
TECHNICAL NOTES

This Fisheries Situationer for the year 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. A structured survey form, QCFS Form 1, is used. Five (5) key informants per landing center are the respondents to the survey. The information being gathered are volume of unloading and price per kilogram of top 31 species and those under the others category. In addition, data are collected from the administrative records of non-traditional landing centers such as those that are managed by the Philippine Fisheries Development Authority (PFDA), local government unit (LGU) and private. The survey is conducted in 59 provinces.

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

The volume of catch of inland fishing households are obtained through the QIFS. Simple random sampling was employed in the selection of sample inland fishing household. QIFS Form 1 is utilized to obtain data from household head or any knowledgeable member of the sample household. The survey form captures the volume of catch and price of 34 inland species in 76 provinces.

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

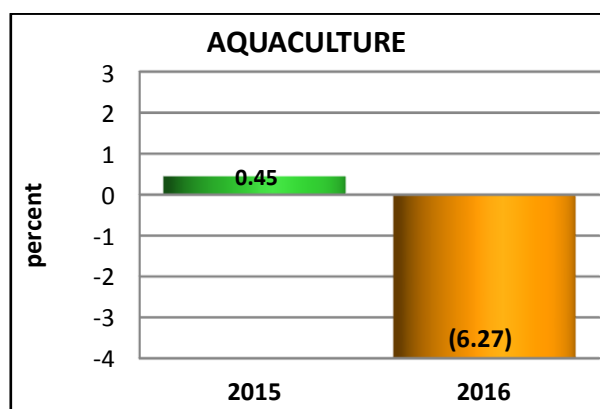
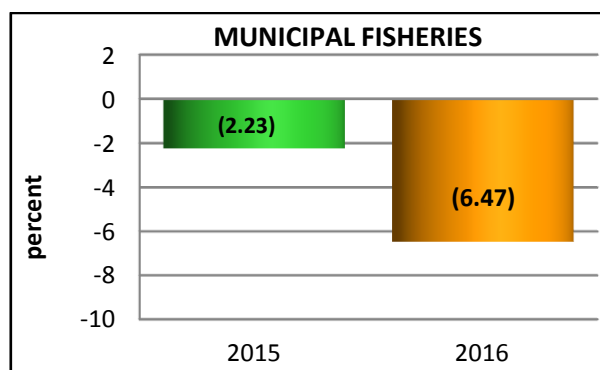
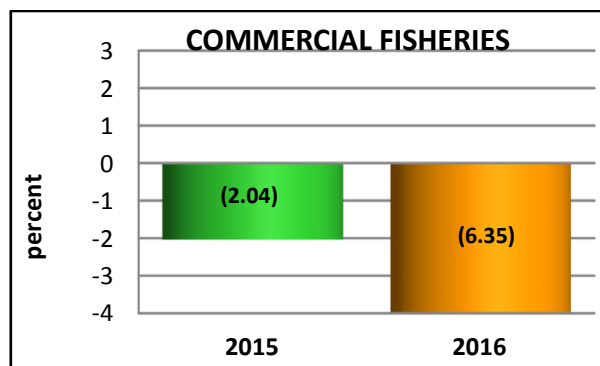
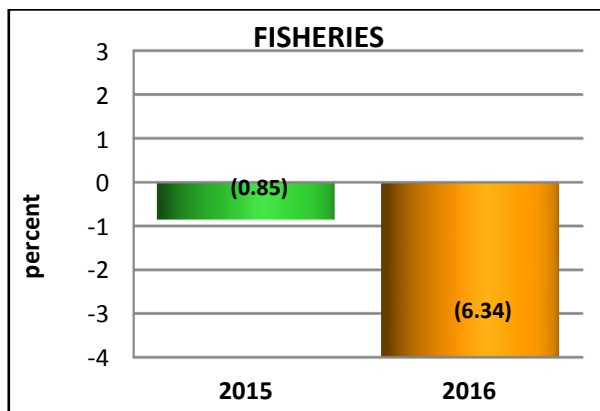
Prior to the conduct of the surveys, orientation/briefing of field staff and SRs are conducted to discuss the accomplishment of the survey forms and data collection procedures. Field staffs are assigned to supervise the entire operations. To ensure the accuracy of gathered data, spot checking and back-checking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

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

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

HIGHLIGHTS

Volume of Production by Subsector and by Species, Philippines, 2015 - 2016



In 2016, volume of fisheries production was reduced by 6.34 percent from its previous year's level. The decline was reflected in all subsectors, namely: commercial (6.35%), municipal fisheries (6.47%) and aquaculture (6.27%). By species, production cuts were primarily contributed by seaweed (3.48%), yellowfin tuna (0.81%), skipjack (0.46%) and carp (0.35%). Only milkfish displayed a positive trend of 0.21 percent of the major species.

The 1.02 million metric tons output of commercial fisheries was 6.35 percent less than the preceding year. Less species were caught because of hot sea water temperature brought about by El Niño phenomenon that prevailed during the first semester. In SOCCSKSAREN, less unloading of frozen tuna (skipjack and yellowfin) resulted from the conservation measures implemented by Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) that ban some fishing activities and use handline gear in the high seas on January, February and from July to September of the year. Commercial fisheries comprised 23.33 percent of the total fisheries production.

A slow down by 6.47 percent was observed on municipal fisheries output. The volume of produce was posted at 1.14 million metric tons during the year. Of this quantity, 85.85 percent was accounted to unloadings in municipal fish landing centers while the remaining 14.15 percent was caught from inland bodies of water. Less fishing activities were observed as prolonged hot weather conditions was experienced in the coastal areas followed by rough seas and typhoons toward the end of the year. About 26.13 percent of the total fisheries is credited to municipal fisheries subsector.

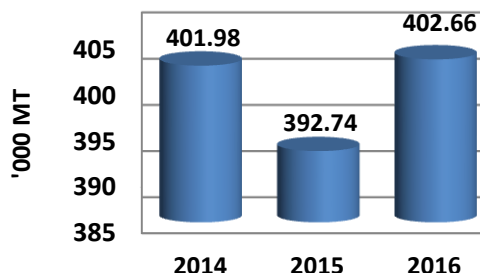
Harvests from aquaculture farms reached 2.34 million metric tons during the year. However, there was a reduction by 6.27 percent compared to its level a year ago. High mortality and slow growth of species happened amid dry spell. Seaweed farms were affected by ice-ice disease and epiphytes. Scarcity of planting materials and low buying price offered by seaweed traders all year round resulted to less aquafarms in operations. Of the subsectors, aquaculture had the highest contribution of 50.54 percent to total fisheries.

PRODUCTION OF MAJOR SPECIES

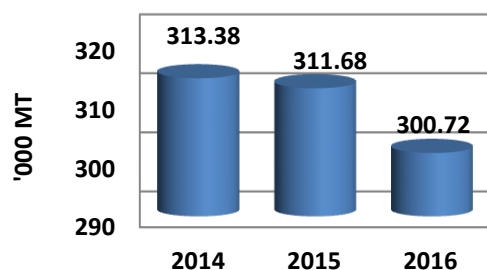
Milkfish (Bangus)

- Production of milkfish in 2016 went up by 2.53 percent, from 392.74 thousand metric tons in 2015 to 402.66 thousand metric tons this year.
- Of the total milkfish production, 98.87 percent was produced from aquafarms like fishponds, fish pens and fish cages. The remaining 1.13 percent was caught in lakes and rivers by inland fishermen.
- For all quarters of 2016, positive growth in milkfish production was recorded in CALABARZON and Ilocos region.
- Increment in stocking density was reported in brackishwater fishpond of Quezon due to availability of quality fry/fingerlings.
- Meanwhile, good farm management and proper feeding practices resulted to bigger sizes of milkfish harvests from marine cages were noted in Pangasinan and La Union province.
- In Eastern Visayas, particularly Leyte province, milkfish produce went up. This was associated in increase on stocking density because of availability of material inputs.
- On the other hand, milkfish production slowed down in 2016 specifically in SOCCSKSARGEN and Davao region.
- Production of milkfish in Sultan Kudarat and Sarangani provinces diminished as a result of prolonged hot weather conditions during the first and second quarters of the year. Moreover, high cost of inputs to operations, like feeds, discouraged aquafarm operators to expand business in the third and fourth quarter of 2016.
- In Davao del Sur, limited supply of fry/fingerlings was reported in first quarter of this year due to hot weather conditions. It was also noted that more operators from brackishwater fishponds during the third quarter of 2016 shifted from grow-out to fingerlings or “garungan” culture for better income.

Milkfish: Volume of Production, Philippines, 2014 - 2016



Tilapia: Volume of Production, Philippines, 2014 - 2016



Tilapia

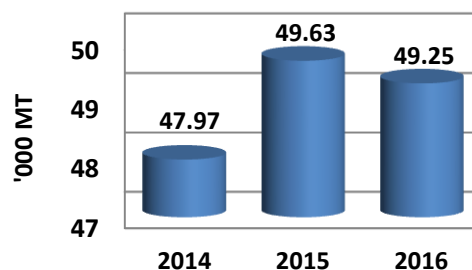
- The 2016 tilapia production of 300.72 thousand metric tons was lower by 3.52 percent compared to previous year's level.
- Regions that contributed to the decline in tilapia production were CALABARZON, Bicol, Ilocos Region and SOCCSKSARGEN.
- Harvested tilapia from Rizal went down this year which was attributed to the hot weather conditions brought about by El Niño phenomenon that affected the stocking density in freshwater pens and cages from the second quarter to fourth quarter of 2016.

- In Bicol region, high mortality rate and less area of freshwater cages in operation were reported in Camarines Sur due to low water level brought about by prolonged hot weather conditions and sudden change in water temperature specifically during the first semester.
- The overflowing of fishponds brought about by typhoon Lando in 2015 contributed to the contraction of harvest in Pangasinan at the start of the year. Moreover, decrease in stocking density was reported in southern part of the province to avoid fish kill. Low water level resulted to small sizes of tilapia harvested also encountered during the second quarter of 2016.
- For all quarters of 2016, tilapia harvests from freshwater pens in Sultan Kudarat dropped. Lesser areas stocked and harvested were observed due to extreme hot weather conditions which resulted to low survival rate of species. Furthermore, high price and poor quality of stocking materials were also accounted to the decrease in tilapia production.
- On the contrary, harvested tilapia in other regions reported increases in their production particularly in Ilocos Region, Central Luzon and MIMAROPA due to improved feeding practices and good water parameter. In addition high market demand for tilapia was observed during Lenten season in the first quarter of 2016.

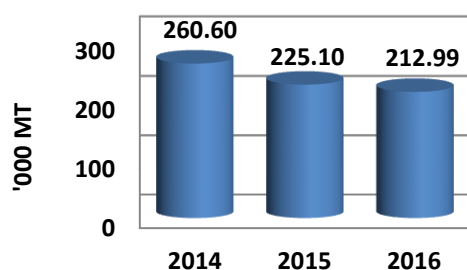
Tiger Prawn

- During the year, production of tiger prawn declined by 0.76 percent from its 2015 level. Of the total volume of 49.2 thousand metric tons, 99 percent was harvested from aquafarms.
- The negative performances of Zamboanga Peninsula, Western Visayas and Ilocos Region influenced the overall output of tiger prawn production in 2016 as these regions had low turnout in all quarters of that year.
- In Zamboanga del Sur, high water salinity and temperature occurred during the first semester that caused mortality of some stocks. Fishpond area contracted during the second semester accounted for by the scarcity of quality post larvae (fry).
- Production of tiger prawn in Aklan and Capiz also suffered setbacks. For three quarters, stocks were affected by mortality or low survival rate of stocks caused by abrupt rains and intense heat. Meanwhile, operators reduced area in operation during the third quarter consequently due to scarcity of quality fry.
- In Pangasinan, all quarterly production was on the downtrend, and, the effect of the fourth quarter decline in volume sealed the low output of the province. There was high mortality of stocks in brackishwater fishponds, effect of water turbidity during typhoon Lawin.
- Production increments were noted in Northern Mindanao and Bicol Region.
- In Lanao del Norte, operators expanded area covered and increased their stocking rate during the fourth quarter when local and foreign demand was high. Volume also enhanced attributed to the presence of natural food and the good weather conditions during the year. Misamis Occidental reported uptrend in production as a result of good weather conditions as well as availability of quality post larvae on the first and last quarter of 2016. This was an effect too of more areas utilized due to demand.
- In Camarines Norte, production soared during the second quarter when operators opted for higher stocking density prompted by high demand from outside markets. Fourth quarter production also increased due to high survivability of stocks.

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



Roundscad: Volume of Production, Philippines, 2014 - 2016



Roundscad (Galunggong)

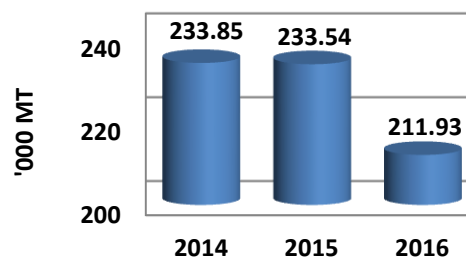
- Roundscad production with an estimated volume of about 213 thousand metric tons during the year continued to slide down from 13.62 percent in 2015 to 5.38 percent in the current year.
- The total unloadings from commercial fishing vessels shared 73.90 percent while 26.10 percent came from sustenance fishing.
- Regions that pulled down roundscad production during the year were CALABARZON, ARMM and MIMAROPA.

- In Quezon, lesser emergence of school of fish in commercial fishing grounds of Lamon and Tayabas Bay, was due to warm water temperature. Also, less fishing days was noted due to dry-dock and transfer of fishing operations in other fishing grounds.
- The low production of roundscad in Basilan was due to reduced fishing trips attributed to high operational cost, lean season of the species and rough coastal water during the year.
- In Palawan, the decrease was attributed to the three-month ban on catching roundscad (November 2015 to January 2016) in Northeastern Palawan waters and the implementation of fishery laws banning the use of danish seine fishing gears. Less school of fish and less catch during the first two quarters of the year was due to the effects of El Niño phenomenon. The decline during the fourth quarter was attributed to the easterly winds in early October up to November causing low pressures and rough seas thus, lesser fishing trips.
- On the contrary, more unloading of roundscad was recorded in NCR, NIR and SOCCSKSARGEN.
- Heavy unloadings of roundscad in NCR was noted during the last three quarters of the year due to more appearance and seasonality of the species attributed to good weather conditions and more unloading of boats coming from Zambales, Cavite and Bulacan province.
- In Negros Occidental, more catch through use of gillnet and other net gears was observed in all quarters.
- More catch in SOCCSKSARGEN was attributed to abundant species in fishing grounds and more school of fish which were consequently due to good weather conditions.

Skipjack (Gulyasan)

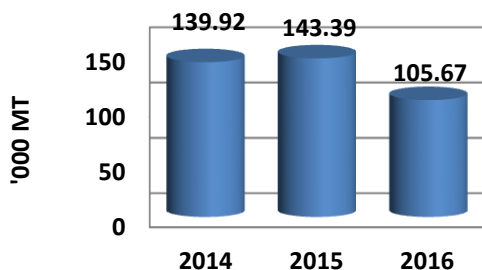
- Skipjack production in 2016 was estimated at 211.9 thousand metric tons which recorded a downfall of 9.25 percent from the previous year's level.
- Unloadings by commercial fishing vessels dominated at 85.69 percent of its total output and the 14.31 percent came from municipal fish landing centers.
- The decline in catch was mostly observed in SOCCSKSARGEN during the last three quarters of the year specifically, in South Cotabato. This was caused by the occurrence of El Niño and the conservation measures implemented by WPCFC in the high seas that resulted to less unloading of frozen tuna.

