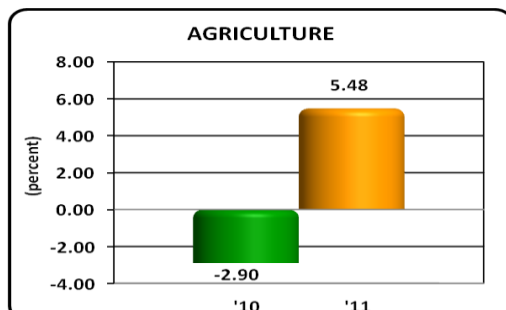
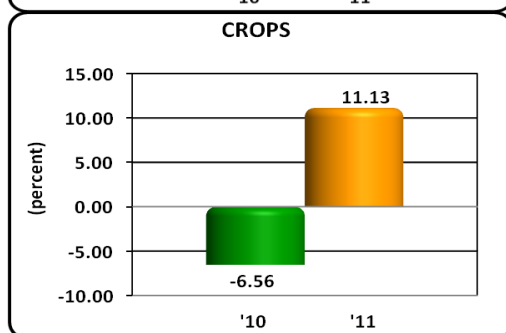


## PERFORMANCE OF PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE JANUARY - JUNE 2011

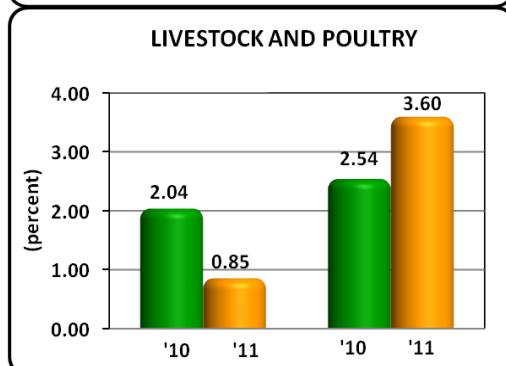
### HIGHLIGHTS



**Agriculture grew by 5.48 percent in the first six (6) months of 2011.** The crop subsector was the major growth driver during the period. Gains in the livestock and poultry output also contributed to the improved performance of the sector. The fisheries subsector recorded a downtrend in production. Gross value of agricultural output amounted to P706.4 billion at current prices which corresponded to a 15.97 percent increase from last year's level.

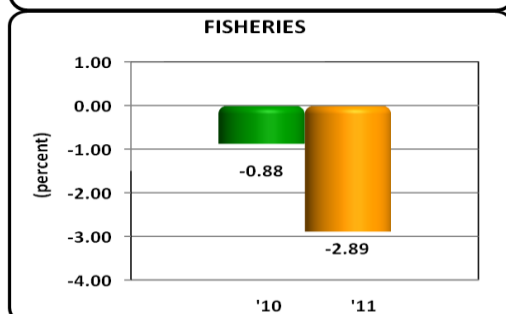


**The crops subsector expanded by 11.13 percent in the first half of 2011.** It posted a 51.76 percent contribution to the total agricultural output. Palay and corn production grew by 14.45 percent and 37.03 percent, respectively. Sugarcane registered a 75.59 percent growth in output. Other major gainers were tobacco, mongo and rubber. The subsector grossed P411.8 billion at current prices or 31.09 percent higher than the 2010 record.

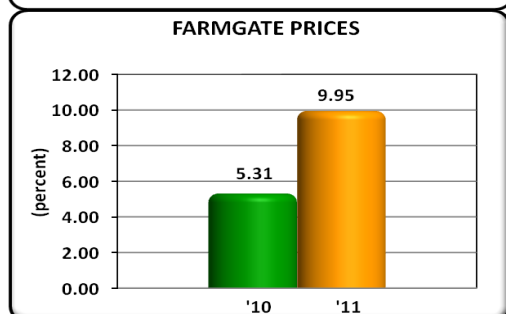


**The livestock subsector registered a 0.85 percent increment in output this year.** It accounted for 15.27 percent of total agricultural production. Hog output went up by 1.04 percent. Gross value of livestock production was P103.1 billion at current prices or 1.64 percent lower than last year's level.

