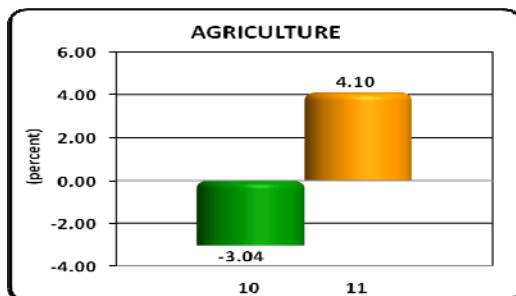
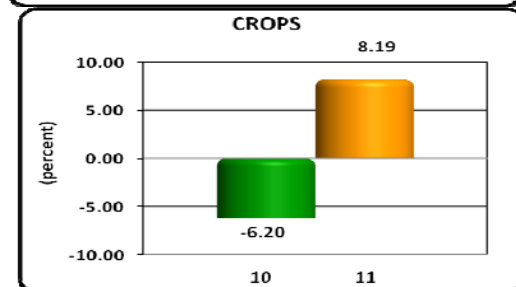


## PERFORMANCE OF PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE JANUARY - MARCH 2011

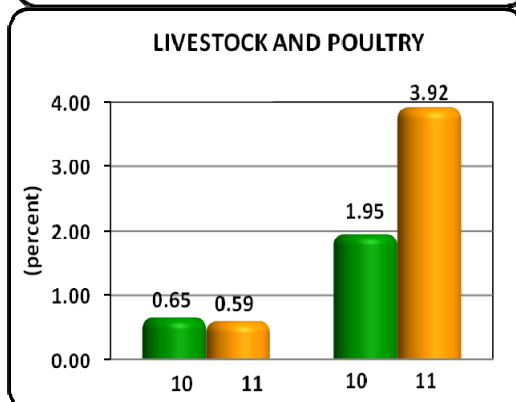
### HIGHLIGHTS



**Agriculture grew by 4.10 percent in the first quarter of 2011.** Production in the crops subsector was up by 8.19 percent and the main contributors were palay, corn, sugarcane and banana. There was a slow down in the livestock subsector while poultry production sustained its upward trend. Fisheries production declined. At current prices, the gross value of agricultural output amounted to P347.2 billion or 12.72 percent more than last year's record.

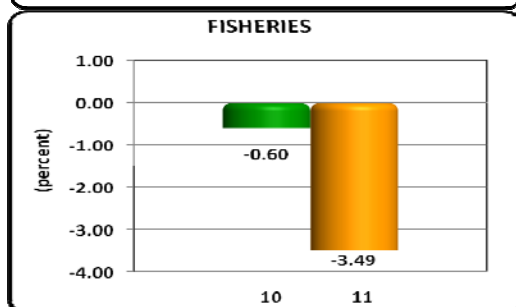


**The crops subsector which contributed 52.99 percent to total agricultural output expanded by 8.19 percent.** Production of palay and corn increased by 15.63 percent and 19.50 percent, respectively. Sugarcane production grew by 26.73 percent. Improved production performances were also reported for banana, cassava, cabbage and rubber. The subsector grossed P206.1 billion at current prices and recorded a 26.69 percent increase from the 2010 level.

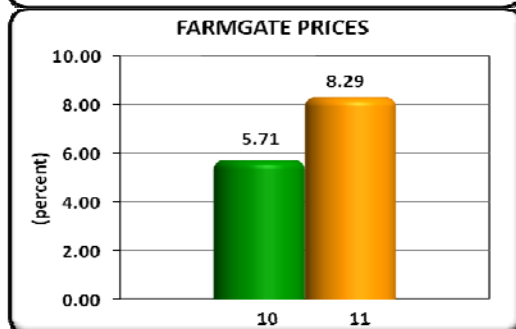


**Livestock production recorded a 0.59 percent growth.** The subsector accounted for 15.19 percent of total agricultural production. Hog production inched up by 0.64 percent. The gross value of livestock production was P49.7 billion at current prices. This represented a 3.04 percent reduction from last year's record.

**The poultry subsector posted a 3.92 percent output increment this quarter.** It shared 13.30 percent in total agricultural production. Chicken production grew by 3.77 percent. At current prices, the subsector grossed P39.0 billion, down by 4.35 percent from the 2010 level.



