



PERFORMANCE OF PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE

JANUARY - MARCH 2008

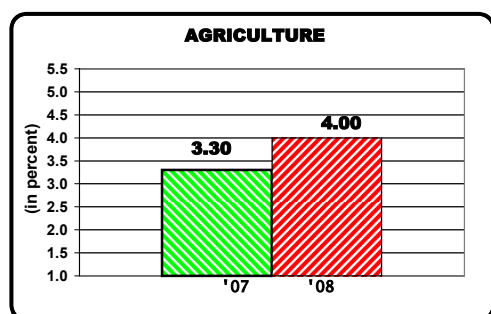


Republic of the Philippines
Department of Agriculture
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

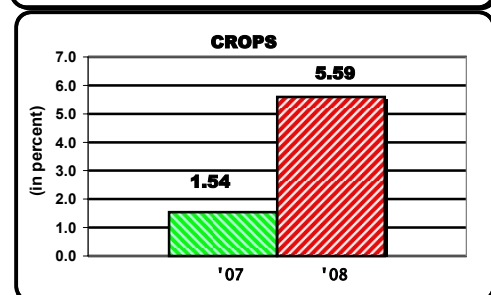


PERFORMANCE OF PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE JANUARY - MARCH 2008

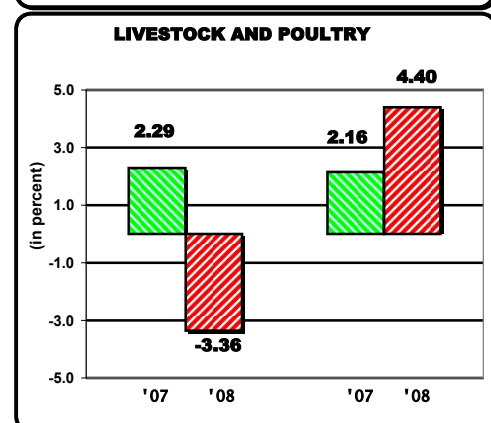
HIGHLIGHTS



The agriculture sector grew by **4.00 percent** in the first quarter of 2008. Except for livestock, all subsectors recorded output increases with crops posting the biggest expansion at 5.59 percent. Poultry and fisheries production grew by more than 4.0 percent. The sector's gross value of output was P282.2 billion at current prices or 16.64 percent higher than last year's record.

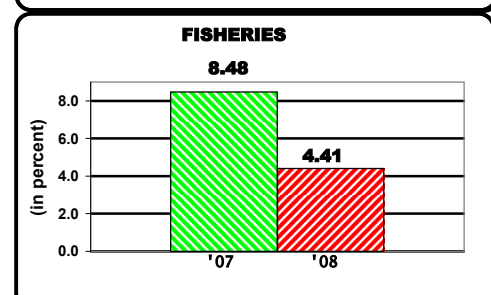


The crops subsector which shared 49.48 percent in the total agricultural output expanded by 5.59 percent during the period. The sustained improvement in corn and banana production resulted in remarkable output increases of 16.93 percent and 20.65 percent, respectively. Palay managed to surpass its last year's record by 1.96 percent. Coconut and sugarcane recovered from last year's slump and came up with production gains of 5.10 percent and 6.27 percent, respectively. Gross value of crop production at current prices amounted to P157.7 billion, up by 22.33 percent from the 2007 level.

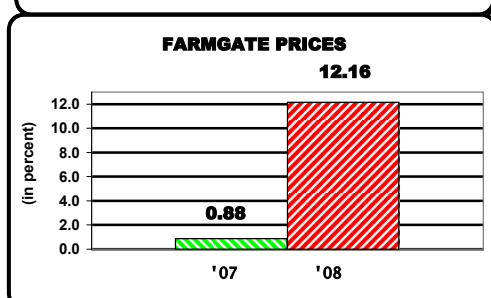


Production in the livestock subsector which accounted for 11.78 percent of total agriculture was down by 3.36 percent in the first quarter of 2008. The 4.19 percent decrease in hog production pulled down the subsector's growth. Goat and dairy output, however, expanded by 6.16 percent and 3.79 percent, respectively. At current prices, the subsector grossed P42.1 billion or 7.63 percent higher than last year's level.

