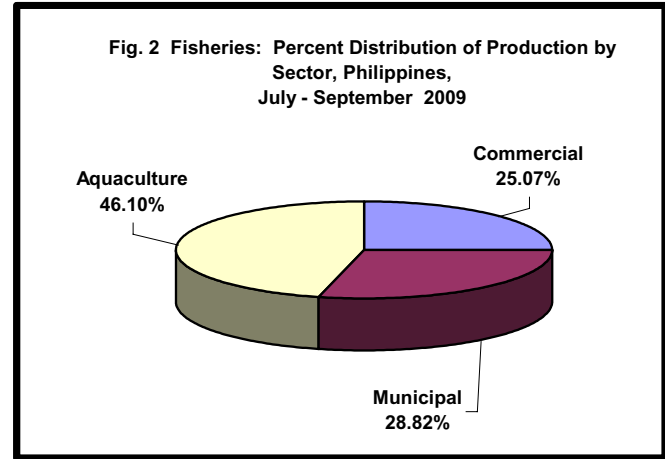
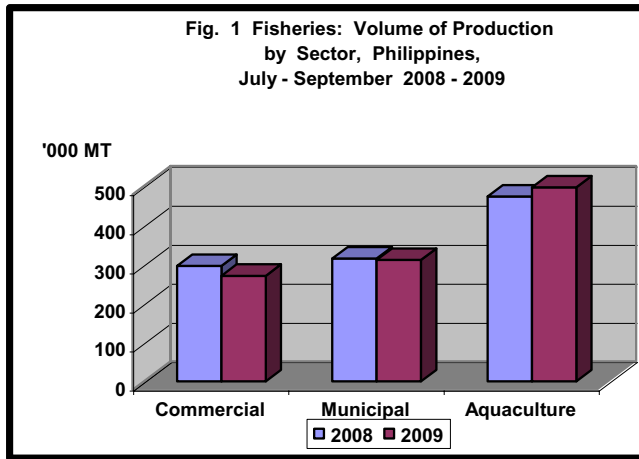


HIGHLIGHTS



Fisheries production decreased by 0.49 percent during the third quarter of 2009 compared with the output of the same period in 2008. Commercial fisheries production went down by 8.48 percent while municipal fisheries production dropped by 1.18 percent. On the other hand, aquaculture production recorded a 4.95 percent gain this year.

Commercial fishermen produced 270,115.72 metric tons of fish catch during the third quarter of 2009. Production was down by 8.48 percent or 25,026.25 metric tons. Twelve (12) regions registered production shortfalls mainly due to lesser fishing operations and trips due to weather disturbances including typhoons that caused rough seas and big waves. On the other hand, four (4) regions produced more output this quarter. This was attributed to less weather disturbances that adversely affected some provinces. Abundant catch of in-season species was also noted and big volume of unloadings of commercial fish catch at 79,486.75 metric tons noted in Zamboanga Peninsula. The bulk of commercial fish catch was unloaded at traditional landing centers which accounted for 123,694.46 metric tons of fish. Commercial fisheries shared about 25.07 percent on total fisheries production during the reference period (Table 1).

Municipal fisheries production at 310,525.23 metric tons exhibited a downward trend. Production slid by 1.18 percent or 3,722.02 metric tons from the previous year's level. Marine municipal fisheries shared 260,378.49 metric tons or 84 percent of the total municipal fisheries output. On the other hand, inland municipal fisheries contributed 50,146.74 metric tons or 16 percent of the total municipal fisheries output. Nine (9) regions recorded production cuts while eight (8) regions surpassed their last year's production performance. The decline in production of the nine (9) regions was mainly due to the occurrence of tropical storms that limited fishing operations of municipal fishermen. Bigger volume of unloadings of municipal fish catch at 43,374.05 metric tons was reported in MIMAROPA. Inland fisheries sub-sector recorded a production growth of 1.42 percent and this was attributed to the sufficient water levels of creeks, irrigation canals, streams and lakes where several freshwater species abound. Municipal fisheries contributed about 28.82 percent to total fisheries production.

Aquaculture production was estimated at 496,701.32 metric tons during the third quarter of 2009. It was up by 23,427.11 metric tons from the output during the same quarter last year. The bulk of aquaculture harvests at 128,689.16 metric tons was traced to the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). It is interesting to note that 98.36 percent of these harvests were contributed by seaweed farmers. Seaweeds contributed more than half (65.03 percent) of the total aquaculture production while fins/shellfishes shared 34.97 percent. Bigger volumes of seaweed production were noted in Tawi-Tawi, Sulu and Palawan. The growth in seaweed production was attributed to the availability of planting materials from LGU and BFAR, good market price offered to seaweed farmers and area expansion in some provinces. Aquaculture accounted for about 46.11 percent of the total fisheries production during the third quarter of 2009.