**Production in the fisheries subsector declined by 3.49 percent.** It accounted for 18.53 percent of total agricultural production. Aquaculture grew by 4.96 percent. Commercial and municipal fisheries production were down by 19.56 percent and 3.22 percent, respectively. The subsector grossed P52.4 billion at current prices which was 1.67 percent lower than last year's record.



**On the average, farmgate prices increased by 8.29 percent this year.** Average price increment was highest in the crops subsector at 17.10 percent. In the fisheries subsector, average price increase was 1.89 percent. Prices of livestock products went down by an average of 3.61 percent and those of poultry products, by 7.96 percent.

## **A. VALUE OF PRODUCTION**

**Agriculture** grossed P347.2 billion at current prices. This was 12.72 percent higher than the 2010 level.

The gross value of production in the **crops subsector** amounted to P206.1 billion at current prices. This 26.69 percent increase was attributed to the overall gains in both volume of production and prices in the subsector. Palay recorded an increase of 11.97 percent in gross receipts due to expansion in production. Corn registered a 31.23 percent increase in gross earnings as a result of improved production and prices. Better prices enabled coconut farmers to recover from their 2010 slump with gross receipts increasing significantly by 92.92 percent. Abaca grossed higher by 10.38 percent because of increased prices. The same condition held true for coffee, camote, mango, garlic, pineapple, and tomato with gross values of production increasing by 8.87 percent to 166.74 percent during the first three (3) months of 2011.

In the case of onion, eggplant and mungo, prices increased during the quarter and this pushed their gross output values up by 64.82 percent, 47.37 percent and 0.22 percent, respectively. The increased volume of sugarcane production translated to a 31.21 percent rise in gross earnings. Due to higher production and prices, gross receipts went up by 6.00 percent for banana, 4.80 percent for cassava and 2.41 percent for tobacco. It was for the same reason that rubber came up with 53.52 percent output gain. Both production and price increased and this triggered the 85.16 percent increase in the gross value of cabbage production.

Meanwhile, gross earnings from peanut posted a 5.31 percent decline during the reference period due to production and price cuts. Gross receipts from calamansi decreased by 0.56 percent because of output reduction. The aggregate gross value of “other crops” production registered a 31.18 percent increase this year.

The gross value of **livestock production** amounted to P49.7 billion at current prices, registering a 3.04 percent decrease from last year’s record. Carabao came down with a 2.88 percent cut in gross value of production because of lower output. Price reduction pulled down the gross receipts from hog production by 4.52 percent. Dairy grossed 3.45 percent lower this quarter since both production and prices dropped. On the other hand, increased production and prices pushed the gross earnings of cattle up by 4.59 percent and goat, by 12.53 percent.

The **poultry subsector** grossed P39.0 billion at current prices or 4.35 percent lower compared to the previous year's level. Decreases in gross earnings because of depreciation in prices were noted for chicken and duck at 7.23 percent and 2.33 percent, respectively. Meanwhile, chicken egg grossed 5.72 percent higher this year as a result of higher production and prices. For the same reason, duck egg generated gross earnings higher by 1.44 percent this year.

Gross value of **fisheries production** amounted to P52.4 billion at current prices and posted a 1.67 percent decrease this year. Lower production in commercial fisheries resulted in 10.47 percent reduction in gross earnings. In contrast, the 2.95 percent expansion in gross value of output in the municipal fisheries was attributed to improvement in prices. Because of higher production, gross value of aquaculture production went up by 0.42 percent.

## **B. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION**

The agriculture sector bounced back from last year's slump and grew by 4.10 percent in the first three (3) months of 2011.

The **crops subsector** with its 52.99 percent contribution to the total agricultural production made a turnaround with its 8.19 percent growth in output. Palay production recovered from the ill effects of the El Niño phenomenon and recorded a 15.63 percent output increment. This was equivalent to 4.04 million metric tons of production for the first quarter of 2011. The major contributors to output expansion were Cagayan Valley and Western Visayas. Notable increases in area harvested were reported in Cagayan Valley, Western Visayas and Northern Mindanao. Significant increases in yield were observed in Cagayan Valley, MIMAROPA, Bicol Region, CALABARZON, Western Visayas and Zamboanga Peninsula.

