

SPECIAL RELEASE

NORTHERN SAMAR FISHERIES PRODUCTION DECREASES TO 0.10 PERCENT IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 2021

Date of Release: 25 January 2022
Reference No. SR-2022-01-0848-004

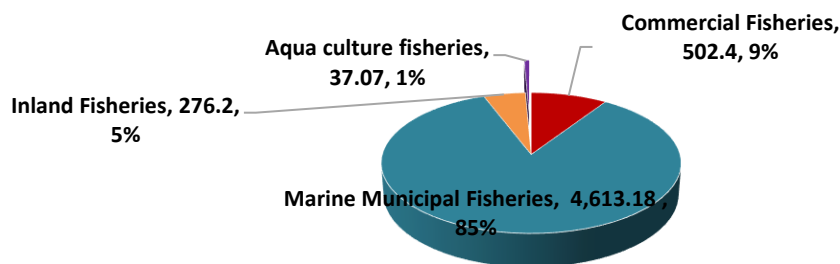
Northern Samar Fisheries total production went down to 0.10 percent in the third quarter of 2021 compared to the total production in 2020 of the same quarter. An increase of 308.45 metric tons of fish production was observe, from 5,120.40 metric tons in the second quarter of 2020 to 5,428.85 metric tons in the second quarter of 2021 . Among the fisheries subsectors covered by Quarterly Operational Fisheries Survey (QOFS), Inland Municipal Fisheries registered the biggest increase of 221.60 percent in production

Table 1. Fisheries Production of Northern Samar by Subsector for Third Quarter of 2020 and 2021

Sub-sector	Production (MT)		% Change
	3Q 2021	3Q 2020	
Total Fisheries	5,428.85	5,434.47	(0.10)
Commercial	502.40	658.50	(23.71)
Municipal	4,889.38	4,736.66	3.22
Marine	4,613.18	4,650.78	(0.80)
Inland	276.20	85.88	221.60
Aquaculture	37.07	39.31	(5.70)

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Figure 1. Percent of Distribution of Fisheries Production by Sub-sector in Northern Samar: Third Quarter of 2021



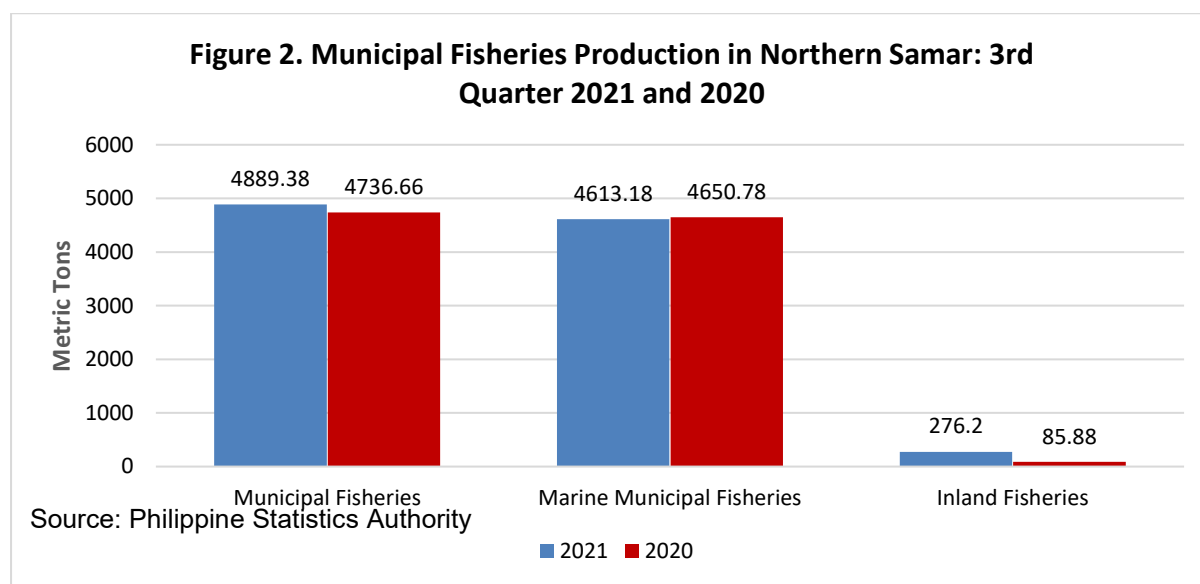
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

compared to the same quarter last year. As a result the Total Municipal Fisheries volume of production recorded an increase by 3.22 percent for the third quarter of 2021. On the other hand, Marine municipal fisheries and Aquaculture subsector registered a negative of -0.80 percent and 5.70 percent respectively for the third quarter of 2021, compared to their total production of the same quarter of 2020.

