

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

2015 CAR Crop Production: Broccoli, Cabbage, Carrot, Habitchuelas, Chinese Pechay and White Potato

- In 2015, the country's total production for broccoli, cabbage, Carrots, habitchuelas, Chinese pechay, and white potato registered a total combined output of 380,360 metric tons, lower by 1.5 percent of the production of 2014 at 386,082 metric tons.

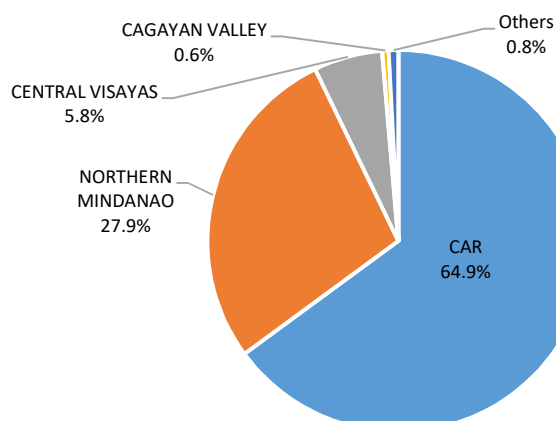
Table 1. Broccoli Production by Region, Philippines: 2011-2015

Region	Volume (Metric Ton)				
	CY 2011	CY 2012	CY 2013	CY 2014	CY 2015
PHILIPPINES	2,880.9	2,994.0	3,026.4	3,064.3	2,911.1
CAR	1,864.0	1,919.3	1,948.4	1,984.1	1,890.1
ILOCOS REGION	-	-	-	-	-
CAGAYAN VALLEY	15.6	24.4	17.2	16.1	16.1
CENTRAL LUZON	-	-	-	-	-
CALABARZON	1.0	1.4	1.2	6.8	0.5
MIMAROPA	-	-	-	-	-
BICOL REGION	-	-	-	-	-
WESTERN VISAYAS	6.6	7.6	7.5	6.8	11.5
CENTRAL VISAYAS	204.3	245.9	222.0	167.1	169.3
EASTERN VISAYAS	-	-	-	-	-
ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA	-	-	-	-	-
NORTHERN MINDANAO	780.0	786.0	820.6	872.0	812.0
DAVAO REGION	7.9	7.6	8.1	9.7	9.7
SOCCSKSARGEN	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.9
CARAGA	-	-	-	-	-
ARMM	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

- Nationwide broccoli production went up by an annual average of 1.8 percent throughout the period 2011 to 2014. In 2015 however, production declined by 5.0 percent due to the adverse effects of typhoons "Ineng" and "Lando" that struck the Luzon part of the Country in the second semester of 2015. Cordillera reported the biggest decrease in production trailed by Northern Mindanao, CALABARZON and Cagayan Valley. The regions with increased production in 2015 were Western Visayas, Central Visayas Davao region and SOCCSKSARGEN but not enough to make a nationwide positive increase (Table 1).



Figure 1. Broccoli Production (%) by Region: 2015

Source of basic data: Philippine Statistics Authority

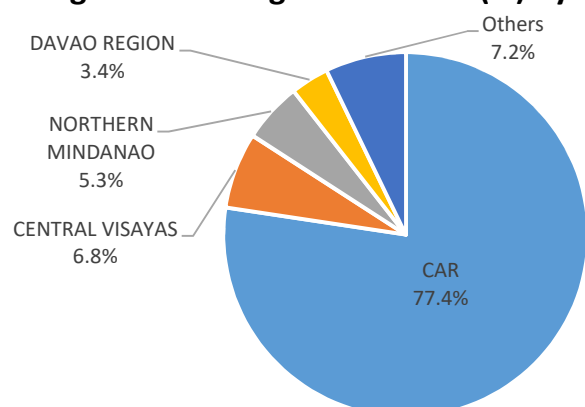
- Cordillera region was the consistent top producer of broccoli in the country. The share of the region in 2015 was 64.9 percent of the country's total production, followed distantly by Northern Mindanao with 27.9 percent and Central Visayas with 5.8 percent while the rest contributed 0.6 percent (Figure 1).