The poultry subsector posted another 4.40 percent increase in output. The subsector shared 14.92 percent in total agricultural output. Chicken was the source of growth as it came up with another 4.64 percent output gain during the period. The subsector grossed P32.8 billion at current prices. This was 8.75 percent higher than the 2007 record.



The fisheries subsector which accounted for 23.82 percent of total agricultural output recorded a 4.41 percent expansion during the period. Commercial fisheries grew by 6.06 percent. Aquaculture output was up by 6.67 percent. Municipal fisheries production declined by 2.08 percent. The subsector grossed P49.6 billion at current prices, up by 13.38 percent from its 2007 record.



Farmgate prices appreciated by an average of 12.16 percent from last year's quotations. The crops subsector recorded the biggest surge in farmgate prices which averaged 15.86 percent. Livestock prices went up by an average of 11.38 percent. The fisheries subsector recorded an average price increase of 8.59 percent. Poultry had the lowest average price increase at 4.16 percent compared to last year's level.

A. VALUE OF PRODUCTION

During the first quarter of 2008, **agriculture** grossed P282.2 billion at current prices. This was 16.64 percent higher than the previous year's level. All the subsectors surpassed their 2007 records of gross values of outputs.

In the **crops subsector**, gross value of production amounted to P157.7 billion at current prices during the first three months of the year. This was equivalent to 22.33 percent more earnings for the subsector during the period. Palay grossed 19.96 percent higher as a result of expansion in production and prices. Also, gross receipts from corn appreciated by 24.91 percent. The same situation held true for banana, coconut, coffee and pineapple as their gross earnings increased by 31.96 percent, 24.16 percent, 15.89 percent and 15.38 percent, respectively. Sugarcane bounced back from last year's slump and grossed 5.47 percent more this year. Mango farmers posted a 29.13 percent gain in gross receipts due to increase in prices.

Tomato had a remarkable increase of 72.43 percent in gross receipts owing to the increased production and higher prices during the reference period. Likewise, gross revenues from rubber went up by 9.06 percent. Calamansi grossed 12.59 percent more during the period because of increased production and price. Appreciation in prices pushed gross earnings of mango up by 0.96 percent. Similarly, higher prices enabled farmers to post higher gross earnings this year by 62.82 percent, for eggplant, 37.53 percent, for onion and 14.52 percent, for abaca.

On the other hand, reduction in both output and prices pulled the gross earnings of peanut down by 8.90 percent and camote by 5.62 percent. Lower gross output values were noted for cassava by 1.29 percent; garlic, by 22.29 percent; and cabbage, by 23.24 percent. Tobacco farms registered a 23.98 percent decline in gross output value due to production cutback.

Meanwhile, the aggregate gross earnings from "other" crops went up by 42.39 percent as a result of gains in output and prices.

The **livestock subsector** grossed P42.1 billion at current prices, up by 7.63 percent from last year's record. The increases in output and prices of carabao and goat brought up their gross values of production by 6.57 percent and 9.57 percent, respectively. The same situation was noted for dairy which posted a 5.83 percent expansion in gross earnings. Gross revenues from hog also surged by 8.18 percent due to price increase. Cattle raisers recovered from their 2007 losses and recorded a 2.72 percent increase in gross earnings during the period because of higher prices.

The **poultry subsector** grossed P32.8 billion at current prices. This was 8.75 percent higher than in the first quarter of 2007. The increases in production and prices of chicken led to the 8.86 percent gain in gross earnings. Gross value of duck production was 3.29 percent higher this year. Gross revenues from chicken eggs grew by 10.20 percent. In contrast, lower output and prices resulted in the 1.71 percent decline in the gross receipts from duck eggs.

The **fisheries subsector** registered a 13.38 percent increment in its gross value of production which amounted to P49.6 billion at current prices. Higher production and prices resulted in gains in gross values of outputs by commercial fisheries at 16.32 percent and by aquaculture at 15.76 percent. Gross revenues in the municipal fisheries went up by 8.82 percent due to higher prices this year.

B. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION

Production in the agriculture sector grew by 4.00 percent in the first quarter of 2008.

