

Figure 2.7. Coastal resource map of Negros Oriental.

PCRA RESULTS

The 3 cities and 6 municipalities where PCRA was conducted are shown on Figure 2.7. The habitats are mapped and comprise a narrow band along the shoreline which is expanded in separate maps. The total area of habitats is listed below:

Area per Habitat (Whole Profile Area)

Sandy beach	1,219 ha
Rocky shoreline	107 ha
Inshore flat	1,049 ha
Seagrass bed	1,255 ha
Coral reef	1,589 ha
Estuary	25 ha
Mangrove	861 ha
Mudflat	948 ha
Artificial reef	93 ha

Amlan

Of the 8 *barangays* of Amlan, 5 are coastal. Around 90 percent of the population live near the coastal area; the entire population is dependent on fisheries.

As seen in Figure 2.8, the areas of habitats mapped through the PCRA are as follows:

- Sandy beach 119 ha
- Inshore flat 107 ha
- Seagrass bed 160 ha
- Coral reef 95 ha
- Estuary 12 ha
- Mangrove 47 ha
- Mudflat 175 ha

The most abundant fishery resources are fusiliers, milkfish, tunas and mackerels, blue crabs, mantis shrimps, and octopuses.

The coastal resources of Amlan are most affected by problems of overfishing, beach and shoreline erosion, siltation, mangrove overharvesting, encroachment by fishers from other municipalities, lack of security of tenure on land and/or home lot. Fishing methods used are bottom set gill nets, fish and crab pots, hook and lines, hand lines, jiggers, spears, and mariculture. Specific resources, uses, and issues in the 5 coastal *barangays* of Amlan are presented in Figure 2.9.

AMLAN FACTS AND FIGURES				
<i>Barangays</i>	(8):	Bio-os, Poblacion, Tandayag	Jantianon, Silab,	Jugno, Mag-abo, Tambojanin,
Coastal <i>Barangays</i>	(5):	Bio-os, Poblacion,	Jugno, Tandayag	Mag-abo,
Total Land Area:	5,900	ha		
Length of Coastline:	7	km		

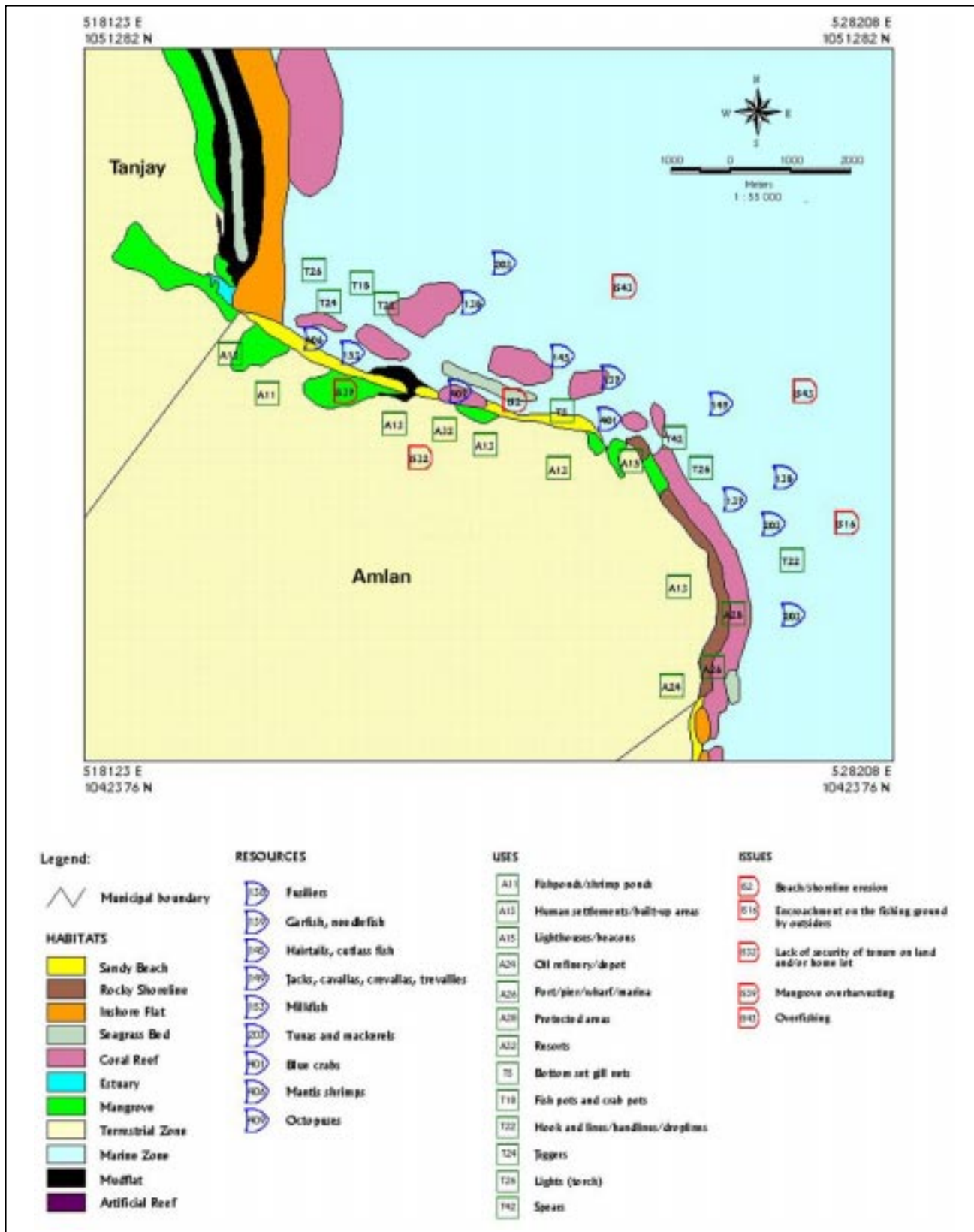


Figure 2.8. Coastal resource map of Amlan.



	HABITATS				
	Land	Shoreline	Sandy beach/mudflat	Seagrass bed/coral reef/inshore flat	Marine zone
Resources	<i>tubo, balay, tindahan, beach houses, lubi, bomba, nipa, saging, cable station, kahoy, bebe, baboyan, sakayan, talisay, pato, sapa</i>	<i>sakayan, lubi nga nangatumba, alagukoy, trawl, atabay, kagang, banca, bulularan sa isda, sahid, talisay, isda</i>	<i>alagukoy, baboy, manok, hipan, sakayan, trawl, kawayang tinapok, shells, lambay, balat, hipon, eel, oso-os, pasayan, bangus fry</i>	<i>shell, lambay, balat, hipan, tuyom, bahagbahag, danggit, katambak, botbot, balawis, kasag, star fish, salawaki</i>	<i>iho, kinsan, tamarong, anduhaw, litki, mayamaya, lapu-lapu, mamsa, takot, gabon, palata, botete, kugita, holikihok, alibangbang, solid, indangan, kulansihan, timbungan, tiki, mamsa, quiampao</i>
Uses	<i>pagkaon, materyales, baligya, kalamay, puloy-an sa katawhan</i>	<i>panagat, panginabuhì, kaon-baligya-materyales, panginabuhì sa katawhan, panguha sa isda, para paglaba, panghugas, salakayan, bularan, pasilonganan</i>	<i>pagkaon, baligya, makatunok, makatunok apan makaon, dili makaon, ika baligya, paon sa isda</i>	<i>pagkaon, bihod, makatunok, mabaligya, makadaot</i>	
Issues	<i>baha, mga sagbot, dili maayong talanawon sa umalage</i>	<i>mga binalibag nga plastic, mga basiyo nga lata, batak nga bildo, mga bunot, tinag-an nga saging, baha</i>	<i>makita sa honasan nga ang mga lata nag-igdal sa balas</i>	<i>minos ug kuha, maayo ang lusay kay makapasilong ang mga isda</i>	

Figure 2.9. Amlan transect diagram (Barangay Jugno).

Bacong

Of the 22 *barangays* of Bacong, 7 are coastal. Although only 47.33 percent of the population live near the coastal area, the entire population is dependent on fisheries.

As seen in Figure 2.10, the areas of habitats mapped through the PCRA are as follows:

- Sandy beach 116 ha
- Inshore flat 28 ha
- Seagrass bed 56 ha
- Coral reef 86 ha

The most abundant fishery resources are fusiliers, goatfish, snappers, surgeon fish, tunas, and mackerels. Fishing methods used are hook and lines, hand lines, drop lines, fish and crab pots, bottom set gill nets, and spears.

