

SPECIAL RELEASE

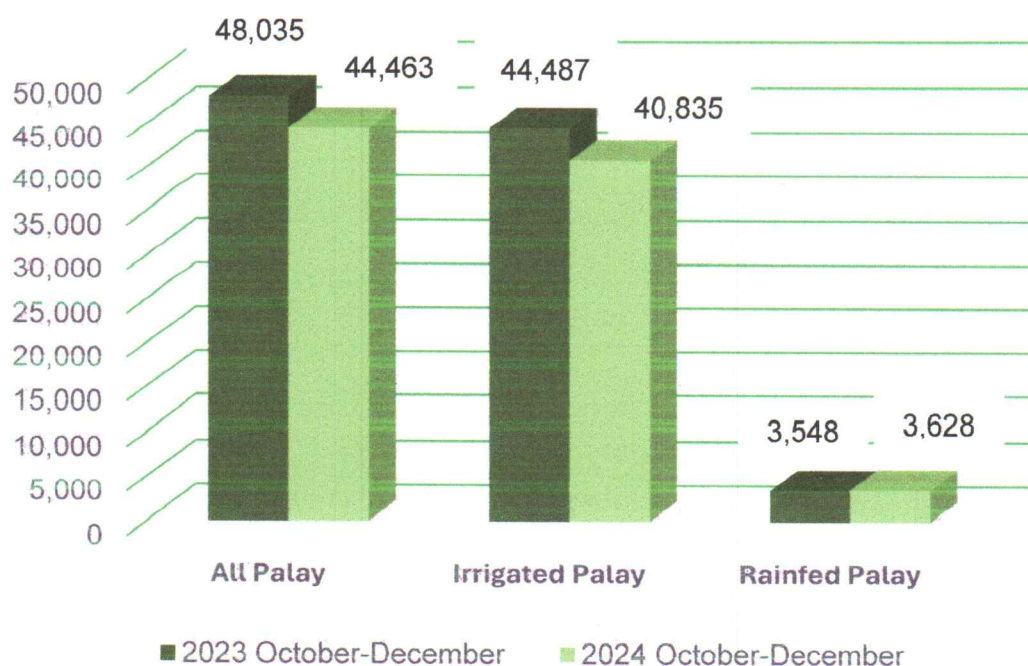
Palay Production Situation in Kalinga, Fourth Quarter 2024

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Kalinga’s production of palay decreased by 8.03 percent.

The total palay produced in Kalinga decreased by 8.03 percent from 48,035 metric tons in the fourth quarter of 2023 to 44,463 metric tons in the same period of 2024. Almost 92 percent was produced from irrigated farm and the remaining 8 percent from rainfed palay.

Figure 1. Volume of Palay Production by Ecosystem in Kalinga, Fourth Quarter 2024 and 2023 (in Metric Tons)

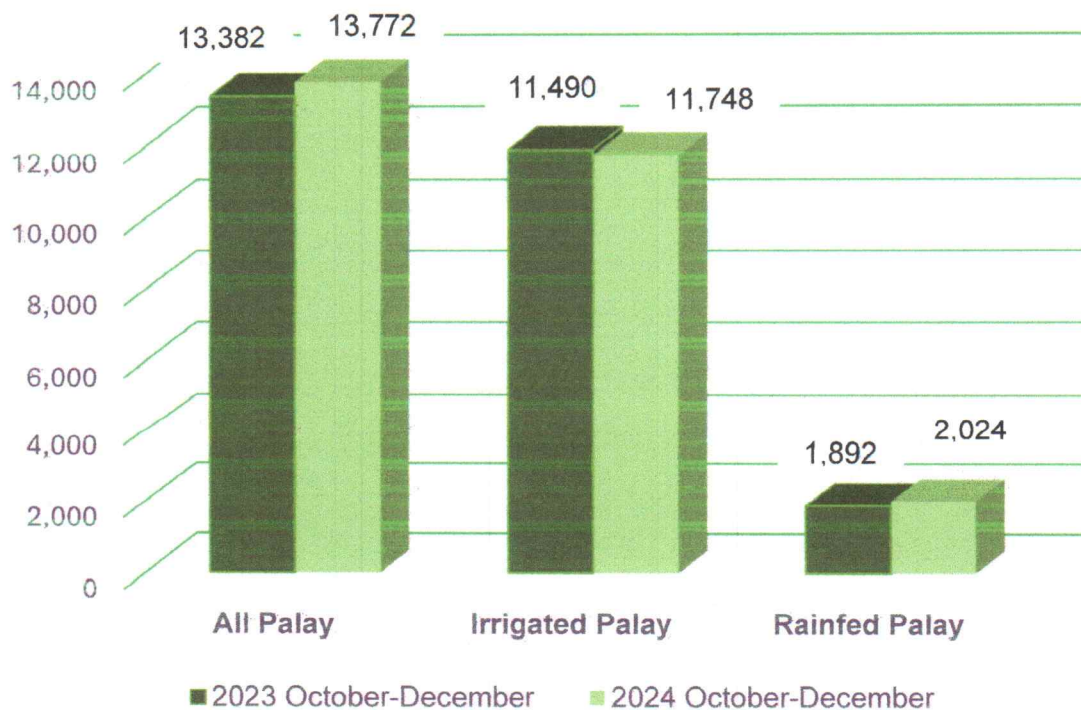


Total Area Harvested for Palay up by 2.91 percent

The total area harvested for palay grew by 2.91 percent during the fourth quarter of 2024 from 13,382 hectares in 2023 to 13,772 hectares. In both irrigated and rainfed circumstances, the area of harvested palay increased by 2.25 and 6.98 percent, respectively.