For the 3rd quarter of 2021, the percentage distribution showed that the Marine Municipal subsector occupied the largest part of fisheries volume of production with 85 percent, followed by Commercial subsector with 9.0 percent, Inland fisheries with 5.0 percent and lastly the Aquaculture with only 1.0 percent contribution. (See Fig. 1).

MUNICIPAL FISHERIES PRODUCTION

Municipal Fisheries Production in Northern Samar recorded an increase of 3.22 percent for the 3rd quarter of 2021 with 4,889.38 metric tons compared to the same quarter of 2020 with 4,736.66 metric tons production.



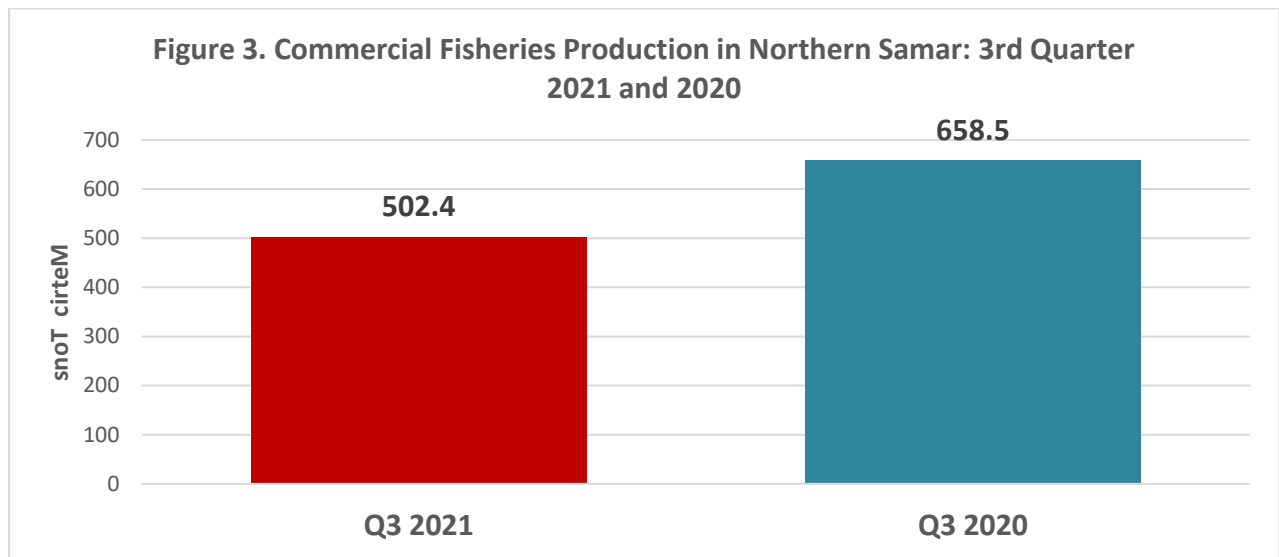
Quarterly Operational Fisheries Survey in the province for Marine Municipal during the 3rd quarter of 2021 recorded a decrease in its production with 0.80 percent compared to the same quarter of last year. The decreased in production was attributed by less fishing operations brought by rough seas and repair of some marine municipal fishing boats.

Likewise, Inland Municipal Fisheries Production posted a significant increase of 221.60 percent or 190.32 metric tons compared to the same quarter of 2020 due to more supply/appearance of species living in the river banks that resulted to the frequent fishing operation of inland fishermen in the province.

