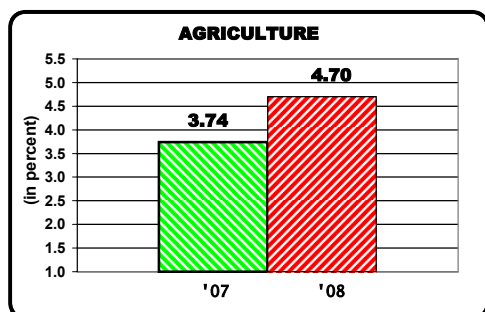
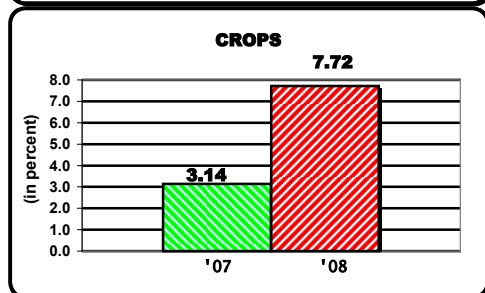


PERFORMANCE OF PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE JANUARY - JUNE 2008

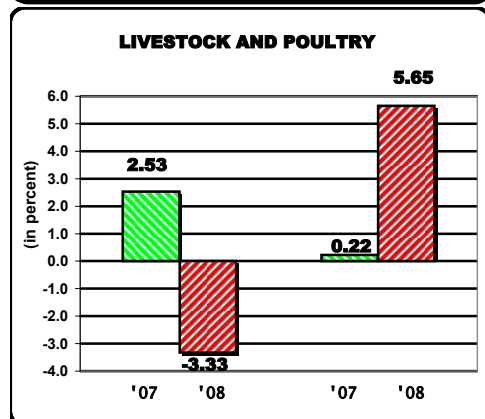
HIGHLIGHTS



Agriculture grew by 4.70 percent in the first half of 2008. The crops subsector registered the biggest production gain. This was followed by the poultry subsector. The growth in the fishery subsector slowed down while an output decline was registered in the livestock subsector. At current prices, the gross value of agricultural production amounted to P577.0 billion, up by 23.23 percent from previous year's gross earnings.

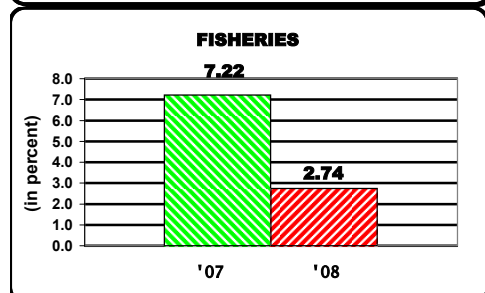


The crops subsector which contributed 48.42 percent to total agricultural output posted the biggest output expansion at 7.72 percent. Palay production was up by 5.84 percent. Sugarcane production increased by 32.19 percent. Corn, banana, and pineapple production also recorded two-digit growth rates of 19.62 percent, 20.85 percent and 11.94 percent, respectively. The subsector grossed P321.5 billion at current prices or 32.24 percent more than the 2007 level.

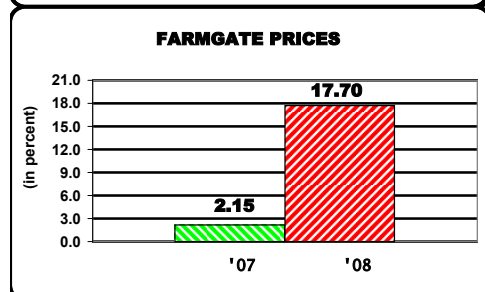


The livestock subsector which accounted for 11.67 percent of total agriculture registered a 3.33 percent contraction in production compared to last year's performance. This was attributed to the 4.33 percent decline in hog output. The gross value of livestock production in the first half of 2008 totalled P89.2 billion at current prices and recorded a 12.14 percent gain over last year's level.

The poultry subsector which shared 13.22 percent in total agriculture produced 5.65 percent more output this year. Chicken production increased by 7.10 percent. The subsector grossed P59.8 billion at current prices, indicating an 11.13 percent increase compared to last year's level.



