

Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center

Aquaculture Department

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Journals/Magazines

Aqua Farm News

1993

Farming guidelines

Aquaculture Department, Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center

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Farming guidelines

Seaweed farming

Seaweeds are marine algae used for food, or that produce agar, agrums, algin, carrageenan, or other extracts of commercial value. Some of the most important seaweeds in the Philippines are: *Gracilaria* (gulaman dagat), *Caulerpa* (lato), *Eucheama* (guso), and *Porphyra* (gamet).

No person, partnership, association, corporation, or cooperative shall gather seaweed in restricted areas without a license. Licenses can be issued to:

- Citizens of the Philippines
- Duly-registered partnerships, associations, or corporations that have at least 60% of capital stock belonging to Filipinos
- Duly-registered cooperatives

Size of seaweed farm: Not more than 1 hectare for individuals, and not more than 30 ha for partnerships, associations, corporations, or cooperatives. These limits may be changed depending on (1) the financial capacity and qualification of the applicant; (2) the socio-economic importance of the project or industry in the locality; and (3) other applications for a license in the locality.

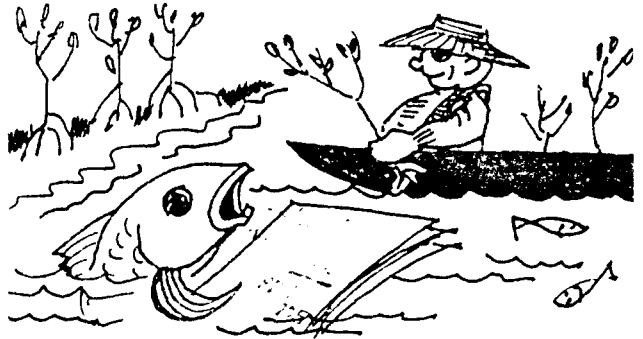
Location of seaweed farm: No seaweed farm may be established within 60 meters of another. Farms should not obstruct navigation.

Duration of license: Not to exceed ten years for farming seaweed, 1 year for gathering seaweed, and six months for gratuitous permits. Licenses may be renewed.

- *FAO 146, Series of 1983*

introduce improvements in the area within 180 days, develop 50% of the area within three years, and completely develop the remaining within 5 years.

- Fishponds may not interfere with free navigation in any river or stream adjoining or flowing through the area nor impede the rise and ebb of the tide to and from the interior of the swamps.
- The lessee must exclude from the proposed fishpond a strip of land 40 m wide from the adjoining river or banks of streams. This strip must remain forested or, if denuded, must be planted with appropriate mangrove species to prevent bank erosion.



The Forestry Code, PD 705, requires pond owners to retain or plant a mangrove greenbelt 20-100 m wide around the ponds.

Fishponds

Persons who have been issued 1-year fishpond permits and 10-year fishpond lease agreements can apply for a 25-year fishpond lease agreement.

- The lessee determines the leased area, submits a development plan for the fishpond, and pays the rent. (Rental was ₱300 per ha in 1992, ₱600 in 1993, and ₱1,000 in 1994 and following years.) The lessee must

- The lessee reports on the fishpond's development, operation and production. The government is allowed to inspect or verify the records.
- The lessee is not allowed to sub-lease the contracted area without the approval of the government.
- The lessee assumes responsibility for any injury or destruction in the area which may be caused by the development or operation of the fishpond.

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Export-import guidelines

- Export and import of aquatic animals, whether adult, juvenile, fry, or eggs for propagation or other purposes is prohibited, unless a permit is obtained beforehand. - PD 704
- Export of bangus (*Chanos chanos*) fry is banned. - PD 704
- Export of molluscs, except the giant clam *Tridacna crocea*, is allowed.
- FAO 168-1, Series of 1991
- Export of live mud crab (*Scylla serrata*) less than 10 cm in carapace length or 200 g in weight is prohibited.
- FAO 162, Series of 1986
- Import of yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) and tuna products from Mexico and Venezuela is banned.
- FAO 183-1, Series of 1992



Farming guidelines ...

- The government can reduce the area covered by the lease, modify the terms and conditions, or terminate the same at an earlier date when public interest so requires.
- The area leased is public land, hence the government is not responsible for losses or claims occasioned by legal awards resulting from judicial litigation.

Water pollution guidelines

It is unlawful to discharge into Philippine waters any substance or material deleterious to fish and other aquatic life: petroleum, acid, coal or oil tar, lampblack, aniline, asphalt, bitumen, or residue products of petroleum; carbonaceous material or substance; mine tailings; or any refuse, liquid or solid, from any refinery, gas house, tannery, distillery, chemical works, sugar central, mill, or factory of any kind.
- PD 704



Fishpens

No person shall construct or operate a fishpen without a license. The license is for five years, renewable for another five years. The maximum area is 10 ha for individuals and 50 ha for associations, partnerships, cooperatives or corporations.

- PD 704; FAO 125, Series of 1979;
FAO No. 125-2, Series of 1991