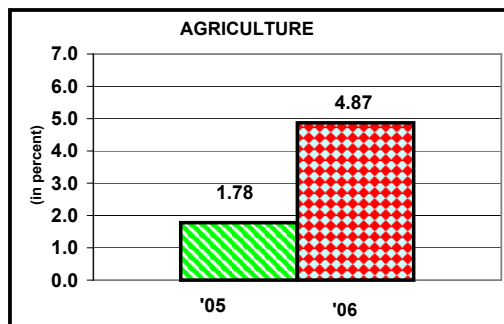


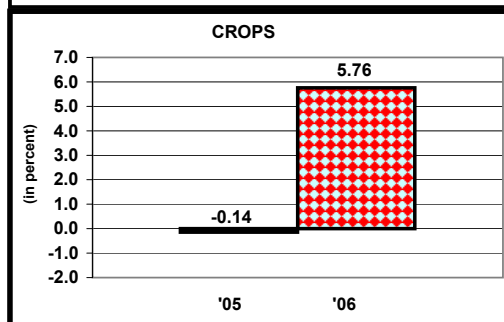
PERFORMANCE OF PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE

JANUARY - SEPTEMBER 2006

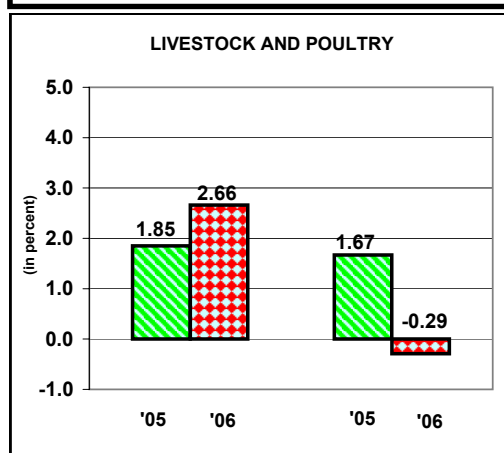
HIGHLIGHTS



For the first nine months of 2006, agriculture grew by 4.87 percent. There was a sustained growth in the three quarters of the year. Except for poultry, all subsectors recorded output gains with fisheries providing the biggest push to the overall growth during the reference period. Driven by increases in production and prices, the sector grossed 10.35 percent more this year at P640.9 billion at current prices.

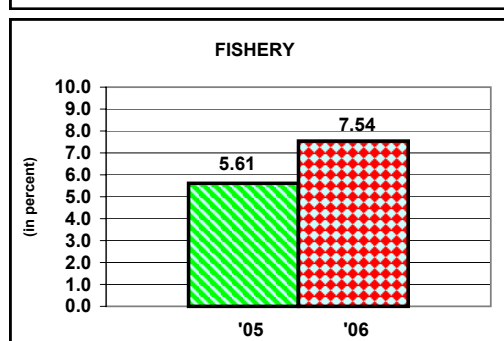


The crops subsector recovered from last year's negative growth and posted a 5.76 percent increase in production. Palay and corn production expanded by 9.69 percent and 15.71 percent, respectively. Other major growth contributors were banana, sugarcane, pineapple, coconut, cassava and rubber. The subsector came up with higher gross returns of P330.4 billion at current prices or 15.54 percent more than last year's record. Crop production was 46.85 percent of the total agricultural production.

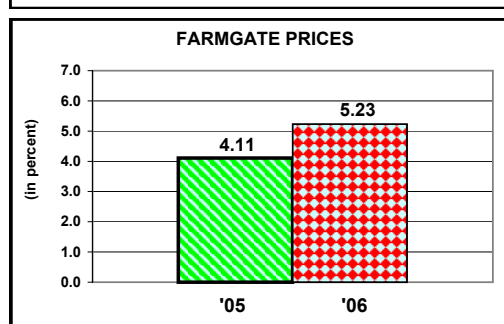


The livestock subsector grew by 2.66 percent this year. The major source of growth was hog which maintained its growth rate of more than 3.00 percent. At current prices, the gross value of livestock output was P113.0 billion, or 0.70 percent higher than in 2005. The subsector's share in total agricultural production was 13.36 percent.