Skipjack: Volume of Production, Philippines, 2014 - 2016



- Less unloadings in Palawan produced negative output in MIMAROPA. This was due to high water temperature brought by El Niño which tend fishes to migrate to cooler places especially in the first half of the year. Likewise, other fishing vessels stopped operation due to strict implementation of municipal ordinance prohibiting commercial boats using danish trawl gear.
- The all year round negative performance of Lanao del Sur mainly pulled down skipjack production in ARMM. Reduced fishing trips of commercial fishing vessels due to high operational coast and rough coastal water were the main reasons reported.
- In addition, Zamboanga Peninsula displayed lower output due to reduced catch during the last two quarters in Zamboanga Sur because some boats unloaded their catch to other provinces for better price offered by traders.
- On the opposite, several fishing vessels coming from other provinces flocked to Navotas Fishport in the first quarter due to better price. Likewise, the seasonality of the species brought up skipjack production in the NCR
- Positive growth was also recorded in Caraga brought about by large volume of unloadings in Surigao del Norte due to less weather disturbances in the first quarter.

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



Yellowfin Tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)

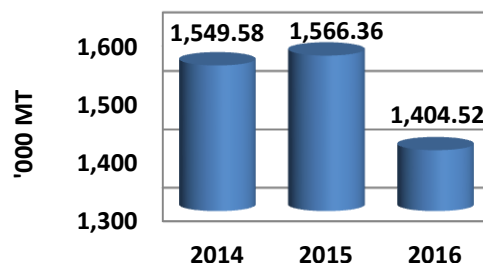
- Yellowfin tuna catch was estimated at 105.67 thousand metric tons in 2016 with a production cut of 26.31 percent compared to its 2015 level.
- Large share of unloadings of yellowfin tuna were from commercial fisheries sub sector contributing 66.78 percent.

- Drop in output was registered in all quarters of the year in General Santos City in SOCCSKSARGEN region. Significant decrease in unloadings was experienced during the last three (3) quarters of the year as a result of conservation measures implemented by the WPCFC in the high seas on the use of tuna handliners. Also, limited fishing trips in the high seas because of strong winds and less appearance of the species in the fishing ground.
- In Ilocos region, production was pulled down across all quarters of 2016 because of extreme low tide that allowed species to thrive in deeper area for habitat. Also, lost or damaged of FAD (Fish Aggregating Device) by the cargo vessels that pass long the municipal fishing grounds lessened the appearance of school of fish.
- Reduced fishing trips of municipal fishing boats due to rough seas and strong winds caused by southwest monsoon and low pressure area in Palawan, MIMAROPA during the period of first and third quarters.
- On the contrary, positive growth of yellowfin tuna was posted in NCR throughout the year. Heavy unloadings of commercial fishing vessels and more appearance of the species in the fishing ground were achieved during the second quarter.

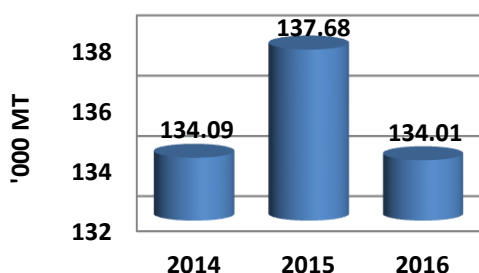
Seaweed

- Seaweed harvests during the year attained 1.4 million metric tons. It was 10.33 percent lower compared to previous year's output.
- Lower harvest was mainly observed from seaweed farms in MIMAROPA, Bicol Region and CALABARZON.
- In MIMAROPA, negative growth rates were revealed in all quarters in Palawan. Most seaweed farms were affected by high water temperature brought by El Niño phenomenon and others were attacked by ice-ice disease which resulted to stunted growth. Likewise, insufficient and poor quality of planting materials prompted some operators to venture into other source of livelihood, like construction works
- Seaweed production went down in Bicol Region as an effect of the prevalent infestation of ice-ice disease and epiphytes in most farms in Camarines Norte which marked down its produce for the whole year. Also, other seaweed growers stopped operations due to high cost of farming materials and low buying price of traders.
- The output deficit in CALABARZON was due to the continuously declining production in Quezon throughout the year. This was caused by unavailability of planting materials of *Cottonii* due to the presence of ice-ice disease that most farmers ceased operation during the first three quarters. Another factor was the occurrence of typhoon Karen on the last quarter where most of the seaweed farms were washed out by strong waves.
- However, slight increase was reported in Central Visayas particularly in Antique from first to third quarters. The moderate tidal movement due to good weather conditions favored the growth of seaweeds. Proper plant propagation and less infestation of diseases were also the attributing factors.

Seaweed: Volume of Production, Philippines, 2014 - 2016



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



Frigate Tuna (Tulingan)

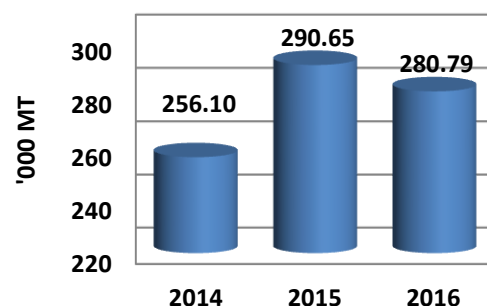
- Total production of frigate tuna in 2016 recorded a negative growth rate of 2.67 percent from 138 thousand metric tons in 2015 to 134 thousand metric tons.
- Commercial fisheries subsector shared 58 percent while municipal subsector accounted 42 percent of the total frigate tuna output.
- Regions that contributed to the decrease on frigate tuna production were CALABARZON, Zamboanga Peninsula and ARMM.
- The production drop of frigate tuna in Quezon during the last three quarters was attributed to less appearance of the species in Lamon and Tayabas Bay area which were due to less forage fish and planktons which were affected by warmer water.
- In Zamboanga Peninsula, smaller sizes of frigate tuna were caught and unloaded in Zamboanga City. Lesser fishing activities were also observed during the second quarter due to observance of Ramadan. In Zamboanga del Sur, low catch was realized in third and fourth quarter of the year. Unloadings by commercial fishing boats were done in other provinces for higher price. Fishing activities were also affected by weather disturbances and typhoon Lawin.

- In Basilan, negative outputs were registered in all the quarters due to rough coastal water that resulted to less fishing trips and lean season of this species, moreover, some commercial boat owners put their boats on dry dock because of high operational cost.
- Financial constraints which resulted to less fishing activities were the reason in the negative output of Lanao del Sur in ARMM.
- However, positive output of frigate tuna in South Cotabato was traced in more unloadings of frozen tuna and more fishing trips as there was less occurrence of strong winds and more appearance of this species in the fishing grounds.

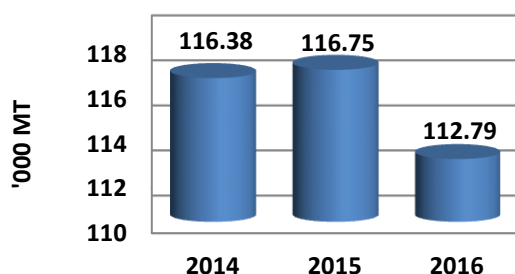
Indian Sardines (Tamban)

- Indian sardines output diminished by 3.39 percent during the year. It registered a volume of 280.79 thousand metric tons.
- The big volume of unloadings was predominantly caught by commercial fishing vessels that accounted to 73.46 percent of the total catch of indian sardines.
- Decline in Zamboanga Peninsula production was attributed to less fishing operations of some canning factories in Zamboanga City due to less demand while other fishing companies experienced scarcity of the good size sardines in most fishing area for the duration of second to third quarters. The ban for catching sardines in Zamboanga fishing ground from November 2016 to February 2017 was strictly adhered to by big fishing operators thus, resulted to production decline during last quarter of the year.
- Lesser catch was also displayed in Bicol Region all throughout the quarters. Reduced fishing activities in Masbate was noted due to some fishing boats were non-operational because they were damaged by typhoon Ruby and the effects of high water temperature level during first and second quarters. Other boats were sold by the owner during the third quarter.
- The catch was trimmed down in Palawan in MIMAROPA which affected by the prohibition of using Danish seine gear during first quarter. Likewise, it was also explained that during the second quarter less occurrence of school of fish in the fishing area was noted.
- However, the Navotas Fishport in NCR exhibited a positive trend across all quarters. Indian sardines were largely caught during second and third quarters because of seasonality of the species and more unloadings of commercial fishing boats coming from Bulacan and Zambales.

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



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



Big-eyed Scad (Matangbaka)

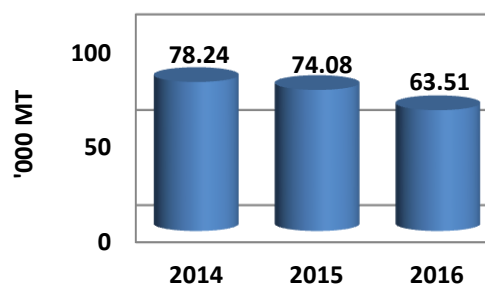
- In 2016, big-eyed scad production of 113 thousand metric tons was 3.39 percent lower than its previous year's level.
- Of the total volume of big-eyed scad unloaded, 59 percent came from marine municipal fisheries while the rest came from commercial fisheries.
- Negative performances of the species were traced from ARMM, MIMAROPA and Western Visayas.

- In ARMM, negative output was observed throughout the year in Basilan. High operational cost resulted to less fishing activities, presence of purse seiner boats from other provinces and lean season of species pulled down its output.
- Rough seas as an effect of typhoons Karen, Lawin and Marce resulted to less fishing trips in Palawan. Further, presence of transient fishermen and intrusion of commercial fishing boats in municipal water also contributed to the downtrend.
- While in Western Visayas, specifically in Iloilo, production shortfall during the first quarter was caused by the lesser appearance of the species attributed to hot weather. Weather disturbances that prevailed during the succeeding quarters affected fishing activities.
- On the other hand, the positive output of Zamboanga Peninsula was traced from the good performance in Zamboanga City during the third quarter. The use of newly repaired nets, designed for catching big-eyed scad paved way to more catch. Moreover, the bulk of unloading in Zamboanga del Norte were caught in East Sulu Sea.

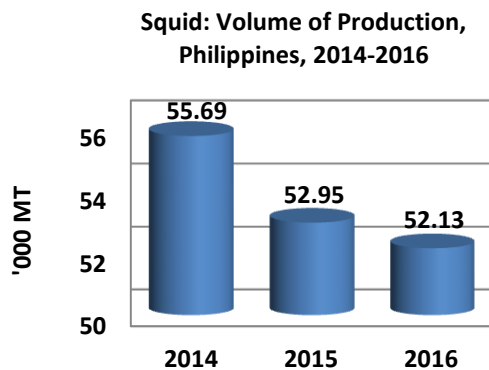
Indian Mackerel (Alumahan)

- Total output of Indian mackerel continued to decline for the past three (3) years. Production reached 63.5 thousand metric tons but lower than 2015 production by 14.27 percent.
- Municipal fisheries accounted for 62 percent of the total catch while commercial fisheries at 38 percent.
- CALABARZON, ARMM and Bicol Region were the major contributors to the decline of indian mackerel output.

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



- In Quezon, fishing trips were deferred by rough seas brought about by northeast monsoon or “Amihan”. Also, there was encroachment of commercial fishing vessels along Tayabas Bay area. Less appearance of the species was also observed attributed to warmer water during the first quarter.
- Commercial fisheries production during the third and fourth quarters was affected by southwest monsoon or “Habagat”, thus less fishing effort was observed. Meanwhile, less forage fish in fishing grounds and this accounted for the less appearance of school of fish in Lamon and Tayabas Bay
- Less unloadings in ARMM was brought about by less fishing days and trips due to hot and warmer seawater in Basilan and Lanao Sur during the first quarter. Meanwhile, minimal catch in the last three quarters was brought about by dry-docking of boats in Basilan attributed to scarcity of species in the fishing ground and high operational costs
- In Palawan, indian mackerel production dropped in all quarters of 2016. This was attributed to the strict implementation on the prohibition of the use of danish seine in some areas plus the effect of El Niño phenomenon during the first semester. In municipal waters, there were less fishing trips during the second semester brought about by southwest monsoon and easterly winds
- Regions that noticeably increased in indian mackerel production were Central Visayas and SOCCSKARGEN
- In Central Visayas, the prevailing good weather conditions during the second and third quarter allowed more fishing trips. Through BFAR RFO-7 intervention, sustenance fishermen were provided with fishing boats and fishing gears that augmented their output
- In SOCCSKARGEN, more unloadings during the last three quarters was noted. This was attributed to seasonality and abundance of the species in the fishing grounds of Sarangani and South Cotabato provinces.



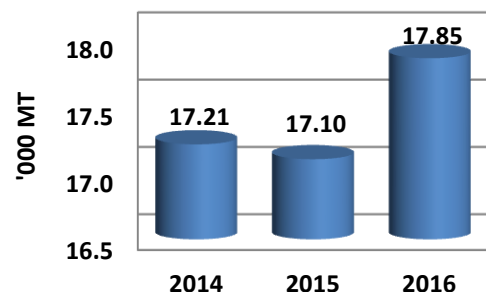
Squid (Pusit)

- In 2016, squid production posted a 1.54 percent decrease from its 2015 level. It recorded 52 thousand metric tons during the period.
 - Municipal catch accounted to 77.04 percent of the total output of squid.
 - Major contributors for the decline of squid production were Western Visayas, MIMAROPA and SOCCSKSARGEN.
 - In Iloilo, low catch of squid during the last three quarters was due to less fishing trips attributed to weather disturbances plus less appearance of the species in the fishing ground.
- Limited catch in Palawan resulted from lesser occurrence of the species during the first semester while lesser fishing trips were attributed to intensified southwest monsoon that brought rough seas during the third quarter.
 - The decline in Sarangani province was due to less fishing trips by municipal boats as strong winds and rough seas was experienced brought about by tropical depression (TD) and low pressure area (LPA) in Mindanao and shifting of unloading to General Santos City Fish port of some boats. Scarcity of the species in the fishing ground was observed during the second and fourth quarter of the year. In South Cotabato, less appearance of species in the fishing ground was due to hot water caused by El Niño phenomenon especially during the first, third and fourth quarters of the year.
 - However, increase in squid production was noted in Zamboanga Peninsula and Central Luzon.
 - Bigger sizes of squid were unloaded and more unloading at Philippine Fisheries Development Authority (PFDA) in Zamboanga City was recorded while in Zambales, more fishing trips was due to appearance of school of fish from first quarter to third quarter to third quarter of the year.

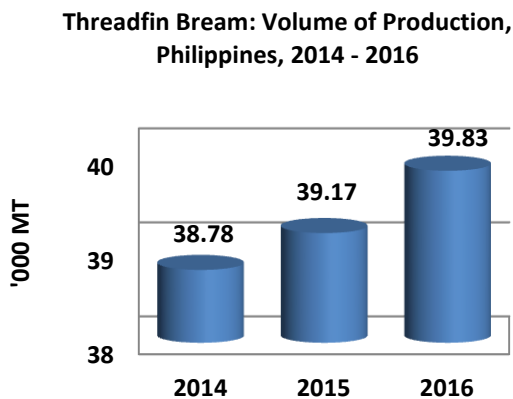
Mudcrab

- Mudcrab production grew by 4.39 percent in 2016, of which total volume reached 17.8 thousand metric tons.
- Of the output, harvests from aquaculture accounted 94.46 percent and the rest were catch from municipal inland fishing.
- Increments were recorded in all quarters of the year.
- Topping the regions in mudcrab production was Zamboanga Peninsula where all quarterly production showed positive growths from their 2015 levels. This was followed by Western Visayas then Northern Mindanao.

