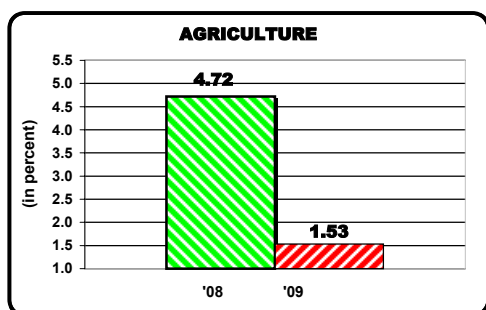
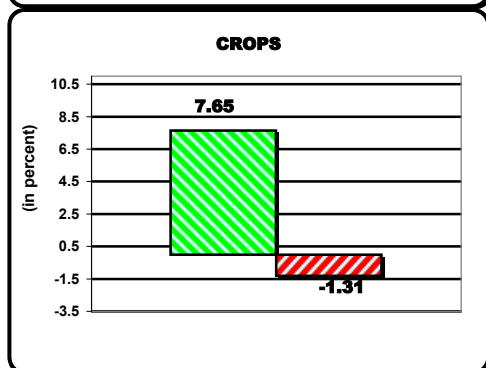


# PERFORMANCE OF PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE JANUARY - JUNE 2009

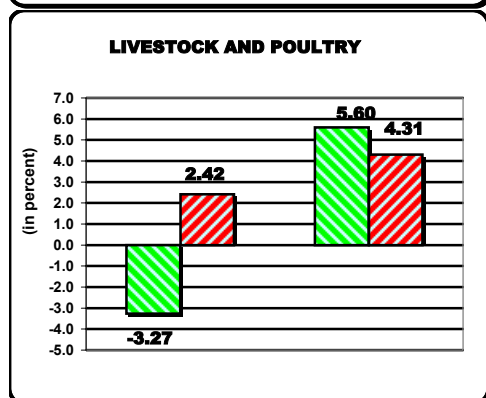
## HIGHLIGHTS



Production in agriculture inched up by 1.53 percent in the first semester of 2009. Outputs from livestock, poultry and fisheries grew by 2.42 percent, 4.31 percent and 4.90 percent, respectively. The crops subsector recorded an output decline of 1.31 percent. Production gain was likewise sustained by the poultry subsector. At current prices, agriculture grossed P591.8 billion or 2.66 percent higher than the previous year's level.



The crops subsector contracted by 1.31 percent during the reference period. The subsector shared 47.03 percent in total agricultural output. While production of palay managed to increase by 3.59 percent, that of corn declined by 2.27 percent. The other major crops that pulled down the subsector's performance were sugarcane, mango, coffee and garlic. Production increases of more than 4.00 percent were recorded by banana, peanut and cassava. The other gainers were coconut, pineapple, tobacco, tomato, onion, cabbage and eggplant. During the period, the gross value of crop production amounted to P318.9 billion at current prices, down by 1.12 percent compared to the same period in 2008.

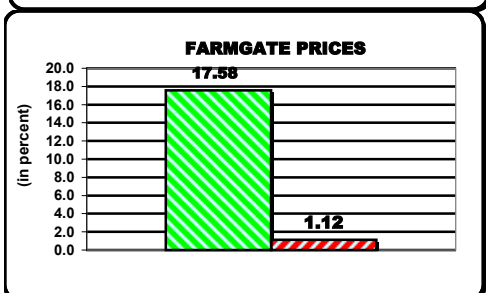


The livestock subsector bounced back from its negative growth in 2008 and recorded a 2.42 percent increase this year. The contribution of livestock to total agricultural production was 11.78 percent. There was a 2.68 percent gain in hog production. The subsector grossed P93.4 billion at current prices, registering 4.57 percent increment over last year's level.

The poultry subsector which shared 13.57 percent in total agriculture output grew by 4.31 percent. Chicken production was up by 4.15 percent. Chicken egg production moved up by 7.40 percent. The gross value of poultry production amounted to P67.8 billion at current prices, representing a 13.14 percent growth from last year's level.



