



SPECIAL RELEASE

2021 Fisheries Situation Report in Ilocos Sur

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This special release contains information on the 2021 situation by major species of the four fisheries subsectors in Ilocos Sur, namely: commercial, marine municipal, inland municipal, and aquaculture.

Fisheries Production in Ilocos Sur increases by 0.12 percent in 2021

The total volume of fisheries production in Ilocos Sur increased by 0.12 percent in 2021. It was estimated at 6,983.42 metric tons from its previous year's output of 6,974.78 metric tons.

Among the four subsectors, commercial and marine municipal fisheries recorded increases in production while inland municipal and aquaculture fisheries exhibited a decline during the year.

On the other hand, Ilocos Region posted an increase of 5.33 percent in the total volume of fisheries production from 179,683.35 metric tons in 2020 to 189,260.45 metric tons in 2021.

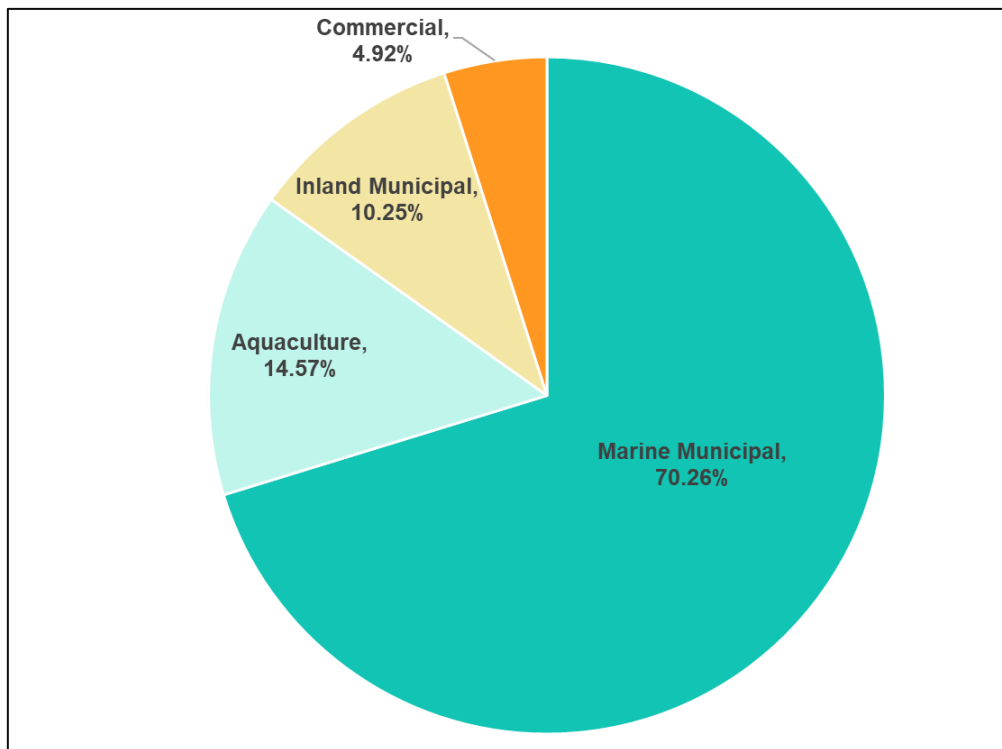
**Table 1. Volume of Fisheries Production by Subsector
Ilocos Region and Ilocos Sur: 2020 and 2021
(in Metric Tons)**

Fisheries Subsectors	Ilocos Region			Ilocos Sur		
	2020	2021	Percent Change	2020	2021	Percent Change
Commercial	5,227.49	4,370.86	-16.39	336.06	343.63	2.25
Municipal	28,060.18	28,770.87	2.53	5,530.06	5,622.08	1.66
Marine Municipal	25,376.74	25,600.26	0.88	4,461.90	4,906.14	9.96
Inland Municipal	2,683.44	3,170.61	18.15	1,068.16	715.94	-32.97
Aquaculture	146,395.68	156,118.72	6.64	1,108.66	1,017.71	-8.20
Total	179,683.35	189,260.45	5.33	6,974.78	6,983.42	0.12

Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Figure 1. Percent Distribution of Fisheries Subsectors to the Total Volume of Fisheries Production Ilocos Sur: 2021



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

In terms of the share of the subsectors to the total fisheries production in Ilocos Sur, marine municipal contributed the biggest share of 70.26 percent, followed by aquaculture with 14.57 percent share, and inland municipal with 10.25 percent share. The least contributor was recorded by commercial fisheries with 4.92 percent share to the total fisheries production of the province.

