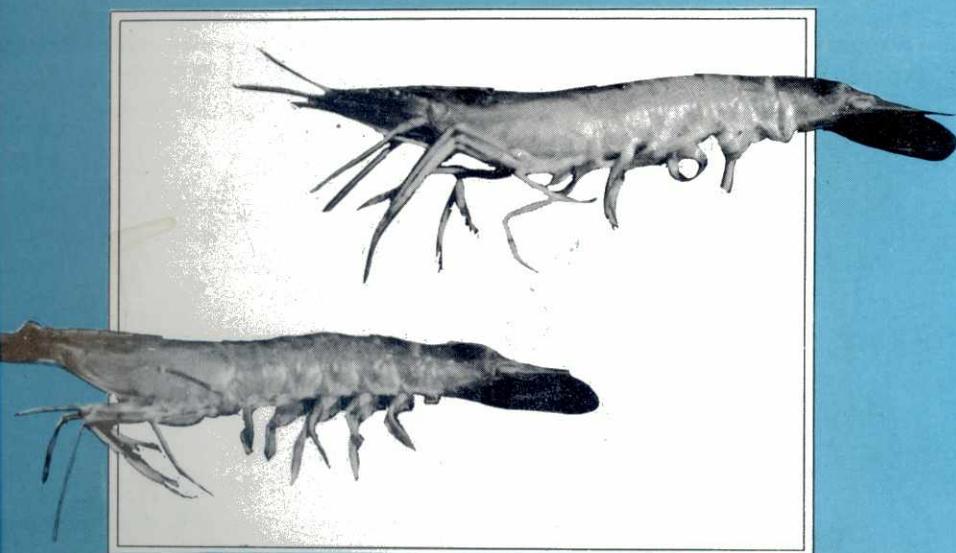


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## Trawl Fishery of Leyte Gulf

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### ABSTRACT

A preliminary analysis of catch, effort and CPUE of the Leyte Gulf trawl fishery is presented, based on a five-year observation period, from 1984 - 1988. A decreasing trend of trawl landings is noted from 1987 to 1988. Families Carangidae and Scombridae dominated the catch, with *Decapterus macrosoma* and *Rastrelliger brachysoma* as the most dominant species. The Leyte Gulf trawl fishery is highly seasonal with major peak months in March-May and July-August and a minor peak in December-January.

**Keywords:** trawl fishery, Leyte Gulf, catch effort, CPUE

### INTRODUCTION

Recognizing the need to access and manage our fishery resources, the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources developed the Regional Resources Assessment Program with the assistance of the Philippine Council for Agriculture Resources Research and Development (PCARRD now PCAMRD) sometime in 1982. The program was implemented in cooperation with the 12 BFAR Regional offices. From 1983 to 1988, the program accumulated voluminous data on catch and effort and catch composition. For Region VIII, Leyte Gulf was the study area and the data collected was on the trawl gear.

Leyte Gulf is located on the central eastern side of the Philippine Islands facing the Pacific Ocean (Fig.1). It has an exposed easterly coast, which makes

fishing activities favorable only for six months of the year (May to October) during the southeast monsoon season (Philippine Coast Pilot, Part I, 4th ed., 1953). In the inset bay (San Pedro Bay), coastal fishing goes on all-year round except during typhoons and other unfavorable weather conditions.

Leyte Gulf covers an area of approximately 1,110 square miles including San Pedro Bay, with an average depth of 38 fathoms in the central gulf and 8 fathoms in the bay. Commercial trawlers are the main gear used in the Gulf operated at a depth range of 34 to 38 fathoms. The bottom is generally muddy with indications of coral growth on the 15-fathom contour along the northwest coast (Warfel and Manacop, 1949). Surveys undertaken around Leyte Gulf in 1949 identified the species of fish in the area and the places where trawlers could be operated.

The gulf has an average production of 45,384 mt, of which 97% comes from municipal fisheries (1983-1987 BFAR Statistics). The commercial production is contributed by the trawl gear.

The registered trawlers in Tacloban City during the study period consisted of 36 fishing vessels ranging from 6 to 58 gross tons ( $x = 17.4$  G.T.). Out of these 36, only 5-10 were regularly fishing around Leyte Gulf. Others were fishing in Masbate and Mindoro and their catches were landed in these areas. These boats were using diesel engines ranging from 56 to 500 hp ( $x = 245$  hp) with an average crew of 10. These vessels spend an average of two days per fishing operation with an average of 10 fishing hours at fishing depths ranging from 34-38 fathoms ( $x = 35.7$ ).

## METHODOLOGY

Trawl landings at the Tacloban City fish landing center were monitored for at least 10 times a month. The total weight of the landed catch was recorded by counting the number of boxes of fish multiplied by a constant factor of 40 to account for the total catch in kilograms. This constant factor was determined by weighing several boxes to get the average weight of one box. The species composition of the landed catch was recorded by getting several samples of boxes to account for the numerical weight and percentage composition. In the case of sampled boxes with mixed species, subsamples were taken, sorted and weighed in order to get the percentage composition from where the total weight composition by kind of the mixed species may be calculated.

Interviews with the crew of the boats were done to get information on the location of fishing operation, number of hours spent in fishing, number of hauls made and number of days at sea.

After recording of the catch composition was made and the interviews conducted, length and weight measurements of major species were done. At least 25 samples of each of the major species were taken at random and were measured for total length and weight.

Observed daily catches were raised to estimate the total boat landings and the monthly total catches were calculated by raising the sampled catchweight.

Total catch for the day was raised using the formula:

$$\text{TOTAL CATCH} = \frac{\text{catch of sampled boats} \times \text{R.F.}}{\text{where R.F.} = \frac{\text{total landed boats}}{\text{(raising factor)}}}$$

Equation (1)

Monthly total catch landed by trawlers was calculated by:

$$\text{T.C. for the Month} = \frac{\text{catch of sampling day} \times \text{R.F.}}{\text{where R.F.} = \frac{\text{total days in a month}}{\text{sampling days}}}$$

Equation (2)

The estimated annual catch was calculated using:

$$\text{T.C. for the Year} = \frac{\text{catch of all sampled months} \times \text{R.F.}}{\text{where R.F.} = \frac{\text{total months in a year}}{\text{sampled months}}}$$

Equation (3)

Catch, effort and species composition by family were summarized in a monthly and yearly basis (Appendices A-E)

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Catch, effort and CPUE

Based on the five-year observation from 1984 to 1988 records showed that trawlers around Leyte Gulf that landed in the Tacloban City fish landing center were about 2-3 units per day or about 50-80 mean monthly landings (see Appendix G).

The total landed catch of commercial trawlers operating around Leyte Gulf during 1984-1988 fluctuated from 1,651 mt in 1984 to 1,454 mt in 1985 (Fig. 2). This markedly increased to 2,558 mt in 1986 but gradually decreased to 1,950 mt in 1987 and 1,224 mt in 1988. The total estimated effort in 1984 of 817 trawl unit landings dropped to 249 in 1985, then increased to 701 in 1986; 674 in 1987; and 450 in 1988.

The trend of catch, effort and catch per unit effort from 1984 to 1988 showed that with an increased number of trawl boat landings in 1984, the corresponding catch per unit effort was 2 mt, which became higher with lesser effort (Fig. 3). The fluctuating trend also showed that irrespective of effort, more or less the same amount of catch was made, an indication of a fully exploited status. The reference (commercial) production of 1,428 mt in 1975 was just about the same after 10 years.

### Yield curve

Fitting the above catch and effort data to a yield model (Schaefer), MSY was attained in 1987 with about 2,100 mt at an optimum effort of 670 trawl unit landings (Fig. 4). With a record of 817 trawl landings in 1984, this means that fishing has been more efficient in the previous years.

