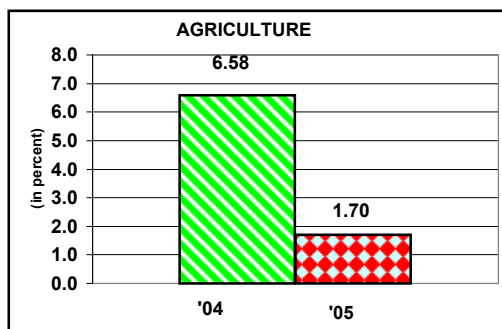
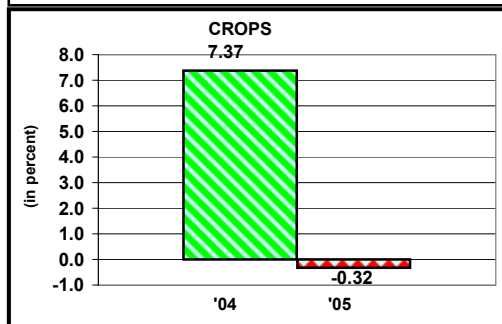


PERFORMANCE OF PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE JANUARY - SEPTEMBER 2005

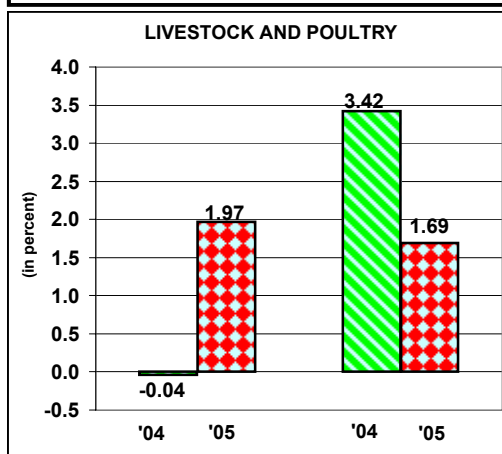
HIGHLIGHTS



Agriculture posted a 1.70 percent increase in production during the first three quarters of 2005. Except for crops, all the agriculture subsectors managed to post output increments. The livestock subsector got over last year's slump while the poultry and fishery subsectors registered production gains, albeit in smaller magnitudes. The gross value of agriculture production amounted to P580.8 billion at current prices, recording a 5.97 percent increase this year.

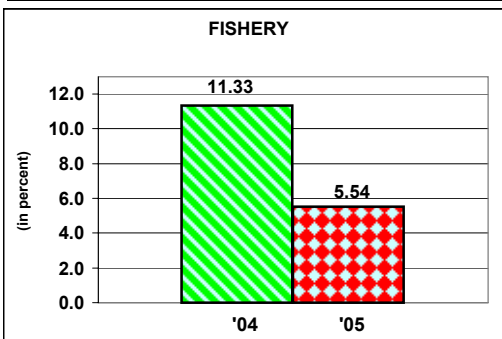


The crops subsector which contributed 46.37 percent to the total agricultural production recorded a 0.32 percent decline in output. This was largely attributed to the weak performances of major crops such as palay, corn and sugarcane; production of these crops dropped by 2.34 percent, 2.31 percent and 14.81 percent, respectively. On the other hand, improved performances were noted for coconut, coffee and mango with output increases of 3.74 percent, 4.95 percent and 2.07 percent, respectively. The subsector's gross output was valued at P286.2 billion at current prices, up by 5.24 percent compared to last year's level.

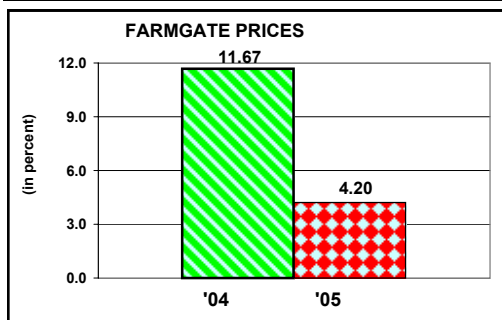


The livestock subsector had recovered from last year's negative growth and recorded a 1.97 percent increase in output this year. Except for carabao and cattle, the rest of the livestock commodities indicated production gains ranging from 3.11 percent for hog to 7.18 percent for dairy. The subsector's share in total agricultural output was 13.69 percent. The gross value of production at current prices was estimated at P112.2 billion, representing a 9.90 percent increase this year.

