
TECHNICAL NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

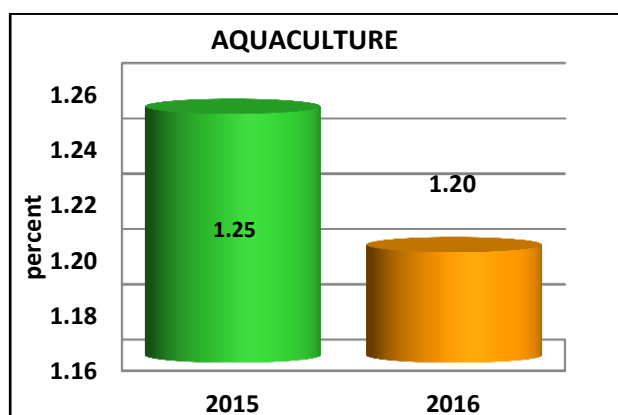
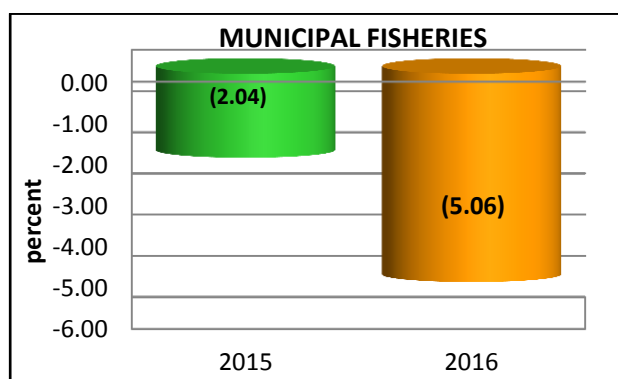
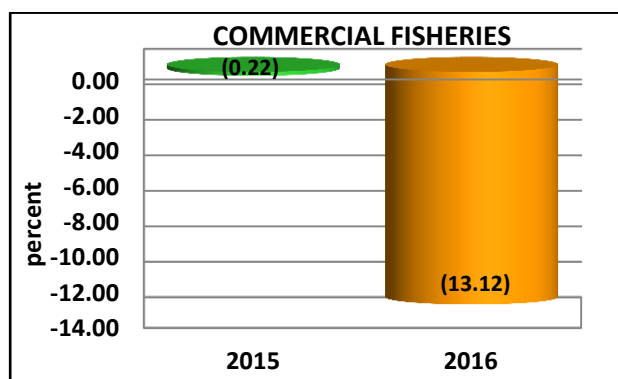
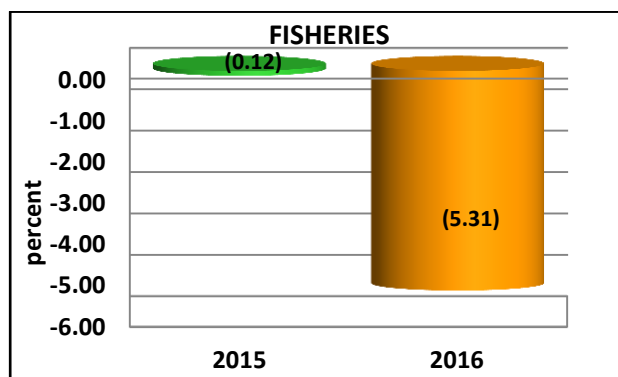
Prior to the conduct of the surveys, orientation/briefing of field staff and SRs are conducted to discuss the accomplishment of the survey forms and data collection procedures. Field staffs are assigned to supervise the entire operations. To ensure the accuracy of gathered data, spot checking and back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

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

The data sets are classified according to the Philippine Geographic Classification Code (PSGC) and serve as input to the performance of agriculture and the estimation of national accounts.

HIGHLIGHTS

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



Total fisheries production dropped by 5.90 percent during the second quarter of 2016. Commercial and municipal fisheries both reflected negative growth rates at 13.12 and 5.06 percent, respectively. Aquaculture went up by 1.20 percent from its previous year's level. By species, skipjack, yellowfin tuna, seaweed and tilapia primarily brought the shortfall (Table 1).

During the period, commercial fisheries production was lower by 13.12 percent compared to the same period of the previous year. In SOCCSKSARGEN, less unloadings of frozen tuna (skipjack and yellowfin) resulted from the continuous ban of fishing in Indonesian waters and the use of handline fishing gear, specifically in South Cotabato. Commercial fisheries contributed 31.29 percent to the total fisheries production (Table 4).

Municipal fisheries went down by 5.06 percent. The volume unloaded in municipal landing centers comprised around 91 percent of the subsector while the rest were accounted to catch from inland bodies of water. Negative growth rates were noted on both aspects. Less fishing activities due hot weather conditions, as an effect of El Niño phenomenon, prevailed in coastal areas. About 26 percent of the total output of fisheries was credited to municipal fisheries.

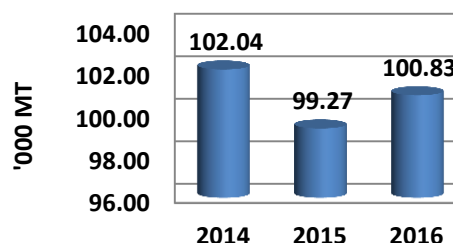
An increase of 1.20 percent was observed on aquaculture subsector. Downtrend on harvests of seaweeds was due to presence of ice-ice disease brought about by high water temperature and low buying price offered by seaweed traders. Of the three subsectors, aquaculture had the biggest share of almost 45 percent of the total fisheries production.

PRODUCTION OF MAJOR SPECIES

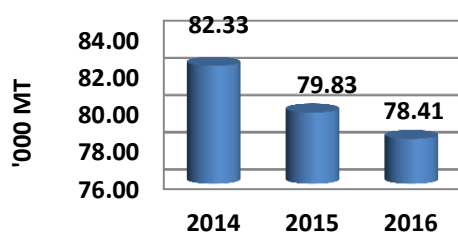
Milkfish (Bangus)

- Milkfish volume of production surpassed last year's level by 1.57 percent. From 99 thousand metric tons to almost 101 thousand metric tons this quarter.
- Of the total milkfish production, 98.82 percent was accounted by the aquaculture subsector while 1.18 percent was from inland municipal water.
- Expansion of marine fish cages in Leyte was noted. Moreover, availability of stocking materials and bigger sizes of milkfish were harvested from other provinces in Eastern Visayas.
- In La Union, more fish pens and fish cages were stocked and harvested due to availability of quality fingerlings. In addition, operators from brackishwater fishpond produced bigger sizes of species as a result of improved feeding methods.
- Milkfish cultured from Rizal registered a positive output. More fingerlings were stocked in fishpens due to availability of stocks.
- Inland municipal fishing households contributed 1.18 percent to the total milkfish production. It registered a production increase of 40.25 percent largely attributed to the spilled out from damage fish pens in Rizal. However, in Maguindanao, more fishing trips were reported due to accessibility in going to Lake Buluan.
- On the other hand, production of milkfish in SOCCSKSARGEN went down by 53.91 percent. In Sultan Kudarat, decreased of stocking density and less area harvested was attributed to high price of fingerlings. Moreover, low survivability of species was noted in Sarangani because of prolonged dry spell.

