



FISHERIES SITUATIONER

April - June 2008



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Agriculture
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

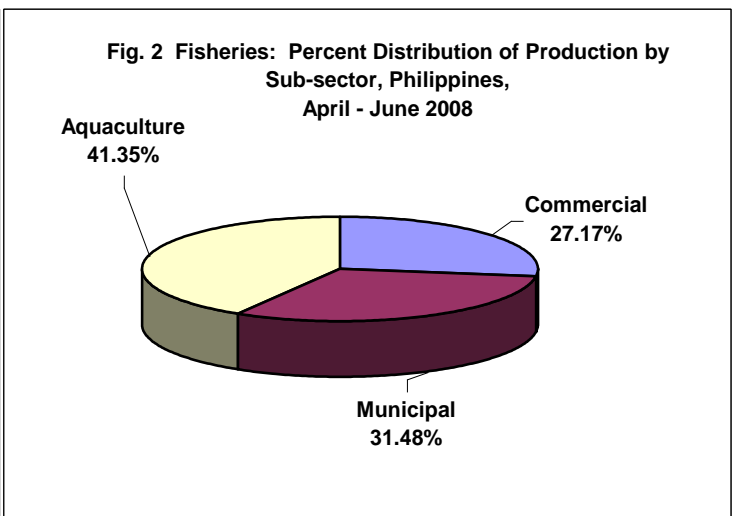
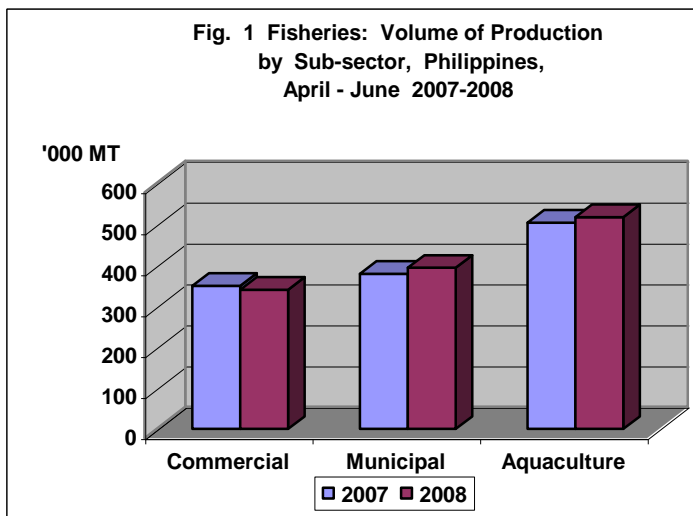
HIGHLIGHTS

The total volume of fisheries production during the second quarter of 2008 increased by 1.52 percent over the same quarter in 2007. Municipal fisheries and aquaculture recorded output gains during the reference period. Municipal fisheries production grew by 3.98 percent while aquaculture production expanded by 2.63 percent. Commercial fisheries, on the other hand, experienced a 2.73 percent decline in output (Table 1).

Commercial fisheries production which contributed 27.17 percent to the total fisheries dipped by 9,527.2 metric tons. This was attributed to lesser fishing activities due to high costs of gas and oil. The decreased volume of unloadings was, likewise, a result of weather disturbances like rainfall and strong winds brought by typhoons Cosme and Frank during the reference period.

Municipal fisheries recorded 15,027.70 metric tons more output this year compared to same quarter last year. Production in marine municipal fisheries went up by 3.34 percent or 11,381.29 metric tons while that in inland municipal fisheries went up by 9.69 percent or 3,646.40 metric tons. The prevailing weather conditions during the quarter enabled municipal fishermen to increase their fishing activities. Also, the dispersal of tilapia and carp fingerlings in rivers, lakes and other communal bodies of water by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) contributed to the growth of inland municipal fishery. Municipal fisheries contributed about 31.48 percent to the total fisheries production.

Aquaculture production increased by 2.63 percent or 13,206.10 metric tons in output this quarter compared to same quarter last year. About 64.44 percent of the total production were seaweeds and 35.56 percent were fins/shellfishes. Farmers produced 3.55 percent more seaweeds this quarter than in 2007. The growth in production was the result of the availability of quality planting materials from BFAR nurseries and improved farm maintenance resulting in good quality produce, specifically, in the provinces of Maguindanao and Tawi-Tawi. Aquaculture accounted for 41.35 percent of the total fisheries production (Table 1).



Commercial Fisheries

Commercial fisheries produced a total of 339,079.18 metric tons which was 2.73 percent less than the second quarter's record of 2007. Fish unloadings in nine (9) regions showed a downward trend and this was attributed to lesser fishing activities due to high operating expenses such as gas and oil. The decline in fish catch was, likewise, a result of weather disturbances like rainfall and strong winds brought by typhoons Cosme and Frank during the reference period. Also, some commercial fishing vessels were destroyed by typhoons which forced commercial fishermen to dock their fishing vessels (Table 2).

On the other hand, seven (7) regions produced more outputs this quarter compared to last year's levels. Heavy unloadings of commercial fish catch were observed in SOCCSKSARGEN where 68,093.45 metric tons of unloadings were recorded. This was 6,659.78 metric tons higher than last year's level. The production gain was largely attributed to the increased unloadings at private landing centers. Increased production was also traced to the abundant catch of in-season species in Albay, Masbate, Southern Leyte, Misamis Occidental, Lanao del Norte and Tawi-Tawi such as hairtail indian mackerel, anchovies, sardines, roundscad, frigate tuna and moonfish.

Fish catch unloaded in private landing centers grew by 12.92 percent or 8,415.12 metric tons above last year's level. The improved production was mainly due to the unloadings at private landing centers in General Santos City of both local and foreign-flagged fishing vessels from Papua New Guinea for tuna canneries.

The volume of fish catch unloaded at the Philippine Fisheries Development Authority (PFDA) ports went down by 19.91 percent or 13,019.64 metric tons lower than last year's level. The downward trend in production was largely a result of the preferences of commercial fishermen in General Santos City to unload their catch at private landing centers.

Fish catch unloaded at the Local Government Unit (LGU) managed landing centers slid by 2.48 percent. Likewise, the volume of unloadings at traditional landing centers recorded a drop of 2.23 percent. The weather conditions and high operating expenses lessened the frequency of fishing, thus the decline in production in the two (2) types of landing centers.



