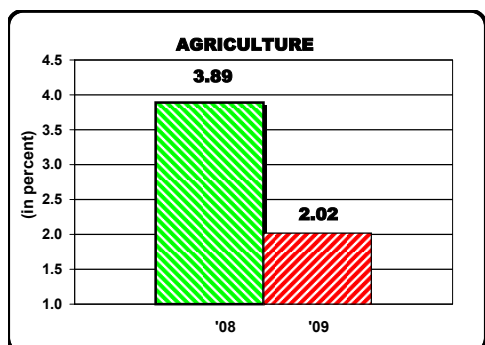
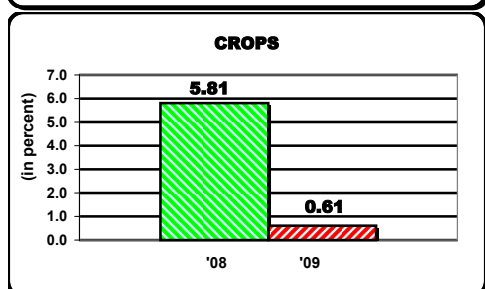


PERFORMANCE OF PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE JANUARY - MARCH 2009

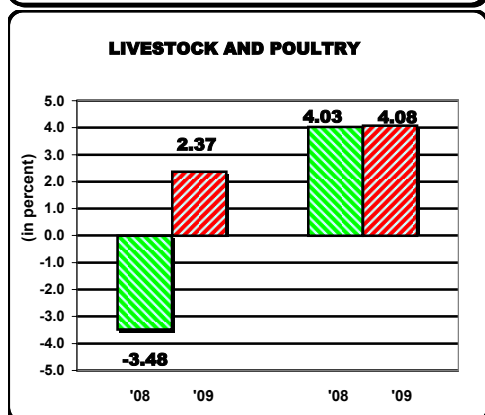
HIGHLIGHTS



Agriculture grew by 2.02 percent during the first three months of 2009. All the subsectors registered output gains. With the sustained increase in chicken production, the poultry subsector recorded the biggest gain during the reference period. The livestock subsector bounced back from last year's slump with the recovery of hog production. The fisheries subsector maintained its growth record while the crops subsector experienced a slowdown in production. At current prices, the sector grossed P309.3 billion or 10.43 percent more than the 2008 level.

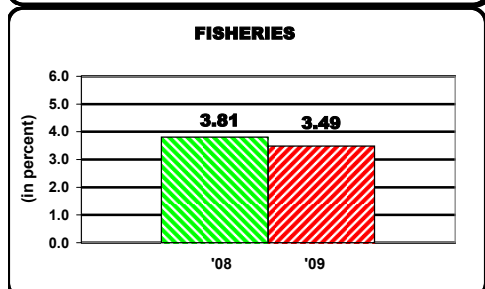


The crops subsector recorded a 0.61 percent increase in production during the first quarter of 2009. Production of palay went up by 5.13 percent while that of corn went down by 3.39 percent. Among the commodities in the subsector, the big gainers were banana, pineapple, tobacco, cassava and tomato. Crop production represented 48.95 percent of the total agricultural output. The subsector grossed P172.7 billion at current prices, up by 11.02 percent compared to last year's record.

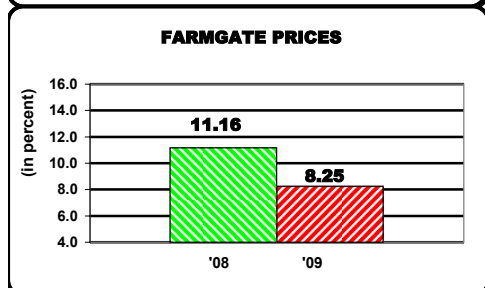


The livestock subsector made a turnaround this year with output increasing by 2.37 percent. This was boosted by the production increments in cattle and hog farms. The subsector accounted for 11.82 percent of total agricultural output. At current prices, the subsector grossed P46.7 billion, representing an 11.07 percent increment during the first quarter of 2009.

The poultry subsector expanded by 4.08 percent during the first quarter of 2009. There were significant increases in the production of chicken by 4.25 percent and chicken eggs by 5.28 percent. The subsector contributed 15.18 percent to total agricultural production. At current prices, the subsector's gross output was valued at P36.6 billion or 11.77 percent more than the 2008 level.