Milkfish: Volume of Production, Philippines, April - June 2014-2016



Tilapia: Volume of Production, Philippines, April - June 2014-2016



Tilapia

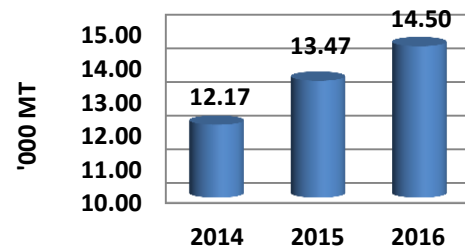
- Volume of tilapia produced was 78 thousand metric tons, dropped by 1.78 percent this quarter.
- Of this volume, 87.16 percent were from aquaculture subsector and 12.84 percent were captured in inland bodies of water.
- High mortality rate and sudden change of weather temperature resulted to oxygen depletion were experience in Ilocos Sur. On the other hand, lesser stocking and small sizes of harvested tilapia were noted in Pangasinan.

- In Camarines Sur, low survivability of harvested tilapia in freshwater fish cages was observed due to effect of abrupt change in water temperature. Temporarily stopped operation of some fish cages was another factor for the decrease in tilapia production because of financial constraints.
- Reduction in tilapia production was recorded in Cagayan. Smaller sizes of harvested species and lesser farms were seeded because of low water level brought about by El Niño phenomenon.
- On the contrary, tilapia production from Nueva Ecija and Pampanga went up. Good quality of fingerling stocks was attributed hence, area harvested increased.
- Tilapia captured from inland municipal registered 1.98 percent increased in production. More fishing operation was noted in Palawan and Ilocos Norte due to high demand of dried fish and bigger sizes of species captured. However, more appearance of tilapia was reported in Barotac Viejo in Iloilo.

Tiger Prawn

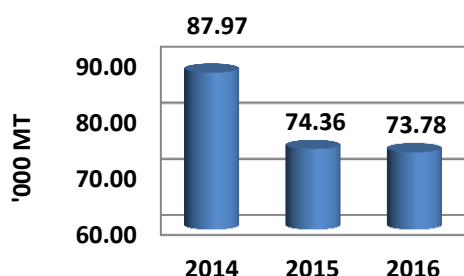
- Production of tiger prawn in 2016 grew by 7.62 percent from its 2015 same quarter level.
- Total volume output at 14.5 thousand metric tons, came mostly from the aquaculture sector.
- The uptrend in tiger prawn production was traced to increments in Central Luzon, Bicol Region and Northern Mindanao.

Tiger Prawn: Volume of Production, Philippines, April - June 2014-2016



- In Bulacan, increase in area harvested boosted its volume of output as some fishponds were shifted from milkfish production to tiger prawn production. In addition, good water salinity and proper pond management accounted for the high survival rate of tiger prawns in Pampanga.
- High demand for tiger prawns from markets outside the Bicol Region and from Northern Mindanao's export markets encouraged fishpond operators in Camarines Norte and Lanao del Norte to increase their stocking densities.
- On the contrary, production declined in Zamboanga del Sur by 52.45 percent because of high water salinity and temperature that hindered growth of tiger prawn stocks.

Roundscad: Volume of Production, Philippines, April - June 2014-2016



Roundscad (Galunggong)

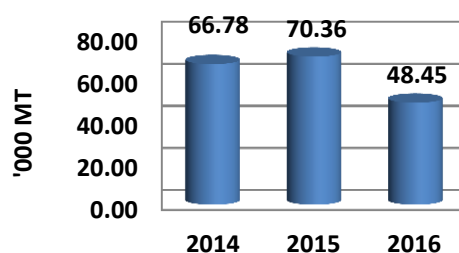
- Roundscad production was estimated at almost 74 thousand metric tons and maintained its negative performance at a modest 0.78 percent this quarter.
- Bulk of roundscad was unloaded by commercial fishers with an estimated 57 thousand metric tons and grew by 3.70 percent. While unloadings from municipal fishermen of 16 thousand metric tons slumped by 14 percent. Commercial subsector accounted about 80 percent of the total production

- The drop in production came from CALABARZON, Bicol Region and MIMAROPA.
- The lesser emergence of school of fish in Tayabas and Lamón Bay fishing ground in Quezon was noted.
- Also, in Camarines Sur, the decrease in volume of unloadings by commercial fishing vessels was brought about by rough seas and strong winds caused by southwest monsoon or “Habagat”. Moreover, the decrease was also due to the non-operation of fishing vessels with expired license and the absence of transient fishing vessels that unloaded in the province.
- Unloadings of roundscad from both commercial and marine municipal subsector in Palawan were affected by El Niño phenomenon, thus, less school of fish and less catch during the period.
- More unloadings, however, was noted in National Capital Region with 25 thousand metric tons. The seasonality of the species during the period was cited.

Skipjack

- Production of skipjack was estimated at 48 thousand metric tons which registered a double-digit decrease of 31.14 percent.
- Bigger part of its total production (84.09 percent) was unloaded at the commercial fish landing centers.
- The biggest drop in production came from SOCCSKSARGEN. Less frozen tuna was unloaded in the landing centers of South Cotabato which was affected by continuous ban of fishing in Indonesian waters.

Skipjack: Volume of Production, Philippines, April - June 2014-2016

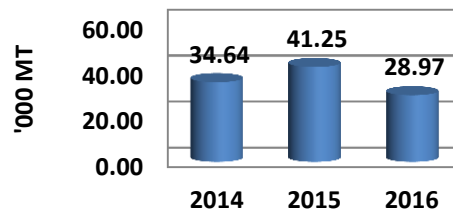


- In Zamboanga Peninsula, Zamboanga City reported that decrease in demand for skipjack forced some fishing vessels to limit their trips and often fish caught were undersized.
- Reduced production in Bicol Region was attributed to some fishing vessels did not operate due to expiration of their license coupled with the absence of transient boats that unloaded in the province of Camarines Sur.
- On the other hand, slight growth was observed in Northern Mindanao as more school of fish encountered in the fishing ground of Misamis Oriental.

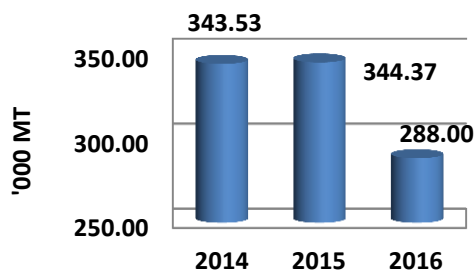
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)

- Yellowfin tuna production at 29 thousand metric tons during the second quarter of 2016 failed to sustain its last year upward trend. It posted a 29.77 percent production decline.
- Production share to total volume of unloadings of yellowfin tuna was 70.71 percent credited to commercial fisheries subsector while 29.29 percent from municipal fisheries.
- Big drop in production was experienced in South Cotabato due to less unloadings of frozen yellowfin tuna affected by continuous ban of fishing in Indonesian waters on the use of all tuna handliners.
- In Ilocos Region, negative growth was observed mostly in Pangasinan because of extreme low tide this quarter that allowed species to thrive in deeper area for habitat.
- Less emergence of this species in most fishing grounds of Lamon and Tayabas Bay and reduced fishing days attributed to dry docking of fishing vessels for repair pulled down the production in Quezon during the quarter.
- On the opposite, heavy unloadings of commercial fishing vessels and more appearance of the species was recorded in National Capital Region.

