



FISHERIES SITUATIONER

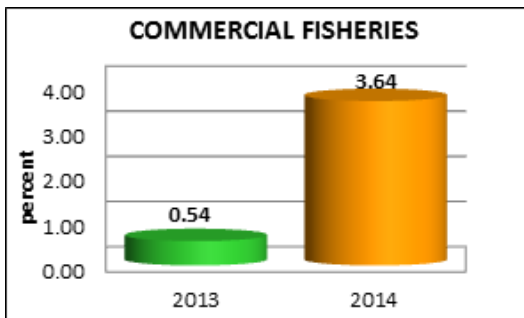
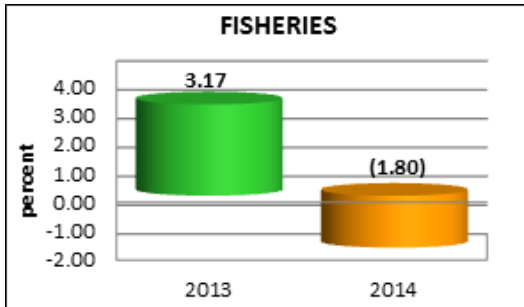
JULY - SEPTEMBER 2014

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

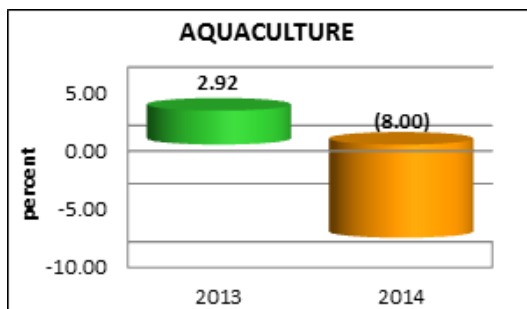
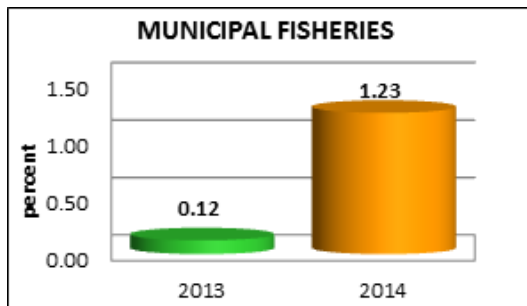


HIGHLIGHTS

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



production. Several species recorded production shortfalls this quarter which included roundscad, yellowfin tuna, frigate tuna, Indian mackerel, indo-pacific mackerel and threadfin bream. Commercial fisheries shared 26.99 percent to the total fisheries production.



Total value of fisheries production recorded a 0.40 percent setback during the third quarter of 2014. Among the major species, milkfish, tilapia, roundscad, yellowfin tuna and seaweed failed to sustain last year’s good performances and settled with 3.26 percent, 8.29 percent, 8.04 percent, 2.99 percent and 4.97 percent output reduction, respectively. Tiger prawn, meanwhile, continued its downward trend in production at 4.83 percent (Table 1).

Commercial fisheries production improved by 3.64 percent during the third quarter of the year. Major contributors to the increase were skipjack, Indian and fimbriated sardines. Skipjack and Indian sardines managed to recover from last year’s losses where both posted positive growths this quarter at 19.36 percent and 50.78 percent, respectively (Table 4). Output expansion of skipjack was traced to more unloadings of frozen tuna at private fish ports of South Cotabato and the opening of the fishing season for sardines in Zamboanga Peninsula contributed to the significant increase in the

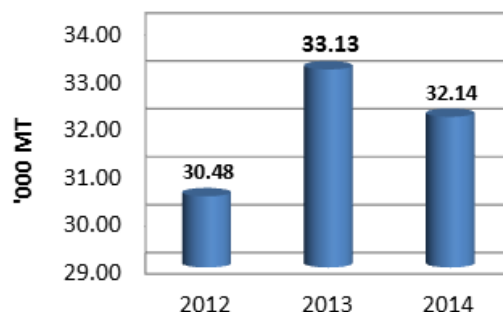
Performance of municipal fisheries sector improved by 1.23 percent during the third quarter. Although marine sub-sector was down by 2.03 percent, this was offset by the 28.01 percent gain from inland fisheries (Table 4). More unloadings of bigeye tuna, big-eyed scad, blue crab, threadfin bream and eastern little tuna contributed to the marine fisheries production gain. Frigate tuna, yellowfin tuna, roundscad, Indian mackerel, indo-pacific mackerel and anchovies were some species that made turnaround performances, from positive to negative growths, for the third quarter of the year. Production shortfalls were largely attributed to lesser catch due to rough seas and different weather disturbances that occurred during the reference period. Meanwhile, inland municipal fisheries got its large increment in production from milkfish and tilapia out of aquafarms that overflowed and destroyed during typhoons. Municipal fisheries shared 35.81 percent to the total fisheries output for the quarter.

Aquaculture with a production cut of 8.00 percent during the third quarter of the year failed to maintain its upward trend. Milkfish, which shared 40.63 percent to the total output of the sector, tilapia, 13.84 percent, tiger prawn, 26.12 percent and seaweed, 7.89 percent, all displayed downward trend in production (Table 4). The devastating effects of typhoons to fishponds, fishpens and fishcages and seaweed farms heavily affected aquaculture production. The sector accounted for 37.20 percent of the total fisheries production for the quarter.

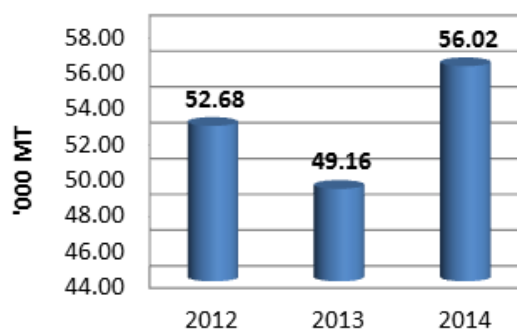
Yellowfin tuna and Skipjack

- Yellowfin tuna production at 32,141.97 metric tons recorded a 2.99 percent production cut during the third quarter of 2014 (Table 2).
- Both commercial and marine municipal fisheries failed to sustain last year's growth record and came down with a 1.95 percent and 4.88 percent production shortfalls (Table 3).
- The bulk of yellowfin tuna was unloaded by commercial fishermen at 21,043.15 metric tons. It accounted for 65.47 percent of the total yellowfin tuna production this quarter (Tables 3 and 5).
- Municipal fishers unloaded 11,098.82 metric tons of yellowfin tuna this quarter or a share of 34.53 percent to the total yellowfin tuna production (Tables 3 and 5).
- The production shortfall was traced to: lesser unloadings in Davao Region due to closure of Davao Gulf to ring nets and bag nets to preserve small pelagic species; strong southwest monsoons resulting to rough seas and high operational cost such as fuel and food subsistence of the crew; and, restriction on the use of purse seine in Tayabas Bay and repair of fishing nets and gear in Northern Mindanao.
- Skipjack production figured to 56,017.84 metric tons and remarkably improved with a 13.95 percent output gain this quarter (Table 2).
- More skipjack were caught by commercial fishing vessels at 46,614.34 metric tons. The volume of catch managed to surpass its last year's negative performance with a noticeable 19.36 percent output increment this quarter. It accounted for 83.21 percent of the total skipjack output (Tables 3 and 5).

