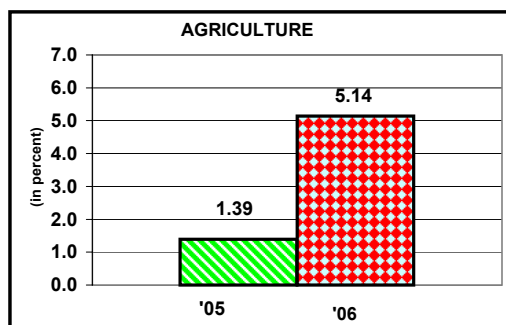
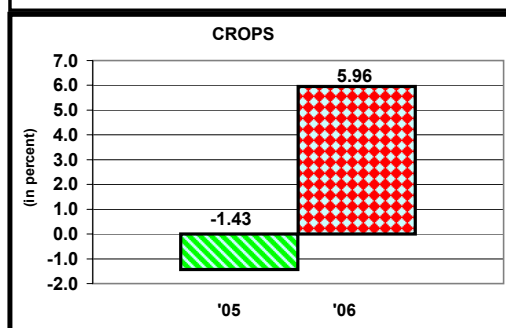


PERFORMANCE OF PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE JANUARY - JUNE 2006

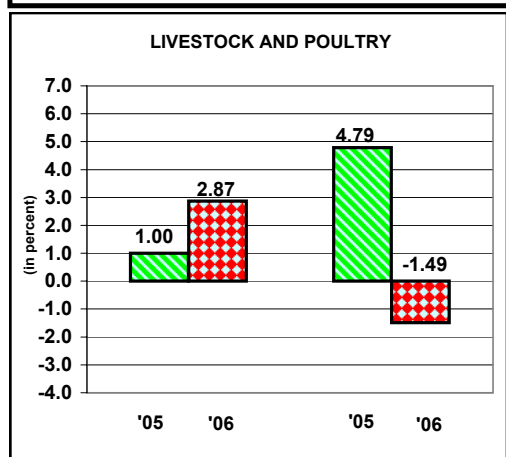
HIGHLIGHTS



The agriculture sector recorded a 5.14 percent increase in output during the period January to June 2006. The crops and fishery subsectors provided the big push to the overall performance of the sector. The livestock industry managed to post some gains but the poultry subsector registered an output contraction in the first half of 2006. The estimated gross value of agricultural output amounted to P443.0 billion at current prices, representing an 11.09 percent growth this year.

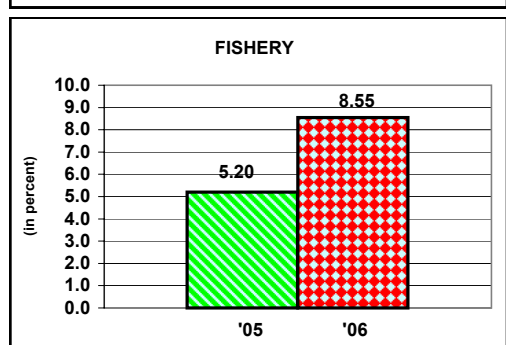


The crops subsector which accounted for 47.29 percent of the total agricultural production recovered from last year's shortfall. During the first semester, the subsector grew by 5.96 percent. Notable output gains were recorded by palay at 8.39 percent; corn at 31.99 percent and banana at 11.17 percent. Production increments were also posted by coconut, pineapple, sugarcane, peanut, eggplant, cassava, and rubber. Output gains ranged from 1.33 percent to 19.48 percent. The subsector grossed P234.6 billion at current prices, or 17.95 percent higher this year.

