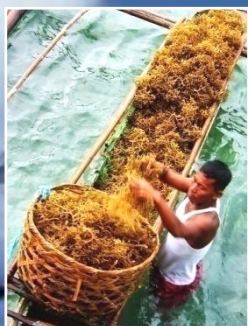


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FISHERIES SITUATIONER

January - December 2011



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
PHILIPPINES

HIGHLIGHTS

Fig.1 Fisheries: Volume of Production by Sector, Philippines, January – December 2010-2011

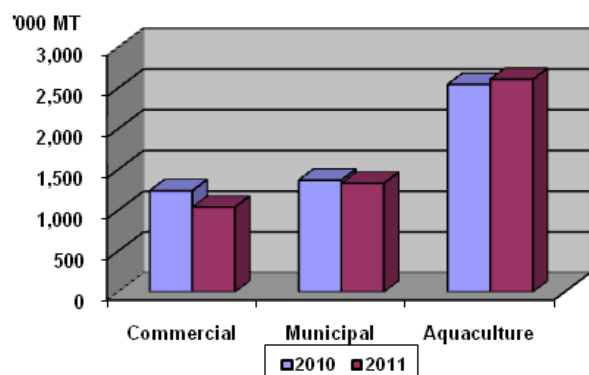
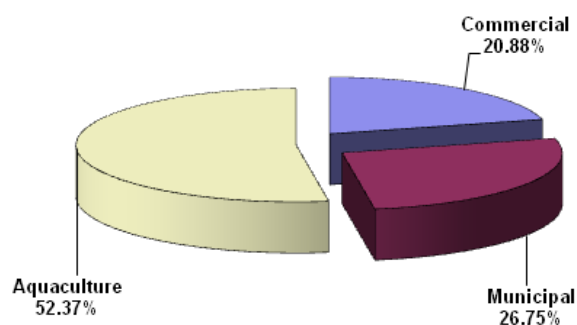


Fig.2 Fisheries: Percent Distribution of Production by Sector, Philippines, January - December 2011



In 2011, the total volume of fisheries production was 3.47 percent lower than last year's record. Commercial fisheries posted the biggest output decrease at 16.29 percent. In municipal fisheries, production went down by 2.84 percent. Aquaculture, as the only gainer, experienced a 2.44 percent increase in output.

The annual commercial fisheries production at 1,039,758.58 metric tons was 202,343.18 metric tons lower than last year's record of 1,242,101.76 metric tons. The drop in the volume of unloadings was noted in all quarters of 2011. The biggest cuts in production were observed during the first and third quarters at 18.09 percent and 19.33 percent, respectively. Zamboanga Peninsula accounted for the bulk of commercial fish unloaded in 2011 at 214,436.45 metric tons. SOCCSKSARGEN ranked second with total unloadings of 180,123.95 metric tons. Western Visayas followed with total unloadings of 103,808.69 metric tons. Twelve (12) regions recorded production shortfalls during the year while four (4) regions recorded production gains. However, Zamboanga Peninsula posted the biggest decrease of 36.88 percent.

Municipal fishermen produced 1,332,383.15 metric tons in 2011 or 39,006.63 metric tons lower than last year's level. Production declined in all quarters of 2011. The biggest decrease was noted during the first quarter at 4.71 percent. The volume of fish unloaded by marine municipal fishing boats reached 1,138,680.30 metric tons which shared 85.46 percent of the total municipal fisheries output. The volume of fish caught by inland municipal fishing households at 193,702.85 metric tons was 14.54 percent of the total municipal fisheries output. Marine municipal fisheries production went down by 3.84 percent while inland municipal fisheries production gained by 3.44 percent.

Aquaculture surpassed its 2010 production by 62,151.68 metric tons or 2.44 percent. Production in 2011 was estimated at 2,608,118.81 metric tons. It declined by 0.52 percent in the third quarter. The other quarters indicated higher production and the biggest increment was noted during the second quarter at 5.36 percent. Seaweed production at 1,840,832.86 metric tons was about 70.58 percent of total aquaculture production (Table 1).

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Commercial fishermen produced a total of 1,039,758.58 metric tons of fish catch in 2011. This was 16.29 percent or 202,343.18 metric tons lower than last year's record of 1,242,101.76 metric tons. Zamboanga Peninsula accounted for the bulk of commercial fish catch unloaded at 214,436.45 metric tons of which 73.90 percent or 158,473.97 metric tons were recorded in Zamboanga City landing centers. It was further observed that 87.22 percent or 138,228.70 metric tons of fish catch in Zamboanga City were unloaded at private landing centers. SOCCSKSARGEN ranked second with total unloadings of 180,123.95 metric tons of which 97 percent or 174,726.04 metric tons were recorded in South Cotabato, Western Visayas followed with total unloadings of 103,808.69 metric tons (Table 2).

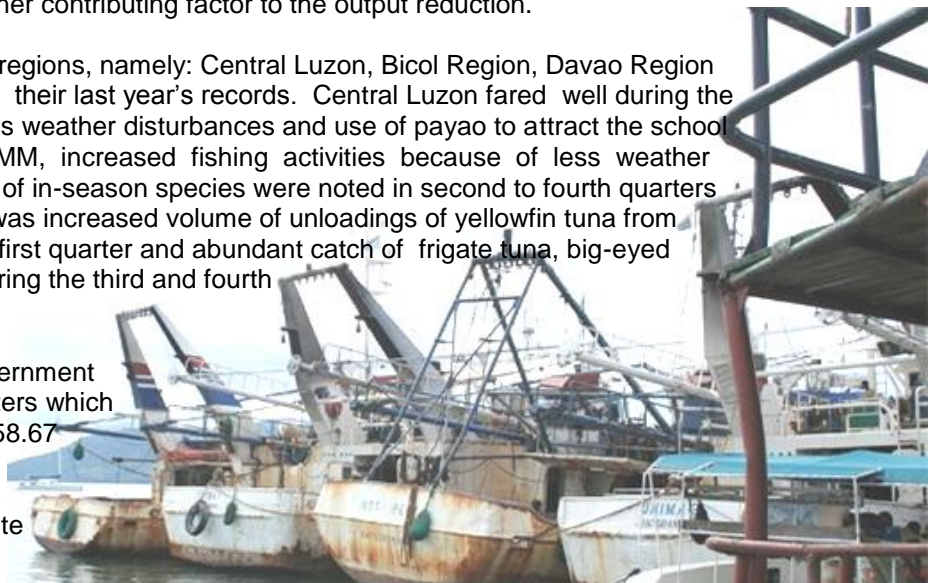
Zamboanga Peninsula posted the biggest decrease in fish catch at 125,314.52 metric tons. From 339,750.97 metric tons in 2010, production was estimated at 214,436.45 metric tons in 2011 and the main reason for this was the reduced volume of unloadings of Indian sardines especially at the landing centers in Zamboanga City. It was reported that crew of commercial fishing vessels would go into the sea with fish finders and when they found that there was lesser school of fish for Indian sardines, they would be advised not to go on fishing in order to conserve fuel and gasoline. As a result, some canneries reduced their operations because their main ingredient in canning was Indian sardines. The slide in production was also attributed to the implementation of fish moratorium by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR). The moratorium which started in December 2011 imposed the banning of sardines fishing in 15 areas in Western Mindanao. The ban was aimed at saving the dwindling population of sardines.

Reduced production was recorded in other 11 regions, namely: Ilocos Region, Cagayan Valley, National Capital Region, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Western Visayas, Central Visayas, Eastern Visayas, Northern Mindanao, SOCCSKSARGEN and Caraga Region. The decreases in most of these regions were largely attributed to lesser fishing trips due to increasing cost of fuel and gasoline and other operating expenses. The year also recorded lesser number of fishing days and trips because of weather disturbances such as northeasterly winds, rough seas and strong winds, specifically, in January and February and the successive typhoons (Bebeng, Chedeng, Dodong, Egay and Falcon) in May and June.