The poultry subsector which accounted for 14.32 percent of the total agricultural output recorded a 0.29 percent decline in production. Only chicken egg production registered an increase at 3.64 percent. The subsector grossed P75.7 billion at current prices or 2.97 percent more than the 2005 level.



The fishery subsector posted the biggest gain at 7.54 percent. Aquaculture was the top gainer with output surging by 13.40 percent. The expansion in municipal fisheries continued and this year, another 9.91 percent increase was recorded. Production in commercial fisheries, on the other hand, went down by 5.15 percent. The subsector grossed P121.8 billion at current prices, up by 11.64 percent compared to last year's record. The subsector's contribution to total agricultural production was 25.47 percent.



On the average, farmgate prices increased by 5.23 percent this year. The crops subsector recorded the biggest price increment of 9.25 percent. This was followed by the fishery subsector where prices went up by 3.81 percent. In the poultry subsector, prices appreciated by an average of 3.27 percent. In the livestock subsector, prices declined by 1.91 percent from the 2005 record.

A. VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The **agriculture sector** grossed P640.9 billion at current prices during the first nine months of 2006. This represented a 10.35 percent increase from last year's record as both volume of production and farmgate prices posted gains during the reference period.

Production in the **crops subsector** was valued at P330.4 billion at current prices or 15.54 percent higher than the previous year's performance. This can be attributed to the increments in both production and prices this year. In particular, gross value of palay output was up by 9.09 percent although a decline in price was noted. Corn showed a marked improvement of 36.02 percent in gross earnings as increases in both production and prices were noted.

The sugarcane industry made a turnaround as gross value of output expanded by 53.11 percent owing to increases in production and farmgate prices. This was also true for banana and rubber with their respective gross earnings growing by 12.30 percent and 76.21 percent. Due to continued gains in prices, abaca, calamansi, coffee and mango, posted increases in gross receipts, ranging from 0.83 percent to 14.40 percent.

On the other hand, coconut and pineapple grossed lower this year by 8.37 percent and 15.03 percent, respectively, because farmgate prices dropped. The downward trend in both production and prices of tobacco pushed down its gross returns by as much as 18.14 percent for the first nine months of 2006.

In the case of vegetables, legumes and rootcrops, gross values of outputs were higher this year. Increases in gross receipts by as much as 53.43 percent by garlic and 60.67 percent by cabbage were achieved with the increases in farmgate prices. For the same reason, gross value of camote went up by 8.39 percent, mungo by 16.74 percent and onion by 18.07 percent. With the combined growth of production and prices, this year's gross earnings from eggplant and cassava grew by 40.12 percent and 36.42 percent, respectively. This was also observed for

tomato which grossed 23.00 percent more this year and peanut with 2.73 percent gain from last year's level.

Altogether, the "other crops" grossed 31.99 percent higher this year due to price appreciation.

The **livestock subsector** grossed P113.0 billion at current prices during the reference period. This was 0.70 percent more than the previous year's record. The increases in farmgate prices pushed up gross values of output of carabao by 6.14 percent, and cattle by 2.45 percent. Likewise, goat grossed 2.19 percent more as a result of price increase. Meanwhile, the hog industry still managed to increase gross earnings by 0.12 percent despite lower prices this period. Dairy grossed 10.00 percent more as both output and prices went up.

The **poultry subsector** earned P75.7 billion at current prices, 2.97 percent higher than last year's record. With higher prices, chicken grossed 1.88 percent higher this year. Chicken egg generated gross earnings of 9.72 percent more than in 2005 because of gains in output and prices. Declines in gross returns from duck meat by 7.88 percent and for duck eggs by 6.22 percent were registered during the reference period.

The parallel increases in both output and prices resulted in increased gross earnings of the **fishery subsector**. This year, its gross output value amounted to P121.8 billion at current prices or 11.64 percent more than the previous year's record. Municipal fisheries generated 19.33 percent more in gross value of production as both output and prices continued to increase. The same was also true for aquaculture that recorded a 15.61 percent increment in gross receipts compared to the 2005 level. Commercial fisheries, on the other hand, grossed 0.03 percent lower due to output reduction during the period.

B. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION

From January to September 2006, the **agriculture sector** expanded by 4.87 percent compared to its 2005 record.

The **crops subsector** which generated 46.85 percent of the total agricultural output grew by 5.76 percent this year.

Palay with an estimated output of 9.55 million metric tons gained 9.69 percent from previous year's production. Specifically, expansion could be traced in the increased harvest areas in all regions except Ilocos, Central Luzon, Bicol and Zamboanga Peninsula. In addition, the early onset of rainfall allowed early plantings and cultivation of wider areas. There was also an improvement in yield as a result of sustained usage of hybrid and quality inbred seeds, sufficient water, increased fertilizer application through the GMA-Rice Program interventions and less occurrence of pests and diseases.

Corn production grew significantly by 15.71 percent as it reached 4.83 million metric tons during the period. Yield improvement was observed in almost all regions. The gain in yield was attributed to the expanding adoption of good quality open pollinated varieties (OPVs) and hybrid seeds. Moreover, there was lesser occurrence of pests and diseases and adequate rainfall in practically all regions.

Sugarcane production moved up by 4.20 percent this year. The reported early milling in Negros Occidental particularly the Hawaiian-Philippines Company, Central Azucarera de la Carlota Incorporated and Binalbagan-Isabela Sugar Company Incorporated and the doubling of capacity of Victorias Milling Company Incorporated led to the remarkable output increments during the third quarter of 2006.

Coconut maintained a positive growth with a 1.63 percent output gain during the first nine months of 2006. Because of high demand and good market price, farmers were encouraged to harvest more young coconut. There were reports of increased number of processors in Nueva Vizcaya and Cagayan province. In Mindanao, coconut trees, which were intercropped with corn benefited from fertilizer application. Another

reason cited was the recovery of coconut bearing trees from stress caused by the dry spell last year. Meanwhile, the 9.57 percent production increment for banana was a result of increased number of bearing hills in Bukidnon commercial farms like Celebrate Life Agriculture, Agrinanas, Mt. Kitanlad Ventures and Panabo Multi-Purpose Cooperative in the second quarter of 2006. Good fruiting performance due to fertilization, thinning, bagging, deleafing and good rainfall pattern in Northern Mindanao contributed to the growth. Increased area and number of bearing hills due to high market demand for local and export market were reported in SOCCSKSARGEN.

Pineapple production increased by 1.93 percent during the period as a result of increased number of bearing hills in LAPANDAY, Bukidnon. There were also reports of new area planted in Camarines Norte and Camarines Sur because of the higher demand for export and local market and increased area harvested in Sarangani. Rubber posted a double-digit output increment of 14.42 percent during the period mainly due to fertilizer application in Zamboanga Sibugay and the recovery of productive trees in Zamboanga del Sur from defoliation. This was coupled by the consistent high price of latex in the second and third quarters of 2006 in Northern Mindanao, Davao Region, ARMM and SOCCSKSARGEN.

Cassava was another gainer with production growing by 6.01 percent compared to last year's level. Accordingly, there was an increase in the number of contract growers for San Miguel Corporation in Bukidnon while sufficient rainfall favored production in Maguindanao, Sulu and Quezon. Eggplant continued to record production expansion and during the period, it posted another 4.93 percent increase. The early control of fruit borer in Iloilo and intensified farming in Pangasinan resulted in increased planting density of eggplant in the second quarter. In the third quarter, the good performance of eggplant was the result of sufficient rains favorable during the fruiting stage in Iloilo and Isabela. Likewise, the utilization of marginal lands led to the expansion in area in Bohol, Negros Occidental and Capiz. Tomato producers performed better during the reference period as production went up by 1.42 percent this year. Proper crop management in Nueva Ecija and higher price in the second quarter motivated farmers to increase cultivated area to tomato in Bukidnon. In addition, newly opened areas for tomato production

were reported in Batangas in the third quarter of 2006. Peanut was able to maintain a 1.40 percent production gain. The availability of affordable seeds in Pangasinan and Cagayan encouraged farmers to increase area planted in the second quarter of 2006.

