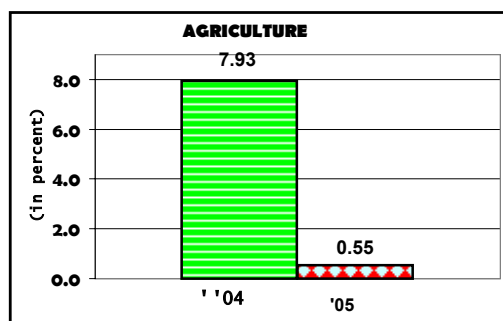
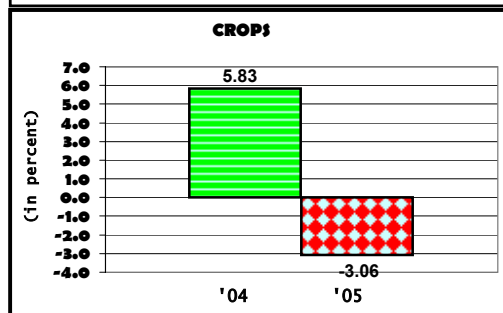


# PERFORMANCE OF PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE JANUARY - MARCH 2005

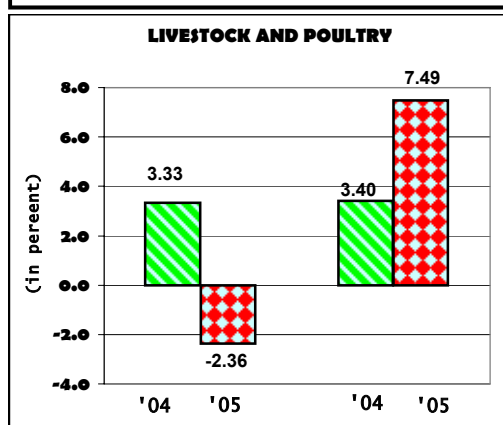
## HIGHLIGHTS



*In the first three months of 2005, agriculture managed to put up a 0.55 percent output expansion. The impact of the losses sustained by crops and livestock subsectors was cushioned by the gains in poultry and fishery production. Gross value of agricultural output amounted to P212.3 billion at current prices. It increased by 7.72 percent compared to the first quarter of 2004.*

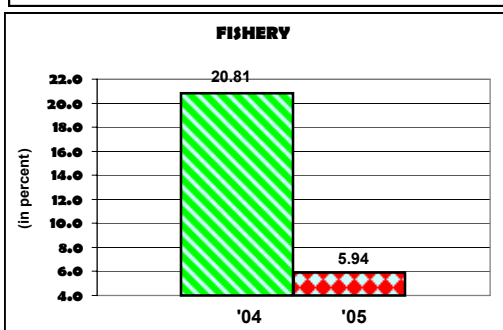


*Production in the crops subsector declined by 3.06 percent during the first quarter of 2005. A significant output reduction was noted for corn at 18.35 percent. Palay output dropped by 1.53 percent. Other big losers were coffee, mango and tobacco. Meanwhile, output gains were recorded by coconut, banana and abaca. Crops accounted for 48.65 percent of total agricultural production. Gross value of crops output amounted to P106.2 billion at current prices, up by 4.65 percent from previous year's gross earnings.*

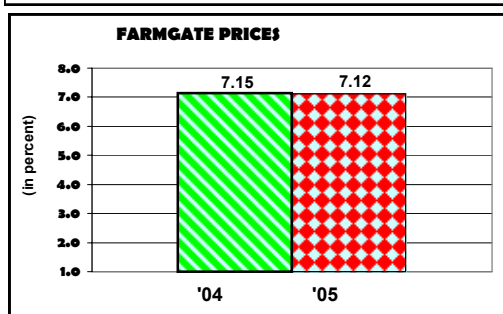


*The livestock subsector recorded a 2.36 percent decrease in production. This was manifested in contraction of hog, carabao and cattle production during the period. Livestock production contributed 12.68 percent to total agricultural output. The subsector grossed P37.5 billion at current prices, indicating a 12.08 percent increase over last year's level.*

*The poultry subsector expanded by 7.49 percent this year. It accounted for 16.35 percent of total agricultural production. Except for duck eggs, all components came up with output increases during the period. The subsector grossed P33.0 billion which was 16.74 percent higher compared to last year's record.*



