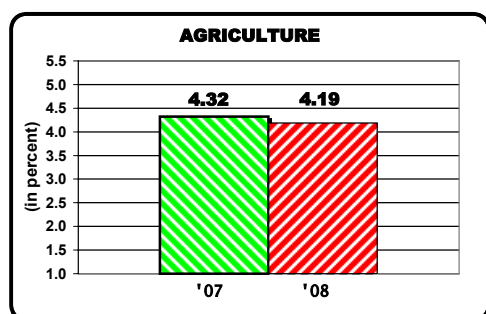
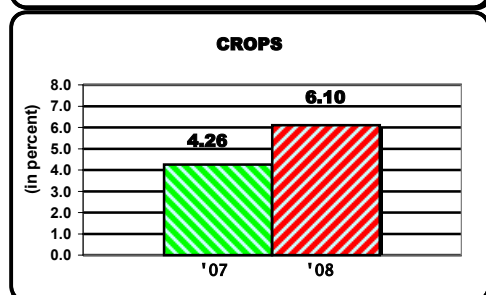


PERFORMANCE OF PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE JANUARY - SEPTEMBER 2008

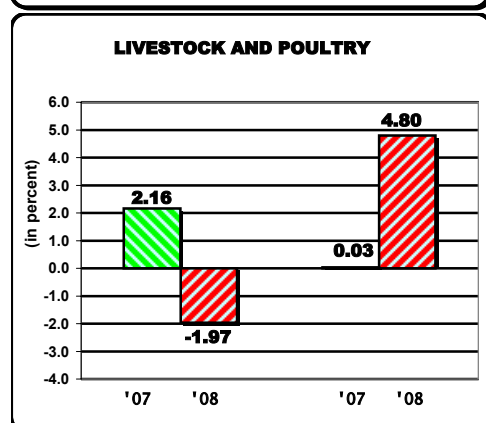
HIGHLIGHTS



Agriculture grew by 4.19 percent during the first nine months of 2008. Except for livestock, all the subsectors registered production gains. The crops subsector emerged as the top gainer. The poultry subsector managed to expand output faster than last year's record. Fisheries posted an output increase. At current prices, the gross value of agricultural production amounted to P836.3 billion. It surged by 22.23 percent during the reference period.

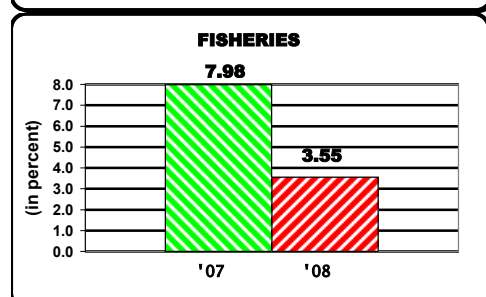


The crops subsector which shared 47.73 percent in total agricultural output expanded by 6.10 percent. Palay production went up by 7.22 percent and that of corn by 4.86 percent. Sugarcane and banana posted two-digit production increments of 32.96 percent and 20.28 percent, respectively. Output gains of more than 4.0 percent were noted for coconut, pineapple, abaca, cabbage and rubber. The subsector grossed P458.5 billion at current prices, or 30.38 percent higher than last year's record.

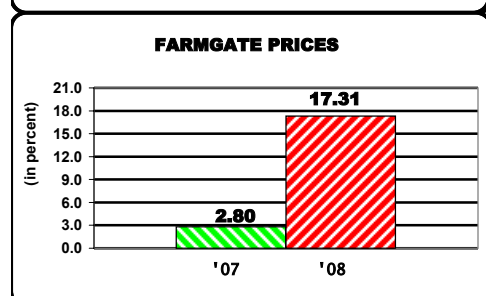


The livestock subsector recorded a 1.97 percent decrease in production. During the period, hog output went down by 2.74 percent. The subsector contributed 12.31 percent to the total agricultural production. The gross value of livestock output amounted to P132.1 billion at current prices, up by 12.76 percent this year.

The poultry subsector registered a 4.80 percent growth. This was induced primarily by the 6.02 percent improvement in chicken output. There was a 4.66 percent increase in chicken egg production. The subsector's share in total agriculture production was 13.82 percent. Its gross value of output of P90.1 billion at current prices was 12.03 percent higher than last year's level.