### Catch composition

Throughout the five-year period, pelagic fishes ( $x = 84\%$ ) were abundant compared to the demersal species ( $x = 16\%$ ). This fact may be due to the improved design of trawl, i.e., with high opening, which catches the roundscads and mackerels in greater quantities (Caces-Borja, 1972). This result is similar to the Manila Bay fisheries where pelagic fishes such as anchovy, sardines, mackerel and roundscad made up the major catch of the trawl (Munoz, 1988), not only because of the modified design but also due to the overfished state of the resources in Manila Bay. Overfished areas showed the same results, i.e., more pelagic fishes are caught by the demersal gear.

Others believe that pelagic species are caught by the trawl gear possibly because larger roundscads change from a pelagic to a demersal habitat (Jabat and Dalzell, 1988). Tiews (1962), noted that roundscads caught by trawlers were feeding on zoobenthos, indicating that they had been at the bottom for sometime.

In general, the catch was composed of 99% fishes and 1% invertebrates (App. A-F). About fifteen (15) families and forty-one (41) species of fish comprised the catch of Leyte Gulf trawlers from 1984-1988 Fig. 5). Families Carangidae (30 - 53%) and Scombridae (21 - 30%) dominated the whole catch throughout the five-year period.

The carangids, with a catch percentage of 48% in 1984 and 53% in 1985 showed a decreasing catch trend in 1986 - 1988. The scombrids showed an increasing trend during these years. The Clupeoids showed a decreasing catch trend from 12% in 1984 to less than 1% in 1988 (Fig. 6a).

*Decapterus macrosoma* ( $x = 29.57\%$ ) topped the list of the most dominant species, followed by *Rastrelliger brachysoma* ( $x = 15.77\%$ ) and *Rastrelliger kanagurta* ( $x = 6.98\%$ ) (Fig. 6b).

The decreasing catch trend of *D. macrosoma* from 1986 to 1988 was replaced by the appearance of other Carangid species, *Atule mate* and *Selar crumenophthalmus*; while the appearance of several Scombrid species, namely, *Rastrelliger kanagurta* and *Rastrelliger faugnii* has a corresponding decreasing catch trend of *Rastrelliger brachysoma*. Species replacement in the tropics is a common observation in a fully exploited fishing ground, even when the overall catch would not appear to be so declined yet.

### SEASONALITY

The monthly mean catch per unit effort (CPUE in kg/boat and in kg/hr) for the five-year observation period (1984-88) shows the highly seasonal nature of the trawl fisheries in Leyte Gulf as well as the major resources (Fig. 7).

Two major fishing seasons are shown, one occurring during the months of March-May and the other in July-August, and a lower peak in December-January.

The seasonality of the different species caught in Leyte Gulf are shown in Figures 8a-8k.

*D. macrosoma*, which tops the list of the most dominant species (Table 1) in Leyte Gulf during the five-year observation, shows high production peaks in most months except in November, when the CPUE is at its lowest.

*R. brachysoma* shows an irregular pattern of seasonality with higher CPUE in July and the smaller peaks appearing in September, February and April. The other species of mackerel *R. kanagurta* shows two peaks, one in September to October and a secondary peak appearing in January. It can be noted that the two species have different months of abundance.

Another species of mackerel, *R. faughni* has a comparatively lower CPUE throughout the year except in December when they occur more.

For the carangids, *S. crumenophthalmus* shows higher CPUE in January and April with a steady decline of CPUE beginning May.

Atule mate shows peak production from April to May and September and December, and lowest in January.

The sardines, represented by *S. fimbriata*, show more in January, May and October, and lowest in February and August.

As to demersal species, the catch rate of *N. japonicus* is high from August to September and from December to March, with lowest CPUE in November and June; *Leiognathus fasciatus* is abundant in May and *Upeneus sulphureus* in April and July.

The annual variation of the CPUE for the Leyte Gulf trawl fishery and that of the major fish catch shows a general declining trend, although there was an up and down fluctuation from year to year (Table 1). This pattern is consistent with the findings of Dalzell and Ganaden (1987) that the Philippine small pelagic fish landings were declining and assumed to be heavily exploited.

In general, the Leyte Gulf trawl fishery is highly seasonal with the major catch showing different peak seasons.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As shown in the yield curve for 1984 - 1988 (Fig. 4), the optimum effort for Leyte Gulf is 670 unit landings and this was attained in 1987. More efforts were made in 1984 and 1985 but they gave a lower catch. This decline of catch after a maximum has been reached is a normal occurrence and forms the basis of the inference that Leyte Gulf is fully exploited. It, thus, needs a policy of moratorium on additional exploitation, as to reduce exploitation to the optimum level would be unacceptable and impossible once the units have been acquired and in operation.

Studies in the past in fully/overexploited areas have recommended reduction of exploitation but never has it been seriously considered; hence,

strategy disallowing new fishing boats in the Gulf may be more logical and implementable.

The dominance of the pelagic fishes over the demersal group proved the effectiveness of the trawl gear with high opening. It could also be that the demersals were already heavily exploited at the time of the study.

Leyte Gulf trawl fishery is highly seasonal in nature, with peak months occurring in March-April and July-August. Trawl operations should, therefore, be concentrated during these months to obtain higher catch per effort.

The roundscad (*D. macrosoma*) and mackerel (*R. brachysoma*), which composed the main bulk of the Leyte Gulf trawl catches, showed signs of heavy exploitation with the steady decline of catch rates in 1987 and 1988. These results agree with the conclusion of Dalzell and Ganaden (1987) that the Philippine small pelagics are already overfished.

In summary, the preliminary results of this assessment in Leyte Gulf answers the problem of the lack of information on the state of exploitation in a particular area. The decreasing yield shown by the trawl fishery of Leyte Gulf is an indication of a fully exploited state of the resources in which reducing effort is the only remedy to maintain a sustainable yield, or else retaining the present level of effort should be enforced if reduction of effort cannot be implemented.

Since it is a fact that less priority is given by the regional offices of Department of Agriculture to fish stock assessment activities, it is highly recommended that projects similar to this be given proper attention by the respective regions involved. They should organize a research unit and provide full-time personnel to conduct similar research projects. At present, many resource enhancement projects are being launched in all regions through the fishery sector program, which needs a data collection system in order to determine their effects on the resources. A continuous observation would be needed for the management of governmental programs such as the artificial reef program and the declaration of fish sanctuaries. As the fishing pattern changes, catch rates and size composition changes are expected. These can only be determined if the resource assessment activity is on-going.

Sampling/observation should not be limited to the trawl fishery but should also include data on municipal gears to obtain a more representative set of data for better analysis.

Together with resource assessment activity, it is also recommended that a socio-economic survey be conducted to assess economic earnings of the fishermen and the extent to which the resource benefits are shared among different operators and beneficiaries.