The fisheries subsector grew by 3.49 percent in the first three months of the year. Municipal fisheries surpassed its last year's performance and expanded by 4.79 percent. Aquaculture registered a 3.88 percent increase in production. Commercial fisheries came up with 1.27 percent more output this year. The subsector shared 24.05 percent in the total agricultural output. Gross earnings from the fisheries subsector amounted to P53.3 billion at current prices indicating a 7.19 percent increase from last year's level.



On the average, farmgate prices appreciated by 8.25 percent during the reference period. The crops subsector sustained its price uptrend and in this quarter, another 10.34 percent hike was recorded. Prices in the livestock and poultry subsectors moved up by 8.50 percent and 7.39 percent, respectively. The average increase in the prices of fishery products was 3.57 percent.

A. VALUE OF PRODUCTION

During the first quarter of 2009, the **agriculture sector** generated a gross value of output amounting to P309.3 billion at current prices. This corresponded to a 10.43 percent increment in gross earnings compared with last year's record.

In the **crops subsector**, the gross value of output totalled P172.7 billion at current prices, up by 11.02 percent this year. Gross value of palay production significantly increased by 26.32 percent as a result of higher production and prices. Similarly, the high prices of corn pushed up its gross output value by 20.94 percent. In contrast, the falling prices of coconut pulled down its gross receipts by 6.89 percent. Sugarcane, likewise, grossed 6.02 percent lower this year due to reduced production.

Increased production coupled with price appreciation pushed up the gross receipts from banana by 24.61 percent, pineapple by 8.81 percent and abaca by 19.99 percent. Tobacco recovered from its 2008 slump and registered a 7.96 percent increment in gross earnings this year due to gains in both production and prices. From the losses registered in 2008, cabbage and cassava turned around with remarkable increments of 68.72 percent and 32.62 percent in their gross receipts, respectively. These were explained by higher production and prices this year. The same pattern was observed for peanut and camote which respective receipts going up by 19.03 percent and 9.08 percent. The gross value of production of calamansi grew by 9.55 percent and that of garlic by 33.74 percent. The increases were due to higher farmgate prices.

Lower production and prices triggered the drop in gross earnings from coffee by 4.79 percent and mango by 7.62 percent. For similar reason, rubber and onion became the biggest losers this period with gross output values recording declines of 41.86 percent and 23.44 percent, respectively. Because of lower farmgate prices, tomato and eggplant incurred big losses this year with gross earnings being reduced by 42.21 percent and 29.45 percent, respectively. In the case of mango, the lower volume of production resulted in a 0.10 percent drop in its gross output value. Collectively, gross receipts from "other crops" went down by 1.81 percent.

The **livestock subsector** grossed P46.7 billion at current prices representing an 11.07 percent increase from last year's level. Due to higher production and prices, all the components in the subsector recorded increments in gross values of output. The biggest expansion in terms of gross earnings was recorded by carabao at 19.13 percent. There was an 11.64 percent increment in the gross value of cattle production. Gross receipts from hog production went up by 10.65 percent and from goat, by 10.91 percent. Dairy production grossed 3.72 percent more this year.

In the **poultry subsector**, gross value of production amounted to P36.6 billion at current prices and this was 11.77 percent higher than the earnings during the first quarter of 2008. Chicken recorded a 10.74 percent increase in gross value of output as a result of higher production and prices. The biggest gainer in the subsector, however, was chicken egg which grossed 15.83 percent more this year because of expansion in production and prices. Increased prices pushed up the gross earnings from duck by 10.84 percent and duck eggs, by 10.12 percent.

Gross output of the **fisheries subsector** was valued at P53.3 billion at current prices. This was equivalent to 7.19 percent increase in earnings during the reference period. Municipal fisheries recorded a 5.16 percent gain in gross receipts. Aquaculture grossed 15.81 percent more this year. In both cases, the gains reflected the increases in production and prices. On the other hand, the reduction in prices pulled gross receipts from commercial fisheries down by 0.80 percent.

B. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION

Agriculture managed to put up a 2.02 percent increase in volume of production during the first quarter of 2009 compared to its year ago performance.