The fisheries subsector which produced 4.90 percent more output this year accounted for 27.62 percent of total agricultural production. Commercial fisheries production went up by 10.41 percent. Aquaculture output grew by 4.30 percent while production in the municipal fisheries was 0.81 percent higher than last year's record. The subsector generated gross earnings of P111.7 billion at current prices or 6.69 percent higher than the 2008 level.



On the average, farmgate prices increased by 1.12 percent during the first semester of 2009. The poultry subsector came up with the biggest price appreciation of 8.46 percent. In the crops subsector, there was a 0.19 percent average increase in prices. Price quotations for livestock moved up by an average of 2.10 percent. Meanwhile, fisheries prices recorded an average increment of 1.71 percent.

## A. VALUE OF PRODUCTION

During the first six months of 2009, agriculture grossed P591.8 billion at current prices, exceeding its 2008 performance by 2.66 percent.

The **crops subsector** recorded a 1.12 percent drop in gross earnings which amounted to P318.9 billion at current prices. However, the country's principal crops were gainers during the period. In the case of palay, both output and farmgate prices increased, thus the 7.36 percent gain in gross value of output. The gross value of corn output increased by 11.31 percent due mainly to higher farmgate prices.

Despite production expansion, gross earnings of coconut declined by 16.98 percent, pineapple by 46.06 percent and tobacco by 6.38 percent. Prices of these commodities went down during the reference period. Similarly, sugarcane, coffee, abaca and rubber had reduced gross values of production which were computed at 33.03 percent, 6.11 percent, 8.76 percent and 42.81 percent, respectively. These crops posted decreases in volume of production and prices. Gross value of mango production, likewise, dropped by 9.44 percent resulting from production contraction.

Due to increases in production and farmgate price, banana grossed 18.15 percent more this year. For the same reason, cabbage, peanut and cassava gained significantly with their respective gross earnings expanding by 36.61 percent, 16.27 percent and 15.43 percent.

The increased prices of mongo, camote, calamansi and garlic pushed up their gross values of output by 0.23 percent to 33.03 percent. In contrast, decreases in gross values of production were noted for tomato, by 10.65 percent; onion, by 35.39 percent; and eggplant, by 14.33 percent.

The combined gross values of production of "other crops" expanded by 3.52 percent.

The gross value of production in the **livestock subsector** amounted to P93.4 billion at current prices, representing a 4.57 percent increment compared to last year's level. Increases both in volume of production and prices of the livestock components continued, thus the higher gross earnings such as 16.21 percent for carabao, 10.65 percent for cattle, 2.87 percent for hog and 3.95 percent for dairy. Gross revenues from goat went up by 14.68 percent due to appreciation in farmgate prices.

The **poultry subsector** grossed P67.8 billion at current prices, up by 13.14 percent in the first semester of 2009. Increases in both production and farmgate prices enabled poultry raisers to earn more from chicken and chicken eggs with gross earnings going up by 12.36 percent and 17.78 percent respectively. Although production of duck eggs was down, gross earnings increased by 8.86 percent due to higher prices. The gross value of duck production was 3.40 percent lower during the same period because of further contraction in production.

The **fisheries subsector** generated a 6.69 percent increase in gross earnings amounting to P111.7 billion at current prices. The decline in prices of commercial species of fish pulled its gross value of output down by 3.36 percent. On the other hand, gross revenues from the municipal fisheries appreciated by 5.16 percent and those from aquaculture, by 17.50 percent resulting from increased production and prices.

## **B. Volume of Production**

Agriculture recorded an output increment of 1.53 percent in the first half of 2009.

The **crops subsector** which shared 47.03 percent in total agricultural production contracted by 1.31 percent during the first semester of the year. Among the sources of output decline were corn, sugarcane, coffee and mango.

Palay production reached 7.38 million metric tons during the period, 3.59 percent higher than in 2008. There was a significant expansion in area harvested in Central Luzon, Western Visayas, Bicol and Ilocos Region as a result of availability of sufficient water from NIA irrigation systems and rains during the past two (2) quarters. There were also reports of extensive usage of hybrid and certified seeds and higher rate of fertilization during the same period. Corn production settled at 3.22 million metric tons, 2.27 percent lower compared to last year's record. This was attributed to decrease in area harvested. During the second quarter of 2009, area harvested in Cagayan Valley decreased due to shifting to upland palay and cassava. Also cited was the withdrawal of financial support from private financiers in Western Visayas. Crop shifting to cassava and pineapple and the movement of harvests to the third quarter in Northern Mindanao and ARMM resulted in decrease in corn area harvested during the same period.