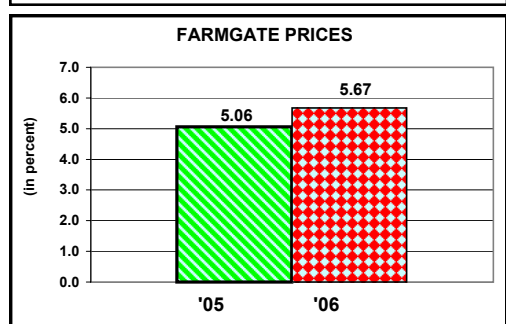


The livestock subsector had a 2.87 percent increment in output during the reference period. Its share in total agricultural production was 12.80 percent. The carabao, cattle and goat industries did not perform well, but this was offset by the gains recorded by hog at 4.17 percent and dairy at 3.15 percent. Gross value of livestock output reached P76.4 billion at current prices or 0.25 percent lower than the previous year's level.

The poultry subsector which shared 13.56 percent in the total agricultural production had a 1.49 percent cutback in output during the reference period. Except for chicken eggs which had a production increase of 4.29 percent, there was a downtrend in the production of poultry. Gross earnings from poultry production at P50.2 billion at current prices were 1.04 percent higher this year.



The fishery subsector came up with the biggest output expansion at 8.55 percent during the period. The subsector's share in total agricultural production was 26.35 percent. Municipal fisheries and aquaculture remained the major sources of growth with two-digit production increments of 11.93 percent and 12.91 percent, respectively. Production in commercial fisheries was lower by 3.28 percent this year. The subsector's gross value of production amounted to P81.7 billion at current prices which was equivalent to an 11.16 percent growth this year.



Producers' prices appreciated by an average of 5.67 percent. The biggest price gain was registered in the crops subsector at 11.32 percent. In the poultry subsector, prices were higher by 2.57 percent compared to their year ago levels. Fishery prices bounced back and this year, they went up by an average of 2.40 percent. However, livestock prices dropped by 3.03 percent during the reference period.

A. VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The gross value of **agricultural production** amounted to P443.0 billion at current prices which was equivalent to 11.09 percent growth during the first semester of 2006.

The **crops subsector** recorded a significant gain in gross earnings. From P198.9 billion in 2005, gross earnings went up by 17.95 percent to P234.6 billion at current prices in 2006. Increased production and prices pushed the gross value of palay production up by 11.40 percent. For the same reason, gross receipts from corn expanded by 52.39 percent this year.

Although coconut and pineapple posted increases in output, their gross values of production declined by 12.71 percent and 15.97 percent, respectively, due to contraction in prices. In the case of tobacco, gross value of production dropped by 18.98 percent as a result of depreciation in production and prices.

Because of improvement in production and remarkable increase in prices, the gross value of sugarcane production expanded by 52.97 percent. The same observation was noted for banana with gross value of output higher by 16.23 percent. Similarly, continuous increases in gross values of production were recorded for peanut, cassava, eggplant and rubber ranging from 3.77 percent to 80.32 percent.

Despite lower production this period, gross output values of mango and coffee went up by 14.94 percent and 15.49 percent, respectively, due to higher prices. The same observation held true for abaca, mungo, camote, onion, calamansi, tomato, cabbage and garlic with gross earnings increasing by 3.22 percent to 53.29 percent.

The **livestock subsector** grossed P76.4 billion at current prices, representing a 0.25 percent drop from its 2005 record. Improved prices this year pushed the gross values of carabao, cattle and goat outputs up by 3.65 percent, 1.59 percent, and 3.13 percent, respectively. Dairy continued to post expansion in production and

prices, thus the 11.73 percent increment in gross earnings. Meanwhile, the gross value of hog production went down by 0.84 percent because of reduction in prices.

The **poultry subsector**, which grossed P50.2 billion at current prices recorded a 1.04 percent increase in gross earnings in the first semester of 2006. The gross value of chicken output declined by 0.70 percent due to lower volume of production. In the case of chicken eggs, gross earnings expanded by 10.70 percent as a result of appreciation in production and prices. Duck suffered from continuous reduction in production and prices, thus the downturn in its gross output value by 8.69 percent. For the same reason, duck eggs grossed 8.71 percent lower during the reference period.