Municipal Fisheries

The fair weather conditions that prevailed from April to June resulted in the 3.98 percent increase in catch of municipal fishermen this year. Marine municipal fisheries posted 3.34 percent growth while inland municipal fisheries gained 9.69 percent. A total of 15,027.70 metric tons was added to last year's total production of 377,900.58 metric tons. More than 50 percent of the total municipal production for the second quarter came from Luzon provinces with Mindanao and Visayas provinces contributing 28 percent and 21 percent, respectively. MIMAROPA garnered the biggest contribution to the total municipal fish production with 23.43 percent share, followed by Bicol with 11.12 percent and Western Visayas with 10.23 percent. Catch from marine waters reached 351,642.69 metric tons or 11,381.29 metric tons more than the same quarter last year's output of 340,261.40 metric tons. On the other hand, catch of inland municipal fishermen improved by 9.69 percent (Table 3).

The top five (5) regions that recorded big volumes of unloadings of marine species were Ilocos Region, Cagayan Valley, Bicol Region, Central Luzon and Eastern Visayas with corresponding increases of 41.45 percent, 18.29 percent, 14.72 percent, 10.38 percent and 10.34 percent. Five (5) out of 16 regions failed to attain output growth for the quarter. MIMAROPA, Western Visayas, Davao Region, SOCCSKSARGEN and the National Capital Region (NCR) experienced stormy weather during the latter part of the quarter. Palawan reported the highest volume of fish landed for the quarter with 85,144.78 metric tons, followed by Iloilo with 17,569.48 metric tons, Zamboanga City with 15,032.49 metric tons, Surigao del Norte with 13,366.44 metric tons and Samar with 12,080.25 metric tons.

The overall increase in marine catch of Ilocos Region was traced in all provinces with Pangasinan contributing the biggest share at 37.37 percent. This increase was brought about by the big volume of milkfish that were caught by municipal fishermen in the open sea after the occurrence of typhoons that destroyed big hectareage of fishponds in the province. Increase in volume of fish caught in payaos was also significant in Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, La Union and Cagayan.

The presence of lambaklads in the fishing grounds of Bataan continuously improved catch of municipal fishermen in the province. Likewise, considerable increase in marine municipal production was recorded in Eastern Visayas as fishing gears were distributed free by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) to sustenance fishermen in Samar province. Problem on encroachment of commercial fishing boats in the municipal waters of Eastern and Northern Samar provinces was lessened due to strict monitoring of the local government. Furthermore, fish sanctuaries in the different parts of the region were also established to replenish fish stocks in the area. Meanwhile, abundant catch of fimbriated sardines was landed in Sorsogon during the quarter.

Catch from rivers, lakes, creeks, dams and irrigation canals surpassed same quarter last year's production by 3,646.41 metric tons. The production increments recorded in Ilocos Region (59.41 percent), Western Visayas (51.35 percent), Bicol Region (45.60 percent), Central Visayas (41.78 percent) and Eastern Visayas (14.51 percent) gave the sector an over-all increase of 9.69 percent. But, in terms of absolute values, CALABARZON was still leading with 1,592.81 metric tons more over same quarter last year's catch. Dispersal of tilapia and carp fingerlings in rivers, lakes and other communal bodies of water by the BFAR in Albay, Masbate, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur and Lanao del Norte resulted in abundant catch of freshwater species. Heavy rains during the latter part of the quarter somehow became beneficial to fishermen engaged in inland fishing as water levels in rivers and creeks increased that enabled fishermen in Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, Pampanga and Tarlac to catch more fish species. Aquafarms that were destroyed by typhoon lost big volume of species stocked ready for harvest but these were consequently caught by inland fishermen. This situation occurred in Pangasinan, Ifugao, Laguna, Rizal, Capiz and Iloilo. In Bohol, fish caught for the quarter rose with the release of water from dams. Demand for freshwater fish by the local restaurants in Northern Samar inspired fishermen to look for more sources. It was further observed that more households were engaged in gathering different kinds of shells and molluscs either for sale or for home consumption.

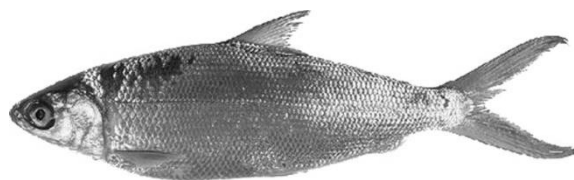
Aquaculture

Aquaculture production of about 516 thousand metric tons was 2.63 percent higher than production in the same period last year. ARMM and CALABARZON posted the highest increases with 10.87 percent and 20.91 percent, respectively. On the other hand, Western Visayas reported the biggest drop of 14.64 percent mainly because fishponds, pens and cages were damaged by typhoon Frank. Among the aquafarm types, seaweed and brackishwater fishponds were the top production gainers. The increase in seaweed production in all ARMM provinces was attributed to good weather conditions and availability of good planting materials. Increased stocking brought about by high demand for brackishwater species was also observed (Table 4).

Culture Environment/Type of Aquafarm	% Increase (Decrease)
Rice Fish	67.86
SFR	54.93
Mussel	9.53
Freshwater Fish Cage	9.40
Brackishwater Fishpond	4.00
Seaweed	3.55
Brackishwater Fish Pen	(47.22)
Brackishwater Fish Cage	(27.55)
Marine Fish Pen	(21.18)
Oyster	(10.78)
Freshwater Fishpond	(2.46)
Marine Fish Cage	(1.29)
Freshwater Fish Pen	(0.44)

SELECTED AQUACULTURE SPECIES

Milkfish



Production in the second quarter of 2008 was estimated at 86,220.10 metric tons, or 5.62 percent lower than last year's level. All types of aqua farms, except freshwater fish cages, experienced a downward trend in milkfish production (Table 5).

Volume of harvests of milkfish from brackishwater fishponds, fish pens and fish cages was down this year. About 73 percent of the milkfish produced came from brackishwater fishponds. In spite of this contribution, a 4.80 percent cutback was noted on this type of aquafarm. Bulacan, Iloilo, Capiz and Pangasinan experienced more than 10 percent output reduction of milkfish. Operators in the municipalities of Paombong and Hagonoy in Bulacan shifted to tiger prawn culture to earn more profit. Iloilo, Capiz and Pangasinan experienced heavy rains and strong winds during the quarter that caused damage to dikes resulting on the losses of species ready for harvest. On the other hand, Negros Occidental and Pampanga registered output increases of 4.71 and 3.22 percent, respectively. These gains were the result of increase in stocking and enough supply of quality fry.