Corn harvests at 1.91 million metric tons represented a 19.50 percent expansion this year. Favorable weather conditions led to area expansion and increases in yield during the quarter. Big production increments were recorded in Cagayan Valley, Northern Mindanao, SOCCSKSARGEN and Western Visayas.

The recovery from the long dry spell last year also benefited sugarcane farms which put up a 26.73 percent output gain. Full milling operations were cited in Negros Occidental during the period. In addition, the increased demand coupled with higher prices encouraged harvesting for centrifugal sugar in Tarlac and Pampanga. In Cavite, Bukidnon and Davao del Sur, there were reports of increased area harvested. Banana growers continued to increase production with another 2.72 percent increment in the first quarter. This was

due to expansion in area harvested and number of bearing trees, particularly, for saba, lacatan and latundan varieties in Mindoro Oriental. Bigger fruits were harvested in all provinces of Western Visayas due to sufficient rains during the plant's fruiting stage. This was also true in Sarangani and South Cotabato, particularly, for Cavendish variety. The contract farms of Del Monte and Dole Philippines in Misamis Oriental registered increases in area harvested.

Cassava was another gainer as production went up by another 3.81 percent over last year's record. There was a continuous increase in contract growing farms of San Miguel Corporation in Bukidnon, Misamis Oriental, Misamis Occidental, Camiguin and Leyte provinces. In Bohol, cassava farmers were encouraged to plant as cassava chip traders were visible in the area and buying price was good. Crop shifting from camote areas in Isabela was noted.

Tobacco production expanded by 1.50 percent in the first quarter of 2011 because of crop shifting from yellow corn, mongo and garlic areas in Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur provinces.

Among vegetables, only cabbage posted an increase in output, and it was 2.56 percent. The use of rainburst irrigation system for watering and control of frost in Benguet resulted in increased area and higher production during the period.

The prevailing high price of rubber in the market encouraged more frequent tapping of rubber trees that translated to an output increment of 6.37 percent in the first quarter of 2011.

Coconut farmers were unable to recover from the dry spell brought by the El Niño phenomenon last year. A 6.47 percent decline in output was recorded this year. Lower turnout of harvests of mature nuts were reported in the major coconut producing areas. Pineapple suffered another setback this quarter with a 2.95 percent drop in output. This was due to the stoppage in pineapple growing in Sarangani since last year. In Quezon, no harvesting was realized during the quarter due to the long dry season last year. Smaller fruits were harvested in Iloilo and Negros Occidental and this was accordingly the effect of ratooning.

The continued cutting of less productive trees and shifting to rubber in Zamboanga del Norte pulled coffee output down by 10.91 percent. The decline in coffee productivity led to land conversion in Davao City. In Compostela Valley, there was a shortage of laborers for coffee harvesting activity due to shifting from farming to mining. Mango production was 6.47 percent lower in the first quarter of 2011. In Pangasinan, mango trees were affected by Cecid fly. Less flower induction and damages from rainshowers were cited in La Union. The mango trees in Bulacan, on the other hand, were affected by rains

and winds during their flowering stage. Another contributing factor to the lower mango production this period was the high cost of inputs.

Peanut production dropped by 3.85 percent this quarter. There was a decrease in peanut area in Pangasinan because of crop shifting to turnips. The frequent rainfall in Lanao del Norte discouraged farmers to plant peanut during the period. Mango recorded another 6.0 percent production cutback. The decline was traced to the decreases in area due to crop shifting to tobacco and okra in Ilocos Norte and Pangasinan. In Isabela and Antique, there were delayed plantings which resulted in movement of harvest to the second quarter this year. Camote farms with 2.62 percent production drop were affected by continuous rainfall in Camarines Sur, Catanduanes, Sorsogon and all Caraga provinces. Crop shifting to cassava was reported in Bohol.