*The fishery subsector did not sustain its last year's fast-paced performance but was able to notch up a 5.94 percent growth this year. Aquaculture remained as the major source of growth and indicated a 9.88 percent gain in output. There was also a slight uptrend in commercial and municipal fisheries production. The subsector's contribution to total agricultural output was 22.32 percent. It grossed P35.6 billion at current prices, up by 5.06 percent from 2004 level.*



*On the average, farmgate prices maintained their last year's growth rate at more than 7.00 percent. The livestock subsector recorded the highest increase averaging 14.79 percent. Prices in the poultry subsector grew by an average of 8.61 percent. The crops subsector had an average price appreciation of 7.95 percent. Fishery prices dropped by an average of 0.83 percent in the first quarter.*

## A. VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The agriculture sector grossed P212.3 billion at current prices in the first quarter of 2005. This was 7.72 percent higher than last year's performance.

The **crops subsector** production was valued at P106.2 billion at current prices and registered a 4.65 percent increment in gross receipts during the reference period. Palay grossed higher by 11.00 percent this year due to better prices. In contrast, the deceleration in both production and prices pulled down the gross receipts of corn by 25.93 percent from its 2004 record. The turnaround in coconut production coupled with improvements in prices sustained its growth in gross value by 20.50 percent in 2005. The same observation held true for banana and camote as their gross values of output increased by 12.78 percent and 4.57 percent, respectively.

Despite the cutbacks in production, expansion in prices maintained the upward movement in gross earnings of rubber, mongo, calamansi and cabbage. Their growth rates ranged from 10.42 percent to 30.49 percent. With both output and prices going up, cassava recovered from last year's negative growth and grossed 44.80 percent more this year. The sustained upturn in both output and prices of abaca, eggplant and peanut pushed their gross receipts upward by 73.71 percent, 32.69 percent and 20.48 percent, respectively.

The increases in prices of pineapple and garlic resulted in higher gross values of output corresponding to 18.70 percent and 21.42 percent. For the same reason, gross value of tobacco output improved by 7.45 percent, tomato by 94.51 percent and onion by 56.47 percent. Due to unchanged prices and lower production, sugarcane grossed 1.69 percent lower this year. Mango production dropped and caused gross value of output to go down by 1.83 percent. The continued decline in both production and prices pulled gross receipts of coffee growers down by 8.40 percent. Meanwhile, the collective gross value of output of “other” crops declined by 3.24 percent due to cut in prices and production.

The **livestock subsector** realized a gross output value of P37.5 billion at current prices, indicating a 12.08 percent increase this year. Better output performances and prices resulted in a 20.50 percent expansion in gross receipts of goat raisers during the first quarter of 2005. Even with production going down, price improvements in carabao and cattle led to higher gross receipts of 32.32 percent and 20.65 percent, respectively. Hog continued to post increasing gross value of production as it grossed 10.02 percent more this year as a result of high prices. The 12.54 percent increment in gross value of dairy production was attributed to expanded output and prices.

The **poultry subsector** grossed P33.0 billion at current prices, up by 16.74 percent from its 2004 record. Due to increments in both output and prices chicken and chicken eggs grossed 16.55 percent and 19.43 percent more this year, respectively. With higher output

supported by good prices, duck meat grossed 24.45 percent higher this year. In contrast, duck eggs' gross earnings were reduced by 1.91 percent due to cut in prices.

The **fishery subsector** registered a 5.06 percent growth in its gross value of production. Gross receipts amounted to P35.6 billion at current prices. As both output and prices moved up, municipal fishery grossed 9.09 percent higher this year. For the same reason, aquaculture expanded by 10.65 percent in gross value of output. Even with production expansion of commercial fishery, its prices decelerated and pulled down its gross revenue by 4.18 percent from its year ago level.

## **B. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION**

From January to March of the current year, agriculture managed to increase its total output although at a slower rate of 0.55 percent compared to last year's record.

During the period, the **crops subsector** which contributed 48.65 percent to total agricultural production contracted by 3.06 percent compared to the first quarter of 2004. Palay production was estimated at 3.38 million metric tons or 1.53 percent lower than in the first quarter of 2004. This was attributed to the effects of mild El Nino which resulted in decreased hectarage in Cagayan Valley, Northern Mindanao, Davao Region and SOCCSKSARGEN. Insufficient rainfall was noted in Western Visayas and Caraga. In Ilocos Region, farmers

shifted to corn and watermelon. The movement of harvesting period from the first quarter to the second quarter in Central Luzon, CALABARZON and MIMAROPA also contributed to the decline in output.

