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FISHERIES SITUATIONER

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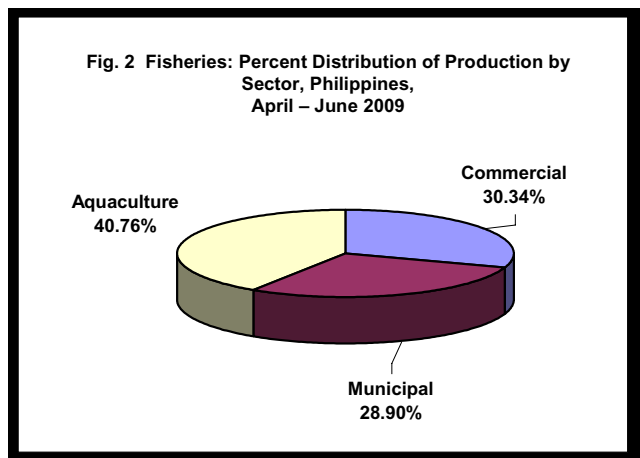
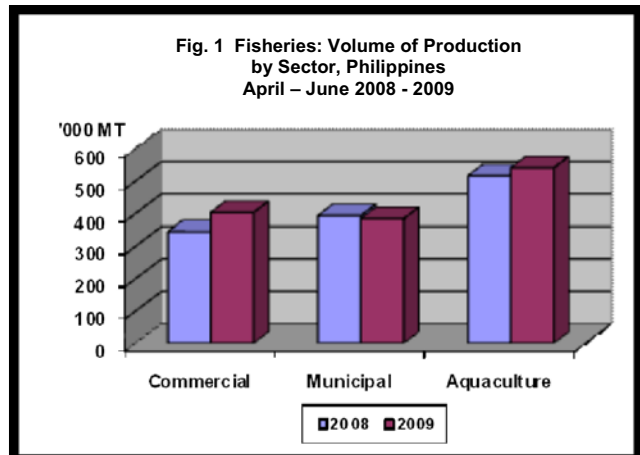
HIGHLIGHTS

Fisheries production for the second quarter of 2009 was 5.89 percent higher than the production of the same quarter in 2008. Commercial fisheries served as the major source of growth with the notable 17.03 percent output increase during the period. Growth in aquaculture fisheries was also observed with production going up by 4.79 percent. Municipal fisheries production, on the other hand, was down by 2.41 percent.

Commercial fisheries recorded 402,546.65 metric tons of output during the second quarter of 2009. This was 106,578.71 metric tons more than the 2008 production level. Seven (7) regions surpassed their last year's records while the other nine (9) regions recorded a downward trend in production. The production losses of the nine (9) regions, however, were more than offset by the gains of the seven (7) regions. The increase in production was highly attributed to the big volume of unloadings of Indian sardines at the private landing centers in Zamboanga City. The production shortfall of the nine (9) regions was traced to the lesser fishing trips due to frequent rough seas, dry docking of some commercial fishing vessels for repair and cases of aggregating devices which were previously damaged and were not yet in operation. About 165,541.46 metric tons or 41 percent of total volume of commercial fish caught were unloaded at traditional landing centers. Commercial fisheries contributed about 30.34 metric tons to the total fisheries production.

Municipal fisheries production went down by 2.41 percent and was 9,461.72 metric tons lower than last year's level. This year's production was estimated at 383,448.86 metric tons. The volume of fish unloaded by municipal fishing boats decreased by 7,327 metric tons while catch by inland fishing households was reduced by 2,134,72 metric tons. Eight (8) regions exhibited upward production trends while nine (9) regions recorded production shortfall. The decrease in production was attributed to the series of weather disturbances and reduced number of fishing trips due to unstable price of fuel. Marine municipal fisheries contributed 89.79 percent to the total municipal fisheries output. Inland municipal fisheries sub-sector shared 10.21 percent. Altogether, municipal fisheries accounted for about 28.90 percent of the total fisheries production in the second quarter of 2009.

Aquaculture surpassed its last year's second quarter production by 24,711.74 metric tons or 4.79 percent. Brackishwater fishponds recorded the highest increment at 9.33 percent. The increase was traced to the simultaneous harvesting of milkfish in Iloilo where fishponds destroyed by typhoon Frank last year were now back in operation. On the other hand, seaweeds contributed more than half (64.33 percent) of the total aquaculture production while fins/shellfishes shared 35.67 percent. Seaweed farmers produced 347,877.89 metric tons or 15,346.68 metric tons more this quarter. This was evidenced by the continuous expansion in area harvested in the provinces of Bohol, Sulu and Maguindanao. Availability of quality planting materials, proper caring of plants and good weather conditions resulted in higher production this quarter. Moreover, seaweed production considerably increased both in Zamboanga Norte and Sibugay, after a seaweed nursery was established in the region as part of BFAR program. Aquaculture accounted for about 40.76 percent of the total fisheries production during the second quarter of 2009.



PRODUCTION

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Commercial fisheries recorded a high 17.03 percent increase in output during the second quarter of 2009 compared to last year's production. It produced 58,578.71 metric tons more than last year's 343,967.94 metric tons and brought this year's production to 402,546.65 metric tons. Fish production in Zamboanga Peninsula, which grew by 102.80 percent, contributed to the total output expansion. Heavy unloadings of commercial fish caught were noted in this region; these added up to 143,516.42 metric tons. The growth was mainly attributed to the increased demand of canning factories in Zamboanga City which have increased from 11 last year to 18 this year. The number of dried fish makers also increased, and this created additional demand for fish (Table 2).

Six (6) other regions managed to surpass their last year's records namely; Ilocos Region, Bicol Region, Eastern Visayas, Northern Mindanao, ARMM and Caraga Region. Their production increments were due to increased number of fishing operations as encouraged by better price, abundant catch of in-season species such as frigate tuna, Indian sardines, anchovies, crevalle, threadfin bream, yellowfin tuna and rainbow runner. Good weather conditions enabled commercial fishermen to increase their fishing trips.

On the other hand, nine (9) regions registered production shortfalls and these were; Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, NCR, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Western Visayas, Central Visayas, Davao City and SOCCKSARGEN. The cuts in production were attributed to lesser number of fishing trips due to frequent rough seas caused by typhoons Crising, Dodong, Emong and Feria, dry docking of some commercial fishing vessels for repair and non-operation of aggregating devices which were previously damaged.