The poultry subsector produced 1.69 percent more output during the reference period. Chicken and chicken egg production went up by 0.46 percent and 8.00 percent, respectively. The subsector accounted for 15.09 percent of total agricultural output. It grossed P73.3 billion at current prices, up by 3.77 percent compared to its year ago level.



The fishery subsector expanded production by 5.54 percent this year. It recorded a share of 24.85 percent in total agricultural production. Aquaculture provided the biggest push with output growing by 7.93 percent. Municipal and commercial fishery production went up by 4.31 percent and 2.50 percent, respectively. The subsector grossed P109.1 billion at current prices or 5.53 percent higher than last year's earnings.



On the average, farmgate prices of agricultural commodities increased by 4.20 percent. Prices in the crops subsector were higher by 5.57 percent. Livestock products registered the biggest average price hike of 7.78 percent. Price quotations in the poultry subsector were, on the average, 2.05 percent higher this year. On the other hand, prices of fishery products dropped by an average of 0.01 percent during the period.

A. VALUE OF PRODUCTION

Agriculture grossed P580.8 billion at current prices during the first nine months of 2005. This represented a 5.97 percent expansion this year.

The **crops subsector** registered gross earnings of P286.2 billion at current prices, or 5.24 percent more than its 2004 record. Gross value of output of palay went up by 11.73 percent this year due to the double-digit increase in price. However, the gross value of corn slid by 14.16 percent as a result of the big drop in prices as well as in output.

The turnaround in the production of mango, coconut and coffee coupled with increments in farmgate prices resulted in higher gross output values with gains ranging from 3.64 percent to 10.87 percent this year. The increase in both production and prices translated into higher gross earnings for calamansi by 18.50 percent, for rubber by 8.86 percent and for tomato by 14.10 percent.

The continued improvements in both production and prices pushed gross receipts up for banana by 21.20 percent and abaca by 39.08 percent. The same observation held true for mungo, peanut and camote as their gross values expanded by 20.76 percent, 14.76 percent and 14.68 percent, respectively.

Due to price increments, gross earnings from pineapple and tobacco bounced back and were up by 11.13 percent and 0.17 percent this year, respectively.

Gross earnings from onion grew by 19.99 percent and garlic by 11.65 percent, owing to their big price gains. Meanwhile, the 1.10 percent increment in gross value of output of eggplant was due to increase in production.

Gross returns from sugarcane went down by 8.11 percent this year owing to the big decrease in production. Due to cut in its farmgate price, the gross value of cassava output declined by 5.27 percent from its last year's level. Cabbage grossed lower by 9.02 percent this year due to losses in both production and price. This was likewise observed for the rest of other crops as gross values of output went down by 2.37 percent from its last year's level.

The **livestock subsector** grossed P112.2 billion at current prices, this was 9.90 percent higher than last year's level. Gross values of production of hog and goat were higher by 10.89 percent and 9.73 percent, respectively. Production and prices of these commodities moved up during the reference period. Cattle's gross value of output surged by 6.11 percent due to notable price gain. In the case of carabao, gross value of production notched up a 0.15 percent increase with the improvement in prices during the year. Dairy grossed 26.88 percent higher as both output and prices continued to go up this year.

The total value of production of the **poultry subsector** amounted to P73.3 billion at current prices, up by 3.77 percent for the first nine months of 2005. The combined increases in both output and prices resulted in a 3.17 percent growth in chicken's gross earnings. Chicken eggs grossed 4.50 percent more than in 2004; this was quite lower than last year's expansion, largely because of the cut in price. Gross value of duck production recovered from last year's slump and it expanded by 19.53 percent due to a hefty price increase this year. Gross earnings from duck eggs grew by merely 0.46 percent mainly because of better price quotations this year.