The volume of unloadings of frozen tuna from foreign fishing vessels at Philippine Fisheries Development Authority (PFDA) fish ports in General Santos City was down by 13,221.19 metric tons during the first quarter of 2011. Dry-docking of some commercial fishing vessels for repair and maintenance was reported in some regions. The closure of high seas as imposed by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) on its member countries to replenish stocks of the highly migratory tuna species which started in January 2008 was another contributing factor to the output reduction.

On the other hand, four (4) regions, namely: Central Luzon, Bicol Region, Davao Region and ARMM managed to surpass their last year's records. Central Luzon fared well during the first and fourth quarters due to less weather disturbances and use of payao to attract the school of fish. In Bicol Region and ARMM, increased fishing activities because of less weather disturbances and abundant catch of in-season species were noted in second to fourth quarters of 2011. In Davao Region, there was increased volume of unloadings of yellowfin tuna from foreign fishing vessels during the first quarter and abundant catch of frigate tuna, big-eyed scad, roundscad and skipjack during the third and fourth quarters of 2011.

Except for the Local Government Unit (LGU)-managed landing centers which came up with 4.08 percent or 3,358.67 metric tons more production, all types of landing centers recorded lower volume of unloadings. Private



landing centers recorded the biggest decrease of 31.44 percent or 100,615.26 metric tons this year. The volume of fish catch unloaded at the ports managed by the Philippine Fisheries Development Authority (PFDA) declined by 17.88 percent or 47,049.45 metric tons. Traditional landing centers accounted for the bulk of commercial fish catch unloaded at 518,547.69 metric tons. However, this registered a 10.07 percent decline.

MUNICIPAL FISHERIES

The first three (3) months of 2011 brought in rains to several parts of the country. The unpredictable weather conditions, the flooding in several provinces caused by monsoon rains and the high cost of fuel limited the operations of municipal fishermen. Consequently, production dropped by 3.23 percent in the first quarter.



Fishermen's anticipation for better production during the second quarter did not materialize because of the Inter-tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), low pressure area (LPA), typhoons, such as Bebang, Chedeng, Falcon and Egay and southwest monsoon, locally known as "hanging habagat". Municipal fish production dropped by 2.12 percent in the second quarter.



The third quarter of 2011 continued to experience strong southwest monsoon rains and typhoons. This period was a difficult time for fishermen, particularly those operating light and non-motorized fishing boats. Typhoons Juaning, Kabayan, Lando, Mina, Pedring and Quiel led to temporary suspension of fishing operations, reduced number of trips and fewer hours spent in the fishing grounds. All these resulted in a 2.80 percent drop in production.

In the fourth quarter of 2011, municipal fisheries production went down by 3.30 percent. Output for marine municipal fisheries dropped by 3.57 percent and that from inland municipal fisheries slid by 1.92 percent. The lure of big and sure income from small-scale mining activities tempted some fishermen in Mindanao to temporarily stop operations. In Zamboanga Peninsula, decreased fish production was also attributed to unstable peace and order situation and sea pirates harassment in some parts of the region.

Municipal fisheries contributed 26 to 30 percentage share to total fish production of the country. Of the total production, 44 percent came from Luzon, 32 percent from Mindanao and 24 percent for Visayas.

Total municipal fisheries production in 2011 reached 1,332,383.15 metric tons. This was 2.84 percent lower than the 2010 level. Over the past 12 years, this was the first time that the sector experienced a decline in production. The main source of this output decrease was marine municipal fisheries that contributed 85 percent to the total municipal fish production. Annual catch from marine waters was 1,138,680.30 metric tons, it registered a 3.84 percent drop from last year's output. Meanwhile, inland fisheries production at 193,702.85 metric tons was higher than in 2010. CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Western and Central Visayas came down with output reductions in the four (4) quarters of the year. This condition was, likewise, noted in provinces such as Quezon, Mindoro Provinces, Palawan, Negros Occidental, Bohol, Cebu, Leyte, Zamboanga del Norte and Sur, Compostela Valley and Davao City. The top contributors to municipal marine fisheries were still CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Bicol Region, Western Visayas and Zamboanga Peninsula. The combined production of these five (5) regions shared 57.11 percent in the total municipal production (Table 3).

AQUACULTURE

Aquaculture produced a total of 2.6 million metric tons in 2011. It posted a 2.44 percent increment from the previous year's record. During the year, production increases were observed in seaweed farms, marine fish cages and brackishwater fishponds (Table 4).



Seaweed production at 1.84 million metric tons comprised 70 percent of the total aquaculture output. It reported a 2.20 percent increase in 2011. MIMAROPA, Central and Eastern Visayas were the main sources of growth. In MIMAROPA, the output was attributed to the continuous government intervention in terms of farmers' training, distribution of planting materials and nylon ropes, specifically in Palawan. In Central Visayas, more farms were harvested with seaweed during the first half of 2011 as harvests from the preceding quarters were delayed because of the ice-ice disease. Eastern Visayas reported higher yield during the first half of 2011 and this was brought about by the availability of spinosum variety, which is more resistant to pests and diseases. The establishment of dryer in Leyte also encouraged farmers to plant more seaweed.



Harvests from marine fish cages improved by 35.19 percent. More units of fish cages were harvested with fin fishes from Ilocos Region during the fourth quarter. The region was not as much affected by typhoon compared to the previous years. During the fourth quarter, milkfish produced from marine fish cages in Pangasinan reported recovery from the fish kill that took place during the second quarter.

Brackishwater fishpond production this year was 2.25 percent higher than last year's level. Western Visayas was the major contributor to the increase. Availability of stocking materials, improved farm management and dry season that prevailed in the region enhanced the growth of natural food especially during the second and third quarters of the year.

On the other hand, annual output from freshwater fish cages was reduced as a result of massive fish kill brought about by oxygen depletion due to over stocking in Taal Lake, Batangas. Oyster production also dropped because of the demolition of structures obstructing the water flow done by Task Force Kalikasan in Ilocos Region.

The following table shows the percentage change in production by aquafarm type from 2010 to 2011:

Type of Aquafarm/Environment	% Increase (Decrease)
Brackishwater fishpond	2.25
Brackishwater fish pen	18.30
Brackishwater fish cage	(11.97)
Freshwater fishpond	(0.19)
Freshwater fish pen	4.83
Freshwater fish cage	(4.06)
Rice fish	(29.71)
Small farm reservoir	45.48
Marine fish pen	(19.37)
Marine fish cage	35.19
Oyster	(4.72)
Mussel	7.50
Seaweed	2.20

SELECTED AQUACULTURE SPECIES



MILKFISH

Milkfish production from aquaculture was 6.62 percent higher this year. From 349,431.53 metric tons in 2010, production went up to 372,562.79 metric tons in 2011. This gain was attributed to good farm management, availability of stocking materials and sufficient supply of natural food that enhanced the quality of harvested species (Table 5).

Production of milkfish from brackishwater fishponds rose by 3.15 percent from last year's level. The provinces of Capiz, Iloilo, Negros Occidental and Pangasinan exhibited upward trends in production. Stocking rate increased because of availability of stocking materials, abundant supply of natural food and better salinity of water which greatly favored the growth of the species. Proper management practices on feeding and high survival rate were also reported.

The volume of milkfish harvests in brackishwater fish pens, grew by 22.99 percent. In La Union and Aklan, harvest areas increased because of availability of fry/fingerling and high demand for boneless milkfish in the market. From brackishwater fish cages, milkfish production was below last year's level by 11.83 percent. Fish cage operators from major producing provinces cut down their stocks due to financial constraints and high cost of material inputs.

