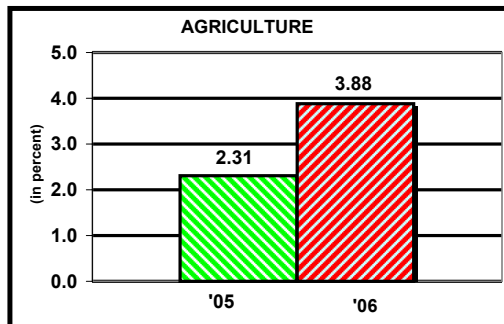
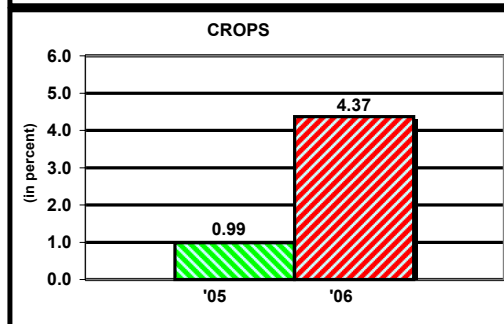


PERFORMANCE OF PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE JANUARY - DECEMBER 2006

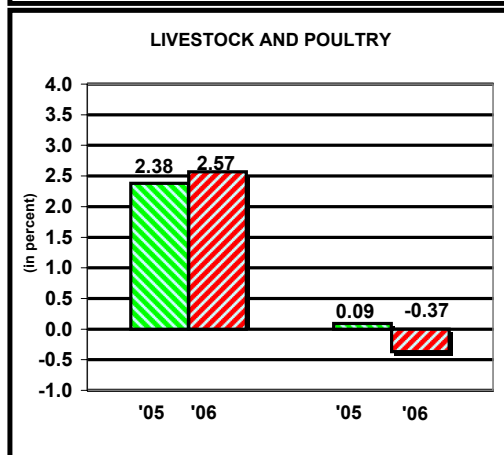
HIGHLIGHTS



Agriculture recorded a 3.88 percent growth in 2006 despite the adverse effects of typhoons Milenyo, Paeng, Queenie, Reming and Seniang in the last four (4) months of the year. Except for poultry, all the subsectors registered output gains with fishery remaining as the top gainer. The sector grossed P887.6 billion at current prices or 8.62 higher than last year's level.



The crops subsector performed well and grew by 4.37 percent during the reference period. Its 2006 share in the total agricultural production was 47.18 percent. Palay production went up by 4.96 percent this year. Corn recovered from last year's negative growth and posted a significant 15.78 percent increase in production. The other growth contributors were coconut, sugarcane, banana, pineapple and rubber. At current prices, the gross value of crop production amounted to P458.8 billion, representing an 11.92 percent increase this year.

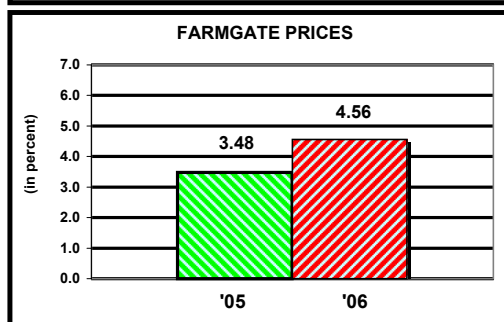


The livestock subsector posted a 2.57 percent increase in output this year. Hog production was up by 3.90 percent while dairy industry expanded by 4.29 percent. The subsector accounted for 13.28 percent of total agricultural production. The gross value of livestock output at P154.7 billion at current prices was 0.06 percent higher than 2005 earnings.

The poultry subsector which shared 14.61 percent in the total agricultural production contracted by 0.37 percent this year. Only chicken egg registered an output increase which was estimated at 3.11 percent. The subsector grossed P110.7 billion at current prices or 4.18 percent more than the previous year's level.