Coconut production went up by 1.36 percent in the first semester of 2009. The recovery of coconut farms from the effects of previous year's typhoons were noted in Bicol and MIMAROPA. Another contributing factor was the on-going salt fertilization by the Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA) in Zamboanga Sibugay and Tawi-tawi. There was also a "no coconut tree" cutting policy

adopted in Northern Mindanao. In addition, there was a nationwide drive for “brontispa longissima” eradication and the introduction of dwarf and cross-breed varieties during the period. Banana production expanded by 4.97 percent. Lesser weather disturbances during the period and bigger sizes of fruits were reported in Cagayan Valley and Bicol Region. Relatively bigger sizes of fruits were realized in Central Visayas and SOCCSKSARGEN due to good soil moisture. Increase in area harvested was reported in Davao Norte, Davao del Sur and Davao Oriental. Increased number of bearing hills was observed in Compostela Valley and Davao City. Pineapple production inched up by 1.01 percent this period. This was due to increased number of bearing hills and bigger sizes of fruits harvested as a result of fertilizer application in CALABARZON. There were also reports of additional area in Bukidnon and Misamis Oriental due to area expansion in corporate farms like Lapanday, Del Monte Corporation and Dole, Philippines. The continuous expansion of contract growing areas in Bohol, Negros Oriental, Bukidnon and Misamis provinces pushed cassava production up by 4.22 percent. The presence of assemblers and traders of cassava chips and lower cost of cassava production encouraged area expansion during the period. The increasing demand from ethanol processing plant in Negros Oriental and the availability of planting materials from LGUs in Sulu were cited as contributing factors in this year’s higher output.

Tomato production grew by 2.29 percent. Area expansion under the contract growing scheme of the National Food Corporation (NFC) was reported in Ilocos Norte. There was a sustained use of high-yielding varieties like Apollo and Ilocos Red and improved control of fruit flies, anthracnose, fruit rot, bacterial wilt and fruit worms in Ilocos Sur. There was expansion in area harvested in Bukidnon and Misamis Oriental. Cabbage production was 1.16 percent higher this year. There were reports of increases in area harvested due to crop shifting from Chinese pechay and better crop management through timely planting and efficient fertilizer application in Benguet.

Tobacco continued its production uptrend and posted 12.32 percent output increase during the period. There was an expansion in area harvested in Isabela due to availability of seedlings, particularly, in the second quarter. The presence of financiers in Iloilo, La Union and Pangasinan encouraged farmers to plant. There were also reports of crop shifting from corn in Ilocos Sur. Peanut was another gainer with 4.16 percent production expansion during the period. This was due to sufficiency of rainfall that provided enough moisture for growing hybrid varieties in Cagayan, Nueva Vizcaya and Pangasinan. Seeds were adequate for planting in Isabela. From last year’s negative performance, onion turned in a 1.11 percent growth in production. The area expansion and spiraling prices of native onion pushed production upward in Nueva Ecija during the period. In Ilocos provinces, better quality of onion was produced as bulbrots, army worms and purple blotch were controlled. Eggplant production inched up by 0.16 percent from a poor performance last year as intermittent

rainfall during its vegetative stage favored production in Quezon. Moreover, the early control of fruit borer and aphids and the sustained use of high yielding varieties like Siamley, Long Purple and Casino were cited in Ilocos Norte.

