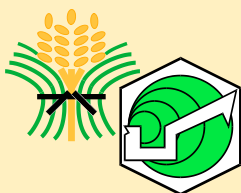




PERFORMANCE OF PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE

JANUARY-MARCH 2012

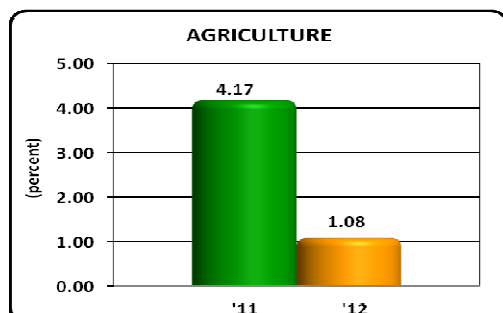


REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
PHILIPPINES

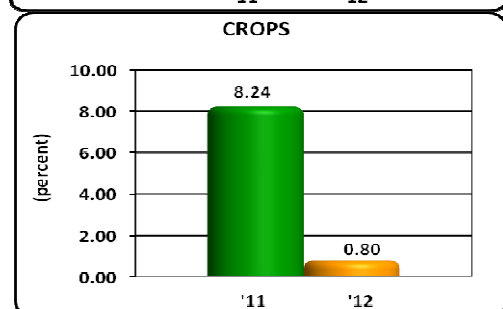
PERFORMANCE OF PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE JANUARY – MARCH 2012

HIGHLIGHTS



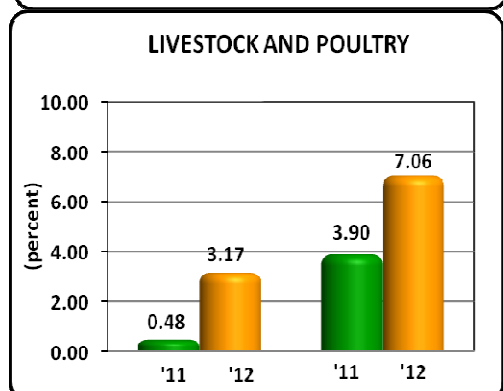
Agriculture grew by 1.08 percent in the first three (3) months of 2012.

The crops subsector experienced a slowdown in production. Significant output increases were registered by the livestock and poultry subsectors. Together, crops, livestock and poultry production expanded by 2.26 percent. The contraction in the fisheries subsector limited the growth of the whole sector. At current prices, gross output in agriculture amounted to P341.1 billion or 3.14 percent lower than last year's record.



Production in the crops subsector inched up by 0.80 percent during the reference period.

It contributed 52.83 percent to total agricultural production. Output of palay farms declined by 1.12 percent while that of corn rose by 5.38 percent. Coconut, pineapple, coffee and rubber came up with relatively higher increments in production. The subsector grossed P195.1 billion at current prices. This was 7.48 percent lower than last year's gross earnings.

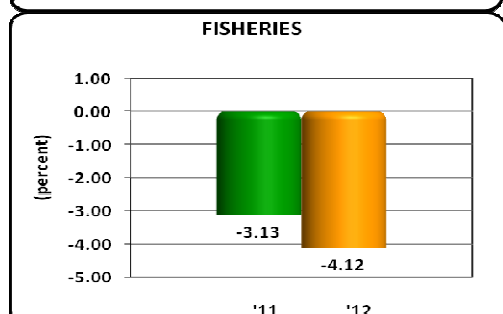


The livestock subsector recorded a 3.17 percent gain in production.

It accounted for 15.47 percent of the total agricultural output. The 3.42 percent output increase recorded in the hog industry pushed up the subsector's growth during the first quarter of 2012. Livestock production was valued at P49.86 billion at current prices, up by 0.52 percent from last year's record.

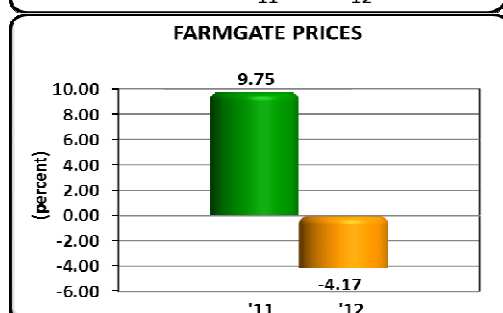
Production in the poultry subsector expanded by 7.06 percent in the first quarter of 2012.

The subsector shared 14.07 percent in the total agricultural output. The 7.38 percent increase in chicken production boosted the subsector's growth. The gross value of poultry production was P41.64 billion at current prices, representing 6.74 percent more earnings this year.



The fisheries subsector recorded another 4.12 percent production decline.