Tobacco came down with another production loss of 14.86 percent. A bigger output reduction was noted in the third quarter due to decreased demand for native tobacco in Eastern Visayas. Crop shifting to corn in Misamis Oriental and mongo and legumes in Agusan del Sur was reported. During the second quarter of 2006, tobacco farms in Cagayan Valley and Isabela were adversely affected by flashfloods. Heavy rains had also a negative impact on tobacco production in Ilocos. Mango production slid by 6.73 percent from last year's record. In Bulacan, Pampanga and Tarlac, mango trees have not recovered yet from the effects of typhoon Agaton in the first quarter of 2006. There were also reports of *anthracnose disease* in Ilocos Norte and pests like *capsid bugs* and *cecid fly* in South Cotabato and *leafhoppers* in Zambales.

Due to *bunchy top and mosaic diseases* in Sorsogon and Eastern Visayas, abaca production dropped by 6.55 percent. This was further aggravated by the heavy rains in Central Visayas down to Mindanao which hampered stripping of abaca. There was a 2.29 percent decline in coffee output this year. This was seen as an offshoot of the lack of buyers or decreasing demand combined with lower market prices in the Visayas and Mindanao areas. In Davao and SOCCSKSARGEN, farmers shifted to other crops such as Cavendish banana and rubber. The peace and order situation in Sulu and delayed maturing of coffee trees in Iloilo, particularly in the third quarter of this year were also recorded.

The 3.38 percent decline in mongo and 4.10 percent drop in calamansi production were due to excessive rains during the reference period. Garlic production went down by 4.99 percent. Growers were seemingly discouraged by the continuous influx of imported garlic in the local market. Onion production dropped by 10.30 percent during the period. Among the reasons for this cut were the damages caused by flashfloods and high production cost in Sarangani during the second quarter of 2006. In South Cotabato, farmers shifted to eggplant and tomato. In the case of cabbage, the hailstones in the second quarter and typhoon Florita in Benguet in the third quarter pushed down production by 1.71

percent from last year's level. The 0.80 percent drop in camote production was reportedly due to *weevils* in Agusan del Sur. Crop shifting to "yacon" because of better price was also cited. Heavy rainfall had negatively affected camote production in Albay, Camarines Sur and Negros Occidental in the third quarter of 2006.

Collectively, "other crops" suffered another production setback of 0.36 percent.

The **livestock subsector** recorded a 2.66 percent growth in output during the first nine months of 2006. It accounted for 13.36 percent of the total agricultural production. Hog was the source of growth with its 3.92 percent gain in output during the period. This was the result of continued increase in stocks and inventory of fatteners. A substantial increase in production was noted in CALABARZON in the third quarter of 2006. Dairy came up with additional 4.64 percent in production during the period. This was evidenced by the continuous increase of milk production from commercial carabao and cattle farms. There was an increase in the number of dairy cattle in the milking line in the third quarter. Carabao and cattle posted output reductions of 2.10 percent and 2.61 percent, respectively. Lesser number of animals for slaughter in abattoirs was reported. There were less stocks for slaughter due to shift in demand for carabao as work animals. Further, there was no increase in the inventory of stocks for cattle in the third quarter of 2006. Goat was another loser as output declined by 4.11 percent compared to last year's level. The reduced number of goats intended for slaughter was noted throughout the second and third quarters of 2006.

The **poultry subsector** which accounted for 14.32 percent of the total agricultural production did not perform well in the first nine months of this year with output sliding by 0.29 percent. Except for chicken eggs which registered a 3.64 percent increment, all other poultry components posted output reductions. The increases in egg production throughout the three quarters were traced to the higher inventory of chicken layers. An improvement in egg laying efficiency ratio was recorded in the third quarter.

The supply of broilers from commercial farms which was low could largely explain the 0.77 percent cut in chicken production. The adverse effects of typhoon Caloy and the threat of Avian flu in the second quarter contributed to the chicken production situation. Duck production was not able to recover from its negative performance in 2005 as another output reduction of 8.33 percent was recorded this year. The industry cited the depletion of stocks of culled layers in commercial farms due to avian flu scare throughout the reference period. Duck egg production dropped by 6.47 percent due to reported continuous decrease in the number of duck layers.