Milkfish production from brackishwater pens and cages went down by 47.43 and 29.43 percent, respectively. In Pangasinan, cages and pens were damaged by typhoon Cosme.

Milkfish production from freshwater fish pens registered a one percent decrease. Sultan Kudarat traced the decrease to fish pens which were under repair. The production gains recorded by Maguindanao, Metro

Manila and Rizal provinces did not offset the losses in freshwater fish pens.

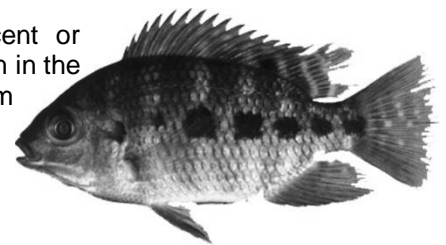
In freshwater fish cages, an upward trend in production was observed. Harvests in Batangas went up by 2.16 percent, as a result of quality fingerlings stocked, intensive feeding and proper management.

Production performance in marine fish pens and fish cages for this quarter recorded output declines of 20.86 percent and 0.73 percent, respectively. Fish cages and pens in Pangasinan were destroyed by strong winds.

On the contrary, Davao del Sur, Cavite, Eastern Samar, Western Samar and other provinces experienced gain in production. Farmers in these provinces increased their stocks.

Tilapia

Tilapia production from all types of aquafarms grew by 4.97 percent or 58,369.87 metric tons during the second quarter of 2008 compared to production in the same quarter of 2007. About 53 percent of the total tilapia production came from freshwater fishponds, 28 percent from freshwater fish cages, eleven (11) percent from brackishwater fishponds, seven (7) percent from freshwater fish pens, and about one (1) percent from the combined harvests in Small Farm Reservoir, Rice fish and Brackishwater fish cage/pens (Table 6).



Production from freshwater fishponds went down by 3.08 percent this quarter as reductions were recorded in Pampanga, Tarlac and Bulacan. Reduced in harvest was attributed to the stunted growth of the species due to climatic conditions and poor quality of fingerlings stocked. It was also reported that some operators stopped culturing tilapia because of high costs of feeds. In Bulacan, there were farmers who shifted to catfish culture while some ponds were utilized as water impounding to irrigate crop farms. There were also ponds that were converted to resort, residential and fish meal processing.

Meanwhile, production of tilapia, in Nueva Ecija and Isabela grew by 7.19 percent and 58.94 percent, respectively. The increase in Nueva Ecija was attributed to the increase in area harvested as some operators were encouraged to venture in culturing tilapia due to the soaring prices of meat products. The gain in Isabela was the result of shifting from catfish and carp operations with the continuous water supply from NIA and the onset of rainfall during the quarter.

The increase of 9.46 percent in freshwater fish cages came mostly from Batangas where good quality of fingerlings stocked, intensive feeding coupled with proper management of farms were noted. Camarines Sur rose its output by 14 percent because of good growth of fingerling and absence of weather disturbance. Harvest in Albay grew by 10.26 percent due to stocking of good quality fingerlings and the rehabilitation of some cages in the province. However, production in Laguna and South Cotabato dropped by 4.61 percent and 3.35 percent, respectively. There was shifting to carp culture in Laguna due to high costs of inputs. The decline in production of tilapia in South Cotabato was attributed to small-sized harvests as farmers were constrained to maximize feed requirements due to its high price.

Freshwater fish pens produced 2.45 percent more output this quarter of 2008 than they did last year. There was abundant supply of natural food and fish pens in Rizal were repaired. Output gains of 20 percent in Maguindanao and 26.92 percent in Leyte were attained with the usage of quality fingerlings. On the contrary, harvests from Sultan Kudarat and Laguna dropped by 14.21 percent and 1.21 percent, respectively. In Laguna, the nets set up to shield the tilapia stocks in anticipation of typhoons were destroyed by stray bamboos, while Sultan Kudarat reported that some fish pens were under repair.

Output from brackishwater fish pond grew by 50.88 percent. The increment was attributed to the good water conditions and the presence of natural food in the ponds that enhanced the growth of tilapia in Pampanga and Zamboanga Sibugay. Some farmers in Bulacan increased their stocking of quality fingerlings that allowed them to enhance their farms' productivity. It was also reported that residual stocks from previous quarter in Cagayan were harvested this quarter.

Tiger Prawn

Total tiger prawn production for the second quarter of 2008 was higher by 39.73 percent from last year's level. The production increase was attributed to the 2,309 hectares of brackishwater fishponds that shifted to tiger prawn from bangus culture in Bulacan, particularly, in Hagonoy and Paombong. From 136.93 metric tons in second quarter of 2007, production went up to 3,163.99 metric tons in second quarter of 2008 and this was also due to the good price and high demand in the market (Table 7).



Lanao del Norte, Zamboanga Sibugay and Pampanga, likewise, showed production increases of 34.76 percent, 6.45 percent and 5.93 percent, respectively. This was due to increased stocking, proper maintenance, quality post larvae and high survival rate.

Mud Crab

Production in the second quarter of 2008 was higher by 16.29 percent compared with that of 2007 level. The combined output of the top five (5) provinces represented 89.48 percent of the total production of mud crab this quarter (Table 7).



The increase in production was due to the availability of quality crablets, proper management practice, the technical assistance from BFAR, and increased stocking due to good price and high demand in the market.

The highest increment of 34.52 percent was noted in Pampanga while Camarines Sur recorded an increase of 24.99 percent. Production in Eastern Samar and Misamis Occidental grew by 10 percent and 3.13 percent, respectively.

Carp

Production for the second quarter of 2008 was 1.56 percent higher than last year's output. All types of farms came up with production increase that contributed to the total volume of 2,994.46 metric tons (Table 7).

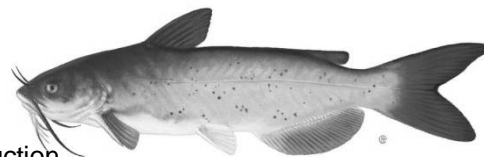


In Laguna, the more than 100 percent increase of harvests from pens and cages was a result of high survival rate of bighead carps in Sta. Rosa, Siniloan, Panguil and Biñan. There were some operators who cultured in ponds prompted by the increasing demand for carps. The good water condition in Laguna Lake during this quarter enhanced the growth of carps in Metro Manila's cages. The 3.23 percent increase in Lanao del Norte could be attributed to the ample supply of feeds and the operators' proper management of their farms.