The **fishery subsector** grossed P109.1 billion at current prices and recorded an increase of 5.53 percent compared to its year ago level. The gains in both output and prices pushed gross values of municipal fisheries and aquaculture up by 9.06 percent and 8.77 percent, respectively. The 0.59 percent lower gross earnings of commercial fishery was a result of price decline this year.

B. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION

The crops subsector which accounted for 46.37 percent of the total agricultural output in the first three quarters of 2005 posted an output decline of 0.32 percent.

Palay harvests were estimated at 8.70 million metric tons, 2.34 percent lower compared to last year's production. This was attributed to the contractions in area harvested and yield. Cagayan Valley and MIMAROPA recorded damages brought about by Typhoons Gorio, Huaning and Labuyo during the third quarter of 2005. Due to the late onset of rainfall, area harvested in Western Visayas decreased while in Bicol, there were flashfloods as a result of heavy rains. In Western Visayas, yields were affected by neckrot, blight and leafblast diseases while in Davao Region, there were reports of stemborer and Tungro disease. In the first quarter of 2005, there was also a mild El Niño episode in Cagayan Valley, Western Mindanao, Davao Region and SOCCSKSARGEN which adversely affected palay production.

Corn output was down by 2.31 percent. This was largely traced to the reduction in area and yield due to dry spell in Cagayan Valley, Northern Mindanao, ARMM and SOCCSKSARGEN during the first semester of 2005. Another contributing factor was the high cost of fertilizers and other farm inputs.

Good weather conditions, better prices and high demand for young coconut in Visayas and Mindanao Regions pushed coconut production up by 3.74 percent. In these regions, coconut trees, which were intercropped with cash crops benefited from fertilizer application. Sugarcane production dropped significantly by 14.81 percent because no milling was performed in sugar mills in Mindanao. During the first semester, sugar mills in Tarlac and Cotabato were also closed.

The 9.84 percent increment in banana production was a result of increased number of bearing hills and area harvested in Western Visayas, MIMAROPA, Zamboanga Peninsula, Davao Region, SOCCSKSARGEN and CARAGA. In Bukidnon, additional bearing hills from plantation farms were also reported during the third quarter of 2005. Pineapple output was 1.14 percent higher this year. This was traced to increased harvest area and demand in Camarines Norte and Sarangani. In addition, bigger fruits were harvested in Misamis Oriental during the second quarter of 2005.

Meanwhile, the 3.33 percent improvement in calamansi production was due to expansion in area and number of bearing trees in MIMAROPA, Central Visayas, Sultan Kudarat and Zamboanga del Norte. In Nueva Ecija, bigger fruits were produced due to fertilizer application.

Coffee and mango bounced back with this year's outputs moving up by 4.95 percent and 2.07 percent, respectively. In the case of coffee, some rejuvenated trees particularly in Davao City bore fruits. During the second quarter of 2005, there were increased numbers of bearing trees harvested in Sultan Kudarat, North Cotabato and Sarangani. On the other hand, mango output increased due to additional bearing trees harvested in Pangasinan, Ilocos Sur, Central Luzon, Western Visayas, North and South Cotabato and Sulu. More trees were also applied with flower inducer in Zamboanga del Sur and Norte and Northern Mindanao. In Aklan, there were reports of increased production of Indian mango variety.

Production of abaca rose by 3.01 percent. Among the reasons cited were the rehabilitation of abaca plantations in Davao Oriental, improved demand in Leyte due to opening of pulp mill and the dry weather conditions that favored harvesting, stripping and drying of fibers in Surigao del Sur and Lanao del Norte. The 3.90 percent increase in rubber output was a result of good demand and market price. Meanwhile, tobacco continued to post decreasing output and this year, a 6.70 percent decline was noted. This may be explained by the reduction of area planted in Central Visayas and Zamboanga Peninsula. In Misamis Oriental, some farms were affected by tobacco mosaic virus. Another contributing factor was the crop shifting to young corn, peanut, tomato and eggplant in Ilocos Region during the second quarter of 2005. Crop shifting to corn was also observed in Western Visayas and Davao Region.