The gross value of production in the **fishery subsector** reached P81.7 billion at current prices, indicating an 11.16 percent increment from last year's level. The biggest gainer in terms of gross earnings was municipal fisheries with 17.63 percent more earnings this year. This was attributed to upward trend in both production and prices. Likewise, increments in output and prices pushed the gross value of aquaculture production up by 13.58 percent. On the other hand, commercial fisheries bounced back from last year's losses and recorded a 1.69 percent increase in gross value of output due to price expansion.

B. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION

The **agriculture sector** exhibited an impressive performance in the first semester of the year as gross output expanded by 5.14 percent compared to 2005 record.

The **crops subsector** which accounted for 47.29 percent of total agricultural output recorded a turnaround and generated a 5.96 percent gain during the period.

Palay production reached 6.54 million metric tons or 8.39 percent higher than its year ago level. This was primarily attributed to expansion in harvest area. The rains in the second quarter of 2006 led to substantial production gains from almost all regions, particularly

in Cagayan Valley, ARMM, Caraga, Eastern Visayas, SOCCSKSARGEN and Central Visayas. There was improvement in yield during the period as a result of increased usage of hybrid and quality inbred seeds and increased fertilizer application through the GMA-Rice Program interventions. Favorable weather conditions prevailed during the period.

The first semester was very good for corn growers whose output increased significantly by 31.99 percent compared to last year's level. Production during the first half of 2006 was 2.60 million metric tons. The expansion in output was reported in most regions except Caraga. Cagayan Valley and SOCCSKSARGEN contributed to the remarkable performance of corn this year. Harvest area also expanded during the period. Improved weather conditions, sustained usage of hybrid and quality OPV seeds and the availability of financial aids from both private and government sectors were also cited as contributing factors for the increase in yield.

The high demand and the good market price of young coconut encouraged more harvesting, thus the 1.33 percent gain in output during the period. The control of pests such as beetle and weevil in Zamboanga Peninsula, Central Luzon, Cagayan Valley and Davao City contributed to the output increase. Sugarcane production made a successful turnaround this semester as it recorded an uptrend of 1.98 percent compared to its negative growth last year. This could be traced to early harvesting and milling in Cagayan Valley and SOCCSKSARGEN. Other contributing factors were increased harvest area for muscovado in Negros Occidental and the assistance of DA-LGU in Ilocos Norte in promoting production of sugarcane for basi wine. Banana growers continued to enjoy an output upturn and recorded another 11.17 percent increase from last year's production. There were increases in the number of bearing hills as a result of good market demand in Compostela Valley, Davao Norte, SOCCSKSARGEN and Bukidnon. There were also reports of improved sizes of banana bunch in Bukidnon and Misamis Oriental. Because of sufficient rainfall and non-occurrence of typhoon in South Cotabato and Camarines Norte and the increased number of bearing hills in Bukidnon, pineapple production went up by 1.92 percent.

Cassava registered an 8.73 percent output increase during the period. More contract growers ventured in Bukidnon, South Cotabato, Misamis Oriental, Lanao Norte and Quezon during the first and second quarters of 2006. Peanut production improved by 2.19 percent because of availability of affordable seeds which encouraged more farmers in Pangasinan and Cagayan to increase their areas of planting. Increased harvested area was also cited in Isabela. Another 5.90 percent increment in eggplant production was recorded this year due to early control of fruit borers in Iloilo and intensified farming in Pangasinan. The availability of seed subsidy enabled eggplant farmers to replant in Isabela. The 19.48 percent gain in rubber production was due to the increased tappings as a result of good market price of latex in North Cotabato, Northern Mindanao, Davao, ARMM and SOCCSKSARGEN during the first two quarters of this year.