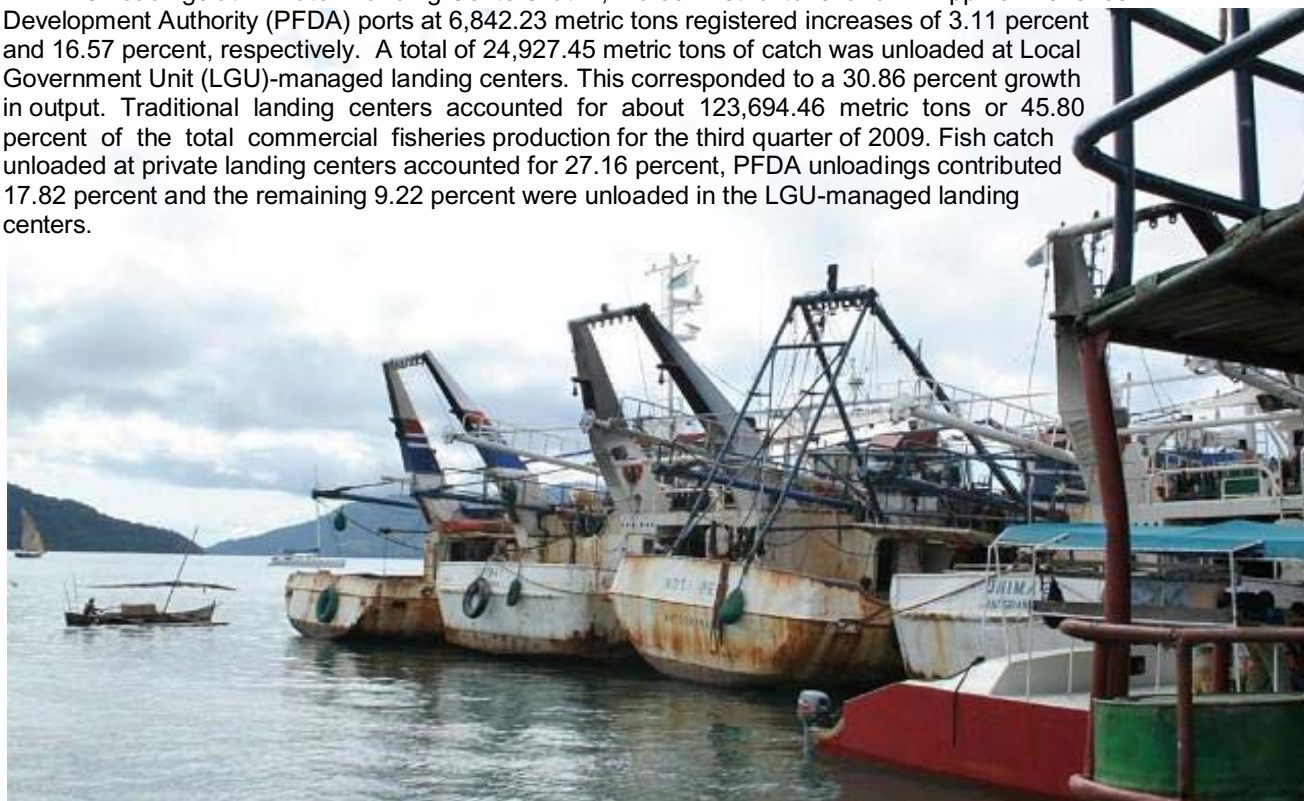
PRODUCTION

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Commercial fishing produced 270,115.72 metric tons of fish during the third quarter of 2009, this was 8.48 percent or 25,026.25 metric tons lower than last year's record. Reduced production was noted in 12 regions namely: Ilocos Region, Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, National Capital Region, MIMAROPA, Western Visayas, Central Visayas, Eastern Visayas, Northern Mindanao, Davao Region, SOCCSKSARGEN and Caraga Region. This situation was largely attributed to lesser fishing trips due to rough seas, big waves resulting from various weather disturbances including typhoons during the quarter. It was, likewise, reported that there were fishing boats that underwent dry-docking for repair and maintenance. The drop in production was also traced to the ban on the use of Fish Aggregating Device (FAD) or purse seine which was imposed by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) on its member countries to replenish stocks of the highly-migratory tuna species. The ban was set during the spawning period of tuna in the months of August and September. The Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) closely monitored the operations of purse seine owners in SOCCSKSARGEN in compliance with the ban. Cutting or shortening of fishing trips by Muslim operators in observance of Ramadan was also observed during the reference period (Table 2).

On the other hand, CALABARZON, Bicol Region, Zamboanga Peninsula and Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao registered higher production this quarter. This was attributed to lesser occurrence of weather disturbances in the provinces of Quezon, Camarines Norte, and Camarines Sur. Abundance of in-season species such as frigate tuna, skipjack tuna, yellowfin tuna, Indian sardines, fimbriated sardines, roundscad in the province of Camarines Norte helped in increasing commercial fisheries production. In Camarines Sur, abundant catch of fimbriated sardines, indian mackerel and roundscad was reported. In Zamboanga Peninsula, the volume of unloadings of commercial fish catch increased to of 79,486.75 metric tons, 4.79 percent higher than last year's level. In Zamboanga City, bigger volumes of fimbriated sardines and Indian sardines were unloaded. Commercial fishing vessels which were destroyed by typhoon Frank have resumed operations.

Unloadings at Private Landing Centers at 2,210.50 metric tons and Philippine Fisheries Development Authority (PFDA) ports at 6,842.23 metric tons registered increases of 3.11 percent and 16.57 percent, respectively. A total of 24,927.45 metric tons of catch was unloaded at Local Government Unit (LGU)-managed landing centers. This corresponded to a 30.86 percent growth in output. Traditional landing centers accounted for about 123,694.46 metric tons or 45.80 percent of the total commercial fisheries production for the third quarter of 2009. Fish catch unloaded at private landing centers accounted for 27.16 percent, PFDA unloadings contributed 17.82 percent and the remaining 9.22 percent were unloaded in the LGU-managed landing centers.



MUNICIPAL FISHERIES

Municipal fisheries production was 310,525.23 metric tons, and this was 1.18 percent lower than last year's production. About 84 percent of the total municipal fisheries output came from marine fisheries while the remaining 16 percent were contributed by inland fisheries. Among the three (3) big island groups, Luzon got 45 percent share of the total production while Visayas and Mindanao had 23 percent and 32 percent shares, respectively.

The top producing regions included MIMAROPA with 13.99 percent contribution, followed by Western Visayas, with 11.94 percent, CALABARZON, with 11.28 percent, and Bicol Region, 10.59 percent (Table 3).

Nine (9) out of 17 regions in the country registered decreases in municipal fisheries production. Leading the pack were the National Capital Region (17.84 percent), MIMAROPA (17.28 percent), Ilocos Region (16.93 percent), Davao Region (12.46 percent) and Caraga Region (10.37 percent). MIMAROPA recorded the biggest level of production cut at 9,062.91 metric tons followed by Caraga Region at 1,915.59 metric tons and Ilocos Region at 1,904.27 metric tons.

The declining volume of catch in marine fisheries, which started in the second quarter, was carried over to the third quarter the year. Production at 260,378.49 metric tons, was lower by 1.67 percent compared to the year ago level. The effects of bad weather conditions on fisheries resulted in lower production in nine (9) regions. MIMAROPA registered the biggest cut at 17.40 percent. This was followed by Ilocos Region (16.48 percent), Caraga Region (10.74 percent), CALABARZON (8.43 percent) and Central Luzon (8.23 percent).

MIMAROPA, in spite of the 17.40 percent decrease in output remained the country's top producing region for marine municipal fisheries. The decline was manifested by the smaller volume of unloadings of different species in Palawan, the banner province of the region, due to occurrence of southwest monsoon during the quarter.

Slowing down in fisheries activities during the period could be traced to several weather disturbances that entered the country. Rough seas and gusty winds prevented fishermen from doing their daily fishing operations. These were evident in Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, La Union, Bataan, Palawan, Cavite, Batangas, and Sorsogon. Aside from the impact of weather on fisheries, other factors that led to smaller volume of unloadings were, scarcity of species (Sorsogon, Iloilo, Negros Oriental), shifting to other jobs (Cavite), and fewer boats in operation due to high operation and maintenance costs (Palawan, Aklan and Davao del Sur).

On the other hand, in the provinces that were not directly hit by typhoons, like Capiz, Eastern Samar, Cebu, Davao Oriental and Zamboanga del Sur, production was higher than their last year's levels.

Meanwhile, inland fisheries production increased by 1.42 percent. This growth was attributed to sufficient water level of creeks, irrigation canals, streams, lakes where tilapia, carp, mudfish, catfish and other freshwater species abound and caught in Tarlac, Cagayan, Iloilo, Bukidnon, Capiz, and Sultan Kudarat. Species cultured from damaged fishponds, fish pens and cages were eventually captured by inland fishermen that resulted in increased volume of catch in Nueva Vizcaya and South Cotabato. The Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources' (BFAR) program on fingerlings dispersal was also recognized as one of the reasons in the improved catch of sustenance fishermen in Cagayan, Quirino, Camarines Sur, Bukidnon and Zamboanga Sibugay.