The fisheries subsector which was 26.68 percent of total agriculture indicated a slowdown in its performance with 2.74 percent growth this year. Commercial and municipal fisheries produced 1.28 percent and 1.18 percent more outputs this year, respectively. Aquaculture production was 4.11 percent higher this year. At current prices, gross earnings from fisheries at P106.5 billion were 16.07 percent higher compared to 2007 record.



On the average, farmgate prices increased by 17.70 percent during the first six months of 2008. Except for poultry, all subsectors recorded two-digit increases in farmgate prices. The crops subsector experienced the highest increase averaging 22.77 percent. Livestock prices were on the uptrend and rose by 16.01 percent this year. Fisheries had an average price increment of 12.98 percent while prices in the poultry subsector grew by 5.19 percent.

A. VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The gross value of **agricultural output** during the first semester of 2008 amounted to P577.0 billion at current prices, representing an increment of 23.23 percent from last year's record.

The **crops subsector** recorded a remarkable expansion in gross earnings. Its gross value of production in 2008 of P321.5 billion at current prices went up by 32.24 percent from last year's level. Increases in both production and prices accelerated the growth of gross value of palay output by 41.88 percent. For similar reason, gross earnings from corn production expanded by 27.85 percent.

The increases in both production and prices led to improved performances by coconut, banana, abaca and pineapple as their respective gross output values went up by 41.90 percent, 34.57 percent, 29.43 percent and 15.88 percent. Similarly, gross earnings from rubber went up by 17.63 percent. In the case of sugarcane, increased output enabled the industry to recover from last year's losses with gross earnings increasing by 31.18 percent this year. Mango growers were found to have grossed higher this year by 17.58 percent because of appreciation in prices. Despite lower production during the reference period, gross revenues from coffee production were 14.27 percent higher this year as a result of price increase. The gross value of tobacco output dropped by 2.46 percent as a result of continuous decline in the volume of production.

Onion was a big gainer in terms of gross value of production. It recorded a 144.42 percent increase in gross earnings this year. The same situation held true for camote with gross receipts increasing by 5.88 percent. Another gainer which continuously indicated increases in production and prices was mongo with gross value of output rising by 5.59 percent. Cassava recorded a 1.40 percent increment in gross output value as a result of higher volume of production.

Tomato recovered from last year's slump as production expanded and prices moved up; it posted a 19.47 percent increase in gross value of output. The same conditions were noted for calamansi and cabbage which grossed 18.20 percent and 8.79 percent more during the period, respectively. Eggplant showed a significant turnaround when it recorded a 55.31 percent increment in gross earnings this period due to appreciation in prices.

Meanwhile, the decrease in production and prices pulled the gross value of peanut production down by 5.47 percent. For garlic, the minimal increase in production coupled with declining prices led to a 22.60 percent decline in gross earnings.

The collective gross value of "other crops" production recorded a 16.64 percent increment this year as a result of price hikes.

The **livestock subsector** grossed P89.2 billion at current prices in the first semester of 2008. This was 12.14 percent higher compared to the 2007 level. Due to higher

production and prices, carabao recorded an 11.16 percent increase in gross value of output. The increases in production and prices of cattle and goat led these industries to recover from last year's losses and to gross 8.22 percent and 6.45 percent more this year, respectively. The increase in prices pushed gross receipts from hog up by 12.91 percent. Gross value of dairy production, likewise, improved and this year's earnings increased by 6.80 percent. There were expansions in production and prices during the period.

The **poultry subsector** generated gross earnings amounting to P59.8 billion at current prices and indicated an 11.13 percent increment from its year ago record. Chicken provided the biggest contribution to the subsector with gross earnings expanding by 12.72 percent resulting from increased production and higher prices. For the same reason, the gross value of chicken egg production went up by 9.87 percent this year. On the other hand, due to lower volumes of production, gross receipts from duck and duck eggs were lower by 1.64 percent and 8.62 percent, respectively.

The **fisheries subsector** earned P106.5 billion at current prices during the first six months of 2008. This represented a 16.07 percent gain over that of last year. Growth in production, although, slower this year was coupled with appreciation in prices. Commercial fisheries grossed 15.51 percent more while municipal fisheries posted an 11.41 percent increase in gross earnings. Gross receipts from aquaculture went up by 21.82 percent.

B. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION

Total **agricultural output** grew by 4.70 percent during the first semester of 2008.

The **crops subsector** which accounted for 48.42 percent of total agricultural production expanded by 7.72 percent during the reference period. Palay output in the first semester of 2008 reached 7.12 million metric tons representing an increase of 5.84 percent compared to its year ago performance. This was attributed to area expansion as a result of movement of harvests from third quarter to second quarter in Ilocos Region and Cagayan Valley and use of late maturing varieties due to the cold weather in January and February. The expansion in areas was due to rehabilitated irrigation facilities which improved water efficiency in Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, MIMAROPA and Northern Mindanao. Sufficient water supply coming from the intermittent rains prompted early plantings in Western Visayas, Northern Mindanao and SOCCSKSARGEN. In addition, the availability and increased usage of hybrid and HYVs and fertilizer subsidies from the GMA-Rice program interventions contributed to increased output.

Corn production at 3.29 million metric tons during the reference period went up by 19.62 percent over last year's record. The increase was largely contributed by the

significant gains in production in Northern Mindanao, Western Visayas, SOCCSKSARGEN and Ilocos. Further, the availability of seeds from GMA Corn Program and private seed companies, adequate rainfall, higher corn prices and increasing demand for feeds from the livestock and poultry sectors encouraged more farmers to increase their plantings in the first quarter of 2008. There was expansion in harvest area as a result of the movement of harvests from the third quarter to the second quarter due to early plantings and delayed harvestings brought about by the cold weather that occurred in February in Cagayan Valley.

Coconut production made a turnaround and posted a 6.49 percent increase this year. The recovery from the devastating effects of typhoons Reming and Milenyo in Quezon and the Bicol Region and the high demand for copra in the Visayas and Mindanao regions pushed coconut production upward. Sugarcane recorded a 32.19 percent output growth this period. There were reports of area expansion in all sugarcane producing areas. This was attributed to favorable weather conditions and use of high yielding varieties such as 88345, 8650 and 8452 in Western Visayas, Central Visayas, Northern Mindanao and SOCCSKSARGEN. The timely application of fertilizers in Iloilo and the movement of harvests from the first quarter to the second quarter in Central Visayas added to the dramatic increase in production in the second quarter of 2008.

Banana production posted double-digit increases in the past two quarters and for the first half of 2008, it recorded a 20.85 percent growth. Abundant rainfall and fertilizer application resulted in bigger bunches of fruits and an increase in the number of bearing hills in Central Luzon. In Bicol Region, more bearing hills were reported as farms recovered from the destructive effects of Typhoons Reming and Caloy. Banana farmers in Western Visayas accelerated harvests in the second quarter as Typhoon "Frank" toppled down maturing-fruit trees, specifically, in the provinces of Iloilo, Capiz, Guimaras, Aklan and Antique. Additional harvest areas and bearing hills for Cavendish and other varieties were noted in Bukidnon and all the provinces in Davao Region. Pineapple was another big gainer with its 11.94 percent output expansion this semester. Del Monte Philippines Incorporated (DMPI) continued to expand its contract farm areas in Bukidnon, Misamis Oriental, South Cotabato and Sarangani in order to respond to increasing local and export market demand. Additional areas harvested and early harvests in Laguna in the second quarter were also reported.

From an output decline last year, abaca came up with an output increase of 3.21 percent this year. Recovery from the destructive effects of Typhoons Milenyo and Reming in the Bicol Region was especially observed in the province of Catanduanes. The good price of abaca fibers and favorable weather conditions induced harvesting and drying of fibers in Eastern Visayas, Davao Region, ARMM and Caraga. Garlic posted a 0.53 percent growth in output this semester. Favorable weather conditions improved the yield, particularly, in Nueva Ecija and Mindoro Occidental.