Crop production which accounted for nearly half of the total agricultural output expanded by 5.59 percent. Palay production at 3.75 million metric tons was 1.96 percent higher than last year's record. The enhanced usage of hybrid and good quality seeds was cited as one of the primary factors contributing to the production increases, specifically, in Ilocos, Central Luzon and Central Visayas. There was also sufficiency of water supply in Western Visayas, Central Visayas and SOCCSKSARGEN. Corn production at 1.99 million metric tons indicated the continuing uptrend and in this quarter, a 16.93 percent gain was observed. The increases in harvest area and yield, particularly for yellow corn boosted production. The availability of seeds from GMA-Corn Program and intensive use of hybrid and OPV seeds coupled with increasing high market price of yellow corn encouraged more farmers to venture into corn farming. These were cited in Northern Mindanao, Western Visayas, SOCCSKSARGEN and Ilocos.

Coconut production went up by 5.10 percent this year. The increase was largely attributed to the encouraging price of copra since last year. Coconut trees have recovered from the adverse effects of typhoons Milenyo and Reming. In particular, notable production increases were reported in Aklan and Antique as a result of the fertilization efforts of coconut farmers. Increased in "bucu" (young coconut) production was also reported due to high demand for buco juice and coco-based delicacies. Sugarcane farms bounced back from last year's contraction as production grew by 6.27 percent. In some regions, the harvesting intended in the last quarter of 2007 was put on hold due to continuous rains and this slid to January.

Banana production expanded by 20.65 percent. There were increases in area harvested and bearing hills for almost all varieties in Bukidnon, Camiguin, Misamis Occidental and Davao del Norte. In North and South Cotabato, the increase in bearing hills was induced by the rising demand in export markets. Also cited as contributing factors were better yield and bigger fruits harvested in Iloilo and Negros Oriental. In CALABARZON, the absence of typhoon during the quarter and the recovery from the previous typhoons contributed to the big turnaround in banana production. Pineapple was another big gainer, recording a 9.36 percent growth in output during the period. Pineapple farms in Camarines Norte were reported to have recovered from last year's effects of typhoons. Farmers were, thus, encouraged to cultivate additional pineapple areas in the province. In Misamis Oriental, South Cotabato, and Sarangani, the Del Monte contract farms reported area expansion.

Coffee posted a 0.69 percent increment in production during the period. In Nueva Vizcaya and Bulacan, there was rejuvenation of coffee trees. Favorable weather conditions in Cagayan Valley also contributed to higher production during the reference period. In Misamis Oriental, North Cotabato, Sarangani and Sulu, more coffee trees bore fruits. This was also true for coffee farms in Zamboanga del Norte and Lanao del Norte. Garlic farms produced 1.20 percent more output this quarter. The good market price last year encouraged garlic producers in Ilocos Norte and Mindoro Oriental to expand their area of cultivation. The 0.46 percent gain in calamansi production this quarter was largely the result of fertilizer application and good soil moisture because of frequent rains in Central Luzon. Improved fertilization application in calamansi farms in Pampanga and Bulacan and bigger area harvested in Nueva Ecija were reported. Increased number of bearing trees was cited in Agusan del Sur.

Cassava farms recorded a 3.50 percent output increment. There was area expansion in Sulu in response to the high demand in Davao City's feed milling stations. The favorable market price of cassava chips also encouraged more cassava farmers to increase production during the period. Tomato production grew by 3.27 percent because of the sustained usage of high-yielding varieties like Maquilla, Ilocano Red and Apollo in the provinces of Ilocos Sur and La Union. The technical, financial and marketing assistance of Sentrong Pamilyan ng Produktong Agrikultural ng Quezon Foundation Incorporated (SPPAQFI) was cited in the province of Quezon. There was higher production in Bukidnon as farmers expected good market price in Metro Manila. Cabbage farmers continued to produce more and this quarter posted an 8.38 percent increase over last year's level. There were newly opened cabbage areas in Benguet and Ifugao. It was also reported that harvests were good due to lesser attacks of pests and diseases during the same period. Rubber came up with another 6.37 percent output increment this year. Good weather conditions, higher prices

and LGUs' support encouraged increased tappings in Zamboanga Sibugay, Zamboanga del Sur and North Cotabato.