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



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

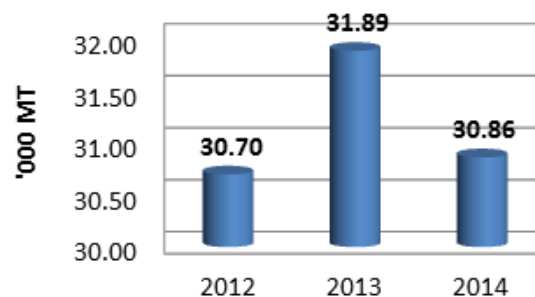


- Skipjack from municipal fisheries reached 9,403.50 metric tons, a decrease of 7.01 percent from same period last year. The sector contributed 16.79 percent to the total skipjack production (Tables 3 and 5).
- Output expansion was due to more unloadings of frozen tuna in private fish ports in South Cotabato before the use of Fish Aggregating Device (FAD) in the High Seas Packet 1 was banned.
- More appearance of the species in the fishing grounds of Davao del Sur, Davao Oriental, Sultan Kudarat and Surigao del Norte were evident during the third quarter.
- Heavy unloadings of yellowfin tuna and skipjack were reported in SOCCSKSARGEN, Zamboanga Peninsula, ARMM and Eastern Visayas.

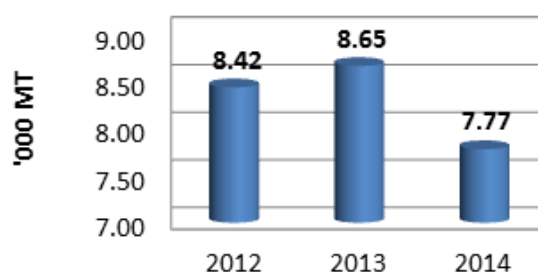
Frigate tuna, Eastern little tuna and Bigeye tuna

- Frigate tuna (Tulingan) production at 30,863.01 metric tons experienced a negative growth at 3.21 percent this quarter (Table 2).
- Both commercial and marine municipal fisheries output failed to sustain last year's upward trend and came down with a respective 0.02 percent and 6.86 percent production cuts in the July to September period (Table 3).
- Third quarter production of frigate tuna from commercial fisheries was estimated at 17,018.83 metric tons. It accounted for 55.14 percent of the total frigate tuna production (Tables 3 and 5).
- Marine municipal fisheries production reached 13,844.18 metric tons. It contributed 44.86 percent in the total frigate tuna production during the quarter (Tables 3 and 5).
- Eastern little tuna (Bonito) production at 7,774.31 metric tons posted a 10.10 percent drop in production (Table 2).
- Commercial fisheries continued its downward trend and registered a 17.13 percent reduction in output for the period. Production of eastern little tuna figured to 4,434.91 metric tons. The sector accounted for more than half or 57.05 percent of the total eastern little tuna production (Tables 3 and 5).
- Marine municipal fisheries sustained its upward trend and came up with a 1.31 percent production gain in the third quarter. Production reached 3,339.40 metric tons contributing 42.95 percent to the total eastern little tuna output (Tables 3 and 5).
- Bigeye tuna production at 2,686.32 metric tons recovered from last year's losses with a 5.31 percent output increment in July to September period (Table 2).

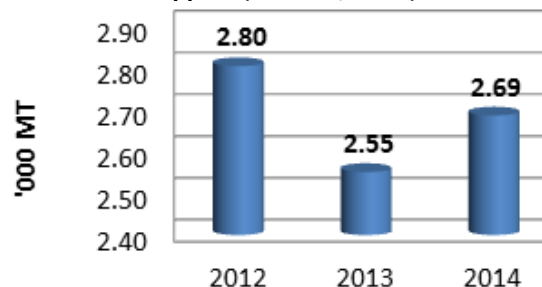
Frigate tuna: Volume of Production, Philippines, Third Quarter, 2012-2014



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

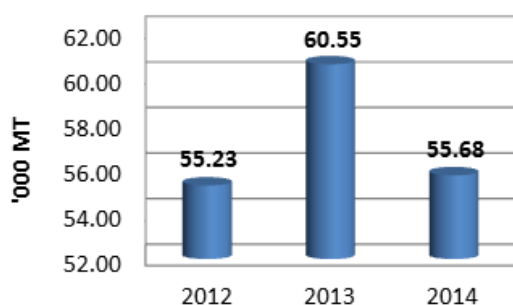


Bigeye tuna: Volume of Production, Philippines, Third Quarter, 2012-2014



- Production from commercial fisheries at 1,383.11 metric tons registered another negative performance at 0.22 percent this quarter. It accounted for 51.49 percent of the total bigeye production (Tables 3 and 5).
- Marine municipal fisheries recovered from last year's negative growth with an 11.88 percent improved performance for the period. It shared 48.51 percent in the total bigeye tuna production (Tables 3 and 5).
- The decrease in frigate tuna output was traced to lesser fishing trips and the fishing ban imposed at the Visayan Sea; lesser appearance of eastern little tuna in Davao Region due to closure of Davao Gulf for commercial fishing vessels using bag nets and ring nets to preserve small pelagic species; and, lesser appearance of eastern little tuna due to rough seas and strong winds brought by typhoons.
- More demand for bigeye tuna in Caraga Region and more catch in the Bicol Region pushed the production of the species up for the quarter.
- Big bulks of unloadings of frigate tuna and eastern little tuna were registered in ARMM, Zamboanga Peninsula and Bicol Region.
- Bigeye tuna was abundantly unloaded in Davao Region and Bicol Region.