The crops subsector which had a 48.95 percent share in the total agriculture registered a 0.61 percent growth in production during the period. Palay production at 3.94 million metric tons was 5.13 percent higher than in the first quarter of 2008. The major sources of production gain were Bicol, Central Luzon, Cagayan Valley, SOCCSKSARGEN and Ilocos. In these regions, harvest areas expanded due to sufficiency of water supply from the NIA irrigation systems and STWs during the reference period. The cut in fuel cost and the rehabilitation of irrigation facilities helped in the increase of palay output. Another contributing factor was the availability of seeds under the dispersal program of DA-RFUs.

Corn production at 1.93 million metric tons was 3.39 percent lower than last year's level. Yield reduction was reported in SOCCSKSARGEN, Davao Region, Caraga and CALABARZON due to the adverse effects of continuous and excessive rains during the period. In Ilocos, the presence of strong winds and cold spell pulled down corn production. Other reasons cited were the stoppage of financial assistance from private financiers in Western Visayas and the presence of plant hoppers in Isabela and Ifugao. There were also reports of early harvests of corn in Bukidnon.

Coconut posted a 1.14 percent increase in production during the period. This was partly attributed to the recovery of coconut farms in Bicol and MIMAROPA provinces from the effects of previous year's typhoon Frank. Sufficiency of rain water benefited coconut trees in Central Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula and Davao Region. The sustained demand for buco juice in SOCCSKSARGEN and ARMM induced more harvesting of young coconuts during the first quarter of the year. Banana grew by 5.04 percent. Increases in the number of bearing hills were noted in Bicol, Central Visayas, Eastern Visayas, Northern Mindanao and Davao Region. Moreover, bigger bunches of banana fruits were cited in Central Luzon, Central Visayas, and Northern Mindanao. Bigger sizes of fruits were also reported in Bicol and Zamboanga Sur. Another gainer was pineapple with output expanding by 3.62 percent compared to last year's record. In Iloilo, there were reports of increases in area harvested and bigger sizes of fruits. The increase in area harvested was also recorded by Dole and contract growers in South Cotabato.

Cassava production posted an increase of 5.08 percent from last year's record. This was the result of increased area harvested due to the use of hybrid variety in Cagayan Valley. Area harvested in Northern Mindanao increased due to the expansion in the number of contract growing extended by San Miguel Corporation (SMC). There was area expansion in Tawi-Tawi while dispersal of planting materials by LGUs was reported in Sulu. Other contributing factors were the new contract growing area and good tuber development in Central Visayas. Cabbage production registered a 0.65 percent growth during the reference period. Better crop management and improved farm to market roads were reported in Benguet. In Central Visayas, farmers increased their use of fertilizer. In Ilocos Sur, better quality and higher cabbage heads were realized due to early control of worms. In Negros Oriental, there was an increase in area planted and harvested due to reduction in fertilizer prices. Tomato production was 3.37 percent higher this year. Farmers in Ilocos reported production expansion due to lesser damages from fruit rot. Crop shifting from mung and peanut was reported in Central Luzon. In Negros Oriental, Capiz and Antique, area planted increased because of seed dispersal by LGU under the Gulayan ng Masa Project. Area expansion was also cited in Cagayan Valley, Bukidnon and Misamis Oriental.

Tobacco made a turnaround from its negative performance last year and came up with a 3.40 percent more output this year. Increased plantings of tobacco, particularly, the native variety were reported in Ilocos Norte and La Union. Favorable weather conditions contributed to higher yield in Guimaras and Davao del Sur. In Ilocos Region, there was increase in area due to crop shifting from corn and onion. The use of branded seeds and insect control were also observed this year. Abaca production increased by 2.92 percent. The reasons cited were the technology assistance from Fiber Industry Development Authority (FIDA) such as distribution of improved stripping devices, and

disease eradication pesticide for abaca mosaic and bunchy tops in Catanduanes. The same situation was reported in Northern Mindanao and ARMM. Peanut farmers recovered this year with a 1.94 percent output increase. In Ilocos, this could be attributed to the sufficient soil moisture which resulted in bigger and matured pods during the period. Area expansion was reported in Antique, Capiz and Iloilo due to crop shifting from mongo and palay. Camote production inched up by 0.92 percent. Increased usage of fertilizer and adequate soil moisture resulted in bigger roots in Ilocos, Bicol and Central Visayas. In Zambales, higher prices encouraged more plantings by farmers.