The fisheries subsector which accounted for 26.14 percent of total agricultural production recorded a 3.55 percent increase in output this year. Aquaculture posted a 5.31 percent gain in output during the reference period. Commercial and municipal fisheries came up with production increments of more than one percent each. The gross value of fisheries production amounted to P155.6 billion at current prices, representing a 15.33 percent increase from the 2007 level.



On the average, farmgate prices sustained last year's uptrend and recorded an even higher rate of increase of 17.31 percent this year. All the subsectors showed significant price appreciation. The crops subsector was the top gainer with prices going up by an average of 22.88 percent. Prices in the livestock subsector grew by an average of 15.03 percent. In the fisheries subsector, there was an 11.38 percent increment in prices. Meanwhile, poultry prices were quoted 6.90 percent higher than in the previous year.

A. VALUE OF PRODUCTION

During the January to September 2008 period, the total value of production in the agriculture sector was P836.3 billion at current prices. This was 22.23 percent higher than the 2007 performance. There were significant increases in both production and farmgate prices of most agricultural commodities.

The **crops subsector** grossed P458.5 billion at current prices, up by 30.38 percent over last year's level. Palay continued to experience increasing gross value of output with 37.78 percent gain this year due to higher production and prices. For the same reason, gross receipts from corn went up by 15.09 percent.

The growth in output and surge in prices resulted in the 46.18 percent increase in the gross value of coconut. Similarly, the positive turnaround in the gross values of sugarcane and abaca output was also a result of higher production and prices. Their recorded increases were 31.94 percent and 36.04 percent, respectively. The expansion in production and prices, likewise, maintained the upward movement in the gross earnings of banana by 34.34 percent, pineapple by 10.24 percent and rubber by 25.68 percent. The increase in prices of calamansi, coffee, mango and tobacco resulted in higher gross earnings from these crops; these corresponded to 8.67 percent, 12.90 percent, 16.22 percent and 33.35 percent, respectively.

Among vegetables, onion was the top gainer in terms of gross value of output which went up by 144.50 percent. During the reference period, prices of this commodity recorded a three-digit growth. With both prices and output going up, mongo, cassava, tomato and cabbage also grossed higher this year. Their growth rates ranged from 6.26 percent to 35.77 percent. Due to the improvement in prices, the gross values of eggplant went up by 55.34 percent and camote by 15.14 percent.

The decline in production pulled the gross receipts of peanut down by 3.06 percent. On the other hand, the continued depreciation in prices resulted in the 22.60 percent reduction in the gross value of garlic production.

The **livestock subsector** recorded a gross value of output amounting to P132.1 billion at current prices, indicating a 12.76 percent increase over the 2007 record. Despite the decline in production, price improvement of hog led to higher gross earnings of 13.20 percent. The more than 10.0 percent increments in gross values of carabao, cattle, and goat production were attributed to higher production and prices. For the same reason, the growth in the gross value of dairy production was maintained and this year, another 6.54 percent increase was recorded.

The **poultry subsector** grossed P90.1 billion at current prices, up by 12.03 percent from last year's level. As a result of increases in both production and prices, gross earnings from chicken went up by 13.43 percent and from chicken eggs, by 10.67 percent. Due to price appreciation, the gross value of duck output improved by 3.62 percent. On the other hand, the continuing decline in production pulled the gross receipts of duck eggs down by 6.47 percent.

The gross value of the **fisheries subsector** amounted to P155.6 billion at current prices, representing a 15.33 percent growth this year. All the components realized two-digit increases in gross receipts. With both production and prices moving up, commercial, municipal and aquaculture grossed 15.04 percent, 11.02 percent and 20.42 percent higher this year, respectively.

B. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION

Agricultural output expanded by 4.19 percent during the first nine months of 2008.

The **crops subsector** which accounted for 47.73 percent of total agricultural production grew by 6.10 percent. Palay production reached 10.59 million metric tons or 7.22 percent higher than last year's level. There were reported movements of harvests from the fourth quarter to the third quarter in Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, MIMAROPA, Western Visayas and Caraga. Also, the early onset of rainfall allowed more plantings specifically in rainfed areas of Western Visayas and Caraga regions. The early release of irrigation water resulted in increased production in irrigated palay farms in Cagayan and MIMAROPA regions. Nueva Ecija palay farmers cited the use of early maturing varieties which resulted in early harvests in the third quarter of the year.

