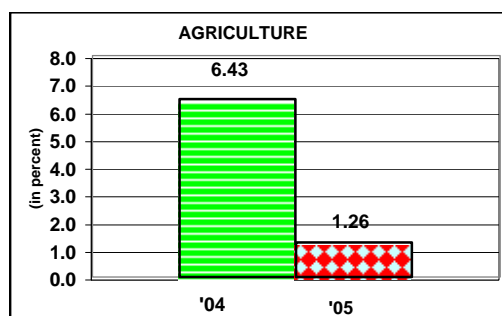
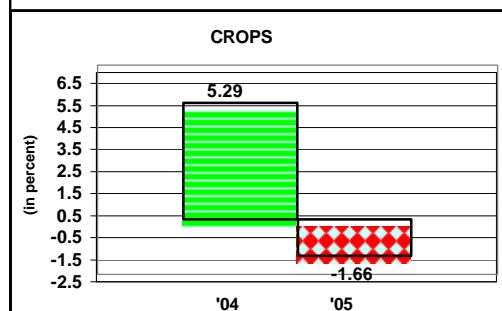


PERFORMANCE OF PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE JANUARY - JUNE 2005

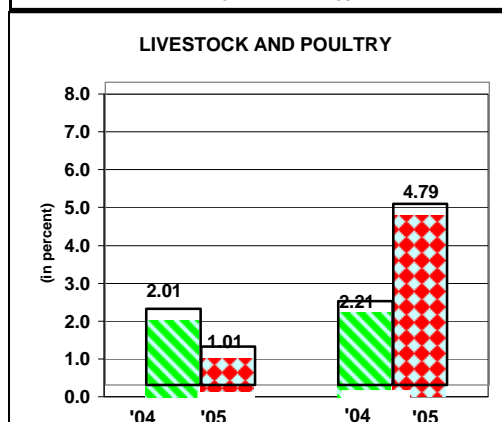
HIGHLIGHTS



The combined production of agriculture in the first and second quarters of 2005 translated into a 1.26 percent increment over last year's gross output. Production gains were noted in the livestock, poultry and fishery subsectors. However, the impact of El Niño that persisted in the first quarter of 2005, brought down the output of the crops subsector during the first half of the year. The total value of agricultural production reached P399.5 billion at current prices representing a 6.73 percent growth this year.

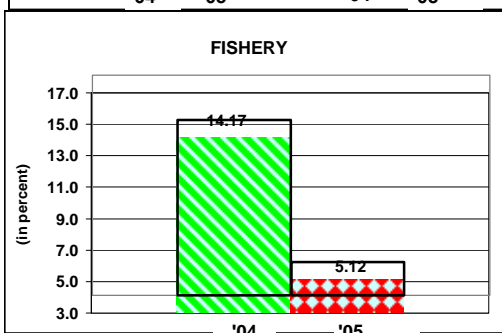


The crops subsector recorded a 1.66 percent output decline compared to last year's level. Production losses were evident in corn, sugarcane, tobacco, garlic and onion. However, improved performances were posted by other major crops which include coconut, banana, mango, coffee and abaca. The crops subsector which contributed 46.87 percent to total agricultural output grossed P199.2 billion at current prices or 5.38 percent higher than the previous year's level.

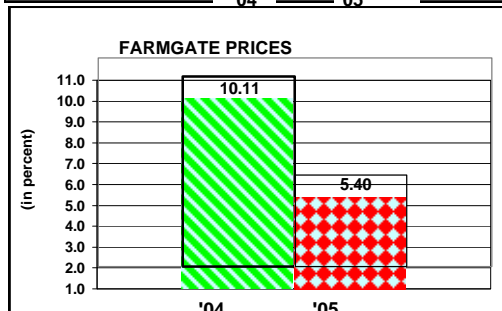


Livestock production which accounted for 13.11 percent of the total agricultural output grew by 1.01 percent this year. The subsector's gross value of production amounted to P77.1 billion at current prices and indicated an 11.83 percent expansion from the 2004 level.