Eggplant production was up by 2.39 percent in the first quarter of 2009. Area planted expanded in Cagayan Valley due to crop shifting from corn. There were also reports of crop shifting from corn in Central Visayas and Western Visayas as encouraged by the LGU's dispersal of seeds through the Gulayan ng Masa Project. Better variety of seeds planted was cited in Bicol while increased use of fertilizer and pesticide was noted in Central Luzon.

The 9.53 percent decline in sugarcane production was contributed by the decrease in area harvested in Tarlac and Nueva Ecija. Ratooning in Iloilo partly led to production decrease while delay in harvesting was cited in Maguindanao due to lack of labor force. The worsening peace and order situation in Lanao del Sur, meanwhile, led to poor crop management of sugarcane farmers. Coffee production contracted by 1.76 percent during the period. Lesser fruits were developed due to frequent rains in Bukidnon. Other contributing factors were the presence of fruit fly in South Cotabato and excessive rains in ARMM. In Cavite, reports of uncontrolled weeds and lack of pruning due to economic reasons were cited.

Mango production continued to decrease and another 3.84 percent drop was noted during the period. Mango farms were still reeling from the devastating effects of Typhoons Cosme and Frank. Moreover, mango flowers were affected by thrips infestation in Ilocos. In Bulacan, mango trees were damaged by rainshowers during the flowering stage. The presence of cecid flies also contributed to the decline in output. Meanwhile, the flushing or sprouting of young leaves and presence of fruit borer and leaf hopper were cited in Nueva Ecija. Frequent rains in Zamboanga City, Central Visayas, Iloilo, Negros Occidental and Aklan resulted in lesser application of flower inducer.

Mongo farmers experienced another production decline of 4.70 percent due to decrease in area planted. There was crop shifting to corn and okra in Ilocos Region and to peanut in Iloilo, Antique and Capiz. The continuous rains in Cagayan Valley also led to the decrease in area planted. Due to smaller area planted and harvested, garlic production suffered a slippage of 8.04 percent. Crop shifting to corn, tobacco and tomato in Ilocos and to onion in MIMAROPA was observed. The smaller bulbs harvested and crop shifting to corn and

tobacco in Ilocos affected onion production which further decreased to 1.10 percent during the quarter. In addition, the late plantings in Central Luzon and MIMAROPA resulted in movement of harvest time of onion.

Calamansi production posted a 3.91 percent decrease during the period. Lesser fruits were developed in Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, SOCCSKSARGEN, Caraga and ARMM. Continuous rains adversely affected the flowering stage. Rubber production declined by 2.15 percent as tappings slowed down in SOCCSKSARGEN as farmers were discouraged by the low price. Excessive rains also hampered rubber tappings in Northern Mindanao and Caraga.

The collective “other” crops recorded a 0.29 percent increase in production. Favorable weather conditions, improved planting technologies and government interventions were reasons for production gains in other vegetables like pechay, ampalaya, carrots, ginger and white potato. Oil palm production increased due to presence of more bearing or matured trees and bigger fruit bunches harvested during the first quarter of 2009.

The **livestock subsector** which shared 11.82 percent in the total agricultural output grew by 2.37 percent. Carabao sustained its production uptrend and posted a 1.44 percent gain during the period. There were increases in the volume of slaughtering in abattoirs, particularly, in Western Visayas, Ilocos, CALABARZON and Bicol. In addition, demand for carabeef increased because of the uptrend in the prices of fish and fishery products during the period. Cattle production went up by 1.56 percent. Sustained increases in the number of animals slaughtered in abattoirs were reported in Bicol, MIMAROPA, Western Visayas, Central Visayas and Zamboanga Peninsula. Hog production was up by 2.53 percent this year. A considerable number of fatteners were recorded in the Visayas and Mindanao. The increase in the number of goats disposed for slaughtering resulted in the 2.24 percent expansion in output. The dairy industry made a 0.61 percent increase in output as the number of animals on the milking line inched up.

The **poultry subsector** which accounted for 15.18 percent of total agricultural production grew by 4.08 percent. Production of chicken went up by 4.25 percent. A bigger volume of broilers from commercial farms among the top broiler producing regions of Central Luzon, CALABARZON, Central Visayas and Northern Mindanao was observed. Because of the higher inventory of layers and better egg-laying efficiency ratio, chicken egg production grew by 5.28 percent.