The dryspell which hit the production areas of Cagayan Valley, Northern Mindanao and ARMM significantly decreased both the hectarage and yield of corn. Production dropped from 1.53 million metric tons in the first quarter of 2004 to 1.25 million metric tons in the first quarter of 2005, indicating a considerable decline of 18.35 percent.

Due to the closure of sugarmill in Tarlac and Cotabato and the dryspell in Bukidnon, sugarcane output slid by 1.69 percent. Pineapple production recorded a slight decrease of 0.45 percent as a result of last quarter's typhoons that hit Bicol Region. Accordingly, the high cost of inputs also constrained production in Camarines Sur.

There was a 7.46 percent drop in coffee output. In Cavite, Batangas and Bukidnon producers complained of slack in demand and low prices. In Sultan Kudarat, frequent rains affected trees during flowering stages while in Davao Region, cutting of old trees was noted. Mango growers were not able to recover from last year's downfall as this year's output dipped further by 9.14 percent. This could be traced to Typhoon Yoyong that adversely affected the flowers and fruits of mango trees in Ilocos Region. In South Cotabato, frequent rainfall prompted farmers not to apply fruit

inducers to their bearing trees. The presence of pests like planthoppers in La Union, fruit fly in Iloilo and fruit bug in North Cotabato also contributed to output decline. Lower demand pulled tobacco output down by 13.47 percent.

There was a 4.09 percent gain in coconut production as local demand improved and copra commanded better prices. Increased output was evident in all regions of Visayas and Mindanao during the reference period. Banana continued to post increasing output as another 2.77 percent growth was realized this year. Increased number of bearing hills in Compostela Valley, Eastern Visayas and Mindoro Oriental was noted. Expansion in area harvested in Davao City, Davao del Norte and Sur, North Cotabato and Sultan Kudarat was also reported this year. In Western Visayas, bigger sizes of fruits were produced this quarter.

During the first quarter of 2005, abaca output went up significantly by 16.21 percent. One major contributing factor was favorable market conditions; demand went up as a result of opening of pulp mill in Leyte. Because of improvement also in prices, abaca growers were encouraged to harvest more.

Peanut farmers put up another 3.49 percent increases in production. Through the DA's assistance in improved technology e.g. "Biyaya" hybrid seeds, more farmers in Cagayan Valley were encouraged to increase their area planted.

Sufficient rainfall and proper crop management in Northern Samar, Leyte provinces and Albay pushed camote output up by 1.19 percent. The 1.63 percent gain in eggplant production was a result of good price of this crop which led farmers in Pangasinan to increase their area of plantings. Another gainer was cassava which realized a 0.67 percent increment in production. Favorable weather conditions were observed in Bukidnon. Good demand and market price in Misamis Oriental was also reported. In Quezon, farmers resorted to crop shifting from garlic and corn.

In the case of other vegetables, there were a number of losers during the reference quarter. In particular, garlic posted a 4.47 percent decline in output due to crop shifting to corn and squash in Ilocos and camote and peanut in Quezon. The influx of imported garlic which commanded lower prices also contributed to the drop in production. Cabbage output decreased by 2.40 percent. This was caused by the effect of frost in Atok and Buguias, Benguet. Other reasons cited were high cost of inputs and insufficient water supply brought about by early dryspell in some parts of Central Visayas and Northern Mindanao. The 2.27 percent cut in mongo production was due to dry weather conditions which affected its yield particularly in Maguindanao. In Isabela, some areas were left in fallow due to scarcity of planting materials. A decline in onion and tomato production was noted with cutbacks estimated at 1.58 percent and 0.94 percent, respectively. These were a result of crop shifting of onion and tomato farmers to corn and floodings in Pangasinan. There were reports of late plantings of onion Bermuda variety in

Nueva Ecija. In Bukidnon, crop shifting was also cited by the farmers. Dry weather conditions also prevailed in Mindoro Oriental and Cagayan Valley where calamansi production contracted by 3.86 percent. In CALABARZON, the decreasing number of bearing trees and frequent rains during flowering stage was reported. Another loser was rubber with output moving down by 2.15 percent. This could be traced to dry weather conditions in Mindanao.

