



NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

2.1 LAND AREAS

Zamboanga Sibugay has an approximate total land area of 360,775 hectares that constitute 43.09 % of the mother province of Zamboanga del Sur, about 22.552% of the Region and 1.203% of the country's 30 million hectares.

Among the 16 municipalities, Tungawan is the largest in terms of land area (47,328 has.) followed by Titay with (35,044 hectares). The smallest municipality is Talusan with an area of (5,816 hectares).

Table 2-1 Land Areas by Municipality

Municipality	Land Area (Ha.)		Percent (Current Land Area)		
	Current	Previous	Province	Region	Philippines
Alicia	18,308	17,428	5.07	1.144	0.061
Buug	13,406	13,406	3.72	0.838	0.045
Diplahan	25,551	17,591	7.08	1.597	0.085
Imelda	8,512	8,512	2.36	0.532	0.028
Ipil	24,160	24,160	6.70	1.510	0.081
Kabasalan	28,920	28,920	8.02	1.808	0.096
Mabuhay	8,285	8,285	2.30	0.518	0.028
Malangas	23,553	23,553	6.53	1.472	0.079
Naga	24,630	24,630	6.83	1.540	0.082
Olutanga	11,330	11,330	3.14	0.708	0.038
Payao	24,566	12,770	6.81	1.536	0.082
R.T. Lim	30,000	30,000	8.32	1.875	0.100
Siay	31,366	17,874	8.69	1.961	0.105
Talusan	5,816	5,816	1.61	0.364	0.019
Titay	35,044	31,227	9.71	2.190	0.117
Tungawan	47,328	47,328	13.11	2.958	0.158
Province Total	360,775	322,830	100.00	22.552	1.203
Region Total	1,599,734	1,599,734			
Philippine Total	30,000,000	30,000,000			

Source of Data: Department of Budget and Management (DBM)

BOUNDARIES:

The Province of Zamboanga Sibugay has the following boundaries:

Beginning at Point 1 with geographic position, longitude 123° 04' 49.75" latitude 7° 42' 14.89" facing Dumanguillas Bays; then due north following the municipal boundary of Buug and Kumalarang until it intersects the common municipal boundary of Buug, and Kumalarang at point 2; then due west following the municipal boundary of Bayog and Buug until the junction of



Sibugay River and Depore River at point 3; the following downstream course of Sibugay River passing the municipal boundary of Buug and Diplahan until it intersects the municipal boundary of Bayog and Diplahan at point 4; then following the municipal boundary of Bayog and Diplahan unit it intersects the common boundary of Diplahan, Bayog, Siay and Kabasalan at point 5; then due North following the municipal boundary of Bayog and Kabasalan until it intersects at the provincial boundary of Zamboanga del Sur and Zamboanga del Norte and at point 6, then following the provincial boundary of Zamboanga del Sur, Zamboanga del Norte and Zamboanga City at point 7; then due east, following the boundary of Zamboanga del Sur and Zamboanga City until the geographic position longitude 22° 20' 43.8", latitude 7° 28' 06.04" at point 8; then following the shape lines including the Olutanga Island back to point 1. This contains an area of 288,033 hectares more or less. All points referred to are indicated on the Plain and are marked on the ground by cyl. conc. mons. 15 x 60 cm. bearing true. Provided however, that the status of quo arrangement on the boundaries of Zamboanga del Sur and Zamboanga del Norte remains.

NORTH

Bounded on the North along lines 10 to 11 by the Municipality of Baliguian and Gutalac; along lines 11 to 14 by the Municipality of Labason; along lines 14 to 22 by the Municipality of Tampilisan; along lines 22 to 24 by the Municipality of Godod; along lines 24 to 25 by the Municipality of Postigo; along lines 25 to 26 by the Municipality of Siayan all in the province of Zamboanga del Norte.

SOUTH

Bounded on the South along line 29 to the point of beginning of Dumanquilas Bay and Sibuguey Bay.

EAST

Bounded on the East along lines 26 to 28 by the Municipality of Bayog, along lines 28 to 29 by the Municipality of Kumalarang both in the province of Zamboanga del Sur.

WEST

Bounded on the South-West along lines 1 to 2 by Zamboanga City, along lines 2 to 4 by the Municipality of Sibuco, along lines 4 to 5 by the Municipality of Siraway, along lines 5 to 10 by the Municipality of Siocon all in the province of Zamboanga del Norte.



2.1.1 LAND USE: (GENERAL)

Agricultural	169,013.3600	hectares
Forest	154,580.5500	hectares
Production Area	146,458.5200	hectares
Protection Area	9,225.5500	hectares
Residential	2,474.8421	hectares
Industrial	2,941.0343	hectares
Agro-Industrial	21.5200	hectares
Institutional	1,317.6307	hectares
Commercial	297.3200	hectares
Mangrove	2,657.0000	hectares
Park and Open Space	244.3200	hectares
Fishpond Area	5,905.6088	hectares

2.1.2 SOILS

The Province of Zamboanga Sibugay is largely clay. On slopes over 20%, stone content and its soils have low fertility due to leaching and low organic material content. Perennial crops are extensively grown in many areas.

2.1.3 SOIL CLASSIFICATIONS/TYPES

Municipalities have its own distinct soil types and composition.

Table 2-2 Lists of Municipalities and Type of Soils

Municipality	Type of Soils
Alicia	: Clay
Buug	: Hydrosol, Antipolo Clay Loam, Bolaoen Clay Loam, Aluminos-Antipolo Complex
Imelda	: Antipolo Clay Loam, Bulaoen Clay Loam, San Miguel Silt Loam
Mabuhay	: Jasaan Clay Loam, Hydrosol
Malangas	: Antipolo Clay Loam, Hydrosol
Payao	: Alluviums, Limestone, Shale, Sandstone
R. T. Lim	: Panabotan Clay Loam, Castilla Clay Loam, Antipolo Clay Loam, Antipolo Balaoen Complex, Almodian Castilla Complex
Tungawan	: Antipolo Clay Loam, Faraon Clay Loam, Hydrosol San Miguel Clay Loam

Source of Data: Zamboanga Sibugay Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan