



After cutting through the thick rainforest of Quezon province going south, Camarines Norte is the first Bicol province to be reached, about 300 kilometers from Manila.

Camarines Norte is blessed with a dense rainforest, habitat of numberless variety of wildlife. It used to be the home of a big group of Agtas (Negritos), the country's early aborigines.

The Spanish colonization of Luzon in 1571 drive this peace-loving little people to move to higher levels of the woodland. Drawn by the rumor of immense deposit of gold found in Camarines Norte at the towns of Mambulao and Paracale, the Spaniards mastered in exploring the gold mining potential. Today, is stayed as a signature industry of the province.

More magical in Camarines Norte is the large unshaken pineapple plantation. Capitalizing on this viable product, the people formed an enchanting yearly celebration called Pineapple Festival every May to express their gratitude to this God-given bounty, making a powerful show of unity towards the prosperous industry. Travelers can easily purchase these sweet pineapple on stalls brightly arrayed along the Pan-Philippine Highway before entering the capital town of Daet.

HOW TO GET THERE

By Land

Camarines Norte is about six hours drive from Manila through lush forests and picturesque seascapes. Leave Manila before dawn and eat a sumptuous breakfast of native dishes in nipa huts along the highway. Drop by fruit vendors along the way and savor the place's most delectable fruit - the piña. Before noon, you'll be in Daet, the capital, in time for business or pleasure.



By Air

Camarines Norte can also be reached by air through the Pili Airport in Camarines Sur. From the airport you can take a bus or a cab to Daet via Naga City, Camarines Sur's capital and home to Bicol's Patroness - Nuestra Señora de Peñafrancia.

BRIEF HISTORY

From 1573 to 1829, Camarines sur and Camarine Norte formed only one political unit known as Ambos Camarines.

In 1829, they were separated but reunited again in 1854. They again separated, to be reunited again in 1893. This union continued until 1919. On March 3, 1919, Camarines Norte was created by the Philippine Legislature in Act 2809.

When Camarines Norte was separated from Ambos Camarines in 1829, it was assigned to the towns of Daet, as capital, Talisay, Indan (Vinzons), Labo, Paracale, Mambulao (Jose Panganiban), Capalonga, Ragay, Lupi and Sipocot. Seventeen years late, it lost Sipocot, Lupi and Ragay to Camarines Sur in exchange for the town of Siruma.

Juan de Salcedo, dispatched by Legazpi to explore the island in 1571, influence the existence of Camarines Norte. After subduing Taytay and Cainta, he marched further across Laguna and Tayabas.

He visited the rich gold-laden town of Mambulao and Paracale obsessed by them about which he heard from native's there of existing gold mines.

When Francisco de Sande took over from Legazpi as Governor General, Spanish influence started to be felt in the region. He established a permanent spanish garison in Naga to control the region and defend it from Chinese and Muslim pirates. Capt. Pedro de Chavez was assigned to head this force.

There were already native settlements here when the Spaniards arrived. The flourishing town of Mambulao and Paracale were two of them.

Indan and Daet were the other settlements besides Capalonga and others. But Paracale remained the most sought after and the most prosperous because of its gold mines.

The towns were chiefly inhabited by Tagalogs; the rests were of Visayan strain. However, most of the immigrants were from Mauban Quezon. The Spanish missionaries did not falter in their mission to Christianized the natives.

By virtue of RA Act 2809 of March 3, 1919, General F. B. Harrison separated Camarines Norte from Camariens Sur with Don Miguel R. Lukban as its first governor. At present it has twelve towns: Basud, Capalonga, Daet, Jose Panganiban, Labo, Mercedes, Paracale, San Lorenzo Ruiz, San Vicente, Santa Elena, Talisay and Vinzons. Daet remained as its capital town.

GEOGRAPHY

Location and Boundaries

The province of Camarines Norte is found in the Northern Coast of the Bicol Peninsula, which forms the southeastern section of Luzon, the largest island in the Philippine Archipelago.

One of the six provinces that make up Region V. It is bounded on the North by the Pacific Ocean, in the east by San Miguel Bay, in the west by Lamon Bay and in the South by Quezon province and the adjoining province of Camarines Sur.

Land Area

Camarines Norte has a total land area of 220, 012 hectares or 2,000 square kilometer. It has 12.4% of the total Bicol Area and 0.73% of the total Philippine Area.

