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FISHERIES SITUATIONER

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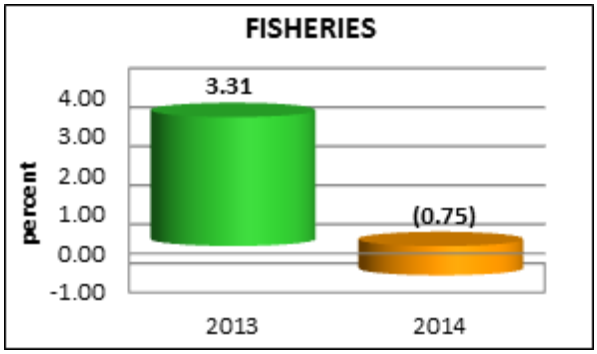
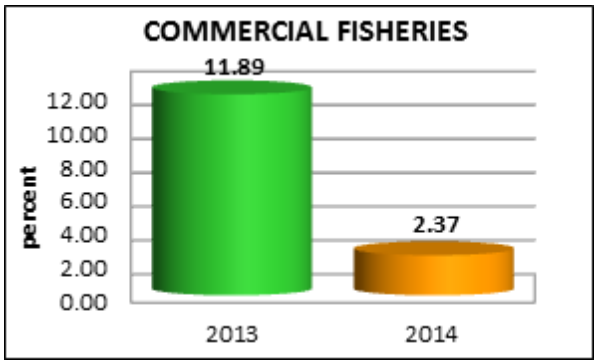
Republic of the Philippines
Philippine Statistics Authority
Bureau of Agricultural Statistics

HIGHLIGHTS

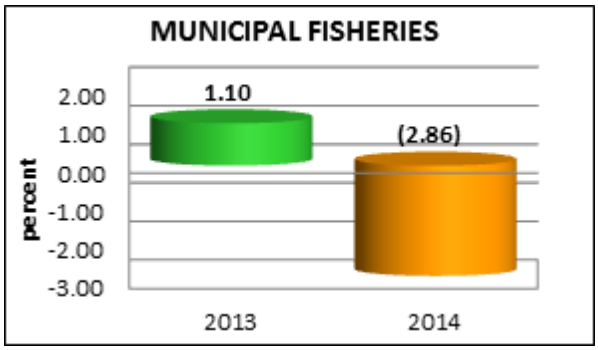
FISHERIES: Value of Production at Constant Prices
Growth Rate by Subsector, Second Quarter 2013-2014



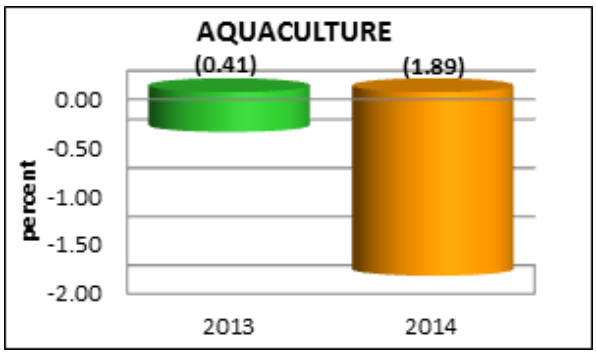
Total value of fisheries production posted a 0.75 percent decrease this quarter compared with last year's performance. Milkfish failed to sustain last year's growth record and came down with a 2.24 percent decline in output. Tilapia, roundscad, skipjack and yellowfin tuna continued to experience positive increments at 5.93 percent, 3.22 percent, 18.28 percent and 1.08 percent, respectively. Tiger prawn and seaweed registered another drop in production this quarter at 8.01 percent and 4.40 percent, respectively. (Table 1).



Commercial fisheries was the only sub-sector that showed growth of 2.37 percent in value of production. Improved production was noted among the top five species that helped sustained the sub-sector's production performance. The biggest gainer was skipjack at 23.60 percent. The output increment was traced to more appearance of the species in the fishing grounds and more unloadings from foreign fishing vessels in General Santos City, South Cotabato. Big-eyed scad not only recovered from last year's setback but posted a remarkable 17.90 percent increment. Significant increase was noted in the production of eastern little tuna at 15.65 percent (Table 4). The positive output performance of these species were explained by more appearance of the species and increased number of fishing days and trips. Commercial fisheries contributed 28.49 percent to the total fisheries in terms of volume of production.



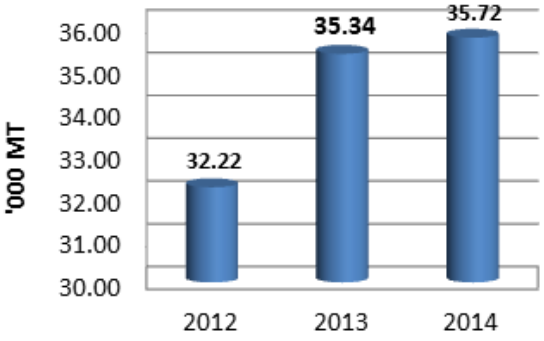
Municipal fisheries recorded a 2.86 percent production cut during the second quarter of 2014. Frigate tuna, roundscad, indian mackerel, indian sardines, fimbriated sardines and grouper recorded production shortfalls that contributed to the negative growth of marine municipal fisheries at 3.51 percent. The production cut was largely attributed to repair and maintenance of fishing boats and gears that hindered fishing operations of sustenance fishermen. In contrast, inland municipal fishing performed well and came up with output increment at 3.77 percent (Table 4). With the distribution of fishing boats and gears by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) and some local government units, inland fishermen were encouraged to increase fishing activities. Municipal fisheries shared 26.63 percent to the total fisheries volume of production for the quarter.



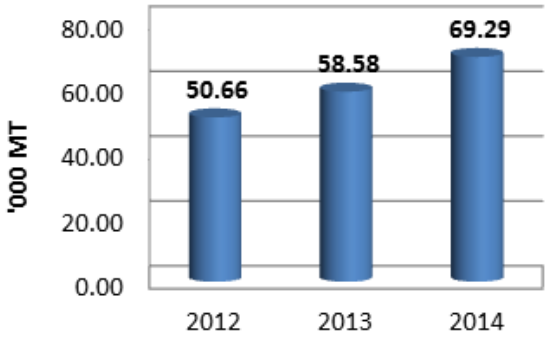
Aquaculture production continued to experience output decline at 1.89 percent during the quarter. Milkfish, tiger prawn and seaweed which accounted for more than half or 67.41 percent of the total aquaculture output displayed negative performances at 2.31 percent, 8.10 percent and 4.40 percent, respectively. Tilapia was the only gainer among the top five species at 5.98 percent (Table 4). Aquaculture contributed the biggest share to the total fisheries volume of production this quarter at 44.88 percent.

