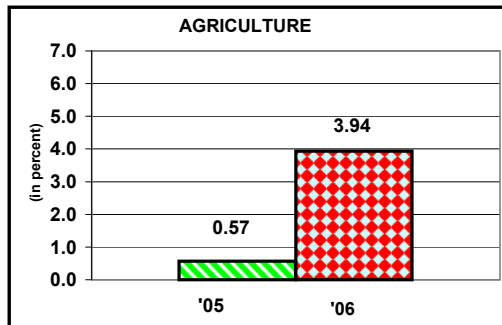
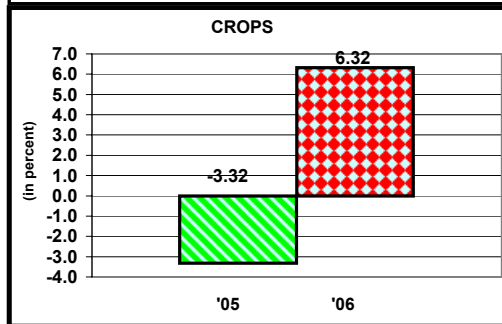


PERFORMANCE OF PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE JANUARY - MARCH 2006

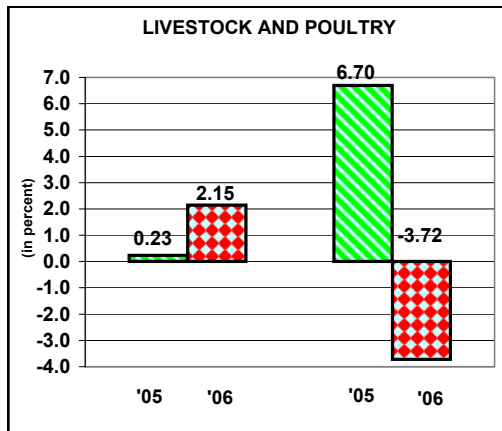
HIGHLIGHTS



Agriculture posted a 3.94 percent growth during the first quarter of 2006. The crops subsector which recovered from last year's production slump provided the biggest push during the reference period. Output gains were also noted in the fishery and livestock subsectors. Poultry output, however, was lower this year. Gross value of agricultural production reached P230.5 billion at current prices and indicated a 10.97 percent increase this year.

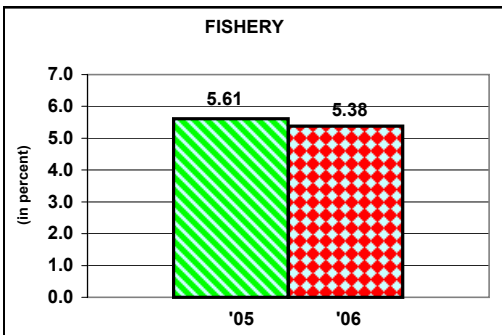


The crops subsector recorded a 6.32 percent increase in output during the reference period. This was largely attributed to the remarkable performance of palay and corn production which expanded by 6.91 percent and 22.08 percent, respectively. Coconut, sugarcane, banana and pineapple likewise contributed to the total output gains by posting increments of 1.29 percent to 14.58 percent. The subsector's share in total agricultural production was 49.62 percent. It grossed P125.8 billion at current prices, up by 18.93 percent compared to its year ago level.

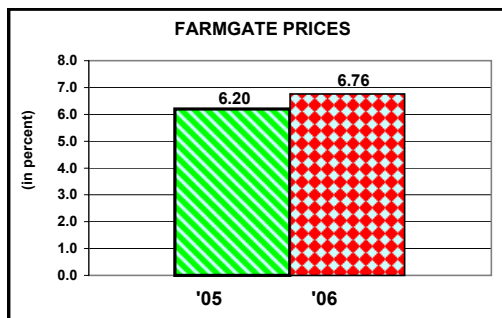


Production of the livestock subsector inched up by 2.15 percent. It contributed 12.79 percent to total agricultural output. Goat, hog and dairy maintained their production uptrend. During the first quarter of 2006, growth rates ranged from 2.23 percent to 4.30 percent. The cut in the prices of hog and the reduced output from carabao and cattle farms brought gross value of livestock production down by 2.04 percent. The subsector grossed P37.9 billion at current prices.