POPULATION

The population of the province in May 2000 according to Census was 458,840.

POLITICAL SUBDIVISION

The province is composed of 12 towns namely: Basud, Capalonga, Daet, Jose Panganiban, Labo, Mercedes, Paracale, San Lorenzo Ruiz, San Vicente, Sta. Elena, Talisay and Vinzons. It has a total of 282 barangays. Among the twelve towns of the province, Labo has the biggest number of barangay with 52 and San Vicente has the least with only 9.

TOPOGRAPHY

The topogragphy of the province is characterized by rolling hills and mountains in the interior, and fertile plains and valleys along the coast. The land area of the province is largely within the 0-8% and 8-18% slope with 72,483 and 77,315 hectares or 32.95% and 35.14% of the total land area, respectively.

CLIMATE

According to the Daet PAG-ASA Radar Station, Camarines Norte belongs to the second type of climate with no dry season and with a very pronounced maximum rain period from November to January. These are along and very near the eastern coast and are sheltered neither from the northern portion and the winds nor from cyclonic storms. This class particularly falls under the eastern and northern part of Camarines Norte.

The Bicol Region lies within the so-called typhoon belt; hence the province is seriously affected by frequent visits of typhoons. The typhoon months mostly affecting the province and the Bicol Region are April, June, July, October, November and December.

LANGUAGES/DIALECT

Two principal dialects are spoken in the province; one is tagalog which is spoken by 60.0% of the whole population and Bikol which is spoken by 38.17%. The remaining 1.83% is the dialect spoken by Cebuano, Ilocano, Ibanag, Pangasinan, Waray, Maguindanao, Maranao, Binisaya, Binukid, Chinese and English.

The towns which dominantly speak Bikol dialects are: Daet, Basud, Mercedes, Talisay, San Vicente and San Lorenzo Ruiz, while the towns of Labo, Vinzons, Jose Panganiban, Paracale, Capalonga and Sta. Elena dominantly speaks tagalog.

CAMARINES NORTE..... At a Glance... 2006

INDICATORS	CNORTE
Land Area (sq.m.) (Source: DENR, 2000)	2,320.1
Percentage to the Region's Land Area	12.8
No. of Cities	-
No. of Municipalities	12
No. of Barangays	282
No. of Districts	1
POPULATION	
Population 2000 (Source: NSO)	470,654
Population Growth Rate (1995-2000)	1.50
Household Population (2000)	470,087
Average Household Size (2000) Persons/HH	5.12
Population Density (Pop/sq.km)	202.9
Projected Population 2004	550,354
Projected Population 2005	563,109
Projected Population 2006	576,646
Projected Population 2007	590,175
Projected Population 2008	603,743
Projected Population 2009	617,272
Projected Population 2010	630,809
Income Classification (Source: NSCB 2001)	3rd
Agricultural Areas (Source: BSWM 1998) (has.)	
Palay	
Irrigated	8,539
Rainfed	5,673
Upland	-
TOTAL	14,212
Corn	760
Coconut	105,398
Sugarcane	842
Abaca	1,555
Diversified Crops	392
Coffee	383
Citrus	529
Banana	2,232
Pineapple	2,232
Fruit Trees	23,121
Grassses	20,563
Shrubs	5,034

LIST OF MUNICIPALITIES

CAM.NORTE/MUN.	MAYOR	TELEPHONE NO.
Lone District		
BASUD	SILVERIO G. QUINONES	(054) 443-1017
CAPALONGA	ERNESTO M. JALGALADO	(054) 721- 6121
DAET	ELMER E. PANOTES	(054) 721-6121
JOSE PANGANIBAN	WILLIAM A. LIM	(054) 731-1029
LABO	WENIFREDO B. OCO	
MERCEDES	PEPITO P. LO	(054) 444-1231
SAN LORENZO RUIZ	EDGAR T. RAMORES	
		(054) 721-5908
PARACALE	EDGAR M. ALCALA	(054) 4491-008
SAN VICENTE	JOSEPH STANLEY E. ALEGRE	(054) 447-0003
STA. ELENA	ADOR MENDOZA	(054) 201-3058
TALISAY	RODOLFO DV GACHE	(054) 605-0021
VINZONS	JOSE T. SEGUNDO	

DOT-V Accredited Establishments

Sampaguita Tourist Inn

Vinzons Avenue, Daet,
Camarines Norte
Tel.Nos. (054) 473-8893/
473-8896
General Manager - Jose G.
Dacudao, Sr.

