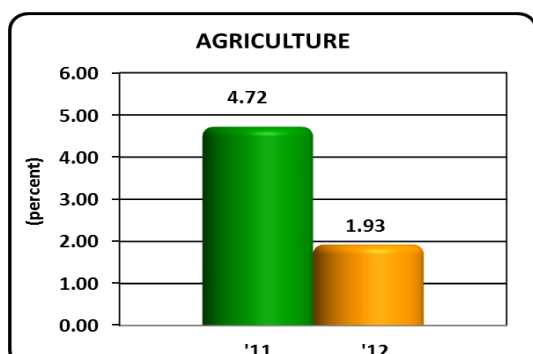
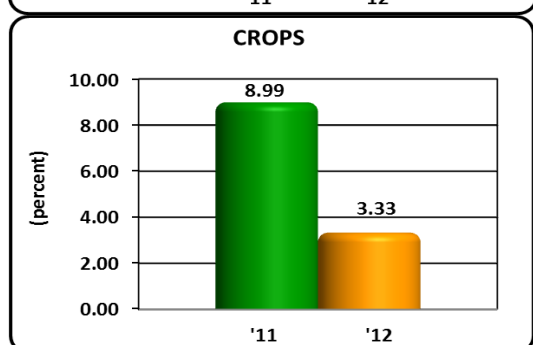


## PERFORMANCE OF PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE JANUARY – SEPTEMBER 2012

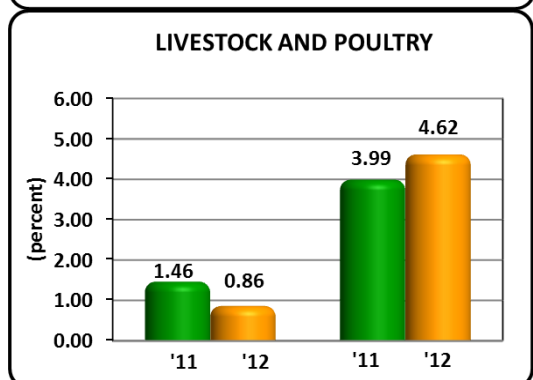
### HIGHLIGHTS



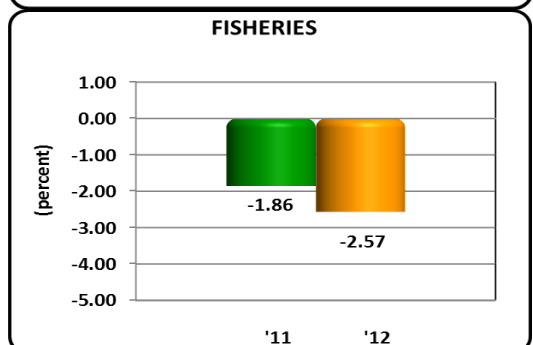
**Agriculture grew by 1.93 percent during the first nine (9) months of 2012.** Crops, livestock and poultry subsectors recorded output increases. The fisheries subsector continued to post declining production. The gross value of agricultural production which amounted to P956.0 billion at current prices was 0.23 percent lower than last year's level.



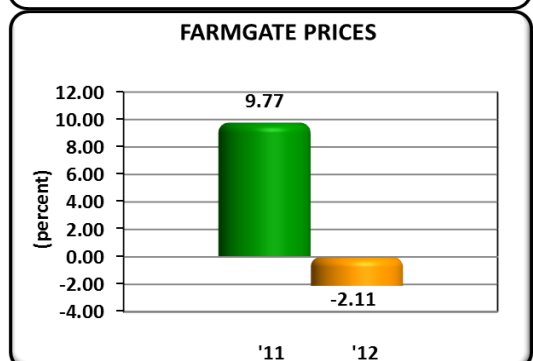
**Crop production was up by 3.33 percent.** It accounted for 50.73 percent of the total agricultural output during the reference period. Palay and corn production increased by 6.91 percent and 7.49 percent, respectively. Higher output levels were registered by coconut, pineapple, coffee, tobacco and rubber. At current prices, the subsector grossed P566.0 billion, down by 1.61 percent this year.



**The livestock subsector recorded a 0.86 percent growth in production.** It contributed 15.62 percent to total agricultural output. Slower production growth was observed for hog and cattle. There was bigger gain in dairy production. The gross value of livestock production was P150.9 billion at current prices, representing a 1.32 percent reduction in gross earnings this year.



**Poultry production went up by 4.62 percent.** The subsector shared 14.28 percent in the total agricultural production. All livestock and poultry components posted output increments except duck. Gross earnings of the subsector amounted to P121.7 billion at current prices, higher by 4.82 percent from the 2011 record.



**The fisheries subsector suffered another output reduction with 2.57 percent contraction during the period.** It accounted for 19.37 percent of the total agricultural production. All subsectors posted lower production in the first nine (9) months of 2012. At current prices, gross value of fisheries production amounted to P117.4 billion or 3.10 percent more than last year's earnings.

