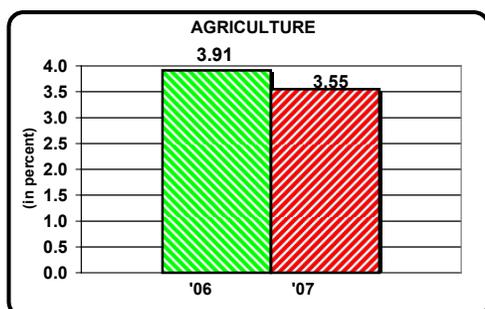
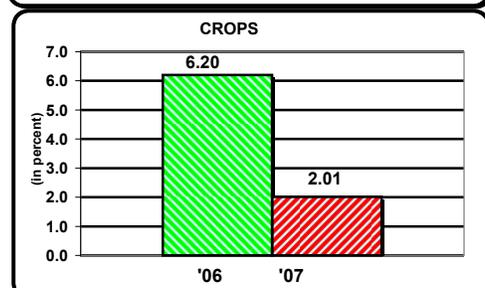


PERFORMANCE OF PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE JANUARY - MARCH 2007

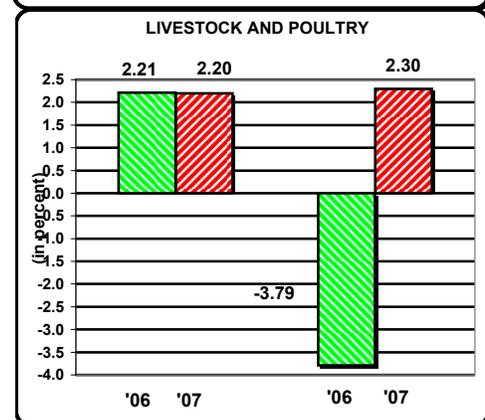
HIGHLIGHTS



Agriculture recorded a **3.55 percent growth during the first quarter of 2007**. The crops, livestock and poultry subsectors registered production increases of more than 2.00 percent each during the period. However, it was the fishery subsector with its 8.52 percent surge in output that proved to be the major gainer in the first quarter of 2007. The gross value of agricultural output amounted to P243.2 billion at current prices. Compared to the previous year, the sector posted a 4.78 percent increase in gross receipts this year.



The crops subsector which accounted for **48.84 percent of the total agricultural output came up with 2.01 percent growth during the reference period**. A sustained increase in corn production was noted as this year, another 11.43 percent output increment was achieved. In the case of palay, increase in production was registered at 1.69 percent. Other major crop gainers were banana, pineapple, mango and tobacco. The gross revenues from crop production reached P130.0 billion at current prices or 2.22 percent more than last year's record.

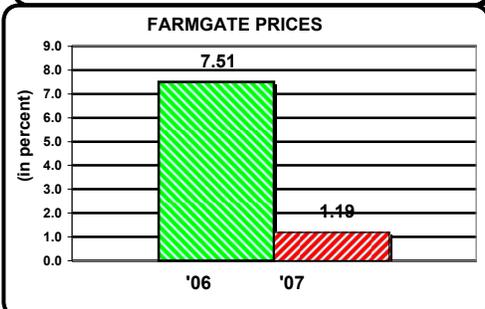


The livestock subsector put up **almost the same growth rate it recorded last year**. A **2.20 percent expansion in production was noted this year**. An upward trend in the production of hog, goat and dairy was reported during the reference period. At current prices, the subsector garnered P39.3 billion worth of output. This translated to about 4.00 percent growth in gross earnings this year. Its share in total agricultural output was 12.63 percent.

The poultry subsector recovered from last year's slump. For the first quarter of 2007, output increased by **2.30 percent**. The subsector contributed about 15.00 percent to total agricultural production. During the period, chicken registered a 2.32 percent gain in production. At current prices, the subsector grossed P30.3 billion and indicated a 9.72 percent increase from 2006 record.



The fishery subsector which accounted for **23.68 percent of total agricultural output expanded by 8.52 percent during the first quarter of 2007**. Commercial fisheries recorded a turnaround while municipal fisheries sustained the uptrend in production. Growth in aquaculture production was not as robust as in the previous year. Gross value of fisheries output amounted to P43.7 billion at current prices or 10.34 percent more than last year's record.