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



- In Zamboanga Sibugay, high demand for mudcrabs prompted fishpond operators to expand area covered during the first three quarters of 2016. The uptrend in production was also due to good quality crablets stocked. Production was augmented by the more catch from inland waters during the third quarter. This was attributed to the appearance of more mudcrabs amid floods. In Zamboanga del Sur, production of mudcrabs started low during the first quarter. However, the volume inclined upward on the succeeding quarters and significant growths were observed. Fishpond areas were utilized to meet the export demand. Also, king crab variety crablets stocked resulted in bigger sizes harvested during the second quarter. Area expansion and the abundance of crablets plus harvests of natural entry accounted for the last two quarter significant increases.
- Production in Capiz picked up on the second semester of 2016 as effects of more fishpond areas utilized given the availability and high survivability of good quality crablets.
- In Lanao del Norte, production moved steadily upward from second to fourth quarter of 2016 attributed to usage of king crab variety (crablet) whereby harvests were of bigger sizes, of export quality and in demand. In Misamis Occidental, good quality of harvests and increased area in operation accounted for increase in volume outputs in three quarters of 2016. Export demand for mudcrabs was also noted.
- Outputs of mudcrab in Bicol Region dropped in 2016.
- Some operators in Camarines Norte temporarily stopped operation during the first semester due to intense heat that affected growth of stocks. There was also less catch from inland waters until the third quarter. In Sorsogon, low stocking rate during the first quarter was a consequence of scarcity of crablets supply. Area contracted as some operators concentrated in crablets production. Fishpond operators opted for partial harvesting in two quarters, thus, total production of Sorsogon dropped.



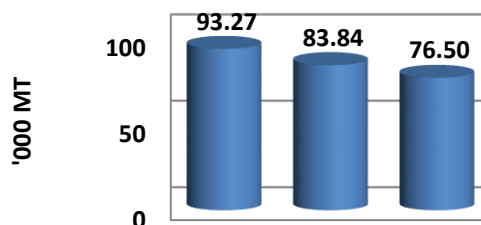
Threadfin Bream (Bisugo)

- In 2016, threadfin bream production was recorded at 39.8 thousand metric tons which was higher by 1.69 percent over the previous year's level.
 - Of the total catch, 83.50 percent was caught in the municipal fishing grounds and 16.50 percent was from the commercial sector.
 - CALABARZON, Bicol Region and Western Visayas were the major contributors to the positive growth of threadfin bream production
 - Availability of forage fish for food in the municipal waters brought up production of threadfin bream in CALABARZON particularly in Quezon during the first, second and fourth quarters of the year.
- Masbate pushed up production in the Bicol Region all year round. The abundant catch was attributed to seasonality of the species, favorable weather conditions and more school of fish encountered during fishing operations.
 - The improved production in Western Visayas was contributed by the big volume unloaded during the first and fourth quarters in Iloilo landing centers due to seasonality of the species.
 - On the other hand, less catch in MIMAROPA was caused by the decrease in number of fishing days due to rough seas brought about by southwest monsoon that prevented fishermen in Palawan to go on frequent fishing.

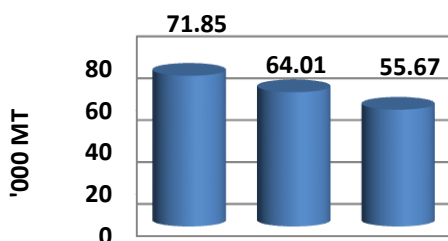
Fimbriated Sardines (Tunsoy)

- Volume of fimbriated sardines reached almost 76.50 thousand metric tons this year with a corresponding reduction of 8.76 percent compared to same period of the previous year.
- About 51 percent of the total unloading was caught by municipal fishermen while 49 percent came from commercial fisheries subsector.
- In ARMM, Basilan reported reduced output all throughout the year especially during the second and third quarters which was attributed to scarcity of species in the fishing ground for municipal fisheries subsector. Rough coastal water conditions resulted to less fishing trips/days of commercial and municipal fishermen.
- Negative output of the species was contributed by the Bicol Region during first to third quarters of the year brought about by less fishing activities of some commercial fishing boats owing to expiration of their license.
- The production shortfall in CALABARZON was credited to few unloadings by commercial fishing boats in Quezon caused by warmer water that tend species to migrate to deeper part of the fishing ground during the second quarter. Also, lesser emergence of this species was attributed to seasonality of appearance during fourth quarter.
- On the other hand, big volume of unloadings reported in Zamboanga Peninsula during the year. Municipal fishermen increased fishing operations in FADs and lesser competition of transient fishing vessels as a result of close monitoring of Bantay Dagat along the potential fishing areas and provision of nets by BFAR to selected municipalities of Zamboanga del Norte during second and thirds quarters.

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



Anchovies: Volume of Production, Philippines, 2014 - 2016



Anchovies (Dilis)

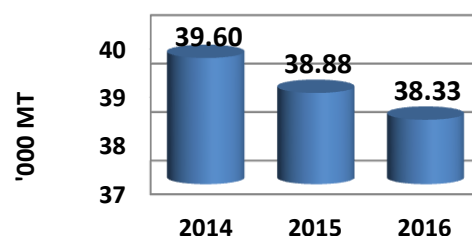
- Volume of production of anchovies in 2016 was about 56 thousand metric tons. It displayed a decrease of 13.03 percent from its 2015 production output.
- Unloaded anchovies in municipal and commercial landing centers represented 66.75 and 33.25 percent, respectively.

- Decline of catch of anchovies was observed in Bicol Region as a result of less fishing activities during the first three (3) quarters of the year. In Camarines Sur, lesser fishing trips were observed attributed to rough sea and strong winds brought about by southwest monsoon locally known as “habagat”. In addition, intrusion of commercial fishing vessels in municipal water was observed. High water temperature affected fishing activities resulting to lesser catch of anchovies in Masbate.
- Down trend in production of anchovies in Western Visayas particularly in Iloilo and Capiz was noted during the three (3) quarters. It was mainly because of the occurrence of weather disturbances that forced municipal fishermen to limit their fishing trips especially those using beach seines and drag nets.
- Decrease in production was observed in MIMAROPA particularly in Palawan due to the prohibition of the use of danish seine and to the effects of El Niño that hit the province during the first semester.
- Majority of the provinces in ARMM posted negative output. Scarcity of species in the fishing grounds brought about by rough coastal waters and reduced fishing trips due to high operational cost were noted.
- However, improvements in production of anchovies were recorded in Northern Mindanao and National Capital Region during the first quarter of the year as more fishing trips and seasonality of anchovies were derived from favorable weather conditions.

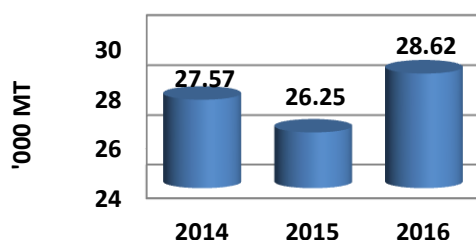
Indo-pacific Mackerel (Hasa-hasa)

- Annual volume of indo-pacific mackerel continued to go down in the past years. The 1.42 percent decline in 2016 posted the output to around 38 thousand metric tons.
- Municipal fisheries catch accounted to almost 65 percent while the rest were from commercial fisheries.
- Production losses were recorded in Central Luzon, Western and Eastern Visayas regions.
- Declining catch in Bataan municipal waters in all quarters was observed due to less appearance and less school of fish. Moreover, bad weather conditions brought about by typhoons Karen and Lawin in October deterred fishing trips of commercial fishing boats during the fourth quarter.
- In Capiz, less appearance of the species was attributed to intense heat that affected growth and breeding ground of the species, thus, less catch in drift and gill nets.
- Municipal fishing boats had less unloadings in Leyte as a consequence of hot weather conditions during the first semester while absence of school of fish was observed during the second semester of 2016. Unloadings of some commercial fishing boats during the second and third quarter of the year were reportedly done outside the province where buying price was higher.
- Moreover, some commercial fishing vessels stopped operation during the first quarter due to strict compliance to some local government units banning them from fishing in municipal waters.
- However, more unloadings was observed in MIMAROPA and Bicol Region.
- In Palawan, there was more occurrence of the species in fish corrals while in Masbate, more fishing trips was observed due to favorable weather.

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



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



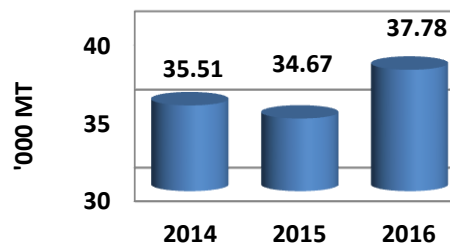
Blue Crab (Alimasag)

- The total production of blue crab was estimated at 29 thousand metric tons. It went up by 9.01 percent from its 2015 level.
- Blue crab species was dominantly caught in municipal waters that constituted 95.12 percent of the total production.
- Western Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula and Central Luzon regions accounted for the high growth rate of the species during the year except third quarter.
- The positive growth rate in Iloilo was due to more unloading in the northern part of the province. Also, more fishermen were engaged in catching the species using crab and lift nets.
- More fishing trips by sustenance fishermen and presence of blue crab in the fishing grounds attributed to favorable weather conditions in Zamboanga Sibugay.
- In Bataan, more fishing activities were done as more fishing gears which were distributed by BFAR were used by sustenance fishermen in catching blue crab during the year.
- On the other hand, MIMAROPA and Negros Island Region reported production shortfall.
- Low volume of catch was reported in Palawan was primarily because of the effect of El Niño phenomenon during the first semester and less fishing efforts during the second semester was brought about the rough seas and strong water current attributed to northeasterly winds during the fourth quarter.
- Moreover, in Negros Occidental, less catch by net gears was due to scarcity of the species brought about by very hot weather coupled with rough seas thus, less crab pots were utilized during the first two quarters. Less fishing efforts were reported brought about by southwest monsoon otherwise known as “Habagat”, occurrence of low pressure areas and typhoons in the province in the last two quarters of the year.

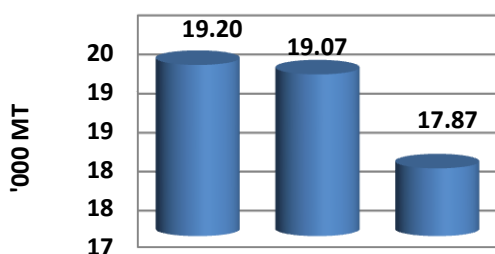
Eastern Little Tuna (Bonito)

- Eastern little tuna production for 2016 improved by 8.98 percent compared to previous year's level. It is estimated at almost 38 thousand metric tons during the year.
- Commercial fisheries subsector shared about 58 percent while the remaining 42 percent came from the municipal fisheries subsector.
- Regions that contributed to the increase in eastern little tuna production were SOCKSARGEN, Eastern Visayas and Davao Region.
- In South Cotobato, more catch was attributed to more appearance in fishing grounds and seasonality of eastern little tuna during the third and fourth quarter of the year. Also, in Sarangani, more appearance and in season of this species during the second quarter was noted.
- More fishing trips in Eastern Samar was due to presence of eastern little tuna in municipal fishing ground during the last two quarters of the year contributed to more unloading of the species.
- Bigger increase in Davao Region was realized in the fourth quarter. Increased fishing effort, thus, more catch was reported in Davao Sur while more occurrences were noted in Davao Oriental.
- On the contrary, decreases in the last three quarters were noted in Zamboanga Peninsula and ARMM.
- Less unloading in Zamboanga City was due to decreased number of fishing activities caused by rough seas. Fasting of Muslim brothers in observance of Ramadan pulled down unloading of the species due to less fishing activities. At the same time, eastern little tuna was not in season in Zamboanga del Sur. Further, unloading of commercial fishing boats to other province for a better price and fishing activities was affected by typhoon Lawin during the fourth quarter.
- In Basilan, scarcity of the species in the fishing ground and decreased fishing trips of commercial boats due to high operational cost were cited.

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



Grouper: Volume of Production, Philippines, 2014 - 2016



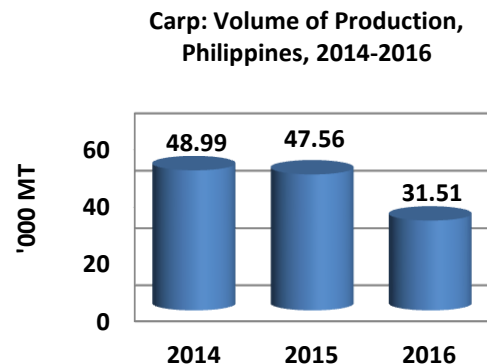
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)

- Grouper production for the year 2016 was estimated at over 17.9 thousand metric tons and showed minimal decline of 6.31 percent compared from previous year's level.
- Marine municipal fisheries sector contributed about 86.89 percent to the total production of grouper.
- The decline in total production of grouper was observed in MIMAROPA, particularly in Palawan for the three quarters due to the closing season of catch of all types of grouper. This was in reference to the implementation of Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD) Administrative Order No. 5, which provides guidelines for the accreditation, regulation and monitoring of live fish catching, culture, trading and transport in Palawan.
- CALABARZON particularly in Quezon province recorded a big decline in production during the second and third quarter due to less appearance of the species brought about by warm water temperature and reduced volume of planktons that serves as food at the marine municipal fishing grounds.

- The municipal fisheries subsector recorded a decrease in the production of grouper in ARMM particularly in Lanao del Sur for the first semester due to financial constraints and less appearance of the species which caused fishermen to reduce their fishing trips.
- Abundant catch was reported in SOCCSKSARGEN region for the four quarters. The seasonality of species and more unloading at the PFDA in South Cotabato coupled with the availability of buyers of the commercial fisheries sector pulled up production in the region. Moreover, there is a slight growth in production of CARAGA particularly in Surigao del Sur due to more catch of grouper unloaded at the municipal landing center during the first and fourth quarter.

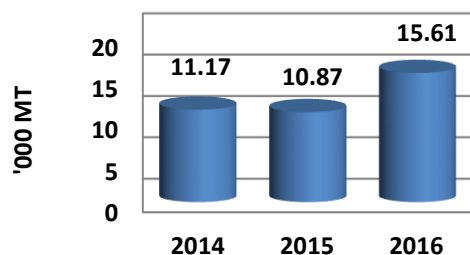
Carp

- Carp production during the year was recorded at 31.5 thousand metric tons. It registered a negative growth rate of 33.75 percent.
- Of the total volume of carp production, harvests from aquafarms shared 53.47 percent and the rest was caught by inland fishing households.
- CALABARZON, ARMM and Bicol Region were the top contributors to the decrease in production of carp.



- Negative production growth was observed in all quarters in Rizal province. This was attributed to less inputs of fingerlings due to hot weather conditions, polluted water, strong winds, overfeeding of natural food called “liya” and low selling price of the species.
- In ARMM, specifically Maguindanao, production in all the quarters went down due to smaller sizes of carp caught from inland bodies of water.
- Lesser catch in all quarters of Camarines Sur was due to the effect of appearances of some big inland fishes like mudfish that makes them prey for their food that dwindled production of carp.
- However, more volume of catch by inland fishermen was noted during the third and fourth quarter. More appearance of the species was observed especially during heavy rains where most of the species were carried away from flooded areas around Candaba river going to the fishing ground and some tributaries in Bulacan province.

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



Bigeye Tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)

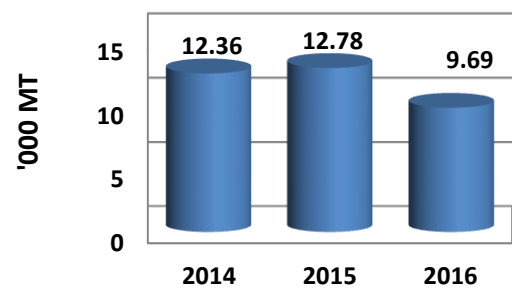
- Volume of production of bigeye tuna was estimated at 15.6 thousand metric tons during the year. It was about 43.57 percent more than last year’s level.
- Of its volume, 51.92 percent were credited to commercial fisheries.
- Highest growth trend was traced in SOCCSKSARGEN where more appearance in the fishing ground and in season of the species were observed in South Cotabato during second to fourth quarter.