**On the average, farmgate prices declined by 2.11 percent during the period.** The crops subsector registered an average price cut of 4.78 percent. Prices in the livestock subsector were down by an average of 2.17 percent while those in the poultry subsector went up by 0.19 percent. The fisheries subsector registered an average price increase of 5.82 percent.

## A. VALUE OF PRODUCTION

In the first nine (9) months of 2012, agriculture grossed P956.0 billion at current prices. Declining prices of major commodities in the crops and livestock subsectors led to the 0.23 percent decrease in gross earnings during the reference period.

The gross value of **crop production** was P566.0 billion at current prices. This was 1.61 percent lower than the 2011 record. Increased production and better prices pushed up gross earnings from palay by 15.95 percent. For the same reason, gross receipts from corn continuously increased and this year, an 11.09 percent gain was recorded. Gross value of coconut production went down by 26.08 percent due to reduction in farmgate prices.

Lower output coupled by lower prices during the reference period triggered the 38.84 percent drop in the gross value of sugarcane production. In the case of banana, increased production and prices enabled farmers to recover from their losses last year as gross earnings moved up by 3.66 percent. Gross receipts from pineapple went up by 24.52 percent because of increases in both production and prices during the period. Due to higher production, coffee farmers posted a 0.67 percent increment in their gross earnings. Improved prices this year led to the 5.12 percent gain in gross receipts from mango.

Gross earnings from tobacco and abaca were higher by 9.69 percent and 3.11 percent, respectively. These were brought about by acceleration in both output and prices. The same held true for tomato and cassava as their gross receipts correspondingly increased by 12.75 percent and 7.15 percent. Higher prices posted an increase in the gross earnings of peanut by 8.89 percent and camote by 5.79 percent.

On the other hand, lower production and prices led to the decreases in gross revenues from calamansi by 37.79 percent, onion by 18.40 percent and garlic by 15.50 percent. Price contraction pulled down gross receipts of eggplant by 14.56 percent, cabbage by 2.61 percent and rubber by 32.90 percent. The aggregate gross value of “other crops” production went up by 1.73 percent.

The **livestock subsector** came down with 1.32 percent lower gross receipts this year. Gross output was valued at P150.9 billion at current prices. Gross value of carabao output continued to decline with 1.05

percent cut this year as production went down during the period. Cattle grossed 0.42 percent higher this year due to higher production and prices. In contrast, gross value of hog production contracted by 1.56 percent because of lower prices. Similarly, there was a reduction in the gross earnings from goat by 1.96 percent as a result of lower production. Dairy recorded a 13.28 percent increase in gross receipts resulting from gains in production and prices.

The **poultry subsector** grossed P121.7 billion at current prices and posted a 4.82 percent increment this year. Chicken production was higher and this translated to 3.18 percent growth in the gross value of production. Duck recovered from its 2011 slump and recorded a 3.96 percent increase in gross receipts this year. Higher production and prices resulted in increases in the gross output values of chicken eggs by 10.14 percent and duck eggs by 8.05 percent.

Gross value of **fisheries production** at P117.4 billion at current prices was up by 3.10 percent during the reference period. Commercial fisheries made a turnaround when gross receipts expanded by 7.00 percent because of higher prices. Municipal fisheries, however, posted a 2.77 percent decline in gross earnings due to lower output during the period. Aquaculture grossed 5.89 percent more this year. This was brought about by increases in prices of aquaculture species.

## **B. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION**

**Agriculture** posted a 1.93 percent output increment in the first nine (9) months of 2012. The main sources of growth were the crops and poultry subsectors.

The **crops subsector** which accounted for 50.73 percent of the total agricultural output expanded by 3.33 percent. Palay production at 11.5 million metric tons went up by 6.91 percent in the first nine (9) months of the year. Ilocos Region recorded improvement in yield, early harvests and more plantings during the period. In Cagayan Valley, there was movement of harvests from the first quarter to the second quarter and forced harvesting in the third quarter caused by water lodging from continuous rains in lower Cagayan. Early plantings were encouraged in support of the Five-in-Two Program of National Irrigation Administration (NIA) and Department of Agriculture (DA) in Cagayan Valley. There were reports on the early wet planting program of the Department of Agriculture in Nueva

Ecija and Bulacan. Recovery from last year's damage caused by typhoons in Central Luzon was also noted.

Corn production at 5.9 million metric tons was 7.49 percent higher than last year's record. Expansion in area harvested due to early harvest of early maturing varieties brought about by sufficient rainfall encouraged more plantings in Cagayan Valley. Improvements in yield were cited in most regions. Crop shifting from sugarcane was reported in Bukidnon while there were early planting of white corn in Davao del Norte and Davao del Sur. Early harvests in ARMM were due to unstable peace and order situation during the period.