**The poultry subsector grew by 3.60 percent.** It contributed 13.35 percent to total agricultural production. Production of chicken increased by 3.80 percent and that of chicken eggs, by 3.48 percent. The subsector grossed P77.8 billion at current prices, up by 0.16 percent from the 2010 level.



**Output in the fisheries subsector declined by 2.89 percent this period.** It shared 19.61 percent in the total agricultural production. Aquaculture production managed to surpass last year's record by 5.15 percent. Meanwhile, commercial and municipal fisheries recorded decreases in outputs during the first half of 2011. The subsector generated gross earnings of P113.6 billion at current prices, representing a 1.08 percent increment from its year ago record.



**The average farmgate prices in the first half of 2011 was 9.95 percent higher than the previous year's quotation.** Prices in the crops subsector expanded by an average of 17.96 percent while those in the fisheries subsector went up by 4.09 percent. Prices of livestock and poultry products were lower by averages of 2.47 percent and 3.31 percent, respectively.

## A. VALUE OF PRODUCTION

Gross value of output in the **agriculture sector** during the first semester of 2011 amounted to P706.4 billion at current prices. This 15.97 percent increase was due to increments in production and prices.

The **crops subsector** grossed P411.8 billion at current prices. All components recorded gains in gross earnings, thus, the 31.09 percent growth. Palay recovered from last year's negative growth and posted a 14.45 percent increase in gross receipts this year, as a result of production expansion. The gross value of corn output went up by 49.97 percent due to higher production and price. Lower production resulted in higher price for coconut and it realized an 88.04 percent gain in gross earnings during the period. The expansion in output and prices greatly contributed to remarkable 91.63 percent gain in gross value of sugarcane production. The same reason held true for banana and tobacco which grossed higher by 2.18 percent and 16.93 percent, respectively.

Gross receipts from pineapple went up by 29.87 percent and those from abaca, by 16.24 percent. These were brought about by increases in both production and prices. Coffee and mango grossed higher by 13.09 percent and 5.25 percent, respectively, due to hike in farmgate prices.

Surpassing their respective 2010 records due to higher production and prices were mongo, by 30.42 percent; peanut, by 3.50 percent; and cassava, by 9.71 percent. Camote grossed 7.80 percent more this year because of increased price. Bouncing back from last year's slump, onion recorded a remarkable 114.52 percent rise in gross earnings due to increase in prices. Likewise, higher gross receipts were noted for garlic at 27.85 percent and calamansi, at 20.87 percent. Other gainers which recovered from losses in 2010 were eggplant, cabbage and tomato as their gross receipts grew by 72.62 percent, 44.48 percent and 43.31 percent, respectively. Production and prices of these commodities registered increases. The same reason was noted for rubber which grossed 51.94 percent more this year. Increased prices of "other crops" pushed their aggregate gross output value up by 19.34 percent.

Gross value of **livestock production** amounted to P103.1 billion at current prices, representing a 1.64 percent reduction from its year ago record. During the first half of 2011, gross value of cattle output went up by 3.54 percent and that of goat, by 8.02 percent because of higher production and prices. In contrast, cuts in outputs and prices pulled down the gross earnings from carabao by 4.27 percent and from dairy, by 0.29 percent. Gross value of hog production was 2.50 percent lower this year due to reduction in prices.

Gross receipts from the **poultry subsector** amounted to P77.8 billion at current prices. This was 0.16 percent higher than the previous year's level. Lower prices reduced the gross earnings of chicken by 1.38 percent. The decline in production and prices triggered the 10.34 percent drop in gross receipts from duck. In the case of chicken eggs, gross value of output was 6.21 percent more this year due to increased output and prices. Gross value of duck egg production, likewise, expanded by 2.32 percent because of higher production.

In the **fisheries subsector**, gross value of production was P113.6 billion at current prices, and registered a 1.08 percent gain from last year's record. Lower production resulted in the 2.55 percent reduction in gross earnings from commercial fisheries. Meanwhile, higher prices enabled municipal fisheries to recover from the 2010 slump and to gross 2.88 percent more this year. Increased production contributed to the 2.08 percent gain in gross value of aquaculture output.

## **B. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION**

The **agriculture sector** recovered from the long dry spell last year and marked an output expansion of 5.48 percent in the first half of 2011.

