

8

Lesson Exemplar for TLE

Quarter 2

Lesson

3

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY
NOT FOR SALE

Lesson Exemplar for TLE Grade 8
Quarter 2: Lesson 3 (Week 3)
SY/TP 2025-2026

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Every care has been taken to ensure the accuracy of the information provided in this material. For inquiries or feedback, please write or call the Office of the Director of the Bureau of Learning Resources via telephone numbers (02) 8634-1072 and 8631-6922 or by email at blr.od@deped.gov.ph

TLE 8/QUARTER 2/ GRADE 8**I. CURRICULUM CONTENT, STANDARDS, AND LESSON COMPETENCIES**

A. Content Standards	The learners demonstrate an understanding of the concepts and skills in fisheries. The learners demonstrate an understanding of the concepts and skills in food processing.
B. Performance Standards	The learners perform the skills in fisheries following safety precautions The learners perform recipe quantification in food processing and develop label designs for processed products
C. Learning Competencies and Objectives	Learning Competency: - The learners familiarize themselves with sections of RA. 10654 Learning Objectives: - At the end of the lesson, the students are expected to understand Republic Act 10654's role in regulating aquaculture and fish capture, and recognize the diversity of fish species in the Philippines.
D. Content	- Republic Act 10654 - Aquaculture - Fish Capture - Species of Fish in the Philippines
E. Integration	SDG 16: Peace Justice and Strong Institution, to have some knowledge about the Republic Act 10654, also known as the amendment to the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998, aims to prevent, deter, and eliminate illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing. It emphasizes sustainable development, management, and conservation of fishery and aquatic resources in Philippine waters. The integration of RA 10654 into other advocacies or topics can be seen in its alignment with international conventions and cooperation with other states and international bodies for the conservation and management of marine resources¹. It also adopts an ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management and integrated coastal area management, which can intersect with environmental protection, biodiversity conservation, and climate change mitigation efforts.

II. LEARNING RESOURCES

Baltera, M, (n.d). Common names of fish in the Philippines.

Cabiso, J.E.(n.d), Introduction to Fish Capture.

Common Names of Fish in The Phillippines | PDF | Philippines | Seafood. (n.d.). Scribd.

<https://www.scribd.com/document/432090148/COMMON-NAMES-OF-FISH-IN-THE-PHILLIPPINES-docx>

LP 1 fish capture. (2022). Studocu.

<https://studocu.com/ph/document/samar-state-university/bachelor-of-secondary-education/lp-1-fish-capture/38698764>

Rare/Bizarre. (n.d.). Fishing the Philippines. Retrieved June 28, 2024, from <https://fishing-the-philippines.com/category/rarebizarre/>

Republic of the Philippines Department of Agriculture OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY. (2015). <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/phi184513.pdf>Fogle, benaiah.

III. TEACHING AND LEARNING PROCEDURE			NOTES TO TEACHERS	
A. Activating Prior Knowledge	DAY 1 1. Short Review Know-Want-Learn (KWL) Chart (5 minutes) Let the students write down everything they learned in the past quarter and the concepts they want to know about the next lesson.			
	What I know	What I Want to Know		What I Want to Learn
	2. Feedback (Optional)			
B. Establishing Lesson Purpose	1. Lesson Purpose The teacher asks the learners if they know about illegal Fishing.		What is the severe impact of illegal fishing on ecosystems, economies, and communities?	
	2. Unlocking Content Vocabulary ● Aquaculture: Fishery operations that involve raising and culturing fish and other aquatic species in fresh, brackish, and marine environments. ● Aquatic Pollution: The harmful introduction of substances or energy into the aquatic environment by humans or machines, causing adverse effects on living and non-living resources, human health hazards, and interference with aquatic activities. This includes waste disposal, discharge of harmful substances, deforestation, improper agricultural practices, and wetland conversion. ● Endangered, Rare, and/or Threatened Species: Aquatic plants and animals, including some corals and seashells, are at risk of extinction as defined by fishery laws, DENR regulations, and the CITES agreement. ● Fine Mesh Nets: Nets with a mesh size smaller than three centimeters (3 cm) between opposite knots when stretched or as specified by relevant authorities.			