Out of 50,146.74 metric tons produced by inland fisheries, fin fishes species accounted for 60 percent, crustaceans, six (6) percent and molluscs, 34 percent. Shells gathered from Laguna Lake and utilized by fishpond operators as feeds for shrimps and prawn culture got the biggest share in inland fisheries production at 30 percent. Aside from "susong", big volume of big-head carp was caught by inland fishermen in Rizal province.

Inland waters in CALABARZON, had 47.28 percent share to total production, SOCCSKSARGEN had 12.70 percent, ARMM had 11.25 percent and Central Luzon had 7.40 percent. These regions proved to be more productive compared to other regions of the country.

AQUACULTURE

Aquaculture production was estimated at 496.7 thousand metric tons during the third quarter of 2009. It posted 4.95 percent increase from its last year's level. CALABARZON, Western Visayas and ARMM registered the highest increases in aquaculture production. High survival rate of species from freshwater cages in Taal Lake was reported in Batangas. This was coupled with early harvesting in response to high demand in Metro Manila because of reduced fish supply from Northern Luzon. In Western Visayas, better market price prompted brackishwater fishpond operators in Capiz and Negros Occidental to produce more milkfish through supplemental feeding. In the case of ARMM, the gain was attributed to the increased production of seaweed in Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi. Availability of planting materials and increased buying price were observed in said provinces.

On the other hand, ice-ice disease and strong waves pulled down the production of seaweed in Zamboanga del Sur and Zamboanga Sibugay that resulted in the 10.79 percent decrease in Zamboanga Peninsula production. In Caraga Region, there was a 23.33 percent decrease in harvest as more brackishwater fishpond operators temporarily stopped operation owing to financial constraints and high cost of inputs.

By aquafarm type, seaweed and brackishwater fishponds were the top gainers. However, significant output decrease in marine pens mainly came from Ilocos Region where fewer units were harvested because of typhoons in the previous quarter (Table 4).

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

Type of Aquafarm/Environment	% Increase (Decrease)
Brackishwater fishpond	5.73
Brackishwater fish pen	(1.23)
Brackishwater fish cage	(4.01)
Freshwater fishpond	4.99
Freshwater fish pen	10.08
Freshwater fish cage	13.28
Marine fish pen	(20.18)
Marine fish cage	(6.36)
Oyster	7.82
Mussel	1.44
Seaweed	3.85

SELECTED AQUACULTURE SPECIES

MILKFISH

Milkfish production from aquaculture for the third quarter of 2009 was estimated at 96,322.05 metric tons or 8.68 percent higher than the production of the same quarter of last year. All types of aqua farms registered increases in milkfish production except those in provinces with low productivity levels (Table 5).



Milkfish production from brackishwater fishponds increased by 6.30 percent. Among the reasons for this performance were increase in area harvested, availability of stocking materials, better management practices and re-operation of ponds affected by typhoon Helen and Frank last year.

The volume of milkfish harvests from freshwater fish pens and cages grew by 17.19 percent and 34.38 percent, respectively. Operators from the major producing provinces intensified their harvests to respond to higher demand and to avail of better market price. It was also noted that bigger sizes of milkfish were harvested in Maguindanao. In Batangas, higher milkfish production was the result of better management practices and

government regulation on cage construction to prevent water pollution. On the other hand, a 2.98 percent decrease was recorded in Sultan Kudarat where area harvested contracted due to strong water current in the lake caused by frequent rain.

Production of milkfish from marine cages increased by 6.89 percent and this was the result of the combined output gains in Davao del Sur, Davao del Norte, Misamis Oriental and Sarangani. In Davao del Sur, a 20.60 percent increase in area harvested was in response to the good price offered by buyers. A big increment of 462.65 percent was observed in Davao del Norte. The number of operators in Panabo City, particularly in barangay Cagangohan went up. On the contrary, Pangasinan registered a negative growth of 18.65 percent because lesser units were harvested due to unavailability of fingerling and loss of stocks during typhoons Emong, Gorio and Isang.

Brackishwater fish pens and cages indicated lower production. Lack of available stocks and smaller sizes of milkfish harvested in Pangasinan were noted. Lesser cages were harvested in Agusan del Norte, particularly, in Butuan City and Buenavista.

Milkfish production in marine fish pens went down by 20.04 percent. Deficiency of stocks was reported in Pangasinan. There was a decrease in area harvested in Davao del Sur.

TILAPIA

Tilapia production from all types of aquafarm was recorded at 51,575.74 metric tons during the third quarter of 2009. It grew by 6.16 percent compared to the same quarter of last year. About 54 percent of the total tilapia production came from freshwater fish cages, 30 percent from freshwater fishponds, 12 percent from freshwater fish pens and four (4) percent from brackishwater fishponds (Table 6).



Production from freshwater fish cages rose by 7.68 percent. The increase came from Batangas, Laguna and Camarines Sur. Batangas recorded an 11.92 percent increase which was mainly the result of good quality of fingerlings stocked coupled with intensive feeding. In Laguna, production was up by 12.77 percent due to restocking of tilapia on the reconstructed fish cages. The province also recorded the frequent harvesting by some operators to take advantage of the increasing demand. The improved water condition of the Laguna Lake contributed to the growth of tilapia. The increase of 7.13 percent in Camarines Sur was due to the increased demand during the Peñafrancia Fiesta last September. However, tilapia harvests in Rizal and South Cotabato dropped by 15.76 percent and 18.89 percent, respectively. In Rizal, the continuous rising of water in Laguna de Bay caused by typhoons led some operators to stop operations. Financial problems regarding the operation of cages was also noted. In South Cotabato, area harvested were reduced. Some fish cages in Lake Sebu were destroyed by strong winds and excessive rains that occurred in July, and these resulted in lower yield.

Tilapia production from freshwater fishponds grew by 4.69 percent this quarter and this largely came from Pampanga, Isabela, Nueva Ecija, and Cagayan. The 3.36 percent increase in Pampanga was attributed to good water condition that resulted in abundant supply of natural food that hastened the growth tilapia. Operators were encouraged to stock more and expanded their harvest area to avail of higher prevailing prices. The demand from restaurants and eateries for tilapia also pushed production up. Isabela recorded an 8.09 percent increase due to reactivation of some fishponds and shifting from extensive culture to semi-intensive practices of operators resulting in higher productivity. In Nueva Ecija, output grew by 3.23 percent. Fingerlings were of good quality, management practices improved, and probiotics were strongly used to enhance the growth of tilapia. Cagayan came up with 25.37 percent increase with the early onset of rainfall that encouraged operators to expand their areas. There was also increased stocking due to the availability of fingerlings and the continuous dispersal from BFAR. However, production in Bulacan dropped by 21.76 percent as operations were reduced because of high cost of inputs. This was noted in San Rafael, Bulacan

The volume of harvests in freshwater fish pens was 2.94 percent higher than last year's level. There was abundant supply of natural food and good water condition brought about by voluntary dismantling of fish pens operators in the province of Rizal where a 3.02 percent increase was recorded. Maguindanao recorded an 8.10

percent output gain because of the resumption of tilapia culture from fish pens specifically in Buluan Lake in Maguindanao. Rehabilitation of some fish pens in Laguna resulted in 7.14 percent increase in production.