Commercial Fisheries

Commercial fisheries production was estimated at 343.63 metric tons in 2021. It registered a 2.25 percent increase from 336.06 metric tons in 2020.

Round scad or *galunggong* (17.49%) and yellowfin tuna or *tambakoll/bariles* (15.17%) registered increases in the production in 2021. Meanwhile, Frigate tuna or *tulingan* (-4.35%), skipjack or *gulyasan* (-3.62%), and others (-74.56%) posted decreases in the production in the same period.

Table 2. Volume of Commercial Fisheries Production by Species Ilocos Sur: 2020 and 2021

Species	Fisheries Production (in Metric Tons)		Percent Change
	2020	2021	
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	0.23	0.22	-4.35
Roundscad (Galunggong)	97.04	114.01	17.49
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	215.56	207.76	-3.62
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol/Bariles)	17.53	20.19	15.17
Others	5.70	1.45	-74.56
Total	336.06	343.63	2.25

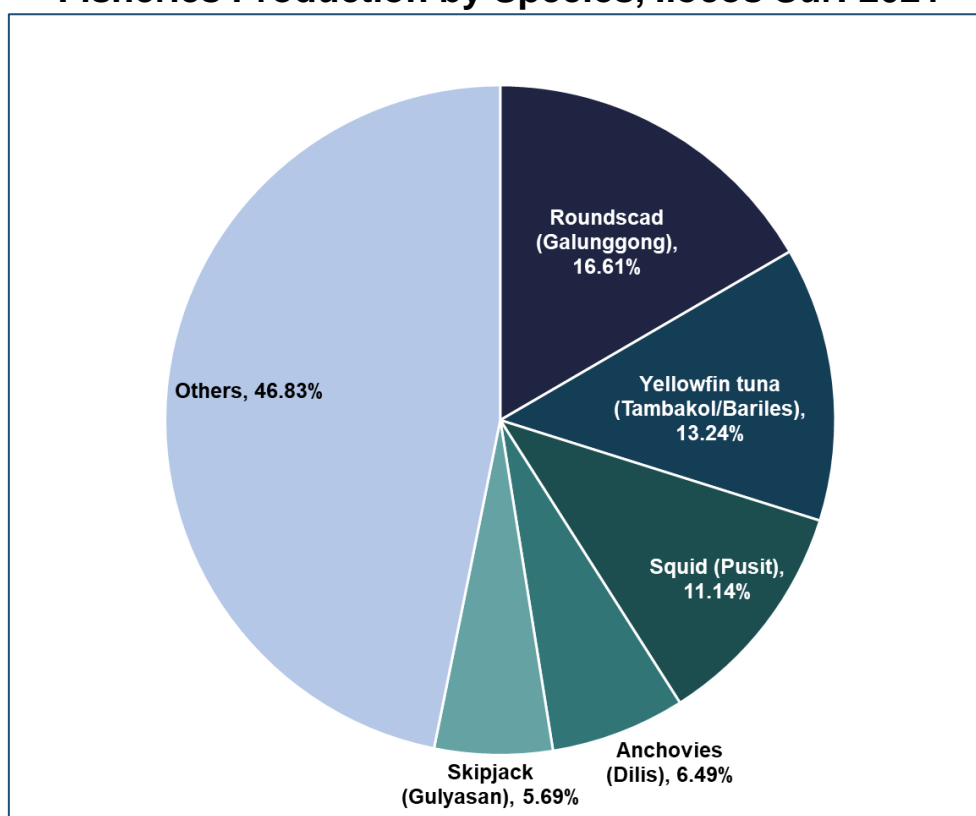
Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Municipal Fisheries

Municipal fisheries cover marine and inland. The total municipal fisheries production in Ilocos Sur went up by 1.66 percent in 2021. It was posted at 5,622.08 metric tons, higher than its output in 2020 at 5,530.06 metric tons. (Table 1)