	• Illegal Fishing: Fishing activities by Philippine vessels that violate national laws, international resolutions, or the laws of other coastal states.	
C. Developing and Deepening Understanding	SUB-TOPIC 1: Republic Act 10654 1. Explicitation Republic Act No. 10654 is an amendment to the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998. It aims to bolster the fight against illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing. Here are some key points of discussion regarding RA 10654: • Enhanced Penalties: The act imposes stricter penalties for those engaged in IUU fishing, including hefty fines and imprisonment. • Monitoring Systems: It mandates the use of vessel monitoring systems to track fishing activities and ensure compliance with regulations. • Port State Measures: The act enforces port state measures to prevent IUU-caught fish from entering the market. • Sustainable Practices: It promotes sustainable fishing practices to protect marine biodiversity and ensure the long-term viability of fishery resources. • International Compliance: RA 10654 aligns with international agreements like the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement and the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. • The act is a significant step towards sustainable fisheries management and the protection of the Philippines' marine environment. If you have any specific questions or need further details, feel free to ask! 2. Worked Example The implementation of the rules and regulations of Republic Act No. 8550 as Amended by Republic Act No. 10654. This Act shall be known as The Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 as amended by Republic Act No. 10654, entitled "An Act to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing." Application of Provision Republic Act No. 10654 Section 3 Section 3 of Republic Act No. 10654 outlines the enforcement scope of the Philippine Fisheries Code. It specifies that the provisions of the Code shall be enforced in:	

1. All Philippine waters, including areas where the Philippines has sovereignty and jurisdiction, and the country's 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and continental shelf.
2. All aquatic and fishery resources, whether inland, coastal, or offshore, including fishponds and fish pens/cages.
3. All lands devoted to aquaculture, or businesses and activities related to fishery, on both private and public lands.
4. All Philippine-flagged fishing vessels operating in areas governed by a Regional Fisheries Management Organization (RFMO), in the high seas, or in waters of other coastal states.

This section ensures that the Fisheries Code's regulations apply broadly to manage and protect the country's aquatic resources effectively.

Importation or Exportation of Fish or Fishery Species
Republic Act No. 10654 Section 105

This section pertains to the regulations for importing and exporting fish and fishery products to prevent illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing. It includes requirements for documentation, safety, quality standards, and sustainable practices.

- Importing or exporting fish in violation of the Code is illegal.
- Shipping companies must fully cooperate with investigations; failure to do so suggests collusion.
- Administrative fines for violations are five times the value of the species or ₱300,000-₱500,000, plus forfeiture or destruction of the species.
- Criminal penalties include eight years of imprisonment, double the administrative fine, forfeiture or destruction of the species, and a ban from participating in fishery-related businesses.

Rule 105.1: Within a year, the DA-BFAR will list species prohibited from import/export with regular updates.

Rule 105.2: Shipping companies must submit requested documents within five days to be considered as fully cooperating with investigations.

3. Lesson Activity

Fill in the Blanks!

Directions: Read the sentences and fill in the missing words. Choose the correct answer from the box below.

1. All _____ and fishery resources, whether inland, coastal, or offshore, including fishponds, fish pens/cages.
2. RA 10654 An Act to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate _____, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing.

Answers:

1. Aquatic
2. Illegal
3. Aquaculture
4. Fish
5. Philippine

3. All lands devoted to _____, or businesses and activities related to fishery, on both private and public lands.
4. Any importation or exportation of _____ or fishery species in violation of this Code shall be unlawful.
5. All _____ waters, including areas where the Philippines has sovereignty and jurisdiction.

DAY 2

SUB-TOPIC 2: Aquaculture and Fish Capture

1. **Explicitation**

Aquaculture, often referred to as aquafarming, is the controlled process of cultivating aquatic organisms, especially for human consumption. It's an industry that involves the breeding, rearing, and harvesting of plants and animals in all types of water environments, including ponds, rivers, lakes, and the ocean.

Fish Capture Technology: Involves catching aquatic animals. Fishing vessels primarily load and discharge cargo in ports and serve as transportation at sea.

- **Capture Fisheries:** Target fish, prawns, lobsters, crabs, mollusks, and other aquatic organisms. India, with its extensive marine and inland resources, is the world's third-largest inland fish producer.
- **Fishery:** The practice of rearing and maintaining fish for consumption and industrial purposes. Fisheries are crucial for a balanced diet and involve fishing in natural waters or maintaining fishponds.