The fishery subsector registered the biggest output gain at 6.31 percent. Aquaculture production grew by 10.42 percent. Output of municipal fisheries expanded by 9.07 percent. However, commercial fisheries production declined by 4.63 percent. The subsector grossed P163.4 billion, up by 11.62 percent compared to last year's record. This year's contribution of fisheries to total agricultural output was 24.92 percent.



On the average, farmgate prices increased by 4.56 percent in 2006. The crops subsector recorded the biggest price appreciation of 7.24 percent. In the fishery subsector, there was a 5.00 percent increase in prices. Poultry prices grew by 4.57 percent. Meanwhile, prices in the livestock subsector indicated an average cut of 2.45 percent.

A. VALUE OF PRODUCTION

In 2006, the **agriculture sector** grossed P887.6 billion at current prices, representing an 8.62 percent increment from last year's level.

Gross earnings in the **crops subsector** amounted to P458.8 billion at current prices and posted an 11.92 percent increase this year. The gain in production pulled gross receipts of palay up by 4.37 percent. Gross value of corn output recovered from last year's cut and recorded a 36.31 percent gain due to significant increases in production and prices.

As a result of expansion in production and prices, continuous increases in the gross values of outputs were recorded by sugarcane at 45.93 percent, banana at 10.02 percent, rubber at 47.23 percent and tomato at 20.38 percent. In the cases of cassava and eggplant, gross earnings recovered from the previous year's slump and posted considerable gains of 36.15 percent and 32.43 percent, respectively. Increases were also recorded by mango at 12.08 percent, mongo at 16.04 percent, cabbage at 24.75 percent and garlic at 53.14 percent due to higher farmgate prices. For the same reason, calamansi, camote and onion had positive growth rates ranging from 4.06 percent to 10.57 percent. Other gainers were abaca with 0.79 percent and coffee with 2.32 percent. Because of increased production, gross earnings from peanut went up by 2.44 percent. On the other hand, lower prices brought down gross values of outputs from coconut by 5.90 percent and from pineapple by 17.68 percent. The downtrend in production and prices pulled gross earnings of tobacco down by 18.72 percent.

The **livestock subsector** grossed P154.7 billion at current prices, which represented a 0.06 percent increase from the previous year's record. Dairy which grossed 8.15 percent higher this year was the biggest gainer due to increase production and prices. Carabao bounced back from last year's loss with gross earnings moving up by 4.57 percent because of higher prices. Gross value of cattle output grew by 0.57 percent and that of goat by 2.37 percent due to price expansion. Meanwhile, gross earnings from hog production slid by 0.35 percent because of depreciation in prices.

The **poultry subsector** grossed P110.7 billion at current prices, registering a 4.18 percent increment over last year's level. Gross value of chicken output continued to post gains and this year's increase was 2.85 percent due to price appreciation. Gross earnings from chicken eggs went up by 11.03 percent during the period because of higher production and prices. The lower production of duck resulted in the drop in gross value of production by 0.24 percent. For the same reason, gross receipts from duck eggs declined by 3.85 percent.

In the **fishery subsector**, gross value of production amounted to P163.4 billion at current prices, up by 11.62 percent this year. Municipal fisheries recorded the biggest expansion of 18.15 percent. Aquaculture grossed 13.34 percent more this year. Gross value of production in commercial fisheries increased by 2.93 percent because of price appreciation.

B. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION

The **agriculture sector** recorded a 3.88 percent increment in output in 2006. The gains registered in the first nine (9) months cushioned the impact of the adverse effects of typhoons in the last four (4) months of 2006.

Crop production which contributed 47.18 percent to total agricultural output posted a 4.37 percent gain compared to last year's record. Palay harvests reached 15.33 million metric tons or 4.96 percent more this year. The notable performance was attributed to improvement in yield, area expansion, sustained usage of hybrid and high quality inbred seeds. The damages due to Typhoons Milenyo, Paeng and Reming in the second semester, particularly, in Southern Tagalog, Bicol, Eastern Visayas and Cagayan Valley were offset by the improvement in yield due to continuous interventions from DA-GMA Rice Program and LGUs through seeds and fertilizer subsidies.