Harvests of milkfish from freshwater fish pens grew by 6.24 percent. All reporting provinces culturing milkfish showed output growth except Maguindanao. Luzon provinces and Sultan Kudarat reported bigger sizes of milkfish harvested due to abundant supply of natural food, and better water salinity. On the contrary, a 0.96 percent reduction of harvests from Maguindanao was observed. Milkfish harvested were undersized due to early harvesting because of frequent rains during the second quarter.

Batangas was the main producer of milkfish from freshwater fish cages. Output was reduced by 13.37 percent due to the effect of fish kills along Taal Lake in the second and third quarters of the year. Production was further reduced with the dismantling of illegal fish cages in Taal Lake to decongest the area.

Production from marine fish cages grew by 36.16 percent. Operators from the major producing provinces of Pangasinan, Davao del Sur, Zambales and Misamis Oriental increased their harvested area because of availability of quality fingerlings, better water condition and absence of weather disturbance. However, milkfish harvests from marine fish pens were reduced by 19.28 percent. It was reported that damaged fish pens in Pangasinan brought about by series of typhoons in 2011 remained unrepaired. Moreover, operators reduced their stocking rates as preventive measures in the occurrence of fish kills. In Davao del Sur, decrease in area harvested was reported due to lower demand for milkfish for export. Also, some areas were abandoned by the fish pen operators due to lack of capital.

TILAPIA



Annual production of tilapia from all types of aquafarm was estimated at 257,385.44 metric tons or 0.56 percent lower than the 2010 level. About 95 percent of the total tilapia production came from freshwater environment. Brackishwater environment accounted for the remaining five (5) percent. Decreases in output were noted among freshwater fishponds and fish cages, brackishwater fish pens marine fish cages and rice fish farms. On the other hand, increased volume of harvests were recorded in freshwater fish pens, brackishwater fishponds, brackishwater fish cages and small farm reservoirs (SFRs) (Table 6).

The production of tilapia harvested from freshwater fishponds dropped by 0.29 percent this year. This came from the output decreases from Pampanga at 2.65 percent and Nueva Ecija at 7.27 percent. In

Pampanga, there were reports that poor quality of fingerlings in Candaba and San Luis shifted to rice farming due to financial constraints during the first quarter and overflowing of fishponds during the fourth quarter of the year. In Nueva Ecija, decrease in production was traced to the over flowing of some fishponds due to typhoons Pedring and Quiel during the fourth quarter of 2011. On the contrary, Pangasinan, Tarlac and Isabela registered output increases of 8.71 percent, 4.36 percent and 35.40 percent, respectively. In Pangasinan, bigger sizes of tilapia were harvested during the fourth quarter. In Tarlac, quality fingerlings, natural food from the fishponds and favorable weather conditions during the fourth quarter were noted. In Isabela, there was increase in area due to sufficient water supply from NIA, and continuous dispersal of fingerlings from the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) and Local Government (LGU) during the fourth quarter of the year.



Production from freshwater fish cages went down by 2.40 percent in 2011. The provinces contributing to the decrease in production were Batangas, Camarines Sur, and Albay. The 2.73 percent reduction of harvests in Batangas was due to the dismantling of illegal fish cages and fish kill in Taal Lake during the third quarter of 2011. Albay with 0.28 percent output reduction and Camarines Sur with 2.32 percent drop in its production experienced proliferation of water hyacinths during the first and second quarters of 2011. On the other hand, harvests of tilapia in Laguna and Rizal went up by 0.77 percent and 6.50 percent, respectively. In Laguna, intensive feeding hastened the growth of tilapia during the first quarter. In Rizal, weather condition during the fourth quarter, presence of natural food in Laguna Lake and the usage of quality fingerlings resulted in big-sized harvests of tilapia.

Output from freshwater fish pens went up by 3.41 percent, and the sources of growth were Rizal, Sultan Kudarat, Laguna and Lanao del Sur. The output increases of 5.64 percent in Rizal and 0.53 percent in Laguna were attained for the same reasons for the performance of freshwater fish cages. In Sultan Kudarat, there was improved peace and order situation during the year. On the contrary, output decrease in Maguindanao was due to excessive rains and poor quality fingerlings during the third and fourth quarters of the year.

Brackishwater fishpond production grew by 1.39 percent. The 0.65 percent output gain in Pampanga was attributed to favorable weather condition and abundant supply of natural food resulting in bigger sizes of tilapia harvested during the second quarter of 2011. In Cagayan, the output growth of 2.39 percent was due to availability of fingerlings, enough water supply, and improved management practices of farmers during the second quarter. On the other hand, Bulacan, Zamboanga del Sur and Zamboanga Sibugay reported output declines. In Bulacan, production decreased by 13.15 percent because of damages brought by typhoons Pedring and Quiel. In Zamboanga del Sur and Zamboanga Sibugay, production dropped by 0.38 percent and 10.47 percent, respectively, and this was traced to unrepaired fishpond dikes which were damaged by flood during the first quarter of the year.

Production in brackishwater fish cages went up by 16.57 percent and the provinces contributing to the increment were Cagayan, Ilocos Sur and La Union. In Cagayan, the 22.54 percent gain was due to improved management on feeding which produced bigger-sized tilapia in the fourth quarter. In Ilocos Sur and La Union, the respective output increases of 3.45 percent and 49.96 percent were the results of the availability of fingerlings and better water parameter because of frequent rainfall during the second quarter. Natural entry was also noted in La Union.

Production from brackishwater fish pens dropped by 23.26 percent. Output from La Union reported a 23.78 percent reduction because of left over stocks after the typhoons and natural entry were harvested during the second and fourth quarters of 2011. On the contrary, Agusan del Norte had 179.71 percent increase as an experimental farm on giant tilapia harvested during the second quarter.

Production from rice fish farms decreased by 24.86 percent in 2011. In Ilocos provinces, output was down as aquafarms established by DA and LGU had limited fingerlings from first to third quarters of 2011. On the other hand, Pampanga, Negros Occidental, and Iloilo had increased tilapia production in response to high demand from restaurants and eateries in time for the holiday season in the fourth quarter. Small farm reservoirs (SFRs) produced 43.13 percent more tilapia this year. All tilapia producing provinces using SFRs showed increases as more areas were utilized due to normal water levels all year round. It was also reported that some low water level reservoirs became operational during the second quarter of 2011.

TIGER PRAWN

Tiger prawn production in 2011 reached 47,494.68 metric tons or 1.39 percent lower than the previous year's level of 48,161.94 metric tons. This was the effect of the significant decreases of harvests in Zamboanga Sibugay and Pampanga in 2011. In Zamboanga Sibugay, the production cut of 61 percent in the first quarter and 13.28 percent cuts in the third quarter were due to frequent rains resulting in low salinity of water that caused tiger prawn to be infected by the white spot syndrome virus. The 15.92 percent drop in the second quarter production in Zamboanga Sibugay was attributed to reduced areas since some tiger prawn growers shifted to milkfish culture because some dikes that were damaged by flood were not repaired yet (Table 7).



In Pampanga, the big decrease of 54 percent during the first quarter and the 3.42 percent during the fourth quarter of 2011 indicated effects of reduced areas because of poor quality of post larvae, less stocking density due to budgetary constraints and the anticipation of flood due to bad weather. In like manner, Lanao del Norte suffered production loss of 1.50 percent as it had not recovered from its third quarter set back. It was also reported that smaller sized tiger prawns were harvested because of low salinity of water caused by intermittent rainfall.