2. **Worked Example**

Aquatic Pollution Republic Act No. 10654 Section 107

Aquatic Pollution: Pollution of aquatic environments is illegal under this Code.

Penalties:

- **Administrative Liability:** Fines of ₱300,000 to ₱500,000, plus ₱15,000 per day until the violation stops and fines are paid. Additional penalties may include cease and desist orders, facility closure or suspension, and water supply disconnection.
- **Criminal Conviction:** Imprisonment from 6 years and 1 day to 12 years, fines double the administrative amount, plus ₱15,000 per day until compliance. Cease and desist orders and facility closures can be issued pending case resolution.

Rule 107.1 - Technical Committee Functions:

- Assess environmental harm, health hazards, and obstruction to aquatic activities.
- Evaluate damage for penalty imposition and rehabilitation.
- Monitor compliance with rehabilitation plans.

Rule 107.2 - Technical Committee Composition:

- Representatives from DENR's Environmental Management Bureau, Philippine Coastguard (Marine Pollution Unit), NFARMC, NFRDI, and an academic representative.
- Members receive travel allowance, honorarium, and per diem. Experts may be invited to assist.

**Non-Compliance with Good Aquaculture Practices
Republic Act No. 10654 Section 112**

Fishery Operations Compliance: Fish breeding and farming must adhere to good aquaculture practices and environmentally-sound guidelines set by the Department.

Penalties for Violations:

- Administrative Liability: Fines of ₱10,000 to ₱100,000 per day until compliance and payment.
- Criminal Conviction: Imprisonment for 3 years and fines double the administrative amount.

Rule 112.1 - Non-Compliance:

Non-compliance includes:

- 50% mortality of cultured fish in an aquaculture zone.
- Poisoning of wild fish.
- Widespread contamination by pests and diseases.
- Aquatic pollution as defined by the Code.

**Use of Fine Mesh Net
Republic Act No. 10654 Section 93**

Prohibition on Fine Mesh Nets:

- It is illegal to use fishing nets with mesh sizes smaller than those specified by the Department.
- Exceptions are allowed for catching specific small, mature species (fry, glass eels, elvers, tabios, and alamang).

Penalties for Violations:

- Discovery of a fine mesh net on a vessel presumes illegal use.
- *Administrative Penalties:*
 - Confiscation of catch and gear.
 - Fines:
 - ₱20,000 for municipal fishing (community service if unpaid).
 - ₱50,000 for small-scale commercial fishing.
 - ₱100,000 for medium-scale commercial fishing.

- o ₱200,000 for large-scale commercial fishing.
- *Criminal Penalties:*
 - Imprisonment of 6 months to 2 years.
 - Fines twice the administrative amount.
 - Confiscation of catch and gear.

Rule 93.1 - Exceptions:

4. Fine mesh nets are allowed with specific licenses for:
 - a. Catching immature species for culture (e.g., bangus fry, sugpo fry).
 - b. Aquarium/ornamental animals.
 - c. Small mature species (e.g., alamang, tabios, dilis).
5. Use in ring nets, purse seines, and bagnets for sardines, mackerels, and scads, with a mesh size of 1.9 cm, ensuring no juvenile fish are caught.

**Fishing and Overexploited Fishery Management Areas
Republic Act No. 10654 Section 94**

Fishing in Overexploited Areas:

- Fishing in declared overexploited fishery management areas is illegal.

Penalties for Violations:

- Administrative Penalties:
 - Confiscation of catch and gear.
 - Fines:
 - o Municipal fishing: Three times the catch value or ₱20,000, whichever is higher (community service if unpaid).
 - o Small-scale commercial fishing: Five times the catch value or ₱100,000, whichever is higher.
 - o Medium-scale commercial fishing: Five times the catch value or ₱300,000, whichever is higher.
 - o Large-scale commercial fishing: Five times the catch value or ₱500,000, whichever is higher.
- Criminal Penalties:
 - Imprisonment of 6 months and 1 day to 6 years.
 - Fines of ₱500,000 to ₱5,000,000.
 - Confiscation of catch and equipment.
 - Cancellation of fishing permit or license.

Rule 94.1 - Scientific Basis:

- DA-NFRDI and DA-BFAR, along with stakeholders and LGUs, will conduct ongoing resource assessments to determine and declare overexploited fishery management areas.

Fishing or Taking of Rare, Threatened or Endangered Species

Republic Act No. 10654 Section 102

Prohibited Activities:

(a) Appendix I Species: Illegal to fish, take, gather, sell, purchase, possess, transport, export, forward, or ship out species listed in Appendix I of CITES or categorized as threatened by IUCN and the Department.

Penalties:

- Administrative: Fine of five times the species' value or ₱500,000 to ₱5,000,000, and forfeiture of the species.
- Criminal: Imprisonment of 12 to 20 years, fine twice the administrative amount, forfeiture, and permit cancellation.

(b) Appendices II and III Species: Illegal to engage in similar activities for species in CITES Appendices II and III if their populations can't remain viable under collection and trade pressure.

Penalties:

- Administrative: Fine of three times the species' value or ₱300,000 to ₱3,000,000, and forfeiture of the species.
- Criminal: Imprisonment of 5 to 8 years, fine twice the administrative amount, and forfeiture.

(c) Captive-Bred Species: Illegal to gather, take, possess, transport, or export captive-bred species transplanted to the wild.

Penalties:

- Criminal: Imprisonment of 5 to 8 years, fine three times the species' value or ₱3,000,000, and forfeiture.

Additional Provisions:

- Vessel Violations: If a vessel with more than two crew members is involved, the captain, master, and two highest-ranking officers are presumed liable.

Rules:

Rule 102.1 - Scope: Prohibitions include parts and derivatives of the species listed in Annex I of the IRR. Other species may be added based on recommendations from the Philippine Aquatic Red List Committee, subject to the consultation process stated in Rule 65.2.

Rule 102.2 - Value of Species: The National Aquatic Wildlife Management Committee will determine the species' value using accepted scientific methodology for penalty implementation.

Rule 102.3 - Scientific Assessments: Required to evaluate species' viability under collection and trade pressure, conducted according to recognized scientific methodologies.

Rule 102.4 - Transplanted Captive-Bred Species: DA-BFAR will create implementation rules within one year involving stakeholder consultation, as per the process in Rule 65.2.

3. Lesson Activity

Activity: Ask Me This!

- The teacher asks the students to write one simple question related to the topic.
- The teacher collects all the questions into a bowl/box.
- The teacher picks five to ten questions and let the students answer the questions.

DAY 3**SUB-TOPIC 3: Species of Fish in the Philippines****1. Explicitation**

In the Philippines, fish, known as "isda," are diverse and abundant due to the country's tropical climate and rich coral reefs, which are part of the Coral Triangle. This region's waters contribute significantly to global marine biodiversity, containing 5% of the world's reef area and 20% of the total marine fish species.

Filipino fish names can be confusing because the same fish might have different names in different dialects or regions, and a single name might refer to multiple fish species. In Metro Manila, Tagalog is the main language, but names from various provinces and regions, such as the Visayas and Ilocos, are also used, reflecting the diverse origins of the city's population.

2. Worked Example

The Philippines is home to a rich diversity of marine life, including several rare and remarkable species. Here are some notable ones:

A. SIGNIFICANT RARE SPECIES			
Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Picture
Platax orbicularis	Batfish	Dahong-Gabi (Tagalog); Alibangbang, Lagupan (Cebuano)	 Image by DD, from Wikimedia Commons .
Aluterus scriptus	Filefish	Saguksok (Cebuano)	 Pez Lija Pintado (Aluterus scriptus) by DD, from Wikimedia Commons .

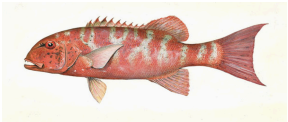
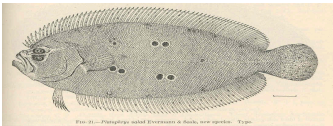
Trichiurus haumela	Hairtail, Ribbon fish, Cutlass Fish, Belt Fish, Frost Fish	Balila, Espada (Tagalog); Diwit (Cebuano)	 Isdang Ispada by E. A. H. J. Marcellinus, from Wikimedia Commons.
Alepisaurus ferox	Lancetfish, Handsaw Fish, Wolffish	Tokey, Diwit, Aswang (Tagalog)	 Image from Animalia
Priacanthus tayenus	Big-Eye, Glasseye, Bullseye	Mata -Hari, Siga (Tagalog); Baga-Baga, Bukaw-Bukaw, Siga, Dilat (Cebuano)	 Priacanthus tayenus, from Wikimedia Commons.
Chirocentrus	Wolf Herring	Buan-Buan, Bidd-bid (miss-identified) (Tagalog)	 Chirocentrus dorab (Pakistan) from Wikimedia Commons.
Parastromateus niger	Pompret	Duhay, Pampano (Tagalog)	 Parastromateus niger (Pakistan), from Wikimedia Commons.
Ruvettus pretiosus	Oilfish	Penahon (Cebuano)	 Image from Wikimedia Commons