In the case of coffee, production went down by 1.87 percent during the first semester of 2006. Lack of buyers or decreasing demand combined with decreasing market prices led to the neglect of coffee farms in Zamboanga Peninsula. There were also reports of crop shifting to banana and rubber in Davao region and SOCCSKSARGEN. Typhoon Caloy adversely affected coffee production in MIMAROPA and CALABARZON. Mango growers recorded an output slippage of 7.50 percent. Ilocos Norte farms were affected by antrachnose disease brought about by rain showers during the period. It was also observed that continuous rains occurred during the fruit flowering stage of mangoes in Batangas, Bulacan and Nueva Ecija. In Zambales, mango trees were affected by thrips disease and leafhoppers. Lower yield was noted in Compostela Valley due to frequent rains. Reports of damaged mango farms in South Cotabato were also affected by capsid bugs and cecid fly.

Calamansi growers particularly in Mindoro Oriental were affected by typhoon Caloy; it pulled down production by 1.55 percent this semester. In Compostela Valley, poor farm maintenance due to high cost of inputs and low market price contributed to the production downtrend. Abaca was not able to sustain its growth and this year, a 7.86 percent production decline was recorded. The bunchy top

disease during the first quarter affected production in Bicol and Eastern Visayas. Tobacco production further went down by 14.77 percent this year. In Cagayan and Isabela, tobacco plants were damaged by flashfloods and farmers were not able to replant due to scarcity of planting materials. There were also reports of continuous heavy rains in Ilocos during the second quarter this year.

Mongo production was adversely affected by excessive rains during the flowering stage in Maguindanao thus, the 3.34 percent decline in output. There were also reports of crop shifting to palay in Isabela. Production of camote and tomato dropped by 0.02 percent and 4.11 percent, respectively. This was due to continuous rainfall during the first quarter of the year in Pangasinan, Quezon and Leyte. Flashfloods brought about by typhoon Caloy adversely affected garlic production in Mindoro Oriental and resulted in a 5.06 percent decline in output. This was further affected by the unabated influx of low-priced garlic in the country which discouraged planting in Ilocos. Onion growers experienced another decrease in production by 10.30 percent this year. In Nueva Ecija, onion farmers were affected by flashfloods in the second quarter of 2006. Cabbage production was down by 0.68 percent as a result of reported hailstones in Benguet during the second quarter of this year.

The **livestock subsector** which accounted for 12.80 percent of total agricultural output recorded a 2.87 percent output gain during the reference period. The hog industry continued to exhibit output expansion and this semester posted a 4.17 percent growth. The continuous increase in stocks of fatteners during the first quarter onwards to second quarter coupled with the increase in inventory during the same period contributed to the output growth. Dairy also put up another 3.15 percent production expansion during the period as a result of continuous increase in milk production from commercial dairy farms. Meanwhile, carabao continued to post declining production and this year another 2.36 percent drop was recorded. This was due to the decreased number of slaughtered animals and less stocks for slaughter due to shift in demand for work animals. Similarly, cattle production slid by another 2.54 percent this semester as the number of animals for slaughter decreased and inventory of stocks posted continued decline. Goat production was down by 4.02

percent because of decline in goat dispersal for slaughter during the period.

The **poultry subsector** shared 13.56 percent in total agricultural production. The subsector contracted by 1.49 percent this year. Chicken and duck exhibited a production downtrend during the period except for chicken egg production which grew by 4.29 percent. The improvement in chicken egg production was attributed to the increase in inventory of chicken layers this semester. Chicken and duck meat production slowed down by 2.55 percent and 8.25 percent, respectively. This was mainly due to the effects of typhoon and the threat of Avian Influenza. Following the same trend, duck egg production went down by 6.67 percent due to the decrease in the number of duck layers.

The **fishery subsector** which accounted for 26.35 percent of the total agricultural output continued to enjoy good performance. It recorded an 8.55 percent gain compared to last year's production. Aquaculture expanded by 12.91 percent this semester due to availability of good quality fingerlings coupled with good farm management which were particularly noted in Mindoro Occidental, Palawan, Aklan and Antique. Favorable weather conditions, improved feeding practices, increased number of fish pens and cage structures and increased stocking density were reported in Zambales and Bataan which further improved aquaculture production. In Maguindanao, there were reports of area expansion for seaweeds due to high prices.