Yellowfin tuna and Skipjack

Yellowfin Tuna: Volume of Production, Philippines, Second Quarter 2012-2014



Skipjack: Volume of Production, Philippines, Second Quarter 2012-2014



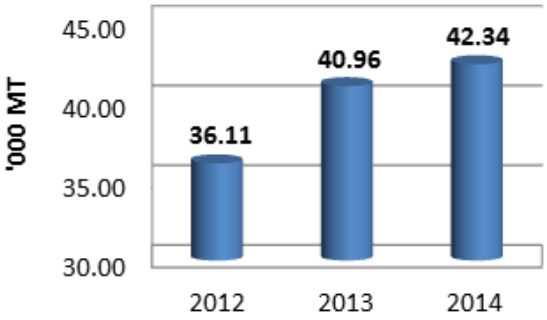
- Yellowfin tuna production reached 35,717.21 metric tons and expanded by 1.07 percent during the second quarter of 2014 (Table 2).
- Production from both commercial and municipal fisheries recorded positive increments at 0.99 percent and 1.22 percent, respectively (Table 3).
- Commercial fishermen unloaded 23,401.76 metric tons which accounted for 65.52 percent in the total yellowfin tuna production this quarter (Tables 3 and 5).
- Marine municipal fisheries production at 12,315.45 metric tons shared 34.48 percent to the total yellowfin tuna production (Tables 3 and 5).
- Skipjack production at 69,288.67 metric tons maintained its positive growth and remarkably improved by 18.27 percent this quarter (Table 2).
- Skipjack from commercial sub-sector performed well with an output surging by 23.60 percent. The production was estimated at 59,302.11 metric tons which accounted for 85.59 percent of the total skipjack output this quarter (Tables 3 and 5).
- Skipjack output from marine municipal fisheries continued to experience a downward trend at 5.83 percent. The production of 9,986.56 metric tons shared 14.41 percent to the total skipjack production (Tables 3 and 5).

- The output expansion of yellowfin tuna and skipjack from commercial fisheries was largely attributed to more unloadings from foreign fishing vessels in General Santos City in South Cotabato.
- More appearance of school of fish in the fishing grounds and peak season of yellowfin tuna and skipjack this quarter encouraged commercial fishermen to increase their number of fishing days and trips.
- Heavy unloadings of yellowfin tuna and skipjack in commercial fisheries were registered in SOCCSKSARGEN.
- For municipal fisheries, the bulk of unloadings of yellowfin tuna was recorded in ARMM while those of skipjack was noted in Eastern Visayas.

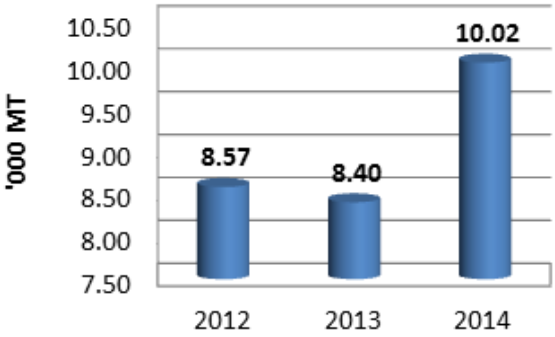
Frigate tuna, Eastern little tuna and Bigeye tuna

- Frigate tuna (Tulingan) production at 42,338.07 metric tons recorded a 3.36 percent increment this quarter (Table 2).
- Commercial fisheries maintained the upward trend of frigate tuna at 7.74 percent. Marine municipal fisheries failed to sustain last year's growth record and came down with a 3.33 percent decline in output (Table 3).
- Commercial fishermen unloaded 26,670.67 metric tons of frigate tuna which accounted for 62.99 percent of the total production. Municipal fishers produced 15,667.40 metric tons which shared 37.01 percent to the total frigate tuna production (Tables 3 and 5).
- Eastern little tuna (Katchorita) production at 10,020.87 metric tons recovered from last year's setback with a 19.36 percent output gain this quarter (Table 2).
- Commercial fisheries sustained its positive growth at 15.65 percent. Marine municipal fisheries managed to surpass its last year's negative record with a notable 23.79 percent output increment this quarter for eastern little tuna (Table 3).
- Commercial fisheries accounted for 52.73 percent while marine municipal fisheries shared 47.27 percent to the total eastern little tuna production this quarter (Table 5).
- The production gain in frigate tuna and eastern little tuna was largely attributed to more appearance of the species in the fishing grounds this quarter.
- The bulk of unloadings of frigate tuna and eastern little tuna was recorded in CALABARZON, Zamboanga Peninsula and ARMM.

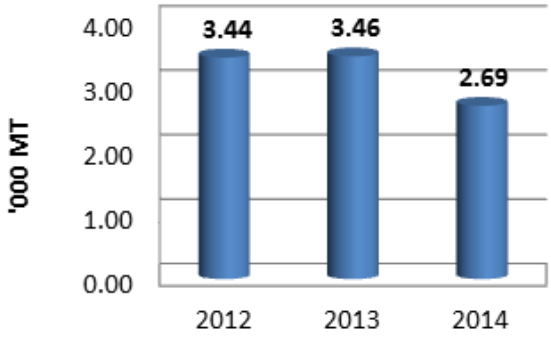
Frigate tuna: Volume of Production, Philippines, Second Quarter, 2012-2014



Eastern little tuna: Volume of Production, Philippines, Second Quarter, 2012-2014



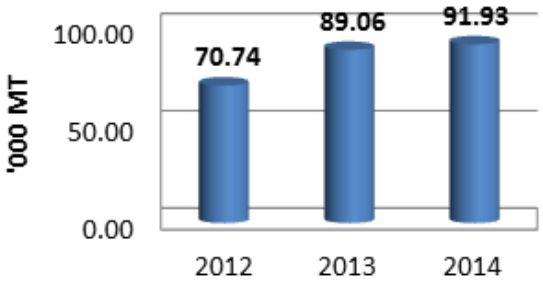
Bigeye tuna: Volume of Production, Philippines, Second Quarter, 2012-2014



- Bigeye tuna production at 2,687.96 metric tons recorded a 22.23 percent production shortfall this quarter (Table 2).
- Production of bigeye tuna from commercial fisheries registered production cut of 29.89 percent. The same held true with municipal fisheries which output declined by 11.58 percent (Table 3).
- Commercial fishermen unloaded 1,409.13 metric tons which contributed 52.42 percent to the total bigeye tuna production. Marine municipal fishermen produced 1,278.83 metric tons which shared 47.58 percent (Tables 3 and 5).
- The decrease in volume of unloadings of bigeye tuna was caused by the disruption in fishing operations of fishermen affected by typhoon "Yolanda". Fishing boats and gears destroyed by the typhoon were still under repair and restoration stages.
- More unloadings of bigeye tuna were recorded in MIMAROPA and Davao Region.