It accounted for 17.63 percent of total agriculture output. Production in commercial and municipal fisheries went down by 9.15 percent and 3.13 percent, respectively. Aquaculture was not able to sustain its last year's growth and posted a 2.54 percent production decline this year. The subsector's value of output amounted to P54.53 billion at current prices or 3.48 percent higher than its 2011 record.



On the average, prices received by farmers decreased by 4.17 percent during the reference period.

In the crops subsector, the average price decrease was 8.21 percent. The livestock and poultry subsectors registered average price contractions of 2.57 percent and 0.30 percent, respectively. Prices of fishery products registered an average gain of 7.93 percent.

A. VALUE OF PRODUCTION

In the first quarter of 2012, **agriculture** grossed P341.1 billion at current prices. This represented a 3.14 percent reduction from its year ago record.

The gross value of output in the **crops subsector** amounted to P195.1 billion at current prices. This was 7.48 percent lower than the 2011 record. However, the country's two (2) major crops, palay and corn, posted higher gross earnings. In particular, the higher price of palay pushed up its gross value by 7.55 percent. Corn farmers, likewise, earned 8.24 percent more this year due to increments in both output and prices.

Gross earnings from coconut dropped by 20.79 percent owing to reduction in prices. Lower production and prices caused the 40.29 percent decline in the gross value of sugarcane.

Improved production and prices resulted in higher gross receipts from pineapple, by 22.42 percent; abaca, by 16.52 percent, and camote, by 10.61 percent. Increased levels of production pushed up gross earnings of coffee by 1.81 percent and tobacco by 1.00 percent. Cassava grossed higher by 9.03 percent due to price appreciation during the period. Other gainers were calamansi and peanut which recovered from last year's losses and grossed higher this year by 16.37 percent and 14.73 percent, respectively. These were brought about by higher prices during the reference period.

On the other hand, contraction in prices caused reductions in gross values of output of banana by 3.16 percent, tomato by 28.31 percent, cabbage by 37.32 percent and rubber by 25.22 percent. Lower production and prices reduced gross earnings from mongo by 12.03 percent; mango, by 13.26 percent; garlic, by 13.69 percent; eggplant, by 15.02 percent and onion, by 48.72 percent.

The gross value of output of "other" crops went down by 4.54 percent because of price cuts.

The gross value of livestock production reached P49.9 billion at current prices, registering a 0.52 percent gain from the 2011 level. Carabao recovered from its negative growth in 2011 with a 4.31 percent increase in gross earnings this year due to improved production and prices. Similarly, there were increases in gross receipts from cattle at 3.12 percent and goat at 2.54 percent. Meanwhile, lower prices triggered the 0.14 percent drop in the gross value of hog production. Dairy recorded a turnaround when it registered a 22.08 percent increase in gross earnings this period. This was attributed to the improvements in production and prices.

The gross value of production in the **poultry subsector** amounted to P41.6 billion at current prices and posted a 6.74 percent increment this period. Because of higher production, chicken recovered from its 2011 negative growth and came up with a 5.46 percent increase in gross earnings in the first quarter of 2012. Duck grossed 9.64 percent

higher this year due to better output and prices. For similar reason, gross receipts from chicken egg and duck egg increased by 11.13 percent and 1.26 percent, respectively.

The **fisheries subsector** grossed P54.5 billion at current prices, up by 3.48 percent from the previous year's level. Higher prices in commercial fisheries resulted in an 8.31 percent increase in the gross value of output. Municipal fisheries grossed lower by 1.11 percent due to cut in production. Because of higher prices, aquaculture posted a 4.63 percent expansion in gross earnings.

B. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION

Production in agriculture (crops, livestock and poultry and fisheries) grew by 1.08 percent in the first three (3) months of 2012.

The **crops subsector** which shared 52.83 percent to total agricultural output inched up by 0.80 percent. Palay production at 3.99 million metric tons was 1.12 percent lower than last year's record. There was movement of harvests from the first quarter to the second quarter of the year in Cagayan Valley and ARMM due to continuous rains. Palay farms in Davao Region were damaged by floods. In Western Visayas, there were reports of early harvests in the last quarter of 2011.

Corn production increased by 5.38 percent. A total of 2.02 million metric tons of corn was produced during the period. Expansion of yellow corn areas and increase in yield were observed. The favorable weather conditions in Ilocos Region resulted in early harvesting from second quarter to the first quarter of the year. In Bicol Region, lesser flooding encouraged more planting during the period. In Central Luzon, expansion in area was due to shifting from cassava and vegetables. More usage of hybrid seeds was reported. The expansion of yellow corn areas was the result of sufficiency of rain and shifting of farmers from white corn to yellow corn.

