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FISHERIES SITUATIONER

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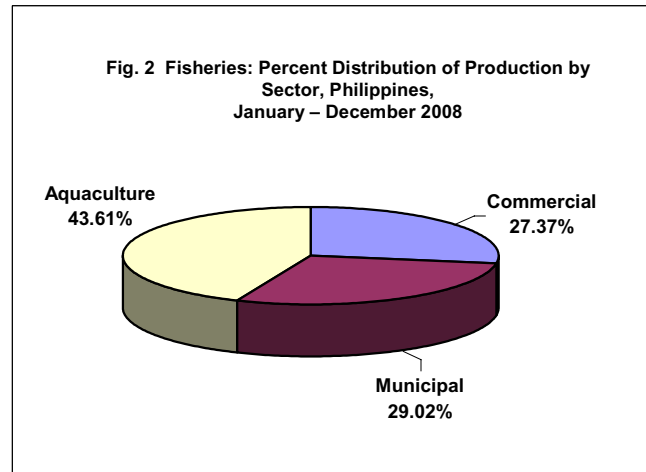
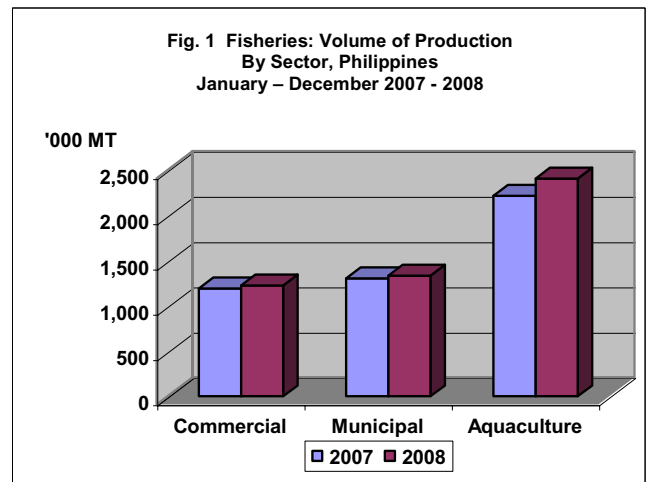
HIGHLIGHTS

The total volume of fisheries production in 2008 was 4,965,760.77 metric tons. This was 5.40 percent more than last year's production level. All sectors, commercial, municipal and aquaculture outdid their 2007 records. Commercial fisheries indicated a 2.78 percent gain while municipal fisheries surpassed last year's production by 2.19 percent. Aquaculture production was the top gainer with output surging by 8.71 percent.

Commercial fisheries came up with a total production of 1,225,184.99 metric tons. This sector contributed 25 percent to total fish production. Ten (10) regions posted downward trends in production but these were offset by gains recorded in six (6) regions. There was an increase in the volume of unloadings at the private landing centers in SOCCSKSARGEN during the first and third quarters of 2008. Zamboanga Peninsula recorded the biggest volume of production at 277,230.04 metric tons. However, SOCCSKSARGEN reported the largest growth rate at 19.20 percent or 41,203.95 metric tons more than last year's level. Traditional landing centers accounted for the bulk of commercial fish catch unloading of 701,825.35 metric tons. Commercial fishermen unloaded a total of 255,767.50 metric tons in private landing centers; 196,885.19 metric tons in PFDA ports and 70,706.95 metric tons in LGU -managed landing centers.

Municipal fisheries production in 2008 was 1,332,877.84 metric tons or 28, 521.37 metric tons more than last year's level. Municipal fisheries accounted for about 27 percent of the total fisheries production in 2008. Marine municipal fisheries shared 1,151,200.19 metric tons while inland municipal fisheries contributed 181,677.65 metric tons to the total municipal fisheries production in 2008. Bigger volume of unloadings of marine municipal fish catch was observed in MIMAROPA, Western Visayas, Bicol Region, Zamboanga Peninsula and Eastern Visayas. Among the reasons cited were the distribution of gill nets by BFAR as part of the government's hunger mitigation and regular livelihood programs and establishment of more fish aggregating devices (payaos). These regions contributed about 62 percent to the total marine municipal production in 2008. On the other hand, more fish catch from inland municipal water was noted in CALABARZON, SOCCSKSARGEN, ARMM, Central Luzon and Cagayan Valley. This was a result of the dispersal program of BFAR wherein tilapia and carp fingerlings were released regularly in inland bodies of water. The increasing demand for "suso" or snails from duck raisers in Laguna, Rizal and Central Luzon provinces motivated gatherers to devote more time in this activity.

Aquaculture production at 2,407,697.93 metric tons was 192,871.75 metric tons or 8.71 percent higher in 2008 than last year's level. Aquaculture contributed 48 percent to total fisheries production in 2008. Seaweeds accounted for 69 percent of the total aquaculture production. In 2008, there were 1,666,556.26 metric tons of seaweeds produced, this was 161,486.68 metric tons higher than in 2007. Palawan was the top producing province where seaweed farmers harvested about 444,355.44 metric tons in 2008. This was largely attributed to interventions extended by DA-BFAR and LGUs in terms of seedling dispersal in more municipalities of Palawan. Likewise, seaweed farmers were motivated by the high prevailing price during the first three (3) quarters of 2008 and the sure market for the product. The biggest output increment was recorded in Zamboanga Sibugay where farmers produced 39,842.84 metric tons more of seaweeds this year due to the increasing demand for the commodity. About 31 percent of the total aquaculture production were fins/shellfishes.



PRODUCTION

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Commercial fisheries grew by 2.78 percent in 2008. Total production was 1,225,184.99 metric tons or 33,115.21 metric tons more than the 2007 level. Bicol Region, Zamboanga Peninsula, Northern Mindanao, SOCCSKSARGEN, ARMM and CARAGA recorded production gains this year. There was increased volume of unloadings in private landing centers in SOCCSKSARGEN during the first and third quarters of 2008. Higher production was also traced to the increased number of fishing trips due to lower operation cost brought about by successive rollbacks of fuel prices during the fourth quarter of 2008. Likewise, the weather conditions were generally fair in some regions and there was early appearance of in-season species such as fimbriated sardines, tuna-like species, roundscad and big-eyed scad during the first and fourth quarters of 2008.

On the other hand, ten (10) regions exhibited a downward trend because of lesser fishing activities up to the third quarter of 2008. This was due to high operating expenses such as gas and oil during the period. The impact of weather disturbances like rainfall and strong winds brought by typhoons Cosme and Frank during the third quarter of 2008 was noted. Consumer demand was negatively affected by the sinking of M/V Princess of the Stars. This tragedy has somehow forced fishermen to reduce their fishing activities during the third quarter of 2008. However, the decline in fish catch of ten (10) regions was more than offset by the combined output of the other six (6) regions.

Big volume of unloadings of commercial fish catch was observed in Zamboanga Peninsula where 277,230.04 metric tons of fish were unloaded. SOCCSKSARGEN served as a major growth contributor with a total volume of unloadings estimated at 255,770.66 metric tons or 41,203.95 metric tons more than last year's level. Production growth was enhanced by the increased number of foreign fishing vessels unloading frozen tuna at Makar Port in General Santos City for canneries during first, three (3) quarters of 2008.

The volume of commercial fish catch unloaded at private landing centers grew by 17.68 percent or 38,417.17 metric tons above last year's level. The improved production was mainly due to the unloadings at Private Landing Centers of 154,958.63 metric tons or 53,153.31 metric tons over the last year's level in SOCCSKSARGEN, specifically in General Santos City.

The volume of fish catch unloaded at Philippine Fisheries Development Authority (PFDA) ports went down by 8.54 percent or 18,389.95 metric tons lower than last year's level. The downward trend in production was largely a result of the preference of commercial fishermen in General Santos City to unload their catch at private landing centers during the second and third quarters of 2008. The decline in production was also a result of the decreased number of unloadings particularly foreign fishing vessels in PFDA ports in Davao City during the third quarter of 2008. Likewise, typhoons and weather disturbances affected fishing activities in PFDA Port in Iloilo City during the third quarter of 2008.