Roundscad

Roundscad: Volume of Production, Philippines, Second Quarter, 2012-2014

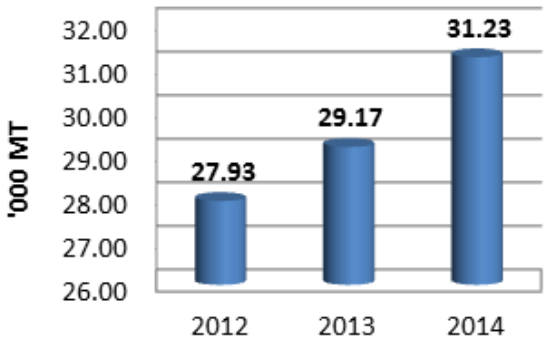


- Roundscad (Galunggong) production at 91,934.01 metric tons sustained its upward trend and recorded a 3.23 percent output gain this second quarter of 2014 (Table 2).
- Production of roundscad from commercial fisheries, the major source of growth, was at 72,753.29 metric tons. It grew by 4.76 percent and accounted for 79.14 percent of the total roundscad production this quarter (Tables 3 and 5).
- Marine municipal fishermen unloaded 19,180.72 metric tons of roundscad which was 2.17 percent lower compared with last year's same quarter level. It contributed 20.86 percent to the total roundscad production (Tables 3 and 5).
- The production increment was traced to more appearance of roundcsad and more school of fish reported in the fishing grounds.
- More catch by commercial fishermen using ring nets in Zamboanga del Norte, coupled with increased fishing trips due to good weather condition contributed to the expansion in roundscad production.
- Big volume of roundscad at 35,271.42 metric tons was unloaded at Navotas Fish Port of the National Capital Region.

Big-eyed scad

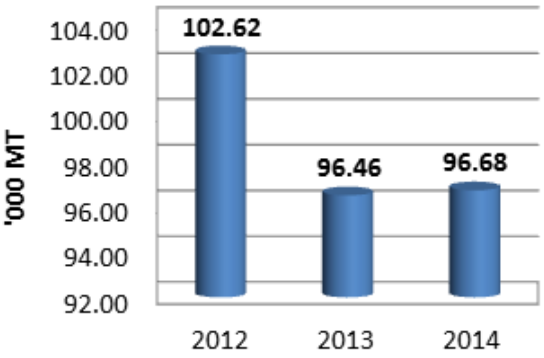
- Production of big-eyed scad (Matang-baka) was estimated at 31,228.07 metric tons. This indicated an output expansion of 7.07 percent this quarter (Table 2).

Big-eyed scad: Volume of Production, Philippines, Second Quarter, 2012-2014

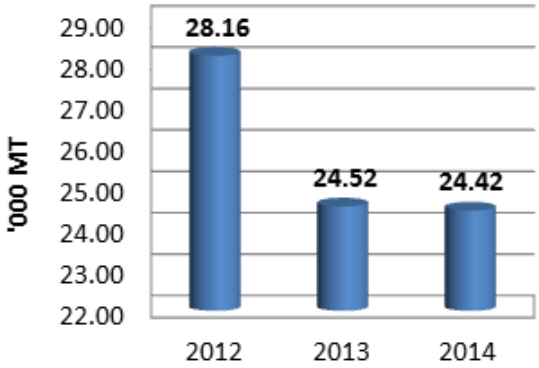


- Production at commercial fisheries bounced back from last year's setback and remarkably improved with a 17.90 percent increment this quarter. Marine municipal fishers unloaded 0.47 percent more output this quarter (Table 3).
- Marine municipal fisheries accounted for more than half or 58.31 percent to the total big-eyed scad production while commercial fisheries shared 41.69 percent (Table 5).
- The positive growth was largely attributed to more unloadings at private landing centers in Zamboanga City and big-eyed scad being in-season this quarter.
- Big-eyed scad was unloaded in abundance in Zamboanga Peninsula and ARMM.

Indian sardines: Volume of Production, Philippines, Second Quarter, 2012-2014



Fimbriated sardines: Volume of Production, Philippines, Second Quarter, 2012-2014



Indian sardines and Fimbriated sardines

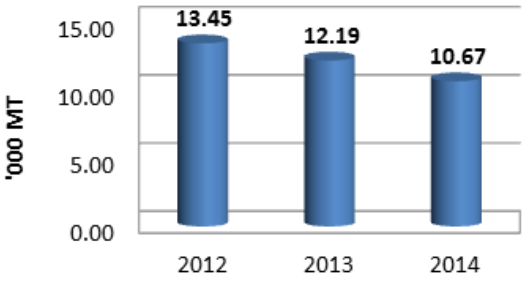
- Indian sardines (Tamban) generated a 0.23 percent output increment this quarter while fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy) recorded a negative performance at 0.41 percent (Table 2).
- Commercial fishermen recovered from last year's losses in Indian sardines and indicated a 2.82 percent output gain. Marine municipal fishers continued to experience production shortfall at 7.82 percent (Table 3).
- More Indian sardines at 75,012.82 metric tons were unloaded by commercial fishing vessels. It accounted for 77.59 percent of the total Indian sardines production this quarter (Tables 3 and 5).
- Marine municipal fishermen produced 21,663.57 metric tons which shared 22.41 percent to the total Indian sardines production (Tables 3 and 5).
- Production of fimbriated sardines from both commercial and marine municipal fisheries recorded cuts at 0.42 percent and 0.39 percent, respectively (Table 3).
- Commercial fisheries contributed 52.69 percent while marine municipal fisheries shared 47.31 percent to the total fimbriated sardines output this quarter (Table 5).

- The generally fair weather that prevailed during the quarter and appearance of the species in the fishing grounds motivated fishermen to increase number of fishing days and trips.
- Meanwhile, the drop in production of fimbriated sardines was traced to the decrease in number of fishing boats in operation, since many were still under repair, and the existing ban on the use of Danish seine in the Visayan Sea.
- Heavy unloadings of Indian sardines were recorded in Zamboanga Peninsula while fimbriated sardines were unloaded in abundance in Bicol Region.

Threadfin bream

- Threadfin bream (Bisugo) production at 10,666.96 metric tons decreased by 12.50 percent this quarter (Table 2).
- Production of threadfin bream at commercial fisheries was estimated at 2,109.61 metric tons or 42.32 percent negative growth. It shared 19.78 percent to the total threadfin bream production this quarter (Tables 3 and 5).
- Threadfin bream was abundantly unloaded by municipal fishing vessels at 8,557.35 metric tons which accounted for 80.22 percent of the total threadfin bream production. It grew by 0.28 percent this quarter (Tables 3 and 5).
- The production shortfall was due to lesser fishing trips and banning on Danish seine fishing imposed at the Visayan Sea during the quarter.

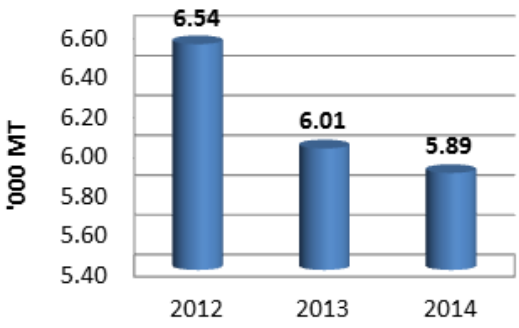
Threadfin bream: Volume of Production, Philippines, Second Quarter, 2012-2014



- Threadfin bream was unloaded in abundance in MIMAROPA, Bicol Region, Western Visayas and Northern Mindanao.