Figure 2. Percent Distribution of Marine Municipal Fisheries Production by Species, Ilocos Sur: 2021



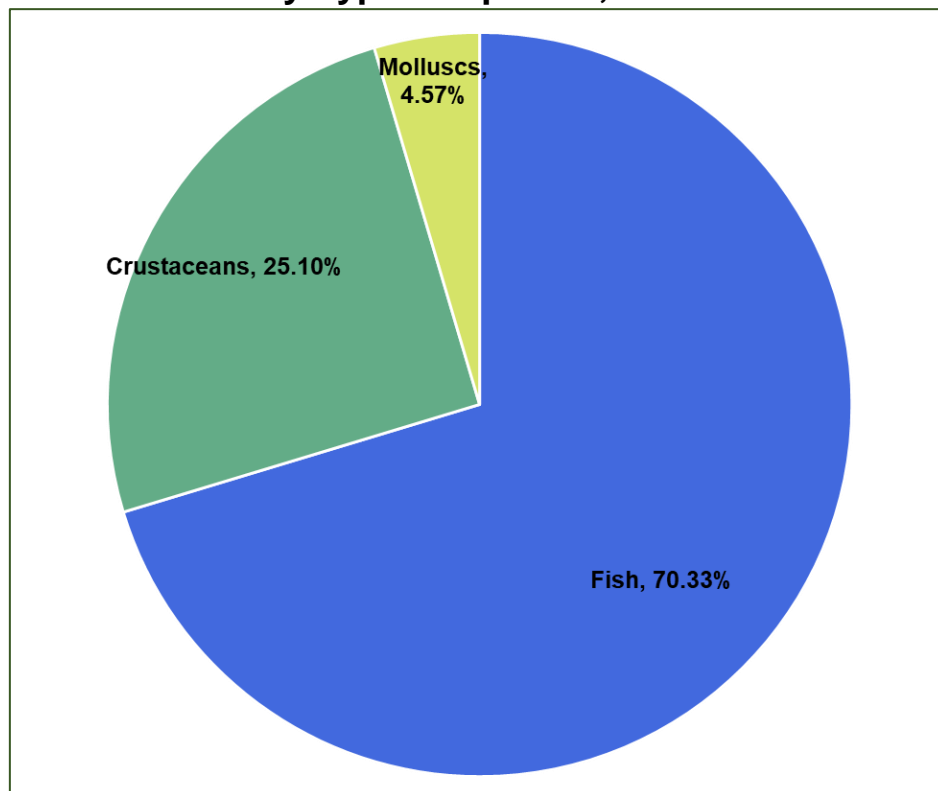
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Marine Municipal

Among the fisheries subsectors, marine municipal contributed the biggest share to the total fisheries production in the province in 2021 with an output of 4,906.14 metric tons. This output was higher by 9.96 percent from the 4,461.90 metric tons production in 2020.

The dominant catches with their share to the total marine municipal fisheries production in the province were round scad or *galunggong* (814.77 metric tons or 16.61%), yellowfin tuna or *tambakol/bariles* (649.83 metric tons or 13.24%), squid or *pusit* (546.41 metric tons or 11.14%), anchovies or *dilis* (318.51 metric tons or 6.49%), and skipjack or *gulyasan* (279.15 metric tons or 5.69%).

Figure 3. Percent Distribution of Inland Municipal Fisheries Production by Type of Species, Ilocos Sur: 2021



