visayas | 1,470.39 | 1,915.52 | 2,003.44 | (23.24) | (4.39) | (2.49) |
| VII - Central Visayas | 1,003.09 | 829.03 | 635.00 | 21.00 | 30.56 | 0.97 |
| VIII - Eastern Visayas | 1,956.19 | 1,643.52 | 1,589.19 | 19.02 | 3.42 | 1.75 |
| IX - Zamboanga Peninsula | 2,242.04 | 2,725.36 | 2,761.87 | (17.73) | (1.32) | (2.70) |
| X - Northern Mindanao | 344.29 | 566.23 | 537.97 | (39.20) | 5.25 | (1.24) |
| XI - Davao Region | 167.41 | 150.86 | 169.68 | 10.97 | (11.09) | 0.09 |
| XII - SOCCSKSARGEN | 210.71 | 680.17 | 285.62 | (69.02) | 138.14 | (2.62) |
| Caraga | 782.49 | 767.12 | 686.20 | 2.00 | 11.79 | 0.09 |
| ARMM | 2,503.43 | 2,271.98 | 2,502.97 | 10.19 | (9.23) | 1.29 |

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

| Species/Region | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | Percent Change | | % Point Contribution |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | | | | 2017/2016 | 2016/2015 | |
| Carp | 30,703.56 | 31,511.22 | 47,561.26 | (2.56) | (33.75) | (2.56) |
| NCR | 3.95 | 49.58 | 86.71 | (92.03) | (42.82) | (0.14) |
| CAR | 119.69 | 129.14 | 135.60 | (7.32) | (4.76) | (0.03) |
| I - Ilocos Region | 76.25 | 126.68 | 39.66 | (39.81) | 219.37 | (0.16) |
| II - Cagayan Valley | 1,376.84 | 1,390.93 | 1,323.62 | (1.01) | 5.09 | (0.04) |
| III - Central Luzon | 2,640.91 | 2,632.78 | 2,543.33 | 0.31 | 3.52 | 0.03 |
| IVA - CALABARZON | 17,393.64 | 18,376.91 | 33,053.98 | (5.35) | (44.40) | (3.12) |
| IVB - MIMAROPA | 120.47 | 88.55 | 71.54 | 36.05 | 23.77 | 0.10 |
| V - Bicol Region | 1,143.16 | 1,110.71 | 1,412.83 | 2.92 | (21.38) | 0.10 |
| VI - Western Visayas | 131.08 | 122.41 | 82.46 | 7.08 | 48.45 | 0.03 |
| VII - Central Visayas | 1.04 | 2.23 | 1.70 | (53.22) | 30.95 | (0.00) |
| VIII - Eastern Visayas | 71.92 | 68.28 | 79.55 | 5.33 | (14.17) | 0.01 |
| IX - Zamboanga Peninsula | 99.30 | 99.36 | 99.76 | (0.06) | (0.40) | (0.00) |
| X - Northern Mindanao | 803.84 | 786.32 | 723.48 | 2.23 | 8.69 | 0.06 |
| XI - Davao Region | 12.58 | 10.89 | 9.97 | 15.52 | 9.22 | 0.01 |
| XII - SOCCSKSARGEN | 2,704.64 | 3,326.63 | 3,385.00 | (18.70) | (1.72) | (1.97) |
| Caraga | 352.71 | 265.58 | 359.97 | 32.81 | (26.22) | 0.28 |
| ARMM | 3,651.55 | 2,924.24 | 4,152.09 | 24.87 | (29.57) | 2.31 |
| Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/ Bariles) | 27,947.76 | 15,226.57 | 10,872.94 | 83.55 | 40.04 | 83.55 |
| NCR | 344.57 | 344.04 | 132.01 | 0.15 | 160.62 | 0.00 |
| CAR | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| I - Ilocos Region | 264.57 | 222.69 | 182.84 | 18.81 | 21.80 | 0.28 |
| II - Cagayan Valley | 73.34 | 67.32 | 62.54 | 8.94 | 7.64 | 0.04 |
| III - Central Luzon | 466.67 | 163.09 | 183.72 | 186.14 | (11.23) | 1.99 |
| IVA - CALABARZON | 1,191.52 | 1,429.64 | 607.95 | (16.66) | 135.16 | (1.56) |
| IVB - MIMAROPA | 1,344.16 | 1,259.79 | 908.07 | 6.70 | 38.73 | 0.55 |
| V - Bicol Region | 2,728.32 | 2,367.19 | 2,244.15 | 15.26 | 5.48 | 2.37 |