The poultry subsector had a 4.79 percent increment in production during the reference period. The main source of growth was chicken. The subsector's share in total agricultural production was 14.50 percent. Gross earnings from poultry production was recorded at P49.4 billion at current prices, up by 8.03 percent this year.



The fishery subsector put up a 5.12 percent growth during the period. The fishery subsector's contribution to total agricultural output stood at 25.53 percent. Aquaculture registered the highest production growth at 6.17 percent. Commercial and municipal fisheries maintained their uptrend. The subsector grossed P73.8 billion at current prices, indicating a 4.52 percent increment over the 2004 level.



On the average, farmgate prices of agricultural commodities increased by 5.40 percent. The biggest price gain was recorded by the livestock subsector at 10.71 percent. In the crops subsector, prices went up by an average of 7.16 percent. Poultry prices rose by an average of 3.09 percent. In the fishery subsector, prices recorded an average decrease of 0.57 percent.

A. VALUE OF PRODUCTION

In the first six months of the year, **agriculture** grossed P399.5 billion at aggregate current prices. This represented a 6.73 percent growth from the 2004 level as a result of the gains recorded from production and prices.

The **crops subsector** generated a gross output value of P199.2 billion at current prices, indicating an increment of 5.38 percent from its year ago record. This can be explained by the generally marked improvements in prices during the period. Palay maintained a double digit increase of 12.59 percent in gross value due to price acceleration although, a decline in the volume of output was noted. In contrast, corn grossed lower by 23.08 percent this year as a result of contractions in both production and prices.

Abaca enjoyed an expansion of 56.88 percent in gross value of output as volume and prices continued to move upward. Similarly, with both production and prices increasing, gross output values of mango, coffee, coconut and banana recorded gains ranging from 4.43 percent to 21.49 percent during the first semester.

Pineapple and calamansi growers recovered from their 2004 losses with earnings increasing by 7.98 percent and 28.45 percent, respectively. Both their levels of production and price showed marked improvements this year. Likewise, tobacco farmers grossed 0.12 percent more this year due to expansion in prices.

With the combined growth in production and prices, camote and tomato grossed more than 6 percent compared to last year's performance. This was also true for cassava, peanut and mongo as their gross values grew by 3.73 percent to 21.33 percent during the period.

Meanwhile, the slowdown in production of onion and garlic was somehow offset by higher prices this year thus, gross output values increased by 19.86 percent and 11.54 percent, respectively. Cabbage and eggplant posted increases in gross output values by 8.08 percent and 1.89 percent, respectively, due to improvements in prices. Better prices helped pushed up gross earnings of rubber by 2.13 percent compared to its year ago level.

Even with notable increases in prices, gross value of sugarcane went down by 6.37 percent due to cutback in production. The collective expansion in prices of “other crops” resulted in a 1.71 percent growth in gross value of output this year.

All components under the **livestock subsector** posted impressive gains and earned P77.1 billion at current prices in gross output value this year. This was 11.83 percent more than last year’s record. Significant improvements in prices were noted. Gross values of hog production was 10.96 percent higher this year. With improved prices this year, gross values of carabao and cattle outputs rose by 13.43 percent and 16.18 percent, respectively. In the case of goat, gross receipts were higher by 18.22 percent compared to the year ago record. This was the result of the increases in both output and prices. For the same reason, dairy enjoyed an expansion in gross earnings by 14.09 percent this year.

The **poultry subsector** grossed P49.4 billion at current prices in the first semester of the year. This was 8.03 percent higher than in 2004. Chicken which remained the biggest contributor to total poultry production had a 8.77 percent in gross output value due to output and price gains. Duck made a turnaround from its poor performance last year and recorded an impressive gain of 22.94 percent in gross value of output this year. Chicken eggs grossed 4.21 percent higher this year due largely to increase in production. A 3.15 percent addition to the gross value of duck eggs was the result of impressive price increase this year.