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Inland Municipal

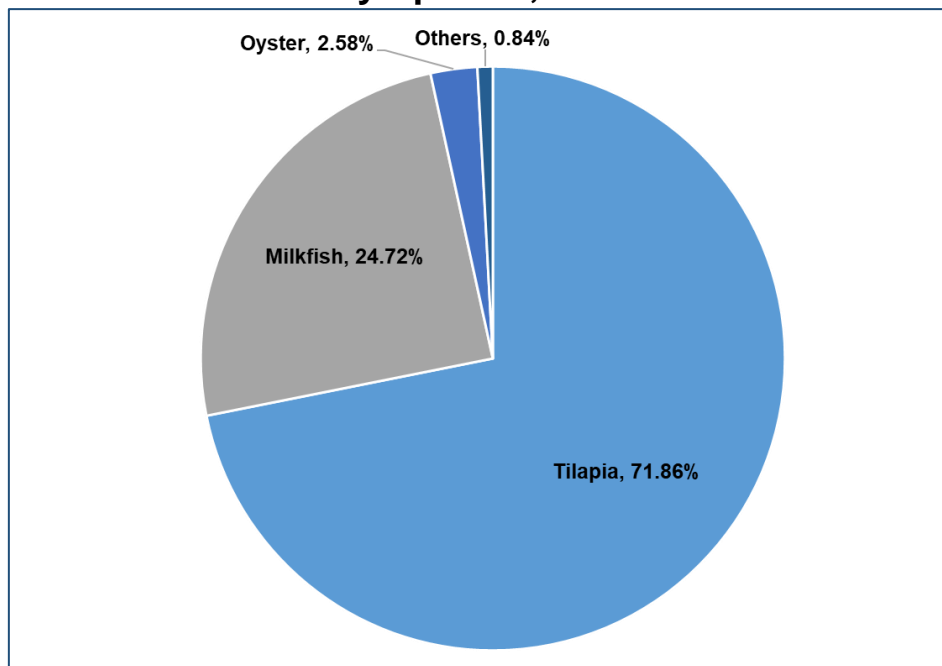
Production of inland municipal fisheries in Ilocos Sur declined by 32.97 percent in 2021. From the output of 1,068.16 metric tons in 2020, it went up to 715.94 metric tons in 2021.

In terms of the type of species, fish contributed the largest share with 70.33 percent. The highest number of production was noted in freshwater goby or *biya* (176.43 metric tons) and tilapia (108.64 metric tons).

This was followed by crustaceans with 25.10 percent share to the total inland municipal production with blue crab or *alimasag* (55.87 metric tons) and Freshwater shrimp or *Hipon* (42.21 metric tons) as the highest contributors to the production.

The least share was posted by molluscs with 4.57 percent. The highest number of production was noted in Clams or *Kabibi* with 10.42 metric tons and Oyster or *Talaba* with 9.98 metric tons.

Figure 4. Percent Distribution of Aquaculture Fisheries Production by Species, Ilocos Sur: 2021