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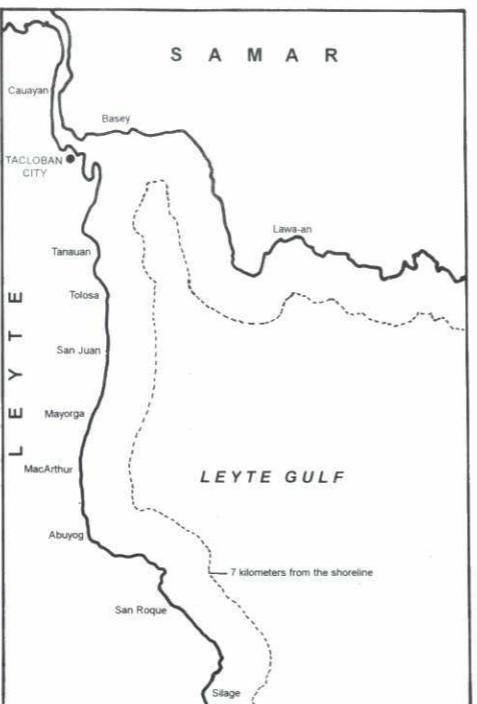


Figure 1. Map of Leyte Gulf

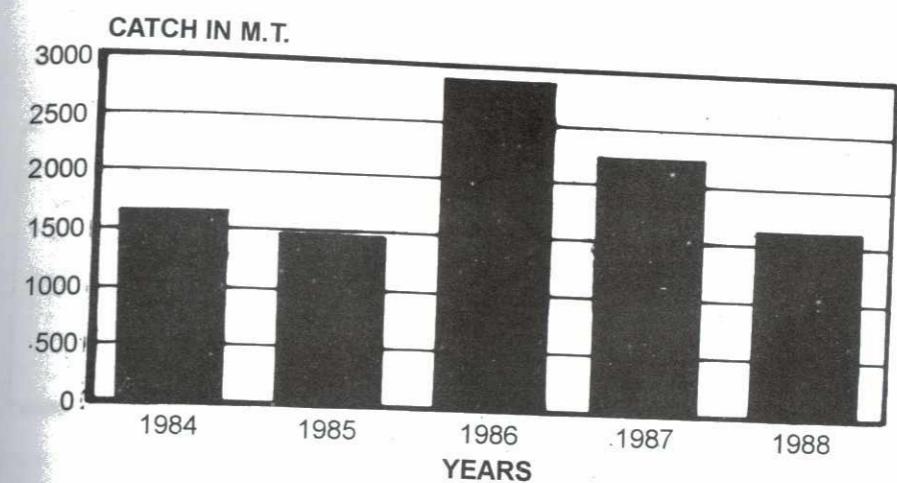


Figure 2. The annual landings of trawls from Leyte Gulf.

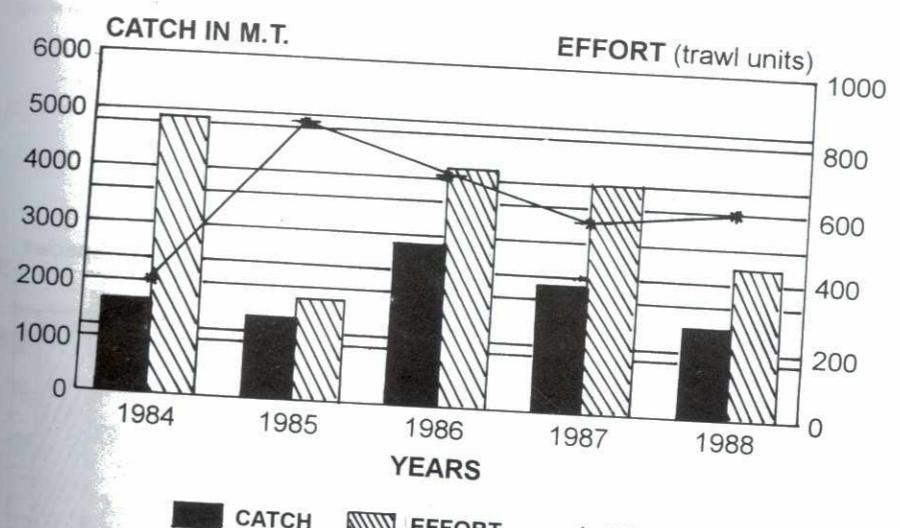


Figure 3. The annual fluctuations of catch, effort &amp; CPUE in Leyte Gulf

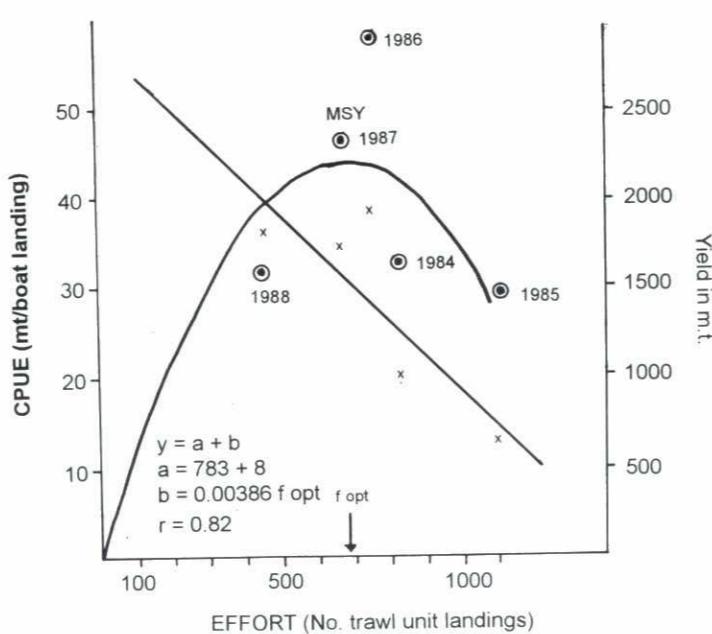


Figure 4. Yield curve of Leyte Gulf trawl fishery.

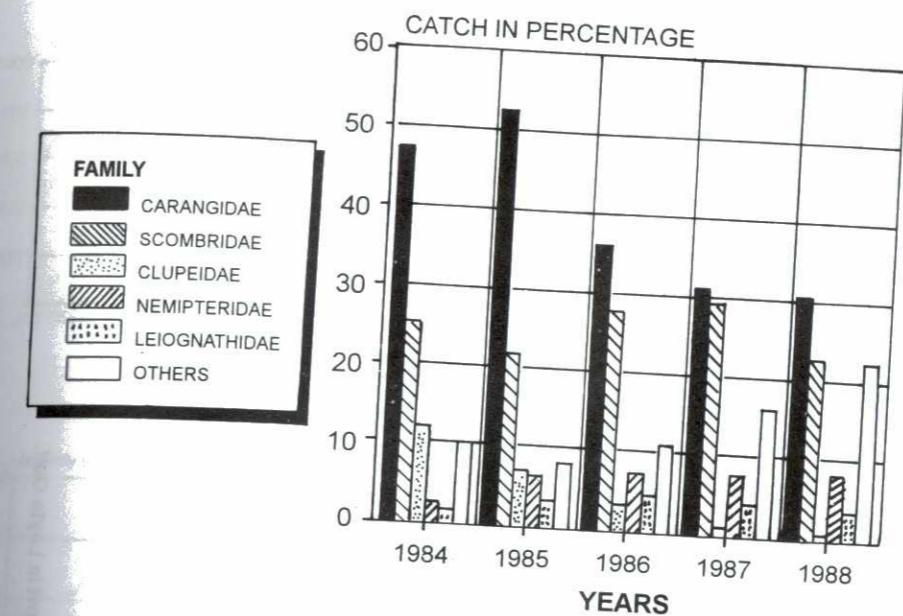


Figure 6a. Catch composition by Family of trawl fishery in Leyte Gulf (1984-1988)

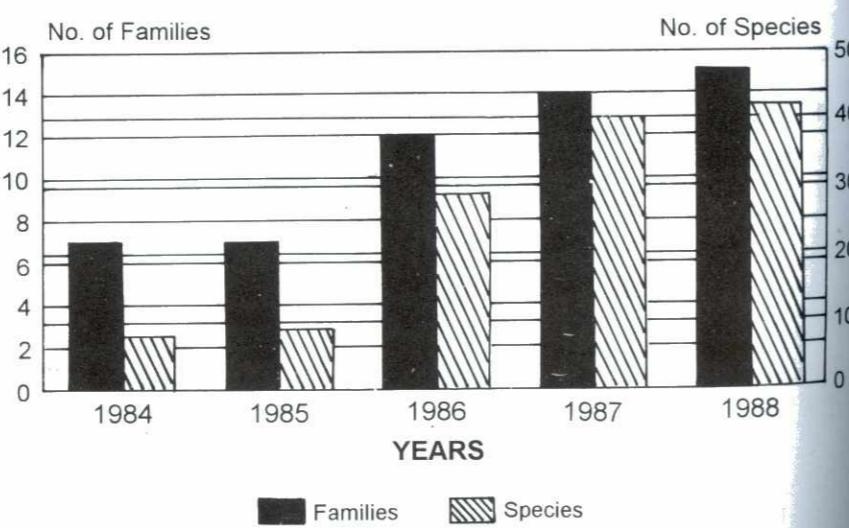


Figure 5. The number of fish families and species identified in Leyte Gulf, 1984-1988