The poultry subsector's output decreased by 3.72 percent during the first quarter of 2006. The subsector accounted for 15.03 percent of total agricultural output. Only chicken egg posted a production gain of 2.30 percent. The gross value of poultry production at current prices amounted to P27.5 billion which represented a 1.09 percent drop this year.



The fishery subsector maintained the upward trend in production as it came up with a 5.38 percent output increment this year. The subsector's share in total agricultural output was 22.56 percent. Aquaculture registered the highest growth of 14.37 percent. The reverse, however, was observed in commercial fishery where production dropped by 13.13 percent compared to last year's level. The subsector grossed P39.3 billion at current prices, indicating a 10.86 percent increase from its year ago level.



On the average, farmgate prices of agricultural commodities moved up by 6.76 percent this year. The crops subsector registered the biggest average price hike of 11.87 percent. Fishery products were quoted higher by 5.20 percent. In the case of poultry, prices went up by 2.73 percent. On the other hand, prices of the livestock products declined by an average of 4.10 percent during the reference period.

A. VALUE OF PRODUCTION

For the first quarter of 2006, the gross value of agricultural production which amounted to P230.5 billion at current prices was 10.97 percent higher than in the first quarter of 2005.

The **crops subsector** generated gross earnings of P125.8 billion at current prices and registered a notable 18.93 percent increment this year. Gross receipts from palay increased by 13.07 percent as both production and prices went up. The turnaround in production and prices pushed the gross receipts of corn up by a considerable 46.90 percent compared with its year ago record. With the increases in both production and prices, the gross values of sugarcane and banana outputs accelerated by 38.58 percent and 20.46 percent, respectively. Due to improvement in prices, coffee bounced back from last year's slump as gross earnings grew by 18.85 percent.

In contrast, the drop in prices pulled the gross earnings of coconut and pineapple down by 8.23 percent and 15.80 percent, respectively. The decline in the gross earnings for mango continued and this year, a 3.28 percent reduction was noted. This was attributed to the drop in production. For the same reason, gross receipts from abaca went down by 7.98 percent. In the case of tobacco, gross earnings slid by 4.27 percent because of the depreciation in prices.

Despite decreasing production, increments in gross receipts due to higher prices were noted among garlic at 53.27 percent, eggplant at 28.38 percent, mongo at 17.85 percent and tomato at 5.10 percent. Higher gross values of production were registered by cabbage, camote, onion and calamansi; these ranged from 5.82 percent to 43.69 percent and these were results of higher prices and production. Increased production brought gross earnings from cassava up by 0.65 percent. Rubber grossed 111.52 percent more this year due to significant increases in output and prices. The production cut in the first quarter of 2006 resulted in a 2.70 percent less gross receipts for peanut. The aggregate value of "other crops" production was 31.67 percent higher this year.

The **livestock subsector** grossed P37.9 billion at current prices and posted a 2.04 percent reduction during the reference period. In particular, gross receipts of hog growers were lower by 2.81 percent due to depreciation in prices. Meanwhile, the 1.31 percent decrease in the gross value of output of cattle was the result of reduction in production. On the other hand, bigger volume of output and higher prices led to increased gross values of production for goat at 9.90 percent and dairy at 17.23 percent. Carabao recorded a 2.16 percent increase in gross earnings due to improvement in prices.

The **poultry subsector** grossed P27.5 billion at current prices and this was lower by 1.09 percent this year. The decline in production of chicken and duck reduced gross earnings by 2.78 percent and 8.07 percent, respectively. The gross value of duck egg production contracted by 3.25 percent as a result of lower production and prices. Chicken eggs recovered from last year's losses and posted a 7.68 percent increment in gross receipts due to increases in volume of production and prices.