However, Pampanga's output went down as operators used lesser feeds due to high prices. The top producing province of Rizal harvested less this period as some of its pens were damaged by typhoon Frank during the latter part of June.

Meanwhile, DA-LGU's fingerlings dispersal in small farm reservoirs and the early onset of rain found farmers harvesting carps in Cagayan provinces. The production increments in the other provinces were due to increased demand for carps because of high prices of meat and other marine fish products.

Catfish



Total catfish production in the second quarter of 2008 was 44.30 percent more than the production in the same quarter of last year. Production gains were recorded in Bulacan, Davao City, Laguna, Iloilo and Camarines Sur. Bulacan posted an increase of 132.94 percent due to availability of said species resulting in more stocking and good command price for catfish. There were also tilapia operators who shifted to catfish culture. Harvests in Davao City were up by 11.42 percent which was explained by the availability of fingerlings and high survival rate of species. A 5.88 percent increment was recorded in Laguna and this was due to the increase in area harvested because of the massive harvesting of catfish in Cabuyao and Calamba. In Iloilo, catfish production rose by 83.44 percent due to sufficient water, higher stocking rate and availability of fingerlings from BFAR/LGU. The 5.71 percent gain in Camarines Sur was attributed to the absence of weather disturbance during the quarter. Better management practices coupled with quality fingerlings and the technical assistance from BFAR favored the growth of catfish (Table 7).

Seaweed

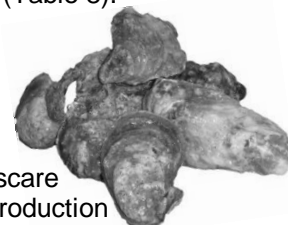
Seaweed production this quarter was up by 3.55 percent from 321,133.63 metric tons in 2007 to 332,531.21 metric tons compared to the same quarter in 2008. Maguindanao and Tawi-Tawi registered output increases of 20.07 percent and 10.50 percent, respectively. The growth in production from these provinces was the result of the availability of quality planting materials from BFAR nurseries, improved farm maintenance resulting in good quality produce. Likewise, the production increments of 6.83 percent in Sulu and 1.77 percent in Palawan were attributed to the good weather conditions, less occurrence of pests and the high demand for this commodity. These factors encouraged farmers to plant more and increase their harvest area.



On the other hand, a decline of 4.64 percent was recorded in Bohol due to epiphytes (Table 8).

Oyster

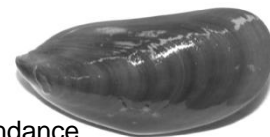
Oyster production decreased by 10.78 percent compared to production in the same quarter of last year. Production in Bulacan was lower by 51.83 percent because of red tide scare that discouraged farmers to venture into oyster farming. Similarly, there was a decrease in production from Capiz by 5.02 percent. Farm operators from this province experienced tidal disturbances that resulted in poor quality oyster harvested.



On the contrary, production in Pangasinan grew by 27.93 percent due to the increased number of monelines set up and the favorable water salinity which resulted to bigger size harvested. Likewise, production increases in Cavite and Iloilo was due to the good quality spats and the additional area harvested. (Table 8).

Mussel

Production from mussel farms was 9.53 percent higher than last year's level. The rise in production from the provinces of Bataan, Samar and Cavite was attributed to the abundance and better quality of spats. High demand by traders and consumers from nearby provinces aside from regular buyers encouraged farmers to plant more than their usual hectares.



On the other hand, the tidal disturbances that occurred in Capiz and the shifting of operators to fishcages and fishpens culture in Negros Occidental brought down mussel production in these provinces (Table 8).

FISH PRICES

The average prices of the six (6) selected fish species generally went up this second quarter of 2008 from last year's levels. Price increments ranged from 0.43 to 26.93 percent (Table 9).

On one hand, the producer prices of roundscad rose by 26.44 percent and the frigate tuna increased by 21.13 percent above their 2007 levels. Producers price of Indian mackerel went up by 5.33 percent. In the case of milkfish, average price moved up by 11.53 percent compared to its 2007 level. Prices of tiger prawn and tilapia increased by 1.60 and 0.43 percent, respectively

At the wholesale level, prices of frigate tuna and roundscad moved up by 26.93 and 23.11 percent, respectively. Indian mackerel's wholesale price was up by 12.89 percent. Milkfish and tilapia were sold at wholesale prices 6.95 and 5.44 percent higher than their 2007 quotations. Tiger prawn had the smallest increment of less than one percent.

Retail prices of frigate tuna and roundscad were about 17.8 percent more than their last year's levels. The retail price of indian mackerel was higher by 8 percent. Tilapia, tiger prawn and milkfish had smaller retail price increments of 3.89, 3.19 and 2.89 percent, respectively.

The producer-retail price margins this second quarter were observed to be wider in marine fish species. The computed margins were about P46 for indian mackerel, P37 for roundscad and P31 for frigate tuna. Those of tiger prawn and milkfish were the same at P29 while tilapia's price gap was the smallest at P20.