Coconut production recovered from last year's setback with a 4.83 percent growth this period. This was largely attributed to favorable weather conditions which enabled farmers to fully recover from the effects of dry spell last year. In particular, the salt fertilization program of Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA) contributed to the improvement in yield in Zamboanga Sibugay, Palawan, Masbate, Antique, Guimaras, Iloilo, Negros Oriental, Siquijor, Lanao del Norte and Sultan Kudarat. Meanwhile, there was also higher demand for young coconuts from food processors which encouraged harvesting in many provinces.

Sugarcane production declined by 17.19 percent in the first nine (9) months of the year despite the recovery in the third quarter. Output decreases in the first and second quarters were caused by the frequent rains which hampered harvesting in Bukidnon, Davao del Sur and Lanao del Sur. Lesser fertilization was observed in Batangas and North Cotabato. There were reports of early termination of harvesting and milling in Bukidnon and Davao del Sur.

Banana production grew by 1.87 percent. The crop recovered from the effects of previous typhoons. Increases in the number of bearing hills of saba, lakatan and latundan were reported in Mindoro Oriental. In Negros Oriental, bigger fruits were harvested while there were reports of increased number of bearing hills in Iloilo and Aklan. Harvesting in additional area and bearing hills of Cavendish variety was reported in SOCCSKSARGEN. Another gainer was pineapple as output expanded by 5.21 percent during the period. Increases in area planted due to increasing demand and good prices were observed in Cavite. In Bicol Region, the absence of weather disturbances was cited while additional new area harvested was reported in Sultan Kudarat. Bigger volume and bigger sizes of fruits harvested due to sufficiency of rains were noted in

SOCCSKSARGEN. Tobacco production sustained its upward trend and this year recorded a 6.62 percent increment. Better prices, good market demand and availability of financial assistance to Virginia tobacco farmers from private institutions contributed to the higher production reported in Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur. The high price of native tobacco in Misamis Oriental encouraged tobacco farmers to increase their production this year.

Abaca production was 1.72 percent higher this year. Continuous expansion in area due to the provision of planting materials from Local Government Units (LGU) and Fiber Industry Development Authority (FIDA) was noted in Western Visayas. There was high demand for abaca fibers in Northern Samar and Iloilo. Recovery from the bunchy top disease was cited in Davao Oriental.

This year's production of cassava increased by 1.58 percent. The absence of weather disturbances during the growing stage in Cagayan Valley and the increases in area financed by B-Meg in Bataan contributed to the output expansion. In addition, harvests of bigger tubers were reported in Eastern Visayas. There were also notable increases in area harvested in Bukidnon and Lanao del Norte. ARMM reported newly opened areas due to higher demand for cassava for commercial use. Cabbage farms produced 1.18 percent more output this year. There were reports of early control of pests and diseases like leaf blight in Benguet and cabbage worm in Ilocos Sur in the first quarter. In the second quarter, increases in area harvested were cited in Davao Region, SOCCSKSARGEN, Northern Mindanao, Western Visayas and Caraga. The effective control of diamond blackmoth in CALABARZON and bigger heads of cabbage harvested in Central Visayas contributed to the production increase.

Another gainer was rubber with its 6.21 percent growth in production. Continued production increases were observed throughout the three (3) quarters of 2012. The higher frequency of tapping was reported in North Cotabato, Basilan, Maguindanao, Agusan del Norte, Agusan del Sur, Zamboanga del Sur and Davao City. This development was the result of increased number of mature trees and satisfactory price of rubber in these provinces during the period. Coffee made a turnaround with 3.33 percent production growth during the period. This largely came from the first quarter performance when favorable weather conditions enhanced production of coffee in CALABARZON. Another contributing factor was the on-going coffee program called Laguna Blend and Baracong Cabuyao by the DA-LGU which renewed interests of Robusta growers to produce more in Laguna. There was also better demand for Robusta variety in Batangas.

The movement of harvests to the first quarter resulted in higher production of coffee in Maguindanao.

Tomato production inched up by 0.16 percent. Reports on sustained use of High Yielding Varieties (HYVs) in Ilocos Norte coupled with early control of fruit rots resulted in higher production in the province in the first quarter. Increases in area harvested in Bukidnon and Misamis Oriental were noted in the third quarter. In addition, there were increases in area harvested in Eastern Visayas and SOCCSKSARGEN due to sufficient rains and good market demand during the period.

The 1.34 percent increase in eggplant production was the result of sustained use of HYVs in Ilocos Region, Western Visayas and MIMAROPA. In addition, the provision of seeds by the DA-LGU encouraged farmers to plant in Cagayan Valley, MIMAROPA, Bicol Region, Northern Mindanao, Davao Region and ARMM. In SOCCSKSARGEN, increases in area harvested and yield contributed to the increase in eggplant production because of adequate rains.