Corn farmers made a successful turnaround during the year when they produced 6.08 million metric tons or 15.78 percent higher than in 2005. Contributing factors were generally improved weather conditions in most parts of the country which sustained plantings through the fourth quarter, continuing campaign of GMA-Corn Program, LGU interventions and financial support from several private groups. In addition, yield improvements were noted in most regions owing to the continued utilization of hybrid and good quality OPV seeds.

The 6.23 percent expansion in sugarcane production could be traced to the production gains realized during the first, third and fourth quarters of 2006. There were reports of early milling in Negros Occidental particularly the Hawaiian-Philippines Corporation, Central Azucarera de la Carlota Incorporation and the doubling of the capacity of Victorias Milling Company Incorporated. There were also reports of area expansion from previously idle lands in Negros Occidental. In Pampanga, the use of high yielding varieties particularly VMC 87599, 86550, 84549 and 84524 were reported.

Coconut farmers managed to post a 0.90 percent output increment in 2006. In Mindanao areas, the coconut trees intercropped with corn benefited from the fertilized corn area. The higher demand due to better copra prices was also noted in the third quarter of 2006. The increase in demand for young coconut by processors of "buco pie" in Cagayan Valley and "buco juice" in Davao City encouraged more harvests.

Banana and pineapple production continued to expand and in 2006, they registered 7.99 percent and 2.56 percent gains, respectively. Banana growers in Cagayan Valley boasted of longer bunches and better development of banana fruits due to adequate rains. In the Visayas, particularly Negros Occidental, Capiz and Antique, bigger sizes of fruits harvested and increased number of bearing hills were reported. Higher demands from both local and export markets resulted in additional bearing hills and increased banana areas in Bukidnon, Misamis Occidental, Misamis Oriental, Davao Norte,

Compostela Valley and Davao City. The rise in pineapple production was traced to the increased area due to good market demand in Cebu and Sarangani. More bearing hills in LAPANDAY in Bukidnon and higher yield in South Cotabato due to sufficient rainfall.

Peanut production was up by another 2.53 percent from its 2005 record. Adequate water supply and favorable rainfall during the vegetative stage were reported in Nueva Vizcaya. Other reasons cited were crop shifting from camote in Ilocos Sur and from white corn in Pangasinan and early control of aphids in La Union. Cassava was another gainer as production recorded a 4.73 percent expansion from its year ago level. This was evidenced by the increase in contract growers by San Miguel Corporation particularly in Bukidnon, South Cotabato, Misamis Oriental, Lanao del Norte and Quezon. In addition, the Sulu provincial government put up a propagation project aimed to increase area devoted to cassava. Rubber posted a double-digit output expansion of 11.38 percent. The new technology that required application of fertilizer was cited in Zamboanga Sibugay. Higher demand which led to higher price was reported in North Cotabato. In Zamboanga del Sur, productive trees have already recovered from defoliation. Eggplant, likewise, maintained positive growth of 2.10 percent in 2006. Its highest growth was recorded in the second quarter when seed subsidy had reportedly enabled farmers to replant in Isabela. The early control of fruit borer in Iloilo and intensified cultivation resulted in increased planting density of eggplant in Pangasinan. In Bohol, Negros Occidental and Capiz, marginal lands were cultivated to eggplants. Tomato production managed to grow by 1.06 percent and this was largely due to the increase in area harvested in Bukidnon and Misamis Oriental where financial support was extended by private traders. Additional tomato area was also noted in Batangas.

