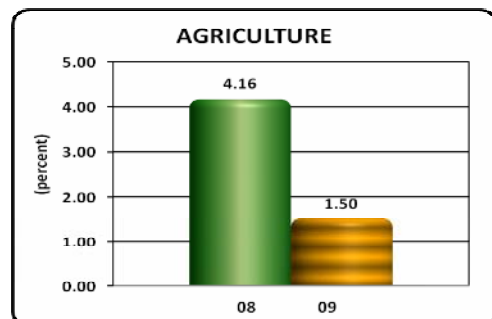
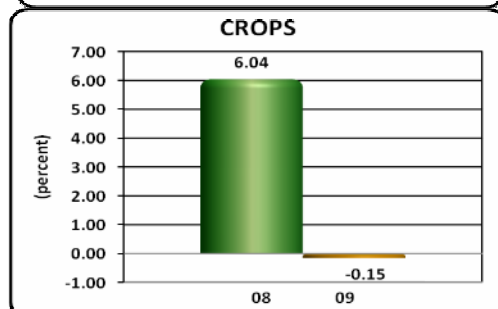


PERFORMANCE OF PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE JANUARY – SEPTEMBER 2009

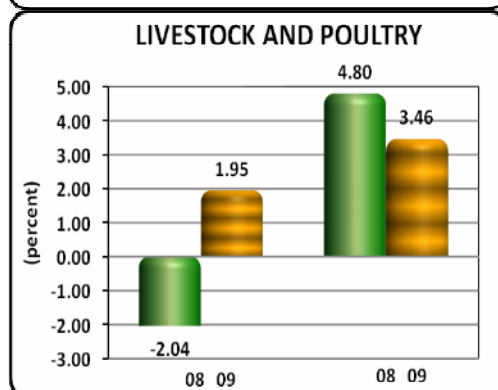
HIGHLIGHTS



Agriculture posted a 1.50 percent growth during the first nine months of 2009. The combined gains in livestock, poultry and fisheries production contributed to the sector's growth. Meanwhile, production of some high value commercial crops dropped, thus the negative growth rate noted in the crops subsector. The gross value of agricultural output amounted to P849.3 billion at current prices or 1.62 percent higher than last year's level.

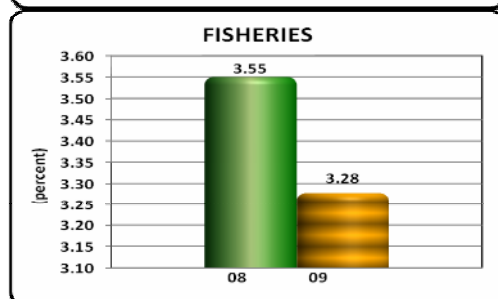


The crops subsector registered a 0.15 percent drop in output this year. In the case of palay and corn, some production gains were noted. Production of palay grew by 2.90 percent while that of corn inched up by 0.76 percent. The other gainers were coconut, tomato, banana, peanut, cassava and tobacco. Their corresponding production growth rates ranged from 2.24 percent to 12.25 percent. The subsector's share in total agricultural output went down to 46.92 percent. Gross value of crop production was P450.0 billion at current prices. This was 1.77 percent lower than last year's record.

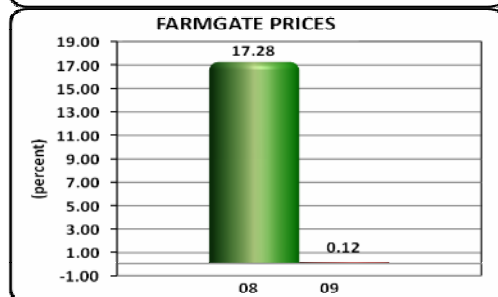


The livestock subsector almost recovered from the 2008 slump as it grew by 1.95 percent this year. This was mainly due to hog production which posted a 2.22 percent increase this year. The subsector accounted for 12.36 percent of total agricultural output. At current prices, the subsector grossed P138.4 billion, which corresponded to a 4.89 percent increase during the period.

The poultry subsector registered a 3.46 percent output gain this year. Production of chicken and chicken eggs decreased by 3.21 percent and 6.33 percent, respectively. The subsector's share in total agricultural output was 14.09 percent. The gross receipts of the subsector amounted to P100.3 billion pesos at current prices, up by 11.38 percent this year.



The fisheries subsector which shared 26.63 percent in total agricultural production, grew by 3.28 percent. Production in aquaculture expanded by 4.50 percent while that of commercial fisheries went up by 3.75 percent. Municipal fisheries managed to post a 0.21 percent output increment in 2009. The subsector grossed P160.6 billion at current prices or 3.18 percent more than the previous year's level.



On the average, farmgate prices increased at a slower rate of 0.12 percent during the January to September 2009 period. The poultry subsector recorded the biggest price hike of 7.65 percent. In the livestock subsector, there was a 2.88 percent gain in prices. Meanwhile, average prices in the crops and fisheries subsector indicated decreases of 1.62 percent and 0.09 percent, respectively.

A. VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The gross value of **agricultural production** during the first nine months of 2009 totalled P849.3 billion at current prices, up by 1.62 percent from the level recorded during the same period last year.

The **crops subsector** grossed P450.0 billion at current prices and registered a 1.77 percent drop in gross receipts this year. Gross earnings from palay posted a 6.12 percent expansion due to increase in both production and prices. Similarly, the gains in output and prices of corn pushed its gross value up by 3.28 percent.

Banana grossed 17.68 percent higher than last year's record due to increases in production and prices. Production and prices of tobacco went up and pushed its gross value of output up by 17.75 percent. Peanut bounced back from last year's slump with a 15.07 percent increase in gross value of production. In the case of cassava and cabbage, gross earnings posted gains of 13.95 percent and 15.54 percent, respectively.

Garlic recovered from last year's loss due to higher farmgate prices this year. Its gross value of production went up by 33.03 percent. A considerable gain of 62.48 percent in gross earnings was noted for calamansi. The aggregate gross value of production of "other" crops went up by 3.32 percent due to expansion in production and prices.

The decline in both production and prices pulled down the gross earnings from sugarcane by 32.78 percent and pineapple by 26.76 percent. For the same reason, gross values of camote, coffee and abaca declined by 3.31 percent, 7.28 percent and 16.00 percent, respectively. Because of production decreases, gross receipts from mango slid by 8.81 and mongo by 0.16 percent. Gross revenues of coconut went down by 21.73 percent and rubber by 39.71 percent due to lower prices. Other losers this year were tomato, eggplant and onion with corresponding cuts in gross values of production of 8.93 percent, 12.18 percent and 35.42 percent.

The **livestock subsector** grossed P138.4 billion at current prices, up by 4.89 percent from previous year's level. Because of increased production and prices, gross value of carabao production went up by 14.94 percent. For the same reason, gross value of output from cattle farms moved up by 7.19 percent. Hog production and prices increased and this resulted in 3.77 percent rise in gross earnings. Dairy grossed 3.46 percent more this year owing to the increases in gross production and prices. Goat grossed 13.29 percent higher this year because of higher prices.

The **poultry subsector** registered the highest growth rate in the gross value of output at 11.38 percent this year. Its gross value of production amounted to P100.3 billion at current

prices. Chicken grossed 11.08 percent higher due to gains in output and prices. The gross value of chicken egg production went up by 14.31 percent. On the other hand, a reduction of 4.88 percent in the gross value of duck was noted due to lower production. Duck eggs bounced back from its negative growth and posted a 7.45 percent increase as both production and prices increased during the period.

The **fisheries subsector** grossed P160.6 billion at current prices, up by 3.18 percent from the 2008 level. Gross earnings from aquaculture expanded by 12.83 percent as increases in production and prices were noted. The same conditions in municipal fisheries resulted in the 3.97 percent rise in gross receipts. On the other hand, the gross value of commercial fisheries production dropped by 8.54 percent due to decline in prices.

B. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION

Production in the **agriculture sector** managed to grow by 1.50 percent during the first nine months of 2009.

The **crops subsector** which accounted for 46.92 percent of total agricultural production recorded a 0.15 percent contraction during the period. The adverse impact of recent typhoons was indicated by the slower growth rate of palay production. Total output at 10.90 million metric tons was 2.90 percent higher than last year's record. The production gain could be attributed to the sufficiency of water from NIA irrigation systems, the use of hybrid and inbred seeds and the increase in fertilizer usage in Central Luzon and Cagayan Valley in the second quarter. During the third quarter, there were reports of increased area planted due to early occurrence of rains in Ilocos Region. Other reasons cited were the higher price of palay which encouraged more plantings in Ilocos Norte and use of early maturing varieties in La Union. In the same period, area harvested in Central Luzon increased as most of the standing crops at maturity stage had been harvested before the occurrence of tropical storm Ondoy. There were also increases in area harvested in MIMAROPA and Western Visayas because of seed subsidy by DA-LGUs and early onset of rainfall that prompted early plantings.

Corn production was 5.59 million metric tons, indicating an increase of 0.76 percent from last year's level. The increment was traced to increases in area harvested for white and yellow corn in the third quarter in Cagayan province due to recovery of area damaged by Typhoon Karen last year and newly opened corn areas. In Nueva Vizcaya, area harvested expanded as pasture areas had been converted to corn area during the period. It was noted that the change in planting schedule and improved weather conditions in Lanao Norte and availability of seeds in Lanao del Sur contributed to expansion of area harvested during the reference period.