Sugarcane production dropped by 24.37 percent during the period. There was a significant decrease in production in Capiz, Negros Occidental and Cebu due to insufficient fertilizer application because of high prices. It was noted that sugarcane areas in these provinces had not yet recovered from the effects of Typhoon Frank last year. In Isabela, some farmers shifted to cassava. Mango production went down by 5.58 percent during the first semester of 2009. Farms in Isabela were damaged by Typhoon Emong in Isabela during the plant's reproductive stage. Garlic production decreased by 7.93 percent during the reference period. The unabated influx of imported low-priced garlic and crop shifting to onion and tomato affected production in Mindoro Occidental. Area harvested in Isabela and Iloilo decreased due to lower demand for locally-produced garlic variety coupled with high production cost during the period. Calamansi production dropped by 4.51 percent because of continuous rains that affected the flowering stage of plants in Mindoro Oriental. Rains also affected calamansi fruiting in Negros Oriental, Zamboanga Peninsula and Compostela Valley. This resulted in poor quality of fruits. In Davao City, crop shifting to durian was reported. Rubber output dropped by 0.15 percent from its level last year. This was mainly caused by less tappings due to low price in SOCCSKSARGEN and excessive rains in Northern Mindanao and Caraga in the first quarter. Abaca production went down by 1.96 percent as prevailing low prices and lesser demand were reported in Catanduanes, Davao Region and Caraga. In Leyte and Southern Leyte, abaca plants were affected by bunchy tops and mosaic diseases.

Coffee recorded another 1.74 percent cut in production during the period. This was due to poor maintenance of coffee trees in Compostela Valley and Davao Region and crop shifting to banana, oil palm and rubber in North Cotabato. Another loser was mango which production dropped by 14.51 percent during the period. The mango trees in Ilocos Region have not yet fully recovered from the effects of Typhoons Cosme and Frank last year and Typhoon Emong in May. Continuous rains affected trees during their flowering stage in Cagayan Valley and Bulacan. There were lesser number of trees induced in Western Visayas due to financial reasons. Camote production slid further by 0.23 percent due to excessive rains, rat infestation and weevil in Caraga. Crop shifting to cassava was reported in Bulacan where there was an on-going UPLB-DOST cassava project. Shifting to corn and okra in Iloilo and Capiz was due to early onset of rains.

The “other” crops recorded a 0.23 percent increase in production. One contributor to this was oil palm which production grew because of the increase in number of bearing trees and bigger fruit bunches harvested. Durian production increased as there were bigger number of bearing trees harvested for durian in Davao City. Harvests of lanzones and mangosteen in Sulu increased as a result of changes in their fruiting patterns.

The **livestock subsector** grew by 2.42 percent during the reference period. It contributed 11.78 percent to the total agricultural output. Hog production went up by 2.68 percent. Higher stocks of fatteners were noted in the Visayas and Mindanao. This resulted in increased number of animals sold live for slaughter. In Central Luzon, hog farms recovered from last year’s slump in the number of stocks for fatteners. Cattle production expanded by 2.01 percent during the period as increased numbers of slaughterings in abattoirs were recorded in Ilocos, MIMAROPA, Bicol, all Visayas regions and SOCCSKSARGEN. For the same reason, carabao production went up by 1.99 percent. The continuous increase in the volume of slaughtering was reported in all Visayas regions, Central Luzon and CALABARZON. Another reason cited was increased demand for carabeef because of high price of fish and fishery products. Dairy industry produced 1.59 percent more output in the first semester of 2009 as higher number of dairy cattle in the milkline was noted. The decline in goat production continued and this year, it slid by 3.70 percent. This was traced to decreased number of slaughtering due to lower demand for goat meat. The decline in production was noted in Ilocos, Western Visayas, Davao Region and SOCCSKSARGEN.

The **poultry subsector** which shared 13.57 percent in the total agricultural output expanded by 4.31 percent. Chicken eggs posted the biggest production gain of 7.40 percent. This was attributed to the continuous increment in inventory of layers and better egg-laying efficiency ratios in Central Luzon, CALABARZON, Central Visayas and Northern Mindanao. Likewise, there was an uptrend in broiler production from commercial farms in these regions, thus, the 4.15 percent rise in chicken output. The downward trend in the production of duck and duck eggs continued during the reference period. Because of lower culling of duck layers, duck production declined by 6.74 percent. On the other hand, the non-replacement of layer stocks pulled duck egg production down by 5.84 percent.