Grouper

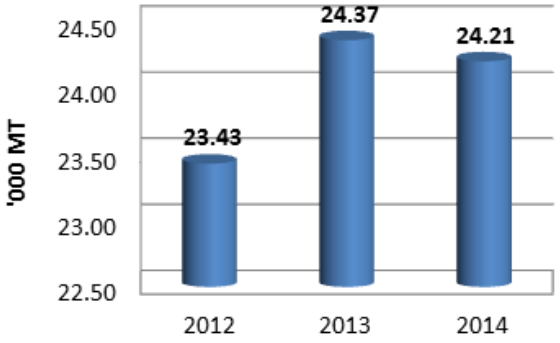
Grouper: Volume of Production, Philippines, Second Quarter, 2012-2014



- Grouper (Lapu-lapu) production at 5,887.46 metric tons experienced another negative growth at 2.06 percent this quarter. Grouper could be captured in marine waters and cultured in fish cages and fish pens (Table 2).
- Production from commercial fisheries, marine municipal fisheries and aquaculture recorded downward trends at 1.25 percent, 2.17 percent and 2.42 percent, respectively (Table 3).
- Grouper was abundantly caught by municipal fishers at 5,098.95 metric tons which accounted for 86.61 percent of the total grouper production this quarter (Tables 3 and 5).
- Commercial fisheries contributed 12.83 percent while aquaculture shared 0.56 percent to the total grouper production (Table 5).
- The production cut was largely attributed to ongoing repair and maintenance of some boats and fishing gears which were adversely affected by typhoon “Yolanda”.
- The bulk of grouper unloadings were recorded in MIMAROPA, Bicol Region, Western Visayas and Eastern Visayas.

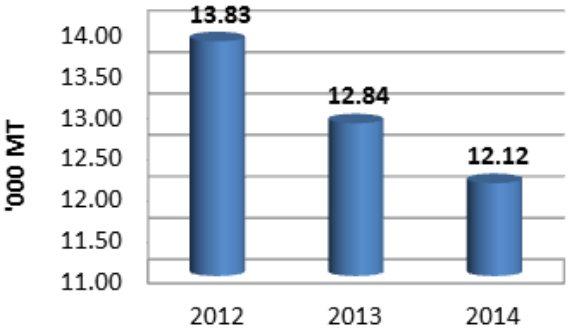
Indian mackerel and Indo-pacific mackerel

Indian mackerel: Volume of Production, Philippines, Second Quarter, 2012-2014



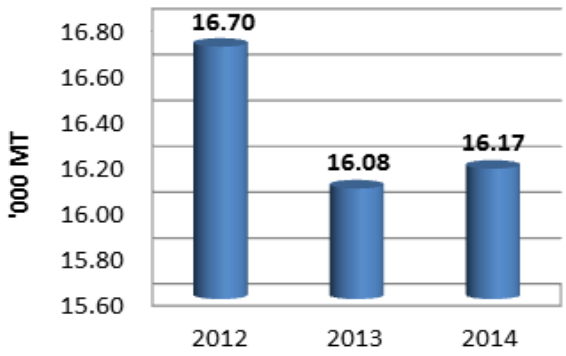
- Indian mackerel (Alumahan) production at 24,207.07 metric tons posted a 0.66 output decline this quarter (Table 2).
- Production at commercial fisheries at 11,786.30 metric tons grew by 2.75 percent. On the other hand, marine municipal fisheries output at 12,420.77 metric tons dropped by 3.69 percent (Table 3).
- Marine municipal fisheries accounted for more than half or 51.31 percent while commercial fisheries contributed 48.69 percent to the total Indian mackerel production this quarter (Table 5).
- The production shortfall was explained by occurrence of weather disturbances and repair of fishing boats and gears.
- Heavy unloadings of Indian mackerel were recorded in CALABARZON, Bicol Region and ARMM.

Indo-pacific mackerel: Volume of Production, Philippines, Second Quarter, 2012-2014



- Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa) production at 12,121.68 metric tons continued to experience production shortfall at 5.62 percent this quarter (Table 2). Commercial fishermen unloaded 22.15 percent lesser output while production from marine municipal fisheries grew by 3.78 percent (Table 3).
- Bigger volume of indo-pacific mackerel was unloaded by municipal fishing boats at 8,495.34 metric tons or 70.08 percent of the total output compared with commercial unloadings at 3,626.34 metric tons (Tables 3 and 5).
- The ban on the use of Danish seine in the Visayan Sea and scarcity of the species in the fishing grounds contributed to the production cut of indo-pacific mackerel.
- Heavy unloadings of indo-pacific mackerel was observed in MIMAROPA, Bicol Region, Western Visayas and Eastern Visayas.

Squid: Volume of Production,Philippines, Second Quarter, 2012-2014



Squid

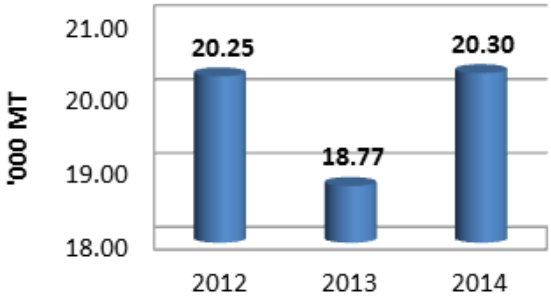
- Squid (Pusit) production at 16,168.50 metric tons posted a 0.54 percent increment this second quarter of 2014 (Table 2).
- Squid at 13,303.53 metric tons was largely unloaded by marine municipal fishing vessels. The output improved by 6.01 percent which accounted for 82.28 percent of the total squid production this quarter (Tables 3 and 5).

- Commercial fisheries continued its negative performance at 18.91 percent this quarter. Commercial fishing vessels unloaded 2,864.97 metric tons which shared 17.72 percent to the total squid production this quarter (Tables 3 and 5).
- The production gain was traced to more appearance of the species in municipal fishing grounds.
- Heavy unloadings of squid were noted in MIMAROPA, Bicol Region and Northern Mindanao.

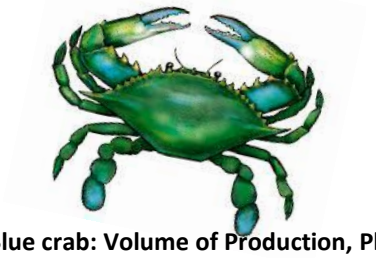
Anchovies

- Anchovies (Dilis) production at 20, 296.30 metric tons managed to surpass its last year's negative performance with 8.14 percent increment this quarter (Table 2).
- Commercial fishermen unloaded 2.31 percent more output this quarter. The same held true with municipal fishers whose output expanded by 11.49 percent (Table 3).
- More anchovies were unloaded by municipal fishing vessels this quarter at 13,285.20 metric tons. The sector accounted for 65.46 percent in the total anchovies production (Tables 3 and 5).