Abaca farms generated another 1.26 percent decline in output during the period. Frequent rains in the Visayas including Northern Mindanao and Zamboanga Peninsula and the prevalence of bunchy tops and mosaic diseases in the provinces of Leyte and Southern Leyte pulled down production during the period.

Mango growers suffered a 12.06 percent cut in production. Mango trees in Pangasinan and Central Luzon provinces were affected by strong winds and continuous rains during the flowering stage. This was also true in Iloilo, Guimaras and SOCCSKSARGEN provinces where fewer trees were induced due to continuous rainfall during the period. Tobacco production declined by 30.71 percent. Tobacco growers in La Union shifted to watermelon. Bacterial wilt was, likewise, found prevalent in the province and this adversely affected native tobacco production. In Ilocos Norte, there was crop shifting to corn, pepper and other vegetables. Peanut registered a 4.58 percent output reduction in the first quarter of this year. Farmers reportedly shifted to yellow corn, watermelon and stringbeans due to low market price in La Union and Pangasinan. In the case of mango, area harvested in Antique and Iloilo contracted because of continuous rains which resulted in the 5.54 percent decline in production during the period. There were also reports of crop shifting to yellow corn in Pangasinan and attack of aphids in Ilocos Sur.

Camote production was down by 2.66 percent and this could be traced to the rotting of tubers because of excessive soil moisture brought about by continuous rains in Catanduanes, Sorsogon, Albay, Leyte, Samar and Surigao provinces. Meanwhile, onion producers suffered a 3.78 percent cut in output. Crop shifting to ampalaya and yellow corn was cited in Pangasinan. In addition, the low market price in Mindoro Occidental discouraged farmers to produce onion during the period. In Ilocos Sur, bulb formation of onion plants was affected by purple blotch due to sudden weather change. Eggplant production dropped by 3.92 percent. Crop shifting of eggplant to yellow corn was noted in Pangasinan. The continuous heavy rains during the flowering stage in most eggplant producing areas negatively affected production.

Collectively, "other" crops production inched up by 0.34 percent during the first quarter of 2008. Output growth was reported for Chinese pechay, carrots, white potato, oil palm and papaya.

The **livestock subsector** which shared 11.78 percent in total agricultural production posted a 3.36 percent output reduction in the first quarter of 2008. Carabao production posted a 1.21 percent growth this quarter. There was increased volume of slaughtering in abattoirs, specifically, in Central Luzon,

Bicol and Central Visayas. Goat posted a 6.16 percent production expansion. The reported increases in the number of animals slaughtered in abattoirs in Western Visayas, Northern Mindanao and SOCCSKSARGEN indicated significant increase in goat production in these regions. Dairy posted a 3.79 percent production expansion this quarter. This was evidenced by the increase in milk production by dairy cattle farmers.

Meanwhile, cattle raisers continued to post declining production and this quarter, another 0.14 percent drop was noted. The reported number of cattle slaughtered in abattoirs went down. Lower inventory was also noted. Hog production contracted by 4.19 percent. This could be explained by the decrease in stocks of fatteners during the period which resulted in lower number of animals slaughtered in abattoirs. There were also reports of diseases in some Central and Southern Luzon provinces.

The **poultry subsector** reported an output increase of 4.40 percent during the first quarter of 2008. It accounted for 14.92 percent of total agriculture.

Chicken production grew by 4.64 percent. There was an increased number of broilers produced by commercial farms during the period. Dressing plants also recorded a significant number of chicken dressed. Chicken egg production expanded by 4.89 percent in the first quarter of 2008. The major chicken egg producing regions in Luzon reported higher inventory of layers and better egg-laying efficiency ratio.

There was no reported change in duck meat production. Lower volume of cullings was observed during the period. Duck egg production went down by 1.37 percent. There were reports of reduced number of duck layers in the Visayas and Mindano regions during the quarter.

The **fisheries subsector** registered a 4.41 percent increase in production from last year's level. It accounted for 23.82 percent of total agricultural output.