Cabbage production posted another 6.93 percent increase this period. Expansion coming from the newly-opened areas in Benguet and Ifugao was cited in the first

quarter. The improvement of irrigation facilities in Benguet in the second quarter boosted production in the first half of 2008. Mongo, meanwhile, posted a 1.57 percent output increment this semester due to favorable weather conditions and availability of good quality seeds that encouraged area expansion in Tarlac and Isabela. Cassava put up another 4.61 percent increase in output. Cited as major reasons were the expansion of area of the B-Meg contract farms in Cebu and the high demand for cassava chips. In addition, there were reports of extension of technical and financial support from Dimaporo's Agricultural Enterprise in Lanao del Norte and Misamis provinces. In Lanao Sur, the improvement of farming technology was also cited as contributing factor to higher production this year. Tomato farms produced 0.07 percent more output this period. This was explained by the sustained usage of high yielding varieties like Maquilla, Ilocos Red and Apollo in Ilocos Sur and La Union.

Calamansi growers enjoyed a 1.33 percent increase in production as sufficient rainfall increased the number of bearing trees and enhanced the development of fruits in Cagayan Valley. Likewise, proper spacing and fertilizer application were reported in the provinces of Batangas, Bulacan and Pampanga. Zamboanga Sibugay recorded increased area harvested during the period. Rubber production grew by 5.85 percent during the period due to favorable weather conditions. Good market prices also led to increased number of tappings in North Cotabato, Zamboanga Sibugay and Zamboanga del Sur.

Coffee growers, meanwhile, suffered another setback in the second quarter which resulted in the 0.22 percent drop in production this semester. The deterioration of coffee trees arising from neglect and high cost of fertilizer were the reasons cited in Cavite. Crop shifting to banana and rubber was observed in some coffee producing areas in Mindanao. Reduced number of bearing trees in North Cotabato and Agusan provinces was reported. Tobacco came down with a 5.77 percent output reduction this period. There were reports of crop shifting to watermelon and other vegetables and occurrence of bacterial wilt that adversely affected native tobacco production in La Union in the first quarter of 2008.

Mango production was down by 14.47 percent during the first half of 2008. Some trees in La Union and Pangasinan were toppled down by Typhoon Cosme. In Ilocos Norte, smaller fruits were produced because of rainshowers and infestation of leaf hoppers and anthracnose. A production cut of 4.04 percent was reported by peanut farmers. The continued crop shifting to yellow corn, watermelon, mongo and stringbeans in Pangasinan and La Union throughout the first two quarters were the main reasons for the low output performance. The continuous rains in Tarlac affected the plant's pod development. Camote production dropped by 1.36 percent this semester because of the rotting of tubers resulting from excessive soil moisture brought about by continuous rains in Catanduanes, Sorsogon, Albay, Leyte, Samar and Surigao provinces in the first three months of the year. Onion production suffered a 12.24 percent decline this semester. This was caused mainly by the early onset of rainfall in Nueva Ecija which

pulled down onion production in the second quarter. The same situation led to the 8.68 percent decrease in eggplant production this period. The heavy rains from Typhoon Cosme had a negative effect on production in Pangasinan, Iloilo and Negros Oriental. In Laguna, crop shifting to okra and stringbeans was reported in anticipation of good market price for these types of vegetables.

The aggregate production of “other” crops went down by 0.43 percent during the first semester of 2008.

The **livestock subsector** with its 11.67 percent contribution to total agriculture came down with an output decrease of 3.33 percent during the period. Carabao production grew by 4.01 percent. The continuous increases in the number of animals slaughtered in abattoirs throughout the two quarters specifically in Ilocos Region, Central Luzon, Central Visayas and Eastern Visayas contributed to this increase. Dairy farms maintained the uptrend in production and this semester, they had a 4.55 percent increase from last year’s level. A sustained increase in milk production from dairy cattle cooperative farms throughout the first two quarters of the year was recorded. Cattle production recorded a 0.45 percent output increment. An increase in the number of animals slaughtered was reported in CALABARZON and SOCCSKSARGEN. Goat production posted a 1.09 percent increase this semester. In particular, higher levels of goat production were reported in Northern Mindanao and SOCCSKSARGEN during the first quarter. There were increases in the number of animals slaughtered in abattoirs in Ilocos Region and Central Visayas.

Hog production, on the other hand, suffered a decline of 4.33 percent during the period. There was a decrease in the number of animals slaughtered in abattoirs. The “cholera” scare in Central Luzon negatively affected hog production in the region.