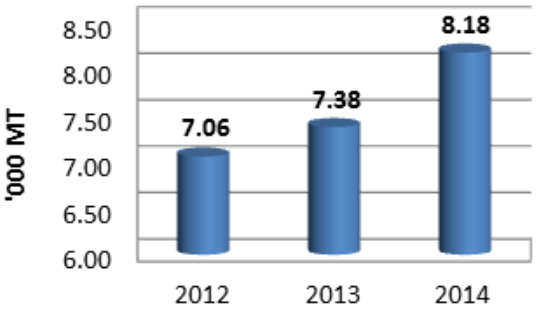
Anchovies: Volume of Production, Philippines, Second Quarter, 2012-2014



- Commercial fishing vessels unloaded 7,011.10 metric tons which shared 34.54 percent to the total anchovies production (Tables 3 and 5).
- The improved performance of anchovies this quarter was largely attributed to the establishment of more fish shelters and distribution of fishing nets to municipal fishermen by the BFAR and LGU.
- Heavy unloadings of anchovies were recorded in Bicol Region.



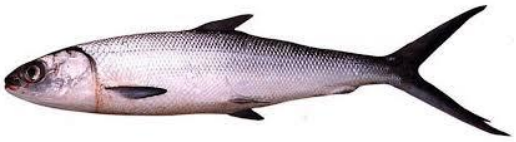
Blue crab: Volume of Production, Philippines, Second Quarter, 2012-2014



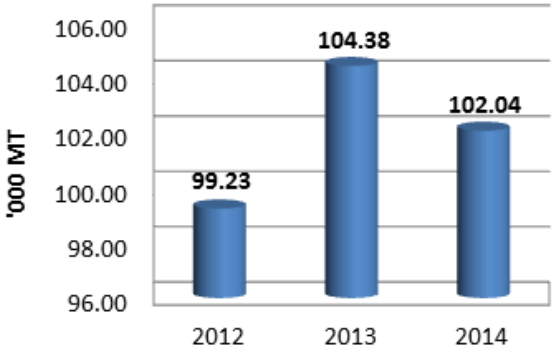
Blue crab

- Blue crab (Alimasag) production at 8,179.98 metric tons maintained its upward trend which further improved by 10.89 percent this quarter (Table 2).
- Heavy unloadings of blue crab by marine municipal fishermen accounted for 95.53 percent of the total production of the species while commercial and inland municipal fisheries shared 3.55 percent and 0.92 percent, respectively (Table 5).
- Positive growths of blue crab production were recorded by commercial, 16.48 percent, marine municipal, 10.79 percent and inland municipal, 1.76 percent (Table 3).
- MIMAROPA, Bicol Region and Western Visayas reported large unloadings of blue crab during the quarter.

Milkfish

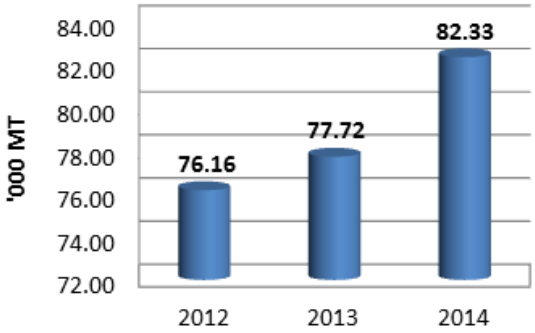


Milkfish: Volume of Production, Philippines, Second Quarter, 2012-2014



- Milkfish (Bangus) production at 102,042.39 metric tons dropped by 2.24 percent during the second quarter of 2014 (Table 2).
- The bulk of milkfish production at 101,508.70 metric tons came from aquaculture. Milkfish was heavily produced from fish ponds, fish pens and fish cages which accounted for 99.48 percent of the total milkfish production. The remaining 0.52 percent was contributed by inland municipal fisheries (Tables 3 and 5).
- More milkfish were harvested from brackishwater fishponds and marine cages in Pangasinan at 23,914.51 metric tons or 9.36 percent improvement in the performance from the same quarter last year. However, this gain from Pangasinan did not offset the decreases from other top milkfish producing provinces like Capiz, Bulacan, Negros Occidental and Pampanga.
- In Iloilo, some fishponds have not yet recovered from the damages brought about by typhoon "Yolanda" and scarcity of fry and fingerlings led to the decrease in area harvested. In Zamboanga Sibugay, low survival rate due to intense heat resulted to smaller sizes of milkfish.

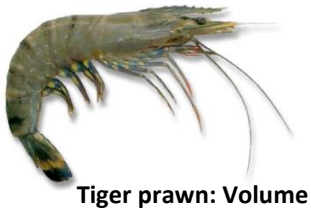
Tilapia: Volume of Production, Philippines, Second Quarter, 2012-2014



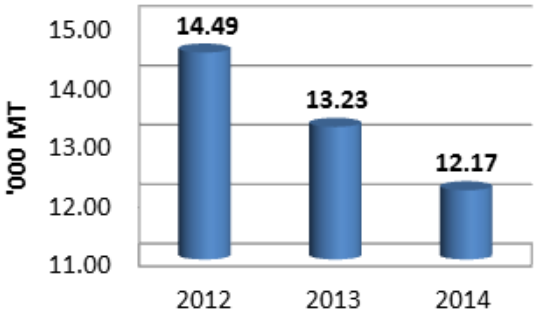
Tilapia

- Total tilapia production at 82,333.39 metric tons posted 5.94 percent increment during the second quarter of 2014 (Table 2).
- Harvest of tilapia from aquaculture farms reached 71,573.42 metric tons, a gain of 5.98 percent. Volume of tilapia captured from inland bodies of water was 10,759.97 metric tons or an increase of 5.64 percent compared with the same period last year (Table 3).
- About 87 percent of total tilapia production came from aquaculture and 13.07 percent from inland municipal fisheries (Table 5).
- The positive growth in Pangasinan was largely attributed to expansion of area harvested due to availability of good quality fingerlings for fishpond operations. In Batangas, high demand for tilapia encouraged fish cage operators to increase harvest area of aquafarms.

Tiger prawn



Tiger prawn: Volume of Production, Philippines, Second Quarter, 2012-2014



- Production of tiger prawn this quarter was estimated at 12,165.99 metric tons or 8.06 percent lower than its output same quarter in 2013 (Table 2).
- Tiger prawn, together with milkfish, were cultured in brackishwater fishponds where a total of 12,130.24 metric tons or a remarkable 99.71 percent share to the total output of the species was recorded (Tables 3 and 5).
- For the second quarter of 2014, tiger prawn output declined by 8.10 percent (Table 3).
- Tiger prawn was also captured in inland waters producing 35.75 metric tons or an increase of 7.00 percent (Table 3).
- The production shortfall of tiger prawn in Bulacan and Zamboanga Sibugay provinces was traced to increase water temperature that resulted to high mortality rate of fry and smaller sizes of produce. In Pampanga, reduction in area harvested due to high water salinity and poor quality post-larvae contributed to the drop in tiger prawn production in the province.

