



About 538 kilometers southeast of Manila, the lush province of Albay sands out as the most unique, famed by the province's main attraction, the picture perfect Mayon Volcano, one of the world's magnificent mountains.

Her name was derived from the Bikol word "Magayon" which means beautiful. Erupting more than 40 times over the last two centuries, this active volcano towers over the entire Bicol region, rising at 2,462 meters above seal level. An American writer describes her as "an overly perfect backdrop painting of a Hollywood jungle movie."

Albay also takes pride in other diverse attractions such as clear waterfalls, meandering rivers, spectacular ancient cave network and lush underwater world.



## HOW TO GET THERE

### By Land

Deep in the heart of Bicol is the Province of Albay. Take the bus or the plane, (or train). The choice is yours.

### By Air

Albay can be reached by plane through the Legazpi airport. It is served by Philippine Airlines, flying daily to and from Legazpi. The approach to Legazpi airport commands a bird's eye view of the majestic Mayon Volcano-Albay's pride. Take the seat nearest the window on the forward section of the aircraft; the wings can get in the way of your view.

### By Land

About a hundred buses leave Manila daily to Legazpi. The terminals are located at the Araneta Center in Cubao and in Ermita, Manila near the Cultural Center of the Philippines. Travel during the day is cool. The lush green scenery is magnificent. Drop by the clear rest areas at the forest reserves of Atimonan in Quezon Province or at the Bicol National Park. The trip is as good as the destination itself.

## HISTORY

The **PROVINCE OF ALBAY** is located between the provinces of Camarines Sur on the north and Sorsogon on the South. It is bounded on the east by the Pacific Ocean, on the northeast by the Lagonoy gulf, and on the west and southwest by the Burias Pass. The island in the north under the jurisdiction of the province are Rapu-rapu, Batan, Cagraray and San Miguel.

Albay has a land area of 2,552.6 square kilometers, consisting of 14 towns, and a population of 904, 382. The important products of the people are hemp, coconut, sugar cane, pineapple, vegetables and rice.

The mountains of the province are Mayon, Masaraga and Malinao in the northeast and Catburaun in the west. Its forests are sources of timber, rattan, pili nuts and gum elemi. There are also vast grasslands for pasturing horses, cattle, carabaos, goats and sheep.

In 1569, Luis Enriques de Guzman led an expedition from Panay to the Islands of Masbate and Ticao, and to the region named Ibalon. The Augustinian missionary, Father Alonzo Jimenez, Christianized the first inhabitants of Ibalon, camarines and Burias. He learned the Bicol dialect and composed a Bicol catechism.

In July 1573, Juan de Salcedo, with 120 soldiers, explored Ibalon and founded the town of Santiago de Libong. Jose Maria Peñafrancia, a military engineer, was made “ **coregidor** “ of the province on May 14, 1834. He constructed public buildings and built roads and bridges.

Governor and Captain General Narciso de Claveria issued a decree in 1846 separating Masbate, Ticao and Burias from Albay to form the Comandancia of Masbate. Albay was then divided into four districts: **Iraya, Cordillera or Tabaco, Sorsogon** and **Catanduanes**.

Glicerio Delgado, a condemned “ **insurrecto**,” started the revolutionary activities in the province. With headquarters in the mountain of Guinobatan, he joined the revolutionary government of Albay as lieutenant of the Infantry.

A unit of the Philippine Militia was then organized by the Spanish military authorities Mariano Riosa was appointed major of the Tabaco Zone which comprised all the towns along the seacoast from Albay to Tiwi, while Anacleto Solano was also appointed as major for the Iraya Zone which was made up of the towns from Daraga to Libon. Each town was organized into sections of fifty men under the command of a lieutenant.

On September 22, 1898, the provisional revolutionary government of Albay was formed with Anacleto Solano as provisional president. Major General Vito Belarmino, appointed military commander, reorganized the Filipinos Army in the province.

During the Filipino-American War, Brigadier General William Kobbe headed the expedition that landed on the ports of Sorsogon, Bulan and Donsol. From there, the Americans marched to Legazpi and captured the place.

Although a civil government was established in Albay on April 26, 1901, Colonel Harry H. Bandholtz, Commanding Officer of the constabulary in the Bicol region, attested that Simeon Ola, with a thousand of men, continued to defy American authority after the capture of Belarmino in 1901. Ola was later captured with about six hundred men.

During the Second World War, the Kimura Detachment of the Japanese Imperial Forces occupied Legazpi on December 12, 1941. The region was defended only by the Philippine Constabulary unit under Major Francisco Sandico.

By December 19, the Bicol Peninsula up to Sipocot, Camarines Sur, with patrons towards Ragay gulf and Daet, was already under the enemy.

Albay, a progressive province with the capital city of Legazpi, has a large reservoir of steam deposits in Tiwi, according to geothermal experts G.W. Gridley of New Zealand. On August 14,

1970, Presidential Proclamation No. 739 authorized the National Power Corporation to exploit and develop the Tiwi power plant project.