Coconut production recovered from last year's negative performance with 5.57 percent growth this period. The sufficient rainfall led to the recovery of coconut farms from the El Niño phenomenon in 2010. Also noted were the prevailing favorable weather conditions and the salt fertilization program of the Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA) during the period. The greater demand for young coconut due to the onset of summer and the increasing popularity of "buco juice" as health drink led to the increased harvesting of young nuts.

Sugarcane production went down by 6.94 percent in the first quarter of this year. Frequent rains during the period hampered harvesting, specifically, in the provinces of Bukidnon, Davao del Sur and Lanao del Sur. In addition, there was crop shifting to palay in Tarlac and to oil palm in Maguindanao. Lesser fertilizer usage was reported in North Cotabato.

Banana production increased by 2.0 percent in the first quarter of the year. More harvested areas and bearing hills were reported in Davao Region and Caraga. Bigger fruits

were harvested during the period in Ilocos Region, Central Visayas, Eastern Visayas and SOCCSKSARGEN. Additional harvested areas were recorded in SOCCSKSARGEN. Meanwhile, in Northern Mindanao, there were reports of additional bearing hills which resulted in more fruits harvested in the region. Pineapple production posted a 5.95 percent gain during the period. Expansion of area by commercial farms was recorded in Northern Mindanao. Bigger fruit sizes were harvested in Eastern Visayas and Davao Region. Pineapple growers in Zamboanga Peninsula cited increased density of plantings. The high demand for pineapple encouraged more harvesting in Bicol Region.

Coffee farmers almost recovered as production expanded by 8.42 percent. In CALABARZON, the intermittent rains during the sunny period enhanced coffee production. The coffee program of Laguna Blend and Barakong Cabuyao with DA-LGU resulted in renewed interest among Robusta growers in Laguna. In addition, coffee farms from Batangas which were not fully harvested last year went through intensified harvesting this year due to good demand and prices particularly for Robusta variety. The slide in harvest from the fourth quarter of 2011 to the first quarter of 2012 in Maguindanao also contributed to the production increase during the reference period.

There was a turnaround in abaca production by 1.99 percent. Prevailing weather conditions favored the commodity's growth in Camarines Sur. The high demand and good price of abaca fibers induced more harvesting in Zamboanga Peninsula and Northern Mindanao. In Palawan, the influx of tourists translated to higher demand for abaca fibers for handicrafts. The expansion program of the DA-LGU through fund assistance for planting materials and techno-guide training on extraction and weaving of abaca fibers were reported in Aklan. Tobacco production went up by 1.48 percent in the first quarter of 2012. In Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur, there were reports of increased areas for tobacco due to shifting from yellow corn and garlic areas, lesser infestation of cutworm and high price of Virginia tobacco during the period. Rubber production recorded a 7.68 percent gain in the first quarter of 2012. The increases in the frequency of tapping stimulated by the satisfactory price of rubber in the market coupled with more number of mature trees from the producing provinces contributed to the increased rubber output during the period.

The first quarter of 2012 posted a 0.87 percent production increase for camote. There was sufficient supply of good planting materials through tissue culture in Tarlac. Favorable weather condition for camote growing was reported in Quezon, Camarines Sur and Bukidnon. The expanded contract growing scheme by San Miguel Corporation (SMC) in Leyte contributed to the output increment. Tomato production was up by 1.05 percent. The increase was caused by sustained use of HYVs and control of fruit rots in Ilocos Norte and water sufficiency due to moderate rainfall in Pangasinan. Another contributing factor was the crop shifting from squash and watermelon in Quezon and from mongo, peanut and ampalaya in Bulacan. Cabbage production grew by 3.94 percent as a result of early control of pests and diseases like leaf blight in Benguet and cabbage worm in Ilocos Sur.

Mango production continued to go down and recorded a 5.98 percent drop this period. Infestation of fruit fly in Ilocos Region and mango hoppers and fruit borer in Central Luzon contributed to the decline in production during the first quarter of the year. Mango trees in

Zamboanga Peninsula were affected by heavy rains during the flowering stage. Lesser induction of trees in Northern Mindanao and Caraga was observed. There were also reports of flushing of leaves in Central Luzon.

Peanut growers recorded another production cut of 0.17 percent. Continuous rainfall resulted in decreased area planted in Lanao del Norte. Occurrence of flash floods from the previous quarter caused delayed planting activity in Isabela. In Antique, the delayed planting was caused by palay ratooning activity. Crop shifting to sugarcane was cited in Cebu. Mongo recorded a 2.18 percent drop in output. The continuous rainfall led to the decrease in area harvested in Isabela, Quezon, Lanao del Norte, North Cotabato and Sultan Kudarat and adversely affected the plant's flowering stage in Cebu. Meanwhile, the areas intended for mongo in Antique and Capiz were still planted with palay under ratooning during the period.