Yellowfin Tuna: Volume of Production, Philippines, April - June 2014-2016



Seaweed: Volume of Production, Philippines, April - June 2014-2016



Seaweed

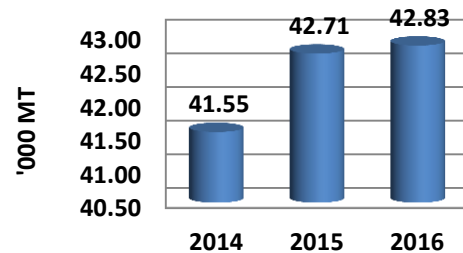
- Seaweed production for second quarter 2016 was about 288 thousand metric tons which registered a decline of 16.37 percent compared from last year's same period.
- Bulk of decreased production came from the regions of MIMAROPA, Bicol Region, Zamboanga Peninsula and ARMM.
- Most seaweed farms in Palawan were affected by high water temperature brought about by El Niño while some were still propagating propagules for farm expansion.
- In Camarines Norte, seaweeds production went down because most operators did not procure planting materials due to presence of epiphytes and ice-ice disease. Most seaweed operators in Camarines Sur stopped operation due to high cost of farming materials and low buying price of traders.
- Low harvest of seaweeds in Zamboanga City was attributed to the presence of ice-ice disease in most seaweed farms and reduced operation due to low buying price. Incidence of "lumot" disease (green algae that attached to seaweeds and later dissolved) was observed in Zamboanga Sibugay resulted to excessive soaking in fertilizer mixture and abrupt change in water temperature.
- Less seaweeds were harvested in ARMM provinces. The reasons were decreasing price from traders in Tawi-Tawi, ice-ice disease in Sulu and unfavorable weather conditions in Basilan and Maguindanao.

- Decreased production in Bohol was attributed by the temporary stop propagation in some seaweed farms due to scarcity of planting materials.
- However, slight increase was reported in Western Visayas due to more cuttings produced brought by favorable climatic condition in Antique.

Frigate tuna (Tulingan)

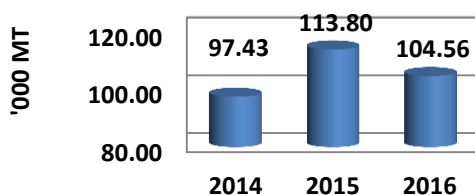
- Frigate tuna production of about 43 thousand metric tons maintained its positive performance at 0.28 percent during the quarter.
- Large share of unloadings of frigate tuna came from the commercial fisheries subsector contributing 63.17 percent of its total production for this quarter.
- The contributing regions in the good performance of this species were SOCCSKSARGEN, National Capital Region and MIMAROPA.

Frigate Tuna: Volume of Production, Philippines, April - June 2014-2016



- The positive performance of frigate tuna in South Cotabato was due to huge production of in season juvenile sizes.
- More unloadings by commercial fishing vessels in Navotas fishport resulted to the big production of frigate tuna in National Capital Region.
- Also, increase in the production of frigate tuna in MIMAROPA was explained by more occurrence of school of fish and more fishing activities during the period.
- Meanwhile, low volume of catch came from CALABARZON and Zamboanga Peninsula particularly in Quezon and Zamboanga City was recorded.
- In Quezon, the due to less appearance of this species in Lamon Bay and Tayabas Bay area. Also, less forage fish and planktons available that served as food for the species due to warmer water.
- While in Zamboanga City, less production was noted due to smaller or undersized catch unloaded.

Indian Sardines: Volume of Production, Philippines, April - June 2014-2016



Indian sardines (Tamban)

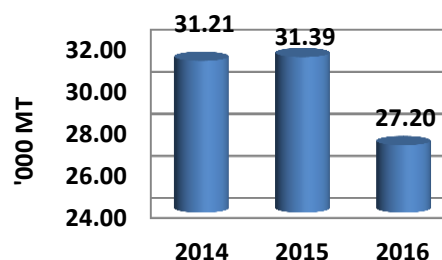
- Production of indian sardines was 104.6 thousand metric tons, trimmed down by 8.11 percent output compared to same period last year.
- Big volume of indian sardines was unloaded in commercial fish landing centers which constituted 77 percent of its total production.
- The huge decrease was attributed to less fishing operations of some canning factories in Zamboanga City due to less demand. Other fishing companies experienced scarcity of the good size sardines in most fishing area.

- The production cut was also noticed in Palawan caused by less occurrence of school of fish.
- In Basilan and Lanao del Sur, fishing activities was affected by the El Niño and some fishermen lessened their fishing trips due to observance of Ramadan.
- However, seasonality of the species and more unloadings of commercial fishing vessels at Navotas Fishport brought an increase in production of indian sardines this quarter.

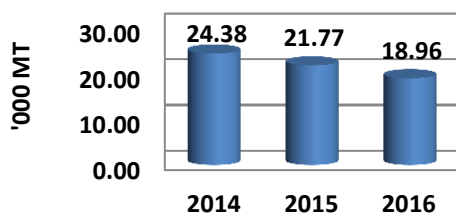
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)

- Big-eyed scad production at 27 thousand metric tons experienced production shortfall at 13.33 percent this quarter.
- Production from marine municipal fisheries shared 58.92 percent to the total big-eyed scad production.
- Production decreases of big-eyed scad were observed in MIMAROPA, ARMM and Eastern Visayas.
- The production drop in Palawan was largely attributed reduced fishing efforts and use of gill nets due to frequent losses and lesser appearance of the species.
- In Basilan, the reduced output was due to less number of fishing days and the presence of purse seines. Species not in season during the period.
- Moreover, the negative production in Leyte was attributed to strict implementation of fisheries laws as by the Bantay Dagat personnel resulted to less fishing activities while in Samar the reason in the production cut was unloading of commercial boats to other landing centers because of higher prices.
- Negros Island Region and Central Visayas were the contributors of the good performance of big-eyed scad.
- Positive performance in Negros Occidental and Bohol was attributed to more fishing activities due to favorable weather and more appearance of school of fish and government intervention.

Big-eyed Scad: Volume of Production, Philippines, April - June 2014-2016



Indian Mackerel: Volume of Production, Philippines, April - June 2014-2016



Indian mackerel (Alumahan)

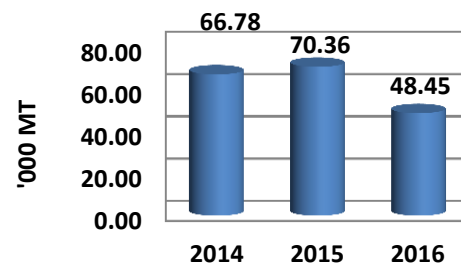
- For the second quarter of 2016, production of indian mackerel was recorded at almost 19 metric tons. It displayed a decrease of 12.92 percent compared to last year's level.
- Municipal fisheries contributed 60.82 percent of the total unloadings of the species for this quarter.
- Most of the provinces in Bicol Region diminished in production due to long hot weather condition that prevailed during the quarter. The high water temperature forced species to stay in cooler and deeper environment.

- In Zamboanga Peninsula, limited fishing trips of some commercial fishing boats due to low demand for canned sardines was reported in Zamboanga City. Likewise, fish unloaded were undersized.
- Less school of fish encountered in the fishing ground of Palawan reduced the production of indian mackerel in MIMAROPA.
- On the contrary, positive growth was noted in CALABARZON due to availability of forage fish. Increase in fishing trips attributed to good weather conditions was experienced in Central Visayas.

