

# PASANDIG FISHING OPERATION IN TABIGUE, KOLAMBUGAN, LANAO DEL NORTE\*

Henry E. Dejarme, Rodrigo E. Acuña, Amy J. Laurden,  
Ruby R. Castrence, Mariefe S. Balanay, Warnita H.  
Destajo, Alex B. Apongan and Marilou M. Ologuin

## **Abstract**

The major *Pasandig* catch of shrimp (*Metapenaeus dalli*) and anchovy (*Stolephorus bataviensis*) in Tabigue, Kolambugan was examined to see if they belong to naturally small-size species. Incidental catch and plankton from the net were also accounted for. Some general fishery information were likewise noted. *Pasandig* is a current-dependent set net with 1.3 cm mesh whose 5-day fishing operation from September to February is affected by filtering ebb tide waterflow during full moon and new moon. The shrimp, *M. dalli*, is a small species that matures at 49mm BL. Berried females estimated at 45% of sexually mature females were observed only in new moon. The total monthly shrimp catch of existing 26 units of *Pasandig* in Tabigue is estimated to extract no less than 850 kg equivalent to more than half a million species of shrimps or over three million in a six-month fishing period each year. Of this number some 220,000 are berried. *S. bataviensis* is also a small species that matures at 44mm BL and its contribution to the catch is negligible. Incidental catch consisting of mature and immature finfish and crustacean represented only 20% of the catch at the maximum. The plankton species were representatives of the common permanent group in the Bay and the larval plankton were absent. The size composition of *M. dalli* catch shows that over 70% are young breeders and subadults that could substantially contribute to the natural stock and ensure sustainable shrimp fishing. The limited catch data obtained suggest that the present exploitation of *M. dalli* in Tabigue is within the level of biological overfishing. A continuing study on shrimp annual catch of *pasandig* is needed to support a flexible strategy for conserving this resource.

## INTRODUCTION

*Pasandig* is the local name of a modified rectangular net fishing gear used for catching shrimp (*ulang*) and anchovy (*bulinaw*) in Panguil Bay or a period of five days during full moon and new moon. Six units of this gear were initially operated in 1989 by former filter net fishermen of Tabigue, Kolambogan. Shortly it was found quite efficient and other fishermen who saw the prospect of a good catch constructed their own *pasandig*. In less than a year the number of *pasandig* being operated in Tabigue increase to 35 units.

In 1991 the Tri-DA Task Force of Panguil Bay Development Council declared that *pasandig* for fishing was banned because it is a fine mesh net and its fishing operation is affected by straining the fast flowing water of ebb tide in the Bay. The Tri-DA Task Force alleged that *pasandig* is destructive as it could filter eggs, larval plankton, fry and young of commercial fishes and other fishery aquatic products. To date the Law Enforcement Group of Tri-DA Task Force has impounded seventeen units of *pasandig* from Tabigue fishermen who were caught redhanded.

The *pasandig* fishermen have since disagreed with the Tri-DA Task Force and questioned, in a way, the empirical basis of banning the use of *pasandig*. They asserted that the bulk of *pasandig* catch are shrimp and anchovy. Because these shrimp and anchovy are by their very nature small species, the fishermen opined that catching them should not be interpreted as a violation of FAO 155. They invoked Section 2 of FAO 155 concerning the lawful use of fine mesh net and implored the assistance of Sanguniang Bayan (SB) of Kolambogan to exhaust all reasonable means for legalizing *pasandig* fishing. On September 2, 1992 the SB of Kolambogan heeded the fishermen's plea and approved a resolution requesting Tri-DA Task Force and MSU Naawan to investigate the catch of *pasandig* (Appendix B). The SB Resolution was presented in the Tri-DA Task Force meeting on September 18, 1992 in Lala, Lanao del Norte.

On September 26 a *pulong-pulong* was held at the Municipal Session Hall of Kolambogan. The gathering was attended by Kolambogan

Municipal Agricultural Officer, *pasandig* fishermen, SB members, DA-Tubod technical men, and MSU Naawan represented by the Dean of Research. The Dean conveyed the commitment of Dr. Adan, the Chancellor of MSU Naawan, to conduct an investigation on *pasandig* fish catch. Two catch samplings from a unit of *pasandig* were scheduled for October; one in new moon and another during full moon.

## METHODOLOGY

The catch of one *pasandig* on October 11 (full moon) was examined to see if the species of shrimp and anchovy do belong to a group of naturally small-sized species. The same *pasandig* was sampled on October 28 (new moon). Identical catch was also accounted for to determine if young and juveniles of commercial fish and other fishery aquatic products are present in the catch. An estimated three liters of water that dripped from the net during hauling was filtered using a plankton net to collect and quantify whatever fish eggs, larval plankton and fry that may have been in the net. To supplement the data from catch investigation and ocular observation during actual fishing, some general information related to the fishery of Tabigue which the fishermen mentioned were also noted.

## RESULTS

### *Pasandig* Fishery of Tabigue

Tabigue is a coastal barangay of Kolambugan, Lanao del Norte located 7km from the Poblacion (Fig. 1). It has a fishing community of 666 residents belonging to households whose primary source of income is sustenance fishing. Tabigue has two organizations: Tabigue Fishermen's Association and Tabigue Small-Scale Fishermen's Association.

Tabigue has a shoreline of about 2.25km. Its coastal water area of 5.7km<sup>2</sup> with 0.56km<sup>2</sup> of sandy tidal flat supports the fishing activities of 87 fishermen who employed various types of gears such as hook and line, manual scissors net, beach seine, crab pot, stationary lift net, fish corral and *pasandig*. The three stationary gears, namely, stationary lift net, fish

corral and *pasandig* are major contributors to the barangay's annual fish production estimated at 52,000 kg. The latest count shows that there are 25 units of operational fish corrals, 15 units of stationary lift net and 26 units of *pasandig*.

The fishery resources of Tabigue comprise finfishes, crustaceans and mollusc but only shrimp is caught in abundance in using *pasandig*. Anchovy reportedly dominates finfish component of the catch but its contribution to total catch never surpasses that of the shrimp. These two species are also caught by five other fishing gears. The ranking fishing gears used to catch shrimp are *pasandig*, scissor net, fish corral, stationary lift net and beach seine. Stationary lift net and *pasandig* are also rated highly for catching anchovy. Shrimp and anchovy are caught in sandy areas that extend about 500 meters from the shoreline at the depth of three to five fathoms.

The daily shrimp catch of *pasandig* varies from 0.10kg to 1kg throughout the 5-day fishing period during full moon and 4kg to 18kg for the same fishing days during new moon. An offhand evaluation of fishermen's total fish catch indicates that the shrimp and anchovy contribute significantly to the annual fish catch of Tabigue.

The fisherman sells his catch at P18.00 per kg for the shrimp and P10.00 for anchovy. The market price is P25-30 per kg for the shrimp and P20.00 for anchovy.

### Description and Operation of *Pasandig*

*Pasandig* is a Cebuano word which means to catch one's weight to one side for support. It was the term used by Patricio Nadal, a Tabigue fisherman, in describing a school of shrimp which he observed clinging steadfastly or leaning on the net of a fish corral for support against the force of ebbing water current. He also observed that the shrimps could be caught effortlessly by simply scooping them. Mr. Nadal saw an idea of what works best for catching this shrimp. In no time, he constructed the prototype of the fishing gear designed to take advantage of the water current

and the clinging tendency of shrimp as observed in the Fish corral and named it *pasandig*.