Peanut production was up by 5.03 percent. There were reports of crop shifting from mungo and garlic in Quezon and Cagayan province. Shifting from tobacco, cassava and cotton in Pangasinan and La Union was likewise noted. The use of "Biyaya" high yielding varieties and control of pests and diseases also contributed to the upward movement of peanut output. The scarcity of rainfall proved beneficial to mungo farming in most Mindanao Regions, thus, the 1.06 percent increase in production. In Cagayan province and Cebu, crop shifting from palay was observed. On the other hand, because of improved peace and order in Lanao del Sur, cassava farmers were able to tend to their farms properly. This resulted in a 2.05 percent increment in cassava output. The recovery from dry spell, lesser attack of worms

and minimal pest infestation in Davao City and Nueva Ecija led to a 2.85 percent more eggplant production this year. Crop shifting from sugarcane, tobacco, cauliflower and squash was also noted in Ilocos Region. Camote production recovered from last year's negative growth rate and recorded a 6.85 percent gain this year. Favorable weather conditions encouraged farmers to increase plantings in Eastern Visayas, CARAGA, Tarlac and Quezon. Meanwhile, tomato output went up by 0.15 percent because of adoption of Diamante high yielding variety in Nueva Ecija and crop shifting in Ilocos and Iloilo.

Due to influx of low price imported garlic, Ilocos farmers shifted to corn, squash and native onion. This pulled garlic production down by 11.68 percent. Onion production declined by 6.78 percent due to occurrence of successive typhoons during the planting stage. In Cebu, the lower price of imported onion negatively affected the production of Bermuda variety. There were reports of decreased hectareage due to crop shifting to palay in Cagayan province and lack of financing in South Cotabato. Another loser was cabbage which registered a 1.19 percent drop in output. This was attributed to high cost of inputs and insufficient water supply brought about by dry spell in some parts of Central Visayas and Northern Mindanao during the first three months of 2005. In Atok and Buguias, Benguet, cabbage farms were affected by frost, thus, the reduced production.

The **livestock subsector** which accounted for 13.69 percent of total agricultural output made a rebound and posted a 1.97 percent expansion in output during the first nine months of the year. Hog production continued to exhibit an increasing trend and recorded a 3.11 percent growth this year. Increases in the number of fatteners and volume of animals slaughtered in abattoirs were noted during the period. Meanwhile, goat production went up substantially by 6.84 percent. More animals were slaughtered and bigger stock inventory were reported by the industry during the third quarter. Dairy also posted a 7.18 percent increment as continuous increases of milk production from cattle and carabao from the dairy cooperative farms were recorded. On the other hand, carabao production suffered a 4.58 percent loss during the period. This was evidenced by the decrease in the number of animals slaughtered in abattoirs during the third quarter. Likewise, cattle continued to slide in production and recorded another 3.90 percent decline during the first nine months of the year. The industry recorded a slack in the number of animals slaughtered and lower inventory of stocks during the period.

The **poultry subsector** contributed 15.09 percent to the total agricultural output. It produced 1.69 percent more output this year. Chicken managed to put up a 0.46 percent gain in production as an increase in the volume of dressed chicken from commercial farms was reported during the first quarter of this year. Chicken eggs, meanwhile, experienced a marked 8.00 percent increase in production. Bigger inventory of layers was noted. Duck production was down by another 3.43 percent. Inventory was low. Duck egg production followed the same trend and recorded a 3.67 percent decrease this year. There was a significant drop in the number of duck layers during the third quarter.