The volume of unloadings at the Local Government Unit (LGU)-managed landing centers went up by 8.94 percent or 5,802.99 metric tons. The production gain was attributed to favorable weather conditions and abundant catch of moonfish and lizard fish and good price at LGU-managed landing centers in Zamboanga del Sur. Heavy volume of unloadings at LGU-managed landing centers in Zamboanga Sibugay during the third and fourth quarters of 2008 was recorded and this was due to high demand for fish products.

Traditional landing centers accounted for a total of 701,825.35 metric tons of unloadings. About 171,207.61 metric tons or 24 percent were unloaded in Zamboanga Peninsula. More unloadings in the landing centers of Zamboanga City were recorded and this contributed to the 8.10 percent production increase in the region.



MUNICIPAL FISHERIES

This sector registered a growth rate of 2.19 percent in 2008. The volume of fish landed by municipal fishermen increased by 1.33 percent while fish catch from inland fishing went up by 7.96 percent (Table 3). Total municipal fish production in 2008 reached 1,332,877.84 metric tons, an additional 28,521.37 metric tons from the 2007 output of 1,304,356.47 metric tons. Marine sub-sector shared 1,151,200.19 metric tons while inland sub-sector contributed 181,677.65 metric tons to the annual output of municipal fisheries.

Quarterly performance of municipal fisheries sector showed that the highest growth rate of 3.97 percent was achieved during the second quarter. The good weather that prevailed in most parts of the country inspired fishermen to increase the number of hours spent in fishing operations. A drop of 2.78 percent in production was experienced by the sector during the first quarter when hike in oil prices started and affected the fishing industry.

The combined production of Luzon provinces shared 46.66 percent in the total municipal production while Visayas and Mindanao provinces had shares of 21.54 and 31.80 percent, respectively. MIMAROPA, Western Visayas, Bicol Region, Zamboanga Peninsula and Eastern Visayas were the leading regions in marine fishing in 2008. The volume of fish landed in these five (5) regions accounted for 62.40 percent of the total marine municipal production for the year. Out of 68



coastal provinces and cities, 36 performed better in 2008 than in 2007. Top gainers included Palawan, Iloilo, Surigao del Norte, Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga City, Masbate and Negros Occidental.

One of the factors that boosted catch of marine fish was the use of “payao” or fish aggregating device. These “payaos” were anchored in many fishing grounds in the country where tuna and small pelagic fishes, like sardines, roundscad, mackerels, abound. “Lambaklads” (a Japanese type of set net) were also established in some areas to improve catch of sustenance fishermen. In support of municipal fishermen, the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) distributed fishing gears and fishing boats in several provinces. This assistance encouraged fishermen to improve their fishing effort.

The strict implementation of fishery laws on encroachment of commercial fishing vessels in municipal waters reduced competition from bigger vessels that resulted in increased productivity for small fishermen. The tragic incident that happened to M/V Princess of the Stars during the latter part of the second quarter resulted in fish scare. This caused temporary suspension of fishing operations in some parts of Romblon, Mindoro, Batangas and Quezon. However, these affected provinces had since recovered from the incident and had resumed their normal fishing activities.

Temporary ban on the catching and sale of sardines, herring and mackerel in more than half of the 10,000 square meter Visayan Sea was imposed by the BFAR effective November 2008 to March 2009. The imposition of this ban was slightly felt in northern part of Iloilo during the fourth quarter. Despite the declaration of “closed season” of Visayan Sea, fishermen from affected provinces were able to cope and explored other municipal fishing grounds.

CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Davao Region, SOCCSKSARGEN and the National Capital Region (NCR) exhibited declining trend in production throughout the year. The downward movement could be attributed to the polluted fishing ground, occurrence of series of typhoons during the second and third quarters of the year, problem on peace and order along Sarangani Bay, cold weather, rains and strong winds brought by northeast monsoon (amihan) and high cost of fuel.

Meanwhile, the volume of catch of households from lakes, rivers, dams, irrigation canals, creeks was going up throughout the year. Much of the growth by the sector came from CALABARZON (83,560.77 metric tons), SOCCSKSARGEN (23,520.59 metric tons), ARMM (20,737.04 metric tons), Central Luzon (13,242.96 metric tons) and Cagayan Valley (10,396.92 metric tons). Catch from lakes and rivers in Laguna, Rizal, North Cotabato, Maguindanao and Sultan Kudarat contributed 63.71 percent to total inland production in 2008. Bigger volume of catch of freshwater fish, crustaceans and mollusks was recorded in Laguna de Bay, Lake Buluan, Liguasan Marsh, Cagayan River and Pampanga River.

The increased production in inland municipal fisheries could be largely attributed to the dispersal program of the BFAR wherein tilapia and carp fingerlings were released regularly in inland bodies of water. Heavy rains and strong typhoons that visited the country in 2008 caused destruction to some aquafarms like fishponds, fish pens and fish cages. Nevertheless, loss in aquaculture became beneficial to inland fishing when species stocked in these aquafarms were eventually captured in the open after the occurrence of bad weather.

The increasing demand for “suso” or snails from duck raisers in Laguna, Rizal and Central Luzon provinces motivated gatherers to devote more time in this activity. Snails accounted for about 30 percent of inland fisheries production. On the average, the volume of “suso” gathered from Laguna de Bay was 50,000 metric tons per year.

AQUACULTURE

In 2008, total aquaculture production was estimated at 2.4 million metric tons. This was 8.71 percent higher than the 2007 level. Biggest increases were observed in production from seaweed farms, brackishwater and freshwater fishponds. Seaweeds constituted 69 percent of the total aquaculture production. The 10.73 percent expansion in this year’s production was attributed to higher demand and buying price which encouraged operators to produce more during third and fourth quarters. Furthermore, establishment of seaweed nurseries in ARMM provinces guaranteed quality planting materials. In brackishwater fishponds, the increase was brought about by the good water condition, sufficient growth of natural food and high survival rate of species throughout the year in Central Luzon (Table 4).

Among the regions, seaweed producers in ARMM and MIMAROPA posted the biggest increases. On the other hand, decreases in Ilocos and Western Visayas Regions were due to the damages caused by typhoons Cosme and Frank, respectively.

Culture Environment/Type of Aquafarm	% Change (2008/2007)
Brackishwater fishpond	3.82
Brackishwater fish pen	(23.81)
Brackishwater fish cage	(24.77)
Freshwater fishpond	6.07
Freshwater fish pen	8.97
Freshwater fish cage	2.98
Marine fish pen	20.65
Marine fish cage	(1.08)
Oyster	(1.62)
Mussel	14.44
Seaweed	10.73
Rice Fish	(26.23)
Small Farm Reservoir	204.59

SELECTED AQUACULTURE SPECIES

MILKFISH

Milkfish produced in 2008 was recorded at 350,836.15 metric tons. This was 1,095.44 metric tons or 0.31 percent higher than the 2007 production level. The biggest share of harvests during the year was recorded in the fourth quarter while the lowest was in the first quarter. All types of aquafarms culturing milkfish, except those in marine and freshwater fish pen, experienced cutbacks in production (Table 5).

Milkfish is predominantly cultured in brackishwater fishponds. The total volume of harvests from brackishwater fishponds in 2008 was 219,610.24 metric tons and its share to the total milkfish produced was 62.63 percent. However, the output in 2008 was 0.43 percent lower than in 2007. Heavy rains and strong winds during the second quarter caused damage to dikes in some fishponds in Pangasinan and Iloilo resulting in the loss of fish ready for harvest.

Production from marine fish cage was 58,367.36 metric tons. There was a reduction of 2,822.14 metric tons or 4.61 percent compared with 2007 record. This was largely due to destruction of fish cages in Pangasinan because of heavy rains and strong winds brought by typhoon Cosme. Also, there were non-operational cages in Zambales which were undergoing repair during the third quarter. Operators in Davao del Sur reduced their areas of harvest with the limited supply of fry during the fourth quarter.



Harvests of milkfish in freshwater fish cage declined by 143.13 metric tons or 1.0 percent. Some operators in Batangas reduced their cages in operation in the fourth quarter due to fear of dismantling per ordinance of the DENR and LGU.

Decreased volume of production in brackishwater fish pens and fish cages was noted as a result of damaged structures in Pangasinan and La Union caused by typhoon Cosme.