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES PRODUCTION

Commercial Fisheries in Northern Samar goes down to 23.1 percent production for the 3rd quarter of 2021 compared to the same quarter last year. A decrease of 39.22 metric tons production was recorded, from 653.50 metric tons in the 3rd quarter of 2020 to 502.40 metric tons during the quarter in review. The negative in the volume of production was

attributed by temporary stop operation of two commercial fishing vessels in Bgy. Rawis, municipality of Laoang due to machine problem.



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION

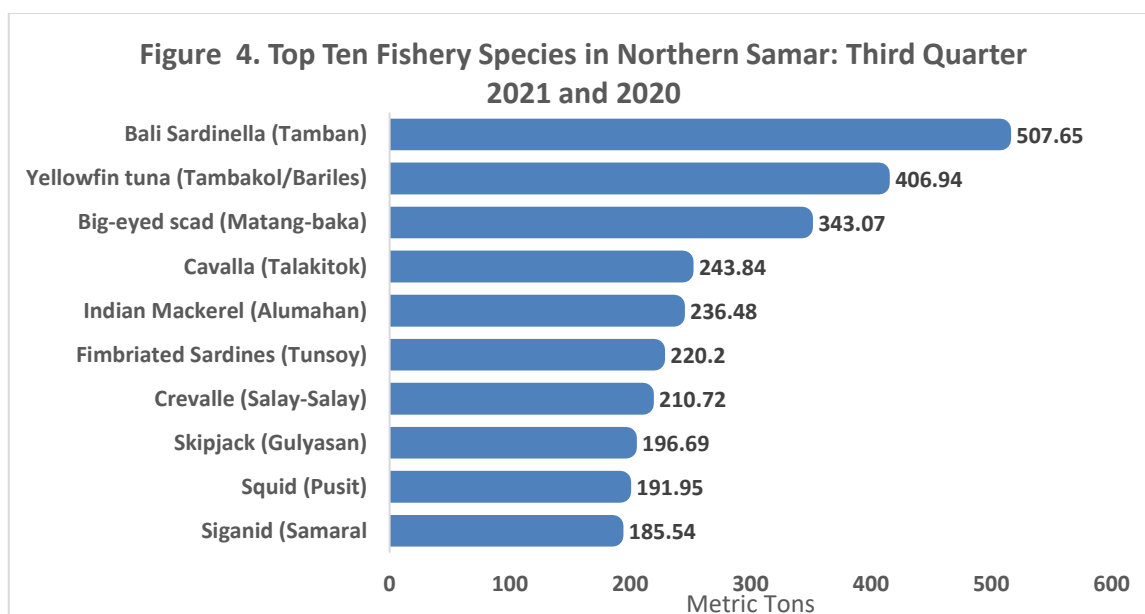
Aquaculture production in Northern Samar, dropped by 5.70 percent or 2.24 metric tons in the third quarter of 2021 from 39.31 metric in the 3rd quarter of 2020 to 37.07 metric tons in the same quarter this year. The decrease was attributed by seven culture types, Brackish Water fishpond, Brackish Water Pen, Brackish Water Cage, Fresh Water Fishpond, Freshwater Cage, Marine Cage, and Mussel with (13.95%), (90.00%), (96.25%), (93.64%), (81.33%), (33.33%), and (60.00%) respectively. The decrease was due to insufficient/no milkfish and tilapia fingerlings inputs. Others have no production yet and just started to input fingerlings. There were also aquafarm still for renovation and repair. Likewise Fresh Water Pen has no production for the third quarter of 2021.

On the other hand, Seaweeds production increased to 22.24 percent in the third quarter of 2021, compared to the same quarter last year from 22.07 metric tons to 27.11 metric tons during the quarter in review. The increase was attributed by availability of cottoni variety of seaweeds planting materials and good harvest although there was an increase in this culture type, it did not affect the negative percent change of the over-all aquaculture production.