Corn indicated a slowdown in production gains and registered a 4.86 percent growth during the reference period. Production was 5.55 million metric tons in the first nine (9) months of 2008. There were reports of expansion in area harvested in the first two quarters due to movement of harvests from the third quarter to the second quarter. The availability of seeds from the GMA-Corn program and sustained use of hybrid and high quality OPV seeds in Cagayan Valley, SOCCSKSARGEN and Northern Mindanao in the second quarter more than offset the production losses in the third quarter caused by Typhoons Frank, Karen and Nina.

Coconut made a turnaround from its last year's negative performance with an output increasing by 4.41 percent this year. This was due to the fast recoveries from the devastating effects of 2006 Typhoons Milenyo and Reming in the provinces of Bicol region and Quezon. In addition, the high demand for copra coupled with good market price induced the Visayas and Mindanao coconut

producing regions to increase their production during the second and third quarters of 2008. There was also an increased demand for young coconut from the processors of “bucu” juice and coco-based delicacies. Sugarcane production surged by 32.96 percent. This was explained by the extended milling operations up to August by Central Azucarera de Don Pedro of Batangas and United Farmers Sugar Corporation (UFSC) and Dacongogon of Negros Occidental. The operations of the other sugar mills like Peñafrancia Sugar Mills in Camarines Sur, Lopez Sugar Corporation in Negros Occidental, Universal Robina Corporation (URSUMCO), Tolong in Negros Oriental and Davao Sugar Central in Davao del Sur were also extended up to July. The improvements in agro-climatic conditions in Albay and Sorsogon and the expanding market of processors led to the increase in area devoted to sugarcane for panaocha and muscovado in Sultan Kudarat.

Abaca farmers performed well during the period and produced an additional 4.04 percent output over their last year’s level. The good climatic conditions and less weather disturbances from the second to the third quarters favored harvesting and drying of fibers in Bicol region, Eastern Visayas and Davao region. The improvement in yield of garlic in Nueva Ecija and Mindoro Occidental due to favorable weather conditions in the second quarter pushed production up by 0.53 percent from last year’s record. The continuous uptrend in banana production resulted in its double-digit growth of 20.28 percent this year. The major contributing factor to its expansion was the continuous rainfall which provided sufficient moisture in the soil during the three quarters of the year, thereby boosting fruit development of the crop. This resulted in bigger bunches and good fruiting in Northern Mindanao and Central Visayas. In addition, the increased demand from both local and export markets induced area expansion in North and South Cotabato and in Davao region. Pineapple producers were able to maintain positive growth as they registered another output increment of 7.35 percent during the period. Output increases in contract farms of Del Monte Philippines Incorporated (DMPI) in Bukidnon, Misamis Oriental and South Cotabato contributed to the stable production growth throughout the three quarters of 2008. There were reports regarding sufficiency of rainfall in the third quarter which resulted in bigger fruits and yield improvements in CALABARZON, Central Visayas and Caraga.

Among vegetables, cabbage continued to post increase in production and recorded another 6.03 percent gain during the period. There were reports of lower incidence of pests and diseases in Ifugao and Cebu throughout the three quarters of the year. In particular, there were area expansion and newly-opened areas reported in Benguet and Ifugao coupled with improved irrigation facilities in the first two quarters of the year. The increased number of trading outlets due to sustained better market price encouraged area expansion in Bukidnon during the third quarter. Another gainer during the period was cassava which recorded additional production of 3.84 percent from last year’s level. The assurances of ready market from companies like San Miguel Corporation,

Matling Corporation, B-Meg, Phil-Agro and other feed milling stations encouraged area expansion for cassava throughout the three quarters of 2008 particularly in Northern Mindanao, Cebu, Sulu, Zamboanga City and Lanao Sur. The use of heat-resistant variety in major cassava producing areas was also cited as contributing factor to the output growth.