The **poultry subsector** which accounted for 13.22 percent of total agricultural production grew by 5.65 percent in the first six (6) months of the year. The main source of the subsector’s growth was chicken which registered a 7.10 percent output gain in the first half of 2008. Broiler production from commercial farms went up. The reported number of dressed chickens in the dressing plants increased in the two quarters of 2008. Production of chicken eggs expanded by 5.73 percent. Higher inventory of layers and better egg-laying efficiency ratio, particularly, in Central Luzon contributed to its production uptrend.

Duck meat suffered a 10.73 percent production cut this semester. The consistently lower volume of cullings of duck layers was noted during the first and second quarters of the year. Similarly, duck egg production went down by 11.42 percent this period. There were fewer duck layers and this was coupled with non-replacement of stocks in the Visayas and Mindanao regions. The significant decreases in duck egg production were noted in Cagayan Valley, Western Visayas, Eastern Visayas and Caraga.

The **fisheries subsector** with its 26.68 percent share in total agriculture slowed down as production increment stood at 2.74 percent during the first semester of 2008. The

deceleration in the growth of fisheries production was the result of high fuel costs and the typhoons and natural calamities that occurred during the period. Commercial fisheries managed to post an output increase of 1.28 percent. There were increases in number of unloadings in Private Fish Landing Centers in Negros Occidental and Negros Oriental in the first quarter. During the same period, an increased number of foreign vessels unloading at Makar Port intended for tuna canneries in General Santos City was noted. Municipal fisheries, meanwhile, grew by 1.18 percent in the first six months of the year. The strict implementation of fishery laws increased opportunities for small fishing boats to extend their fishing activities. The distribution of fishing paraphernalia in Camarines Norte and Samar province also enhanced production. There were reported increased appearances of big-eyed scad, roundscad, skipjack and yellowfin tuna in Surigao provinces. In aquaculture, production expansion was maintained and this semester, recorded a 4.11 percent growth. This was largely explained by increased stocking of milkfish, tilapia and vannamei and the high survival rate and high demand for prawn and mudcrab in Pampanga and Batangas. There were reports of good market demand for brackishwater species and increased stocking and availability of fingerlings in Leyte. In the case of seaweeds, good planting materials and better farm management and newly opened areas in Palawan were cited as reasons for the output increase. In Zamboanga Sibugay and Tawi-tawi, there was seedling dispersal by BFAR and more seaweed areas were utilized. In Sulu, farmers were encouraged to culture due to better demand.

C. FARMGATE PRICES

On the average, farmgate prices in the first semester of 2008 increased by 17.70 percent compared to the same period last year.

The biggest increase in prices was observed in the **crops subsector** at 22.77 percent. In particular, palay prices surged by 34.06 percent this year due to speculations about the tight supply and high price of rice in the international market which induced increased buying by traders and millers. Corn prices went up by 6.88 percent because of the increased demand for white corn.

Coconut registered a price hike of 33.25 percent. This was due to the continuous uptrend in the prices of copra. There were also reports of sustained demand for young coconut from processors. Prices received by coffee farmers went up by 14.52 percent. Tobacco prices continued to increase and posted a 3.51 percent hike during the period. Abaca prices were up by 25.40 percent this year, while, those of rubber appreciated by 11.13 percent.

Prices of banana moved up by 11.36 percent while those of pineapple was 3.52 percent higher than the year ago level. Mango prices bounced back from last year's slump and posted an increase of 37.47 percent. This was also true for calamansi prices which went

up by 16.66 percent. Cabbage, mungo, camote and tomato recorded price increases ranging from 1.74 percent to 19.39 percent. Eggplant and onion recovered from last year's low prices and posted notable increments of 70.08 percent and 178.50 percent, respectively during the period.

Meanwhile, sugarcane continued to experience price deceleration with a 0.76 percent decline this year. Prices of garlic and peanut dropped by 23.01 percent and 1.49 percent, respectively during the semester. Cassava prices were quoted 3.06 percent lower this year.

In the **livestock subsector**, average prices moved up by 16.01 percent. Hog recorded a price hike of 18.02 percent. Prices of cattle, carabao and goat bounced back from last year's negative growth rates and registered increases of 7.73 percent, 6.88 percent and 5.30 percent, respectively this year. Dairy price went up by 2.15 percent during the period.