Coconut production was higher by 2.24 percent compared to its year-ago level. The recovery of coconut farms in Bicol and MIMAROPA from the effects of last year's typhoons

and increased production of mature nuts particularly in Luzon, Central Visayas and Mindanao provinces were the major reasons for the expansion. There were also these “no coconut tree cutting” policy in Northern Mindanao and the nationwide drive to totally eradicate “brontispa longissima”. There was increased production of dwarf and crossbreed varieties. Banana production expanded by 4.01 percent from last year’s level. This was attributed to the absence of strong typhoons in Laguna and the bigger sizes of fruits harvested in Cagayan Valley. In Palawan, there were reports of good management practices for banana farms like thinning and clearing of underbrush. Bigger bunches and more productive hills from both commercial and backyard farms were also noted in Northern Mindanao. The high market demand encouraged more area harvested for lacatan, latundan and saba varieties in North and South Cotabato and Sarangani provinces.

Cassava production was higher by 6.33 percent from its previous year’s record. There was continuous expansion of contract growing areas in Bukidnon and Misamis Oriental coupled with the presence of assemblers of cassava chips traders in the area in the second quarter. There was increased demand for cassava as food and feeds and flour processing that encouraged plantings in Bohol, Northern Mindanao and ARMM provinces. Cabbage farmers enjoyed another 1.86 percent addition to their last year’s production. There were reports of lesser attacks of pests and crop shifting from Chinese pechay in Mt. Province. In addition, improved and efficient fertilizer application techniques were adopted in Benguet and Misamis provinces throughout the reference period. Another gainer was rubber with a 0.74 percent increase from last year’s performance. This was due to increased tappings from matured trees in North Cotabato and Bukidnon during the second and third quarters of 2009. Tomato recorded another 2.60 percent output increment this period. There were increases in area harvested in Bukidnon, Misamis Oriental, Camiguin and Lanao del Norte throughout the first three quarters of 2009. Lesser pest attacks in Quezon and blight disease in Misamis Occidental also contributed to the good performance of the commodity.

Tobacco made a turnaround as a double-digit growth of 12.25 percent was attained during the first nine months of the year. This was attributed to increase in area harvested in Isabela due to availability of seedlings. Harvesting was also encouraged by the presence of financiers and contract growers in La Union and Pangasinan which provided assurance of market in the second quarter. The high price of native tobacco variety in Misamis Oriental and Zamboanga Peninsula encouraged plantings and harvesting in these provinces in the third quarter. Good market price in La Union and lesser occurrence of pod rot in Ilocos Sur contributed to the increase in output.

Sufficient rainfall during the second quarter in 2009 provided enough moisture to growing hybrid varieties of peanut in Cagayan and Pangasinan, thus the 4.14 percent output expansion. Onion producers enjoyed a positive performance from the previous year’s slump and grew by 1.11 percent this year. The good market price coupled with increased demand encouraged onion plantings in Nueva Ecija in the second quarter. In the same period, farmers in Ilocos provinces produced better quality onion due to early control of bulb rots and army worm and purple blotch in the area. Eggplant production made a turnaround as a 1.87 percent production increase was recorded during the period. There was higher demand from the local market in Batangas that encouraged farmers to expand area devoted to

eggplant in the third quarter. The reference period was characterized by crop shifting from okra in Davao City and the distribution of high yielding varieties in Aklan and Guimaras.

Sugarcane production went down by 23.35 percent from last year's level. Area harvested in Tarlac and Nueva Ecija decreased during the first semester of 2009. The decrease in area in Capiz, Negros Occidental and Cebu was due to high price of fertilizer and effects of last year's typhoon Frank. During the third quarter, the milling season for 2009 to 2010 in Batangas, Camarines Sur and Davao Sur had not started yet. Pineapple production dipped by 0.47 percent. The high cost of fertilizer resulted in lower application rate in Cavite and Bicol region throughout the second and third quarters of 2009. There were also reports of crop shifting to banana and corn in Sarangani provinces.

Production in abaca farms slid by 2.25 percent from its last year's record. Lower demand coupled with prevailing low market price in Luzon, Davao region and Caraga, particularly, during the second and third quarters resulted in lower cuttings. Another contributing factor was the prevalence of mosaic and bunchy top diseases in Leyte and Southern Leyte during the last two quarters of the reference period. Mongo production also recorded a negative performance of 5.75 percent due to the effects of Typhoon Emong during the plant's reproductive stage in Isabela in the second quarter. Crop shiftings to corn in Cagayan and Bohol provinces and to banana cavendish in Davao City were reported in the third quarter.

Mongo was also affected by excessive rains in Davao Sur, Davao Norte, Compostela Valley and Maguindanao provinces. Garlic production recorded a drop of 7.93 percent during the first nine months of 2009. There was continuous decrease in area harvested throughout the first three quarters of the year due to crop shifting to other cash crops in Ilocos region and Mindoro Occidental. Area harvested in Kalinga was due to high production cost and lower demand for the locally produced variety.

Coffee production continued to decline and posted another 1.99 percent cut this year. There were reports of neglect and poor maintenance of coffee farms in Davao region during the second and third quarters. It was also cited that there was shifting to banana, oil palm and rubber in North Cotabato. In the third quarter, coffee farms in South Cotabato were affected by strong winds and frequent rains during the flowering stage. Rejuvenation process was also on-going in Zamboanga del Norte during the quarter.