The coastal resources of Bacong are beset by problems and issues such as beach/soil erosion, encroachment on the fishing grounds by outsiders, lack of alternative livelihood, overfishing, and quarrying/sand and gravel extraction. Specific resources, uses, and issues in the 7 coastal *barangays* of Bacong are presented in Figure 2.11.

BACONG					FACTS					AND					FIGURES								
<i>Barangays</i>		(22):		Balayagmanok,	Banilad,	Buntis,	Buntod,	Calangag,	Combado,	Doldol,	Isugan,	Liptong,	Lutao,	Magsuhot,	Malabago,	Mampas,	North Poblacion,	Sacsac,	San Miguel,	South Poblacion,	Timbao,	Tubod,	West Poblacion
Coastal	<i>Barangays</i>	(7):		Banilad,	Buntis,	North Poblacion,	Sacsac,	San Miguel,	South Poblacion,	West Poblacion													
Total	Land	Area:		4,126		ha																	
Length	of	Coastline:		7		km																	

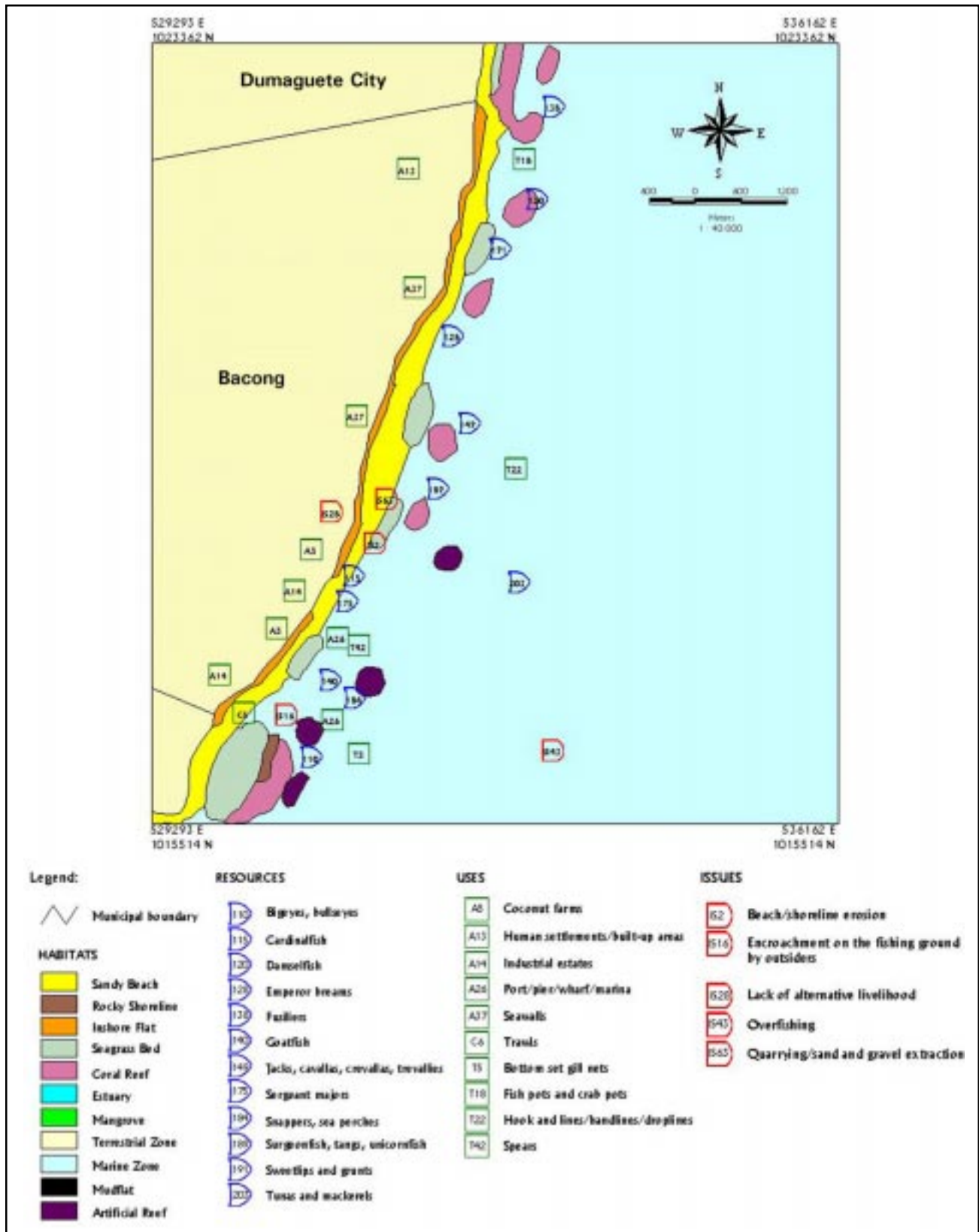


Figure 2.10. Coastal resource map of Bacong.



HABITATS					
	Land	Shoreline	Sandy beach/mudflat	Seagrass bed/coral reef/inshore flat	Marine zone
Resources	squash, banana, coconut, <i>saksak</i> , <i>nipa</i> , bougainvillea, people, bamboos, grasses, <i>kangkong</i> , cucumber, ampalaya, tomatoes, string beans, ricefields, eggplant, cows, carabaos, chicken, pigs, houses, ducks, goat, trees, <i>tabagsoy</i>	<i>banca</i> , mangrove, cottages, fish ponds, <i>talisay</i> trees, coconuts, chicken, pigs, houses, starfish, crabs, fish traps, algae, beach sand, fishing net, dead corals, beach resort, carabao, chapel	seaweeds, <i>alagukoy</i> , fish, starfish, stones, crabs, algae, cottages, mangroves, dead trees, <i>bancas</i>	fishes, corals, seagrass	
Uses	vegetation, crop production, housing purposes, food, shelter, beautification	tourism, shade, foods, recreation purposes, tourism, food, shelter	firewood, food, tourism, fishing, fish nurseries	fish shelter, breeding place, food	
Issues	waste	waste	waste		

Figure 2.11. Bacong transect diagram (Barangay Banilad).

Bais City

Of the 35 *barangays* of Bais, 13 are coastal. Although only 24 percent of the population live near the coastal area, the entire population is dependent on fisheries.

As seen in Figure 2.12, the areas of habitats mapped through the PCRA are as follows:

- Sandy beach 316 ha
- Rocky shoreline 17 ha
- Inshore flat 49 ha
- Seagrass bed 677 ha
- Coral reef 343 ha
- Mangrove 344 ha
- Mudflat 511 ha

The most abundant fishery resources are anchovies, fusiliers, groupers, milkfish, mullets, rabbitfish, slipmouth, and oyster.

The coastal resources of Bais are beset by problems and issues such as encroachment by fishers from neighboring municipalities, lack of security of tenure on land and/or home lot, and overfishing. Fishing methods used are fish cages, fish and crab pots, hook and lines, hand lines, troll lines, and mariculture. Specific resources, uses, and issues in the 13 coastal *barangays* of Bais are presented in Figure 2.13.