Duck production continued to decline as another 4.08 reduction was recorded during the first quarter of 2009. A downward trend in the culling of duck

layers was noted. Duck egg production decreased by 2.47 percent as a result of non-replacement of layer stocks.

The fisheries subsector which contributed 24.05 percent to the total agricultural output, posted a 3.49 percent growth in the first quarter of 2009. Commercial fisheries registered a 1.27 percent increment in production. Weather conditions and lower fuel price favored more intensive fishing activities in Quezon, Batangas and Western Visayas. The abundance of anchovies, fimbriated sardines and big-eyed scad was noted in Bicol. Further, the good market conditions encouraged more unloading of tuna in Sulu and Indian sardines in Zamboanga City.

Municipal fisheries recovered from its negative growth last year and grew by 4.79 percent during the reference quarter. There was a substantial increase in the volume of unloadings in Palawan as a result of the series of gasoline price rollbacks coupled with BFAR's distribution of fishing gears to sustenance farmers in the province. Bigger volume of unloadings of fimbriated sardines was reported in Sorsogon. The increased use of payaos in Sorsogon enabled municipal fishermen to drive up their volume of catch. In Samar, the strict enforcement of fishery laws against illegal fishing and encroachment of commercial fishing boats in the municipal waters boosted production of sustenance fishermen. Favorable market conditions in Zamboanga City encouraged more unloadings in Labuan and Ayala Landing Centers. The inland municipal fishermen in Laguna took advantage of favorable weather conditions and went on for more fishing trips. Also, there was abundant catch of "tawilis" at Taal Lake. The continuous dispersal of tilapia fingerlings in rivers, lakes and other communal bodies of water contributed to higher production. The high water level resulted in more fishing days in Camarines Sur, Aklan and North Cotabato. The good market price in Maguindanao and distribution of banca and gill nets encouraged more fishermen in Lanao del Sur to add more fishing hours during the period.

Aquaculture came up with a 3.88 percent output expansion in the first quarter of 2009. The high prices offered because of good demand for freshwater fishpond species in Pampanga led operators to expand their areas. The prevailing market conditions encouraged early harvesting. The dismantling of some illegal cages in Batangas resulted in cleaner water in Taal Lake which enhanced fishing activities in the area. In Palawan, there were reports of more intensive usage of commercial feeds for freshwater ponds. The presence of newly established marine fishcages for grouper was also noted. In Antique, there were more tilapia farm operators, fry/fingerlings were available, natural food was sufficient and water salinity was good. Meanwhile, BFAR-LGU distributed tilapia and mudfish fingerlings in Lanao del Norte. Seaweed production which comprised 69.0 percent of total aquaculture production increased due to good weather conditions and better quality of planting

materials provided by BFAR-LGU in Palawan. Area expansion was reported in Getafe, Bien Unido and Calape in Bohol and in Zamboanga City. Favorable weather conditions were beneficial to the growth of seaweed plants in Tawi-Tawi. Area expansion was cited in Sulu as more nurseries were established.

C. FARMGATE PRICES

During the first quarter of 2009, farmgate prices increased by an average of 8.25 percent.

The **crops subsector** registered an average price increase of 10.34 percent. Palay price continued to post double digit growth and this year, it was 20.16 percent higher than last year's level. This was attributed to stiff competition and higher buying prices of traders. Corn price was up by 25.19 percent as a result of sustained demand for white corn from the "cornick" industry and as substitute for rice. There was also higher demand for yellow corn from feed millers.

Sugarcane price posted an increase of 3.88 percent. Tobacco and abaca prices recorded increments of 4.41 percent and 16.59 percent, respectively. Higher price increases were observed for banana at 18.63 percent, calamansi at 14.00 percent and pineapple at 5.01 percent. Peanut recorded a 16.76 percent increase in price while mongo was quoted 4.83 percent more this year. Camote and cassava prices bounced back from last year's cuts and this year's quotations were up by 8.08 percent and 26.21 percent, respectively. Price of cabbage increased remarkably by 67.63 percent. The same situation held true for garlic with price moving up by 45.44 percent.