Seaweed

Seaweed: Volume of Production, Philippines, Second Quarter, 2012-2014

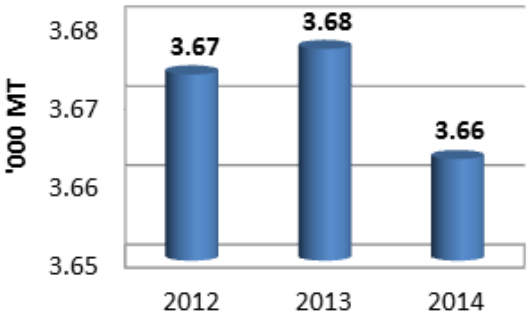
- Seaweed production at 343,530.74 metric tons registered production cut of 4.40 percent this quarter (Table 2).
- The downward trend in volume of harvest of seaweed was evident in the provinces of Bohol, Cebu, Eastern Samar and Surigao del Sur.
- Scarcity of planting materials, infestation of "ice-ice" disease, lack of capital to rehabilitate seaweed farms damaged by typhoon "Yolanda" were some of the major reasons for the negative growth of seaweed production for the second quarter.
- Major producers of seaweed were Palawan, Tawi-Tawi, Sulu, Bohol, Antique and Zamboanga Sibugay.

Mud crab

- Mud crab production at 3,662.50 metric tons decreased by 0.38 percent from its previous year's level (Table 2).
- Mud crab, mostly cultured in aquafarms, posted an estimated production of 3,462.86 metric tons. It accounted for notable 94.54 percent to the total mud crab production. The output inched up by 0.01 percent this quarter (Tables 3 and 5).

- Production from inland municipal fisheries at 199.94 percent posted a negative growth at 6.59 percent. It shared 5.46 percent to the total mud crab production this quarter (Tables 3 and 5).
- The decrease in mud crab production from inland fishing was traced to shifting of work preference, from fishing to crop farming, by some fishermen in Northern Mindanao and Western Visayas.
- Mud crab was abundantly cultured in brackishwater fishpond in Pampanga and Lanao del Norte.

Mud crab: Volume of Production, Philippines, Second Quarter, 2012-2014



Mussel and Oyster

- Production of both mussel and oyster continued to experience downward trend during the second quarter of 2014.
- Production of mussel reached 8,059.58 metric tons or a decrease of 25.14 percent. Oyster production was estimated at 8,048 metric tons or a reduction of 4.83 percent from the output of same period last year (Table 2).
- Oyster and mussel farms in Cavite were affected by pollution called “alig” that resulted to slump in production.
- In Capiz, the stunted growth of mussels and lack of capital to restore damaged mussel farms affected production in the province.

Carp and Catfish

- Carp production was estimated at 8,935.25 metric tons, a 2.25 percent improvement from the level of same quarter last year (Table 2).
- Catfish recorded an output gain of 12.56 percent this quarter (Table 2).
- Carp and catfish were abundantly caught by fishermen in inland bodies of water like rivers and lakes, which accounted for 58.80 percent and 64.05 percent to the total output of respective species (Table 5).
- Aquaculture produced carp and catfish from different aquafarm types. Carp production from aquafarms contributed 41.20 percent to the total production of the species while catfish shared 35.95 percent (Table 5).
- The growth in production of carp and catfish was attributed to the distribution of gill nets and fishing boats by the BFAR in support to sustenance fishermen.
- Carp and catfish were caught in abundance in Central Luzon, ARMM and SOCCSKSARGEN.

Table 1. Fisheries: Value of Production (In Million Pesos) at Constant Prices by Species, Philippines, April-June 2012-2014

SPECIES	2012	2013	2014	GROWTH RATES	
				(2013/2012)	(2014/2013)
FISHERIES	37,819.60	39,072.27	38,779.68	3.31	(0.75)
MILK FISH	5,772.21	6,071.78	5,935.67	5.19	(2.24)
TILAPIA	3,424.15	3,494.29	3,701.56	2.05	5.93
TIGER PRAWN	3,997.07	3,649.50	3,357.09	(8.70)	(8.01)
ROUNDSCAD	3,349.54	4,216.99	4,352.89	25.90	3.22
SKIPJACK	2,116.57	2,447.47	2,894.94	15.63	18.28
YELLOWFIN TUNA	1,533.03	1,681.48	1,699.56	9.68	1.08
SEAWEED	1,208.62	1,131.95	1,082.12	(6.34)	(4.40)
OTHERS	16,418.40	16,378.80	15,755.86	(0.24)	(3.80)

Table 2. Fisheries: Volume of Production (MT) by Species, Philippines, April-June, 2012-2014

SPECIES	2012	2013	2014	% CHANGE	
				(2013/2012)	(2014/2013)
FISHERIES					
Milkfish	99,232.91	104,380.89	102,042.39	5.19	(2.24)
Tilapia	76,163.83	77,719.02	82,333.39	2.04	5.94
Tiger prawn	14,485.99	13,233.22	12,165.99	(8.65)	(8.06)
Roundscad (Galunggong)	70,740.31	89,055.75	91,934.01	25.89	3.23
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	50,662.31	58,584.04	69,288.67	15.64	18.27
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	32,222.38	35,340.22	35,717.21	9.68	1.07
Seaweed	383,694.82	359,350.22	343,530.74	(6.34)	(4.40)
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	36,113.18	40,960.42	42,338.07	13.42	3.36
Indian sardines (Tamban)	102,617.49	96,457.87	96,676.39	(6.00)	0.23
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	27,925.46	29,166.03	31,228.07	4.44	7.07
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	23,433.35	24,367.03	24,207.07	3.98	(0.66)
Squid (Pusit)	16,700.69	16,082.44	16,168.50	(3.70)	0.54
Mud crab	3,673.49	3,676.69	3,662.80	0.09	(0.38)
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	13,449.28	12,190.80	10,666.96	(9.36)	(12.50)
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	28,164.03	24,523.69	24,423.95	(12.93)	(0.41)
Anchovies (Dilis)	20,252.59	18,768.29	20,296.30	(7.33)	8.14
Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa)	13,833.37	12,843.98	12,121.68	(7.15)	(5.62)
Blue crab (Alimasag)	7,059.25	7,376.42	8,179.98	4.49	10.89
Eastern little tuna (Katchorita)	8,574.13	8,395.52	10,020.87	(2.08)	19.36
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	6,535.24	6,011.03	5,887.46	(8.02)	(2.06)
Carp	8,510.67	8,738.37	8,935.25	2.68	2.25
Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/ Bariles)	3,437.51	3,456.14	2,687.96	0.54	(22.23)
Mudfish	2,166.14	2,207.90	2,583.65	1.93	17.02
Catfish	2,422.48	2,547.31	2,867.19	5.15	12.56
Endeavor prawn	334.23	336.52	329.32	0.69	(2.14)
Gourami	1,643.23	1,618.09	1,653.16	(1.53)	2.17
Mussel	11,127.31	10,765.52	8,059.58	(3.25)	(25.14)
Oyster	7,444.88	8,456.62	8,048.00	13.59	(4.83)
Others	176,957.86	182,170.66	160,252.83	2.95	(12.03)

