

SPECIAL RELEASE

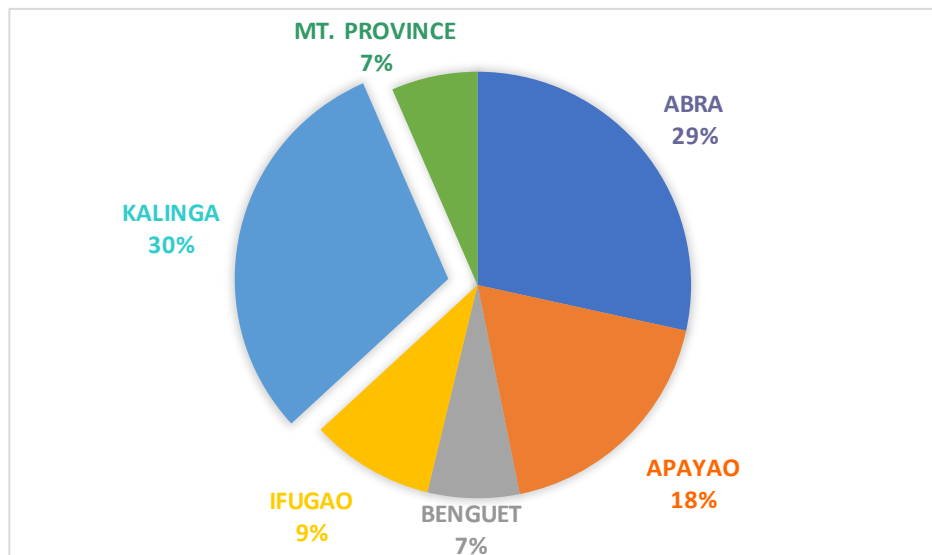
Palay Situation Outlook in Kalinga: July to December 2022

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Palay Production

In Cordillera Administrative Region' (CAR) annual palay production (July-December 2022), province of Kalinga has the highest contribution with 60,691.50 metric tons or 30 percent share in the region's total production of 200,101.31 metric tons. Abra ranked 2nd with 56,910 metric tons or 29 percent followed by Apayao with 36,804.91 metric tons or 18 percent, Ifugao ranked 4th with 18,735.21 metric tons or 9 percent. The least were Benguet and Mountain Province with 13,886 and 13,074 metric tons respectively or 7 percent share, as illustrated in Figure 1.

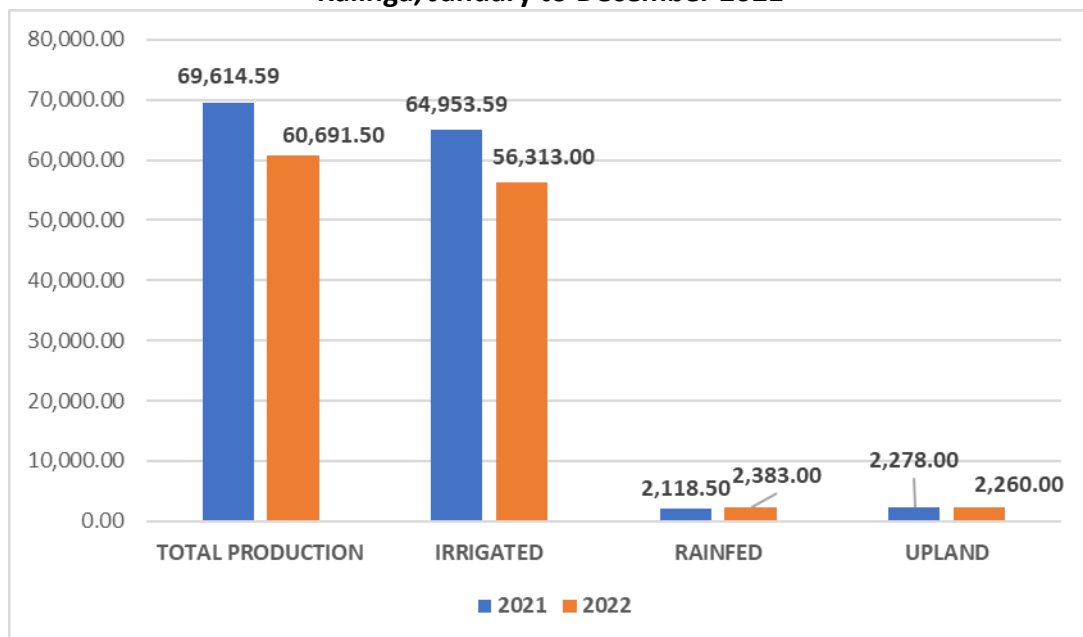
Figure 1. Palay Production Distribution by Province in Cordillera Administrative Region: July to December 2022



Palay Production

Figure 2 showed that palay reported total production in Kalinga was estimated at 60,691.50 metric tons in July to December 2022. It decreased by 12.82 percent as compared to July to December 2021 with 69,614.59 metric tons. This was due to the decrease of 13.30 percent in irrigated palay from 64,953.59 metric tons in 2021 to 56,313 metric tons in 2022. Upland palay decreased by 18 metric tons while rainfed palay increased from 2118.50 to 2383.00 metric tons.