Coffee production continued to slide throughout all quarters in 2006 and for the year, a 1.65 percent cut was recorded. Lower prices led to the shift to low-maintenance and high-priced crops like banana and rubber in Davao Region and SOCCSKSARGEN. The continuous rainfall during the flowering stage adversely affected yield in Davao Region. Mango was another loser this year as production contracted by 6.65 percent. Lesser fruits were developed due to rainshowers in Ilocos Norte, Misamis Occidental, Misamis Oriental and Camiguin. Delayed flower induction was reported in Cebu and SOCCSKSARGEN because of frequent rains. Mongo recorded 2.99 percent lower output in 2006. Crop shifting to watermelon and peanuts was noted in Davao Sur and Compostela Valley. Crop damages due to Typhoon Paeng in Isabela and excessive rains during the flowering stage in Maguindanao were reported. Camote production slowed down by 1.35 percent in 2006 due to the attack of weevil in Agusan del Sur, Typhoon Milenyo in Albay and floods in Negros Oriental, Guimaras, Capiz and Aklan. In Benguet, camote farmers shifted to "yacon" due to better price. Calamansi production was down by 2.10 percent from 2005 level. The recent typhoons adversely affected calamansi growers in Mindoro Oriental and Quezon. In Guimaras, the prevailing low price offered by wholesalers left calamansi trees unattended by growers.

Tobacco came down with another 14.91 percent production decline in production this year. This could be traced to the following factors; decreasing demand in Eastern Visayas, crop shifting to corn in Misamis Oriental and to mongo and other legumes in

Agusan del Sur. The same was true for abaca as another 5.72 percent output decrease was recorded in 2006. Abaca plants in Sorsogon and Eastern Visayas were affected by bunchy top and mosaic diseases. Typhoons Reming and Milenyo brought down production in Bicol.

The downtrend in garlic and onion production was evident in 2006 when outputs slid by 5.06 percent and 7.36 percent, respectively. Garlic growers in Ilocos were discouraged to plant due to the influx of low-priced imported garlic in the country. Crop damage due to Typhoon Caloy was reported in Isabela and Mindoro Oriental in the second quarter of 2006. Cultivation was also damaged by Typhoon Milenyo in Quezon. In the case of onion, production cutback could be the result of crop shifting to tomato and eggplant in Sarangani and South Cotabato during the last two quarters of 2006. Flashfloods caused by typhoon Paeng in Nueva Ecija and Pangasinan had also badly affected onion farmers. In the case of cabbage, production was down by 0.22 percent as output was affected by hailstone in the second quarter and Typhoon Florita and continuous monsoon rains during the third quarter in Benguet.

Collectively, production of “other crops” was down by 0.16 percent in 2006.

The **livestock subsector** which accounted for 13.28 percent of total agricultural output expanded by 2.57 percent in 2006. Hog production grew by 3.90 percent as sustained increases in the number of fatteners were recorded throughout the year. This was supported by the substantial increase in the inventory of fatteners in CALABARZON. Dairy industry produced 4.29 percent more output in 2006. There was a continuous increase in milk production from both carabao and cattle in both commercial and cooperative dairy farms.

Cattle farmers had a production cutback of 3.44 percent during the period. There was a significant drop in slaughtering in CALABARZON, Central Visayas and Eastern Visayas. There was no improvement in the inventory of stocks during the last two quarters of 2006. Another loser was carabao as it posted another 2.33 percent decrease in production. There were decreases in the volume of carabao slaughtering in Luzon and Mindanao areas in the last two quarters of 2006. Likewise, less stocks for slaughter were reported due to shift in demand for work animals in the second quarter. Goat production declined by 3.20 percent during the year because growers were still building up stocks for breeding during the third and fourth quarters of 2006. It was also noted that goat dispersal for slaughtering declined in the second quarter of the period.

The **poultry subsector** which accounted for 14.61 percent of total agricultural output recorded a 0.37 percent decline in production. Only chicken eggs posted an output gain. The 3.11 percent increase was explained by the higher inventory of chicken layers and better egg-laying efficiency ratio in the second and third quarters of 2006. Chicken and duck production declined by 0.80 percent and 6.85 percent, respectively. Broiler production went down, particularly, in Western Visayas and Central Visayas. There was a slowdown in production from commercial farms. Meanwhile, duck production was reduced as a result of the depletion of stocks of culled layers in

commercial farms which was due to avian flu scare in the first nine months of 2006. Duck egg production recorded a 6.01 percent contraction as manifested by continuing decrease in the number of duck layers.