Mango production went down by 2.79 percent in the first nine (9) months of the year. In Ilocos Region, there were reports of much lesser spraying and flower induction efforts by mango growers. Less voluntary flowering or natural fruiting was also noted. Mango trees were affected by cidid fly and capcid bugs brought about by rainshowers during the flowering stage. In Cagayan Valley, Iloilo province and Zamboanga Peninsula, the continuous rains during the flowering stage brought down mango production. Peanut production contracted by 2.12 percent. The decreases in area harvested due to lack of availability of planting materials was cited in Cagayan Valley. In Ilocos Region, the reduction in area harvested for peanut was due to siltation coupled with lesser pod formation caused by excessive rainfall. There were also reports of crop shifting to camote and chilli pepper in Quezon.

Mongo production dropped by 1.88 percent. The continuous rainfall in the first quarter of the year which was the planting season resulted in lower area harvested in the provinces of Isabela, Quezon, Lanao del Norte, North Cotabato and Sultan Kudarat. Meanwhile, the continuous release of irrigation water encouraged farmers to continue planting palay, thus, the decrease in area devoted to mongo in Cagayan Valley. In the third quarter, mongo farms in Cagayan Valley were damaged by the effects of Typhoons Gener and Helen. There was also crop shifting to peanut in Central Visayas and to African oil, eggplant and tomato in ARMM.

Camote registered a 0.06 percent output decline. In Benguet, area harvested was reduced due to Typhoon Gener. Uncertainties in weather condition resulted in decrease in area planted in Bicol Region. In Zamboanga del Sur, camote farms were affected by excessive water due to heavy rains. In the case of garlic, the 6.29 percent drop in production was brought about by reduced areas in Ilocos Norte and Mindoro Occidental as a result of crop shifting to tobacco and to onion, respectively, during the first quarter of the year. In the second quarter, high production cost and crop shifting to onion were reported in Cagayan Valley. Onion production went further down by 2.96 percent. Unfavorable weather conditions during the vegetative stage was observed in Nueva Ecija while fungal disease caused by rains was reported in Mindoro Occidental. Calamansi was another loser as production dropped by 2.35 percent during the period. Lower yield was reported in MIMAROPA and Ilocos Region and this was because of continuous rains during the flowering and fruiting stages. Cutting of old, senile calamansi trees was cited in Western Visayas and Bicol Region.

Collectively, production of “other crops” went up by 1.42 percent. The prevailing high price of cacao motivated farmers in Davao Region to produce more. In SOCCSKSARGEN, higher papaya production during the period was due to increased number of bearing hills which was attributed to its stable demand for papaya for canning. In addition, bigger fruits developed due to sufficiency of water brought by rains. Lanzones also contributed positively to the production of “other crops” as more bearing trees bore fruits (particularly in Camiguin, Lanao del Norte and Misamis Occidental). Fruiting season was cited in ARMM during the period. For durian, there was reported higher rate of flower induction in Davao City while more fruiting was observed in Davao del Norte. Okra growers were provided with better planting materials through the DA-Agri Pinoy Program particularly in Cagayan Valley, Bicol Region and Western Visayas.

The **livestock subsector** which shared 15.62 percent in the total agricultural output produced 0.86 percent more output in the first nine (9) months of 2012. Hog growers sustained their positive performance and came up with 1.34 percent growth this year. There were reports of increases in animal slaughtering in Cebu and Negros Oriental because of high demand for home-based processing in the first quarter. In addition, newly opened farms were reported in Central Luzon, Western Visayas and Davao City. In the third quarter, there were notable increases in the

number of hogs slaughtered in Ilocos Region, Central Luzon, Central Visayas and Northern Mindanao.

Cattle posted a production growth of 0.09 percent. There were increases in slaughtering in the first quarter particularly in highly urbanized areas of Central Luzon and CALABARZON due to high demand from hotels, restaurants and institutions. Higher number of animals slaughtered in the third quarter was reported in Ilocos Region, Cagayan Valley, CALABARZON, Northern Mindanao and Davao Region. Dairy production surpassed its production performance last year and registered a notable 12.80 percent expansion this year. There was continuous increase in the volume of milk produced by the commercial cattle dairy farms throughout the three (3) quarters of 2012.

Carabao production further dropped by 2.99 percent. Significant declines in the number of animals slaughtered were noted in Bicol Region, Cagayan Valley, Western Visayas and Davao Region during the period. Goat suffered a 4.81 percent decrease in production. The decline in the number of animals disposed for slaughterings and stock build-up were cited in Ilocos Region, Central Visayas, Davao Region and SOCCSKSARGEN.

There was a sustained production growth in the **poultry subsector** as another 4.62 percent output increment was recorded during the period. The subsector contributed 14.28 percent to the total agricultural output. Chicken production was up by 4.31 percent and this boosted the subsector's performance during the period. Consistently high demand for chicken resulted in more broilers dressed in Ilocos Region, Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, Central Visayas, Davao Region and SOCCSKSARGEN.

Duck meat production went down by 0.04 percent. There was low culling rate in most regions. Building-up of stocks was reported in Northern Mindanao in the second quarter of the year.