*Pasandig* may be described as a fishing gear modified from the filter net (local name: *sanggab*). Its netting material is of the same stuff used in constructing the drive-in net with mesh size of 1.3cm and its basic design is similar to that of a set net similar to the drive-in-net. But *pasandig* is operated in the same manner as the filter net in the sense that the net is set against the water current to filter the fishes, crustaceans and mollusks.

The rectangular netting material used in constructing a unit of *pasandig* measures 12m by 12m. Each side of the net is reeved with a separate pair of #18 polyethylene ropes that are tied in place with nylon twine. The width of the net is tied to the reeving ropes in a series of pleats of equal size at uniform interval, thus shortening the width from 12m to 4m. The completed *pasandig*, therefore, measures 12m in length and 4m in width with a good amount of slack. The reeving ropes at both ends of the sinker line or bottom side of the net has extra lengths for tying 3-5kg of stone weights. The extra lengths are also used for tying the net to the rattan rings that are to be fastened to the anchor posts. A length of rope is tied to the stone weight at one end; the other end is tied above the water surface to the anchor post. This rope is used to pull the sinker line of the net out of the water when hauling the catch. The float lines or the upper reeving ropes are likewise provided with extra length for tying the net to anchor posts above the water surface. Two bamboo poles that serve as anchor posts are posted at 8m distance from each other and set in a straight line perpendicular to the prevailing current at the fishing area.

The fishing operation covers a time of four hours and usually lasts from 11PM to 3AM. Prior to fishing time, the fisherman brings the net to the fishing site, properly ties it to hang between the two bamboo poles. The fishing operation begins when the fisherman drops the net straight into the water during slack high tide. The net is held underwater in an upright position by both the sinker stone and the rattan ring at the bottom and supported by both ends of the upper reeving ropes tied to the bamboo posts above the water surface. When the reflux commences the net is pushed towards the direction of the ebb current but it is kept in place by the sinker

and the rattan ring. Because of the force of the water current the net forms into a crescent-shape filter as it strains fish, crustaceans and other drifting items that cannot pass through the mesh (Fig. 2). When the current pressure peaks, the center arc of the net is pushed off from its slack-tide position to a distance of 5-6m.

About four hours from the time the net is dropped or when the water current is weak the net is hauled to collect the catch. Only one person is needed to heave the net. The fisherman paddles his banca towards one of the bamboo poles, pulls up the stone weight, unties the net and drops the stone sinker with the rattan ring. While the net is being unfastened, the bottom and upper reeving ropes are held together such that the net is being folded lengthwise into two from this end. Now the fisherman safely tucks the open end of the folding net, slowly pulling the reeving ropes and, in the process, draws the remaining length of the folding net in gathers. At the second bamboo pole, he pulls up the other stone sinker and the rattan ring. When all the ropes are untied he loads the net into the banca and paddles to the shore. He carries the net to a shed where the catch is removed and weighed. The catch is usually marketed in Kolambugan, Tubod and Iligan City.

### Taxonomic Description of the Shrimp and Anchovy

The species whose description closely fit the physical characteristic features of the anchovy and shrimp specimen from Tabigue are the *Stolephorus bataviensis* and *Metapenaeus dalli*, respectively (Fig. 3 & 4). FAO (1974) and Motoh (1980) provide the basic information on the two species.

*S. bataviensis*. The distinctive characteristics of *S. bataviensis* are: Body fusiform, moderately compressed; belly with 4 to 7 needle-like acutes between pectoral and pelvic fin bases. Head short, snout rather rounded; maxilla tip pointed, projecting beyond posterior border of pre-operculum; hind border of pre-operculum evenly rounded near the maxilla tip; isthmus reaching to hind border of gill membrane. Posterior frontal fontanelles narrow, with straight borders. Anal fin origin below dorsal fin base. Lower

gill rakers usually not more than 23. The body color is pale cream when scales are lost; bright silver stripe along flanks. The maximum body length is 11cm with common size of about 9cm.

Its geographical distribution is reported throughout most of the Eastern Indian Ocean and Western Central Pacific. The fish is pelagic and feeds on plankton. The present fishing ground is throughout its range of distribution. Fishing gears include purse seines, beach seines, bamboo-stake traps, often used also with light; also bottom trawls in which *S. bataviensis* is incidental catch. The principal forms of utilization are marketed fresh, dried, dried-salted or made into fish meal, fish sauce, or fish balls; also used for bait.

*M. dalli*. The complete scientific name of the shrimp is *Metapenaeus dalli* Racek & Dall. Its English name is School Prawn or Green Tail Prawn. The Philippine name are Batod (Aklanon), shrimp or Sudsurun (Panguil Bay). The maximum body length reaches 13cm and weighs about 10g. The rostrum is longer than the antennular peduncle. The petasma (male genital organ) of this small shrimp is cross-shaped in general, having a pair of thumb-like projections on the distal median border of the dorsal lobes. The thelycum (female genital organ) consists of a pair of elevations, X-horn-shaped in outline and flattish on the ventral surface. In general, the female is much larger than the male, a feature common to shrimps and prawns belonging to family penaeidae. The body color is green or yellowish green. The antennal flagella are dark brown.

This species mostly inhabits shallow brackish waters in fair numbers. They are caught by baby trawlers and skimming netters in shallow waters. As of now, *M. dalli* is found only in Australia and the Philippines. In Panguil Bay, *M. dalli* is reported to occur in Tabigue, Baybay and Ribucon in Kolambugan; Migpangi of Bonifacio; Maquilao in Tangub City; and Malaubang and Gango in Ozamiz City.

### Catch Samples

On October 11, the monitored *Pasandig* hauled a measly catch consisting of eight species of finfish and three species of crustaceans (Fig. 5 and Table 1). Four of the seven species of finfish were all juveniles. The catch contained 68 pieces of the *M. dalli* and 6 pieces of *S. bataviensis*. *M. dalli* dominated the total catch. Individual size of *M. dalli* ranged from 42mm to 78mm in body length with more than 100% belonging to size group of 49mm and above in body length (Fig. 6). Not a single female shrimp was berried. Among the larger specimen the maximum individual weight was 4g (66.6mm) and the smallest weight only 1g (41.6mm). *S. bataviensis* comprised 6.8% of the catch. The size ranged between 71mm to 87mm in body length and weighed from 2.5g to 4g. Two-thirds of the specimen were female. The specimen were all sexually mature and bearing gonads at stage 2 of ovary and testis development (Fig. 7 & Table 2).

Two other *pasandig* were operated simultaneously during the moonlit night of October 11 and their catch were as miserable.

The catch of the monitored *pasandig* on October 28 was quite abundant; its total weight was more than 10kg. The catch consisted of eight species of finfish, four species of crabs, and seven species of shrimps (Fig. 8). Nearly 100% of the shrimp sample was *M. dalli*. A sample of the catch weighing 5.8kg contained 3534 pieces of *M. dalli* and very few of the incidental species of finfishes and other crustaceans. The body length of *M. dalli* ranged from 16-70mm and individuals belonging to size group of 16-48mm body length comprised 69.29% (Fig. 9). Female *M. dalli* slightly dominated the catch. Seven percent of the females were berried (Fig. 10) with body length ranging from 49mm to 76.6mm (Fig. 11). Only six pieces of *S. bataviensis* were found in the sample and all had gonads of various developmental stages (Table 2 & Fig. 7).