Sampaguita Tourist Inn

J. Pimentel Ave., Daet,
Camarines Norte
Tel.Nos. (054) 571-2646
General Manager - Jose G.
Dacudao, Sr.

Wiltan Hotel

Vinzons Avenue, Daet Cam. Norte
Tel.Nos. (054) 721-2525
Fax No. 571-2907
Contact Person: William Tan

Philippine Standard Geographic Code

Province of Camarines Norte

REGION V (Bicol Region)

Code: **050000000**

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

CAMARINES NORTECode: **051600000**Income Class: **3rd** City: **0** Municipality: **12** Barangay: **282** District: **1**

City/Municipality	Code	Income Class	City Class	Rural/ Urban	District
BASUD	051601000	4th Class		Partially Urban	lone
CAPALONGA	051602000	4th Class		Partially Urban	lone
DAET (Capital)	051603000	1st Class		Partially Urban	lone
SAN LORENZO RUIZ (IMELDA)	051604000	5th Class		Partially Urban	lone
JOSE PANGANIBAN	051605000	3rd Class		Partially Urban	lone
LABO	051606000	1st Class		Partially Urban	lone
MERCEDES	051607000	4th Class		Partially Urban	lone
PARACALE	051608000	4th Class		Partially Urban	lone
SAN VICENTE	051609000	5th Class		Partially Urban	lone
SANTA ELENA	051610000	4th Class		Partially Urban	lone
TALISAY	051611000	5th Class		Partially Urban	lone
VINZONS	051612000	5th Class		Partially Urban	lone

As of March 2001

Source: NSCB R5

PHYSICAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES**A. Land use****a. Physical Area (classified as irrigated, rainfed and upland)**

PROVINCE/ MUNICIPALITY	PALAY			TOTAL
	IRRIGATED	RAINFED	UPLAND	
C A M. N O R T E	8539	5673		14212

Basud	701	101		802
Capalonga	1074	1811		2885
Daet	1975	1143		3118
San Lorenzo				0
J. Panganiban	570	232		802
Labo	1667	860		2527
Mercedes	171	230		401
Paracale	455	273		728
San Vicente	76	149		225
Sta Elena	177	113		290
Talisay	922	591		1513
Vinzons	751	170		921

PROVINCE/	CORN	COCONUT	ABACA	DIVER-SIFIED CROPS	COFFEE	CITRUS	BANANA
CAM. NORTE	760	105398	842	1555	392	383	529
Basud	47	6512		430			160
Capalonga		12236					
Daet	37	13211		74	392		69
San Lorenzo		4530	287				162
J. Panganiban	46	13084		234			
Labo	275	25892	48	72		383	70
Mercedes		8622					
Paracale	55	7469		14			8
San Vicente	15	3003	175	125			
Sta Elena		4567		158			
Talisay	45	1576	332	186			37
Vinzons	240	4696		262			23

MUNICIPALITY	PINE-APPLE	GRASSES	SHRUBS	MANGROVE		FISH-POND	TOTAL
				TREE TYPE	PALM TYPE		
CAM. NORTE	2232	23121	20563	5034	1668	981	177670
Basud	516	1108	461				10036
Capalonga		2661	3075	915		77	21849
Daet	122	22	1677			50	18772
San Lorenzo	1134	1443	725				8281
J. Panganiban		3383	1246	842		344	19981
Labo		5673	8675				43615
Mercedes		3050	1024	597		174	13868
Paracale		1883	2227	800		178	13362
San Vicente	400	433	403				4779
Sta Elena		2468	906	67	1668		10124
Talisay	25	517	120	159		8	4518
Vinzons	35	480	24	1654		150	8485

Source: BSWM, 1993

MAPPING SYMBOL	LAND USE/ VEGETATION	CAM. NORTE
AGRICULTURAL AREAS		126,629
1	Paddy rice irrigated	8,539