Municipal fishery production recorded an upswing of 11.93 percent this semester. There were reports of increased activities in snail gathering in Laguna Lake due to higher demand for supplemental feeds from fishpond operators in Laguna, Bulacan and Pampanga. Accordingly, the strict implementation of fishery laws against illegal fishing in Palawan and the significant increase in the volume of catch of pelagic species such as big-eyed tuna, frigate tuna, skipjack, yellowfin tuna, grouper and cavalla in Tawi-Tawi contributed to higher production this year. Prevailing good weather conditions also favored fishing activities in Lanao Sur, Sulu and Maguindanao provinces during the period.

In contrast, commercial fishery production went down by 3.28 percent. During the first three months, there was decreased number of fishing boats venturing Tayabas and Lamon Bay as a result of strict implementation of RA 8550. The unabated increase in fuel cost discouraged fishing trips during the first semester of this year. The occurrence of Typhoons Caloy and Domeng also hampered fishing trips due to rough seas in Bicol, Western Visayas and in Ilocos region in the second quarter of 2006. In Batangas, there were reports of commercial fishing boats that were damaged by typhoon Caloy.

C. FARMGATE PRICES

During the first semester of 2006, farmgate prices of agricultural commodities continued to increase although at a slower rate. This year, prices grew by an average of 5.67 percent.

The **crops subsector** posted the biggest price gains averaging 11.32 percent. Palay prices went up by an average of 2.77 percent. On the other hand, corn recovered from last year's price cut and recorded a 15.46 percent hike this year. The appreciation in prices could be attributed to the increasing world price of yellow corn in the first quarter of 2006. Sugarcane prices continued to increase and this year registered a remarkable 50.00 percent growth. Rubber followed the sugarcane price trend because of increased demand for this commodity for industrial purposes. Prices received for banana were quoted higher by 4.55 percent while mango prices went up by 24.27 percent during the reference period.

Meanwhile, prices of coffee grew by 17.69 percent and abaca by 12.03 percent. Because of increased demand and good quality of produce, garlic prices surged by 61.47 percent. Notable increases were also posted by onion, eggplant, cabbage and tomato ranging from 31.75 percent to 41.22 percent. Prices of legumes were on the uptrend; mungo prices went up by 21.15 percent and peanut, by 1.55 percent. In the case of rootcrops, camote and cassava exhibited price gains of 17.85 percent and 18.57 percent, respectively. Another price gainer was calamansi with 27.49 percent.

Coconut prices decreased by 13.86 percent. The same observation held true for pineapple which registered a decline of 17.55 percent. Another loser was tobacco with prices lower by 4.93 percent.

In the **livestock subsector**, prices suffered an average cut of 3.03 percent. This was contributed by the 4.81 percent decline in the price of hog. On the other hand, prices of cattle, carabao and goat continued to go up and recorded increments of 4.25 percent, 6.15 percent and 7.44 percent, respectively. Dairy exhibited the biggest price gain of 8.32 percent.

Prices in the **poultry subsector** were higher by an average of 2.57 percent from previous year's level. This was attributed to the price increment of chicken by 1.89 percent and chicken eggs by 6.15 percent. Meanwhile, duck and duck eggs registered negative growth rates of 0.48 percent and 2.18 percent, respectively.

The **fishery subsector** had an average price gain of 2.40 percent. Commercial fisheries bounced back from last year's price slump and posted an average increase of 5.13 percent during the period. Prices in municipal fisheries appreciated by an average of 5.09 percent while a slight increase of 0.60 percent was recorded by aquaculture.