On the average, farmgate prices of agricultural commodities posted a **1.19 percent growth during the first three months of 2007**. The poultry subsector registered the biggest price appreciation of 7.25 percent. In the livestock subsector, prices went up by 1.75 percent. The fishery subsector had an average price gain of 1.67 percent. Meanwhile, prices in the crop subsector recorded a measly 0.20 percent gain.

A. VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The gross value of **agricultural production** during the first quarter of 2007 amounted to P243.2 billion at current prices, up by 4.78 percent compared to the same period last year.

The **crops subsector** grossed P130.0 billion at current prices and registered 2.22 percent more earnings this year. Gross receipts from palay posted a 4.14 percent expansion as a result of increases in both production and prices. A notable 18.95 percent rise was recorded in the gross earnings of corn. Banana grossed 9.14 percent higher than last year's level. Coconut bounced back from last year's slump and recorded an 18.91 percent increase in gross value due to higher prices. Despite production cutbacks, coffee posted a 15.97 percent increment in gross value of output as a result of appreciation in prices. Because of increased production, pineapple grossed 1.47 percent more this year. Tobacco recovered from last year's losses due to gains in output and prices. Its gross value of production accelerated by 22.52 percent. Increases in both production and prices of rubber pushed gross receipts up by 23.02 percent.

The increases in production and prices of peanut and mongo resulted in higher gross values of output corresponding to 11.44 percent and 22.12 percent, respectively. For the same reason, gross revenues of camote went up by 4.22 percent. Higher production this year translated to a 13.88 percent increase in the gross earnings of cassava.

The decline in production and prices pulled gross earnings of sugarcane down by 14.54 percent. For the same reason, gross values of calamansi and abaca declined by 33.49 percent and 9.58 percent, respectively. A continuous reduction in the gross earnings from mango was noted and this year, there was a 22.10 percent decline due to lower prices.

Because of price depreciation, gross receipts from tomato slid by 22.64 percent, onion by 15.18 percent, cabbage by 13.40 percent and eggplant by 30.56 percent. The decline in both production and prices pulled gross value of garlic output down by 23.73 percent

The **livestock subsector** generated a 3.99 percent increment in its gross value of output this year. This translated to P39.3 billion at current prices. Hog raisers recovered from last year's slump and posted a 4.58 percent increment in gross receipts due to gains in output and prices. For the same reason, gross value of goat output grew by 9.91 percent. Dairy recorded a 3.87 percent increase in gross earnings as a result of higher production. Meanwhile, a reduction in production and prices caused the 2.82 percent drop in gross value of carabao output. Cattle grossed 0.09 percent lower this year due to reduced production.

The **poultry subsector** grossed P30.3 billion at current prices, up by 9.72 percent from its 2006 level. In particular, gross value of chicken output bounced

back from last year's losses and recorded an 8.96 percent increment. This was attributed to expansion in production and prices. The same reason was observed for chicken egg which grossed 15.18 percent more this year. On the other hand, a continued reduction in the gross value of duck output was noted with another 3.88 percent decline this year due to lower production. In the case of duck egg, gross value of production increased by 5.81 percent and this was attributed to price hike.

The **fishery subsector** recorded the highest growth rate in the gross value of production at 10.34 percent. During the reference period, it grossed P43.7 billion at current prices. Commercial fishery recovered from last year's negative growth rate and posted a 16.00 percent increase as both production and prices indicated gains this year. Gross earnings from aquaculture expanded by 11.12 percent as increases in production and prices were also noted. Gross value of municipal fishery production went up by 5.58 percent as a result of higher production.

B. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION

Agriculture recorded a 3.55 percent increment in gross output during the first quarter of the year.

The **crops subsector** which accounted for 48.84 percent of total agricultural output grew at a slower rate of 2.01 percent. Palay production at 3.68 million metric tons was 1.69 percent higher than last year's production. There were reported increases in area harvested in ARMM, Central Luzon, Cagayan Valley, Eastern Visayas and SOCCSKSARGEN. In addition, these regions reported early plantings in October to December as a result of sufficient water from rain and irrigation systems and available support from the GMA Rice Program. Cagayan Valley, meanwhile, made synchronized plantings to avoid tungro infestation. In SOCCSKSARGEN, farmers decided to advance their cropping in anticipation of EL Niño.