The **fishery subsector** which accounted for 25.47 percent of the total agricultural output sustained its impressive performance by putting up a 7.54 percent growth in the first nine months of 2006. Aquaculture was the source of growth with its 13.40 percent increase in output. Among the contributing factors were the high stocking rate for milkfish due to availability of fingerlings in Ilocos Sur, La Union and Pangasinan, area expansion in Zambales, and new areas in Biliran, Leyte, Northern and Samar. Better management and good market demand throughout the second and third quarters were also cited as reasons for output expansion. In the case of seaweeds, additional areas were noted in MIMAROPA, Bicol, Zamboanga Peninsula and ARMM. This was due to the free propagules or planting materials distributed to farmers through BFAR's rehabilitation and dispersal program. This was further boosted by the financial support from LGU in Zamboanga Sibugay. In Zamboanga City and Zamboanga del Norte, the use of new technology like triangular method of planting improved the performance of seaweeds during the period. Good weather conditions likewise, enhanced the growth of seaweeds.

Municipal fisheries continued to post production gains and came up with 9.91 percent output increment during the period. There were reports of bigger volume of fish catch resulting from the conservation and protection of mangrove areas and coral reefs where fish congregate and grow particularly in Palawan. Favorable weather conditions paved the way for more fishing days and abundant catch of anchovies, big-eyed scad, fimbriated sardines, frigate tuna, roundscad and skipjacks were cited. The intensified campaign against illegal fishing in Masbate encouraged small fishermen in Camarines Sur and Camarines Norte to

spend more time in fishing. More schools of fish were found in Bohol Sea and Visayan Sea due to less intrusion of commercial fishing vessels in the fishing grounds of Cebu.

The lackluster performance of commercial fisheries was manifested in the 5.15 percent decline in production during the period. Decreased fishing operations due to high cost of fuel in Quezon and in Camarines Norte were observed. Another reason was the reduced number of fishing days due to southwest monsoon rains and occurrence of typhoons in Albay, Antique, Iloilo, and Negros Occidental. Lesser number of boats unloading in ARMM and SOCCSKSARGEN because of typhoons was noted.

C. FARMGATE PRICE

From January to September 2006, farmgate prices recorded an average increase of 5.23 percent.

In the **crops subsector**, prices moved up by an average of 9.25 percent. Palay prices posted a 0.55 percent reduction. On the other hand, corn recovered from last year's negative growth with 17.55 percent increment this year. A higher demand for yellow corn from feedmillers and poultry integrators was reported. Sugarcane prices increased by 46.94 percent. Banana and mango had price increments of 2.49 and 22.65 percent, respectively. Calamansi price was quoted 5.67 percent higher during the period. This year, prices were 7.89 percent higher for abaca, 11.82 percent for coffee, and 54.00 percent for rubber.

Vegetable prices were, likewise, on the uptrend. In particular, garlic and cabbage prices went up by 61.49 percent and 63.46 percent, respectively. Price increases for tomato, onion and eggplant ranged from 21.27 percent to 33.55 percent. In the case of legumes, price increments were noted for peanut at 1.31 percent and mungo at 20.82 percent. Rootcrops bounced back from last year's price cuts and recorded gains of 28.68 percent for cassava and 9.26 percent for camote this year.

Meanwhile, coconut prices depreciated by 9.84 percent and this was largely traced in the lower demand from traders for matured coconut. Pineapple and tobacco prices recorded price decreases of 16.63 percent and 3.85 percent, respectively.

The **livestock subsector** recorded an average price decrease of 1.91 percent. Hog prices dropped by 3.66 percent. Prices of cattle, carabao and goat were up by 5.19 to 8.42 percent. Dairy experienced a price gain of 5.12 percent.

Prices in the **poultry subsector** moved up by an average of 3.27 percent. Chicken prices recorded a 2.67 percent increment while those of chicken eggs went up by 5.86 percent this year. Prices of duck meat and duck eggs grew by 0.49 percent and 0.26 percent, respectively.