On the contrary, Bulacan produced more because of increased stocking density due to availability of quality post larvae and proper pond management. In Zamboanga del Sur, output growth was the result of proper management coupled with the continuous support like training and demos to fish farmers from the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR).



MUD CRAB

The 2011 production of mud crab at 15,730.9 metric tons surpassed the 2010 production of 14,436.45 metric tons by 8.97 percent. The 72.68 percent increase in Lanao del Norte during the second quarter and the 70.88 percent increment in Capiz during the third quarter contributed to the overall growth in production. Matured and bigger sizes of harvests were reported in Lanao del Norte, Capiz and Misamis Occidental. Also, more areas were harvested due to high demand and good market price. In Pampanga, the availability of quality crablets encouraged mud crab growers to stock more (Table 7).

Of the top five (5) producing provinces, only Sorsogon suffered production cut at 25.39 percent due to low quality of crablets and washing out of stocks during typhoon Juaning.

CARP

Production of carps in 2011 increased by 3.75 percent from last year's level. It was up in all quarters of 2011, specifically, from fish pens and cages of Rizal where output grew by 4.52 percent this year. Production was highest in fourth quarter when natural food was bountiful. Lablab and plankton growth was stimulated by



the usage of fertilizer that hastened the growth of carps. In Metro Manila, production bounced back this 2011 from a low turnout in 2010 caused by destructive typhoons. Small farm reservoirs (SFRs) recorded a hefty 120.40 percent increase in 2011. In terms of volume, the one-time harvest of 7.31 metric tons of carps in Quirino during the first quarter, was the biggest production reported so far from small farm reservoirs (SFRs). Cagayan's quarterly harvests of carps, though smaller in volume than Quirino, registered an annual growth of 17.10 percent. In Pangasinan, there were more carps harvested of natural entry during the fourth quarter (Table 7).

Production of carps from fishponds and rice fish farms decreased in 2011. In the case of fishponds, the producing provinces of Lanao del Norte and Pampanga registered declines of 46.81 percent and 4.65 percent, respectively. The gains in Tarlac and other producing provinces were not enough to push production up in 2011. In rice fish farms, production of carps decreased by 39.61 percent as Pangasinan had less harvest of carps of natural entry during the first and third quarters. In Pampanga, the fourth quarter increased from its 2010 level by 9.38 percent.



CATFISH

Total catfish production in 2011 at 3,117.93 metric tons were 5.29 percent higher than the 2010 level. The major sources of growth were Iloilo and Davao City where outputs increased by 51.38 percent and 2.91 percent, respectively. In Iloilo, the production gain was attributed to the sufficient water level in fishponds that enhanced the growth of catfish throughout the year. In Davao City, there were shifting from tilapia to catfish culture due to favorable water quality during the third quarter of 2011. Production cuts were reported in Nueva Ecija at 1.88 percent, Pampanga at 5.67 percent and Bulacan at 10.91 percent. In Nueva Ecija, selective harvesting was conducted during the second quarter, abnormal water level and occurrence of turtles were noted during the third quarter. Overflowing of some fishponds was also reported due to typhoons Pedring and Quiel. In Pampanga, there was temporary shifting of some fishpond operators to rice farming especially in Candaba and San Luis because of financial constraints during the first quarter. Also noted was the low survival rate of fingerlings during the fourth quarter. In Bulacan, there was reduction in area because of limited supply of fry (Table 7).

Production in small farm reservoirs (SFRs) rose by 62.90 percent this year due to normal water level that allowed fish farmers to increase their area. The previously dried up reservoirs resumed operations during the second quarter with the availability of catfish fingerlings during the third and fourth quarters of 2011 (Table 7).

SEAWEED



Seaweed production in 2011 posted a 2.20 percent increase over the previous year's record. The continuous demand by traders and processors encouraged farmers to expand operations. This was facilitated by the dispersal of planting materials and provision of training on proper care and management practices by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) and Local Government Units (LGUs). Moreover, the weather conditions that prevailed during the first and second quarters of 2011 and less incidence of pests and diseases favored the growth of seaweed particularly in Zamboanga Sibugay, Palawan, Bohol and Sulu (Table 8).

On the other hand, the 1.01 percent reduction in harvests in Tawi-Tawi was due to uncontrolled ice-ice disease during the second and fourth quarters of the year. Seaweed farms in Tawi-Tawi were infested with siganid and sea turtles (predators).

OYSTER



Oyster production at 21,461.82 metric tons was 4.72 percent lower than last year's level. Red tide scare during the first quarter and demolition of some oyster beds by Task Force Kalikasan in the second quarter of 2011 resulted in a 39.99 percent output reduction in Pangasinan. Production in Negros Occidental and Iloilo went up by 49.16 percent and 45.47 percent, respectively. The good market price and availability of quality spats encouraged area expansion in these provinces. Good water quality, favorable weather condition and less infestation in Iloilo, Bulacan and Capiz enhanced the growth of oysters that enabled farmers to harvest bigger sizes and fully grown stocks (Table 8).

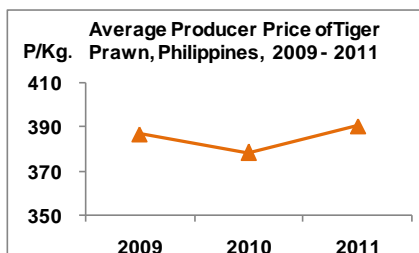
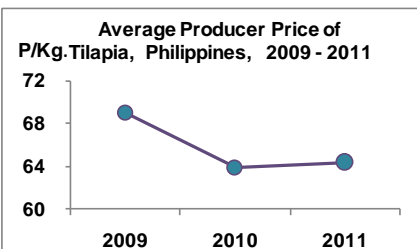
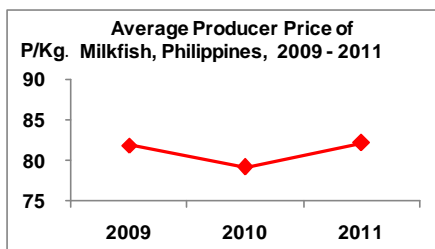
MUSSEL

Mussel production was higher by 7.50 percent this year compared with last year's record. Local demand and high price encouraged more farmers to expand their area planted. Farmers in Samar and Capiz, adopted culturing of mussels by using horizontal string lines instead of pole stakes. The good water quality and availability of natural spats, especially during the first and second quarters of the year, allowed fisherfolk in Cavite to put additional stakes in their farms.



On the contrary, production in Bulacan was reduced due to poor growth of spats, and small sizes of mussel harvested as a result of unfavorable water conditions during the second and third quarters. Due to high demand, partial harvests of not fully grown mussels were done by some farmers in the first quarter and this resulted in 19.26 percent lower production in Negros Occidental (Table 8).

FISH PRICES



Producer or farmgate prices per kilogram of selected fish species increased in 2011. The average price of milkfish at P82.19 was 3.78 percent higher than its 2010 level. Bigger price increments were observed on the third and fourth quarter at 5.27 percent and 9.20 percent, respectively.

The average price of tilapia at P64.38 per kilogram was 0.81 percent higher than in 2010. Third quarter price was down by 6.02 percent, however, price went upward by 4.94 percent on the fourth quarter.

Tiger prawn fetched an average price of P390.48 per kilogram. It was 3.20 percent more than its 2010 average quotation. Quarterly prices were higher than their respective 2010 quotations.

Average prices of selected marine fish species had bigger increments than those of selected aquaculture fish species in 2011. Producer price of roundscad had the biggest increment at 11.10 percent. Double digit increments were recorded starting on second quarter of 2011. The average price of roundscad for the year was P56.14 per kilogram.

The average prices per kilogram of frigate tuna at P62.62 and Indian mackerel at P61.43 were higher in 2011 compared to the 2010 record of P57 per kilogram. Price increments on the third and fourth quarters for both fish species were around eight (8) percent.