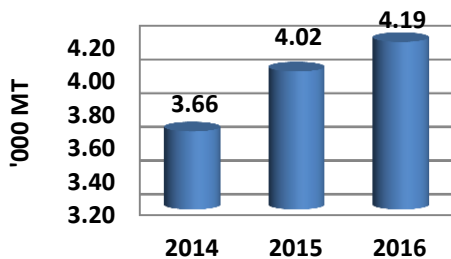
Squid (Pusit)

- Total squid production was at 16 thousand metric tons with an increment of 2.73 percent compared to same quarter last year.
- Squid mainly came from marine municipal subsector which constituted 78.86 percent of the volume while the remaining 21.14 percent came from commercial subsector.
- Better unloadings in Eastern Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula, SOCCSKSARGEN and Central Luzon led to the addition in the volume of squid.
- In Leyte, occurrence of school of fish and strict implementation of fisheries laws encouraged fishermen to go out for fishing.
- Season of squid in Zamboanga City and South Cotabato also contributed to the increase.
- Distribution of fishing gears, lamps and other fishing paraphernalia by BFAR resulted to more trips in most provinces of Central Luzon.
- Despite of the increment, MIMAROPA posted a negative growth. This was attributed to the scarcity of squid in the municipal fishing grounds.

Skipjack: Volume of Production, Philippines, April - June 2014-2016



Mudcrab: Volume of Production, Philippines, April - June 2014-2016



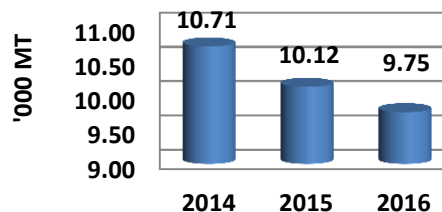
Mudcrab

- Mudcrab production this year reached four (4) thousand metric tons, which was 4.36 percent more than its 2015 production.
- Of that total volume, those reared in fishponds comprised 95.68 percent while the rest were caught from inland waters.
- Production shared by Northern Mindanao, Central Luzon and Zamboanga Peninsula influenced the overall increase in 2016.
- In Lanao del Norte and Zamboanga del Sur, higher yield was attained this quarter with the usage of king crab variety for stocking and the increase in area utilized by operators encouraged by the presence of export markets.
- Good pond water salinity, quality crablets stocked and the usage of enough feeds resulted in high survival rate of mudcrabs in Pampanga.
- On the contrary, mudcrab production slowed down in both Camarines provinces in Bicol Region. Intense heat and poor quality of crablets prompted operators to reduce stocking and areas in operation.

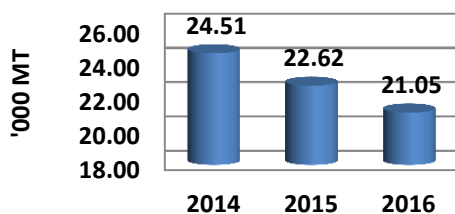
Threadfin Bream (Bisugo)

- Production of threadfin bream was reported at almost 10 thousand metric tons which marked a decline of 3.65 percent.
- Of the total production, marine municipal fisheries sector shared the major portion at 81.55 percent.
- The negative growth in production was reported in Negros Occidental due to less fishing efforts attributed to scarcity of catch brought about by the hot weather with rough seas.
- Hot water temperature as a result of El Nino phenomenon was experienced in Palawan that pulled down the volume of catch for threadfin bream.
- The fishermen in Samar reduced their fishing trips as an effect of the strict implementation of “no license, no trip” by BFAR. Less appearance of the species was also encountered in the fishing ground of Eastern Samar.
- On the contrary, availability of forage fish for food in the municipal waters brought up production of threadfin bream in CALABARZON particularly in Quezon. In addition, positive growth was contributed by NCR due to seasonality of the species.

Threadfin Bream: Volume of Production, Philippines, April - June 2014-2016



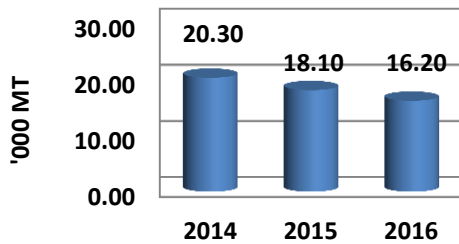
Fimbriated Sardines: Volume of Production, Philippines, April - June 2014 - 2016



Fimbriated Sardines (Tunsoy)

- The production of fimbriated sardines registered at 21 metric tons with a corresponding decrease of 6.92 percent.
- Of the total production, 51.45 percent shared by commercial fisheries sub-sector while 48.55 percent from marine municipal fisheries.
- On commercial fisheries, less fishing activities of some fishing boats due to the expiration of their license was reported in most provinces of Bicol Region. Also, other fishing vessels unloaded their catch to other areas.
- For marine municipal fisheries, negative result was observed in Basilan due to scarcity of species in the fishing grounds because of seasonality.
- In Eastern Visayas, less production as an effect of strict implementation of “no license, no trip” policy by BFAR in Samar.
- However, positive result was noted in Zamboanga Sibugay due to seasonality of the species. Likewise, more school of fish brought by the availability of forage fish was reported in Quezon.

Anchovies: Volume of Production, Philippines, April - June 2014-2016



Anchovies (Dilis)

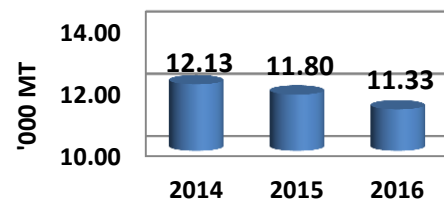
- The volume of anchovies production for the second quarter of 2016 was recorded 16 thousand metric tons. It displayed a decrease of 10.48 percent from last year's output.
- About 63 percent of its production was unloaded in municipal landing centers.
- The decline of anchovies production was observed in Bicol, MIMAROPA and Cagayan Valley.

- In Camarines Sur, lesser fishing trips were due to rough sea and strong winds brought about by southwest monsoon (Habagat). Also the decrease in unloading was due to warm sea water that caused extreme heat that resulted in fish movement to cooler and deeper portion of the sea. The intrusion of commercial fishing vessels in municipal water was also noted. High water temperature affected fishing activities in Masbate, thus lesser catch during the period.
- Likewise, the decrease in production of Palawan was caused by the effects of El Niño.
- Lesser fishing operations and less appearance of species resulted from hot water in Cagayan Valley.
- However, better production of anchovies was recorded in Central Visayas due to more fishing trips attributed to good weather conditions. Moreover, appearance of school of anchovies coupled with BFAR's distribution of boats and fishing gears were reported.

Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa)

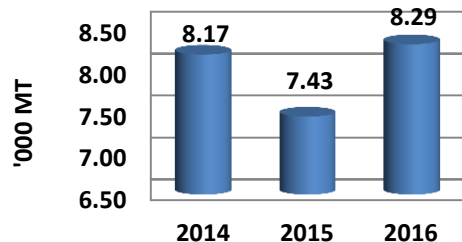
- The production of Indo-pacific mackerel for the period suffered another shortfall at 4.02 percent from last year's level, with an estimated volume of 11 thousand metric tons.
- Majority of indo-pacific mackerel unloadings came from marine municipal fisheries subsector which shared 67.96 percent while the rest came from commercial fisheries subsector.
- Production deficit came from Western and Central Visayas and ARMM.

Indo-pacific Mackerel: Volume of Production, Philippines, April - June 2014-2016



- Less catch by drift and gill net was due to less appearance because of intense heat in Capiz province. This affected the growth and breeding ground for the species.
- In Cebu, less appearance and smaller sizes of indo-pacific mackerel were unloaded by commercial fishing boats.
- In addition, low catch was observed in Tawi-tawi and Basilan attributed to lean season of the species, thus, less fishing trip for the period.
- More catch was registered in National Capital Region and Negros Island Region as more appearances of school of fish and seasonality of the species were observed.