The volume of harvests from brackishwater fishponds grew by 7.56 percent. Cagayan, Pampanga, Zamboanga del Sur and Bataan contributed to this output increment. A 29.44 percent increase in production was posted in Cagayan because of the newly opened area in Buguey, Sta Teresita and Claveria. In Pampanga, the 2.39 percent increase was traced to expansion of harvest area, usage of supplemental feeds and regular cleaning of ponds. Zamboanga del Sur came up with a 24.81 percent gain due to the availability of wild fry which is resistant to diseases and abundance of natural food. Negros Occidental recorded a 1.91 percent growth because of increased demand resulting from the substitution for marine species. It was also reported that there was early harvest in anticipation of typhoons.

On the other hand, production in Bataan decreased by 0.64 percent. More operators were forced to harvest early for fear of being flooded and this resulted in lower yield because of smaller sizes of fish harvested. Some fishponds overflowed because of frequent heavy rains during the quarter.

Production from brackishwater fish cages and fish pens declined by 16.58 percent as fish cages in the municipalities of Sanchez Mira and Claveria in Cagayan were damaged. The effects of typhoons Gorio and Isang in Ilocos Norte translated to lower volume of stocks. On the other hand, production in La Union grew by 9.09 percent as a result of increased stocking of quality fingerlings.

TIGER PRAWN

In the third quarter of 2009, production of tiger prawn was estimated at 10,766.09 metric tons, 0.47 percent higher than last year's level of 10,725.40 metric tons. Lanao del Norte registered an output gain of 18.33 as more operators ventured into prawn culture with the availability of inputs and to avail of the good price in the market. Harvests in Pampanga increased by 3.34 percent because operators used supplemental feeds coupled with good water salinity. Area expansion due to high demand of prawn in the market was also reported.



In Misamis Occidental, area harvested increased in Tangub, Plaridel and Lopez Jaena in response to higher demand in local markets like Cebu and Manila. The production of 2.20 percent increment in Zamboanga del Sur was attained because of higher stocking density.

On the contrary, tiger prawn production in Zamboanga Sibugay decreased by 2.33 percent and this was attributed to white spot syndrome infestation. Other producing provinces also recorded production cuts of 34.05 percent because of heavy rains resulting in overflowing of ponds and inferior quality prawn harvested due to white spot infestation (Table 7).

MUD CRAB



Mud crab production of 2,630.80 metric tons this quarter of 2009 surpassed the last year's level by 7.98 percent. This was attributed to the abundance of natural food, increased area harvested and stocking of quality crablets.

Production from the top producing provinces contributed 84.90 percent to the total mud crab production. Northern Samar and Lanao del Norte recorded increases of 51.81 percent and 17 percent, respectively. The contributing factors were good farm management and harvests of matured and bigger sizes of mud crabs.

In Pampanga, operators were encouraged to expand their area harvested to avail of the good price and high market demand. Similarly, the increase in area harvested in Bonifacio and Tangub City in Misamis Occidental was encouraged by the increased demand in Cebu and Manila. Meanwhile, proper management practice in mud crab culture of farmers in Camarines Sur resulted in high survival rate that provided additional harvests of about two (2) metric tons from last year's level. It was also reported that output gain in other provinces was the effect of the resumption of pond operation and harvest of natural entry crabs (Table 7).

CARP



Production went down by 1.91 percent from that of same quarter in 2008. This was brought about by the decline in production in freshwater fishpond by almost 50 percent and in small farm reservoirs by 47.55 percent.

Laguna, a top producing province last year, had zero fishpond production this year. It was reported that in Laguna, fingerlings were not available for stocking. In some provinces, fingerlings stocked were of poor quality. The number of ponds harvested was lesser and lesser volume of natural entry carps was harvested. The combined performances of Lanao del Norte, Pampanga and Surigao del Sur, the top fishpond provinces this reference quarter, were not enough to push production up, thus the 49.52 percent decline.

Production decreased in small farm reservoirs as Quirino had zero production and Isabela had smaller sizes of carps harvested. Cagayan production, on the other hand, increased as a result of BFAR's fingerlings dispersal. Meantime, in Pangasinan, carps were harvested in rice fish farms.

A 0.45 percent production increment was noted in fish pens and cages this reference period. Operators in Laguna harvested carps more frequently in response to the demand for this species. In Metro Manila, good water condition and supplemental feedings enhanced growth of carps in cages. In Maguindanao, more pens were operated due to availability of funds. On the contrary, Rizal, the top contributor in terms of volume, recorded a production cut of 0.64 percent. This was attributed to financial constraints experienced by pen operators in Tanay and Jala-Jala municipalities (Table 7).

CATFISH



Total catfish production in the third quarter of 2009 was 606.74 metric tons or 29.31 percent higher than the production of the same quarter last year. The increase in production was contributed by Iloilo, Davao City, Maguindanao and Camarines Sur. Production of catfish in Iloilo recorded a huge increase of 517.96 percent which was the highest increase reported across provinces during the quarter. This was due to availability of fingerlings from BFAR and sufficient water supply. It was also reported that some operators who were affected by typhoon Frank have recovered and resumed operations. In Davao City, there was a 7.87 percent increase in production due to higher survival rate of catfish. Maguindanao production rose by 10.43 percent as some operators who temporarily stopped have resumed operations. These operators were encouraged to go back to business to meet the demand for catfish from eateries. Production in Camarines Sur went up by 5.01 percent mainly because of good weather conditions and high demand for grilled catfish in this province. The 2.78 percent reduction in Bulacan production was traced to reduced area in San Rafael, Bulacan because of high cost of labor and feeds (Table 7).

SEAWEED



Production of seaweed grew by 3.85 percent this quarter compared to production in same quarter of last year. The significant expansion of area harvested in Bohol, Sulu and Palawan as a result of continuous dispersal and availability of planting materials from LGU and established nurseries of BFAR was reported. The presence of buyers and encouraging price levels in Tawi-Tawi led farmers to increase their produce. Furthermore, moderate water movement during the quarter and improved farm maintenance enhanced the growth of seaweed.

The 21.08 percent drop in production in Zamboanga Sibugay was due to ice-ice disease. Also, some areas that were previously damaged by strong waves were not fully planted and utilized by the farmers due to lack of capital (Table 8).

OYSTER

Oyster production was 7.82 percent higher than last year's level. More households were found to be engaged in oyster farming in Bohol because of high demand for oyster sauce processing. The good water conditions, non-occurrence of calamity resulted in the improved quality and bigger sizes of oyster produced during the quarter. Demand from the neighboring provinces encouraged expansion of output in Iloilo and Capiz.

The production decrease in Bulacan and La Union could be explained by the low prevailing price in the area and lesser demand. In addition, worn out stakes were not yet replaced while some were destroyed by typhoon Emong last May. It was also observed that oysters produced in these areas were smaller in sizes than in the same quarter of 2008 (Table 8).

