

[PROCLAMATION NO. 14, April 07, 1954]

**RESERVING CERTAIN AREA OF THE PHILIPPINE WATERS
WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF QUEZON PROVINCE FOR A
MARINE BIOLOGICAL STATION TO BE ESTABLISHED AND
OPERATED BY THE LUZONIAN COLLEGES, UNDER THE CONTROL
AND SUPERVISION OF THE DIRECTOR OF FISHERIES, FOR
SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL STUDIES OF MARINE AND
ESTUARINE FAUNA AND FLORA AS WELL AS THE
OCEANOGRAPHY OF THE WATERS OF THE RESERVATION
PRINCIPALLY FOR THE WISE UTILIZATION AND CONSERVATION
OF THE AQUATIC RESOURCES OF THE AREA**

Upon recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources and pursuant to the provisions of section 73 of Act Numbered Four thousand and three, as amended, I hereby reserve for a marine biological station to be established and operated by the Luzonian Colleges under the supervision and control of the Director of Fisheries, subject to private rights if any there be, a certain marine area of Philippine waters situated in the Municipalities of Lucena and Padre Burgos, Quezon Province, Island of Luzon, and more particularly described and delimited as follows:

"Starting from the coastline off Tayabas Point (13° 33' 30" N. 121° 36' 45" E.), Lucena, Quezon Province, Luzon Island and following the line due south to a position (13° 51' 00" N. 121° 36' 45" E.) about 2 ½ miles from Tayabas point, thence along the line due east to a position (13° 51' 00" N. 121° 52' 12" E.) about 15 1/3 miles distant from the immediately preceding position, thence along the line due north to its intersection with the coastline of the mainland of Luzon Island, and thence along the coastline to the starting point."

The use of the said reservation shall be subject to the following rules and regulations:

1. That commercial fishing shall be limited to the use of the following fishing appliances with certain limitations: *baklad, kawil, pante, kitang, pukot laot, pukot tabi, pahila, pabahay, dayakus, sapyaw, basnig, salambaa, bintol, bombon, katigbi, kubkob, and Muro-ami* However, all forms of subsistence fishing gear such as *bingwit, dala, sakag, pana, subsod* and the like shall be allowed without restriction at any time of the year. *Provided, however, That baklads shall be constructed with a distance of not less than 200 meters from each other and not less than 100 meters if owned by the same owner. Provided, further, That baklad set across straits, channels, streams and rivers shall leave open one third of the passage to allow free navigation and migration, to and from, of estuarine and catadromous fishes.*

2. *Sapyaw, basnig, talaelop, cubcob, largarete and muro-ami shall only be allowed to operate during the southwest and northerly period (May to February, inclusive of each year) and closed during the rest of the year (March and April).*

3. That the catching of *bangos* fry (*kawag-kawag*) and *sugpo* fry shall be allowed; provided, that the fry of other commercial fishes shall be returned back into the water unharmed.

4. That the catching of the bañgos breeders (*sabalo*) shall be prohibited from February 1 to July 31, inclusive of each year.

5. That the catching of the fry of *banak*, sardines, herrings, mackerel, caranx, samara, *alimasag* and *alimango* shall be prohibited at all season of the year in the reservation.

6. That the destruction of coral reefs and other natural habitats of aquatic animals, except in the interest of safe navigation, shall be prohibited. The commercial gathering of coral rocks, sand and gravel for construction purposes shall be subject to special permits to be issued by the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

7. That the operation of trawls of any kind (beam, otter, paranzella and Danish) shall be entirely prohibited at all times of the year within the reservation.

8. The gathering of edible seaweeds, mollusks and echinoderms shall be limited for home consumption and subject to permit issued by the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

9. The gathering of commercial shells shall be subject to the following regulations:

It shall be unlawful for any person to take, sell, transfer or have in possession for any purpose whatsoever shells or-valves smaller than the minimum sizes hereinbelow described:

(a) *Pinctada maxhna* (Jameson)—commonly known as the goldlip pearl shell or "concha blanca"; nineteen centimeters, maximum outside long axis measurement, taken at right angles to the base. (See diagram)

(b) *Pinctada margaritifera* (Linneaus)—commonly known as the black-lip pearly shell or "concha negra"; eleven centimeters maximum outside long axis measurement, taken at right angles to the base. (See diagram)

(c) *Trochus niloticus* Linneaus—commonly known as the smooth top shell, "simong" or "trocha" smooth variety; eight centimeters across the least diameter of the base, measured at right angles to the axis. (See diagram)

(d) *Trochus noduliferus* Lemarck—commonly known as "babae" or female and in the export trade as "hirose" shells; five centimeters across the least diameter of the base, taken at right angles to the axis. (See diagram)

[DIAGRAM]

(e) *Turbo marmoratus* Linneaus—commonly known as green snail shell, turban shell, "lalong" or "bolalo", nine centimeters across the least diameter of the base, measured at right angles to the axis. (See diagram)

Any undersized shell or valve removed from the water through accident, or in ignorance of its size, shall be returned to the water immediately without being opened; otherwise, the offender will be penalized, in accordance with the provisions