**Figure 2. Palay Production (Mt.) by Type of Ecosystem:
Kalinga, January to December 2021**

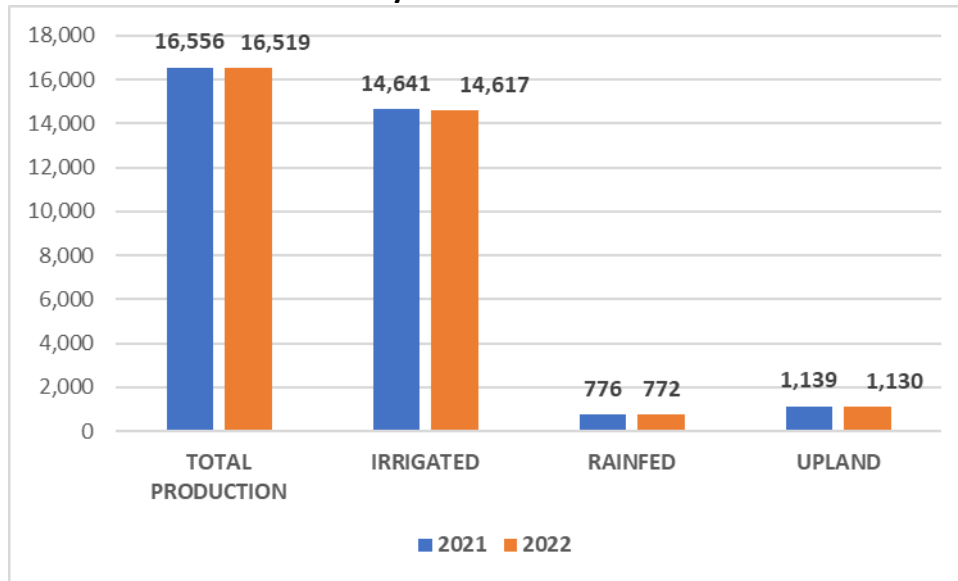


Palay Area Harvested

Palay area harvested in Kalinga for July to December 2022 was 16,519 hectares. It decreased by 0.22 percent or 37 hectares as compared to July to December 2021. Irrigated, rainfed and upland palay area harvested decreased by 0.16, 0.52 and 0.79 percent respectively in 2022 compared to the same semester in 2021.



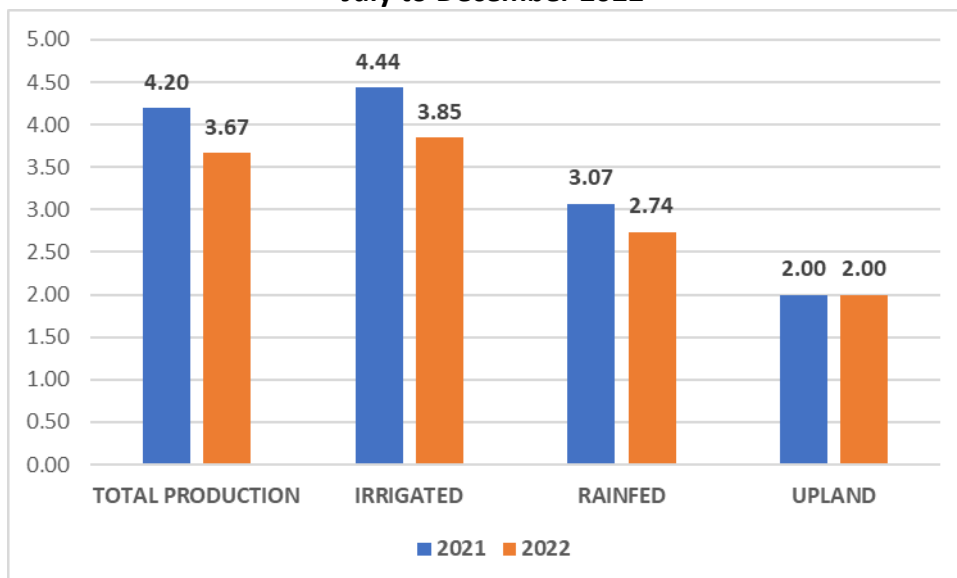
Figure 3. Palay Area Harvested (Ha.) by Type of Ecosystem: Kalinga July to December 2022



Palay Yield per Hectare

Yield per hectare of all type of ecosystem in Kalinga for July to December 2022 was 3.67 metric tons lower by 12.62 percent as compared to July to December 2021 with 4.20 metric tons. This was due to the decrease in yield per hectare of irrigated palay from 4.44 metric tons in 2021 to 3.85 metric tons in 2022. Rainfed also decreased from 3.07 to 2.74 metric tons while upland palay yield per hectare remain the same over last year with 2.00 metric tons. See Figure 4.

Figure 4. Palay Yield/Hectare (Mt.) by Type of Ecosystem: Kalinga July to December 2022



TECHNICAL NOTES

The Palay and Production Survey (PPS) is one of the major agricultural surveys conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). This generates estimates on palay production, area, yield and other production-related data that serves as inputs for policy making and programs on palay/rice and corn.

Production data generated by the PPS are inputs to the Performance of Agriculture Report (PAR) and accordingly to the preparation of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Moreover, the survey supports the data needs of planners, policy and decision makers, and other stakeholders in the agriculture sector particularly the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), Department of Agriculture (DA) and its attached agencies such as Philippine Rice Research Institute (PhilRice), Philippine Council for Agriculture and Fisheries (PCAF), and the general public.

Farm- A parcel or parcels of land which has a total area of at least 1,000 square meters (one-tenth of a hectare) used for agricultural purposes.

Production- refers to the quantity produced and actually harvested for particular crop during the reference period.


Area Harvested- This refers to the total area harvested during the reference period.

Yield- An indicator of productivity derived by dividing the total production by the area harvested.

Irrigated- Area with irrigation facilities supplying water through artificial means like gravity, force/power, pump, etc.

Rainfed- Palay grown on this ecosystem has dikes that retain water and is solely dependent upon rainfall for its water supply

Upland- Palay grown on this ecosystem does not have amenities for standing water. It is usually located along elevated lands, along rivers, between hills, hillsides. Upland type is confined not only to high places or hillsides but also to low areas having no facilities for standing water.


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