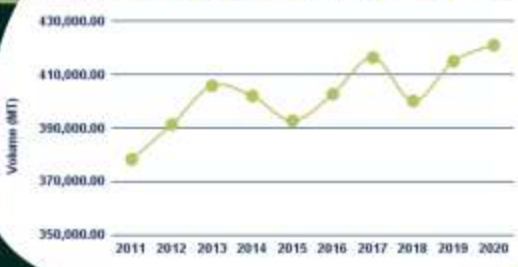
FIVE PRIORITY COMMODITIES:

MILKFISH

Aquaculture industry in the Philippines was virtually synonymous to milkfish culture. It is believed that the earliest fishponds were brackish water fishponds and the earliest species to be grown was milkfish or *Chanos chanos*. In the early seventies, milkfish farming operation expanded to include culture in bamboo and net pens set in Laguna de Bay and in early 1990s, milkfish culture in fish pens spread as well to shallow marine bays and estuaries. The technology to spawn the milkfish in captivity and produce fry in a hatchery was developed in 1979 by SEAFDEC Aquaculture Department.

PRODUCTION VOLUME

In general, the milkfish production shows an upward trend for the last 10 years. Major decrease in production was reported in 2015 and 2018. It gradually increased in 2019 and 2020 with a volume of 414,944.25 MT and 420,960.47 MT, respectively.



PRODUCTION VALUE

At current prices, the value of milkfish production for the past decade increased by 11.28%. The highest value of PhP 44.00 billion was reported in 2020.

PRODUCTION VOLUME GROWTH RATE

Milkfish production growth is mostly at a positive rate from 2011-2020. Highest decline in production was recorded in 2018 but it recovered in the succeeding years.

17%

Share to Aquaculture Production

Milkfish contributed 17% total volume of Aquaculture production for the last 10 years.

11.28%

Growth Rate

There's an increase of 11.28% on production volume of 2020 compared to the production volume of 2011.

5,267.14 MT
USD 20.39 M

Exports

On average, the Philippine Milkfish exports reached 5,267.14 MT from 2011 to 2020. This translates to USD 20.39 M income.

TOP PRODUCING REGIONS

In terms of ten years worth of production volume, Region I (Ilocos Region) had the highest production followed by Region VI (Western Visayas), and Region III (Central Luzon).

The top producing regions were determined by adding the total volume produced by each region for the span of 10 years

References
Food and Agriculture Organization
Philippine Statistics Authority

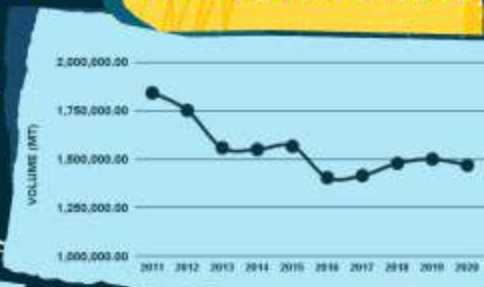
FIVE PRIORITY COMMODITIES:

SEAWEED

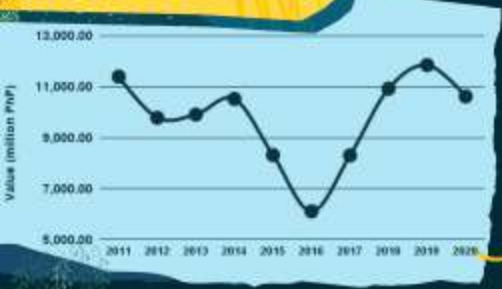
Seaweeds belonging to genus *Caulerpa* are eaten fresh in the Philippines that's why the species *C. lentillifera* under this genus was first cultivated for commercial purposes. The culture of this species, locally known as "lato", started in the island of Mactan, Cebu in the early 1950s. *Eucheuma*, another genus of seaweed, was cultivated for human consumption, pharmaceutical and other industries. Although the demand of this genus was not high locally, farming of this seaweeds was developed as a response to the strong world market demand. *Gracilaria*, a genus of red algae, was initially cultivated in the Philippines to serve as natural food for milkfish. Nowadays, farming of species under this genus were developed mainly as a source of agar.

PRODUCTION VOLUME

There is a decline in production volume throughout the years. Drastic decrease in production volume was observed in 2013 and 2016.



PRODUCTION VALUE



The trend in production value of seaweed varies throughout the years. It should be noted that the lowest production value was observed in 2016. From this year, increase in production value can be seen.