Mango production continued to decrease and another 13.14 percent drop was recorded. Continuous rainfall during the flowering stage of trees in Cagayan Valley affected the commodity's performance this year. Camote production also declined by 1.38 percent during the period. This was due to the occurrence of weevils in Agusan and Surigao provinces, in the second quarter and in Leyte, Albay and Caraga provinces in the third quarter. Again, continuous rainfall was noted in these areas. There were also reports of crop shifting to stringbeans in Quezon and land in-fallow in Southern Leyte in the third quarter of 2009.

Calamansi production slid by 2.41 percent this year due to the citrus canker disease in Quezon in the third quarter. In Davao Norte, fruits were smaller. Cutting of unproductive

trees was observed in Davao Sur. The continued rains during the plant's flowering stage in Mindoro Oriental, Cagayan Valley and Quezon were reported during the second and third quarters of this year.

Collectively, "other crops" production went down by 0.15 percent during the period. The production of vegetables like Chinese pechay squash fruit, carrots, habichuelas and gabi was affected by continuous and heavy rains during the third quarter period. For fruits, specifically papaya production of the solo variety was reported to have been stopped in Davao Sur. Production was also affected by flashfloods in Misamis Oriental. The decrease in mandarin production was due to smaller area harvested in Cagayan Valley due to rains during the flowering stage. It was also affected by citrus bugs in Central Luzon.

The **livestock subsector** which contributed 12.36 percent to total agriculture output performed better this year with production going up by 1.95 percent. Hog production which was 2.22 percent higher this year was the major source of growth of the subsector. The number of slaughtering increased and higher stocks of fatteners were reported in the Visayas and Mindanao regions during the first two quarters of the year. For the third quarter, it was reported that in the Luzon regions, the incidence of Porcine Respiratory and Reproductive Syndrome (PRRS) was controlled by vaccination drive of the government.

Carabao production posted a 1.30 percent expansion this year. The volume of slaughtering in abattoirs in Ilocos region, Western Visayas, CALABARZON and Bicol Region increased in response to higher demand for carabeef. In addition, high prices of fish and fishery products were noted during the first semester of the year. Cattle production, likewise, recorded an increase of 1.43 percent during the period. The volume of slaughtering in abattoirs grew particularly in MIMAROPA, Bicol Region, Western Visayas, and Zamboanga Peninsula in the first two quarters of the year.

Dairy production recorded a slowdown in growth but managed to increase by 1.55 percent this year. The number of animals in the milklane during the first quarter was lower but this increased during the second and third quarters of the year. Higher milk production from dairy cattle was also reported in the third quarter of 2009.

Goat production declined by 3.13 percent during the period. Decreased volume of slaughtering of animals for meat due to lower demand was observed in Ilocos, Western Visayas, Davao Region and SOCCSKSARGEN. The cutback in goat production in these regions in the third quarter was also reflective of the lower weights of goats disposed for slaughter.

The **poultry subsector** with its 14.09 percent contribution to total agricultural production sustained its growth and posted a 3.46 percent output increment this year. Chicken production indicated a slower growth rate with its 3.21 percent growth this period. This could be explained by the slower expansion in the broiler production in Central Luzon, CALABARZON, Central Visayas and Northern Mindanao in the first half of 2009. There was a slowdown in broiler production in the third quarter as the result of tight supply of day old chicks during the period. Chicken egg production was up by 6.33 percent this year. The

higher inventory of layers and better egg-laying efficiency ratio in Central Visayas and Northern Mindanao throughout the first three quarters of 2009 contributed to the growth of egg production.

Duck meat production dropped by 6.02 percent. Lower culling of duck layers and lower inventory of animals were mentioned as the major factors in the decline. Production of duck eggs was down by 4.49 percent. The lower egg production was due to non-replacement of layer stocks during the first two quarters of the year. In the third quarter, lower production was explained by the decrease in inventory of duck layers.

The **fisheries subsector** which accounted for 26.63 percent of total agricultural output grew by 3.28 percent during the first nine months of 2009. Commercial fisheries outdid its performance last year and expanded by 3.75 percent. In Quezon, the number of fishing trips increased throughout the two quarters due to decline in prices of fuel and favorable weather conditions. In Bicol, particularly in Camarines Sur, more unloadings in the private landing centers were noted while in Sorsogon, the abundance of species like fimbriated sardines and moonfish was reported during the second quarter. In the third quarter, Camarines provinces reported more fishing trips because of lesser weather disturbances and abundance of frigate tuna, skipjack, yellowfin tuna, fimbriated sardines and roundscad which contributed greatly to the increased production of the subsector. In Zamboanga City, there were reports of increased unloading of “tunsoy” and Indian sardines in some private landing centers.