Cassava production recorded a 2.68 percent decline in the first quarter of 2012. Cassava growers in Bukidnon were affected by Typhoon Sendong last year as bridges were damaged and disabled the ferrying of cassava tubers which forced millers to stop their operation due to low supply. In addition, the newly planted cuttings in Pangasinan were affected by continuous rainfall during the period.

Garlic production contracted by 5.83 percent during the reference period as farmers in Ilocos Norte shifted to tobacco and those in Mindoro Occidental to onion which resulted in decreased area for garlic. Onion production went further down by 2.95 percent this period. Onion growers complained of unfavorable weather conditions which affected the plant's vegetative stage in Nueva Ecija. Excessive soil moisture and late detection of anthracnose in Nueva Vizcaya and fungal disease caused by excessive rains greatly contributed to the decrease.

Eggplant production dropped by 0.74 percent. This was the result of lesser area planted and the smaller sizes of the crop in Pangasinan. Crop shifting to white corn was noted in Quezon. In Isabela, continuous rainfall affected eggplant during the flowering stage.

Significant decrease in area harvested for calamansi in Mindoro Oriental pulled production down by 5.69 percent during the first quarter of the year. The sudden change in temperature had negative effects on calamansi trees during their flowering stage in CALABARZON. The cutting of old and unproductive trees in Western Visayas reduced production during the period.

Collectively, "other" crops production grew by 2.82 percent. There was a notable increase in the number of fruit bearing trees of oil palm in Maguindanao. Production of papaya increased as a result of new plantings in Northern Mindanao and bigger fruits harvested in Zamboanga Peninsula, Central Visayas and Ilocos Region. In the case of durian, more bearing trees were reported in Davao Region and Eastern Visayas. For vegetables, the favorable weather conditions enhanced the root developments of white potato, carrots and gabi and resulted in bigger volume of harvests during the period.

The **livestock subsector** surpassed its last year's production by 3.17 percent. It accounted for 15.47 percent of the total agricultural production. Hog production increased by 3.42 percent and was the main contributor to the subsector's output growth. There were more animals slaughtered which was encouraged by the high demand from home-based processors in Central Luzon and Central Visayas. In Central Luzon and CALABARZON, there was increased demand from hotels, restaurants and institutions in Metro Manila. Increase in number of animals slaughtered was reported in MIMAROPA and Caraga. There were also reports of newly opened commercial farms in Central Luzon, Western Visayas and Davao City.

Carabao production was up by 1.67 percent. This was mainly the result of increased volume of slaughtering because of high demand for carabeef as well as the higher price offered by traders in the Visayas Regions. Cattle production increased by 1.92 percent. The number of animals slaughtered went up as response to the high demand from hotels, restaurants and institutions in highly urbanized areas of Central Luzon and CALABARZON. Goat production inched up by 0.74 percent because of high demand for chevon intended for roadside eateries, bars and restaurants. Increased slaughtering in Central Luzon, Western Visayas and SOCCSKSARGEN was reported during the period.

Dairy production bounced back from its negative performance last year and reported a 16.71 percent increment this year. This can be attributed to the higher number of animals on the milkline particularly from cattle dairy because of favorable weather conditions.

The **poultry subsector** with its 14.07 percent contribution to total agricultural production grew by 7.06 percent in the first quarter of 2012. Chicken production sustained its uptrend as another 7.38 percent increment was recorded this year. There was high demand for roasted chicken in highly urbanized areas in Central Luzon, Western Visayas and Central Visayas as well as in Metro Manila. The availability of day old chicks (DOC) encouraged increase in stocking rate and build-up of stocks in Cagayan Valley. There were reports of additional supply from expanded tunnel vent farm type in Cagayan Valley and expansion of layer farms in Central Visayas.

Duck production went up by 1.82 percent. The increase was attributed to the high demand for duck meat in Central Luzon. More farmers were encouraged to raise the flock because of favorable weather conditions in Central Luzon and SOCCSKSARGEN.

Chicken and duck egg production increased by 6.92 percent and 1.18 percent, respectively. The gain in chicken egg production can be traced to the increased number of laying flocks in Central Luzon, CALABARZON, Western Visayas and Central Visayas. Also cited was the higher egg-laying efficiency ratio in Central Visayas, Davao Region, SOCCSKSARGEN and Caraga. In the case of duck egg production, increases in inventory of duck layers were reported in Central Luzon and SOCCSKSARGEN. The better performance of laying flocks in Western Visayas was also noted.