The **fisheries subsector** bounced back from last year's price slump and recorded a 3.81 percent hike this year. Municipal fisheries proved to be the biggest gainer with 8.56 percent while commercial fisheries recorded a price gain of 5.41 percent. Aquaculture prices moved up by 1.93 percent from last year's level.

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

SUB-SECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2004	2005	2006	04-05	05-06
AGRICULTURAL CROPS	96960.60	96823.87	102400.13	-0.14	5.76
PALAY	29492.96	28804.18	31596.04	-2.34	9.69
CORN	12780.73	12486.18	14447.92	-2.30	15.71
COCONUT	16214.91	16866.11	17141.09	4.02	1.63
SUGARCANE	5724.47	4876.59	5081.40	-14.81	4.20
BANANA	7481.09	8269.20	9060.79	10.53	9.57
PINEAPPLE	2568.97	2602.55	2652.80	1.31	1.93
COFFEE	1350.59	1413.00	1380.62	4.62	-2.29
MANGO	6666.81	6810.67	6352.45	2.16	-6.73
TOBACCO	723.47	674.96	574.63	-6.70	-14.86
ABACA	357.40	367.88	343.79	2.93	-6.55
PEANUT	196.33	206.03	208.92	4.94	1.40
MONGO	264.97	267.79	258.75	1.06	-3.38
CASSAVA	1571.08	1603.41	1699.81	2.06	6.01
CAMOTE	775.15	827.12	820.54	6.71	-0.80
TOMATO	509.50	510.36	517.60	0.17	1.42
GARLIC	693.72	612.68	582.12	-11.68	-4.99
ONION	472.48	440.43	395.05	-6.78	-10.30
CABBAGE	251.36	248.24	244.00	-1.24	-1.71
EGGPLANT	763.83	783.88	822.48	2.63	4.93
CALAMANSI	708.51	774.60	742.86	9.33	-4.10
RUBBER	815.94	847.16	969.33	3.83	14.42
OTHERS	6576.34	6530.86	6507.13	-0.69	-0.36
LIVESTOCK	27929.98	28447.82	29205.64	1.85	2.66
CARABAO	1190.05	1137.64	1113.70	-4.40	-2.10
CATTLE	3645.80	3503.64	3412.28	-3.90	-2.61
HOG	22312.35	22997.22	23899.59	3.07	3.92
GOAT	738.58	763.02	731.62	3.31	-4.11
DAIRY	43.20	46.30	48.45	7.18	4.64
POULTRY	30872.82	31388.68	31297.36	1.67	-0.29
CHICKEN	22382.06	22499.78	22326.74	0.53	-0.77
DUCK	1307.27	1251.68	1147.46	-4.25	-8.33
CHICKEN EGGS	6228.99	6727.00	6971.83	8.00	3.64
DUCK EGGS	954.50	910.22	851.32	-4.64	-6.47
FISHERY	49024.41	51775.30	55678.70	5.61	7.54
COMMERCIAL	13675.56	14017.11	13295.02	2.50	-5.15
MUNICIPAL	11918.58	12431.71	13664.05	4.31	9.91
AQUACULTURE	23430.26	25326.48	28719.63	8.09	13.40
TOTAL	204787.80	208435.66	218581.82	1.78	4.87