The **livestock subsector** recorded a 2.36 percent output decline. Its share in total agricultural production was estimated at 12.68 percent. Hog and cattle production slid by 1.95 percent and 6.43 percent, respectively. Inventory of animals and number of slaughtered animal in abattoirs decreased. The latter reason also pulled carabao output down by 0.26 percent. With the upward swing in inventory of animals, production of goat increased by 4.66 percent. Dairy output was on the uptrend and this year another 6.34 percent increment was noted due to increased number of milking animals.

The **poultry subsector** which accounted for 16.35 percent of the total agricultural output grew by 7.49 percent this year. The chicken industry surpassed its year ago production by 7.65 percent. This was evidenced by the increased volume of dressed chicken from commercial farms. Because of increased inventory of layers and better egg-laying efficiency ratio, chicken egg production went up by 9.26 percent. The 1.76 percent gain in duck output was supported by increase in inventory. Duck egg production remained the same as in 2004 level.



The **fishery subsector** contributed 22.32 percent to total agricultural production. This year, the subsector continued to expand and registered a 5.94 percent growth. Expansion was noted in all components with aquaculture as the biggest gainer with 9.88 percent output increase. Because of favorable weather conditions and good foreign demand, more farmers and bigger areas for seaweed production were noted in Tawi-Tawi. In Maguindanao, Sulu, Zamboanga City and Sibugay, better seaweed prices were noted. There were also reported increases in harvested areas and improvement of cottonii variety in Bohol. Newly opened areas were reported in Pangasinan, Ilocos Norte/Sur, Catanduanes, Misamis Oriental and Compostela Valley as a result of new BFAR-LGU programs. Other contributing factors were availability of milkfish fry and fingerlings and availability of spats and increases in oyster areas in Pangasinan and La Union; area expansion of tiger prawn farms in Pampanga, Bataan and Aurora and good quality tilapia fingerlings in Central Luzon.

Commercial fisheries recorded a 3.14 percent output gain during the reference period. This was attributed to favorable weather conditions that enabled more fishermen to increase their fishing activities in Cagayan Valley, Bicol, Eastern Visayas, CARAGA and ARMM. There were reports of increased demand for sardines by processing plants in Zamboanga Peninsula. Abundant catch of species like oceanic bonito, skipjack, eastern little tuna, yellowfin tuna and Indian sardines was also observed during the period.

Because of favorable weather conditions, municipal fishermen were encouraged to increase their fishing activities, thus the 1.35 percent increment in output. In Surigao del Norte, the number of fishing boats in operation increased. The same reason held true in SOCCSKSARGEN, likewise, peace and order situation improved in the area. In Davao del Norte and Davao del Sur, there was a continued dispersal of tilapia and carp fingerlings by BFAR. Strict monitoring on the practice of cyanide fishing was observed in Camarines Norte. In abundance were species like roundscad, slipmouth, Indo-Pacific mackerel, sardines, big-eyed scad and anchovies.

### **C. FARMGATE PRICES**

During the first quarter of 2005, farmgate prices of agricultural commodities increased by an average of 7.12 percent.

The **crops subsector** continued to post higher prices and this year another 7.95 percent increase was recorded. Palay prices moved up by 12.72 percent. Because of low buying price of traders, price quotation for corn dropped by 9.29 percent.

Considerable price improvements were noted for pineapple at 19.23 percent and coconut at 15.77 percent. Banana and mango prices appreciated by 9.74 percent and 8.05 percent, respectively. Due to higher buying price of traders and exporters, abaca posted a

remarkable price increase of 49.48 percent this year. Tobacco prices were quoted 24.18 percent higher during the reference period. In the case of sugarcane, prices remained constant for the last two years. Meanwhile, prices of coffee depreciated by 1.01 percent.

Tomato prices surged by 96.36 percent. Significant price increases were also noted for onion and cassava which averaged 58.98 percent and 43.83 percent, respectively. Peanut and mongo prices went up by the same rate of more than 16.00 percent. Garlic exhibited a price appreciation of 27.11 percent. Other price gainers were camote, rubber, calamansi, eggplant and cabbage with growth rates ranging from 3.34 percent to 33.70 percent.

