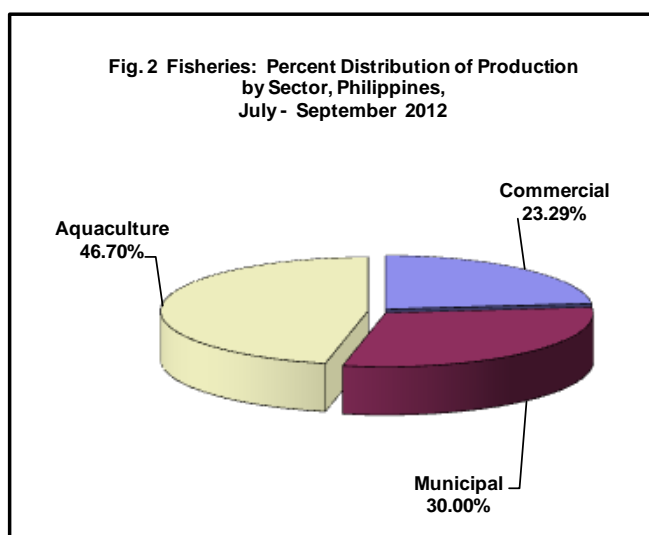
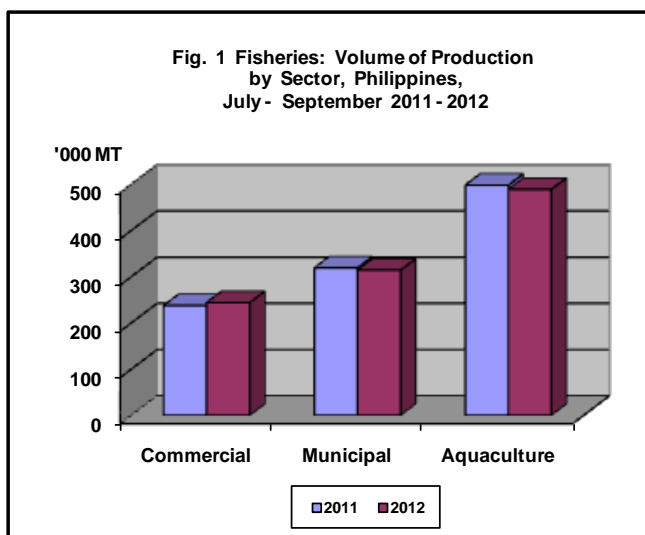


HIGHLIGHTS



Fisheries production was 0.68 percent lower in the third quarter of 2012 compared with the record in the same period in 2011. Commercial fisheries, came up with 2.77 percent more in output. On the other hand, municipal fisheries and aquaculture production went down by 1.52 percent and 1.79 percent, respectively .

Commercial fishermen unloaded 243,839.33 metric tons of fish catch this quarter. This was 6,570.79 metric tons more than last year's record. Zamboanga Peninsula accounted for the bulk of commercial fish catch unloaded at 56,868.81 metric tons. SOCCSKSARGEN ranked second with total unloadings of 49,641.48 metric tons. Six (6) regions fared well during the quarter while the other 10 regions recorded production shortfalls. The production gain was largely attributed to more fishing trips due to the lifting of tuna moratorium in some fishing grounds in the high seas. The cut in production on the other regions was traced to lesser fishing operations and fishing trips because of rough seas brought by typhoons and long period of southwest monsoon. Except for the traditional landing centers, all types of landing centers recorded lesser unloadings. Commercial fisheries contributed about 23.29 percent to the total fisheries production.

Municipal fisheries production at 314,073.17 metric tons was 4,851.34 metric tons lower compared to last year's record. The volume of fish catch unloaded by marine municipal fishing boats reached 258,678.02 metric tons which shared 82.36 percent in the total municipal fisheries output. The volume of fish caught by inland municipal fishing households at 55,395.15 metric tons was 17.64 percent of the total municipal fisheries output. Ten (10) regions posted lower production while seven (7) regions recorded production gains. The decline in production was largely attributed to reduced fishing operations and fishing trips on account of rough seas brought by typhoons and early occurrence of southwest monsoon. Municipal fisheries production accounted for 30.00 percent of the total fisheries production.

Aquaculture production was estimated at 488,887.29 metric tons this quarter. This was 8,894.75 metric tons lower than 2011 third quarter production level. Seaweed production at 313,070.04 metric tons contributed more than half or 64.04 percent to the total aquaculture production. On the other hand, fin fishes and shellfishes shared 35.96 percent. These included milkfish, tilapia, tiger prawn, oyster and mussel. Seaweed production went down by 3.95 percent or 12,859.28 metric tons as a result of continuous attack of ice-ice disease. Aquaculture accounted for 46.70 percent of the total fisheries production (Table 1).

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Production grew by 2.77 percent during the third quarter of 2012, or from 237,268.54 metric tons last year to 243,839.33 metric tons this year. Zamboanga Peninsula with 56,868.81 metric tons of unloadings accounted for the bulk of commercial fish catch unloaded. About 74.24 percent or 42,216.30 metric tons, were unloaded in Zamboanga City landing centers. It was observed that 93.99 percent or 39,678.75 metric tons of fish catch in Zamboanga City were unloaded at private landing centers. SOCCSKSARGEN ranked second with total unloadings of 49,641.48 metric tons of which 97.26 percent or 48,281.64 metric tons were unloaded at South Cotabato landing centers. About 80.35 percent or 38,795.60 metric tons of these catch were unloaded at Philippine Fisheries Development Authority (PFDA)-managed landing centers. More unloadings of commercial fish catch were also recorded in Western Visayas, ARMM, National Capital Region, Bicol Region and CALABARZON.