Mayon Volcano, major tourist attraction of the province, is known for its symmetrical, almost perfect cone that rises over 7,500 feet above sea level. It erupted 15 times, with the catastrophe of February 1, 1814 as the most destructive. Its lava buried the town and church of Cagsawa.

## **GEOGRAPHY**

Located at the southern tip of Luzon Island and about 550 kms. From Manila, Albay is approximately 13 to 13.5 degrees north latitude and 123.25 to 124.25 degrees east longitude. It is bounded by Lagonoy Gulf and the province of Camarines Sur in the northwest, the Pacific Ocean in the east, the Province of Sorsogon in the south, and the Burias Pass in the southeast. It has a total land area of 2,552.6 kms., a total coastline of 354 kms. Albay is composed of 3 cities and 15 municipalities grouped into 3 congressional districts.

## **POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS**

Albay has fourteen (14) municipalities and three cities (Legazpi, Tabaco, Ligao). Legazpi has been officially designated as the site of the regional offices.

The municipalities are politically subdivided into three districts: namely, first district (Bacacay, Malinao, Malilipot, Sto. Domingo, Tabaco City and Tiwi), second district (Legazpi City, Camalig, Daraga, Manito and Rapu-rapu), third district (Guinobatan, Jovellar, Libon, Ligao City, Oas, Pio Duran, and Polangui).

## **CLIMATE**

Albay has 3 types of climate. The eastern areas experiences no dry season with a very pronounced maximum rain period from December to January, the western areas have more or less heavily distributed rainfall throughout the year and the central areas have no pronounced maximum rain period with a short dry season from November to January. The province has a yearly average of 20 typhoons ranging from 60-180 kph. Average rainfall is 233 millimeters with a lowest at 130 millimeters in April and the highest at 389 millimeters during December. Average temperature is 33.15 Celsius high and 22.60 Celsius low.

## **POPULATION**

As of May 1, 2000, the Census of Population shows that Albay had reached 1,090,907 million inhabitants. The urban population constitutes 19.6% of the entire population, proving that Albayanos are predominantly living in rural areas.

## **LANGUAGE/DIALECT**

Bicol is the local dialect. Surprisingly, it constitutes a strange variety in words and in diction among the seventeen municipalities comprising the province. In some towns, there are clear distinctions of variable terminologies in their use of words to convey their messages as compared with the nearest neighboring towns. What puzzles visitors and tourists are the amazing variations of many words of the same meaning for one object or concept among the people in every town.

Generally, the Bicol dialect spoken in Legazpi and Albay District is the common tongue used. The big alteration of tone and of words arises as one travels away from the city proper.

They also speak Tagalog fluently. English is not difficult for them to communicate with liberal stature.

## **MAJOR INDUSTRIES**

Like in recent years or even in the early seventies, the province of Albay has continued to direct its efforts toward the development of its industries. Agriculture, however, still accounts for the largest share in the total production and employment.

Of the total 6,369 manufacturing establishments of varied sizes in the Bicol Region, half is located in Albay.

On large-scale manufacturing industries, 48.6 percent are operating in Albay. Among them are the export-oriented establishments like Isarog Pulp & Paper Mills and Albay Industrial Development Corporation.

Handicraft is the major source of rural income. It continues to provide fairly large share in the small scale industries of the province.

On Agriculture, coconut, rice, abaca and corn are its major crops.

## **POWER**

Albay is a major supplier of geothermal energy to the Luzon Grid with its Tiwi Geothermal Plant in Tiwi, Albay with an energy generating capacity of 330 megawatts and the Bacon-Manito (BacMan) Geothermal Plant at the boundaries of Manito, Albay and Bacon, Sorsogon with an energy generating capacity of 210 megawatts.

Local electrification is provided by the Albay Electric Cooperative (ALECO). All of the municipalities and city of the and cities of the province are energized for a 100% electrification coverage.

The province also boasts of its coal resources in Batan Island now being tapped by private firms.

ALBAY..... At a Glance... 2006

INDICATORS	ALBAY
Land Area (sq.m.) (Source: DENR, 2000)	2,565.8
Percentage to the Region's Land Area	14.2
No. of Cities	3
No. of Municipalities	15
No. of Barangays	720
No. of Districts	3
<b>POPULATION</b>	
Population 2000 (Source: NSO)	1,090,907
Population Growth Rate (1995-2000)	1.77
Household Population (2000)	1,090,199
Average Household Size (2000) Persons/HH	5.22
Population Density (Pop/sq.km)	425.2
Projected Population 2004	1,192,155
Projected Population 2005	1,213,176
Projected Population 2006	1,234,213
Projected Population 2007	1,255,248
Projected Population 2008	1,276,345
Projected Population 2009	1,297,380
Projected Population 2010	1,318,417
Income Classification (Source: NSCB 2001)	1st
<b>Agricultural Areas ( Source: BSWM 1998) (has.)</b>	
Palay	
Irrigated	25,467
Rainfed	2,672
Upland	600
TOTAL	28,739
Corn	12,340
Coconut	84,656
Sugarcane	1,296
Abaca	6,773
Diversified Crops	2,601
Coffee	198
Citrus	285
Banana	328
Fruit Trees	147
Grassses	41,338
Shrubs	37,999