The **fishery subsector** grossed P73.8 billion at current prices representing a 4.52 percent improvement from last year’s record. As both output and price accelerated, municipal fishery grossed higher by 9.45 percent this year. Aquaculture gained 7.04 percent in gross output value due to better production and prices this year. In contrast, commercial fishery’s gross earnings dropped by 2.48 percent due to contraction in prices.

B. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION

The total output of the agriculture sector expanded by 1.26 percent during the period, January to June 2005.

The **crops subsector** which accounted for 46.87 percent of total agricultural production aggregately recorded a 1.66 percent decline in output.

Despite the output gain in the second quarter of 2005, palay production of 6.03 million metric tons was still down by 0.09 percent for the first half of the year compared to last year. The decline in output could be attributed to decreased hectarage as a result of mild El Niño that persisted in the first three months of 2005, particularly in Cagayan Valley, Northern Mindanao, Davao Region and SOCCSKSARGEN. Insufficient rainfall was also noted in Western and Central Visayas, MIMAROPA, Caraga and Zamboanga Peninsula.

Corn production was down by 15.52 percent because of contractions in area and yield. This was due to the dry spell which hit the production areas of Cagayan Valley, Northern Mindanao, ARMM and SOCCSKSARGEN. Other contributing factor was high cost of fertilizers and other farm inputs.

The industry noted an improvement in demand for copra and this led to better prices which pushed coconut production up by 3.71 percent. It was also reported that there was a presence of local processor in Davao del Sur. The fertilizer application program of Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA) resulted in bigger size of nuts produced in Northern Mindanao and North Cotabato. In the case of sugarcane, production was 14.97 percent lower this year. This was traced to the closure of sugarmill in Tarlac and Cotabato. In Bukidnon, farmers shifted to corn due to dry spell. There were reported increases in the number of bearing hills of banana in MIMAROPA, Compostela Valley, Zamboanga Peninsula, Antique, Capiz and Sarangani, and these were partly responsible in the 7.64 percent increase in banana production. In addition, expansions in area harvested in Davao City, Davao del Norte and Sur, North Cotabato and Sultan Kudarat were likewise noted. Moreover, increases in area and bearing trees were cited in Western Visayas.

Despite the effect of last quarter's typhoons that hit the Bicol Region, pineapple farmers managed to put up a 0.07 percent growth. During the second quarter, better market conditions and increased number of bearing hills were reported in Camarines Sur and Norte. In Misamis Oriental, bigger sizes of fruits were harvested during the second quarter of 2005. Expansion of some plantations in Davao City and Sarangani was also reported. The 3.73 percent improvement in calamansi production was attributed to increased number of bearing trees in MIMAROPA and SOCCSKSARGEN. Bigger sizes of fruits as a result of application of fertilizer were also observed in Nueva Ecija.

Coffee output recovered from last year's negative growth and registered a 6.11 percent increment this year. Proper care management during flowering stage was practiced by coffee farmers in CAR. Increased number of bearing trees harvested was reported in Sultan Kudarat, North Cotabato and Sarangani. The same reason was reported by mango farmers in Pangasinan, Ilocos Sur, Central Luzon and Western Visayas which resulted in the 1.10 percent gain in the production of this crop. In Zamboanga Peninsula and SOCCSKSARGEN, more trees were applied with flower inducers. There was also a report of LGU support program entitled "Pabunga ng Mangga" in Biliran, Leyte.

Tobacco production was on the downtrend and this year, a 6.69 percent drop was noted. In Ilocos Region, farmers shifted to growing of young corn, peanut, tomato and eggplant. Crop shifting to corn was also cited in Guimaras and Davao Region. Dry weather conditions affected farms in SOCCSKSARGEN. The significant 12.57 percent upturn in abaca output was due to rehabilitation of abaca plantations in Davao Oriental. Dry weather conditions proved to be favorable to stripping and drying of fibers in Surigao del Sur and Lanao del Norte. During the first quarter, demand went up as a result of opening of a pulp mill in Leyte.