Increased production was noted in six (6) regions, namely: National Capital Region, Bicol Region, Central Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula, Davao Region and SOCCSKSARGEN. Fish production in SOCCSKSARGEN, which grew by 31.12 percent or 11,781.52 metric tons, served as the major source of growth. The production increment was largely attributed to more fishing trips as a results of the lifting of tuna ban in some fishing grounds in the high seas. Skipjack production in South Cotabato increased by 33.68 percent or 7,787.04 metric tons. Production of yellowfin tuna, on the other hand, grew by 42.09 percent or 3,000.07 metric tons. These tuna species were unloaded at PFDA-managed landing centers.

Zamboanga Peninsula surpassed its last year's production performance by 3.15 percent or 1,737.14 metric tons. This was traced to the increased production of Indian sardines as noted in the private landing centers of Zamboanga City. Production of Indian sardines increased by 8 percent or 2,489.13 metric tons this quarter. Other reasons cited were the close monitoring by Bantay Dagat against destructive fishing along the fishing ground which has helped fishermen to maximize their fishing trips. Also, some fishing vessels which were previously under repair were back to fishing operations this quarter. Operators were encouraged by the high buying price of fishes in the local market.

Davao Region managed to outdo its last year's third quarter production with the increase in unloadings of yellowfin tuna from foreign-flagged vessels in PFDA-managed landing center in Davao City. Production gains in the other regions were largely attributed to abundant catch of in-season species such as anchovies, big-eyed scad, roundscad and sardines.

On the other hand, 10 regions, namely: Ilocos Region, Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Western Visayas, Eastern Visayas, Northern Mindanao, ARMM and Caraga Region had production shortfalls this quarter. The downward trend in production was largely a result of lesser fishing operations and fishing trips due to rough seas brought by typhoons and long period of southwest monsoon. Dry docking of some commercial fishing vessels for repair and maintenance was also reported.

Except for the traditional landing centers which came up with 61.46 percent or 7,219.59 metric tons decrease in unloadings, all types of landing centers recorded production gains. However, the bulk of commercial fish catch at 104,543.49 metric tons was unloaded at traditional landing centers. Fish catch unloaded at PFDA-managed landing centers recorded the biggest increase at 22.95 percent or 11,192.64 metric tons. The volume of fish catch unloaded at private and Local Government Unit-managed landing centers grew by 3.47 percent and 3.20 percent, respectively (Table 2).



MUNICIPAL FISHERIES

Production of municipal fisheries continued its downward trend until the third quarter of the year. Total output at 314,073.17 metric tons was 1.52 percent lower than last year's record. Volume of unloadings of marine species was down by 2.58 percent while fish caught by inland fishers had a 3.76 percent growth for the quarter.

Marine municipal fisheries contributed 82.36 percent to the total output of the sector. Western Visayas, MIMAROPA, Bicol Region, Zamboanga Peninsula, Eastern Visayas, ARMM and Caraga Region were the top producing regions with a combined share of 77.37 percent.



By island group, the biggest decline in output was noted in Mindanao at 1.74 percent. Luzon registered a 1.52 percent decrease and Visayas, 1.23 percent. Nine (9) out of 16 regions recorded output decreases during the third quarter. The biggest losers were Ilocos Region, with 21.51 percent production cut, National Capital Region, with 12.90 percent, and Central Luzon, with 12.11 percent.

Municipal fisheries production was heavily affected by the occurrence of southwest monsoon, locally known as Habagat. This weather condition, characterized by strong winds, rough seas, and continuous rains, resulted in suspension of fishing operations for several days in many provinces. Marginal fishermen, especially those operating light and non-motorized fishing boats, were cautious not to take the risks of going out fishing in exchange for scanty catch. Aside from the Habagat, several typhoons also visited various parts of the country. Scarcity of different species was evident in the poor catch of sustenance fishermen. Irregular fishing days and shortened fishing hours led to smaller catch, in number and in size of species.

Competition between the commercial and municipal fishing boats in the sharing of fishery resources still exists in Palawan. The presence of big fishing boats intimidated sustenance fishermen that they confined their fishing operations in near shore and shallow parts of the sea. Daily fishing operations were also affected by gale warnings imposed/issued by PAG-ASA and Philippine Coast Guards from time to time. Meanwhile in Zambales, fishermen complied with the BFAR order banning fishing in and around Scarborough Shoal due to territorial disputes between the Philippines and China. As such, volume of fish landed in the province decreased and fishermen tried to explore other fishing grounds.

At the regional level, minimal increases were noted in Western Visayas (692.29 metric tons), CALABARZON (445.19 metric tons), SOCCSKSARGEN (280.13 metric tons) and Bicol Region (251.50 metric tons). Among provinces, Capiz, Iloilo, Quezon, Masbate, Zamboanga City and Surigao del Sur came up with the biggest increases in catch compared to their respective records last year.

The incessant rains filled-up rivers, lakes, streams, creeks, swamps, marshes, irrigation canals and dams. Fast reproduction and growth of species that abound in these places benefited inland fishermen. Fish shelters, fish traps, fish corrals and stationary gears improved catch of marginal fishermen. Tilapia, carp, mudfish, catfish and other freshwater species from fishponds that overflowed were caught by inland fishermen. Demand for freshwater species grew with the low supply of marine species during the rainy days.