- Catch from marine municipal waters showed an upward trend in Eastern Visayas. It was because of more fishing trips due to good weather conditions and presence of the species in the fishing ground along Eastern Samar.
- During fourth quarter, bigger production was recorded in CALABARZON due to more unloadings attributed to high demand by consumers in Quezon.
- On the other hand, the production of bigeye tuna went down in Western Visayas and Davao Region, during first half of the year.
- The production decline in Iloilo was due to less fishing efforts brought by bad weather conditions and less appearance of the species.
- In Davao City, decreased production of bigeye tuna during second and third quarter due to lesser volume of unloading from foreign-flagged vessels in PFDA fish ports that pulled down its output.

Mudfish

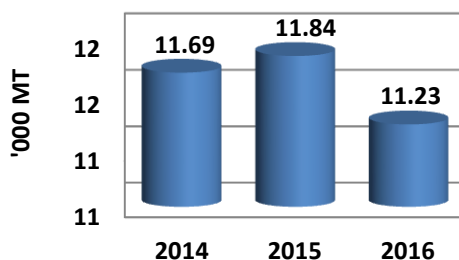
- In 2016, mudfish production was registered at 9.7 thousands metric tons. It showed 24.19 percent decline from the previous year's level.
- Around 91 percent of mudfish output was caught from inland bodies of water.
- The regions that contributed to the decrease of mudfish production were ARMM, SOCCSKSARGEN and Central Luzon.
- Downtrend was noted in ARMM because of the decline in the number of fishermen engaged in inland fishing activity and financial constraints, specifically in Lanao Sur and Maguindanao.

Mudfish: Volume of Production, Philippines, 2014-2016



- Diminished production in North Cotobato was the result of less appearance in the fishing ground from first to third quarter.
- During third and fourth quarter, the drop in Pampanga and Tarlac was due to less fishing activities brought about by dry season.
- However, more demand from consumer and increased fishing activities brought by good price pulled up production in CALABARZON particularly in Batangas during second and third quarters of the year.
- Northern Mindanao also contributed to the increase production brought about by more fishing trips and more appearance of the species due low water level in Bukidnon from second to fourth quarters.

Catfish: Volume of Production, Philippines, 2014 - 2016



Catfish

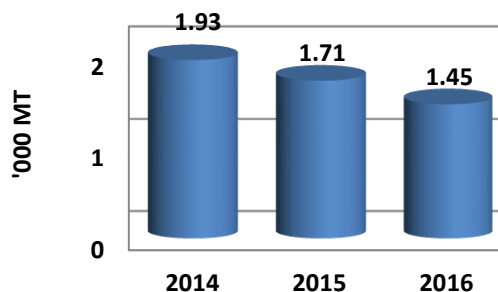
- Annual production of catfish dipped by 5.11 percent this 2016 from its 2015 level. Volume of output was at 11.2 thousand metric tons. About 66.80 percent were caught from inland waters and 33.20 percent were harvested from aquafarm.
- Performances were low in ARMM, Cagayan Valley and CALABARZON.

- In Maguindanao, the decrease was on account of dry spell that occurred during the first quarter of 2016 resulting in scarcity of catfish (hito) in fishing grounds. For the rest of the year, catfish was not in season. In Lanao del Sur, fishing trips lessened due to dryspell and mainly to the fishermen’s observance of Ramadan on the second quarter.
- In Cagayan and Isabela, some communal bodies of water (CBWs) either dried up or had low water level resulting in scarcity and smaller sizes of catch during the first semester. On the fourth quarter, some fishermen in Cagayan temporarily shifted to carpentry. In Isabela, fishponds shifted to tilapia which had shorter culture period and lesser production cost incurred. During the first semester, there was low water level in some SFRs, but, these overflowed during the fourth quarter caused by typhoon Lawin.
- In Laguna, production shortfall was influenced by the low volume outputs given the lesser appearance of catfish (kanduli) in the fishing grounds and lesser consumer preference, respectively, on the third and fourth quarter of 2016.
- Production increments were noted in SOCCSKSARGEN and Negros Island Region.
- In North Cotabato, catfish (hito) production soared during the last three quarters. These were traced to good weather and in-season of catfish this year.
- In Negros Occidental, increased volume output was evident during the second and fourth quarter. Operators increased areas utilized prompted by the demand from restaurants and eateries. Bigger sizes and good quality catfish were harvested.

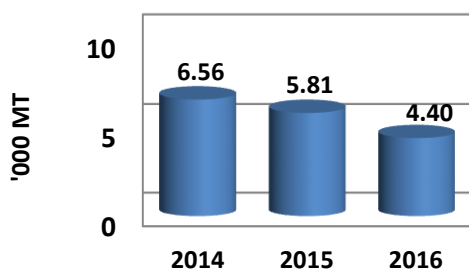
Endeavor Shrimp and White Shrimps

- Production of endeavor prawn and white shrimps for 2016 reduced by 14.89 percent and 28.78 percent, respectively.
- Of the combined production of 6,684.81 metric tons, 37.85 percent came from aquaculture subsector. For inland municipal, 62.15 percent share was noted,
- Being a tide borne species, less area were harvested for endeavor prawn in CALABARZON and Bicol region for this year. Both region experienced unpredictable weather conditions.
- On the other hand, harvested species in Western Visayas posted a positive gain due to good water salinity resulted to more tide borne species harvested in some part of Iloilo during the year.
- For white shrimps, the highest negative growth was noted in ARMM. Less fishing trips was recorded in Lanao del Sur due to financial constraints. Moreover, scarcity and lean season of species in the fishing ground which were the effects of dry spell brought about by El Nino phenomenon was also added to the declined in the second up to fourth quarter of 2016.

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



Gourami: Volume of Production, Philippines, 2014 - 2016

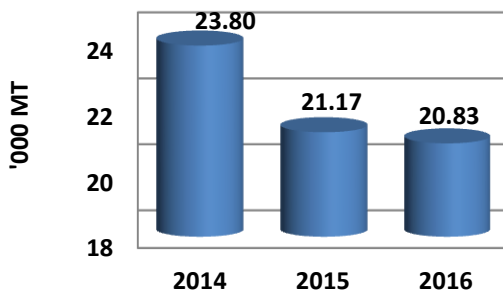


Gourami

- In 2016, gourami production was registered at 4.4 thousand metric tons. It posted a two-digit drop of 24.31 percent.
- Over 97 percent of gourami output was caught from inland bodies of water.
- ARMM and CALABARZON were top contributors to the production down trend.
- In Maguindanao, gourami production went down during the last three quarters of the year. Scarcity in the fishing ground was brought about by changes in weather pattern.

- During first semester, fisherfolk shifted to other source of livelihood like carpentry and factory works, thus less fishing trip caused the decreasing pattern of production in Laguna.
- However, Ilocos Region added up its production of gourami during the first three consecutive quarters, derived from number of fishing days and abundance of natural food brought about by good weather conditions.
- In Davao Region, more fishing trips and more appearance of the species specifically in Davao Norte and Compostela Valley boosted production of gourami.

Oyster: Volume of Production, Philippines, 2014 - 2016



Oyster

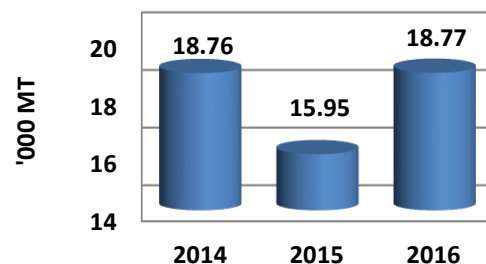
- Around 20.8 thousand metric tons of oyster were harvested during the year. It was 1.60 percent short of the previous year’s output.
- NIR primarily set forth the downtrend which was attributed to slower growth of spats and decrease in area harvested due to lack of bamboo poles and materials to be used in the oyster farm operations in Negros Occidental especially during the first semester.

- In Central Luzon, oyster farms in Bulacan were washed out by Typhoon Nona on December 2015. Further, presence of black mussel locally known as “bahong” hindered the growth of oyster spats during the first two quarters of the year.
- Central Visayas also displayed production cut during the year. During the second semester, temporarily stopped operations of some farms in Bohol were noted. The aquafarms were under rehabilitation by way of replacement of bamboo poles.
- On the contrary, oyster production gain was seen in Western Visayas. After the Red Tide episode previously in coastal waters, more harvests was attained in Capiz in reaction to more market demand in restaurants, resorts and neighboring provinces towards the end of the year.
- Production improvement in Ilocos Region was credited to La Union where better water parameter yielded bigger sizes and more frequent harvesting specifically during the third quarter.

Mussel

- Mussel production in 2016 was estimated at 18.8 thousand metric tons. It posted a 17.71 percent gain from the 2015 level.
- Eastern Visayas topped the gainers in output. Mussel culture training and distribution of farm establishment materials effected newly opened area thus, more harvests to meet the growing demand in Samar during the first three quarters of the year.

Mussel: Volume of Production, Philippines, 2014 - 2016



- Positive prospect in mussel production was displayed by Western Visayas where more harvests were realized after Red Tide occurrence during the previous year. More market demand also prompted the operators to produce more.
- However, CALABARZON reported decline on harvests. During the first half of the year, growth of mussel spats in Cavite was hampered by the infestation of black mussel-like species known as “Bahong.”

Table 1. Summary Statistics on Volume of Fisheries Production by Subsector: Philippines, 2016 - 2014
(in Metric Tons)

Subsector	2016	2015	2014	Percent Change	
				2016/2015	2015/2014
Fisheries	4,354,472.61	4,649,312.63	4,689,084.70	(6.34)	(0.85)
Commercial Fisheries	1,015,732.98	1,084,624.70	1,107,220.80	(6.35)	(2.04)
Municipal Fisheries	1,137,827.89	1,216,526.72	1,244,258.95	(6.47)	(2.23)
Marine	976,838.05	1,011,792.73	1,029,394.45	(3.45)	(1.71)
Inland	160,989.84	204,733.99	214,864.50	(21.37)	(4.71)
Aquaculture	2,200,911.74	2,348,161.21	2,337,604.96	(6.27)	0.45

Table 2. Volume of Fisheries Production by Species: Philippines, 2016 - 2014
(in Metric Tons)

Species	2016	2015	2014	Percent Change		% Point Contribution
				2016/2015	2015/2014	
Fisheries	4,354,472.61	4,649,312.63	4,689,084.70	(6.34)	(0.85)	(6.34)
Acetes (Alamang)	9,412.59	12,135.70	13,406.26	(22.44)	(9.48)	(0.06)
Anchovies (Dilis)	55,669.71	64,006.81	71,854.72	(13.03)	(10.92)	(0.18)
Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/ Bariles)	15,610.44	10,872.94	11,168.74	43.57	(2.65)	0.10
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	112,787.76	116,748.24	116,381.88	(3.39)	0.31	(0.09)
Blue crab (Alimasag)	28,618.22	26,251.87	27,570.34	9.01	(4.78)	0.05
Caesio (Dalagang-bukid)	18,095.10	19,540.51	19,874.13	(7.40)	(1.68)	(0.03)
Carp	31,511.22	47,561.26	48,992.01	(33.75)	(2.92)	(0.35)
Catfish	11,232.61	11,837.55	11,690.29	(5.11)	1.26	(0.01)
Cavalla (Talakitok)	25,050.24	28,903.77	28,032.13	(13.33)	3.11	(0.08)
Crevalle (Salay-salay)	35,402.21	35,297.24	35,845.51	0.30	(1.53)	0.00
Eastern little tuna (Bonito)	37,783.42	34,671.21	35,514.03	8.98	(2.37)	0.07
Endeavor prawn	1,454.97	1,709.44	1,932.40	(14.89)	(11.54)	(0.01)
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	76,495.05	83,842.34	93,269.83	(8.76)	(10.11)	(0.16)
Flying fish (Bolador)	17,140.93	18,453.77	19,389.61	(7.11)	(4.83)	(0.03)
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	134,012.91	137,684.61	134,094.98	(2.67)	2.68	(0.08)
Goatfish (Saramulyete)	26,310.65	26,648.35	27,379.96	(1.27)	(2.67)	(0.01)
Gourami	4,397.46	5,809.95	6,558.26	(24.31)	(11.41)	(0.03)
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	17,870.71	19,074.16	19,195.15	(6.31)	(0.63)	(0.03)
Hairtail (Espada)	16,041.92	17,543.07	15,167.93	(8.56)	15.66	(0.03)
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	63,511.89	74,079.87	78,238.46	(14.27)	(5.32)	(0.23)
Indian sardines (Tamban)	280,789.86	290,654.57	256,096.49	(3.39)	13.49	(0.21)
Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa)	38,327.89	38,880.90	39,601.61	(1.42)	(1.82)	(0.01)
Milkfish	402,655.07	392,738.14	401,979.01	2.53	(2.30)	0.21
Mudcrab	17,845.72	17,095.29	17,205.60	4.39	(0.64)	0.02
Mudfish	9,691.76	12,784.89	12,363.40	(24.19)	3.41	(0.07)
Mullet (Kapak)	13,341.07	13,014.40	13,123.22	2.51	(0.83)	0.01
Mussel	18,772.96	15,949.13	18,761.77	17.71	(14.99)	0.06
Oyster	20,831.09	21,169.26	23,796.02	(1.60)	(11.04)	(0.01)
Parrot fish (Loro)	14,190.98	14,915.71	15,102.90	(4.86)	(1.24)	(0.02)
Porgies (Pargo)	9,352.20	10,249.75	11,996.23	(8.76)	(14.56)	(0.02)
Round herring (Tulis)	7,931.64	5,813.68	6,697.22	36.43	(13.19)	0.05
Roundscad (Galunggong)	212,990.94	225,101.69	260,597.61	(5.38)	(13.62)	(0.26)
Seaweed	1,404,519.23	1,566,361.70	1,549,575.98	(10.33)	1.08	(3.48)
Siganid (Samaral)	23,890.35	25,742.35	26,634.60	(7.19)	(3.35)	(0.04)
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	211,930.81	233,544.83	233,853.10	(9.25)	(0.13)	(0.46)
Slipmouth (Sapsap)	48,979.10	48,105.41	50,613.14	1.82	(4.95)	0.02
Snapper (Maya-maya)	15,817.01	17,184.74	18,497.19	(7.96)	(7.10)	(0.03)
Spanish mackerel (Tanigue)	17,909.04	17,363.85	16,913.64	3.14	2.66	0.01
Squid (Pusit)	52,132.38	52,948.51	55,693.16	(1.54)	(4.93)	(0.02)
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	39,830.20	39,167.39	38,775.42	1.69	1.01	0.01
Tiger prawn	49,254.50	49,634.00	47,973.11	(0.76)	3.46	(0.01)
Tilapia	300,722.50	311,684.17	313,378.30	(3.52)	(0.54)	(0.24)
White shrimp	5,229.84	7,342.87	7,653.89	(28.78)	(4.06)	(0.05)
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	105,668.12	143,386.83	139,920.13	(26.31)	2.48	(0.81)
Others	293,458.35	285,805.89	296,725.36	2.68	(3.68)	0.16

Table 3. Volume of Commercial Fisheries Production by Species: Philippines, 2016 - 2014
(in Metric Tons)