Blue Crab: Volume of Production, Philippines, April - June 2014-2016



Blue crab (Alimasag)

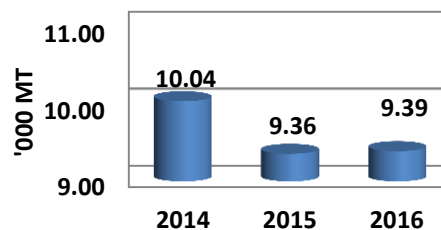
- The total production of blue crab was 11.61 percent higher compared with the same period last year. It was estimated at 8.29 thousand metric tons during the period.
- Blue crab was mainly caught by municipal fishermen which accounted to 94.91 percent while the remaining 4.37 percent came from the commercial fisheries subsector.
- The positive growth of blue crab production was observed in Iloilo. More fishermen engaged in catching this species due to more appearance during the period.

- In Sorsogon, more catch were unloaded in municipal fish landing centers because of the seasonality of the species.
- Meanwhile, the availability of food in municipal waters enhanced blue crab production in Quezon province, thus, more catch during the period.
- On the contrary, smaller sizes of catch were observed in Palawan due to the effect of El Niño phenomenon.

Eastern Little Tuna (Bonito)

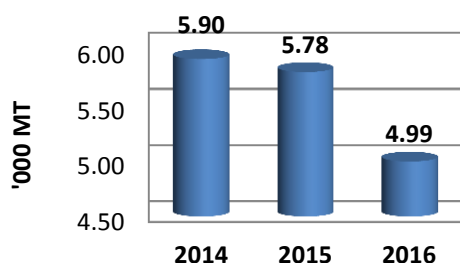
- Total production of eastern little tuna was about 9 thousand metric tons. It was slightly higher by 0.37 percent than the same quarter of the previous year.
- More eastern little tuna was produced by marine municipal subsector with 51.61 percent share to the total volume.
- Despite of the decrease in the commercial output, municipal subsector still managed to increase resulted to the increment in the total production.

Eastern Little Tuna: Volume of Production, Philippines, April - June 2014-2016



- SOCCSKSARGEN, Central Visayas and Central Luzon were the major contributors of the increase.
- Abundance of eastern little tuna in the municipal fishing grounds due to seasonality was reported in Sarangani.
- Less weather disturbances and distribution of fishing boats and nets were noted in Cebu.
- The increase in volume of output in Zambales was attributed to more school of fish encountered in municipal fishing grounds of the province.
- However, Western Visayas posted decreases on both subsectors. Lesser catch of eastern little tuna in municipal fishing grounds of the southern part of Iloilo was observed.

Grouper: Volume of Production, Philippines, April - June 2014-2016



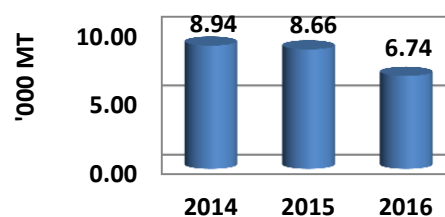
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)

- Production of grouper was estimated at 5 thousand metric tons. It registered a notable drop of 13.75 percent from last year's record.
 - Grouper production demonstrated a descending trend over the past two (2) years.
 - The marine municipal fisheries sector contributed about 88.43 percent to the total production of the species.
 - The production drop in Quezon was due to less appearance the species because of the warm water temperature and reduced volume of planktons that serve as food.
- In MIMAROPA, particularly in Palawan, the decline in volume of production was attributed to the closing season of catching of all types of grouper. This was in reference to the implementation of Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD) Admin. Order No. 5, which provides guidelines for the accreditation, regulation and monitoring of live fish catching, culture, trading and transport in Palawan.
 - In Zamboanga Sibugay, the lower output was attributed to lesser frequency of fishing trips due to rampant extortion, illegal fishing, weather disturbance and encroachment of commercial fishing vessels in the area.
 - On the contrary, the seasonality of the species in South Cotabato led to increased production in the province.

Carp

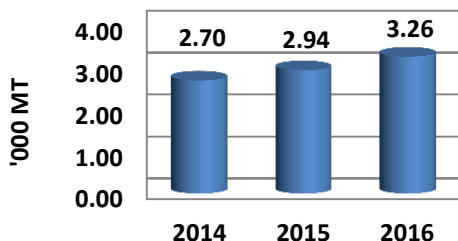
- During this quarter, the total volume of carp was recorded at about 7 thousand metric tons. A significant decline of 22.13 percent from last year's level was observed.
- Both aquaculture and inland municipal subsectors shared about 50 percent of the total carp production.
- The major contributors for the negative performance of carp production were CALABARZON and ARMM Regions with 17.09 percent and 4.55 percent, respectively.

Carp: Volume of Production, Philippines, April - June 2014-2016



- Harvest from aqua farms in Rizal province was affected due to less fingerlings cultured. Fish died due to overfeeding of natural food called "liya" and polluted water caused by irresponsible industry owners along the lake.
- In Maguindanao, the species is not in season that caused less catch by inland fishermen during the period.
- Despite the production losses at the national level, better production of carp was realized in Northern Mindanao and Cagayan Valley. Seeding of fry/fingerlings in inland bodies of water by BFAR was noted.

Bigeye Tuna: Volume of Production, Philippines, April - June 2014-2016



Bigeye Tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)

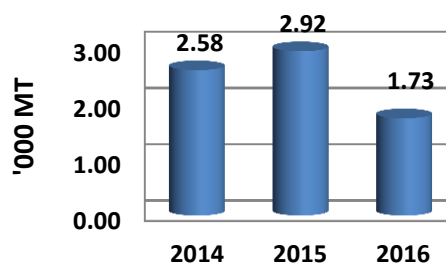
- The volume of production of bigeye tuna was recorded at 3 thousand metric tons during the quarter of 2016. It exhibited an increase of 11.04 percent from last year’s output record.
- The marine municipal fisheries sector contributed about 51.71 percent to the total production of big-eye tuna while 48.29 percent came from commercial fisheries.

- SOCKSARGEN was the main contributor to bigeye tuna production at commercial fisheries sector. More unloadings were noted in South Cotabato attributed to the seasonality of the species. The presence of more buyers and financiers in the province motivated or encouraged fishermen to exert more fishing efforts.
- In Eastern Visayas, more fish unloadings were observed at the municipal fish landing centers of Eastern Samar due to higher market demand.
- In Camarines Norte, abundant catch was observed due to seasonality of the species.
- On the other hand, the decline in production in Davao City was attributed to less unloadings during the period due to the effects of the fishing ban in Indonesian waters.

Mudfish

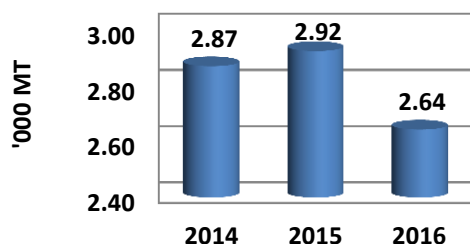
- Mudfish production of 1.7 thousand metric tons in the second quarter of 2016 went down by 40.82 percent compared to its second quarter of 2015 level.
- Inland fisheries subsector comprised 87 percent of mudfish production.
- The decrease in production in ARMM was due to observance of Ramadan since most fishermen did not engage in fishing.

Mudfish: Volume of Production, Philippines, April - June 2014-2016



- Downtrend in Central Luzon production was attributed to drying up of some fishing grounds due to hot weather thus resulting to lesser catch.
- The decrease in production in Bicol Region was due to long hot weather condition.
- On the other hand, Northern Mindanao pulled up mudfish production due to more fishing trips and more fisherfolk engaged in fishing due to less crop farming activities.