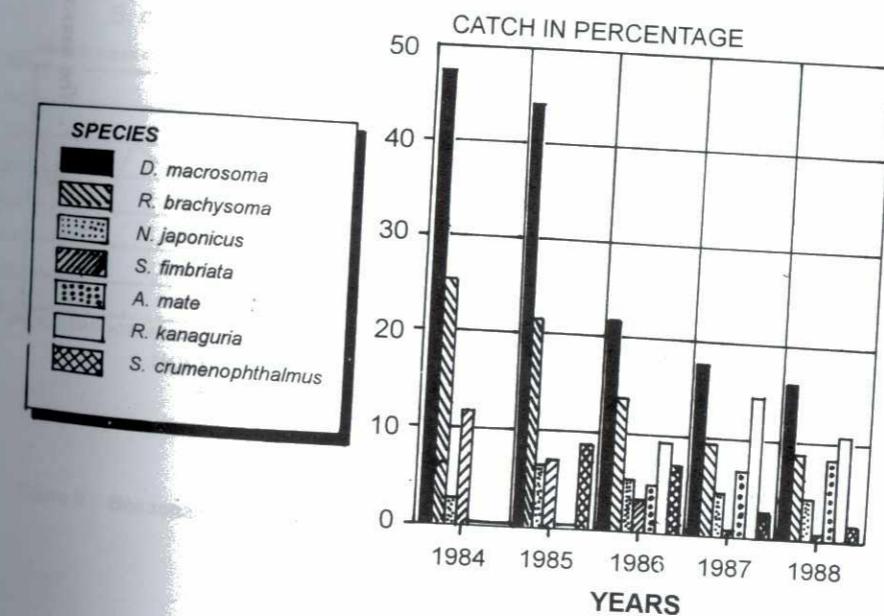
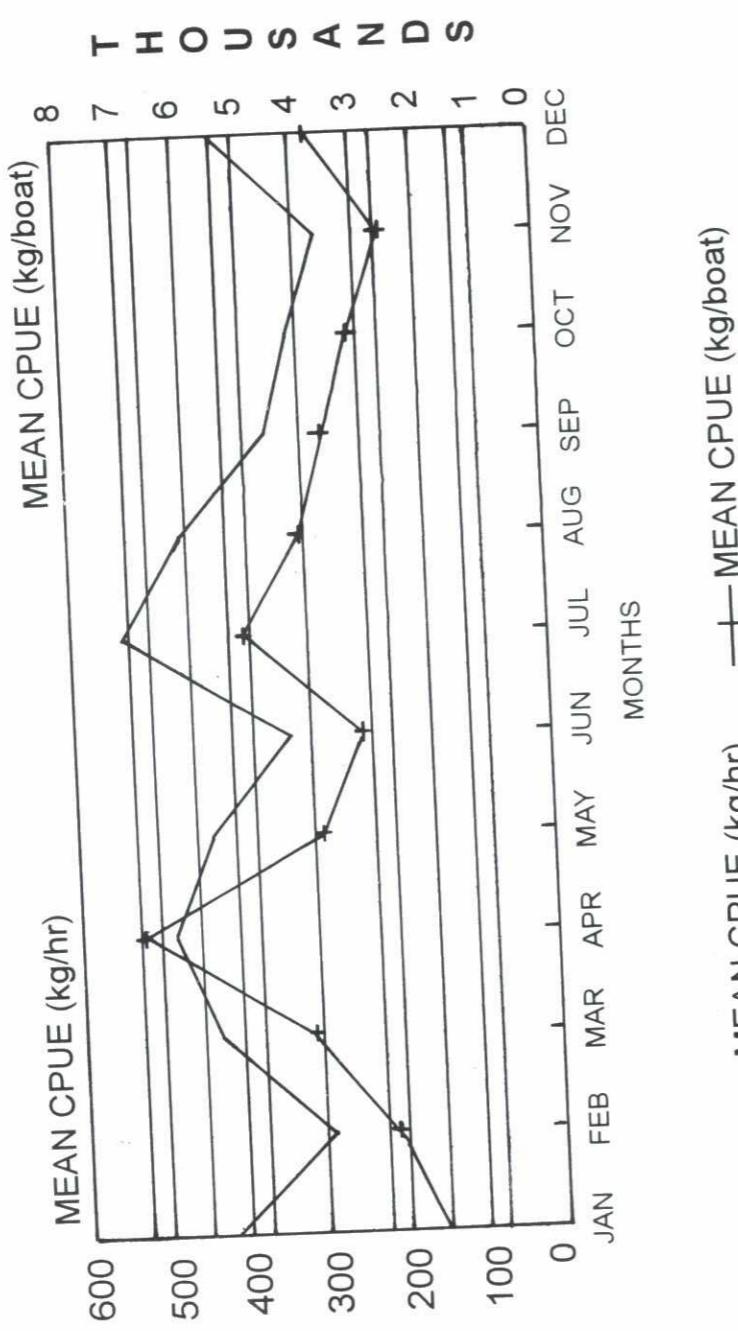
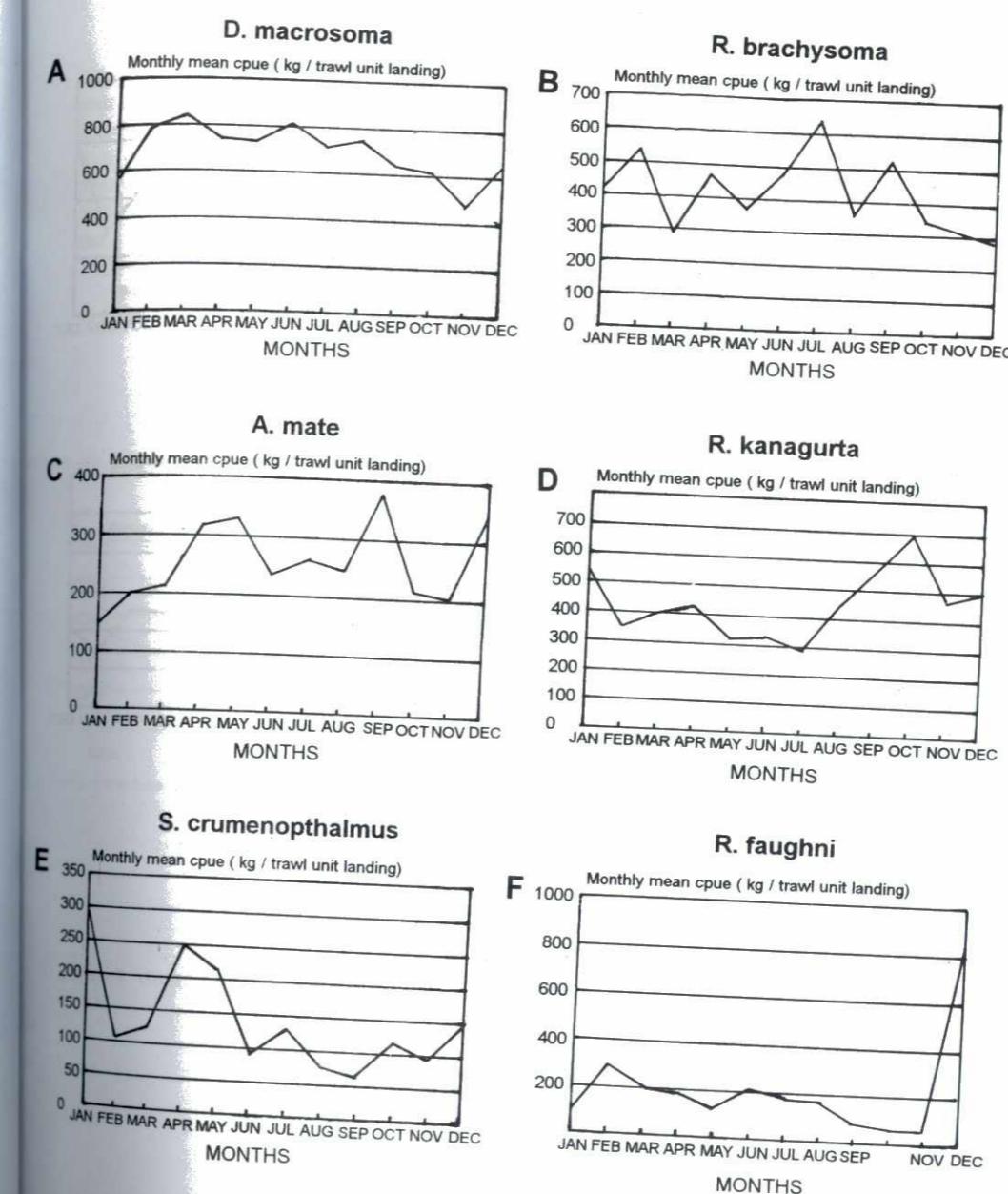