The **fisheries subsector** shared 17.63 percent in the total agriculture production in the first quarter of 2012. It indicated a continued downtrend with a 4.12 percent output

reduction this year. Commercial fisheries production decreased further by 9.15 percent. In Western Visayas, there were reports of transfer of unloadings outside Iloilo and dry docking of commercial fishing boats in Aklan due to high fuel price. Lesser fishing activities in Zamboanga Peninsula were the result of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) implementation on fish moratorium for sardines and high cost of operation. There were fewer foreign and local fishing vessels unloading frozen tuna in Gen. Santos City. Accordingly, the high costs of operations led to lesser fishing trips and stoppage of operation in Private Landing Centers in Sultan Kudarat. Less fishing efforts were observed in Cagayan Valley as fishermen opted to gather elvers which enabled them to earn higher income.

Municipal fisheries production declined by 3.13 percent. Mine tailings, reported illegal fishing activities, high cost of operations due to high cost of fuel and intrusion of commercial fishing boats in municipal waters coupled with sudden change in water temperature negatively affected municipal fisheries production in MIMAROPA. In Zamboanga Peninsula, lesser fishing trips were the result of weather disturbances and high cost of fuel for both marine and inland municipal fisheries. Reduced inland fishing efforts were traced to conflict with farming activities in Cagayan Valley during the period. Less appearance of some fish species and strong current due to northeasterly winds resulted in lesser fishing operations in Iloilo.

Aquaculture production contracted by 2.54 percent. Decrease in marine cage production due to forced harvesting in the last quarter of 2011 and shortage of fingerlings were reported in Pangasinan. Aquaculture operators in Pampanga mentioned that shifting to palay farming, less stocking due to poor quality of fingerlings, high salinity of water and low survival rate due to intense heat contributed to the decrease in aquaculture production. In Bohol, area devoted to milkfish production was reduced due to scarcity of fingerlings. Stoppage of some tilapia and catfish operation in freshwater fishpond was also reported in the province. For seaweeds, some operators in Zamboanga Sibugay and Bohol hesitated to plant due to occurrence of ice-ice disease in some municipalities and low quality of harvested stocks. In Sulu, seaweed farms were damaged by sea turtles and were also affected by ice-ice disease. Seaweed production in Tawi-tawi was similarly affected by ice-ice disease while some farms were slightly damaged due to strong wind during the period.

C. FARMGATE PRICES

In the first quarter of 2012, farmgate prices decreased by an average of 4.17 percent.

In the **crops subsector**, prices contracted by an average of 8.21 percent. Prices of palay recovered from last year's slump and registered an increase of 8.77 percent due to high buying price from traders. Corn posted a 2.72 percent price gain because of the sustained demand for white corn as food and input for processing and higher demand for yellow corn for feed purposes. Prices of calamansi and pineapple continued to go up as these registered increments of 23.40 percent and 15.55 percent, respectively. Abaca prices were

up by 14.25 percent. Peanut recovered from its price decline last year with a 14.92 percent price gain this year. Price of camote went up by 9.66 percent and that of cassava, by 12.03 percent.

Coconut suffered a price cut of 24.97 percent in the first quarter of 2012. This was influenced by the low price of copra and coconut oil in the world market. Price of sugarcane declined by 35.83 percent. A 6.10 percent price reduction was noted for coffee. Prices of tobacco and rubber slid by 0.47 percent and 30.55 percent, respectively. Banana and mango were priced lower by 5.06 percent and 7.75 percent, respectively. Significant decreases were recorded by onion at 47.16 percent and cabbage at 39.69 percent. Reduction in prices were observed for garlic at 8.35 percent, for mungo at 10.08 percent, for eggplant at 14.39 percent and for tomato at 29.05 percent.

Prices in the **livestock subsector** decreased by an average of 2.57 percent. This was attributed mainly to the 3.44 percent drop in the price of hog. Cattle and carabao prices moved up by 1.17 percent and 2.57 percent, respectively. Goat prices went up by 1.79 percent. Price of dairy recovered from last year's cut and recorded a 4.60 percent gain this year.

The **poultry subsector** registered an average price cut of 0.30 percent. Chicken price continued its downward trend with a 1.78 percent decrease this period. Price of duck meat improved by 7.68 percent. Meanwhile, price of chicken eggs was up by 3.93 percent. Duck egg was priced 0.08 percent higher than last year's quotation.

In the **fisheries subsector**, prices were up by an average of 7.93 percent. Uptrends in prices were observed in commercial fisheries at 19.21 percent and in municipal fisheries at 2.10 percent. Aquaculture bounced back from last year's price cut and posted a 7.37 percent price appreciation.