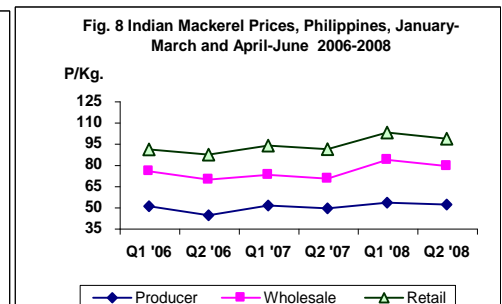
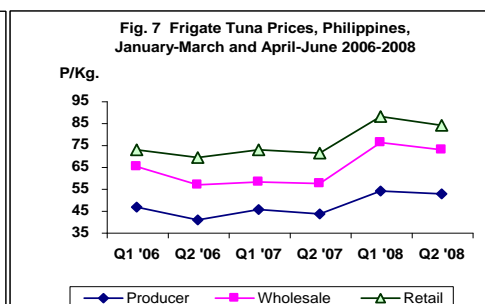
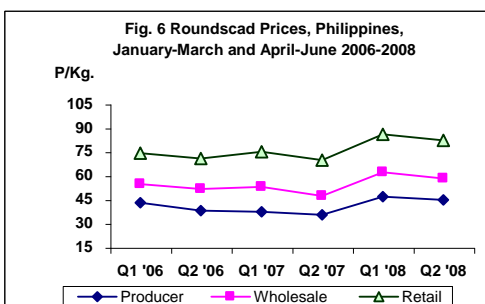
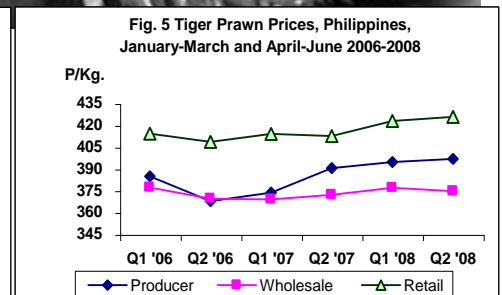
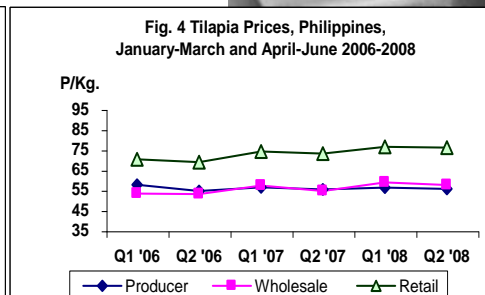
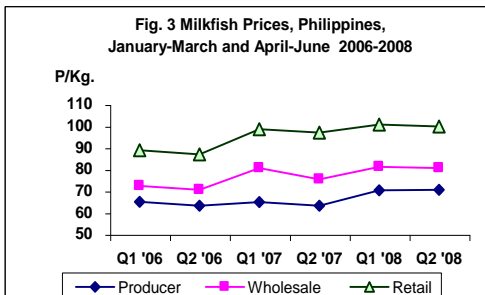


Table 1. Fisheries: Volume of Fish Production by Sub-Sector, by Region, Philippines, April - June 2007 - 2008^P

(Metric Tons)

Region/ Sub-Sector	Fisheries		% Change 08/07	Commercial		% Change 08/07	Municipal		% Change 08/07	Aquaculture		% Change 08/07
	2007	2008		2007	2008		2007	2008		2007	2008	
PHILIPPINES	1,229,337.42	1,248,044.01	1.52	348,606.38	339,079.18	(2.73)	377,900.58	392,928.27	3.98	502,830.46	516,034.62	2.63
CAR	816.48	871.93								609.13	659.42	8.26
I	35,760.48	36,684.12	2.58	1,701.41	1,337.64	(21.38)	11,093.24	15,823.65	42.64	22,965.83	19,522.83	(14.99)
II	16,672.84	17,302.42	3.78	5,747.47	4,389.14	(23.63)	6,827.68	7,837.12	14.78	4,097.69	5,076.16	23.88
III	74,526.28	76,256.99	2.32	2,792.30	2,692.73	(3.57)	10,827.94	11,425.46	5.52	60,906.04	62,138.80	2.02
NCR	30,118.46	29,679.55	(1.46)	28,282.97	28,340.62	0.20	1,412.13	864.11	(38.81)	423.36	474.82	12.16
IV-A	88,274.90	93,962.48	6.44	27,662.32	24,759.38	(10.49)	27,941.08	29,699.62	6.29	32,671.50	39,503.48	20.91
IV-B	183,793.35	184,298.83	0.28	15,987.46	16,005.55	0.11	93,200.97	92,057.60	(1.23)	74,604.92	76,235.68	2.19
V	73,872.93	80,480.28	8.94	15,149.18	16,034.17	5.84	37,825.68	43,712.22	15.56	20,898.07	20,733.89	(0.79)
VI	121,769.18	116,151.01	(4.61)	31,710.37	33,546.95	5.79	40,381.20	40,198.41	(0.45)	49,677.61	42,405.65	(14.64)
VII	63,180.70	61,422.09	(2.78)	18,606.04	17,428.09	(6.33)	12,420.64	13,314.65	7.20	32,154.02	30,679.35	(4.59)
VIII	58,975.21	62,346.77	5.72	22,116.35	21,032.82	(4.90)	26,271.38	29,018.05	10.45	10,587.48	12,295.90	16.14
IX	159,297.17	147,490.59	(7.41)	78,466.71	65,327.17	(16.75)	34,250.81	36,140.46	5.52	46,579.65	46,022.96	(1.20)
X	36,125.33	37,623.59	4.15	12,119.14	12,616.00	4.10	10,259.40	11,032.83	7.54	13,746.79	13,974.76	1.66
XI	14,145.35	11,925.10	(15.70)	3,833.36	3,286.99	(14.25)	7,863.08	6,006.32	(23.61)	2,448.91	2,631.79	7.47
XII	81,865.33	85,419.89	4.34	61,433.67	68,093.45	10.84	13,369.13	10,757.82	(19.53)	7,062.53	6,568.62	(6.99)
ARMM	160,511.73	175,040.62	9.05	21,164.73	22,454.29	6.09	23,808.10	24,488.25	2.86	115,538.90	128,098.08	10.87
CARAGA	29,631.70	31,085.81	4.91	1,832.90	1,734.19	(5.39)	19,940.77	20,339.19	2.00	7,858.03	9,012.43	14.69

P - Preliminary

Table 2. Commercial Fisheries: Volume of Fish Unloading by Region, by Type of Landing Center, Philippines, April - June 2007 - 2008^P

(Metric Tons)