The **fishery subsector** accounted for 24.85 percent of this year's total agricultural production. A 5.54 percent gain in production was recorded by the subsector. Aquaculture had 7.93 percent growth in output and this was mainly due to increased seaweed production. Accordingly, there was bigger foreign demand for seaweed in Tawi-Tawi and area expansion in Mindoro Occidental, Maguindanao and Central Visayas. The BFAR seaweed dispersal program in Palawan contributed to high production. More farmers in Zamboanga del Sur were engaged in seaweed farming due to technical and financial support of LGU - Western Mindanao Seaweed Industry Development Foundation, Incorporated (WMSIDFI) - Growth Equity in Mindanao (GEM). Meanwhile, there were reports of newly established fishcages for milkfish in Bataan and Negros Occidental and fishpens in Iloilo and Aklan. Increased demand for grouper and mussel from restaurants was also reported in Iloilo and Capiz.

Municipal fishery production posted a 4.31 percent output gain during the reference period. Increased number of fishing trips by fishermen due to favorable weather conditions and strict implementation of fishery laws and municipal ordinances on illegal fishing by Bantay Dagat in Palawan, Mindoro Oriental and Marinduque contributed to the expansion. In Northern Samar, Misamis Occidental and Oriental, fish sanctuaries were established. There was abundance of marine species such as big-eyed scad, mackerel, snapper, roundscad, blue crab and squid in Aklan; anchovies, sardines and flying fish in South Cotabato, and freshwater species like tilapia, eel, carp and shell in Antique. There were also reports of increased gathering of angel wings and other varieties of shells and snails in Roxas City and Iloilo.

Commercial fishery registered a 2.50 percent growth in the total production from January to September 2005. The increment resulted from the increased number of fishing trips due to prevailing good weather conditions and the establishment of deep-sea payao in Eastern Visayas and fish sanctuaries in Marinduque. There were also increased unloadings of foreign fishing vessels in PFDA, Davao City while some operators in Palawan used fish finder to locate the school of fish resulting in bigger volume of catch.

C. FARMGATE PRICES

On the average, farmgate prices for the first nine months of 2005 increased by 4.20 percent.

In the **crops subsector**, prices recorded an average increase of 5.57 percent. The price of palay went up by 14.41 percent but that of corn went down by 12.13 percent. The dry spell adversely affected the quality of kernels and this contributed to low price during the reference period. Price appreciation was noted for banana at 10.34 percent, coffee at 5.64 percent, coconut at 3.11 percent and mango at 1.54 percent. Abaca registered the biggest price increment of 35.02 percent.

Pineapple, sugarcane and tobacco farmers recovered from last year's price slumps and enjoyed price hikes of 9.87 percent, 7.87 percent and 7.37 percent, respectively. Similar price increments were recorded by the following; onion at 28.72 percent, garlic at 26.42 percent, calamansi at 14.68 percent and tomato at 13.93 percent. Rubber prices increased by 4.78 percent. Because of better quality of mongo beans and higher demand for peanut and camote, prices of these three commodities went up by 19.49 percent, 9.26 percent and 7.33 percent, respectively.

On the other hand, the price of cabbage dropped by 7.93 percent. Because of lower demand due to poison scare, price of cassava went down by 7.18 percent. Eggplant price was also down by 1.70 percent. Prices of "other crops" declined by 1.14 percent.

The **livestock subsector** posted a 7.78 percent increment in farmgate prices. Cattle registered the biggest price gain of 10.41 percent. Hog raisers recorded a 7.55 percent price hike this year. Price of carabao was 4.96 percent higher compared to last year's record. Goat prices increased by 2.70 percent while dairy prices moved up by 18.39 percent.

A price improvement averaging 2.05 percent was noted in the **poultry subsector**. The price of chicken was 2.70 percent higher while chicken eggs were priced 3.24 percent lower this year. In the case of duck, prices moved up by 23.77 percent. Duck eggs recorded a 4.29 percent price increment due to high demand by balut makers.

Prices in the **fishery subsector** registered an average price reduction of 0.01 percent. Municipal fishery recorded a 4.57 percent increment in its product prices. Prices in aquaculture went up by an average of 0.79 percent this year. In commercial fishery, prices were down by about 3.01 percent.