The prevailing weather conditions favored the increased tappings of rubber and it posted another 5.21 percent increase in production. This was also induced by the LGU-support programs and good price throughout the three quarters of 2008 in Zamboanga Sibugay, Zamboanga del Sur, Zamboanga City and Davao del Sur. In particular, the absence of continuous rains in Agusan del Sur helped rubber producers to recover during the third quarter. Meanwhile, mungo production managed to maintain a growth of 1.97 percent this year. The weather conditions were favorable to mungo production in the second and third quarters of the year. These encouraged more plantings in the rainfed areas in Tarlac and Cagayan. In Cebu, mungo which is the main source of nitrogen-fixing bacteria to improve soil fertility was commonly preferred as alternative crop for rotation in the third quarter. Tomato production recorded a 1.51 percent increment. The improved technology using the high-yielding varieties like Maquilla, Ilocos Red and Apollo in Ilocos Sur in the first quarter contributed to the growth. In the third quarter, the better prevailing market price in Metro Manila encouraged production expansion in Bukidnon, Camiguin and Misamis provinces. The use of disease-resistant HYVs like Diamante and Harabas 746747 provided another output booster.

Mango producers experienced a production cutback of 13.92 percent. This was caused by strong winds and rains which prevailed continuously and affected mango trees during the flowering stage, particularly, in Pangasinan and Central Luzon provinces in the first quarter. The effects of Typhoons Cosme and Frank which toppled down some trees in Zambales, Ilocos region and Central Visayas affected production in the second and third quarters of the year. Moreover, reduced flower induction was reported in Iloilo, Guimaras, Zamboanga City and Ilocos, Western Visayas and SOCCSKSARGEN regions in the third quarter. Peanut was another loser with output declining by 4.01 percent in the first nine months of the year. Cited as reasons were the heavy rains from typhoons which had an effect on nut development in Ilocos Norte and consequently, rotting of pods in La Union and Quezon. This was also true in Western Visayas, Leyte, Tarlac, Eastern Samar and Sultan Kudarat. In contrast, the dry spell in Cagayan in the third quarter resulted in the poor pod development of peanut plants. Meanwhile, the unstable peace and order situation in Lanao Norte and lesser plantings in Bukidnon and Misamis provinces contributed to the output decline. The improvement in camote production during the second and third quarters of the year was not enough to offset the losses experienced in the first quarter. Thus, the 0.25 percent drop in its output during the 9-month-period. The decline was brought about by excessive rains that caused the rotting of tubers in Catanduanes, Sorsogon, Albay, Leyte, Samar and Surigao provinces.

Onion production went down by 12.23 percent. The low price of onion last year discouraged farmers in Mindoro Occidental to venture into production this year. Meanwhile, the early onset of rainfall in Nueva Ecija brought down area harvested in the second quarter. In addition, the production of native onion in Zamboanga Sibugay and Ilocos Norte was affected by frequent rains.

Eggplant production decreased by 6.28 percent this year because of heavy rains brought about by Typhoon Cosme, particularly, in Pangasinan, Iloilo and Negros Oriental. There was also crop shifting to okra and stringbeans in Laguna due to anticipation of good price in the second quarter. Calamansi production went down by 0.68 percent from its year ago performance. In Mindoro Oriental, Iloilo, Aklan, Capiz, North Cotabato, South Cotabato and Sultan Kudarat, production was adversely affected by strong rains and winds during the flowering stage. Crop shifting to durian was reported in Davao City while lesser fertilizer application was observed in Agusan Sur and Compostela Valley in the third quarter.

Tobacco production continued to decline and during the period, another 5.56 percent reduction was experienced. The first quarter cutback was caused by shifting to watermelon and occurrence of bacterial wilt that affected native tobacco production in La Union. Coffee growers recorded production declines in the second and third quarters and the cumulative output slid by 0.21 percent during the period. Crop shifting to banana and rubber in Compostela Valley and to oil palm in North Cotabato was cited.

Collectively, "other" crops produced 1.13 percent less output in the first nine months of 2008.

The **livestock subsector** which shared 12.31 percent in total agricultural output failed to sustain its positive performance in the previous year. It recorded a 1.97 percent drop in production during the reference period. Carabao production expanded by 2.17 percent during the year. The continued increase in the number of animals slaughtered in abattoirs throughout the first two quarters of 2008 was reported in Central Visayas and Eastern Visayas. Production on cattle farms posted a 0.85 percent increment during the period. There was a significant increase in the number of cattle slaughtered in Northern Mindanao in the second quarter and in SOCCSKSARGEN throughout the three quarters of 2008. Goat production was up by 3.77 percent as increased goat slaughtering in abattoirs was noted in almost all regions during the third quarter. Dairy farmers maintained an uptrend in the output throughout the three quarters. In particular the volume of cow's milk from the dairy cooperative farms grew. Dairy production was up by another 3.58 percent from its year ago record. On the other hand, the 2.74 percent drop in hog production was evidenced by the low level of stock fatteners coupled with decreases in the number of animals slaughtered in abattoirs. The "cholera" scare was cited in Central Luzon as the main reason for the output decline.