PRODUCTION VOLUME GROWTH RATE

There is a decrease of 20.22% on the production volume of 2020 compared to the estimated seaweed production in 2011. The lowest growth rate in seaweed production can be observed in 2012 and 2013 and the highest in 2018.

GROWTH RATE

20.22%

There's a decrease of 20.22% on production volume of 2020 compared to the production volume of 2011.

SHARE TO AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION

Seaweed contributed 65.7% of the total volume of Aquaculture production for the last 10 years.

EXPORT

1.75 M MT
USD 31.19 M

On average, the Philippine seaweed exports reached 1.75 M MT from 2011 to 2020. This translates to USD 31.19 M.

TOP PRODUCING REGIONS

In terms of volume, BARMM had the highest production for the past 10 years, followed by Region IV-B (MIMAROPA) and Region IX (Blank Region).

The top producing regions were determined by getting the total volume produced by each region for the span of 10 years

References
Food and Agriculture Organization
Philippine Statistics Authority

FIVE PRIORITY COMMODITIES:

SHELLFISH

Two major shellfish that are farmed in the Philippines are Oysters and Mussels. Oyster production in the country began in 1931 in Negros Occidental and is now confined largely to the Manila Bay area and a few localities. Meanwhile, the farming of mussels was established in 1955 in Binakayan, Cavite, a major oyster farming station of the then Bureau of Fisheries. Today, shellfish production has been showing promise because of its continuous growth in the past years.

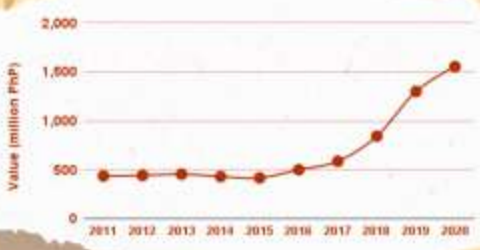
PRODUCTION VOLUME

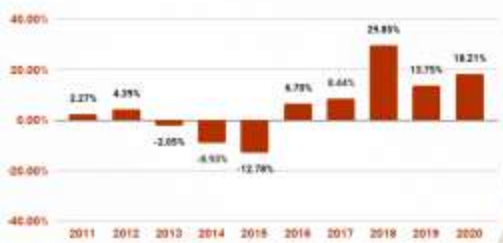
The trend for the production volume of shellfish is generally increasing with the highest volume harvested in 2020 with 74,993 MT and lowest in 2015 with 37,118 MT.

Note: Species included in shellfish are Oyster and Mussel

PRODUCTION VALUE

The general trend of production value is increasing from 2011-2020. The highest estimated production value was in 2020 with production worth of PhP 1,551,687.





PRODUCTION VOLUME GROWTH RATE

There is an increase of 64.1% on the production volume of 2020 compared to the estimated shellfish production in 2011. The lowest growth rate in can be observed in 2015 and the highest in 2018..

64.1%

GROWTH RATE

There's an increase of 64.1% on production volume of 2020 compared to the production volume of 2011

2.1%

SHARE TO AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION

The shellfish production contributed 2.10 % of the total aquaculture production from 2011 to 2020.

1.68 M MT
USD 24.41 M

EXPORT

On average, the shellfish Philippine exports reached 1.68 M MT from 2011 to 2020. This is equivalent to USD 124.24 M.

TOP PRODUCING REGIONS

From 2011 to 2020, the shellfish production reached 496, 566.52 MT. Regions VI, III, and IV-A are the top producing regions with 213, 886.23 MT, 114,255.22 MT, and 64,244.17 MT, respectively.

The top producing regions were determined by adding the total volume produced by each region for the span of 10 years

References
Food and Agriculture Organization
Philippine Statistics Authority

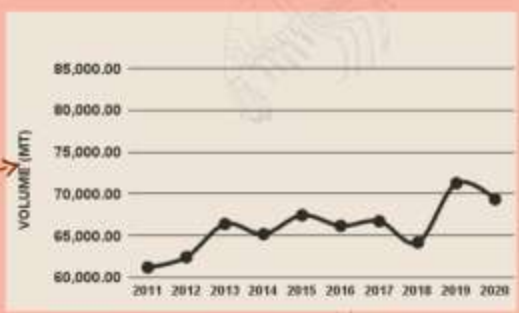
FIVE PRIORITY COMMODITIES:

shrimp

The culture of shrimps in brackish water ponds is probably as old as the culture of milkfish. The full commercialization happened in mid 70s after the successful reproduction of *P. monodon* in captivity. In 1990s, the effect of pushing production using high stocking densities led to diseases.