The low price of copra influenced coconut prices, thus the price depreciation of 7.93 percent. Price of coffee dropped by 3.08 percent and that of mango, by 3.93 percent. A significant decrease of 40.59 percent was recorded in the price of rubber due to lower demand for rubber cuplump. Onion and eggplant suffered price cuts of 22.59 percent and 31.09 percent, respectively. The biggest decline in price was noted for tomato at 44.10 percent.

Prices in the **livestock subsector** continued to go up and this year, its average increase was 8.50 percent. Hog price went up by 7.92 percent. Higher price increments were also recorded for carabao at 17.43 percent; cattle at 9.93 percent; goat at 8.48 percent and dairy at 3.10 percent.

In the **poultry subsector**, prices were up by an average of 7.39 percent. Because of good market demand for chicken meat, price went up by 6.22 percent. Duck price appreciated by 15.55 percent. Prices of chicken eggs and duck eggs grew by 10.03 percent and 12.91 percent, respectively.

The **fisheries subsector** recorded an average price increase of 3.57 percent. The biggest increment was reported in aquaculture at 11.48 percent. Prices in the municipal fisheries increased by 0.36 percent. On the other hand, commercial fisheries suffered an average price decline of 2.05 percent.

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

SUB-SECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2007	2008	2009	07-08	08-09
AGRICULTURAL CROPS	38878.72	41138.39	41390.26	5.81	0.61
PALAY	11875.74	12108.79	12730.01	1.96	5.13
CORN	5607.05	6556.18	6334.01	16.93	-3.39
COCONUT	6294.14	6662.60	6738.34	5.85	1.14
SUGARCANE	3555.09	3860.49	3492.59	8.59	-9.53
BANANA	2906.30	3507.01	3683.68	20.67	5.04
PINEAPPLE	858.93	939.25	973.22	9.35	3.62
COFFEE	787.45	793.12	779.17	0.72	-1.76
MANGO	1669.71	1468.19	1411.83	-12.07	-3.84
TOBACCO	207.75	142.28	147.12	-31.51	3.40
ABACA	111.65	110.38	113.60	-1.14	2.92
PEANUT	108.66	104.28	106.30	-4.03	1.94
MONGO	103.60	99.74	95.05	-3.73	-4.70
CASSAVA	521.50	539.78	567.20	3.51	5.08
CAMOTE	238.67	228.08	230.19	-4.43	0.92
TOMATO	248.09	256.23	264.86	3.28	3.37
GARLIC	502.76	501.83	461.48	-0.18	-8.04
ONION	252.40	244.14	241.45	-3.27	-1.10
CABBAGE	99.39	107.71	108.41	8.38	0.65
EGGPLANT	337.71	324.59	332.33	-3.89	2.39
CALAMANSI	115.18	115.76	111.24	0.51	-3.91
RUBBER	270.55	287.79	281.60	6.37	-2.15
OTHERS	2206.39	2180.16	2186.57	-1.19	0.29
LIVESTOCK	10111.63	9759.83	9990.72	-3.48	2.37
CARABAO	357.05	366.79	372.09	2.73	1.44
CATTLE	1151.84	1139.79	1157.56	-1.05	1.56
HOG	8423.72	8070.42	8274.41	-4.19	2.53
GOAT	163.17	166.38	170.11	1.97	2.24
DAIRY	15.85	16.45	16.55	3.79	0.61
POULTRY	11857.47	12334.73	12837.48	4.03	4.08
CHICKEN	8817.52	9226.96	9618.96	4.64	4.25
DUCK	398.00	378.44	363.00	-4.91	-4.08
CHICKEN EGGS	2375.42	2498.59	2630.48	5.19	5.28
DUCK EGGS	266.53	230.74	225.04	-13.43	-2.47
FISHERIES	18930.40	19651.58	20337.59	3.81	3.49
COMMERCIAL	4237.17	4506.65	4563.90	6.36	1.27
MUNICIPAL	4602.71	4507.62	4723.41	-2.07	4.79
AQUACULTURE	10090.52	10637.30	11050.27	5.42	3.88
TOTAL	79778.22	82884.53	84556.05	3.89	2.02