The 1.50 percent decline in tomato production was due to crop shifting to tobacco in Ilocos Sur. In Pangasinan, tomato plants were severely affected during the vegetative stage because of Typhoon Juan in the last quarter of 2010. Likewise, tomatoes in Negros Occidental were affected by frequent rainfall during their fruiting stage. Garlic production continued its downward trend and this period, it went down by 5.61 percent. The low market price of garlic discouraged farmers in Pangasinan to plant. The decrease in area in Ilocos Norte was due to crop shifting to tobacco and native onions. Garlic farmers in Mindoro Occidental, on the other hand, were discouraged to plant in anticipation of reported La Niña during the quarter. Onion was not spared as a 3.53 percent cut in production was recorded. Cultivation of onion in Pangasinan was seriously damaged by Typhoon Juan during the vegetative stage in the last quarter of 2010. There were also reports of crop movement to second quarter of 2011 in Nueva Ecija.

There was a 0.36 percent decline in eggplant production. Twig borer and fungal diseases were noted in Tarlac. The frequent rainfall and strong winds during the flowering and fruiting stage contributed negatively in the production of eggplant in Benguet. Another loser was calamansi as production went down by 1.57 percent. In Mindoro Oriental, the major calamansi producer, frequent rainfall had bad effects on calamansi trees during their flowering stage. This was also true in North Cotabato. Lesser maintenance of calamansi trees in Compostela Valley and land conversion in Davao City contributed to the downtrend. Abaca production declined by 0.30 percent as problems of mosaic diseases and bunchy tops in Eastern Visayas continued to affect abaca trees during the period.

Collectively, “other” crops production dropped by 2.32 percent. Bearing trees of cacao were adversely affected by Typhoon Juan and more rains during the fourth quarter of 2010 in Surigao del Norte and Surigao del Sur also contributed to the decline. Strong winds and continuous rainfall had negative impact on watermelon, ampalaya, native pechay, squash fruit and gabi production during the period.

The **livestock subsector** which accounted for 15.19 percent of total agricultural output managed to move up by 0.59 percent. Hog production inched up by 0.64 percent. This was the result of increased number of fatteners and bigger number of hogs slaughtered in abattoirs particularly in Central Luzon, Bicol Region, Central Visayas and Northern Mindanao. Increased cattle production at 0.71 percent was encouraged by higher market price and sustained demand for beef from local market. More cattle for slaughter were reported in CALABARZON, Central Visayas, Davao Region and SOCCSKSARGEN. Goat production was up by 4.04 percent this year. Higher number of goats slaughtered was cited in Ilocos Region, Central Luzon, Central Visayas and Davao Region during the period.

Dairy output dropped by 1.51 percent in the first quarter of 2011. Productivity of milk by animals on the milking line was adversely affected by hot weather. Carabao production slid by 3.43 percent as less number of animals slaughtered in abattoirs was reported in Cagayan Valley, Bicol Region, Western Visayas, Davao Region and SOCCSKSARGEN.

The **poultry subsector** with its 13.30 percent contribution to total agricultural production grew by 3.92 percent. Chicken production expanded by 3.77 percent due to increases in broiler farms in Cagayan Valley, Western Visayas, Central Visayas and SOCCSKSARGEN. There were also reports of more ventilated-type of farms put up in the top producing regions which resulted in higher stocking capacity. The high demand for chicken meat for household consumption and fastfood chains also boosted chicken production. Duck meat made a slight recovery and posted a 0.85 percent output increment. Upward production growth was recorded in Central Luzon, Ilocos Region and Western Visayas. Chicken egg production sustained its upward trend and this quarter, another 4.94 percent growth was attained. Increases in the numbers of laying flocks were cited in Central Luzon, CALABARZON, Western Visayas, Northern Mindanao and Davao Region. The higher egg-laying efficiency ratio of layers due to favorable weather conditions also contributed to the growth. The increases in the inventory of duck layers in top producing regions resulted in a 0.87 percent production increase in duck eggs. This was explained by the increasing demand and better market prices of “balut” which gave encouragement to raisers to increase their duck egg production.