The **crops subsector** which contributed 51.76 percent to total agricultural output grew by 11.13 percent. Palay production at 7.58 million metric tons was 14.45 percent higher than the previous year's level. Sustained increases in area harvested and yield in the first half of the year were significant in Cagayan Valley and Western Visayas. Harvest areas expanded due to recovery from the adverse effects of the El Niño phenomenon in 2010.

Corn production at 3.31 million metric tons surpassed its last year's record by 37.03 percent. Significant gains in harvest areas and yield were recorded. In Cagayan Valley, areas damaged or in fallow due to drought last year have recovered. Zero tillage technology in upland areas was cited in Cagayan and Quirino provinces and this was complemented by increases in area planted to hybrid varieties, particularly, in the second quarter of the year. In Central Luzon, expansion in areas came from crop shifting from sugarcane in Tarlac and from vegetables in Nueva Ecija. The shift was encouraged by increased demand for both yellow and white corn. Higher yield was attributed to the use of hybrid varieties, sufficient water supply, increased fertilizer usage and better quality planting materials.

Sugarcane production made a full recovery from the effects of dry spell last year and grew by 75.59 percent this year. The full milling operations in the first quarter of the year in Western Visayas and bountiful harvests in the second quarter in Negros Oriental, Iloilo, Capiz and Cebu provinces contributed to the output increase in the first half of the year. Continued output gains were registered by banana and pineapple producers in the first half of the year. Banana production moved up by 1.04 percent as increases in area harvested and bearing trees for some varieties were reported in Mindoro Oriental, Sarangani and South Cotabato. Sufficiency of rainfall during the fruiting stage was cited for the increases in area harvested in Bukidnon and Misamis Oriental. Pineapple was another gainer with output increasing by 3.17 percent. This was due to significant increases in area harvested in Northern Mindanao and Western Visayas in the second quarter of the year. In addition, new plantation area by Sumitomo Fruit (SUMIFRU) was reported in SOCCSKSARGEN during the second quarter.

Mongo production increased by 26.75 percent and this was mainly a result of LGU support programs in terms of seed dispersal. Additional area harvested was reported in Isabela. Lesser aphid infestations were observed in Pangasinan and Ilocos Norte in the second quarter of the year. Peanut production expanded by 1.73 percent due to increases in area as a result of crop shifting from corn in Isabela. Sufficient rainfall

production recovered from its negative performance last year with a 6.18 percent expansion this year. The continued price improvement encouraged tapping of rubber trees in North Cotabato in the first two (2) quarters of the year. In Zamboanga Sibugay, the early recovery from the trees' defoliation led to increased tappings.

Production uptrend was sustained by tobacco with its 11.54 percent higher output this year. Farmers in Cagayan and Isabela cited the favorable weather conditions apart from the increased plantings due to availability of seeds. There was also crop shifting from corn, mungo, tomato, onion and garlic in Ilocos provinces and from onion in Mindoro Occidental. Abaca production grew by 1.20 percent as higher demand for abaca fibers in Manila led to increased harvesting in Iloilo while favorable weather conditions were noted in Bicol Region. Other contributing factors were the availability of spindle machines provided by the Fiber Industry Development Authority (FIDA) in Zamboanga Sibugay and good prices which encouraged additional harvests in Sulu. Cassava was another growth contributor with its 5.09 percent production increment. This was the result of the sustained increases in contract growing by San Miguel Corporation (SMC) particularly in the provinces of Bukidnon, Misamis Oriental, Misamis Occidental, Camiguin and Leyte in the first half of the year. Favorable weather conditions during the plant's tuber development was reported in Quezon, Antique and Iloilo.

In the case of tomato, the favorable weather conditions in Isabela and Ilocos provinces during its flowering stage and the availability of good planting materials in Nueva Vizcaya resulted in 0.41 percent increase in output. Cabbage production went up by 5.36 percent in the first six (6) months of this year because of efficient crop management in Benguet and in Mt. Province. The increase in area harvested due to crop shifting from Chinese pechay, carrots and onion leeks boosted cabbage production improvement. Favorable weather conditions for cabbage production were observed in Cebu and Bukidnon. There was an increase of 1.02 percent in eggplant production as a result of higher usage of high yielding varieties like Casino and Long Purple in Pangasinan and Ilocos Norte and early control of fruit borer in Ilocos Sur. The LGU's seed dispersal in Cagayan also contributed to the increase.