Thyrsitoides marleyi	Snoek, Snake Mackerel, Blacksail Snake Mackerel, Barracauta	Tanigueng Aswang (Tagalog)	 Thyrsites atun (Barracouta or Snake Mackerel) image by Animalia.bio, from Animalia.bio.
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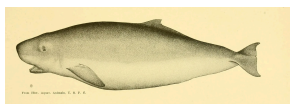
B. THREATENED SPECIES

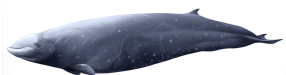
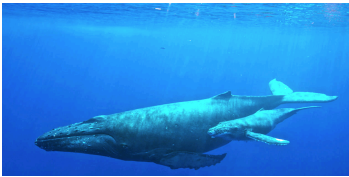
Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Picture
Epinephelus fuscoguttatus	Brown Marbled Grouper	Lapu Lapu (Tagalog), Pugapo (Cebuano)	 Brown Marbled Grouper (Epinephelus fuscoguttatus) by Pradeep, from Wikimedia Commons.
Plectropomus leopardus	Coral Trout	Lapu Lapu (Tagalog), Suno, Pogapo (Cebuano)	 Leopard Coral Grouper (Plectropomus leopardus) by C.R. Ramachandran, from Wikimedia Commons.
Epinephelus malabaricus	Malabar Grouper	Lapu Lapu (Tagalog), Lapu Lapu, Pogapo (Cebuano)	 Malabar Grouper (Epinephelus malabaricus) by J.M.G. Ainsley, from Wikimedia Commons.
Epinephelus coioides	Orange-Spotted Grouper	Lapu Lapu (Tagalog), Lapu Lapu, Pogapo (Cebuano)	 Orange-spotted Grouper (Epinephelus coioides) by Seajay, from Wikimedia Commons.

C. ENDANGERED/PROHIBITED SPECIES

Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Picture
Epinephelus cyanopodus	Speckled Blue Grouper	Lapu-Lapu (Tagalog); Percal (Tagalog-Catanduane s); Pugapo (Cebuano)	 Blue-lined Grouper (Epinephelus cyanopodus) by JNC2395, from Wikimedia Commons.
Epinephelus amblycephalus	Banded Grouper	Lapu-Lapu (Tagalog); Pugapo (Bisaya – Cebu); Manalhog (Bisaya – Negros)	 Banded Grouper (Epinephelus amblycephalus) by Andrej P., from Wikimedia Commons.
Symphorus nematophorus	Snapper, Chinaman Fish, Chinaman Cod	Maya-Maya (Tagalog)	 Queensland Government Photo by Queensland State Archives, from Flickr.
Pseudorhombus dupliciocellatus	Ocellated Flounder	Darapa, Tatampal, Darapang Bilog (Tagalog); Palad (Cebuano)	 Platophrys valad (FMIB 39234) by Evermann & Seale, from Wikimedia Commons.
Stenellalongirostris	spinner dolphin	lumba-lumba	 Spinner Dolphin (Stenella longirostris) by K C Reeve, from Wikimedia Commons.