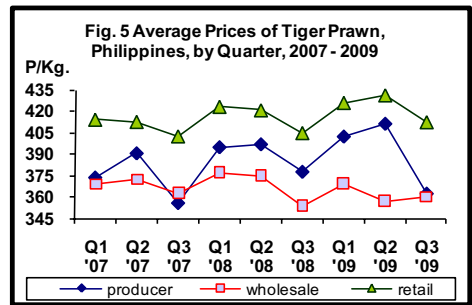
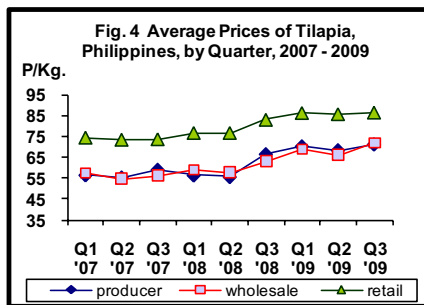
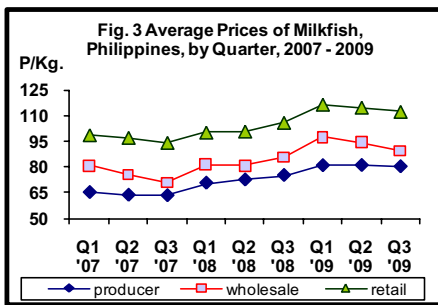
MUSSEL



Mussel production grew by 1.44 percent during the quarter. In Capiz, harvest area increased because of available spats that encouraged farmers to plant and respond to the demand in the province. In Samar, the rehabilitated mussel farm areas resumed operation this quarter. The prevailing market price and demand from the neighboring provinces led to increased mussel production in Negros Occidental.

A decrease in mussel production was reported in Cavite and this was primarily the effect of dismantling of illegal structures conducted by DENR in February 2009. There was a slash in demand during the quarter thus some farmers lessened the frequency of harvest. In Bataan, the decrease in area harvested was the result of the ongoing Coastal Rehabilitation Program. Mussel farm area in the municipality of Tortugas was converted into a tourist spot (Table 8).

FISH PRICES



On the average, prices at all levels were higher this year compared to the 2008 quotations. Records indicated that the average prices of milkfish at all levels were higher by 4.24 percent to 6.82 percent this year. In the case of tilapia, average wholesale price went up by 14.17 percent. The average wholesale and retail prices of tiger prawn rose by 6.90 percent and 4.23 percent, respectively. Producer price of tiger prawn dropped by 4.01 percent. The average wholesale price of roundscad was up by 13.17 percent while producer and retail prices were 5.70 percent and 8.03 percent above their last year's levels, respectively. Frigate tuna recorded an 11.37 percent increment in the producer price. The average wholesale price of indian mackerel rose by 15.41 percent

Producer-retail price margins of tiger prawn and indian mackerel were P49.78 and P48.05, respectively. These were wider than their margins in 2008. The same held true for roundscad and milkfish with price margins of P37.39 and P32.28, respectively. Those of frigate tuna and tilapia were P1.00 narrower than their last year's gaps.

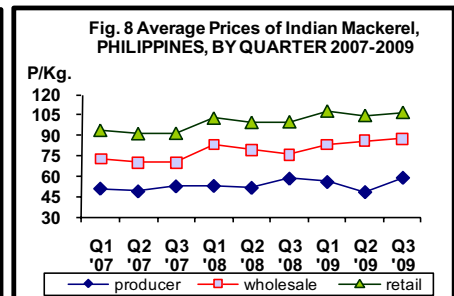
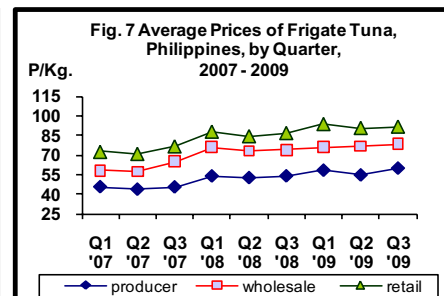
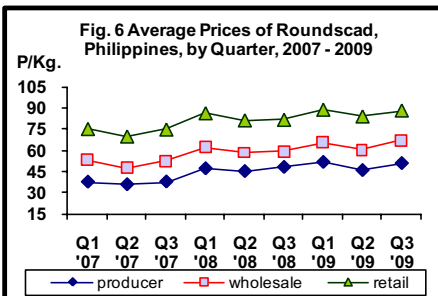


Table 1. Fisheries: Volume of Fish Production by Sub-Sector, by Region, Philippines, July - September 2008 - 2009^P

(Metric Tons)

Region/ Sub-Sector	Fisheries		% Change 09/08	Commercial		% Change 09/08	Municipal		% Change 09/08	Aquaculture		% Change 09/08
	2008	2009		2008	2009		2008	2009		2008	2009	
PHILIPPINES	1,082,663.43	1,077,342.27	(0.49)	295,141.97	270,115.72	(8.48)	314,247.25	310,525.23	(1.18)	473,274.21	496,701.32	4.95
NCR	21,300.82	18,296.91	(14.10)	19,179.37	16,157.41	(15.76)	1,100.40	904.12	(17.84)	1,021.05	1,235.38	20.99
CAR	798.51	812.26	1.72				221.08	218.30	(1.26)	577.43	593.96	2.86
I	24,666.50	21,562.88	(12.58)	1,376.05	1,162.84	(15.49)	11,250.75	9,346.48	(16.93)	12,039.70	11,053.56	(8.19)
II	15,567.60	16,070.82	3.23	4,075.13	3,918.83	(3.84)	7,120.11	7,606.63	6.83	4,372.36	4,545.36	3.96
III	42,379.74	40,822.63	(3.67)	2,361.77	1,095.55	(53.61)	9,829.67	9,371.51	(4.66)	30,188.30	30,355.57	0.55
IV-A	118,439.78	132,174.01	11.60	18,000.81	19,224.64	6.80	35,995.80	34,974.77	(2.84)	64,443.17	77,974.60	21.00
IV-B	107,980.18	97,270.97	(9.92)	13,586.04	11,193.62	(17.61)	52,436.96	43,374.05	(17.28)	41,957.18	42,703.30	1.78
V	63,023.41	67,165.75	6.57	13,349.26	16,236.04	21.63	32,094.87	32,836.17	2.31	17,579.28	18,093.54	2.93
VI	93,734.57	105,035.36	12.06	25,473.08	25,237.76	(0.92)	29,951.62	37,025.52	23.62	38,309.87	42,772.08	11.65
VII	48,631.27	49,626.09	2.05	10,273.46	9,015.77	(12.24)	11,801.25	11,817.72	0.14	26,556.56	28,792.60	8.42
VIII	49,813.35	50,706.96	1.79	16,985.36	13,807.67	(18.71)	21,270.76	23,915.19	12.43	11,557.23	12,984.10	12.35
IX	167,492.24	164,727.87	(1.65)	75,854.32	79,486.75	4.79	28,239.90	28,682.51	1.57	63,398.02	56,558.61	(10.79)
X	43,263.96	43,702.56	1.01	13,614.84	10,783.17	(20.80)	11,069.11	10,661.97	(3.68)	18,580.01	22,257.42	19.79
XI	15,234.35	14,578.28	(4.31)	2,921.45	2,475.24	(15.27)	7,326.53	6,413.87	(12.46)	4,986.37	5,689.17	14.09
XII	75,480.10	56,433.90	(25.23)	58,271.17	39,629.72	(31.99)	11,658.72	11,705.15	0.40	5,550.21	5,099.03	(8.13)
Caraga	29,623.17	25,479.54	(13.99)	1,626.41	1,620.65	(0.35)	18,470.60	16,555.01	(10.37)	9,526.16	7,303.88	(23.33)
ARMM	165,233.88	172,875.48	4.62	18,193.45	19,070.06	4.82	24,409.12	25,116.26	2.90	122,631.31	128,689.16	4.94