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

SUB-SECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2003	2004	2005	03-04	04-05
AGRICULTURAL CROPS	90169.57	96811.03	96501.14	7.37	-0.32
PALAY	25870.89	29492.96	28804.18	14.00	-2.34
CORN	10297.33	12609.75	12319.08	22.46	-2.31
COCONUT	16216.00	16214.91	16821.43	-0.01	3.74
SUGARCANE	5117.12	5724.47	4876.59	11.87	-14.81
BANANA	7187.06	7481.11	8217.38	4.09	9.84
PINEAPPLE	2455.53	2568.97	2598.23	4.62	1.14
COFFEE	1424.49	1350.83	1417.69	-5.17	4.95
MANGO	7024.99	6685.23	6823.75	-4.84	2.07
TOBACCO	791.61	723.47	674.96	-8.61	-6.70
ABACA	357.56	357.95	368.71	0.11	3.01
PEANUT	188.36	196.10	205.96	4.11	5.03
MONGO	257.24	264.75	267.56	2.92	1.06
CASSAVA	1545.22	1571.08	1603.29	1.67	2.05
CAMOTE	785.96	775.15	828.22	-1.38	6.85
TOMATO	441.84	510.97	511.73	15.65	0.15
GARLIC	718.27	693.72	612.68	-3.42	-11.68
ONION	528.26	470.27	438.37	-10.98	-6.78
CABBAGE	247.21	251.36	248.37	1.68	-1.19
EGGPLANT	732.86	765.41	787.19	4.44	2.85
CALAMANSI	690.43	708.51	732.11	2.62	3.33
RUBBER	780.34	817.74	849.62	4.79	3.90
OTHERS	6510.99	6576.34	6494.04	1.00	-1.25
LIVESTOCK	27952.79	27941.58	28492.15	-0.04	1.97
CARABAO	1124.29	1191.05	1136.45	5.94	-4.58
CATTLE	3738.27	3647.65	3505.42	-2.42	-3.90
HOG	22301.50	22312.35	23005.53	0.05	3.11
GOAT	747.08	747.34	798.45	0.03	6.84
DAIRY	41.65	43.20	46.30	3.72	7.18
POULTRY	29851.98	30872.02	31393.72	3.42	1.69
CHICKEN	21856.41	22382.06	22485.61	2.41	0.46
DUCK	1324.60	1306.89	1262.09	-1.34	-3.43
CHICKEN EGGS	5769.25	6228.99	6727.00	7.97	8.00
DUCK EGGS	901.72	954.08	919.02	5.81	-3.67
FISHERY	44005.53	48990.22	51705.82	11.33	5.54
COMMERCIAL	13406.74	13615.92	13955.81	1.56	2.50
MUNICIPAL	11542.44	11886.13	12398.59	2.98	4.31
AQUACULTURE	19056.35	23488.17	25351.42	23.26	7.93
TOTAL	191979.87	204614.85	208092.84	6.58	1.70