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



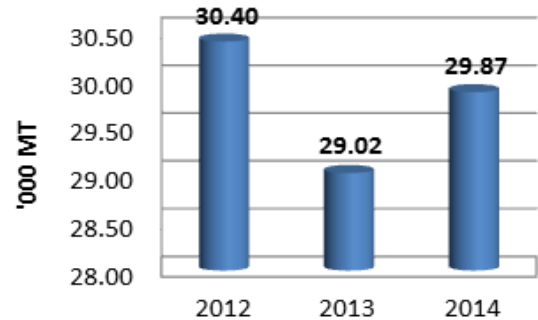
Roundscad

- Roundscad (Galunggong) production at 55,677.51 metric tons posted 8.04 percent production cut this quarter (Table 2).
- Both commercial and municipal fisheries experienced decline in outputs at 4.96 percent and 14.51 percent, respectively (Table 3).
- Commercial fishermen unloaded more roundscad at 38,931.58 metric tons, contributing 69.92 percent to the total production of the species in the third quarter of 2014 (Tables 3 and 5).
- Production of marine municipal fishers was estimated at 16,745.93 metric tons sharing 30.08 percent in the total roundscad output for the period (Tables 3 and 5).
- The decrease in production was due to southwest monsoon, rough seas, strong winds influenced by typhoons "Luis" and "Mario" in the Visayas and Mindanao Regions; and, high operational cost such as fuel and food subsistence for the crew that limited the number of fishing trips of fishermen.
- Roundscad was abundantly unloaded in National Capital Region, ARMM, Bicol Region and Zamboanga Peninsula.

Big-eyed scad

- Total production of big-eyed scad (Matang-baka) figured to 29,867.15 metric tons or a 2.92 percent output expansion this quarter (Table 2).
- Unloadings of municipal fishermen reached 20,200.66 metric tons, a 7.65 percent growth in production. The sector shared 67.64 percent to the total big-eyed scad production for the quarter (Tables 3 and 5).
- On the other hand, commercial fisheries experienced 5.75 percent production shortfall (Table 3).
- The improved performance of big-eyed scad was explained by good quality and bigger sizes caught by small scale ring nets and gill nets fishers in Zamboanga Peninsula.
- The bulk of big-eyed scad were unloaded in Zamboanga Peninsula, ARMM and MIMAROPA.

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



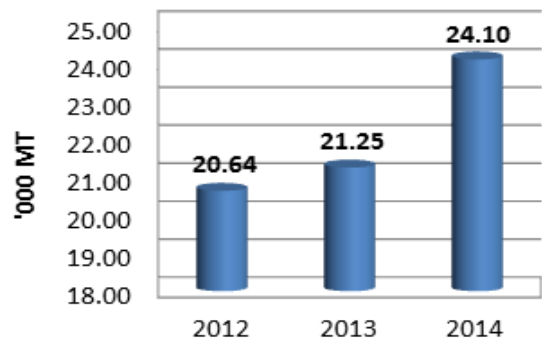
Indian sardines and Fimbriated sardines

- For the third quarter of 2014 Indian sardines (Tamban) production at 79,844.76 metric tons improved remarkably with a 37.37 percent output gain (Table 2).
- Commercial fisheries production at 63,941.85 metric tons not only recovered from last year's slump but posted a remarkable 50.78 percent output increment. Indian sardines was abundantly unloaded by commercial fishers which served as the major source of growth. It accounted for a notable 80.08 percent of the total Indian sardines production (Tables 3 and 5).
- Marine municipal fisheries production at 15,902.91 metric tons exhibited similar trend as it recorded another output gain at 1.20 percent. It contributed 19.92 percent of the total Indian sardines output (Tables 3 and 5).
- Fimbriated sardines production at 24,099.71 metric tons maintained its good performance and came up with 13.39 percent output increment (Table 2).
- Commercial fisheries production at 15,710.78 metric tons exhibited better production performance as it grew by 29.89 percent this quarter. It accounted for 65.19 percent of the total fimbriated sardines output (Tables 3 and 5).
- Marine municipal fisheries output at 8,388.93 metric tons suffered another setback at 8.40 percent. It shared 34.81 percent to the total fimbriated sardines output (Tables 3 and 5).

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



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

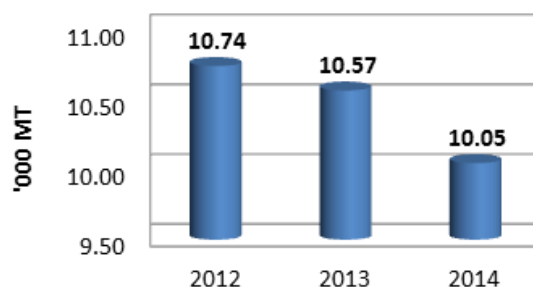


- Indian sardines output increased significantly due to opening of the fishing season in the Zamboanga Peninsula. High demand from canneries also encouraged more fishing activities. Appearance of more schools of fish also contributed to the increase in the production of the species.
- Heavy unloadings of fimbriated sardines were recorded in Western Visayas .

Threadfin bream

- Threadfin bream (Bisugo) production at 10,048.89 metric tons experienced another production setback with 4.92 percent decrease in output (Table 2).
- Unloadings of threadfin bream by commercial fishermen reached 1,991.14 metric tons, a decline of 26.49 percent in production for the quarter. The sector shared 19.81 percent to the total production of the species (Tables 3 and 5).The decline in production was traced to smaller sizes caught and lesser appearance in the fishing grounds.
- Bigger unloadings of threadfin bream came from the municipal fisheries sector at 8,057.75 metric tons, a production gain of 2.51 percent this quarter. This accounted for 80.19 percent of the total threadfin bream production (Tables 3 and 5).
- The bulk of threadfin bream were unloaded in Western Visayas and Eastern Visayas.

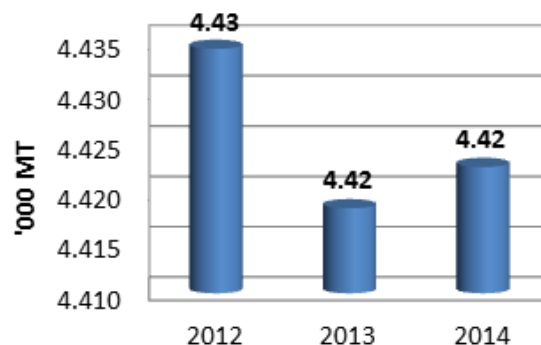
Threadfin bream: Volume of Production, Philippines, Third Quarter, 2012-2014



Grouper

- Production of grouper (Lapu-lapu) which could also be cultured in fish cages and fish pens at 4,422.55 metric tons inched up by 0.09 percent this quarter (Table 2).
- Production from commercial fisheries at 423.44 metric tons recovered from last year's slump and came up with 7.41 percent output increment. It shared 9.57 percent in the total grouper production (Tables 3 and 5).
- The bulk of grouper was unloaded by marine municipal fishing boats at 3,964.41 metric tons. However, it failed to sustain its upward trend with 0.45 percent output decline. It accounted for a remarkable 89.64 percent of the total grouper production during the third quarter (Tables 3 and 5).
- Similarly, production from aquaculture at 34.70 metric tons recorded production shortfall at 17.58 percent. It shared 0.78 percent in the total grouper production (Tables 3 and 5).
- The decline in production was traced to lesser catch due to lesser appearance of grouper in the fishing grounds.
- The bulk of grouper unloadings were registered in Zamboanga Peninsula, ARMM, Eastern Visayas and Western Visayas.