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

SUBSECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2010	2011	2012	10-11	11-12
CROPS	94616.91	102413.89	103236.44	8.24	0.80
PALAY	29504.36	34115.44	33734.09	15.63	-1.12
CORN	11936.84	14264.37	15031.34	19.50	5.38
COCONUT	10866.60	10196.87	10764.83	-6.16	5.57
SUGARCANE	7544.32	9560.60	8896.70	26.73	-6.94
BANANA	8718.41	8955.43	9134.91	2.72	2.00
PINEAPPLE	3769.78	3658.58	3876.22	-2.95	5.95
COFFEE	1452.32	1295.24	1404.30	-10.82	8.42
MANGO	3667.53	3430.11	3225.08	-6.47	-5.98
TOBACCO	466.92	473.92	480.92	1.50	1.48
ABACA	318.18	317.23	323.53	-0.30	1.99
PEANUT	217.05	208.87	208.52	-3.77	-0.17
MONGO	157.60	148.14	144.91	-6.00	-2.18
CASSAVA	1580.92	1648.30	1604.11	4.26	-2.68
CAMOTE	514.75	501.25	505.59	-2.62	0.87
TOMATO	672.38	662.39	669.32	-1.48	1.05
GARLIC	672.66	634.92	597.92	-5.61	-5.83
ONION	482.32	462.52	448.88	-4.10	-2.95
CABBAGE	230.59	239.46	248.89	3.85	3.94
EGGPLANT	1068.40	1064.55	1056.70	-0.36	-0.74
CALAMANSI	266.24	262.32	247.38	-1.47	-5.69
RUBBER	533.48	567.46	611.06	6.37	7.68
OTHERS	9975.27	9745.93	10021.23	-2.30	2.82
LIVESTOCK	29162.32	29301.14	30229.96	0.48	3.17
CARABAO	1068.14	1049.33	1066.80	-1.76	1.67
CATTLE	2521.40	2514.44	2562.76	-0.28	1.92
HOG	24650.58	24808.07	25655.59	0.64	3.42
GOAT	867.81	875.19	881.66	0.85	0.74
DAIRY	54.39	54.12	63.16	-0.50	16.71
POULTRY	24718.68	25683.05	27495.90	3.90	7.06
CHICKEN	18254.99	18942.66	20340.00	3.77	7.38
DUCK	517.80	513.96	523.29	-0.74	1.82
CHICKEN EGGS	5520.41	5793.05	6194.12	4.94	6.92
DUCK EGGS	425.48	433.38	438.50	1.86	1.18
FISHERIES	37082.94	35923.20	34443.85	-3.13	-4.12
COMMERCIAL	9364.08	7670.03	6967.92	-18.09	-9.15
MUNICIPAL	10256.26	9924.86	9613.78	-3.23	-3.13
AQUACULTURE	17462.60	18328.30	17862.15	4.96	-2.54
TOTAL	185580.85	193321.27	195406.16	4.17	1.08

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

SUBSECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2010	2011	2012	10-11	11-12
CROPS	162615.70	210825.29	195063.12	29.65	-7.48
PALAY	54015.67	60317.71	64873.25	11.67	7.55
CORN	18602.24	24622.78	26652.89	32.36	8.24
COCONUT	15716.46	30419.54	24094.44	93.55	-20.79
SUGARCANE	19917.00	30593.90	18267.90	53.61	-40.29
BANANA	23796.12	24969.85	24180.64	4.93	-3.16
PINEAPPLE	2141.36	2735.48	3348.81	27.75	22.42
COFFEE	2002.76	2182.39	2221.90	8.97	1.81
MANGO	3990.42	4767.69	4135.51	19.48	-13.26
TOBACCO	736.23	753.98	761.50	2.41	1.00
ABACA	556.61	616.36	718.17	10.73	16.52
PEANUT	377.16	357.54	410.21	-5.20	14.73
MONGO	382.11	383.57	337.40	0.38	-12.03
CASSAVA	2275.84	2409.06	2626.51	5.85	9.03
CAMOTE	1078.59	1183.19	1308.67	9.70	10.61
TOMATO	454.77	1213.18	869.71	166.77	-28.31
GARLIC	680.20	862.38	744.33	26.78	-13.69
ONION	863.54	1417.07	726.69	64.10	-48.72
CABBAGE	183.84	348.85	218.67	89.76	-37.32
EGGPLANT	986.42	1453.71	1235.34	47.37	-15.02
CALAMANSI	409.24	407.36	474.04	-0.46	16.37
RUBBER	3447.81	5314.69	3974.58	54.15	-25.22
OTHERS	10001.32	13495.02	12881.95	34.93	-4.54
LIVESTOCK	51309.88	49598.92	49856.16	-3.33	0.52
CARABAO	2220.53	2084.91	2174.88	-6.11	4.31
CATTLE	4715.61	4869.48	5021.35	3.26	3.12
HOG	42550.94	40663.78	40607.12	-4.44	-0.14
GOAT	1707.98	1869.08	1916.49	9.43	2.54
DAIRY	114.81	111.67	136.32	-2.74	22.08
POULTRY	40819.73	39014.73	41642.90	-4.42	6.74
CHICKEN	31057.06	28825.79	30400.84	-7.18	5.46
DUCK	723.75	662.69	726.57	-8.44	9.64
CHICKEN EGGS	8332.63	8809.64	9789.85	5.72	11.13
DUCK EGGS	706.29	716.61	725.64	1.46	1.26
FISHERIES	53249.58	52690.62	54526.81	-1.05	3.48
COMMERCIAL	14532.83	13360.79	14470.74	-8.06	8.31
MUNICIPAL	18547.31	19076.31	18864.31	2.85	-1.11
AQUACULTURE	20169.44	20253.52	21191.76	0.42	4.63
TOTAL	307994.88	352129.56	341088.98	14.33	-3.14