## LIST OF MUNICIPALITIES

<b>ALBAY/MUN.</b>	<b>MAYOR</b>	<b>TELEPHONE NO.</b>
1st District		
BACACAY	GLORIA B. BERANGO	(052) 487-2010
MALILIPOT	EDGAR A. BILASANO	(052) 558-2366
MALINAO	EMILIA T. KARE	
STO. DOMINGO	HERBIE B. AGUAS	
TABACO CITY	ALEX A. BURCE	(052)487-5367
		487-5196/87-5226
TIWI	JAIME C. VILLANUEVA	(052) 488-5051
2nd District		
RAPU-RAPU	DICK A. GALICIA *	
CAMALIG	ROMMEL G. MUNOZ`	(052) 484-1973
DARAGA	JERRY R. JAUCIAN *	
LEGASPI CITY	NOEL E. ROSAL	(052) 480-1790
		Fax No. (052) 480-4902
MANITO	CARMENCITA C. DAEP *	
3rd District		
GUINOBATAN	JUAN M. GARCIA II	
LIBON	AGNES P. DYCOCO	(052) 486-6101
		(052) 486-6188
LIGAO CITY	LINDA P. GONZALEZ	(052) 481-1115
OAS	JESUS R. REARIO II *	
POLANGUI	JESUS S. SALCEDA, SR.	(052) 486-1096
JOVELLAR	JOSE N. ARCANGEL, JR. *	
PIO DURAN	DANTE R. ARANDIA	

Philippine Standard Geographic Code

Province of Albay

**REGION V (Bicol Region)** Code: **050000000**

Province: **6** City: **7** Municipality: **107** Barangay: **3,471** District: **14**

**ALBAY**Code: **050500000**Income Class: **1st** City: **3** Municipality: **15** Barangay: **720** District: **3**

City/Municipality	Code	Income Class	City Class	Rural/ Urban	District
BACACAY	050501000	4th Class		Partially Urban	1st
CAMALIG	050502000	3rd Class		Partially Urban	2nd
DARAGA (LOCSIN)	050503000	1st Class		Partially Urban	2nd
GUINOBATAN	050504000	2nd Class		Partially Urban	3rd
JOVELLAR	050505000	5th Class		Partially Urban	3rd
LEGAZPI CITY (Capital)	050506000	1st Class	Component	Partially Urban	2nd
LIBON	050507000	3rd Class		Partially Urban	3rd
LIGAO CITY	050508000	2nd Class	Component	Partially Urban	3rd
MALILIPOT	050509000	5th Class		Partially Urban	1st
MALINAO	050510000	4th Class		Partially Urban	1st
MANITO	050511000	5th Class		Partially Urban	2nd
OAS	050512000	3rd Class		Partially Urban	3rd
PIO DURAN	050513000	4th Class		Partially Urban	3rd
POLANGUI	050514000	2nd Class		Partially Urban	3rd
RAPU-RAPU	050515000	4th Class		Partially Urban	2nd
SANTO DOMINGO (LIBOG)	050516000	5th Class		Partially Urban	1st
TABACO CITY	050517000	1st Class	Component	Partially Urban	1st
TIWI	050518000	1st Class		Partially Urban	1st

*As of March 2001*

Source: NSCB R5

**DOT-V Accredited Establishments****Vine Inn Cafe**

481 Peñaranda St., Legazpi City  
 Tel Nos. (052) 480-8014-8041/214-3029  
 Renato Carillo  
 (General Manager)

**Tanchuling Hotel**

Imperial Court Subd., Legazpi City  
 Tel. No. (052) 480-6003  
 Dra. Renee B. Tanchuling  
 (General Manager)

**Magayon Hotel**

Peñaranda St., Legazpi City  
Tel. No. (052) 214-3121  
Joseph Po  
(General Manager)

**Hotel La Trinidad**

Rizal St., Legazpi City  
Tel. No. (052) 229-51 to 55/ 480-7469  
Trinidad B. Candano  
(General Manager)

**Hotel La Trinidad**

Rawis, Legazpi City  
Tel.No. (052) 820-1702  
Jose Walfredo Pinpin  
(General Manager)

**Alicia Hotel**

Cpt. Aquende Drive, Albay District, Legazpi City  
Tel.No. (052) 245-5145  
Antonette Gutierrez  
(General Manager)

**Casablanca Hotel**

Peñaranda St., Legazpi City  
Tel. No. (052) 481-8334 to 36  
Mary Ann Lee  
(General Manager)

**Sampaquita Tourist Inn**

Bry. 24, Rizal, St., Legazpi City  
Tel.No. (052) 480-6258  
214-3018/214-3019  
Jose G. Ducadao  
(General Manager)