Chicken and duck eggs production accelerated by 5.99 percent and 5.31 percent, respectively. Chicken egg producers in Central Luzon, CALABARZON, Central Visayas, Northern Mindanao and Davao Region reported improved performance of layers and sustained demand for chicken eggs. The increase in duck egg production was explained by the higher acquisition of laying flocks and higher egg-laying efficiency ratio in Central Luzon, Western Visayas, Northern Mindanao and SOCCSKSARGEN.



The **fisheries subsector** incurred a 2.57 percent output reduction in the first nine (9) months of 2012. The subsector accounted for 19.37 percent of the total agricultural output. Commercial fisheries production declined by 2.14 percent. Less fishing efforts were reported in Cagayan Valley, Quezon province, Western Visayas, Eastern Visayas and SOCCSKSARGEN due to rough seas during the period. In addition, fishing trips were reduced due to unstable fuel price and lesser appearance of some species. In CALABARZON, the decline in production was caused by the effects of illegal fishing activities like dynamite fishing and use of cyanide. In Zamboanga Peninsula, the implementation of fish moratorium by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) and high fuel price affected the fishing activities.

Municipal fisheries production dropped by 4.22 percent. The downtrend was attributed to the effects of mine tailings, rampant illegal fishing activities like dynamite fishing and intrusion of commercial boats to the municipal fishing grounds in addition to rough seas and financial constraints as reported in MIMAROPA. Moreover, strong winds and scarcity of some species in the municipal fishing ground were cited in Davao Oriental, Davao City, Compostela Valley, Davao del Norte and ARMM.

Aquaculture contracted by 1.73 percent. Brackishwater fishpond production in Zamboanga Sibugay decreased during the reference period as more operators were expecting to harvest next quarter due to longer culture period. Freshwater cage production in Batangas went down due to late stocking, inadequate food supply because of high cost, slow growth of species owing to too much rains and full implementation of fish cage dismantling negatively affected production this year. In the case of seaweeds, the slow growth in Bohol was attributed to the presence of epiphytes which lengthened the culture period. In Quezon, seaweed farmers complained of unavailability of planting materials. Seaweed farms in Sulu and Tawi-tawi were affected by ice-ice disease. In addition, some operators stopped operations because of high cost of operation and low prices of seaweeds. Ice-ice disease was, likewise, cited in Zamboanga City where heavy rains resulted in damages to some seaweed farms.

### **C. FARMGATE PRICES**

During the first nine (9) months of 2012, farmgate prices decreased by an average of 2.11 percent.

Prices in the **crops subsector** went down by an average of 4.78 percent. Palay recovered from last year's price slump and posted an 8.46 percent gain during this period. Price of corn continued to increase and this year a 3.35 percent gain was recorded. This was attributed to the sustained demand from feed millers and other buyers of yellow corn. Pineapple recorded the biggest price gain of 18.35 percent and this can be traced to the higher price offered by private companies. Prices of banana and mango went up by 1.76 percent and 8.13 percent, respectively. Tomato price grew by 12.57 percent. Increases in prices were also noted for cassava at 5.48 percent, camote at 5.86 percent, peanut at 11.26 percent, abaca at 1.38 percent and tobacco at 2.88 percent.

Coconut and sugarcane suffered price cuts of 29.48 percent and 26.15 percent, respectively. Coffee prices went down by 2.57 percent. There was a significant 36.83 percent decrease in the price of rubber. Price of calamansi slid by 36.29 percent.

Prices of vegetables dropped by 3.75 percent for cabbage, 9.83 percent for garlic, 14.97 percent for mungo, 15.69 percent for eggplant and 15.91 percent for onion.

Prices in the **livestock subsector** decreased by an average of 2.17 percent. There was a 2.86 percent decline in price of hog. On the other hand, prices of cattle, carabao and goat went up by 0.32 percent, 2.00 percent and 3.00 percent, respectively. Dairy was quoted 0.43 percent higher this year.

In the **poultry subsector**, average price inched up by 0.19 percent. Downward trend was observed in the prices of chicken and this year a 1.09 percent drop was noted. Duck meat was priced 4.00 percent higher than last year's level. Prices of chicken and duck eggs recovered from last year's reductions and posted respective price gains of 3.92 percent and 2.60 percent during the reference period.

In the **fisheries subsector**, prices grew by an average of 5.82 percent. Prices in the commercial fisheries went up by an average of 9.79 percent. Municipal fisheries recorded a price increase of 2.93 percent. Aquaculture made a turnaround and recorded an 8.62 percent price gain during the period.