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

SUBSECTOR	AT CONSTANT PRICES			AT CURRENT PRICES		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
CROPS	50.98	52.98	52.83	52.80	59.87	57.19
PALAY	15.90	17.65	17.26	17.54	17.13	19.02
CORN	6.43	7.38	7.69	6.04	6.99	7.81
COCONUT	5.86	5.27	5.51	5.10	8.64	7.06
SUGARCANE	4.07	4.95	4.55	6.47	8.69	5.36
BANANA	4.70	4.63	4.67	7.73	7.09	7.09
PINEAPPLE	2.03	1.89	1.98	0.70	0.78	0.98
COFFEE	0.78	0.67	0.72	0.65	0.62	0.65
MANGO	1.98	1.77	1.65	1.30	1.35	1.21
TOBACCO	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.21	0.22
ABACA	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.21
PEANUT	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.12
MONGO	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.12	0.11	0.10
CASSAVA	0.85	0.85	0.82	0.74	0.68	0.77
CAMOTE	0.28	0.26	0.26	0.35	0.34	0.38
TOMATO	0.36	0.34	0.34	0.15	0.34	0.25
GARLIC	0.36	0.33	0.31	0.22	0.24	0.22
ONION	0.26	0.24	0.23	0.28	0.40	0.21
CABBAGE	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.06	0.10	0.06
EGGPLANT	0.58	0.55	0.54	0.32	0.41	0.36
CALAMANSI	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.14
RUBBER	0.29	0.29	0.31	1.12	1.51	1.17
OTHERS	5.38	5.04	5.13	3.25	3.83	3.78
LIVESTOCK	15.71	15.16	15.47	16.66	14.09	14.62
CARABAO	0.58	0.54	0.55	0.72	0.59	0.64
CATTLE	1.36	1.30	1.31	1.53	1.38	1.47
HOG	13.28	12.83	13.13	13.82	11.55	11.91
GOAT	0.47	0.45	0.45	0.55	0.53	0.56
DAIRY	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04
POULTRY	13.32	13.29	14.07	13.25	11.08	12.21
CHICKEN	9.84	9.80	10.41	10.08	8.19	8.91
DUCK	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.23	0.19	0.21
CHICKEN EGGS	2.97	3.00	3.17	2.71	2.50	2.87
DUCK EGGS	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.20	0.21
FISHERIES	19.98	18.58	17.63	17.29	14.96	15.99
COMMERCIAL	5.05	3.97	3.57	4.72	3.79	4.24
MUNICIPAL	5.53	5.13	4.92	6.02	5.42	5.53
AQUACULTURE	9.41	9.48	9.14	6.55	5.75	6.21
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