The **fisheries subsector** which contributed 18.53 percent to total agricultural output further contracted by 3.49 percent. Commercial fisheries products dropped by 19.56 percent in the first quarter of 2011. In Zamboanga City, production slump were attributed to the lesser occurrence of “tamban” or Indian sardines for canning, presence of pirates and lesser fishing operations due to high price of fuel. In Zamboanga Sibugay, the prohibition of “Kubkuban fishing” or purse seine fishing was also responsible for the decrease in output. In addition, less unloading of frozen tuna from foreign vessels to the Philippine Fisheries Development Authority (PFDA) fishports was observed in General Santos City. Strong winds and rough seas discouraged fishing trips in ARMM and Quezon. Heavy rains and high fuel prices and dry docking of boats for repair were cited in Bicol Region.

Municipal fisheries production went down by 3.22 percent. Lesser fishing trips due to rough seas and high fuel prices resulted in the decline in municipal fisheries production in Bicol Region. The frequent rainfall, strong winds and non-appearance of many species were reported in Zamboanga del Norte. Meanwhile, some marginal fishermen shifted to seaweed farming due to the high demand for this product and its good market price in Zamboanga Sibugay. In CALABARZON, there were reports of fishes staying longer in the deepest parts of the sea due to cold weather. The decline in municipal fisheries production in MIMAROPA was due to strong blows of northeast monsoon winds.

Aquaculture production grew by 4.96 percent. In Rizal, brackishwater fishpond production increased with more stocking due to availability of fingerlings, abundant food supply and favorable weather conditions. The availability of natural food encourage increased stocking of milkfish fry as good pond management was also reported in Antique. In Zamboanga City, there was increased area for mudcrab due to increased stocking of crablets. A newly established pangasius area was also reported. For seaweeds, the continuous assistance of planting materials from BFAR-LGU, including good and proper management of farms resulted in lesser occurrence of pests in Palawan. There were more available alvarezii planting materials from BFAR-LGU and increased spinosum farming in Antique. Area expansion for seaweed farming in Zamboanga City was the result of high market demand and favorable weather conditions. Meanwhile, lesser pests and diseases, availability of planting materials and higher prices encouraged more farmers to venture to seaweed farming in Zamboanga Sibugay. In Sulu and Tawi-tawi, the increase in area in seaweeds was the result of BFAR-LGU assistance in terms of planting materials.

### C. FARMGATE PRICES

In the first quarter of 2011, farmgate prices increased by an average of 8.29 percent.

Prices in the **crops subsector** sustained their upward movement and recorded an average increase of 17.10 percent this year. Sustained higher demand food use and processing of white corn coupled with higher demand for feeds of yellow corn pushed corn prices up by 9.82 percent this year. Coconut price increased by 106.26 percent and this was greatly influenced by the high price of copra. Abaca and coffee prices went up by 10.71 percent and 22.20 percent, respectively. Price of rubber continued to go up and posted a 44.32 percent growth this year. Tobacco price inched up by 0.90 percent. Sugarcane prices increased by 3.54 percent.

Prices of fruits were up. Specifically, price increments were as follows; calamansi, by 1.03 percent; banana, by 3.19 percent; mango, by 27.26 percent and pineapple, by 31.63 percent. Tomato price made a turnaround and registered the highest increment of 170.79 percent. The same trend was observed for garlic, onion and cabbage which commanded higher price increases this year ranging from 34.32 percent to 80.53 percent. Eggplant price was 47.91 percent higher than last year's quotation. Gains in prices were observed for cassava at 0.95 percent and camote at 12.54 percent. Mongo price went up by an average of 6.62 percent.

Palay price went down by 3.17 percent with the increase in production. Peanut prices decreased by 1.52 percent.

The **livestock subsector** recorded an average decrease of 3.61 percent in farmgate prices. This was mainly due to the 5.13 percent drop in the price of hog. Price of cattle improved by 3.86 percent while that of goat increased by 8.16 percent. A price increase of 0.57 percent was registered for carabao. Dairy prices declined by 1.97 percent.

In the **poultry subsector**, prices went down by an average of 7.96 percent. There were decreases in the prices of chicken at 10.61 percent and duck meat at 3.15 percent. Meanwhile, price of chicken eggs increased by 0.75 percent and that of duck eggs by 0.56 percent.

The **fisheries subsector** recovered from last year's price reduction and this year, it posted a 1.89 percent increase in prices. Upward trends in prices were noted in the commercial and municipal fisheries at 11.27 percent and 6.38 percent, respectively. On the other hand, aquaculture prices continued to decline and this year, another 4.33 percent reduction was recorded.