Table 2. Aquaculture Fisheries Production by Culture Type in Northern Samar: 3rd Quarter, 2021 & 2020

Culture Type	Q3 2021	Q3 2020	% Change
AQUACULTURE	37.07	39.31	(5.70)
Brackish Water Fishpond	1.11	1.29	(13.95)
Brackish Water Pen	0.12	1.20	(90.00)
Brackish Water Cage	0.03	0.80	(96.25)
Fresh Water Fishpond	2.13	1.10	(93.64)
Fresh Water Pen			
Fresh Water Cage	0.56	3.0	(81.33)
Marine Cage	6.0	9.0	(33.33)
Mussel	0.02	0.05	(60.00)
Seaweeds	27.11	22.07	22.84

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Among the top ten (10) fishery species in the province, Bali Sardinella (Tamban), registered the highest volume of production for the third quarter of 2021 with 507.65 metric tons, followed by Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles,) with 406.94 metric tons, Big-eye scad (Matangbaka) with 343.07 metric tons, Cavalla (Talakitok) with 243.84 Indian Mackerel (Alumahan) with 236.48 metric tons, and the rest of the succeeding five species recorded production ranging from 220.20 metric tons to 185.54 metric tons.

TECHNICAL NOTES

OBJECTIVES

The Quarterly Fisheries Survey aims to generate Volume and Value of Municipal, Commercial and Aquaculture Fisheries Production by species and quarterly at the National, Regional and Provincial levels.

USES OF QUARTERLY FISHERIES SURVEYS

The Fisheries is one of the economic sectors of the country. The statistics generated through the conduct of the surveys serve as input to the following:

1. Compilation of National Accounts
2. Estimation of Performance of Agriculture
3. Policy Making and Program implementation
4. Researches and studies

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Landing Center – place where the fish catch and other aquatic products are unloaded and traded.

Traditional Landing Center – is an area where fishermen could unload their catch and/or dock their boats without any obligation or payment for the use of the place.

Non-traditional Landing Center – is an area managed by PFDA, LGU & Private individuals, corporations, etc. and usually with structures and imposes fee for the maintenance of such.

Fishing Boat – is a type of watercraft, such as motorized/non-motorized banca, sailboat, motorboat, etc., either licensed or not, used for fishing purposes.

Fishing Grounds – are areas in any body of water where fish and other aquatic resources congregate and become target of capture.

Respondent – is the person who provide the information in the survey form during the enumeration.

Commercial Fisheries – cover fishing operation that make use of a boat more than three (3) gross tons

Municipal Marine Fisheries - covers fishing operations carried out without the use of boat or the use of a boat of three (3) gross tons or less.

Inland Fisheries - catching of fish, crustaceans, mollusks and all other aquatic animals and plants in inland water like lakes, rivers, dams, marshes, etc.

Aquaculture - covers operations involving all forms of raising and culturing fish and other fishery species in marine, brackish and freshwater under controlled conditions

Aquafarm – is a farming facility used in the culture or propagation of aquatic species including fish, mollusc, crustaceans and aquatic plants for purposes of rearing to enhance production.

Fishpond – refers to a land-based type of aquafarm; a body of water (artificial or natural) where fish and other aquatic products are cultured, raised or cultivated under controlled conditions.

Pen – refers to an artificial enclosure constructed within a body of water for culturing fish, fishery/aquatic resources made up of bamboo poles closely arranged in an enclosure with wooden material, screen or nylon netting to prevent escape of fish.

Cage – refers to a stationary or floating fish enclosure made of synthetic net wire/bamboo screen or other materials set in the form of inverted mosquito net (“hapa” type) with or without cover with all sides either tied to poles staked to the water bottom or with anchored floats for aquaculture purposes.

Seaweed Farm – is an aquafarm involved in the cultivation of seaweed in suitable water areas by any methods with appropriate intensive care for production in commercial quantities.

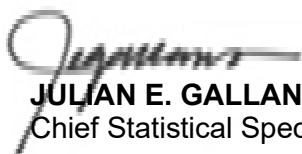
Brackish water environment – refers to mixed seawater and freshwater and salinity varies with the tide.

Freshwater environment – refers to water without salt or marine origin.

Marine water/Seawater environment – refers to inshore, open waters and inland seas in which the salinity generally exceeds 20‰.

Operator – refers to a person, who takes technical and administrative responsibility of managing the day-to-day aquafarm operation.

Caretaker – refers to any person in the farm who is in charge to watch over the farm, including feeding, recording of farm activities and cleaning; one who is given responsibility to take care and protect the farm from burglars and poachers.


JULIAN E. GALLANO
Chief Statistical Specialist