**Legazpi Tourist Inn**

3rd Floor, V&O Bldg.  
Cor. Quezon Ave. & Lapu-lapu Sts., Legazpi City  
Tel.No. (052) 480-6147/ 235-33  
Trinidad B. Candano  
(General Manager)

**Goldcrest Inn**

National Highway, Pa-asa Ext.  
Daraga, Albay  
Tel.No. (052) 483-4957  
Don Gerardo R. Pinpin

**Amater Spring Resort**

Tanawan, Malinao, Albay  
Amado C. Cano  
(General Manager)

**King Arthur Motor Lodge**

Bogtong Rd., Bonot, Legazpi City  
Tel. No. (052) 480-9984  
Charito B. Gimenez  
(Manager)

**Hotel Victoria**  
 Rizal St., Legazpi City  
 Tel.No. (052) 480-8041/ 214-3029  
 Jose Estevez, Jr.  
 (Manager)

**Tropical Tours Apartelle**  
 Pag-asa, Rawis, Legazpi City  
 Tel.No. (052) 482-1463  
 Benjamin Santiago  
 (Manager)

**Carlos Hometel Bed & Breakfast**  
 719 Rawis, Legazpi City  
 Tel.No. (052) 482-0738  
 Nanette H. Lanuza

**Dhio Endheka Spring Resort**  
 Mayon Crossing, Buang,  
 Tabaco, Albay  
 Tel.No. (052) 487-4127/ 487-5025  
 Herminia Alberto  
 (General Manager)

## **PHYSICAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

### **A. Land use**

#### **a. Physical Area (classified as irrigated, rainfed and upland)**

<b>MUNICIPALITY</b>	<b>PALAY</b>			<b>TOTAL</b>
	<b>IRRIGATED</b>	<b>RAINFED</b>	<b>UPLAND</b>	
<b>A L B A Y</b>	<b>25467</b>	<b>2672</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>28739</b>
Tiwi	881		-	881
Tabaco	1244		-	1244
Sto. Domingo	584		-	584
Rapu-Rapu	20	180	-	200
Polangui	3043	257	365	3665
Pio Duran	291	62	71	424
Oas	2921	96	-	3017
Manito	532	48	-	580
Malinao	2171	-	152	2323
Malilipot	416	-	-	416
Ligao	3238	12		3250
Libon	4777	17	12	4806
Legaspi City	1437	275	-	1712
Jovellar	186	44	-	230

Guinobatan	1084	255	-	1339
Daraga	802	1312	-	2114
Camalig	1045	60	-	1105
Bacacay	795	54	-	849

MUNICIPALITY	CORN	COCONUT	SUGAR-CANE	ABACA	DIVER-SIFIED CROPS	COFFEE	CITRUS	BANANA
<b>A L B A Y</b>	<b>12340</b>	<b>84656</b>	<b>1296</b>	<b>6773</b>	<b>2601</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>328</b>
Tiwi		1643		608	74			
Tabaco	1177	3613		1361	256			
Sto. Domingo	36	2766		950	185			
Rapu-Rapu	23	8018		314	78			4
Polangui	967	3794	1296	322	235			4
Pio Duran	2173	5786						
Oas	809	3592			251			8
Manito		1845		17	94			
Malinao	494	1043		1232	29			2
Malilipot	72	1205		1361	130			
Ligao	1818	8087		113	188	16	242	4
Libon	1303	2902		38	397	173		
Legaspi City		6793			41			
Jovellar	327	6634			54			43
Guinobatan	2403	7885		275	509		43	196
Daraga	48	6167			23			62
Camalig	415	6629		8		9		5
Bacacay	275	6254		174	57			

MUNICIPALITIES	FRUIT TREES	GRASSES	SHRUBS	MANGROVE		FISH POND	INLAND MARSH	TOTAL
				TREE TYPE	PALM TYPE			
<b>A L B A Y</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>41338</b>	<b>37999</b>	<b>1448</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>219627</b>
Tiwi		1092	2175		5			6478
Tabaco	102	663	323	2		34		8775
Sto. Domingo		1511	335	34				6401
Rapu-Rapu		738	3368	560	13			13316
Polangui		1523	1105					12911
Pio Duran		2260	2388	56	57	134		13278
Oas		6820	9849	26	26			24398
Manito		1415	2944	199	31			7125
Malinao		525	366		162	32		6208
Malilipot		370	198					3752
Ligao	9	4939	4403		35			23104
Libon		5680	1119	8	10		779	17215
Legaspi City		2694	1823	199			25	13287
Jovellar		1928	1245					10461
Guinobatan	27	4024	2228					18929
Daraga		1364	1040					10818

Camalig	9	2354	1817					12351
Bacacay		1438	1273	364	23	86	27	10820

**b. Land Use (classified as alienable and disposable, arable, pasture, grassland, shrub land, forest, wetlands, inalienable lands, etc.)**