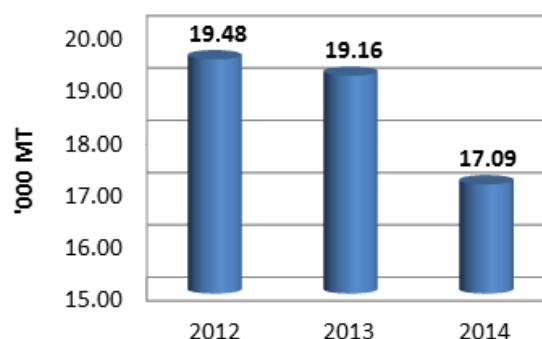
Grouper: Volume of Production, Philippines, Second Quarter, 2012-2014



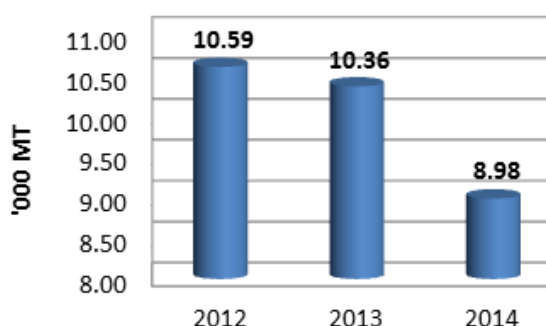
Indian mackerel and Indo-pacific mackerel

- Total production of Indian mackerel (Alumahan) and Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa) both suffered production shortfall of 10.83 percent and 13.24 percent, respectively (Table 2).
- Production of Indian mackerel from commercial fisheries at 6,317.92 metric tons posted another reduction in output by 15.90 percent. It contributed 36.97 percent in the total Indian mackerel output (Tables 3 and 5).
- More Indian mackerel were unloaded by marine municipal fisheries at 10,771.41 metric tons, a 7.56 percent decline in output. The sector accounted for 63.03 percent of the total Indian mackerel production (Tables 3 and 5).
- Production of indo-pacific mackerel from commercial fisheries at 2,628.61 metric tons exhibited similar trend as it recorded another output decline at 12.68 percent this quarter. It shared 29.26 percent in the total indo-pacific mackerel output (Tables 3 and 5).
- Output from marine municipal fisheries at 6,355.75 metric tons recorded a 13.47 percent production shortfall. It accounted for 70.74 percent of the total indo-pacific output in July to September period (Tables 3 and 5).
- Smaller catches due to lesser appearance of schools of fish, reduced fishing trips due to unfavorable weather conditions resulted to the production decline of the two species.
- Lesser catch and fishing trips due to unfavorable weather condition contributed to the production decline of indo-pacific mackerel.
- The bulk of unloadings of Indian mackerel were recorded in CALABARZON, MIMAROPA and Bicol Region.
- Indo-pacific mackerel was abundantly unloaded in Western Visayas and Eastern Visayas.

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



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



Squid

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



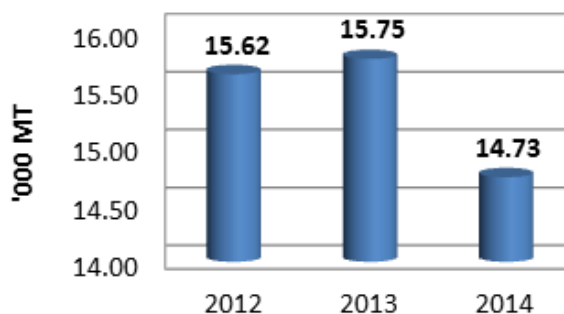
- Production of squid (Pusit) posted a 9.20 percent decrease compared with same period last year (Table 2).
- Commercial fisheries recorded a negative growth at 37.24 percent while municipal fisheries gained 0.34 percent this quarter (Table 3).
- Municipal fisheries accounted for 82.46 percent share to total squid production (Table 5).
- Lesser appearance and smaller sizes caught, reduced fishing trips due to rough seas and frequent strong wind pulled down production of squid during the period in review.

- More unloadings of squid were recorded in Northern Mindanao, MIMAROPA and Western Visayas.

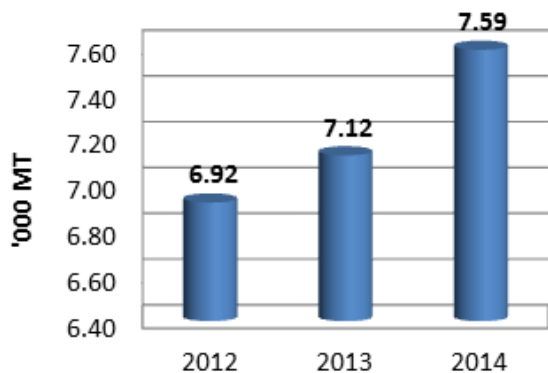
Anchovies

- Anchovies (Dilis) production at 14,732.13 metric tons was 6.49 percent lower than same quarter last year's performance (Table 2).
- Commercial fisheries production 4,889.73 metric tons suffered another production cut at 10.03 percent. It contributed 33.19 percent to the total anchovies production this quarter (Tables 3 and 5).
- Big volume of anchovies was caught by municipal fishermen at 9,842.40 metric tons, a 66.81 percent share to the total production of the species. However, the sector's output was a 4.62 percent lower than same period last year's performance (Tables 3 and 5).
- The production shortfall was largely attributed to scarcity of anchovies in the fishing ground this quarter.
- Bicol Region and Western Visayas reported large unloadings of anchovies during the quarter.