Corn production reached 1.70 million metric tons. It was 11.43 percent higher than last year's record. Sufficient rainfall enabled Cagayan Valley farmers to plant early and cultivate in-fallow areas during the period. In Ilocos region, the increased demand by the "cornik" industry encouraged more white corn plantings. Crop shifting from garlic to yellow corn was noted in the region. The corn cluster program interventions motivated farmers to cultivate corn. Importantly, there were increases in yield in Eastern Visayas and Caraga due to sustained usage of OPV and availability of hybrid seeds. Similarly, the availability of good quality seeds and GMA Corn Program interventions in Zamboanga Peninsula contributed to the increase in corn output during the first quarter of 2007. There were also increased plantings of corn along Liguasan Marsh in ARMM.

The first quarter of 2007 recorded a 4.45 percent drop in coconut production. Coconut trees had not yet recovered from the devastating effects of typhoons Milenyo and Reming in the last quarter of 2006 particularly in CALABARZON and MIMAROPA. In Aurora, the significant decrease in production was also due to the adverse effects of typhoons Paeng and Queenie. Sugarcane production was down by 3.14 percent. This was due to the early harvests in the last quarter of 2006.

Banana production expanded by 5.43 percent during the period. There were increases in the number of bearing hills. There were bigger bunches of fruits due to sufficient soil moisture and favorable weather conditions during the reproductive stage of banana in Cagayan Valley, Western Visayas and Eastern Visayas. Reports attributed the increase in production in Basilan, Agusan Norte, and Northern Mindanao and Davao Region to the increases in the number of bearing hills. The good market demand from local and export markets encouraged more harvests in South Cotabato.

Pineapple growers came up with 3.71 percent increase in output in the first quarter this year. Expansion in area harvested due to higher demand was reported in Camarines Norte and Bukidnon. In Eastern Visayas, improvement in tillage on standing crops boosted pineapple production in the area. Local and export market demand in Southern Cotabato encouraged farmers to increase their areas of cultivation. The number of bearing hills correspondingly grew. Mango made a healthy turnaround as production moved up by 4.26 percent this year. The increase in the number of bearing trees, control of hoppers, intensified flower inducement and absence of strong winds during the flowering stage contributed to the increase in production in Ilocos region. The increase in the number of bearing hills in Bulacan contributed to the production gain during the period. Moreover, more bearing trees were induced due to good weather conditions in Iloilo, Guimaras and North Cotabato. Tobacco was another gainer with output expanding significantly by 17.84 percent in the first three months of 2007. In Ilocos Region, there were reports of crop shifting from garlic and usage of idle lands and these were responsible for the marked improvement in the production of Virginia variety of tobacco. The use of pesticides and fertilizer in tobacco plants resulted in higher output in Abra and Benguet. Also, the assurance of good buying price from the National Tobacco Administration (NTA) led to early plantings and harvesting from non-producing areas in Pangasinan.

Legume production during the first quarter of 2007 showed a substantial expansion. Specifically, peanut and mongo output went up by 6.53 percent and 17.71 percent, respectively. The increase in peanut production was brought about by the expansion in area from temporary land in-fallow and crop shifting from tobacco in La Union. There was also a reported crop shifting from palay in Pangasinan. In Lanao Norte, the increase in demand from food processors was also cited. Mongo recorded an impressive turnaround as there were significant increases in area harvested from rainfed areas in Tarlac, Antique and Negros Occidental. Remarkably, cassava production posted a double-digit growth of

23.55 percent during the period. One major reason was the continued expansion in the contract growing areas of San Miguel Corporation, La Tondeña and Phil-Agro in Bukidnon, Misamis Occidental and Misamis Oriental. Another reason was the sustained high market demand which encouraged farmers in Sulu to increase area harvested and utilization of marginal lands for cassava. In the Ilocos region, the use of “Thailand” high yielding variety contributed to significant improvement in cassava production.