<b>MAPPING SYMBOL</b>	<b>LAND USE/ VEGETATION</b>	<b>ALBAY (Ha.)</b>
		<b>137,007</b>
<b>AGRICULTURAL AREAS</b>		
1	Paddy rice irrigated	25,467
2	Paddy rice non-irrigated	2,672
3	Upland rice	600
4	Corn	12,340
24	Ampalaya	-
26	Squash	-
31	Chayote	-
36	Cabbage	18
51	Cassava	1,356
52	Sweet Potato	825
56	Yam Beans	-
57	Arrow Root	16
59	Ginger	4
60	Gabi	-
72	Watermelon	12
81	Coffee	198
83	Citrus	285
91	Banana	328
105	Mixed Fruit Trees	161
107	Abaca	6,773
112	Sugarcane	1,296
113	Pineapple	-
114	Pili	-
116	Coconut	84,656
127	Pasture Land	-
		<b>80,733</b>
<b>GRASSLAND/SHRUBSLAND AREAS</b>		
126	Grasses	42,734
131	Ipil-Ipil	-
134	Shrubs	37,999
<b>WOODLAND AREAS</b>		<b>22,856</b>
136	Forest	22,772
140	Pine Tree	84
<b>WETLAND AREAS</b>		<b>2,729</b>
141	Mangrove Palm Type	362
142	Mangrove Tree Type	1,392
144	Inland Marsh Grass Type	831
146	Salt Bed	
147	Fishpond	144
148	Nipa	-
<b>MISCELLANEOUS AREAS</b>		<b>11,932</b>
151	Built-up	6,909

152	Beach Sand	188
154	Mine Pit	-
155	Quarry	499
157	Airport	150
158	Riverwash	297
160	Major River/Lakes	1,191
159	Rockland/Volcanic Debris	2,698
161	Volcanic Ashes	-
	<b>TOTAL AREAS (Ha.)</b>	<b>255,257</b>

Source: BSWM/SWAT

LAND USE/VEGETATION	
MAPPING SYMBOL	ALBAY
AGRICULTURAL AREAS	137,007
GRASSLAND/SHRUBSLAND AREAS	80,733
WOODLAND AREAS	22,856
WETLAND AREAS	2,729
MISCELLANEOUS AREAS	11,932
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>255,257</b>

Source: BSWM/SWAT

## B. TOPOGRAPHY

### a. Mountain Ranges

Note:

A – Very Low

B – Low

C – Moderately Low

D – Moderately High

E - High

F – Very High

MAPPING SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	ALBAY
A	0-100 m	104,727
B	100-300 m	103,526
C	300-500 m	23,355
D	500-1000 m	16,024
E	1000-2000 m	6,900
F	>2000 m	725
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>255,257</b>

Source: BSWM/SWAT

The province is generally mountainous but around these mountains, Mt. Mayon and Mt. Malinao, lie scattered fertile plains and valleys. It has thick forests, which are rich sources of timber, rattan, pili nuts and gum elimi, and vast grassland for pasturing horses, cattle, carabaos, goats and sheep.

Five major rivers, Yawa, Quinale, Talisay, Cabilogan and Nassisi, travers the surface of the province.

**b. Slope (by classification: i.e. 0-3% level to nearly, 4-8% gently sloping to undulating lands, 8-18% undulating to rolling lands, etc.)**

SLOPE	ALBAY
0-8 degree	66,306
8-18 degree	58,388
18-30 degree	29,845
30-50 degree	74,375
50 degree & above	26,346

<b>SLOPES MAPPING</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>ALBAY (Ha.)</b>	<b>MAPPING SYMBOL</b>	<b>SLOPE CLASS (%)</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>ALBAY (Ha.)</b>
Eo	No apparent erosion	37,104	M	0 - 3	Level to nearly level	48,061
E1	Slight erosion	98,698	N	*3-8	Gently sloping to undulating	18,242
E2	Moderate erosion	85,719	O	*8-18	Undulating to rolling	58,388
E3	Severe erosion	21,804	P	18-30	Rolling to moderately steep	29,845
Eu	Unclassified erosion	11,932	Q	30-50	Steep	74,375
			R	>50		26,346
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>255,257</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>255,257</b>

Source: BSWM/SWAT

### *C. Soil and Physiographic*

#### **a. Soil Type Characteristics**

<b>SOIL TYPE</b>	<b>LAND CAPABILITY</b>	<b>DOMINANT FEATURE</b>	<b>LIMITATIONS &amp; HAZARDS</b>	<b>RECOMMENDED LAND USE</b>	<b>EXTENT</b>	
					<b>HA.</b>	<b>%</b>
Legaspi fine sandy loam, sandy clay loam Malinao fine sandy loam	Very good land (Land suitable for cultivation)	Level to nearly level; well drained; medium textured; deep to very deep soils	None to very slight	Diversified upland field	12,700	4.98
Idbon silty Clay Ligao loam Bascaran Clay Panganiban Clay	Good land (Lands suitable for cultivation)	Level to nearly level; somewhat poorly drained; fine sub-soil, deep soils	Slight wetness; subject to occasional slight overflow	Paddy rice; may be used for upland crops with simple drainage system	16,740	6.45
Umingan fine sandy loam	Goodland (Lands suitable for cultivation)	Level to nearly level; somewhat excessively drained; coarse textured, moderately	Slight droughtiness; low fertility	Upland field crops especially sugarcane with sufficient irrigation water	1,500	0.59