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



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



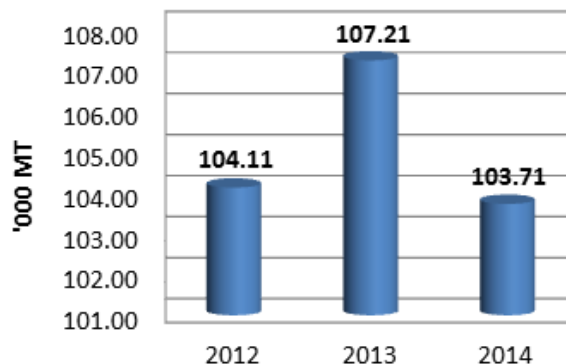
Blue crab

- Blue crab (Alimasag) production at 7,585.23 metric tons maintained its positive performance which further improved by 6.47 percent this quarter (Table 2).
- Blue crabs were predominantly caught by municipal fishermen at 7,263.76 metric tons, an improved performance of 6.05 percent (Tables 3 and 5).
- Municipal fisheries accounted for 96.86 percent share to total blue crab production (Table 5).
- Commercial fisheries production of blue crab dropped by 4.10 percent this quarter. It shared 3.14 percent to total output (Tables 3 and 5).
- Production from inland municipal fisheries at 83.19 metric tons improved by 218.74 percent (Table 3).
- The upward trend in production was explained by good quality and bigger sizes produced.
- Heavy unloadings of blue crab were recorded in Bicol Region and Western Visayas.

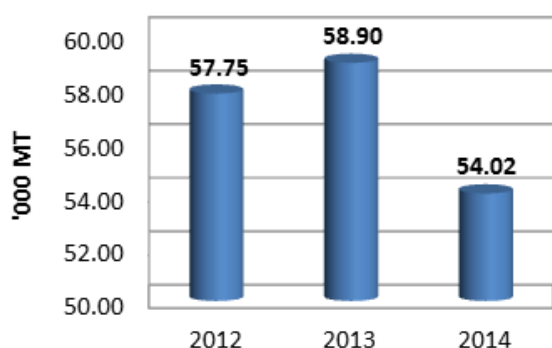
Milkfish

- Total milkfish (Bangus) production of 103,713.62 metric tons was down by 3.26 percent compared with same quarter last year (Table 2).
- A big percentage of milkfish production came from fishponds, fish pens and fish cages. Aquaculture shared 92.88 percent to total milkfish production while the remaining 7.12 percent came from inland fisheries (Table 5).
- The effects of typhoon “Glenda” to aquafarms resulted to damaged fishponds, fish cages and fish pens. Species stocked in these aquafarms overflowed and escaped to open sea and eventually caught by fishermen.
- In Iloilo, delayed harvesting was caused by poor growth of natural food. Some fishponds damaged by typhoon “Yolanda” were not yet rehabilitated due to financial constraints.
- Some operators in Davao del Norte and Davao City shifted to post fingerling production on milkfish.
- In Pangasinan, improved harvest of milkfish was noted due to increased stocking rate brought by availability of good quality fingerlings and proper pond preparation with the use of pro-biotics or molasses.

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



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



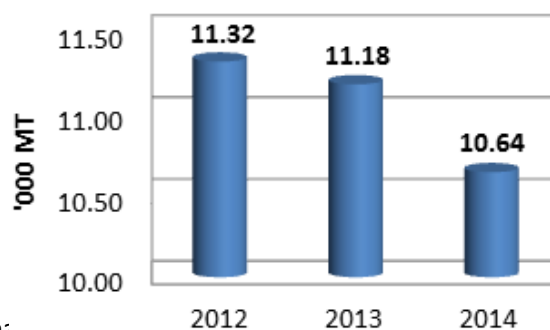
Tilapia

- Total tilapia production was recorded at 54,020.16 metric tons during the third quarter of 2014. It was 8.29 percent less than the same period of the previous year (Table 2).
- Of this volume, 68.12 percent was cultured in freshwater aquafarms which 31.88 percent was captured in inland bodies of water (Table 3).
- The highest decrease in tilapia production was noted in CALABARZON where fish pens and fish cages were damaged and washed-out by typhoon “Glenda”.
- In Sultan Kudarat, water lilies crowded Lake Lutayan making it difficult for fishermen to navigate and to fish in the lake and pens destroyed by flash floods and strong current were the major factors that pulled down tilapia production.
- Decreases in tilapia production were likewise noted in Camarines Sur due to strong winds and flowing debris that damaged fish cages in Lake Bato.
- In contrast, more fishpond areas were harvested with tilapia in Isabela as a result of fry/fingerlings dispersal of Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR).

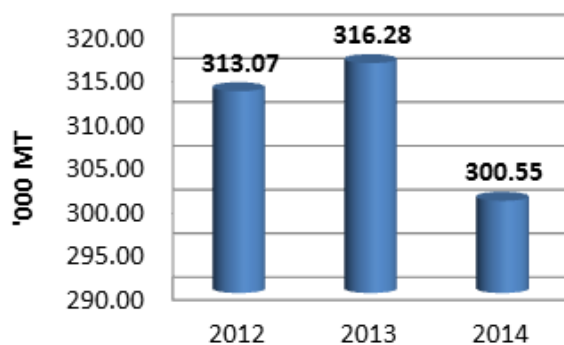
Tiger prawn

- Continuous decrease on tiger prawn output was noted for the past three (3) years. Its volume of production during the quarter was estimated at 10,641.87 metric tons, a decline of 4.83 percent (Table 2).
- Almost 99.7 percent of tiger prawn production came from the aquaculture subsector (Table 5).
- Decrease in number of fishponds in operation in Lanao del Norte was due to continuous rains and floodings brought by low pressure area and typhoons that
- Similarly, damaged fishponds in Quezon caused stocked species to overflow resulting to production losses.
- Aside from typhoons, scarcity of good quality post larvae in Aklan and Capiz contributed to the decrease in harvest of tiger prawn.
- In Pangasinan, application of agricultural lime during pond preparation and increased stocking pulled up tiger prawn production.