Prices in the **poultry subsector** were, on the average, 5.19 percent higher this year. Duck meat had the highest price appreciation of 10.19 percent, followed by chicken with 5.24 percent. Price of chicken eggs was up by 3.91 percent and that of duck eggs was 3.17 percent higher this semester.

Prices in the **fisheries subsector** followed an upward trend and recorded an average increase of 12.98 percent during the first half of 2008. In commercial fisheries, prices were up by an average of 14.05 percent while in municipal fisheries, prices increased by an average of 10.11 percent. On the average, prices of aquaculture products were quoted 17.01 percent higher compared to last year's level.

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

SUB-SECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2006	2007	2008	06-07	07-08
AGRICULTURAL CROPS	72996.74	75286.07	81095.33	3.14	7.72
PALAY	21580.12	22202.00	23498.38	2.88	5.84
CORN	8464.56	8945.85	10701.34	5.69	19.62
COCONUT	12725.66	12155.51	12944.79	-4.48	6.49
SUGARCANE	4857.10	4582.33	6057.25	-5.66	32.19
BANANA	6024.49	6463.98	7811.66	7.30	20.85
PINEAPPLE	1709.41	1785.07	1998.15	4.43	11.94
COFFEE	1123.81	1070.35	1067.99	-4.76	-0.22
MANGO	5948.38	6680.16	5713.55	12.30	-14.47
TOBACCO	570.86	510.42	480.95	-10.59	-5.77
ABACA	241.79	232.54	240.01	-3.83	3.21
PEANUT	174.59	187.34	179.78	7.30	-4.04
MONGO	244.22	283.63	288.09	16.14	1.57
CASSAVA	1134.35	1271.19	1329.73	12.06	4.61
CAMOTE	515.50	530.43	523.23	2.90	-1.36
TOMATO	438.70	473.55	473.85	7.94	0.07
GARLIC	581.87	522.61	525.39	-10.18	0.53
ONION	385.49	819.06	718.84	112.47	-12.24
CABBAGE	173.96	186.59	199.51	7.26	6.93
EGGPLANT	684.94	764.73	698.32	11.65	-8.68
CALAMANSI	245.62	251.26	254.59	2.30	1.33
RUBBER	637.14	727.47	770.01	14.18	5.85
OTHERS	4534.19	4640.01	4619.93	2.33	-0.43
LIVESTOCK	19726.01	20225.63	19552.40	2.53	-3.33
CARABAO	746.71	784.42	815.85	5.05	4.01
CATTLE	2328.16	2297.15	2307.55	-1.33	0.45
HOG	16161.31	16655.71	15934.18	3.06	-4.33
GOAT	458.24	455.35	460.32	-0.63	1.09
DAIRY	31.60	33.00	34.50	4.43	4.55
POULTRY	20913.09	20959.81	22144.23	0.22	5.65
CHICKEN	14889.67	14979.33	16043.17	0.60	7.10
DUCK	819.58	774.90	691.76	-5.45	-10.73
CHICKEN EGGS	4608.63	4653.62	4920.39	0.98	5.73
DUCK EGGS	595.20	551.97	488.91	-7.26	-11.42
FISHERIES	40561.24	43489.64	44680.45	7.22	2.74
COMMERCIAL	9202.68	10182.54	10312.77	10.65	1.28
MUNICIPAL	9806.90	10512.54	10636.78	7.20	1.18
AQUACULTURE	21551.65	22794.56	23730.90	5.77	4.11
TOTAL	154197.09	159961.15	167472.41	3.74	4.70