		deep soils				
Mauraro gravelly sandy loam	Fairly good land (Lands suitable for limited cultivation)	Strongly sloping; well drained; moderately deep with fine sub-soil	Severe erosion if cultivated continuously	Pasture (forage production) or tree farm	19,150	7.59
Beach sand	Fairly good lands (Lands suitable for cultivation)	Nearly level to gently sloping; excessively drained moderately	Severe droughtiness; low fertility; severe salinity problem	Pasture (forage production) or limited upland cropping with sufficient irrigation water to correct salinity problem	200	0.08
Legaspi fine sand	Lands limited to pasture or forest	Level to nearly level; well drained	Too stony for cultivation	Pasture (forage production) or tree farm or forest	3,810	1.49
Sevilla clay Annam clay Loam Mayon Gravelly Sandy loam Macolod-Pili complex Guinobatan sandy loam Luisiana clay Tigaon clay Paraon clay Mountain soils Undifferentiated	Lands limited to pasture or forest	Steep; well drained; shallow soils	Very severe erosion if cultivated	Pasture (grazing) or tree farm or forest	196,632	77.03
Hydrosol	Lands limited to wildlife	Very poorly drained; marshly or swampy	Very severe wetness	Fishpond. Salt bed site or recreation	1,115	0.44
Lava flow	Lands limited to wildlife	Very steep and rugged, barren; very shallow or no soil rocky	Extreme erosion and rockiness	Forest for game refuge and bird sanctuaries; site of parks	3,680	1.44

Source: BSWM

PEDO-ECOLOGICAL ZONE	LMU	DESCRIPTION	ALBAY
<b>WARM LOWLAND</b>	1	Active Tidal Flats, Developed (Fishpond/Salt Bed)	144
	2	Active Tidal Flats, Natural (Mangrove/Nipa)	1754
{<8% slope,<100 m}	8	Beach Ridges and Swales	1941
	9	Broad Alluvial Plains (width >500m.)	24171
elevation,25c or >}	10	Former/Old Tidal Flats	
	12	Lower River Terraces	
	13	Upper River Terraces	1072
	15	Lacustrine Plain	1068
	17	Inland/Stream/Enclosed Valleys	8359
	18	Collu-Alluvial Fans	1122
	21	Solutional Depressions(Karst Valley,Sinkhole)	
	22	Limestone/Karst Plains,Lower Terraces	
	23	Limestone/Karst Plains,Upper Terraces	
	24	Tuffaceous Plains (Convex,Flat and Concave Slope	
	25	Volcanic Plains/Residual Terraces	700
	26	Lower Footslopes(Shale,Sandstones Hills)	1921
	27	Lower Piedmont Plains/Footslopes(Volcanic Hills)	9662
	28	Lower Footslopes (Limestones Hills)	

	29	Lower Foothslopes of Volcanic Cones	
	30	Lower Foothslopes(Metamorphic Hills)	
<b>WARM COOL UPLAND</b>	43	Broad Alluvial Valleys (100-500m.elevation) with Remnants of Low Hills	
{<18% slope,100-500m. elevation,22.5-25 c}	45	Inland/Stream/Enclosed Valleys	120
	46	Collu-Alluvial Fans	788
	49	Residual Terraces,Sloping to Undulating	
	50	Residual Terraces,Sloping to Rolling	
	51	Lower Foothslopes (Volcanic Hills or Mountains)	13799
	53	Upper Foothslopes (Volcanic Hills or Mountains)	5770
	55	Lower Foothslopes of Volcanic Cones	10775
	59	Lower Foothslopes (Limestones Hills or Mountains)	
	61	Solutional Depressions(Karst Valley,Sinkhole)	
	62	Limestones/Karst Plains, Lower Terraces	
	63	Limestones /Karst Plains,Upper Terraces	
	66	Low Limestone Hills	11387
	67	Karst Plateau with Isolated Limestones Hills	
	68	Shale/Sandstone Plateau	
	74	Volcanic Complex Plateau	
	76	Low Shale /Sandstone Hills	9559
	77	Low Conglomeratic Hills	
	78	Low Pyroplastic Hills	
	80	Low Volcanic Complex Hills	
	82	Low Andesitic Hills	4348
	83	Low Dioritic Hills	
	88	Low Metamorphic Hills	1966
	89	Low Ultrabasic Hills	
	90	Low Meta-Rock Complex Hills	
<b>WARM COOL</b>	111	High Limestone Hills	32593
<b>HILLYLAND</b>	112	High Shale/Sandstones Hills	40312
{>18% slope,<500 m. elevation,>22.5c}	113	High Conglomeratic Hills	
	114	High Pyroclastic Hills	5502
	115	High Basaltic Hills	
	116	High Andesitic Hills	6132
	117	High Volcanic Complex Hills	
	118	High Ultrabasic Hills	
	120	High Dioritic Hills	4440
	125	High Metamorphic Hills	7484
	126	High Meta -Rock Complex Hills	
<b>COOL HIGHLAND</b>	129	Cinder Cones,Low Rounded & Steep Hills & Ridges	2694
	156	Shale /Sandstone Mountains	
{>500 m.elevation <22.5c}	160	Low Meta-Volcanic Mountains	
	162	Metamorphic Mountains	
	163	Basaltic Mountains	
	164	Andesitic Mountains	10311
	165	Ultrabasic Mountains	
	168	Complex Volcanic Mountains	
	170	Volcanic Cones,Non-Active	6753
	171	Volcanic Cones Active	6585
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>	180*	Built-up Areas/Urban Lands	7059