BAIS FACTS AND FIGURES			
<i>Barangays</i>	(35):	Barangay 1 (Poblacion), Basak, Calasgaan, Cambajao, Capiñahan, Hangyad, Looc, Mansangaban, Olympia, Rosario, Talongon, Tangcologan,	Barangay 2, Biñohon, Cabanlutan, Cambagahan, Cambuila, Canlargo, Consolacion, Dansulan, Kacagahan, La Paz, Lonoy, Mabunao, Manlipac, Okiot (Pulong Dako), Panala-an, Panam-angan, Sab-ahan, San Isidro, Tagpo, Tamisu, Tamogong, Valencia
Coastal <i>Barangays</i>	(13):	Barangay 2, Calasgaan, Capiñahan, Dako), Olympia, Tamisu,	Biñohon, Cambuila, Canlargo, Looc, Okiot (Pulong Isidro, Talongon, Tangcologan
Total Land Area:	31,700	ha	
Length of Coastline:	30	km	

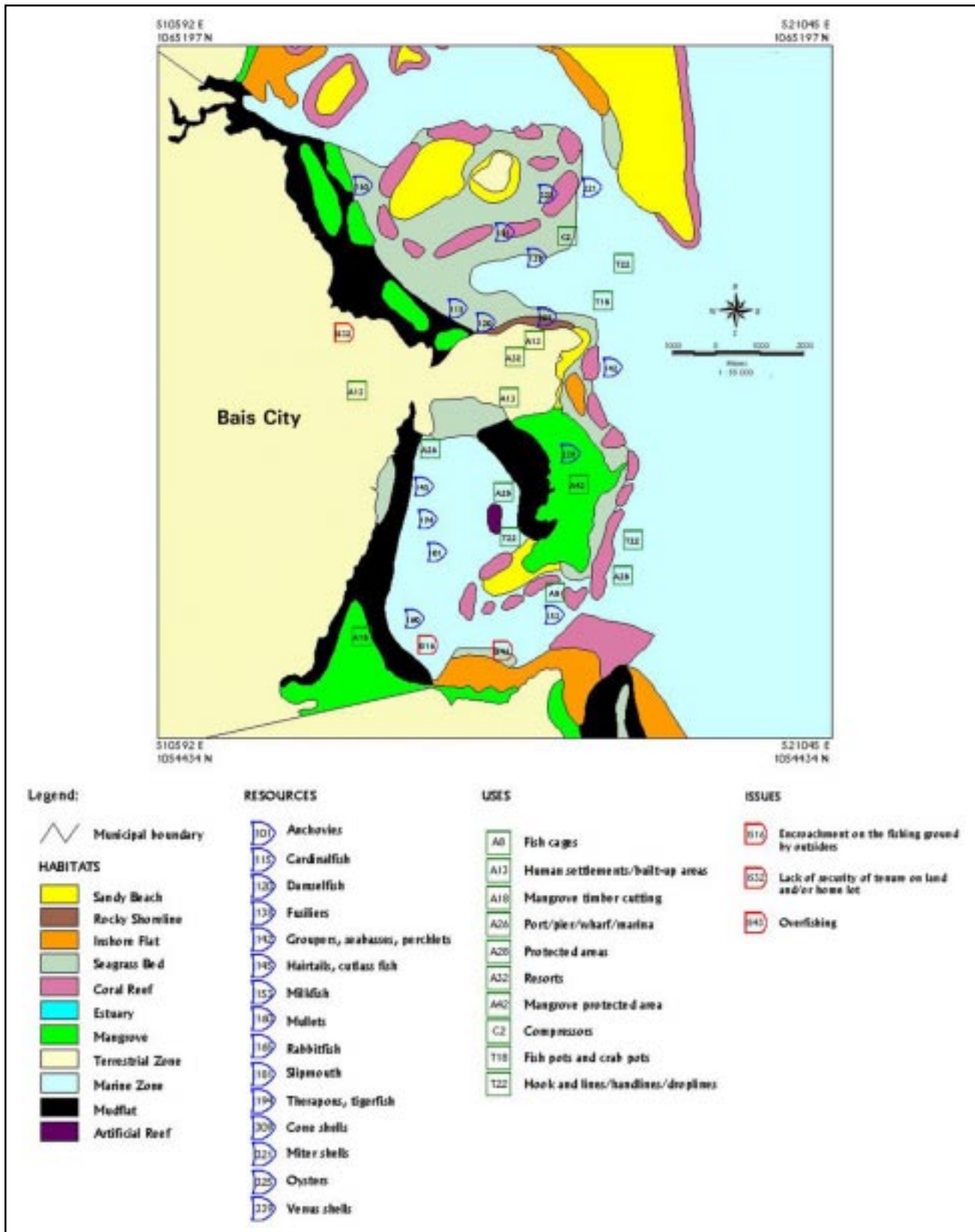


Figure 2.12. Coastal resource map of Bais.



	HABITATS				
	Land	Shoreline	Sandy beach/mudflat	Seagrass bed/coral reef/inshore flat	Marine zone
Resources	fruit trees, rocks, houses, bamboo trees, basketball court, cottages	houses, buildings, <i>sisi, dalo-dalo, tamasakan, bersala, dagokoy</i>	<i>aninikad, lokot, danggit, tamasakan, crabs, bigiw</i>	<i>palata, ibis, kapal, lambayan</i>	<i>danggit, molmol, balo</i>
Uses	food, family dwelling, recreation, commercial purposes	food, family dwelling, commercial uses	food consumption, commercial	food consumption, commercial uses	food consumption, commercial uses
Issues	presence of solid wastes, no toilets, unpaid loans	presence of solid wastes	<i>nagkadyutay ang isda ug kinhason</i>	<i>nagkadyutay ang mga isda</i>	<i>nagkadyutay ang mga isda</i>

Figure 2.13. Bais transect diagram (Barangay Okiot).

Dauin

Of the 23 *barangays* of Dauin, 9 are coastal. Although only 48 percent of the population live near the coastal area, the entire population is dependent on fisheries.

As seen in Figure 2.14, the areas of habitats mapped through the PCRA are as follows:

- Sandy beach 125 ha
- Rocky shoreline 1 ha
- Inshore flat 1 ha
- Seagrass bed 24 ha
- Coral reef 12 ha

The most abundant fishery resources are anchovies, flying fish, jacks, snappers, and tunas and mackerels. Fishing methods used are gleaning, bottom set gill nets, fish and crab pots, hook and lines, hand lines, drop lines and spears.

The coastal resources of Dauin are beset by problems and issues such as encroachment on the fishing grounds by outsiders, illegal fishing, overfishing, and, administrative and legal issues. Specific resources, uses, and issues in the 9 coastal *barangays* of Dauin are presented in Figure 2.15.

DAUIN FACTS AND FIGURES			
<i>Barangays</i>	(23):	Anahawan, Apo Island, Bagacay, Baslay, Batuhon Dako, Boloc-Boloc, Bulak, Bunga, Casile, Libjo, Lipayo, Maayong Tubig, Mag-aso, Magsaysay, Masaplod Norte, Masaplod Sur, Mulungay D a k o , Panubtuban, Poblacion District 1, Poblacion District 2, Poblacion District 3, Tugawe, Tunga-tunga	
Coastal <i>Barangays</i>	(9):	Apo Island, Bulak, Lipayo, Maayong Tubig, Masaplod Norte, Masaplod Sur, Poblacion District 1, Poblacion District 2, Poblacion District 3	
Total Land Area:	11,400	ha	
Length of Coastline:	10	km	