| VI - Western Visayas | 1,046.83 | 1,325.19 | 1,341.34 | (21.01) | (1.20) | (1.83) |
| VII - Central Visayas | 147.30 | 46.84 | 13.36 | 214.47 | 250.60 | 0.66 |
| VIII - Eastern Visayas | 2,442.43 | 2,267.56 | 1,073.86 | 7.71 | 111.16 | 1.15 |
| IX - Zamboanga Peninsula | 641.05 | 815.80 | 706.70 | (21.42) | 15.44 | (1.15) |
| X - Northern Mindanao | 584.90 | 571.98 | 443.11 | 2.26 | 29.08 | 0.08 |
| XI - Davao Region | 445.33 | 762.48 | 1,001.54 | (41.59) | (23.87) | (2.08) |
| XII - SOCCSKSARGEN | 14,015.90 | 1,805.65 | 277.16 | 676.22 | 551.48 | 80.19 |
| Caraga | 510.93 | 256.89 | 202.47 | 98.89 | 26.88 | 1.67 |
| ARMM | 1,699.94 | 1,520.42 | 1,492.12 | 11.81 | 1.90 | 1.18 |
| Mudfish | 10,450.48 | 9,691.76 | 12,784.89 | 7.83 | (24.19) | 7.83 |
| NCR | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| CAR | 48.49 | 44.52 | 47.08 | 8.92 | (5.44) | 0.04 |
| I - Ilocos Region | 97.55 | 144.12 | 131.89 | (32.31) | 9.27 | (0.48) |
| II - Cagayan Valley | 459.92 | 493.98 | 650.60 | (6.90) | (24.07) | (0.35) |
| III - Central Luzon | 2,261.11 | 2,255.23 | 2,432.25 | 0.26 | (7.28) | 0.06 |
| IVA - CALABARZON | 414.48 | 276.35 | 218.05 | 49.98 | 26.74 | 1.43 |
| IVB - MIMAROPA | 106.15 | 85.36 | 69.85 | 24.36 | 22.20 | 0.21 |
| V - Bicol Region | 385.07 | 237.19 | 220.99 | 62.35 | 7.33 | 1.53 |
| VI - Western Visayas | 86.22 | 44.95 | 52.69 | 91.84 | (14.70) | 0.43 |
| VII - Central Visayas | 7.08 | 3.69 | 4.38 | 91.79 | (15.76) | 0.03 |
| VIII - Eastern Visayas | 33.69 | 36.49 | 35.61 | (7.68) | 2.48 | (0.03) |
| IX - Zamboanga Peninsula | 147.70 | 145.72 | 141.59 | 1.36 | 2.92 | 0.02 |
| X - Northern Mindanao | 440.88 | 499.96 | 460.43 | (11.82) | 8.59 | (0.61) |
| XI - Davao Region | 34.28 | 66.81 | 67.56 | (48.69) | (1.11) | (0.34) |
| XII - SOCCSKSARGEN | 3,234.77 | 3,158.74 | 3,453.47 | 2.41 | (8.53) | 0.78 |
| Caraga | 394.97 | 396.72 | 351.47 | (0.44) | 12.87 | (0.02) |
| ARMM | 2,298.10 | 1,801.92 | 4,446.98 | 27.54 | (59.48) | 5.12 |

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

| Species/Region | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | Percent Change | | % Point Contribution |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | | | | 2017/2016 | 2016/2015 | |
| Carp | 30,703.56 | 31,511.22 | 47,561.26 | (2.56) | (33.75) | (2.56) |
| NCR | 3.95 | 49.58 | 86.71 | (92.03) | (42.82) | (0.14) |
| CAR | 119.69 | 129.14 | 135.60 | (7.32) | (4.76) | (0.03) |
| I - Ilocos Region | 76.25 | 126.68 | 39.66 | (39.81) | 219.37 | (0.16) |
| II - Cagayan Valley | 1,376.84 | 1,390.93 | 1,323.62 | (1.01) | 5.09 | (0.04) |
| III - Central Luzon | 2,640.91 | 2,632.78 | 2,543.33 | 0.31 | 3.52 | 0.03 |
| IVA - CALABARZON | 17,393.64 | 18,376.91 | 33,053.98 | (5.35) | (44.40) | (3.12) |
| IVB - MIMAROPA | 120.47 | 88.55 | 71.54 | 36.05 | 23.77 | 0.10 |
| V - Bicol Region | 1,143.16 | 1,110.71 | 1,412.83 | 2.92 | (21.38) | 0.10 |
| VI - Western Visayas | 131.08 | 122.41 | 82.46 | 7.08 | 48.45 | 0.03 |
| VII - Central Visayas | 1.04 | 2.23 | 1.70 | (53.22) | 30.95 | (0.00) |