Because of crop shifting to peanut of some areas from tobacco, cassava and cotton particularly in Pangasinan and La Union, output continued to increase and this year, a 4.49 percent rise was recorded. More farmers were also encouraged to increase their area planted due to DA's assistance on the use of "Biyaya" hybrid seeds. The scarcity of rainfall proved beneficial to mango farming

in most Mindanao provinces as this year's output grew by 0.56 percent.

Cassava producers realized a 1.50 percent addition in output during the first semester of 2005. This was traced to the improved peace and order situation in ARMM which enabled farmers to properly manage and care for their farms. In the first quarter, there were reports of good demand and market price in Misamis Oriental. Camote growers were better-off this semester with their output going up by 3.15 percent. Favorable weather conditions encouraged farmers in Tarlac, Quezon and Leyte to increase their plantings. On the other hand, the use of Trichogamma in controlling fruit borer for Condor and Casino varieties was responsible for the 1.80 percent increase in eggplant production. In Ilocos Region, crop shifting from sugarcane, tobacco, cauliflower and squash was reported. The adoption of "Diamante" high yielding variety in Nueva Ecija contributed to the 0.90 percent gain in tomato output.

Among the vegetables, production cuts were noted in garlic and onion. These crops posted output losses of 11.75 percent and 6.78 percent, respectively. There was crop shifting from garlic to corn, squash and native onion in Ilocos due to influx of lower price of imported garlic. In the case of onion, most farmers in Nueva Ecija did not plant due to occurrence of successive typhoons during the planting stage. Cabbage was another loser with 1.90 percent decline in production. This was due to effect of frost in Atok and Buguias, Benguet. During the first quarter, high cost of inputs and insufficient water supply were reported in some production areas in Central Visayas and Northern Mindanao. Meanwhile, rubber production was down by 0.12 percent this period. This was brought about by the dry spell felt in SOCCSKSARGEN, Davao Region, Northern Mindanao and Caraga.

The **livestock subsector** which accounted for about 13.11 percent of the total agricultural production managed to surpass by 1.01 percent its last year's performance. Hog production remained the main source of growth for the subsector and posted an output addition of 1.85 percent from last year's record. This was due to the increase in swine stocks and number of animals slaughtered in abattoirs during the first semester of this year. Goat production went up by 4.37 percent as higher stocks were realized.

Favorable increase in the number of milking animals pushed up dairy production by 6.73 percent.

Meanwhile, the considerable decreases in the number of animals slaughtered in abattoirs which persisted during the first semester pulled down carabao and cattle production by 2.38 percent and 3.72 percent, respectively.

Poultry production which accounted for 14.50 percent of total agriculture expanded by 4.79 percent during the first semester of the year. The gain in chicken production of 4.21 percent was traced to the marked increase in the number of dressed chicken in dressing plants. Duck likewise, continued to post an impressive performance which was shown by the 1.18 percent output increment. A higher inventory was noted this year. Chicken eggs sustained the uptrend as another 8.70 percent output gain was realized this year. There was an increased inventory of laying flock and a better egg-laying efficiency ratio was observed during the period. On the other hand, duck egg production slid by 1.70 percent as further decreases in the number of duck layers were recorded during the period.

The **fishery subsector** which shared 25.53 percent in total output put up another 5.12 percent production increase in the first six months of the year. Aquaculture which remained the main source of growth for the subsector increased by 6.17 percent during the same period. This was largely due to proper care and use of modern production techniques for seaweeds by BFAR-LGU and increase in area utilized in Palawan. In Sorsogon, more farmers were encouraged to venture in seaweed production because of the technical assistance extended by LGUs. Meanwhile, there were reports of area expansion in oyster farms particularly in Zamboanga Sibugay. Good weather conditions and bigger demand for oysters boosted production in Cavite, Guimaras and Negros Occidental. There were also reports of abundant milkfish fingerlings in Mindoro Occidental, Camarines Sur and Sorsogon.