The municipal fishery posted a 0.21 percent increase in output over the previous year’s record. During the first quarter of 2009, the increased volume of unloadings was due to lower operational cost and fishing gears provided by BFAR to sustenance fishermen in Palawan. In the same period, increased fishing efforts in Camarines Sur were reported. Active gathering of shells and mollusks in Iloilo was noted. This was coupled with abundant fish catch due to sufficient water level in rivers and canals in Aklan. In North Cotabato, there was abundant catch of fish in Liguasan Marsh as a result of sufficient water level and distribution of banca and gill nets to fishermen in Lanao Sur by BFAR-LGU. In the third quarter, the increase was caused by the sufficiency of water level in rivers and lakes in the provinces of Cagayan, Tarlac, Palawan, Camarines Sur and Capiz brought about by rains which resulted in more catch of freshwater fish, crustaceans and mollusks. The species from damaged and destroyed pens in South Cotabato and Kalinga provinces were caught by inland fishermen. In addition, higher demand for “susos” or snails as feeds for shrimps and prawn culture encouraged more snail gathering in Rizal.

In the case of aquaculture, the additional 4.50 percent in output was partly the result of good quality fingerlings. Improved salinity of water translated to higher survival rate in Batangas throughout all quarters. Moreover, there were early harvests in the third quarter in the province due to higher demand in Metro Manila as lesser supply of freshwater fish came from Northern Luzon. In Bohol, the demand for oyster by sauce manufacturers encouraged more households into oyster farming from the second to third quarters. In Maguindanao, area expansion for freshwater fishpen species and availability of funds to operate were also cited in the third quarter of 2009. For seaweeds, area expansion in Bohol,

Zamboanga City and Palawan was reported as availability of planting materials and high demand for seaweeds were observed throughout the period. Specifically, in the third quarter, the availability of planting materials from BFAR and presence of cottonii and spinosum buyers encouraged farmers to expand areas in Bohol. Better price and availability of materials from BFAR encouraged area expansion in Sulu and Tawi-tawi.

C. FARMGATE PRICES

Farmgate prices of **agricultural commodities** increased by an average of 0.12 percent during the first three quarters of 2009.

Prices in the **crops subsector** went down by an average of 1.62 percent. Palay price registered an average growth of 3.13 percent. During the first quarter, demand was higher for yellow corn as feeds and for white corn as input to the “cornick” industry and as substitute for rice. Corn came up with 2.50 percent gain in price.

This year’s biggest price increment was noted for calamansi at 66.50 percent. Banana price continued to experience double digit increase with 13.14 percent gain this year. Mango had an average price increase of 4.99 percent. Tobacco price was higher by 4.90 percent from previous year’s level. An upward movement in the prices of legumes was observed with mongo by 5.93 percent and peanut by 10.50 percent. The same trend was observed for prices of cassava and cabbage with 7.17 percent and 13.43 percent increases, respectively. Garlic price bounced back from last year’s cut and grew by 44.49 percent.

Price of coconut decreased by 23.44 percent due to low prices of copra in the world market. Coffee and sugarcane prices posted negative growth rates of 5.40 percent and 12.31 percent, respectively. Pineapple price dropped by an average of 26.41 percent. Abaca prices went down by 14.07 percent while rubber was quoted 40.15 percent lower from the year ago level. Price reductions of 11.23 percent for tomato, 13.79 percent for eggplant and 36.12 percent for onion were noted. Camote was quoted 1.96 percent lower this year.

In the **livestock subsector**, prices increased by an average of 2.88 percent. Price of hog was 1.52 percent higher this year. Carabao and goat recorded price increments of 13.46 percent and 16.95 percent, respectively. There were reports of higher demand for goat from institutional buyers in Zamboanga Peninsula and Bicol. Cattle price increased by 5.68 percent while dairy price moved up by 1.88 percent.

The **poultry subsector** registered the highest price increase of 7.65 percent this year. Chicken prices appreciated by 7.63 percent due to greater demand from processors in CALABARZON, Central Luzon and Northern Mindanao. Price of chicken eggs was up by

7.50 percent. Duck meat recorded a price increment of 1.21 percent. In the case of duck eggs, price was 12.50 percent higher this year due to increased demand for salted eggs and “balut” processing in Central Luzon, CALABARZON and Northern Mindanao.

In the **fisheries subsector**, prices moved down by an average of 0.09 percent. This was attributed to the 11.85 percent decrease in the prices of commercial fishery products, particularly those of fimbriated sardines and Indian sardines prices. Prices of aquaculture products increased by 7.98 percent. In the municipal fisheries, there was an average price gain of 3.75 percent.