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

SUB-SECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2007	2008	2009	07-08	08-09
AGRICULTURAL CROPS	129475.05	155549.34	172685.92	20.14	11.02
PALAY	39377.46	47235.51	59669.47	19.96	26.32
CORN	17230.17	21521.81	26029.11	24.91	20.94
COCONUT	12992.18	17066.24	15890.95	31.36	-6.89
SUGARCANE	14775.86	15562.61	14625.23	5.32	-6.02
BANANA	11752.96	15511.79	19329.20	31.98	24.61
PINEAPPLE	2020.48	2331.10	2536.43	15.37	8.81
COFFEE	1939.31	2254.22	2146.36	16.24	-4.79
MANGO	3625.08	4680.51	4323.94	29.11	-7.62
TOBACCO	755.29	569.59	614.94	-24.59	7.96
ABACA	556.94	638.59	766.25	14.66	19.99
PEANUT	324.57	297.37	353.96	-8.38	19.03
MONGO	286.15	294.45	294.15	2.90	-0.10
CASSAVA	1609.20	1588.51	2106.73	-1.29	32.62
CAMOTE	1085.42	1005.74	1097.06	-7.34	9.08
TOMATO	546.08	941.73	544.19	72.45	-42.21
GARLIC	749.04	575.08	769.14	-23.22	33.74
ONION	770.73	1067.74	817.41	38.54	-23.44
CABBAGE	212.83	163.37	275.63	-23.24	68.72
EGGPLANT	760.70	1238.98	874.11	62.87	-29.45
CALAMANSI	358.74	404.08	442.66	12.64	9.55
RUBBER	2400.66	2618.07	1522.03	9.06	-41.86
OTHERS	15345.20	17982.24	17656.99	17.18	-1.81
LIVESTOCK	39114.18	42075.73	46732.78	7.57	11.07
CARABAO	1535.64	1663.23	1981.38	8.31	19.13
CATTLE	3762.80	3843.93	4291.43	2.16	11.64
HOG	32414.91	35097.26	38834.83	8.28	10.65
GOAT	1312.51	1377.84	1528.20	4.98	10.91
DAIRY	88.32	93.47	96.95	5.83	3.72
POULTRY	30145.59	32768.11	36624.38	8.70	11.77
CHICKEN	22674.55	24742.89	27399.58	9.12	10.74
DUCK	697.97	714.30	791.70	2.34	10.84
CHICKEN EGGS	6055.07	6691.58	7751.08	10.51	15.83
DUCK EGGS	718.00	619.34	682.02	-13.74	10.12
FISHERIES	43817.87	49725.56	53301.55	13.48	7.19
COMMERCIAL	12462.54	14544.61	14427.86	16.71	-0.80
MUNICIPAL	16099.18	17552.10	18458.58	9.02	5.16
AQUACULTURE	15256.15	17628.85	20415.11	15.55	15.81
TOTAL	242552.69	280118.74	309344.64	15.49	10.43

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

SUB-SECTOR	IN THOUSAND METRIC TONS			GROWTH RATES	
	2007	2008	2009	07-08	08-09
AGRICULTURAL CROPS					
PALAY	3676.70	3748.85	3941.18	1.96	5.13
CORN	1704.27	1992.76	1925.23	16.93	-3.39
COCONUT	3365.85	3562.89	3603.39	5.85	1.14
SUGARCANE	11109.67	12064.04	10914.35	8.59	-9.53
BANANA	1596.87	1926.93	2024.00	20.67	5.04
PINEAPPLE	445.04	486.66	504.26	9.35	3.62
COFFEE	33.31	33.55	32.96	0.72	-1.76
MANGO	201.17	176.89	170.10	-12.07	-3.84
TOBACCO	13.74	9.41	9.73	-31.51	3.40
ABACA	16.64	16.45	16.93	-1.14	2.92
PEANUT	12.89	12.37	12.61	-4.03	1.94
MONGO	8.84	8.51	8.11	-3.73	-4.70
CASSAVA	372.50	385.56	405.14	3.51	5.08
CAMOTE	126.95	121.32	122.44	-4.43	0.92
TOMATO	71.29	73.63	76.11	3.28	3.37
GARLIC	10.84	10.82	9.95	-0.18	-8.04
ONION	37.56	36.33	35.93	-3.27	-1.10
CABBAGE	25.55	27.69	27.87	8.38	0.65
EGGPLANT	67.14	64.53	66.07	-3.89	2.39
CALAMANSI	21.65	21.76	20.91	0.51	-3.91
RUBBER	61.21	65.11	63.71	6.37	-2.15
OTHERS	829.47	819.61	822.02	-1.19	0.29
LIVESTOCK					
CARABAO	29.68	30.49	30.93	2.73	1.44
CATTLE	56.38	55.79	56.66	-1.05	1.56
HOG	462.08	442.70	453.89	-4.19	2.53
GOAT	18.82	19.19	19.62	1.97	2.24
DAIRY	3.17	3.29	3.31	3.79	0.61
POULTRY					
CHICKEN	323.46	338.48	352.86	4.64	4.25
DUCK	11.60	11.03	10.58	-4.91	-4.08
CHICKEN EGGS	81.77	86.01	90.55	5.19	5.28
DUCK EGGS	11.69	10.12	9.87	-13.43	-2.47
FISHERIES					
COMMERCIAL	275.32	292.83	296.55	6.36	1.27
MUNICIPAL	325.28	318.56	333.81	-2.07	4.79
AQUACULTURE	567.84	598.61	621.85	5.42	3.88