Among vegetables, tomato made an impressive gain with production going up by 8.06 percent in the first quarter this year. Reasons cited were the minimal damage from bacterial wilt in Ilocos Norte and the shifting from garlic coupled with use of high yielding varieties in Ilocos Sur and Pangasinan. Eggplant also put up an output increase of 7.66 percent due to minimal damage caused by bacterial wilt, fruit borer and mites on high yielding varieties in Pangasinan. Moreover, additional eggplant areas were reported in Negros Occidental and Quezon. Onion production grew by 5.94 percent during the same period. There were reports of recovery from damages in devastated areas brought about by calamities in Nueva Ecija. Accordingly, market price was also encouraging. In Mindoro Occidental, onions were cultivated in areas previously planted to garlic. Despite the damages from frost, cabbage farmers in Benguet recovered and posted 5.89 percent higher production from last year’s level. The timely planting and proper crop care management through the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) method boosted production in Benguet and Mt. Province. In addition, Cebu growers cited the effectiveness of pesticide called “Fenus” in their cabbage farms.

Camote production managed to inch up by 1.60 percent during the first quarter this year. Farms had recovered from the adverse effects of typhoon Reming in Albay. In addition, the technical assistance through the Gulayan ng Masa and good weather conditions coupled with availability of good planting materials favored camote production in Camarines Sur and Quezon. Lesser occurrence of weevils in Leyte and additional area harvested in Bohol were reported. From the double-digit growth in the previous two years, rubber posted a 2.41 percent increase during the period. Rubber tappers in Zamboanga Sibugay attributed the increase to proper fertilization and improvement in local and export demand.

Abaca production declined by 7.66 percent due to the effects of typhoons Milenyo and Reming in Bicol. Also, bunchy tops and mosaic diseases affected production in Eastern Visayas. Coffee production went down further by another 3.87 percent this first quarter. Low price quotations in Davao region and SOCCSKSARGEN forced farmers to shift to low-maintenance cost crops like banana, palm oil and rubber. The devastating effects of typhoons Milenyo and Reming in Southern Luzon and Western Visayas regions were still being felt. The dry spell in Sulu, ARMM and Zamboanga Peninsula also contributed to the production decline.

Garlic production slid further by 9.82 percent due to unavailability of good planting materials and this prompted farmers in Ilocos Sur to shift to onion,

corn, eggplant and tomato growing. This was also true in Mindoro Occidental as garlic producer shifted to onion production during the period. Due to the effects of typhoons in MIMAROPA last year, calamansi production was not able to recover and recorded a 0.09 percent decline. There were also reports of crop shifting to durian in Davao City. Frequent rains adversely affected calamansi production in Davao del Norte.

Collectively, “other crops” grew by 1.68 percent this period. The gainers were oil palm, watermelon and some vegetables like pechay, squash fruit, stringbeans, carrot and gabi.

The **livestock subsector** which shared 12.63 percent in total agricultural output expanded by another 2.20 percent in the first quarter of 2007. Hog as the main source of growth posted a 2.62 percent increment in production. The industry indicated increases in the number of slaughtering and inventory of fatteners. Both factors were reported in CALABARZON and Bicol. Goat was another gainer with its output increase of 5.75 percent in the first three months of the year. There were considerable increases in the number of slaughtering and inventory of animals across the country. Dairy also reported an impressive output gain of 4.62 percent during the same period. There was an increase in the number of dairy cattle in the milkline. Carabao continued to post declining production and this quarter, another 0.38 percent drop was reported. This was attributed to lower number of animals slaughtered in abattoirs particularly in Luzon. Cattle production also went down by 0.55 percent. There was a significant slowdown in animal slaughtering in Central Visayas.

The **poultry subsector** grew by 2.30 percent. It accounted for 14.85 percent of the total agricultural output. The significant increase in commercial broiler production largely pushed total chicken production up by 2.32 percent. Production of chicken eggs increased by another 3.92 percent in the first quarter of 2007. This was evidenced by the reported increase in inventory of chicken layers. Duck meat production slid by 4.15 percent as significant decrease in duck inventory was reported. Duck egg production followed this trend and dropped by 1.86 percent during the period. This was attributed to the continuous decline in the number of duck layers.

The **fishery subsector** continued to perform well and the first quarter of 2007 recorded a substantial growth of 8.52 percent. All fishery components posted production expansion during the period. The subsector accounted for 23.68 percent of the total agricultural production.