Table 3. Fisheries: Volume of Production (M.T.) by Subsector and by Species, Philippines, April-June, 2012-2014

SUBSECTOR/SPECIES	2012	2013	2014	% CHANGE	
				(2013/2012)	(2014/2013)
FISHERIES					
COMMERCIAL FISHERIES					
Roundscad (Galunggong)	52,013.71	69,449.98	72,753.29	33.52	4.76
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	39,925.05	47,978.91	59,302.11	20.17	23.60
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	20,097.64	23,173.29	23,401.76	15.30	0.99
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	20,729.06	24,753.58	26,670.67	19.41	7.74
Indian sardines (Tamban)	78,630.44	72,956.15	75,012.82	(7.22)	2.82
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	11,356.17	11,042.75	13,019.52	(2.76)	17.90
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	11,425.35	11,470.56	11,786.30	0.40	2.75
Eastern little tuna (Katchorita)	4,470.02	4,568.98	5,284.04	2.21	15.65
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	14,527.75	12,923.19	12,869.14	(11.04)	(0.42)
Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa)	5,285.35	4,658.19	3,626.34	(11.87)	(22.15)
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	4,252.20	3,657.14	2,109.61	(13.99)	(42.32)
Squid (Pusit)	3,903.66	3,533.01	2,864.97	(9.49)	(18.91)
Anchovies (Dilis)	7,208.24	6,852.54	7,011.10	(4.93)	2.31
Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/ Bariles)	2,122.15	2,009.81	1,409.13	(5.29)	(29.89)
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	708.70	765.01	755.46	7.95	(1.25)
Blue crab (Alimasag)	254.68	249.08	290.14	(2.20)	16.48
Others	43,304.68	45,916.95	34,598.87	6.03	(24.65)
MUNICIPAL FISHERIES					
MARINE MUNICIPAL FISHERIES					
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	15,384.12	16,206.84	15,667.40	5.35	(3.33)
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	12,124.74	12,166.93	12,315.45	0.35	1.22
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	16,569.29	18,123.28	18,208.55	9.38	0.47
Roundscad (Galunggong)	18,726.60	19,605.77	19,180.72	4.69	(2.17)
Squid (Pusit)	12,797.03	12,549.43	13,303.53	(1.93)	6.01
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	10,737.26	10,605.13	9,986.56	(1.23)	(5.83)
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	12,008.00	12,896.47	12,420.77	7.40	(3.69)
Blue crab (Alimasag)	6,729.95	7,053.36	7,814.56	4.81	10.79
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	9,197.08	8,533.66	8,557.35	(7.21)	0.28
Anchovies (Dilis)	13,044.35	11,915.75	13,285.20	(8.65)	11.49
Indian sardines (Tamban)	23,987.05	23,501.72	21,663.57	(2.02)	(7.82)
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	13,636.28	11,600.50	11,554.81	(14.93)	(0.39)
Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa)	8,548.02	8,185.79	8,495.34	(4.24)	3.78
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	5,800.65	5,212.15	5,098.95	(10.15)	(2.17)
Eastern little tuna (Katchorita)	4,104.11	3,826.54	4,736.83	(6.76)	23.79
Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/ Bariles)	1,315.36	1,446.33	1,278.83	9.96	(11.58)
Others	111,165.36	113,727.06	103,030.45	2.30	(9.41)
INLAND MUNICIPAL FISHERIES					
Tilapia	10,328.13	10,185.67	10,759.97	(1.38)	5.64
Carp	4,974.00	5,177.46	5,253.87	4.09	1.48
Mudfish	1,971.72	2,017.38	2,198.30	2.32	8.97
Catfish	1,636.49	1,744.26	1,836.34	6.59	5.28
Gourami	1,494.69	1,544.02	1,573.74	3.30	1.92
Endeavor prawn	163.25	171.04	153.25	4.77	(10.40)
Milkfish	599.90	473.53	533.69	(21.07)	12.70
Mud crab	194.63	214.04	199.94	9.97	(6.59)
Tiger prawn	25.71	33.41	35.75	29.95	7.00
Blue crab (Alimasag)	74.62	73.98	75.28	(0.86)	1.76
Oyster	135.01	197.79	203.90	46.50	3.09
Others	19,993.59	20,119.11	20,296.85	0.63	0.88
AQUACULTURE					
Milkfish	98,633.01	103,907.36	101,508.70	5.35	(2.31)
Tilapia	65,835.70	67,533.35	71,573.42	2.58	5.98
Tiger prawn	14,460.28	13,199.81	12,130.24	(8.72)	(8.10)
Seaweed	383,694.82	359,350.22	343,530.74	(6.34)	(4.40)
Mud crab	3,478.86	3,462.65	3,462.86	(0.47)	0.01
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	25.89	33.87	33.05	30.86	(2.42)
Carp	3,536.67	3,560.91	3,681.38	0.69	3.38
Mudfish	194.42	190.52	385.35	(2.01)	102.26
Catfish	785.99	803.05	1,030.85	2.17	28.37
Endeavor prawn	170.98	165.48	176.07	(3.22)	6.40
Gourami	148.54	74.07	79.42	(50.13)	7.23
Oyster	7,309.87	8,258.83	7,844.10	12.98	(5.02)
Mussel	11,127.31	10,765.52	8,059.58	(3.25)	(25.14)
Others	2,494.23	2,407.54	2,326.66	(3.48)	(3.36)

Table 4. Fisheries: Value of Production ('000 P) at Constant Prices (2000) by Subsector and by Species, Philippines, April-June, 2012-2014