The **fishery subsector** recorded a 10.86 percent expansion in its gross value of production. It grossed P39.3 billion at current prices in the first quarter of 2006. Improvements in output and prices resulted in higher gross values of production in the municipal fishery by 19.83 percent and aquaculture by 15.00 percent. Meanwhile, commercial fishery grossed 4.00 percent lower this year due to decreased production.

B. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION

Production for the first quarter of 2006 was 3.94 percent higher compared to last year's record.

The **crops subsector** accounted for 49.62 percent of the total agricultural production. It made a remarkable recovery by producing 6.32 percent more output this year. Palay production of 3.62 million metric tons was 6.91 percent higher than its year ago level. There was a significant expansion of harvest area as abundant rains allowed more plantings in both irrigated and rainfed farms. There were also reports of wider usage of quality seeds coupled with better

weather conditions which boosted palay productivity during the reference period. Corn production of 1.53 million metric tons posted a remarkable increase of 22.08 percent from its 2005 record. This was the result of increased harvest area due to sufficient rainfall. Moreover, yield improved because of favorable weather conditions, wider usage of hybrid and OPVs and the expanded DA-LGU technical support to farmers.

Coconut farms came up with another 2.13 percent growth in production this year. The absence of disastrous typhoons in the previous quarters in Luzon and the occurrence of mild La Niña in Visayas and Mindanao had beneficial effects on coconut production. High demand and better prices also encouraged more harvests of coconut during the period. Sugarcane producers likewise, performed well with 6.51 percent output increase during the first quarter of 2006. Area planted expanded as a result of increase in US export quota. It was noted that area harvested for muscovado in Negros Occidental had gone up. Another contributing factor was the assistance of DA-LGU in Ilocos Norte in promoting production of sugarcane for basi wine.

Banana continued to enjoy output gains with 14.58 percent increment this year. There were reports of increased bearing hills in Compostela Valley and Davao Oriental and area expansion particularly in Davao Norte, Davao City and Davao Sur. In addition, use of improved variety of banana and additional hills were reported in Northern Mindanao. In Western Visayas, bigger size of fruits and increased number of bearing hills were cited. A turnaround was noted for pineapple as its output went up by 1.29 percent compared to its negative performance last year. This was traced to area expansion induced by higher market demand in Bicol and SOCCSKSARGEN. Additional bearing hills were also observed in Northern Mindanao. Calamansi production was up by 0.27 percent as a result of increased fertilizer usage in Nueva Ecija and increased number of bearing hills in Bataan, Pampanga and Zambales. In addition, the absence of dry spell during the period resulted in higher yield in SOCCSKSARGEN. Another gainer was tobacco as production manifested a 2.64 percent increase in 2006. Due to bigger area planted, there was a notable increase in Virginia tobacco production in Ilocos Sur despite the heavy rains experienced in Abra and La

Union during the period. Rubber production made a remarkable recovery and registered a 59.65 percent increase in the first quarter of 2006. Better prices and good demand for rubber encouraged maximum tapping in North Cotabato. Also, rubber plantation in Laguna recorded increase in yield as more mature trees were tapped in the province.

Mango producers were not able to recover from last year's slump as this quarter's performance declined by 10.14 percent. This was brought about by typhoon Agaton which adversely affected production in Bulacan, Pampanga and Tarlac. Excessive rains hampered spraying of flower inducing chemicals in Western Visayas and Zamboanga Peninsula. Mango growers in SOCCSKSARGEN experienced late flowering and harvesting due to frequent rainfall. Coffee took another dip with 0.32 percent less output. Low prices and lack of buyers resulted in selective harvesting of this crop in Visayas and Mindanao except in ARMM. There were also reports of crop shifting to banana and rootcrops. In Sorsogon, cutting down of coffee trees due to infestation of termites was cited. Crop shifting to lanzones was reported in Laguna and to rootcrops and vegetables in Zamboanga Peninsula during the period. Abaca was another loser as production went down by 15.20 percent in the first quarter of 2006. Bicol and Eastern Visayas' abaca plants were affected by bunchy top disease. In addition, frequent rains slowed down harvesting and post harvest activities in Central Visayas, Davao Region and CARAGA.