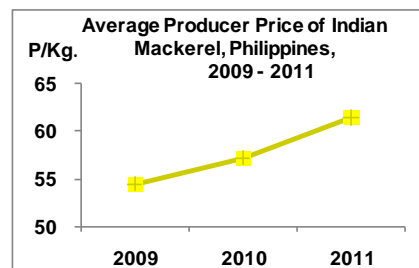
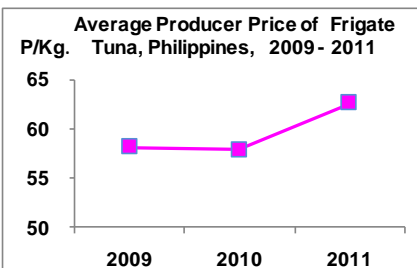
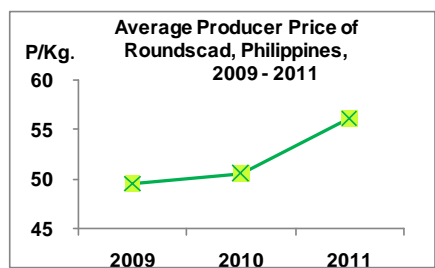


Table 1. Fisheries: Volume of Fish Production by Sector, by Region, Philippines, January - December 2010 - 2011^P

(Metric Tons)

Region/ Sector	Fisheries		% Change 11/10	Commercial		% Change 11/10	Municipal		% Change 11/10	Aquaculture		% Change 11/10
	2010	2011		2010	2011		2010	2011		2010	2011	
PHILIPPINES	5,159,458.67	4,980,260.54	(3.47)	1,242,101.76	1,039,758.58	(16.29)	1,371,389.78	1,332,383.15	(2.84)	2,545,967.13	2,608,118.81	2.44
NCR	93,565.47	81,456.24	(12.94)	86,042.40	72,289.65	(15.98)	5,294.41	6,457.57	21.97	2,228.66	2,709.02	21.55
CAR	3,534.22	3,659.60	3.55				915.49	983.42	7.42	2,618.73	2,676.18	2.19
I	137,508.63	150,263.31	9.28	3,969.56	3,554.84	(10.45)	42,551.89	39,146.31	(8.00)	90,987.18	107,562.16	18.22
II	62,352.68	64,880.50	4.05	16,086.96	16,050.11	(0.23)	33,820.79	34,757.23	2.77	12,444.93	14,073.16	13.08
III	264,679.04	258,966.91	(2.16)	4,335.78	4,548.99	4.92	40,559.61	42,047.05	3.67	219,783.65	212,370.87	(3.37)
IV-A	413,395.44	402,848.87	(2.55)	85,089.22	73,041.19	(14.16)	127,395.80	124,564.97	(2.22)	200,910.42	205,242.71	2.16
IV-B	726,498.18	728,972.45	0.34	47,980.27	44,079.53	(8.13)	211,880.18	196,042.31	(7.47)	466,637.73	488,850.61	4.76
V	290,384.77	289,006.40	(0.47)	68,788.53	68,971.70	0.27	147,486.11	143,711.93	(2.56)	74,110.13	76,322.77	2.99
VI	441,557.87	450,886.17	2.11	105,000.13	103,808.69	(1.13)	170,911.90	167,227.67	(2.16)	165,645.84	179,849.81	8.57
VII	240,648.48	240,072.30	(0.24)	44,608.53	39,836.61	(10.70)	55,447.56	53,010.45	(4.40)	140,592.39	147,225.24	4.72
VIII	211,184.00	209,768.69	(0.67)	68,499.18	61,219.62	(10.63)	100,845.75	98,212.04	(2.61)	41,839.07	50,337.03	20.31
IX	757,216.20	619,556.98	(18.18)	339,750.97	214,436.45	(36.88)	136,066.81	129,037.87	(5.17)	281,398.42	276,082.66	(1.89)
X	160,601.08	156,385.71	(2.62)	43,564.72	39,853.61	(8.52)	43,338.77	43,128.28	(0.49)	73,697.59	73,403.82	(0.40)
XI	68,938.33	64,372.81	(6.62)	12,849.45	13,981.71	8.81	28,085.42	24,260.63	(13.62)	28,003.46	26,130.47	(6.69)
XII	281,933.72	253,691.20	(10.02)	211,231.61	180,123.95	(14.73)	46,249.24	47,546.81	2.81	24,452.87	26,020.44	6.41
Caraga Region	101,189.70	96,152.48	(4.98)	7,221.67	6,064.74	(16.02)	69,069.02	66,600.69	(3.57)	24,899.01	23,487.05	(5.67)
ARMM	904,270.87	909,319.92	0.56	97,082.78	97,897.19	0.84	111,471.03	115,647.92	3.75	695,717.06	695,774.81	0.01

P - Preliminary

Table 2. Commercial Fisheries: Volume of Fish Unloading by Region, by Type of Landing Center, Philippines, January - December 2010 - 2011^P

(Metric Tons)

Region	Commercial		% Change	Private		% Change	PFDA		% Change	LGU		% Change	Traditional		% Change
	2010	2011	11/10	2010	2011	11/10	2010	2011	11/10	2010	2011	11/10	2010	2011	11/10
PHILIPPINES	1,242,101.76	1,039,758.58	(16.29)	320,052.45	219,437.19	(31.44)	263,093.71	216,044.26	(17.88)	82,370.77	85,729.44	4.08	576,584.83	518,547.69	(10.07)
NCR	86,042.40	72,289.65	(15.98)				83,046.73	69,278.19	(16.58)				2,995.67	3,011.46	0.53
CAR															
I	3,969.56	3,554.84	(10.45)				782.95	877.66	12.10				3,186.61	2,677.18	(15.99)
II	16,086.96	16,050.11	(0.23)										16,086.96	16,050.11	(0.23)
III	4,335.78	4,548.99	4.92	3,491.40	3,684.09	5.52				114.24	104.35	(8.66)	730.14	760.55	4.16
IV-A	85,089.22	73,041.19	(14.16)				17,933.33	11,648.91	(35.04)	8,031.54	7,911.31	(1.50)	59,124.35	53,480.97	(9.54)
IV-B	47,980.27	44,079.53	(8.13)										47,980.27	44,079.53	(8.13)
V	68,788.53	68,971.70	0.27	11,371.50	11,269.00	(0.90)				19,372.13	19,331.07	(0.21)	38,044.90	38,371.63	0.86
VI	105,000.13	103,808.69	(1.13)	5,122.32	4,865.00	(5.02)	3,239.72	5,374.28	65.89	23,461.01	24,604.65	4.87	73,177.08	68,964.76	(5.76)
VII	44,608.53	39,836.61	(10.70)							2,582.23	2,992.89	15.90	42,026.30	36,843.72	(12.33)
VIII	68,499.18	61,219.62	(10.63)	737.45	1,200.62	62.81				10.75	19.40	80.47	67,750.98	59,999.60	(11.44)
IX	339,750.97	214,436.45	(36.88)	236,974.33	139,606.65	(41.09)	9,233.35	8,170.82	(11.51)	14,324.29	16,392.33	14.44	79,219.00	50,266.65	(36.55)
X	43,564.72	39,853.61	(8.52)							9,115.43	8,431.26	(7.51)	34,449.29	31,422.35	(8.79)
XI	12,849.45	13,981.71	8.81	836.71	1,097.80	31.20	4,045.58	3,379.11	(16.47)	5,359.15	5,942.18	10.88	2,608.01	3,562.62	36.60
XII	211,231.61	180,123.95	(14.73)	61,518.74	57,714.03	(6.18)	144,812.05	117,315.29	(18.99)				4,900.82	5,094.63	3.95
Caraga Region	7,221.67	6,064.74	(16.02)										7,221.67	6,064.74	(16.02)
ARMM	97,082.78	97,897.19	0.84										97,082.78	97,897.19	0.84