Region	Commercial		% Change 08/07	Private		% Change 08/07	PFDA		% Change 08/07	LGU		% Change 08/07	Traditional		% Change 08/07
	2007	2008		2007	2008		2007	2008		2007	2008		2007	2008	
PHILIPPINES	348,606.38	339,079.18	(2.73)	65,155.77	73,570.89	12.92	65,392.07	52,372.43	(19.91)	21,369.47	20,839.25	(2.48)	196,689.07	192,296.59	(2.23)
CAR															
I	1,701.41	1,337.64	(21.38)				30.62	35.67	16.49	5.61	23.57	320.14	1,665.18	1,278.40	(23.23)
II	5,747.47	4,389.14	(23.63)										5,747.47	4,389.14	(23.63)
III	2,792.30	2,692.73	(3.57)	1,435.03	1,465.71	2.14				12.90	17.64	36.74	1,344.37	1,209.38	(10.04)
NCR	28,282.97	28,340.62	0.20				27,595.02	27,765.82	0.62				687.95	574.80	(16.45)
IV-A	27,662.32	24,759.38	(10.49)				3,145.99	3,320.61	5.55	1,532.40	1,045.17	(31.80)	22,983.93	20,393.60	(11.27)
IV-B	15,987.46	16,005.55	0.11										15,987.46	16,005.55	0.11
V	15,149.18	16,034.17	5.84	2,210.00	2,508.00	13.48				3,514.53	3,488.69	(0.74)	9,424.65	10,037.48	6.50
VI	31,710.37	33,546.95	5.79	1,875.15	1,593.66	(15.01)	623.64	607.46	(2.59)	9,071.75	8,503.92	(6.26)	20,139.83	22,841.91	13.42
VII	18,606.04	17,428.09	(6.33)										18,606.04	17,428.09	(6.33)
VIII	22,116.35	21,032.82	(4.90)	206.20	247.95	20.25				98.55		(100.00)	21,811.60	20,784.86	(4.71)
IX	78,466.71	65,327.17	(16.75)	30,493.35	18,134.21	(40.53)	1,468.95	2,120.70	44.37	4,951.43	5,409.36	9.25	41,552.98	39,662.89	(4.55)
X	12,119.14	12,616.00	4.10							2,182.30	2,350.90	7.73	9,936.84	10,265.10	3.30
XI	3,833.36	3,286.99	(14.25)	77.13	101.00	30.95	1,510.16	1,447.80	(4.13)				2,246.07	1,738.19	(22.61)
XII	61,433.67	68,093.45	10.84	28,858.91	49,520.36	71.59	31,017.69	17,074.37	(44.95)				1,557.07	1,498.72	(3.75)
ARMM	21,164.73	22,454.29	6.09										21,164.73	22,454.29	6.09
CARAGA	1,832.90	1,734.19	(5.39)										1,832.90	1,734.19	(5.39)

P - Preliminary

Table 3. Municipal Fish Production by Region, Philippines, April - June 2007 - 2008^P

(Metric Tons)

Region	Municipal		% Change 08/07		Marine		% Change 08/07		Inland		% Change 08/07	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
PHILIPPINES	377,900.58	392,928.27	3.98	3.98	340,261.40	351,642.69	3.34	3.34	37,639.18	41,285.58	9.69	9.69
CAR	207.35	212.51	2.49	2.49	10,357.17	14,650.29	41.45	41.45	207.35	212.51	2.49	2.49
I	11,093.24	15,823.65	42.64	42.64	4,753.53	5,622.99	18.29	18.29	736.07	1,173.36	59.41	59.41
II	6,827.68	7,837.12	14.78	14.78	8,205.09	9,057.06	10.38	10.38	2,074.15	2,214.13	6.75	6.75
III	10,827.94	11,425.46	5.52	5.52	1,412.13	864.11	(38.81)	(38.81)	2,622.85	2,368.40	(9.70)	(9.70)
NCR	1,412.13	864.11	(38.81)	(38.81)	10,554.85	10,720.58	1.57	1.57	17,386.23	18,979.04	9.16	9.16
IV-A	27,941.08	29,699.62	6.29	6.29	93,009.52	91,847.69	(1.25)	(1.25)	191.45	209.91	9.64	9.64
IV-B	93,200.97	92,057.60	(1.23)	(1.23)	36,788.56	42,202.21	14.72	14.72	1,037.12	1,510.01	45.60	45.60
V	37,825.68	43,712.22	15.56	15.56	38,967.83	38,059.29	(2.33)	(2.33)	1,413.37	2,139.12	51.35	51.35
VI	40,381.20	40,198.41	(0.45)	(0.45)	12,368.36	13,240.53	7.05	7.05	52.28	74.12	41.78	41.78
VII	12,420.64	13,314.65	7.20	7.20	25,560.78	28,204.35	10.34	10.34	710.60	813.70	14.51	14.51
VIII	26,271.38	29,018.05	10.45	10.45	34,077.16	35,949.85	5.50	5.50	173.65	190.61	9.77	9.77
IX	34,250.81	36,140.46	5.52	5.52	9,619.97	10,510.47	9.26	9.26	639.43	522.36	(18.31)	(18.31)
X	10,259.40	11,032.83	7.54	7.54	7,817.20	5,961.18	(23.74)	(23.74)	45.88	45.14	(1.61)	(1.61)
XI	7,863.08	6,006.32	(23.61)	(23.61)	8,377.08	5,593.76	(33.23)	(33.23)	4,992.05	5,164.06	3.45	3.45
XII	13,369.13	10,757.82	(19.53)	(19.53)	19,786.35	20,080.00	1.48	1.48	4,021.75	4,408.25	9.61	9.61
ARMM	23,808.10	24,488.25	2.86	2.86	18,605.82	19,078.33	2.54	2.54	1,334.95	1,260.86	(5.55)	(5.55)
CARAGA	19,940.77	20,339.19	2.00	2.00								

P - Preliminary

Table 4. Aquaculture Production by Type of Farm, by Environment and by Region, April - June 2007 - 2008^b

(Metric Tons)