The **fishery subsector** expanded by another 6.31 percent in 2006. The subsector accounted for 24.92 percent of total agriculture output. Its main source of growth was aquaculture which grew by 10.42 percent. Among the factors cited 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 and Samar during the first nine months of 2006. In Zamboanga Sibugay, additional area stocked and new technology introduced by "BUHI International" enhanced production of grouper and siganid in the last quarter of 2006. The higher demand for seaweeds encouraged better planting materials and better farm management. In Sulu, the sustained demand for seaweed coupled by good weather conditions led to increased area. More farmers planted seaweeds in Tawi-tawi because of good weather conditions. Additional areas were also noted in MIMAROPA, Bicol, Zamboanga Peninsula and ARMM due to the free propagules or planting materials distributed to farmers through BFAR's rehabilitation and dispersal program during the January to September 2006 period.

Municipal fishery production expanded by 9.07 percent in production in 2006. More fishing trips were noted this year. The distribution of fishing gears encouraged fishermen to increase fishing activities in Mindoro Oriental and Palawan. Strict implementation of fishery laws contributed to the increased volume of catch.

Commercial fishery production contracted by 4.63 percent in 2006. It was observed that there were less fishing efforts which could be due to high maintenance and fuel costs. The typhoons during the second half of the year have, likewise, negatively affected production.

C. FARMGATE PRICES

Farmgate prices of agricultural commodities increased by an average of 4.56 percent in 2006.

Prices in the **crops subsector** went up by an average of 7.24 percent. Palay prices decreased by 0.56 percent and this was attributed to the low quality of grains. Corn recovered from last year's price cut and posted a price increase of 17.73 percent. This was due to sustained demand for white corn as substitute for rice. There were also reports of higher demand for yellow corn from feed millers as a result of the increase in the world prices. A significant price increment of 37.37 percent for sugarcane was recorded. Mango was priced 20.07 percent higher this year. Banana and calamansi prices continued to move up, and this year's respective gains were 1.88 percent and 6.29 percent. There was an upward movement in the prices of abaca at 6.90 percent and coffee at 4.04 percent. Rubber price went up by 32.18 percent this year.

Majority of vegetable crops commanded bigger price increments. In particular, garlic prices went up remarkably by 61.30 percent. Price increases for tomato, onion, mungo, cabbage and eggplant ranged from 19.12 percent to 29.70 percent. Prices of cassava and camote grew by 30.00 percent and 10.22 percent, respectively.

A downward trend was recorded in the price of coconut and this year, it recorded a 6.74 percent drop due to lower demand from traders. Pineapple price was 19.73 percent lower this year. Tobacco suffered a price loss of 4.48 percent. In the case of peanut, a minimal decrease of 0.09 percent was noted.

The **livestock subsector** registered an average price cut of 2.45 percent this year. Price of hog was reduced by 4.09 percent. On the other hand, carabao and cattle prices increased by 7.06 percent and 4.15 percent, respectively. Goat prices bounced back from last year's negative growth and posted a 5.75 percent increase this year. Dairy price was 3.69 percent higher this year.

In the **poultry subsector**, farmgate prices accelerated by 4.57 percent. Price of chicken moved up by 3.68 percent while that of chicken eggs increased by 7.68 percent. Duck prices went up by 7.09 percent and those of duck eggs, by 2.30 percent.

The **fishery subsector** recovered from last year's price slump and posted an increase of 5.00 percent. Higher prices were noted for the commercial fisheries products with this year's quotation going up by an average of 7.92 percent. Prices in the municipal fisheries recorded an average gain of 8.34 percent. The reported increment in prices of aquaculture products was 2.62 percent.