Except for traditional landing centers, all types of landing centers recorded increases in volume of unloadings. Private landing centers posted the biggest expansion at 91.45 percent. This was largely attributed to the increased number of fishing vessels that unloaded Indian sardines or tamban in private landing centers which was in response to the increased demand from canning factories. The unloadings in private landing centers of same quarter last year was far below the unloadings this year due to limited fishing activities because of high price of fuel last year. Normal fishing operations by most fishing companies were also observed this quarter as canning factories in Zamboanga City were in full operation. It was further observed that unloadings of Indian sardines this quarter increased by 89,797.62 metric tons because of additional fishing vessels from private landing centers in Zamboanga City. It was also observed that there was an abundant supply of Indian sardines.

The volume of fish catch unloaded at Philippine Fisheries Development Authority (PFDA) was 37.11 percent higher this year. Local Government Unit-managed landing centers was 20.94 percent more than last year's record. Fish caught unloaded at traditional landing centers, on the other hand, recorded a decrease of 16.33 percent.



MUNICIPAL FISHERIES

Fishing activities of municipal fishermen slowed down during the second quarter of 2009. The sector recorded a 2.41 percent drop in production. The second quarter outputs for marine fishing and inland fishing declined by 2.08 percent and by 5.17 percent, respectively (Table 3).

Total municipal fish production of 383,448.86 metric tons was 9,461.72 metric tons short of last year's output of 392,910.58 metric tons. The volume of fish unloaded by municipal fishing boats decreased by 7,327 metric tons while fish caught by inland fishing households was reduced by 2,134.72 metric tons.

There were nine (9) regions that failed to surpass their last year's production records. Reductions ranged from 2.79 percent (Zamboanga Peninsula) to 16.93 percent (Metro Manila). In absolute terms, MIMAROPA experienced the biggest drop in production at 11,795.71 metric tons while Metro Manila had the least at 146.33 metric tons. Bicol Region and CALABARZON lost 3,758.70 and 3,553.03 metric tons, respectively. The gains earned by eight (8) regions could not compensate for the losses incurred by nine (9) regions.

Marine fisheries sub-sector contributed 89.79 percent to the total municipal fisheries output. Luzon provinces got a 45.70 percent share in the volume of total unloadings of marine species, while Visayas and Mindanao provinces had 26.37 and 27.93 percent shares, respectively. Big volumes of different fish species were landed in the following regions during the second quarter: MIMAROPA, Western Visayas, Bicol, Zamboanga Peninsula, Eastern Visayas and ARMM. They had a combined production of 249,601.80 metric tons or 72.50 percent of the total marine municipal production. Despite the 13.96 percent dip in volume of unloadings, Palawan remained the country's top fish producing province with 73,256 metric tons output for the second quarter.

The series of weather disturbances that affected fishing operations were tropical cyclones "Dante", "Emong" and "Feria", intertropical convergence zone (ITCZ), the southwest monsoon ("habagat" season) and active low pressure areas discouraged municipal fishermen to go out for fishing. This was, especially, true in the provinces of Bicol Region (Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Catanduanes and Masbate), CALABARZON (Batangas, Cavite and Quezon) and MIMAROPA (Mindoro Occidental and Palawan).

Aside from unfavorable weather conditions, the decreases in the volume of unloadings could also be traced to the reduced number of trips due to unstable price of fuel. This was reported in Davao del Sur, Northern Samar and Samar. Allegedly, there was unabated intrusion of commercial fishing vessels into the municipal waters in Camarines Norte, Cavite, Misamis Oriental, Aurora and Romblon. The enforcement of fishery laws against the use of fine mesh nets in Bulacan and Misamis Occidental had somehow restricted fishing in those areas. There were reports of destroyed "payaos" or fish aggregating devices in Ilocos Norte; non-operation of "lambaklad" or "otoshi-ami" in Ilocos Sur and shifting from fishing to construction and farming activities of fishermen in Aurora and Davao del Sur.

Fishing in inland waters, like rivers, dams, creeks, canals, also experienced slump as volume of fish caught slid by 5.17 percent compared to the same period last year. The quantity of tilapia, carp, mudfish, catfish, gourami, eel and other species caught by inland fishing households decreased by 2,134.72 metric tons, thus, from 41,285.59 metric tons last year, it went down to 39,150.87 metric tons. Laguna recorded the biggest loss in production at 3,316.23 metric tons due to the strict enforcement of municipal ordinance against gathering of snails, the highest contributor to inland production. Meanwhile, inland fishermen from Leyte and Samar provinces of Eastern Visayas shifted to crop farming activities like planting and harvesting that resulted in its 64.35 percent or 523.62 metric tons drop in production. The same situation was also observed in Nueva Ecija. Rising level of pollutants and heavy siltation of Magat Dam led to the destruction of breeding grounds of fish that caused a 3.04 percent decline in the quantity of fish caught in Ifugao. Pollutants coming from banana plantations affected the quantity of fish caught in Compostela Valley by 5.66 percent. In Aurora and Agusan del Sur, decreases in inland fishing production were caused by the drying-up or low water level of sources of catch due to the climate change. The unstable peace and order condition near and around the Buluan Lake and Liguasan Marsh adversely affected fishermen in Maguindanao.

On the other hand, increases in volume of fish landed were reported by provinces which were spared from typhoons. But, those were not enough to offset the losses in other parts of the country. Some provinces with big additional volumes of unloadings over the previous year's records were Capiz (7,153.28 metric tons), Eastern Samar (4,960.43 metric tons) and Cebu (2,413.69 metric tons).

The major species among the catch of municipal fishermen included roundscad (galunggong), frigate tuna (tulingan), anchovies (dilis), Indian sardines (tamban), fimbriated sardines (tunsoy), big-eyed scad (matang-baka) and Indian mackerel (alumahan).

AQUACULTURE

During the 2nd quarter of 2009, aquaculture production was estimated at 540.7 thousand metric tons. This was 4.79 percent higher than last year's production over the same period. Brackishwater fishponds posted the highest production increase. Simultaneous harvesting of milkfish was observed in Iloilo. These fishponds were back in operation after being destroyed by typhoon Frank last year. In Zamboanga Peninsula, the milkfish and tiger prawn production in brackishwater fishponds expanded due to good quality of fry and post larvae, low mortality rate and lesser occurrence of flash floods in Zamboanga Sibugay.