Commercial fishery production grew by 13.29 percent. Favorable weather conditions contributed to better catch and encouraged more fishing trips. In addition, there was a decrease in the price of gasoline particularly in CALABARZON during the period. Additional unloadings were recorded in commercial fish landing centers in Batangas from Quezon, Palawan and Mindoro Occidental. In Eastern Visayas, there was a reported introduction of additional

deep sea shelters or aggregating devices and more Commercial Fishing Vessels (CFVs) were advised to migrate to the Pacific Grounds. More fish unloadings were noted in Zamboanga City due to higher demand for fish processing. In Davao del Sur, reports of abundance of Indian sardines, skipjack, roundscad and Indian mackerel contributed to output growth.

During the first quarter of 2007, municipal fishery output went up by 9.03 percent. There was abundant catch of siganid, yellowfin tuna, bluecrab grouper and parrot fish in Palawan and Romblon. The absence of foreign vessels in fishing grounds of Romblon also gave small fishermen bigger catch per trip. Owing to good weather conditions, fishermen of Camarines Sur, Camarines Norte, Masbate and Sorsogon were encouraged to increase their number of fishing trips. The strict implementation of fishery laws against illegal fishing was another contributing factor. More fishing days also brought additional unloadings in Agusan Norte and Surigao del Norte particularly for species like hairtail, anchovies, roundscad, skipjack, squids and sardines.

Growth in aquaculture production slowed during the first quarter. A 6.41 percent increase in output was registered. Aquaculture posted double-digit growth in the last two years. In the case of fish and shellfish, reasons for the increase were more intensive feeding and favorable weather conditions in Laguna; increased stocking due to effective dispersal program in Quezon and good quality of water resulting in better growth and lesser mortality in Batangas. There were also reports of sufficient supply of fingerlings and increased area in Mindoro Occidental due to shifting from pens to cages. Other contributing factors were area expansion and intensive feedings in newly established farms in Bohol. For seaweeds, increased area and supply of planting materials in Mindoro Occidental were reported. The use of *triangular method* of planting in Palawan also contributed to the production expansion of seaweed farms. The good market demand encouraged growers to culture more. There were reports of additional areas being opened in Maguindanao and Sulu and increased number of operators in Tawi-tawi.

C. FARMGATE PRICES

In the first three months of 2007, farmgate prices of agricultural commodities went up by an average of 1.19 percent.

In particular, price increases in the **crops subsector** averaged 0.20 percent. Palay and corn prices registered average growth rates of 2.41 percent and 6.75 percent, respectively. The surge in the prices of corn in Cagayan Valley and Ilocos could be attributed to the intensified procurement of yellow corn. Likewise, the demand for white corn for food and feed uses has reportedly went up.

In the case of coconut, prices appreciated by 24.45 percent and this was largely due to increases in the buying price of copra. Increment in banana prices was at the range of 3.52 to 3.64 percent over the last two years. Coffee producers enjoyed a price hike of 20.64 percent. Another price gainer was tobacco which reflected a 3.97 percent increase in prices this year.

Meanwhile, price of sugarcane depreciated by 11.76 percent. The decline in pineapple prices continued and this year another 2.16 percent cut was recorded. Mango were quoted at prices 25.28 percent lower during the reference period. Abaca was also priced lower by 2.08 percent compared to last year's quotation.

On the other hand, rubber put up a 20.12 percent increase in prices during the reference period. In the case of leguminous crops, prices continued to increase and this year's quotations were higher by 4.61 percent for peanut and 3.75 percent for mungo. Camote registered a price gain of 2.58 percent.

Calamansi prices were down by 33.43 percent. Cassava was priced lower by 7.83 percent. The rest of vegetable crops such as garlic, cabbage, onion, tomato and eggplant registered two-digit price decreases ranging from 15.42 percent to 35.50 percent. On the average, prices of other crops went down by 10.10 percent.

Prices in the **livestock subsector** managed to have an average increase of 1.75 percent during the first quarter of 2007. Hog prices were found higher this year with quotation going up by 1.91 percent. Prices were up by 3.94 percent for goat and by 0.47 percent for cattle. Both carabao and dairy prices were lower by 2.45 percent and 0.71 percent, respectively.

In the **poultry subsector**, prices continuously moved up and this year, another 7.25 percent gain was recorded. Chicken eggs registered the highest growth rate of 10.84 percent. Chicken prices were up by 6.49 percent. Price of duck eggs appreciated by 7.82 percent while that of duck meat increased by 0.28 percent.