P - Preliminary

Table 3. Municipal Fish Production by Region, Philippines, January - December 2010 - 2011^P

(Metric Tons)

Region	Municipal		% Change 11/10	Marine		% Change 11/10	Inland		% Change 11/10
	2010	2011		2010	2011		2010	2011	
PHILIPPINES	1,371,389.78	1,332,383.15	(2.84)	1,184,137.15	1,138,680.30	(3.84)	187,252.63	193,702.85	3.44
NCR	5,294.41	6,457.57	21.97	5,294.41	6,457.57	21.97			
CAR	915.49	983.42	7.42				915.49	983.42	7.42
I	42,551.89	39,146.31	(8.00)	37,084.77	36,246.43	(2.26)	5,467.12	2,899.88	(46.96)
II	33,820.79	34,757.23	2.77	21,994.43	22,157.39	0.74	11,826.36	12,599.84	6.54
III	40,559.61	42,047.05	3.67	28,319.65	29,672.78	4.78	12,239.96	12,374.27	1.10
IV-A	127,395.80	124,564.97	(2.22)	41,545.40	36,611.18	(11.88)	85,850.40	87,953.79	2.45
IV-B	211,880.18	196,042.31	(7.47)	210,977.32	195,128.77	(7.51)	902.86	913.54	1.18
V	147,486.11	143,711.93	(2.56)	141,777.71	137,716.63	(2.86)	5,708.40	5,995.30	5.03
VI	170,911.90	167,227.67	(2.16)	163,801.91	158,937.88	(2.97)	7,109.99	8,289.79	16.59
VII	55,447.56	53,010.45	(4.40)	55,259.49	52,816.90	(4.42)	188.07	193.55	2.91
VIII	100,845.75	98,212.04	(2.61)	99,329.00	96,869.40	(2.48)	1,516.75	1,342.64	(11.48)
IX	136,066.81	129,037.87	(5.17)	134,992.99	128,110.96	(5.10)	1,073.82	926.91	(13.68)
X	43,338.77	43,128.28	(0.49)	39,139.74	39,013.49	(0.32)	4,199.03	4,114.79	(2.01)
XI	28,085.42	24,260.63	(13.62)	27,919.69	24,067.39	(13.80)	165.73	193.24	16.60
XII	46,249.24	47,546.81	2.81	21,867.23	21,346.58	(2.38)	24,382.01	26,200.23	7.46
Caraga Region	69,069.02	66,600.69	(3.57)	64,565.57	62,337.76	(3.45)	4,503.45	4,262.93	(5.34)
ARMM	111,471.03	115,647.92	3.75	90,267.84	91,189.19	1.02	21,203.19	24,458.73	15.35

P - Preliminary

Table 4. Aquaculture Production by Culture Environment, by Type of Aquafarm and by Region, January - December 2010 - 2011^P

(Metric Tons)

Region	Aquaculture			Brackishwater Fishpond			Brackishwater Fish Pen			Brackishwater Fish Cage			Freshwater Fishpond			Freshwater Fish Pen			Freshwater Fish Cage		
	2010	2011	% Change 11/10	2010	2011	% Change 11/10	2010	2011	% Change 11/10	2010	2011	% Change 11/10	2010	2011	% Change 11/10	2010	2011	% Change 11/10	2010	2011	% Change 11/10
PHILIPPINES	2,545,967.13	2,608,118.81	2.44	302,659.35	309,462.02	2.25	703.09	831.74	18.30	913.61	804.23	(11.97)	142,912.71	142,645.08	(0.19)	62,516.17	65,537.65	4.83	102,621.85	98,451.58	(4.06)
NCR	2,228.66	2,709.02	21.55	593.48	801.90	35.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,053.95	1,176.21	11.60	445.20	474.90	6.67
CAR	2,618.73	2,676.18	2.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,646.78	1,765.17	7.19	-	-	-	971.94	911.01	(6.27)
I	90,987.18	107,562.16	18.22	18,848.46	19,865.31	5.39	655.22	787.05	20.12	318.21	230.06	(27.70)	8,534.79	9,237.64	8.24	0.18	0.08	(55.52)	37.17	24.76	(33.37)
II	12,444.93	14,073.16	13.08	3,071.07	3,167.48	3.14	-	-	-	86.70	108.59	25.25	6,105.50	7,985.34	30.79	-	-	-	390.39	266.58	(31.71)
III	219,783.65	212,370.87	(3.37)	94,320.69	88,625.28	(6.04)	-	-	-	0.87	0.25	(71.50)	116,658.83	113,530.44	(2.68)	-	-	-	0.60	0.93	55.57
IV-A	200,910.42	205,242.71	2.16	12,590.72	15,072.01	19.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,755.86	1,344.33	(23.44)	44,739.86	47,317.90	5.76	90,914.68	87,244.31	(4.04)
IV-B	466,637.73	488,850.61	4.76	4,376.56	4,588.91	4.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	559.98	628.09	12.16	-	-	-	-	-	-
V	74,110.13	76,322.77	2.99	7,732.62	8,007.46	3.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,624.49	1,655.05	1.88	-	-	-	7,720.68	7,579.98	(1.82)
VI	165,645.84	179,849.81	8.57	78,130.67	85,676.16	9.66	27.20	29.22	7.41	8.82	7.18	(18.62)	1,059.75	1,511.39	42.62	0.75	0.30	(60.00)	-	-	-
VII	140,592.39	147,225.24	4.72	8,950.03	7,969.86	(10.95)	-	-	-	6.65	9.22	38.59	162.62	163.52	0.55	0.10	-	-	10.49	6.00	(42.77)
VIII	41,839.07	50,337.03	20.31	7,147.56	8,577.42	20.00	13.53	12.23	(9.61)	51.49	48.18	(6.42)	385.27	297.08	(22.89)	8.19	11.36	38.82	53.03	44.70	(15.71)
IX	281,398.42	276,082.66	(1.89)	22,298.32	20,898.15	(6.28)	-	-	-	0.44	0.57	29.80	180.65	160.15	(11.35)	1.36	4.72	247.78	-	-	-
X	73,697.59	73,403.82	(0.40)	26,181.69	27,481.11	4.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,240.83	950.99	(23.36)	-	-	-	1.68	16.30	869.35
XI	28,003.46	26,130.47	(6.69)	4,577.99	4,227.81	(7.65)	0.82	0.93	13.08	56.80	56.48	(0.57)	1,746.87	2,117.81	21.23	47.53	16.49	(65.31)	2.86	1.55	(45.94)
XII	24,452.87	26,020.44	6.41	7,808.93	8,657.10	10.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	845.10	935.53	10.70	11,585.28	11,968.10	3.30	1,731.80	1,537.77	(11.20)
Caraga Region	24,899.01	23,487.05	(5.67)	2,384.58	2,142.20	(10.16)	6.31	2.32	(63.23)	383.63	343.71	(10.40)	188.00	144.94	(22.90)	-	-	-	90.27	89.39	(0.97)
ARMM	695,717.06	695,774.81	0.01	3,645.98	3,703.86	1.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	217.3876	217.6099	0.10	5,078.98	5,042.49	(0.72)	251.07	253.39	0.93
Region	Marine Fish Pen			Marine Fish Cage			Oyster			Mussel			Seaweed			Rice Fish			Small Farm Reservoir		
	2010	2011	% Change 11/10	2010	2011	% Change 11/10	2010	2011	% Change 11/10	2010	2011	% Change 11/10	2010	2011	% Change 11/10	2010	2011	% Change 11/10	2010	2011	% Change 11/10
PHILIPPINES	26,753.90	21,572.67	(19.37)	61,968.82	83,778.46	35.19	22,525.52	21,461.82	(4.72)	20,876.79	22,442.71	7.50	1,801,271.58	1,840,832.86	2.20	75.29	52.92	(29.71)	168.45	245.06	45.48
NCR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136.03	256.01	88.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I	14,024.71	11,305.72	(19.39)	40,824.52	60,838.56	49.02	6,868.20	4,268.04	(37.86)	653.82	791.07	20.99	178.21	195.74	9.84	28.87	2.72	(90.56)	14.81	15.42	4.09
II	-	-	-	0.02	0.28	1,535.29	713.51	617.83	(13.41)	-	-	-	2,007.12	1,798.71	(10.38)	-	-	-	70.64	128.35	81.71
III	-	-	-	2,543.22	3,366.37	32.37	4,059.40	4,508.65	11.07	1,717.86	1,438.28	(16.27)	373.17	789.34	111.52	45.66	46.60	2.07	63.34	64.72	2.18
IV-A	-	-	-	0.55	0.67	21.60	977.53	995.78	1.87	5,494.04	6,435.54	17.14	44,437.18	46,832.17	5.39	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV-B	-	-	-	541.27	442.81	(18.19)	-	-	-	-	-	-	461,159.92	483,190.81	4.78	-	-	-	-	-	-
V	150.28	199.31	32.62	20.59	22.78	10.64	-	4.05	-	-	12.17	-	56,861.47	58,841.98	3.48	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI	899.85	921.93	2.45	175.46	205.78	17.28	8,281.72	9,623.50	16.20	9,162.61	9,000.71	(1.77)	67,893.77	72,865.00	7.32	0.76	3.60	373.25	4.49	5.04	12.44
VII	145.50	35.71	(75.45)	580.85	437.84	(24.62)	591.08	720.27	21.86	-	-	-	130,135.94	137,871.47	5.94	-	-	-	9.13	11.35	24.30
VIII	63.32	42.46	(32.95)	5,715.05	4,807.50	(15.88)	44.12	48.35	9.59	3,712.37	4,508.10	21.43	24,645.15	31,939.63	29.60	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX	-	-	-	72.42	115.78	59.87	713.93	382.20	(46.47)	-	-	-	258,131.30	254,521.10	(1.40)	-	-	-	-	-	-
X	-	-	-	1,991.82	2,333.34	17.15	0.97	1.06	9.28	0.07	0.83	1,085.71	44,279.10	42,618.67	(3.75)	-	-	-	1.43	1.52	6.29
XI	11,429.16	9,043.84	(20.87)	6,878.99	8,306.30	20.75	275.07	292.10	6.19	-	-	-	2,987.37	2,067.17	(30.80)	-	-	-	-	-	-
XII	-	-	-	2,147.22	2,454.34	14.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	329.92	448.95	36.08	-	-	-	4.61	18.65	304.26
Caraga Region	39.34	21.89	(44.36)	352.37	341.01	(3.22)	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,454.52	20,401.58	(4.91)	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARMM	1.74	1.81	4.26	124.46	105.11	(15.55)	-	-	-	-	-	-	686,397.45	686,450.54	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-