P - Preliminary

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

(Metric Tons)

Region	Commercial		% Change 09/08	Private		% Change 09/08	PFDA		% Change 09/08	LGU		% Change 09/08	Traditional		% Change 09/08
	2008	2009		2008	2009		2008	2008		2008	2008		2008	2008	
PHILIPPINES	295,141.97	270,115.72	(8.48)	71,148.08	73,358.58	3.11	41,293.00	48,135.23	16.57	19,048.63	24,927.45	30.86	163,652.26	123,694.46	(24.42)
NCR	19,179.37	16,157.41	(15.76)				18,240.06	15,339.00	(15.90)				939.31	818.41	(12.87)
CAR															
I	1,376.05	1,162.84	(15.49)				120.97	37.91	(68.66)	18.22	0.79	(95.66)	1,236.86	1,124.14	(9.11)
II	4,075.13	3,918.83	(3.84)										4,075.13	3,918.83	(3.84)
III	2,361.77	1,095.55	(53.61)	1,203.01	863.64	(28.21)				33.17	86.26	160.05	1,125.59	145.65	(87.06)
IV-A	18,000.81	19,224.64	6.80				2,650.56	3,451.13	30.20	1,287.18	1,590.62	23.57	14,063.07	14,182.89	0.85
IV-B	13,586.04	11,193.62	(17.61)										13,586.04	11,193.62	(17.61)
V	13,349.26	16,236.04	21.63	2,712.00	3,303.80	21.82				4,182.00	5,359.68	28.16	6,455.26	7,572.56	17.31
VI	25,473.08	25,237.76	(0.92)	854.75	2,606.08	204.89	191.96	352.07	83.41	7,435.35	6,688.19	(10.05)	16,991.02	15,591.42	(8.24)
VII	10,273.46	9,015.77	(12.24)								854.29		10,273.46	8,161.48	(20.56)
VIII	16,985.36	13,807.67	(18.71)	208.05	194.70	(6.42)							16,777.31	13,612.97	(18.86)
IX	75,854.32	79,486.75	4.79	25,494.39	52,012.86	104.02	2,702.00	4,088.63	51.32	4,807.30	7,567.85	57.42	42,850.63	15,817.41	(63.09)
X	13,614.84	10,783.17	(20.80)							1,285.41	1,713.65	33.32	12,329.43	9,069.52	(26.44)
XI	2,921.45	2,475.24	(15.27)	179.00	195.84	9.41	881.72	649.12	(26.38)		1,066.12		1,860.73	564.16	(69.66)
XII	58,271.17	39,629.72	(31.99)	40,496.88	14,181.66	(64.98)	16,505.73	24,217.37	46.72				1,268.56	1,230.69	(2.99)
Caraga	1,626.41	1,620.65	(0.35)										1,626.41	1,620.65	(0.35)
ARMM	18,193.45	19,070.06	4.82										18,193.45	19,070.06	4.82

P - Preliminary

Table 3. Municipal Fish Production by Region, Philippines, July - September 2008 - 2009^P

(Metric Tons)

Region	Municipal		% Change 09/08	Marine		% Change 09/08	Inland		% Change 09/08
	2008	2009		2008	2009		2008	2009	
PHILIPPINES	314,247.25	310,525.23	(1.18)	264,804.69	260,378.49	(1.67)	49,442.56	50,146.74	1.42
NCR	1,100.40	904.12	(17.84)	1,100.40	904.12	(17.84)	221.08	218.30	(1.26)
CAR	221.08	218.30	(1.26)				576.87	431.88	(25.13)
I	11,250.75	9,346.48	(16.93)	10,673.88	8,914.60	(16.48)	3,109.14	3,376.53	8.60
II	7,120.11	7,606.63	6.83	4,010.97	4,230.10	5.46	3,660.11	3,709.70	1.35
III	9,829.67	9,371.51	(4.66)	6,169.56	5,661.81	(8.23)	23,693.08	23,709.60	0.07
IV-A	35,995.80	34,974.77	(2.84)	12,302.72	11,265.17	(8.43)	244.39	260.77	6.70
IV-B	52,436.96	43,374.05	(17.28)	52,192.57	43,113.28	(17.40)	1,421.60	1,583.68	11.40
V	32,094.87	32,836.17	2.31	30,673.27	31,252.49	1.89	1,752.49	1,983.17	13.16
VI	29,951.62	37,025.52	23.62	28,199.13	35,042.35	24.27	60.34	59.81	(0.88)
VII	11,801.25	11,817.72	0.14	11,740.91	11,757.91	0.14	724.81	282.30	(61.05)
VIII	21,270.76	23,915.19	12.43	20,545.95	23,632.89	15.02	173.10	286.18	65.33
IX	28,239.90	28,682.51	1.57	28,066.80	28,396.33	1.17	813.17	1,092.08	34.30
X	11,069.11	10,661.97	(3.68)	10,255.94	9,569.89	(6.69)	40.50	35.79	(11.63)
XI	7,326.53	6,413.87	(12.46)	7,286.03	6,378.08	(12.46)	6,205.89	6,367.02	2.60
XII	11,658.72	11,705.15	0.40	5,452.83	5,338.13	(2.10)	1,165.26	1,107.88	(4.92)
Caraga	18,470.60	16,555.01	(10.37)	17,305.34	15,447.13	(10.74)	5,580.73	5,642.05	1.10
ARMM	24,409.12	25,116.26	2.90	18,828.39	19,474.21	3.43			

P - Preliminary

Table 4. Aquaculture Production by Type of Aquafarm, by Environment and by Region, July - September 2008 - 2009^P

(Metric Tons)