TABLE 1. VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE AT CONSTANT PRICES, PHILIPPINES, JANUARY - SEPTEMBER, 2007 - 2009

SUB-SECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2007	2008	2009	07-08	08-09
AGRICULTURAL CROPS	106753.67	113205.83	113031.48	6.04	-0.15
PALAY	32685.72	35046.88	36064.50	7.22	2.90
CORN	15926.51	16701.26	16827.80	4.86	0.76
COCONUT	16723.17	17433.16	17823.02	4.25	2.24
SUGARCANE	4731.16	6275.63	4810.30	32.64	-23.35
BANANA	9692.93	11658.60	12126.15	20.28	4.01
PINEAPPLE	2854.05	3063.96	3049.41	7.35	-0.47
COFFEE	1313.85	1309.86	1283.81	-0.30	-1.99
MANGO	7112.29	6122.14	5317.78	-13.92	-13.14
TOBACCO	513.44	484.73	544.11	-5.59	12.25
ABACA	330.06	342.04	334.35	3.63	-2.25
PEANUT	222.96	214.03	222.88	-4.01	4.14
MONGO	298.29	304.16	286.68	1.97	-5.75
CASSAVA	1841.50	1912.11	2033.07	3.83	6.33
CAMOTE	835.04	832.92	821.45	-0.25	-1.38
TOMATO	561.94	570.45	585.26	1.51	2.60
GARLIC	522.61	525.39	483.73	0.53	-7.93
ONION	818.13	718.06	726.00	-12.23	1.11
CABBAGE	262.71	278.11	283.29	5.87	1.86
EGGPLANT	911.47	854.23	870.17	-6.28	1.87
CALAMANSI	775.48	770.20	751.62	-0.68	-2.41
RUBBER	1115.33	1144.55	1153.02	2.62	0.74
OTHERS	6705.04	6643.38	6633.08	-0.92	-0.15
LIVESTOCK	29803.09	29196.28	29765.53	-2.04	1.95
CARABAO	1164.32	1191.60	1207.08	2.34	1.30
CATTLE	3349.00	3366.14	3414.21	0.51	1.43
HOG	24509.79	23838.84	24367.14	-2.74	2.22
GOAT	731.02	748.26	724.86	2.36	-3.13
DAIRY	48.95	51.45	52.25	5.11	1.55
POULTRY	31305.51	32807.55	33943.19	4.80	3.46
CHICKEN	22367.89	23713.77	24474.59	6.02	3.21
DUCK	1089.48	1001.61	941.36	-8.07	-6.02
CHICKEN EGGS	7048.07	7376.63	7843.85	4.66	6.33
DUCK EGGS	800.06	715.54	683.39	-10.56	-4.49
FISHERIES	59988.07	62118.01	64154.02	3.55	3.28
COMMERCIAL	14787.19	14994.91	15557.74	1.40	3.75
MUNICIPAL	14764.33	15047.31	15078.41	1.92	0.21
AQUACULTURE	30436.55	32075.78	33517.86	5.39	4.50
TOTAL	227850.34	237327.68	240894.22	4.16	1.50

TABLE 2. VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE AT CURRENT PRICES, PHILIPPINES,
JANUARY - SEPTEMBER, 2007 - 2009

SUB-SECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2007	2008	2009	07-08	08-09
AGRICULTURAL CROPS	351649.02	458118.23	450027.73	30.28	-1.77
PALAY	110499.46	152258.03	161582.04	37.79	6.12
CORN	52065.41	59924.77	61888.27	15.10	3.28
COCONUT	41807.93	61016.05	47756.54	45.94	-21.73
SUGARCANE	19220.33	25494.73	17136.71	32.64	-32.78
BANANA	41464.19	55702.20	65548.58	34.34	17.68
PINEAPPLE	7371.69	8126.86	5952.06	10.24	-26.76
COFFEE	3253.00	3670.62	3403.43	12.84	-7.28
MANGO	16189.29	18814.60	17157.92	16.22	-8.81
TOBACCO	1895.74	2527.26	2975.87	33.31	17.75
ABACA	1681.72	2277.61	1913.16	35.43	-16.00
PEANUT	637.71	618.19	711.32	-3.06	15.07
MONGO	827.49	879.29	877.88	6.26	-0.16
CASSAVA	6405.80	7047.48	8030.61	10.02	13.95
CAMOTE	3521.31	4054.44	3920.36	15.14	-3.31
TOMATO	1793.01	2143.31	1951.99	19.54	-8.93
GARLIC	776.86	601.32	799.95	-22.60	33.03
ONION	1881.03	4599.05	2970.21	144.50	-35.42
CABBAGE	457.28	619.26	715.51	35.42	15.54
EGGPLANT	2005.99	3116.27	2736.63	55.35	-12.18
CALAMANSI	1367.68	1486.25	2414.86	8.67	62.48
RUBBER	9479.09	11597.09	6991.94	22.34	-39.71
OTHERS	27047.00	31543.55	32591.87	16.62	3.32
LIVESTOCK	117140.09	131963.29	138410.51	12.65	4.89
CARABAO	5058.10	5618.81	6458.02	11.09	14.94
CATTLE	11223.40	12340.23	13227.02	9.95	7.19
HOG	96493.74	109252.57	113371.89	13.22	3.77
GOAT	4084.55	4450.29	5041.75	8.95	13.29
DAIRY	280.29	301.39	311.83	7.53	3.46
POULTRY	80413.79	90016.46	100257.30	11.94	11.38
CHICKEN	58090.85	65824.20	73118.39	13.31	11.08
DUCK	1870.59	1938.34	1843.68	3.62	-4.88
CHICKEN EGGS	18224.06	20168.42	23054.44	10.67	14.31
DUCK EGGS	2228.29	2085.50	2240.78	-6.41	7.45
FISHERIES	134952.03	155687.01	160638.97	15.36	3.18
COMMERCIAL	41450.59	47597.18	43530.44	14.83	-8.54
MUNICIPAL	49329.45	54750.56	56925.03	10.99	3.97
AQUACULTURE	44171.99	53339.27	60183.50	20.75	12.83
TOTAL	684154.93	835784.99	849334.50	22.16	1.62