The **poultry subsector** which accounted for 13.82 percent of total output produced 4.80 percent more output this period. Chicken production expanded by 6.02 percent. Increase in chicken production was manifested throughout the first three quarters of 2008. Broiler production in commercial farms registered gains in the first three quarters of the year. A significant increase in the number of chicken dressed in dressing plants was recorded during the same period. Similarly, there was a 4.66 percent growth in egg production. This was supported by the higher inventory of layers and improved egg-laying efficiency ratio particularly in Central Luzon and CALABARZON. Duck production dropped by 8.07 percent. A low volume of culling of duck layers was reported in the first three quarters of 2008. Production of duck eggs declined by 10.62 percent during the period. The decreasing number of duck layers due to non-replacement of stocks was cited as main contributing factor.

The **fishery subsector** with its 26.14 percent share in total agricultural output managed to grow by 3.55 percent this year. Aquaculture was the main contributor to the subsector's overall growth. It recorded an output gain of 5.31 percent during the first nine months of 2008. In Bulacan and Pampanga, the third quarter recorded increases in production due to high survival rate of milkfish, tiger prawn and mudcrab as a result of good quality of water. Intensive feeding and good quality of stocks were cited in Batangas and Quezon. In Zamboanga Sibugay, increased volume of stocks and proper management of brackishwater tiger prawn and mudcrab and good quality of fingerlings contributed to the good performance of the subsector. For seaweeds, the availability of planting materials and lesser pest infestation were the reasons for the production expansion in Quezon. There were also newly-opened seaweed farms in Palawan. In Bohol, increased area for "spinosum" variety was reported in Jandayan Island of Getafe. Meanwhile, simultaneous harvesting of seaweed farms was reported in Zamboanga Sibugay due to better demand and higher market price. The sustained higher demand prompted farmers to increase area planted in Sulu and Tawi-tawi.

Production in commercial fisheries slowed down as output gain was estimated at 1.54 percent during the period. Increased fishing operations due to lesser weather disturbances was cited in Camarines Sur. In Leyte, more fishery aggregative devices (FADs) were in operation. More number of foreign vessels were observed to be unloading frozen tuna for canneries at Makar Port in General Santos City. The abundance of in-season species associated with good weather in the third quarter such as yellowfin, skipjack and eastern little tuna was reported in Sulu and Basilan.

Municipal fisheries production grew by 1.91 percent in the first nine months of 2008. There was abundant catch of species like "bangus", tilapia, catfish and bighead carp from overflowed pens and cages in Laguna and Rizal due to Typhoon "Frank". There was lesser competition from commercial fishing vessels encroaching in municipal waters during the period which encouraged

more fishermen to fish longer in Samar. The free distribution of fishing gears and extension of technical assistance by BFAR-LGU contributed to the output expansion in Eastern Samar. The abundance of in-season pelagic species coupled with favorable weather conditions encouraged more fishing trips in Sulu, Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao and Surigao del Sur.

C. FARMGATE PRICES

During the first three quarters of 2008, prices of agricultural commodities recorded an average increase of 17.31 percent.

Prices in the **crops subsector** grew by 22.88 percent. Palay prices surged by 28.51 percent this year. This was primarily due to the tight supply and high price of rice in the international market. The increased demand for white corn by the cornick industry, the increasing requirements for yellow corn by feed millers and high prices in the world market pushed corn prices up by 9.76 percent.

A significant price increase of 40.00 percent was recorded by coconut because of the increasing demand for copra. The good quality of fiber strips and the continued increase in export volume resulted in the 30.75 percent hike in the price of abaca this year. Tobacco prices improved by 41.21 percent this year. Coffee recorded a price gain of 13.15 percent. Price of rubber went up by 19.45 percent. Banana prices were similarly on the uptrend as this year posted an 11.69 percent gain. Meanwhile, mango recovered from last year's price slump and registered a 35.01 percent increase. The same situation held true for calamansi with 9.41 percent and pineapple with 2.69 percent price increments. Remarkable price increases were noted this year for eggplant at 65.76 percent and onion at 178.57 percent. Increases in the price of cassava, camote, tomato and cabbage ranged from 5.95 percent to 28.05 percent. Prices of peanut and mungo were up by 0.99 percent and 4.21 percent, respectively.