On the other hand, milkfish production in freshwater fishpen grew by 12.33 percent and in marine fish pens, production went up by 21.15 percent. Area harvested in Rizal increased due to good quality of species harvested. The rehabilitation of damaged pens, good water conditions and the availability of natural food contributed to the increase in milkfish production in the NCR.

TILAPIA

Production of tilapia at 257,121.88 metric tons grew by 6.61 percent in 2008. About 94 percent of the total tilapia harvested came from freshwater environment and 6.0 percent from brackishwater (Table 6).



Increases in the harvests of tilapia were observed in all types of aquafarms in freshwater environment. Production in fishponds swelled by 6.43 percent. Pampanga raised its output by 8.32 percent and Nueva Ecija, by 4.24 percent. The output gain was attributed to good water quality and expansion in areas, as operators were encouraged to produce more to avail of high price offered in the market. However, harvests of tilapia in Bulacan and Tarlac dropped by 13.01 percent and 4.60 percent, respectively. It was reported that some fishponds were utilized in vegetable farming in the municipalities of Pandi, Bustos and Angat in Bulacan while there were fishponds in Tarlac that were not operational due to financial constraints.

Harvest of tilapia from freshwater fish cages grew by 3.48 percent. It was observed that operators in Batangas, Laguna and Albay stocked quality fingerlings during the year and provided intensive feeding that hastened the growth of fish. Likewise, Camarines Sur attained 3.18 percent production gain with the restoration of abandoned fish cages during the year. The fish cage operators in Rizal expanded their area harvested to take advantage of the abundant natural food in Laguna Lake that allowed good growth of tilapia. Furthermore, they were encouraged to produce more during the third quarter to meet the demand of consumers on their harvests of freshwater species. On the other hand, the volume of harvests from freshwater fish pens in Sultan Kudarat dropped by 18.37 percent since some pens were under repair during the first semester of the year.

Tilapia production from brackishwater fishponds grew by 23.05 percent in 2008. This was attributed to good water condition that prevailed during the year in Pampanga and increased stocking in Bulacan. There was also culture shifting

from tiger prawn to tilapia in Zamboanga del Sur. On the contrary, decreases in harvests by 2.09 percent and 3.23 percent were experienced in Cagayan and Zamboanga Sibugay, respectively. In Zamboanga Sibugay, this was because of smaller sizes of harvests due to lesser presence of natural food while in Cagayan, it was the effect of typhoons Helen and Karen during the third quarter.

It was reported that 201.56 metric tons of tilapia were harvested during the year from small farm reservoirs mostly from Bulacan, Nueve Ecija, Quirino, La Union, Pangasinan, Ilocos Norte, Bohol and Sarangani. However, the combined losses of about six percent in Isabela and Cagayan were due to forced harvesting for fear of flooding and the effect of typhoons Helen and Karen.

TIGER PRAWN

The 2008 production of tiger prawn at 45,342.42 metric tons surpassed the previous year's production of 39,825.12 metric tons by 13.85 percent. The increment was attributed to the 2,309 hectares of brackishwater fishponds which shifted to tiger prawn from milkfish culture in Bulacan (Hagonoy and Paombong) during the first quarter of 2008. Pampanga, with a share of 40.90 percent, remained as the top-producing province. It recorded increased stocking, high survival rate and good price in the market. Lanao del Norte posted a 10.68 percent increase in harvest due to shifting of culture from milkfish to tiger prawn in the first semester. In like manner, Zamboanga Sibugay produced 0.20 percent more this year because of quality post larvae, technical assistance and proper maintenance of pond. Other provinces exhibited increase in harvests because of the re-operation of the ponds in response to high demand and good price in the market (Table 7).



On the other hand, harvests of tiger prawn in Zamboanga del Sur and Misamis Occidental declined by 9.68 percent and 7.16 percent, respectively, due to the effects of flashflood, dikes that were under repair and insufficient supply of post larvae.

MUD CRAB



Production of mud crab in 2008 was 11,619.68 metric tons, higher by 25.29 percent compared with 2007. The combined volume of harvests of the top five (5) producing provinces represented 88.11 percent of the national production of mud crab this year. The growth of 630.25 percent in Capiz was realized since the unproductive pond areas were used for mud crab culture. In Lanao del Norte, the 20.58 percent increase was the result of more harvesting done to avail of good price in the market during the Ramadan. In Misamis Occidental and Sorsogon, additional areas were reported and quality crablets were stocked to meet demand. In Pampanga, the increased stocking and the shifting of culture from milkfish to mud crab was reported due to good price in the market. In other provinces, output increments were the results of continuous support of BFAR, while in Zamboanga Sibugay, there was an increase in the number of operators engaged in king crab culture during the second semester (Table 7).

CARP

Carp production in 2008 reached 20,735.74 metric tons or 3.88 percent higher than the 2007 level. The top producing province of Rizal shared 91.36 percent to the total output and the bulk came from fishpens. It was reported that volume of production peaked in the fourth quarter as more carps were stocked and harvested to sustain the demand for this species (Table 7).



The same held true for carps produced in Laguna. It was observed by fish farmers that there was market demand throughout the year. Thus, they managed through intensive feedings for faster growth of stocks. There were more harvests during the fourth quarter in time for the holiday season. Laguna's overall production in 2008 rose by 33.84 percent.

The usage of supplemental feeds and good water condition enhanced the growth of carps in Metro Manila's cages during the first three quarters of the year. Despite the decrease in their fourth quarter harvests, Metro Manila cage operators managed to push its production up by 8.64 percent in 2008. In Lanao del Norte, the operators' proper feeding and pond cleaning contributed to the 11.43 percent increase in production in 2008. Pampanga operators expanded their pond areas to meet the demand. They harvested early to take advantage of high prices offered for their carps. Tarlac's fishpond production of carps soared to 44.08 metric tons in 2008 from 1.63 metric tons in 2007. The second and fourth quarter harvests came mostly from natural entry.

Carps cultured in Quezon had low survival rate during the last quarter which pulled down its overall production in 2008. In 2008, it was recorded that more provinces were into the culture of carps in small farm reservoirs. Pangasinan harvested less carps in its rice fish culture. Incidentally, as fishpond production of carps in other provinces went down due to scarcity of fingerlings and financial problem, cage and pen production went up due to market demand, good weather conditions that prevailed during the year and harvesting from natural entry.

CATFISH

Catfish production came from freshwater fishponds, pens, cages, small farm reservoirs and rice fish farms. The total volume of catfish harvests in 2008 at 2,695.26 metric tons was 1.48 percent higher than last year's output. Increases were recorded in Iloilo, Pampanga and Davao City. Production in Iloilo grew by 42.71 percent owing to the increase in area harvested and availability of fingerlings from BFAR on the first and fourth quarters. Also, the good water condition and better management practices during those quarters enhanced the growth of catfish. Pampanga had a 29.13 percent increase in production in the fourth quarter and this was because of expansion in area harvested to meet the market demand. The 17.54 percent growth in Davao City was due to the increase in area as more farmers were encouraged to expand their areas during the third quarter. Demand from eateries was high. On the contrary, outputs from Bulacan and Nueva Ecija declined by 30.32 and 1.80 percent, respectively. It was reported that some operators temporarily stopped culturing catfish and converted their ponds to vegetables and corn farming, specifically, in the municipalities of Angat, Bustos and Pandi in Bulacan in the last quarter of 2008 (Table 7).



SEAWEED

The uptrend in seaweed production continued this year with a 10.73 percent increase from 1,505,069.58 metric tons in 2007 to 1,666,556.26 metric tons in 2008. This was contributed by the top producing provinces which accounted for 73.79 percent of the total seaweed output of the country. Zamboanga Sibugay and Palawan posted the biggest increments of 63.50 percent and 22.62 percent, respectively. The increasing demand for the commodity with its high buying price offered particularly during the second and third quarters of the year prompted farmers to plant more, thus, increasing their harvest areas. Other contributing factors were good weather conditions, less infestation coupled with proper care and improved farm maintenance. Production in Sulu, Tawi-Tawi and Bohol grew by 6.39 percent, 4.42 percent and 2.05 percent, respectively. There was continuous dispersal and availability of quality planting materials from the many established seaweed nurseries of BFAR. The financial assistance extended by traders and private sector to seaweed farmers also boosted production (Table 8).