Stenella attenuate	Pantropical spotted dolphin	lumba-lumba; balakiki	 Graham Ekins World Wildlife by Graham Ekins, from Flickr.
Stenella coeruleoalba	striped dolphin	lumba-lumba	 Image by F. Fossa/Delfini Metropolitani/Acquario di Genova, from ScienceDirect
Lagenodelphishosei	Fraser's dolphin	mayahon	 Fraser's Dolphin (Lagenodelphis hosei) by NOAA Fisheries, from NOAA Fisheries.
Tursiops truncatus	long-snouted bottle-nose dolphin	lumba-lumba, lumod	 Grand Dauphin (Tursiops truncatus) by Animalia, from Animalia.
Grampus griseus	Risso's dolphin	lumba-lumba; kabang	 Risso's Dolphin (Grampus griseus) by Eric G. Nyman, from Wikimedia Commons.
Peponocephala electra	melon-headed whale	lumod	 Electra Dolphin (Peponocephala electra) by Jean-Marc, from Wikimedia Commons.
Feresa attenuata	pygmy killer whale	lumod	

			 Pygmy Killer Whale (<i>Feresa attenuata</i>) by ZooChat, from ZooChat.
<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>	short-finned pilot whale	pakatang-ambuhatan	 Pilot Whale (<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>) by LG Design, from Animalia.
<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>	false killer whale	balyena	 False Killer Whale (<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>) by Blue Kay Mahahual, from Wikimedia Commons.
<i>Orcinus orca</i>	killer whale	balyena	 Killer Whale (<i>Orcinus orca</i>) by Illustration by Erich Knoth, from Wikimedia Commons.
<i>Steno bredanensis</i>	rough-toothed dolphin	lumba-lumba	 Rough-toothed Dolphin (<i>Steno bredanensis</i>) by Jörgen Frey, from Wikimedia Commons.
<i>Kogia breviceps</i>	pygmy sperm whale	balyena	 Image from Annual Report of the New Jersey State Museum by New Jersey State Museum, from Animalia.

Kogiasimus	dwarf sperm whale	balyena	 Image from Animalia.
Mesoplodon densirostris	Blainville's beaked whale	balyena	 Densirostris (Mesoplodon densirostris) by US NOAA, from Wikimedia Commons.
Ziphius cavirostris	Cuvier's beaked whale	balyena	 Cuvier's Beaked Whale (Ziphius cavirostris) by NOAA, from Wikimedia Commons.
Physeter macrocephalus	sperm whale	balyena	 Sperm Whale (Physeter macrocephalus) by Animalia, from Animalia.
Megaptera novaeangliae	humpback whale	balyena	 Humpback Whale with Her Calf by NOAA, from Wikimedia Commons.
Balaenoptera edeni	Bryde's whale	balyena, bongkaras	 Image from Animalia.
Balaenoptera physalus	fin whale	balyena	 Image from Animalia.

DAY 4

Answers:

- d. Penahon
- a. Pampano
- e. Saguksok
- c. Maya-Maya
- b. Mayahon

	3. Lesson Activity Let's Connect Directions: Match the English name in Column A to its given Local name in Column B. Write the letter of the answer in the space provided. A B _____ 1. Oilfish _____ 2. Pompret _____ 3. Filefish _____ 4. Snapper _____ 5. Fraser's dolphin a. pampano b. mayahon c. maya-maya d. penahon e. saguksok																							
D. Making Generalizations	1. Learners' Takeaways <table><tr><th>Teacher's Activity</th><th>Student's Activity</th></tr><tr><td>1. Explain the Republic Act No. 10654.</td><td>Republic Act No. 10654 is an amended Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998. It aims to bolster the fight against illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing. Here are some key points of discussion regarding RA 10654:</td></tr><tr><td>2. Give some examples of rare fish species.</td><td><table><tr><td>Aluterus scriptus</td><td>Filefish</td><td>Saguksok (Cebuano)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Trichiurus haumela</td><td>Hairtail, Ribbon fish, Cutlass Fish, Belt Fish, Frost Fish</td><td>Balila, Espada (Tagalog); Diwit (Cebuano)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Alepisaurus ferox</td><td>Lancetfish, Handsaw Fish, Wolffish</td><td>Tokey, Diwit, Aswang (Tagalog)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Priacanthus tayenus</td><td>Big-Eye, Glasseye, Bullseye</td><td>Mata -Hari, Siga (Tagalog); Baga-Baga, Bukaw-Bukaw, Siga, Dilat (Cebuano)</td><td></td></tr></table></td></tr></table>	Teacher's Activity	Student's Activity	1. Explain the Republic Act No. 10654.	Republic Act No. 10654 is an amended Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998. It aims to bolster the fight against illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing. Here are some key points of discussion regarding RA 10654:	2. Give some examples of rare fish species.	<table><tr><td>Aluterus scriptus</td><td>Filefish</td><td>Saguksok (Cebuano)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Trichiurus haumela</td><td>Hairtail, Ribbon fish, Cutlass Fish, Belt Fish, Frost Fish</td><td>Balila, Espada (Tagalog); Diwit (Cebuano)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Alepisaurus ferox</td><td>Lancetfish, Handsaw Fish, Wolffish</td><td>Tokey, Diwit, Aswang (Tagalog)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Priacanthus tayenus</td><td>Big-Eye, Glasseye, Bullseye</td><td>Mata -Hari, Siga (Tagalog); Baga-Baga, Bukaw-Bukaw, Siga, Dilat (Cebuano)</td><td></td></tr></table>	Aluterus scriptus	Filefish	Saguksok (Cebuano)		Trichiurus haumela	Hairtail, Ribbon fish, Cutlass Fish, Belt Fish, Frost Fish	Balila, Espada (Tagalog); Diwit (Cebuano)		Alepisaurus ferox	Lancetfish, Handsaw Fish, Wolffish	Tokey, Diwit, Aswang (Tagalog)		Priacanthus tayenus	Big-Eye, Glasseye, Bullseye	Mata -Hari, Siga (Tagalog); Baga-Baga, Bukaw-Bukaw, Siga, Dilat (Cebuano)		Post this question to the class and let them answer the question.
Teacher's Activity	Student's Activity																							
1. Explain the Republic Act No. 10654.	Republic Act No. 10654 is an amended Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998. It aims to bolster the fight against illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing. Here are some key points of discussion regarding RA 10654:																							
2. Give some examples of rare fish species.	<table><tr><td>Aluterus scriptus</td><td>Filefish</td><td>Saguksok (Cebuano)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Trichiurus haumela</td><td>Hairtail, Ribbon fish, Cutlass Fish, Belt Fish, Frost Fish</td><td>Balila, Espada (Tagalog); Diwit (Cebuano)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Alepisaurus ferox</td><td>Lancetfish, Handsaw Fish, Wolffish</td><td>Tokey, Diwit, Aswang (Tagalog)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Priacanthus tayenus</td><td>Big-Eye, Glasseye, Bullseye</td><td>Mata -Hari, Siga (Tagalog); Baga-Baga, Bukaw-Bukaw, Siga, Dilat (Cebuano)</td><td></td></tr></table>	Aluterus scriptus	Filefish	Saguksok (Cebuano)		Trichiurus haumela	Hairtail, Ribbon fish, Cutlass Fish, Belt Fish, Frost Fish	Balila, Espada (Tagalog); Diwit (Cebuano)		Alepisaurus ferox	Lancetfish, Handsaw Fish, Wolffish	Tokey, Diwit, Aswang (Tagalog)		Priacanthus tayenus	Big-Eye, Glasseye, Bullseye	Mata -Hari, Siga (Tagalog); Baga-Baga, Bukaw-Bukaw, Siga, Dilat (Cebuano)								
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IV. EVALUATING LEARNING: FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT AND TEACHER'S REFLECTION				NOTES TO TEACHERS
A. Evaluating Learning	1. Formative Assessment Question: ☐ Why do endangered species of fish in the Philippines need protection? ☐ As a student, what is your suggestion to protect the endangered fish species in the Philippines?			The student will write their answer on 1 whole sheet of paper.
B. Teacher's Remarks	<i>Note observations on any of the following areas:</i>	Effective Practices	Problems Encountered	The teacher may take note of some observations related to the effective practices and problems encountered after utilizing the different strategies, materials used, the learner engagement and other related stuff. Teachers may also suggest ways to improve the different activities explored.
	strategies explored			
	materials used			
	learner engagement/ interaction			
	others			
C. Teacher's Reflection	<i>Reflection guide or prompt can be on:</i> ▪ <u>principles behind the teaching</u> What principles and beliefs informed my lesson? Why did I teach the lesson the way I did? ▪ <u>students</u> What roles did my students play in my lesson? What did my students learn? How did they learn? ▪ <u>ways forward</u> What could I have done differently? What can I explore in the next lesson?			Teacher's reflection in every lesson conducted/facilitated is essential and necessary to improve practice. You may also consider this as an input for the LAC/Collab sessions.