The upward trend of cassava production continued and another 7.59 percent gain was reported in 2006. This was attributed to newly opened cassava areas in Maguindanao and Camarines Sur. More contract growers were also engaged in Bukidnon and South Cotabato by San Miguel Corporation and Phil-Agro. Camote production was up by 0.51 percent due to absence of destructive typhoons during the period in Camarines Sur and Albay. Another reason was the increase in area harvested in Guimaras and Antique. Onion production, on the other hand, inched up by 1.12 percent because of the use of "Batanes" high yielding variety in Ilocos Sur. Cabbage made a turnaround as production rose by 1.06 percent in 2006. In Benguet and Mt. Province, it was observed that enough rainfall during the period was beneficial at the growing stage of cabbage.

Mongo production continued to slide and this quarter recorded a 2.85 percent decline. Mongo farms in Isabela were damaged by flashfloods due to continuous rains during December 2005 and January 2006. Decreases in area harvested in Negros Occidental and the movement of harvest from first quarter to second quarter in Antique had also contributed to the decline in output. Tomato producers suffered from another 5.43 percent cut in output because of continuous rains which hit the farms in Pangasinan and Quezon during the flowering stage. Garlic came down with 4.71 percent reduction in production this quarter. In Ilocos Norte, there were instances of crop shifting to yellow corn, eggplant and finger pepper. This was because of the marketing problem of locally produced garlic. In Mindoro Occidental, frequent rains adversely affected garlic production during the period.

Due to continuous rains that caused flashfloods in Isabela and Cagayan, peanut production was down by 4.27 percent in the first quarter of 2006. Eggplant farms, likewise, were damaged by floods in Isabela, Iloilo, Negros Occidental and Capiz. This resulted in a production contraction of 0.60 percent during the first quarter.

The **livestock subsector** managed to grow by 2.15 percent in the first quarter of the year. The subsector accounted for 12.79 percent of the total agricultural production. Hog production was up by 3.38 percent. This was manifested in the increases in stock and inventory of fatteners during the period. In addition, the number of animals slaughtered in abattoirs increased during the quarter. Goat production was 2.23 percent higher as evidenced by increased slaughtering and inventory of animals. The dairy industry indicated an uptrend with a 4.30 percent output expansion during the reference period. Increment in the volume of milk production from both carabao and cattle was observed. The number of carabao and cattle slaughtered in abattoirs dropped and production slid by 6.10 percent and 3.56 percent, respectively.

The **poultry subsector** which accounted for 15.03 percent of total agricultural production contracted by 3.72 percent during the first quarter of 2006. Only chicken egg recorded an output gain which amounted to 2.30 percent. There was an increase in the number of laying flocks during the quarter. In contrast, chicken meat production

went down by 4.94 percent and this could be explained by lower broiler production from commercial farms. Duck meat production was down by 10.60 percent as the number of culled ducks decreased. Production of duck eggs also experienced a 1.01 percent decrease. This was due to the reduction in the number of layers during the period.

The **fishery subsector** which shared 22.56 percent in the total agriculture production maintained its good performance record. The subsector recorded a 5.38 percent increase in output compared to last year's level. Aquaculture posted a 14.37 percent output gain during the quarter. There was a significant increase in production of milkfish due to expansion in area and assistance by BFAR-Region 3 in terms of improved feeding practices particularly in Zambales. There were also reports of newly opened milkfish areas in Biliran, Leyte and Northern and Western Samar. In Maguindanao, proper care and maintenance boosted production of milkfish and tilapia. On the other hand, seaweed farmers in Maguindanao were encouraged to produce more due to high market demand. In Palawan, good management of cottonii farms and more supply of good quality propagules or seedlings were reported. Likewise, propagules were distributed free to farmers through the BFAR's rehabilitation and dispersal program in Surigao del Norte.

