



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
 MOUNTAIN PROVINCE PROVINCIAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

SPECIAL RELEASE

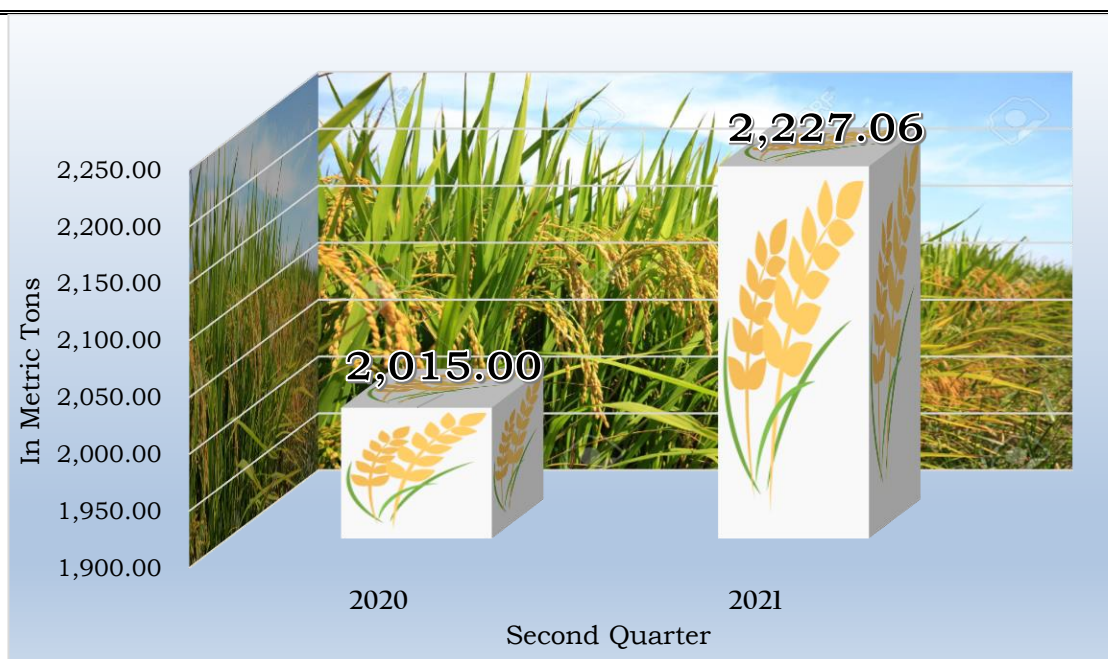
Mountain Province Agricultural Statistics Performance: Palay and Corn, Second Quarter, 2020-2021

Special Release No. 14CAR44-540
 Date of Release: 17 September 2021

Production of Palay in Mountain Province increased by 202.06 Metric Tons

Mountain Province is a minor producer of palay in the Cordillera Administrative Region. As shown in the figure below, the volume of palay production in the province went up by 202.06 metric tons or 10.52 percent from 2,015 to 2,227.06 metric tons in the second quarter of 2020 and 2021 respectively. All production came from irrigated ecosystem since there were no production on rainfed and upland ecosystems from April to June of 2020 and 2021.

Figure 1: Volume of Palay Production: Mountain Province,
 Second Quarter 2020-2021

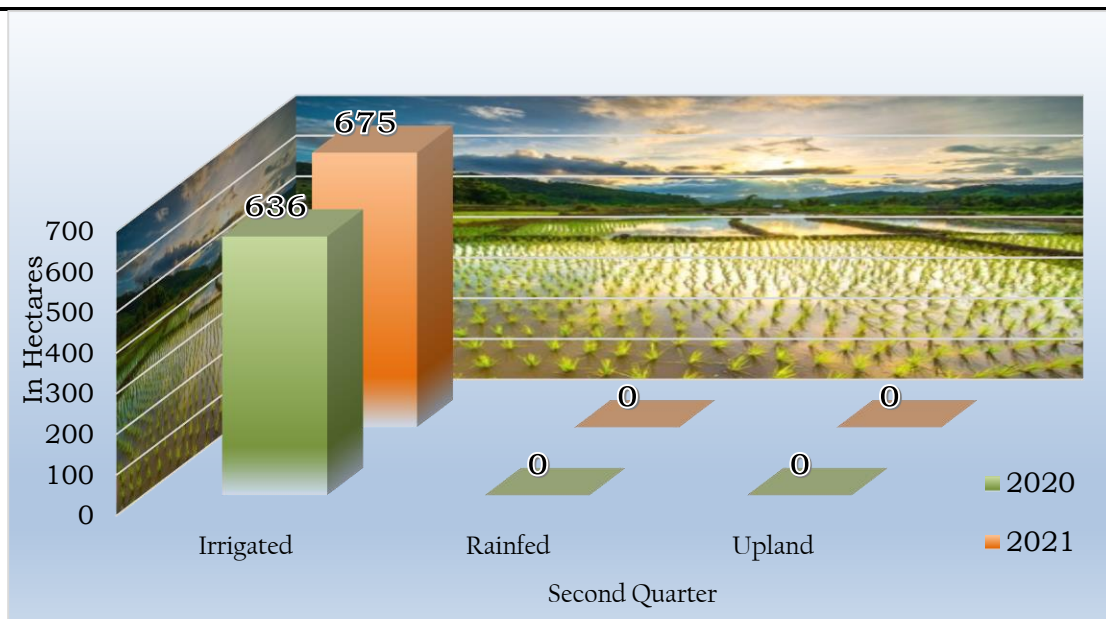


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Area Harvested for Irrigated Palay increased by 39 Hectares

Figure 2 shows the estimated area harvested for the second quarter of 2020 and 2021. Irrigated palay had an area harvested of 636 hectares in 2020 and increased to 675 hectares in 2021 while there were no Rainfed and Upland palay area harvested in the province in the same quarter.