Species	2016	2015	2014	Percent Change		% Point Contribution
				2016/2015	2015/2014	
Commercial Fisheries	1,015,732.98	1,084,624.70	1,107,220.80	(6.35)	(2.04)	(6.35)
Acetes (Alamang)	2,874.19	1,301.07	1,608.04	120.91	(19.09)	0.15
Anchovies (Dilis)	18,507.54	20,614.05	24,159.90	(10.22)	(14.68)	(0.19)
Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/ Bariles)	8,105.65	5,258.49	6,188.31	54.14	(15.03)	0.26
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	46,205.52	42,995.37	44,830.08	7.47	(4.09)	0.30
Blue crab (Alimasag)	1,108.36	815.45	1,178.02	35.92	(30.78)	0.03
Caesio (Dalagang-bukid)	4,476.48	6,169.34	5,143.61	(27.44)	19.94	(0.16)
Carp	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catfish	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cavalla (Talakitok)	4,665.29	5,636.40	5,749.12	(17.23)	(1.96)	(0.09)
Crevalle (Salay-salay)	13,596.91	11,178.43	9,790.86	21.64	14.17	0.22
Eastern little tuna (Bonito)	22,092.86	20,184.46	20,984.99	9.45	(3.81)	0.18
Endeavor prawn	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	39,188.78	43,114.39	53,285.29	(9.11)	(19.09)	(0.36)
Flying fish (Bolador)	2,981.45	2,937.06	2,400.66	1.51	22.34	0.00
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	77,266.82	78,859.54	74,973.64	(2.02)	5.18	(0.15)
Goatfish (Saramulyete)	4,856.22	6,248.45	7,367.62	(22.28)	(15.19)	(0.13)
Gourami	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	2,170.45	2,051.01	2,137.77	5.82	(4.06)	0.01
Hairtail (Espada)	5,411.42	4,332.39	4,250.46	24.91	1.93	0.10
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	24,091.84	32,144.10	36,908.19	(25.05)	(12.91)	(0.74)
Indian sardines (Tamban)	206,276.95	217,758.16	190,390.23	(5.27)	14.37	(1.06)
Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa)	13,456.68	12,400.74	12,813.91	8.52	(3.22)	0.10
Milkfish	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mudcrab	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mudfish	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mullet (Kapak)	457.57	571.50	699.59	(19.94)	(18.31)	(0.01)
Mussel	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oyster	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parrot fish (Loro)	635.62	702.97	636.17	(9.58)	10.50	(0.01)
Porgies (Pargo)	1,112.67	2,269.37	3,118.34	(50.97)	(27.23)	(0.11)
Round herring (Tulis)	1,040.47	999.23	1,550.66	4.13	(35.56)	0.00
Roundscad (Galunggong)	157,397.33	164,443.04	197,090.10	(4.28)	(16.56)	(0.65)
Seaweed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siganid (Samaral)	1,422.67	1,691.99	1,842.41	(15.92)	(8.16)	(0.02)
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	181,609.96	199,152.50	194,583.43	(8.81)	2.35	(1.62)
Slipmouth (Sapsap)	15,236.46	13,636.96	14,793.38	11.73	(7.82)	0.15
Snapper (Maya-maya)	1,498.17	1,660.01	1,789.72	(9.75)	(7.25)	(0.01)
Spanish mackerel (Tanigue)	5,861.28	5,317.89	5,286.93	10.22	0.59	0.05
Squid (Pusit)	11,971.54	12,229.77	12,536.33	(2.11)	(2.45)	(0.02)
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	6,571.03	8,320.18	8,476.61	(21.02)	(1.85)	(0.16)
Tiger prawn	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tilapia	-	-	-	-	-	-
White shrimp	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	70,565.49	102,400.30	94,256.36	(31.09)	8.64	(2.93)
Others	63,019.31	57,230.09	66,400.07	10.12	(13.81)	0.53

Table 4. Volume of Marine Municipal Fisheries Production by Species: Philippines, 2016 - 2014
(in Metric Tons)

Species	2016	2015	2014	Percent Change		% Point
				2016/2015	2015/2014	Contribution
Marine Municipal Fisheries	976,838.05	1,011,792.73	1,029,394.45	(3.45)	(1.71)	(3.45)
Acetes (Alamang)	6,538.40	10,834.63	11,798.22	(39.65)	(8.17)	(0.42)
Anchovies (Dilis)	37,162.17	43,392.76	47,694.82	(14.36)	(9.02)	(0.61)
Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/ Bariles)	7,504.79	5,614.45	4,980.43	33.67	12.73	0.19
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	66,582.24	73,752.87	71,551.80	(9.72)	3.08	(0.71)
Blue crab (Alimasag)	27,220.71	25,126.20	26,075.03	8.34	(3.64)	0.21
Caesio (Dalagang-bukid)	13,618.62	13,371.17	14,730.52	1.85	(9.23)	0.02
Carp	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catfish	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cavalla (Talakitok)	20,384.95	23,267.37	22,283.01	(12.39)	4.42	(0.28)
Crevalle (Salay-salay)	21,805.30	24,118.81	26,054.65	(9.59)	(7.43)	(0.23)
Eastern little tuna (Bonito)	15,690.56	14,486.75	14,529.04	8.31	(0.29)	0.12
Endeavor prawn	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	37,306.27	40,727.95	39,984.54	(8.40)	1.86	(0.34)
Flying fish (Bolador)	14,159.48	15,516.71	16,988.95	(8.75)	(8.67)	(0.13)
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	56,746.09	58,825.07	59,121.34	(3.53)	(0.50)	(0.21)
Goatfish (Saramulyete)	21,454.43	20,399.90	20,012.34	5.17	1.94	0.10
Gourami	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	15,527.47	16,759.41	16,786.25	(7.35)	(0.16)	(0.12)
Hairtail (Espada)	10,630.50	13,210.68	10,917.47	(19.53)	21.00	(0.25)
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	39,420.05	41,935.77	41,330.27	(6.00)	1.47	(0.25)
Indian sardines (Tamban)	74,512.91	72,896.41	65,706.26	2.22	10.94	0.16
Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa)	24,871.21	26,480.16	26,787.70	(6.08)	(1.15)	(0.16)
Milkfish	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mudcrab	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mudfish	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mullet (Kapak)	11,952.32	11,486.71	11,541.74	4.05	(0.48)	0.05
Mussel	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oyster	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parrot fish (Loro)	13,555.36	14,212.74	14,466.73	(4.63)	(1.76)	(0.06)
Porgies (Pargo)	8,239.53	7,980.38	8,877.89	3.25	(10.11)	0.03
Round herring (Tulis)	6,891.17	4,814.45	5,146.56	43.14	(6.45)	0.20
Roundscad (Galunggong)	55,593.61	60,658.65	63,507.51	(8.35)	(4.49)	(0.50)
Seaweed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siganid (Samaral)	22,281.47	23,826.74	24,584.89	(6.49)	(3.08)	(0.15)
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	30,320.85	34,392.33	39,269.67	(11.84)	(12.42)	(0.40)
Slipmouth (Sapsap)	33,742.64	34,468.45	35,819.76	(2.11)	(3.77)	(0.07)
Snapper (Maya-maya)	14,318.84	15,524.73	16,707.47	(7.77)	(7.08)	(0.12)
Spanish mackerel (Tanigue)	12,047.76	12,045.96	11,626.71	0.01	3.61	0.00
Squid (Pusit)	40,160.84	40,718.74	43,156.83	(1.37)	(5.65)	(0.06)
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	33,259.17	30,847.21	30,298.81	7.82	1.81	0.24
Tiger prawn	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tilapia	-	-	-	-	-	-
White shrimp	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	35,102.63	40,986.53	45,663.77	(14.36)	(10.24)	(0.58)
Others	148,235.71	139,112.04	141,393.47	6.56	(1.61)	0.90

Table 5. Volume of Inland Fisheries Production by Species: Philippines, 2016 - 2014
(in Metric Tons)

Species	2016	2015	2014	Percent Change		% Point Contribution
				2016/2015	2015/2014	
Inland Fisheries	160,989.84	204,733.99	214,864.50	(21.37)	(4.71)	(21.37)
Acetes (Alamang)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anchovies (Dilis)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/ Bariles)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue crab (Alimasag)	289.15	310.22	317.29	(6.79)	(2.23)	(0.01)
Caesio (Dalagang-bukid)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carp	14,662.06	30,688.31	32,235.62	(52.22)	(4.80)	(7.83)
Catfish	7,503.32	8,216.55	8,058.34	(8.68)	1.96	(0.35)
Cavalla (Talakitok)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crevalle (Salay-salay)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern little tuna (Bonito)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Endeavor prawn	819.17	759.10	781.77	7.91	(2.90)	0.03
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flying fish (Bolador)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goatfish (Saramulyete)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gourami	4,286.31	5,665.72	6,431.47	(24.35)	(11.91)	(0.67)
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hairtail (Espada)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian sardines (Tamban)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milkfish	4,566.90	8,312.70	11,746.47	(45.06)	(29.23)	(1.83)
Mudcrab	989.23	896.78	1,045.87	10.31	(14.26)	0.05
Mudfish	8,828.96	11,753.53	11,198.70	(24.88)	4.95	(1.43)
Mullet (Kapak)	931.18	956.19	881.89	(2.62)	8.43	(0.01)
Mussel	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oyster	1,318.73	908.46	1,440.81	45.16	(36.95)	0.20
Parrot fish (Loro)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Porgies (Pargo)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Round herring (Tulis)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roundscad (Galunggong)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seaweed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siganid (Samaral)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slipmouth (Sapsap)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Snapper (Maya-maya)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish mackerel (Tanigue)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Squid (Pusit)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tiger prawn	115.02	106.67	129.67	7.83	(17.74)	0.00
Tilapia	41,676.94	50,473.73	54,180.17	(17.43)	(6.84)	(4.30)
White shrimp	3,556.15	5,696.98	5,827.23	(37.58)	(2.24)	(1.05)
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	71,446.72	79,989.05	80,589.20	(10.68)	(0.74)	(4.17)

Table 6. Volume of Aquaculture Production by Species: Philippines, 2016 - 2014
(in Metric Tons)

Species	2016	2015	2014	Percent Change		% Point Contribution
				2016/2015	2015/2014	
Aquaculture	2,200,911.74	2,348,161.21	2,337,604.96	(6.27)	0.45	(6.27)
Acetes (Alamang)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anchovies (Dilis)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/ Bariles)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue crab (Alimasag)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caesio (Dalagang-bukid)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carp	16,849.16	16,872.95	16,756.39	(0.14)	0.70	(0.00)
Catfish	3,729.29	3,621.00	3,631.95	2.99	(0.30)	0.00
Cavalla (Talakitok)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crevalle (Salay-salay)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern little tuna (Bonito)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Endeavor prawn	635.80	950.34	1,150.63	(33.10)	(17.41)	(0.01)
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flying fish (Bolador)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goatfish (Saramulyete)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gourami	111.15	144.23	126.79	(22.93)	13.76	(0.00)
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	172.79	263.74	271.13	(34.49)	(2.73)	(0.00)
Hairtail (Espada)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian sardines (Tamban)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milkfish	398,088.17	384,425.44	390,232.54	3.55	(1.49)	0.58
Mudcrab	16,856.49	16,198.51	16,159.73	4.06	0.24	0.03
Mudfish	862.80	1,031.36	1,164.70	(16.34)	(11.45)	(0.01)
Mullet (Kapak)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mussel	18,772.96	15,949.13	18,761.77	17.71	(14.99)	0.12
Oyster	19,512.36	20,260.80	22,355.21	(3.69)	(9.37)	(0.03)
Parrot fish (Loro)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Porgies (Pargo)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Round herring (Tulis)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roundscad (Galunggong)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seaweed	1,404,519.23	1,566,361.70	1,549,575.98	(10.33)	1.08	(6.89)
Siganid (Samaral)	186.21	223.62	207.30	(16.73)	7.87	(0.00)
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slipmouth (Sapsap)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Snapper (Maya-maya)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish mackerel (Tanigue)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Squid (Pusit)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tiger prawn	49,139.48	49,527.33	47,843.44	(0.78)	3.52	(0.02)
Tilapia	259,045.56	261,210.44	259,198.13	(0.83)	0.78	(0.09)
White shrimp	1,673.69	1,645.89	1,826.66	1.69	(9.90)	0.00
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	10,756.61	9,474.71	8,342.63	13.53	13.57	0.05

Table 7. Volume of Fisheries Production by Species, by Region: Philippines, 2016 - 2014
(in Metric Tons)

Species/Region	2016	2015	2014	Percent Change		% Point Contribution
				2016/2015	2015/2014	
Fisheries	4,354,472.61	4,649,312.63	4,689,084.70	(6.34)	(0.85)	(6.34)
NCR	128,657.46	107,134.58	127,757.46	20.09	(16.14)	0.46
CAR	4,202.21	3,866.71	3,976.72	8.68	(2.77)	0.01
I - Ilocos Region	157,269.94	161,891.68	174,196.42	(2.85)	(7.06)	(0.10)
II - Cagayan Valley	53,469.59	56,353.00	60,147.99	(5.12)	(6.31)	(0.06)
III - Central Luzon	272,651.76	276,969.03	278,046.75	(1.56)	(0.39)	(0.09)
IVA - CALABARZON	331,346.25	378,522.33	391,464.78	(12.46)	(3.31)	(1.01)
IVB - MIMAROPA	482,790.71	588,277.45	562,057.35	(17.93)	4.67	(2.27)
V - Bicol Region	234,395.80	268,187.77	294,954.16	(12.60)	(9.07)	(0.73)
VI - Western Visayas	304,122.36	307,412.92	314,232.21	(1.07)	(2.17)	(0.07)
VII - Central Visayas	171,890.12	174,200.73	180,428.91	(1.33)	(3.45)	(0.05)
Negros Island Region	104,833.32	106,506.10	111,090.58	(1.57)	(4.13)	(0.04)
VIII - Eastern Visayas	140,274.93	134,977.46	137,518.57	3.92	(1.85)	0.11
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	554,769.72	583,403.76	574,364.44	(4.91)	1.57	(0.62)
X - Northern Mindanao	166,770.38	162,802.68	158,212.72	2.44	2.90	0.09
XI - Davao Region	58,019.87	59,498.46	54,377.97	(2.49)	9.42	(0.03)
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	288,448.82	328,687.25	324,187.58	(12.24)	1.39	(0.87)
Caraga	76,244.84	83,348.70	85,112.83	(8.52)	(2.07)	(0.15)
ARMM	824,314.52	867,272.00	856,957.27	(4.95)	1.20	(0.92)
Milkfish	402,655.07	392,738.14	401,979.01	2.53	(2.30)	2.53
NCR	2,007.97	1,172.05	1,450.70	71.32	(19.21)	0.21
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	112,040.18	108,201.32	117,829.62	3.55	(8.17)	0.98
II - Cagayan Valley	491.53	567.30	560.99	(13.36)	1.12	(0.02)
III - Central Luzon	63,700.20	64,693.68	65,448.03	(1.54)	(1.15)	(0.25)
IVA - CALABARZON	67,366.01	53,145.66	53,562.49	26.76	(0.78)	3.63
IVB - MIMAROPA	2,514.45	4,457.21	4,317.18	(43.59)	3.24	(0.50)
V - Bicol Region	4,194.34	5,015.70	5,586.03	(16.38)	(10.21)	(0.21)
VI - Western Visayas	53,109.62	52,646.65	49,094.39	0.88	7.24	0.12
VII - Central Visayas	4,639.48	4,027.74	3,417.74	15.19	17.85	0.16
Negros Island Region	25,266.29	26,116.70	26,899.88	(3.26)	(2.91)	(0.22)
VIII - Eastern Visayas	6,686.13	5,756.06	7,403.96	16.16	(22.26)	0.24
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	8,949.10	9,587.45	10,249.13	(6.66)	(6.46)	(0.16)
X - Northern Mindanao	16,600.19	16,678.78	15,416.38	(0.47)	8.19	(0.02)
XI - Davao Region	17,759.65	20,183.44	17,738.20	(12.01)	13.79	(0.62)
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	6,054.59	10,125.91	13,577.75	(40.21)	(25.42)	(1.04)
Caraga	3,308.66	2,966.48	2,853.70	11.53	3.95	0.09
ARMM	7,966.70	7,396.02	6,572.82	7.72	12.52	0.15
Tilapia	300,722.50	311,684.17	313,378.30	(3.52)	(0.54)	(3.52)
NCR	294.11	398.24	716.86	(26.15)	(44.45)	(0.03)
CAR	3,541.31	3,211.14	3,331.38	10.28	(3.61)	0.11
I - Ilocos Region	12,834.38	14,402.90	14,399.71	(10.89)	0.02	(0.50)
II - Cagayan Valley	12,322.17	13,041.92	15,362.66	(5.52)	(15.11)	(0.23)
III - Central Luzon	127,241.91	126,956.38	126,298.22	0.22	0.52	0.09
IVA - CALABARZON	92,372.73	97,325.55	95,690.04	(5.09)	1.71	(1.59)
IVB - MIMAROPA	1,076.96	682.47	1,065.34	57.80	(35.94)	0.13
V - Bicol Region	10,780.39	12,498.08	13,491.72	(13.74)	(7.36)	(0.55)
VI - Western Visayas	2,012.59	1,909.23	1,483.22	5.41	28.72	0.03
VII - Central Visayas	302.12	252.36	231.51	19.72	9.01	0.02
Negros Island Region	847.70	825.40	752.08	2.70	9.75	0.01
VIII - Eastern Visayas	547.18	496.30	478.41	10.25	3.74	0.02
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1,616.06	1,380.98	1,420.61	17.02	(2.79)	0.08
X - Northern Mindanao	3,120.31	3,200.61	3,007.83	(2.51)	6.41	(0.03)
XI - Davao Region	2,228.31	2,720.30	2,699.57	(18.09)	0.77	(0.16)
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	14,015.68	15,507.41	18,554.97	(9.62)	(16.42)	(0.48)
Caraga	1,009.32	1,094.80	1,212.60	(7.81)	(9.72)	(0.03)
ARMM	14,559.26	15,780.08	13,181.56	(7.74)	19.71	(0.39)