Municipal fishery posted a 6.61 percent output increment during the period. There was a significant increase in the volume of gathered shells used as feeds by fishpond operators in Rizal. The same was true in Laguna as bigger volume of shells was gathered due to bigger feed demand in Bulacan and Pampanga fishpond operators. During the period, there were more unloadings of acetes, flying fish, frigate tuna, Indo-pacific mackerel and yellowfin tuna. The strict implementation of fishery laws resulted in bigger volume of fish caught in Palawan during the period.

Commercial fishery production dropped by 13.13 percent during the period. The major reason for the decline was the strict implementation of RA 8550 which resulted in lesser number of fishing boats venturing in Tayabas and Lamon Bay and in Cavite. Commercial fishing was negatively affected by the prevailing high cost of fuel which pulled down the number of fishing trips in Quezon.

In Sorsogon, there was a reported fish scare caused by Lafayette Mining spills. In Western Visayas, reduced fishing efforts were noted due to frequent rains, strong gusty winds and rough seas. The same events were also reported in Surigao provinces, hence, the decrease in number of fishing days and lesser number of transient boats that unloaded in the area.

C. FARMGATE PRICES

In the first three months of 2006, farmgate prices of agricultural commodities went up by an average of 6.76 percent.

Prices in the **crops subsector** increased by an average of 11.87 percent. Palay prices continued to improve and this year, a 5.76 percent gain was recorded. Corn price recovered from last year's decline and posted a significant 20.32 percent growth. This price appreciation could have been influenced by the increasing world price of yellow corn. Likewise, there was a remarkable increment in sugarcane prices at 30.11 percent. Prices of banana and mango appreciated by 5.13 and 7.63 percent, respectively. Abaca price was up by 8.52 percent during the period. Because of high world market price for robusta variety, coffee prices improved this year by 19.23 percent.

Among the crops, garlic posted the biggest gain in prices of 60.84 percent as a result of increased demand. Price increments of 21.31 to 43.29 percent were also observed for mongo, camote, eggplant, onion, rubber and calamansi. Similar price improvements were noted for peanut, by 1.65 percent, cabbage, by 4.72 percent and tomato, by 11.13 percent.

On the other hand, price of coconut went down by 10.14 percent during the reference period. Price reduction of 16.88 percent was indicated for pineapple. Tobacco and cassava also experienced price cuts of 6.73 and 6.45 percent, respectively.

Prices in the **livestock subsector** declined by an average of 4.10 percent. The downward movement was mainly due to the 5.99 percent drop in hog prices. The biggest price gain was recorded by

dairy at 12.39 percent followed by carabao at 8.81 percent. Goat was quoted 7.50 percent higher this year. In the case of cattle, prices were up by 2.33 percent.

The **poultry subsector** posted a 2.73 percent increment in farmgate prices. Chicken and duck prices appreciated by 2.27 percent and 2.83 percent, respectively. Price of chicken eggs improved from last year's loss and posted a 5.25 percent gain this year. On the other hand, duck eggs were priced lower by 2.25 percent.

An average price increment of 5.20 percent was registered by the **fishery subsector**. Commercial fishery bounced back from last year's negative growth and recorded a 10.50 percent hike this year. Prices in municipal fishery went up by 12.40 percent while a slight increase of 0.55 percent was registered for aquaculture.