P - Preliminary

Table 5. Aquaculture: Milkfish Production of Top Producing Provinces by Culture Environment and Type of Aquafarm, Philippines, January - December 2010 - 2011^P

(Metric Tons)

Culture Environment/ Type of Aquafarm/Province	2010	2011	% Change 11/10
PHILIPPINES	349,431.53	372,562.79	6.62
Brackishwater Fishpond	218,066.51	224,934.08	3.15
Capiz	23,487.28	25,110.87	6.91
Iloilo	20,854.09	24,744.00	18.65
Bulacan	27,004.62	23,019.66	(14.76)
Negros Occidental	19,674.78	22,012.52	11.88
Pampanga	19,566.02	19,318.47	(1.27)
Pangasinan	14,461.48	15,190.13	5.04
Other Provinces	93,018.25	95,538.43	2.71
Brackishwater Fish pen	636.90	783.35	22.99
La Union	573.55	739.45	28.93
Aklan	26.41	28.34	7.33
Other Provinces	36.95	15.55	(57.91)
Brackishwater Fish cage	740.56	652.92	(11.83)
Agusan del Norte	364.80	333.49	(8.58)
La Union	188.17	173.62	(7.74)
Davao del Norte	56.80	56.48	(0.57)
Other Provinces	130.78	89.33	(31.70)
Freshwater Fish pen	26,436.77	28,086.96	6.24
Rizal	18,333.99	19,642.08	7.13
Sultan Kudarat	5,544.15	5,770.90	4.09
NCR	1,053.95	1,176.21	11.60
Maguindanao	1,297.60	1,285.16	(0.96)
Other Provinces*	207.07	212.61	2.68
Freshwater Fish cage	16,351.37	14,165.29	(13.37)
Batangas	16,277.82	14,104.82	(13.35)
Other Provinces	73.55	60.47	(17.78)
Marine Fish pen	26,680.20	21,535.84	(19.28)
Pangasinan	14,024.71	11,305.72	(19.39)
Davao del Sur	11,429.06	9,042.28	(20.88)
Iloilo	311.06	309.89	(0.38)
Other Provinces	915.37	877.95	(4.09)
Marine Fish cage	60,519.21	82,404.36	36.16
Pangasinan	40,771.57	60,644.67	48.74
Davao del Sur	4,699.44	6,272.28	33.47
Zambales	2,529.41	3,356.13	32.68
Misamis Oriental	1,955.06	2,248.31	15.00
Other Provinces	10,563.73	9,882.95	(6.44)

* - Included data on freshwater fishpond

**Table 6. Aquaculture: Tilapia Production of Top Producing Provinces,
by Culture Environment and Type of Aquafarm, Philippines,
January - December 2010 - 2011^r**

(Metric Tons)

Culture Environment/ Type of Aquafarm/Province	2010	2011	% Change 11/10
PHILIPPINES	258,839.84	257,385.44	(0.56)
Brackishwater Fishpond	13,999.29	14,194.26	1.39
Pampanga	4,543.16	4,572.56	0.65
Cagayan	2,300.38	2,355.32	2.39
Bulacan	1,534.23	1,332.5527	(13.15)
Zamboanga del Sur	964.21	960.58	(0.38)
Zamboanga Sibugay	735.02	658.08	(10.47)
Other provinces	3,922.29	4,315.18	10.02
Brackishwater Fish Pen	58.83	45.15	(23.26)
La Union	58.68	44.73	(23.78)
Agusan del Norte	0.15	0.42	179.71
Brackishwater Fish Cage	76.67	89.37	16.57
Cagayan	57.11	69.98	22.54
Ilocos Norte	15.82	14.95	(5.50)
Ilocos Sur	2.52	2.61	3.45
La Union	1.23	1.84	49.96
Freshwater Fishpond*	138,406.12	138,010.22	(0.29)
Pampanga	100,341.28	97,680.60	(2.65)
Pangasinan	7,526.81	8,182.53	8.71
Tarlac	5,347.53	5,580.43	4.36
Isabela	4,045.11	5,477.02	35.40
Nueva Ecija	4,054.37	3,759.63	(7.27)
Other provinces	17,091.02	17,330.03	1.40
Freshwater Fish cage	84,556.91	82,527.20	(2.40)
Batangas	62,994.46	61,271.94	(2.73)
Laguna	8,399.85	8,464.52	0.77
Camarines Sur	5,724.58	5,591.82	(2.32)
Albay	1,981.76	1,976.17	(0.28)
Rizal	1,590.20	1,693.50	6.50
Other provinces	3,866.05	3,529.26	(8.71)
Freshwater Fish pen	21,533.37	22,268.23	3.41
Rizal	11,140.65	11,769.04	5.64
Sultan Kudarat	6,041.13	6,197.20	2.58
Maguindanao	3,764.69	3,740.54	(0.64)
Laguna	512.15	514.87	0.53
Lanao del Sur	16.69	16.79	0.61
Other provinces	58.07	29.80	(48.68)
Marine Fish cage	7.20	2.02	(71.97)
Other provinces	7.20	2.02	(71.97)
Rice Fish	57.85	43.46	(24.86)
Pampanga	37.87	38.36	1.29
Negros Occidental	0.47	3.05	544.50
Pangasinan	18.90	1.27	(93.28)
Iloilo	0.29	0.55	90.72
Ilocos Norte	0.32	0.24	(24.29)
SFR	143.60	205.53	43.12
Quirino	25.41	67.11	164.10
Pampanga	55.84	56.56	1.29
Isabela	21.69	28.06	29.35
North Cotabato	3.67	12.66	245.46
Cagayan	9.0484	10.8906	20.36
Other provinces	27.9453	30.2428	8.22