Farmgate prices in the **livestock subsector** accelerated by 14.79 percent. Carabao, cattle and goat recovered from last year's price cuts and enjoyed price hikes of 32.66 percent, 28.94 percent and 15.14 percent, respectively. On the other hand, hog prices continuously increased and this year, another 12.21 percent gain was recorded. Dairy prices moved up by 5.83 percent.

Prices in the **poultry subsector** grew by 8.61 percent this year. Chicken prices were higher by 8.27 percent. Accordingly, growers had to quote high prices because they incurred high cost of production with the increase in the price of feeds. Price of chicken egg went up by 9.30 percent. Duck bounced back from last year's price slump and registered a 22.30 percent rise this year. On the other hand, prices of duck eggs dropped by 1.91 percent.

In the **fisheries subsector**, prices continued to slide as this year's levels decreased by an average of 0.83 percent. Commercial fisheries realized a price decline of 7.10 percent. Higher prices were recorded for the municipal fisheries with this year's quotations going up by 7.65 percent. Aquaculture prices recovered from last year's negative growth rate and managed to grow slightly by 0.71 percent this year.

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

SUB-SECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2003	2004	2005	03-04	04-05
AGRICULTURAL CROPS	35239.13	37293.17	36150.77	5.83	-3.06
PALAY	9804.86	11093.05	10923.47	13.14	-1.53
CORN	4452.49	5047.85	4121.68	13.37	-18.35
COCONUT	6207.90	6173.39	6425.60	-0.56	4.09
SUGARCANE	3738.52	3875.06	3809.68	3.65	-1.69
BANANA	2278.53	2350.20	2415.34	3.15	2.77
PINEAPPLE	794.21	815.85	812.20	2.72	-0.45
COFFEE	855.77	829.76	767.83	-3.04	-7.46
MANGO	2007.02	1942.78	1765.24	-3.20	-9.14
TOBACCO	217.88	196.41	169.95	-9.85	-13.47
ABACA	112.86	117.56	136.62	4.16	16.21
PEANUT	98.04	101.50	105.04	3.53	3.49
MONGO	90.01	92.82	90.71	3.13	-2.27
CASSAVA	379.68	382.38	384.96	0.71	0.67
CAMOTE	235.62	226.80	229.49	-3.74	1.19
TOMATO	250.77	262.39	259.92	4.64	-0.94
GARLIC	701.27	673.90	643.75	-3.90	-4.47
ONION	223.64	230.09	226.46	2.88	-1.58
CABBAGE	93.17	95.58	93.28	2.59	-2.40
EGGPLANT	300.09	313.92	319.05	4.61	1.63
CALAMANSI	120.07	121.30	116.61	1.02	-3.86
RUBBER	167.39	170.44	166.77	1.82	-2.15
OTHERS	2109.35	2180.14	2167.10	3.36	-0.60
LIVESTOCK	9338.91	9649.51	9421.89	3.33	-2.36
CARABAO	346.58	372.69	371.73	7.53	-0.26
CATTLE	1274.01	1258.08	1177.18	-1.25	-6.43
HOG	7558.34	7857.49	7704.00	3.96	-1.95
GOAT	146.52	147.04	153.89	0.36	4.66
DAIRY	13.45	14.20	15.10	5.58	6.34
POULTRY	10934.61	11306.50	12153.74	3.40	7.49
CHICKEN	8279.95	8493.13	9142.73	2.57	7.65
DUCK	476.22	467.65	475.88	-1.80	1.76
CHICKEN EGGS	1887.96	2044.54	2233.95	8.29	9.26
DUCK EGGS	290.47	301.19	301.19	3.69	0.00
FISHERY	12961.43	15658.06	16588.47	20.81	5.94
COMMERCIAL	3907.21	4209.01	4341.37	7.72	3.14
MUNICIPAL	3685.37	3905.68	3958.46	5.98	1.35
AQUACULTURE	5368.85	7543.37	8288.64	40.50	9.88
TOTAL	68474.08	73907.23	74314.87	7.93	0.55