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

SUB-SECTOR	PESO PER KILOGRAM				GROWTH RATES		
	1985	2007	2008	2009	85-09	07-08	08-09
AGRICULTURAL CROPS						13.54	10.34
PALAY	3.23	10.71	12.60	15.14	368.73	17.65	20.16
CORN	3.29	10.11	10.80	13.52	310.94	6.82	25.19
COCONUT	1.87	3.86	4.79	4.41	135.83	24.09	-7.93
SUGARCANE	0.32	1.33	1.29	1.34	318.75	-3.01	3.88
BANANA	1.82	7.36	8.05	9.55	424.73	9.38	18.63
PINEAPPLE	1.93	4.54	4.79	5.03	160.62	5.51	5.01
COFFEE	23.64	58.22	67.19	65.12	175.47	15.41	-3.08
MANGO	8.30	18.02	26.46	25.42	206.27	46.84	-3.93
TOBACCO	15.12	54.97	60.53	63.20	317.99	10.11	4.41
ABACA	6.71	33.47	38.82	45.26	574.52	15.98	16.59
PEANUT	8.43	25.18	24.04	28.07	232.98	-4.53	16.76
MONGO	11.72	32.37	34.60	36.27	209.47	6.89	4.83
CASSAVA	1.40	4.32	4.12	5.20	271.43	-4.63	26.21
CAMOTE	1.88	8.55	8.29	8.96	376.60	-3.04	8.08
TOMATO	3.48	7.66	12.79	7.15	105.46	66.97	-44.10
GARLIC	46.38	69.10	53.15	77.30	66.67	-23.08	45.44
ONION	6.72	20.52	29.39	22.75	238.54	43.23	-22.59
CABBAGE	3.89	8.33	5.90	9.89	154.24	-29.17	67.63
EGGPLANT	5.03	11.33	19.20	13.23	163.02	69.46	-31.09
CALAMANSI	5.32	16.57	18.57	21.17	297.93	12.07	14.00
RUBBER	4.42	39.22	40.21	23.89	440.50	2.52	-40.59
OTHERS	2.66	18.50	21.94	21.48	707.52	18.59	-2.10
LIVESTOCK						11.45	8.50
CARABAO	12.03	51.74	54.55	64.06	432.50	5.43	17.43
CATTLE	20.43	66.74	68.90	75.74	270.73	3.24	9.93
HOG	18.23	70.15	79.28	85.56	369.34	13.01	7.92
GOAT	8.67	69.74	71.80	77.89	798.39	2.95	8.48
DAIRY	5.00	27.86	28.41	29.29	485.80	1.97	3.10
POULTRY						4.50	7.39
CHICKEN	27.26	70.10	73.10	77.65	184.85	4.28	6.22
DUCK	34.31	60.17	64.76	74.83	118.10	7.63	15.55
CHICKEN EGGS	29.05	74.05	77.80	85.60	194.66	5.06	10.03
DUCK EGGS	22.80	61.42	61.20	69.10	203.07	-0.36	12.91
FISHERIES						9.32	3.57
COMMERCIAL	15.39	45.27	49.67	48.65	216.11	9.72	-2.05
MUNICIPAL	14.15	49.49	55.10	55.30	290.81	11.34	0.36
AQUACULTURE	17.77	26.87	29.45	32.83	84.75	9.60	11.48
TOTAL						11.16	8.25