The increase in inland production was contributed largely by "suso" from Laguna Lake. Shell gatherers from Rizal and Laguna were encouraged to produce more to sustain the big demand for "suso" by duck raisers and fishpond operators (Table 3).

AQUACULTURE

Aquaculture production at 489 thousand metric tons was 1.79 percent below last years' third quarter record. Seaweed farms and freshwater cages produced 3.95 percent and 8.09 percent lower output, respectively. On the contrary, more harvests were reported from marine fish cages and brackishwater fishponds (Table 4).

Seaweed farms in Zamboanga Peninsula, MIMAROPA and ARMM were affected by ice-ice disease and were damaged by frequent rains. There are also report that some seaweed farmers ceased operations due to low buying price of seaweeds. In CALABARZON, the decline in production from freshwater fish cages was attributed to slow growth of tilapia because of too much rain and full implementation of fish cage dismantling in Taal Lake.



Harvests from marine fish cages went up by 33.55 percent during the period. Davao Region reported additional fish cages in operation in mariculture park of Davao del Sur. Higher marine fish cage production was noted in Ilocos Region. Good water parameter and improved feeding management boosted the growth of milkfish from marine fish cages in Pangasinan.

The following table shows the percentage change in production by aquafarm type from 2011 to 2012.

Type of Aquafarm/Environment	% Increase (Decrease)
Brackishwater fishpond	2.21
Brackishwater fish pen	(6.52)
Brackishwater fish cage	9.38
Freshwater fishpond	4.25
Freshwater fish pen	(3.55)
Freshwater fish cage	(8.09)
Rice Fish	(79.57)
Small Farm Reservoir	(22.77)
Marine fish pen	1.15
Marine fish cage	33.55
Oyster	(1.03)
Mussel	15.58
Seaweed	(3.95)

SELECTED AQUACULTURE SPECIES

MILKFISH



Milkfish production from all types of aquafarm grew by 3.85 percent during the third quarter of 2012 compared to the same quarter of 2011. About 68.56 percent of production came from brackishwater fishponds and 0.25 percent came from brackishwater fish pens and fish cages. The combined volume of harvests in freshwater fish pens/cages shared 13.12 percent while 18.07 percent of the milkfish harvests were from marine fish pens and fish cages (Table 5).

The volume of milkfish harvested from brackishwater fishponds increased by 1.56 percent. The sources of increments were Capiz, Negros Occidental and Quezon. The gains of 2.73 percent in Capiz and 18.22 percent in Negros Occidental were attributed to the increase in area harvested arising from the great demand and better market price of cultured species particularly by local cannery (APAMI), hotels and other eatery establishments. Quezon produced 37.38 percent more output due to availability of stocking materials, good weather conditions and better management that enhanced the growth of milkfish. On the contrary, harvests dropped by 8.83 percent in Bulacan and 5.67 percent in Pangasinan. This was the result of overflowing of fishponds brought by typhoon Gener and southwest monsoon. In Iloilo, harvests were reduced by 13.73 percent due to the slow growth of natural food in fishponds because of frequent rains that resulted in small sizes milkfish harvested.



Harvests of milkfish from brackishwater fish cages went up by 8.60 percent as a result of increased stocking rate and bigger area harvested due to availability of fry/fingerlings. However, milkfish production from brackishwater fish pens dropped by 5.96 percent because of the reduction in area harvested as some fish pens were under repair. It was also reported that some areas were affected by typhoon Helen.

Milkfish production from freshwater fish pens and fish cages decreased by 6.99 percent and 10.15 percent, respectively. In NCR, ponds overflowed because of southwest monsoon. In Batangas, output was reduced by 10.17 percent as a result of full implementation of dismantling of illegal fish cages in Taal Lake. Late stocking was noticed due to high cost of feeds



There was a 1.17 percent output growth in marine fish pens. Milkfish harvests in Pangasinan, Masbate and Capiz dropped but this did not pull down overall production. Meanwhile, production of milkfish from marine fish cages grew by 34.67 percent. Operators reported that they were able to harvest bigger sized milkfish with the usage of quality fry/fingerling coupled with proper feeding management.

TILAPIA



Tilapia production decreased by 3.22 percent this quarter compared with last year's record. The top five (5) tilapia producing provinces were Batangas, Pampanga, Rizal, Camarines Sur and Laguna. Production by type of aquafarm showed that 47 percent came from freshwater fish cage, 35 percent from freshwater fishponds, 13 percent from freshwater fish pens and the remaining five (5) percent, were combined output from brackishwater fishponds, small farm reservoirs and rice-fish farms .

Harvests of tilapia in freshwater fish cages dropped by 7.68 percent during the third quarter of 2012. The provinces that contributed to the decrease were Batangas and Laguna where production cut were 11.83 percent and 3.22 percent, respectively. In Batangas, dismantling of fish cages along Taal Lake and insufficiency of feeds due to high cost of feed supplements were reported. Slow growth of tilapia because of too much rain made some operators to schedule their harvest next quarter. In Laguna, southwest monsoon rains caused more fish cages to submerge in water. On the other hand, production on Rizal, Camarines Sur and South Cotabato grew by 2.75 percent, 10.75 percent and 6.15 percent, respectively. In Rizal, forced harvesting during monsoon rains and high demand for freshwater species were noted. In Camarines Sur, quality fingerlings were available. In South Cotabato, operators harvested in advance because of scare of fish kill incident.