TABLE 1. VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE AT CONSTANT PRICES, PHILIPPINES, JANUARY - MARCH, 2009 - 2011

SUBSECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2009	2010	2011	09-10	10-11
CROPS	100873.45	94616.91	102369.73	-6.20	8.19
PALAY	33302.97	29504.36	34115.44	-11.41	15.63
CORN	14340.51	11936.84	14264.37	-16.76	19.50
COCONUT	10740.55	10866.60	10163.53	1.17	-6.47
SUGARCANE	8491.21	7544.32	9560.60	-11.15	26.73
BANANA	8609.52	8718.41	8955.43	1.26	2.72
PINEAPPLE	3817.32	3769.78	3658.58	-1.25	-2.95
COFFEE	1477.90	1452.32	1293.89	-1.73	-10.91
MANGO	3557.60	3667.53	3430.11	3.09	-6.47
TOBACCO	425.78	466.92	473.92	9.66	1.50
ABACA	323.72	318.18	317.23	-1.71	-0.30
PEANUT	219.67	217.05	208.69	-1.19	-3.85
MONGO	174.37	157.60	148.14	-9.62	-6.00
CASSAVA	1477.59	1580.92	1641.13	6.99	3.81
CAMOTE	526.58	514.75	501.25	-2.25	-2.62
TOMATO	628.07	672.38	662.31	7.05	-1.50
GARLIC	736.30	672.66	634.92	-8.64	-5.61
ONION	433.68	482.32	465.30	11.22	-3.53
CABBAGE	222.68	230.59	236.50	3.55	2.56
EGGPLANT	1059.42	1068.40	1064.55	0.85	-0.36
CALAMANSI	264.72	266.24	262.06	0.57	-1.57
RUBBER	583.58	533.48	567.46	-8.59	6.37
OTHERS	9459.72	9975.27	9744.32	5.45	-2.32
LIVESTOCK	28974.31	29162.32	29335.30	0.65	0.59
CARABAO	1053.70	1068.14	1031.52	1.37	-3.43
CATTLE	2436.93	2521.40	2539.25	3.47	0.71
HOG	24564.53	24650.58	24808.07	0.35	0.64
GOAT	873.81	867.81	902.89	-0.69	4.04
DAIRY	45.35	54.39	53.57	19.94	-1.51
POULTRY	24245.26	24718.68	25688.20	1.95	3.92
CHICKEN	17930.11	18254.99	18943.76	1.81	3.77
DUCK	569.42	517.80	522.19	-9.06	0.85
CHICKEN EGGS	5286.31	5520.41	5793.05	4.43	4.94
DUCK EGGS	459.42	425.48	429.20	-7.39	0.87
FISHERIES	37306.65	37082.94	35787.52	-0.60	-3.49
COMMERCIAL	9635.95	9364.08	7532.82	-2.82	-19.56
MUNICIPAL	10271.33	10256.26	9926.40	-0.15	-3.22
AQUACULTURE	17399.36	17462.60	18328.30	0.36	4.96
TOTAL	191399.67	185580.85	193180.74	-3.04	4.10

TABLE 2. VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE AT CURRENT PRICES, PHILIPPINES,  
JANUARY - MARCH, 2009 - 2011

SUBSECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2009	2010	2011	09-10	10-11
CROPS	164018.44	162641.75	206053.76	-0.84	26.69
PALAY	59669.47	54015.67	60479.20	-9.48	11.97
CORN	26043.90	18602.24	24412.17	-28.57	31.23
COCONUT	15894.57	15716.46	30320.06	-1.12	92.92
SUGARCANE	13019.85	19917.00	26132.29	52.97	31.21
BANANA	19366.36	23796.12	25222.71	22.87	6.00
PINEAPPLE	2536.48	2141.36	2735.48	-15.58	27.75
COFFEE	2194.46	2002.76	2180.41	-8.74	8.87
MANGO	4326.99	3990.42	4749.63	-7.78	19.03
TOBACCO	614.94	736.23	753.98	19.72	2.41
ABACA	766.03	556.61	614.37	-27.34	10.38
PEANUT	353.96	377.16	357.12	6.55	-5.31
MONGO	345.16	382.11	382.95	10.71	0.22
CASSAVA	2110.84	2275.84	2385.05	7.82	4.80
CAMOTE	1097.24	1078.59	1182.02	-1.70	9.59
TOMATO	544.33	454.77	1213.03	-16.45	166.74
GARLIC	769.14	680.20	862.38	-11.56	26.78
ONION	817.41	863.54	1423.27	5.64	64.82
CABBAGE	258.35	183.84	340.40	-28.84	85.16
EGGPLANT	874.37	986.42	1453.71	12.81	47.37
CALAMANSI	429.07	409.24	406.96	-4.62	-0.56
RUBBER	1521.39	3447.81	5293.01	126.62	53.52
OTHERS	10464.14	10027.36	13153.57	-4.17	31.18
LIVESTOCK	46963.39	51309.88	49748.72	9.26	-3.04
CARABAO	1998.26	2220.53	2156.68	11.12	-2.88
CATTLE	4280.59	4715.61	4932.12	10.16	4.59
HOG	38961.92	42550.94	40627.11	9.21	-4.52
GOAT	1625.71	1707.98	1921.97	5.06	12.53
DAIRY	96.92	114.81	110.85	18.46	-3.45
POULTRY	35728.16	40819.73	39043.18	14.25	-4.35
CHICKEN	26038.95	31057.06	28810.23	19.27	-7.23
DUCK	716.77	723.75	706.88	0.97	-2.33
CHICKEN EGGS	8244.58	8332.63	8809.64	1.07	5.72
DUCK EGGS	727.86	706.29	716.43	-2.96	1.44
FISHERIES	53803.33	53249.58	52358.54	-1.03	-1.67
COMMERCIAL	14929.64	14532.83	13010.53	-2.66	-10.47
MUNICIPAL	18458.58	18547.31	19094.49	0.48	2.95
AQUACULTURE	20415.11	20169.44	20253.52	-1.20	0.42
TOTAL	300513.32	308020.93	347204.20	2.50	12.72



TABLE 4. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES,  
JANUARY - MARCH, 2009 - 2011

SUBSECTOR	IN THOUSAND METRIC TONS			GROWTH RATES	
	2009	2010	2011	09-10	10-11
<b>CROPS</b>					
PALAY	3941.18	3491.64	4037.33	-11.41	15.63
CORN	1924.90	1602.26	1914.68	-16.76	19.50
COCONUT	3604.21	3646.51	3410.58	1.17	-6.47
SUGARCANE	11321.61	10059.09	12747.46	-11.15	26.73
BANANA	2025.77	2051.39	2107.16	1.26	2.72
PINEAPPLE	504.27	497.99	483.30	-1.25	-2.95
COFFEE	32.93	32.36	28.83	-1.73	-10.91
MANGO	170.22	175.48	164.12	3.09	-6.47
TOBACCO	9.73	10.67	10.83	9.66	1.50
ABACA	16.94	16.65	16.60	-1.71	-0.30
PEANUT	12.61	12.46	11.98	-1.19	-3.85
MONGO	8.11	7.33	6.89	-9.62	-6.00
CASSAVA	405.93	434.32	450.86	6.99	3.81
CAMOTE	122.46	119.71	116.57	-2.25	-2.62
TOMATO	76.13	81.50	80.28	7.05	-1.50
GARLIC	9.95	9.09	8.58	-8.64	-5.61
ONION	35.93	39.96	38.55	11.22	-3.53
CABBAGE	27.87	28.86	29.60	3.55	2.56
EGGPLANT	66.09	66.65	66.41	0.85	-0.36
CALAMANSI	20.91	21.03	20.70	0.57	-1.57
RUBBER	63.71	58.24	61.95	-8.59	6.37
OTHERS	823.30	868.17	848.07	5.45	-2.32
<b>LIVESTOCK</b>					
CARABAO	31.36	31.79	30.70	1.37	-3.43
CATTLE	55.97	57.91	58.32	3.47	0.71
HOG	453.89	455.48	458.39	0.35	0.64
GOAT	18.93	18.80	19.56	-0.69	4.04
DAIRY	3.31	3.97	3.91	19.94	-1.51
<b>POULTRY</b>					
CHICKEN	326.18	332.09	344.62	1.81	3.77
DUCK	10.37	9.43	9.51	-9.06	0.85
CHICKEN EGGS	90.55	94.56	99.23	4.43	4.94
DUCK EGGS	9.88	9.15	9.23	-7.39	0.87
<b>FISHERIES</b>					
COMMERCIAL	300.56	292.08	234.96	-2.82	-19.56
MUNICIPAL	333.81	333.32	322.60	-0.15	-3.22
AQUACULTURE	621.85	624.11	655.05	0.36	4.96