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



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



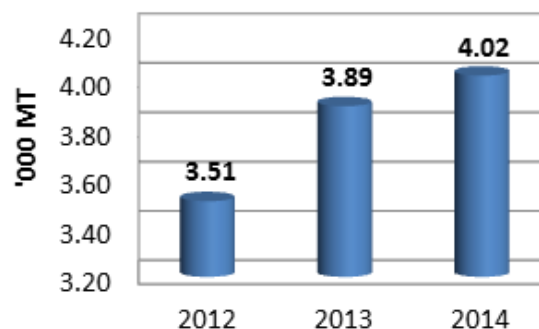
Seaweed

- Seaweed production reached 300,545.36 metric tons, a 4.97 percent reduction compared to the level of the same period last year (Table 2).
 - Unavailability of planting materials and the effects of “ice-ice” disease resulted to big setback in seaweed production in Zamboanga Sibugay.
 - In Palawan, more seaweed operators temporarily stopped operation and shifted to other means of livelihood because of lack of capital. More farms were also affected by flood run off.
- Seaweed farms in Quezon were damaged by Typhoon “Glenda”.
 - Improved harvests in Antique were due to good quality planting materials.
 - In Tawi-Tawi, good buying price from traders encouraged seaweed farmers to invest more capital while Sulu farmers attributed the improved production of seaweeds to the distribution of planting materials by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) and the Local Government Units (LGUs).

Mud crab

- A total of 4,016.53 metric tons of mud crab was produced during the quarter. The output was 3.18 percent better than its level same quarter last year (Table 2).
- Ninety-two (92%) percent of mud crab were produced from aquafarms (Tables 3 and 5).
- The increased yield in Lanao del Norte was brought about by sufficient feeding.
- More brackishwater fishponds were back in operation in Misamis Occidental.
- In contrast, less mud crab was produced in Surigao del Sur because of delayed harvesting. Unavailability of crablets as stocking materials caused the decline in Surigao del Norte.
- Production drop in Pampanga was due to poor quality of crablets.
- Operators in Samar were waiting for better price for their produce.

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



Mussel and Oyster

- Mussel output was down for two consecutive years. Its production totalled to 2,336.24 metric tons. It was 14.31 percent lower than the previous year (Table 2).
- Red tide was experienced in Samar and Bataan.
- In Cavite, stakes were damaged by Typhoon “Glenda” and presence of mussel-like organisms that prevented the growth of the species resulted to less production.
- Slow growth of spats was noted in Aklan and Capiz.
- Oyster production was 4.62 percent short of its last year’s output. Oyster harvests summed up to 4,450.91 metric tons (Table 2).
- Oyster from aquaculture represented 84.61 percent of the total output.
- Less area of oyster farm was harvested in Iloilo.
- In Negros Oriental, less demand for oyster prompted operators to produce less.

Carp and Catfish

- Carp production totalled at 15,641.24 metric tons. Almost 82.35 percent of carp production was captured in inland bodies of water while 17.65 percent was generated from aquaculture (Tables 2 and 5).
- Decreases in carp production in Laguna and Rizal were attributed to the effects of Typhoon “Glenda”.
- Catfish harvests measured to 2,608.46 metric tons. Aquaculture contributed 20.48 percent while inland bodies of water produced 79.52 percent (Tables 2 and 5).
- In Iloilo, insufficient water during the previous quarter resulted to lesser area utilized. Further drop from catfish production in Isabela was due to intense warm temperature and insufficient rainfall.

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

SPECIES	2012	2013	2014	GROWTH RATES	
				(2013/2012)	(2014/2013)
FISHERIES	32,086.50	32,224.53	32,097.18	0.43	(0.40)
MILK FISH	5,315.86	5,474.14	5,295.43	2.98	(3.26)
TILAPIA	2,310.58	2,356.59	2,161.34	1.99	(8.29)
TIGER PRAWN	3,376.53	3,334.77	3,173.70	(1.24)	(4.83)
ROUNDSCAD	2,368.81	2,596.99	2,388.12	9.63	(8.04)
SKIPJACK	1,951.79	1,821.38	2,075.54	(6.68)	13.95
YELLOWFIN TUNA	1,565.45	1,701.56	1,650.71	8.69	(2.99)
SEAWEED	995.56	1,005.77	955.75	1.03	(4.97)
OTHERS	14,201.91	13,933.34	14,396.60	(1.89)	3.32

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

SPECIES	2012	2013	2014	% CHANGE	
				(2013/2012)	(2014/2013)
FISHERIES					
Milkfish	104,111.86	107,208.80	103,713.62	2.98	(3.26)
Tilapia	57,751.92	58,901.29	54,020.16	1.99	(8.29)
Tiger prawn	11,317.74	11,178.66	10,641.87	(1.24)	(4.83)
Roundscad (Galunggong)	55,229.77	60,553.67	55,677.51	9.63	(8.04)
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	52,683.30	49,164.61	56,017.84	(6.68)	13.95
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	30,484.46	33,130.30	32,141.97	8.69	(2.99)
Seaweed	313,070.04	316,279.08	300,545.36	1.03	(4.97)
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	30,698.44	31,886.43	30,863.01	3.87	(3.21)
Indian sardines (Tamban)	64,382.16	58,123.67	79,844.76	(9.72)	37.37
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	30,395.85	29,021.11	29,867.15	(4.52)	2.92
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	19,478.74	19,164.99	17,089.33	(1.61)	(10.83)
Squid (Pusit)	12,390.72	12,791.87	11,615.10	3.24	(9.20)
Mud crab	3,507.14	3,892.73	4,016.53	10.99	3.18
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	10,744.02	10,569.17	10,048.89	(1.63)	(4.92)
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	20,641.47	21,254.15	24,099.71	2.97	13.39
Anchovies (Dilis)	15,622.69	15,753.94	14,732.13	0.84	(6.49)
Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa)	10,593.31	10,355.61	8,984.36	(2.24)	(13.24)
Blue crab (Alimasag)	6,918.17	7,124.13	7,585.23	2.98	6.47
Eastern little tuna (Bonito)	8,423.90	8,648.01	7,774.31	2.66	(10.10)
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	4,434.28	4,418.45	4,422.55	(0.36)	0.09
Carp	14,034.53	15,110.91	15,641.24	7.67	3.51
Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	2,804.40	2,550.91	2,686.32	(9.04)	5.31
Mudfish	2,812.38	2,721.88	2,747.25	(3.22)	0.93
Catfish	2,605.94	2,807.63	2,608.46	7.74	(7.09)
Endeavor prawn	454.01	383.17	479.65	(15.60)	25.18
Gourami	1,578.12	1,772.49	1,607.54	12.32	(9.31)
Mussel	4,073.28	2,726.26	2,336.24	(33.07)	(14.31)
Oyster	4,151.53	4,666.64	4,450.91	12.41	(4.62)
Others	155,997.11	152,927.12	149,088.24	(1.97)	(2.51)