Catfish: Volume of Production, Philippines, April - June 2014-2016



Catfish

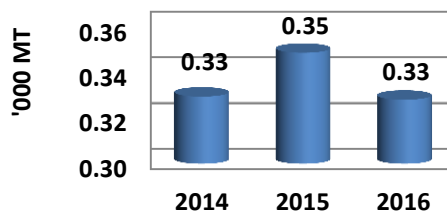
- Catfish production was registered at 2.6 thousand metric tons in the second quarter of 2016. Catfish output went down by almost 10 percent.
- Around 66 percent of catfish production came from inland fisheries subsector.
- The drop in production in Northern Mindanao was influenced by the reduction of catch since most of the fisherfolks favored more time in crop farming.

- The decrease in production in ARMM was due to observance of Ramandan since most of the fishermen did not engaged in fishing.
- In MIMAROPA, the increase in production was attributed to more fishing activities.

Endeavor Shrimp and White Shrimps

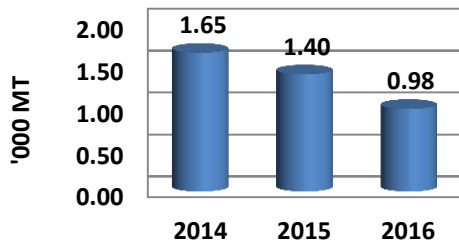
- During the quarter, production of endeavor prawn and white shrimps dropped by 5.88 percent and 34.38 percent, respectively. Out of the 327 metric tons of endeavor prawn production, 44.82 percent came from aquaculture subsector. For white shrimps, 80.57 percent of the total volume of 921 metric tons was accounted for municipal inland.

Endeavor Prawn: Volume of Production, Philippines, April - June 2014-2016



- Being a tide borne species, less endeavor prawn production was reported in Cagayan Valley and CALABARZON. Both region experienced low water level because of hot weather condition.
- Further, some fisherman in ARMM refrained to fishing activities due to observance of Ramadan that pulled down the white shrimp’s production.

Gourami: Volume of Production, Philippines, April - June 2014-2016



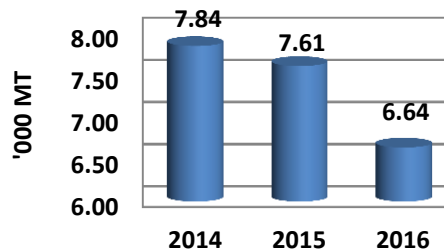
Gourami

- Gourami production was estimated at almost one thousand metric tons during the quarter. It was about 29.49 percent short at the previous quarter level.
 - About 92.92 percent gourami production were caught from the inland bodies of water.
 - ARMM, CALABARZON and SOCCSKSARGEN were top contributors to the production downtrend.
- The decline in the said regions, was due to less appearance in fishing ground brought about by hot weather temperature.
 - Meanwhile, Central Luzon contributed the highest production of gourami due to more fishing activities and BFAR intervention by distributing of more fishing gears.

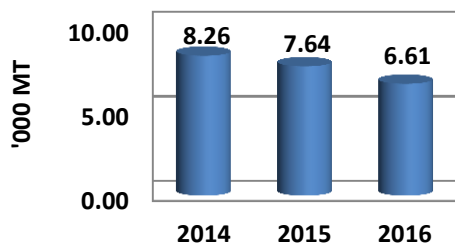
Mussel

- Mussel production of around 6.4 thousand metric tons was down by 13.91 percent during the quarter.
 - CALABARZON and Central Luzon both displayed decline in mussel output.
 - Mussel production in Cavite went down due to growth of mussel-like object called “Bahong” which is not for consumption and also affected by garbage and river floods that cause water pollution.
 - Some farm operators in Bataan did not venture into mussel culture due to financial constraints.
- On the other hand, increases in harvests of mussel were reported in Eastern and Western Visayas.
 - Production of mussel went up in Eastern Visayas due to mussel culture training and distribution of establishment materials through BFAR programs in Samar.
 - In Western Visayas, production of mussel increased in Aklan and Capiz because of market demand due to increase in price influenced by traders and brokers.

Mussel: Volume of Production, Philippines, April - June 2014-2016



**Oyster: Volume of Production,
Philippines, April - June 2014-2016**



Oyster

- Oyster production at 6.8 metric tons went down by 12.33 percent during the quarter.
 - Aquaculture contributed 97.39 percent to the total production while inland municipal fisheries shared 2.61 percent.
 - Production cuts were noted in Negros Island Region, Central Luzon and CALABARZON.
 - Production of oyster in Negros Island Region went down due to less area harvested and lack of bamboo poles and materials to be used during the quarter in Negros Occidental.
-
- The presence of mussels hindered the propagation of oyster spats that caused low production in Bulacan.
 - In CALABARZON, oyster farms in Cavite were affected by water pollution locally known as “Alig” brought about by garbage and river floods. Selective harvesting was done in Quezon and expected more harvest toward the end of the year.
 - On the other hand, increase in production of oyster was reported in Capiz because of more areas were utilized in operation due to higher demand and high price.
 - In Zamboanga Sibugay, increment was attributed to good growth and more demand.

Table 1. Fisheries: Value of Production (In Million Pesos) at Constant Prices for Major Species, Philippines, April-June 2014-2016

SPECIES	2016	2015	2014	% CHANGE	
				(2015/2016)	(2014/2015)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
FISHERIES	36,174.85	38,441.34	38,452.89	(5.90)	(0.03)
Milkfish	5,865.28	5,774.54	5,935.67	1.57	(2.71)
Tilapia	3,525.31	3,589.16	3,701.56	(1.78)	(3.04)
Tiger prawn	3,999.83	3,715.70	3,357.09	7.65	10.68
Roundscad	3,493.48	3,520.95	4,165.38	(0.78)	(15.47)
Skipjack	2,024.24	2,939.64	2,790.07	(31.14)	5.36
Yellow fin tuna	1,378.39	1,962.68	1,648.17	(29.77)	19.08
Seaweed	907.20	1,084.77	1,082.12	(16.37)	0.24
Others	14,981.11	15,853.92	15,772.83	(5.51)	0.51

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

SPECIES	2016	2015	2014	% CHANGE	
				(2016/2015)	(2015/2014)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
FISHERIES					
Milkfish	100,826.51	99,265.90	102,042.39	1.57	(2.72)
Tilapia	78,409.47	79,828.10	82,333.39	(1.78)	(3.04)
Tiger prawn	14,498.64	13,472.14	12,165.99	7.62	10.74
Roundscad	73,780.03	74,359.61	87,968.84	(0.78)	(15.47)
Skipjack	48,449.10	70,356.80	66,779.57	(31.14)	5.36
Yellow fin tuna	28,969.33	41,250.58	34,637.22	(29.77)	19.09
Seaweed	288,000.11	344,370.31	343,530.74	(16.37)	0.24
Frigate tuna	42,832.91	42,714.14	41,549.60	0.28	2.80
Indian sardines	104,564.40	113,795.50	97,425.55	(8.11)	16.80
Big eye scad	27,204.01	31,388.40	31,209.41	(13.33)	0.57
Indian mackerel	18,962.15	21,774.71	24,381.77	(12.92)	(10.69)
Squid	16,123.64	15,694.96	16,140.03	2.73	(2.76)
Mudcrab	4,193.54	4,018.50	3,662.80	4.36	9.71
Threadfin bream	9,754.12	10,124.02	10,712.04	(3.65)	(5.49)
Fimbriated sardines	21,054.92	22,620.78	24,510.74	(6.92)	(7.71)
Anchovies	16,199.97	18,096.05	20,297.63	(10.48)	(10.85)
Indo pacific mackerel	11,328.82	11,802.80	12,132.14	(4.02)	(2.71)
Blue crab	8,292.29	7,429.63	8,168.18	11.61	(9.04)
Eastern little tuna	9,392.58	9,357.67	10,040.39	0.37	(6.80)
Grouper	4,989.48	5,784.98	5,900.46	(13.75)	(1.96)
Carp	6,744.14	8,660.36	8,935.25	(22.13)	(3.08)
Big eye tuna	3,263.58	2,939.07	2,695.15	11.04	9.05
Mudfish	1,728.80	2,921.04	2,583.65	(40.82)	13.06
Catfish	2,641.66	2,921.16	2,867.19	(9.57)	1.88
Endeavor prawn	327.96	348.45	329.32	(5.88)	5.81
Gourami	984.89	1,396.89	1,653.16	(29.49)	(15.50)
Mussel	6,640.38	7,607.06	7,844.10	(12.71)	(3.02)
Oyster	6,608.66	7,639.55	8,263.48	(13.49)	(7.55)
Others	152,819.43	155,380.68	160,534.92	(1.65)	(3.21)