During the first quarter of 2008, commercial fisheries production grew by 6.06 percent. Increased volume of unloadings was observed in private Fish Landing Centers in Negros Occidental and Negros Oriental. The number of commercial fishing boats moving to the Pacific fishing ground went up. The strict implementation of fishery laws could have also contributed to the increased volume of fish catch in Leyte. In Mindanao, particularly in Zamboanga Sibugay, the reported increase in the volume of catch was attributed to the stability of ocean waves which favors more fishing trips. Increased number of unloadings of foreign vessels for tuna canneries at Makar Port in General Santos City was noted.

Municipal fisheries production went down by 2.08 percent during the first quarter of 2008. The reference period was characterized by decreased number of fishing trips because of frequent bad weather conditions brought about by north monsoon winds and lesser occurrence of frigate tuna, big eyed scad, indian mackerel and other tuna species. The high cost of fuel and oil exploration affected fishing trips in Tanon Strait in Cebu. In Zamboanga del Norte, municipal fishing operations were adversely affected by heavy rains which caused rough seas during the reference period. Moreover, the weather conditions that proved to be conducive to crop farming led to the decreased municipal fishing activities in North Cotabato.

Aquaculture sustained its output expansion and generated another 6.67 percent increase in production this year. Increase in fingerlings stocked and use of good quality tilapia breeders were cited in Pangasinan. Meanwhile, higher survival rates of sugpo and crab and good demand during the Lenten season encouraged brackishwater production in Pampanga. In Palawan, the technical assistance and the demonstration farm of BFAR for mudcrab encouraged more production during the period. This was also the reason cited in Antique as BFAR's technical assistance for intensive feeding increased fishpond production. The proper usage of commercial feeds and reported increase in vannamei and tilapia fingerlings dispersal by LGU and BFAR as component of the government's Accelerated Hunger Mitigation Program (AHMP) contributed to the growth in aquaculture production.

In the case of seaweeds, production expansion in Palawan brought about by the BFAR's *cottonii* dispersal and good management of caulerpa farms was reported. Expansion in area for seaweed culture was noted in Zamboanga City. Meanwhile, a dramatic increase in seaweed production was reported in Zamboanga Sibugay and this was attributed to good weather conditions and good market price. In addition, BFAR's technical and seedling support encouraged more farmers to operate. The same reasons were reported in Sulu and Maguindanao.

C. FARMGATE PRICES

On the average, farmgate prices increased by 12.16 percent during the first quarter of 2008 compared with the same period last year.

The **crops subsector** posted the biggest price gain which averaged 15.86 percent. Palay prices recovered from last year's negative growth and registered a 17.65 percent increase this year. There was higher demand from big traders who were influenced by the increasing prices of rice in both domestic and international markets and by the general increases in the prices of fuel and production inputs. Meanwhile, the effect of higher feed requirements by the

integrators and escalating world market price of yellow corn pushed corn prices up by 6.82 percent. Prices of coconut moved upward and gained as much as 18.13 percent this year.

From last year's slump, mango prices bounced back and recorded a significant growth of 46.84 percent during the quarter. Banana prices went up by 9.38 percent. Pineapple recorded a 5.51 percent price hike while calamansi was priced 12.07 percent higher this year.

Coffee price was 15.10 percent higher compared to last year's level. Prices of rubber, tobacco and abaca moved up from 2.52 percent to 15.98 percent.

Eggplant and tomato both recovered from last year's low prices and experienced remarkable increases of 69.46 percent and 66.97 percent, respectively this quarter. The same was noted for onion which price went up by 42.93 percent. Mongo price appreciated by 6.89 percent.

A decrease of 0.75 percent was noted in the price of sugarcane this year. Garlic and cabbage experienced price cuts of 23.21 percent and 29.17 percent, respectively. Price depreciation was noted for camote by 3.04 percent, peanut by 4.53 percent and cassava by 4.63 percent.

Prices in the **livestock subsector** increased by an average of 11.38 percent during the reference period. Hog posted the biggest price increase of 12.92 percent. From last year's negative price cuts, carabao and goat registered price gains of 5.29 percent and 3.21 percent, respectively. Cattle prices moved up by 2.87 percent while dairy prices were 1.97 percent higher this year.

In the **poultry subsector**, prices were up by an average of 4.16 percent. Prices of chicken moved upward by 4.03 percent while that of duck grew by 3.29 percent. Chicken eggs were quoted 5.06 percent higher this year. On the other hand, prices of duck eggs slid by 0.34 percent.