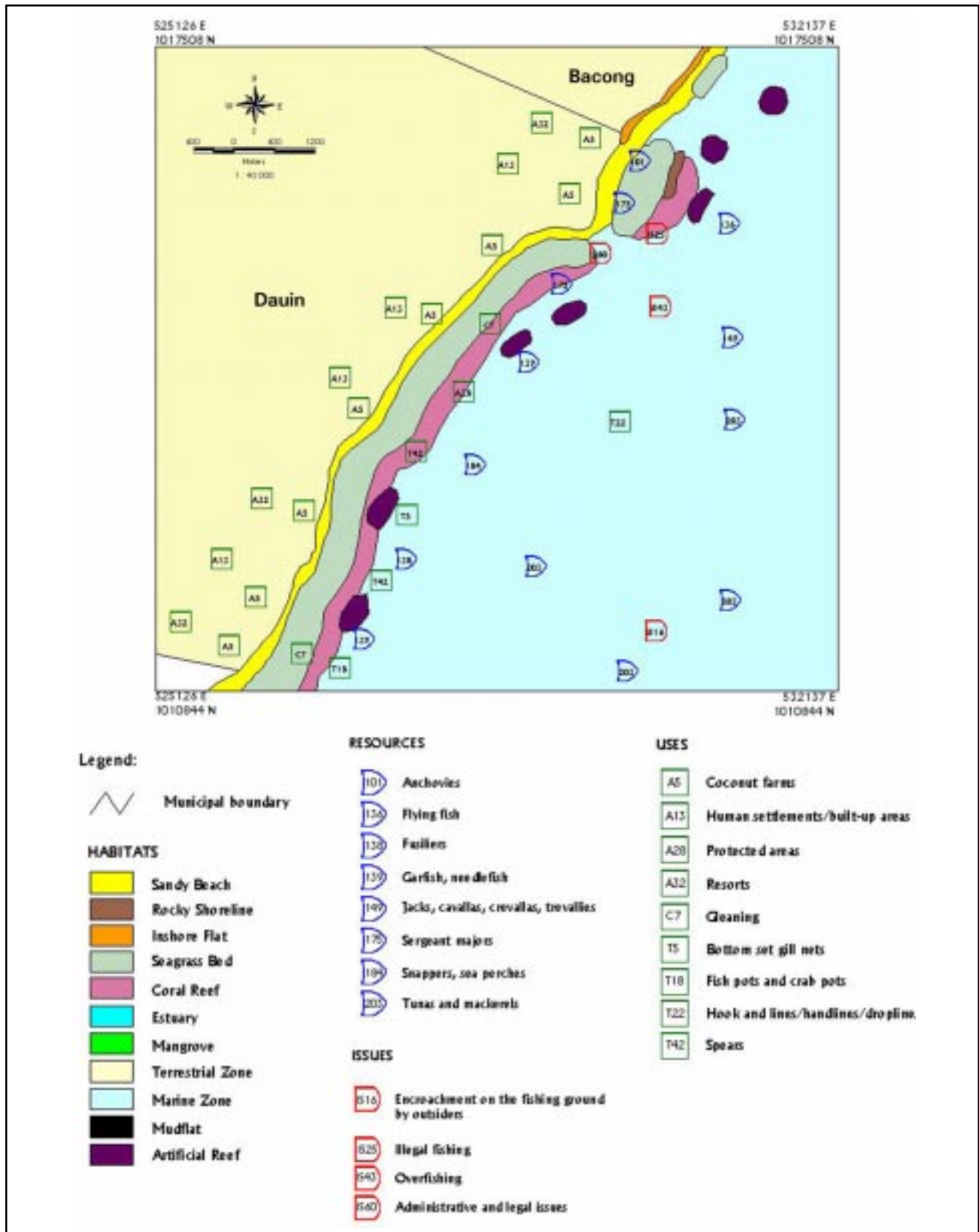


Figure 2.14. Coastal resource map of Dauin.



	HABITATS				
	Land	Shoreline	Sandy beach/mudflat	Seagrass bed/coral reef/inshore flat	Marine zone
Resources	fruit trees, rocks, houses, bamboo trees, basketball court, cottages	houses, buildings, <i>sisi, dalo-dalo, tamasakan, bersala, dagokoy</i>	<i>aninikad, lokot, danggit, tamasakan, crabs, bigiw</i>	<i>palata, ibis, kapal, lambayan</i>	<i>danggit, molmol, balo</i>
Uses	food, family dwelling, recreation, commercial purposes	food, family dwelling, commercial uses	food consumption, commercial	food consumption, commercial uses	food consumption, commercial uses
Issues	presence of solid wastes, no toilets, unpaid loans	presence of solid wastes	<i>nagkadyutay ang isda ug kinhason</i>	<i>nagkadyutay ang mga isda</i>	<i>nagkadyutay ang mga isda</i>

Figure 2.15. Dauin transect diagram (Barangay Bulak).

Dumaguete City

Of the 30 *barangays* of Dumaguete City, 9 are coastal. Although only 38 percent of the population live near the coastal area, the entire population is dependent on fisheries.

As seen in Figure 2.16, the areas of habitats mapped through the PCRA are as follows:

- Sandy beach 67 ha
- Inshore flat 25 ha
- Seagrass bed 83 ha
- Coral reef 73 ha

The most abundant fishery resources are goatfish, parrotfish, rabbitfish, tunas and mackerels, marine catfish, octopuses, and squids. Fishing methods used are hook and lines, hand lines, drop lines, bottom set gill nets, and spears.

The coastal resources of Dumaguete City are beset by problems and issues such as destructive fishing, lack of alternative livelihood, overfishing, and reclamation. Specific resources, uses, and issues in the 9 coastal *barangays* of Dumaguete City are presented in Figure 2.17.

DUMAGUETE FACTS AND FIGURES			
<i>Barangays</i>	(30):	Bagacay, Bajumpandan, Balugo, Banilad, Bantayan, Barangay 1 (Tinago), Barangay 2 (Poblacion), Barangay 3 (Boulevard), Barangay 4 (Poblacion), Barangay 5 (Poblacion), Barangay 6 (Poblacion), Barangay 7 (Poblacion), Batinguel, Buñao, Cadawinonan, Calindagan, Camanjac, Candau-ay, Cantile, Daro, Junob, Looc, Mangnao, Motong, Piapi, Pulantubig, Tabuc-tubig, Taclobo, Talay	
Coastal	<i>Barangays</i>	(9): Banilad, Bantayan, Barangay 1 (Tinago), Barangay 3 (Poblacion), Barangay 4 (Boulevard), Calindagan, Looc, Mangnao, Piapi	
Total Land Area:		3,426	ha
Length of Coastline:		7	km

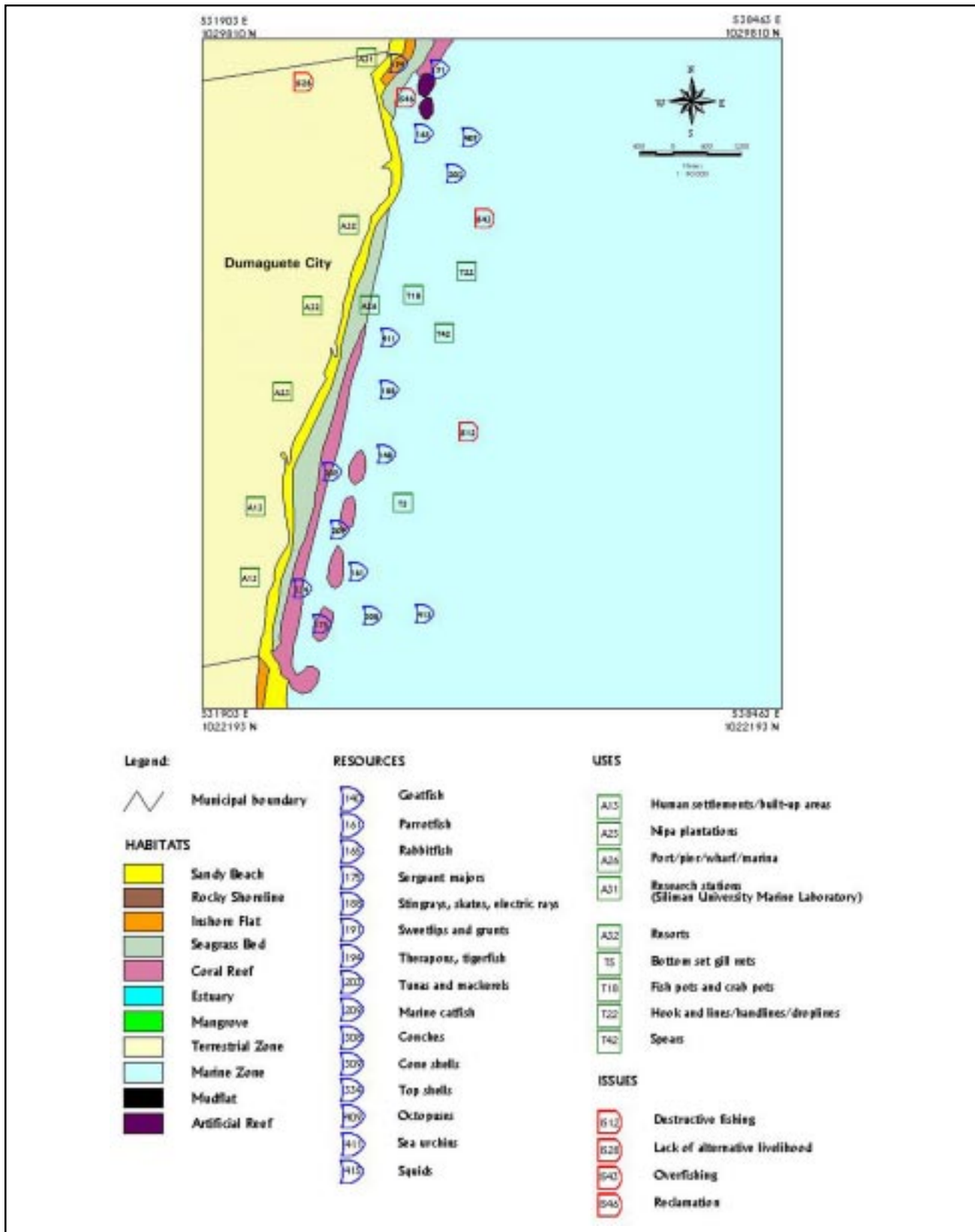


Figure 2.16. Coastal resource map of Dumaguete City.