	183	Sandbras/Beach Sand	188
	184	Rock Land	2698
	186	Riverwash	297
	188	Open Pit and Mines	
	190	Quarry	499
	191	Escarpment	
	193	Major Rivers	317
	194	Inland Water Lakes	874
	195**	Volcanic Ash	
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>255257</b>

Source: BSWM/SWAT

### b. Soil Suitability

GROUP	COMMODITY CROPS	HECTARE
1	Paddy rice, irrigated & non-irrigated	47784
2	Upland rice, corn sorghum, pineapple, ramie, sugarcane, soybean, mungo, stringbeans, peanuts, cassava, sweet potato, gabi, ubi, eggplants, upo, batao, melons, etc.	42046
4	Ginger, garlic, onion, cucumber, etc.	42046
5	Cotton, tobacco	42046
6	Coconut, oil palm, banana, abaca, coffee (robusta), etc.	40924
7	Mango, cashew, papaya, santol, tamarind, atis, jackfruit, guava, citrus, guyabano, chico, etc.	42046
8	Durian, marang, lanzones, rambutan, avocado, rubber, etc.	908
9	Bamboo, ipil-ipil, paragrass, pasture, etc.	61180
10	Coffee (arabica), tea, black pepper, etc.	1191

### a. Cropping Pattern

<b>PLANTING CALNEDAR</b>		
	<b>TYPE II</b>	<b>TYPE IV</b>
Rice	June-August	April-June
Corn		
Wet Season	January-February	April-June
Dry Season	March-May	Sept.-November
3 <sup>rd</sup> Planting		December-February
Tobacco		Sept.- November
Cotton		Sept.-November
Ampalaya	June-August, November-February	May-June, Sept-January
Arrowroot	June-September	May-June, November-June
Beans	February-April	May-June
Cabbage	January-March	June-September, Oct.-Jan.
Carrots	March-April	May-June
Cassava	Whole year round	November-January, May-June
Celery	January-March	June-July
Paayap	January-March	May-June, October-December
Pipino	March-April	June-July; Oct-Dec.
Eggplant	January-April	June-July, November-January

Garlic	November-December	Sept.-February
Ginger	Whole year round	May-June
Potato	February-March	October-December
Lettuce	March-June	May-June; Jan.-Feb.
Melon	March-June	November-January
Monggo	February-June	May-June, November-January
Mustard	January-March	June-July, Sept.-December
Okra	Whole year round	June-July, Sept.-Oct., Jan.-Feb.
Beans	January-May	May-June, Nov.-Jan. – Sept.
Patola	March-September	May-June, November-January
Dry Season	August-September	September-November
Wet Season	May-June	May-June
3 <sup>rd</sup> Planting		November-February
Pechay	January-March	May-June, Nov.-Dec.
Seguidillas	February-April	May-June
Utaw	January-March	May-June; Nov.-Jan
Squash	Whole year round	May-June, November-January
Sitsaro	February-March	June-July; Dec.-Jan.
Pepper	February-March, August-September	November-January
Sweet potato	April-June; Nov.-Jan.	
Tomato	January-April, August-Sept.	May-June, October-January
Ube	Whole year round	May-June
Upo	November-March	May-June, October-January
Watermelon	January-March	April-May, November-January