Seaweed indicated minimal production increases in CALABARZON, Caraga Region and Zamboanga Peninsula. Seaweed farm operators in Batangas and Quezon reported that availability of planting materials and lesser incidence of pests and diseases brought about the output increase. Surigao del Sur had higher seaweed production as a result of BFAR and LGU programs to increase the income of fisherfolk. Seaweed production considerably increased in Zamboanga del Norte and Sibugay, after a seaweed nursery was established in the region as part of BFAR program (Table 4).

The following table shows the percentage change in production by aquafarm type from 2008 – 2009.

Type of Aquafarm/Environment	% Increase (Decrease)
Brackishwater fishpond	9.33
Brackishwater fish pen	2.38
Brackishwater fish cage	(7.40)
Freshwater fishpond	8.58
Freshwater fish pen	12.70
Freshwater fish cage	4.17
Rice fish	(39.94)
Small Farm Reservoir	(14.38)
Marine fish pen	(5.86)
Marine fish cage	7.34
Oyster	(2.73)
Mussel	(24.33)
Seaweed	4.62

SELECTED AQUACULTURE SPECIES

MILKFISH

Production in the second quarter of 2009 was estimated at 91,239.30 metric tons or 5.82 percent higher than the last year's level. The growth was realized from all types of aquafarms except the marine fish pens and fish cages and brackishwater fish pens (Table 5).



About 75 percent of the milkfish produced during the second quarter of 2009 came from brackishwater fishponds. There was a large increase of 60.87 percent in milkfish production in Iloilo. It was reported that the expansion in harvested area in Iloilo was due to abundant supply of natural food and rehabilitation of previously damaged fishponds. In Capiz, an 11.81 percent output gain was recorded while Pampanga came up with 6.50 percent increase in harvest. The increase in milkfish production in Capiz was attributed to the bigger sizes of species harvested. On the other hand, the output gain in Pampanga was due to better price, bigger sizes of species harvested, less mortality and the temporarily closed fishponds resumed their operations.

Harvests of milkfish from brackishwater fish pens, freshwater fish pens and fish cages grew by 2.61 percent, 5.73 percent and 2.96 percent, respectively. The increases were explained by the practice of intensive feeding, use of quality fingerling, and increased local demand during the Lenten season.

Production in brackishwater fish cages, marine fish pens and fish cages for this quarter declined by 7.06 percent, 5.79 percent and 8.71 percent, respectively. Fish cages and fish pens in Pangasinan were damaged by strong winds brought about by Typhoon Emong. Delayed stocking and harvesting were reported in Zambales as several cages were cleaned during the quarter as part of maintenance procedure. It was reported that fish cages in Eastern Samar were damaged by typhoon Feria especially in the municipalities of Guinaponda, Guiuan and Salcedo.

On the contrary, Davao del Sur, Capiz, Samar, La Union and Agusan del Norte experienced increases in milkfish production. The increase in area harvested in Davao del Sur was due to good price offered by canning factories, while farmers in Samar received fingerlings from BFAR. In La Union, milkfish operators noted the good quality of water that resulted in bigger sizes of milkfish harvested. Meanwhile, in Agusan del Norte, it was reported that operators in Masao, Butuan City opted to increase their stocking to maximize use of their farms.

TILAPIA

Tilapia production increased by 7.67 percent during the second quarter of 2009 compared to the same quarter of 2008. About 54 percent of the total tilapia production came from freshwater fishponds, 27 percent from freshwater fish cage, 11 percent from brackishwater fishponds and eight (8) percent from freshwater fish pens (Table 6).

Production from freshwater fishponds grew by 8.38 percent this quarter. The provinces that contributed to the increase were; Pampanga, Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, Isabela and Pangasinan. Pampanga came up with 9.06 percent increase in output due to the re-opening of some temporarily closed fishponds, high demand of tilapia and less incidence of pest and diseases. Nueva Ecija recorded a production gain of 14 percent with bigger sizes of tilapia harvested resulting from better management practices. The gain in harvest of 10 percent in Tarlac was attributed to the availability of quality fingerlings and sufficiency of water because of early occurrence of rainfall. Production in Isabela was up by



19.02 percent mainly because of the increase in area harvested in the municipalities of Santiago and Alicia. Some operators in these municipalities resumed their fishpond operations because of continuous flow of water. There were also operators that shifted from carp culture to tilapia. Pangasinan recorded a 30.73 percent gain because of bigger sizes of fish as a result of improved feeding practices. Advance harvesting for the Lenten season was also noted.

The volume of tilapia harvested from freshwater fish cages was higher by 4.18 percent than last year's level. The sources of the increase were Batangas which produced 6.80 percent more, Laguna with another 6.52 percent and Albay with 9.85 percent more output this year. The dismantling of illegal fish cages in Batangas resulted in good flow of water which enhanced the growth of tilapia. Meanwhile, there were reports of increase in area harvested and good quality fingerlings stocked in Laguna. Production increase in Albay was attributed to the additional fish cages operated because of high demand of tilapia.

On the other hand, Camarines Sur reported an output decrease due to fish kill in Lake Bato. In South Cotabato, there was delayed harvesting caused by the big volume of water lily in some parts of Lake Sebu.

Harvests from freshwater fish pens grew by 24.03 percent this quarter. This was traced to the combined increases in the provinces of Rizal, Sultan Kudarat, Maguindanao, Laguna and Davao del Norte. Production in Rizal increased by 46.97 percent which resulted from the frequent harvests to take advantage of the demand for the Lenten season. Sultan Kudarat came up with 0.33 percent more output because of the usage of quality fingerlings and intensive stockings. Production in Maguindanao was up by 1.49 percent because of the quality fingerlings stocked and availability of funds for their operations. Laguna was cited with 8.54 percent increase in production due to good water condition brought about by frequent rains, intensive feeding and good management practices resulting to bigger sizes of tilapia. The increase of 873.11 percent in Davao del Norte was the result of the rehabilitation of damaged fish pens in Buluan Lake and simultaneous harvest of Maligaya Fish Farmers Integrated Multi-Purpose Cooperative of Carmen, Davao del Norte (MAFEMCO).