Prices in the **fisheries subsector** increased by an average of 1.67 percent. Aquaculture species were priced 4.43 percent more this year. Products of commercial fisheries posted an average of 2.40 percent increase in prices compared to last year's levels. Meanwhile, prices in the municipal fisheries dropped by an average of 3.16 percent.

TABLE 1. VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE AT CONSTANT PRICES, PHILIPPINES, JANUARY-MARCH, 2005 - 2007

SUB-SECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2005	2006	2007	05-06	06-07
AGRICULTURAL CROPS	36054.52	38290.67	39059.59	6.20	2.01
PALAY	10923.50	11678.42	11875.74	6.91	1.69
CORN	4121.68	5031.89	5607.05	22.08	11.43
COCONUT	6473.70	6633.94	6338.40	2.48	-4.45
SUGARCANE	3598.87	3833.21	3712.69	6.51	-3.14
BANANA	2430.37	2744.65	2893.78	12.93	5.43
PINEAPPLE	814.36	827.60	858.35	1.63	3.71
COFFEE	821.49	819.13	787.45	-0.29	-3.87
MANGO	1767.24	1586.46	1654.11	-10.23	4.26
TOBACCO	171.91	176.30	207.75	2.55	17.84
ABACA	140.37	120.91	111.65	-13.86	-7.66
PEANUT	106.56	102.00	108.66	-4.27	6.53
MONGO	90.60	88.02	103.60	-2.85	17.71
CASSAVA	386.41	421.41	520.65	9.06	23.55
CAMOTE	232.76	233.98	237.73	0.52	1.60
TOMATO	253.20	232.36	251.08	-8.23	8.06
GARLIC	590.88	562.13	506.93	-4.87	-9.82
ONION	233.72	224.11	237.42	-4.11	5.94
CABBAGE	92.12	93.09	98.57	1.06	5.89
EGGPLANT	317.19	313.17	337.16	-1.27	7.66
CALAMANSI	116.61	115.23	115.12	-1.19	-0.09
RUBBER	165.40	264.05	270.42	59.65	2.41
OTHERS	2205.57	2188.59	2225.28	-0.77	1.68
LIVESTOCK	9671.68	9885.20	10102.56	2.21	2.20
CARABAO	366.55	349.59	348.27	-4.63	-0.38
CATTLE	1194.95	1155.11	1148.78	-3.33	-0.55
HOG	7939.71	8208.42	8423.72	3.38	2.62
GOAT	155.37	156.93	165.94	1.00	5.75
DAIRY	15.10	15.15	15.85	0.33	4.62
POULTRY	12063.50	11606.39	11873.21	-3.79	2.30
CHICKEN	9065.04	8617.43	8817.52	-4.94	2.32
DUCK	472.45	421.33	403.83	-10.82	-4.15
CHICKEN EGGS	2233.95	2285.36	2374.84	2.30	3.92
DUCK EGGS	292.07	282.26	277.02	-3.36	-1.86
FISHERY	16536.48	17451.15	18938.47	5.53	8.52
COMMERCIAL	4291.50	3748.23	4246.41	-12.66	13.29
MUNICIPAL	3956.34	4219.95	4601.01	6.66	9.03
AQUACULTURE	8288.64	9482.96	10091.05	14.41	6.41
TOTAL	74326.18	77233.40	79973.83	3.91	3.55

TABLE 2. VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE AT CURRENT PRICES, PHILIPPINES, JANUARY-MARCH, 2005 - 2007