## Plankton Composition

The plankton samples contained phytoplankton and zooplankton which belong to the permanent plankton group (Table 3). Except for one fish egg, not a single representative of the larval plankton group of economically important finfish and crustaceans was found in the sample. In addition the plankton density were noted to be about the same as the natural density of plankton in Panguil Bay.

## DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATION

*Pasandig* is a current-dependent set net with fine mesh of 1.3 cm. Its fishing operation is mainly effected by filtering and limited only within a 5-day fishing period during full moon and new moon from September to February when the waterflow generated by monthly ebb tide is relatively strong. The two catch samples from one *pasandig* collected on October 11 and 28 provided verification of what every *pasandig* fisherman avers: that the catch during new moon is much more than the catch in full moon; and that *pasandig* is getting mixed catch but highly dominated by *M. dalli*. The contribution of *S. bataviensis* to the catch is negligible.

*M. dalli* belongs to a group of small shrimp species that becomes sexually mature at 49mm body length. But its growth does not appear to stop with the onset of spawning activity because there are large breeders whose body length measurement is almost twice the size of the smallest recorded spawner. It seems that spawning is associated with the new moon as evidently suggested by the presence of berried females in the catch. The number of sexually mature females in the catch is estimated to be 45% if one assumes that the size at first maturity is 49mm. Based on the reported trend of total monthly shrimp catch during new moon, the 26 units of *pasandig* in Tabigue are extracting no less than 850kg of *M. dalli*. This is equivalent to more than half a million pieces a month or over three million in a six-month fishing period each year. Of this number some 220,000 are berried.

Incidental catch comprising other species of finfish and crustaceans

constitutes about 20% of the total catch, at the maximum. *S. bataviensis*, which is among the finfishes, is a small species; the smallest gravid female is only 44mm in body length. This size is only 50% of the largest measurement of 87mm. The juvenile component of the incidental catch is negligible.

The plankton from the hauled net contained representatives of the common permanent plankton group found in the Bay and larval plankton were absent. The findings seem to corroborate the fishermen's contention that *pasandig* cannot filter planktonic microorganisms during fishing operation.

The present study is a narrow scope of biological investigation which covered very limited sampling size and period. Nevertheless, the data obtained from the study has verified hearsay and documented information about the catch composition of *pasandig*, and about the operation of *pasandig* being a source of livelihood for some marginal fishermen in Tabigue. The data also reveal an important fishery information that should caution the shrimp fishermen of Tabigue, in particular, and of Panguil Bay, in general. A simple analysis of the size composition of *M. dalli* catch would show that more than 70% belong to the group of young breeders and subadults. This size group is certainly saleable. But it is the same size group that could substantially contribute to the natural population and ensure sustainable shrimp fishing if it is not fished too much. Unregulated catching of this size group by using fine-mesh fishing gears is termed biological overfishing which is a common cause of fishery resource depletion. The limited catch data obtained in the present study tend to suggest that the present rate of *M. dalli* exploitation in Tabigue is already at the level of biological overfishing; the shrimp is caught before it has time to grow and the spawning stock is being reduced to the extent that it may become so small and, eventually, produce only limited number of eggs and hence of recruits.

Since *M. dalli* and *S. bataviensis* are important fishery resource of Tabigue marginal fishermen, it is necessary that they should be conserved. A continuing and long-term study on annual catch of *pasandig* is, therefore, recommended so that a substantial catch data of *M. dalli* and *S. bataviensis*

can be properly analyzed and evaluated to be used later in formulating and supporting a set of flexible conservation measures.

\* A research paper presented at the 5th Regional Symposium on Research and Development Highlights on June 17-18, 1993 and awarded First Best Information for Dissemination by the Northern Mindanao Consortium for Agriculture and Resources Research and Development (NOMCARRD).

Table 1. Species Composition of Pasandig Catch

Species	October 11 Sample	October 28 Sample
Shrimp	<i>M. dalli</i> <i>Penaeus semisulcatus</i> <i>Lysosquilla sp</i>	<i>M. dalli</i> <i>Penaeus semisulcatus</i> <i>M. ensis</i> <i>Metapenaeopsis palmensis</i> <i>Penaeus japonicus</i> <i>Penaeus monodon</i> <i>Lysosquilla sp</i>
Crabs		<i>Scylla serrata</i> <i>Charybdis sp.</i> <i>Ocypode sp1.</i> <i>Ocypode sp2.</i> <i>Podophthalmus sp.</i>
Finfish	<i>S. bataviensis</i> <i>Stolephorus indicus</i> <i>Atherina lacunosa</i> <i>Sardinella negricaudata</i> <i>Ambassis commersonii</i> <i>Secator raconius</i> <i>Scomberoides lysan</i> <i>Conger cinereus</i>	<i>S. bataviensis</i> <i>Stolephorus indicus</i> <i>Atherina lacunosa</i> <i>Gnatholepsis puntagoides</i> <i>Glossogobius aureusi</i> <i>Apogon kiensis</i> <i>Ptereis volitans</i> <i>Dactyloptena sp.</i> <i>Conger cinereus</i>

Table 2. *S. bataviensis* Samples from Pasandig Catch

Date	Specimen Number	Length (mm)	Weight (g)	Sex	Maturity Stage
October 11	1	87	4.0	M	IV
	2	73	2.5	F	II
	3	72	2.5	M	II
	4	71	2.5	F	II
	5	70	2.5	F	II
	6	74	2.5	F	II
October 28	1	82	4.5	M	IV
	2	82	4.5	F	IV
	3	62	2.0	F	III
	4	62	2.0	F	II
	5	61	1.8	F	II
	6	44	0.5	F	I

Table 3. Plankton Species in Tabigue Coastal Waters

Sate of Sampling	Species	Density ( <sup>-ml</sup> )
October 11, 1992	Phytoplankton <i>Eucampia</i> <i>Chaetoceros</i> (chained) <i>Thalassionema</i> <i>Skeletonema</i> <i>Asterionella</i> <i>Pinnularia</i> <i>Khigpsolenia</i> <i>Lauderia</i> <i>Fragillaria</i> <i>Synedria</i> <i>Thalassiotrix</i> <i>Nitzschia</i>	320 cells 640 cells 160 cells 1,120 cells 1,920 cells 80 cells 240 cells 480 cells 80 cells 240 cells 640 cells 320 cells
	Zooplankton Copepod (eggs) Copepod <i>Pyrocystis</i> Fish Egg Velliger <i>Tintinnopsis</i>	3 pcs. 3 individuals 2 individuals 1 pc. 1 individual 1 individual
October 29, 1992	Phytoplankton <i>Biddulphia</i> <i>Nitzschia</i> <i>Chaetoceros</i> (chained) <i>Lauderia</i> <i>Bacteriastrum</i>	40 cells 280 cells 440 cells 120 cells 160 cells
	Zooplankton Copepod egg Copepod (adult) Copepod (Nauplii)	1 pc. 2 individuals 2 individuals



Fig.1. Location of Coastal Barangay of Tabigue in Panguril Bay.