Coconut growers were still reeling from the effects of long dry spell last year caused by El Niño as output further slid by 4.83 percent during the first half of 2011. In addition, the incidence of pest and diseases like scale insects was reported in Batangas. *Brontispa longissima* was noted in Zamboanga City, South Cotabato, Zamboanga Sibugay and Zamboanga del Norte. Coffee production went down by 8.57 percent. Poor coffee production resulted in land conversion to housing in Batangas and Davao City. In Cavite, farmers were reluctant to invest in inputs like fertilizer while coffee prices were low. Continuous rain during fruiting stage was reported in Caraga provinces. The frequent rains felt in Ilocos Region, Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, Bicol Region, Western Visayas, Eastern Visayas and Caraga affected mango trees during their flowering stage, thus the 5.26 percent decline in production. There were also less flower inductions during the period due to frequent rains and high cost of inputs in Western Visayas, Central Visayas, SOCCSKSARGEN and ARMM.

A 2.97 percent decline in camote production was recorded this year because of frequent rains, particularly, in Caraga provinces and Typhoon Bebang in Bicol Region. Garlic and onion output went down by more than 5.0 percent each in the first half of 2011. Low garlic production was due to crop shifting to tobacco and onion in Ilocos Norte while low market price discouraged farmers to plant garlic in Pangasinan in the first quarter of the year. In the case of onion, there were decreases in area due to crop shifting to watermelon, tomato and mongo in Mindoro Occidental as seed subsidy distribution of LGUs stopped. Calamansi production slid by another 0.83 percent because of continuous rains in Mindoro Oriental and in Caraga during the trees' flowering stage. There were also reports of lesser fruits borne from old trees in Northern Mindanao, Bicol Region and Western Visayas.

Collectively "other" crops recorded a 0.93 percent production decrease. Frequent rains had caused declines in the production of cacao and watermelon. Vegetables like ampalaya, native pechay, squash fruit and gabi were affected by strong winds in Quezon and continuous rainfall in Albay and Agusan del Sur.

The **livestock subsector** grew by 0.85 percent. It accounted for 15.27 percent of the total production in the first half of 2011. Cattle output increased by 0.41 percent as sustained demand for beef encouraged slaughtering in the first two (2) quarters of the year, particularly, in Central Luzon, CALABARZON, Western Visayas, Central Visayas, Davao Region and SOCCSKSARGEN. Hog production continued to grow and recorded another 1.04 percent output increment this year. This was explained by continued increases in the number of fatteners and number of hogs slaughtered in Central Luzon, Central Visayas, Northern Mindanao and Davao Region. Goat production also put up a 0.72 percent growth as increased number of animals disposed for slaughtering was observed, particularly, in Ilocos Region, Central Luzon, Central Visayas and Davao Region.

Meanwhile, carabao production went down by 1.64 percent as lower volume of carabao slaughtered in abattoirs was cited in most regions of Luzon, Western Visayas, Davao Region and SOCCSKSARGEN during the first half of 2011. Dairy production decreased by 0.12 percent as milk productivity in the first quarter declined resulting from hot weather.

**Poultry production** expanded by 3.60 percent this period. It shared 13.35 percent in total agricultural production. Chicken, which contributed mainly to the subsector's growth, registered a 3.80 percent increase in output. There was sustained demand for chicken meat during the first six (6) months of the year which encouraged more dressing of broilers in CALABARZON, Central Visayas and Northern Mindanao. Chicken egg production expanded by 3.48 percent and this was traced to the increased number of laying flocks as a result of additional commercial layer farms in CALABARZON. There was an increase in the egg laying efficiency ratio of layers due to favorable weather conditions. Production of duck meat, meanwhile, declined by 2.31 percent due to low culling during the period. The acquisition of more laying flocks and higher egg laying efficiency ratio in CALABARZON, Cagayan Valley and Western Visayas pushed duck egg production up by 2.43 percent. Availability of pasture areas and favorable weather conditions were noted in these areas.