TABLE 3. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES, JANUARY - SEPTEMBER, 2007 - 2009

SUB-SECTOR	AT CONSTANT PRICES			AT CURRENT PRICES		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
AGRICULTURAL CROPS	46.85	47.70	46.92	51.40	54.81	52.99
PALAY	14.35	14.77	14.97	16.15	18.22	19.02
CORN	6.99	7.04	6.99	7.61	7.17	7.29
COCONUT	7.34	7.35	7.40	6.11	7.30	5.62
SUGARCANE	2.08	2.64	2.00	2.81	3.05	2.02
BANANA	4.25	4.91	5.03	6.06	6.66	7.72
PINEAPPLE	1.25	1.29	1.27	1.08	0.97	0.70
COFFEE	0.58	0.55	0.53	0.48	0.44	0.40
MANGO	3.12	2.58	2.21	2.37	2.25	2.02
TOBACCO	0.23	0.20	0.23	0.28	0.30	0.35
ABACA	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.25	0.27	0.23
PEANUT	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.08
MONGO	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.10
CASSAVA	0.81	0.81	0.84	0.94	0.84	0.95
CAMOTE	0.37	0.35	0.34	0.51	0.49	0.46
TOMATO	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.26	0.23
GARLIC	0.23	0.22	0.20	0.11	0.07	0.09
ONION	0.36	0.30	0.30	0.27	0.55	0.35
CABBAGE	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.07	0.07	0.08
EGGPLANT	0.40	0.36	0.36	0.29	0.37	0.32
CALAMANSI	0.34	0.32	0.31	0.20	0.18	0.28
RUBBER	0.49	0.48	0.48	1.39	1.39	0.82
OTHERS	2.94	2.80	2.75	3.95	3.77	3.84
LIVESTOCK	13.08	12.30	12.36	17.12	15.79	16.30
CARABAO	0.51	0.50	0.50	0.74	0.67	0.76
CATTLE	1.47	1.42	1.42	1.64	1.48	1.56
HOG	10.76	10.04	10.12	14.10	13.07	13.35
GOAT	0.32	0.32	0.30	0.60	0.53	0.59
DAIRY	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.04
POULTRY	13.74	13.82	14.09	11.75	10.77	11.80
CHICKEN	9.82	9.99	10.16	8.49	7.88	8.61
DUCK	0.48	0.42	0.39	0.27	0.23	0.22
CHICKEN EGGS	3.09	3.11	3.26	2.66	2.41	2.71
DUCK EGGS	0.35	0.30	0.28	0.33	0.25	0.26
FISHERIES	26.33	26.17	26.63	19.73	18.63	18.91
COMMERCIAL	6.49	6.32	6.46	6.06	5.69	5.13
MUNICIPAL	6.48	6.34	6.26	7.21	6.55	6.70
AQUACULTURE	13.36	13.52	13.91	6.46	6.38	7.09
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 4. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES,
JANUARY- SEPTEMBER, 2007 - 2009