TABLE 1. VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE AT CONSTANT PRICES, PHILIPPINES, JANUARY - SEPTEMBER, 2010 - 2012

SUBSECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2010	2011	2012	10-11	11-12
CROPS	255258.14	278206.96	287477.65	8.99	3.33
PALAY	80251.35	93057.68	99491.88	15.96	6.91
CORN	31478.57	36501.12	39236.33	15.96	7.49
COCONUT	25758.80	24953.11	26157.33	-3.13	4.83
SUGARCANE	8649.26	15381.79	12737.64	77.84	-17.19
BANANA	28573.50	28872.03	29411.79	1.04	1.87
PINEAPPLE	11510.10	11913.16	12534.08	3.50	5.21
COFFEE	2173.10	1999.12	2065.69	-8.01	3.33
MANGO	14317.04	13650.23	13269.56	-4.66	-2.79
TOBACCO	1647.79	1834.34	1955.70	11.32	6.62
ABACA	1008.61	1042.03	1059.91	3.31	1.72
PEANUT	434.82	439.05	429.72	0.97	-2.12
MONGO	506.89	634.14	622.23	25.10	-1.88
CASSAVA	5329.98	5607.25	5695.78	5.20	1.58
CAMOTE	1901.47	1816.58	1815.40	-4.46	-0.06
TOMATO	1311.42	1310.83	1312.91	-0.05	0.16
GARLIC	699.22	662.65	620.96	-5.23	-6.29
ONION	1721.68	1630.56	1582.29	-5.29	-2.96
CABBAGE	489.10	505.04	511.00	3.26	1.18
EGGPLANT	2200.78	2194.34	2223.64	-0.29	1.34
CALAMANSI	1399.89	1375.17	1342.79	-1.77	-2.35
RUBBER	2153.40	2272.31	2413.39	5.52	6.21
OTHERS	31741.36	30554.45	30987.64	-3.74	1.42
LIVESTOCK	86504.47	87771.64	88528.68	1.46	0.86
CARABAO	3851.88	3816.95	3702.68	-0.91	-2.99
CATTLE	8286.75	8401.00	8408.89	1.38	0.09
HOG	71497.23	72668.19	73640.92	1.64	1.34
GOAT	2705.02	2718.51	2587.82	0.50	-4.81
DAIRY	163.58	167.00	188.38	2.09	12.80
POULTRY	74406.08	77375.84	80948.11	3.99	4.62
CHICKEN	55807.59	58214.43	60723.25	4.31	4.31
DUCK	1283.13	1260.53	1260.00	-1.76	-0.04
CHICKEN EGGS	16100.34	16667.06	17665.53	3.52	5.99
DUCK EGGS	1215.02	1233.81	1299.34	1.55	5.31
FISHERIES	114804.49	112672.67	109778.30	-1.86	-2.57
COMMERCIAL	31546.57	27807.60	27211.13	-11.85	-2.14
MUNICIPAL	33811.09	33352.43	31945.97	-1.36	-4.22
AQUACULTURE	49446.84	51512.64	50621.20	4.18	-1.73
TOTAL	530973.17	556027.11	566732.75	4.72	1.93

TABLE 2. VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE AT CURRENT PRICES, PHILIPPINES,  
JANUARY - SEPTEMBER, 2010 - 2012

SUBSECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2010	2011	2012	10-11	11-12
CROPS	454948.50	575308.57	566041.61	26.46	-1.61
PALAY	139281.51	161400.26	187150.43	15.88	15.95
CORN	51880.48	67238.90	74696.53	29.60	11.09
COCONUT	54822.94	91752.37	67823.87	67.36	-26.08
SUGARCANE	22192.19	44121.46	26983.68	98.82	-38.84
BANANA	80060.34	78485.07	81356.24	-1.97	3.66
PINEAPPLE	8144.86	10634.35	13242.22	30.57	24.52
COFFEE	3177.70	3561.11	3585.11	12.07	0.67
MANGO	16910.08	17697.82	18603.76	4.66	5.12
TOBACCO	2501.43	2964.03	3251.23	18.49	9.69
ABACA	1841.25	2106.05	2171.64	14.38	3.11
PEANUT	724.05	758.28	825.73	4.73	8.89
MONGO	1229.83	1586.85	1323.99	29.03	-16.57
CASSAVA	8203.40	9428.95	10102.85	14.94	7.15
CAMOTE	4117.75	4447.20	4704.81	8.00	5.79
TOMATO	1781.42	2253.92	2541.24	26.52	12.75
GARLIC	716.81	916.42	774.37	27.85	-15.50
ONION	2029.53	4352.07	3551.31	114.44	-18.40
CABBAGE	536.10	882.77	859.73	64.66	-2.61
EGGPLANT	2166.98	3735.24	3191.26	72.37	-14.56
CALAMANSI	1972.11	3480.67	2165.44	76.49	-37.79
RUBBER	14510.83	21556.28	14463.38	48.55	-32.90
OTHERS	36146.94	41948.50	42672.78	16.05	1.73
LIVESTOCK	152946.27	152889.38	150866.15	-0.04	-1.32
CARABAO	7232.73	7133.57	7058.40	-1.37	-1.05
CATTLE	14599.96	15164.85	15227.99	3.87	0.42
HOG	125358.12	124467.42	122520.11	-0.71	-1.56
GOAT	5396.67	5756.74	5644.12	6.67	-1.96
DAIRY	358.80	366.80	415.53	2.23	13.28
POULTRY	113273.12	116090.44	121683.33	2.49	4.82
CHICKEN	84493.92	86546.70	89295.73	2.43	3.18
DUCK	1816.65	1722.34	1790.46	-5.19	3.96
CHICKEN EGGS	24779.74	25637.04	28236.97	3.46	10.14
DUCK EGGS	2182.81	2184.36	2360.17	0.07	8.05
FISHERIES	112355.50	113885.76	117417.94	1.36	3.10
COMMERCIAL	30940.53	30504.68	32639.54	-1.41	7.00
MUNICIPAL	39468.63	40546.26	39421.18	2.73	-2.77
AQUACULTURE	41946.34	42834.82	45357.22	2.12	5.89
TOTAL	833523.39	958174.14	956009.02	14.95	-0.23