Fn: 2006-JUNE30-UPDATES PROFILE-ALBAY

## SPRING RESORTS IN ALBAY

### **Dhio Endheka Resort**

*Buang, Tabaco City*  
Tel: +63 52 487 4127  
+63 52 487 5025

### **Oh la la Paradise Resort**

*Muladbucad Grande, Guinobatan*  
+63 918 524 3034

### **Casa Basilisa Garden Resort**

*San Rafael, Guinobatan*  
+63 52 838 0620

### **Sagurong Mineral Spring Resort**

*San Rafael, Guinobatan*  
+63 52 838 0080

### **Purespring Resort**

*Pariaan, Camalig, Albay*  
+ 63 927 779 7946

### **Twin Peaks Farm Resort**

*Batang, Ligao City*  
+63 52 837 0049

### **Uncle Tom's Blue Cabin**

+63 52 838 0700

### **Mayon Spring Resort**

*San Isidro, Sto. Domingo*  
+63 917 469 3940

## BEACH AND COASTAL RESORTS

**Misibis Residential Resort**

Office: Bonot, Legazpi City  
+63 52 480 5000

**Costa Palmera**

Kalayukai, Sto. Domingo  
+63 52 258 7163  
+63 918 909 8838

**White Rock (Ocean View)**

Kalayukai, Sto. Domingo  
+63 920 380 4442

**Matt's Beach Resort**

Kalayukai, Sto. Domingo

**Porta Azure**

Padang, Legazpi City  
Tel: (Manila) (2) 807 8414

**Manhattan Beach Resort**

Kalayukai, Sto. Domingo  
+63 917 597 2351

**Ed's Place at Albay Islands**

Bariw, Sula Channel,  
Albay Philippines 4509  
(Phil.) 011-63-906-473-9558  
(U.S.) 858-361-8310  
email: edplace-albay.com  
[albayislands@yahoo.com](mailto:albayislands@yahoo.com)

**Natural Attractions****Mayon Volcano**

MOUNT MAYON is the central feature and natural attraction of the region. Just north of Legazpi City its symmetrical slopes dominate the view for miles around. If you dare to scale it, read the Climbing Guide first then contact the Mayon Mountaineers through the Department of Tourism Office. If you change your mind you can ride to the **Mayon Resthouse** one-third of the way up. Nearby is the **PHILVOCS Observatory and Museum** which showcases Mayon's violent volcanic past.

**Tiwi Hot Springs National Park**

A highly active thermal area, Tiwi has long been a popular place to "take the medicinal waters" and bathhouses abound. The waters are hottest in **Naglagbong Lake**, a boiling sulfur pool. Tiwi is also the site of the mammoth **Geothermal Electric Power Plant**, which harnesses steam to generate electricity, and a salt making industry.

**Caves and Spelunking**

**Hoyop-Hoyopan Caves** - about 15-km from Legazpi, the name means "blow-blow" in the local dialect from the sound of the wind whistling through the main entrance. Archeological artifacts dating from 50 B.C. were excavated by a Franciscan priest and are now housed at the National Museum in Manila and nearby Camalig Church.

**Calabidongan Caves** - 2-km from Hoyop-Hoyopan, these caves feature an underground stream and a population of bats. Pottery, human bones, beadwork and other artifacts believed to be 4,000 years old have been found and can be seen at Camalig Church.

**Del Rosario Caves** - located near Jovellar, a grotto-like cavern on a hillside.

**Minaroso Caves** - on Batan Island located close to the sea and is a haven for seabirds and swallows.

**Waterfalls and Lakes**

**Busay Falls** - one of the highest in the country, it cascades down in seven tiers from a height of 800 feet into two catchbasins. Accessible by foot trail.

**Mataginting Falls** - in Jovellar near the Naglaus Underground River.

**Palale Falls** - in Malinao.

**Lake Danao** - located 15-km northeast of Polangui, it's nestled in a lovely setting between Mts. Malinao and Masaraga.

### **Beaches and Islands**

**Sogod Beach** - in Bacaycay it's adjacent to the highway and is popular for its white sand enclaves.

**Buhatan Beach** - in Santo Domingo are the remains of a Spanish Galleon five fathoms deep in clear water. Scuba divers can explore the wreck, though its relics are now kept at the National Museum in Manila.

**Cagraray Island** - off the east coast of Albay, it offers many pristine white sand beaches.

**Batan Island** - in the same area, it's a sanctuary for many types of wildlife including monkeys, hornbills, mallards and huge pigeons.

**San Lorenzo Beach** - commands a panoramic view of Tabaco Bay and the bucolic San Miguel Island.

**Putsan Beach** - has black volcanic sands and its local people produce beautiful pottery using ancient methods.

**Kilayukay Beach** - echoes the South Pacific islands.

**Ilogan Beach** - excellent for skin diving and fishing it has a long stretch of coral sands.

**Roca Baluarte** - a fort-like formation which has been converted to a beach resort.

**Rizal Beach** - about an hour from Legaspi in Sorsogon, pristine white sands beckon.

### **Cultural Attractions**

**Cagsawa Ruins** - in 1814, Mayon Volcano erupted and sent lava flows cascading down its sides. The townspeople of Cagsawa fled to the church where they perished when it was engulfed in the fiery flows. Today, only the church tower remains as a memorial.

**Daraga Church** - an 18th century baroque church poised on a hill with commanding views of the sea and Mayon Volcano. Its stone masons suffused the facade with statuary, carvings, alcoves and niches at different levels.

**Camalig Church** - built entirely out of volcanic rocks it has a small museum which houses archeological artifacts extracted from local caves.

**Budiao Ruins** - like Cagsawa, this town is thought to have been destroyed in the 1814 Mayon eruption.

**Sinimbahan Ruins** - The remains of a seaside church leveled by a tidal wave.

**Japanese Garden** - built by Japanese Peace Corps volunteers.

Source: ALBAY PROVINCE WEBSITE