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

SUB-SECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2004	2005	2006	04-05	05-06
AGRICULTURAL CROPS	271951.39	285923.26	330362.93	5.14	15.54
PALAY	85360.29	95375.78	104047.37	11.73	9.09
CORN	37701.00	32363.85	44020.25	-14.16	36.02
COCONUT	36795.36	39570.49	36260.00	7.54	-8.37
SUGARCANE	15921.19	14934.54	22866.28	-6.20	53.11
BANANA	25726.63	31377.02	35236.39	21.96	12.30
PINEAPPLE	6539.19	7278.80	6185.14	11.31	-15.03
COFFEE	2295.32	2536.89	2771.84	10.52	9.26
MANGO	14972.70	15530.96	17767.55	3.73	14.40
TOBACCO	2032.51	2193.74	1795.78	7.93	-18.14
ABACA	1313.76	1825.84	1840.96	38.98	0.83
PEANUT	483.09	553.92	569.07	14.66	2.73
MONGO	481.64	581.66	679.05	20.76	16.74
CASSAVA	4847.90	4592.61	6265.01	-5.27	36.42
CAMOTE	2686.35	3072.16	3329.93	14.36	8.39
TOMATO	1261.19	1439.36	1770.35	14.13	23.00
GARLIC	602.80	673.01	1032.63	11.65	53.43
ONION	1065.11	1537.73	1815.62	44.37	18.07
CABBAGE	503.90	458.78	737.14	-8.95	60.67
EGGPLANT	1768.53	1784.05	2499.88	0.88	40.12
CALAMANSI	1300.77	1600.65	1622.11	23.05	1.34
RUBBER	4335.49	4716.39	8310.98	8.79	76.21
OTHERS	23956.68	21925.03	28939.61	-8.48	31.99
LIVESTOCK	102112.47	112233.72	113016.93	9.91	0.70
CARABAO	4572.34	4596.42	4878.42	0.53	6.14
CATTLE	10528.20	11238.69	11514.05	6.75	2.45
HOG	83078.94	92179.67	92293.66	10.95	0.12
GOAT	3733.76	3969.38	4056.28	6.31	2.19
DAIRY	199.24	249.56	274.52	25.26	10.00
POULTRY	70623.55	73540.08	75721.29	4.13	2.97
CHICKEN	52033.16	54065.53	55083.56	3.91	1.88
DUCK	1801.35	2053.71	1891.96	14.01	-7.88
CHICKEN EGGS	14452.04	15114.12	16582.64	4.58	9.72
DUCK EGGS	2337.00	2306.72	2163.13	-1.30	-6.22
FISHERY	103360.29	109063.10	121754.74	5.52	11.64
COMMERCIAL	36862.64	36646.43	36636.14	-0.59	-0.03
MUNICIPAL	34452.43	37550.41	44809.76	8.99	19.33
AQUACULTURE	32045.22	34866.26	40308.84	8.80	15.61
TOTAL	548047.70	580760.16	640855.89	5.97	10.35

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

SUB-SECTOR	IN THOUSAND METRIC TONS			GROWTH RATES	
	2004	2005	2006	04-05	05-06
AGRICULTURAL CROPS					
PALAY	8910.26	8702.17	9545.63	-2.34	9.69
CORN	4274.49	4175.98	4832.08	-2.30	15.71
COCONUT	10394.17	10811.61	10987.88	4.02	1.63
SUGARCANE	17888.98	15239.33	15879.36	-14.81	4.20
BANANA	4156.16	4594.00	5033.77	10.53	9.57
PINEAPPLE	1373.78	1391.74	1418.61	1.31	1.93
COFFEE	57.57	60.23	58.85	4.62	-2.29
MANGO	920.83	940.70	877.41	2.16	-6.73
TOBACCO	47.88	44.67	38.03	-6.70	-14.86
ABACA	54.90	56.51	52.81	2.93	-6.55
PEANUT	23.07	24.21	24.55	4.94	1.40
MONGO	22.57	22.81	22.04	1.06	-3.38
CASSAVA	1122.20	1145.29	1214.15	2.06	6.01
CAMOTE	410.13	437.63	434.15	6.71	-0.80
TOMATO	147.68	147.93	150.03	0.17	1.42
GARLIC	14.98	13.23	12.57	-11.68	-4.99
ONION	73.71	68.71	61.63	-6.78	-10.30
CABBAGE	58.73	58.00	57.01	-1.24	-1.71
EGGPLANT	158.47	162.63	170.64	2.63	4.93
CALAMANSI	138.38	151.29	145.09	9.33	-4.10
RUBBER	180.12	187.01	213.98	3.83	14.42
OTHERS	2472.31	2455.21	2446.29	-0.69	-0.36
LIVESTOCK					
CARABAO	99.92	95.52	93.51	-4.40	-2.10
CATTLE	185.16	177.94	173.30	-3.90	-2.61
HOG	1234.09	1271.97	1321.88	3.07	3.92
GOAT	58.34	60.27	57.79	3.31	-4.11
DAIRY	8.64	9.26	9.69	7.18	4.64
POULTRY					
CHICKEN	821.36	825.68	819.33	0.53	-0.77
DUCK	37.63	36.03	33.03	-4.25	-8.33
CHICKEN EGGS	216.51	233.82	242.33	8.00	3.64
DUCK EGGS	42.46	40.49	37.87	-4.64	-6.47
FISHERY					
COMMERCIAL	852.06	873.34	828.35	2.50	-5.15
MUNICIPAL	811.34	846.27	930.16	4.31	9.91
AQUACULTURE	1154.20	1247.61	1414.76	8.09	13.40