PRODUCTION VOLUME

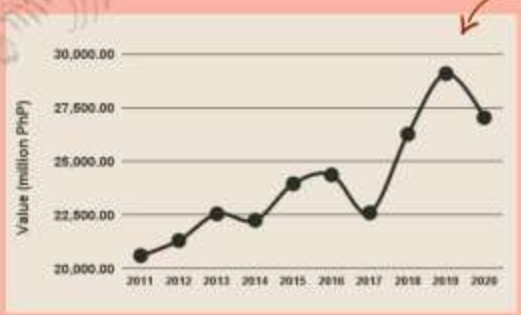
Shrimp production fluctuated over the past 10 years. Highest volume of 71,263.09 MT was reported in 2019 while lowest volume of 61,209.54 MT was observed in 2011.



Note: Species included are Tiger prawn, Endeavor prawn, White shrimp, and Freshwater

PRODUCTION VALUE

Shrimp production value (at current prices) generally increased with an average growth rate of 3.42% in 2011-2020. It can be noted that the highest from 2011-2020 is at 2019 valued at PhP 29.10 Billion.



PRODUCTION VOLUME GROWTH RATE

The average growth rate of shrimp production from 2011 to 2020 is 1.11%. In 2019, production grew at a highest rate of 11.03% from its lowest production in 2018.

SHARE TO AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION

2.77%

For the last 10 years, from 2011-2020, Shrimp production contributed 2.77% to the total volume of Aquaculture production.

GROWTH RATE

↑13.31%

There's an increase of 13.31% on shrimp production of 2020 compared to the production volume of 2011

EXPORT

400,606 MT
USD 49.64 M

On average, the Philippine Shrimp exports reached 400,605.88 MT from 2011 to 2020. This is equivalent to USD 49.64 M.

TOP PRODUCING REGIONS

In terms of 10 years worth of production, Region III (Central Luzon) had the highest production followed by Region VI (Western Visayas), and Region X (Northern Mindanao).

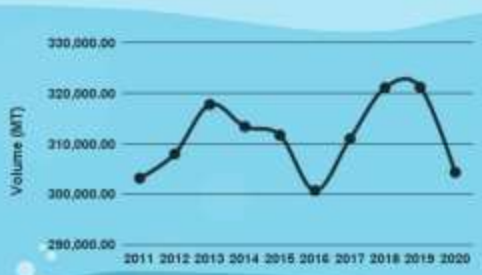
The top producing regions were determined by adding the total volume produced by each region for the span of 10 years

References
Food and Agriculture Organization
Philippine Statistics Authority

FIVE PRIORITY COMMODITIES:

TILAPIA

Tilapia is one the most important aquaculture species in the world. It was brought to the Philippines from Thailand in 1950 and became the first serious attempt to popularize freshwater fishponds because of its fast-growing, prolific, and adaptive characteristics. Although exotic to the Philippines, Tilapia is now an emerging substitute for milkfish as a common food fish.

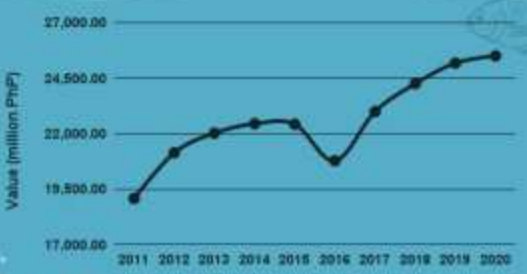


Production Volume

Tilapia production volume for 2011-2020 fluctuated with its highest and lowest volume of 321,187.79 MT in 2019 and 300,722.50 MT in 2016.

Production Value

The value (at current prices) of Tilapia production in the last ten years is generally increasing with an average growth rate of 3.15%. The highest value of PhP 25.50 billion was produced in 2020.



Production Volume Growth Rate

On the average, Tilapia production by 0.38% from 2011 to 2020. It posted the highest increase with 3.41% in 2017 and highest decrease with 5.25% in 2020.

↑0.38%

Growth Rate

There's an increase of 0.38% on production volume of 2020 compared to the production volume of 2011

13.2%

Share to Aquaculture Production

Tilapia contributed 13.2% of the total volume of Aquaculture production for the last 10 years.

1,088 MT
USD 9.34 M

Export

On average, the tilapia exports reached 1,088 MT from 2011 to 2020. This translates to USD 9.34 M.

Top Producing Regions

In terms ten years worth of production, Region III (Central Luzon) had the highest production f, followed by Region IV-A (CALABARZON) and Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN).

The top producing regions were determined by ranking the total volume produced by each region for the span of 10 years

References

Food and Agriculture Organization
Philippine Statistics Authority