Production in the **fisheries subsector**, which shared 19.61 percent in total agricultural production, went down by 2.89 percent in the first half of 2011. Commercial fisheries output dropped by 15.58 percent during the period. The continued increases in prices of gasoline and oil, coupled with strong winds and rough seas brought about by typhoons Bebeng, Chedeng, Dodong and Falcon which were felt mostly in Quezon and provinces of MIMAROPA, resulted in lower number of fishing days and trips. The less frequent appearance of “tamban” species or Indian Sardines, rough seas and unstable weather were mainly the reasons for lower fish production in Zamboanga City. In Zamboanga Sibugay, one (1) landing center stopped operation and no recorded unloadings were observed in some private and LGU-managed landing centers. Lesser unloadings were reported in private landing centers in South Cotabato due to rough seas and strong winds during the period.

Municipal fisheries production contracted by 2.66 percent because of strong winds and rough seas as a result of successive typhoons (Bebeng, Chedeng, Dodong, Egay and Falcon) and the early arrival of Southwest monsoon in some parts of the country. Bad weather conditions which resulted in strong winds and rough seas, and the high cost of fuel reduced the fishing days and trips in Palawan, Zamboanga and Caraga provinces.

Aquaculture production grew by 5.15 percent. Production from brackishwater and freshwater environment increased due to good oyster growth, and the high quality of tilapia and catfish fingerlings that were stocked in Bulacan. Higher survival rate because of good water salinity condition and abundant natural food was reported in Pampanga. Abundant natural food and good survival rate of tilapia and carp were reported in Rizal. In Cebu, there was higher tiger prawn production resulting from the availability of fry. Increased stocking rate of fry/fingerlings for all brackishwater pond species was reported in Camarines Sur. For seaweeds, higher production was the result of favorable weather conditions, good water condition, good planting materials and better caulerpa farm management in Palawan, newly established spinosum and cottonii farms in Bohol and the usage of good planting materials and less incidence of ice-ice diseases in Zamboanga Sibugay.



### C. FARMGATE PRICES

During the first half of 2011, farmgate prices increased by an average of 9.95 percent.

In the **crops subsector**, prices went up by an average of 17.96 percent in the first half of 2011. While palay prices remained at the 2010 level, all other crops registered expansion in prices. Corn prices were quoted higher by 9.45 percent during the reference period. This was due to sustained higher demand for food and processing of white corn coupled with higher demand for yellow corn for commercial feeds. Another reason cited was the higher prices of yellow corn in the world market. A hefty 97.58 percent increase in prices was recorded for coconut and this was influenced by the high price of copra. Prices of sugarcane and coffee moved up by 9.14 percent and 23.69 percent, respectively. Mango, calamansi and pineapple bounced back from last year's price slump and recorded increments ranging from 11.10 percent to 25.88 percent. Banana prices went up by 1.12 percent. Abaca price was higher by 14.85 percent while tobacco price went up by 4.84 percent. Prices of peanut and mungo increased by 1.73 percent and 2.90 percent, respectively. Higher prices were recorded for camote at 11.10 percent and cassava at 4.40 percent. Cabbage, tomato and eggplant recovered from last year's price downtrend and current quotations were higher by 37.12 percent to 70.89 percent. Significantly, price of onion soared by 126.50 percent. Garlic price was up by 34.90 percent. A higher price gain of 43.09 percent was indicated for rubber.

In the **livestock subsector**, prices went down by an average of 2.47 percent. There was a 3.51 percent decline in the price of hog. Upward trends were observed in the prices of cattle and goat with 3.13 percent gains and 7.25 percent gains this year, respectively. Carabao prices went down by 2.68 percent. There was a 0.17 percent contraction in the price of dairy.

The **poultry subsector** registered an average price decrease of 3.31 percent. Prices of chicken and duck meat went down by 4.99 percent and 8.21 percent, respectively. Chicken egg price recorded a 2.64 percent increment. Price of duck eggs declined by 0.10 percent.

Prices in the **fisheries subsector** had an average gain of 4.09 percent. This was attributed to the 15.44 percent increase in the prices of commercial fisheries. In the municipal fisheries, prices were quoted 5.68 percent higher than the 2010 levels. Aquaculture prices continued to decline and 2.92 percent decrease was reported in the first six (6) months of 2011.