OYSTER

The 2008 production of oyster slid by 1.62 percent compared to last year's level. Bulacan suffered a 29.42 percent cut in production as a result of red tide scare reported in the second quarter and many farmers were discouraged to venture into oyster farming. Oyster production in the provinces of Negros Occidental and Capiz was down by 4.90 percent and 2.13 percent, respectively. This was caused by poor quality of oysters harvested. It was noted

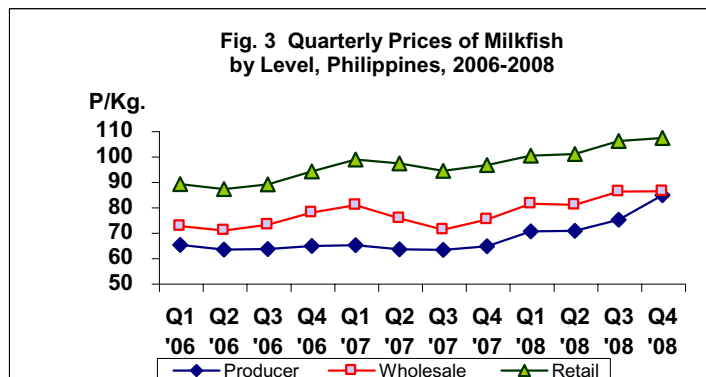
that stocks in farms from these provinces were negatively affected by typhoons and tidal disturbances in the second and third quarters of 2008. Stunting of growth was observed. On the other hand, Pangasinan enjoyed a 20.99 percent increase due to favorable water salinity, increased number of poles set up and the use of good quality and productive spats that resulted in bigger sizes of harvests (Table 8).

MUSSEL

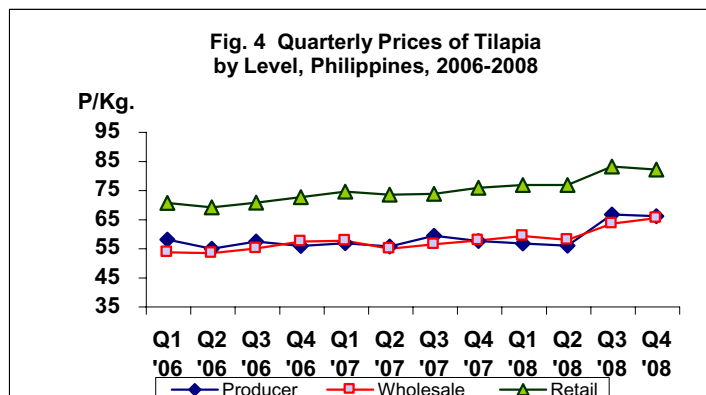
Production of mussel at 23,017.22 metric tons this year was 14.44 percent higher than the 2007 level. Capiz recorded the highest output growth of 30 percent this year. This was attributed to good water quality that allowed the growth of more spats and produced larger sizes of mussel, specifically, during the first quarter of the year. Operators from Cavite, Bataan, Negros Occidental and Samar were able to plant more due to the availability of spats. The higher demand for the species encouraged farmers to increase their areas (Table 8).



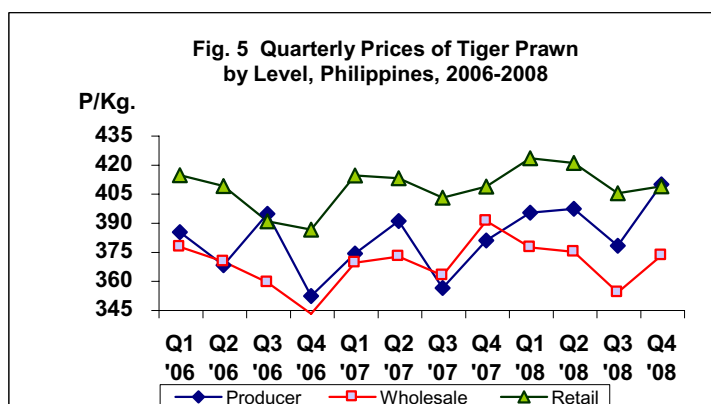
FISH PRICES



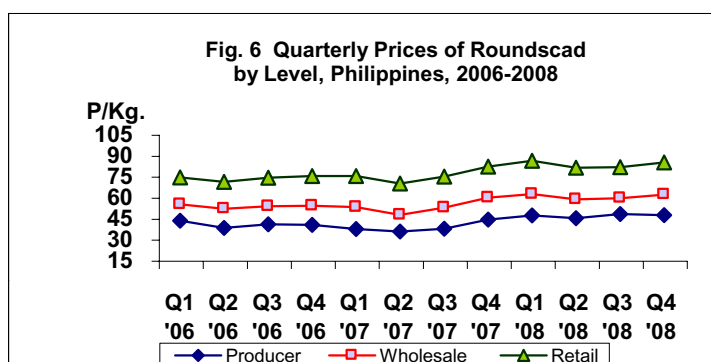
The yearly average prices of milkfish at all levels went up this 2008. Price gains were highest at the producer level at 17.55 percent. Wholesale prices increased by 10.62 and retail prices by 7.16 percent. Producer prices was highest at P84.61 in the fourth quarter of 2008. During the same period, prices averaged P86.11 for wholesale and P107.04 at retail. Producer to retail price margin for 2008 was computed at P28.35. This was P4.30 lower than what was recorded in 2007.



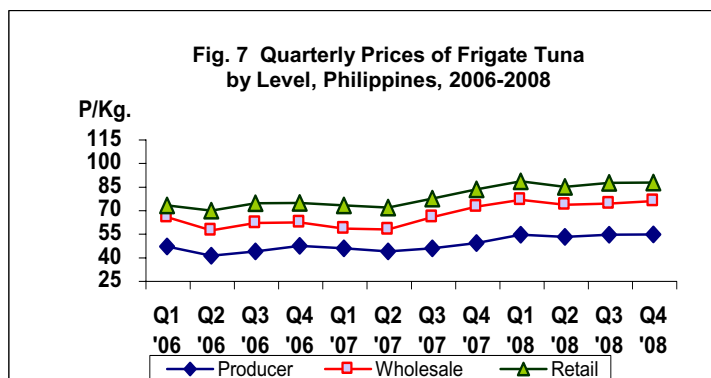
Between 2007 and 2008, average prices of tilapia at all levels went up by 7.00 to 8.60 percent. Quarterly producer and wholesale prices moved in same direction and they averaged P61.06 and P61.24 per kilogram, respectively. Retail prices in 2008 peaked at P82.89 on the third quarter. Producer and retail price gap was P18.37. This was P1.31 higher than in 2007.



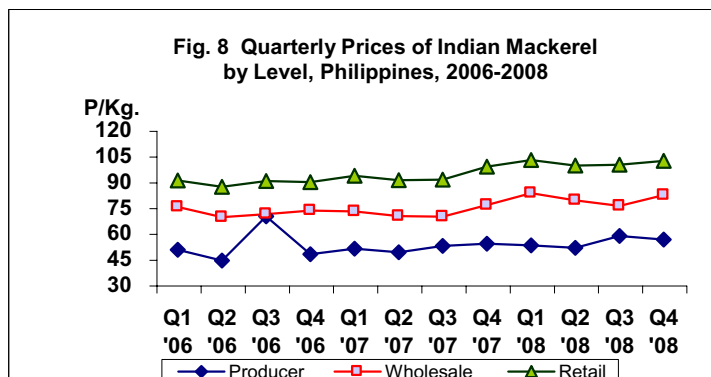
Tiger prawn recorded the smallest increments in its producer and retail prices among the selected fish prices under review. These prices rose by only 5.19 percent and 1.17 percent, respectively. On the other hand, wholesale price went down by 1.07 percent. Producer prices peaked at P409.56 on the fourth quarter of 2008. Wholesale and retail prices were highest on the first quarter at P377.01 and P422.95, respectively. The price margin was computed at P19.47 or P17.70 lower than in 2007.