The volume of tilapia harvested in freshwater fishponds were up by 3.96 percent or 595.82 metric tons. The output gain was contributed by the increase in Isabela, at 48.11 percent, Nueva Ecija, at 32.72 percent, Tarlac, at 13.50 percent and Davao del Sur, at 0.33 percent. In Isabela, harvests from new and rehabilitated fishponds in Cauayan and Alicia coincided with peak harvest on semi-intensive and intensive fishponds. In Nueva Ecija, quality of fingerlings stocked and the increase in area harvested in the municipalities of Llanera and San Leonardo were reported. In Tarlac and Davao del Sur, availability and usage of quality fingerlings and bigger sizes of tilapia harvested due to proper feeding were observed. On the contrary, Pampanga, the top producer of tilapia in Central Luzon reported a 6.76 percent output loss due to overflowing of fishponds brought by typhoons and monsoon rains (Habagat). Some fishpond operators also shifted to crop farming.

Production from freshwater fish pens was down by 2.24 percent. The reduction was contributed by Sultan Kudarat, Laguna and Davao del Norte. The significant drop of 27.51 percent in Sultan Kudarat was attributed to the reduced stocking rate and less area utilized because some fish pens underwent rehabilitation and repair of nets and replacements of bamboo poles. In Laguna, the 4.76 percent decline was due to less harvest since more fish pens were submerged in water. Davao del Norte's decrease was traced to smaller sizes of harvest and lesser stocks due to continuous rains and overflowing of some fishponds. However, production in Rizal and Maguindanao increased. The output increases of 2.04 percent in Rizal and 5.22 percent in Maguindanao were the effects of forced harvest during monsoon rains.

Brackishwater fishpond production of tilapia went down by 8.54 percent. The cut in the producing areas was attributed to the overflowing of fishponds brought about by typhoon Gener and monsoon rains (Habagat) resulting in the escape of stocks. In Zamboanga del Sur and Ilocos Sur, production rose by 3.98 percent and 5.21 percent, respectively. The production increments were attributed to the abundance of natural foods and rehabilitation of some areas damaged by heavy rains in 2011.

The volume of tilapia harvested in small farm reservoirs (SFRs) was lower this quarter by 23.51 percent. Output reductions were noted in Quirino at 32.39 percent, Isabela, 3.88 percent; Cagayan, 54.16 percent and Bohol at 8.87 percent. In Luzon provinces, lesser areas were stocked due to limited supply of fingerlings and stocks escaped because of flooding. In Bohol, the slow growth was the result of inbreeding. It should also be noted that harvesting was scheduled in the fourth quarter of the year. Output gain of 3.24 metric tons was noted in North Cotabato due to sufficient water supply.

Harvests from brackishwater fish pens and fish cages rose by 12.10 percent this quarter of 2012. The increment from Ilocos provinces was attributed to more stocking with the availability of fingerlings. Bigger volume of harvests during the third quarter in Agusan del Norte and La Union were attained as some milkfish operators shifted to tilapia farming. However, in Cagayan, production went down by 10.20 percent due to smaller sizes harvested because of forced harvesting to avoid losses during typhoon Gener and monsoon rains.

Production of tilapia from rice-fish farms decreased from 1.97 metric tons last year to 0.63 metric ton this year. This was because of less area utilized with limited fingerlings and high water level (Table 5).

TIGER PRAWN

Production of tiger prawn in the third quarter of 2012 was 13.30 percent higher than last year's production (Table 7). It was reported that some operators in Lanao del Norte shifted from milkfish to tiger prawn culture to take advantage of the good prospects for export market. In Quezon, the resumption of fishpond operations in Macalelon and the increased area harvested in Pitogo and Pagbilao was due to availability of post larvae from the wild and hatcheries that contributed to the big increment of 1,278.15 percent in the province's production.



The top producing provinces contributed 82.44 percent to total production of tiger prawn this quarter. Pampanga, although, recorded a 25.26 percent share in total prawn production, had 3.84 percent less output due to poor quality of post larvae, less area harvested and insufficient funds to support tiger prawn culture.

MUD CRAB



Mudcrab production in the third quarter of 2012 was 3,192.28 metric tons or 2.52 percent lower than the previous year's production of 3,274.96 metric tons. Of the top five (5) producing provinces, Pampanga had the biggest share of 35.36 percent in the total production of mud crab but it registered a 2.38 percent reduction because of financial constraints, poor quality of crablets, and low salinity of water because of heavy rains.

In Northern Samar, the 31.71 percent increase in mud crab production was the result of good quality crablets and proper management which resulted in bigger-sized harvests (Table 7).

CARP



The 1.68 percent growth in carp production during the quarter was a consequence of the 2.16 increase in fish pens and fish cages production. Despite the rains brought in by Habagat, operators in Rizal opted to force harvesting and saved the stocks from imminent floods. On the contrary, carp production in Laguna and Metro Manila declined as some fish cages submerged in floodwaters resulting in loss of stocks. The output decrease in Laguna was also caused by the presence of “knife fish” that ravaged some carps in their fingerling stage.

Carp production from fishponds dropped by 22 percent. Some operators in the top producing province of Lanao del Norte temporarily stopped operations due to unavailability of fingerlings. In Pampanga, some fishponds overflowed because of the rains brought by Habagat. There were also no harvests of carps of natural entry in Nueva Ecija and in some provinces of Luzon.