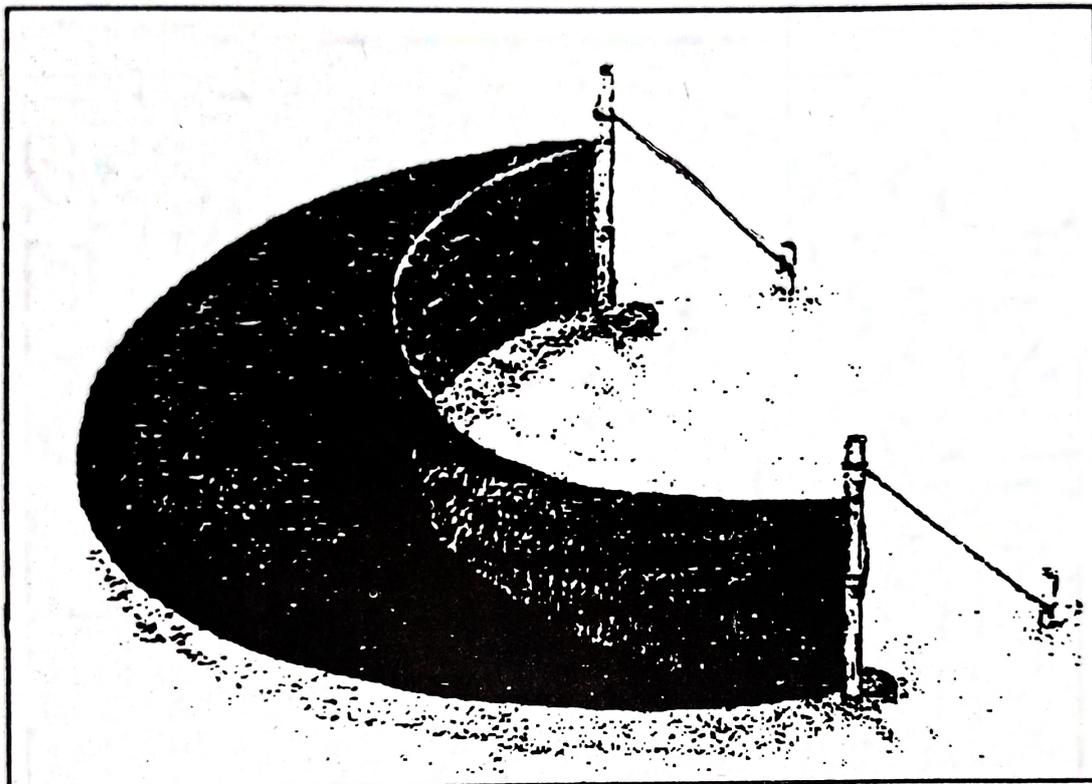


Fig. 2. Pasandig Fishing Gear Shaped into a Crescent Form by the Water Current During Fishing Operation

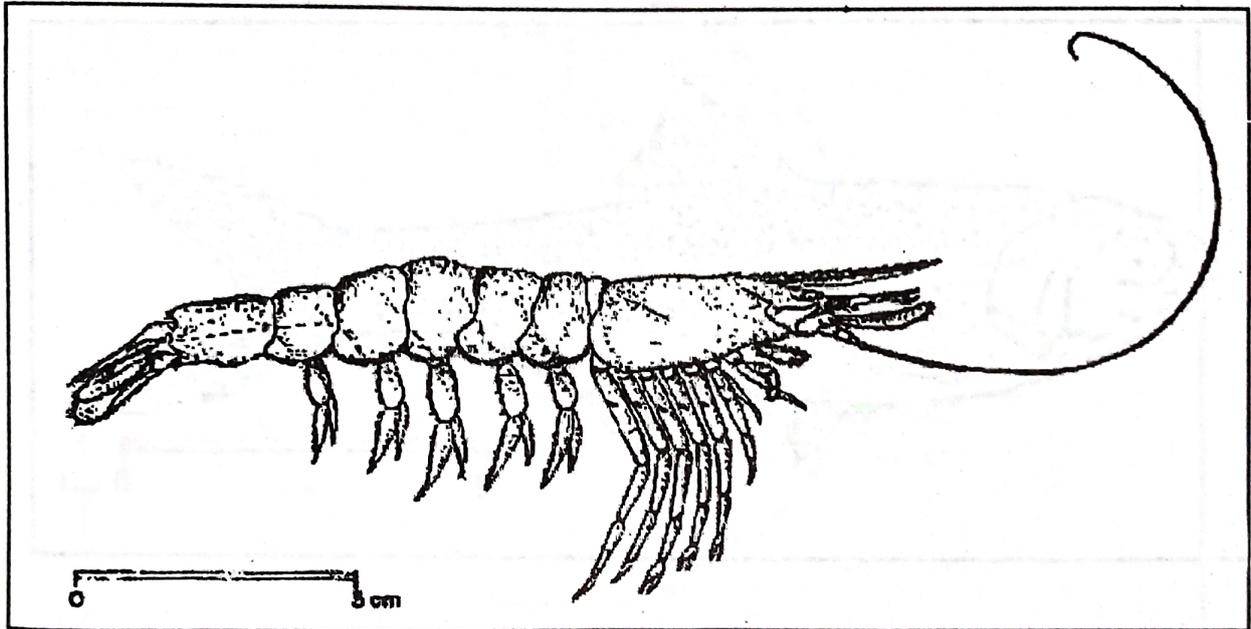


Fig. 3. 'Sudsurun' or 'Ulang', *Metapenaeus dalli*.

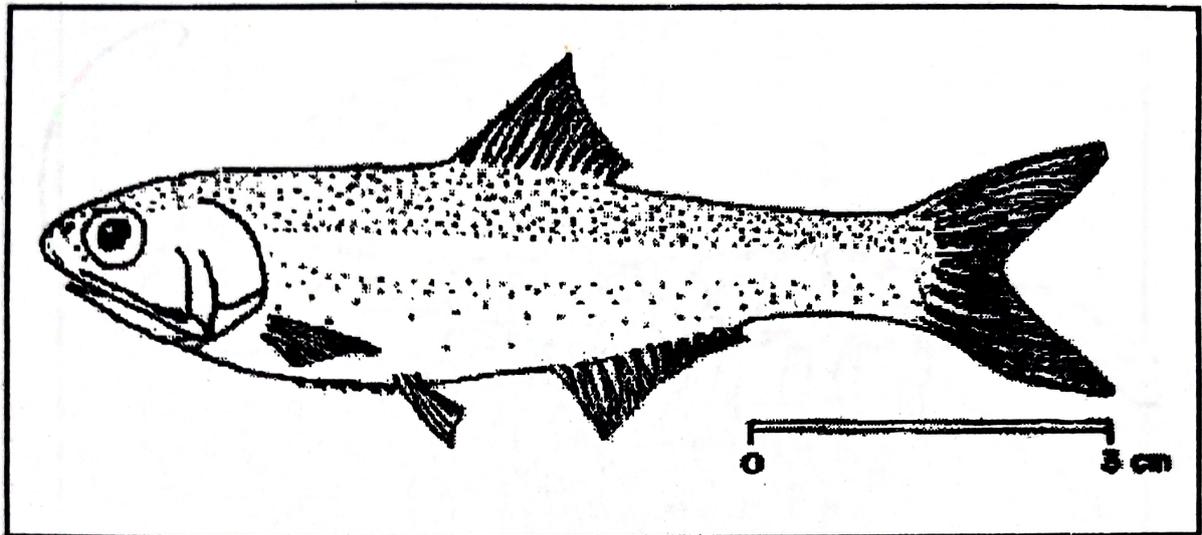


Fig. 4. 'Bulinaw', *Stolephorus bataviensis*.