TABLE 5. WEIGHTED AVERAGE FARMGATE PRICES IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES,  
JANUARY - MARCH, 2000, 2009 - 2011

SUBSECTOR	PESO PER KILOGRAM				GROWTH RATES		
	2000	2009	2010	2011	00-11	09-10	10-11
CROPS						5.72	17.10
PALAY	8.45	15.14	15.47	14.98	77.28	2.18	-3.17
CORN	7.45	13.53	11.61	12.75	71.14	-14.19	9.82
COCONUT	2.98	4.41	4.31	8.89	198.32	-2.27	106.26
SUGARCANE	0.75	1.15	1.98	2.05	173.33	72.17	3.54
BANANA	4.25	9.56	11.60	11.97	181.65	21.34	3.19
PINEAPPLE	7.57	5.03	4.30	5.66	-25.23	-14.51	31.63
COFFEE	44.88	66.64	61.89	75.63	68.52	-7.13	22.20
MANGO	20.90	25.42	22.74	28.94	38.47	-10.54	27.26
TOBACCO	43.76	63.20	69.00	69.62	59.10	9.18	0.90
ABACA	19.11	45.22	33.43	37.01	93.67	-26.07	10.71
PEANUT	17.42	28.07	30.27	29.81	71.13	7.84	-1.52
MONGO	21.50	42.56	52.13	55.58	158.51	22.49	6.62
CASSAVA	3.64	5.20	5.24	5.29	45.33	0.77	0.95
CAMOTE	4.30	8.96	9.01	10.14	135.81	0.56	12.54
TOMATO	8.25	7.15	5.58	15.11	83.15	-21.96	170.79
GARLIC	74.00	77.30	74.83	100.51	35.82	-3.20	34.32
ONION	12.07	22.75	21.61	36.92	205.88	-5.01	70.85
CABBAGE	7.99	9.27	6.37	11.50	43.93	-31.28	80.53
EGGPLANT	16.03	13.23	14.80	21.89	36.56	11.87	47.91
CALAMANSI	12.66	20.52	19.46	19.66	55.29	-5.17	1.03
RUBBER	9.16	23.88	59.20	85.44	832.75	147.91	44.32
OTHERS	11.49	12.71	11.55	15.51	34.99	-9.13	34.29
LIVESTOCK						8.55	-3.61
CARABAO	33.60	63.72	69.85	70.25	109.08	9.62	0.57
CATTLE	43.54	76.48	81.43	84.57	94.24	6.47	3.86
HOG	54.12	85.84	93.42	88.63	63.77	8.83	-5.13
GOAT	46.16	85.88	90.85	98.26	112.87	5.79	8.16
DAIRY	13.70	29.28	28.92	28.35	106.93	-1.23	-1.97
POULTRY						12.06	-7.96
CHICKEN	54.97	79.83	93.52	83.60	52.08	17.15	-10.61
DUCK	54.91	69.12	76.75	74.33	35.37	11.04	-3.15
CHICKEN EGGS	58.38	91.05	88.12	88.78	52.07	-3.22	0.75
DUCK EGGS	46.50	73.67	77.19	77.62	66.92	4.78	0.56
FISHERIES						-0.43	1.89
COMMERCIAL	32.06	49.67	49.76	55.37	72.71	0.18	11.27
MUNICIPAL	30.77	55.30	55.64	59.19	92.36	0.61	6.38
AQUACULTURE	27.98	32.83	32.32	30.92	10.51	-1.55	-4.33
TOTAL						5.71	8.29