TABLE 1. VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE AT CONSTANT PRICES, PHILIPPINES, JANUARY - JUNE, 2009 - 2011

SUBSECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2009	2010	2011	09-10	10-11
CROPS	194719.17	181945.82	202203.07	-6.56	11.13
PALAY	63804.13	57269.83	65542.87	-10.24	14.45
CORN	23105.67	17340.85	23761.78	-24.95	37.03
COCONUT	19681.16	19736.93	18784.53	0.28	-4.83
SUGARCANE	11138.45	8726.52	15322.80	-21.65	75.59
BANANA	19742.91	19885.42	20092.65	0.72	1.04
PINEAPPLE	8326.80	8382.51	8647.91	0.67	3.17
COFFEE	1883.11	1839.16	1681.53	-2.33	-8.57
MANGO	12364.88	13446.11	12738.82	8.74	-5.26
TOBACCO	1444.61	1615.18	1801.52	11.81	11.54
ABACA	675.95	679.94	688.12	0.59	1.20
PEANUT	383.59	361.99	368.26	-5.63	1.73
MONGO	494.39	480.33	608.83	-2.84	26.75
CASSAVA	3746.94	3862.83	4059.53	3.09	5.09
CAMOTE	1170.45	1124.08	1090.68	-3.96	-2.97
TOMATO	1042.87	1085.82	1090.25	4.12	0.41
GARLIC	763.37	698.36	661.83	-8.52	-5.23
ONION	1609.28	1719.75	1628.83	6.86	-5.29
CABBAGE	351.11	358.00	377.20	1.96	5.36
EGGPLANT	1791.55	1809.30	1827.68	0.99	1.02
CALAMANSI	601.64	592.87	587.95	-1.46	-0.83
RUBBER	1527.57	1463.94	1554.48	-4.17	6.18
OTHERS	19068.75	19466.11	19285.05	2.08	-0.93
LIVESTOCK	57962.35	59143.27	59647.67	2.04	0.85
CARABAO	2421.92	2567.94	2525.83	6.03	-1.64
CATTLE	5325.29	5553.60	5576.20	4.29	0.41
HOG	48371.64	49147.35	49658.77	1.60	1.04
GOAT	1748.98	1763.41	1776.04	0.83	0.72
DAIRY	94.53	110.97	110.83	17.39	-0.12
POULTRY	49108.30	50355.63	52166.31	2.54	3.60
CHICKEN	36581.40	37412.60	38833.06	2.27	3.80
DUCK	1010.49	890.62	870.01	-11.86	-2.31
CHICKEN EGGS	10620.01	11222.79	11613.45	5.68	3.48
DUCK EGGS	896.40	829.62	849.79	-7.45	2.43
FISHERIES	79586.52	78886.59	76606.58	-0.88	-2.89
COMMERCIAL	23398.54	22235.00	18769.88	-4.97	-15.58
MUNICIPAL	22530.71	22181.11	21592.18	-1.55	-2.66
AQUACULTURE	33657.27	34470.48	36244.53	2.42	5.15
TOTAL	381376.34	370331.32	390623.63	-2.90	5.48

TABLE 2. VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE AT CURRENT PRICES, PHILIPPINES, JANUARY - JUNE, 2009 - 2011

SUBSECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2009	2010	2011	09-10	10-11
CROPS	319878.48	314168.86	411842.99	-1.78	31.09
PALAY	113298.43	101165.67	115779.77	-10.71	14.45
CORN	40354.47	27870.95	41798.23	-30.93	49.97
COCONUT	31301.03	33064.82	62176.09	5.63	88.04
SUGARCANE	16564.87	22040.06	42235.91	33.05	91.63
BANANA	43525.17	52936.35	54088.49	21.62	2.18
PINEAPPLE	5790.72	5425.23	7045.63	-6.31	29.87
COFFEE	2875.90	2648.63	2995.39	-7.90	13.09
MANGO	15627.93	15303.75	16107.42	-2.07	5.25
TOBACCO	2333.82	2477.12	2896.60	6.14	16.93
ABACA	1377.11	1219.46	1417.47	-11.45	16.24
PEANUT	587.71	611.56	632.93	4.06	3.50
MONGO	908.98	1159.91	1512.78	27.61	30.42
CASSAVA	5461.30	5534.96	6072.61	1.35	9.71
CAMOTE	2445.55	2525.88	2722.84	3.28	7.80
TOMATO	1649.09	1263.85	1811.17	-23.36	43.31
GARLIC	799.95	716.81	916.42	-10.39	27.85
ONION	2968.93	2027.47	4349.42	-31.71	114.52
CABBAGE	490.98	369.72	534.15	-24.70	44.48
EGGPLANT	2269.59	1784.36	3080.22	-21.38	72.62
CALAMANSI	1153.48	825.73	998.05	-28.41	20.87
RUBBER	4300.96	9369.22	14235.58	117.84	51.94
OTHERS	23792.52	23827.37	28435.79	0.15	19.34
LIVESTOCK	93375.56	104866.13	103143.72	12.31	-1.64
CARABAO	4489.54	5144.07	4924.34	14.58	-4.27
CATTLE	9153.46	10063.05	10419.76	9.94	3.54
HOG	76114.19	85806.60	83658.20	12.73	-2.50
GOAT	3413.03	3611.28	3900.98	5.81	8.02
DAIRY	205.34	241.14	240.43	17.43	-0.29
POULTRY	70898.11	77666.55	77792.94	9.55	0.16
CHICKEN	52476.81	58396.93	57591.64	11.28	-1.38
DUCK	1267.21	1269.43	1138.20	0.17	-10.34
CHICKEN EGGS	15684.49	16574.73	17604.51	5.68	6.21
DUCK EGGS	1469.60	1425.46	1458.59	-3.00	2.32
FISHERIES	111436.52	112355.50	113572.38	0.82	1.08
COMMERCIAL	30677.27	30940.53	30150.61	0.86	-2.55
MUNICIPAL	39517.47	39468.63	40604.31	-0.12	2.88
AQUACULTURE	41241.78	41946.34	42817.46	1.71	2.08
TOTAL	595588.68	609057.04	706352.03	2.26	15.97



TABLE 4. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES,  
JANUARY -JUNE, 2009 - 2011

SUBSECTOR	IN THOUSAND METRIC TONS			GROWTH RATES	
	2009	2010	2011	09-10	10-11
CROPS					
PALAY	7376.20	6620.79	7577.21	-10.24	14.45
CORN	3218.06	2415.16	3309.44	-24.95	37.03
COCONUT	7262.42	7283.00	6931.56	0.28	-4.83
SUGARCANE	14280.06	11187.85	19644.61	-21.65	75.59
BANANA	4538.60	4571.36	4619.00	0.72	1.04
PINEAPPLE	1056.70	1063.77	1097.45	0.67	3.17
COFFEE	44.56	43.52	39.79	-2.33	-8.57
MANGO	667.29	725.64	687.47	8.74	-5.26
TOBACCO	35.74	39.96	44.57	11.81	11.54
ABACA	35.52	35.73	36.16	0.59	1.20
PEANUT	22.02	20.78	21.14	-5.63	1.73
MONGO	23.20	22.54	28.57	-2.84	26.75
CASSAVA	1026.56	1058.31	1112.20	3.09	5.09
CAMOTE	275.40	264.49	256.63	-3.96	-2.97
TOMATO	141.31	147.13	147.73	4.12	0.41
GARLIC	10.45	9.56	9.06	-8.52	-5.23
ONION	116.11	124.08	117.52	6.86	-5.29
CABBAGE	47.90	48.84	51.46	1.96	5.36
EGGPLANT	145.30	146.74	148.23	0.99	1.02
CALAMANSI	45.27	44.61	44.24	-1.46	-0.83
RUBBER	169.73	162.66	172.72	-4.17	6.18
OTHERS	1736.68	1772.87	1756.38	2.08	-0.93
LIVESTOCK					
CARABAO	70.16	74.39	73.17	6.03	-1.64
CATTLE	117.79	122.84	123.34	4.29	0.41
HOG	900.44	914.88	924.40	1.60	1.04
GOAT	38.78	39.10	39.38	0.83	0.72
DAIRY	6.90	8.10	8.09	17.39	-0.12
POULTRY					
CHICKEN	645.63	660.30	685.37	2.27	3.80
DUCK	18.63	16.42	16.04	-11.86	-2.31
CHICKEN EGGS	183.23	193.63	200.37	5.68	3.48
DUCK EGGS	20.00	18.51	18.96	-7.45	2.43
FISHERIES					
COMMERCIAL	696.80	662.15	558.96	-4.97	-15.58
MUNICIPAL	717.31	706.18	687.43	-1.55	-2.66
AQUACULTURE	1162.60	1190.69	1251.97	2.42	5.15

