

ORDER NO. 217 : Series of 2001 . . . . . . . . )

SUBJECT: Obstruction to Defined Migration Paths.

Pursuant to Sections 56 and 105 of R.A. No. 8550, this order prohibiting the undertaking of any construction which will obstruct any defined migration paths of migratory species such as river mouths and estuaries in the Philippines is hereby promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned.

SECTION 1. Definition of terms. - For the purpose of this Order, the following terms shall mean:

- a) Migration path. A defined migration route of spawning, schooling or feeding migratory finfishes, going downstream or upstream migration.
- b) Migratory species. refers to any fishery species which in the course of their life could travel from freshwater to marine water or vice versa due to breeding, feeding and part of life cycle.

Catadromous species. - Freshwater species that grow in freshwater environment but descends to the ocean to spawn or lay eggs.

Anadromous species. – Marine species that grow in saltwater environment but ascends rivers to lake areas at certain seasons to breed or lay eggs.

Amphidromous species. - Species of fish migrating from fresh to salt water environment and vice versa not for the purpose of breeding but as part of their life cycle.

- c) River mouth. The opening of a river serving as major tributary for a lake or a bay and is utilized as entrance and exit of migrating fish species to and from the bays and lakes.
- d) Estuary. Marine environment serving as spawning ground for many migratory (Catadromous) species of fish making their downstream migration from the lake.

SECTION 2. Scope of Order. – This order covers all the following rivers (mouth and its tributaries) of the country which are defined as migratory passages of the following migrating fish species;

a) Abra River (Abra, Mt. Province, Ilocos Sur). — Upstream and downstream migration to River tributaries and connecting rivers (Tineg River) of Langiden, San Quintin, Pidigan, Tayum, Dolores, Lagayan, Bucay, Manabo, Luba, San Juan, La Paz, Bangued, Langanilag, Bantay and Santa, Ilocos Sur.

- b) Bicol River Basin (Camarines Sur). Upstream migration to Lake Buhi, Bato, Baao, Bula, downstream migration to San Miguel Bay.
- Bisuangan-Kumalarang Rivers (Zamboanga del Sur). Upstream migration to Lake Wood, downstream migration to Dumanguilas Bay. Labangan rivers down to Yllana Bay.
- d) Blu-an; Lowo-el Rivers (South Cotabato). Upstream migration to Lakes Sebu, Lahit, Siloton and Maughan, downstream migration to Sarangani Bay.
- e) Butas River (Mindoro). Upstream migration to Naujan Lake, downstream migration to Batangas Bay.
- Cagayan River System (Cagayan Valley). Upstream migration to Cagayan River tributaries, downstream migration to Babuyan Channel.
- g) Calinawan Tubay Rivers (Surigao Agusan). Upstream migration to Lake Mainit, downstream migration to Butuan Bay.
- h) Cotabato River Basin (Rio-Grande, Cotabato). Upstream migration to Buluan and Blinkong Lakes, downstream migration to the sea (Davao Gulf).
- Laoag River (Laoag, Ilocos Norte). Upstream migration to Laoag River tributaries and connecting rivers of Dingras, Sarrat, Solsona and Banna, downstream migration to South China Sea.
- j) Pansipit River (Batangas) Upstream migration to Lake Taal, downstream migration to Balayan Bay.

## SCIENTIFIC NAMES AND FAMILIES OF MIGRATORY SPECIES

SCIENTIFIC NAME

COMMON/ENGLISH LOCAL NAME

FAMILIES

PANIELES	NAME	LOCAL NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
1. Ambassidae	Glassfish	Langaray	Ambassis sp.
2. Anguillidae	Eel	Igat; palos	Anguilla mauritiana
3. Apogonidae	Cardinal fish	Dangat	Apogon sp.
	Cardinal fish	Dangat	Amia sp.
	Cardinal fish	Dangat	Mionorus sp.
4. Ariidae	Sea catfish	Kanduli	Arius sp.
5. Atherinidae	Silverside	Guno	Atherina sp.
	Silverside	Guno	Hepsetia sp.
6. Belonidae	Garfish/Needle fish	Kulambalao/Kulambabalo	Tylosurus melanotus
7. Carangidae	Cavalla	Maliputo	Caranx ignobilis
	Cavalla	Muslo	Caranx marginatus
	Cavalla	Muslo	Caranx sexfaciatus
8. Centriponidae	Giant seaperch	Apahap	Lates calcarifer
9. Chanidae	Milkfish	Bangus	Chanos chanos
<ol><li>Eleotridae</li></ol>	Sleeping goby	Palawan/Bangayngay	Ophiocara aporos
	Goby	Bia	Eleotris fusca
	Eleotrid goby	Papalo/Lomag	Hypseleotris modestus
	Bia	Buguan	Hypseleotris agilis