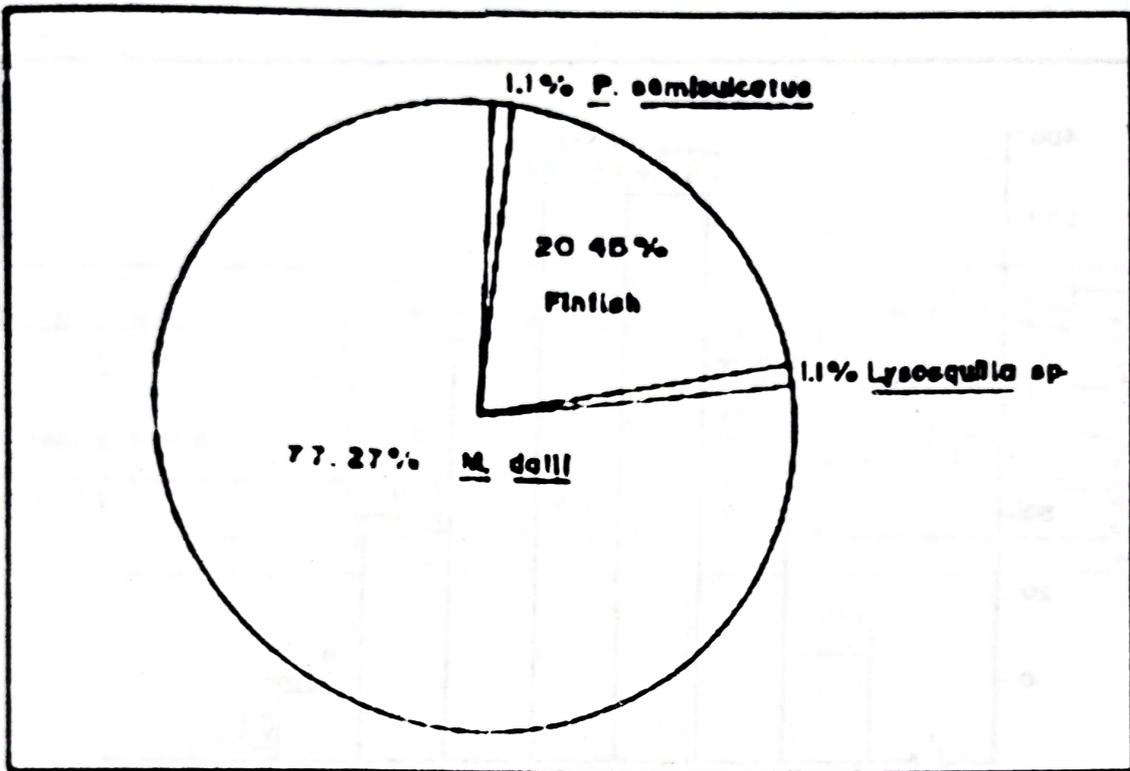


Fig. 5. Species Composition of Catch Sample from Pasandig on October 11, 1992.

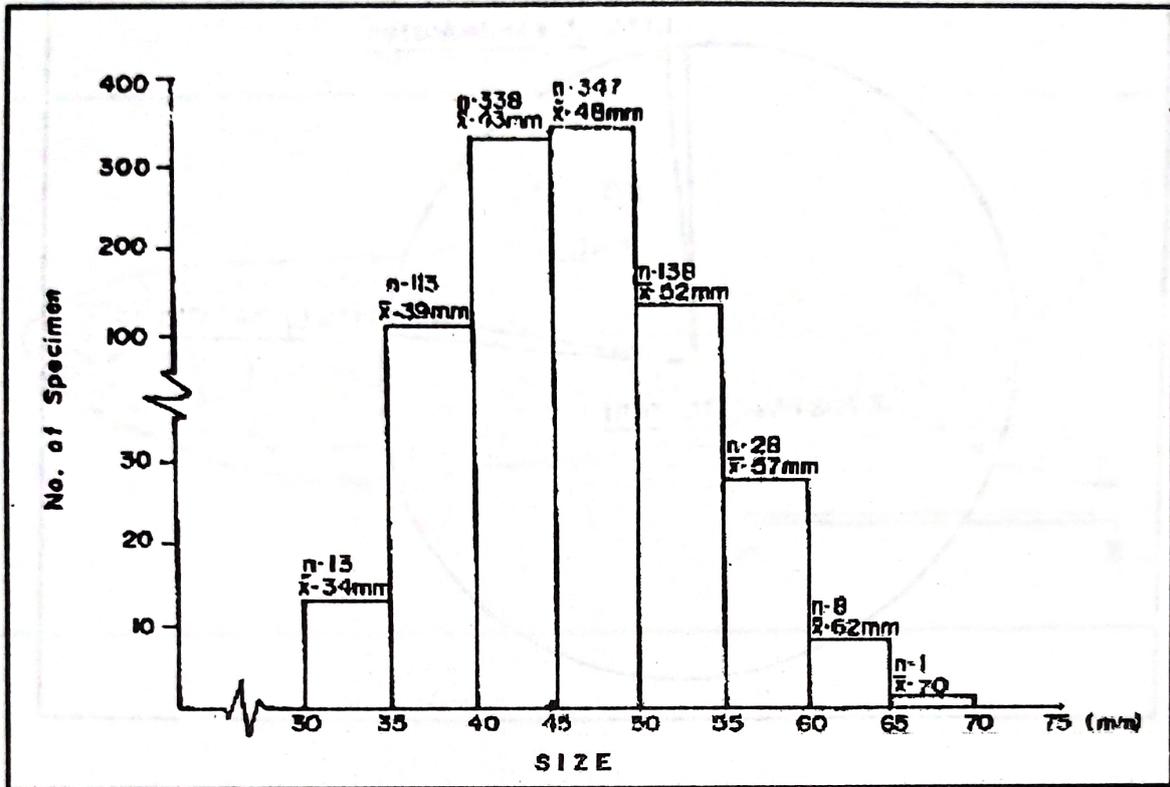


Fig. 6. Size Frequency Distribution of Male and non-berried Female, *M. dalli* sampled from Pasandig Catch on October 11, 1992 (N = 68; Mean = 57.29 mm)

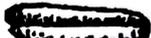
MALE GONAD				
FEMALE GONAD				
STAGES	I	II	III	IV

Fig. 7. Ovary Developmental Stages of *Stolephorus bataviensis*.

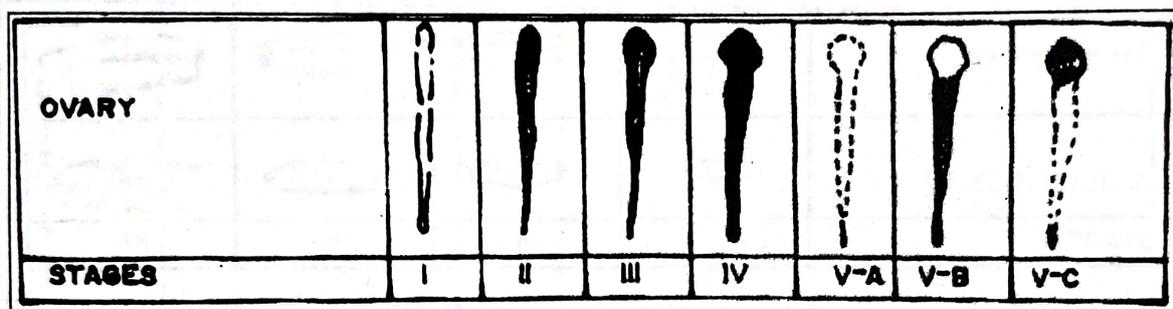


Fig. 8. Ovary Developmental Stages of *Metapenaeus dalli*.