TABLE 5. WEIGHTED AVERAGE FARMGATE PRICES IN AGRICULTURE, PHILIPPINES,  
JANUARY -JUNE 2000, 2009 - 2011

SUBSECTOR	PESO PER KILOGRAM				GROWTH RATES		
	2000	2009	2010	2011	00-11	09-10	10-11
CROPS						5.11	17.96
PALAY	8.65	15.36	15.28	15.28	76.65	-0.52	0.00
CORN	7.18	12.54	11.54	12.63	75.91	-7.97	9.45
COCONUT	2.71	4.31	4.54	8.97	231.00	5.34	97.58
SUGARCANE	0.78	1.16	1.97	2.15	175.64	69.83	9.14
BANANA	4.35	9.59	11.58	11.71	169.20	20.75	1.12
PINEAPPLE	7.88	5.48	5.10	6.42	-18.53	-6.93	25.88
COFFEE	42.26	64.54	60.86	75.28	78.14	-5.70	23.69
MANGO	18.53	23.42	21.09	23.43	26.44	-9.95	11.10
TOBACCO	40.42	65.30	61.99	64.99	60.79	-5.07	4.84
ABACA	19.03	38.77	34.13	39.20	105.99	-11.97	14.85
PEANUT	17.42	26.69	29.43	29.94	71.87	10.27	1.73
MONGO	21.31	39.18	51.46	52.95	148.47	31.34	2.90
CASSAVA	3.65	5.32	5.23	5.46	49.59	-1.69	4.40
CAMOTE	4.25	8.88	9.55	10.61	149.65	7.55	11.10
TOMATO	7.38	11.67	8.59	12.26	66.12	-26.39	42.72
GARLIC	73.05	76.55	74.98	101.15	38.47	-2.05	34.90
ONION	13.86	25.57	16.34	37.01	167.03	-36.10	126.50
CABBAGE	7.33	10.25	7.57	10.38	41.61	-26.15	37.12
EGGPLANT	12.33	15.62	12.16	20.78	68.53	-22.15	70.89
CALAMANSI	13.29	25.48	18.51	22.56	69.75	-27.35	21.88
RUBBER	9.00	25.34	57.60	82.42	815.78	127.31	43.09
OTHERS	10.98	13.70	13.44	16.19	47.45	-1.90	20.46
LIVESTOCK						10.06	-2.47
CARABAO	34.52	63.99	69.15	67.30	94.96	8.06	-2.68
CATTLE	45.21	77.71	81.92	84.48	86.86	5.42	3.13
HOG	53.72	84.53	93.79	90.50	68.47	10.95	-3.51
GOAT	45.10	88.01	92.36	99.06	119.65	4.94	7.25
DAIRY	13.70	29.76	29.77	29.72	116.93	0.03	-0.17
POULTRY						6.83	-3.31
CHICKEN	56.66	81.28	88.44	84.03	48.31	8.81	-4.99
DUCK	54.24	68.02	77.31	70.96	30.83	13.66	-8.21
CHICKEN EGGS	57.96	85.60	85.60	87.86	51.59	0.00	2.64
DUCK EGGS	44.82	73.48	77.01	76.93	71.64	4.80	-0.10
FISHERIES						1.72	4.09
COMMERCIAL	33.58	44.03	46.73	53.94	60.63	6.14	15.44
MUNICIPAL	31.41	55.09	55.89	59.07	88.05	1.45	5.68
AQUACULTURE	28.95	35.47	35.23	34.20	18.13	-0.69	-2.92
TOTAL						5.31	9.95