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

SUBSECTOR/SPECIES	2012	2013	2014	% CHANGE	
				(2013/2012)	(2014/2012)
FISHERIES					
COMMERCIAL FISHERIES					
Roundscad (Galunggong)	36,160.49	40,964.69	38,931.58	13.29	(4.96)
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	42,416.66	39,052.64	46,614.34	(7.93)	19.36
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	19,522.43	21,461.77	21,043.15	9.93	(1.95)
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	16,418.75	17,022.28	17,018.83	3.68	(0.02)
Indian sardines (Tamban)	49,118.48	42,408.58	63,941.85	(13.66)	50.78
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	9,984.32	10,256.36	9,666.49	2.72	(5.75)
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	7,997.69	7,512.23	6,317.92	(6.07)	(15.90)
Eastern little tuna (Bonito)	5,413.07	5,351.70	4,434.91	(1.13)	(17.13)
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	11,049.50	12,095.49	15,710.78	9.47	29.89
Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa)	3,705.99	3,010.32	2,628.61	(18.77)	(12.68)
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	3,175.27	2,708.79	1,991.14	(14.69)	(26.49)
Squid (Pusit)	3,097.34	3,246.46	2,037.47	4.81	(37.24)
Anchovies (Dilis)	6,301.83	5,434.84	4,889.73	(13.76)	(10.03)
Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/ Bariles)	1,615.43	1,386.10	1,383.11	(14.20)	(0.22)
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	427.63	394.21	423.44	(7.82)	7.41
Blue crab (Alimasag)	259.45	248.48	238.28	(4.23)	(4.10)
Others	31,714.68	32,001.21	29,049.00	0.90	(9.23)
MUNICIPAL FISHERIES					
MARINE MUNICIPAL FISHERIES					
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	14,279.69	14,864.15	13,844.18	4.09	(6.86)
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	10,962.03	11,668.53	11,098.82	6.44	(4.88)
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	20,411.53	18,764.75	20,200.66	(8.07)	7.65
Roundscad (Galunggong)	19,069.28	19,588.98	16,745.93	2.73	(14.51)
Squid (Pusit)	9,293.38	9,545.41	9,577.63	2.71	0.34
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	10,266.64	10,111.97	9,403.50	(1.51)	(7.01)
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	11,481.05	11,652.76	10,771.41	1.50	(7.56)
Blue crab (Alimasag)	6,538.48	6,849.55	7,263.76	4.76	6.05
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	7,568.75	7,860.38	8,057.75	3.85	2.51
Anchovies (Dilis)	9,320.86	10,319.10	9,842.40	10.71	(4.62)
Indian sardines (Tamban)	15,263.68	15,715.09	15,902.91	2.96	1.20
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	9,591.97	9,158.66	8,388.93	(4.52)	(8.40)
Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa)	6,887.32	7,345.29	6,355.75	6.65	(13.47)
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	3,968.23	3,982.14	3,964.41	0.35	(0.45)
Eastern little tuna (Bonito)	3,010.83	3,296.31	3,339.40	9.48	1.31
Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/ Bariles)	1,188.97	1,164.81	1,303.21	(2.03)	11.88
Others	99,627.15	95,070.00	96,085.61	(4.57)	1.07

Table 3. Fisheries: Volume of Production (M.T.) by Subsector and by Species, Philippines, July-September, 2012-2014 *Continued*

SUBSECTOR/SPECIES	2012	2013	2014	% CHANGE	
				(2013/2012)	(2014/2012)
INLAND MUNICIPAL FISHERIES					
Tilapia	13,242.32	13,708.63	17,218.96	3.52	25.61
Carp	4,022.20	4,121.60	4,289.66	2.47	4.08
Mudfish	2,719.42	2,642.51	2,675.20	(2.83)	1.24
Catfish	1,971.16	2,166.70	2,074.17	9.92	(4.27)
Gourami	1,571.20	1,766.41	1,601.94	12.42	(9.31)
Endeavor prawn	280.47	211.58	287.32	(24.56)	35.80
Milkfish	1,094.76	1,153.52	7,386.70	5.37	540.36
Mud crab	314.89	249.28	312.48	(20.84)	25.35
Tiger prawn	35.61	31.69	32.84	(11.01)	3.63
Blue crab (Alimasag)	120.24	26.10	83.19	(78.29)	218.74
Oyster	498.23	895.93	684.92	79.82	(23.55)
Others	22,573.34	23,043.53	20,876.06	2.08	(9.41)
AQUACULTURE					
Milkfish	103,017.10	106,055.28	96,326.92	2.95	(9.17)
Tilapia	44,509.60	45,192.66	36,801.20	1.53	(18.57)
Tiger prawn	11,282.13	11,146.97	10,609.03	(1.20)	(4.83)
Seaweed	313,070.04	316,279.08	300,545.36	1.03	(4.97)
Mud crab	3,192.25	3,643.45	3,704.05	14.13	1.66
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	38.42	42.10	34.70	9.58	(17.58)
Carp	3,061.02	3,154.66	2,760.72	3.06	(12.49)
Mudfish	92.96	79.37	72.05	(14.62)	(9.22)
Catfish	634.78	640.93	534.29	0.97	(16.64)
Endeavor prawn	173.54	171.59	192.33	(1.13)	12.09
Gourami	6.92	6.08	5.60	(12.14)	(7.93)
Oyster	3,653.30	3,770.71	3,765.99	3.21	(0.13)
Mussel	4,073.28	2,726.26	2,336.24	(33.07)	(14.31)
Others	2,081.94	2,812.38	3,077.57	35.08	9.43