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

SUB-SECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2004	2005	2006	04-05	05-06
AGRICULTURAL CROPS	69825.15	68825.92	72926.25	-1.43	5.96
PALAY	19927.31	19909.00	21580.12	-0.09	8.39
CORN	7567.38	6393.36	8438.52	-15.51	31.99
COCONUT	12094.15	12577.11	12744.63	3.99	1.33
SUGARCANE	5603.95	4766.44	4860.81	-14.94	1.98
BANANA	4981.75	5389.90	5991.82	8.19	11.17
PINEAPPLE	1668.48	1673.33	1705.38	0.29	1.92
COFFEE	1078.37	1143.81	1122.39	6.07	-1.87
MANGO	6331.21	6440.43	5957.09	1.73	-7.50
TOBACCO	718.03	669.98	571.01	-6.69	-14.77
ABACA	236.40	262.02	241.43	10.84	-7.86
PEANUT	162.95	170.94	174.68	4.90	2.19
MONGO	251.14	252.66	244.22	0.61	-3.34
CASSAVA	1014.03	1042.94	1134.03	2.85	8.73
CAMOTE	478.19	517.20	517.10	8.16	-0.02
TOMATO	432.25	435.13	417.23	0.67	-4.11
GARLIC	693.87	612.81	581.78	-11.68	-5.06
ONION	471.84	440.05	394.73	-6.74	-10.30
CABBAGE	177.92	174.83	173.65	-1.73	-0.68
EGGPLANT	632.49	647.12	685.28	2.31	5.90
CALAMANSI	237.46	246.64	242.83	3.87	-1.55
RUBBER	532.73	532.09	635.74	-0.12	19.48
OTHERS	4533.26	4528.11	4511.79	-0.11	-0.36
LIVESTOCK	19000.29	19189.42	19739.90	1.00	2.87
CARABAO	787.74	765.44	747.42	-2.83	-2.36
CATTLE	2483.24	2390.79	2329.96	-3.72	-2.54
HOG	15236.64	15518.27	16166.03	1.85	4.17
GOAT	462.97	483.21	463.79	4.37	-4.02
DAIRY	29.70	31.70	32.70	6.73	3.15
POULTRY	20259.93	21230.37	20914.60	4.79	-1.49
CHICKEN	14661.32	15278.53	14889.67	4.21	-2.55
DUCK	884.52	894.92	821.10	1.18	-8.25
CHICKEN EGGS	4065.29	4419.15	4608.63	8.70	4.29
DUCK EGGS	648.80	637.77	595.20	-1.70	-6.67
FISHERY	35582.67	37434.67	40635.95	5.20	8.55
COMMERCIAL	9250.03	9543.38	9229.90	3.17	-3.28
MUNICIPAL	8318.89	8746.32	9789.73	5.14	11.93
AQUACULTURE	18013.74	19144.97	21616.32	6.28	12.91
TOTAL	144668.03	146680.39	154216.70	1.39	5.14