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

SUB-SECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2006	2007	2008	7-Jun	8-Jul
AGRICULTURAL CROPS	233365.7	243113.6	321490.3	4.18	32.24
PALAY	70560.45	74477.63	105671.48	5.55	41.88
CORN	24898.83	28406.52	36318.7	14.09	27.85
COCONUT	22411.3	26607.06	37755.64	18.72	41.9
SUGARCANE	22312.29	18758.91	24607.57	-15.93	31.18
BANANA	23897.15	27507.83	37018.58	15.11	34.57
PINEAPPLE	4063.21	4514.07	5230.75	11.1	15.88
COFFEE	2311.08	2650.64	3028.93	14.69	14.27
MANGO	16569.32	14637.94	17210.91	-11.66	17.58
TOBACCO	1766.22	1866.01	1820.04	5.65	-2.46
ABACA	1288.35	1167.62	1511.22	-9.37	29.43
PEANUT	470.16	531.83	502.74	13.12	-5.47
MONGO	645.21	793.83	838.23	23.03	5.59
CASSAVA	4035.05	4449.15	4511.6	10.26	1.4
CAMOTE	2089.27	2256.43	2389.13	8	5.88
TOMATO	1617.94	1544.89	1845.68	-4.51	19.47
GARLIC	1032.63	776.86	601.32	-24.77	-22.6
ONION	1770.43	1880.17	4595.5	6.2	144.42
CABBAGE	477.25	330.63	359.69	-30.72	8.79
EGGPLANT	2141.33	1698.88	2638.59	-20.66	55.31
CALAMANSI	1043.33	783.73	926.39	-24.88	18.2
RUBBER	5310.94	6393.09	7519.92	20.38	17.63
OTHERS	22653.99	21079.88	24587.71	-6.95	16.64
LIVESTOCK	76486.37	79499.09	89153.63	3.94	12.14
CARABAO	3295.96	3422.08	3804.09	3.83	11.16
CATTLE	7717.5	7602.06	8226.93	-1.5	8.22
HOG	62510.55	65522.86	73979.5	4.82	12.91
GOAT	2786.3	2765.18	2943.49	-0.76	6.45
DAIRY	176.08	186.91	199.62	6.15	6.8
POULTRY	50214.99	53808.6	59797.45	7.16	11.13
CHICKEN	36653.18	39012.21	43972.99	6.44	12.72
DUCK	1306.27	1333.03	1311.23	2.05	-1.64
CHICKEN EGGS	10759.33	11953.55	13133.56	11.1	9.87
DUCK EGGS	1496.2	1509.82	1379.67	0.91	-8.62
FISHERIES	81748.61	91770.92	106518.91	12.26	16.07
COMMERCIAL	24168.94	28019.46	32366.08	15.93	15.51
MUNICIPAL	30503.53	33720.94	37568.65	10.55	11.41
AQUACULTURE	27076.14	30030.52	36584.18	10.91	21.82
TOTAL	441815.67	468192.21	576960.29	5.97	23.23

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

SUB-SECTOR	IN THOUSAND METRIC TONS			GROWTH RATES	
	2006	2007	2008	7-Jun	8-Jul
AGRICULTURAL CROPS					
PALAY	6539.43	6727.88	7120.72	2.88	5.84
CORN	2604.48	2752.57	3292.72	5.69	19.62
COCONUT	7069.81	6753.06	7191.55	-4.48	6.49
SUGARCANE	15178.43	14319.78	18928.90	-5.66	32.19
BANANA	3346.94	3591.10	4339.81	7.30	20.85
PINEAPPLE	894.98	934.59	1046.15	4.43	11.94
COFFEE	47.72	45.45	45.35	-4.76	-0.22
MANGO	812.62	912.59	780.54	12.30	-14.47
TOBACCO	37.78	33.78	31.83	-10.59	-5.77
ABACA	36.58	35.18	36.31	-3.83	3.21
PEANUT	20.54	22.04	21.15	7.30	-4.04
MONGO	20.82	24.18	24.56	16.14	1.57
CASSAVA	810.25	907.99	949.81	12.06	4.61
CAMOTE	272.75	280.65	276.84	2.90	-1.36
TOMATO	127.90	138.06	138.15	7.94	0.07
GARLIC	12.57	11.29	11.35	-10.18	0.53
ONION	61.58	130.84	114.83	112.47	-12.24
CABBAGE	41.32	44.32	47.39	7.26	6.93
EGGPLANT	141.81	158.33	144.58	11.65	-8.68
CALAMANSI	45.74	46.79	47.41	2.30	1.33
RUBBER	140.65	160.59	169.98	14.18	5.85
OTHERS	1698.20	1737.83	1730.31	2.33	-0.43
LIVESTOCK					
CARABAO	62.96	66.14	68.79	5.05	4.01
CATTLE	116.35	114.80	115.32	-1.33	0.45
HOG	889.45	916.66	876.95	3.06	-4.33
GOAT	39.64	39.39	39.82	-0.63	1.09
DAIRY	6.32	6.60	6.90	4.43	4.55
POULTRY					
CHICKEN	546.41	549.70	588.74	0.60	7.10
DUCK	23.66	22.37	19.97	-5.45	-10.73
CHICKEN EGGS	159.80	161.36	170.61	0.98	5.73
DUCK EGGS	26.43	24.51	21.71	-7.26	-11.42
FISHERIES					
COMMERCIAL	563.89	623.93	631.91	10.65	1.28
MUNICIPAL	655.98	703.18	711.49	7.20	1.18
AQUACULTURE	1012.29	1070.67	1114.65	5.77	4.11