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

SUB-SECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2003	2004	2005	03-04	04-05
AGRICULTURAL CROPS	91509.24	101455.07	106169.90	10.87	4.65
PALAY	26318.31	31046.80	34461.36	17.97	11.00
CORN	8796.71	13547.87	10034.85	54.01	-25.93
COCONUT	9062.86	11092.30	13366.62	22.39	20.50
SUGARCANE	11566.03	10656.41	10476.62	-7.86	-1.69
BANANA	6985.83	7825.40	8825.28	12.02	12.78
PINEAPPLE	3004.02	1978.33	2348.23	-34.14	18.70
COFFEE	1319.49	1454.19	1332.00	10.21	-8.40
MANGO	4645.21	4821.93	4733.82	3.80	-1.83
TOBACCO	641.82	596.37	640.79	-7.08	7.45
ABACA	313.52	373.18	648.26	19.03	73.71
PEANUT	215.97	244.89	295.05	13.39	20.48
MONGO	156.60	174.72	199.38	11.57	14.12
CASSAVA	995.30	884.94	1281.36	-11.09	44.80
CAMOTE	734.43	757.62	792.23	3.16	4.57
TOMATO	624.76	372.48	724.49	-40.38	94.51
GARLIC	766.58	578.88	702.88	-24.49	21.42
ONION	445.29	423.21	662.21	-4.96	56.47
CABBAGE	121.19	179.36	234.04	48.00	30.49
EGGPLANT	578.11	667.79	886.12	15.51	32.69
CALAMANSI	229.76	313.27	380.75	36.35	21.54
RUBBER	609.71	843.31	931.18	38.31	10.42
OTHERS	13377.74	12621.84	12212.35	-5.65	-3.24
LIVESTOCK	26459.85	33452.49	37493.87	26.43	12.08
CARABAO	1222.41	1153.39	1526.15	-5.65	32.32
CATTLE	3219.02	3121.49	3766.04	-3.03	20.65
HOG	20966.83	28141.30	30959.68	34.22	10.02
GOAT	984.43	951.12	1146.12	-3.38	20.50
DAIRY	67.17	85.20	95.89	26.84	12.54
POULTRY	23785.39	28263.85	32996.56	18.83	16.74
CHICKEN	18036.08	22220.46	25898.82	23.20	16.55
DUCK	851.54	640.06	796.55	-24.83	24.45
CHICKEN EGGS	4326.38	4692.23	5603.70	8.46	19.43
DUCK EGGS	571.39	711.09	697.49	24.45	-1.91
FISHERY	28624.55	33883.56	35597.64	18.37	5.06
COMMERCIAL	9766.51	11563.24	11080.32	18.40	-4.18
MUNICIPAL	10065.55	11541.44	12590.82	14.66	9.09
AQUACULTURE	8792.49	10778.88	11926.50	22.59	10.65
TOTAL	170379.04	197054.97	212257.97	15.66	7.72



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

SUB-SECTOR	IN THOUSAND METRIC TONS			GROWTH RATES	
	2003	2004	2005	03-04	04-05
AGRICULTURAL CROPS					
PALAY	3035.56	3434.38	3381.88	13.14	-1.53
CORN	1353.34	1534.30	1252.79	13.37	-18.35
COCONUT	3319.73	3301.28	3436.15	-0.56	4.09
SUGARCANE	11682.86	12109.56	11905.25	3.65	-1.69
BANANA	1251.94	1291.32	1327.11	3.15	2.77
PINEAPPLE	411.51	422.72	420.83	2.72	-0.45
COFFEE	36.20	35.10	32.48	-3.04	-7.46
MANGO	241.81	234.07	212.68	-3.20	-9.14
TOBACCO	14.41	12.99	11.24	-9.85	-13.47
ABACA	16.82	17.52	20.36	4.16	16.21
PEANUT	11.63	12.04	12.46	3.53	3.49
MONGO	7.68	7.92	7.74	3.13	-2.27
CASSAVA	271.20	273.13	274.97	0.71	0.67
CAMOTE	125.33	120.64	122.07	-3.74	1.19
TOMATO	72.06	75.40	74.69	4.64	-0.94
GARLIC	15.12	14.53	13.88	-3.90	-4.47
ONION	33.28	34.24	33.70	2.88	-1.58
CABBAGE	23.95	24.57	23.98	2.59	-2.40
EGGPLANT	59.66	62.41	63.43	4.61	1.63
CALAMANSI	22.57	22.80	21.92	1.02	-3.86
RUBBER	37.87	38.56	37.73	1.82	-2.15
OTHERS	792.99	819.60	814.70	3.36	-0.60
LIVESTOCK					
CARABAO	28.81	30.98	30.90	7.53	-0.26
CATTLE	62.36	61.58	57.62	-1.25	-6.43
HOG	414.61	431.02	422.60	3.96	-1.95
GOAT	16.90	16.96	17.75	0.36	4.66
DAIRY	2.69	2.84	3.02	5.58	6.34
POULTRY					
CHICKEN	303.74	311.56	335.39	2.57	7.65
DUCK	13.88	13.63	13.87	-1.80	1.76
CHICKEN EGGS	64.99	70.38	76.90	8.29	9.26
DUCK EGGS	12.74	13.21	13.21	3.69	0.00
FISHERY					
COMMERCIAL	253.88	273.49	282.09	7.72	3.14
MUNICIPAL	260.45	276.02	279.75	5.98	1.35
AQUACULTURE	302.13	424.50	466.44	40.50	9.88