Roundscads were sold at higher prices in 2008 compared to 2007. The first three quarters of the year had double digit increments in the producer and wholesale prices which pushed up their yearly averages by 21.04 percent and 13.77 percent, respectively. Quarterly retail prices, also, registered bigger increments in the first semester and this narrowed towards the second semester. Nonetheless, average retail price moved up by 10.57 percent. Producer-retail price margin was P36.61, slimmer by P0.16 than last year's record.



Average producer price of frigate tuna rose by 17.50 percent, wholesale price by 18.33 percent and retail price by 16.06 percent. Producer prices reported double digit increments in all quarters of 2008. Wholesale and retail prices moved in the same pattern however, increments narrowed by 5.00 percent in the fourth quarter. The difference between the producer and retail prices was P32.92 this year, P2.68 more than the 2007 record.



Indian mackerel's quarterly prices were higher in 2008. There were increments of 6.23 percent and 7.97 percent in the average producer and retail prices, respectively. Wholesale prices averaged higher by 11.08 percent. The price margin from producer to retail was P46.17, the widest by far among the fish species.

Table 1. Fisheries: Volume of Fish Production by Sub-Sector, by Region, Philippines, January - December 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	4,711,252.41	4,965,760.77	5.40	1,192,069.78	1,225,184.99	2.78	1,304,356.47	1,332,877.84	2.19	2,214,826.16	2,407,697.94	8.71
NCR	90,762.08	83,448.95	(8.06)	81,895.09	76,292.80	(6.84)	6,016.58	4,103.22	(31.80)	2,860.41	3,052.93	7.10
CAR	3,881.21	4,129.95	6.41				893.22	934.38	4.61	2,987.99	3,195.57	6.95
I	146,754.83	149,371.28	1.78	6,840.08	6,478.04	(5.29)	37,821.17	47,031.34	24.35	102,093.58	95,861.90	(6.10)
II	59,159.08	61,320.34	3.65	18,744.91	16,350.48	(12.77)	27,284.36	29,384.16	7.70	13,129.81	15,585.70	18.70
III	259,375.01	274,926.10	6.00	9,940.05	8,979.87	(9.66)	41,945.80	42,464.85	1.24	207,489.16	223,481.38	7.71
IV-A	387,149.33	408,628.85	5.55	87,028.14	82,201.80	(5.55)	122,202.87	123,948.55	1.43	177,918.32	202,478.50	13.80
IV-B	666,001.73	740,238.79	11.15	50,895.59	48,347.66	(5.01)	244,585.66	236,843.52	(3.17)	370,520.48	455,047.61	22.81
V	249,777.71	263,100.12	5.33	54,749.64	58,882.11	7.55	128,277.39	137,168.51	6.93	66,750.68	67,049.50	0.45
VI	408,267.36	400,741.62	(1.84)	113,012.93	111,313.62	(1.50)	149,011.80	147,361.58	(1.11)	146,242.63	142,066.42	(2.86)
VII	226,132.81	225,421.17	(0.31)	56,173.97	52,557.23	(6.44)	51,818.64	51,336.20	(0.93)	118,140.20	121,527.74	2.87
VIII	191,713.88	199,575.91	4.10	73,642.38	73,245.27	(0.54)	83,947.30	88,428.19	5.34	34,124.20	37,902.45	11.07
IX	612,522.59	644,386.31	5.20	271,397.64	277,230.04	2.15	119,580.08	126,174.98	5.52	221,544.87	240,981.29	8.77
X	143,040.17	149,815.18	4.74	45,272.59	46,462.24	2.63	40,489.02	42,996.54	6.19	57,278.56	60,356.40	5.37
XI	69,351.56	69,638.16	0.41	16,870.14	14,953.46	(11.36)	34,402.86	31,985.10	(7.03)	18,078.56	22,699.60	25.56
XII	287,178.60	326,912.10	13.84	214,566.71	255,770.66	19.20	47,151.06	46,520.88	(1.34)	25,460.83	24,620.56	(3.30)
ARMM	801,128.85	852,943.88	6.47	84,106.97	88,904.82	5.70	92,982.43	99,307.25	6.80	624,039.45	664,731.81	6.52
CARAGA	109,055.61	111,162.06	1.93	6,932.95	7,214.89	4.07	75,946.23	76,888.69	1.24	26,176.43	27,058.58	3.37

P - Preliminary

Table 2. Commercial Fisheries: Volume of Fish Unloading by Region, by Type of Landing Center, Philippines, January - December 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	1,192,069.78	1,225,184.99	2.78	217,350.33	255,767.50	17.68	215,275.14	196,885.19	(8.54)	64,903.96	70,706.95	8.94	694,540.35	701,825.35	1.05
NCR	81,895.09	76,292.80	(6.84)				78,536.40	73,187.98	(6.81)				3,358.69	3,104.82	(7.56)
CAR															
I	6,840.08	6,478.04	(5.29)				837.65	635.41	(24.14)	492.57	308.19	(37.43)	5,509.86	5,534.44	0.45
II	18,744.91	16,350.48	(12.77)										18,744.91	16,350.48	(12.77)
III	9,940.05	8,979.87	(9.66)	5,385.75	5,465.87	1.49				80.60	85.39	5.94	4,473.70	3,428.61	(23.36)
IV-A	87,028.14	82,201.80	(5.55)				12,030.82	12,377.22	2.88	5,433.95	4,590.86	(15.52)	69,563.37	65,233.72	(6.22)
IV-B	50,895.59	48,347.66	(5.01)										50,895.59	48,347.66	(5.01)
V	54,749.64	58,882.11	7.55	9,513.00	10,017.00	5.30				13,040.77	14,206.60	8.94	32,195.87	34,658.51	7.65
VI	113,012.93	111,313.62	(1.50)	7,730.32	5,855.55	(24.25)	2,480.16	1,238.66	(50.06)	27,401.25	27,231.78	(0.62)	75,401.20	76,987.63	2.10
VII	56,173.97	52,557.23	(6.44)										56,173.97	52,557.23	(6.44)
VIII	73,642.38	73,245.27	(0.54)	653.32	810.20	24.01				209.95		(100.00)	72,779.11	72,435.07	(0.47)
IX	271,397.64	277,230.04	2.15	91,844.61	78,102.65	(14.96)	7,825.97	9,588.33	22.52	13,353.69	18,331.45	37.28	158,373.37	171,207.61	8.10
X	45,272.59	46,462.24	2.63				6,046.44	4,091.23	(32.34)	4,891.18	5,952.68	21.70	40,381.41	40,509.56	0.32
XI	16,870.14	14,953.46	(11.36)	418.01	557.60	33.39							10,405.69	10,304.63	(0.97)
XII	214,566.71	255,770.66	19.20	101,805.32	154,958.63	52.21	107,517.70	95,766.36	(10.93)				5,243.69	5,045.67	(3.78)
ARMM	84,106.97	88,904.82	5.70										84,106.97	88,904.82	5.70
CARAGA	6,932.95	7,214.89	4.07										6,932.95	7,214.89	4.07

P - Preliminary

Table 3. Municipal Fish Production by Region, Philippines, January - December 2007 - 2008^P
(Metric Tons)

Region	Municipal		% Change 08/07	Marine		% Change 08/07	Inland		% Change 08/07
	2007	2008		2007	2008		2007	2008	
PHILIPPINES	1,304,356.47	1,332,877.84	2.19	1,136,079.19	1,151,200.19	1.33	168,277.28	181,677.65	7.96
NCR	6,016.58	4,103.22	(31.80)	6,016.58	4,103.22	(31.80)			
CAR	893.22	934.38	4.61				893.22	934.38	4.61
I	37,821.17	47,031.34	24.35	35,030.48	43,632.06	24.55	2,790.69	3,399.28	21.81
II	27,284.36	29,384.16	7.70	18,224.45	18,987.24	4.19	9,059.91	10,396.92	14.76
III	41,945.80	42,464.85	1.24	28,265.46	29,221.89	3.38	13,680.34	13,242.96	(3.20)
IV-A	122,202.87	123,948.55	1.43	41,989.16	40,387.78	(3.81)	80,213.71	83,560.77	4.17
IV-B	244,585.66	236,843.52	(3.17)	243,828.40	236,030.90	(3.20)	757.26	812.62	7.31
V	128,277.39	137,168.51	6.93	124,068.80	131,780.02	6.22	4,208.59	5,388.49	28.04
VI	149,011.80	147,361.58	(1.11)	143,073.27	139,612.33	(2.42)	5,938.53	7,749.25	30.49
VII	51,818.64	51,336.20	(0.93)	51,616.73	51,091.39	(1.02)	201.91	244.81	21.25
VIII	83,947.30	88,428.19	5.34	81,017.18	85,495.23	5.53	2,930.12	2,932.96	0.10
IX	119,580.08	126,174.98	5.52	118,851.50	125,395.16	5.51	728.58	779.82	7.03
X	40,489.02	42,996.54	6.19	38,159.13	40,288.43	5.58	2,329.89	2,708.11	16.23
XI	34,402.86	31,985.10	(7.03)	34,246.93	31,840.62	(7.03)	155.93	144.48	(7.34)
XII	47,151.06	46,520.88	(1.34)	26,545.57	23,000.29	(13.36)	20,605.49	23,520.59	14.15
ARMM	92,982.43	99,307.25	6.80	74,257.83	78,570.21	5.81	18,724.60	20,737.04	10.75
CARAGA	75,946.23	76,888.59	1.24	70,887.72	71,763.42	1.24	5,058.51	5,125.17	1.32