	HABITATS				
	Land	Shoreline	Sandy beach/mudflat	Seagrass bed/coral reef/inshore flat	Marine zone
Resources	fruit trees, rocks, houses, bamboo trees, basketball court, cottages	houses, buildings, <i>sisi, dalo-dalo, tamasakan, bersala, dagokoy</i>	<i>aninikad, lokot, danggit, tamasakan, crabs, bigiw</i>	<i>palata, ibis, kapal, lambayan</i>	<i>danggit, molmol, balo</i>
Uses	food, family dwelling, recreation, commercial purposes	food, family dwelling, commercial uses	food consumption, commercial	food consumption, commercial uses	food consumption, commercial uses
Issues	presence of solid wastes, no toilets, unpaid loans	presence of solid wastes	<i>nagkadyutay ang isda ug kinhason</i>	<i>nagkadyutay ang mga isda</i>	<i>nagkadyutay ang mga isda</i>

Figure 2.17. Dumaguete transect diagram (Barangay Bantayan).

Manjuyod

Of the 27 *barangays* of Manjuyod, 10 are coastal. Although only 41.5 percent of the population live near the coastal area, the entire population is dependent on fisheries.

As seen in Figure 2.18 the areas of habitats mapped through the PCRA are as follows:

- Sandy beach 385 ha
- Rocky shoreline 10 ha
- Inshore flat 322 ha
- Seagrass bed 35 ha
- Coral reef 327 ha
- Estuary 6 ha
- Mangroves 87 ha
- Mudflat 39 ha

The most abundant fishery resources are anchovies, cornetfish, emperor brems, flatfish, groupers, jacks, mullets, parrotfish, tunas and mackerels, cuttlefish, and octopuses. Fishing methods used are bottom set gill nets, fish and crab pots, hook and lines, hand lines, drop lines, spears, and mariculture.

The coastal resources of Manjuyod are beset by problems and issues such as siltation, boundary issue, human intrusion in the foreshore area, destructive fishing practices, weak law enforcement, lack of alternative livelihood, and pollution. Specific resources, uses, and issues in the 10 coastal *barangays* of Manjuyod are presented in Figure 2.19.

MANJUYOD		FACTS	AND	FIGURES
<i>Barangays</i>	(27):	Alangilanan, Bantolinao, Campuyo, Dunggo-an, Libjo, Panciao, Salvacion, Santa Monica, Tanglad,	Bagtic, Bolisong, Candabong, Kauswagan, Maaslum, Poblacion, San Isidro, Suba, Tubod,	Balaas, Butong, Concepcion, Lamogong, Mandalupang, Sacsac, San Jose, Sundoan, Tupas
Coastal	<i>Barangays</i>	(10):	Alangilanan, Bolisong, Campuyo, Maaslum, Poblacion, S u n d o a n	Balaas, Dunggo-an, San Jose, Suba,
Total	Land	Area:	26,460	ha
Length	of	Coastline:	16	km

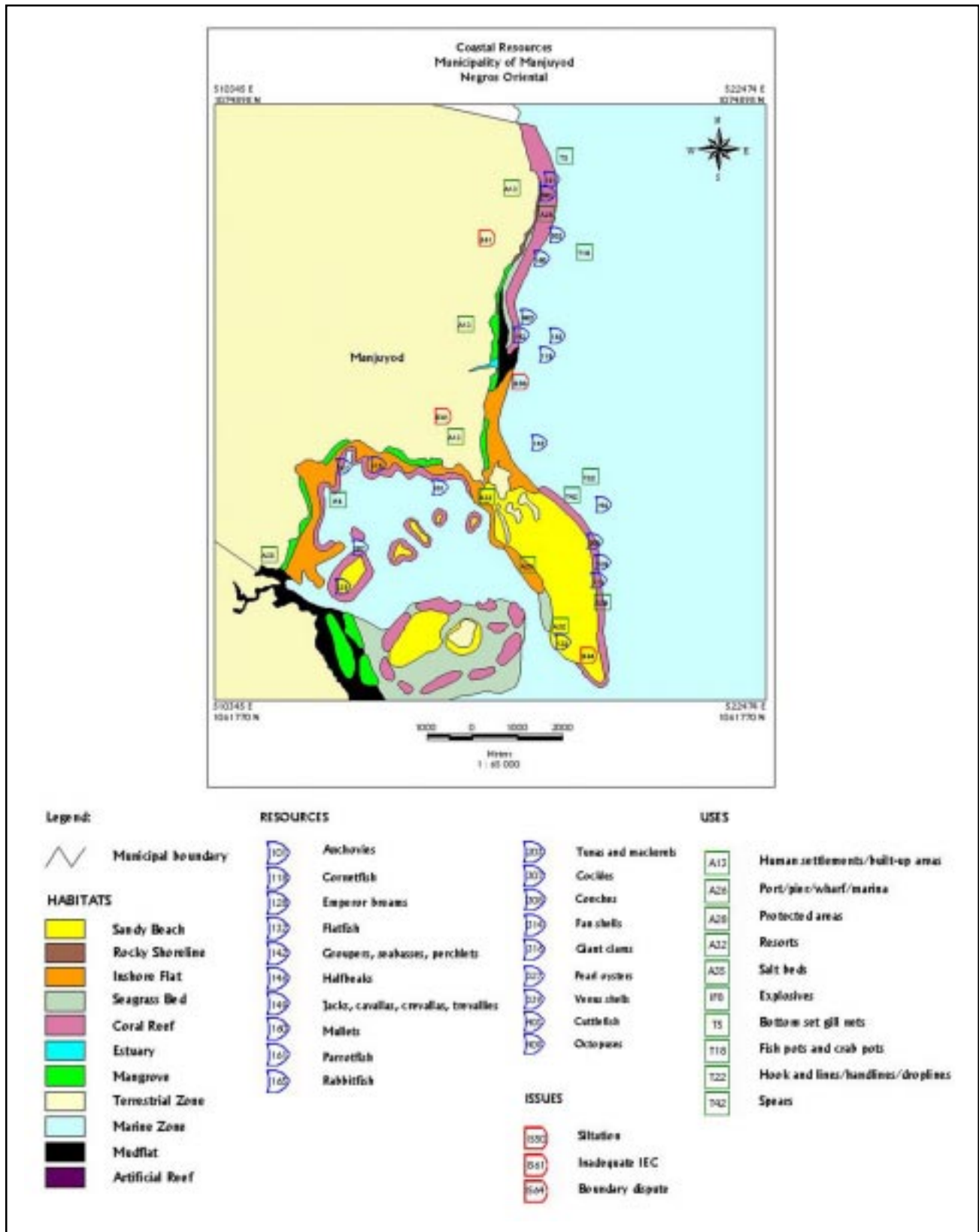


Figure 2.18. Coastal resource map of Manjuyod.