TABLE 5. AVERAGE FARMGATE PRICES IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES,  
JANUARY-MARCH, 1985, 2003 - 2005

SUB-SECTOR	PESO PER KILOGRAM				GROWTH RATES		
	1985	2003	2004	2005	85-05	03-04	04-05
AGRICULTURAL CROPS						4.76	7.95
PALAY	3.23	8.67	9.04	10.19	215.48	4.27	12.72
CORN	3.29	6.50	8.83	8.01	143.47	35.85	-9.29
COCONUT	1.87	2.73	3.36	3.89	108.02	23.08	15.77
SUGARCANE	0.32	0.99	0.88	0.88	175.00	-11.11	0.00
BANANA	1.82	5.58	6.06	6.65	265.38	8.60	9.74
PINEAPPLE	1.93	7.30	4.68	5.58	189.12	-35.89	19.23
COFFEE	23.64	36.45	41.43	41.01	73.48	13.66	-1.01
MANGO	8.30	19.21	20.60	22.26	168.17	7.24	8.05
TOBACCO	15.12	44.54	45.91	57.01	277.05	3.08	24.18
ABACA	6.71	18.64	21.30	31.84	374.52	14.27	49.48
PEANUT	8.43	18.57	20.34	23.68	180.90	9.53	16.42
MONGO	11.72	20.39	22.06	25.76	119.80	8.19	16.77
CASSAVA	1.40	3.67	3.24	4.66	232.86	-11.72	43.83
CAMOTE	1.88	5.86	6.28	6.49	245.21	7.17	3.34
TOMATO	3.48	8.67	4.94	9.70	178.74	-43.02	96.36
GARLIC	46.38	50.70	39.84	50.64	9.18	-21.42	27.11
ONION	6.72	13.38	12.36	19.65	192.41	-7.62	58.98
CABBAGE	3.89	5.06	7.30	9.76	150.90	44.27	33.70
EGGPLANT	5.03	9.69	10.70	13.97	177.73	10.42	30.56
CALAMANSI	5.32	10.18	13.74	17.37	226.50	34.97	26.42
RUBBER	4.42	16.10	21.87	24.68	458.37	35.84	12.85
OTHERS	2.66	16.87	15.40	14.99	463.53	-8.71	-2.66
LIVESTOCK						22.36	14.79
CARABAO	12.03	42.43	37.23	49.39	310.56	-12.26	32.66
CATTLE	20.43	51.62	50.69	65.36	219.92	-1.80	28.94
HOG	18.23	50.57	65.29	73.26	301.87	29.11	12.21
GOAT	8.67	58.25	56.08	64.57	644.75	-3.73	15.14
DAIRY	5.00	24.97	30.00	31.75	535.00	20.14	5.83
POULTRY						14.92	8.61
CHICKEN	27.26	59.38	71.32	77.22	183.27	20.11	8.27
DUCK	34.31	61.35	46.96	57.43	67.39	-23.46	22.30
CHICKEN EGGS	29.05	66.57	66.67	72.87	150.84	0.15	9.30
DUCK EGGS	22.80	44.85	53.83	52.80	131.58	20.02	-1.91
FISHERY						-2.01	-0.83
COMMERCIAL	15.39	38.47	42.28	39.28	155.23	9.90	-7.10
MUNICIPAL	14.15	38.65	41.81	45.01	218.09	8.18	7.65
AQUACULTURE	17.77	29.10	25.39	25.57	43.89	-12.75	0.71
TOTAL						7.15	7.12