REGION	AQUACULTURE		% CHANGE		BRACKISHWATER FISHPOND		% CHANGE		BRACKISHWATER PEN		% CHANGE		BRACKISHWATER CAGE		% CHANGE		FRESHWATER FISHPOND		% CHANGE		FRESHWATER PEN		% CHANGE		FRESHWATER CAGE		% CHANGE		
	2007	2008	08/07	08/07	2007	2008	08/07	08/07	2007	2008	08/07	08/07	2007	2008	08/07	08/07	2007	2008	08/07	08/07	2007	2008	08/07	08/07	2007	2008	08/07	08/07	
PHILIPPINES	502,830.46	516,034.62	2.63	4.00	82,365.58	85,860.31	4.00	(47.22)	2,204.46	1,163.52	(47.22)	1,093.63	792.28	(27.55)	32,877.84	32,068.03	(2.46)	12,700.60	12,644.38	(0.44)	16,657.80	18,223.18	(9.40)	217.56	227,782.3	217.56	18,083.3	18,083.3	0.00
CAR	609.13	659.42	8.26		8,049.78	7,185.55	(10.74)		2,176.04	1,144.17	(47.42)	896.21	522.61	(41.69)	391.57	431.64	10.23	1.58	0.03	(97.96)	217.56	227,782.3	9.40	10.91	18,083.3	18,083.3	0.00	4.70	
I	22,965.83	19,522.83	(14.99)		1,386.98	1,764.80	26.66		48.03	54.59	13.66	48.03	54.59	13.66	830.47	890.75	7.26				10.91	18,083.3	65.76	271.39	251,419.7	271.39	0.00	(7.36)	
II	4,097.69	5,076.16	23.88		26,840.28	31,182.91	16.18		1.20	0.37	(69.14)	1.20	0.37	(69.14)	1,192.03	1,664.53	39.64				271.39	251,419.7	(7.36)	271.39	251,419.7	271.39	0.00		
III	60,906.04	62,138.80	2.02		3,248.89	3,381.29	4.04								28,616.31	27,089.33	(5.34)												
NCR	423.36	474.82	12.16		1,477.20	1,563.87	5.87								368.86	374.59	1.53												
IVA	32,671.50	39,503.48	20.91		1,059.64	1,298.91	16.92								144.36	151.44	4.91												
IVB	74,604.92	76,235.68	2.19		24,112.38	22,875.09	(5.13)								288.83	363.94	26.01												
V	20,898.07	20,733.89	(0.79)		2,186.22	2,472.20	13.08								87.59	165.73	89.23												
VI	49,677.61	42,405.85	(14.64)		5,047.17	5,192.62	2.88								34.82	34.78	(0.13)												
VII	32,154.02	30,679.35	(4.59)		2,539.54	2,744.48	8.07								41.29	42.74	3.52												
VIII	10,587.48	12,295.90	16.14		1,020.56	888.15	(12.97)								339.17	275.74	(18.70)												
IX	46,579.65	46,022.96	(1.20)		1,684.72	1,715.63	1.83								285.54	295.51	3.49												
X	13,746.79	13,974.76	1.66		571.52	654.24	14.47								162.74	181.06	11.25												
XI	2,448.91	2,631.79	7.47		593.59	638.74	7.61								22.44	27.39	22.10												
XII	7,062.53	6,568.62	(6.99)												41.68	42.22	1.30												
ARMM	115,538.90	128,098.08	10.87																										
CARAGA	7,888.03	9,012.43	14.69																										
PHILIPPINES	2,577.38	2,031.53	(21.18)	(1.29)	12,260.96	12,103.37	(1.29)	(10.78)	9,637.41	8,598.12	(10.78)	9,301.14	10,187.64	9.53	321,133.63	332,531.21	3.55	0.10	0.16	67.86	19.93	30.88	54.93	19.93	0.03	19.90	27.08	3.61	0.19
CAR	1,765.74	1,085.31	(38.19)		6,202.48	4,844.92	(21.89)		2,953.03	3,764.99	27.50	52.15	45.58	(12.59)	37.33	20.75	(44.41)												
I									196.37	198.97	1.32				982.89	1,094.78	11.37												
II									3,507.69	1,692.14	(51.76)	639.58	811.37	26.86	75.04	82.00	(30.70)												
III																													
NCR																													
IVA																													
IVB																													
V																													
VI																													
VII																													
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XI																													
XII																													
ARMM																													
CARAGA																													

P - Preliminary

**Table 5. Aquaculture: Milkfish Production of Top Producing Provinces,
by Culture Environment and Type of Aquafarm, Philippines, April - June 2007-2008^P**

(Metric Tons)

Culture Environment/ Type of Aquafarm/Province	2007	2008	% Change 08/07
PHILIPPINES	91,351.12	86,220.10	(5.62)
Brackishwater Fishpond	66,012.04	62,845.18	(4.80)
Bulacan	10,918.25	9,814.42	(10.11)
Iloilo	8,903.76	8,013.38	(10.00)
Capiz	7,741.36	7,378.29	(4.69)
Pangasinan	6,155.56	5,355.34	(13.00)
Negros Occidental	4,340.32	4,544.75	4.71
Pampanga	4,101.73	4,233.87	3.22
Other Provinces	23,851.06	23,505.13	(1.45)
Brackishwater Fish pen	2,193.89	1,153.40	(47.43)
Pangasinan	2,032.81	1,016.40	(50.00)
La Union	138.94	123.68	(10.98)
Other Provinces	22.14	13.32	(39.83)
Brackishwater Fish cage	1,012.79	714.74	(29.43)
Pangasinan	634.36	253.00	(60.12)
La Union	214.10	227.98	6.48
Agusan del Norte	136.00	189.57	39.39
Other Provinces	28.33	44.20	56.01
Freshwater Fish pen	5,953.70	5,894.39	(1.00)
Rizal	2,922.11	3,210.04	9.85
Sultan Kudarat	2,737.02	2,348.09	(14.21)
Metro Manila	110.94	122.88	10.76
Maguindanao	150.58	180.69	20.00
Other Provinces	33.05	32.69	(1.09)
Freshwater Fish cage	1,718.50	1,770.51	3.03
Batangas	1,717.50	1,754.59	2.16
Other Provinces	1.00	15.92	1492.00
Marine Fish pen	2,549.37	2,017.49	(20.86)
Pangasinan	1,752.91	1,082.95	(38.22)
Davao del Sur	258.95	340.26	31.40
Capiz	320.48	312.47	(2.50)
Cavite	126.14	189.21	50.00
Other Provinces	90.88	92.59	1.89
Marine Fish cage	11,910.84	11,824.38	(0.73)
Pangasinan	6,182.57	4,809.42	(22.21)
Eastern Samar	1,910.00	2,330.20	22.00
Western Samar	1,244.00	1,443.91	16.07
Zambales	1,223.48	1,285.40	5.06
Other Provinces	1,350.80	1,955.45	44.76

P - Preliminary

**Table 6. Aquaculture: Tilapia Production of Top Producing Provinces,
by Culture Environment and Type of Aquafarm, Philippines, April - June 2007 - 2008^P**

(Metric Tons)