| VIII - Eastern Visayas | 71.92 | 68.28 | 79.55 | 5.33 | (14.17) | 0.01 |
| IX - Zamboanga Peninsula | 99.30 | 99.36 | 99.76 | (0.06) | (0.40) | (0.00) |
| X - Northern Mindanao | 803.84 | 786.32 | 723.48 | 2.23 | 8.69 | 0.06 |
| XI - Davao Region | 12.58 | 10.89 | 9.97 | 15.52 | 9.22 | 0.01 |
| XII - SOCCSKSARGEN | 2,704.64 | 3,326.63 | 3,385.00 | (18.70) | (1.72) | (1.97) |
| Caraga | 352.71 | 265.58 | 359.97 | 32.81 | (26.22) | 0.28 |
| ARMM | 3,651.55 | 2,924.24 | 4,152.09 | 24.87 | (29.57) | 2.31 |
| Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/ Bariles) | 27,947.76 | 15,226.57 | 10,872.94 | 83.55 | 40.04 | 83.55 |
| NCR | 344.57 | 344.04 | 132.01 | 0.15 | 160.62 | 0.00 |
| CAR | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| I - Ilocos Region | 264.57 | 222.69 | 182.84 | 18.81 | 21.80 | 0.28 |
| II - Cagayan Valley | 73.34 | 67.32 | 62.54 | 8.94 | 7.64 | 0.04 |
| III - Central Luzon | 466.67 | 163.09 | 183.72 | 186.14 | (11.23) | 1.99 |
| IVA - CALABARZON | 1,191.52 | 1,429.64 | 607.95 | (16.66) | 135.16 | (1.56) |
| IVB - MIMAROPA | 1,344.16 | 1,259.79 | 908.07 | 6.70 | 38.73 | 0.55 |
| V - Bicol Region | 2,728.32 | 2,367.19 | 2,244.15 | 15.26 | 5.48 | 2.37 |
| VI - Western Visayas | 1,046.83 | 1,325.19 | 1,341.34 | (21.01) | (1.20) | (1.83) |
| VII - Central Visayas | 147.30 | 46.84 | 13.36 | 214.47 | 250.60 | 0.66 |
| VIII - Eastern Visayas | 2,442.43 | 2,267.56 | 1,073.86 | 7.71 | 111.16 | 1.15 |
| IX - Zamboanga Peninsula | 641.05 | 815.80 | 706.70 | (21.42) | 15.44 | (1.15) |
| X - Northern Mindanao | 584.90 | 571.98 | 443.11 | 2.26 | 29.08 | 0.08 |
| XI - Davao Region | 445.33 | 762.48 | 1,001.54 | (41.59) | (23.87) | (2.08) |
| XII - SOCCSKSARGEN | 14,015.90 | 1,805.65 | 277.16 | 676.22 | 551.48 | 80.19 |
| Caraga | 510.93 | 256.89 | 202.47 | 98.89 | 26.88 | 1.67 |
| ARMM | 1,699.94 | 1,520.42 | 1,492.12 | 11.81 | 1.90 | 1.18 |
| Mudfish | 10,450.48 | 9,691.76 | 12,784.89 | 7.83 | (24.19) | 7.83 |
| NCR | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| CAR | 48.49 | 44.52 | 47.08 | 8.92 | (5.44) | 0.04 |
| I - Ilocos Region | 97.55 | 144.12 | 131.89 | (32.31) | 9.27 | (0.48) |
| II - Cagayan Valley | 459.92 | 493.98 | 650.60 | (6.90) | (24.07) | (0.35) |
| III - Central Luzon | 2,261.11 | 2,255.23 | 2,432.25 | 0.26 | (7.28) | 0.06 |
| IVA - CALABARZON | 414.48 | 276.35 | 218.05 | 49.98 | 26.74 | 1.43 |
| IVB - MIMAROPA | 106.15 | 85.36 | 69.85 | 24.36 | 22.20 | 0.21 |
| V - Bicol Region | 385.07 | 237.19 | 220.99 | 62.35 | 7.33 | 1.53 |
| VI - Western Visayas | 86.22 | 44.95 | 52.69 | 91.84 | (14.70) | 0.43 |
| VII - Central Visayas | 7.08 | 3.69 | 4.38 | 91.79 | (15.76) | 0.03 |
| VIII - Eastern Visayas | 33.69 | 36.49 | 35.61 | (7.68) | 2.48 | (0.03) |
| IX - Zamboanga Peninsula | 147.70 | 145.72 | 141.59 | 1.36 | 2.92 | 0.02 |
| X - Northern Mindanao | 440.88 | 499.96 | 460.43 | (11.82) | 8.59 | (0.61) |
| XI - Davao Region | 34.28 | 66.81 | 67.56 | (48.69) | (1.11) | (0.34) |