Table 7. Volume of Fisheries Production by Species, by Region: Philippines, 2016 - 2014 (...continued)
(in Metric Tons)

Species/Region	2016	2015	2014	Percent Change		% Point Contribution
				2016/2015	2015/2014	
Tiger Prawn	49,254.50	49,634.00	47,973.11	(0.76)	3.46	(0.76)
NCR	0.80	-	0.65	-	(100.00)	0.00
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	1,800.49	2,123.87	2,443.08	(15.23)	(13.07)	(0.65)
II - Cagayan Valley	55.60	70.80	69.36	(21.48)	2.08	(0.03)
III - Central Luzon	24,164.85	23,905.05	24,247.67	1.09	(1.41)	0.52
IVA - CALABARZON	192.26	73.80	57.94	160.50	27.39	0.24
IVB - MIMAROPA	341.36	570.33	291.08	(40.15)	95.94	(0.46)
V - Bicol Region	2,298.74	1,593.87	1,622.69	44.22	(1.78)	1.41
VI - Western Visayas	1,282.32	1,710.62	1,902.93	(25.04)	(10.11)	(0.86)
VII - Central Visayas	153.77	199.82	216.49	(23.05)	(7.70)	(0.09)
Negros Island Region	88.76	73.64	78.05	20.54	(5.66)	0.03
VIII - Eastern Visayas	109.14	122.12	125.25	(10.63)	(2.50)	(0.03)
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	2,366.02	3,880.72	3,971.37	(39.03)	(2.28)	(3.03)
X - Northern Mindanao	15,471.30	14,706.44	12,207.07	5.20	20.47	1.53
XI - Davao Region	243.18	55.01	20.18	342.07	172.66	0.38
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	2.49	4.12	1.65	(39.55)	149.41	(0.00)
Caraga	417.79	276.61	453.79	51.04	(39.04)	0.28
ARMM	265.63	267.16	263.88	(0.57)	1.24	(0.00)
Roundscad (Galunggong)	212,990.94	225,101.69	260,597.61	(5.38)	(13.62)	(5.38)
NCR	56,042.23	47,758.91	76,165.54	17.34	(37.30)	3.68
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	2,475.67	2,808.16	2,769.14	(11.84)	1.41	(0.15)
II - Cagayan Valley	2,051.72	1,936.43	1,909.77	5.95	1.40	0.05
III - Central Luzon	1,681.58	1,380.68	1,432.01	21.79	(3.58)	0.13
IVA - CALABARZON	12,139.56	24,795.70	23,454.28	(51.04)	5.72	(5.62)
IVB - MIMAROPA	11,797.58	15,151.25	15,835.67	(22.13)	(4.32)	(1.49)
V - Bicol Region	22,714.58	25,183.07	27,283.61	(9.80)	(7.70)	(1.10)
VI - Western Visayas	9,675.15	11,304.80	11,765.88	(14.42)	(3.92)	(0.72)
VII - Central Visayas	9,698.47	9,008.50	8,782.00	7.66	2.58	0.31
Negros Island Region	5,861.68	4,302.54	3,937.22	36.24	9.28	0.69
VIII - Eastern Visayas	9,296.58	11,106.38	12,144.46	(16.30)	(8.55)	(0.80)
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	20,493.80	20,359.97	24,156.54	0.66	(15.72)	0.06
X - Northern Mindanao	7,306.11	6,929.25	6,510.63	5.44	6.43	0.17
XI - Davao Region	2,503.17	2,346.07	2,706.09	6.70	(13.30)	0.07
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	12,693.82	11,137.63	12,345.04	13.97	(9.78)	0.69
Caraga	2,294.91	1,943.62	2,149.95	18.07	(9.60)	0.16
ARMM	24,264.33	27,648.73	27,249.78	(12.24)	1.46	(1.50)
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	211,930.81	233,544.83	233,853.10	(9.25)	(0.13)	(9.25)
NCR	2,712.97	2,518.12	2,379.25	7.74	5.84	0.08
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	2,249.95	2,640.54	3,680.81	(14.79)	(28.26)	(0.17)
II - Cagayan Valley	804.42	825.22	806.03	(2.52)	2.38	(0.01)
III - Central Luzon	2,300.37	3,020.69	3,443.67	(23.85)	(12.28)	(0.31)
IVA - CALABARZON	2,817.00	3,044.93	3,153.46	(7.49)	(3.44)	(0.10)
IVB - MIMAROPA	4,525.13	5,767.96	6,263.88	(21.55)	(7.92)	(0.53)
V - Bicol Region	2,499.15	2,569.82	3,840.38	(2.75)	(33.08)	(0.03)
VI - Western Visayas	2,552.88	3,162.24	3,471.54	(19.27)	(8.91)	(0.26)
VII - Central Visayas	252.45	166.70	130.66	51.44	27.58	0.04
Negros Island Region	387.12	676.59	696.87	(42.78)	(2.91)	(0.12)
VIII - Eastern Visayas	8,434.72	8,874.43	9,504.73	(4.95)	(6.63)	(0.19)
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	8,974.60	9,627.48	11,951.83	(6.78)	(19.45)	(0.28)
X - Northern Mindanao	918.94	769.74	978.37	19.38	(21.32)	0.06
XI - Davao Region	1,847.45	1,920.44	1,287.35	(3.80)	49.18	(0.03)
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	154,993.52	171,569.40	165,359.55	(9.66)	3.76	(7.09)
Caraga	4,076.55	3,900.33	4,055.15	4.52	(3.82)	0.08
ARMM	11,583.59	12,490.20	12,849.57	(7.26)	(2.80)	(0.39)

Table 7. Volume of Fisheries Production by Species, by Region: Philippines, 2016 - 2014 (...continued)
(in Metric Tons)

Species/Region	2016	2015	2014	Percent Change		% Point Contribution
				2016/2015	2015/2014	
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	105,668.12	143,386.83	139,920.13	(26.31)	2.48	(26.31)
NCR	1,263.72	886.55	897.27	42.54	(1.19)	0.26
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	2,211.17	3,910.60	5,048.21	(43.46)	(22.53)	(1.19)
II - Cagayan Valley	862.56	880.58	919.56	(2.05)	(4.24)	(0.01)
III - Central Luzon	1,674.05	2,218.12	2,423.58	(24.53)	(8.48)	(0.38)
IVA - CALABARZON	3,227.07	3,346.36	4,616.82	(3.56)	(27.52)	(0.08)
IVB - MIMAROPA	4,747.93	6,340.88	7,172.20	(25.12)	(11.59)	(1.11)
V - Bicol Region	2,462.12	2,829.70	4,408.00	(12.99)	(35.81)	(0.26)
VI - Western Visayas	2,786.20	3,318.51	3,541.05	(16.04)	(6.28)	(0.37)
VII - Central Visayas	312.80	235.97	246.93	32.56	(4.44)	0.05
Negros Island Region	988.69	1,182.31	1,293.18	(16.38)	(8.57)	(0.14)
VIII - Eastern Visayas	6,256.45	7,249.42	8,052.49	(13.70)	(9.97)	(0.69)
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	9,366.86	10,135.67	9,786.18	(7.59)	3.57	(0.54)
X - Northern Mindanao	2,629.12	2,429.39	2,284.40	8.22	6.35	0.14
XI - Davao Region	2,472.82	2,176.04	2,678.35	13.64	(18.75)	0.21
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	46,878.97	78,708.10	68,489.90	(40.44)	14.92	(22.20)
Caraga	3,874.94	3,703.53	4,481.99	4.63	(17.37)	0.12
ARMM	13,652.65	13,835.10	13,580.02	(1.32)	1.88	(0.13)
Seaweed	1,404,519.23	1,566,361.70	1,549,575.98	(10.33)	1.08	(10.33)
NCR	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	26.03	26.47	34.97	(1.64)	(24.30)	(0.00)
II - Cagayan Valley	196.89	266.46	527.18	(26.11)	(49.46)	(0.00)
III - Central Luzon	300.18	1,827.50	2,368.53	(83.57)	(22.84)	(0.10)
IVA - CALABARZON	3,642.01	23,492.73	32,617.74	(84.50)	(27.98)	(1.27)
IVB - MIMAROPA	312,922.64	395,125.83	361,352.59	(20.80)	9.35	(5.25)
V - Bicol Region	34,199.45	55,382.09	59,863.75	(38.25)	(7.49)	(1.35)
VI - Western Visayas	81,781.69	80,569.18	77,464.05	1.50	4.01	0.08
VII - Central Visayas	88,448.00	96,363.53	104,535.13	(8.21)	(7.82)	(0.51)
Negros Island Region	307.98	227.96	411.22	35.10	(44.57)	0.01
VIII - Eastern Visayas	18,411.26	18,513.49	17,925.84	(0.55)	3.28	(0.01)
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	193,107.61	204,180.45	206,161.12	(5.42)	(0.96)	(0.71)
X - Northern Mindanao	39,964.15	39,409.13	40,784.83	1.41	(3.37)	0.04
XI - Davao Region	7,652.49	8,384.02	6,005.49	(8.73)	39.61	(0.05)
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	71.36	358.65	144.05	(80.10)	148.97	(0.02)
Caraga	10,313.22	14,798.71	16,383.89	(30.31)	(9.68)	(0.29)
ARMM	613,174.28	627,435.50	622,995.60	(2.27)	0.71	(0.91)
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	134,012.91	137,684.61	134,094.98	(2.67)	2.68	(2.67)
NCR	10,750.92	9,822.89	6,145.28	9.45	59.84	0.67
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	321.91	139.29	113.91	131.11	22.28	0.13
II - Cagayan Valley	3,076.76	3,094.99	2,656.31	(0.59)	16.51	(0.01)
III - Central Luzon	941.63	1,018.16	1,144.77	(7.52)	(11.06)	(0.06)
IVA - CALABARZON	9,344.18	14,558.53	14,678.21	(35.82)	(0.82)	(3.79)
IVB - MIMAROPA	11,313.30	12,164.53	13,398.66	(7.00)	(9.21)	(0.62)
V - Bicol Region	12,142.16	11,888.23	12,998.98	2.14	(8.54)	0.18
VI - Western Visayas	3,076.08	3,749.46	3,050.39	(17.96)	22.92	(0.49)
VII - Central Visayas	3,187.34	3,522.61	4,333.79	(9.52)	(18.72)	(0.24)
Negros Island Region	857.15	1,758.66	1,486.14	(51.26)	18.34	(0.66)
VIII - Eastern Visayas	5,366.40	6,098.61	6,498.02	(12.01)	(6.15)	(0.53)
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	16,185.69	19,083.31	17,737.77	(15.18)	7.59	(2.11)
X - Northern Mindanao	9,395.10	8,436.74	8,195.08	11.36	2.95	0.70
XI - Davao Region	2,481.04	1,976.13	1,605.64	25.55	23.07	0.37
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	14,973.98	7,802.79	8,643.80	91.91	(9.73)	5.21
Caraga	5,783.36	5,720.58	5,783.04	1.10	(1.08)	0.05
ARMM	24,815.91	26,849.10	25,625.19	(7.57)	4.78	(1.48)

Table 7. Volume of Fisheries Production by Species, by Region: Philippines, 2016 - 2014 (...continued)
(in Metric Tons)

Species/Region	2016	2015	2014	Percent Change		% Point Contribution
				2016/2015	2015/2014	
Indian sardines (Tamban)	280,789.86	290,654.57	256,096.49	(3.39)	13.49	(3.39)
NCR	29,770.96	22,588.66	13,673.24	31.80	65.20	2.47
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	95.97	219.83	142.10	(56.34)	54.70	(0.04)
II - Cagayan Valley	802.17	799.10	796.62	0.38	0.31	0.00
III - Central Luzon	907.93	255.50	235.11	255.35	8.67	0.22
IVA - CALABARZON	9,066.00	7,118.58	3,918.27	27.36	81.68	0.67
IVB - MIMAROPA	9,199.16	9,988.84	10,314.23	(7.91)	(3.15)	(0.27)
V - Bicol Region	9,432.01	11,436.06	13,463.93	(17.52)	(15.06)	(0.69)
VI - Western Visayas	5,142.20	4,206.29	4,562.37	22.25	(7.80)	0.32
VII - Central Visayas	3,421.82	2,342.09	1,973.03	46.10	18.71	0.37
Negros Island Region	5,517.31	2,716.77	1,858.87	103.08	46.15	0.96
VIII - Eastern Visayas	5,381.53	4,945.96	4,539.07	8.81	8.96	0.15
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	160,118.99	181,918.51	161,824.52	(11.98)	12.42	(7.49)
X - Northern Mindanao	20,876.14	21,298.99	18,953.67	(1.99)	12.37	(0.15)
XI - Davao Region	2,214.30	1,888.92	1,620.24	17.23	16.58	0.11
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	1,081.41	968.59	1,315.93	11.65	(26.40)	0.04
Caraga	4,501.18	4,637.91	4,475.91	(2.95)	3.62	(0.05)
ARMM	13,260.78	13,323.97	12,429.38	(0.47)	7.20	(0.02)
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	112,787.76	116,748.24	116,381.88	(3.39)	0.31	(3.39)
NCR	711.83	895.76	1,199.58	(20.53)	(25.33)	(0.16)
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	443.13	637.10	940.80	(30.45)	(32.28)	(0.17)
II - Cagayan Valley	963.80	912.88	927.15	5.58	(1.54)	0.04
III - Central Luzon	463.91	523.27	548.68	(11.34)	(4.63)	(0.05)
IVA - CALABARZON	2,706.05	2,541.72	3,047.27	6.47	(16.59)	0.14
IVB - MIMAROPA	9,225.70	11,880.50	10,982.36	(22.35)	8.18	(2.27)
V - Bicol Region	8,457.28	8,212.16	7,341.52	2.98	11.86	0.21
VI - Western Visayas	4,369.44	6,063.34	6,176.06	(27.94)	(1.83)	(1.45)
VII - Central Visayas	4,777.78	4,242.83	4,037.91	12.61	5.07	0.46
Negros Island Region	1,773.89	1,205.01	1,647.04	47.21	(26.84)	0.49
VIII - Eastern Visayas	4,834.10	5,769.81	5,528.78	(16.22)	4.36	(0.80)
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	44,557.17	39,420.79	38,726.62	13.03	1.79	4.40
X - Northern Mindanao	4,186.42	3,923.71	4,235.17	6.70	(7.35)	0.22
XI - Davao Region	2,588.64	2,219.32	2,117.98	16.64	4.78	0.32
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	3,224.62	3,319.77	4,754.05	(2.87)	(30.17)	(0.08)
Caraga	2,167.71	2,455.97	2,577.95	(11.74)	(4.73)	(0.25)
ARMM	17,336.29	22,524.30	21,592.96	(23.03)	4.31	(4.44)
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	63,511.89	74,079.87	78,238.46	(14.27)	(5.32)	(14.27)
NCR	687.32	626.04	859.78	9.79	(27.19)	0.08
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	368.44	349.82	382.74	5.32	(8.60)	0.03
II - Cagayan Valley	383.73	351.27	387.83	9.24	(9.43)	0.04
III - Central Luzon	691.46	620.15	619.74	11.50	0.07	0.10
IVA - CALABARZON	5,254.69	9,650.13	12,798.25	(45.55)	(24.60)	(5.94)
IVB - MIMAROPA	10,587.54	11,984.67	10,305.49	(11.66)	16.29	(1.89)
V - Bicol Region	9,133.91	9,939.52	10,537.57	(8.11)	(5.68)	(1.09)
VI - Western Visayas	2,798.55	3,806.97	4,359.23	(26.49)	(12.67)	(1.36)
VII - Central Visayas	3,527.06	2,808.65	3,207.78	25.58	(12.44)	0.97
Negros Island Region	1,357.77	1,779.63	1,631.49	(23.70)	9.08	(0.57)
VIII - Eastern Visayas	4,473.09	4,728.75	4,676.32	(5.41)	1.12	(0.35)
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	10,275.72	11,537.56	11,930.64	(10.94)	(3.29)	(1.70)
X - Northern Mindanao	1,211.63	1,030.27	1,684.90	17.60	(38.85)	0.24
XI - Davao Region	452.22	679.30	447.80	(33.43)	51.70	(0.31)
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	521.98	270.25	368.21	93.15	(26.60)	0.34
Caraga	1,049.45	933.19	896.56	12.46	4.09	0.16
ARMM	10,737.33	12,983.70	13,144.13	(17.30)	(1.22)	(3.03)