P - Preliminary

Table 4. Aquaculture Production by Type of Farm, by Environment and by Region, January - December 2007 - 2008*
(Metric Tons)

Region	Aquaculture		% Change 08/07	Brackishwater Fishpond		% Change 08/07	Brackishwater Fishpen		% Change 08/07	Brackishwater Fish Cage		% Change 08/07	Freshwater Fishpond		% Change 08/07	Freshwater Fishpen		% Change 08/07	Freshwater Fish Cage		% Change 08/07	
	2007	2008		2007	2008		2007	2008		2007	2008		2007	2008		2007	2008		2007	2008		2007
PHILIPPINES	2,214,826.18	2,407,697.92	8.71	285,593.89	296,496.15	3.82	5,337.61	4,066.87	(23.81)	3,563.49	2,680.80	(24.77)	135,186.99	143,398.43	6.07	63,674.29	69,387.53	8.97	95,177.61	98,017.41	2.98	
NCR	2,850.41	3,052.93	7.11	554.94	576.36	3.86	5,250.17	3,999.41	(23.82)	1,981.26	1,435.57	(27.54)	1,468.88	1,667.46	13.52	1,887.34	1,939.31	2.75	402.75	434.24	7.82	
CAR	2,987.99	3,195.56	6.95	26,905.88	25,688.37	(4.49)	5,250.17	3,999.41	(23.82)	1,981.26	1,435.57	(27.54)	5,602.77	5,652.94	0.90	1,91	0.30	(84.32)	1,518.97	1,528.11	0.60	
I	102,093.59	95,861.89	(6.10)	3,868.50	4,035.40	4.31	247.60	212.26	(14.27)	247.60	212.26	(14.27)	6,180.59	7,380.75	19.42	112,971.50	119,279.36	5.58	34.88	48.60	39.33	
II	13,129.81	15,565.70	18.70	84,173.78	95,535.60	13.50	2.34	2.83	25.26	2.34	2.83	25.26	2,153.62	1,997.24	(7.26)	44,630.41	51,482.68	15.35	990.38	977.48	(1.30)	
III	207,489.16	223,481.37	7.71	15,396.90	12,549.57	(18.50)	0.25	0.60	0.60	0.25	0.60	0.60	575.90	575.66	(0.04)	11,997.24	11,997.24	0.00	81,850.76	83,744.00	2.31	
IV-A	177,918.32	202,478.49	13.80	4,891.86	5,072.38	1.61	40.88	10.21	(75.02)	0.25	0.60	0.60	1,627.07	1,822.21	11.99	44,630.41	51,482.68	15.35	8,548.76	9,063.79	5.91	
IV-B	370,520.48	455,047.61	22.81	4,737.34	5,379.39	13.55	40.88	10.21	(75.02)	8.54	10.56	23.66	607.23	858.53	41.38	1,91	0.30	(84.32)	8,548.76	9,063.79	5.91	
V	66,750.68	67,049.50	0.45	72,747.23	72,171.82	(0.79)	6.65	15.57	134.36	8.54	10.56	23.66	129.90	131.10	1.00	24.22	33.32	37.57	4.38	9.52	117.39	
VI	146,242.63	142,066.42	(2.86)	8,436.46	8,994.05	6.61	6.65	15.57	134.36	2.00	19.42	871.00	200.50	203.54	1.52	24.22	33.32	37.57	45.90	107.54	134.27	
VII	118,140.20	121,527.74	2.87	4,939.68	5,645.64	14.29	3.31	59.77	91.96	0.26	11.01	4,201.25	1,104.35	1,323.40	19.84	13.32	20.19	51.62	1.36	0.80	(41.09)	
VIII	34,124.20	37,902.45	11.07	19,201.18	18,081.06	(5.83)	3.31	59.77	91.96	31.13	59.77	91.96	1,064.74	1,095.53	2.89	13.32	20.19	51.62	4.50	3.05	(32.13)	
IX	221,544.87	240,981.29	8.77	5,166.11	4,900.32	(5.14)	3.31	59.77	91.96	1,031.80	845.20	(18.08)	1,064.74	1,095.53	2.89	13,548.65	11,680.04	(13.79)	1,544.01	1,765.32	14.33	
X	57,276.56	60,356.40	5.37	7,795.40	8,431.57	8.16	36.60	41.37	13.01	184.87	203.86	10.27	1,031.80	845.20	(18.08)	13,548.65	11,680.04	(13.79)	1,544.01	1,765.32	14.33	
XI	18,078.56	22,699.60	25.56	2,511.28	2,897.94	15.40	36.60	41.37	13.01	1,290.11	928.69	(28.01)	184.87	203.86	10.27	3,566.81	4,230.89	18.62	151.08	230.26	52.41	
XII	25,460.83	24,620.56	(3.30)	3,573.47	3,788.64	6.02	36.60	41.37	13.01	1,290.11	928.69	(28.01)	193.79	228.29	17.80	1.63	0.41	(74.78)	79.89	108.30	35.56	
ARMM	624,039.45	664,731.82	6.52																			
CARAGA	26,176.44	27,058.58	3.37																			
PHILIPPINES	18,417.93	22,221.45	20.65	62,096.94	61,425.43	(1.08)	20,508.05	20,174.82	(1.62)	20,113.61	23,017.22	14.44	1,505,069.58	1,666,566.26	10.73	3.04	2.24	(26.23)	83.17	253.32	204.59	
NCR																						
CAR																						
I	11,601.72	11,074.22	(4.55)	45,281.62	41,494.42	(8.36)	4,468.67	5,440.66	21.75	792.13	833.85	5.27	169.44	141.79	(16.32)	0.03	3.01	1.49	0.11	40.27	37,122.09	
II	18.00	32.00	77.76	2,887.95	2,467.79	(14.55)	580.88	530.99	(8.59)	2,106.76	2,290.40	8.72	1,178.91	2,349.56	99.30	3.01	1.49	(50.62)	0.11	40.27	37,122.09	
III	346.81	513.71	48.13	9.86	5.19	(47.39)	5,074.44	3,561.99	(29.81)	2,106.76	2,290.40	8.72	254.40	215.23	(15.39)				82.95	99.27	19.67	
IVA	32.60			4.10	2,246.20	54,685.24	635.38	705.29	11.00	6,311.46	7,300.98	15.67	26,581.12	44,180.22	66.21					89.78		
IVB													364,915.78	447,143.37	22.53							
V													51,407.86	50,649.30	(1.48)							
VI	1,609.92	1,075.92	(33.17)	31.74	39.66	24.95	8,331.36	8,502.70	2.06	7,229.06	9,030.33	24.92	55,636.68	50,347.59	(9.51)							
VII	23.74	53.02	123.37	844.69	763.74	(9.58)	301.40	440.39	46.11	3,309.41	3,329.37	0.60	108,439.69	111,116.97	2.47							
VIII	6.19	41.63	183.23	6,653.28	7,513.34	12.93	31.74	33.14	4.44	0.90	0.89	(1.15)	18,896.13	20,959.92	10.92							
IX				27.66	34.14	23.44	580.45	572.31	2.12	0.90	0.89	(1.15)	201,618.70	222,161.79	10.19							
X	0.68	15.93	2,243.98	54.53	457.06	738.22	0.55	2.09	280.00	0.40	0.94	135.00	35,524.82	35,818.16	0.83							
XI	4,559.81	9,230.55	102.43	4,591.84	4,395.16	(4.28)	482.70	368.94	(23.57)	2,161.10	2,625.91	21.51	2,161.10	2,625.91	21.51							
XII				1,458.65	1,708.93	17.16							82.33	188.91	129.46							
ARMM	1.26	8.76	592.61										617,624.14	657,159.47	6.40							
CARAGA	202.49	175.71	(13.22)	219.60	289.12	31.66	0.38						20,578.50	21,498.06	4.47							