Brackishwater fishponds reported a 2.60 percent increase in production compared to the same quarter of last year. The gains came from Cagayan, Bulacan, Zamboanga Sibugay and Ilocos Sur. The increase of 5.19 percent in Cagayan was the result of good management practices and shifting of bangus to tilapia culture. The increased stocking density in Bulacan pushed production up by 5.56 percent. In Zamboanga Sibugay production surged by 81.61 percent because of

abundant supply of natural food, quality fingerlings and lesser incidence of flash floods during the quarter. In Ilocos Sur, the increase was the effect of good water condition due to early rainfall. On the contrary, Pampanga's production went down by 11.47 percent attributed to poor quality of fingerlings stocked.

An 8.23 percent decrease in output was recorded from brackishwater fish pens and cages. Some operators in Ilocos Norte were discouraged to set their fish cages because of expected early rains which might result in flooding and overflowing of fish cages. The reported harvest in Ilocos Norte were from the remaining stocks after the typhoon in September 2008. The lower production in Surigao del Sur was the effect of damages caused by the flood during the first quarter of 2009 and on-going repair of fish pens this quarter. On the contrary, the increase in output from brackishwater fish pens and fish cages was the result of forced harvests in Ilocos Sur during the Lenten season, the effect of good weather condition in La Union and the movement of harvest in Cagayan from first quarter to second quarter.

Production from small farm reservoirs (SFRs) continued to increase due to the seedling dispersal by BFAR and LGUs.

TIGER PRAWN

Production of tiger prawn for the second quarter of 2009 was 13,839.96 metric tons which was 9.65 percent higher than last year's level. There was a large production increase of 104.76 percent in Zamboanga Sibugay as a result of good quality post larvae and lesser incidence of flash floods in the province (Table 7).

In Lanao del Norte, the increment of 21.22 percent was attributed to the usage of commercial feeds and proper pond management. The growth of 7.67 percent in Bulacan was achieved because of bigger size of tiger prawn harvested.

Pampanga, the top producing province of tiger prawn, recorded a 3.32 percent increase because of area expansion and improved feeding practices.

On the contrary, Zamboanga del Sur registered a 1.55 percent decrease as operators shifted to tilapia culture.

The other producing provinces had a 11.17 percent decrease in harvests since there were ponds which were converted to the culturing of *P. Vanamei* and some ponds were destroyed by flash floods due to continuous rains that prevailed during the quarter.



MUD CRAB



In the second quarter of 2009, mud crab production was estimated at 2,797.15 metric tons, or 13.98 percent more than the previous year's level. Lanao del Norte and the other top producing provinces posted production increases as quality crablets became available, feeding practices improved and bigger sizes of crabs were harvested.

In Pampanga, area harvested increased as producers were encouraged by the good price and high demand in the market. In Misamis Occidental, more areas were harvested in Bonifacio, Tangub and Plaridel in response to the increased demand in local markets (Cebu and Manila).

The other producing provinces recorded production gain of 16.39 percent because of the natural entry of the species during high tide (Table 7).

CARP

Carp production recorded an 8.70 percent increase in the second quarter of 2009 compared to that of same period last year. Production in freshwater fishponds went down by 15.78 percent. However, the increments of 10.15 percent and 15.66 percent from fish pens/cages and small farm reservoirs (SFRs), respectively, pushed total carp production up during the reference period (Table 7).



Fish pens and fish cage operators in Rizal expanded their area harvested to augment fish supply in provinces affected by typhoon Emong. More fish pens and fish cages were utilized to meet the demand from fishball processors.

In Laguna and Metro Manila, fish pen and fish cage operators recorded frequent harvesting during the second quarter to take advantage of high demand for freshwater species. The good quality and bigger sizes of carps were attributed to the good water condition of Laguna Lake brought about by frequent rains. Moreover, there was abundance of natural food that enhanced growth of stocks.

The demand for fish during the Lenten season also saw farmers in Quirino, Cagayan and Isabela harvesting carps in small farm reservoirs. BFAR-LGUs supplied carp fingerlings in these provinces. In Tarlac, production of carps in fishponds went up by 66.69 percent, the highest increment reported across provinces during the quarter. Top fishpond producers Lanao del Norte and Laguna experienced output decreases of 1.56 percent and 100 percent, respectively. Fishpond operators in Laguna temporarily stopped operations due to unavailability of common carp fingerlings. The other carp producing provinces recorded production increases resulting from area expansion, quality stocks, better management of farms, sufficient rainfall and more natural entry of carps.

CATFISH

Catfish production came mostly from freshwater fishponds. The total volume of catfish harvested this quarter was 655.43 metric tons, 27.84 percent higher compared to the same quarter of last year (Table 7).



In Compostela Valley, there was a 220.81 percent growth of catfish production, as operators were encouraged to increase their area and stocking density because this species was commanding good price in the market. In Iloilo, the 150.60 percent increase was realized due to simultaneous harvesting since the operation of some fishponds were resumed after being destroyed by typhoon Frank. There was also reports of additional area harvested, proper feeding and sufficient water supply in Lemery and Dumangas, Iloilo which contributed to bigger increase of produce in the province.

Good weather conditions during the quarter enhanced the growth of catfish in Laguna, thus 5.90 percent increase. The re-stocking of fry also contributed to the increase of harvests during the quarter.

On the contrary, Bulacan recorded an output decline of 9.17 percent. There was a report of stopped operation in some areas due to high costs of inputs while other farmers shifted to other agricultural jobs. In Davao City, production dropped by 1.50 percent because fishponds were flooded due to continuous rains that resulted in low survival rate.

SEAWEED



Seaweed production at 347,877.89 metric tons this quarter was 4.62 percent higher than last year's production of 332,531.21 metric tons. This was evidenced by the continuous expansion in area harvested in the provinces of Bohol, Sulu and Maguindanao. Availability of quality planting materials, proper cleaning and caring of plants resulted in higher production this quarter. Likewise, the good weather conditions benefited the growth of seaweed. In addition, high demand for the commodity prompted farmers to plant more.