Region	Aquaculture		Brackishwater Fishpond		Brackishwater Fish Pen		Brackishwater Fish Cage		Freshwater Fishpond		Freshwater Fish Pen		Freshwater Fish Cage								
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009							
PHILIPPINES	473,274.21	496,701.32	4.95	82,903.03	5.73	514.21	507.86	(1.23)	856.38	822.00	(4.01)	15,461.67	16,233.05	4.99	13,298.90	14,639.73	10.08	35,610.92	40,338.80	13.28	
NCR	1,021.05	1,235.38	20.99	72.22	8.09													242.64	278.50	14.78	
CAR	577.43	583.96	2.86															225.05	199.30	(11.44)	
I	12,039.70	11,053.56	(8.19)	4,507.70	4,797.58	6.44	505.84	491.20	(2.89)	273.58	277.14	1.30	352.38	394.65	12.00	682.69	852.22	23.03	225.05	199.30	(11.44)
II	4,372.36	4,545.36	3.96	575.91	709.05	23.12				38.03	22.18	(41.66)	242.82	248.17	2.21	0.15	0.14	(7.69)	0.82	0.94	14.21
III	30,188.30	30,355.57	0.55	19,272.20	19,252.59	(0.10)				0.05			2,252.49	2,536.15	12.59				229.86	219.03	(4.71)
IVA	64,443.17	77,974.60	21.00	2,274.87	2,315.48	1.79							10,131.33	10,290.18	1.57				5.00		
IVB	41,957.18	42,703.30	1.78	1,306.04	1,174.33	(10.08)							416.81	331.23	(20.53)				32,355.08	37,036.51	14.47
V	17,579.28	18,093.54	2.93	1,185.85	1,245.11	5.00							159.37	137.50	(13.73)				2,044.66	2,185.86	6.91
VI	38,309.87	42,772.08	11.65	25,123.76	28,499.76	13.44				2.36	2.07	(12.32)	607.10	644.47	6.15				1.10		
VII	26,556.56	28,792.60	8.42	2,701.78	2,778.36	2.83				3.88	3.42	(11.86)	112.38	322.70	187.14				1.75	1.49	(15.03)
VIII	11,557.23	12,984.10	12.35	1,462.81	1,757.11	20.12							31.27	45.88	46.71				47.36	20.38	(56.97)
IX	63,398.02	56,558.61	(10.79)	4,322.11	5,386.03	24.62							32.16	40.63	26.34						
X	18,580.01	22,257.42	19.79	9,454.96	10,371.67	9.70							375.01	391.19	4.32						
XI	4,886.37	5,689.17	14.09	1,401.95	1,392.51	(0.67)				19.33	20.86	7.89	337.42	406.00	20.32				0.78	0.60	(23.46)
XII	5,550.21	5,099.03	(8.13)	2,705.32	2,308.55	(14.67)							214.98	241.96	12.55				308.29	250.21	(16.84)
Caraga	9,526.16	7,303.88	(23.33)	1,802.92	582.71	(67.68)				519.15	489.92	(5.63)	55.60	57.98	4.27				42.26	38.78	(8.25)
ARMM	122,631.31	128,689.16	4.94	240.10	254.13	5.84							95.73	94.96	(0.90)				107.37	105.57	(1.68)
Region	Marine Fish Pen	% Change	Marine Fish Cage	% Change	Oyster	% Change	Mussel	% Change	Seaweed	% Change	Rice Fish	% Change	SFR	% Change							
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009							
PHILIPPINES	3,324.50	2,653.78	(20.19)	8,569.17	9,114.06	6.36	3,138.15	3,183.46	1.44	311,017.26	322,983.57	3.85	0.19	2.88	1,382.58	35.86	30.72				
NCR																					
CAR																					
I	1,961.64	1,499.87	(23.54)	4,327.15	3,529.73	(18.43)	159.74	154.43	(3.32)	4.82	4.07	(15.49)									
II							113.16	111.14	(1.78)	1,139.00	919.74	(19.25)									
III							199.67	177.49	(11.11)	3.00	15.90	430.00									
IVA	232.98			1.13	0.10	(90.71)	19.78	10.31	(47.85)	19,378.78	27,657.35	42.72									
IVB				1.78	2.60	46.74				40,489.99	41,388.44	2.22									
V		17.00		8.25	10.48	26.95	6.27			13,724.76	13,890.62	1.94									
VI	384.95	426.13	10.70	6.13	9.14	49.15	718.74	787.59	9.58	9,675.92	10,143.37	4.83									
VII	14.14	38.13	169.66	217.76	174.48	(19.88)	23,448.12	25,575.31	9.07	23,448.12	25,575.31	9.07									
VIII	15.83	10.55	(33.36)	1,435.91	1,448.57	0.88	1,564.04	1,735.59	10.97	6,970.38	7,943.11	13.96									
IX				20.80	19.63	(5.59)	0.26			58,952.16	51,078.16	(13.36)									
X	1.52	0.03	(98.35)	109.83	431.23	292.63	0.21	0.14	(35.71)	8,638.33	11,061.67	28.05									
XI	591.27	566.14	(4.25)	1,681.73	2,663.98	58.41	48.11	43.45	(9.68)	904.56	592.04	(34.55)									
XII				443.66	444.87	0.27				37.45	78.50	109.61									
Caraga	121.52	92.89	(23.56)	63.56	77.32	21.65				6,916.63	5,958.66	(13.85)									
ARMM	0.65	3.03	366.75			0.84				120,733.37	126,576.61	4.84									

P - Preliminary

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

(Metric Tons)

Culture Environment/ Type of Aquafarm/Province	2008	2009	% Change 09/08
PHILIPPINES	88,629.10	96,322.05	8.68
Brackishwater Fishpond	61,770.12	65,659.89	6.30
Capiz	8,390.66	9,118.13	8.67
Bulacan	8,933.67	8,740.70	(2.16)
Iloilo	7,065.00	8,315.94	17.71
Negros Occidental	5,878.98	7,116.51	21.05
Pangasinan	3,672.44	4,023.52	9.56
Pampanga	3,681.27	3,814.16	3.61
Other Provinces	24,148.11	24,530.94	1.59
Brackishwater Fish pen	504.20	494.59	(1.91)
Pangasinan	404.30	381.82	(5.56)
La Union	96.55	103.68	7.39
Other Provinces	3.36	9.09	170.65
Brackishwater Fish cage	809.79	783.89	(3.20)
Agusan del Norte	517.00	487.53	(5.70)
Pangasinan	255.00	250.00	(1.96)
Davao del Norte	19.33	20.86	7.89
Other Provinces	18.45	25.50	38.18
Freshwater Fish pen	5,307.63	6,219.96	17.19
Rizal	3,570.67	4,241.24	18.78
NCR	692.69	852.22	23.03
Sultan Kudarat	795.68	771.97	(2.98)
Maguindanao	196.58	294.49	49.81
Other Provinces	52.00	60.03	15.45
Freshwater Fish cage	8,695.41	11,684.72	34.38
Batangas	8,663.52	11,665.43	34.65
Other Provinces	31.89	19.28	(39.53)
Marine Fish pen	3,186.34	2,547.65	(20.04)
Pangasinan	1,961.64	1,499.87	(23.54)
Davao del Sur	591.27	566.14	(4.25)
Capiz	306.25	320.40	4.62
Other Provinces	327.17	161.24	(50.72)
Marine Fish cage	8,355.61	8,931.34	6.89
Pangasinan	4,301.44	3,499.22	(18.65)
Davao Sur	1,510.57	1,821.75	20.60
Samar	1,232.71	1,234.00	0.10
Davao Norte	148.62	835.74	462.35
Other Provinces	1,162.28	1,540.63	32.55

P - Preliminary

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

(Metric Tons)