The **fisheries subsector** which accounted for 27.62 percent of the total agriculture production grew by 4.90 percent during the reference period. The major source of growth was commercial fisheries which expanded by 10.41 percent. The higher demand from canneries and dried fish retailers in Zamboanga City and other provinces during the second quarter of 2009 contributed to the expansion in output. There was an increase in canning factories from 11 last year to 18 this year. The number of fishing trips for

private landing centers went up in Camarines Sur and Zamboanga del Sur. Other reasons cited were the abundance of fimbriated sardines and moonfish in Sorsogon, massive schools of rainbow runner in Eastern Samar and tuna species in Sulu. During the first quarter, favorable weather conditions and lower price of fuel encouraged more fishing activities in Quezon, Batangas and Western Visayas.

Municipal fisheries recorded a 0.81 percent growth. The slowing down was traced to the occurrences of Typhoons Dante, Emong and Feria during the second quarter of 2009. Strong winds, big waves and thunderstorms affected marine fishing in Luzon provinces and some areas in the Visayas and Mindanao. High cost and unstable price of fuel were reported in Davao del Sur, Northern Samar and Eastern Samar. There were intrusions of commercial fishing vessels into the municipal waters in Camarines Norte, Misamis Oriental, Cavite and Romblon. For inland fishing, frequent rains resulted in high water level and flashfloods in Pangasinan, Nueva Vizcaya and Batangas. Other contributing factors were unstable peace and order situation in Mindanao, drying up of rivers due to climate change and scarcity of stocks in Aurora, the banning of snail gathering in Laguna and the low water level in Cavite and Agusan Sur.

Aquaculture production expanded by 4.30 percent in the first semester of 2009. For brackishwater and freshwater species, area and stocking density increased, mortality rate was low, and good quality fry/fingerlings and crablets were available in Pampanga. These developments were coupled with freshwater pond area expansion and improved feeding practices. In Tarlac, good culture management and quality fingerlings were reported. The same factors were mentioned in Batangas. In addition, the province recorded good salinity of water and additional cages were installed. Rehabilitation of more dikes and gates, high survival rate and better market price offered for milkfish were reported in Antique and Capiz. More households ventured into oyster farming in Bohol. For seaweeds, more farmers were encouraged to plant due to availability of locally produced planting materials from BFAR and LGU assisted nurseries in Camarines Norte. There were also reports of improved farm maintenance and early harvesting in anticipation of weather disturbance in Antique. Area expansion was also cited in Bohol as more households were engaged in seaweed farming due to high demand during the period. Good weather conditions favored seaweed farming in Zamboanga City. In Sulu, seedlings were available.

### C. FARMGATE PRICES

Farmgate prices increased by an average of 1.12 percent during the first half of 2009.

In the **crops subsector**, prices went up by an average of 0.19 percent. Palay price increased by 3.64 percent during the period. That of corn went up by 13.90 percent. In the second quarter of 2009, there were reports of high demand for yellow corn for feeds. In the first quarter, there was an increased demand for white corn from the “cornick” industry and as substitute for rice. Banana and mango posted price gains of 12.56 percent and 5.93 percent, respectively. Calamansi price moved up by 30.40 percent. Peanut and garlic registered price increments of 11.63 percent and 44.49 percent, respectively. Camote, mongo and cassava were priced higher by 2.78 percent to 10.75 percent. Price of cabbage surged by 35.04 percent.

The price of coconut declined by 18.10 percent. That of sugarcane dropped by 11.45 percent. A remarkable decrease in the price of pineapple was recorded at 46.60 percent. Coffee price dropped by 4.45 percent. Prices of abaca and tobacco were quoted lower this year by 6.94 percent and 16.65 percent, respectively. Price cuts were registered by eggplant at 14.47 percent, tomato at 12.65 percent and onion at 36.11 percent. Rubber price was down by 42.72 percent.

Prices in the **livestock subsector**, recorded an average increase of 2.10 percent. Price gains were noted for cattle at 8.47 percent, carabao at 13.94 percent and goat at 19.09 percent. Hog price moved up by 0.19 percent. Dairy price was 2.32 percent higher during the reference period.