In contrast, there was a drop in production in Palawan because of the ice-ice disease. The decrease in the buying price of seaweed due to the effect of ice-ice diseases in some areas during the quarter and the peace and order condition in the Sapa-Sapa municipality was observed in Tawi-Tawi. This led farmers to reduce their area harvested (Table 8).

OYSTER



Production of oyster this quarter was 8,363.68 metric tons and was 2.73 percent lower compared to production in the same quarter of last year. The 12.94 percent decline in production in Bulacan was the result of delayed harvesting of oyster due to low demand in the area after the observation of the Lenten season. In Pangasinan, some oyster operators permanently stopped operating their farms after these were destroyed by typhoon Emong. Some operators were not able to restore their stocks due to lack of capital.

On the other hand, Negros Occidental recorded a significant 42.05 percent increase in production. The celebration of the Panaad Festival led to numerous harvests to meet the high demand of the province during the quarter. Meanwhile, despite the continuous dismantling of oyster farms in Cavite City, Kawit and Bacoor, farmers in Cavite managed to put up a 0.18 percent increase in production. The additional harvest area reported from the newly established farms in Tiwalan and Naic during the quarter covered up the production losses from the three (3) oyster producing municipalities. (Table 8).

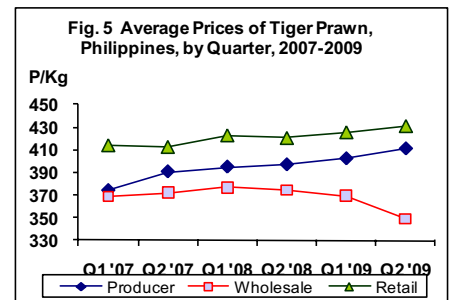
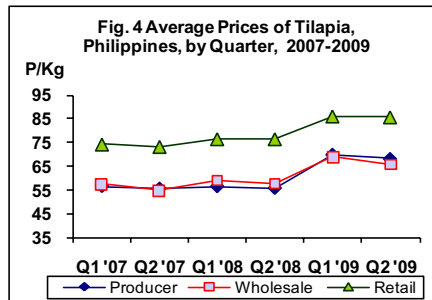
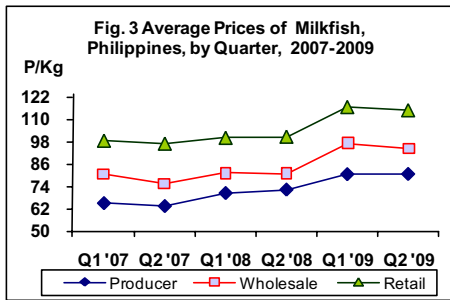
MUSSEL

Mussel production at 7,709.48 metric tons this quarter was down by 24.33 percent against last year's production of 10,187.64 metric tons. The reduction in the production of mussel in Cavite by 42.83 percent was the result of continuous dismantling of mussel farms in Bacoor, Kawit and Cavite City. Mussels harvested during the quarter were smaller and have not reached their marketable size. In Bataan, the decrease of the farm areas of mussel was reported as operators temporarily stopped their operation due to lack of capital.



The increase in production in Negros Occidental, Capiz and Samar was due to high demand. Peak harvest during the quarter in time for Panaad Festival, the gradual recovery of stocks and re-opening of some rehabilitated farms were also noted (Table 8).

FISH PRICES



Milkfish and tilapia prices posted two-digit increments at all levels during the second quarter of 2009. The average prices of milkfish rolled up from their 2008 producer, wholesale and retail quotations by 11.78 percent, 16.77 percent and 13.95 percent, respectively. Price gains of tilapia were 22.55 percent, 13.95 percent and 12.17 percent, respectively.

The same pattern was observed in the average prices of roundscad and frigate tuna. The increments were smaller, between 4.04 percent to 7.23 percent for frigate tuna and 1.58 percent to 3.66 percent for roundscad. Decreases were noted in the wholesale price of tiger prawn by 6.85 percent and in the producer price of indian mackerel by 6.11 percent.

However, producer price of tger prawn rose by 3.86 percent while its retail price went up by 2.52 percent. In the case of indian mackerel, price increases were 8.73 percent in wholesale and 5.74 percent in retail.

The producer-retail price margins of these selected fish species were bigger this 2009 compared to those in 2008. Price margins of indian mackerel, roundscad, frigate tuna and milkfish were P56.68, P38.44, P35.86 and P34.04, respectively. These were narrower in tiger prawn at P20.05 and tilapia at P17.62.

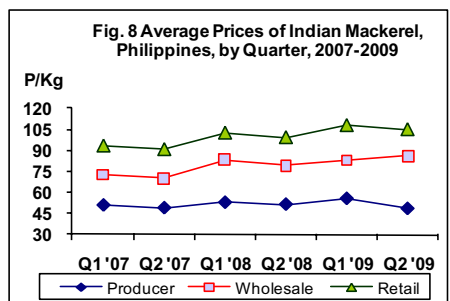
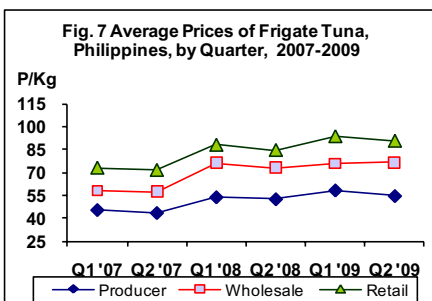
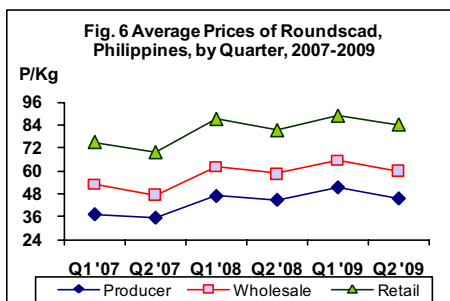


Table 1. Fisheries: Volume of Fish Production by Sub-Sector, by Region, Philippines, April - June 2008 - 2009^P

(Metric Tons)