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

SUB-SECTOR	PESO PER KILOGRAM				GROWTH RATES		
	1985	2006	2007	2008	85-08	7-Jun	8-Jul
AGRICULTURAL CROPS						1.01	22.77
PALAY	3.30	10.79	11.07	14.84	349.70	2.59	34.06
CORN	3.25	9.56	10.32	11.03	239.38	7.95	6.88
COCONUT	1.80	3.17	3.94	5.25	191.67	24.29	33.25
SUGARCANE	0.32	1.47	1.31	1.30	306.25	-10.88	-0.76
BANANA	1.80	7.14	7.66	8.53	373.89	7.28	11.36
PINEAPPLE	1.91	4.54	4.83	5.00	161.78	6.39	3.52
COFFEE	23.55	48.43	58.32	66.79	183.61	20.42	14.52
MANGO	7.32	20.39	16.04	22.05	201.23	-21.33	37.47
TOBACCO	15.11	46.75	55.24	57.18	278.42	18.16	3.51
ABACA	6.61	35.22	33.19	41.62	529.65	-5.76	25.40
PEANUT	8.50	22.89	24.13	23.77	179.65	5.42	-1.49
MONGO	11.73	30.99	32.83	34.13	190.96	5.94	3.96
CASSAVA	1.40	4.98	4.90	4.75	239.29	-1.61	-3.06
CAMOTE	1.89	7.66	8.04	8.63	356.61	4.96	7.34
TOMATO	3.43	12.65	11.19	13.36	289.50	-11.54	19.39
GARLIC	46.29	82.15	68.81	52.98	14.45	-16.24	-23.01
ONION	6.26	28.75	14.37	40.02	539.30	-50.02	178.50
CABBAGE	4.21	11.55	7.46	7.59	80.29	-35.41	1.74
EGGPLANT	4.83	15.10	10.73	18.25	277.85	-28.94	70.08
CALAMANSI	5.37	22.81	16.75	19.54	263.87	-26.57	16.66
RUBBER	4.53	37.76	39.81	44.24	876.60	5.43	11.13
OTHERS	2.67	13.34	12.13	14.21	432.21	-9.07	17.15
LIVESTOCK						1.37	16.01
CARABAO	11.86	52.35	51.74	55.30	366.27	-1.17	6.88
CATTLE	20.01	66.33	66.22	71.34	256.52	-0.17	7.73
HOG	18.17	70.28	71.48	84.36	364.28	1.71	18.02
GOAT	11.56	70.29	70.20	73.92	539.45	-0.13	5.30
DAIRY	5.00	27.86	28.32	28.93	478.60	1.65	2.15
POULTRY						6.92	5.19
CHICKEN	27.25	67.08	70.97	74.69	174.09	5.80	5.24
DUCK	34.64	55.21	59.59	65.66	89.55	7.93	10.19
CHICKEN EGGS	28.84	67.33	74.08	76.98	166.92	10.03	3.91
DUCK EGGS	22.52	56.61	61.60	63.55	182.19	8.81	3.17
FISHERIES						4.70	12.98
COMMERCIAL	16.32	42.86	44.91	51.22	213.85	4.78	14.05
MUNICIPAL	14.95	46.50	47.95	52.80	253.18	3.12	10.11
AQUACULTURE	21.29	26.75	28.05	32.82	54.16	4.86	17.01
TOTAL						2.15	17.70