In the **poultry subsector**, prices continued to appreciate and an average gain of 8.46 percent was noted this year. Chicken meat recorded a price hike of 7.89 percent while duck prices increased by 3.58 percent. Chicken eggs and duck eggs were 9.67 percent and 15.61 percent higher than last year’s prices.

Prices in the **fisheries subsector** posted an average increase of 1.71 percent. The biggest price hike was noted for aquaculture at 12.64 percent. In the case of municipal fisheries, prices moved up by 4.32 percent. A price decrease of 12.47 percent was registered for commercial fisheries.



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

SUB-SECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2007	2008	2009	07-08	08-09
AGRICULTURAL CROPS	75313.18	81075.50	80015.43	7.65	-1.31
PALAY	22202.00	23498.38	24341.46	5.84	3.59
CORN	8945.82	10701.37	10458.70	19.62	-2.27
COCONUT	12155.51	12910.28	13086.04	6.21	1.36
SUGARCANE	4582.33	6042.41	4569.61	31.86	-24.37
BANANA	6463.96	7816.05	8204.13	20.92	4.97
PINEAPPLE	1785.07	1998.15	2018.28	11.94	1.01
COFFEE	1070.35	1067.99	1049.39	-0.22	-1.74
MANGO	6707.61	5736.97	4904.58	-14.47	-14.51
TOBACCO	510.42	480.80	540.03	-5.80	12.32
ABACA	232.89	239.78	235.08	2.96	-1.96
PEANUT	187.56	179.90	187.39	-4.08	4.16
MONGO	283.63	288.21	272.14	1.61	-5.58
CASSAVA	1271.19	1326.12	1382.14	4.32	4.22
CAMOTE	530.43	523.34	522.11	-1.34	-0.23
TOMATO	473.55	473.85	484.69	0.07	2.29
GARLIC	522.61	525.39	483.73	0.53	-7.93
ONION	817.75	717.69	725.69	-12.24	1.11
CABBAGE	187.03	199.82	202.14	6.84	1.16
EGGPLANT	764.73	698.71	699.82	-8.63	0.16
CALAMANSI	251.26	254.59	243.10	1.33	-4.51
RUBBER	727.47	770.01	768.88	5.85	-0.15
OTHERS	4640.01	4625.69	4636.32	-0.31	0.23
LIVESTOCK	20223.30	19561.24	20034.08	-3.27	2.42
CARABAO	784.42	815.85	832.10	4.01	1.99
CATTLE	2296.00	2312.40	2358.80	0.71	2.01
HOG	16655.71	15934.18	16360.99	-4.33	2.68
GOAT	454.17	464.31	447.13	2.23	-3.70
DAIRY	33.00	34.50	35.05	4.55	1.59
POULTRY	20960.08	22133.87	23088.75	5.60	4.31
CHICKEN	14979.33	16043.17	16708.61	7.10	4.15
DUCK	774.67	691.56	644.98	-10.73	-6.74
CHICKEN EGGS	4653.62	4920.39	5284.35	5.73	7.40
DUCK EGGS	552.46	478.75	450.80	-13.34	-5.84
FISHERIES	43523.72	44794.86	46989.01	2.92	4.90
COMMERCIAL	10219.97	10430.78	11516.94	2.06	10.41
MUNICIPAL	10498.48	10622.25	10708.69	1.18	0.81
AQUACULTURE	22805.27	23741.83	24763.38	4.11	4.30
TOTAL	160020.28	167565.47	170127.26	4.72	1.53