Region/ Sub-Sector	Fisheries		% Change 09/08	Commercial		% Change 09/08	Municipal		% Change 09/08	Aquaculture		% Change 09/07
	2008	2009		2008	2009		2008	2009		2008	2009	
PHILIPPINES	1,252,913.14	1,326,741.87	5.89	343,967.94	402,546.65	17.03	392,910.58	383,448.86	(2.41)	516,034.62	540,746.36	4.79
NCR	29,617.19	22,859.56	(22.82)	28,278.26	21,632.64	(23.50)	864.11	717.78	(16.93)	474.82	509.14	7.23
CAR	871.93	907.79	4.11				212.51	214.38	0.88	659.42	693.41	5.15
I	36,684.12	34,255.66	(6.62)	1,337.64	1,347.99	0.77	15,823.65	14,292.93	(9.67)	19,522.83	18,614.74	(4.65)
II	17,302.43	18,479.57	6.80	4,389.14	4,169.30	(5.01)	7,837.13	8,871.29	13.20	5,076.16	5,438.98	7.15
III	76,256.99	76,323.88	0.09	2,692.73	1,419.76	(47.27)	11,425.46	10,986.86	(3.84)	62,138.80	63,917.26	2.86
IV-A	93,962.48	91,307.74	(2.83)	24,759.38	22,685.17	(8.38)	29,699.62	26,146.59	(11.96)	39,503.48	42,475.98	7.52
IV-B	184,298.83	169,647.67	(7.95)	16,005.55	14,040.09	(12.28)	92,057.60	80,261.89	(12.81)	76,235.68	75,345.69	(1.17)
V	80,480.28	77,908.27	(3.20)	16,034.17	16,593.00	3.49	43,712.22	39,953.52	(8.60)	20,733.89	21,361.75	3.03
VI	116,151.01	130,348.16	12.22	33,546.95	32,477.35	(3.19)	40,198.41	47,269.49	17.59	42,405.65	50,601.32	19.33
VII	61,422.09	64,160.73	4.46	17,428.09	15,023.30	(13.80)	13,314.65	15,713.51	18.02	30,679.35	33,423.92	8.95
VIII	62,354.06	66,029.89	5.90	21,040.11	22,917.23	8.92	29,018.05	30,597.35	5.44	12,295.90	12,515.31	1.78
IX	152,930.55	228,364.46	49.33	70,767.13	143,516.42	102.80	36,140.46	35,133.16	(2.79)	46,022.96	49,714.88	8.02
X	37,623.59	41,203.16	9.51	12,616.00	15,316.27	21.40	11,032.83	11,304.40	2.46	13,974.76	14,582.49	4.35
XI	11,925.10	11,951.45	0.22	3,286.99	2,532.90	(22.94)	6,006.32	5,548.68	(7.62)	2,631.79	3,869.87	47.04
XII	84,906.06	80,987.01	(4.62)	67,597.32	63,271.29	(6.40)	10,740.12	11,218.97	4.46	6,568.62	6,496.75	(1.09)
Caraga	31,085.81	33,142.81	6.62	1,734.19	1,808.13	4.26	20,339.19	19,444.77	(4.40)	9,012.43	11,889.91	31.93
ARMM	175,040.62	178,864.07	2.18	22,454.29	23,795.81	5.97	24,488.25	25,773.29	5.25	128,098.08	129,294.97	0.93

P - Preliminary

Table 2. Commercial Fisheries: Volume of Fish Unloading by Region, by Type of Landing Center, Philippines, April - June 2008 - 2009^P

(Metric Tons)

Region	Commercial		% Change 09/08	Private		% Change 09/08	PFDA		% Change 09/08	LGU		% Change 09/08	Traditional		% Change 08/07
	2008	2009		2008	2009		2008	2009		2008	2009		2007	2008	
PHILIPPINES	343,967.94	402,546.65	17.03	73,570.89	140,851.64	91.45	51,813.94	71,040.03	37.11	20,839.25	25,203.22	20.94	197,743.85	165,451.76	(16.33)
NCR	28,278.26	21,632.64	(23.50)				27,703.46	21,110.82	(23.80)				574.80	521.82	(9.22)
CAR															
I	1,337.64	1,347.99	0.77				35.67	50.83	42.50	23.57	51.44	118.24	1,278.40	1,245.72	(2.56)
II	4,389.14	4,169.30	(5.01)										4,389.14	4,169.30	(5.01)
III	2,692.73	1,419.76	(47.27)	1,465.71	1,256.29	(14.29)				17.64	33.64	90.70	1,209.38	129.83	(89.26)
IV-A	24,759.38	22,685.17	(8.38)				3,320.61	4,257.00	28.20	1,045.17	1,798.79	72.11	20,393.60	16,629.38	(18.46)
IV-B	16,005.55	14,040.09	(12.28)										16,005.55	14,040.09	(12.28)
V	16,034.17	16,593.00	3.49	2,508.00	2,790.39	11.26				3,488.89	4,962.30	42.24	10,037.48	8,840.31	(11.93)
VI	33,546.95	32,477.35	(3.19)	1,593.66	1,939.30	21.69	607.46	362.58	(40.31)	8,503.92	9,013.87	6.00	22,841.91	21,161.60	(7.36)
VII	17,428.09	15,023.30	(13.80)								1,112.89		17,428.09	13,910.41	(20.18)
VIII	21,040.11	22,917.23	8.92	247.95	380.48	53.45					6.70		20,792.16	22,530.05	8.36
IX	70,767.12	143,516.42	102.80	18,134.21	114,059.18	528.97	2,120.70	2,608.18	22.99	5,409.36	3,546.65	(34.43)	45,102.85	23,302.41	(48.33)
X	12,616.00	15,316.27	21.40							2,350.90	4,014.93	70.78	10,265.10	11,301.34	10.09
XI	3,286.99	2,532.90	(22.94)	101.00	196.48	94.53	1,447.80	1,103.14	(23.81)		662.01		1,738.19	571.27	(67.13)
XII	67,597.32	63,271.29	(6.40)	49,520.36	20,229.52	(59.15)	16,578.24	41,547.48	150.61				1,498.72	1,494.29	(0.30)
ARMM	22,454.29	23,795.81	5.97										22,454.29	23,795.81	5.97
Caraga	1,734.19	1,808.13	4.26										1,734.19	1,808.13	4.26

P - Preliminary

Table 3. Municipal Fish Production by Region, Philippines, April - June 2008 - 2009^P