	HABITATS				
	Land	Shoreline	Sandy beach/ mudflat	Seagrass bed/coral reef/inshore flat	Marine zone
Resources	bamboo, coconut, star apple, mahogany, <i>sampaloc</i> , <i>santol</i> , guava, <i>ipil-ipil</i> , <i>cacao</i> , <i>mansanitas</i> , <i>lomboy</i> , bakery, <i>sari-sari</i> store, tricycle, easy ride, <i>gmelina</i> , <i>papaya</i> , <i>tambis</i> , <i>aroma</i> , mango, school, waiting shed, fire tree, neem tree, napier, <i>talisay</i> , banana, L2 system, salt beds, fish pond, bodega (salt), houses, acacia tree, <i>doldol</i> , <i>calachuchi</i>	sand, gravel, algae, seagrass, house, <i>aroma</i> , chapel, motorized boat, <i>banca</i> , electricity, coconut, <i>talisay</i> tree, <i>ipil-ipil</i> , mangrove (<i>bungarol</i> and <i>bakhaw</i>), shell (<i>balisala</i> , <i>litub</i> , <i>tuway</i>), crabs		<i>bolinao</i> , <i>litob</i> , <i>kasag</i> , <i>balisala</i> , <i>lambay</i> , <i>batoltol</i> , <i>balat</i> , <i>aninikad</i> , <i>sihi</i> , <i>tabono</i> , <i>odpan</i> , shrimp, shells, <i>punaw</i> , <i>poñete</i> , <i>bolocboloc</i> , <i>basilsil</i> , <i>bulanbulan</i> , <i>bolalo</i> , <i>layagan</i> , <i>kalanghoga</i> , <i>dagatan</i> , <i>tahong</i> , <i>bangus</i> fry, <i>botabota</i> , sea cucumber, crabs	fish, squids, crabs, <i>anduhaw</i> , <i>ihalason</i> , <i>kitong</i> , <i>baha-ulo</i> , <i>kinsan</i> , <i>malaguna</i> , <i>tamarong</i> , <i>hinok</i> , <i>bakay</i> , <i>bungo</i> , <i>tangigue</i> , <i>malangsi</i> , <i>bolinao</i> , <i>gisaw</i> , <i>bugaong</i> , shark, dolphin, <i>dalopapa</i> , <i>balo</i> , <i>lumayagan</i> , <i>lagaw</i> , <i>pangaluwan</i> , <i>pugapo</i> , <i>ulanulan</i> , <i>piyampi</i> , <i>butiti</i>
Uses	housemaking, food, employment, transportation for riding public, shade, education, commercial, firewood, shed, residential, source of income, employment, water supply	hollow block making, concreting purposes, income, shelter, food, commercial, residential, breeding place for <i>bangus</i> fry		income for fishermen, food, commercial	food, income, commercial
Issues	illegal cutting of coconut trees, inadequate water for drinking, poverty, low compensation (laborers), dusty and rough road (during hauling of molasses and sugar)	inadequate water supply for drinking, poverty, some have no toilet, dumpsite for garbage, pollution from molasses		illegal fishing (using <i>hilo sa mangga</i>)	light boat (outsiders), fishing with the use of compressor

Figure 2.19. Manjuyod transect diagram (Barangay Campuyo).

San Jose

Of the 14 *barangays* of San Jose, 6 are coastal. Although only 56 percent of the population live near the coastal area, the entire population is dependent on fisheries.

As seen in Figure 2.20, the areas of habitats mapped through the PCRA are as follows:

- Sandy beach 29 ha
- Rocky shoreline 25 ha
- Inshore flat 55 ha
- Seagrass bed 8 ha
- Coral reef 3 ha
- Mangroves 15 ha

The most abundant fishery resources are fusiliers, groupers, parrotfish, rabbitfish, sardines, herring, surgeonfish, tunas and mackerels, blue crabs, mud crabs, octopuses, and squids. Fishing methods used are bottom set gill nets, fish and crab pots, hook and lines, drop lines, multiple hook and line, spears, and mariculture. Specific resources, uses, and issues in the 6 coastal *barangays* of San Jose are presented in Figure 2.21.

SAN JOSE FACTS AND FIGURES			
<i>Barangays</i>	(14):	Basak, Basiao, Cambalocot, Cangcawas, Janayjanay, Jilocon, Naiba, Poblacion, San Roque, Siapo, Sra. Acion, Sto. Niño, Tampi, Tapon Norte	
Coastal <i>Barangays</i>	(6):	Jilocon, Poblacion, Sra. Acion, Sto. Niño, Tampi, Tapon Norte	
Total Land Area:	5,400	ha	
Length of Coastline:	6	km	

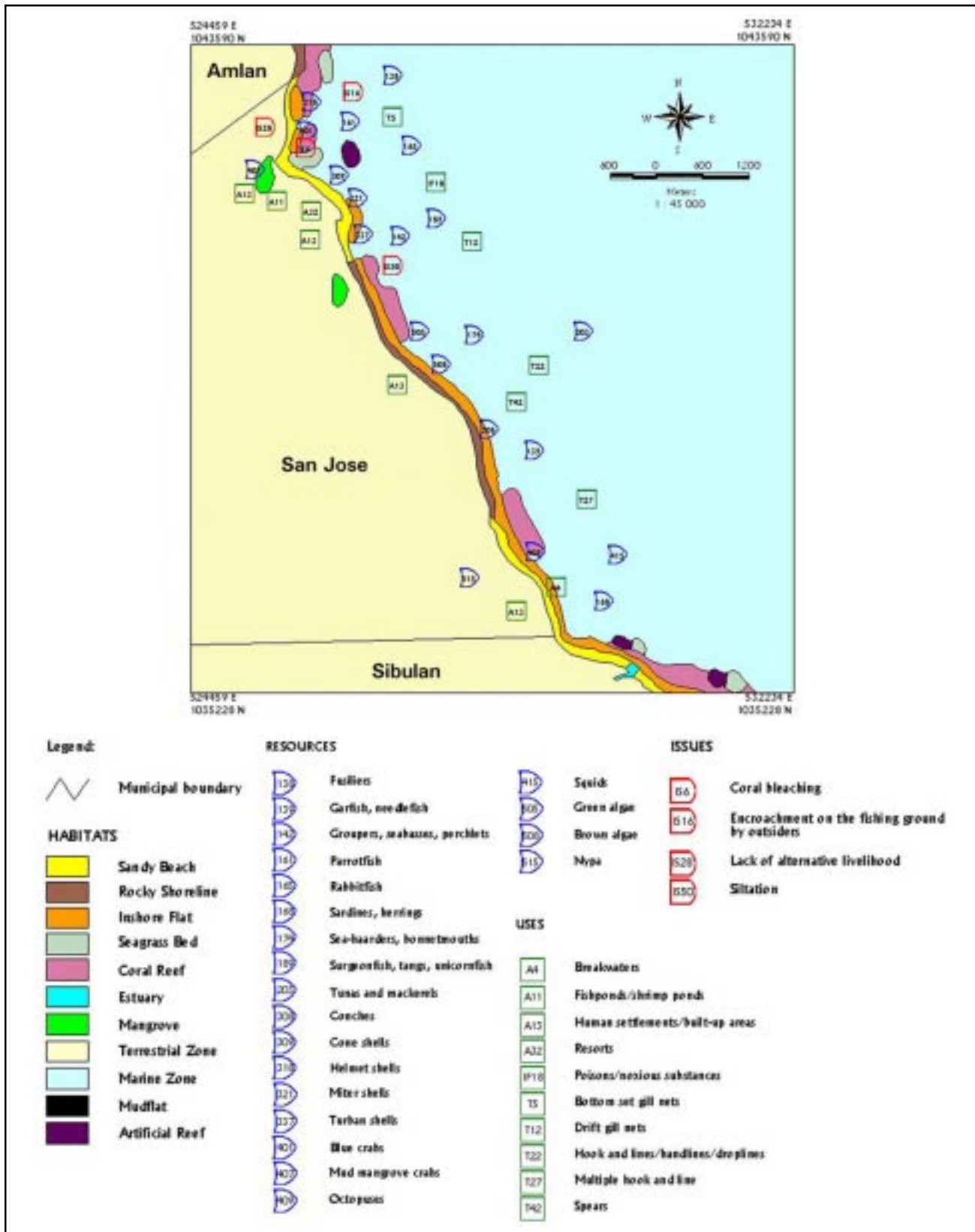


Figure 2.20. Coastal resource map of San Jose.



	HABITATS				
	Land	Shoreline	Sandy beach/mudflat	Seagrass bed/coral reef/inshore flat	Marine zone
Resources	<i>balay, avocado, lubi, chapel, manga, kamansi, santol, artisian wells, communal faucets, nursery, saging, gmelina, nipa (fish pond), japenese, baboy, basketball court, pagatpat, bungarol</i>	<i>highway, balay, lubi, guava, manok, ornamental plants, amimihid, tamasak, buga-ong, pagatpat, bakhaw, plastic, saho lipata</i>	<i>plastic (in dumping area), coconut trees (uprooted), balay, lubi, private cottages, sakayan, talisay, baboy</i>	<i>tuyom, salawaki, balat, starfish, salanay, puskan, palata, lawig, tamala, silong-silong, baklid, lusay, tuyom, dali-dali</i>	<i>anduhaw, manalangsi, solid, bulan-bulan, bagis, indangan, tulingan, cob-cob, kulansihon, hulokihok</i>
Uses	<i>consumo, balay-puloy-anan, chapel-for religious activities, marine sanctuary, fishpond (fish culture)</i>	<i>consumo, balay-puloy-anan, prebensyon sa kusog nga balod, puloy-anan sa gagmayng isda</i>	<i>consumo, puloy-anan, sakayan-gamit sa panagat, kapisilungan</i>	<i>consumo, baligya,</i>	<i>consumo, baligya, communal fishing</i>
Issues	<i>issue on installation of individual water connections, flooding during heavy rains</i>	<i>presence of squatters, improper waste disposal</i>	<i>improper waste disposal, coconut trees are uprooted due to strong current</i>	<i>coral bleaching</i>	<i>use of compressor, fish catch, fishing by outsiders, presence of cob-cob commercial fishing vessels, fish catch of marginal fishermen</i>

Figure 2.21. San Jose transect diagram (Barangay Jilocon).