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

SUB-SECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2003	2004	2005	03-04	04-05
AGRICULTURAL CROPS	228611.18	271951.86	286195.37	18.96	5.24
PALAY	70656.46	85360.29	95375.78	20.81	11.73
CORN	24155.09	37701.00	32363.69	56.08	-14.16
COCONUT	27338.51	36795.36	39357.84	34.59	6.96
SUGARCANE	15831.10	15921.19	14629.76	0.57	-8.11
BANANA	22080.24	25726.69	31180.38	16.51	21.20
PINEAPPLE	7865.59	6539.19	7266.72	-16.86	11.13
COFFEE	2252.10	2295.71	2545.31	1.94	10.87
MANGO	13566.17	14972.70	15517.91	10.37	3.64
TOBACCO	2359.12	2032.51	2036.06	-13.84	0.17
ABACA	1075.41	1313.76	1827.13	22.16	39.08
PEANUT	425.25	483.09	554.38	13.60	14.76
MONGO	456.14	481.64	581.66	5.59	20.76
CASSAVA	3995.50	4847.90	4592.29	21.33	-5.27
CAMOTE	2624.01	2686.35	3080.62	2.38	14.68
TOMATO	1435.35	1261.19	1439.07	-12.13	14.10
GARLIC	783.72	602.80	673.01	-23.09	11.65
ONION	1287.54	1065.11	1278.01	-17.28	19.99
CABBAGE	457.46	503.90	458.44	10.15	-9.02
EGGPLANT	1556.75	1768.53	1787.89	13.60	1.10
CALAMANSI	1432.11	1300.77	1541.43	-9.17	18.50
RUBBER	2744.92	4335.49	4719.67	57.95	8.86
OTHERS	24232.63	23956.68	23388.32	-1.14	-2.37
LIVESTOCK	82344.64	102116.71	112219.21	24.01	9.89
CARABAO	4108.58	4572.34	4579.18	11.29	0.15
CATTLE	10273.61	10528.20	11171.07	2.48	6.11
HOG	64264.83	83078.94	92123.93	29.28	10.89
GOAT	3502.12	3733.76	4096.95	6.61	9.73
DAIRY	195.51	203.47	248.08	4.08	21.92
POULTRY	60810.56	70623.55	73288.15	16.14	3.77
CHICKEN	45108.42	52033.16	53684.91	15.35	3.17
DUCK	2102.28	1801.35	2153.15	-14.31	19.53
CHICKEN EGGS	11716.97	14452.04	15102.43	23.34	4.50
DUCK EGGS	1882.90	2337.00	2347.66	24.12	0.46
FISHERY	88693.91	103360.29	109076.04	16.54	5.53
COMMERCIAL	31892.69	36862.64	36645.72	15.58	-0.59
MUNICIPAL	30073.23	34452.43	37574.61	14.56	9.06
AQUACULTURE	26727.99	32045.22	34855.71	19.89	8.77
TOTAL	460460.29	548052.40	580778.77	19.02	5.97

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

SUB-SECTOR	IN THOUSAND METRIC TONS			GROWTH RATES	
	2003	2004	2005	03-04	04-05
AGRICULTURAL CROPS					
PALAY	7815.98	8910.26	8702.17	14.00	-2.34
CORN	3490.62	4274.49	4175.96	22.46	-2.31
COCONUT	10394.87	10394.17	10782.97	-0.01	3.74
SUGARCANE	15991.01	17888.98	15239.33	11.87	-14.81
BANANA	3992.81	4156.17	4565.21	4.09	9.84
PINEAPPLE	1313.12	1373.78	1389.43	4.62	1.14
COFFEE	60.72	57.58	60.43	-5.17	4.95
MANGO	967.63	920.83	939.91	-4.84	2.07
TOBACCO	52.39	47.88	44.67	-8.61	-6.70
ABACA	54.84	54.90	56.55	0.11	3.01
PEANUT	22.16	23.07	24.23	4.11	5.03
MONGO	21.93	22.57	22.81	2.92	1.06
CASSAVA	1103.73	1122.20	1145.21	1.67	2.05
CAMOTE	415.85	410.13	438.21	-1.38	6.85
TOMATO	127.70	147.68	147.90	15.65	0.15
GARLIC	15.51	14.98	13.23	-3.42	-11.68
ONION	82.80	73.71	68.71	-10.98	-6.78
CABBAGE	57.76	58.73	58.03	1.68	-1.19
EGGPLANT	151.73	158.47	162.98	4.44	2.85
CALAMANSI	134.85	138.38	142.99	2.62	3.33
RUBBER	171.88	180.12	187.14	4.79	3.90
OTHERS	2447.74	2472.31	2441.37	1.00	-1.25
LIVESTOCK					
CARABAO	94.32	99.92	95.34	5.94	-4.58
CATTLE	189.76	185.16	177.94	-2.42	-3.90
HOG	1233.49	1234.09	1272.43	0.05	3.11
GOAT	58.32	58.34	62.33	0.03	6.84
DAIRY	8.33	8.64	9.26	3.72	7.18
POULTRY					
CHICKEN	802.07	821.36	825.16	2.41	0.46
DUCK	38.14	37.63	36.34	-1.34	-3.43
CHICKEN EGGS	200.53	216.51	233.82	7.97	8.00
DUCK EGGS	40.13	42.46	40.90	5.81	-3.67
FISHERY					
COMMERCIAL	838.97	852.06	873.33	1.56	2.50
MUNICIPAL	787.88	811.34	846.32	2.98	4.31
AQUACULTURE	936.43	1154.21	1245.77	23.26	7.93