Municipal fisheries recorded a 5.17 percent increase in output as good weather conditions encouraged more fishing trips in MIMAROPA, Bicol Region and SOCCSKSARGEN. Bigger volume of catch of in-season species like yellowfin tuna, threadfin brim, Indian sardines, anchovies, fimbriated sardines and roundscad

were observed. Strict implementation of fishery law on illegal fishing in Palawan also contributed to the increased production of the subsector.

Commercial fishery production posted another 3.03 percent increment during the first semester of 2005. Contributory factors to the increase were the resumption of operation of newly repaired “payaos” in Zamboanga Norte, dry docks and commercial fishing vessels in Zamboanga Sibugay. In addition, good weather conditions favored species in season like skipjack, Eastern little tuna, yellowfin tuna and fimbriated sardines in Zamboanga del Norte and Sur. There were also reports of more uploads of commercial fishing boats specifically in Dipolog, Misamis Oriental and Bohol.

C. FARMGATE PRICE

Farmgate prices increased by an average of 5.40 percent in the first half of 2005.

The **crops subsector** registered positive growth rates averaging 7.16 percent with most of the crops recording price gains. In particular, palay price went up by 12.70 percent this year. In contrast, corn price suffered a decline of 8.95 percent. The uptrend in coconut price continued this year registering a 5.44 percent gain. Banana and mango prices were both on the uptrend growing by as much as 12.87 and 3.29 percent, respectively. From last year’s negative performance, prices of sugarcane bounced back and posted an increment of 10.11 percent during the reference period. The same observation held true for pineapple with price increasing this year by 7.91 percent. Coffee prices continued to appreciate and this year, a 2.58 percent increase was noted.

During the period, tobacco recovered from last year’s price loss and was quoted 7.30 percent higher this year. A remarkable increase of 39.36 percent was noted in the price of abaca during the period. Rubber price was 2.25 percent higher this year.

Among the vegetables, mungo, garlic and onion commanded higher prices with gains ranging from 20.66 percent to 28.58 percent. Tomato price was up by 5.73 percent. Prices of cassava,

camote and peanut increased from 2.20 percent to 9.15 percent. Other price gainers were cabbage at 10.17 percent and calamansi at 23.83 percent. A slight increase of 0.09 percent in the price of eggplant was registered during the first semester.

In the **livestock subsector**, prices were up by an average of 10.71 percent. The biggest price gainer was cattle which recorded a 20.67 percent hike. Prices of carabao and goat continued to move up and this year registered an increment of 16.19 percent and 13.27 percent, respectively. Hog price grew by 8.95 percent while dairy price recorded an increase of 6.89 percent.

The **poultry subsector** posted an average increase of 3.09 percent in farmgate prices this year. Price of duck recovered from last year's slump and accelerated by 21.51 percent. Chicken price registered an increment of 4.38 percent. Price of duck eggs was 4.94 percent higher this year. Only the price of chicken eggs declined this year by 4.13 percent.

The **fishery subsector** suffered price decreases averaging 0.57 percent. Prices in commercial fisheries registered an average drop of 5.34 percent. Meanwhile, municipal fisheries recorded a 4.07 percent increase in prices this year. Aquaculture also registered a slight increase of 0.83 percent from last year's level.