Figure 6b. Most dominant species caught by trawl in Leyte.



100

Figure 7. The seasonality of CPUE of trawl in Leyte Gulf.



101

Figure 8. Seasonality of some important fish species in Leyte Gulf (1984-1988)

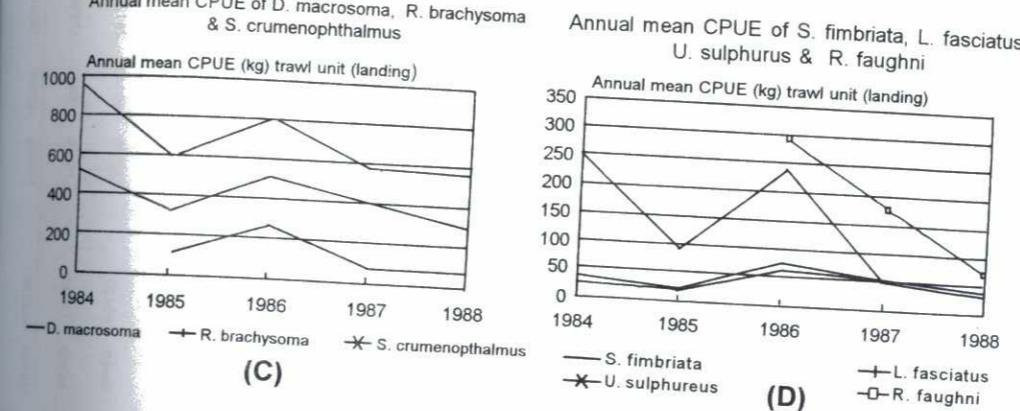
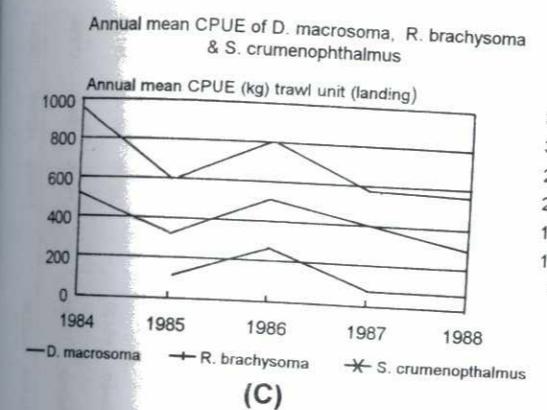
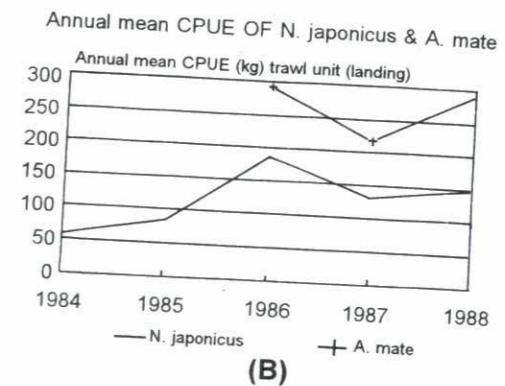
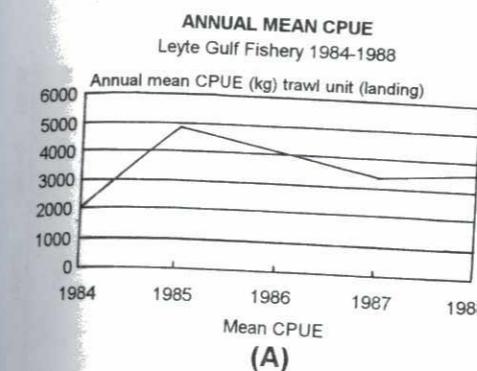
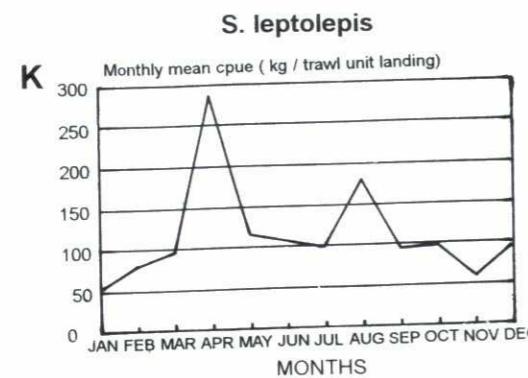
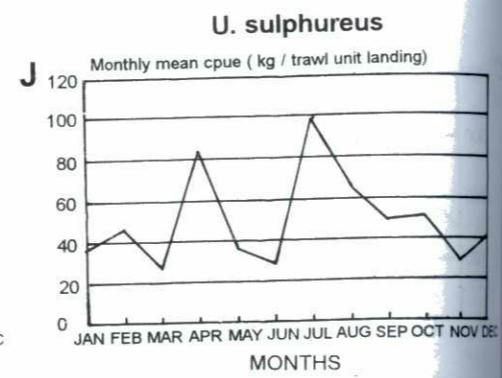
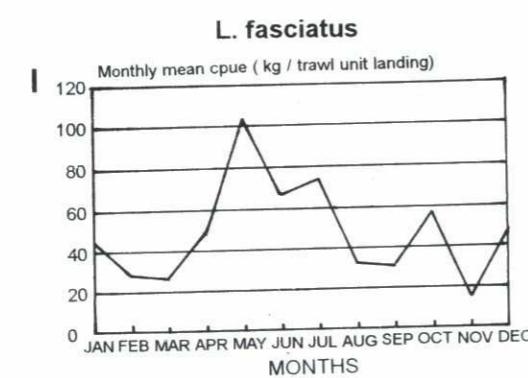
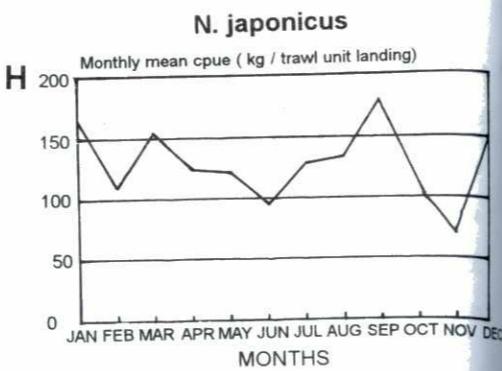
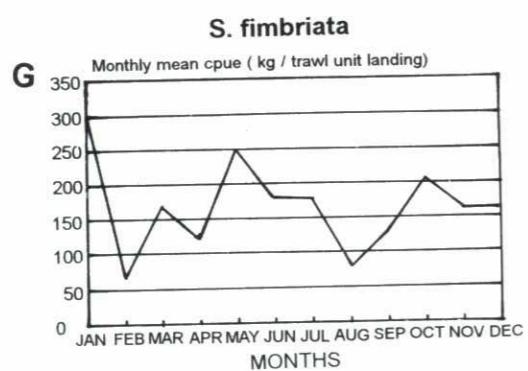