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

SUB-SECTOR	PESO PER KILOGRAM				GROWTH RATES		
	1985	2003	2004	2005	85-05	03-04	04-05
AGRICULTURAL CROPS						10.80	5.57
PALAY	3.31	9.04	9.58	10.96	231.12	5.97	14.41
CORN	2.95	6.92	8.82	7.75	162.71	27.46	-12.13
COCONUT	1.56	2.63	3.54	3.65	133.97	34.60	3.11
SUGARCANE	0.32	0.99	0.89	0.96	200.00	-10.10	7.87
BANANA	1.80	5.53	6.19	6.83	279.44	11.93	10.34
PINEAPPLE	1.87	5.99	4.76	5.23	179.68	-20.53	9.87
COFFEE	23.46	37.09	39.87	42.12	79.54	7.50	5.64
MANGO	7.26	14.02	16.26	16.51	127.41	15.98	1.54
TOBACCO	15.11	45.03	42.45	45.58	201.65	-5.73	7.37
ABACA	6.52	19.61	23.93	32.31	395.55	22.03	35.02
PEANUT	8.50	19.19	20.94	22.88	169.18	9.12	9.26
MONGO	11.73	20.80	21.34	25.50	117.39	2.60	19.49
CASSAVA	1.40	3.62	4.32	4.01	186.43	19.34	-7.18
CAMOTE	1.89	6.31	6.55	7.03	271.96	3.80	7.33
TOMATO	3.46	11.24	8.54	9.73	181.21	-24.02	13.93
GARLIC	46.31	50.53	40.24	50.87	9.85	-20.36	26.42
ONION	6.38	15.55	14.45	18.60	191.54	-7.07	28.72
CABBAGE	4.28	7.92	8.58	7.90	84.58	8.33	-7.93
EGGPLANT	4.83	10.26	11.16	10.97	127.12	8.77	-1.70
CALAMANSI	5.12	10.62	9.40	10.78	110.55	-11.49	14.68
RUBBER	4.54	15.97	24.07	25.22	455.51	50.72	4.78
OTHERS	2.66	9.90	9.69	9.58	260.15	-2.12	-1.14
LIVESTOCK						24.06	7.77
CARABAO	11.92	43.56	45.76	48.03	302.94	5.05	4.96
CATTLE	19.70	54.14	56.86	62.78	218.68	5.02	10.41
HOG	18.08	52.10	67.32	72.40	300.44	29.21	7.55
GOAT	12.81	60.05	64.00	65.73	413.11	6.58	2.70
DAIRY	5.00	23.47	23.55	26.79	435.80	0.34	13.76
POULTRY						12.30	2.05
CHICKEN	27.25	56.24	63.35	65.06	138.75	12.64	2.70
DUCK	34.73	55.12	47.87	59.25	70.60	-13.15	23.77
CHICKEN EGGS	28.77	58.43	66.75	64.59	124.50	14.24	-3.24
DUCK EGGS	22.47	46.92	55.04	57.40	155.45	17.31	4.29
FISHERY						4.68	-0.01
COMMERCIAL	15.98	38.01	43.26	41.96	162.58	13.81	-3.01
MUNICIPAL	14.65	38.17	42.46	44.40	203.07	11.24	4.57
AQUACULTURE	20.35	28.54	27.76	27.98	37.49	-2.73	0.79
TOTAL						11.67	4.20