TABLE 3. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES, JANUARY -SEPTEMBER, 2010 - 2012

SUBSECTOR	AT CONSTANT PRICES			AT CURRENT PRICES		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
CROPS	48.07	50.03	50.73	54.58	60.04	59.21
PALAY	15.11	16.74	17.56	16.71	16.84	19.58
CORN	5.93	6.56	6.92	6.22	7.02	7.81
COCONUT	4.85	4.49	4.62	6.58	9.58	7.09
SUGARCANE	1.63	2.77	2.25	2.66	4.60	2.82
BANANA	5.38	5.19	5.19	9.61	8.19	8.51
PINEAPPLE	2.17	2.14	2.21	0.98	1.11	1.39
COFFEE	0.41	0.36	0.36	0.38	0.37	0.38
MANGO	2.70	2.45	2.34	2.03	1.85	1.95
TOBACCO	0.31	0.33	0.35	0.30	0.31	0.34
ABACA	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.22	0.22	0.23
PEANUT	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.09
MONGO	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.15	0.17	0.14
CASSAVA	1.00	1.01	1.01	0.98	0.98	1.06
CAMOTE	0.36	0.33	0.32	0.49	0.46	0.49
TOMATO	0.25	0.24	0.23	0.21	0.24	0.27
GARLIC	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.09	0.10	0.08
ONION	0.32	0.29	0.28	0.24	0.45	0.37
CABBAGE	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.09	0.09
EGGPLANT	0.41	0.39	0.39	0.26	0.39	0.33
CALAMANSI	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.36	0.23
RUBBER	0.41	0.41	0.43	1.74	2.25	1.51
OTHERS	5.98	5.50	5.47	4.34	4.38	4.46
LIVESTOCK	16.29	15.79	15.62	18.35	15.96	15.78
CARABAO	0.73	0.69	0.65	0.87	0.74	0.74
CATTLE	1.56	1.51	1.48	1.75	1.58	1.59
HOG	13.47	13.07	12.99	15.04	12.99	12.82
GOAT	0.51	0.49	0.46	0.65	0.60	0.59
DAIRY	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04
POULTRY	14.01	13.92	14.28	13.59	12.12	12.73
CHICKEN	10.51	10.47	10.71	10.14	9.03	9.34
DUCK	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.18	0.19
CHICKEN EGGS	3.03	3.00	3.12	2.97	2.68	2.95
DUCK EGGS	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.26	0.23	0.25
FISHERIES	21.62	20.26	19.37	13.48	11.89	12.28
COMMERCIAL	5.94	5.00	4.80	3.71	3.18	3.41
MUNICIPAL	6.37	6.00	5.64	4.74	4.23	4.12
AQUACULTURE	9.31	9.26	8.93	5.03	4.47	4.74
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 4. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES,  
JANUARY - SEPTEMBER, 2010 - 2012