Figure 8 (continued...). Seasonality of some important fish species in Leyte Gulf (1984-1988)

APPENDIX A.  
REGION : VIII  
YEAR : 1984  
LANDING CENTER : Tacloban City  
FISHING GROUND : Leyte Gulf  
FISHING GEAR : Trawl

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	TRC % COMP
Number of boats landed	102	78	90	60	66	60	54	63	60	48	681	681	817	817
Number of boats sampled	102	78	90	60	66	60	54	63	60	48	681	681	1750	1750
Number of net sets	180	174	150	144	153	153	153	144	135	81	1458	1458	580	580
Number of fishing days	62	58	51	42	48	51	51	48	45	27	483	483		

FAMILY/SPECIES COMPOSITION

CARANGIDAE	81592	78706	83638	44100	60884	79280	57660	65940	67270	34860	653910	784692	47.52
Decapterus macrostoma													
CLUPEIDAE													
Sardinella fimbriata	3472	15196	20088	11340	28892	19320	11532	23580	17112	12060	162592	195110	11.81
ENGRAULIDAE													
Stolephorus spp	496	580	1302	1020	5580	3180		2100		360	14618	17542	1.06

LEIognathidae

Leiognathus fasciatus

Leiognathus insidiator

NEMipteridae	2204	5456	1740	3968	3360		1798	8820	4030	2400	33776	40531	2.45
Nemipterus japonicus													
MULLIDAE													
Upeneoides sulphureus	992						1680				6092	7310	0.44
SCOMBRIDAE													
Rastrelliger brachysoma	31992	57710	23460	29100	38460	60420	25740	40140	24120	17820	348962	418754	25.36

OTHERS/MIXED

Others mixed

Total mixed

1.600000

4.000000

1.600000

1.200000

7.000000

1.376202

1651442 100.00

APPENDIX B.

REGION : VIII

YEAR : 1985

LANDING CENTER : Tacloban City

FISHING GROUND : Leyte Gulf

FISHING GEAR : Trawl

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	TRC % COMP
Number of boats landed	27	24	24	27	24	21	21	24	24	24	30	249	249	299
Number of boats sampled	27	24	24	27	24	21	21	24	24	24	30	249	249	299
Number of net sets	153	135	144	153	126	126	126	135	135	135	162	1395	1674	569
Number of fishing days	57	48	48	51	42	42	42	45	45	45	54	474	474	

FAMILY/SPECIES COMPOSITION

CARANGIDAE	9744	12276	10664	7320	19778	5766	6240	16430	6900	5890	101008	121210	8.34
Decapterus macrostoma	60146	77624	40052	47520	74896	50592	58920	54188	32340	39742	536020	643224	44.25
CLUPEIDAE													
Sardinella fimbriata	7656	19096	2418	6480	18600	6634	4140	2852	4980	7750	80606	96727	6.65
ENGRAULIDAE													
Stolephorus spp	1740	744	2728		3038	1440		1080			10770	12924	0.89

LEIognathidae

Leiognathus equulus

Leiognathus fasciatus

MULLIDAE	2320	992	620	540		3900		4030	12402	14882	1.02		
Upeneoides sulphureus													
NEMipteridae													
Nemipterus japonicus	11252	7440	6820	2540	10230	5642	10440	6634	7500	7068	75666	90799	6.25
SCOMBRIDAE													
Rastrelliger brachysoma	38936	21514	20460	39246	21266	36780	34100	26280	23188	261770	314124	21.61	

OTHERS/MIXED

Others mixed

Total mixed

1.600000

4.000000

1.600000

1.200000

7.000000

1.376202

1651442 100.00



APPENDIX D.  
REGION VIII  
YEAR 1987

LANDING CENTER: Tacloban City

FISHING GROUND: Leyte Gulf

FISHING GEAR: Trawl

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL % COMP
Number of boats landed	62	78	76	57	71	51	71	28	63	37	27	53	674
Number of boats sampled	25	22	25	23	24	15	27	28	21	53	313	313	
Number of fishing days	53	78	80	73	90	87	78	34	78	87	57	53	848
Number of net sets													

FAMILY/SPECIES COMPOSITION

CARANGIDAE													
<i>Caranx kalla</i>													
<i>Caranx sexfasciatus</i>	1008	9857	25792	14880	18848	5456	22800	5302	3240	12648	151407	5355	0.24
<i>Atule mate</i>	10664	16464	5456	41692	69936	37440	22816	21452	4560	28560	7320	1788	8208
<i>Caranx malabaricus</i>	2400	58464	50344	41692	69936	37440	22816	21452	23011	23011	30876	394311	17.52
<i>Diplodus macrostoma</i>													
<i>Hynnis momma</i>													
<i>Selar crumenophthalmus</i>	6944	7056	3844	10922	7440	2880	3720	2232	6240	677	1920	1364	53939
<i>Megalaspis cordyla</i>	4960	3136	3844	1736	4800	7688	1860	960	1128	1128	2976	2976	0.13
<i>Selar boops</i>	2976	4836	4836	3197	9548	6076	5704	2400	2030	960	1860	48403	2.15
<i>Seriola leptocephala</i>													
CLUPEIDAE													
<i>Sardinella fimbriata</i>													
<i>Sardinella longiceps</i>													
ENGRaulidae													
<i>Soleophterus commersonii</i>	3224	4464	2131	6572	3480	4464	1920					29279	1.30
GERRIDAE													
<i>Gerres filamentosus</i>	8928	9632	2930	2232	4680	5952	3472	12120	2369	2520	5828	60663	2.70
LEIognathidae													
<i>Leiognathus fasciatus</i>	6448	4368	1860	1920	4936	744	1560	1240	1128	480	3720	26936	1.15
<i>Leiognathus equinus</i>	9424	4592	3720	10966	4320	8804	620	1320	1692	1800	1984	38172	1.70
<i>Lutjanus fulvus</i>	1344	4464	1066	1612	10948	7440	1200	1200	1200	1736	1736	8834	0.39
<i>Lutjanus johorensis</i>													
<i>Lutjanus gibbus</i>													
MULLIDAE													
<i>Upeneus sulphureus</i>	3472		3197		1440	5952	4320	1692	2232	2232	2232	2232	0.04
MENIDAE													
<i>Mene maculata</i>													
NEMipteridae													
<i>Nemipterus japonicus</i>	10416	14672	13764	4795	9796	1200	10912	2356	5280	4738	3120	12524	93573
<i>Nemipterus hexodon</i>	2728	7058	2797	7316	8680	8680	7200	2369	1560	1560	6820	46538	4.16
<i>Nemipterus marginatus</i>													
<i>Nemipterus taeniopterus</i>													
<i>Nemipterus tolu</i>													
<i>Scopelopsis taeniopterus</i>													
PRIACANTHIDAE													
<i>Priacanthus tayenus</i>	2976	2688		5084	1440		992	2143	1440	1440	1440	1440	18251
SCOMBRIDAE													
<i>Rastrelliger brachysoma</i>	21080	24528	17112	21046	27776	13680	38688	3472	17160	18048	6840	4640	214070
<i>Rastrelliger kanagurta</i>	40548	47234	25172	24375	31982	30480	20336	17608	23280	40157	14400	11040	337212
<i>Rastrelliger faunulus</i>	8556	22848	15996	15185	14260	11520	14756	6944	4200	2369	840	117474	14.54
<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>													
SPHYRAENIDAE													
<i>Sphyraena jello</i>													
<i>Sphyraena obtusata</i>	8680	4464	3197	3240	2400	5332	1488	2400	1128	1680	3497	3497	2426
STROMATEIDAE													
<i>Stromateus tigris</i>													
TRICHLURIDAE													
<i>Trichurus lepturus</i>	1488	1344	2232	2930	2604	960	2232	1984	1800	338	480	496	18888
OTHERS/MIXED INVERTEBRATES													
<i>Loilgo</i> spp.	26536	23620	53568	59674	51460	54360	33480	39556	13680	1354	451	18082	16.12
<i>Penaeus</i> spp.	1488	4592	2976	3463	744	2880	1488	744	744	744	11907	11907	0.80
TOTAL LANDED CATCH	19196	262752	231880	225374	294996	203400	242792	115940	173040	118779	56400	13408	2250757
													100.00