(Metric Tons)

Region	Municipal		% Change 09/08	Marine		% Change 09/08	Inland		% Change 09/08
	2008	2009		2008	2009		2008	2009	
PHILIPPINES	392,910.58	383,448.86	(2.41)	351,624.99	344,297.99	(2.08)	41,285.59	39,150.87	(5.17)
NCR	864.11	717.78	(16.93)	864.11	717.78	(16.93)	212.51	214.38	0.88
CAR	212.51	214.38	0.88				1,173.36	702.06	(40.17)
I	15,823.65	14,292.93	(9.67)	14,650.29	13,590.87	(7.23)	2,214.14	2,543.46	14.87
II	7,837.13	8,871.29	13.20	5,622.99	6,327.83	12.53	2,368.40	2,379.84	0.48
III	11,425.46	10,986.86	(3.84)	9,057.06	8,607.02	(4.97)	18,979.04	16,306.83	(14.08)
IV-A	29,699.62	26,146.59	(11.96)	10,720.58	9,839.76	(8.22)	209.91	277.67	32.28
IV-B	92,057.60	80,261.89	(12.81)	91,847.69	79,984.22	(12.92)	1,510.01	1,689.47	11.88
V	43,712.22	39,953.52	(8.60)	42,202.21	38,264.05	(9.33)	2,139.12	2,438.90	14.01
VI	40,198.41	47,269.49	17.59	38,059.29	44,830.59	17.79	74.12	64.91	(12.43)
VII	13,314.65	15,713.51	18.02	13,240.53	15,648.60	18.19	813.70	290.08	(64.35)
VIII	29,018.05	30,597.35	5.44	28,204.35	30,307.27	7.46	190.61	316.18	65.88
IX	36,140.46	35,133.16	(2.79)	35,949.85	34,816.98	(3.15)	522.36	747.07	43.02
X	11,032.83	11,304.40	2.46	10,510.47	10,557.33	0.45	45.14	35.36	(21.67)
XI	6,006.32	5,548.68	(7.62)	5,961.18	5,513.32	(7.51)	5,164.06	5,656.83	9.54
XII	10,740.12	11,218.97	4.46	5,576.06	5,562.14	(0.25)	1,260.86	1,113.23	(11.71)
Caraga	20,339.19	19,444.77	(4.40)	19,078.33	18,331.54	(3.91)	4,408.25	4,374.60	(0.76)
ARMM	24,488.25	25,773.29	5.25	20,080.00	21,398.69	6.57			

P - Preliminary

Table 5. Aquaculture: Milkfish Production of Top Producing Provinces by Culture Environment and Type of Aquafarm, Philippines, April - June 2008 - 2009^P

(Metric Tons)

Culture Environment/ Type of Aquafarm/Province	2008	2009	% Change 09/08
Philippines	86,220.10	91,239.30	5.82
Brackishwater Fishpond	62,845.18	68,640.93	9.22
Iloilo	8,013.38	12,891.13	60.87
Bulacan	9,814.42	9,726.09	(0.90)
Capiz	7,378.29	8,249.67	11.81
Pangasinan	5,355.34	5,307.28	(0.90)
Negros Occidental	4,544.75	4,656.10	2.45
Pampanga	4,233.87	4,509.07	6.50
Other Provinces	23,505.13	23,301.59	(0.87)
Brackishwater Fish pen	1,153.40	1,183.53	2.61
Pangasinan	1,016.40	1,051.47	3.45
La Union	123.68	120.45	(2.61)
Other Provinces	13.32	11.61	(12.81)
Brackishwater Fish cage	714.74	664.28	(7.06)
La Union	227.98	248.70	9.09
Agusan del Norte	189.57	198.56	4.74
Pangasinan	253.00	187.50	(25.89)
Other Provinces	44.20	29.52	(33.20)
Freshwater Fish pen	5,894.39	6,232.14	5.73
Rizal	3,210.04	3,524.62	9.80
Sultan Kudarat	2,348.09	2,351.61	0.15
Maguindanao	180.69	182.45	0.97
Other Provinces	155.56	173.46	11.50
Freshwater Fish cage	1,770.51	1,822.93	2.96
Batangas	1,754.59	1,808.46	3.07
Other Provinces	15.91	14.47	(9.04)
Marine Fish pen	2,017.49	1,900.61	(5.79)
Pangasinan	1,082.95	919.95	(15.05)
Davao del Sur	340.26	570.45	67.65
Capiz	312.47	323.25	3.45
Other Provinces	281.81	86.96	(69.14)
Marine Fish cage	11,824.38	10,794.88	(8.71)
Pangasinan	4,809.42	4,509.42	(6.24)
Eastern Samar	2,330.20	1,520.00	(34.77)
Samar	1,443.91	1,480.87	2.56
Zambales	1,285.40	1,023.31	(20.39)
Other Provinces	1,955.45	2,261.28	15.64

P - Preliminary

**Table 6. Aquaculture: Tilapia Production of Top Producing Provinces,
by Culture Environment and Type of Aquafarm, Philippines,
April - June 2008 - 2009^P**

(Metric Tons)

Culture Environment/ Type of Aquafarm/Province	2008	2009	% Change 08/09
PHILIPPINES	58,369.58	62,848.49	7.67
Brackishwater Fishpond	6,709.83	6,884.11	2.60
Pampanga	2,716.84	2,405.22	(11.47)
Cagayan	1,154.19	1,214.09	5.19
Bulacan	980.92	1,035.46	5.56
Zamboanga Sibugay	497.27	903.09	81.61
Ilocos Sur	325.26	358.86	10.33
Other Provinces	1,035.34	967.38	(6.56)
Brackishwater Fishcage/Pens	48.05	44.10	(8.23)
Cagayan	30.34	32.16	5.97
La Union	4.38	5.07	15.71
Ilocos Norte	7.37	2.65	(63.98)
Surigao del Sur	4.51	2.64	(41.47)
Ilocos Sur	0.91	1.17	28.98
Other Provinces	0.54	0.41	(25.07)
Freshwater Fishpond	31,236.12	33,855.74	8.39
Pampanga	23,137.50	25,233.76	9.06
Nueva Ecija	1,136.36	1,295.45	14.00
Tarlac	1,176.96	1,294.66	10.00
Isabela	954.01	1,135.46	19.02
Pangasinan	672.71	879.44	30.73
Other Provinces*	4,158.58	4,016.97	(3.41)
Freshwater Fish cage	16,155.10	16,829.80	4.18
Batangas	8,989.32	9,600.59	6.80
Laguna	3,000.67	3,196.31	6.52
Camarines Sur	1,728.09	1,635.12	(5.38)
Albay	1,298.14	1,426.00	9.85
South Cotabato	362.17	258.84	(28.53)
Other Provinces	776.72	712.93	(8.21)
Freshwater Fish pen	4,220.47	5,234.74	24.03
Rizal	2,113.93	3,106.84	46.97
Sultan Kudarat	1,453.14	1,457.93	0.33
Maguindanao	461.03	467.90	1.49
Laguna	170.76	185.34	8.54
Davao del Norte	1.56	15.20	873.11
Other Provinces	20.05	1.53	(92.39)