SUBSECTOR	IN THOUSAND METRIC TONS			GROWTH RATES	
	2010	2011	2012	10-11	11-12
CROPS					
PALAY	3491.64	4037.33	3992.20	15.63	-1.12
CORN	1602.26	1914.68	2017.63	19.50	5.38
COCONUT	3646.51	3421.77	3612.36	-6.16	5.57
SUGARCANE	10059.09	12747.46	11862.27	26.73	-6.94
BANANA	2051.39	2107.16	2149.39	2.72	2.00
PINEAPPLE	497.99	483.30	512.05	-2.95	5.95
COFFEE	32.36	28.86	31.29	-10.82	8.42
MANGO	175.48	164.12	154.31	-6.47	-5.98
TOBACCO	10.67	10.83	10.99	1.50	1.48
ABACA	16.65	16.60	16.93	-0.30	1.99
PEANUT	12.46	11.99	11.97	-3.77	-0.17
MONGO	7.33	6.89	6.74	-6.00	-2.18
CASSAVA	434.32	452.83	440.69	4.26	-2.68
CAMOTE	119.71	116.57	117.58	-2.62	0.87
TOMATO	81.50	80.29	81.13	-1.48	1.05
GARLIC	9.09	8.58	8.08	-5.61	-5.83
ONION	39.96	38.32	37.19	-4.10	-2.95
CABBAGE	28.86	29.97	31.15	3.85	3.94
EGGPLANT	66.65	66.41	65.92	-0.36	-0.74
CALAMANSI	21.03	20.72	19.54	-1.47	-5.69
RUBBER	58.24	61.95	66.71	6.37	7.68
OTHERS	868.17	848.21	872.17	-2.30	2.82
LIVESTOCK					
CARABAO	31.79	31.23	31.75	-1.76	1.67
CATTLE	57.91	57.75	58.86	-0.28	1.92
HOG	455.48	458.39	474.05	0.64	3.42
GOAT	18.80	18.96	19.10	0.85	0.74
DAIRY	3.97	3.95	4.61	-0.50	16.71
POULTRY					
CHICKEN	332.09	344.60	370.02	3.77	7.38
DUCK	9.43	9.36	9.53	-0.74	1.82
CHICKEN EGGS	94.56	99.23	106.10	4.94	6.92
DUCK EGGS	9.15	9.32	9.43	1.86	1.18
FISHERIES					
COMMERCIAL	292.08	239.24	217.34	-18.09	-9.15
MUNICIPAL	333.32	322.55	312.44	-3.23	-3.13
AQUACULTURE	624.11	655.05	638.39	4.96	-2.54

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

SUBSECTOR	PESO PER KILOGRAM				GROWTH RATES		
	2000	2010	2011	2012	00-12	10-11	11-12
CROPS						19.78	-8.21
PALAY	8.45	15.47	14.94	16.25	92.31	-3.43	8.77
CORN	7.45	11.61	12.86	13.21	77.32	10.77	2.72
COCONUT	2.98	4.31	8.89	6.67	123.83	106.26	-24.97
SUGARCANE	0.75	1.98	2.40	1.54	105.33	21.21	-35.83
BANANA	4.25	11.60	11.85	11.25	164.71	2.16	-5.06
PINEAPPLE	7.57	4.30	5.66	6.54	-13.61	31.63	15.55
COFFEE	44.88	61.89	75.62	71.01	58.22	22.18	-6.10
MANGO	20.90	22.74	29.05	26.80	28.23	27.75	-7.75
TOBACCO	43.76	69.00	69.62	69.29	58.34	0.90	-0.47
ABACA	19.11	33.43	37.13	42.42	121.98	11.07	14.25
PEANUT	17.42	30.27	29.82	34.27	96.73	-1.49	14.92
MONGO	21.50	52.13	55.67	50.06	132.84	6.79	-10.08
CASSAVA	3.64	5.24	5.32	5.96	63.74	1.53	12.03
CAMOTE	4.30	9.01	10.15	11.13	158.84	12.65	9.66
TOMATO	8.25	5.58	15.11	10.72	29.94	170.79	-29.05
GARLIC	74.00	74.83	100.51	92.12	24.49	34.32	-8.35
ONION	12.07	21.61	36.98	19.54	61.89	71.12	-47.16
CABBAGE	7.99	6.37	11.64	7.02	-12.14	82.73	-39.69
EGGPLANT	16.03	14.80	21.89	18.74	16.91	47.91	-14.39
CALAMANSI	12.66	19.46	19.66	24.26	91.63	1.03	23.40
RUBBER	9.16	59.20	85.79	59.58	550.44	44.92	-30.55
OTHERS	11.49	11.52	15.91	14.77	28.55	38.11	-7.17
LIVESTOCK						-3.79	-2.57
CARABAO	33.60	69.85	66.76	68.50	103.87	-4.42	2.57
CATTLE	43.54	81.43	84.32	85.31	95.93	3.55	1.17
HOG	54.12	93.42	88.71	85.66	58.28	-5.04	-3.44
GOAT	46.16	90.85	98.58	100.34	117.37	8.51	1.79
DAIRY	13.70	28.92	28.27	29.57	115.84	-2.25	4.60
POULTRY						-8.01	-0.30
CHICKEN	54.97	93.52	83.65	82.16	49.46	-10.55	-1.78
DUCK	54.91	76.75	70.80	76.24	38.85	-7.75	7.68
CHICKEN EGGS	58.38	88.12	88.78	92.27	58.05	0.75	3.93
DUCK EGGS	46.50	77.19	76.89	76.95	65.48	-0.39	0.08
FISHERIES						2.14	7.93
COMMERCIAL	32.06	49.76	55.85	66.58	107.67	12.24	19.21
MUNICIPAL	30.77	55.64	59.14	60.38	96.23	6.29	2.10
AQUACULTURE	27.98	32.32	30.92	33.20	18.66	-4.33	7.37
TOTAL						9.75	-4.17