TABLE 1. VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE AT CONSTANT PRICES, PHILIPPINES
JANUARY-MARCH, 2004 - 2006

SUB-SECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2004	2005	2006	04-05	05-06
AGRICULTURAL CROPS	37293.12	36054.52	38332.56	-3.32	6.32
PALAY	11093.05	10923.50	11678.42	-1.53	6.91
CORN	5047.85	4121.68	5031.89	-18.35	22.08
COCONUT	6173.39	6473.70	6611.53	4.86	2.13
SUGARCANE	3875.06	3598.87	3833.21	-7.13	6.51
BANANA	2350.20	2430.37	2784.65	3.41	14.58
PINEAPPLE	815.85	814.36	824.90	-0.18	1.29
COFFEE	829.76	821.49	818.89	-1.00	-0.32
MANGO	1942.78	1767.24	1588.12	-9.04	-10.14
TOBACCO	196.41	171.91	176.45	-12.47	2.64
ABACA	117.56	140.37	119.04	19.41	-15.20
PEANUT	101.50	106.56	102.00	4.98	-4.27
MONGO	92.82	90.60	88.02	-2.40	-2.85
CASSAVA	382.38	386.41	415.74	1.05	7.59
CAMOTE	226.80	232.76	233.95	2.63	0.51
TOMATO	262.39	253.20	239.46	-3.50	-5.43
GARLIC	673.90	590.88	563.05	-12.32	-4.71
ONION	230.09	233.72	236.34	1.58	1.12
CABBAGE	95.58	92.12	93.09	-3.62	1.06
EGGPLANT	313.92	317.19	315.28	1.04	-0.60
CALAMANSI	121.30	116.61	116.93	-3.86	0.27
RUBBER	170.44	165.40	264.05	-2.96	59.65
OTHERS	2180.08	2205.57	2197.53	1.17	-0.36
LIVESTOCK	9649.51	9671.68	9879.64	0.23	2.15
CARABAO	372.69	366.55	344.18	-1.65	-6.10
CATTLE	1258.08	1194.95	1152.46	-5.02	-3.56
HOG	7857.49	7939.71	8208.42	1.05	3.38
GOAT	147.04	155.37	158.83	5.66	2.23
DAIRY	14.20	15.10	15.75	6.34	4.30
POULTRY	11306.50	12063.50	11614.25	6.70	-3.72
CHICKEN	8493.13	9065.04	8617.43	6.73	-4.94
DUCK	467.65	472.45	422.36	1.03	-10.60
CHICKEN EGGS	2044.54	2233.95	2285.36	9.26	2.30
DUCK EGGS	301.19	292.07	289.10	-3.03	-1.01
FISHERY	15658.06	16536.48	17425.50	5.61	5.38
COMMERCIAL	4209.01	4291.50	3728.23	1.96	-13.13
MUNICIPAL	3905.68	3956.34	4217.69	1.30	6.61
AQUACULTURE	7543.37	8288.64	9479.58	9.88	14.37
TOTAL	73907.18	74326.18	77251.96	0.57	3.94

TABLE 2. VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE AT CURRENT PRICES, PHILIPPINES, JANUARY-MARCH, 2004 - 2006