SUB-SECTOR	IN THOUSAND METRIC TONS			GROWTH RATES	
	2007	2008	2009	07-08	08-09
AGRICULTURAL CROPS					
PALAY	9874.84	10588.18	10895.62	7.22	2.90
CORN	5291.20	5548.59	5590.63	4.86	0.76
COCONUT	10719.98	11175.10	11425.01	4.25	2.24
SUGARCANE	14784.87	19611.33	15032.20	32.64	-23.35
BANANA	5384.96	6477.00	6736.75	20.28	4.01
PINEAPPLE	1526.23	1638.48	1630.70	7.35	-0.47
COFFEE	55.98	55.81	54.70	-0.30	-1.99
MANGO	982.36	845.60	734.50	-13.92	-13.14
TOBACCO	33.98	32.08	36.01	-5.59	12.25
ABACA	50.70	52.54	51.36	3.63	-2.25
PEANUT	26.20	25.15	26.19	-4.01	4.14
MONGO	25.43	25.93	24.44	1.97	-5.75
CASSAVA	1315.36	1365.79	1452.19	3.83	6.33
CAMOTE	441.82	440.70	434.63	-0.25	-1.38
TOMATO	162.41	164.87	169.15	1.51	2.60
GARLIC	11.29	11.35	10.45	0.53	-7.93
ONION	130.90	114.89	116.16	-12.23	1.11
CABBAGE	61.38	64.98	66.19	5.87	1.86
EGGPLANT	188.71	176.86	180.16	-6.28	1.87
CALAMANSI	151.46	150.43	146.80	-0.68	-2.41
RUBBER	246.21	252.66	254.53	2.62	0.74
OTHERS	2520.69	2497.51	2493.64	-0.92	-0.15
LIVESTOCK					
CARABAO	97.76	100.05	101.35	2.34	1.30
CATTLE	170.00	170.87	173.31	0.51	1.43
HOG	1355.63	1318.52	1347.74	-2.74	2.22
GOAT	58.11	59.48	57.62	2.36	-3.13
DAIRY	9.79	10.29	10.45	5.11	1.55
POULTRY					
CHICKEN	820.84	870.23	898.15	6.02	3.21
DUCK	31.37	28.84	27.11	-8.07	-6.02
CHICKEN EGGS	244.98	256.40	272.64	4.66	6.33
DUCK EGGS	35.59	31.83	30.40	-10.56	-4.49
FISHERIES					
COMMERCIAL	919.03	931.94	966.92	1.40	3.75
MUNICIPAL	1006.43	1025.72	1027.84	1.92	0.21
AQUACULTURE	1506.76	1587.91	1659.30	5.39	4.50

TABLE 5. WEIGHTED AVERAGE FARMGATE PRICES IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES,
JANUARY - SEPTEMBER, 1985, 2007 - 2009

SUB-SECTOR	PESO PER KILOGRAM				GROWTH RATES		
	1985	2007	2008	2009	85-09	07-08	08-09
AGRICULTURAL CROPS						22.85	-1.62
PALAY	3.31	11.19	14.38	14.83	348.04	28.51	3.13
CORN	3.01	9.84	10.80	11.07	267.77	9.76	2.50
COCONUT	1.56	3.90	5.46	4.18	167.95	40.00	-23.44
SUGARCANE	0.32	1.30	1.30	1.14	256.25	0.00	-12.31
BANANA	1.80	7.70	8.60	9.73	440.56	11.69	13.14
PINEAPPLE	1.87	4.83	4.96	3.65	95.19	2.69	-26.41
COFFEE	23.47	58.11	65.77	62.22	165.10	13.18	-5.40
MANGO	7.24	16.48	22.25	23.36	222.65	35.01	4.99
TOBACCO	15.11	55.79	78.78	82.64	446.92	41.21	4.90
ABACA	6.51	33.17	43.35	37.25	472.20	30.69	-14.07
PEANUT	8.51	24.34	24.58	27.16	219.15	0.99	10.50
MONGO	11.73	32.54	33.91	35.92	206.22	4.21	5.93
CASSAVA	1.40	4.87	5.16	5.53	295.00	5.95	7.17
CAMOTE	1.89	7.97	9.20	9.02	377.25	15.43	-1.96
TOMATO	3.46	11.04	13.00	11.54	233.53	17.75	-11.23
GARLIC	46.29	68.81	52.98	76.55	65.37	-23.01	44.49
ONION	6.25	14.37	40.03	25.57	309.12	178.57	-36.12
CABBAGE	4.28	7.45	9.53	10.81	152.57	27.92	13.43
EGGPLANT	4.83	10.63	17.62	15.19	214.49	65.76	-13.79
CALAMANSI	5.12	9.03	9.88	16.45	221.29	9.41	66.50
RUBBER	4.53	38.50	45.90	27.47	506.40	19.22	-40.15
OTHERS	2.66	10.73	12.63	13.07	391.35	17.71	3.48
LIVESTOCK						15.00	2.88
CARABAO	11.91	51.74	56.16	63.72	435.01	8.54	13.46
CATTLE	19.70	66.02	72.22	76.32	287.41	9.39	5.68
HOG	18.08	71.18	82.86	84.12	365.27	16.41	1.52
GOAT	12.58	70.29	74.82	87.50	595.55	6.44	16.95
DAIRY	5.00	28.63	29.29	29.84	496.80	2.31	1.88
POULTRY						6.82	7.65
CHICKEN	27.25	70.77	75.64	81.41	198.75	6.88	7.63
DUCK	34.73	59.63	67.21	68.02	95.85	12.71	1.21
CHICKEN EGGS	28.77	74.39	78.66	84.56	193.92	5.74	7.50
DUCK EGGS	22.48	62.61	65.52	73.71	227.89	4.65	12.50
FISHERIES						11.41	-0.09
COMMERCIAL	16.09	45.10	51.07	45.02	179.80	13.24	-11.85
MUNICIPAL	14.67	49.01	53.38	55.38	277.51	8.92	3.75
AQUACULTURE	20.20	29.32	33.59	36.27	79.55	14.56	7.98
TOTAL						17.28	0.12