SUB-SECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2005	2006	2007	05-06	06-07
AGRICULTURAL CROPS	105836.23	127142.80	129963.70	20.13	2.22
PALAY	34630.55	38976.28	40590.77	12.55	4.14
CORN	10047.38	14728.60	17519.90	46.59	18.95
COCONUT	12289.64	11316.72	13456.39	-7.92	18.91
SUGARCANE	10459.21	16291.15	13922.59	55.76	-14.54
BANANA	9160.64	10722.24	11702.33	17.05	9.14
PINEAPPLE	2350.26	1985.39	2014.67	-15.52	1.47
COFFEE	1434.83	1705.82	1978.28	18.89	15.97
MANGO	4722.57	4589.27	3575.26	-2.82	-22.10
TOBACCO	645.36	616.46	755.29	-4.48	22.52
ABACA	660.44	615.92	556.94	-6.74	-9.58
PEANUT	299.32	291.25	324.57	-2.70	11.44
MONGO	198.82	234.31	286.15	17.85	22.12
CASSAVA	1283.45	1384.65	1576.81	7.88	13.88
CAMOTE	804.77	1014.35	1057.12	26.04	4.22
TOMATO	705.77	714.44	552.67	1.23	-22.64
GARLIC	645.54	990.20	755.26	53.39	-23.73
ONION	678.21	848.09	719.32	25.05	-15.18
CABBAGE	230.88	244.33	211.59	5.82	-13.40
EGGPLANT	856.35	1092.66	758.78	27.59	-30.56
CALAMANSI	380.75	539.12	358.57	41.59	-33.49
RUBBER	922.40	1950.51	2399.48	111.46	23.02
OTHERS	12429.11	16291.04	14890.95	31.07	-8.59
LIVESTOCK	38669.20	37795.10	39304.15	-2.26	3.99
CARABAO	1501.87	1532.04	1488.90	2.01	-2.82
CATTLE	3863.26	3768.39	3765.16	-2.46	-0.09
HOG	32059.36	31145.18	32572.02	-2.85	4.58
GOAT	1170.36	1264.47	1389.76	8.04	9.91
DAIRY	74.35	85.02	88.32	14.35	3.87
POULTRY	27827.82	27590.45	30271.67	-0.85	9.72
CHICKEN	21362.37	20911.34	22784.52	-2.11	8.96
DUCK	797.28	732.62	704.20	-8.11	-3.88
CHICKEN EGGS	4917.76	5240.21	6035.60	6.56	15.18
DUCK EGGS	750.41	706.28	747.35	-5.88	5.81
FISHERY	35428.52	39584.52	43676.60	11.73	10.34
COMMERCIAL	10917.62	10764.31	12486.83	-1.40	16.00
MUNICIPAL	12584.40	15091.07	15933.68	19.92	5.58
AQUACULTURE	11926.50	13729.14	15256.09	15.11	11.12
TOTAL	207761.77	232112.87	243216.12	11.72	4.78

TABLE 4. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES,
JANUARY-MARCH, 2005 - 2007

SUB-SECTOR	IN THOUSAND METRIC TONS			GROWTH RATES	
	2005	2006	2007	05-06	06-07
AGRICULTURAL CROPS					
PALAY	3381.89	3615.61	3676.70	6.91	1.69
CORN	1252.79	1529.45	1704.27	22.08	11.43
COCONUT	3461.87	3547.56	3389.52	2.48	-4.45
SUGARCANE	11246.46	11978.79	11602.16	6.51	-3.14
BANANA	1335.37	1508.05	1589.99	12.93	5.43
PINEAPPLE	421.95	428.81	444.74	1.63	3.71
COFFEE	34.75	34.65	33.31	-0.29	-3.87
MANGO	212.92	191.14	199.29	-10.23	4.26
TOBACCO	11.37	11.66	13.74	2.55	17.84
ABACA	20.92	18.02	16.64	-13.86	-7.66
PEANUT	12.64	12.10	12.89	-4.27	6.53
MONGO	7.73	7.51	8.84	-2.85	17.71
CASSAVA	276.01	301.01	371.89	9.06	23.55
CAMOTE	123.81	124.46	126.45	0.52	1.60
TOMATO	72.76	66.77	72.15	-8.23	8.06
GARLIC	12.74	12.12	10.93	-4.87	-9.82
ONION	34.78	33.35	35.33	-4.11	5.94
CABBAGE	23.68	23.93	25.34	1.06	5.89
EGGPLANT	63.06	62.26	67.03	-1.27	7.66
CALAMANSI	21.92	21.66	21.64	-1.19	-0.09
RUBBER	37.42	59.74	61.18	59.65	2.41
OTHERS	829.16	822.78	836.57	-0.77	1.68
LIVESTOCK					
CARABAO	30.47	29.06	28.95	-4.63	-0.38
CATTLE	58.49	56.54	56.23	-3.33	-0.55
HOG	435.53	450.27	462.08	3.38	2.62
GOAT	17.92	18.10	19.14	1.00	5.75
DAIRY	3.02	3.03	3.17	0.33	4.62
POULTRY					
CHICKEN	332.54	316.12	323.46	-4.94	2.32
DUCK	13.77	12.28	11.77	-10.82	-4.15
CHICKEN EGGS	76.90	78.67	81.75	2.30	3.92
DUCK EGGS	12.81	12.38	12.15	-3.36	-1.86
FISHERY					
COMMERCIAL	278.85	243.55	275.92	-12.66	13.29
MUNICIPAL	279.60	298.23	325.16	6.66	9.03
AQUACULTURE	466.44	533.65	567.87	14.41	6.41