Table 2. Cabbage Production by Region, Philippines: 2011-2015

Region	Volume (Metric Ton)				
	CY 2011	CY 2012	CY 2013	CY 2014	CY 2015
PHILIPPINES	125,309.5	126,380.5	127,463.5	127,986.5	125,752.4
CAR	98,942.8	99,361.7	99,957.6	99,520.1	97,306.8
ILOCOS REGION	3,012.5	3,044.0	3,159.7	3,215.1	3,257.1
CAGAYAN VALLEY	1,273.9	1,227.9	1,183.8	1,188.7	1,537.2
CENTRAL LUZON	-	-	-	-	-
CALABARZON	847.7	853.2	797.4	828.3	760.5
MIMAROPA	27.6	27.9	28.6	29.7	32.6
BICOL REGION	264.7	255.8	239.1	186.8	112.4
WESTERN VISAYAS	484.2	488.0	451.3	440.7	484.0
CENTRAL VISAYAS	7,947.5	8,198.9	8,518.6	8,687.9	8,500.2
EASTERN VISAYAS	181.0	179.6	149.4	132.8	138.1
ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA	317.0	325.7	534.3	773.0	792.7
NORTHERN MINDANAO	5,751.5	6,090.8	6,296.8	6,709.7	6,672.4
DAVAO REGION	4,211.8	4,215.5	4,144.2	4,246.7	4,265.9
SOCCSKSARGEN	1,564.1	1,640.5	1,531.9	1,563.7	1,430.4
CARAGA	17.8	21.0	11.2	3.8	3.0
ARMM	465.4	449.9	459.5	459.7	459.2

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

- From the period 2011 to 2014, the country's cabbage production grew by an average of 0.7 percent annually. Cordillera region recorded the highest production while Caraga region recorded the lowest. In 2015, cabbage production was recorded at 125,752.4 metric tons, lower by 1.7 percent over same period in 2014. This was attributed by the adverse effects of typhoons "Ineng" and "Lando" on the second semester of 2015 (Table 2).

Figure 2. Cabbage Production (%) by Region: 2015

Source of basic data: Philippine Statistics Authority

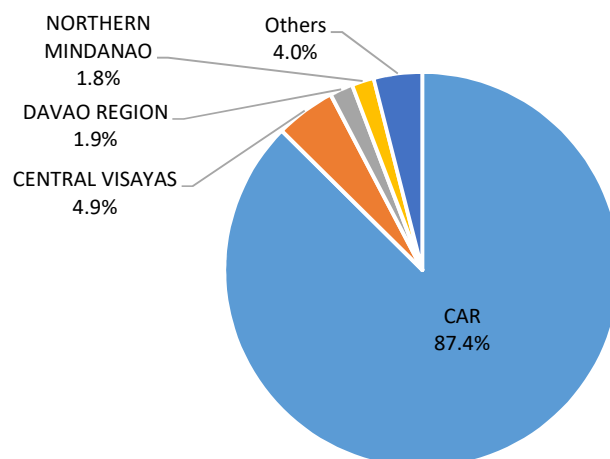
- Cordillera region remained the major producer of cabbage in the country producing 77.4 percent of the national output. Other contributing regions were Central Visayas, Davao Region, and Northern Mindanao with a combined output of 15.4 percent. The rest of the regions contributed 7.2 percent (Figure 2).

Table 3. Carrot Production by Region, Philippines: 2011-2015

Region	Volume (Metric Ton)				
	CY 2011	CY 2012	CY 2013	CY 2014	CY 2015
PHILIPPINES	67,161.6	68,453.9	68,110.8	68,342.1	67,037.0
CAR	58,766.1	60,126.1	60,038.4	60,507.3	59,526.8
ILOCOS REGION	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.3
CAGAYAN VALLEY	712.5	609.2	601.8	584.6	594.9
CENTRAL LUZON	3.6	0.5	-	-	-
CALABARZON	46.4	43.9	33.4	33.3	31.1
MIMAROPA	-	-	3.0	3.0	2.5
BICOL REGION	20.0	20.8	21.5	22.0	22.2
WESTERN VISAYAS	149.2	135.6	139.1	143.7	139.5
CENTRAL VISAYAS	4,165.2	4,168.8	3,908.7	3,632.3	3,351.4
EASTERN VISAYAS	12.3	12.2	11.9	11.9	11.9
ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA	134.2	137.7	227.2	314.9	309.8
NORTHERN MINDANAO	1,260.7	1,296.2	1,244.5	1,263.8	1,231.8
DAVAO REGION	1,419.5	1,422.5	1,390.0	1,308.8	1,279.5
SOCCKSARGEN	465.7	479.0	488.6	514.1	535.2
CARAGA	4.90	-	1.4	1.2	-
ARMM	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

- Philippine volume of production for carrot varied during the periods 2011 to 2015. Production increased in 2012 and 2014 by 1.9 and 0.3 percent, respectively. Meanwhile, production declined in 2013 and 2015 by 0.5 and 1.9 percent, respectively. In 2015, the region registered the biggest decline in production brought by typhoons “Ineng” and “Lando” (Table 3).