APPENDIX E.  
REGION : VIII  
YEAR : 1988  
LANDING CENTER : Tacloban City  
FISHING GROUND : Leyte Gulf  
FISHING GEAR : Trawl

	MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL % COMP	
Number of boats landed	43	38	51	46	48	18	43	40	36	25	24	39	450		
Number of boats sampled	31	29	31	30	31	15	25	28	24	17	18	31	310		
Number of fishing days	31	58	62	57	62	24	50	56	48	34	42	62	586		
Number of net sets	186	174	186	180	186	90	167	167	144	101	126	186	1893		
FAMILY/SPECIES COMPOSITION															
CARANGIDAE															
<i>Caranx crumenophthalmus</i>															
Atule mate	5208	7076	15556	13920	16684	3240	11036	14756	19920	6876	1440	1015	17647	1.09	
<i>Caranx kalla</i>															
<i>Caranx microbaricus</i>	2976	2706	960	600	11040	15872	19964	13560	5636	9000	21094	1128	13536	8.28	
<i>Caranx sexfasciatus</i>															
<i>Decapterus macrostoma</i>															
<i>Decapterus russelli</i>	16740	13572	60196	33000	38102	1353	11040	496	248	240	3271	25407	2120	0.13	
<i>Elegatis bipinnulatus</i>															
<i>Hymis monsa</i>	116	1624	3156	1440	2400	4960	6076	3360	1240	840	2256	40316	9363	0.58	
<i>Megalaspis cordyla</i>															
<i>Selaroides leptolepis</i>	992	2668	4284	7440	6200	4836	6200	3360	1240	840	2256	40316	1932	0.12	
<i>Scomberoides lyasan</i>															
CLUPEIDAE															
<i>Sardinella imbrinata</i>															
<i>Sardinella longiceps</i>															
<i>ENGRAULIDAE</i>															
<i>Stolephorus spp.</i>															
<i>Stolephorus indicus</i>															
GERRIDAE															
<i>Gerres filamentous</i>	2604	1044	2931	2520	2367	480	868	2576	1560	1127	1200	1805	21482	1.33	
LEIOCNATHIDAE															
<i>Leiocnathus duoraa</i>	982	1276	2367	1680	1015	2604	2108	960	720	1241	14963	14959	14959	0.93	
<i>Lutjanus gibbus</i>															
<i>Lutjanus johnii</i>															
<i>Lutjanus malabaricus</i>	496	464	1916	226	1116	620	744	1440	676	240	338	2804	3418	0.17	
<i>Lutjanus vitta</i>															
MENIDAE															
<i>Mene maculata</i>	3224	1353	1320	1240	2280	1488	63968	2040	1354	74747	4633	2893	0.17		
MULLIDAE															
<i>Upeneus sulphureus</i>	2356	928	1240	2280	744	2400	360	10308	602	1241	14963	14959	14959	0.93	
NEMipteridae															
<i>Nemipterus hexodon</i>	4464	2436	5749	3120	2142	2728	3720	4680	2029	360	1918	33346	67331	2.07	
<i>Nemipterus japonicus</i>															
<i>Nemipterus malabaricus</i>	6448	4988	10258	9840	6087	1680	3224	6600	3176	1320	4286	600	16044	4.17	
<i>Nemipterus taeniopterus</i>	2976	464	902	3120	338	360	992	5322	960	600	16044	4682	4682	0.99	
<i>Nemipterus tolu</i>	2604	2088	676	1080	451	1240	12152	32400	11497	7080	16469	172138	172138	0.29	
PRIACANTHIDAE															
<i>Priacanthus layenus</i>	348	5861	1200	676	744	744	451	1015	11039	602	1241	14963	14959	14959	0.64
SCOMBRIDAE															
<i>Cybium commerson</i>	10912	928	11578	360	451	360	992	372	120	113	480	677	27343	1.70	
<i>Rastrelliger brachysoma</i>	9176	5568	14204	24480	8116	1800	15996	12400	24240	6425	3840	14326	140571	872	
<i>Rastrelliger faunini</i>															
<i>Rastrelliger kanagurta</i>	2728	9866	1200	1127	1200	1860	2356	3600	2040	2040	2040	2040	26697	1.59	
SPHYRAENIDAE															
<i>Sphyraena jello</i>	18352	11136	20178	14880	6538	3600	17856	12152	32400	11497	7080	16469	172138	172138	0.67
<i>Sphyraena obtusata</i>	1736	580	2255	4560	1504	1736	2604	5208	3120	1488	1320	840	20663	246	0.02
STROMATEIDAE															
<i>Stromateus niger</i>	372	1624	3156	240											
SYNODONTIDAE															
<i>Saurida tumbil</i>															
TRICHIURIDAE															
<i>Trichiurus lepturus</i>	1488	2204	1691	1080	451	1800	1240	2232	2160	2707	17053	17053	17053	1.06	
OTHERS/MIXED															
INVERTEBRATES															
<i>Loligo spp.</i>	3100	5684	37087	18360	39806	5840	147104	31372	25200	11047	9240	23914	361854	361854	22.44
TOTAL CATCH LANDED	110980	72964	243011	162553	145451	40592	245064	216240	160320	52097	46200	116410	1612882	100.00	

LIST OF FAUNA, ITS AND SPECIES COMPOSITION OF LEYTE GULF TRAWL FISHERY 1984-1988

LIST OF FAMILIES AND SPECIES COMPOSITION OF LEPIDOPTERA OF GOMARIS

CATCH IN KILOGRAMS

SPHYRAENIDAE		61971	2.16	54540	2.42	34898	2.16	1.35
Sphyraena jello	15846	0.55	19333	0.86	20063	1.24		
Sphyraena otosata	46125	1.61	35207	1.56	14835	0.92		
SYNODONTIDAE					248	0.02	0.00	
Saurida tumbil					5064	0.22	5392	0.33
STROMATEIDAE					5064	0.22	5392	0.33
Stromateus niger					12404	0.55	74747	4.63
MENIDAE					12404	0.55	74747	4.63
Mene maculata					45067	1.57	18888	0.84
TRICHIURIDAE							17053	1.06
Trichurus lepturus					45067	1.57	18888	0.84
INVERTEBRATES					24387	0.85	29989	1.33
Loligo spp.						0.00	10054	0.62
Peneus spp.					20677	0.72	18082	0.80
Penaeus monodon					3486	0.12	11907	0.53
TRASHFISH/MIXED OTHERS					224	0.01		
TOTAL LANDED CATCH	1651442	100.00	1453711	100.00	2865917	100.00	2250757	100.00
TRC							1612882	100.00
								100.00