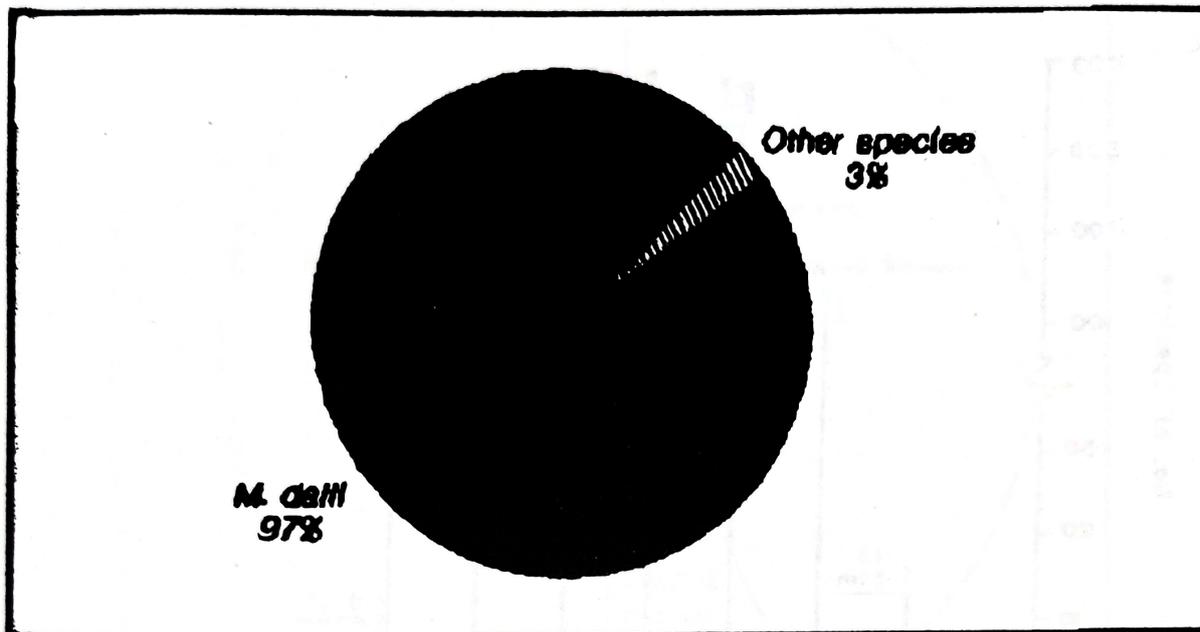


Fig. 9. Composition of Catch Sample from Pasandig on October 28, 1992.

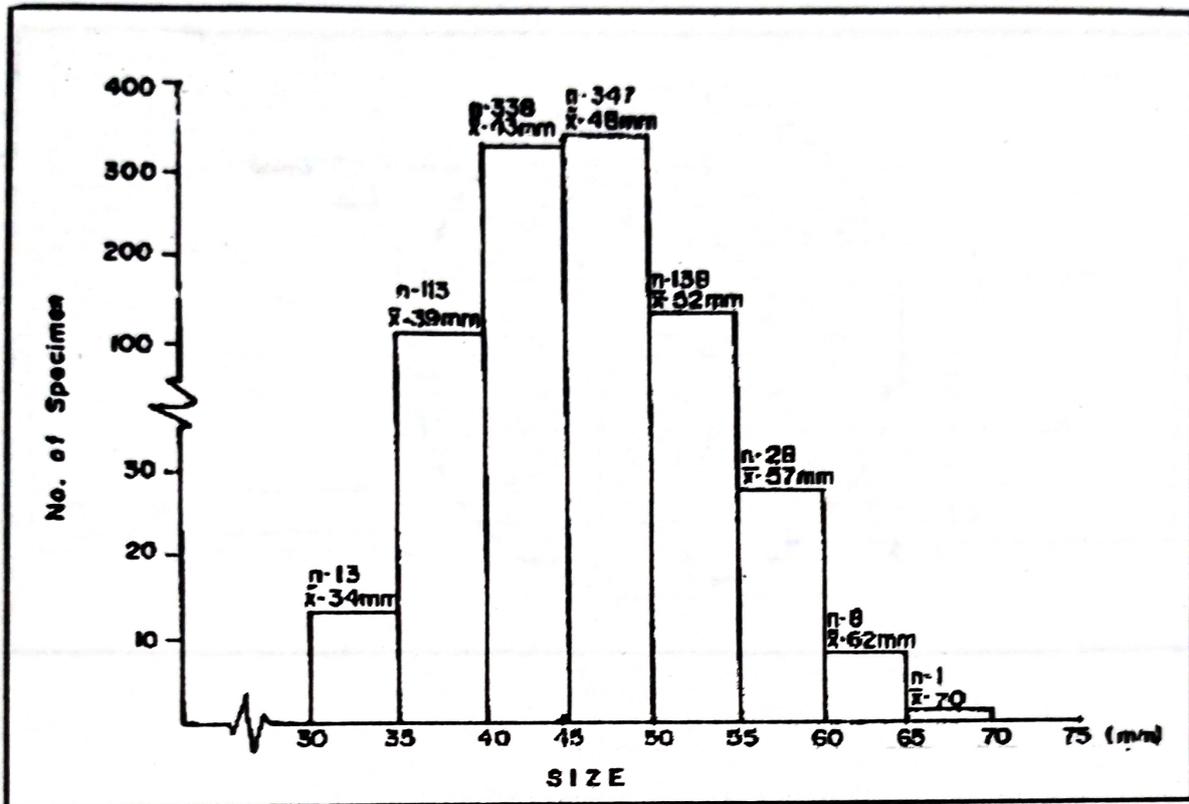


Fig. 10. Size Frequency Distribution of Male and Non-berried Female, *M. dalli* Sampled from Pasandig Catch on October 28, 1992 (N = 990; Mean = 46.11 mm)