TABLE 1. VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE AT CONSTANT PRICES, PHILIPPINES
JANUARY-JUNE, 2003 - 2005

SUB-SECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2003	2004	2005	03-04	04-05
AGRICULTURAL CROPS	66283.24	69791.89	68633.39	5.29	-1.66
PALAY	17758.22	19927.31	19909.00	12.21	-0.09
CORN	6653.76	7590.73	6413.03	14.08	-15.52
COCONUT	12143.59	12027.33	12473.12	-0.96	3.71
SUGARCANE	4964.67	5603.95	4764.95	12.88	-14.97
BANANA	4832.86	4981.77	5362.25	3.08	7.64
PINEAPPLE	1605.03	1668.48	1669.59	3.95	0.07
COFFEE	1121.68	1078.60	1144.51	-3.84	6.11
MANGO	6684.61	6339.85	6409.58	-5.16	1.10
TOBACCO	784.21	718.03	669.98	-8.44	-6.69
ABACA	239.78	236.40	266.12	-1.41	12.57
PEANUT	154.70	162.95	170.26	5.33	4.49
MONGO	238.71	251.14	252.55	5.21	0.56
CASSAVA	983.05	1014.03	1029.24	3.15	1.50
CAMOTE	494.52	478.19	493.27	-3.30	3.15
TOMATO	398.26	432.25	436.16	8.54	0.90
GARLIC	718.27	693.72	612.22	-3.42	-11.75
ONION	527.63	469.63	437.80	-10.99	-6.78
CABBAGE	171.84	177.92	174.54	3.54	-1.90
EGGPLANT	600.98	633.80	645.22	5.46	1.80
CALAMANSI	231.45	237.46	246.32	2.60	3.73
RUBBER	518.20	535.08	534.45	3.26	-0.12
OTHERS	4457.24	4533.26	4519.24	1.71	-0.31
LIVESTOCK	18631.27	19006.09	19198.99	2.01	1.01
CARABAO	730.36	788.41	769.65	7.95	-2.38
CATTLE	2487.24	2483.24	2390.79	-0.16	-3.72
HOG	14918.66	15236.64	15518.27	2.13	1.85
GOAT	466.46	468.11	488.58	0.36	4.37
DAIRY	28.55	29.70	31.70	4.03	6.73
POULTRY	19822.20	20259.67	21230.11	2.21	4.79
CHICKEN	14521.80	14661.32	15278.53	0.96	4.21
DUCK	898.13	884.27	894.66	-1.54	1.18
CHICKEN EGGS	3784.10	4065.29	4419.15	7.43	8.70
DUCK EGGS	618.17	648.80	637.77	4.95	-1.70
FISHERY	31150.23	35562.92	37385.11	14.17	5.12
COMMERCIAL	9018.80	9204.83	9483.71	2.06	3.03
MUNICIPAL	8104.03	8302.19	8731.74	2.45	5.17
AQUACULTURE	14027.40	18055.91	19169.66	28.72	6.17
TOTAL	135886.94	144620.58	146447.61	6.43	1.26

TABLE 2. VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE AT CURRENT PRICES, PHILIPPINES,
JANUARY-JUNE, 2003 - 2005