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

SUB-SECTOR	PESO PER KILOGRAM				GROWTH RATES		
	1985	2004	2005	2006	85-06	04-05	05-06
AGRICULTURAL CROPS						5.28	9.25
PALAY	3.31	9.58	10.96	10.90	229.31	14.41	-0.55
CORN	2.99	8.82	7.75	9.11	204.68	-12.13	17.55
COCONUT	1.56	3.54	3.66	3.30	111.54	3.39	-9.84
SUGARCANE	0.32	0.89	0.98	1.44	350.00	10.11	46.94
BANANA	1.80	6.19	6.83	7.00	288.89	10.34	2.49
PINEAPPLE	1.87	4.76	5.23	4.36	133.16	9.87	-16.63
COFFEE	23.46	39.87	42.12	47.10	100.77	5.64	11.82
MANGO	7.24	16.26	16.51	20.25	179.70	1.54	22.65
TOBACCO	15.11	42.45	49.11	47.22	212.51	15.69	-3.85
ABACA	6.51	23.93	32.31	34.86	435.48	35.02	7.89
PEANUT	8.51	20.94	22.88	23.18	172.39	9.26	1.31
MONGO	11.74	21.34	25.50	30.81	162.44	19.49	20.82
CASSAVA	1.40	4.32	4.01	5.16	268.57	-7.18	28.68
CAMOTE	1.89	6.55	7.02	7.67	305.82	7.18	9.26
TOMATO	3.45	8.54	9.73	11.80	242.03	13.93	21.27
GARLIC	46.31	40.24	50.87	82.15	77.39	26.42	61.49
ONION	6.41	14.45	22.38	29.46	359.59	54.88	31.64
CABBAGE	4.28	8.58	7.91	12.93	202.10	-7.81	63.46
EGGPLANT	4.82	11.16	10.97	14.65	203.94	-1.70	33.55
CALAMANSI	5.12	9.40	10.58	11.18	118.36	12.55	5.67
RUBBER	4.53	24.07	25.22	38.84	757.40	4.78	54.00
OTHERS	2.66	9.69	8.93	11.83	344.74	-7.84	32.47
LIVESTOCK						7.91	-1.91
CARABAO	11.91	45.76	48.12	52.17	338.04	5.16	8.42
CATTLE	19.69	56.86	63.16	66.44	237.43	11.08	5.19
HOG	18.08	67.32	72.47	69.82	286.17	7.65	-3.66
GOAT	12.66	64.00	65.86	70.19	454.42	2.91	6.57
DAIRY	5.00	23.06	26.95	28.33	466.60	16.87	5.12
POULTRY						2.42	3.27
CHICKEN	27.25	63.35	65.48	67.23	146.72	3.36	2.67
DUCK	34.74	47.87	57.00	57.28	64.88	19.07	0.49
CHICKEN EGGS	28.77	66.75	64.64	68.43	137.85	-3.16	5.86
DUCK EGGS	22.48	55.04	56.97	57.12	154.09	3.51	0.26
FISHERY						-0.09	3.81
COMMERCIAL	16.05	43.26	41.96	44.23	175.58	-3.01	5.41
MUNICIPAL	14.69	42.46	44.37	48.17	227.91	4.50	8.56
AQUACULTURE	20.30	27.76	27.95	28.49	40.34	0.68	1.93
TOTAL						4.11	5.23