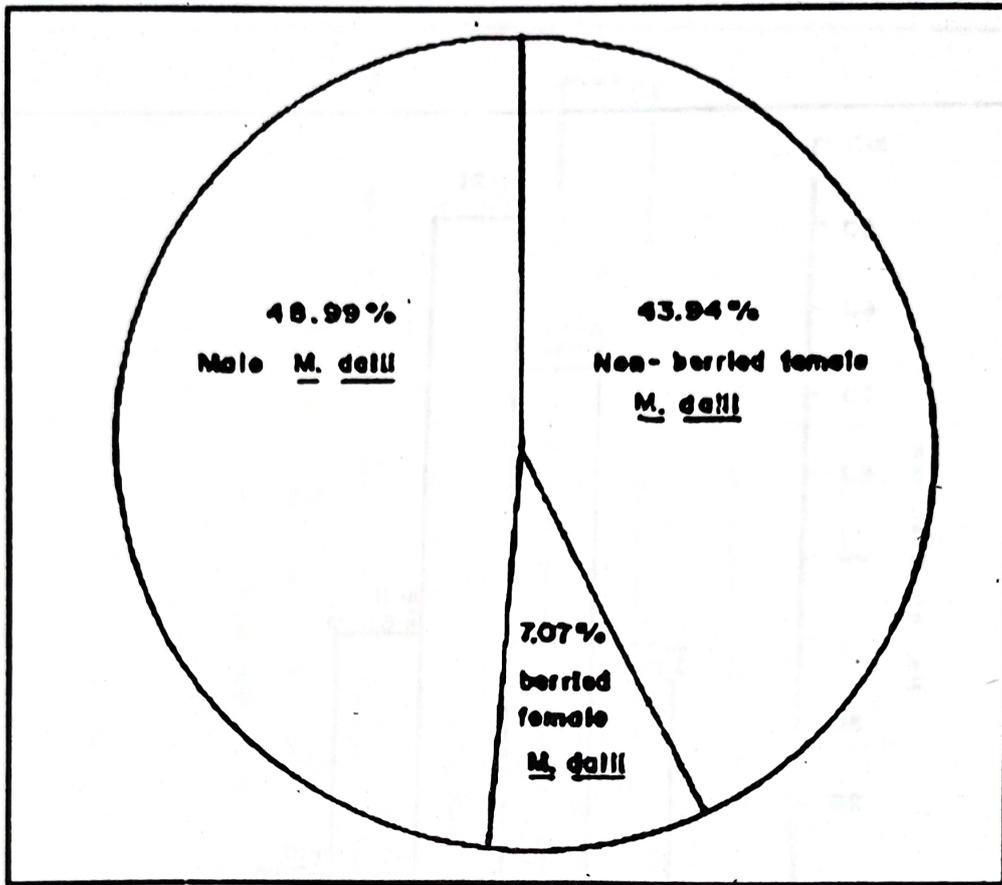


Fig 11. Relative Abundance of Male, Non-berried Female and Berried Female *M. dalli* Recorded from Pasandig Catch on October 28, 1992.

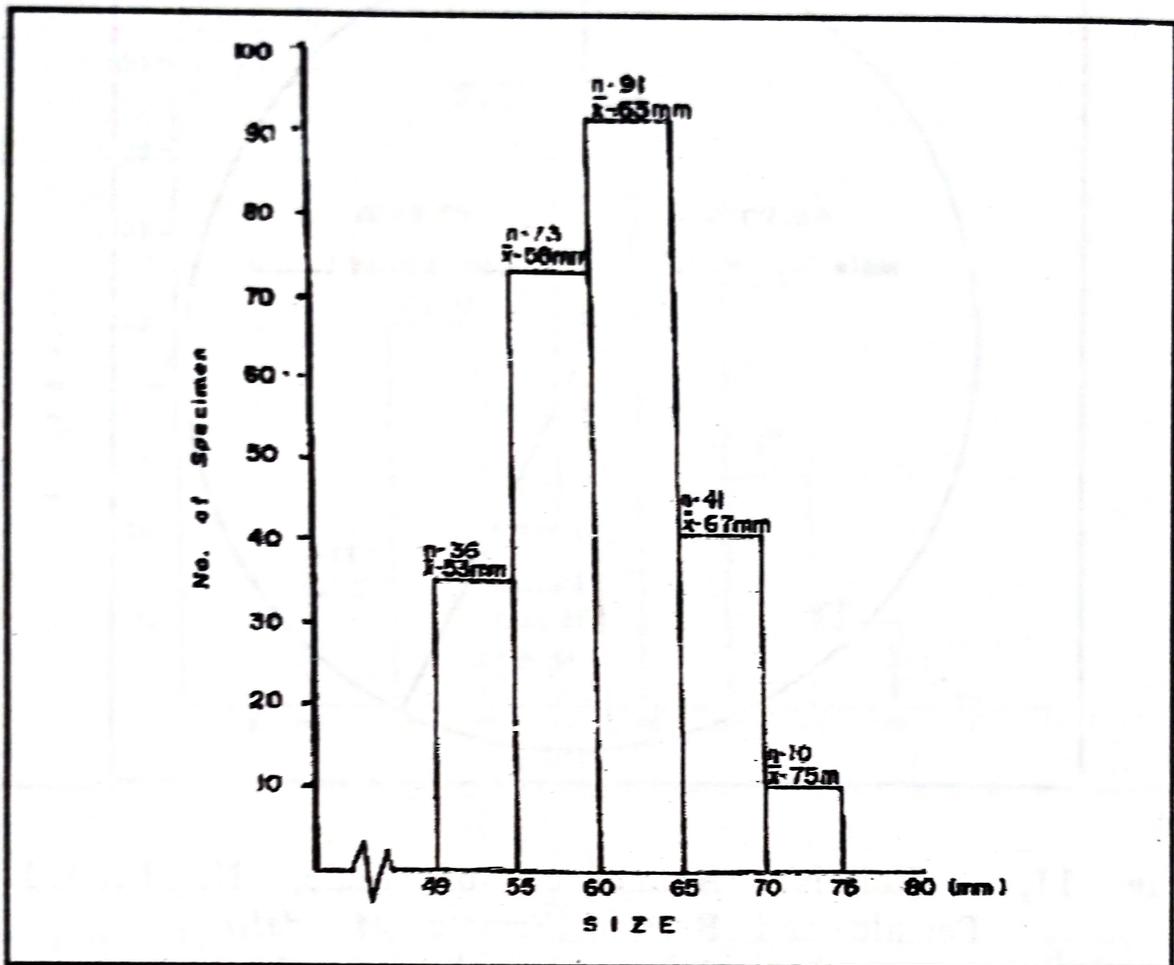


Fig. 12. Frequency Distribution of Berried Female, *M. dalli* Sampled from Pasandig Catch on October 28, 1992 (N = 251; Mean = 61.39 mm).