SUB-SECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2003	2004	2005	03-04	04-05
AGRICULTURAL CROPS	165096.09	189066.06	199244.62	14.52	5.38
PALAY	48646.77	58030.75	65337.71	19.29	12.59
CORN	13553.19	21137.27	16259.50	55.96	-23.08
COCONUT	18147.92	23319.66	25500.60	28.50	9.35
SUGARCANE	15514.59	15585.98	14592.66	0.46	-6.37
BANANA	15035.55	16993.37	20644.68	13.02	21.49
PINEAPPLE	5697.44	4420.16	4772.75	-22.42	7.98
COFFEE	1767.82	1846.09	2009.46	4.43	8.85
MANGO	12549.58	13906.21	14521.98	10.81	4.43
TOBACCO	2314.74	1978.73	1981.11	-14.52	0.12
ABACA	689.63	805.62	1263.89	16.82	56.88
PEANUT	341.25	396.05	451.68	16.06	14.04
MONGO	421.04	456.03	553.32	8.31	21.33
CASSAVA	2780.63	2969.67	3080.36	6.80	3.73
CAMOTE	1619.61	1596.49	1696.44	-1.43	6.26
TOMATO	1243.54	1054.79	1125.37	-15.18	6.69
GARLIC	783.72	602.80	672.37	-23.09	11.54
ONION	1285.16	1063.66	1274.96	-17.23	19.86
CABBAGE	294.81	319.15	344.94	8.26	8.08
EGGPLANT	1266.53	1450.93	1478.41	14.56	1.89
CALAMANSI	730.55	658.88	846.30	-9.81	28.45
RUBBER	1781.73	2884.03	2945.35	61.87	2.13
OTHERS	18630.28	17589.73	17890.78	-5.59	1.71
LIVESTOCK	53878.01	68939.89	77098.02	27.96	11.83
CARABAO	2639.02	2854.73	3238.11	8.17	13.43
CATTLE	6599.09	6718.77	7805.63	1.81	16.18
HOG	42268.17	56795.67	63021.09	34.37	10.96
GOAT	2245.54	2427.62	2869.94	8.11	18.22
DAIRY	126.19	143.09	163.26	13.40	14.09
POULTRY	39877.27	45737.78	49408.74	14.70	8.03
CHICKEN	29677.76	33535.41	36477.84	13.00	8.77
DUCK	1434.41	1234.91	1518.22	-13.91	22.94
CHICKEN EGGS	7482.91	9380.89	9776.07	25.36	4.21
DUCK EGGS	1282.19	1586.57	1636.61	23.74	3.15
FISHERY	60574.95	70583.55	73775.84	16.52	4.52
COMMERCIAL	21541.83	24646.09	24035.68	14.41	-2.48
MUNICIPAL	20743.54	23672.70	25908.71	14.12	9.45
AQUACULTURE	18289.58	22264.76	23831.45	21.73	7.04
TOTAL	319426.31	374327.28	399527.22	17.19	6.73

TABLE 4. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES,
JANUARY-JUNE, 2003 - 2005

SUB-SECTOR	IN THOUSAND METRIC TONS			GROWTH RATES	
	2003	2004	2005	03-04	04-05
AGRICULTURAL CROPS					
PALAY	5381.28	6038.58	6033.03	12.21	-0.09
CORN	2047.31	2335.61	1973.24	14.08	-15.52
COCONUT	6746.44	6681.85	6929.51	-0.96	3.71
SUGARCANE	15514.59	17512.34	14890.47	12.88	-14.97
BANANA	2684.92	2767.65	2979.03	3.08	7.64
PINEAPPLE	840.33	873.55	874.13	3.95	0.07
COFFEE	47.65	45.82	48.62	-3.84	6.11
MANGO	910.71	863.74	873.24	-5.16	1.10
TOBACCO	51.90	47.52	44.34	-8.44	-6.69
ABACA	36.22	35.71	40.20	-1.41	12.57
PEANUT	18.20	19.17	20.03	5.33	4.49
MONGO	20.35	21.41	21.53	5.21	0.56
CASSAVA	702.18	724.31	735.17	3.15	1.50
CAMOTE	261.65	253.01	260.99	-3.30	3.15
TOMATO	116.11	126.02	127.16	8.54	0.90
GARLIC	15.51	14.98	13.22	-3.42	-11.75
ONION	82.70	73.61	68.62	-10.99	-6.78
CABBAGE	40.72	42.16	41.36	3.54	-1.90
EGGPLANT	124.17	130.95	133.31	5.46	1.80
CALAMANSI	43.10	44.22	45.87	2.60	3.73
RUBBER	114.14	117.86	117.72	3.26	-0.12
OTHERS	1669.38	1697.85	1692.60	1.71	-0.31
LIVESTOCK					
CARABAO	61.53	66.42	64.84	7.95	-2.38
CATTLE	124.30	124.10	119.48	-0.16	-3.72
HOG	821.06	838.56	854.06	2.13	1.85
GOAT	39.43	39.57	41.30	0.36	4.37
DAIRY	5.71	5.94	6.34	4.03	6.73
POULTRY					
CHICKEN	532.91	538.03	560.68	0.96	4.21
DUCK	25.92	25.52	25.82	-1.54	1.18
CHICKEN EGGS	131.21	140.96	153.23	7.43	8.70
DUCK EGGS	27.45	28.81	28.32	4.95	-1.70
FISHERY					
COMMERCIAL	553.64	565.06	582.18	2.06	3.03
MUNICIPAL	543.53	556.82	585.63	2.45	5.17
AQUACULTURE	655.18	843.34	895.36	28.72	6.17