In the **fisheries subsector**, the average price increment was 8.59 percent. Commercial fisheries and aquaculture posted bigger price gains of 9.65 percent and 8.49 percent, respectively. Meanwhile, municipal fisheries recovered from last year's drop in price and recorded an average price increase of 11.13 percent during the quarter.

TABLE 1. VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE AT CONSTANT PRICES, PHILIPPINES,
JANUARY - MARCH, 2006 - 2008

SUB-SECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2006	2007	2008	06-07	07-08
AGRICULTURAL CROPS	38290.67	38878.72	41050.25	1.54	5.59
PALAY	11678.42	11875.74	12108.79	1.69	1.96
CORN	5031.89	5607.05	6556.18	11.43	16.93
COCONUT	6633.94	6294.14	6615.01	-5.12	5.10
SUGARCANE	3833.21	3555.09	3778.14	-7.26	6.27
BANANA	2744.65	2906.30	3506.34	5.89	20.65
PINEAPPLE	827.60	858.93	939.33	3.78	9.36
COFFEE	819.13	787.45	792.89	-3.87	0.69
MANGO	1586.46	1669.71	1468.35	5.25	-12.06
TOBACCO	176.30	207.75	143.94	17.84	-30.71
ABACA	120.91	111.65	110.25	-7.66	-1.26
PEANUT	102.00	108.66	103.69	6.53	-4.58
MONGO	88.02	103.60	97.86	17.71	-5.54
CASSAVA	421.41	521.50	539.77	23.75	3.50
CAMOTE	233.98	238.67	232.31	2.00	-2.66
TOMATO	232.36	248.09	256.20	6.77	3.27
GARLIC	562.13	502.76	508.79	-10.56	1.20
ONION	224.11	252.40	242.86	12.62	-3.78
CABBAGE	93.09	99.39	107.71	6.77	8.38
EGGPLANT	313.17	337.71	324.49	7.84	-3.92
CALAMANSI	115.23	115.18	115.71	-0.05	0.46
RUBBER	264.05	270.55	287.79	2.46	6.37
OTHERS	2188.59	2206.39	2213.86	0.81	0.34
LIVESTOCK	9885.20	10111.63	9771.69	2.29	-3.36
CARABAO	349.59	357.05	361.38	2.13	1.21
CATTLE	1155.11	1151.84	1150.21	-0.28	-0.14
HOG	8208.42	8423.72	8070.42	2.62	-4.19
GOAT	156.93	163.17	173.23	3.98	6.16
DAIRY	15.15	15.85	16.45	4.62	3.79
POULTRY	11606.39	11857.47	12379.46	2.16	4.40
CHICKEN	8617.43	8817.52	9226.96	2.32	4.64
DUCK	421.33	398.00	398.00	-5.54	0.00
CHICKEN EGGS	2285.36	2375.42	2491.62	3.94	4.89
DUCK EGGS	282.26	266.53	262.88	-5.57	-1.37
FISHERIES	17451.15	18930.94	19765.62	8.48	4.41
COMMERCIAL	3748.23	4237.17	4494.03	13.04	6.06
MUNICIPAL	4219.95	4602.71	4507.06	9.07	-2.08
AQUACULTURE	9482.96	10091.05	10764.53	6.41	6.67
TOTAL	77233.40	79778.76	82967.03	3.30	4.00

TABLE 2. VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE AT CURRENT PRICES, PHILIPPINES,
JANUARY-MARCH, 2006 - 2008