P - Preliminary

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

(Metric Tons)

Culture Environment/ Type of Aquafarm/Province	2007	2008	% Change 08/07
PHILIPPINES	349,740.69	350,836.14	0.31
Brackishwater Fishpond	220,567.09	219,610.24	(0.43)
Bulacan	29,088.27	31,793.41	9.30
Pangasinan	22,711.87	21,529.61	(5.21)
Capiz	20,608.67	21,473.09	4.19
Iloilo	23,040.99	18,750.87	(18.62)
Negros Occidental	17,199.87	18,492.26	7.51
Pampanga	16,231.29	18,085.35	11.42
Other Provinces	91,686.13	89,485.65	(2.40)
Brackishwater Fish Pen	5,241.87	3,985.38	(23.97)
Pangasinan	4,163.53	3,025.30	(27.34)
La Union	1,017.82	914.03	(10.20)
Other Provinces	60.52	46.05	(23.91)
Brackishwater Fish Cage	3,302.17	2,436.77	(26.21)
Pangasinan	1,574.99	1,067.80	(32.20)
Agusan del Norte	1,278.89	921.87	(27.92)
Other Provinces	448.29	447.10	(0.27)
Freshwater Fishpond	36.72	7.44	(79.74)
La Union		4.44	
Isabela		3.00	
Other Provinces	36.72		(100.00)
Freshwater Fish Pen	26,998.07	30,326.38	12.33
Rizal	17,610.39	21,316.76	21.05
Sultan Kudarat	6,616.73	6,020.59	(9.01)
NCR	1,887.34	1,939.31	2.75
Other Provinces	883.61	1,049.72	18.80
Freshwater Fish Cage	14,248.01	14,104.88	(1.00)
Batangas	14,212.04	14,020.62	(1.35)
Other Provinces	35.97	84.26	134.25
Marine Fish Pen	18,157.27	21,997.69	21.15
Pangasinan	11,594.76	11,068.82	(4.54)
Davao del Sur	4,559.81	9,222.55	102.26
Capiz	757.28	730.72	(3.51)
Cavite	346.56	513.71	48.23
Other Provinces	898.86	461.89	(48.61)
Marine Fish Cage	61,189.49	58,367.36	(4.61)
Pangasinan	44,726.49	41,303.26	(7.65)
Davao del Sur	4,264.00	3,666.01	(14.02)
Eastern Samar	2,643.00	3,064.63	15.95
Samar	2,645.02	3,000.97	13.46
Zambales	2,877.45	2,445.91	(15.00)
Other Provinces	4,033.53	4,886.58	21.15

P - Preliminary

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

(Metric Tons)

Culture Environment/ Type of Aquafarm/Province	2007	2008	% Change 08/07
Philippines	241,182.76	257,121.88	6.61
Brackishwater Fishpond	12,155.51	14,957.22	23.05
Pampanga	3,245.20	4,905.20	51.15
Cagayan	2,904.65	2,844.02	(2.09)
Bulacan	708.09	1,606.85	126.93
Zamboanga Sibugay	1,018.03	985.17	(3.23)
Zamboanga Sur	707.69	788.95	11.48
Other Provinces	3,571.85	3,827.03	7.14
Brackishwater Fish cage/pen	266.56	242.92	(8.87)
Cagayan	133.42	118.75	(10.99)
Ilocos Norte	23.74	37.71	58.83
La Union	91.59	70.38	(23.16)
Surigao Sur	2.03	2.39	17.98
Ilocos Sur	2.26	2.35	3.93
Other Provinces	13.52	11.34	(16.12)
Freshwater Fishpond	130,456.23	138,838.40	6.43
Pampanga	90,112.03	97,610.45	8.32
Bulacan	6,341.38	5,516.07	(13.01)
Tarlac	6,250.01	5,962.60	(4.60)
Nueva Ecija	6,012.19	6,267.03	4.24
Pangasinan	4,678.72	4,675.15	(0.08)
Other Provinces	17,061.90	18,807.11	10.23
Freshwater Fish cage	79,000.75	81,748.69	3.48
Batangas	54,077.42	56,277.28	4.07
Laguna	8,668.86	8,944.73	3.18
Camarines Sur	6,898.07	7,202.40	4.41
Rizal	1,802.37	1,945.32	7.93
Albay	1,605.78	1,799.76	12.08
Other Provinces	5,948.25	5,579.21	(6.20)
Freshwater Fish pen	19,215.22	21,119.58	9.91
Rizal	8,773.36	11,396.02	29.89
Sultan Kudarat	6,931.91	5,658.33	(18.37)
Maguindanao	2,871.46	3,394.04	18.20
Laguna	584.83	601.30	2.82
Other Provinces	53.66	69.89	30.25
Marine Fish Cage	12.67	12.67	0.00
Leyte	12.67	12.67	0.00
Small Farm Reservoir	74.63	201.56	170.08
Nueva Ecija		46.52	
Bulacan		40.55	
Isabela	36.07	35.46	(1.70)
Cagayan	34.35	32.76	(4.62)
Other Provinces	4.21	46.27	998.99
Rice Fish	1.19	0.83	(30.34)

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, January - December 2007 - 2008^P

(Metric Tons)

Species/Province	2007	2008	% Change 08/07
TIGER PRAWN	39,825.12	45,342.42	13.85
Brackishwater Fishpond			
Pampanga	17,336.56	18,546.51	6.98
Lanao del Norte	5,654.22	6,258.24	10.68
Zamboanga del Sur	3,021.11	2,728.55	(9.68)
Zamboanga Sibugay	2,572.28	2,577.31	0.20
Misamis Occidental	1,744.12	1,619.31	(7.16)
Other Provinces	9,496.84	13,612.49	43.34
MUD CRAB	9,274.06	11,619.68	25.29
Brackishwater Fishpond			
Pampanga	3,210.47	3,801.36	18.41
Lanao del Norte	2,945.83	3,552.15	20.58
Sorsogon	1,185.48	1,223.53	3.21
Misamis Occidental	451.62	468.50	3.74
Capiz	163.35	1,192.89	630.27
Other Provinces	1,317.31	1,381.24	4.85
CARP	19,961.08	20,735.74	3.88
Freshwater Fishpond	573.02	627.14	9.44
Lanao del Norte	183.60	204.58	11.43
Laguna	198.60	201.24	1.33
Pampanga	68.78	74.30	8.03
Tarlac	1.63	44.08	2,604.29
Quezon	40.69	33.11	(18.63)
Other Provinces	79.72	69.83	(12.41)
Freshwater Fish Pen/Cage	19,386.46	20,099.94	3.68
Rizal	18,518.27	18,944.78	2.30
Laguna	792.66	1,060.91	33.84
Metro Manila	59.97	65.15	8.64
Other Provinces	15.56	29.10	87.02
Small Farm Reservoir	1.40	8.57	512.14
La Union	0.08	-	
Pangasinan	-	1.37	
Cagayan	1.27	1.81	42.52
Isabela	0.05	0.43	760.00
Quirino	-	4.93	
North Cotabato	-	0.03	
Other Provinces	-	-	
Rice Fish	0.20	0.09	(55.00)
Pangasinan	0.20	0.09	(55.00)
CATFISH	2,655.15	2,694.50	1.48
Freshwater Fishpond			
Bulacan	863.28	601.56	(30.32)
Iloilo	252.01	359.64	42.71
Pampanga	245.87	317.50	29.13
Davao City	213.14	250.52	17.54
Nueva Ecija	172.25	169.14	(1.81)
Other Provinces	908.60	996.14	9.63

