

MARINDUQUE

I. General Information:

Marinduque is touted as the heart of the Philippines which is attributed to its being at the center of the archipelago besides the island's heart shape. The colorful traditions and cultural identity distinct from any other island cultures in the Philippines made Marinduque unique.

Political Seat

Governor	-	Hon. Jose Antonio N. Carreon, Jr.
Vice-Governor	-	Hon. Tomas N. Pizzaro
Congressperson	-	Hon. Carmencita O. Reyes

Natural/Physical Features

a. Climate

Type IV with rainfall which is, more or less evenly distributed throughout the year. No clear boundary between dry and wet seasons. Less rainfall from January to May. From June to November, averaged to more than 10 rainy days. Has an annual relative humidity of 83% and mean wind velocity of 2.4 m/sec. which is ideal for farming.

b. Land Resources

Marinduque is rich in mineral deposits like copper. Part of Boac had once been subjected to mining activities that almost destructed the nature and natural resources in the province.

The provincial land is considered classified and unclassified. The total agricultural which covers the SAFDZ areas (BSWM. 2000) is 37, 288 hectares. The non-SAFDZ areas which includes agro-forestry zone (17,280 has.), watershed-forestry zone (37,267 has.), the built-up areas (2,268) and the remaining land that can be developed as agricultural land (1,822 has.)

c. Boundaries and Topography

Marinduque is an island province lying between the Bondoc Peninsula at the southeastern part of Luzon and the island of Mindoro. It is encircled by four bodies of water, Tayabas Bay on the north, Mompog Pass on the northeast, Tablas Strait and Sibuyan Sea on the south.

It is mountainous covering approximately ½ of the total land area. Coastal plain is found along the seacoast of the municipalities of Boac, Gasan and Buenavista on the western side of the province with alluvial plains on the western part of Mogpog to Buenavista and eastern portion of Sta. Cruz.

d. Soil Type

Soil type ranges from sandy loam, clay loam, silt loam, loamy sand, silt loam, beach sand, Maranlig clay, Balanacan clay, Faraon clay, Bolinao clay, Balut loam, rough mountain lad, to hydrosol

e. Land Area

The total land area is 95,920 hectares.

f. Size and Distribution by province

No. of District:	Lone district
Capital:	Boac
No. of Municipalities:	Six (6) municipalities
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Boac 2. Buenavista 3. Gasan 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Mogpog 5. Sta. Cruz 6. Torrijos
No. of barangays:	216

II. Agricultural and market Information

A. Principal Market Centers

Municipality	Market Day
Boac	Thursday & Sunday
Buenavista	Sunday
Gasan	Tuesday & Sunday
Torrijos	Wednesday
Mogpog	Sunday
Sta. Cruz	Saturday

III. Support Services

a. Infrastructure

Roads are constructed using a combination of concrete, asphalt, gravel and earth. The province has 16 bridges along national highway.

b. Communication

The use of Internet, Telefax, cellular phones (powered by Globe, SMART, SunCel, TM) and two-way radios are popular not only in the households but also among students/schools and businesses with operations in the interior of the provinces; local telecommunication is being serviced by Digitel, Piltel and Butel. Mail handling/courier services are provided by BuTel, DHL, JRS and LBC aside from the post offices located in each municipality.

c. Transport

Air

The existing airport was once a busy place for passengers coming from the Manila Domestic Airport. Flights were once served by the Philippine Airlines. Said airport, located in Gasan, is currently non-operational.

Sea

The Port of Balanacan in Boac links Marinduque and the provinces of Batangas, Mindoro, Quezon, Romblon, Masbate, and even Metro Manila and other islands of the Visayas. Sta. Cruz Port in Sta. Cruz links Marinduque and the provinces of Batangas, Mindoro, Laguna, Quezon, and even Metro Manila. Shipping services: Viva Shipping lines and Aleson Shipping lines. Kawit Port in Boac also serves as entry/exit port for various cargoes and also passengers to Metro Manila and neighboring provinces but is now under repair. Its operation will resume January of 2008.

Daily Departure/Arrival of Vessels in Boac to Dalahican – Vice Versa

Montenegro Shipping Lines	Blue Waters Fastcraft
Balanacan	Balanacan
Dalahican	Dalahican
8 AM	8 AM
11:30 AM	11:30 AM
11 AM	

4 PM	
8 PM	

Daily Departure/Arrival of Vessels in Sta. Cruz to Dalahican – Vice Versa

MV Vanessa	
Sta. Cruz	Dalahican
8 PM	2 AM

Land

Land transport within the province is facilitated by public utility vehicles (jeepneys, buses, minibuses). A number of buses (Jac Liner) and vans offer door-to-door direct transport and cargo services from the municipalities to Metro Manila. Some PUVs and tricycles serve passengers within short distance trips or just within the town proper.

d. Educational/Research Institutions

d.1. Primary and Secondary Levels

SY 2006 – 2007 (DepEd)

PUBLIC Elementary and Annexes included	PRIVATE Pure Elementary
Secondary	Two-level
180	Three-level
44	5
	9
	12

d.2. Tertiary Level

ESTI, Boac

St. Mary's College of Marinduque, Boac

Marinduque Midwest College, Gasan

Sta. Cruz Institute, Sta. Cruz

Marinduque State College (Boac – Main Campus; Gasan; Sta. Cruz; Torrijos)

d.3. Research Institution

Provincial Office, Department of Science & Technology

Provincial Office, Department of Agriculture

e. Banking/Credit Institution

Banking institutions being operated within the province are the branch offices of Land Bank of the Philippines, Philippine National Bank, Allied Bank and CardBank. The existing rural bank is located in Sta. Cruz (main office) with branch office in Boac. Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) are available at LBP and PNB.