TABLE 5. WEIGHTED AVERAGE FARMGATE PRICES IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES,
JANUARY - MARCH, 2005 - 2007

SUB-SECTOR	PESO PER KILOGRAM				GROWTH RATES		
	1985	2005	2006	2007	85-07	05-06	06-07
AGRICULTURAL CROPS						13.12	0.20
PALAY	3.23	10.24	10.78	11.04	241.80	5.27	2.41
CORN	3.29	8.02	9.63	10.28	212.46	20.07	6.75
COCONUT	1.87	3.55	3.19	3.97	112.30	-10.14	24.45
SUGARCANE	0.32	0.93	1.36	1.20	275.00	46.24	-11.76
BANANA	1.82	6.86	7.11	7.36	304.40	3.64	3.52
PINEAPPLE	1.93	5.57	4.63	4.53	134.72	-16.88	-2.16
COFFEE	23.64	41.29	49.23	59.39	151.23	19.23	20.64
MANGO	8.30	22.18	24.01	17.94	116.14	8.25	-25.28
TOBACCO	15.12	56.76	52.87	54.97	263.56	-6.85	3.97
ABACA	6.71	31.57	34.18	33.47	398.81	8.27	-2.08
PEANUT	8.43	23.68	24.07	25.18	198.70	1.65	4.61
MONGO	11.72	25.72	31.20	32.37	176.19	21.31	3.75
CASSAVA	1.40	4.65	4.60	4.24	202.86	-1.08	-7.83
CAMOTE	1.88	6.50	8.15	8.36	344.68	25.38	2.58
TOMATO	3.48	9.70	10.70	7.66	120.11	10.31	-28.41
GARLIC	46.38	50.67	81.70	69.10	48.99	61.24	-15.42
ONION	6.72	19.50	25.43	20.36	202.98	30.41	-19.94
CABBAGE	3.89	9.75	10.21	8.35	114.65	4.72	-18.22
EGGPLANT	5.03	13.58	17.55	11.32	125.05	29.23	-35.50
CALAMANSI	5.32	17.37	24.89	16.57	211.47	43.29	-33.43
RUBBER	4.42	24.65	32.65	39.22	787.33	32.45	20.12
OTHERS	2.66	14.99	19.80	17.80	569.17	32.09	-10.10
LIVESTOCK						-4.37	1.75
CARABAO	12.03	49.29	52.72	51.43	327.51	6.96	-2.45
CATTLE	20.43	66.05	66.65	66.96	227.75	0.91	0.47
HOG	18.23	73.61	69.17	70.49	286.67	-6.03	1.91
GOAT	8.67	65.31	69.86	72.61	737.49	6.97	3.94
DAIRY	5.00	24.62	28.06	27.86	457.20	13.97	-0.71
POULTRY						3.05	7.25
CHICKEN	27.26	64.24	66.15	70.44	158.40	2.97	6.49
DUCK	34.31	57.90	59.66	59.83	74.38	3.04	0.28
CHICKEN EGGS	29.05	63.95	66.61	73.83	154.15	4.16	10.84
DUCK EGGS	22.80	58.58	57.05	61.51	169.78	-2.61	7.82
FISHERY						5.88	1.67
COMMERCIAL	15.39	39.15	44.20	45.26	194.09	12.90	2.40
MUNICIPAL	14.15	45.01	50.60	49.00	246.29	12.42	-3.16
AQUACULTURE	17.77	25.57	25.73	26.87	51.21	0.63	4.43
TOTAL						7.51	1.19