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

SUBSECTOR/SPECIES	2012	2013	2014	% CHANGE	
				(2013/2012)	(2014/2013)
FISHERIES					
COMMERCIAL FISHERIES	8,441,038.37	8,486,355.90	8,794,906.32	0.54	3.64
Roundscad (Galunggong)	1,612,757.85	1,827,025.17	1,736,348.47	13.29	(4.96)
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	1,534,634.76	1,412,924.52	1,686,506.82	(7.93)	19.36
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	989,201.53	1,087,467.89	1,066,256.41	9.93	(1.95)
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	474,337.69	491,773.67	491,674.00	3.68	(0.02)
Indian sardines (Tamban)	888,062.12	766,747.13	1,156,068.65	(13.66)	50.78
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	359,934.74	369,741.78	348,476.96	2.72	(5.75)
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	367,333.90	345,036.72	290,182.07	(6.07)	(15.90)
Eastern little tuna (Bonito)	149,021.82	147,332.30	122,093.07	(1.13)	(17.13)
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	267,839.88	293,194.68	380,829.31	9.47	29.89
Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa)	136,121.01	110,569.05	96,548.85	(18.77)	(12.68)
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	125,232.65	106,834.68	78,530.56	(14.69)	(26.49)
Squid (Pusit)	148,300.64	155,440.50	97,554.06	4.81	(37.24)
Anchovies (Dilis)	157,419.71	135,762.30	122,145.46	(13.76)	(10.03)
Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/ Bariles)	81,853.84	70,233.69	70,082.18	(14.20)	(0.22)
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	28,390.36	26,171.60	28,112.18	(7.82)	7.41
Blue crab (Alimasag)	9,384.31	8,987.52	8,618.59	(4.23)	(4.10)
Others	1,111,211.56	1,131,112.70	1,014,878.68	1.79	(10.28)
MUNICIPAL FISHERIES	11,513,430.28	11,527,675.74	11,669,480.06	0.12	1.23
MARINE MUNICIPAL FISHERIES	10,329,068.94	10,277,647.52	10,069,343.38	(0.50)	(2.03)
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	510,356.12	531,244.72	494,790.99	4.09	(6.86)
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	577,370.12	614,581.48	584,574.85	6.44	(4.88)
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	779,108.10	716,250.51	771,059.19	(8.07)	7.65
Roundscad (Galunggong)	703,275.05	722,441.58	617,589.90	2.73	(14.51)
Squid (Pusit)	486,415.51	499,606.76	501,293.15	2.71	0.34
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	409,125.60	402,962.00	374,729.48	(1.51)	(7.01)
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	463,604.80	470,538.45	434,949.54	1.50	(7.56)
Blue crab (Alimasag)	322,085.52	337,408.83	357,812.82	4.76	6.05
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	332,116.75	344,913.47	353,574.07	3.85	2.51
Anchovies (Dilis)	251,570.01	278,512.51	265,646.38	10.71	(4.62)
Indian sardines (Tamban)	383,881.55	395,234.51	399,958.19	2.96	1.20
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	229,535.84	219,166.73	200,747.09	(4.52)	(8.40)
Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa)	250,422.96	267,074.74	231,095.07	6.65	(13.47)
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	263,093.65	264,015.88	262,840.38	0.35	(0.45)
Eastern little tuna (Bonito)	115,766.41	126,743.12	128,399.93	9.48	1.31
Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/ Bariles)	62,623.05	61,350.54	68,640.07	(2.03)	11.88
Others	4,188,717.90	4,025,601.69	4,021,642.28	(3.89)	(0.10)

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

SUBSECTOR/SPECIES	2012	2013	2014	% CHANGE	
				(2013/2012)	(2014/2013)
INLAND MUNICIPAL FISHERIES	1,184,361.34	1,250,028.22	1,600,136.68	5.54	28.01
Tilapia	382,438.20	395,905.23	497,283.56	3.52	25.61
Carp	217,494.97	236,972.88	255,291.91	8.96	7.73
Mudfish	116,527.15	113,231.55	114,632.32	(2.83)	1.24
Catfish	45,671.78	50,202.44	48,058.52	9.92	(4.27)
Gourami	13,590.88	15,279.45	13,856.78	12.42	(9.31)
Endeavor prawn	34,755.84	26,218.99	35,604.69	(24.56)	35.80
Milkfish	38,053.86	40,096.36	256,761.69	5.37	540.36
Mud crab	29,587.06	23,422.35	29,360.62	(20.84)	25.35
Tiger prawn	6,728.15	5,987.51	6,204.79	(11.01)	3.63
Blue crab	5,220.82	1,133.26	3,612.11	(78.29)	218.74
Oyster	1,429.92	2,571.32	1,965.72	79.82	(23.55)
Others	292,862.71	339,006.88	337,503.97	15.76	(0.44)
AQUACULTURE	12,800,134.43	13,174,269.50	12,120,328.03	2.92	(8.00)
Milkfish	5,266,234.22	5,421,545.66	4,924,232.38	2.95	(9.17)
Tilapia	2,028,302.51	2,059,429.38	1,677,030.66	1.53	(18.57)
Tiger prawn	3,366,473.97	3,326,145.81	3,165,629.00	(1.20)	(4.83)
Seaweed	995,562.74	1,005,767.46	955,734.24	1.03	(4.97)
Mud crab	599,728.48	684,495.16	695,880.64	14.13	1.66
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	11,530.59	12,635.32	10,413.77	9.58	(17.58)
Carp	121,369.45	125,082.30	109,462.44	3.06	(12.49)
Mudfish	5,159.19	4,404.89	3,998.63	(14.62)	(9.22)
Catfish	38,905.81	39,282.64	32,746.92	0.97	(16.64)
Endeavor prawn	20,845.38	20,610.85	23,102.31	(1.13)	12.09
Gourami	173.10	152.09	140.03	(12.14)	(7.93)
Oyster	16,220.64	16,741.97	16,721.02	3.21	(0.13)
Mussel	22,321.59	14,939.89	12,802.62	(33.07)	(14.31)
Others	307,306.76	443,036.08	492,433.37	44.17	11.15

Table 5. Percent Share of Fisheries Species by Sub-sector to the Total Production, Philippines, July-September, 2014

Species	Percent Share			
	Commercial Fisheries	Municipal Fisheries	Aquaculture	Total
Milkfish	-	7.12	92.88	100.00
Tilapia	-	31.88	68.12	100.00
Tiger prawn	-	0.31	99.69	100.00
Roundscad (Galunggong)	69.92	30.08	-	100.00
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	83.21	16.79	-	100.00
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	65.47	34.53	-	100.00
Seaweed	-	-	100.00	100.00
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	55.14	44.86	-	100.00
Indian sardines (Tamban)	80.08	19.92	-	100.00
Big-eyed scad (Matangbaka)	32.36	67.64	-	100.00
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	36.97	63.03	-	100.00
Squid (Pusit)	17.54	82.46	-	100.00
Mud crab	-	7.78	92.22	100.00
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	19.81	80.19	-	100.00
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	65.19	34.81	-	100.00
Anchovies (Dilis)	33.19	66.81	-	100.00
Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa)	29.26	70.74	-	100.00
Blue crab (Alimasag)	3.14	96.86	-	100.00
Eastern little tuna (Bonito)	57.05	42.95	-	100.00
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	9.57	89.64	0.78	100.00
Carp	-	82.35	17.65	100.00
Bigeye tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	51.49	48.51	-	100.00
Mudfish	-	97.38	2.62	100.00
Catfish	-	79.52	20.48	100.00
Endeavor prawn	-	59.90	40.10	100.00
Gourami	-	99.65	0.35	100.00
Mussel	-	-	100.00	100.00
Oyster	-	15.39	84.61	100.00
Others	19.48	78.45	2.06	100.00