Small farm reservoirs had low production of carps this year. Rice-fish farms did not have any production of carps (Table 7).

CATFISH



Catfish production during the third quarter at 634.78 metric tons was 19.40 percent higher this year. The main source of growth was freshwater fishpond production. In Iloilo, area harvested increased because of the demand from eateries. In Davao City, quality fingerlings were used. In Isabela, there was continuous flow of water from NIA and new and rehabilitated fishponds contributed to the output growth of 77 metric tons. The increase of 0.14 percent in Maguindanao was attributed to availability of fingerlings and improved peace and order situation in the province. In Nueva Ecija, the 2.90 percent increase was the result of bigger area harvested because of higher market demand.

The volume of catfish production from rice-fish farms went down. Farmers in Pangasinan had no reported harvest due to high water level while farms in Negros Occidental would be harvested in the next quarter.

The volume of catfish harvested in small farm reservoirs dropped by 36.91 percent because of scarcity of fingerlings and smaller sizes harvested in North Cotabato and Guimaras. Farmers in Iloilo shifted to fry/fingerling production since they found it more profitable. In Luzon provinces, the reduction of harvest was attributed to escape of stocks from reservoirs due to flood (Table 7).

SEAWEED



Seaweed production further went down and registered another 3.95 percent reduction this quarter compared to last year's record. Reduction of harvests from the top producing provinces was the result of continuous attack of ice-ice disease. In Zamboanga Sibugay, heavy rains brought floods and big waves that washed out seaweed plants particularly to those farms of floating method farming. Low water salinity was another cause that led to stunted growth of seaweed. The unavailability of planting materials and existence of sea grass affected the seaweed farms which resulted in the removal of plants from string in Palawan was noted. There were reports that several agents stopped financing seaweed operations to some farmers due to financial constraints. Also, farmers were hesitant to plant due to the decreasing price trend. The 3.69 percent output increase in Bohol was the result of movement of harvest from second quarter to third quarter due to presence of epiphytes. Favorable weather and lesser occurrence of rains enhanced the growth of seaweed during the quarter (Table 8).

OYSTER



Oyster production continued to decline and this quarter recorded a 1.03 percent decrease. In Bulacan, the 14.55 percent reduction was the result of low salinity of water due to intrusion of freshwater as well as the flooding caused by typhoon Gener and the southwest monsoon (Habagat). Oysters harvested were of poor quality. In Bohol, area harvested decreased and demand went down which resulted to 2.84 percent less output. On the contrary, oyster production in Iloilo, Capiz and Negros Oriental grew because of good growth and quality of spats developed on account of favorable weather conditions that prevailed during the reference period. Also cited were the increased demand locally and from other provinces and the better prices offered by buyers that encouraged oyster farmers to increase their area harvested (Table 8).

MUSSEL

Mussel production grew by 15.58 percent this quarter. Increases in area harvested were reported in Aklan and Samar. The good quality and bigger sizes of mussels produced during the period were attributed to good water quality allowing the growth of more spats. Newly harvested area was reported in Sorsogon after lifting the shellfish ban in Sorsogon Bay.



Harvests in Negros Occidental were reduced by 80.67 percent because of the re-zoning in Himamaylan City while some mussel farms located in Hinigaran and Ilog towns were still in the seeding and growing stages. Depletion and washing out of old and growing spats because of torrential rains caused by typhoon Gener and southwest monsoon (Habagat) were reported in Bataan. Smaller sizes and low quality mussels were harvested in Capiz (Table 8).

Table 1. Fisheries: Volume of Fish Production by Sub-Sector, by Region, Philippines, July - September 2011 - 2012^P

Region/ Sub-Sector	Fisheries		% Change	Commercial		% Change	Municipal		% Change	Aquaculture		% Change
	2011	2012		2011	2012		2011	2012		2011	2012	
PHILIPPINES	1,053,975.09	1,046,799.78	(0.68)	237,268.54	243,839.33	2.77	318,924.51	314,073.17	(1.52)	497,782.04	488,887.28	(1.79)
	-metric tons-											
NCR	18,331.99	19,294.48	5.25	15,817.23	17,093.10	8.07	1,670.07	1,454.65	(12.90)	844.69	746.73	(11.60)
CAR	773.86	825.27	6.64				232.53	251.51	8.16	541.33	573.76	5.99
I	22,091.15	20,687.58	(6.35)	933.46	472.18	(49.42)	7,748.95	6,213.02	(19.82)	13,408.74	14,002.38	4.43
II	15,411.17	16,341.58	6.04	3,994.74	3,795.05	(5.00)	7,949.92	8,484.15	6.72	3,466.51	4,062.38	17.19
III	39,042.79	37,312.71	(4.43)	682.42	549.03	(19.55)	9,563.49	9,114.84	(4.69)	28,796.88	27,648.84	(3.99)
IV-A	113,690.82	110,754.64	(2.58)	15,975.26	14,225.85	(10.95)	35,220.93	37,026.86	5.13	62,494.63	59,501.93	(4.79)
IV-B	100,659.02	94,425.08	(6.19)	9,839.64	9,571.18	(2.73)	40,306.64	37,756.44	(6.33)	50,512.74	47,097.46	(6.76)
V	70,554.33	71,890.64	1.89	16,560.06	16,650.17	0.54	34,055.74	34,369.71	0.92	19,938.53	20,870.76	4.68
VI	113,968.85	111,037.66	(2.57)	23,725.20	21,677.20	(8.63)	40,450.86	41,040.87	1.46	49,792.79	48,319.59	(2.96)
VII	51,712.50	52,252.30	1.04	8,735.93	9,078.20	3.92	11,294.01	10,990.70	(2.69)	31,682.56	32,183.40	1.58
VIII	51,105.16	49,022.20	(4.08)	12,312.52	10,775.02	(12.49)	25,300.12	24,068.51	(4.87)	13,492.52	14,178.67	5.09
IX	143,897.91	141,339.08	(1.78)	55,131.67	56,868.81	3.15	31,019.15	31,197.47	0.57	57,747.09	53,272.80	(7.75)
X	42,844.58	42,187.73	(1.53)	9,628.37	8,108.17	(15.79)	12,024.99	11,894.57	(1.08)	21,191.22	22,184.99	4.69
XI	15,760.32	18,313.76	16.20	3,374.35	3,405.12	0.91	5,271.35	4,736.81	(10.14)	7,114.62	10,171.83	42.97
XII	53,750.44	65,018.58	20.96	37,859.96	49,641.48	31.12	10,924.66	11,002.54	0.71	4,965.82	4,374.56	(11.91)
Caraga	25,029.89	24,126.81	(3.61)	1,613.09	1,455.60	(9.76)	17,381.55	16,583.26	(4.59)	6,035.25	6,087.95	0.87
ARMM	175,350.31	171,969.68	(1.93)	21,084.64	20,473.17	(2.90)	28,509.55	27,887.26	(2.18)	125,756.12	123,609.25	(1.71)