SUBSECTOR	IN THOUSAND METRIC TONS			GROWTH RATES	
	2010	2011	2012	10-11	11-12
CROPS					
PALAY	9266.90	10745.69	11488.67	15.96	6.91
CORN	4733.62	5488.89	5900.20	15.96	7.49
COCONUT	11397.70	11041.20	11574.04	-3.13	4.83
SUGARCANE	11380.61	20239.20	16760.05	77.84	-17.19
BANANA	6819.45	6890.70	7019.52	1.04	1.87
PINEAPPLE	1625.72	1682.65	1770.35	3.50	5.21
COFFEE	53.21	48.95	50.58	-8.01	3.33
MANGO	790.56	753.74	732.72	-4.66	-2.79
TOBACCO	40.19	44.74	47.70	11.32	6.62
ABACA	51.91	53.63	54.55	3.31	1.72
PEANUT	24.72	24.96	24.43	0.97	-2.12
MONGO	23.82	29.80	29.24	25.10	-1.88
CASSAVA	1488.82	1566.27	1591.00	5.20	1.58
CAMOTE	419.75	401.01	400.75	-4.46	-0.06
TOMATO	176.03	175.95	176.23	-0.05	0.16
GARLIC	9.56	9.06	8.49	-5.23	-6.29
ONION	124.13	117.56	114.08	-5.29	-2.96
CABBAGE	68.12	70.34	71.17	3.26	1.18
EGGPLANT	187.78	187.23	189.73	-0.29	1.34
CALAMANSI	142.70	140.18	136.88	-1.77	-2.35
RUBBER	252.45	266.39	282.93	5.52	6.21
OTHERS	2653.96	2554.72	2590.94	-3.74	1.42
LIVESTOCK					
CARABAO	105.85	104.89	101.75	-0.91	-2.99
CATTLE	178.44	180.90	181.07	1.38	0.09
HOG	1359.78	1382.05	1400.55	1.64	1.34
GOAT	58.16	58.45	55.64	0.50	-4.81
DAIRY	11.94	12.19	13.75	2.09	12.80
POULTRY					
CHICKEN	990.55	1033.27	1077.80	4.31	4.31
DUCK	23.85	23.43	23.42	-1.76	-0.04
CHICKEN EGGS	288.64	298.80	316.70	3.52	5.99
DUCK EGGS	27.81	28.24	29.74	1.55	5.31
FISHERIES					
COMMERCIAL	905.99	798.61	781.48	-11.85	-2.14
MUNICIPAL	1020.25	1006.41	963.97	-1.36	-4.22
AQUACULTURE	1679.58	1749.75	1719.47	4.18	-1.73

TABLE 5. WEIGHTED AVERAGE FARMGATE PRICES IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES,  
JANUARY -SEPTEMBER, 2000, 2010 - 2012

SUBSECTOR	PESO PER KILOGRAM				GROWTH RATES		
	2000	2010	2011	2012	00-12	10-11	11-12
CROPS						16.02	-4.78
PALAY	8.66	15.03	15.02	16.29	88.11	-0.07	8.46
CORN	6.65	10.96	12.25	12.66	90.38	11.77	3.35
COCONUT	2.26	4.81	8.31	5.86	159.29	72.77	-29.48
SUGARCANE	0.76	1.95	2.18	1.61	111.84	11.79	-26.15
BANANA	4.19	11.74	11.39	11.59	176.61	-2.98	1.76
PINEAPPLE	7.08	5.01	6.32	7.48	5.65	26.15	18.35
COFFEE	40.84	59.72	72.75	70.88	73.56	21.82	-2.57
MANGO	18.11	21.39	23.48	25.39	40.20	9.77	8.13
TOBACCO	41.00	62.24	66.25	68.16	66.24	6.44	2.88
ABACA	19.43	35.47	39.27	39.81	104.89	10.71	1.38
PEANUT	17.59	29.29	30.38	33.80	92.15	3.72	11.26
MONGO	21.28	51.63	53.25	45.28	112.78	3.14	-14.97
CASSAVA	3.58	5.51	6.02	6.35	77.37	9.26	5.48
CAMOTE	4.53	9.81	11.09	11.74	159.16	13.05	5.86
TOMATO	7.45	10.12	12.81	14.42	93.56	26.58	12.57
GARLIC	73.14	74.98	101.15	91.21	24.71	34.90	-9.83
ONION	13.87	16.35	37.02	31.13	124.44	126.42	-15.91
CABBAGE	7.18	7.87	12.55	12.08	68.25	59.47	-3.75
EGGPLANT	11.72	11.54	19.95	16.82	43.52	72.88	-15.69
CALAMANSI	9.81	13.82	24.83	15.82	61.26	79.67	-36.29
RUBBER	8.53	57.48	80.92	51.12	499.30	40.78	-36.83
OTHERS	11.96	13.62	16.42	16.47	37.71	20.56	0.30
LIVESTOCK						-1.48	-2.17
CARABAO	36.39	68.33	68.01	69.37	90.63	-0.47	2.00
CATTLE	46.44	81.82	83.83	84.10	81.09	2.46	0.32
HOG	52.58	92.19	90.06	87.48	66.38	-2.31	-2.86
GOAT	46.51	92.79	98.49	101.44	118.10	6.14	3.00
DAIRY	13.70	30.05	30.09	30.22	120.58	0.13	0.43
POULTRY						-1.45	0.19
CHICKEN	56.34	85.30	83.76	82.85	47.05	-1.81	-1.09
DUCK	53.80	76.17	73.51	76.45	42.10	-3.49	4.00
CHICKEN EGGS	55.78	85.85	85.80	89.16	59.84	-0.06	3.92
DUCK EGGS	43.69	78.49	77.35	79.36	81.64	-1.45	2.60
FISHERIES						3.28	5.82
COMMERCIAL	34.82	50.60	55.34	60.76	74.50	9.37	9.79
MUNICIPAL	33.14	57.12	59.65	61.40	85.27	4.43	2.93
AQUACULTURE	29.44	35.68	34.93	37.94	28.87	-2.10	8.62
TOTAL						9.77	-2.11