Figure 3. Carrot Production (%) by Region: 2015

Source of basic data: Philippine Statistics Authority

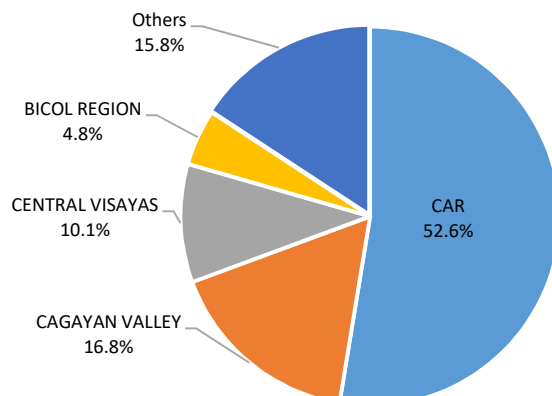
- Cordillera region remained the biggest producer of carrot with 87.4 percent of the country's total production. Central Visayas distantly followed with 4.9 percent, and Davao and Northern Mindanao with 1.9 and 1.8 percent, respectively (Figure 3).

Table 4. Habitchuelas Production by Region, Philippines: 2011-2015

Region	Volume (Metric Ton)				
	CY 2011	CY 2012	CY 2013	CY 2014	CY 2015
PHILIPPINES	15,425.9	15,328.3	15,423.3	15,305.6	14,745.3
CAR	7,960.6	8,108.0	8,119.8	8,092.1	7,756.9
ILOCOS REGION	321.5	334.6	350.2	358.0	357.6
CAGAYAN VALLEY	3,433.8	3,097.2	2,777.5	2,580.2	2,471.1
CENTRAL LUZON	46.8	46.5	45.8	44.8	44.0
CALABARZON	164.2	187.8	191.2	192.2	209.0
MIMAROPA	-	-	-	-	3.2
BICOL REGION	816.0	833.9	871.5	682.7	702.9
WESTERN VISAYAS	134.6	133.6	138.6	155.8	152.8
CENTRAL VISAYAS	1,003.7	1,045.0	1,354.2	1,592.4	1,489.3
EASTERN VISAYAS	487.4	475.4	397.3	301.4	312.0
ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA	63.5	62.6	138.8	181.5	190.5
NORTHERN MINDANAO	596.0	594.9	611.5	665.7	584.9
DAVAO REGION	137.2	138.1	146.0	159.5	163.4
SOCCSKSARGEN	225.5	235.8	245.0	259.9	226.2
CARAGA	30.3	30.7	31.5	34.9	77.3
ARMM	4.9	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

- In 2015, habitchuelas national output decreased by 3.7 percent. The production of the said crop decreased in all the years except in 2013 (Table 4).

Figure 4. Habitchuelas Production (%) by Province: 2015

Source of basic data: Philippine Statistics Authority

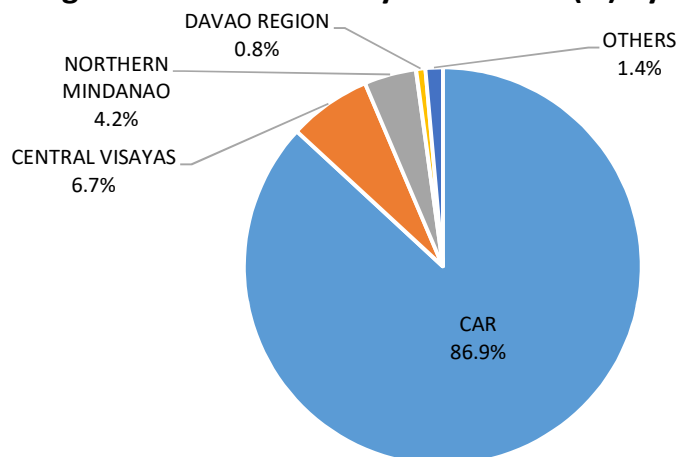
- CAR was the top producer of habitchuelas in the country contributing 52.6 percent of the total production in 2015. Other producers include Cagayan Valley with 16.8 percent share, Central Visayas with 10.1 percent, Bicol Region with 4.8 percent and the rest of the regions contributed 15.8 percent (Figure 4).

Table 5. Chinese Pechay Production by Region, Philippines: 2011-2015

Region	Volume (Metric Ton)				
	CY 2011	CY 2012	CY 2013	CY 2014	CY 2015
PHILIPPINES	50,581.2	51,618.0	51,798.2	52,243.4	51,434.8
CAR	44,388.6	45,170.0	45,058.4	45,145.3	44,676.8
ILOCOS REGION	3.0	2.7	2.2	0.8	0.7
CAGAYAN VALLEY	177.6	192.9	156.5	141.6	132.6
CENTRAL LUZON	-	-	-	-	-
CALABARZON	165.6	163.4	164.9	153.3	161.2
MIMAROPA	-	-	-	-	-
BICOL REGION	-	-	-	-	-
WESTERN VISAYAS	-	-	-	-	-
CENTRAL VISAYAS	3,256.5	3,339.2	3,570.0	3,689.4	3,471.2
EASTERN VISAYAS	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.1
ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA	78.5	79.9	89.6	84.4	82.8
NORTHERN MINDANAO	1,777.9	1,917.1	1,992.4	2,260.3	2,174.8
DAVAO REGION	407.9	399.5	390.7	375.2	387.4
SOCCSKSARGEN	324.1	351.7	371.9	391.6	345.3
CARAGA	-	-	-	-	-
ARMM	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