**Table 3. Fisheries: Volume of Production (M.T.) by Subsector and by Species
Philippines, April -June 2014-2016**

SUBSECTOR/SPECIES	2016	2015	2014	% CHANGE	
				(2016/2015)	(2015/2014)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
FISHERIES					
COMMERCIAL FISHERIES					
Roundscad (Galunggong)	57,579.89	55,522.97	68,825.68	3.70	(19.33)
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	40,738.75	61,850.89	56,802.70	(34.13)	8.89
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	20,484.29	30,445.92	22,317.33	(32.72)	36.42
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	27,058.60	26,867.04	25,912.98	0.71	3.68
Indian sardines (Tamban)	80,929.64	90,484.31	75,769.52	(10.56)	19.42
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	11,174.87	12,132.74	13,000.08	(7.89)	(6.67)
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	7,429.70	8,819.55	11,952.65	(15.76)	(26.21)
Eastern little tuna (Bonito)	4,545.42	4,850.32	5,303.36	(6.29)	(8.54)
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	10,832.55	11,184.38	12,920.47	(3.15)	(13.44)
Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa)	3,629.47	3,369.25	3,637.64	7.72	(7.38)
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	1,799.84	2,229.92	2,113.06	(19.29)	5.53
Squid (Pusit)	3,407.75	2,657.03	2,848.42	28.25	(6.72)
Anchovies (Dilis)	5,958.37	6,228.86	7,011.29	(4.34)	(11.16)
Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/ Bariles)	1,575.92	1,230.51	1,416.32	28.07	(13.12)
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	561.25	673.47	759.77	(16.66)	(11.36)
Blue crab (Alimasag)	362.36	221.78	290.76	63.39	(23.72)
Others	31,095.30	32,673.21	34,623.62	(4.83)	(5.63)
MUNICIPAL FISHERIES					
MARINE MUNICIPAL FISHERIES					
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	15,774.31	15,847.10	15,636.62	(0.46)	1.35
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	8,485.04	10,804.66	12,319.89	(21.47)	(12.30)
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	16,029.14	19,255.66	18,209.33	(16.76)	5.75
Roundscad (Galunggong)	16,200.14	18,836.64	19,143.16	(14.00)	(1.60)
Squid (Pusit)	12,715.89	13,037.93	13,291.61	(2.47)	(1.91)
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	7,710.35	8,505.91	9,976.87	(9.35)	(14.74)
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	11,532.45	12,955.16	12,429.12	(10.98)	4.23
Blue crab (Alimasag)	7,870.02	7,093.14	7,802.14	10.95	(9.09)
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	7,954.28	7,894.10	8,598.98	0.76	(8.20)
Anchovies (Dilis)	10,241.60	11,867.19	13,286.34	(13.70)	(10.68)
Indian sardines (Tamban)	23,634.76	23,311.19	21,656.03	1.39	7.64
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	10,222.37	11,436.40	11,590.27	(10.62)	(1.33)
Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa)	7,699.35	8,433.55	8,494.50	(8.71)	(0.72)
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	4,412.19	5,098.31	5,107.64	(13.46)	(0.18)
Eastern little tuna (Bonito)	4,847.16	4,507.35	4,737.03	7.54	(4.85)
Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/ Bariles)	1,687.66	1,708.56	1,278.83	(1.22)	38.10
Others	100,711.31	100,389.49	103,287.79	0.32	(2.81)

Table 3. Fisheries: Volume of Production (M.T.) by Subsector and by Species
Philippines, April - June 2014-2016 (continued)

SUBSECTOR/SPECIES	2016	2015	2014	% CHANGE	
				(2016/2015)	(2015/2014)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
INLAND MUNICIPAL FISHERIES					
Tilapia	10,064.43	9,868.81	10,759.97	1.98	(8.28)
Carp	3,331.16	4,886.38	5,253.87	(31.83)	(6.99)
Mudfish	1,503.68	2,600.71	2,198.30	(42.18)	18.31
Catfish	1,754.51	1,932.15	1,836.34	(9.19)	5.22
Gourami	915.19	1,329.29	1,573.74	(31.15)	(15.53)
Endeavor prawn	180.97	174.74	153.25	3.57	14.02
Milkfish	1,188.52	847.45	533.69	40.25	58.79
Mudcrab	181.28	218.79	199.94	(17.14)	9.43
Tiger prawn	22.22	30.64	35.75	(27.48)	(14.29)
Blue crab	59.91	114.71	75.28	(47.77)	52.38
Oyster	177.96	169.83	203.90	4.79	(16.71)
Others	17,980.85	19,775.19	20,296.85	(9.07)	(2.57)
AQUACULTURE					
Milkfish	99,637.99	98,418.45	101,508.70	1.24	(3.04)
Tilapia	68,345.04	69,959.29	71,573.42	(2.31)	(2.26)
Tiger prawn	14,476.42	13,441.50	12,130.24	7.70	10.81
Seaweed	288,000.11	344,370.31	343,530.74	(16.37)	0.24
Mudcrab	4,012.26	3,799.71	3,462.86	5.59	9.73
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	16.04	13.20	33.05	21.54	(60.08)
Carp	3,412.98	3,773.98	3,681.38	(9.57)	2.52
Mudfish	225.12	320.33	385.35	(29.72)	(16.87)
Catfish	887.15	989.01	1,030.85	(10.30)	(4.06)
Endeavor prawn	146.99	173.71	176.07	(15.39)	(1.34)
Gourami	69.70	67.60	79.42	3.11	(14.89)
Oyster	6,640.38	7,607.06	7,844.10	(12.71)	(3.02)
Mussel	6,430.70	7,469.72	8,059.58	(13.91)	(7.32)
Others	3,031.97	2,542.79	2,326.66	19.24	9.29