P - Preliminary

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

(Metric Tons)

Species/Province	2007	2008	% Change 08/07
SEAWEED	1,505,069.88	1,666,556.26	10.73
Palawan	362,390.09	444,355.44	22.62
Tawi-Tawi	361,912.49	377,892.27	4.42
Sulu	187,236.69	199,205.59	6.39
Bohol	103,522.15	105,641.56	2.05
Zamboanga Sibugay	62,743.90	102,586.74	63.50
Other Provinces	427,264.56	436,874.66	2.25
OYSTER	20,508.05	20,174.82	(1.62)
Capiz	5,979.49	5,852.11	(2.13)
Pangasinan	4,110.04	4,972.81	20.99
Bulacan	5,031.86	3,551.67	(29.42)
Iloilo	1,110.84	1,425.23	28.30
Negros Occidental	886.83	843.34	(4.90)
Other Provinces	3,388.99	3,529.66	4.15
MUSSEL	20,113.61	23,017.22	14.44
Capiz	5,828.07	7,576.68	30.00
Cavite	6,311.46	7,300.58	15.67
Samar	3,309.41	3,329.37	0.60
Bataan	2,106.75	2,290.40	8.72
Negros Occidental	905.83	936.01	3.33
Other Provinces	1,652.09	1,584.18	(4.11)

P - Preliminary

TABLE 9. PRODUCER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES AND PRICE MARGINS OF SELECTED AQUACULTURE FISH SPECIES
PHILIPPINES, JANUARY - DECEMBER 2006 - 2008

(peso per kilogram)

SPECIES/MONTH	PRODUCER PRICES		% CHANGE (08/07)	WHOLESALE PRICES		% CHANGE (08/07)	RETAIL PRICES		% CHANGE (08/07)	PRICE MARGIN (FARMGATE-WHOLESALE)		PRICE MARGIN (FARMGATE-RETAIL)					
	2006	2007		2008	2006		2007	2008		2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008		
MILKFISH																	
January - March	64.98	64.86	70.36	72.36	80.66	81.23	0.71	88.89	98.58	100.11	1.55	7.38	15.80	10.87	23.91	33.72	29.75
April - June	63.17	63.27	70.56	70.61	75.39	80.79	7.16	86.95	97.03	100.73	3.81	7.44	12.12	10.23	23.78	33.76	30.17
July - September	63.38	63.00	74.87	72.93	70.93	85.95	21.18	88.82	94.09	105.92	12.57	9.55	7.93	11.08	25.44	31.09	31.05
October - December	64.53	64.42	84.61	77.77	75.04	86.11	14.75	93.91	96.46	107.04	10.97	13.24	10.62	1.50	29.38	32.04	22.43
Average Price	64.02	63.89	75.10	73.42	75.51	83.52	10.62	89.64	96.54	103.45	7.16	9.40	11.62	8.42	25.63	32.65	28.35
TILAPIA																	
January - March	57.72	56.48	56.39	53.37	57.36	58.96	2.79	70.34	74.23	76.51	3.07	(4.35)	0.88	2.57	12.62	17.75	20.12
April - June	54.62	55.41	55.65	53.12	54.61	57.63	5.53	68.87	73.21	76.51	4.51	(1.50)	(0.80)	1.98	14.25	17.80	20.86
July - September	57.08	59.03	66.34	54.74	56.18	63.25	12.58	70.41	73.46	82.89	12.84	(2.34)	(2.85)	(3.09)	13.33	14.43	16.55
October - December	55.54	57.32	65.84	57.07	57.42	65.12	13.41	72.35	75.58	81.79	8.22	1.53	0.10	(0.72)	16.81	18.26	15.95
Average Price	56.24	57.06	61.06	54.58	56.39	61.24	8.60	70.49	74.12	79.43	7.16	(1.67)	(0.67)	0.19	14.25	17.06	18.37
TIGER PRAWN																	
January - March	384.83	373.79	394.84	377.24	369.04	377.01	2.16	414.29	414.11	422.95	2.13	(7.59)	(4.75)	(17.83)	29.46	40.32	28.11
April - June	367.83	390.60	396.85	369.61	372.21	374.68	0.66	408.64	412.60	420.57	1.93	1.78	(18.39)	(22.17)	40.81	22.00	23.72
July - September	394.28	356.09	377.76	358.84	362.50	353.77	(2.41)	390.49	402.66	404.93	0.56	(35.44)	6.41	(23.99)	(3.79)	46.57	27.17
October - December	351.83	380.56	409.56	342.65	390.57	372.87	(4.53)	386.19	408.35	408.45	0.02	(9.18)	10.01	(36.69)	34.36	27.79	(1.11)
Average Price	374.69	375.26	394.75	362.09	373.58	369.58	(1.07)	399.90	409.43	414.23	1.17	(12.61)	(1.68)	(25.17)	25.21	34.17	19.47

TABLE 10. PRODUCER, WHOLESAL AND RETAIL PRICES AND PRICE MARGINS OF SELECTED MARINE FISH SPECIES
PHILIPPINES, JANUARY - DECEMBER 2006 - 2008

(peso per kilogram)

SPECIES/MONTH	PRODUCER PRICES		% CHANGE (08/07)	WHOLESAL PRICES		% CHANGE (08/07)	RETAIL PRICES		% CHANGE (08/07)	PRICE MARGIN (FARMGATE-WHOLESAL)		PRICE MARGIN (FARMGATE-RETAIL)				
	2006	2007		2008	2006		2007	2008		2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	
ROUNDSCAD																
January - March	43.08	37.29	46.85	54.80	52.92	62.16	74.12	75.00	86.02	14.69	11.72	15.63	15.31	31.04	37.71	39.17
April - June	38.07	35.48	44.86	51.62	47.34	58.35	70.87	69.76	81.04	16.17	13.55	11.86	13.49	32.80	34.28	36.18
July - September	40.57	37.46	47.83	53.50	52.43	59.18	73.97	74.64	81.39	9.04	12.93	14.97	11.35	33.40	37.18	33.56
October - December	40.20	44.01	47.15	53.84	59.54	61.76	74.97	81.90	84.69	3.41	13.64	15.53	14.61	34.77	37.89	37.54
Average Price	40.48	38.56	46.67	53.44	53.06	60.36	73.48	75.33	83.29	10.57	12.96	14.50	13.69	33.00	36.77	36.61
FRIGATE TUNA																
January - March	46.48	45.33	53.85	65.00	57.91	76.00	72.62	72.65	87.81	20.87	18.52	12.58	22.15	26.14	27.32	33.96
April - June	40.59	43.36	52.52	56.68	57.22	72.89	69.15	71.16	84.40	18.61	16.09	13.86	20.37	28.56	27.80	31.88
July - September	43.33	45.17	53.92	61.39	65.01	73.79	74.02	76.81	86.83	13.05	18.06	19.84	19.87	30.69	31.64	32.91
October - December	46.39	48.62	54.13	61.83	71.68	75.29	74.04	82.82	87.05	5.11	15.44	23.06	21.16	27.65	34.20	32.92
Average Price	44.20	45.62	53.61	61.23	62.96	74.49	72.46	75.86	86.52	14.06	17.03	17.34	20.89	28.26	30.24	32.92
INDIAN MACKEREL																
January - March	50.40	50.99	53.00	75.25	72.69	83.36	90.69	93.42	102.67	9.90	24.85	21.70	30.36	40.29	42.43	49.67
April - June	44.16	48.98	51.59	69.33	69.96	79.24	86.98	90.85	99.41	9.42	25.17	20.98	27.65	42.82	41.87	47.82
July - September	69.79	52.67	58.37	71.17	69.75	75.97	90.40	91.17	99.88	9.55	1.38	17.08	17.60	20.61	38.50	41.51
October - December	47.83	53.89	56.43	73.30	76.45	82.22	89.83	98.80	102.11	3.35	25.47	22.56	25.79	42.00	44.91	45.68
Average Price	53.05	51.63	54.85	72.26	72.21	80.20	89.48	93.56	101.02	7.97	19.22	20.58	25.35	36.43	41.93	46.17