SUB-SECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2004	2005	2006	04-05	05-06
AGRICULTURAL CROPS	101454.67	105776.43	125804.57	4.26	18.93
PALAY	31046.80	34630.55	39157.06	11.54	13.07
CORN	13547.87	10047.38	14759.19	-25.84	46.90
COCONUT	11092.30	12289.64	11278.50	10.79	-8.23
SUGARCANE	10656.41	10459.21	14494.32	-1.85	38.58
BANANA	7825.40	9107.22	10970.32	16.38	20.46
PINEAPPLE	1978.33	2350.26	1978.91	18.80	-15.80
COFFEE	1454.19	1434.83	1705.33	-1.33	18.85
MANGO	4821.84	4716.18	4561.55	-2.19	-3.28
TOBACCO	596.37	645.36	617.81	8.21	-4.27
ABACA	373.18	660.44	607.77	76.98	-7.98
PEANUT	244.89	299.32	291.25	22.22	-2.70
MONGO	174.72	198.82	234.31	13.79	17.85
CASSAVA	884.94	1283.45	1291.78	45.03	0.65
CAMOTE	757.62	804.77	1015.43	6.22	26.18
TOMATO	372.48	705.77	741.77	89.48	5.10
GARLIC	578.88	645.54	989.41	11.52	53.27
ONION	423.21	678.21	902.11	60.26	33.01
CABBAGE	179.36	230.88	244.33	28.72	5.82
EGGPLANT	667.79	856.35	1099.41	28.24	28.38
CALAMANSI	313.27	380.75	547.08	21.54	43.69
RUBBER	843.31	922.40	1951.11	9.38	111.52
OTHERS	12621.53	12429.11	16365.83	-1.52	31.67
LIVESTOCK	33434.31	38669.20	37879.20	15.66	-2.04
CARABAO	1153.39	1501.87	1534.35	30.21	2.16
CATTLE	3121.49	3863.26	3812.75	23.76	-1.31
HOG	28141.30	32059.36	31158.68	13.92	-2.81
GOAT	951.12	1170.36	1286.25	23.05	9.90
DAIRY	67.02	74.35	87.16	10.93	17.23
POULTRY	25701.29	27827.82	27523.36	8.27	-1.09
CHICKEN	19425.77	21362.37	20769.08	9.97	-2.78
DUCK	641.43	797.28	732.94	24.30	-8.07
CHICKEN EGGS	4956.16	4917.76	5295.28	-0.77	7.68
DUCK EGGS	677.94	750.41	726.06	10.69	-3.25
FISHERY	33883.56	35428.52	39275.97	4.56	10.86
COMMERCIAL	11563.24	10917.62	10480.69	-5.58	-4.00
MUNICIPAL	11541.44	12584.40	15080.30	9.04	19.83
AQUACULTURE	10778.88	11926.50	13714.98	10.65	15.00
TOTAL	194473.84	207701.97	230483.09	6.80	10.97

TABLE 4. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES,
JANUARY-MARCH, 2004 - 2006

SUB-SECTOR	IN THOUSAND METRIC TONS			GROWTH RATES	
	2004	2005	2006	04-05	05-06
AGRICULTURAL CROPS					
PALAY	3434.38	3381.89	3615.61	-1.53	6.91
CORN	1534.30	1252.79	1529.45	-18.35	22.08
COCONUT	3301.28	3461.87	3535.58	4.86	2.13
SUGARCANE	12109.56	11246.46	11978.78	-7.13	6.51
BANANA	1291.32	1335.37	1530.03	3.41	14.58
PINEAPPLE	422.72	421.95	427.41	-0.18	1.29
COFFEE	35.10	34.75	34.64	-1.00	-0.32
MANGO	234.07	212.92	191.34	-9.04	-10.14
TOBACCO	12.99	11.37	11.67	-12.47	2.64
ABACA	17.52	20.92	17.74	19.41	-15.20
PEANUT	12.04	12.64	12.10	4.98	-4.27
MONGO	7.92	7.73	7.51	-2.40	-2.85
CASSAVA	273.13	276.01	296.96	1.05	7.59
CAMOTE	120.64	123.81	124.44	2.63	0.51
TOMATO	75.40	72.76	68.81	-3.50	-5.43
GARLIC	14.53	12.74	12.14	-12.32	-4.71
ONION	34.24	34.78	35.17	1.58	1.12
CABBAGE	24.57	23.68	23.93	-3.62	1.06
EGGPLANT	62.41	63.06	62.68	1.04	-0.60
CALAMANSI	22.80	21.92	21.98	-3.86	0.27
RUBBER	38.56	37.42	59.74	-2.96	59.65
OTHERS	819.58	829.16	826.14	1.17	-0.36
LIVESTOCK					
CARABAO	30.98	30.47	28.61	-1.65	-6.10
CATTLE	61.58	58.49	56.41	-5.02	-3.56
HOG	431.02	435.53	450.27	1.05	3.38
GOAT	16.96	17.92	18.32	5.66	2.23
DAIRY	2.84	3.02	3.15	6.34	4.30
POULTRY					
CHICKEN	311.56	332.54	316.12	6.73	-4.94
DUCK	13.63	13.77	12.31	1.03	-10.60
CHICKEN EGGS	70.38	76.90	78.67	9.26	2.30
DUCK EGGS	13.21	12.81	12.68	-3.03	-1.01
FISHERY					
COMMERCIAL	273.49	278.85	242.25	1.96	-13.13
MUNICIPAL	276.02	279.60	298.07	1.30	6.61
AQUACULTURE	424.50	466.44	533.46	9.88	14.37