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

SUB-SECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2004	2005	2006	04-05	05-06
AGRICULTURAL CROPS	136180.61	137529.16	143539.07	0.99	4.37
PALAY	47549.44	47897.87	50271.61	0.73	4.96
CORN	16023.63	15549.32	18003.05	-2.96	15.78
COCONUT	21980.24	22681.61	22885.86	3.19	0.90
SUGARCANE	8185.35	7333.65	7790.44	-10.41	6.23
BANANA	10079.94	11273.83	12174.24	11.84	7.99
PINEAPPLE	3255.65	3308.19	3392.73	1.61	2.56
COFFEE	2383.50	2452.31	2411.77	2.89	-1.65
MANGO	6946.51	7067.56	6597.49	1.74	-6.65
TOBACCO	729.96	681.16	579.62	-6.69	-14.91
ABACA	480.27	477.36	450.08	-0.60	-5.72
PEANUT	230.81	242.22	248.36	4.95	2.53
MONGO	311.55	314.97	305.55	1.10	-2.99
CASSAVA	2313.12	2365.36	2477.17	2.26	4.73
CAMOTE	1035.79	1091.80	1077.05	5.41	-1.35
TOMATO	611.81	616.81	623.34	0.82	1.06
GARLIC	694.65	613.14	582.12	-11.73	-5.06
ONION	546.46	516.73	478.67	-5.44	-7.36
CABBAGE	427.72	421.54	420.62	-1.44	-0.22
EGGPLANT	873.50	897.68	916.57	2.77	2.10
CALAMANSI	913.05	1024.13	1002.61	12.17	-2.10
RUBBER	1410.19	1429.85	1592.61	1.39	11.38
OTHERS	9197.49	9272.05	9257.52	0.81	-0.16
LIVESTOCK	38470.66	39384.58	40396.74	2.38	2.57
CARABAO	1666.14	1611.59	1574.05	-3.27	-2.33
CATTLE	4983.93	4804.22	4639.12	-3.61	-3.44
HOG	30786.29	31900.75	33145.06	3.62	3.90
GOAT	976.24	1006.32	974.16	3.08	-3.20
DAIRY	58.05	61.70	64.35	6.29	4.29
POULTRY	44582.11	44621.61	44456.86	0.09	-0.37
CHICKEN	32938.06	32507.02	32247.10	-1.31	-0.80
DUCK	1868.38	1733.87	1615.17	-7.20	-6.85
CHICKEN EGGS	8502.95	9183.57	9469.41	8.00	3.11
DUCK EGGS	1272.71	1197.14	1125.17	-5.94	-6.01
FISHERY	67011.94	71322.93	75822.47	6.43	6.31
COMMERCIAL	17918.67	18007.60	17174.38	0.50	-4.63
MUNICIPAL	15714.40	16460.01	17952.97	4.74	9.07
AQUACULTURE	33378.87	36855.32	40695.11	10.42	10.42
TOTAL	286245.32	292858.27	304215.13	2.31	3.88