2	Paddy rice non-irrigated	5,673
3	Upland rice	-
4	Corn	760
24	Ampalaya	-
26	Squash	16
31	Chayote	-
36	Cabbage	-
51	Cassava	849
52	Sweet Potato	822
56	Yam Beans	-
57	Arrow Root	-
59	Ginger	-
60	Gabi	-
72	Watermelon	194
81	Coffee	392
83	Citrus	383
91	Banana	529
105	Mixed Fruit Trees	-
107	Abaca	842
112	Sugarcane	-
113	Pineapple	2,232
114	Pili	-
116	Coconut	105,398
127	Pasture Land	-
		46,292
GRASSLAND/SHRUBSLAND AREAS		
126	Grasses	25,729
131	Ipil-Ipil	-
134	Shrubs	20,563
		27,520
WOODLAND AREAS		
136	Forest	27,520
140	Pine Tree	-
		7,683
WETLAND AREAS		
141	Mangrove Palm Type	1,668
142	Mangrove Tree Type	5,034
144	Inland Marsh Grass Type	-
146	Salt Bed	-
147	Fishpond	981
148	Nipa	-
		3,125
MISCELLANEOUS AREAS		
151	Built-up	1,069
152	Beach Sand	264
154	Mine Pit	88
155	Quarry	-
157	Airport	52
158	Riverwash	-
160	Major River/Lakes	1,652
159	Rockland/Volcanic Debris	-
161	Volcanic Ashes	-
TOTAL AREAS (Ha.)		211,249

Source: BSWM/SWAT

b. Land Use

MAPPING SYMBOL	LAND USE/VEGETATION	CAM. NORTE
	AGRICULTURAL AREAS	126,629
	GRASSLAND/SHRUBSLAND AREAS	46,292
	WOODLAND AREAS	27,520
	WETLAND AREAS	7,683
	MISCELLANEOUS AREAS	3,125
TOTAL		211,249

Source: BSWM/SWAT

B. TOPOGRAPHY

a. Mountain Ranges

MAPPING SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	CAM. NORTE
A	0-100 m	120,448
B	100-300 m	61,676
C	300-500 m	14,225
D	500-1000 m	5,662
E	1000-2000 m	9,238
F	>2000 m	
TOTAL		211,249

Source: BSWM/SWAT

Note:

A - Very Low

B - Low

C - Moderately Low

D - Moderately High

E - High

F - Very High

a. Slope

SLOPE	CAM. NORTE
0-8 degree	112,592
8-18 degree	49,002
18-30 degree	20,160
30-50 degree	13,623
50 degree & above	11,885

MAPPING SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	CAM. NORTE	MAPPING SYMBOL	SLOPE CLASS (%)	DESCRIPTION	CAM. NORTE
Eo	No apparent erosion	69,758	M	0 - 3	Level to nearly level	35,093
E1	Slight erosion	104,828	N	*3-8	Gently sloping to	33,100
E2	Moderate erosion	20,061	O	*8-18	Undulating to rolling	75,506

E3	Severe erosion	13,477	P	18-30	Rolling to moderately steep	27,569
			Q	30-50	Steep	21,803
Eu	Unclassified erosion	3,125	R	>50		18,178
TOTAL		211,249	TOTAL			211,249

Source: SWM/SWAT

C. Soil Physiographic

a. Soil Type and Soil Characteristics

SOIL TYPE	LAND CAPABILITY	DOMINANT FEATURE	LIMITATIONS & HAZARDS	RECOMMENDED LAND USE	EXTENT	
					HA.	%
San Miguel clay loam, loam	Very good land (Lands suitable for cultivation)	Level to nearly level; well drained medium texture; deep to very deep soils	None to very slight	Diversified upland field crops	20,545	9.73
Indian clay	Good land (Lands suitable for cultivation)	Level to nearly level; somewhat poorly drained; fine sub-soil, deep soil	Slight wetness subject to occasional slight overflow	Paddy rice; may be used for upland crops with simple drainage system	6,363	3.01
Beach sand	Fairly good land (Land suitable for limited cultivation)	Nearly level to gently sloping; excessively drained; moderately deep	Severe droughtiness; low fertility severe alkalinity problem	Pasture (forage production) or limited upland cropping with sufficient irrigation water to correct salinity problem	1,941	0.92
Luisiana clay Alaminos clay Alimodian clay Loam Mountain soils undifferentiated Unsurveyed	Lands limited to pasture or forest	Steep; well drained; shallow soils	Very severe erosion if cultivated	Pasture (grazing or tree farm or forest)	179,456	84.95
Hydrosol	Lands limited to wildlife	Very poorly drained; marshy or swampy	Very severe wetness	Fishponds, salt bed site or recreation	2,994	1.39