Table 7. Volume of Fisheries Production by Species, by Region: Philippines, 2016 - 2014 (...continued)
(in Metric Tons)

Species/Region	2016	2015	2014	Percent Change		% Point Contribution
				2016/2015	2015/2014	
Squid (Pusit)	52,132.38	52,948.51	55,693.16	(1.54)	(4.93)	(1.54)
NCR	533.86	374.68	317.36	42.48	18.06	0.30
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	2,851.38	3,324.29	3,107.26	(14.23)	6.98	(0.89)
II - Cagayan Valley	869.11	879.93	824.56	(1.23)	6.72	(0.02)
III - Central Luzon	3,985.96	3,398.76	3,202.81	17.28	6.12	1.11
IVA - CALABARZON	1,981.07	2,011.32	2,900.94	(1.50)	(30.67)	(0.06)
IVB - MIMAROPA	5,129.52	6,121.93	7,364.21	(16.21)	(16.87)	(1.87)
V - Bicol Region	3,785.97	4,072.55	4,793.87	(7.04)	(15.05)	(0.54)
VI - Western Visayas	6,395.44	7,868.18	8,384.68	(18.72)	(6.16)	(2.78)
VII - Central Visayas	2,573.64	2,106.14	2,322.06	22.20	(9.30)	0.88
Negros Island Region	3,156.33	2,914.35	2,842.15	8.30	2.54	0.46
VIII - Eastern Visayas	3,562.54	3,007.76	2,956.03	18.44	1.75	1.05
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	3,125.31	2,440.80	2,244.29	28.04	8.76	1.29
X - Northern Mindanao	6,321.35	6,288.33	6,952.12	0.53	(9.55)	0.06
XI - Davao Region	2,135.08	1,736.63	1,371.62	22.94	26.61	0.75
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	2,375.42	3,135.10	3,055.09	(24.23)	2.62	(1.43)
Caraga	1,379.27	1,439.38	1,555.74	(4.18)	(7.48)	(0.11)
ARMM	1,971.13	1,828.38	1,498.37	7.81	22.02	0.27
Mudcrab	17,845.72	17,095.29	17,205.60	4.39	(0.64)	4.39
NCR	1.23	-	-	-	-	0.01
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	71.64	53.86	66.61	33.02	(19.15)	0.10
II - Cagayan Valley	143.71	176.38	198.11	(18.52)	(10.97)	(0.19)
III - Central Luzon	4,223.74	4,184.14	4,074.27	0.95	2.70	0.23
IVA - CALABARZON	119.76	38.42	26.98	211.72	42.41	0.48
IVB - MIMAROPA	42.07	46.56	43.16	(9.65)	7.89	(0.03)
V - Bicol Region	1,104.13	1,350.72	1,619.90	(18.26)	(16.62)	(1.44)
VI - Western Visayas	2,160.64	1,917.11	2,232.94	12.70	(14.14)	1.42
VII - Central Visayas	19.91	21.16	26.31	(5.92)	(19.56)	(0.01)
Negros Island Region	29.56	21.99	18.91	34.41	16.27	0.04
VIII - Eastern Visayas	339.89	332.98	518.74	2.07	(35.81)	0.04
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	639.76	251.69	249.88	154.19	0.72	2.27
X - Northern Mindanao	8,611.87	8,389.43	7,776.89	2.65	7.88	1.30
XI - Davao Region	4.27	5.66	6.79	(24.70)	(16.54)	(0.01)
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	16.10	15.08	14.67	6.81	2.80	0.01
Caraga	210.98	204.33	246.08	3.26	(16.96)	0.04
ARMM	106.47	85.79	85.37	24.10	0.49	0.12
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	39,830.20	39,167.39	38,775.42	1.69	1.01	1.69
NCR	1,336.61	787.50	1,496.97	69.73	(47.39)	1.40
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
I - Ilocos Region	437.27	559.64	623.43	(21.87)	(10.23)	(0.31)
II - Cagayan Valley	648.99	700.12	707.40	(7.30)	(1.03)	(0.13)
III - Central Luzon	958.73	1,011.21	1,011.37	(5.19)	(0.02)	(0.13)
IVA - CALABARZON	4,299.79	2,590.59	3,332.52	65.98	(22.26)	4.36
IVB - MIMAROPA	5,760.48	7,543.13	6,290.40	(23.63)	19.91	(4.55)
V - Bicol Region	4,346.70	2,938.21	2,747.45	47.94	6.94	3.59
VI - Western Visayas	6,429.48	5,758.06	6,052.64	11.66	(4.87)	1.71
VII - Central Visayas	1,174.36	1,170.42	1,217.84	0.34	(3.89)	0.01
Negros Island Region	2,406.32	4,249.81	4,009.06	(43.38)	6.01	(4.70)
VIII - Eastern Visayas	5,002.33	5,200.49	5,217.57	(3.81)	(0.33)	(0.51)
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	3,878.21	3,575.45	3,193.31	8.47	11.97	0.77
X - Northern Mindanao	795.44	795.90	679.24	(0.06)	17.18	(0.00)
XI - Davao Region	107.47	72.61	118.50	48.01	(38.73)	0.09
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	16.03	52.67	65.47	(69.57)	(19.55)	(0.09)
Caraga	950.60	834.16	759.24	13.96	9.87	0.30
ARMM	1,281.39	1,327.42	1,253.01	(3.47)	5.94	(0.12)

Table 7. Volume of Fisheries Production by Species, by Region: Philippines, 2016 - 2014 (...continued)
(in Metric Tons)

Species/Region	2016	2015	2014	Percent Change		% Point Contribution
				2016/2015	2015/2014	
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	76,495.05	83,842.34	93,269.83	(8.76)	(10.11)	(8.76)
NCR	1,597.39	2,967.62	3,658.37	(46.17)	(18.88)	(1.63)
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	47.60	54.18	70.15	(12.14)	(22.77)	(0.01)
II - Cagayan Valley	634.25	729.26	693.51	(13.03)	5.15	(0.11)
III - Central Luzon	1,447.58	2,922.18	3,854.04	(50.46)	(24.18)	(1.76)
IVA - CALABARZON	4,798.21	6,303.75	6,714.48	(23.88)	(6.12)	(1.80)
IVB - MIMAROPA	4,489.12	5,130.42	4,549.43	(12.50)	12.77	(0.76)
V - Bicol Region	22,312.28	23,890.89	25,680.54	(6.61)	(6.97)	(1.88)
VI - Western Visayas	8,024.36	7,971.96	13,969.61	0.66	(42.93)	0.06
VII - Central Visayas	3,029.79	1,927.42	1,606.82	57.19	19.95	1.31
Negros Island Region	4,950.16	4,695.64	4,690.55	5.42	0.11	0.30
VIII - Eastern Visayas	3,816.45	4,174.67	3,665.07	(8.58)	13.90	(0.43)
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	11,138.61	9,491.25	11,613.07	17.36	(18.27)	1.96
X - Northern Mindanao	3,432.60	3,180.83	2,967.41	7.92	7.19	0.30
XI - Davao Region	297.06	195.07	192.47	52.28	1.35	0.12
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	304.95	1,267.08	153.90	(75.93)	723.31	(1.15)
Caraga	1,565.12	1,587.46	1,447.19	(1.41)	9.69	(0.03)
ARMM	4,609.52	7,352.66	7,743.22	(37.31)	(5.04)	(3.27)
Anchovies (Dilis)	55,669.71	64,006.81	71,854.72	(13.03)	(10.92)	(13.03)
NCR	658.41	530.97	438.63	24.00	21.05	0.20
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	507.10	536.07	792.62	(5.40)	(32.37)	(0.05)
II - Cagayan Valley	3,897.70	4,459.13	4,390.06	(12.59)	1.57	(0.88)
III - Central Luzon	629.69	514.66	688.50	22.35	(25.25)	0.18
IVA - CALABARZON	995.72	1,544.32	1,950.72	(35.52)	(20.83)	(0.86)
IVB - MIMAROPA	6,641.03	7,620.98	8,215.89	(12.86)	(7.24)	(1.53)
V - Bicol Region	17,603.39	20,494.14	23,597.91	(14.11)	(13.15)	(4.52)
VI - Western Visayas	4,840.13	6,414.76	7,156.28	(24.55)	(10.36)	(2.46)
VII - Central Visayas	2,287.17	2,169.47	2,179.88	5.43	(0.48)	0.18
Negros Island Region	939.31	988.15	1,005.02	(4.94)	(1.68)	(0.08)
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2,632.04	2,973.76	2,973.95	(11.49)	(0.01)	(0.53)
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	4,579.80	4,457.42	5,787.30	2.75	(22.98)	0.19
X - Northern Mindanao	2,531.67	2,346.18	2,607.76	7.91	(10.03)	0.29
XI - Davao Region	1,124.11	1,875.07	1,848.30	(40.05)	1.45	(1.17)
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	222.98	398.42	1,288.74	(44.03)	(69.08)	(0.27)
Caraga	1,444.44	1,694.02	1,639.31	(14.73)	3.34	(0.39)
ARMM	4,135.02	4,989.29	5,293.85	(17.12)	(5.75)	(1.34)
Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa)	38,327.89	38,880.90	39,601.61	(1.42)	(1.82)	(1.42)
NCR	1,200.29	1,110.53	750.96	8.08	47.88	0.23
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	218.11	196.49	199.54	11.00	(1.53)	0.06
II - Cagayan Valley	325.46	325.61	317.48	(0.05)	2.56	(0.00)
III - Central Luzon	1,932.41	2,904.74	2,168.70	(33.47)	33.94	(2.50)
IVA - CALABARZON	1,538.44	1,152.47	1,296.26	33.49	(11.09)	0.99
IVB - MIMAROPA	6,431.37	5,203.32	5,534.98	23.60	(5.99)	3.15
V - Bicol Region	4,809.44	4,225.33	4,835.03	13.82	(12.61)	1.50
VI - Western Visayas	4,389.09	5,222.29	5,045.93	(15.95)	3.50	(2.14)
VII - Central Visayas	630.40	961.93	990.87	(34.47)	(2.92)	(0.85)
Negros Island Region	2,257.23	1,857.11	2,071.87	21.55	(10.37)	1.03
VIII - Eastern Visayas	6,740.05	7,543.93	7,428.52	(10.66)	1.55	(2.06)
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	3,886.18	3,965.66	4,886.18	(2.00)	(18.84)	(0.20)
X - Northern Mindanao	812.65	813.47	741.34	(0.10)	9.73	(0.00)
XI - Davao Region	237.20	68.71	87.50	245.22	(21.47)	0.43
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	47.69	34.28	44.48	39.12	(22.93)	0.03
Caraga	607.01	739.32	638.52	(17.90)	15.79	(0.34)
ARMM	2,264.87	2,555.71	2,563.45	(11.38)	(0.30)	(0.75)

Table 7. Volume of Fisheries Production by Species, by Region: Philippines, 2016 - 2014 (...continued)
(in Metric Tons)

Species/Region	2016	2015	2014	Percent Change		% Point Contribution
				2016/2015	2015/2014	
Blue crab (Alimasag)	28,618.22	26,251.87	27,570.34	9.01	(4.78)	9.01
NCR	496.66	497.37	704.65	(0.14)	(29.42)	(0.00)
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	187.33	156.08	158.37	20.02	(1.45)	0.12
II - Cagayan Valley	48.29	66.98	92.32	(27.90)	(27.45)	(0.07)
III - Central Luzon	1,497.55	1,104.15	1,174.77	35.63	(6.01)	1.50
IVA - CALABARZON	1,823.84	1,783.00	1,999.46	2.29	(10.83)	0.16
IVB - MIMAROPA	2,816.90	3,897.58	4,849.81	(27.73)	(19.63)	(4.11)
V - Bicol Region	5,783.98	5,587.23	5,120.96	3.52	9.11	0.75
VI - Western Visayas	6,124.74	3,728.36	3,815.44	64.27	(2.28)	9.12
VII - Central Visayas	790.47	705.59	820.83	12.03	(14.04)	0.32
Negros Island Region	3,257.80	4,069.33	4,212.29	(19.94)	(3.39)	(3.09)
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2,473.01	2,304.12	2,301.96	7.33	0.09	0.64
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1,991.75	1,108.14	1,103.24	79.74	0.44	3.36
X - Northern Mindanao	510.42	456.73	451.40	11.76	1.18	0.20
XI - Davao Region	82.67	91.71	107.16	(9.86)	(14.42)	(0.03)
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	33.04	39.37	40.86	(16.08)	(3.65)	(0.02)
Caraga	204.03	174.80	170.15	16.72	2.73	0.11
ARMM	495.74	481.33	446.67	2.99	7.76	0.05
Eastern little tuna (Bonito)	37,783.42	34,671.21	35,514.03	8.98	(2.37)	8.98
NCR	201.72	361.99	135.64	(44.27)	166.88	(0.46)
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	158.82	139.50	142.99	13.85	(2.44)	0.06
II - Cagayan Valley	860.19	913.86	1,021.45	(5.87)	(10.53)	(0.15)
III - Central Luzon	298.39	219.80	246.62	35.76	(10.88)	0.23
IVA - CALABARZON	38.78	52.13	16.13	(25.61)	223.19	(0.04)
IVB - MIMAROPA	2,906.30	2,948.70	3,413.36	(1.44)	(13.61)	(0.12)
V - Bicol Region	1,261.59	1,594.29	1,891.04	(20.87)	(15.69)	(0.96)
VI - Western Visayas	605.27	871.76	713.84	(30.57)	22.12	(0.77)
VII - Central Visayas	596.68	408.74	601.89	45.98	(32.09)	0.54
Negros Island Region	1,300.10	1,127.92	1,096.99	15.27	2.82	0.50
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1,650.11	1,064.44	1,192.36	55.02	(10.73)	1.69
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	8,550.78	9,030.51	9,506.77	(5.31)	(5.01)	(1.38)
X - Northern Mindanao	1,523.34	1,381.99	1,405.39	10.23	(1.67)	0.41
XI - Davao Region	881.29	553.91	416.60	59.10	32.96	0.94
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	3,364.93	187.18	874.29	1,697.70	(78.59)	9.17
Caraga	590.33	361.72	307.37	63.20	17.68	0.66
ARMM	12,994.80	13,452.77	12,531.30	(3.40)	7.35	(1.32)
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	17,870.71	19,074.16	19,195.15	(6.31)	(0.63)	(6.31)
NCR	222.95	58.74	79.66	279.55	(26.26)	0.86
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	587.84	703.64	617.09	(16.46)	14.03	(0.61)
II - Cagayan Valley	182.97	184.20	164.38	(0.67)	12.06	(0.01)
III - Central Luzon	262.87	201.79	213.57	30.27	(5.51)	0.32
IVA - CALABARZON	881.72	1,453.27	1,509.77	(39.33)	(3.74)	(3.00)
IVB - MIMAROPA	2,671.59	3,708.72	3,160.40	(27.96)	17.35	(5.44)
V - Bicol Region	1,512.02	1,591.87	2,070.21	(5.02)	(23.11)	(0.42)
VI - Western Visayas	1,558.46	1,643.61	1,895.20	(5.18)	(13.28)	(0.45)
VII - Central Visayas	763.92	598.26	428.64	27.69	39.57	0.87
Negros Island Region	422.17	396.57	420.94	6.46	(5.79)	0.13
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1,643.52	1,589.19	1,875.38	3.42	(15.26)	0.28
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	2,725.36	2,761.87	2,707.18	(1.32)	2.02	(0.19)
X - Northern Mindanao	566.23	537.97	586.16	5.25	(8.22)	0.15
XI - Davao Region	150.86	169.68	242.39	(11.09)	(30.00)	(0.10)
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	679.14	285.62	297.16	137.78	(3.88)	2.06
Caraga	767.12	686.20	541.58	11.79	26.70	0.42
ARMM	2,271.98	2,502.97	2,385.43	(9.23)	4.93	(1.21)