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

SUB-SECTOR	IN MILLION PESOS			GROWTH RATES	
	2004	2005	2006	04-05	05-06
AGRICULTURAL CROPS	383803.09	409923.22	458794.24	6.81	11.92
PALAY	136994.57	155668.09	162463.13	13.63	4.37
CORN	47204.76	40291.66	54921.45	-14.64	36.31
COCONUT	51718.21	52775.50	49660.83	2.04	-5.90
SUGARCANE	21742.34	22688.49	33109.35	4.35	45.93
BANANA	35476.88	43520.77	47880.80	22.67	10.02
PINEAPPLE	8869.44	9334.46	7684.08	5.24	-17.68
COFFEE	3943.01	4666.49	4774.61	18.35	2.32
MANGO	16137.57	16674.72	18689.82	3.33	12.08
TOBACCO	2094.24	2254.00	1832.07	7.63	-18.72
ABACA	1915.11	2422.35	2441.60	26.49	0.79
PEANUT	582.98	662.99	679.20	13.72	2.44
MONGO	563.28	680.77	789.96	20.86	16.04
CASSAVA	6414.39	6374.73	8678.89	-0.62	36.15
CAMOTE	3679.76	4102.86	4461.27	11.50	8.74
TOMATO	1582.08	1808.74	2177.32	14.33	20.38
GARLIC	603.60	674.31	1032.63	11.72	53.14
ONION	1275.95	1961.10	2168.47	53.70	10.57
CABBAGE	786.77	924.46	1153.27	17.50	24.75
EGGPLANT	2183.74	2118.38	2805.30	-2.99	32.43
CALAMANSI	1713.32	2042.24	2125.14	19.20	4.06
RUBBER	7365.36	8591.72	12649.49	16.65	47.23
OTHERS	30955.74	29684.40	36615.58	-4.11	23.35
LIVESTOCK	144768.01	154618.32	154713.25	6.80	0.06
CARABAO	6573.46	6487.74	6783.93	-1.30	4.57
CATTLE	15118.18	15713.04	15802.07	3.93	0.57
HOG	117811.85	126983.06	126543.84	7.78	-0.35
GOAT	4986.92	5090.32	5211.21	2.07	2.37
DAIRY	277.60	344.16	372.20	23.98	8.15
POULTRY	104472.61	106272.72	110716.40	1.72	4.18
CHICKEN	78970.06	79687.17	81956.36	0.91	2.85
DUCK	2576.48	2778.54	2771.82	7.84	-0.24
CHICKEN EGGS	19832.30	20820.80	23117.00	4.98	11.03
DUCK EGGS	3093.78	2986.20	2871.22	-3.48	-3.85
FISHERY	138846.39	146392.95	163404.09	5.44	11.62
COMMERCIAL	48349.27	47272.74	48655.47	-2.23	2.93
MUNICIPAL	45674.85	49950.42	59017.82	9.36	18.15
AQUACULTURE	44822.27	49169.79	55730.80	9.70	13.34
TOTAL	771890.10	817207.21	887627.98	5.87	8.62

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

SUB-SECTOR	IN THOUSAND METRIC TONS			GROWTH RATES	
	2004	2005	2006	04-05	05-06
AGRICULTURAL CROPS					
PALAY	14496.78	14603.01	15326.71	0.73	4.96
CORN	5413.39	5253.15	6082.11	-2.96	15.78
COCONUT	14366.17	14824.58	14958.08	3.19	0.90
SUGARCANE	25579.22	22917.67	24345.11	-10.41	6.23
BANANA	5631.25	6298.23	6801.25	11.84	7.99
PINEAPPLE	1759.81	1788.21	1833.91	1.61	2.56
COFFEE	102.87	105.84	104.09	2.89	-1.65
MANGO	967.48	984.34	918.87	1.74	-6.65
TOBACCO	48.31	45.08	38.36	-6.69	-14.91
ABACA	74.46	74.01	69.78	-0.60	-5.72
PEANUT	27.09	28.43	29.15	4.95	2.53
MONGO	26.47	26.76	25.96	1.10	-2.99
CASSAVA	1640.51	1677.56	1756.86	2.26	4.73
CAMOTE	545.15	574.63	566.87	5.41	-1.35
TOMATO	172.34	173.75	175.59	0.82	1.06
GARLIC	15.00	13.24	12.57	-11.73	-5.06
ONION	86.74	82.02	75.98	-5.44	-7.36
CABBAGE	92.78	91.44	91.24	-1.44	-0.22
EGGPLANT	182.74	187.80	191.75	2.77	2.10
CALAMANSI	179.03	200.81	196.59	12.17	-2.10
RUBBER	311.30	315.64	351.57	1.39	11.38
OTHERS	3431.90	3459.72	3454.30	0.81	-0.16
LIVESTOCK					
CARABAO	138.04	133.52	130.41	-3.27	-2.33
CATTLE	255.98	246.75	238.27	-3.61	-3.44
HOG	1709.40	1771.28	1840.37	3.62	3.90
GOAT	74.98	77.29	74.82	3.08	-3.20
DAIRY	11.61	12.34	12.87	6.29	4.29
POULTRY					
CHICKEN	1231.79	1215.67	1205.95	-1.31	-0.80
DUCK	53.20	49.37	45.99	-7.20	-6.85
CHICKEN EGGS	296.58	320.32	330.29	8.00	3.11
DUCK EGGS	56.59	53.23	50.03	-5.94	-6.01
FISHERY					
COMMERCIAL	1128.38	1133.98	1081.51	0.50	-4.63
MUNICIPAL	1080.77	1132.05	1234.73	4.74	9.07
AQUACULTURE	1717.02	1895.85	2093.37	10.42	10.42