	Bia	Goby	Belobranchus sp.
11. Elopidae	Tarpon	Buan-buan	Megalops cyprinoides
	Ten Pounder	Bid-bid	Elops hawaiiensis
12. Gerridae	Мојагга	Malakapas	Gerres filamentosus
	Mojarra	Malakapas	Gerres punctatus
13. Gobiddae	White goby	Ipon	Glossogobius giurus
	Dwarf goby	Dulong	Merogobius lacustris
14. Gobioidae	Eel goby	Bia	Taenioides sp.
9. A -2.2316/3m2/	Eel shaped goby	Baliga	Taenioides sp.
15. Hemiramphidae	Halfbeak	Buguin	Hemiramphus sp.
	Halfbeak	Buguin	Zenarchopterus sp.
16. Khuliidae	Mountain bass	Damagan	Kahlia sp.
17. Leiognathidae	Slipmouth	Sap-sap	Leiognathus equulus/L.caballus
18. Lutjanidae	Gray Snapper	Maya-maya/Also	Lutjanus sp.
	White Spot Snapper	Maya-maya	Lutjanus bohar
	Malabar Red Snapper	Maya-maya	Lutjanus malabaricus
	Black Spot Red Snapper	Maya-maya	Lutjanus monostigma
19. Mugilidae	Gray Mullet	Banak/Aligasin	Mugil cephalus
	Thicked-Lipped Mullet	Banak	Mugil dussumieri
	Mullet	Banak	Liza sp.
	Mullet	Ludong	Cestreaus plicatilis
20. Polynemidae	Threadfin	Mamali	Polynamus tetradactylum
21. Pomacentridae	Damselfish	<b>Puyong Dagat</b>	Pomacentrus tripunctatus
22. Pomadasydae	Silver spotted grunt	Bakoko	Pomadasys hasta
23. Pristidae	Sawfish	Tagan	Pristis microdon
24. Scatophagidae	Spadefish/Butterfish	Kitang	Scatophagus argus
25. Serranidae	Grouper	Lapu-lapu	Epinephelus sp.
	High finned grouper	Lapu-lapu	Cronileptus altivelis
26. Siganidae	Siganid/Rabbit fish	Samaral	Siganus sp.
27. Sillaginidae	Sand borer sillaginid	Asohos	Sillago sihama
28. Symbranchidae	Swamp eel	Palos	Synbrachus benganlensis
29. Theraponidae	Taperoid Grunt	Pigek	Mesopristes cancellatus
	Convex line grunt	Bagaong	Therapon jarbua
30. Toxotidae	Archer fish	Kataba	Toxotes sp.

**SECTION 3.** <u>Prohibition.</u> – It shall be unlawful for the lessee, licensee or permittee, or anyone to undertake any construction that will obstruct the aforementioned paths of migratory fish, particularly those enumerated in the next preceding Section 2 of this order, up to one (1) kilometer seaward and one (1) kilometer upward of mouths of the aforecited rivers.

SECTION 4. Penalty. – Violation of this order shall hold the offender liable to the penalty of fine from fifty thousand pesos (P50,000.00) to one hundred thousand pesos (P100,000.00) or imprisonment from seven (7) years to twelve (12) years, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court including cancellation of the permit/license, if any, and dismantling of the obstruction at his own expense, and confiscation of the same, for disposition by the BFAR.

**SECTION 5.** Repealing Clause. – All existing administrative orders, rules, regulations and guidelines which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Order are hereby repealed or amended accordingly.

SEC. 6. Effectivity. – This order shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette and/or in two (2) newspapers of general circulation and fifteen (15) days after its registration with the Office of the National Administrative Register.

ISSUED this 17th of

day of September

, 2001 at Quezon City,

Metropolitan Manila, Philippines.

LEONARDO Q. MONTEMAYOR

Secretary

Recommended by:

MALCOLM I. SARMIENZO, JR.

Director Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources CESAR M. DRILON, JR. Undersecretary for Fisheries and concurrently Chairman, NFARMC

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