SUBSECTOR/SPECIES	2012	2013	2014	% CHANGE	
				(2013/2012)	(2014/2013)
FISHERIES					
COMMERCIAL FISHERIES	**11,933,640.58**	**13,352,240.26**	**13,668,728.72**	**11.89**	**2.37**
Roundscad (Galunggong)	2,605,886.87	3,479,444.00	3,644,939.83	33.52	4.76
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	1,803,015.26	2,166,727.58	2,678,083.29	20.17	23.60
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	1,069,797.38	1,233,514.23	1,245,675.68	15.30	0.99
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	706,860.95	844,097.08	909,469.85	19.41	7.74
Indian sardines (Tamban)	1,593,052.71	1,478,091.60	1,519,759.73	(7.22)	2.82
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	432,102.27	420,176.64	495,392.74	(2.76)	17.90
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	542,475.62	544,622.19	559,613.52	0.40	2.75
Eastern little tuna (Katchorita)	137,274.31	140,313.38	162,272.87	2.21	15.65
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	310,748.57	276,427.03	275,270.90	(11.04)	(0.42)
Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa)	221,931.85	195,597.40	152,270.02	(11.87)	(22.15)
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	174,297.68	149,906.17	86,472.91	(13.99)	(42.32)
Squid (Pusit)	213,374.06	193,114.33	156,599.26	(9.49)	(18.91)
Anchovies (Dilis)	255,532.11	242,922.54	248,543.50	(4.93)	2.31
Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/ Bariles)	112,962.04	106,982.19	75,007.99	(5.29)	(29.89)
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	41,898.34	45,227.39	44,662.80	7.95	(1.25)
Blue crab (Alimasag)	12,069.29	11,803.90	13,749.73	(2.20)	16.48
Acetes (Alamang)	43,680.18	7,451.03	3,864.20	(82.94)	(48.14)
Others	1,656,681.09	1,815,821.58	1,397,079.90	9.61	(23.06)
MUNICIPAL FISHERIES	**10,512,521.72**	**10,627,920.56**	**10,323,520.40**	**1.10**	**(2.86)**
MARINE MUNICIPAL FISHERIES	**9,583,250.31**	**9,681,708.92**	**9,341,600.25**	**1.03**	**(3.51)**
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	419,832.63	442,284.66	427,563.35	5.35	(3.33)
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	490,445.73	492,152.32	498,159.95	0.35	1.22
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	497,907.16	544,604.56	547,166.93	9.38	0.47
Roundscad (Galunggong)	578,839.21	606,014.35	592,876.06	4.69	(2.17)
Squid (Pusit)	549,888.38	539,249.01	571,652.68	(1.93)	6.01
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	343,162.83	338,939.95	319,170.46	(1.23)	(5.83)
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	400,226.64	429,839.35	413,984.26	7.40	(3.69)
Blue crab (Alimasag)	306,549.22	321,280.55	355,953.21	4.81	10.79
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	396,945.97	368,312.77	369,335.23	(7.21)	0.28
Anchovies (Dilis)	326,630.52	298,370.38	332,661.41	(8.65)	11.49
Indian sardines (Tamban)	463,429.81	454,053.23	418,540.17	(2.02)	(7.82)
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	232,362.21	197,672.52	196,893.96	(14.93)	(0.39)
Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa)	290,119.80	277,825.71	288,331.84	(4.24)	3.78
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	272,108.49	244,501.96	239,191.74	(10.15)	(2.17)
Eastern little tuna (Katchorita)	139,580.78	130,140.63	161,099.59	(6.76)	23.79
Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/ Bariles)	53,206.31	58,504.05	51,728.67	9.96	(11.58)
Others	3,822,014.62	3,937,962.92	3,557,290.74	3.03	(9.67)
INLAND MUNICIPAL FISHERIES	**929,271.41**	**946,211.64**	**981,920.15**	1.82	3.77
Tilapia	325,645.94	321,154.18	339,261.85	(1.38)	5.64
Carp	107,836.32	112,247.33	113,903.90	4.09	1.48
Mudfish	89,693.54	91,770.62	100,000.67	2.32	8.97
Catfish	38,899.37	41,461.06	43,649.80	6.59	5.28
Gourami	36,933.79	38,152.73	38,887.12	3.30	1.92
Endeavor prawn	18,368.89	19,245.42	17,243.69	4.77	(10.40)
Milkfish	34,722.21	27,407.92	30,889.98	(21.07)	12.70
Mud crab	16,529.93	18,178.42	16,980.90	9.97	(6.59)
Tiger prawn	4,847.88	6,299.79	6,741.02	29.95	7.00
Blue crab	3,322.08	3,293.59	3,351.47	(0.86)	1.76
Oyster	630.50	923.68	952.21	46.50	3.09
Others	251,840.96	266,076.90	270,057.54	5.65	1.50
AQUACULTURE	**15,687,573.13**	**15,623,547.04**	**15,327,989.64**	(0.41)	(1.89)
Milkfish	5,737,482.15	6,044,291.07	5,904,761.24	5.35	(2.31)
Tilapia	3,295,734.94	3,380,719.42	3,582,965.15	2.58	5.98
Tiger prawn	3,989,012.59	3,641,300.55	3,346,248.97	(8.72)	(8.10)
Seaweed	1,208,638.69	1,131,953.18	1,082,121.82	(6.34)	(4.40)
Mud crab	679,003.41	675,839.64	675,880.18	(0.47)	0.01
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	6,342.50	8,299.52	8,098.39	30.86	(2.42)
Carp	112,466.23	113,236.95	117,067.93	0.69	3.38
Mudfish	12,824.21	12,566.84	25,417.89	(2.01)	102.26
Catfish	44,164.84	45,123.55	57,923.30	2.17	28.37
Endeavor prawn	25,383.74	24,567.40	26,138.62	(3.22)	6.40
Gourami	4,399.61	2,194.02	2,352.55	(50.13)	7.23
Oyster	63,522.74	71,769.24	68,165.26	12.98	(5.02)
Mussel	95,583.56	92,475.78	69,231.81	(3.25)	(25.14)
Others	413,013.92	379,209.88	361,616.53	(8.18)	(4.64)

Table 5. Percent Share of Fisheries Species by Sub-sector to Total Production, Philippines, April - June 2014

Species	Percent Share			Total
	Commercial Fisheries	Municipal Fisheries	Aquaculture	
Milkfish	-	0.52	99.48	100.00
Tilapia	-	13.07	86.93	100.00
Tiger prawn	-	0.29	99.71	100.00
Roundscad (Galunggong)	79.14	20.86	-	100.00
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	85.59	14.41	-	100.00
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	65.52	34.48	-	100.00
Seaweed	-	-	100.00	100.00
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	62.99	37.01	-	100.00
Indian sardines (Tamban)	77.59	22.41	-	100.00
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	41.69	58.31	-	100.00
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	48.69	51.31	-	100.00
Squid (Pusit)	17.72	82.28	-	100.00
Mud crab	-	5.46	94.54	100.00
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	19.78	80.22	-	100.00
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	52.69	47.31	-	100.00
Anchovies (Dilis)	34.54	65.46	-	100.00
Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa)	29.92	70.08	-	100.00
Blue crab (Alimasag)	3.55	96.45	-	100.00
Eastern little tuna (Katchorita)	52.73	47.27	-	100.00
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	12.83	86.61	0.56	100.00
Carp	-	58.80	41.20	100.00
Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	52.42	47.58	-	100.00
Mudfish	-	85.08	14.92	100.00
Catfish	-	64.05	35.95	100.00
Endeavor prawn	-	46.54	53.46	100.00
Gourami	-	95.20	4.80	100.00
Mussel	-	-	100.00	100.00
Oyster	-	2.53	97.47	100.00
Others	21.59	76.96	1.45	100.00