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

SUB-SECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2004	2005	2006	04-05	05-06
AGRICULTURAL CROPS	189065.60	198874.57	234582.29	5.19	17.95
PALAY	58030.75	65337.71	72783.86	12.59	11.40
CORN	21137.27	16338.59	24898.83	-22.70	52.39
COCONUT	23319.66	25571.14	22320.70	9.65	-12.71
SUGARCANE	15585.98	14597.24	22329.36	-6.34	52.97
BANANA	16993.31	20391.80	23700.98	20.00	16.23
PINEAPPLE	4420.16	4792.21	4026.84	8.42	-15.97
COFFEE	1845.68	2004.82	2315.34	8.62	15.49
MANGO	13906.21	14409.70	16562.83	3.62	14.94
TOBACCO	1978.73	2139.41	1733.43	8.12	-18.98
ABACA	805.62	1244.00	1284.11	54.42	3.22
PEANUT	396.05	453.28	470.39	14.45	3.77
MONGO	456.03	550.99	645.21	20.82	17.10
CASSAVA	2969.67	3128.83	4033.90	5.36	28.93
CAMOTE	1596.49	1778.73	2095.78	11.41	17.82
TOMATO	1054.79	1126.52	1525.37	6.80	35.41
GARLIC	602.80	673.01	1031.68	11.65	53.29
ONION	1063.66	1535.01	1814.15	44.31	18.18
CABBAGE	319.15	345.11	474.87	8.13	37.60
EGGPLANT	1450.93	1484.50	2142.39	2.31	44.32
CALAMANSI	658.88	846.95	1063.12	28.54	25.52
RUBBER	2884.03	2945.35	5310.94	2.13	80.32
OTHERS	17589.73	17179.67	22018.22	-2.33	28.16
LIVESTOCK	68939.89	76626.71	76438.44	11.15	-0.25
CARABAO	2854.73	3177.95	3294.06	11.32	3.65
CATTLE	6718.77	7595.34	7716.48	13.05	1.59
HOG	56795.67	62986.93	62457.64	10.90	-0.84
GOAT	2427.62	2701.85	2786.30	11.30	3.13
DAIRY	143.09	164.65	183.97	15.06	11.73
POULTRY	45737.78	49724.07	50240.19	8.72	1.04
CHICKEN	33535.41	36791.82	36532.97	9.71	-0.70
DUCK	1234.91	1501.17	1370.70	21.56	-8.69
CHICKEN EGGS	9380.89	9794.46	10842.43	4.41	10.70
DUCK EGGS	1586.57	1636.61	1494.09	3.15	-8.71
FISHERY	70583.55	73509.83	81713.76	4.15	11.16
COMMERCIAL	24646.09	23773.30	24173.94	-3.54	1.69
MUNICIPAL	23672.70	25899.68	30465.33	9.41	17.63
AQUACULTURE	22264.76	23836.85	27074.49	7.06	13.58
TOTAL	374326.81	398735.19	442974.69	6.52	11.09

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

SUB-SECTOR	IN THOUSAND METRIC TONS			GROWTH RATES	
	2004	2005	2006	04-05	05-06
AGRICULTURAL CROPS					
PALAY	6038.58	6033.03	6539.43	-0.09	8.39
CORN	2335.61	1973.26	2604.48	-15.51	31.99
COCONUT	6681.85	6948.68	7041.23	3.99	1.33
SUGARCANE	17512.34	14895.14	15190.04	-14.94	1.98
BANANA	2767.64	2994.39	3328.79	8.19	11.17
PINEAPPLE	873.55	876.09	892.87	0.29	1.92
COFFEE	45.81	48.59	47.68	6.07	-1.87
MANGO	863.74	878.64	812.70	1.73	-7.50
TOBACCO	47.52	44.34	37.79	-6.69	-14.77
ABACA	35.71	39.58	36.47	10.84	-7.86
PEANUT	19.17	20.11	20.55	4.90	2.19
MONGO	21.41	21.54	20.82	0.61	-3.34
CASSAVA	724.31	744.96	810.02	2.85	8.73
CAMOTE	253.01	273.65	273.60	8.16	-0.02
TOMATO	126.02	126.86	121.64	0.67	-4.11
GARLIC	14.98	13.23	12.56	-11.68	-5.06
ONION	73.61	68.65	61.58	-6.74	-10.30
CABBAGE	42.16	41.43	41.15	-1.73	-0.68
EGGPLANT	130.95	133.98	141.88	2.31	5.90
CALAMANSI	44.22	45.93	45.22	3.87	-1.55
RUBBER	117.86	117.72	140.65	-0.12	19.48
OTHERS	1697.85	1695.92	1689.81	-0.11	-0.36
LIVESTOCK					
CARABAO	66.42	64.54	63.02	-2.83	-2.36
CATTLE	124.10	119.48	116.44	-3.72	-2.54
HOG	838.56	854.06	889.71	1.85	4.17
GOAT	39.57	41.30	39.64	4.37	-4.02
DAIRY	5.94	6.34	6.54	6.73	3.15
POULTRY					
CHICKEN	538.03	560.68	546.41	4.21	-2.55
DUCK	25.52	25.82	23.69	1.18	-8.25
CHICKEN EGGS	140.96	153.23	159.80	8.70	4.29
DUCK EGGS	28.81	28.32	26.43	-1.70	-6.67
FISHERY					
COMMERCIAL	565.06	582.98	563.83	3.17	-3.28
MUNICIPAL	556.82	585.43	655.27	5.14	11.93
AQUACULTURE	843.34	896.30	1012.00	6.28	12.91