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

SUB-SECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2007	2008	2009	07-08	08-09
AGRICULTURAL CROPS	243113.60	322522.88	318908.53	32.66	-1.12
PALAY	74477.63	105671.48	113445.96	41.88	7.36
CORN	28406.42	36252.96	40354.47	27.62	11.31
COCONUT	26607.06	37655.00	31261.09	41.52	-16.98
SUGARCANE	18758.92	24736.10	16564.83	31.86	-33.03
BANANA	27507.75	36995.97	43709.78	34.49	18.15
PINEAPPLE	4514.07	5230.75	2821.36	15.88	-46.06
COFFEE	2650.64	3028.93	2843.82	14.27	-6.11
MANGO	14638.10	17249.93	15621.26	17.84	-9.44
TOBACCO	1866.01	2492.46	2333.46	33.57	-6.38
ABACA	1167.62	1508.56	1376.37	29.20	-8.76
PEANUT	531.83	505.46	587.71	-4.96	16.27
MONGO	793.83	838.57	840.54	5.64	0.23
CASSAVA	4449.15	4669.84	5390.33	4.96	15.43
CAMOTE	2256.43	2389.65	2450.34	5.90	2.54
TOMATO	1544.89	1845.68	1649.09	19.47	-10.65
GARLIC	776.86	601.32	799.95	-22.60	33.03
ONION	1880.17	4595.50	2968.93	144.42	-35.39
CABBAGE	330.63	359.39	490.98	8.70	36.61
EGGPLANT	1698.88	2640.05	2261.73	55.40	-14.33
CALAMANSI	783.73	926.39	1153.48	18.20	24.51
RUBBER	6393.09	7519.92	4300.96	17.63	-42.81
OTHERS	21079.88	24808.97	25682.10	17.69	3.52
LIVESTOCK	79499.09	89274.39	93350.48	12.30	4.57
CARABAO	3422.08	3863.25	4489.54	12.89	16.21
CATTLE	7602.06	8255.27	9134.45	8.59	10.65
HOG	65522.86	73979.50	76105.19	12.91	2.87
GOAT	2765.18	2976.76	3413.80	7.65	14.68
DAIRY	186.91	199.62	207.50	6.80	3.95
POULTRY	53808.60	59937.63	67813.91	11.39	13.14
CHICKEN	39012.21	43967.10	49402.30	12.70	12.36
DUCK	1333.03	1311.23	1266.69	-1.64	-3.40
CHICKEN EGGS	11953.55	13309.29	15675.33	11.34	17.78
DUCK EGGS	1509.82	1350.01	1469.60	-10.58	8.86
FISHERIES	91770.92	104739.40	111744.43	14.13	6.69
COMMERCIAL	28019.46	32070.79	30993.74	14.46	-3.36
MUNICIPAL	33720.94	37568.66	39508.91	11.41	5.16
AQUACULTURE	30030.52	35099.95	41241.78	16.88	17.50
TOTAL	468192.20	576474.30	591817.35	23.13	2.66



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

SUB-SECTOR	IN THOUSAND METRIC TONS			GROWTH RATES	
	2007	2008	2009	07-08	08-09
AGRICULTURAL CROPS					
PALAY	6727.88	7120.72	7376.20	5.84	3.59
CORN	2752.56	3292.73	3218.06	19.62	-2.27
COCONUT	6753.06	7172.38	7270.02	6.21	1.36
SUGARCANE	14319.79	18882.52	14280.03	31.86	-24.37
BANANA	3591.09	4342.25	4557.85	20.92	4.97
PINEAPPLE	934.59	1046.15	1056.69	11.94	1.01
COFFEE	45.45	45.35	44.56	-0.22	-1.74
MANGO	912.60	780.54	667.29	-14.47	-14.51
TOBACCO	33.78	31.82	35.74	-5.80	12.32
ABACA	35.18	36.22	35.51	2.96	-1.96
PEANUT	22.04	21.14	22.02	-4.08	4.16
MONGO	24.18	24.57	23.20	1.61	-5.58
CASSAVA	907.99	947.23	987.24	4.32	4.22
CAMOTE	280.65	276.90	276.25	-1.34	-0.23
TOMATO	138.06	138.15	141.31	0.07	2.29
GARLIC	11.29	11.35	10.45	0.53	-7.93
ONION	130.84	114.83	116.11	-12.24	1.11
CABBAGE	44.32	47.35	47.90	6.84	1.16
EGGPLANT	158.33	144.66	144.89	-8.63	0.16
CALAMANSI	46.79	47.41	45.27	1.33	-4.51
RUBBER	160.59	169.98	169.73	5.85	-0.15
OTHERS	1737.83	1732.47	1736.45	-0.31	0.23
LIVESTOCK					
CARABAO	66.14	68.79	70.16	4.01	1.99
CATTLE	114.80	115.62	117.94	0.71	2.01
HOG	916.66	876.95	900.44	-4.33	2.68
GOAT	39.39	40.27	38.78	2.23	-3.70
DAIRY	6.60	6.90	7.01	4.55	1.59
POULTRY					
CHICKEN	549.70	588.74	613.16	7.10	4.15
DUCK	22.37	19.97	18.63	-10.73	-6.74
CHICKEN EGGS	161.36	170.61	183.23	5.73	7.40
DUCK EGGS	24.51	21.24	20.00	-13.34	-5.84
FISHERIES					
COMMERCIAL	623.93	636.80	703.11	2.06	10.41
MUNICIPAL	703.18	711.47	717.26	1.18	0.81
AQUACULTURE	1070.67	1114.64	1162.60	4.11	4.30