| XII - SOCCSKSARGEN | 3,234.77 | 3,158.74 | 3,453.47 | 2.41 | (8.53) | 0.78 |
| Caraga | 394.97 | 396.72 | 351.47 | (0.44) | 12.87 | (0.02) |
| ARMM | 2,298.10 | 1,801.92 | 4,446.98 | 27.54 | (59.48) | 5.12 |

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

| Species/Region | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | Percent Change | | % Point Contribution |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | | | 2017/2016 | 2016/2015 | |
| Oyster | 23,739.25 | 20,831.09 | 21,169.26 | 13.96 | (1.60) | 13.96 |
| NCR | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| CAR | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| I - Ilocos Region | 1,138.37 | 1,399.75 | 1,200.68 | (18.67) | 16.58 | (1.25) |
| II - Cagayan Valley | 692.89 | 648.11 | 634.03 | 6.91 | 2.22 | 0.21 |
| III - Central Luzon | 6,934.27 | 4,323.08 | 5,294.25 | 60.40 | (18.34) | 12.53 |
| IVA - CALABARZON | 209.28 | 454.79 | 569.65 | (53.98) | (20.16) | (1.18) |
| IVB - MIMAROPA | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| V - Bicol Region | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| VI - Western Visayas | 13,051.83 | 12,638.11 | 11,952.55 | 3.27 | 5.74 | 1.99 |
| VII - Central Visayas | 894.78 | 769.86 | 910.78 | 16.23 | (15.47) | 0.60 |
| VIII - Eastern Visayas | 0.07 | 0.95 | - | (92.92) | - | (0.00) |
| IX - Zamboanga Peninsula | 434.82 | 298.86 | 232.15 | 45.49 | 28.74 | 0.65 |
| X - Northern Mindanao | 12.72 | 13.66 | 16.47 | (6.88) | (17.06) | (0.00) |
| XI - Davao Region | 318.88 | 221.38 | 304.25 | 44.05 | (27.24) | 0.47 |
| XII - SOCCSKSARGEN | 0.00 | 1.05 | 1.02 | (100.00) | 2.94 | (0.01) |
| Caraga | 51.33 | 61.49 | 53.43 | (16.52) | 15.09 | (0.05) |
| ARMM | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mussel | 19,208.62 | 18,774.55 | 15,949.13 | 2.31 | 17.72 | 2.31 |
| NCR | 638.13 | 534.84 | 253.61 | 19.31 | 110.89 | 0.55 |
| CAR | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| I - Ilocos Region | 444.96 | 448.28 | 399.66 | (0.74) | 12.17 | (0.02) |
| II - Cagayan Valley | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| III - Central Luzon | 401.64 | 435.79 | 525.16 | (7.84) | (17.02) | (0.18) |
| IVA - CALABARZON | 3,121.40 | 2,434.21 | 3,435.52 | 28.23 | (29.15) | 3.66 |
| IVB - MIMAROPA | 214.55 | - | - | - | - | 1.14 |
| V - Bicol Region | 439.57 | 404.89 | 322.21 | 8.57 | 25.66 | 0.18 |
| VI - Western Visayas | 9,548.62 | 8,065.01 | 6,645.47 | 18.40 | 21.36 | 7.90 |
| VII - Central Visayas | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| VIII - Eastern Visayas | 4,389.26 | 6,450.97 | 4,367.44 | (31.96) | 47.71 | (10.97) |
| IX - Zamboanga Peninsula | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| X - Northern Mindanao | 0.08 | 0.42 | 0.06 | (80.72) | 591.67 | (0.00) |
| XI - Davao Region | 10.40 | 0.15 | - | 6,833.33 | - | 0.05 |
| 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
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