P - Preliminary

Table 2. Commercial Fisheries: Volume of Fish Unloading by Type of Landing Center and by Region, Philippines, July - September 2011 - 2012^P

Region	Commercial		% Change	Private		% Change	PFDA		% Change	LGU		% Change	Traditional		% Change
	2011	2012		2011	2012		2011	2012		2011	2012		2011	2012	
PHILIPPINES	237,268.54	243,839.33	2.77	52,654.32	54,481.28	3.47	48,768.81	59,961.45	22.95	24,082.33	24,853.11	3.20	111,763.08	104,543.49	(6.46)
NCR	15,817.23	17,093.10	8.07				14,874.08	16,213.25	9.00				943.15	879.85	(6.71)
CAR															
I	933.46	472.18	(49.42)				190.48	71.22	(62.61)				742.98	400.96	(46.03)
II	3,994.74	3,795.05	(5.00)										3,994.74	3,795.05	(5.00)
III	682.42	549.03	(19.55)	440.81	376.68	(14.55)				21.91	18.14	(17.21)	219.70	154.21	(29.81)
IV-A	15,975.26	14,225.85	(10.95)				2,324.42	1,611.31	(30.68)	1,769.21	1,536.63	(13.15)	11,881.63	11,077.91	(6.76)
IV-B	9,839.64	9,571.18	(2.73)										9,839.64	9,571.18	(2.73)
V	16,560.06	16,650.17	0.54	3,113.00	3,076.00	(1.19)				5,379.14	5,275.94	(1.92)	8,067.92	8,298.23	2.85
VI	23,725.20	21,677.20	(8.63)	1,181.94	928.54	(21.44)	1,188.37	657.59	(44.66)	6,086.50	5,825.30	(4.29)	15,268.39	14,265.77	(6.57)
VII	8,735.93	9,078.20	3.92							512.47	884.94	72.68	8,223.46	8,193.26	(0.37)
VIII	12,312.52	10,775.02	(12.49)	253.75	275.37	8.52				5.25	4.65	(11.43)	12,053.52	10,495.00	(12.93)
IX	55,131.67	56,868.81	3.15	39,121.96	40,038.44	2.34	1,442.70	1,554.65	7.76	6,379.01	8,829.25	38.41	8,188.00	6,446.47	(21.27)
X	9,628.37	8,108.17	(15.79)							2,146.22	1,194.92	(44.32)	7,482.15	6,913.25	(7.60)
XI	3,374.35	3,405.12	0.91	236.39	300.21	27.00	473.73	1,057.83	123.30	1,782.62	1,283.34	(28.01)	881.61	763.74	(13.37)
XII	37,859.96	49,641.48	31.12	8,306.47	9,486.04	14.20	28,275.03	38,795.60	37.21				1,278.46	1,359.84	6.37
Caraga	1,613.09	1,455.60	(9.76)										1,613.09	1,455.60	(9.76)
ARMM	21,084.64	20,473.17	(2.90)										21,084.64	20,473.17	(2.90)

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Table 3. Municipal Fish Production by Region, Philippines, July - September 2011 - 2012^P