APPENDIX G.  
Monthly Estimated Landed Catch, Effort and Catch per unit effort (CPUE) of Trawlers in Leyte Gulf (1984-1988)

MONTH	1984			1985			1986			1987			1988						
	CATCH	EFFORT	CPUE (kgs)																
Jan	135222	102	1326	2168	108460	27	4017	133840	56	2390	262752	78	3369	72964	62	3097			
Feb	169128	78	2168	90	1632	169756	24	7073	214768	53	4052	231880	76	3051	243011	51	24765		
Mar	146902	90	1632	96540	60	1609	2340	92194	24	3841	338967	58	5644	294986	71	4155	146451	48	3051
Apr	154462	66	3137	96060	27	3558	183892	24	7682	212210	59	3597	242792	71	3988	40582	51	2255	
May	188220	60	3137	104656	21	4984	205628	21	4984	205628	56	3672	115940	28	4141	245064	43	5699	
Jun	118864	54	2201	141900	24	5913	162240	63	2575	173040	63	2747	160320	63	2747	160320	40	5406	
Jul	159840	63	2537	125426	24	5226	162336	53	3074	118779	37	3210	52097	27	2089	46200	24	1925	
Aug	129024	60	2150	87960	24	3665	166800	48	3475	56400	27	2089	133408	53	2517	116410	39	2985	
Sep	78000	48	1625	101122	30	3371	341248	56	6094	133408	53	2517	116410	39	2985	138438	36	3742	
TOTAL	1376202	681	2021	1211426	249	4865	2865917	701	4088	2250757	674	3339	1612882	450	3584				
TRC	1651442	817	2021	1453711	299	4865													

Monthly Estimated Fishing Hours of Trawlers in Leyte Gulf (1986-1988)

MONTH	1986			1987			1988		
	CATCH	EFFORT	CPUE (kgs)	CATCH	EFFORT	CPUE (kgs)	CATCH	EFFORT	CPUE (kgs)
Jan	353462	551	641	191996	577	333	110980	409	271
Feb	133840	543	246	262752	658	399	72964	342	213
Mar	214768	527	408	231880	688	337	243011	451	539
Apr	392138	702	559	225374	474	475	162533	402	404
May	339667	639	530	294996	682	433	146451	451	325
Jun	181680	606	300	203400	468	435	40592	168	242
Jul	212210	415	511	242792	694	350	245064	334	275
Aug	205628	533	386	115940	279	416	216240	378	532
Sep	162240	642	253	173040	624	277	160320	318	428
Oct	162936	465	350	118779	333	357	52097	231	345
Nov	166800	462	361	56400	252	224	46200	198	3149
Dec	341248	558	612	133408	468	285	16410	367	305

Mean CPUE/Fishing Hours

**APPENDIX H.**  
Monthly catch per unit effort (kg/trawl unit landing) of *D. macrostoma* in Leyte Gulf.

MONTH	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	MEAN CPUE	MONTH	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	MEAN CPUE
January	800	1021	39	389	562		January	28	114	82	188	131	109
February	1009	608	916	750	657	788	February	59	86	234	181	201	152
March	899	892	536	662	1180	834	March	29	167	164	84	219	124
April	735	772	731	733	743		April	58	78	158	138	167	120
May	895	460	546	985	794	736	May	58	78	28	275	24	95
June	1321	511	847	734	613	805	June	56	118	162	154	75	127
July	861	1309	321	369	715	745	July	32	67	245	84	236	133
August	1030	602	827	766	499	745	August	32	140	355	84	183	179
September	1047	755	581	453	377	643	September	67	134	161	128	127	110
October	1085	547	564	622	225	609	October	65	71	50	116	55	68
November	726	308	698	271	375	476	November	50	69	182	236	110	149
December	390	1101	583	541	654		December	69					
Mean	955	593	810	576	563		Mean	57	83	187	132	146	

Monthly catch per unit effort (kg/trawl unit landing) of *N. japonicus* in Leyte Gulf.

MONTH	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	MEAN CPUE	MONTH	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	MEAN CPUE
January	314	668	441	213	409		January	98	128	90	112	111	292
February	740	664	573	146	531		February	141	197	51	111	111	125
March	252	448	328	131	278	287	March	463	192	96	96	96	250
April	485	409	421	544	465		April	123	533	105	92	92	213
May	566	247	447	413	169	368	May	79	138	56	91	91	
June	1007	220	533	507	100	473	June	227	110	52	130	130	
July	451	1039	678	372	635		July	69	82	80	77	77	
August	460	253	438	319	310	356	August	80	99	23	67	67	
September	637	472	358	435	673	515	September	166	164	18	116	116	
October	389	344	337	390	257	343	October	66	160	60	95	95	
November	371	250	445	330	160	311	November	21	7	18	15	15	
December	227	460	88	367	286		December	58	478	37	26	26	
Mean	522	324	511	394	299		Mean	111	266	81	68	68	

Monthly catch per unit effort (kg/trawl unit landing) of *R. brachysoma* in Leyte Gulf.

MONTH	1986	1987	1988	MEAN CPUE
January	172	121	147	
February	211	186	199	
March	248	72	305	
April	467	173	309	
May	273	363	348	
June	292	180	236	
July	265	257	261	
August	167	195	369	
September	217	362	553	
October	218	143	275	
November	268	120	215	
December	472	239	347	
Mean	291	217	289	

Monthly catch per unit effort (kg/trawl unit landing) of *A. matei* in Leyte Gulf.

MONTH	1986	1987	1988	MEAN CPUE
January	147	121	147	
February	211	186	199	
March	248	72	208	
April	467	173	316	
May	273	363	348	
June	292	180	236	
July	265	257	261	
August	167	195	244	
September	217	362	377	
October	218	143	212	
November	268	120	201	
December	472	239	353	
Mean	291	217	289	

Monthly catch per unit effort (kg/trawl unit landing) of *S. fimbriata* in Leyte Gulf.

MONTH	1986	1987	1988	MEAN CPUE
January	147	121	147	
February	211	186	199	
March	248	72	208	
April	467	173	316	
May	273	363	348	
June	292	180	236	
July	265	257	261	
August	167	195	244	
September	217	362	377	
October	218	143	212	
November	268	120	201	
December	472	239	353	
Mean	291	217	289	

Monthly catch per unit effort (kg/trawl unit landing) of *L. fasciatus* in Leyte Gulf.

MONTH	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	MEAN CPUE
January	29	33	33	104	12	45
February	6	22	56	24	42	28
March	16	46	46	161	52	49
April	58	101	101	38	66	
May	58	79	79	68	74	
June	43	37	37	27	19	
July	30	50	50	17	25	
August	42	71	71	57	57	
September	21	7	7	18	15	
October	130	202	208	43	177	
November	162	208	208	59	165	
December	164	208	208	100	84	
Mean	864	177	177	864	864	

Monthly catch per unit effort (kg/trawl unit landing) of *R. faugnii* in Leyte Gulf.

MONTH	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	MEAN CPUE


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Monthly catch per unit effort (kg/trawl unit landing) of *U. sulphureus* in Leyte Gulf.

MONTH	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	MEAN CPUE	MONTH	1986	1987	1988	MEAN CPUE
January	10	23	27	56	55	37	January	144	613	293	350
February		11	47	91	24	46	February	477	331	396	401
March			143	56	51	83	March	510	428	331	423
April				51			April	375	451	136	321
May		28	7	64	50	28	May	182	598	200	327
June			6	192	84	17	June	157	286	415	286
July				66	66	49	July	392	629	304	442
August		30	50	31	69	67	August	418	370	900	563
September				56	46	51	September	543	1085	480	696
October		33		40	42	15	October	578	533	295	469
November						29	November	872	208	422	501
December						41	December				
Mean							Mean	423	516	382	
	25	23	73	54	36						