SUB-SECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2006	2007	2008	06-07	07-08
AGRICULTURAL CROPS	127189.96	128894.42	157681.92	1.34	22.33
PALAY	38976.28	39377.46	47235.51	1.03	19.96
CORN	14728.60	17230.17	21521.81	16.98	24.91
COCONUT	11316.72	12992.18	16130.73	14.81	24.16
SUGARCANE	16291.15	14775.86	15584.82	-9.30	5.47
BANANA	10767.48	11752.96	15508.81	9.15	31.96
PINEAPPLE	1985.39	2020.48	2331.29	1.77	15.38
COFFEE	1705.82	1939.31	2247.52	13.69	15.89
MANGO	4591.18	3625.08	4681.04	-21.04	29.13
TOBACCO	616.46	755.29	574.15	22.52	-23.98
ABACA	615.92	556.94	637.81	-9.58	14.52
PEANUT	291.25	324.57	295.69	11.44	-8.90
MONGO	234.31	286.15	288.91	22.12	0.96
CASSAVA	1384.65	1609.20	1588.47	16.22	-1.29
CAMOTE	1014.35	1085.42	1024.40	7.01	-5.62
TOMATO	714.44	546.08	941.60	-23.57	72.43
GARLIC	990.20	749.04	582.07	-24.35	-22.29
ONION	848.09	770.73	1059.99	-9.12	37.53
CABBAGE	244.33	212.83	163.37	-12.89	-23.24
EGGPLANT	1092.66	760.70	1238.59	-30.38	62.82
CALAMANSI	539.12	358.74	403.90	-33.46	12.59
RUBBER	1950.51	2400.66	2618.07	23.08	9.06
OTHERS	16291.04	14764.57	21023.39	-9.37	42.39
LIVESTOCK	37793.19	39111.75	42097.07	3.49	7.63
CARABAO	1532.04	1537.72	1638.68	0.37	6.57
CATTLE	3768.39	3758.29	3860.49	-0.27	2.72
HOG	31145.18	32414.91	35066.27	4.08	8.18
GOAT	1264.47	1312.51	1438.16	3.80	9.57
DAIRY	83.11	88.32	93.47	6.26	5.83
POULTRY	27590.45	30187.64	32828.95	9.41	8.75
CHICKEN	20911.34	22716.60	24729.35	8.63	8.86
DUCK	732.62	697.97	720.94	-4.73	3.29
CHICKEN EGGS	5240.21	6055.07	6672.91	15.55	10.20
DUCK EGGS	706.28	718.00	705.75	1.66	-1.71
FISHERIES	39584.51	43737.52	49588.11	10.49	13.38
COMMERCIAL	10764.31	12462.54	14496.17	15.78	16.32
MUNICIPAL	15091.07	16018.90	17432.10	6.15	8.82
AQUACULTURE	13729.13	15256.08	17659.84	11.12	15.76
TOTAL	232158.11	241931.33	282196.05	4.21	16.64

TABLE 4. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES,
JANUARY-MARCH, 2006 - 2008

SUB-SECTOR	IN THOUSAND METRIC TONS			GROWTH RATES	
	2006	2007	2008	06-07	07-08
AGRICULTURAL CROPS					
PALAY	3615.61	3676.70	3748.85	1.69	1.96
CORN	1529.45	1704.27	1992.76	11.43	16.93
COCONUT	3547.56	3365.85	3537.44	-5.12	5.10
SUGARCANE	11978.79	11109.67	11806.68	-7.26	6.27
BANANA	1508.05	1596.87	1926.56	5.89	20.65
PINEAPPLE	428.81	445.04	486.70	3.78	9.36
COFFEE	34.65	33.31	33.54	-3.87	0.69
MANGO	191.14	201.17	176.91	5.25	-12.06
TOBACCO	11.66	13.74	9.52	17.84	-30.71
ABACA	18.02	16.64	16.43	-7.66	-1.26
PEANUT	12.10	12.89	12.30	6.53	-4.58
MONGO	7.51	8.84	8.35	17.71	-5.54
CASSAVA	301.01	372.50	385.55	23.75	3.50
CAMOTE	124.46	126.95	123.57	2.00	-2.66
TOMATO	66.77	71.29	73.62	6.77	3.27
GARLIC	12.12	10.84	10.97	-10.56	1.20
ONION	33.35	37.56	36.14	12.62	-3.78
CABBAGE	23.93	25.55	27.69	6.77	8.38
EGGPLANT	62.26	67.14	64.51	7.84	-3.92
CALAMANSI	21.66	21.65	21.75	-0.05	0.46
RUBBER	59.74	61.21	65.11	2.46	6.37
OTHERS	822.78	829.47	832.28	0.81	0.34
LIVESTOCK					
CARABAO	29.06	29.68	30.04	2.13	1.21
CATTLE	56.54	56.38	56.30	-0.28	-0.14
HOG	450.27	462.08	442.70	2.62	-4.19
GOAT	18.10	18.82	19.98	3.98	6.16
DAIRY	3.03	3.17	3.29	4.62	3.79
POULTRY					
CHICKEN	316.12	323.46	338.48	2.32	4.64
DUCK	12.28	11.60	11.60	-5.54	0.00
CHICKEN EGGS	78.67	81.77	85.77	3.94	4.89
DUCK EGGS	12.38	11.69	11.53	-5.57	-1.37
FISHERIES					
COMMERCIAL	243.55	275.32	292.01	13.04	6.06
MUNICIPAL	298.23	325.28	318.52	9.07	-2.08
AQUACULTURE	533.65	567.87	605.77	6.41	6.67