b. Soil Suitability

GROUP	COMMODITY CROPS	HECTARE
1	Paddy rice, irrigated & non-irrigated	41344
2	Upland rice, corn sorghum, pineapple, ramie, sugarcane, soybean, mungo, stringbeans, peanuts, cassava, sweet potato, gabi, ubi, eggplants, upo, batao, melons, etc.	51487

3	Baguio beans cabbage, white irish potato, carrots, lettuce, cowpea, sweet peas, and sweet pepper, spinach, cutflower, strawberry, etc.	12062
4	Ginger, garlic, onion, cucumber, etc.	51487
5	CottoN, tobacco	39425
6	Coconut, oil palm, banana, abaca, coffee (robusta), etc.	50695
7	Mango, cashew, papaya, santol, tamarind, atis, jackfruit, guava, citrus, guyabano, chico, etc.	51487
8	Durian, marang, lanzones, rambutan, avocado, rubber, etc.	16462
9	Bamboo, ipil-ipil, paragrass, pasture, etc.	63556
10	Coffee (arabica), tea, black pepper, etc.	13714

D. Water Basins / Water Resources

HYDRO-ECOLOGICAL CONDITION AND GENERAL UTILIZATION OF WATERSHEDS- 1991 Camarines Norte							
DEGREE OF EROSION	WATERSHED NUMBER	PRINCIPAL DRAINAGE WAY	CENTRAL LATITUDE	COORDINATES LONGITUDE	AREA (km)	ANNUAL RAINFALL (mm)	RUN-OFF (MCM)
<26%	161	Quidadanon	14 15 10	122 24 30	113.85	2,500	242
	162	Palate	14 14 50	122 29 00	110.97	2,500	236
	163	Mataque	14 16 50	122 26 30	98.41	2,500	209
	164	Dogo	14 17 20	122 41 15	111.30	2,500	236
	165	Malaque	14 14 55	122 45 30	102.69	2,500	219
	166	Basud	14 00 00	122 59 30	281.73	2,465	590
	174	Bicol River Basin	13 29 30	123 14 00	50.27	2,550	108
26-45%	93	Labo	14 05 30	122 34 00	1,243.27	2,250	2,308
				Sub-Total	2,112.49	2,471	4,148

continuation...

HYDRO-ECOLOGICAL CONDITION AND GENERAL UTILIZATION OF WATERSHEDS- 1991 Camarines Norte									
DEGREE OF EROSION	WATERSHED NUMBER	PRINCIPAL DRAINAGE WAY	AGRO-CLIMATIC ZONETOTAL				(%0 (/w.s.)	TOTAL UN-ERODED AREA 2/	(% (/w.s.)
			WET AREA (A)	MOIST AREA (B)	DRY ARE A (C)	ERODED AREA 1			
<26%	161	Quidadanon	11,385			1,282	11	10,103	89
	162	Palate	11,097			1,071	10	10,026	90
	163	Mataque	9,841			1,074	11	8,767	89
	164	Dogo	6,031	5,099		1,285	12	9,845	88
	165	Malaque	10,269			1,603	16	8,666	84
	166	Basud	7,201	20,972		1,874	7	26,299	93
	174	Bicol River Basin	4,209	818		930	19	4,097	81
26-45%	93	Labo	101,112	23,215		24,507	20	99,820	80
			161,145	50,104		33,626		177,623	

HYDRO-ECOLOGICAL CONDITION AND GENERAL UTILIZATION OF WATERSHEDS- 1991 Camarines Norte										
DEGREE OF EROSION	WATERSHED NUMBER	PRINCIPAL DRAINAGE WAY	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREAS				AGRICULTURAL AREA			
			ERODED	UN-RODED	TOTAL		ERODED	UN-ERODED	TOTAL	
			AREA	AREA	(Ha.)	(%)	AREA	AREA	(Ha.)	(%)