Sibulan

Of the 15 *barangays* of Sibulan, 6 are coastal. Although only 21 percent of the population live near the coastal area, the entire population is dependent on fisheries.

As seen in Figure 2.22, the areas of habitats mapped through the PCRA are as follows:

- Sandy beach 108 ha
- Rocky shoreline 4 ha
- Inshore flat 94 ha
- Seagrass bed 14 ha
- Coral reef 198 ha
- Estuary 3 ha

The most abundant fishery resources are flying fish, fusiliers, goatfish, groupers, parrotfish, rabbitfish, surgeonfish, tunas and mackerels, blue crabs and sea cucumbers. Fishing methods used are fish and crab pots, hook and lines, hand lines and drop lines, and bottom set gill nets.

The coastal resources of Sibulan are beset by problems and issues such as beach/shoreline erosion, closed access to sea, encroachment by fishers from other municipalities, lack of alternative livelihood, lack of security of tenure on land and/or home lot, and siltation. Specific resources, uses, and issues in the 6 coastal *barangays* of Sibulan are presented in Figure 2.23.

SIBULAN FACTS AND FIGURES				
<i>Barangays</i>	(15):	Agan-an, Calabnugan, Villanueva, Maningcao, S a n Antonio,	Ajong, Cangmating, Looc, Maslog, Tubigon,	Balugo, Bolocboloc, Enrique Magatas, Poblacion, Tubtubon
Coastal	<i>Barangays</i>	(6):	Agan-an, Cangmating, P o b l a c i o n	Ajong, Looc, Maslog,
Total	Land	Area:	16,300	ha
Length	of	Coastline:	9	km

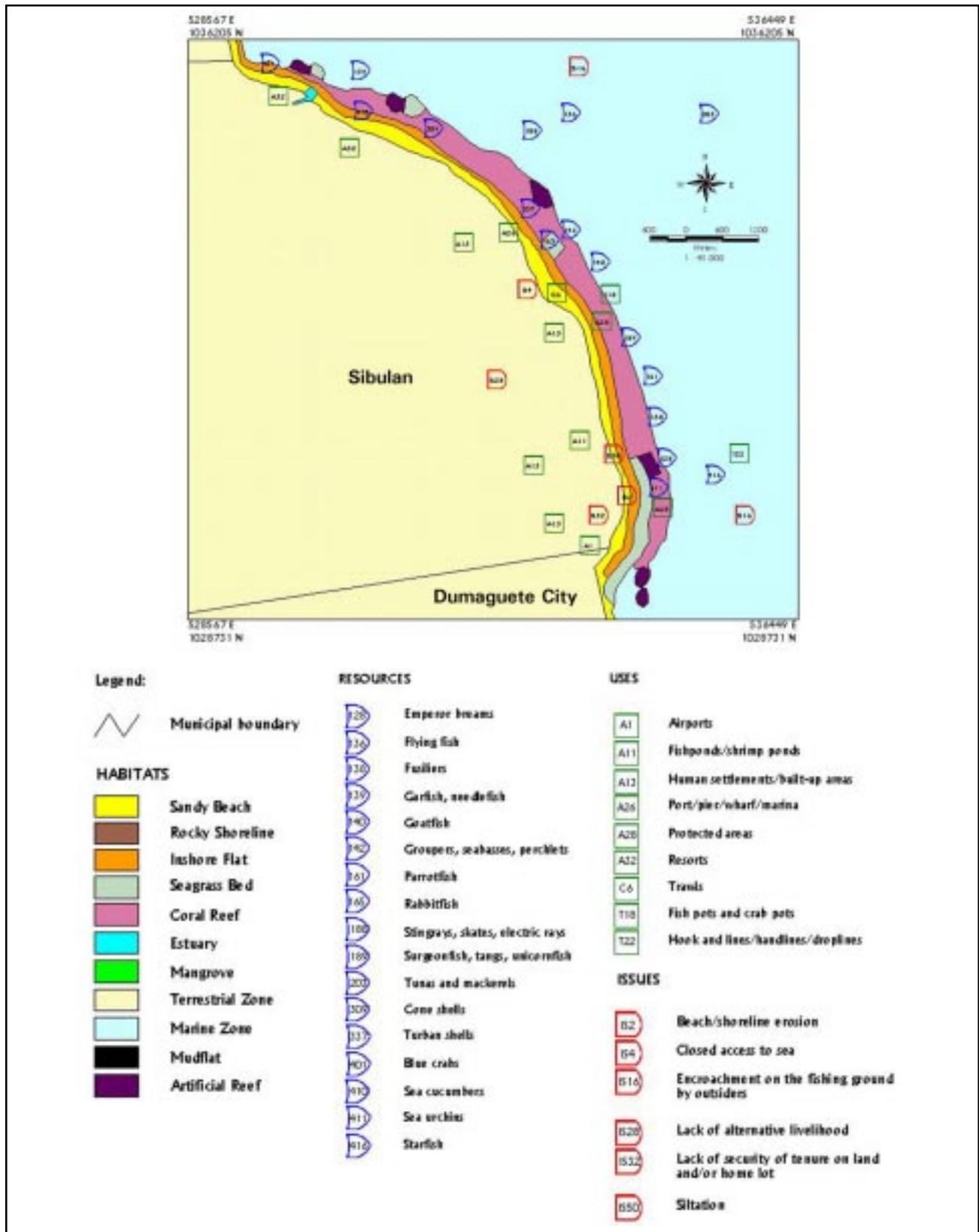


Figure 2.22. Coastal resource map of Sibulan.

	HABITATS				
	Land	Shoreline	Sandy beach/ mudflat	Seagrass bed/coral reef/inshore flat	Marine zone
Resources	<i>manga, baka, saging, bayabas, kapayas, humayan, tangkongan, kagang, balay, baraks, irrigation control, guide construction, fighting cocks, barangay road, electric lines/post, deep well, private land, livestock (chicken, goat, duck), grasses, nipa, coconut trees, aroma, fish pond, bangus, residential, kalubihan, kahumayan, babuyan</i>	<i>aroma, cottage, iro, sakayan, tawo, runway, hotel, balay, pangkalan, manok, salapati, itik, atabay, tubig sa atabay, para inom ug laba, local tourist/pinoy, aroma trees, houses, store, bakhaw, aroma, sagbot</i>	sand, children, shells	<i>seahorse, labayan, tawi-ud, bulagbog, balawis, lambay, dalidali, oson, takla, kinhason, balat, botbot, donsol, bahagbahag, starfish, tuyom, salawaki, balakasi, seagrass, koyogkoyog, brown algae, gulaman, bubo, timbungan, fish trap (tay-ong malubgas), corals, guso, table corals, oyster, fishes, shells, crabs, rocks, hook and lines, mamsa, bagis</i>	<i>solid, bagis, bangkulisan, mamsa, lan-ohan, lapu-lapu, mayamaya, malasugi, dugso, toungan, indangan</i>
Uses	<i>baligya, para tari, barangay road, electricity, water, generating income, nipa (roofing), tree (firewood), business (private), commercial</i>	waste used as fertilizer, <i>baka ibaligya, turismo, sakayan para panagat, runway, nakatabang pagpugong sa kusog nga sulog, income generating, firewood, recreation, revenue</i>	recreation, docking (boat), gleaning, <i>manulo ug pasayan ug lambay</i>	<i>kaon, baligya, tay-ong</i> food supply, habitat for fishes, seashell, gathering <i>gulaman</i> (food salad), fish sanctuary, <i>bubo</i> , tourist attraction, fishing	<i>baligya, kaon</i>
Issues	<i>basura, plastic, kulang ang tubig sa irrigation, needs - deed of donation for barangay road to be asphalted, poor drainage system, poor sanitation, waste disposal</i>	overdiking, <i>basura</i> , pending case-re: private land (Kwan), no building permit due to pending case, sewerage system, pollution	pollutant (cans, garbages) plastic, twigs	<i>bubo</i> , coral destruction, (octopus), SCUBA with speargun, pollutant (cans), plastic, siltation, stealing of fish from the <i>bubo</i> , destruction of corals, presence of SCUBA divers (police), compressor, presence of <i>bubo</i> (owned by Bantayan people), destruction of coral reefs	SCUBA diving with speargun, <i>bubo</i> , <i>sahid, pukot, cobcob</i>

Figure 2.23. Sibulan transect diagram (*Barangay Agan-an*).