- Chinese pechay production from 2011 to 2014 grew annually by an average of 1.1 percent. However, the country's Chinese pechay production decreased by 1.6 percent in 2015. The biggest decline in production was registered in CAR, mainly due to the effects of typhoons "Ineng" and "Lando" that hit the region on the second semester of 2015 (Table 5)

Figure 5. Chinese Pechay Production (%) by Province: 2015

Source of basic data: Philippine Statistics Authority

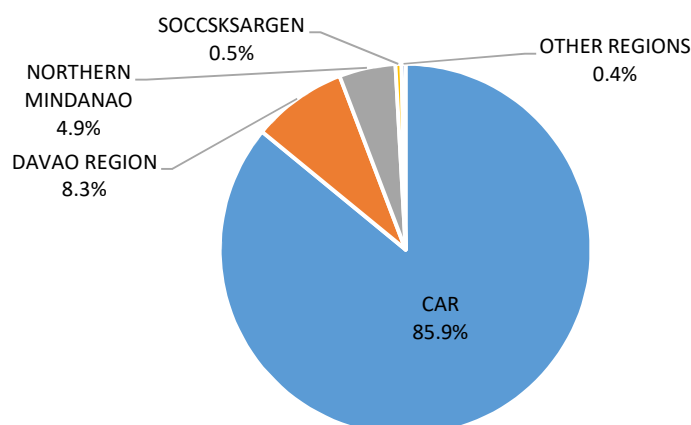
- About 86.9 percent of the country's total Chinese pechay production came from CAR. Central Visayas, came far next with 6.7 percent share. Meanwhile, Northern Mindanao, Davao Region and the rest of the regions had a combined share of 6.4 percent (Figure 5).

Table 6. White potato Production, Region, Philippines: 2011-2015

Region	Volume (MT)				
	CY 2011	CY 2012	CY 2013	CY 2014	CY 2015
PHILIPPINES	120,573.7	119,569.8	117,721.6	119,140.0	118,479.3
CAR	103,135.4	102,433.7	100,758.1	102,255.2	101,828.5
ILOCOS REGION	-	-	-	-	-
CAGAYAN VALLEY	443.1	421.4	427.3	448.3	419.9
CENTRAL LUZON	2.6	2.6	-	-	-
CALABARZON	-	-	-	-	-
MIMAROPA	-	-	-	-	-
BICOL REGION	-	-	-	-	-
WESTERN VISAYAS	-	-	-	-	-
CENTRAL VISAYAS	57.5	54.9	33.7	7.2	3.6
EASTERN VISAYAS	-	-	-	-	-
ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA	-	-	-	-	-
NORTHERN MINDANAO	6,745.0	6,550.0	6,355.0	6,145.0	5,810.0
DAVAO REGION	9,601.1	9,512.7	9,511.4	9,633.8	9,801.2
SOCCKSARGEN	589.1	594.6	636.2	650.6	616.1
CARAGA	-	-	-	-	-
ARMM	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

- In 2015, Philippine white potato production was recorded at 118,479.3 metric ton. Slightly lower by 0.6 percent than the 2014 volume.

Figure 6. White Potato Production (%) by Province: 2015

Source of basic data: Philippine Statistics Authority

- The bulk of the country's white potato production came from the Cordillera. In 2015, the region produced 85.9 percent of the national output. This was distantly followed by Davao region with 8.3 percent, Northern Mindanao with 4.9 percent, SOCCSKSARGEN with 0.5 percent shares and the rest of the region with 0.4 percent share (Figure 6).

Technical Notes

Crop Production. The quantity produced and actually harvested for a particular crop during the reference period. It includes those harvested but damaged, stolen, given away, consumed, given as harvesters' share, reserved etc. Excluded are those produced but not harvested due to low price, lack of demand and force majeure or fortuitous events.

Major Crops. This refer to the top 19 other crops in the Philippines, other than palay and corn which collectively account for more than 60 percent of the total crop production. These include coconut, sugarcane, banana, pineapple, coffee, mango, tobacco, abaca, peanut, mongo, cassava, sweet potato, tomato, garlic, onion, cabbage, eggplant, calamansi, and rubber.

Priority Crops. Identified national banner crops that are being developed for commercial /industrial purposes.

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