<26%	161	Quidadanon	1,282	4,134	5,416	48		5,969	5,969	52
	162	Palate	1,071	2,753	3,824	34		7,273	7,273	66
	163	Mataque	537	2,523	3,060	31	537	6,244	6,781	69
	164	Dogo	478	3,876	4,354	39	807	5,969	6,776	61
	165	Malaque	528	2,146	2,674	26	1,075	6,520	7,595	74
	166	Basud	1,641	8,481	10,122	36	233	17,818	18,051	64
	174	Bicol River Basin	780	720	1,500	30	150	3,377	3,527	70
26-45%	93	Labo	12,365	43,137	55,502	45	12,142	56,683	68,825	55
			18,682	67,770	86,452		14,944	109,853	124,797	

Source: BSWM/SWAT

V. SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

A. Agriculture

a. Area Devoted to Agriculture 1995 – 2001

COMMODITY	EFFECTIVE AREA						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
PALAY							
Irrigated Farms	11,240	11,930	10,420	10,000	12,970	11,730	12,210
Rainfed Farms	4,070	5,510	4,560	2,370	7,050	7,200	6,510
CORN							
Yellow Corn	120	80	75	50	5	5	25
White Corn	990	600	540	480	250	220	265
PILI	51	50	55	60	60	60	60
MANGO Statistics is still in the process of validation							
PINEAPPLE	2,740	3,024	2,850	2,602	676	1,448	1,446
BANANA	3,479	3,242	3,365	3,311	4,393	4,438	4,203
ROOTCROP	743	743	510	380	333	354	400
CAMOTE	304	304	308	200	168	195	220

Source: BAS R5

c. Cropping Pattern

PLANTING CALENDAR		
	TYPE II	TYPE IV
Rice	June-August	April-June
Corn		
Wet Season	January-February	April-June
Dry Season	March-May	Sept.-November

3 rd 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-Sept., October-January
Carrots	March-April	May-June
Cassava	Whole year round	Nov.-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 September-December
Okra	Whole year round	June-July September-October January-February
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 rd Planting		November-February
Pechay	January-March	May-June November-December
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-September	May-June October-January
Ube	Whole year round	May-June
Upo	November-March	May-June October-January
Watermelon	January-March	April-May November-January

Tourist Attractions

Natural



Bagasbas Beach - the most popular beach resort in the province. Located at Barangay Bagasbas, considered one of the most beautiful beaches in the country.

Lanot Beach - a fascinating creation of nature. A hot spring situated at the beach near Camarines Sur boundary 30 kms. south of Daet

Pag-asa Beach - popular among sea-bathers enthusiast and night promenaders

Mananap Falls

Itok Waterfalls - surrounded by fresh and lush foliage which makes it more romantic and inviting

Canton Cave - an exhilarating wonder for a handful brave adventurers

San Jose Beach - fine white sands are warmly displayed on the beach

Pulang Daga - commands a panoramic view of Pacific Ocean

Mampurog River - a venue to spend a cool morning or afternoon, a nice place to wade and explore or get warm inspiration.

Tulay na Lupa Reservoir - a recreational resort situated in the town of Labo.

Man Made

Bitukang Manok - the zig zag road along the National Highway. Its contour have similar characteristics with the road going to Baguio. It lies within the beautiful Bicol National Park.

Historical

First Rizal Monument - the town of Daet holds the distinction of being the first town to erect a monument in honor of Dr. Jose P. Rizal. This is the first monument to be built throughout the Philippines. The effort was initiated by Lt. Col. Antonio Saez of the Revolutionary Army. The unveiling was held on December 30, 1898. This historical landmark stands on the corner of Magallanes and J. Lucban Streets.



Socio-Economic

Mercedes Fishing Community - widely known for the biggest fish catch. During fishing seasons, hundreds of fishing vessels of different tonnage, speed and capacity drop anchor in this community. A fluvial procession is being held in connection with the town fiesta every June 13. At the height of the fishing season, this town looks like a miniature Manila Bay with hundreds of glaring electric lights in full blaze on the masts and decks of the different fishing boats awaiting their big catch on the deep waters of the sea.



In Paracale, Camarines Norte, Pulang Daga Beach Resort is frequented by picknickers and swimmers; made a setting for a film; clean white sands and swimming-safe cove; commands a panoramic view of the Pacific Ocean.

Source: CNORTE PROVINCE WEBSITE