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

SUB-SECTOR	PESO PER KILOGRAM				GROWTH RATES		
	1985	2007	2008	2009	85-09	07-08	08-09
AGRICULTURAL CROPS						23.24	0.19
PALAY	3.30	11.07	14.84	15.38	366.06	34.06	3.64
CORN	3.25	10.32	11.01	12.54	285.85	6.69	13.90
COCONUT	1.80	3.94	5.25	4.30	138.89	33.25	-18.10
SUGARCANE	0.32	1.31	1.31	1.16	262.50	0.00	-11.45
BANANA	1.80	7.66	8.52	9.59	432.78	11.23	12.56
PINEAPPLE	1.91	4.83	5.00	2.67	39.79	3.52	-46.60
COFFEE	23.55	58.32	66.79	63.82	171.00	14.52	-4.45
MANGO	7.35	16.04	22.10	23.41	218.50	37.78	5.93
TOBACCO	15.11	55.24	78.33	65.29	332.10	41.80	-16.65
ABACA	6.62	33.19	41.65	38.76	485.50	25.49	-6.94
PEANUT	8.51	24.13	23.91	26.69	213.63	-0.91	11.63
MONGO	11.73	32.83	34.13	36.23	208.87	3.96	6.15
CASSAVA	1.40	4.90	4.93	5.46	290.00	0.61	10.75
CAMOTE	1.89	8.04	8.63	8.87	369.31	7.34	2.78
TOMATO	3.43	11.19	13.36	11.67	240.23	19.39	-12.65
GARLIC	46.29	68.81	52.98	76.55	65.37	-23.01	44.49
ONION	6.25	14.37	40.02	25.57	309.12	178.50	-36.11
CABBAGE	4.22	7.46	7.59	10.25	142.89	1.74	35.05
EGGPLANT	4.83	10.73	18.25	15.61	223.19	70.08	-14.47
CALAMANSI	5.37	16.75	19.54	25.48	374.49	16.66	30.40
RUBBER	4.53	39.81	44.24	25.34	459.38	11.13	-42.72
OTHERS	2.67	12.13	14.32	14.79	453.93	18.05	3.28
LIVESTOCK						16.09	2.10
CARABAO	11.86	51.74	56.16	63.99	439.54	8.54	13.94
CATTLE	20.00	66.22	71.40	77.45	287.25	7.82	8.47
HOG	18.17	71.48	84.36	84.52	365.16	18.02	0.19
GOAT	11.53	70.20	73.92	88.03	663.49	5.30	19.09
DAIRY	5.00	28.32	28.93	29.60	492.00	2.15	2.32
POULTRY						5.48	8.46
CHICKEN	27.25	70.97	74.68	80.57	195.67	5.23	7.89
DUCK	34.63	59.59	65.66	68.01	96.39	10.19	3.58
CHICKEN EGGS	28.84	74.08	78.01	85.55	196.64	5.31	9.67
DUCK EGGS	22.54	61.60	63.56	73.48	226.00	3.18	15.61
FISHERIES						10.89	1.71
COMMERCIAL	16.38	44.91	50.36	44.08	169.11	12.14	-12.47
MUNICIPAL	14.93	47.95	52.80	55.08	268.92	10.11	4.32
AQUACULTURE	21.30	28.05	31.49	35.47	66.53	12.26	12.64
TOTAL						17.58	1.12