Region	Municipal		% Change	Marine		% Change	Inland		% Change
	2011	2012		2011	2012		2011	2012	
PHILIPPINES	318,924.51	314,073.17	(1.52)	265,536.53	258,678.02	(2.58)	53,387.98	55,395.15	3.76
	-metric tons-								
NCR	1,670.07	1,454.65	(12.90)	1,670.07	1,454.65	(12.90)			
CAR	232.53	251.51	8.16				232.53	251.51	8.16
I	7,748.95	6,213.02	(19.82)	7,272.78	5,708.49	(21.51)	476.17	504.53	5.96
II	7,949.92	8,484.15	6.72	4,628.71	4,742.68	2.46	3,321.21	3,741.47	12.65
III	9,563.49	9,114.84	(4.69)	6,454.03	5,672.34	(12.11)	3,109.46	3,442.50	10.71
IV-A	35,220.93	37,026.86	5.13	9,229.29	9,674.48	4.82	25,991.64	27,352.38	5.24
IV-B	40,306.64	37,756.44	(6.33)	40,067.87	37,500.64	(6.41)	238.77	255.80	7.13
V	34,055.74	34,369.71	0.92	32,464.82	32,716.32	0.77	1,590.92	1,653.39	3.93
VI	40,450.86	41,040.87	1.46	37,736.08	38,428.37	1.83	2,714.78	2,612.50	(3.77)
VII	11,294.01	10,990.70	(2.69)	11,245.60	10,936.76	(2.75)	48.41	53.94	11.42
VIII	25,300.12	24,068.51	(4.87)	25,022.35	23,798.78	(4.89)	277.77	269.73	(2.89)
IX	31,019.15	31,197.47	0.57	30,849.05	30,990.16	0.46	170.10	207.31	21.88
X	12,024.99	11,894.57	(1.08)	10,866.27	10,880.04	0.13	1,158.72	1,014.53	(12.44)
XI	5,271.35	4,736.81	(10.14)	5,213.82	4,669.74	(10.44)	57.53	67.07	16.58
XII	10,924.66	11,002.54	0.71	4,514.53	4,794.66	6.21	6,410.13	6,207.88	(3.16)
Caraga	17,381.55	16,583.26	(4.59)	16,466.74	15,563.27	(5.49)	914.81	1,019.99	11.50
ARMM	28,509.55	27,887.26	(2.18)	21,834.52	21,146.64	(3.15)	6,675.03	6,740.62	0.98

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Table 5. Aquaculture: Milkfish Production of Top Producing Provinces by Culture Environment and Type of Aquafarm, Philippines, July - September 2011 - 2012^P

Culture Environment/ Type of Aquafarm/Province	2011	2012	% Change
- metric tons-			
PHILIPPINES	99,198.71	103,017.10	3.85
Brackishwater Fishpond	69,544.33	70,630.82	1.56
Capiz	10,445.39	10,730.55	2.73
Iloilo	10,266.75	8,857.13	(13.73)
Negros Occidental	6,968.19	8,237.79	18.22
Bulacan	7,075.31	6,449.14	(8.85)
Quezon	3,958.69	5,438.45	37.38
Pangasinan	4,430.81	4,179.58	(5.67)
Other Provinces	26,399.19	26,738.17	1.28
Brackishwater Fish pen	135.65	127.56	(5.96)
La Union	124.22	120.37	(3.10)
Aklan	5.54	2.31	(58.38)
Other Provinces	5.89	4.89	(16.96)
Brackishwater Fish cage	125.42	136.21	8.60
Agusan del Norte	95.01	115.29	21.35
Davao del Norte	10.91	11.84	8.48
Other Provinces	19.50	9.08	(53.42)
Freshwater Fish pen	5,589.88	5,199.22	(6.99)
Rizal	4,001.42	4,085.85	2.11
NCR	523.78	485.70	(7.27)
Maguindanao	293.98	295.09	0.38
Other Provinces	770.71	332.58	(56.85)
Freshwater Fish cage	9,262.85	8,322.86	(10.15)
Batangas	9,242.92	8,302.91	(10.17)
Other Provinces	19.93	19.95	0.06
Marine Fish pen	2,929.47	2,963.67	1.17
Pangasinan	2,079.17	1,926.98	(7.32)
Masbate	79.17	67.33	(14.95)
Capiz	58.74	48.95	(16.67)
Other Provinces	712.39	920.41	29.20
Marine Fish cage	11,611.10	15,636.76	34.67
Pangasinan	5,407.79	6,374.70	17.88
Davao del Sur	3,217.24	5,571.30	73.17
Samar	682.99	800.00	17.13
Zambales	395.97	659.49	
Other Provinces	1,907.10	2,231.26	17.00

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**Table 6. Aquaculture: Tilapia Production of Top Producing Provinces,
by Culture Environment and Type of Aquafarm, Philippines,
July - September 2011 - 2012^P**

Culture Environment/ Type of Aquafarm/Province	2011	2012	% Change
- metric tons-			
PHILIPPINES	45,990.84	44,509.60	(3.22)
Brackishwater Fishpond	2,262.29	2,069.18	(8.54)
Cagayan	649.05	621.99	(4.17)
Pampanga	424.91	409.15	(3.71)
Zamboanga del Sur	175.06	182.03	3.98
Bataan	115.95	107.81	(7.02)
Ilocos Sur	82.47	86.77	5.21
Other Provinces	814.85	661.44	(18.83)
Brackishwater Fishpen/Cage	29.54	33.11	12.10
Cagayan	21.91	19.68	(10.20)
Ilocos Norte	7.38	12.77	72.97
Agusan del Norte		0.40	
Ilocos Sur	0.24	0.25	4.95
La Union		0.01	
Freshwater Fishpond	15,043.17	15,638.99	3.96
Pampanga	7,123.25	6,641.72	(6.76)
Isabela	1,139.07	1,687.08	48.11
Nueva Ecija	1,027.60	1,363.83	32.72
Tarlac	697.88	792.09	13.50
Davao del Sur	752.37	754.85	0.33
Other Provinces	4,303.01	4,399.43	2.24
Freshwater Fish cage	22,657.03	20,917.40	(7.68)
Batangas	16,556.45	14,597.82	(11.83)
Laguna	2,282.49	2,208.99	(3.22)
Camarines Sur	1,885.04	2,087.68	10.75
Rizal	1,075.77	1,105.35	2.75
South Cotabato	201.05	213.42	6.15
Other Provinces	656.23	704.13	7.30
Freshwater Fish pen	5,939.19	5,806.22	(2.24)
Rizal	3,454.90	3,525.38	2.04
Maguindanao	1,343.75	1,413.90	5.22
Sultan Kudarat	966.95	700.93	(27.51)
Laguna	168.57	160.55	(4.76)
Davao del Norte	2.21	2.08	(5.94)
Other Provinces	2.80	3.39	21.00
Rice Fish	1.97	0.63	(67.97)
Negros Occidental	0.50	0.47	(6.00)
Iloilo	0.20	0.16	(18.70)
All Provinces	1.27		
Small Farm Reservoir	57.61	44.07	(23.51)
Quirino	41.74	28.22	(32.39)
North Cotabato	2.18	5.42	149.25
Isabela	4.98	4.79	(3.88)
Cagayan	5.10	2.34	(54.16)
Bohol	2.53	2.31	(8.87)
Other Provinces	1.08	0.99	(8.31)