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

SUB-SECTOR	PESO PER KILOGRAM				GROWTH RATES		
	1985	2004	2005	2006	85-06	04-05	05-06
AGRICULTURAL CROPS						6.71	11.32
PALAY	3.30	9.61	10.83	11.13	237.27	12.70	2.77
CORN	3.24	9.05	8.28	9.56	195.06	-8.51	15.46
COCONUT	1.81	3.49	3.68	3.17	75.14	5.44	-13.86
SUGARCANE	0.32	0.89	0.98	1.47	359.38	10.11	50.00
BANANA	1.80	6.14	6.81	7.12	295.56	10.91	4.55
PINEAPPLE	1.91	5.06	5.47	4.51	136.13	8.10	-17.55
COFFEE	23.54	40.29	41.26	48.56	106.29	2.41	17.69
MANGO	7.33	16.10	16.40	20.38	178.04	1.86	24.27
TOBACCO	15.11	41.64	48.25	45.87	203.57	15.87	-4.93
ABACA	6.62	22.56	31.43	35.21	431.87	39.32	12.03
PEANUT	8.50	20.66	22.54	22.89	169.29	9.10	1.55
MONGO	11.73	21.30	25.58	30.99	164.19	20.09	21.15
CASSAVA	1.40	4.10	4.20	4.98	255.71	2.44	18.57
CAMOTE	1.89	6.31	6.50	7.66	305.29	3.01	17.85
TOMATO	3.43	8.37	8.88	12.54	265.60	6.09	41.22
GARLIC	46.32	40.24	50.87	82.14	77.33	26.42	61.47
ONION	6.41	14.45	22.36	29.46	359.59	54.74	31.75
CABBAGE	4.22	7.57	8.33	11.54	173.46	10.04	38.54
EGGPLANT	4.83	11.08	11.08	15.10	212.63	0.00	36.28
CALAMANSI	5.37	14.90	18.44	23.51	337.80	23.76	27.49
RUBBER	4.52	24.47	25.02	37.76	735.40	2.25	50.92
OTHERS	2.67	10.36	10.13	13.03	388.01	-2.22	28.63
LIVESTOCK						10.05	-3.03
CARABAO	11.86	42.98	49.24	52.27	340.73	14.56	6.15
CATTLE	20.01	54.14	63.57	66.27	231.18	17.42	4.25
HOG	18.17	67.73	73.75	70.20	286.35	8.89	-4.81
GOAT	11.70	61.35	65.42	70.29	500.77	6.63	7.44
DAIRY	5.00	24.09	25.97	28.13	462.60	7.80	8.32
POULTRY						3.75	2.57
CHICKEN	27.25	62.33	65.62	66.86	145.36	5.28	1.89
DUCK	34.66	48.39	58.14	57.86	66.94	20.15	-0.48
CHICKEN EGGS	28.84	66.55	63.92	67.85	135.26	-3.95	6.15
DUCK EGGS	22.52	55.07	57.79	56.53	151.02	4.94	-2.18
FISHERY						-1.00	2.40
COMMERCIAL	16.37	43.62	40.78	42.87	161.88	-6.51	5.13
MUNICIPAL	14.94	42.51	44.24	46.49	211.18	4.07	5.09
AQUACULTURE	21.36	26.40	26.59	26.75	25.23	0.72	0.60
TOTAL						5.06	5.67