Tanjay City

Of the 24 *barangays* of Tanjay, 9 are coastal. Although only 36 percent of the population live near the coastal area, the entire population is dependent on fisheries.

As seen in Figure 2.24, the areas of habitats mapped through the PCRA are as follows:

- Sandy beach 32 ha
- Inshore flat 459 ha
- Seagrass bed 11 ha
- Coral reef 218 ha
- Estuary 16 ha
- Mangroves 389 ha
- Mudflat 394 ha

The most abundant fishery resources are anchovies, fusiliers, groupers, goatfish, milkfish, rabbitfish, tunas and mackerels, mussels, oysters, shrimps and prawns, sea cucumbers and squids.

The coastal resources of Tanjay are beset by problems and issues such as overfishing, beach and shoreline erosion, mangrove overharvesting, and siltation. Fishing methods used are bottom set gill nets, fish and crab pots, hook and lines, hand lines, and mariculture. Specific resources, uses, and issues in the 9 coastal *barangays* of Tanjay are presented in Figure 2.25.

TANJAY		FACTS		AND		FIGURES	
<i>Barangays</i>	(24):	Azagra, Bahian, Barangay 1 (Poblacion), Barangay 2 (Poblacion), Barangay 3 (Poblacion), Barangay 4 (Tambacan), Barangay 5 (Poblacion), Barangay 6 (Ilawod), Barangay 7 (Loton), Barangay 8 (Poblacion), Barangay 9 (Poblacion), Luca, Manipis, Novallas, Obogon, Pal-ew, Polo, San Isidro, San Jose, San Miguel, Sta. Cruz Nuevo, Sta. Cruz Viejo, Sto. Niño, Tugas					
Coastal	<i>Barangays</i>	(9):	Barangay 4 (Tambacan), Barangay 6 (Ilawod), Barangay 7 (Loton), Luca, Manipis, Polo, San Isidro, Sta. Cruz Viejo, Tugas				
Total	Land	Area:	53,900	ha			
Length	of	Coastline:	19	km			

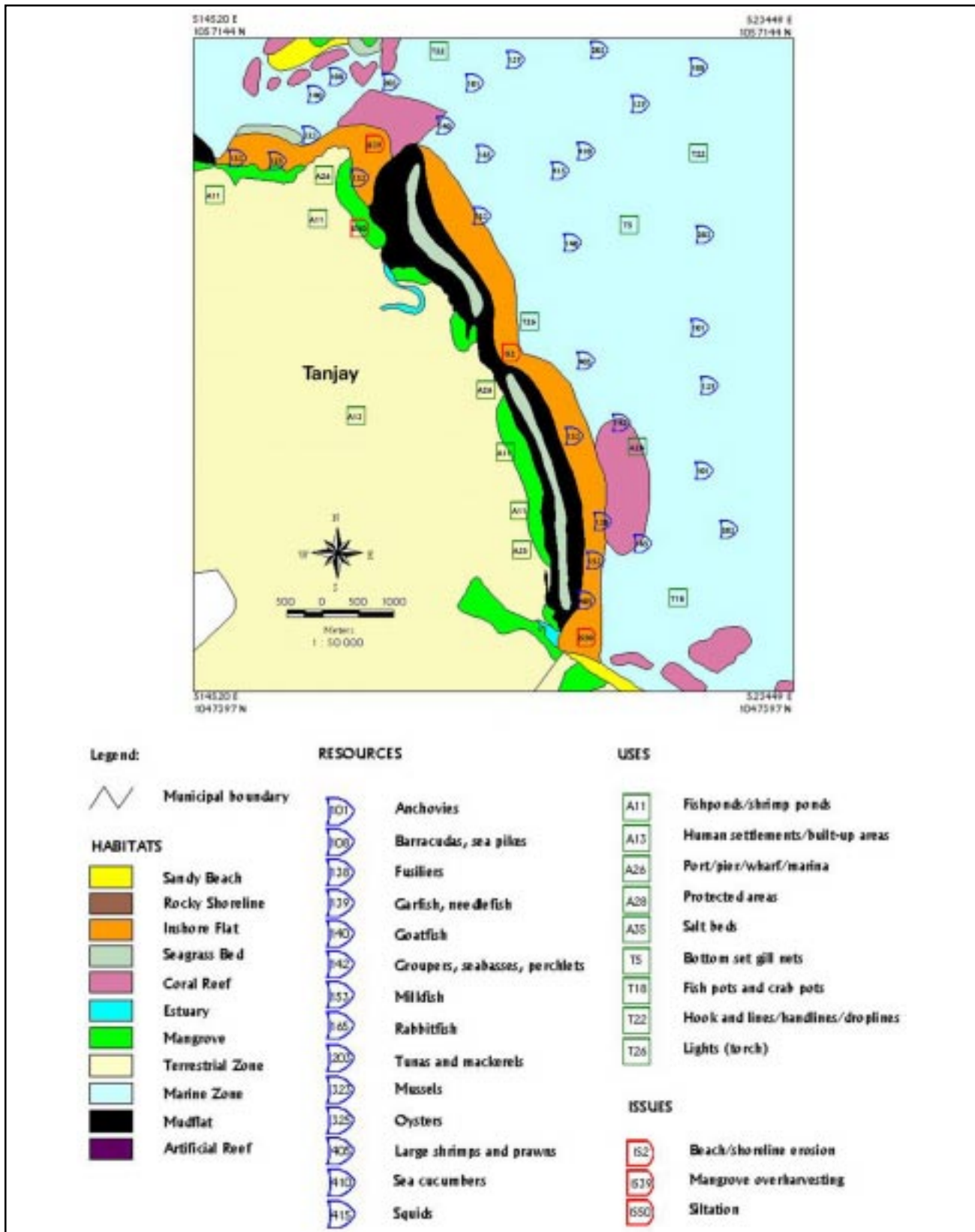


Figure 2.24. Coastal resource map of Tanjay.



	HABITATS				
	Land	Shoreline	Sandy beach/ mudflat	Seagrass bed/coral reef/inshore flat	Marine zone
Resources	houses, goat, pig, chicken, cow, store, melon, rice mil, waiting shed, grassland, basketball court, warehouse, chapel, ricefield, sugarcane, coconut, <i>nipa</i> , carabao	fishpond, <i>buli</i> , <i>nipa</i> plantation, hot spring, goat, mangrove, ducks, houses, carabao, coconut, pig, banana, pine tree, <i>ipil-ipil</i> , grassland, sugarcane, school, ricefield, waiting shed, warehouse	white sand	coral reef, <i>sisi</i> , seaweeds, <i>bulanbulan</i> , <i>danggit</i> , <i>tapoktapok</i> , <i>sasing</i> , <i>tilodtilod</i> , <i>balat</i> , <i>bangus</i> fry, <i>bungsod</i> , cule shell, <i>hunsoyhunsoy</i> , <i>punaw</i> , <i>balagbalag</i> , <i>aninihid</i> , <i>tuyom</i> , <i>litog</i> , seagrass, <i>lampirong</i> , <i>labayan</i> , <i>saroksarok</i> , <i>palata</i>	<i>pating</i> , <i>pagi</i> , <i>aripoles</i> , <i>danggit</i> , <i>aslos</i> , <i>kitong</i> , <i>pagatpatla</i> , <i>kilko</i> , <i>kabalyas</i> , <i>bolinao</i> , <i>anduhaw</i> , <i>lapulapu</i> , <i>bilangbilang</i> , <i>malasugi</i> , <i>samolok</i> , <i>lawlaw</i> , <i>hinok</i> , <i>ulanulan</i> , <i>tabiles</i> , <i>gisaw</i> , <i>bugaong</i> , <i>labayan</i> , <i>puget</i>
Uses	public use, food, source of income, employment, recreation, religious activity	source of income, firewood, food, employment, recreation, education	recreation	food, source of income, employment, decoration	food, source of income
Issues	improper disposal of animal waste	occasional cutting of mangrove	not well developed		encroachment of outside fishers-

Figure 2.25. Tanjay transect diagram (Barangay Luca).