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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, July - September 2011 - 2012^P

Species/Province	2011	2012	% Change
-metric tons-			
TIGER PRAWN	9,957.48	11,282.13	13.30
Brackishwater Fishpond			
Lanao del Norte	3,525.03	4,342.49	23.19
Pampanga	2,963.97	2,850.15	(3.84)
Misamis Occidental	729.06	763.76	4.76
Zamboanga del Sur	644.98	698.84	8.35
Quezon	46.88	646.10	1,278.15
Other Provinces	2,047.56	1,980.79	(3.26)
MUD CRAB	3,274.96	3,192.28	(2.52)
Brackishwater Fishpond	3,274.96	3,192.28	(2.52)
Pampanga	1,159.89	1,125.67	(2.95)
Lanao del Norte	1,100.17	1,101.60	0.13
Misamis Occidental	307.59	313.40	1.89
Northern Samar	78.41	103.28	31.71
Capiz	94.77	99.55	5.05
Other Provinces	534.13	448.78	(15.98)
CARP	3,010.35	3,061.02	1.68
Freshwater Fishpond	58.21	45.41	(22.00)
Lanao del Norte	43.74	37.79	(13.62)
Pampanga	3.97	3.74	(5.59)
Nueva Ecija	5.39		(100.00)
Other Provinces	5.11	3.88	(24.15)
Freshwater Fish Pen/Cage	2,951.19	3,015.01	2.16
Rizal	2,671.23	2,736.26	2.43
Laguna	242.29	241.00	(0.53)
Metro Manila	35.66	34.53	(3.16)
Other Provinces	2.01	3.22	59.96
Small Farm Reservoir	0.71	0.60	(15.22)
Cagayan	0.48	0.22	(54.34)
North Cotabato	0.20	0.35	75.00
Other Provinces	0.03	0.03	9.12
Rice Fish	0.24		(100.00)
Pangasinan	0.24		(100.00)
CATFISH	531.64	634.78	19.40
Freshwater Fishpond	530.12	633.91	19.58
Iloilo	108.42	112.00	3.30
Davao City	65.80	91.53	39.10
Isabela	5.06	82.11	1,522.73
Maguindanao	61.95	62.04	0.14
Nueva Ecija	52.21	53.72	2.90
Other Provinces	236.68	232.52	(1.76)
Freshwater Fishpond	0.16	0.01	(93.75)
Iloilo		0.01	
Davao City	0.16		
Small Farm Reservoir	1.36	0.86	(36.91)
North Cotabato	0.20	0.41	106.80
Guimaras	0.23	0.14	(40.00)
Quirino	0.23	0.11	(52.27)
Isabela	0.32	0.10	(67.36)
Cagayan	0.16	0.05	(67.22)
Bohol	0.03	0.03	16.67
Bukidnon		0.01	
Iloilo	0.20		

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Table 8. Aquaculture: Mariculture Production by Species and by Province, Philippines, July - September 2011 - 2012^P

Species/Province	2011	2012	% Change
-metric tons-			
Seaweed	325,929.32	313,070.04	(3.95)
Tawi-Tawi	58,964.09	58,486.48	(0.81)
Sulu	47,368.68	45,668.14	(3.59)
Palawan	45,973.48	42,599.34	(7.34)
Zamboanga Sibugay	32,140.79	28,981.35	(9.83)
Bohol	26,995.16	27,991.52	3.69
Other Provinces	114,487.13	109,343.22	(4.49)
Oyster	3,691.21	3,653.30	(1.03)
Capiz	2,617.31	2,665.20	1.83
Bulacan	148.85	144.62	(2.84)
Negros Oriental	140.27	144.47	2.99
Bohol	168.60	144.07	(14.55)
Iloilo	107.46	139.09	29.43
Other Provinces	508.72	415.84	(18.26)
Mussel	3,524.27	4,073.28	15.58
Samar	2,110.72	2,811.56	33.20
Capiz	594.26	578.57	(2.64)
Bataan	284.08	269.59	(5.10)
Aklan	60.97	139.24	128.37
Sorsogon		80.98	
Negros Occidental	324.26	62.68	(80.67)
Other Provinces	149.98	130.66	(12.88)

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