Culture Environment/ Type of Aquafarm/Province	2008	2009	% Change 09/08
PHILIPPINES	48,587.17	51,575.74	6.15
Brackishwater Fishpond	2,036.77	2,190.79	7.56
Cagayan	477.31	617.82	29.44
Pampanga	410.87	420.69	2.39
Zamboanga Sur	129.46	161.58	24.81
Negros Occidental	150.07	152.93	1.91
Bataan	108.26	107.57	(0.64)
Other provinces	760.81	730.19	(4.02)
Brackishwater Fishcage/Pens	50.36	42.02	(16.58)
Ilocos Norte	17.82	16.35	(8.26)
Cagayan	25.29	14.52	(42.59)
La Union	5.00	5.45	9.09
Other provinces	2.26	5.70	152.13
Freshwater Fishpond	14,729.80	15,420.49	4.69
Pampanga	7,020.54	7,256.43	3.36
Isabela	1,266.40	1,368.80	8.09
Nueva Ecija	1,224.16	1,263.70	3.23
Bulacan	885.58	692.88	(21.76)
Cagayan	473.03	593.04	25.37
Other Provinces*	3,860.09	4,245.63	9.99
Freshwater Fish Cage	25,711.96	27,685.83	7.68
Batangas	18,728.69	20,962.09	11.92
Laguna	2,088.31	2,354.99	12.77
Camarines Sur	1,932.79	2,070.60	7.13
Rizal	1,335.49	1,125.02	(15.76)
South Cotabato	306.03	248.22	(18.89)
Other provinces	1,320.65	924.91	(29.97)
Freshwater Fish Pen	6,058.27	6,236.63	2.94
Rizal	3,586.75	3,695.07	3.02
Maguindanao	1,251.11	1,352.45	8.10
SultanKudarat	1,044.19	1,000.23	(4.21)
Laguna	169.83	181.95	7.14
Other provinces	6.40	6.93	8.29

P- Preliminary

* Including those from SFR and rice fish

Table 7. Aquaculture: Tiger Prawn, Mud Crab, Carp and Catfish Production of Top Producing Provinces by Culture Environment and Type of Aquafarm, Philippines, July - September 2008 - 2009^P

(Metric Tons)

Species/Province	2008	2009	% Change 09/08
TIGER PRAWN	11,025.40	10,776.26	(2.26)
Brackishwater Fishpond			
Lanao del Norte	3,513.94	4,158.05	18.33
Pampanga	2,896.91	2,993.67	3.34
Zamboanga del Sur	583.27	596.10	2.20
Misamis Occidental	517.38	543.25	5.00
Zamboanga Sibugay	529.11	516.78	(2.33)
Other Provinces	2,984.79	1,968.41	(34.05)
MUD CRAB	2,443.16	2,639.90	8.05
Brackishwater Fishpond	2,436.38	2,630.80	7.98
Pampanga	1,115.89	1,161.53	4.09
Lanao del Norte	570.70	667.72	17.00
Misamis Occidental	270.45	278.41	2.94
Camarines Sur	64.16	66.09	3.00
Northern Samar	43.14	59.89	38.82
Other Provinces	372.03	397.17	6.76
Marine Fish Cage	6.78	9.10	34.22
Eastern Samar	6.75	9.00	33.33
Camiguin	0.03	0.10	233.33
CARP	3,291.49	3,228.57	(1.91)
Freshwater Fishpond	153.71	77.59	(49.52)
Lanao del Norte	57.94	62.49	7.84
Pampanga	3.68	4.03	9.48
Surigao del Sur	2.95	3.28	10.91
Other Provinces	89.13	7.80	(91.25)
Freshwater Fish Pen/Cage	3,135.63	3,149.85	0.45
Rizal	2,849.36	2,830.99	(0.64)
Laguna	238.05	264.32	11.04
Metro Manila	39.51	45.52	15.20
Other Provinces	8.72	9.03	3.63
Small Farm Reservoir	2.15	1.13	(47.55)
Cagayan	0.37	0.69	85.00
Other Provinces	1.78	0.44	(75.27)
CATFISH	469.21	606.74	29.31
Freshwater Fishpond			
Iloilo	18.12	112.00	517.96
Bulacan	79.42	77.21	(2.78)
Davao City	70.27	75.80	7.87
Maguindanao	49.96	55.17	10.43
Camarines Sur	50.18	52.69	5.01
Other Provinces	201.26	233.86	16.20

P - Preliminary

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

(Metric Tons)

Species/Province	2008	2009	% Change 09/08
SEAWEED	311,016.56	322,983.77	3.85
Tawi-Tawi	58,215.22	61,265.69	5.24
Sulu	44,432.68	47,107.52	6.02
Palawan	39,257.45	40,070.89	2.07
Zamboanga Sibugay	33,475.84	26,419.14	(21.08)
Bohol	22,779.37	24,406.71	7.14
Other Provinces	112,856.00	123,713.82	9.62
OYSTER	3,044.92	3,282.98	7.82
Capiz	2,030.78	2,280.36	12.29
Iloilo	199.67	220.28	10.32
Bulacan	191.00	173.45	(9.19)
Bohol	140.79	167.45	18.94
La Union	132.70	136.38	2.78
Other Provinces	349.98	305.06	(12.84)
MUSSEL	3,138.15	3,183.46	1.44
Samar	1,564.04	1,734.99	10.93
Capiz	437.18	528.76	20.95
Bataan	322.79	317.98	(1.49)
Cavite	456.91	268.11	(41.32)
Negros Occidental	170.17	175.27	3.00
Other Provinces	187.07	158.34	(15.36)

P - Preliminary

Table 9. Producer, Wholesale and Retail Prices and Price Margins of Selected Fish Species, Philippines, July - September 2007 - 2009*

(Peso per Kilogram)

Species	Producer		% Change 09/08	Wholesale*		% Change 09/08	Retail*		% Change 09/08	Price Margins						
	2007	2008		2009	2007		2008	2009		2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	
Milkfish	63.00	74.88	79.99	70.93	85.68	89.31	94.09	105.84	112.27	6.08	7.93	10.80	9.32	31.09	30.96	32.28
Tilapia	59.03	66.34	70.92	56.18	63.00	71.93	73.46	82.89	86.40	4.23	(2.85)	(3.34)	1.01	14.43	16.55	15.48
Tiger Prawn	356.09	377.76	362.61	362.50	353.77	360.08	402.66	404.93	412.39	1.84	6.41	(23.99)	(2.53)	46.57	27.17	49.78
Roundscad	37.46	47.83	50.56	52.43	59.23	67.03	74.64	81.41	87.95	8.03	14.97	11.40	16.47	37.18	33.58	37.39
Frigate Tuna	45.17	53.92	60.05	65.01	73.76	78.21	76.81	86.77	91.59	5.55	19.84	19.84	18.16	31.64	32.85	31.54
Indian Mackerel	52.67	58.37	59.01	69.75	75.91	87.61	91.17	99.88	107.06	7.19	17.08	17.54	28.60	38.50	41.51	48.05

* BAS AMSAD data

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