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

SUB-SECTOR	PESO PER KILOGRAM				GROWTH RATES		
	1985	2004	2005	2006	85-06	04-05	05-06
AGRICULTURAL CROPS						5.76	7.24
PALAY	3.28	9.45	10.66	10.60	223.17	12.80	-0.56
CORN	2.96	8.72	7.67	9.03	205.07	-12.04	17.73
COCONUT	1.53	3.60	3.56	3.32	116.99	-1.11	-6.74
SUGARCANE	0.32	0.85	0.99	1.36	325.00	16.47	37.37
BANANA	1.79	6.30	6.91	7.04	293.30	9.68	1.88
PINEAPPLE	1.85	5.04	5.22	4.19	126.49	3.57	-19.73
COFFEE	23.17	38.33	44.09	45.87	97.97	15.03	4.04
MANGO	7.18	16.68	16.94	20.34	183.29	1.56	20.07
TOBACCO	15.11	43.35	50.00	47.76	216.08	15.34	-4.48
ABACA	6.45	25.72	32.73	34.99	442.48	27.26	6.90
PEANUT	8.52	21.52	23.32	23.30	173.47	8.36	-0.09
MONGO	11.77	21.28	25.44	30.43	158.54	19.55	19.61
CASSAVA	1.41	3.91	3.80	4.94	250.35	-2.81	30.00
CAMOTE	1.90	6.75	7.14	7.87	314.21	5.78	10.22
TOMATO	3.55	9.18	10.41	12.40	249.30	13.40	19.12
GARLIC	46.31	40.24	50.93	82.15	77.39	26.57	61.30
ONION	6.30	14.71	23.91	28.54	353.02	62.54	19.36
CABBAGE	4.61	8.48	10.11	12.64	174.19	19.22	25.02
EGGPLANT	4.78	11.95	11.28	14.63	206.07	-5.61	29.70
CALAMANSI	5.10	9.57	10.17	10.81	111.96	6.27	6.29
RUBBER	4.53	23.66	27.22	35.98	694.26	15.05	32.18
OTHERS	2.68	9.02	8.58	10.60	295.52	-4.88	23.54
LIVESTOCK						4.33	-2.45
CARABAO	12.07	47.62	48.59	52.02	330.99	2.04	7.06
CATTLE	19.47	59.06	63.68	66.32	240.63	7.82	4.15
HOG	18.01	68.92	71.69	68.76	281.79	4.02	-4.09
GOAT	13.02	66.51	65.86	69.65	434.95	-0.98	5.75
DAIRY	5.00	23.91	27.89	28.92	478.40	16.65	3.69
POULTRY						1.63	4.57
CHICKEN	26.74	64.11	65.55	67.96	154.15	2.25	3.68
DUCK	35.12	48.43	56.28	60.27	71.61	16.21	7.09
CHICKEN EGGS	28.67	66.87	65.00	69.99	144.12	-2.80	7.68
DUCK EGGS	22.49	54.67	56.10	57.39	155.18	2.62	2.30
FISHERY						-0.94	5.00
COMMERCIAL	15.88	42.85	41.69	44.99	183.31	-2.71	7.92
MUNICIPAL	14.54	42.26	44.12	47.80	228.75	4.40	8.34
AQUACULTURE	19.44	26.10	25.94	26.62	36.93	-0.61	2.62
TOTAL						3.48	4.56