In the fourth quarter of 2023, 13,382 hectares of irrigated palay were harvested whereas 13,372 hectares were harvested in the same time of 2024. In comparison, in the same quarter of 2023 and 2024, rainfed palay was harvested on 1,892 and 2,024 hectares, respectively.

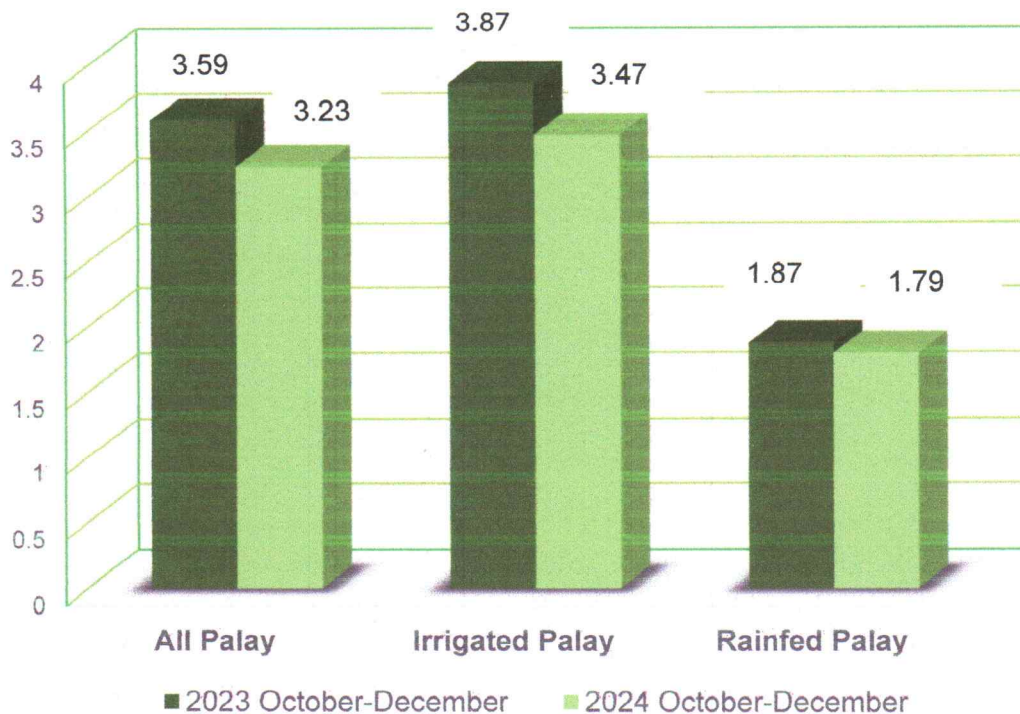
Figure 2. Area of Harvested Palay by Ecosystem in Kalinga, Fourth Quarter 2024 and 2023 (in Hectares)



Palay Yield decreased by 10.03 percent.

Palay yield per hectare in Kalinga declined by -10.03 percent in the fourth quarter of 2024 compared to the same period in 2023. In 2024, palay yield per hectare decreased to 3.23 metric tons from 3.59 metric tons in the same quarter of 2023. Both circumstances, irrigated and rainfed palay showed a decline in the yield per hectare.

Figure 3. Yield for Palay by Ecosystem in Kalinga, Fourth Quarter 2024 and 2023 (in Metric Tons)



TECHNICAL NOTES

These are quarterly surveys which cover sample farming households in sample barangays in all provinces except Batanes. Data item gathered on this survey includes production, area planted/harvested and yield by ecosystem and seed type; usage of seeds, fertilizer and pesticides; source of irrigation water and adequacy, monthly distribution of production and area harvested; farm household disposition of production; area on standing crop for the quarter; and awareness and availment of palay program interventions.



Palay production Survey (PPS) is one of the major agricultural surveys conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). These generate estimates and forecasts on palay production, area and yield and other production -related data that serve as inputs for policy making and programs on palay.

Production. This refers to quantity produced and actual harvested during the reference period. It includes those harvested but damaged, stolen, given away, consumed, given as harvesters' and threshers' shares, reserved, etc. Palay/Corn production from seed growers which are intended for seed purposes is excluded from the survey.

Parcel. This refers to one contiguous piece of land under one form of tenure without regard to land use. Both the contiguity and one form of tenure conditions should be met for a piece of land to be classified as one parcel. Contiguous means that the piece of land is not separated by natural or man-made boundaries such as river, dike, and road that are not part of the holding.

A parcel may be surrounded by other lands, water, road, forest, or other features that are not part of the holding or part of the holding under different land tenure. A parcel may consist of one or more fields or plots adjacent to each other.

Irrigated. Area with irrigation facilities supplying water through artificial means like gravity, force/power, pump, etc. An irrigated area becomes rainfed only when the irrigation system is no longer operational for the past two years, beyond repair, and there is no plan of irrigating the farm.

Rainfed. Palay grown on this ecosystem has dikes that retain water and is solely dependent upon rainfall for its water supply. Rainfed can be converted to irrigated only if the area is laid with permanent irrigation facility.

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, etc. Upland type is confined not only to high places or hillsides but also to low areas with no facilities for standing water. Although crops planted in this type of ecosystem are drought-resistant and do not require standing water for their normal growth, irrigation by flushing is sometimes practiced to improve crop performance especially during the long dry spell.

Area Harvested. Actual area from which harvests area realized.

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

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