P- Preliminary

* Including those from SFR and rice fish

**Table 7. Aquaculture: Production by Species of Top Producing Provinces
by Culture Environment and Type of Aquafarm, Philippines, April - June 2009^P**

(Metric Tons)

Species/Province	2008	2009	% Change 09/08
Tiger Prawn	12,621.53	13,839.96	9.65
Brackishwater Fishpond			
Pampanga	5,112.96	5,282.71	3.32
Bulacan	3,163.99	3,406.67	7.67
Zamboanga Sibugay	916.37	1,876.35	104.76
Zamboanga del Sur	825.15	812.36	(1.55)
Lanao del Norte	461.94	559.97	21.22
Other Provinces	2,141.12	1,901.90	(11.17)
Mud Crab	2,462.87	2,797.15	13.57
Brackishwater Fishpond			
Pampanga	1,409.78	1,506.21	6.84
Lanao del Norte	616.94	808.43	31.04
Misamis Occidental	66.60	69.48	4.31
Camarines Sur	60.00	63.01	5.03
Camarines Norte	42.31	51.81	22.47
Other Provinces	267.25	298.21	11.59
Carp	2,994.46	3,254.96	8.70
Freshwater Fishpond	167.39	140.98	(15.78)
Lanao del Norte	73.28	72.14	(1.56)
Laguna	45.04		(100.00)
Tarlac	30.95	51.59	66.69
Other Provinces	18.12	17.25	(4.80)
Freshwater Fish Pen/Cage	2,825.41	3,112.06	10.15
Rizal	2,558.12	2,824.19	10.40
Laguna	258.19	278.25	7.77
Metro Manila	6.10	6.92	13.44
Other Provinces	3.00	2.70	(10.00)
Small Farm Reservoir	1.66	1.92	15.66
Quirino	1.30	1.50	15.38
Other Provinces	0.36	0.42	16.67
Catfish	512.69	655.43	27.84
Freshwater Fishpond			
Iloilo	41.90	105.00	150.60
Bulacan	92.71	84.21	(9.17)
Compostela Valley	23.30	74.76	220.81
Davao City	67.23	66.22	(1.50)
Laguna	43.25	45.80	5.90
Other Provinces	244.29	279.43	14.38

P - Preliminary

Table 8. Aquaculture: Mariculture Production by Species and by Province, Philippines, April - June 2008 - 2009^P

(Metric Tons)

Species/Province	2008	2009	% Change 09/08
Seaweed	332,531.21	347,877.89	4.62
Palawan	73,629.33	72,565.62	(1.44)
Tawi-Tawi	62,893.53	62,182.84	(1.13)
Sulu	42,760.05	44,047.13	3.01
Bohol	27,280.40	29,384.99	7.71
Maguindanao	20,110.52	20,758.08	3.22
Other Provinces	105,857.38	118,939.23	12.36
Oyster	8,598.12	8,363.68	(2.73)
Pangasinan	3,694.10	3,364.58	(8.92)
Bulacan	1,687.32	1,468.98	(12.94)
Capiz	1,283.76	1,382.74	7.71
Cavite	587.33	588.39	0.18
Negros Occidental	335.51	476.60	42.05
Other Provinces	1,010.11	1,082.40	7.16
Mussel	10,187.64	7,709.48	(24.33)
Cavite	6,291.42	3,596.81	(42.83)
Capiz	2,359.77	2,689.67	13.98
Bataan	811.37	691.53	(14.77)
Samar	347.97	350.20	0.64
Negros Occidental	131.81	195.51	48.33
Other Provinces	245.29	185.77	(24.27)

P - Preliminary

Table 9. Producer, Wholesale and Retail Prices and Price Margins of Selected Fish Species, Philippines, April - June 2007 - 2009

(Peso per Kilogram)

Species	Producer			% Change 09/08	Wholesale*			% Change 09/08	Retail*			% Change 09/08	Price Margins					
	2007	2008	2009		2007	2008	2009		2007	2008	2009		Producer - Wholesale		Producer - Retail			
													2007	2008	2007	2008	2009	2007
Milkfish	63.27	72.23	80.74	11.78	75.39	80.79	94.34	16.77	97.03	100.73	114.78	13.95	12.12	8.56	13.60	33.76	28.50	34.04
Tilapia	55.41	55.65	68.20	22.55	54.61	57.63	65.67	13.95	73.21	76.51	85.82	12.17	(0.80)	1.98	(2.53)	17.80	20.86	17.62
Tiger Prawn	390.60	395.85	411.12	3.86	372.21	374.68	349.02	(6.85)	412.60	420.57	431.17	2.52	(18.39)	(21.17)	(62.10)	22.00	24.72	20.05
Roundscad	35.48	44.86	45.57	1.58	47.34	58.35	59.85	2.57	69.76	81.04	84.01	3.66	11.86	13.49	14.28	34.28	36.18	38.44
Frigate Tuna	43.36	52.52	54.64	4.04	57.22	72.89	76.55	5.02	71.16	84.40	90.50	7.23	13.86	20.37	21.91	27.80	31.88	35.86
Indian Mackerel	48.98	51.59	48.44	(6.11)	69.96	79.24	86.16	8.73	90.85	99.41	105.12	5.74	20.98	27.65	37.72	41.87	47.82	56.68

* BAS AMSAD data