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

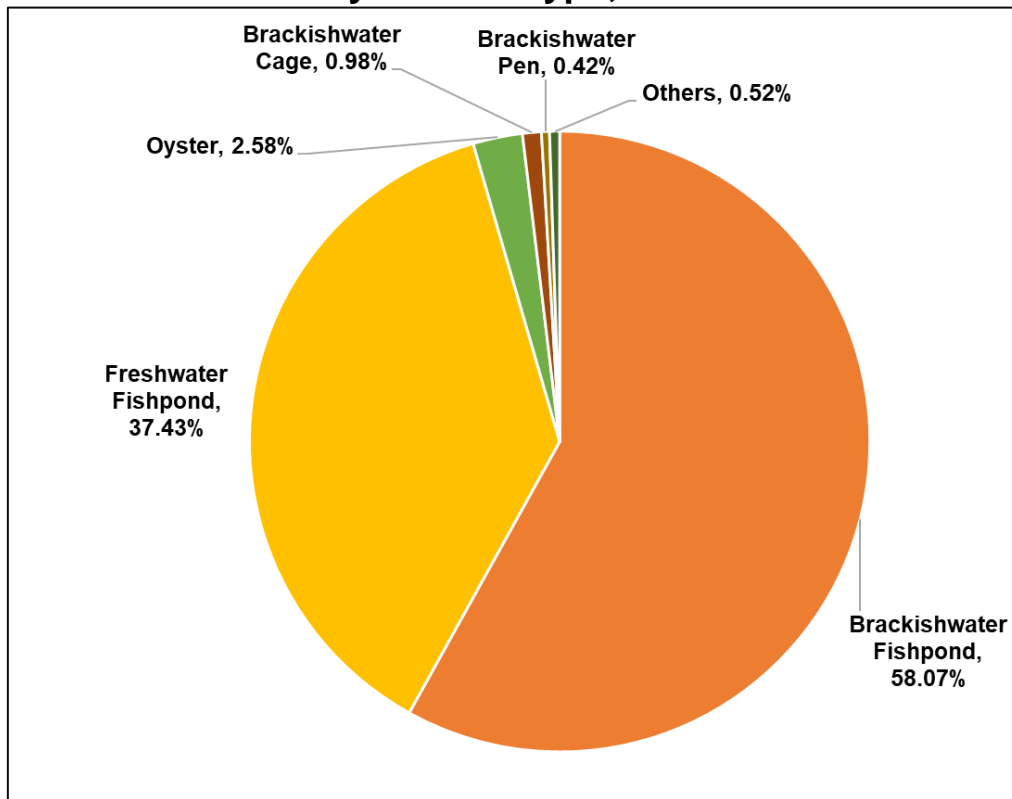
Aquaculture

Harvest from aquaculture farms in Ilocos Sur was recorded at 1,017.71 metric tons in 2021. This was 8.20 percent lower compared to the 1,108.66 metric tons produced in the previous year.


By species, tilapia registered with the highest share of production with 71.86 percent share (731.29 metric tons). This was followed by milkfish with 24.72 share (251.53 metric tons), and oyster with 2.58 percent share (26.29 metric tons).

By culture type, the highest production was harvested in brackishwater fishpond with 58.07 percent share (590.95 metric tons), followed by the freshwater fishpond with 37.43 percent share (380.9 metric tons), then oyster with 2.58 percent share (26.29 metric tons).

Figure 5. Percent Distribution of Aquaculture Fisheries Production by Culture Type, Ilocos Sur: 2021



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority


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TECHNICAL NOTES

The Fisheries Production Survey of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) is divided into four major fisheries surveys. These are the Quarterly Commercial Fisheries Survey (QCFS), Quarterly Municipal Fisheries Survey (QMFS), Quarterly Inland Fisheries Survey (QIFS), and Quarterly Aquaculture Survey (QAqS). The commercial and municipal fisheries surveys aim to provide quarterly data on the volume and value of fish production by species, region, and province. The aquaculture survey is intended to generate quarterly data on the volume and value of cultured species by environment, by type of aquafarm, by region, and by province.

Concepts and Definitions:

Aquaculture – fishery operation involving all forms of raising and culturing of fish and other fishery species in marine, brackish and freshwater environments. Examples are fishponds, fish pens, fish cages, mussels, oysters, seaweed farms, and hatcheries.

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

Brackishwater – mixture of seawater and freshwater with salinity that varies with the tide. Examples are estuaries, mangroves, and mouths of rivers where seawater enters during high tide.

Commercial Fishing – the catching of fish with the use of fishing boats with a capacity of more than three (3) gross tons for trade, business or profit beyond subsistence or sports fishing.

Fisheries – all activities relating to the act or business of fishing, culturing, preserving, processing, marketing, developing, conserving, and managing aquatic resources and the fishery areas including the privilege to fish or take aquatic resources thereof (RA 8550).

Fisheries Sector – the sector engaged in the production, growing, harvesting, processing, marketing, developing, conserving, and managing aquatic resources and fishing areas.

Fish Cage – stationary or floating fish enclosure made of synthetic net wire/bamboo screen or other materials set in the form of an 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.

Fishing Gear – any instrument or device and its accessories utilized in taking fish and other fishery species.

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

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

Fishpond – a body of water (artificial or natural) where fish and other aquatic products are cultured, raised or cultivated under controlled conditions. This is a land-based type of aquafarm. Note that the setting-up of fish cages in ponds does not make the operation of a fish cage and at the same time a fishpond.

Freshwater – water without salt or marine origins, such as generally found in lakes, rivers, canals, dams, reservoirs, paddy fields, and swamps.

Inland Municipal Fishing – the catching of fish, crustaceans, mollusks, and all other aquatic animals and plants in inland water like lakes, rivers, dams, marshes, etc. using simple gears and fishing boats some of which are non-motorized with a capacity of three gross tons or less; or fishing not requiring the use of fishing boats.

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

Municipal Fishing – covers fishing operations carried out with or without the use of a boat weighing three gross tons or less.