Table 7. Volume of Fisheries Production by Species, by Region: Philippines, 2016 - 2014 (...continued)
(in Metric Tons)

Species/Region	2016	2015	2014	Percent Change		% Point Contribution
				2016/2015	2015/2014	
Carp	31,511.22	47,561.26	48,992.01	(33.75)	(2.92)	(33.75)
NCR	49.58	86.71	87.31	(42.82)	(0.68)	(0.08)
CAR	129.14	135.60	133.31	(4.76)	1.72	(0.01)
I - Ilocos Region	126.68	39.66	43.14	219.37	(8.06)	0.18
II - Cagayan Valley	1,390.93	1,323.62	1,507.02	5.09	(12.17)	0.14
III - Central Luzon	2,632.78	2,543.33	2,574.71	3.52	(1.22)	0.19
IVA - CALABARZON	18,376.91	33,053.98	33,273.30	(44.40)	(0.66)	(30.86)
IVB - MIMAROPA	88.55	71.54	70.26	23.77	1.83	0.04
V - Bicol Region	1,110.71	1,412.83	1,372.17	(21.38)	2.96	(0.64)
VI - Western Visayas	120.79	79.22	91.41	52.47	(13.34)	0.09
VII - Central Visayas	1.23	1.53	0.97	(19.75)	57.43	(0.00)
Negros Island Region	2.62	3.41	3.81	(23.23)	(10.50)	(0.00)
VIII - Eastern Visayas	68.28	79.55	84.39	(14.17)	(5.74)	(0.02)
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	99.36	99.76	104.23	(0.40)	(4.29)	(0.00)
X - Northern Mindanao	786.32	723.48	753.21	8.69	(3.95)	0.13
XI - Davao Region	10.89	9.97	20.34	9.22	(50.97)	0.00
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	3,326.63	3,385.00	3,419.85	(1.72)	(1.02)	(0.12)
Caraga	265.58	359.97	492.06	(26.22)	(26.84)	(0.20)
ARMM	2,924.24	4,152.09	4,960.51	(29.57)	(16.30)	(2.58)
Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/ Bariles)	15,610.44	10,872.94	11,168.74	43.57	(2.65)	43.57
NCR	344.40	132.01	8.55	160.89	1,443.98	1.95
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	222.69	182.84	59.29	21.80	208.38	0.37
II - Cagayan Valley	67.32	62.54	50.87	7.64	22.94	0.04
III - Central Luzon	163.09	183.72	225.49	(11.23)	(18.52)	(0.19)
IVA - CALABARZON	1,431.32	607.95	1,059.69	135.43	(42.63)	7.57
IVB - MIMAROPA	1,259.79	908.07	904.75	38.73	0.37	3.23
V - Bicol Region	2,367.19	2,244.15	1,705.05	5.48	31.62	1.13
VI - Western Visayas	906.60	1,214.00	1,316.92	(25.32)	(7.82)	(2.83)
VII - Central Visayas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Negros Island Region	435.64	140.70	168.51	209.62	(16.50)	2.71
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2,267.56	1,073.86	1,333.01	111.16	(19.44)	10.98
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	815.80	706.70	738.99	15.44	(4.37)	1.00
X - Northern Mindanao	571.98	443.11	395.48	29.08	12.04	1.19
XI - Davao Region	762.01	1,001.54	1,297.70	(23.92)	(22.82)	(2.20)
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	2,217.74	277.16	449.60	700.17	(38.35)	17.85
Caraga	256.89	202.47	151.07	26.88	34.02	0.50
ARMM	1,520.42	1,492.12	1,303.77	1.90	14.45	0.26
Mudfish	9,691.76	12,784.89	12,363.40	(24.19)	3.41	(24.19)
NCR	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAR	44.52	47.08	47.07	(5.44)	0.02	(0.02)
I - Ilocos Region	144.12	131.89	128.73	9.27	2.46	0.10
II - Cagayan Valley	493.98	650.60	778.15	(24.07)	(16.39)	(1.22)
III - Central Luzon	2,255.23	2,432.25	2,483.18	(7.28)	(2.05)	(1.38)
IVA - CALABARZON	276.35	218.05	225.49	26.74	(3.30)	0.46
IVB - MIMAROPA	85.36	69.85	72.25	22.20	(3.32)	0.12
V - Bicol Region	237.19	220.99	256.53	7.33	(13.85)	0.13
VI - Western Visayas	42.45	49.51	61.70	(14.27)	(19.75)	(0.06)
VII - Central Visayas	3.10	4.22	5.45	(26.53)	(22.43)	(0.01)
Negros Island Region	3.09	3.34	3.69	(7.49)	(9.49)	(0.00)
VIII - Eastern Visayas	36.49	35.61	36.80	2.48	(3.23)	0.01
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	145.72	141.59	149.27	2.92	(5.15)	0.03
X - Northern Mindanao	499.96	460.43	462.67	8.59	(0.48)	0.31
XI - Davao Region	66.81	67.56	62.83	(1.11)	7.52	(0.01)
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	3,158.74	3,453.47	3,602.51	(8.53)	(4.14)	(2.30)
Caraga	396.72	351.47	473.09	12.87	(25.71)	0.35
ARMM	1,801.92	4,446.98	3,513.99	(59.48)	26.55	(20.69)

Table 7. Volume of Fisheries Production by Species, by Region: Philippines, 2016 - 2014 (...continued)
(in Metric Tons)

Species/Region	2016	2015	2014	Percent Change		% Point Contribution
				2016/2015	2015/2014	
Catfish	11,232.61	11,837.55	11,690.29	(5.11)	1.26	(5.11)
NCR	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAR	38.87	40.20	49.46	(3.33)	(18.71)	(0.01)
I - Ilocos Region	39.79	56.74	66.40	(29.88)	(14.55)	(0.14)
II - Cagayan Valley	609.98	770.08	928.00	(20.79)	(17.02)	(1.35)
III - Central Luzon	2,729.20	2,729.30	2,787.00	0.00	(2.07)	(0.00)
IVA - CALABARZON	1,821.07	1,933.05	1,885.68	(5.79)	2.51	(0.95)
IVB - MIMAROPA	64.79	42.24	50.56	53.37	(16.45)	0.19
V - Bicol Region	210.10	171.00	293.92	22.87	(41.82)	0.33
VI - Western Visayas	949.80	853.77	747.47	11.25	14.22	0.81
VII - Central Visayas	2.37	2.20	3.57	7.75	(38.46)	0.00
Negros Island Region	232.58	89.43	88.28	160.06	1.31	1.21
VIII - Eastern Visayas	23.19	28.29	39.01	(18.03)	(27.48)	(0.04)
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	163.19	157.79	177.46	3.42	(11.08)	0.05
X - Northern Mindanao	97.71	168.41	104.09	(41.98)	61.78	(0.60)
XI - Davao Region	636.14	533.14	496.76	19.32	7.32	0.87
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	2,293.10	2,116.73	2,095.43	8.33	1.02	1.49
Caraga	150.33	154.47	222.69	(2.68)	(30.63)	(0.03)
ARMM	1,170.41	1,990.71	1,654.51	(41.21)	20.32	(6.93)
Endeavor prawn	1,454.97	1,709.44	1,932.40	(14.89)	(11.54)	(14.89)
NCR	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	197.24	190.62	263.89	3.48	(27.77)	0.39
II - Cagayan Valley	139.46	215.16	208.34	(35.18)	3.27	(4.43)
III - Central Luzon	118.13	127.10	122.68	(7.05)	3.60	(0.52)
IVA - CALABARZON	75.50	323.18	506.12	(76.64)	(36.14)	(14.49)
IVB - MIMAROPA	13.22	7.86	7.56	68.21	3.97	0.31
V - Bicol Region	111.65	147.99	159.04	(24.55)	(6.94)	(2.13)
VI - Western Visayas	669.89	567.96	540.33	17.95	5.11	5.96
VII - Central Visayas	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
Negros Island Region	27.94	21.37	26.51	30.72	(19.38)	0.38
VIII - Eastern Visayas	35.51	33.58	33.46	5.74	0.36	0.11
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	15.45	10.68	7.07	44.66	51.06	0.28
X - Northern Mindanao	29.57	35.60	36.21	(16.95)	(1.66)	(0.35)
XI - Davao Region	4.97	14.37	13.77	(65.43)	4.32	(0.55)
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Caraga	15.59	13.97	7.43	11.64	87.97	0.10
ARMM	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
White Shrimp	5,229.84	7,342.87	7,653.89	(28.78)	(4.06)	(24.31)
NCR	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAR	67.44	71.87	65.94	(6.16)	8.99	(0.01)
I - Ilocos Region	81.15	70.66	98.77	14.84	(28.46)	0.03
II - Cagayan Valley	491.38	584.33	696.76	(15.91)	(16.14)	(0.14)
III - Central Luzon	1,120.98	1,008.20	1,011.22	11.19	(0.30)	(2.28)
IVA - CALABARZON	770.13	580.93	721.66	32.57	(19.50)	(4.75)
IVB - MIMAROPA	122.91	108.66	117.24	13.11	(7.32)	(0.41)
V - Bicol Region	268.66	243.89	274.51	10.16	(11.15)	(0.75)
VI - Western Visayas	96.62	208.85	87.71	(53.74)	138.13	(0.07)
VII - Central Visayas	8.88	14.77	12.86	(39.90)	14.87	0.01
Negros Island Region	280.12	242.73	254.13	15.41	(4.49)	(0.02)
VIII - Eastern Visayas	44.25	43.83	46.13	0.96	(4.99)	(0.05)
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	859.02	750.40	792.93	14.48	(5.36)	-
X - Northern Mindanao	169.28	99.83	106.80	69.56	(6.52)	(0.07)
XI - Davao Region	19.53	23.66	25.03	(17.48)	(5.48)	0.03
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	138.34	191.79	218.78	(27.87)	(12.34)	(2.86)
Caraga	204.19	365.51	406.15	(44.14)	(10.01)	(0.85)
ARMM	486.95	2,732.95	2,717.28	(82.18)	0.58	(12.13)

Table 7. Volume of Fisheries Production by Species, by Region: Philippines, 2016 - 2014 (...continued)
(in Metric Tons)

Species/Region	2016	2015	2014	Percent Change		% Point Contribution
				2016/2015	2015/2014	
Gourami	4,397.46	5,809.95	6,558.26	(24.31)	(11.41)	(24.31)
NCR	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAR	0.83	1.40	1.89	(40.71)	(25.93)	(0.01)
I - Ilocos Region	19.77	18.31	17.30	7.95	5.86	0.03
II - Cagayan Valley	22.14	30.28	45.30	(26.87)	(33.16)	(0.14)
III - Central Luzon	1,167.45	1,299.90	1,207.34	(10.19)	7.67	(2.28)
IVA - CALABARZON	263.06	539.01	658.29	(51.20)	(18.12)	(4.75)
IVB - MIMAROPA	3.12	26.70	38.48	(88.31)	(30.61)	(0.41)
V - Bicol Region	49.60	93.16	108.85	(46.76)	(14.41)	(0.75)
VI - Western Visayas	3.44	7.54	13.54	(54.38)	(44.31)	(0.07)
VII - Central Visayas	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Negros Island Region	0.31	1.62	1.56	(80.86)	3.85	(0.02)
VIII - Eastern Visayas	9.85	12.47	14.28	(21.01)	(12.68)	(0.05)
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	-	-	-	-	-	-
X - Northern Mindanao	3.41	7.20	4.45	(52.62)	61.72	(0.07)
XI - Davao Region	3.34	1.41	2.21	135.84	(36.14)	0.03
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	1,802.91	1,969.06	2,110.00	(8.44)	(6.68)	(2.86)
Caraga	74.96	124.39	123.01	(39.74)	1.12	(0.85)
ARMM	972.94	1,677.50	2,211.75	(42.00)	(24.16)	(12.13)
Oyster	20,831.09	21,169.26	23,796.02	(1.60)	(11.04)	(1.60)
NCR	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	1,399.75	1,200.68	1,346.11	16.58	(10.80)	0.94
II - Cagayan Valley	648.11	634.03	590.35	2.22	7.40	0.07
III - Central Luzon	4,323.08	5,294.25	5,182.91	(18.34)	2.15	(4.59)
IVA - CALABARZON	454.79	569.65	1,489.59	(20.16)	(61.76)	(0.54)
IVB - MIMAROPA	-	-	-	-	-	-
V - Bicol Region	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI - Western Visayas	11,155.14	9,195.20	10,351.25	21.31	(11.17)	9.27
VII - Central Visayas	445.60	582.60	726.38	(23.52)	(19.79)	(0.65)
Negros Island Region	1,807.24	3,085.53	3,496.49	(41.43)	(11.75)	(6.05)
VIII - Eastern Visayas	0.95	-	-	-	-	0.00
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	298.86	232.15	196.70	28.74	18.02	0.32
X - Northern Mindanao	13.66	16.47	20.03	(17.06)	(17.77)	(0.01)
XI - Davao Region	221.38	304.25	341.63	(27.24)	(10.94)	(0.39)
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	1.05	1.02	1.01	2.94	0.99	0.00
Caraga	61.49	53.43	53.59	15.09	(0.30)	0.04
ARMM	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mussel	18,772.96	15,949.13	18,761.77	17.71	(14.99)	17.71
NCR	533.24	253.61	281.50	110.26	(9.91)	1.75
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	448.28	399.66	470.82	12.17	(15.12)	0.30
II - Cagayan Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-
III - Central Luzon	435.79	525.16	890.47	(17.02)	(41.02)	(0.56)
IVA - CALABARZON	2,434.21	3,435.52	4,044.89	(29.15)	(15.07)	(6.28)
IVB - MIMAROPA	-	-	-	-	-	-
V - Bicol Region	404.89	322.21	284.52	25.66	13.25	0.52
VI - Western Visayas	7,678.34	6,266.05	7,558.71	22.54	(17.10)	8.86
VII - Central Visayas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negros Island Region	386.67	379.43	572.11	1.91	(33.68)	0.05
VIII - Eastern Visayas	6,450.97	4,367.44	4,658.74	47.71	(6.25)	13.07
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	-	-	-	-	-	-
X - Northern Mindanao	0.42	0.06	-	591.67	-	0.00
XI - Davao Region	0.15	-	-	-	-	0.00
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caraga	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARMM	-	-	-	-	-	-

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



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