Culture Environment/ Type of Aquafarm/Province	2007	2008	% Change 08/07
Philippines	55,607.66	58,369.87	4.97
Brackishwater Fishpond	4,447.12	6,709.83	50.88
Pampanga	1,266.59	2,716.84	114.50
Cagayan	1,074.47	1,154.19	7.42
Bulacan	256.78	980.92	282.01
Zamboanga Sibugay	476.54	497.27	4.35
Ilocos Sur	304.61	325.26	6.78
Other Provinces	1,068.13	1,035.34	(3.07)
Brackishwater Fish cage/pen	47.72	48.05	0.70
Cagayan	32.74	30.3444	(7.32)
Ilocos Norte	4.75	7.3696	55.15
Other Provinces	10.23	10.34	1.08
Freshwater Fishpond	32,202.85	31,210.97	(3.08)
Pampanga	23,736.41	23,137.50	(2.52)
Tarlac	1,311.16	1,176.96	(10.23)
Nueva Ecija	1,060.09	1,136.36	7.19
Bulacan	2,056.02	1,005.39	(51.10)
Isabela	600.23	954.01	58.94
Other Provinces	3,438.94	3,800.75	10.52
Freshwater Fish cage	14,759.08	16,155.10	9.46
Batangas	7,817.06	8,989.32	15.00
Laguna	3,145.62	3,000.67	(4.61)
Camarines Sur	1,515.87	1,728.09	14.00
Albay	1,177.34	1,298.14	10.26
South Cotabato	374.72	362.17	(3.35)
Other Provinces	728.47	776.72	6.62
Freshwater Fish pen	4,119.60	4,220.47	2.45
Rizal	1,852.47	2,113.93	14.11
Sultan Kudarat	1,693.83	1,453.14	(14.21)
Maguindanao	384.20	461.03	20.00
Laguna	172.85	170.76	(1.21)
Leyte	14.25	18.09	26.92
Other Provinces	2.00	3.52	75.58
Marine Fish Cage	12.67		
Leyte	12.67		
SFR/Rice Fish	18.63	25.44	36.54
Cagayan	15.05	15.83	5.18
Other Provinces	3.58	9.61	168.44

P - Preliminary

Table 7. Aquaculture: Tiger Prawn, Mud Crab, Carp and Catfish Production of Top Producing Provinces by Culture Environment and Type of Aquafarm, Philippines, April - June 2007 - 2008^P

(Metric Tons)

Species/Province	2007	2008	% Change 08/07
TIGER PRAWN	9,033.02	12,621.53	39.73
Brackishwater Fishpond			
Pampanga	4,826.53	5,112.96	5.93
Bulacan	136.93	3,163.99	2,210.66
Zamboanga Sibugay	860.84	916.37	6.45
Zamboanga del Sur	881.66	825.15	(6.41)
Lanao del Norte	342.79	461.94	34.76
Other Provinces	1,984.27	2,141.12	7.90
MUD CRAB	2,117.85	2,462.87	16.29
Brackishwater Fishpond			
Pampanga	1,048.03	1,409.78	34.52
Lanao del Norte	625.00	616.94	(1.29)
Misamis Occidental	64.00	66.00	3.13
Camarines Sur	48.00	60.00	24.99
Eastern Samar	46.50	51.15	10.00
Other Provinces	286.32	259.00	(9.54)
CARP	2,948.44	2,994.46	1.56
Freshwater Fishpond	142.90	167.39	17.14
Lanao del Norte	70.99	73.28	3.23
Laguna	43.57	45.04	3.37
Pampanga	8.21	5.65	(31.18)
Other Provinces	20.13	43.42	115.70
Freshwater Fish Pen/Cage	2,805.29	2,825.41	0.72
Rizal	2,673.75	2,558.12	(4.32)
Laguna	125.76	258.19	105.30
Metro Manila	5.73	6.10	6.46
Other Provinces	0.05	3.00	5,900.00
Small Farm Reservoir	0.25	1.66	564.00
Quirino		1.30	
Other Provinces	0.25	0.36	44.00
CATFISH	355.29	512.69	44.30
Freshwater Fishpond			
Bulacan	39.80	92.71	132.94
Davao City	60.34	67.23	11.42
Laguna	40.85	43.25	5.88
Iloilo	22.84	41.90	83.45
Camarines Sur	35.00	37.00	5.71
Other Provinces	156.46	230.60	47.39

P - Preliminary

Table 8. Aquaculture: Mariculture Production by Species and by Province, Philippines, April - June 2007 - 2008^P

(Metric Tons)

Species/Province	2007	2008	% Change 08/07
SEAWEED	321,133.63	332,531.21	3.55
Palawan	72,346.00	73,629.33	1.77
Tawi-Tawi	56,917.22	62,893.53	10.50
Sulu	40,026.26	42,760.05	6.83
Bohol	28,607.41	27,280.40	(4.64)
Maguindanao	16,749.00	20,110.52	20.07
Other Provinces	106,487.74	105,857.38	(0.59)
OYSTER	9,637.41	8,598.12	(10.78)
Pangasinan	2,887.59	3,694.10	27.93
Bulacan	3,502.84	1,687.32	(51.83)
Capiz	1,351.61	1,283.76	(5.02)
Cavite	525.53	587.33	11.76
Iloilo	340.76	352.00	3.30
Other Provinces	1,029.08	993.61	(3.45)
MUSSEL	9,301.14	10,187.64	9.53
Cavite	5,565.66	6,291.42	13.04
Capiz	2,430.00	2,359.77	(2.89)
Bataan	639.58	811.37	26.86
Samar	305.00	347.97	14.09
Negros Occidental	137.24	131.81	(3.96)
Other Provinces	223.66	245.30	9.68

P - Preliminary

Table 9. Producer, Wholesale, Retail Prices and Price Margins of Selected Fish Species, Philippines, April - June 2006 - 2008
(Peso per Kilogram)

Species	Producer			% Change 08/07	Wholesale*			% Change 08/07	Retail*			% Change 08/07	Price Margins						
	2006	2007	2008		2006	2007	2008		2006	2007	2008		2006	2007	2008	Producer-Wholesale		Producer-Retail	
																2006	2007	2008	2006
Milkfish	63.18	63.27	70.56	11.52	70.61	75.39	80.63	6.95	86.95	97.03	99.88	2.94	7.43	12.12	10.07	23.77	33.76	29.32	
Tilapia	54.60	55.41	55.65	0.43	53.12	54.61	57.58	5.44	68.87	73.21	76.06	3.89	(1.48)	(0.80)	1.93	14.27	17.80	20.41	
Tiger Prawn	367.83	390.60	396.85	1.60	369.61	372.21	374.68	0.66	408.64	412.60	425.77	3.19	1.78	(18.39)	(22.17)	40.81	22.00	28.92	
Roundscad	38.07	35.48	44.86	26.44	51.62	47.34	58.28	23.11	70.87	69.76	82.15	17.76	13.55	11.86	13.42	32.80	34.28	37.29	
Frigate Tuna	40.59	43.36	52.52	21.13	56.68	57.22	72.63	26.93	69.15	71.16	83.82	17.79	16.09	13.86	20.11	28.56	27.80	31.30	
Indian Mackerel	44.16	48.98	51.59	5.33	69.33	69.96	78.98	12.89	86.98	90.85	98.29	8.19	25.17	20.98	27.39	42.82	41.87	46.70	

* BAS AMSAD data