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

SUBSECTOR/SPECIES	2016	2015	2014	% CHANGE	
				(2016/2015)	(2015/2014)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
FISHERIES					
COMMERCIAL FISHERIES	11,528,393.53	13,269,405.71	13,298,793.75	(13.12)	(0.22)
Roundscad (Galunggong)	2,884,752.49	2,781,700.80	3,448,166.57	3.70	(19.33)
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	1,839,761.95	2,793,186.19	2,565,209.93	(34.13)	8.89
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	1,090,378.76	1,620,636.32	1,187,951.48	(32.72)	36.42
Frigate tuna (Tulangan)	922,698.26	916,166.06	883,632.62	0.71	3.68
Indian sardines (Tamban)	1,639,634.51	1,833,212.12	1,535,090.48	(10.56)	19.42
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	425,203.80	461,650.76	494,653.04	(7.89)	(6.67)
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	352,762.16	418,752.23	567,511.82	(15.76)	(26.21)
Eastern little tuna (Bonito)	139,589.85	148,953.33	162,866.19	(6.29)	(8.54)
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	231,708.24	239,233.89	276,368.85	(3.15)	(13.44)
Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa)	152,401.45	141,474.81	152,744.50	7.72	(7.38)
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	73,775.44	91,404.42	86,614.33	(19.29)	5.53
Squid (Pusit)	186,267.62	145,233.26	155,694.64	28.25	(6.72)
Anchovies (Dilis)	211,224.22	220,813.09	248,550.23	(4.34)	(11.16)
Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/ Bariles)	83,886.22	65,500.05	75,390.71	28.07	(13.12)
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	33,181.10	39,815.55	44,917.60	(16.66)	(11.36)
Blue crab (Alimasag)	17,172.24	10,510.15	13,779.12	63.39	(23.72)
Others	1,243,995.22	1,341,162.68	1,399,651.64	(7.25)	(4.18)
MUNICIPAL FISHERIES	9,606,809.76	10,119,262.26	10,330,022.38	(5.06)	(2.04)
MARINE MUNICIPAL FISHERIES	8,760,827.77	9,119,166.55	9,345,890.53	(3.93)	(2.43)
Frigate tuna (Tulangan)	430,480.92	432,467.36	426,723.36	(0.46)	1.35
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	343,219.87	437,048.50	498,339.55	(21.47)	(12.30)
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	481,675.66	578,632.58	547,190.37	(16.76)	5.75
Roundscad (Galunggong)	500,746.33	582,240.54	591,715.08	(14.00)	(1.60)
Squid (Pusit)	546,401.79	560,239.85	571,140.48	(2.47)	(1.91)
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	246,422.79	271,848.88	318,860.77	(9.35)	(14.74)
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	384,376.56	431,795.48	414,262.57	(10.98)	4.23
Blue crab (Alimasag)	358,479.41	323,092.53	355,387.48	10.95	(9.09)
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	343,306.72	340,709.36	371,131.98	0.76	(8.20)
Anchovies (Dilis)	256,449.66	297,154.44	332,689.95	(13.70)	(10.68)
Indian sardines (Tamban)	456,623.56	450,372.19	418,394.50	1.39	7.64
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	174,189.18	194,876.26	197,498.20	(10.62)	(1.33)
Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa)	261,315.94	286,234.69	288,303.33	(8.71)	(0.72)
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	206,975.83	239,161.72	239,599.39	(13.46)	(0.18)
Eastern little tuna (Bonito)	164,851.91	153,294.97	161,106.39	7.54	(4.85)
Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/ Bariles)	68,265.85	69,111.25	51,728.67	(1.22)	38.10
Others	3,537,045.79	3,470,885.95	3,561,818.46	1.91	(2.55)

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

SUBSECTOR/SPECIES	2016	2015	2014	% CHANGE	
				(2016/2015)	(2015/2014)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
INLAND MUNICIPAL FISHERIES	845,981.99	1,000,095.71	984,131.85	(15.41)	1.62
Tilapia	317,331.48	311,163.58	339,261.85	1.98	(8.28)
Carp	74,173.53	99,776.52	107,873.37	(25.66)	(7.51)
Mudfish	68,402.40	118,306.30	100,000.67	(42.18)	18.31
Catfish	48,923.51	54,404.04	52,146.62	(10.07)	4.33
Gourami	22,614.34	32,846.76	38,887.12	(31.15)	(15.53)
Endeavor prawn	20,362.74	19,661.74	17,243.69	3.57	14.02
Milkfish	68,791.54	49,050.41	30,889.98	40.25	58.79
Mudcrab	15,396.11	18,581.83	16,980.90	(17.14)	9.43
Tiger prawn	4,189.80	5,777.48	6,741.02	(27.48)	(14.29)
Blue crab	2,667.19	5,106.89	3,351.47	(47.77)	52.38
Oyster	831.07	793.11	952.21	4.79	(16.71)
Others	202,298.28	284,627.05	269,802.95	(28.93)	5.49
AQUACULTURE	15,705,296.23	15,519,476.61	15,327,989.65	1.20	1.25
Milkfish	5,795,941.65	5,725,001.28	5,904,761.24	1.24	(3.04)
Tilapia	3,421,352.80	3,502,162.14	3,582,965.15	(2.31)	(2.26)
Tiger prawn	3,993,466.24	3,707,971.45	3,346,248.97	7.70	10.81
Seaweed	907,200.33	1,084,766.49	1,082,121.82	(16.37)	0.24
Mudcrab	783,112.40	741,628.33	675,880.18	5.59	9.73
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	3,929.42	3,233.00	8,098.39	21.54	(60.08)
Carp	108,532.69	120,012.68	117,067.93	(9.57)	2.52
Mudfish	14,848.69	21,129.23	25,417.89	(29.72)	(16.87)
Catfish	49,849.14	55,572.36	57,923.30	(10.30)	(4.06)
Endeavor prawn	21,821.68	25,789.54	26,138.62	(15.39)	(1.34)
Gourami	2,064.52	2,002.25	2,352.55	3.11	(14.89)
Oyster	57,704.90	66,105.32	68,165.26	(12.71)	(3.02)
Mussel	55,239.68	64,164.89	69,231.81	(13.91)	(7.32)
Others	490,232.09	399,937.65	361,616.54	22.58	10.60

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

SPECIES	Percent Share			
	Commercial	Municipal	Aquaculture	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
FISHERIES				
Milkfish	-	1.18	98.82	100.00
Tilapia	-	12.84	87.16	100.00
Tiger prawn	-	0.15	99.85	100.00
Roundscad (Galunggong)	78.04	21.96	-	100.00
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	84.09	15.91	-	100.00
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	70.71	29.29	-	100.00
Seaweed	-	-	100.00	100.00
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	63.17	36.83	-	100.00
Indian sardines (Tamban)	77.40	22.60	-	100.00
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	41.08	58.92	-	100.00
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	39.18	60.82	-	100.00
Squid (Pusit)	21.14	78.86	-	100.00
Mudcrab	-	4.32	95.68	100.00
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	18.45	81.55	-	100.00
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	51.45	48.55	-	100.00
Anchovies (Dilis)	36.78	63.22	-	100.00
Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa)	32.04	67.96	-	100.00
Blue crab (Alimasag)	4.37	95.63	-	100.00
Eastern little tuna (Bonito)	48.39	51.61	-	100.00
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	11.25	88.43	0.32	100.00
Carp	-	49.39	50.61	100.00
Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/ Bariles)	48.29	51.71	-	100.00
Mudfish	-	86.98	13.02	100.00
Catfish	-	66.42	33.58	100.00
Endeavor prawn	-	55.18	44.82	100.00
Gourami	-	92.92	7.08	100.00
Mussel	-	-	100.00	100.00
Oyster	-	2.69	97.31	100.00
Others	20.35	77.67	1.98	100.00

If you want to know more about these statistics
write or call Fisheries Statistics Division
Economic Sector Statistics Services
Sectoral Statistics Office
☎ 376-2063
PSA Website: <http://www.psa.gov.ph>



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