On the other hand, some commodities registered price cuts. Sugarcane price was 0.77 percent lower this year. Price of garlic was down by 23.01 percent due to the influx of imported garlic.

The **livestock subsector** registered an average price increase of 15.03 percent. Hog prices posted the biggest price gain of 16.38 percent. Carabao and cattle prices improved by 9.19 percent and 9.63 percent, respectively. Price quotation for goat moved up by 6.36 percent while dairy obtained a price increase of 2.86 percent.

In the **poultry subsector**, prices grew by 6.90 percent. Prices received by chicken raisers were higher by 6.99 percent this year. In the case of duck meat, there was an average price increase of 12.71 percent. Prices of chicken eggs and duck eggs appreciated by 5.74 percent and 4.65 percent, respectively.

Prices in the **fisheries subsector** were similarly on the uptrend and this year, an 11.38 percent gain was recorded. Commercial fisheries recorded a price increase of 13.30 percent. In municipal fisheries, prices went up by 8.96 percent. Prices of aquaculture products increased by 14.32 percent.

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

SUB-SECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2006	2007	2008	06-07	07-08
AGRICULTURAL CROPS	102425.84	106787.86	113304.60	4.26	6.10
PALAY	31596.04	32685.72	35045.35	3.45	7.22
CORN	14592.88	15979.45	16756.71	9.50	4.86
COCONUT	17100.49	16723.17	17461.30	-2.21	4.41
SUGARCANE	4997.55	4731.16	6290.47	-5.33	32.96
BANANA	9067.82	9692.95	11658.55	6.89	20.28
PINEAPPLE	2653.59	2854.05	3063.92	7.55	7.35
COFFEE	1380.04	1313.85	1311.03	-4.80	-0.21
MANGO	6336.71	7092.57	6105.23	11.93	-13.92
TOBACCO	574.63	513.44	484.88	-10.65	-5.56
ABACA	341.58	330.06	343.40	-3.37	4.04
PEANUT	208.84	222.96	214.03	6.76	-4.01
MONGO	259.45	298.55	304.42	15.07	1.97
CASSAVA	1699.94	1841.50	1912.22	8.33	3.84
CAMOTE	820.09	835.04	832.92	1.82	-0.25
TOMATO	519.62	561.94	570.45	8.14	1.51
GARLIC	581.87	522.61	525.39	-10.18	0.53
ONION	385.80	819.43	719.21	112.40	-12.23
CABBAGE	243.69	262.09	277.89	7.55	6.03
EGGPLANT	824.19	911.47	854.19	10.59	-6.28
CALAMANSI	749.36	775.48	770.20	3.48	-0.68
RUBBER	968.74	1115.33	1173.45	15.13	5.21
OTHERS	6522.93	6705.04	6629.39	2.79	-1.13
LIVESTOCK	29175.22	29804.87	29216.96	2.16	-1.97
CARABAO	1115.25	1164.32	1189.57	4.40	2.17
CATTLE	3382.15	3347.30	3375.65	-1.03	0.85
HOG	23899.95	24509.79	23838.84	2.55	-2.74
GOAT	730.47	734.51	762.19	0.55	3.77
DAIRY	47.40	48.95	50.70	3.27	3.58
POULTRY	31294.96	31305.51	32807.10	0.03	4.80
CHICKEN	22326.74	22367.89	23713.77	0.18	6.02
DUCK	1145.74	1089.48	1001.61	-4.91	-8.07
CHICKEN EGGS	6971.83	7048.07	7376.63	1.09	4.66
DUCK EGGS	850.64	800.06	715.09	-5.95	-10.62
FISHERIES	55496.23	59924.61	62050.60	7.98	3.55
COMMERCIAL	13263.32	14713.67	14940.05	10.94	1.54
MUNICIPAL	13654.75	14774.39	15056.98	8.20	1.91
AQUACULTURE	28578.15	30436.55	32053.56	6.50	5.31
TOTAL	218392.25	227822.85	237379.25	4.32	4.19