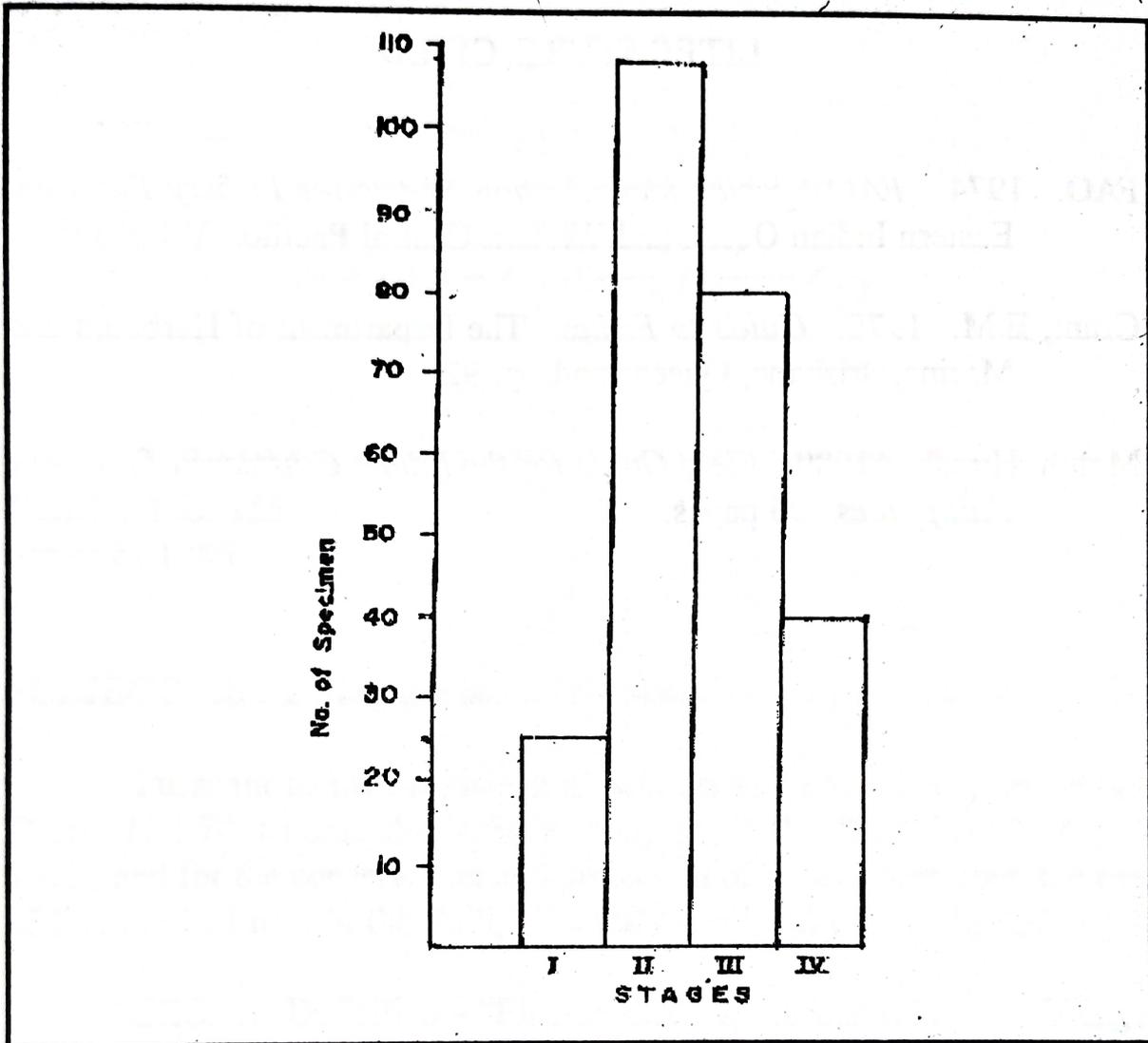


Fig. 13. Relative Abundance of Ovarian Developmental Stages in *M. dalli* Sampled from Pasandig Catch on October 28, 1992 (N = 251; Mean Stage = 2.5).

### LITERATURE CITED

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Appendix A

Republic of the Philippines  
Ministry of Agriculture and Food  
Office of the Secretary  
Elliptical Road, Diliman, Quezon City

FISHERIES ADMINISTRATIVE)  
ORDER NO. 155  
Series of 1986

1986-06-23

**SUBJECT:** Regulating the use of *fine-meshed nets in fishing*

Pursuant to the Provisions of Section 4, 7 and 34 of Presidential Decree No. 74, as amended, otherwise known as the "Fisheries Decree of 1975" and for the conservation and protection of fishery resources, the use of fine-meshed nets in the Philippine waters is hereby promulgated:

SEC. 1. Definition - "Fine-meshed net" means all nets/webbings whether made of natural fibers, synthetic or any other materials used in fishing, with a mesh size less than three (3) centimeters measured between two (2) opposite knots of a full-mesh when stretched.

SEC. 2. Prohibition - It shall be unlawful for any person, association, corporation, partnership or cooperative to fish in the Philippine waters with the use of fine-meshed nets; Provided, however, that this prohibition shall not apply to the catching of the following species of fish:

(a) Padas (Family Siganidae), Bangus fry (Chanos chanos), Sugpo fry (Family penaeidae), Banak fry (Family Mugilidae) grass fish, eels and elvers (Family Angilidae) and ipon (Family Gobiidae);

(b) Marine aquarium/ornamental fishes; and

(c) Other species which by their very nature are small but already matured such as but not limited to alamang (*Acetes* spp.), tabios/sinarapan (*Mistichthys luzonensis*), dilis (Family *Engraulidae*), Dulong (Family *Caridae*) and (*Gobiidae*), hipon tagunton (Family *Caridae*) and snails (*Ampularia luzonica* and *vivipora* spp.).

**SEC. 3. Transitory Provision - Person, Association, corporation, partnership or cooperative engaged in fishing with the use of nets with mesh size two (2) centimeters to 2.99 centimeters shall be given a grace period of one (1) year from the effectivity of this order within which to conform and/or comply with this order.**

**SEC. 4. Penal Clause - Violation of Section 2 of this Order shall subject the offender to a fine of not less than Five Hundred (P500.00) pesos but not more than Four Thousand (P4,000.00) pesos or imprisonment from six (6) months to four (4) years, or both, such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court: Provided, however, that the Director of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources is hereby empowered to impose upon the offender an Administrative fine of not more than Five Thousand (P5,000.00) pesos including the confiscation of the fishing nets/paraphernalia and the fish catch.**

**SEC. 5. Repealing Clause - Fisheries Administrative Order No. 40-1, 40-2, 40-3, 40-4 are hereby repealed.**

**SEC. 6. Effectivity - This Order shall take effect fifteen (15) days upon its publication in the Official Gazettee and/or two (2) newspaper of general circulation.**

**(SGD) RAMON MITRA**  
Minister, MAF

**RECOMMENDED BY:**

**(SGD) JUANITO B. MALIG**  
Director, BFAR

Appendix B

EXCERPT FROM THE MINUTES OF  
THE MEETING OF THE 33rd REGULAR SESSION OF THE  
KOLAMBUGAN SANGGUNIANG BAYAN  
HELD ON SEPTEMBER 2, 1992 AT THE SESSION HALL

Present:

Vice Mayor Angelito S. Enriquez,     presiding  
Kagawad Camar Madayan  
Kagawad Gregorio Cardona  
Kagawad Jose Calacat, Jr.  
Kagawad Rudy Bantilan  
Kagawad Primo Manaquil  
Kagawad Antonio Briones  
Kagawad Pangliman Dapuay  
Kagawad Geronimo Cabrera  
Kagawad Alejandro Gillamac     ABC President

Absent: None

Resolution No. 184, s. 1992

**RESOLUTION REQUESTING THE TRI-DA AND MSU  
NAAWAN TO CONDUCT AN INVESTIGATION OF THE  
PASANDIG FISHING OPERATION IN KOLAMBUGAN.**

WHEREAS, this body discussed on the Pasandig fishing operating in the coastal baranggays of Kolambugan;

WHEREAS, although Fishery Administrative Order No. 155 prohibits the use of fine-meshed net, it also provides for the exception in the case where the catch is by its nature small already in its mature stage;

WHEREAS, claims have been made to the effect that "Pasandig" catch are mostly "dilis" and shrimps;

After due deliberation and upon motion of Kagawad Bantilan and seconded by Kagawad Madayan, it was ---

**RESOLVED**, to request the Tri-DA and MSU Naawan to conduct an investigation of the Pasandig operation in order to find out conclusively the true nature of the operation, whether it can be allowed or will have to be prohibited;

**RESOLVED FINALLY**, that the Municipal Agricultural Officer of Kolambugan this municipality will handcarry this resolution to the Tri-DA Task Force and MSU Naawan.

Carried unanimously.

**CERTIFIED CORRECT:**

**(SGD) ANGELITO S. ENRIQUEZ**  
Vice-Mayor, presiding

**ATTESTED:**

**ASUNCION A. GAYANELO**  
Secretary to the SB

**APPROVED.**

**(SGD) URCESIO R. RIDAO**  
Municipal Mayor