TABLE 5. WEIGHTED AVERAGE FARMGATE PRICES IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES,
JANUARY -MARCH, 1985, 2006 - 2008

SUB-SECTOR	PESO PER KILOGRAM				GROWTH RATES		
	1985	2006	2007	2008	85-07	06-07	07-08
AGRICULTURAL CROPS						-0.19	15.86
PALAY	3.23	10.78	10.71	12.60	290.09	-0.65	17.65
CORN	3.29	9.63	10.11	10.80	228.27	4.98	6.82
COCONUT	1.87	3.19	3.86	4.56	143.85	21.00	18.13
SUGARCANE	0.32	1.36	1.33	1.32	312.50	-2.21	-0.75
BANANA	1.82	7.14	7.36	8.05	342.31	3.08	9.38
PINEAPPLE	1.93	4.63	4.54	4.79	148.19	-1.94	5.51
COFFEE	23.64	49.23	58.22	67.01	183.46	18.26	15.10
MANGO	8.30	24.02	18.02	26.46	218.80	-24.98	46.84
TOBACCO	15.12	52.87	54.97	60.31	298.88	3.97	9.71
ABACA	6.71	34.18	33.47	38.82	478.54	-2.08	15.98
PEANUT	8.43	24.07	25.18	24.04	185.17	4.61	-4.53
MONGO	11.72	31.20	32.37	34.60	195.22	3.75	6.89
CASSAVA	1.40	4.60	4.32	4.12	194.29	-6.09	-4.63
CAMOTE	1.88	8.15	8.55	8.29	340.96	4.91	-3.04
TOMATO	3.48	10.70	7.66	12.79	267.53	-28.41	66.97
GARLIC	46.38	81.70	69.10	53.06	14.40	-15.42	-23.21
ONION	6.72	25.43	20.52	29.33	336.46	-19.31	42.93
CABBAGE	3.89	10.21	8.33	5.90	51.67	-18.41	-29.17
EGGPLANT	5.03	17.55	11.33	19.20	281.71	-35.44	69.46
CALAMANSI	5.32	24.89	16.57	18.57	249.06	-33.43	12.07
RUBBER	4.42	32.65	39.22	40.21	809.73	20.12	2.52
OTHERS	2.66	19.80	17.80	25.26	849.62	-10.10	41.91
LIVESTOCK						1.17	11.38
CARABAO	12.03	52.72	51.81	54.55	353.45	-1.73	5.29
CATTLE	20.43	66.65	66.66	68.57	235.63	0.02	2.87
HOG	18.23	69.17	70.15	79.21	334.50	1.42	12.92
GOAT	8.67	69.86	69.74	71.98	730.22	-0.17	3.21
DAIRY	5.00	27.43	27.86	28.41	468.20	1.57	1.97
POULTRY						7.10	4.16
CHICKEN	27.26	66.15	70.23	73.06	168.01	6.17	4.03
DUCK	34.31	59.66	60.17	62.15	81.14	0.85	3.29
CHICKEN EGGS	29.05	66.61	74.05	77.80	167.81	11.17	5.06
DUCK EGGS	22.80	57.05	61.42	61.21	168.46	7.66	-0.34
FISHERIES						1.86	8.59
COMMERCIAL	15.39	44.20	45.27	49.64	222.55	2.42	9.65
MUNICIPAL	14.15	50.60	49.25	54.73	286.78	-2.67	11.13
AQUACULTURE	17.77	25.73	26.87	29.15	64.04	4.43	8.49
TOTAL						0.88	12.16