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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 2010 - 2011^P

(Metric Tons)

Species/Province	2010	2011	% Change 11/10
TIGER PRAWN	48,161.94	47,494.68	(1.39)
Brackishwater Fishpond			
Pampanga	19,030.08	18,894.72	(0.71)
Lanao del Norte	6,760.92	6,659.54	(1.50)
Bulacan	4,758.83	5,205.55	9.39
Zamboanga Sibugay	4,107.85	3,222.75	(21.55)
Zamboanga del Sur	3,105.85	3,366.67	8.40
Other Provinces	10,398.40	10,145.45	(2.43)
MUD CRAB	14,436.45	15,730.91	8.97
Brackishwater Fishpond			
Lanao del Norte	5,643.19	6,722.56	19.13
Pampanga	3,926.82	3,956.67	0.76
Sorsogon	1,443.12	1,076.66	(25.39)
Capiz	1,163.43	1,651.66	41.96
Misamis Occidental	506.83	557.85	10.07
Other Provinces	1,753.06	1,765.51	0.71
CARP	16,714.43	17,340.87	3.75
Freshwater Fishpond	446.59	385.41	(13.70)
Tarlac	98.41	118.34	20.25
Lanao del Norte	172.86	91.95	(46.81)
Pampanga	77.94	74.31	(4.65)
Others Provinces	97.38	100.80	3.52
Freshwater Fish Pen/Cage	16,255.64	16,940.23	4.21
Rizal	15,207.80	15,894.55	4.52
Laguna	954.01	948.65	(0.56)
Metro Manila	79.50	84.84	6.72
Other Provinces	14.33	12.19	(14.93)
Small Farm Reservoir	4.92	10.83	120.40
Quirino	2.58	7.31	183.33
Cagayan	1.07	1.25	17.10
Pangasinan	1.10	1.14	3.65
Other Provinces	0.17	1.14	567.82
Rice Fish	7.28	4.40	(39.61)
Pangasinan	3.48	0.24	(93.10)
Pampanga	3.80	4.16	9.38
CATFISH	2,971.80	3,129.07	5.29
Freshwater Fishpond	2,962.84	3,117.93	5.23
Iloilo	622.24	941.92	51.38
Nueva Ecija	355.16	348.49	(1.88)
Pampanga	356.48	336.26	(5.67)
Davao City	286.91	295.27	2.91
Bulacan	286.93	255.64	(10.91)
Other Provinces	1,055.12	940.36	(10.88)
Rice Fish	3.10	1.58	(48.93)
Isabela	1.37	1.42	4.08
North Cotabato	1.73	0.16	(90.75)
Small Farm Reservoir	5.86	9.55	62.90
Isabela	1.76	2.52	43.18
North Cotabato	0.30	1.40	369.80
Iloilo	-	1.34	
Cagayan	0.99	1.16	18.16
Guimaras	1.31	1.01	(22.54)
Other Provinces	1.51	2.11	29.59

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Table 8. Aquaculture: Mariculture Production by Species and by Province, Philippines, January - December 2010 - 2011^P

(Metric Tons)

Species/Province	2010	2011	% Change 11/10
Seaweed	1,801,271.58	1,840,832.86	2.20
Palawan	456,145.60	477,185.46	4.61
Tawi-Tawi	376,270.72	372,484.07	(1.01)
Sulu	217,376.59	219,955.87	1.19
Bohol	121,220.27	126,717.88	4.54
Zamboanga Sibugay	120,824.61	126,428.85	4.64
Other Provinces	509,433.79	518,060.73	1.69
Oyster	22,525.52	21,461.82	(4.72)
Capiz	6,109.46	6,504.29	6.46
Bulacan	4,045.30	4,495.92	11.14
Pangasinan	6,496.92	3,899.08	(39.99)
Negros Occidental	991.62	1,479.11	49.16
Iloilo	903.97	1,315.01	45.47
Other Provinces	3,978.25	3,768.42	(5.27)
Mussel	20,876.79	22,442.71	7.50
Capiz	7,371.89	7,538.72	2.26
Cavite	5,494.04	6,435.54	17.14
Samar	3,708.15	4,502.41	21.42
Bataan	1,717.86	1,438.28	(16.27)
Negros Occidental	1,342.10	1,083.63	(19.26)
Other Provinces	1,242.76	1,444.12	16.20

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Table 9. Annual and Quarterly Average Producer Prices of Aquaculture Fish Species, Philippines, 2009 - 2011

(peso per kilogram)

Species	2009	2010	2011	Percent (%) Change (11/10)
MILKFISH				
Annual Average	81.90	79.20	82.19	3.78
Q1	80.62	84.03	81.48	(3.03)
Q2	80.74	79.32	79.87	0.69
Q3	79.98	74.25	78.16	5.27
Q4	86.05	80.75	88.18	9.20
TILAPIA				
Annual Average	68.95	63.86	64.38	0.81
Q1	70.02	60.37	61.63	2.09
Q2	68.20	61.52	61.68	0.26
Q3	70.92	69.08	64.92	(6.02)
Q4	65.81	67.97	71.33	4.94
TIGER PRAWN				
Annual Average	386.95	378.39	390.48	3.20
Q1	402.24	378.58	397.88	5.10
Q2	411.12	385.02	395.65	2.76
Q3	362.61	360.15	360.75	0.17
Q4	366.34	385.19	402.45	4.48

Table 10. Annual and Quarterly Average Producer Prices of Marine Fish Species, Philippines, 2009 - 2011

(peso per kilogram)

Species	2009	2010	2011	Percent (%) Change (11/10)
ROUNDSCAD				
Annual Average	49.53	50.53	56.14	11.10
Q1	50.60	49.41	52.59	6.44
Q2	46.21	47.99	54.04	12.61
Q3	50.37	52.29	59.82	14.40
Q4	52.30	53.58	59.46	10.97
FRIGATE TUNA				
Annual Average	58.14	57.83	62.62	8.28
Q1	57.97	56.56	61.95	9.53
Q2	54.59	57.85	61.87	6.95
Q3	60.35	57.55	62.33	8.31
Q4	61.00	59.67	64.73	8.48
INDIAN MACKEREL				
Annual Average	54.43	57.18	61.43	7.43
Q1	55.89	56.26	61.37	9.08
Q2	46.67	55.89	58.23	4.19
Q3	59.26	59.45	64.39	8.31
Q4	57.14	57.26	62.41	8.99