TABLE 5. WEIGHTED AVERAGE FARMGATE PRICES IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES,
JANUARY-JUNE, 2003 - 2005

SUB-SECTOR	PESO PER KILOGRAM				GROWTH RATES		
	1985	2003	2004	2005	85-05	03-04	04-05
AGRICULTURAL CROPS						8.76	7.16
PALAY	3.30	9.04	9.61	10.83	228.18	6.31	12.70
CORN	3.25	6.62	9.05	8.24	153.54	36.71	-8.95
COCONUT	1.80	2.69	3.49	3.68	104.44	29.74	5.44
SUGARCANE	0.32	1.00	0.89	0.98	206.25	-11.00	10.11
BANANA	1.80	5.60	6.14	6.93	285.00	9.64	12.87
PINEAPPLE	1.91	6.78	5.06	5.46	185.86	-25.37	7.91
COFFEE	23.54	37.10	40.29	41.33	75.57	8.60	2.58
MANGO	7.34	13.78	16.10	16.63	126.57	16.84	3.29
TOBACCO	15.11	44.60	41.64	44.68	195.70	-6.64	7.30
ABACA	6.62	19.04	22.56	31.44	374.92	18.49	39.36
PEANUT	8.50	18.75	20.66	22.55	165.29	10.19	9.15
MONGO	11.73	20.69	21.30	25.70	119.10	2.95	20.66
CASSAVA	1.40	3.96	4.10	4.19	199.29	3.54	2.20
CAMOTE	1.89	6.19	6.31	6.50	243.92	1.94	3.01
TOMATO	3.43	10.71	8.37	8.85	158.02	-21.85	5.73
GARLIC	46.31	50.53	40.24	50.86	9.83	-20.36	26.39
ONION	6.38	15.54	14.45	18.58	191.22	-7.01	28.58
CABBAGE	4.22	7.24	7.57	8.34	97.63	4.56	10.17
EGGPLANT	4.84	10.20	11.08	11.09	129.13	8.63	0.09
CALAMANSI	5.37	16.95	14.90	18.45	243.58	-12.09	23.83
RUBBER	4.54	15.61	24.47	25.02	451.10	56.76	2.25
OTHERS	2.67	11.16	10.36	10.57	295.88	-7.17	2.03
LIVESTOCK						25.43	10.71
CARABAO	11.87	42.89	42.98	49.94	320.72	0.21	16.19
CATTLE	20.01	53.09	54.14	65.33	226.49	1.98	20.67
HOG	18.17	51.48	67.73	73.79	306.11	31.57	8.95
GOAT	11.83	56.95	61.35	69.49	487.40	7.73	13.27
DAIRY	5.00	22.10	24.09	25.75	415.00	9.00	6.89
POULTRY						12.22	3.09
CHICKEN	27.25	55.69	62.33	65.06	138.75	11.92	4.38
DUCK	34.65	55.34	48.39	58.80	69.70	-12.56	21.51
CHICKEN EGGS	28.84	57.03	66.55	63.80	121.22	16.69	-4.13
DUCK EGGS	22.52	46.71	55.07	57.79	156.62	17.90	4.94
FISHERY						2.06	-0.57
COMMERCIAL	16.29	38.91	43.62	41.29	153.47	12.10	-5.34
MUNICIPAL	14.91	38.16	42.51	44.24	196.71	11.40	4.07
AQUACULTURE	21.41	27.92	26.40	26.62	24.33	-5.44	0.83
TOTAL						10.11	5.40