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

SUB-SECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2006	2007	2008	06-07	07-08
AGRICULTURAL CROPS	327573.63	351649.02	458462.65	7.35	30.38
PALAY	100992.77	110499.46	152251.41	9.41	37.78
CORN	44020.25	52065.51	59924.66	18.28	15.09
COCONUT	36064.49	41807.93	61114.54	15.93	46.18
SUGARCANE	22801.32	19220.32	25358.45	-15.71	31.94
BANANA	35465.27	41464.27	55701.94	16.92	34.34
PINEAPPLE	6186.97	7371.69	8126.76	19.15	10.24
COFFEE	2765.36	3253.00	3672.80	17.63	12.90
MANGO	17772.62	16189.13	18814.60	-8.91	16.22
TOBACCO	1800.72	1895.74	2528.05	5.28	33.35
ABACA	1830.15	1681.72	2287.77	-8.11	36.04
PEANUT	568.10	637.71	618.19	12.25	-3.06
MONGO	680.68	827.49	879.29	21.57	6.26
CASSAVA	6216.91	6405.80	7047.89	3.04	10.02
CAMOTE	3328.09	3521.31	4054.44	5.81	15.14
TOMATO	1772.12	1793.01	2143.31	1.18	19.54
GARLIC	1032.63	776.86	601.32	-24.77	-22.60
ONION	1771.25	1881.03	4599.05	6.20	144.50
CABBAGE	737.92	457.28	620.86	-38.03	35.77
EGGPLANT	2499.88	2005.99	3116.10	-19.76	55.34
CALAMANSI	1607.03	1367.68	1486.25	-14.89	8.67
RUBBER	8305.93	9479.09	11913.25	14.12	25.68
OTHERS	29353.19	27047.00	31601.73	-7.86	16.84
LIVESTOCK	112924.04	117179.19	132127.84	3.77	12.76
CARABAO	4867.41	5097.21	5686.17	4.72	11.55
CATTLE	11336.82	11223.40	12408.83	-1.00	10.56
HOG	92400.81	96493.74	109226.20	4.43	13.20
GOAT	4052.23	4084.55	4508.03	0.80	10.37
DAIRY	266.77	280.29	298.62	5.07	6.54
POULTRY	75782.89	80413.79	90084.77	6.11	12.03
CHICKEN	55099.94	58090.85	65893.82	5.43	13.43
DUCK	1879.44	1870.59	1938.34	-0.47	3.62
CHICKEN EGGS	16643.22	18224.06	20168.42	9.50	10.67
DUCK EGGS	2160.29	2228.29	2084.19	3.15	-6.47
FISHERIES	121759.06	134952.03	155643.22	10.84	15.33
COMMERCIAL	36640.46	41450.59	47685.19	13.13	15.04
MUNICIPAL	44809.76	49329.45	54766.72	10.09	11.02
AQUACULTURE	40308.84	44171.99	53191.31	9.58	20.42
TOTAL	638039.63	684194.03	836318.49	7.23	22.23

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

SUB-SECTOR	IN THOUSAND METRIC TONS			GROWTH RATES	
	2006	2007	2008	06-07	07-08
AGRICULTURAL CROPS					
PALAY	9545.63	9874.84	10587.72	3.45	7.22
CORN	4832.08	5291.21	5548.58	9.50	4.86
COCONUT	10961.85	10719.98	11193.14	-2.21	4.41
SUGARCANE	15617.34	14784.86	19657.71	-5.33	32.96
BANANA	5037.68	5384.97	6476.97	6.89	20.28
PINEAPPLE	1419.03	1526.23	1638.46	7.55	7.35
COFFEE	58.80	55.98	55.86	-4.80	-0.21
MANGO	877.66	982.35	845.60	11.93	-13.92
TOBACCO	38.03	33.98	32.09	-10.65	-5.56
ABACA	52.47	50.70	52.75	-3.37	4.04
PEANUT	24.54	26.20	25.15	6.76	-4.01
MONGO	22.10	25.43	25.93	15.07	1.97
CASSAVA	1214.24	1315.36	1365.87	8.33	3.84
CAMOTE	433.91	441.82	440.70	1.82	-0.25
TOMATO	150.18	162.41	164.87	8.14	1.51
GARLIC	12.57	11.29	11.35	-10.18	0.53
ONION	61.63	130.90	114.89	112.40	-12.23
CABBAGE	57.07	61.38	65.08	7.55	6.03
EGGPLANT	170.64	188.71	176.85	10.59	-6.28
CALAMANSI	146.36	151.46	150.43	3.48	-0.68
RUBBER	213.85	246.21	259.04	15.13	5.21
OTHERS	2452.23	2520.69	2492.25	2.79	-1.13
LIVESTOCK					
CARABAO	93.64	97.76	99.88	4.40	2.17
CATTLE	171.77	170.00	171.44	-1.03	0.85
HOG	1321.90	1355.63	1318.52	2.55	-2.74
GOAT	57.79	58.11	60.30	0.55	3.77
DAIRY	9.48	9.79	10.14	3.27	3.58
POULTRY					
CHICKEN	819.33	820.84	870.23	0.18	6.02
DUCK	32.99	31.37	28.84	-4.91	-8.07
CHICKEN EGGS	242.33	244.98	256.40	1.09	4.66
DUCK EGGS	37.84	35.59	31.81	-5.95	-10.62
FISHERIES					
COMMERCIAL	828.44	919.03	933.17	10.94	1.54
MUNICIPAL	930.16	1006.43	1025.68	8.20	1.91
AQUACULTURE	1414.76	1506.76	1586.81	6.50	5.31