TABLE 5. WEIGHTED AVERAGE FARMGATE PRICES IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES,
JANUARY-MARCH, 2004 - 2006

SUB-SECTOR	PESO PER KILOGRAM				GROWTH RATES		
	1985	2004	2005	2006	85-06	04-05	05-06
AGRICULTURAL CROPS						7.84	11.87
PALAY	3.23	9.04	10.24	10.83	235.29	13.27	5.76
CORN	3.29	8.83	8.02	9.65	193.31	-9.17	20.32
COCONUT	1.87	3.36	3.55	3.19	70.59	5.65	-10.14
SUGARCANE	0.32	0.88	0.93	1.21	278.13	5.68	30.11
BANANA	1.82	6.06	6.82	7.17	293.96	12.54	5.13
PINEAPPLE	1.93	4.68	5.57	4.63	139.90	19.02	-16.88
COFFEE	23.64	41.43	41.29	49.23	108.25	-0.34	19.23
MANGO	8.30	20.60	22.15	23.84	187.23	7.52	7.63
TOBACCO	15.12	45.91	56.76	52.94	250.13	23.63	-6.73
ABACA	6.71	21.30	31.57	34.26	410.58	48.22	8.52
PEANUT	8.43	20.34	23.68	24.07	185.53	16.42	1.65
MONGO	11.72	22.06	25.72	31.20	166.21	16.59	21.31
CASSAVA	1.40	3.24	4.65	4.35	210.71	43.52	-6.45
CAMOTE	1.88	6.28	6.50	8.16	334.04	3.50	25.54
TOMATO	3.48	4.94	9.70	10.78	209.77	96.36	11.13
GARLIC	46.38	39.84	50.67	81.50	75.72	27.18	60.84
ONION	6.72	12.36	19.50	25.65	281.70	57.77	31.54
CABBAGE	3.89	7.30	9.75	10.21	162.47	33.56	4.72
EGGPLANT	5.03	10.70	13.58	17.54	248.71	26.92	29.16
CALAMANSI	5.32	13.74	17.37	24.89	367.86	26.42	43.29
RUBBER	4.42	21.87	24.65	32.66	638.91	12.71	32.49
OTHERS	2.66	15.40	14.99	19.81	644.74	-2.66	32.15
LIVESTOCK						15.39	-4.10
CARABAO	12.03	37.23	49.29	53.63	345.80	32.39	8.81
CATTLE	20.43	50.69	66.05	67.59	230.84	30.30	2.33
HOG	18.23	65.29	73.61	69.20	279.59	12.74	-5.99
GOAT	8.67	56.08	65.31	70.21	709.80	16.46	7.50
DAIRY	5.00	23.60	24.62	27.67	453.40	4.32	12.39
POULTRY						1.48	2.73
CHICKEN	27.26	62.35	64.24	65.70	141.01	3.03	2.27
DUCK	34.31	47.06	57.90	59.54	73.54	23.03	2.83
CHICKEN EGGS	29.05	70.42	63.95	67.31	131.70	-9.19	5.25
DUCK EGGS	22.80	51.32	58.58	57.26	151.14	14.15	-2.25
FISHERY						-1.00	5.20
COMMERCIAL	15.39	42.28	39.15	43.26	181.09	-7.40	10.50
MUNICIPAL	14.15	41.81	45.01	50.59	257.53	7.65	12.40
AQUACULTURE	17.77	25.39	25.57	25.71	44.68	0.71	0.55
TOTAL						6.20	6.76