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

SUB-SECTOR	PESO PER KILOGRAM				GROWTH RATES		
	1985	2006	2007	2008	85-08	06-07	07-08
AGRICULTURAL CROPS						2.96	22.88
PALAY	3.31	10.58	11.19	14.38	334.44	5.77	28.51
CORN	3.02	9.11	9.84	10.80	257.62	8.01	9.76
COCONUT	1.56	3.29	3.90	5.46	250.00	18.54	40.00
SUGARCANE	0.32	1.46	1.30	1.29	303.13	-10.96	-0.77
BANANA	1.80	7.04	7.70	8.60	377.78	9.38	11.69
PINEAPPLE	1.87	4.36	4.83	4.96	165.24	10.78	2.69
COFFEE	23.47	47.03	58.11	65.75	180.14	23.56	13.15
MANGO	7.22	20.25	16.48	22.25	208.17	-18.62	35.01
TOBACCO	15.11	47.35	55.79	78.78	421.38	17.82	41.21
ABACA	6.51	34.88	33.17	43.37	566.21	-4.90	30.75
PEANUT	8.51	23.15	24.34	24.58	188.84	5.14	0.99
MONGO	11.74	30.80	32.54	33.91	188.84	5.65	4.21
CASSAVA	1.40	5.12	4.87	5.16	268.57	-4.88	5.95
CAMOTE	1.89	7.67	7.97	9.20	386.77	3.91	15.43
TOMATO	3.46	11.80	11.04	13.00	275.72	-6.44	17.75
GARLIC	46.29	82.15	68.81	52.98	14.45	-16.24	-23.01
ONION	6.26	28.74	14.37	40.03	539.46	-50.00	178.57
CABBAGE	4.27	12.93	7.45	9.54	123.42	-42.38	28.05
EGGPLANT	4.83	14.65	10.63	17.62	264.80	-27.44	65.76
CALAMANSI	5.12	10.98	9.03	9.88	92.97	-17.76	9.41
RUBBER	4.53	38.84	38.50	45.99	915.23	-0.88	19.45
OTHERS	2.66	11.97	10.73	12.68	376.69	-10.36	18.17
LIVESTOCK						1.58	15.03
CARABAO	11.91	51.98	52.14	56.93	378.00	0.31	9.19
CATTLE	19.69	66.00	66.02	72.38	267.60	0.03	9.63
HOG	18.08	69.90	71.18	82.84	358.19	1.83	16.38
GOAT	12.64	70.12	70.29	74.76	491.46	0.24	6.36
DAIRY	5.00	28.14	28.63	29.45	489.00	1.74	2.86
POULTRY						6.07	6.90
CHICKEN	27.25	67.25	70.77	75.72	177.87	5.23	6.99
DUCK	34.73	56.97	59.63	67.21	93.52	4.67	12.71
CHICKEN EGGS	28.77	68.68	74.39	78.66	173.41	8.31	5.74
DUCK EGGS	22.48	57.09	62.61	65.52	191.46	9.67	4.65
FISHERIES						2.64	11.38
COMMERCIAL	16.01	44.23	45.10	51.10	219.18	1.97	13.30
MUNICIPAL	14.68	48.17	49.01	53.40	263.76	1.74	8.96
AQUACULTURE	20.20	28.49	29.32	33.52	65.94	2.91	14.32
TOTAL						2.80	17.31