Figure 2: Area Harvested for Palay and by Ecosystem: Mountain Province, Second Quarter 2020-2021



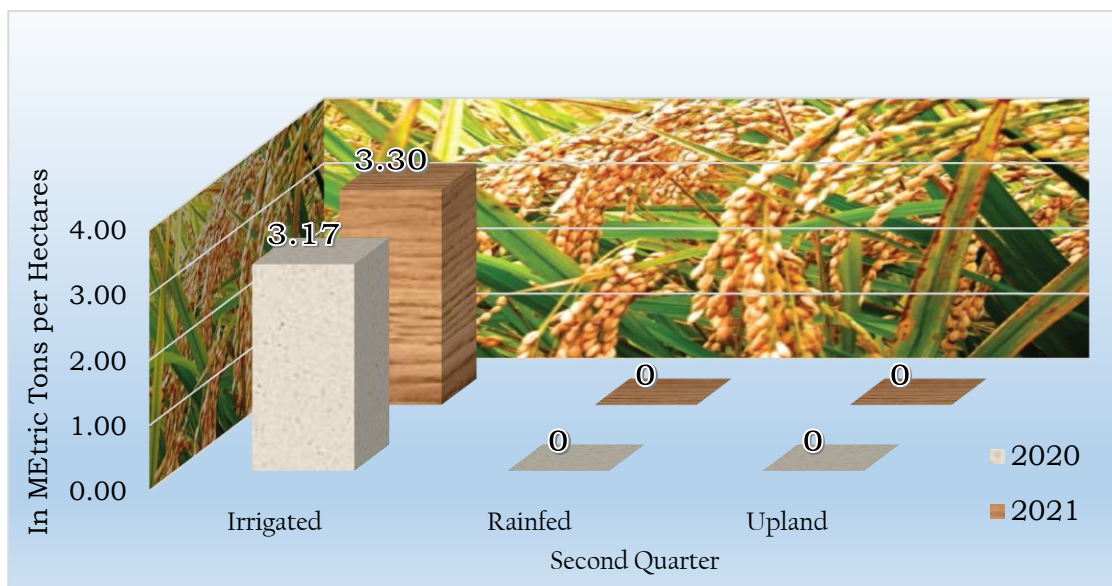
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Yield per Hectare for Palay Increased by 4.10 percent

The yield of palay, in metric tons per hectare, in Mountain Province increased by 4.10 percent in the second quarter of 2021. The average yield in the said quarter of 2020 was 3.17 metric tons per hectare which increased to 3.30 metric tons per hectare in the same quarter of 2021.

The increase was only observed from irrigated palay since there were no recorded yield for rainfed and upland ecosystems in April to June of 2020 and 2021. The yield per hectare for palay and by ecosystem is shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Yield per Hectare for Palay and by Ecosystem: Mountain Province, Second Quarter 2020-2021

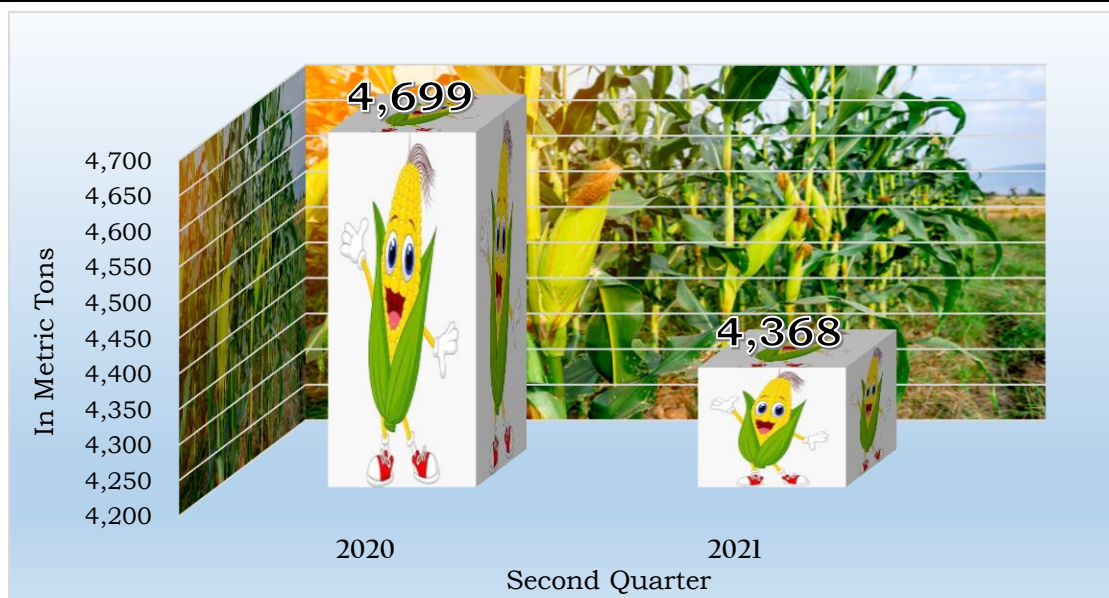


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Production of Corn in Mountain Province decreased by 331 metric tons

Mountain province produced 4,368 metric tons of corn in the second quarter of 2021. This is 331 metric tons lower than the production in 2020 with 4,699 metric tons or 7.04 percent decrease in production. (Fig. 4)

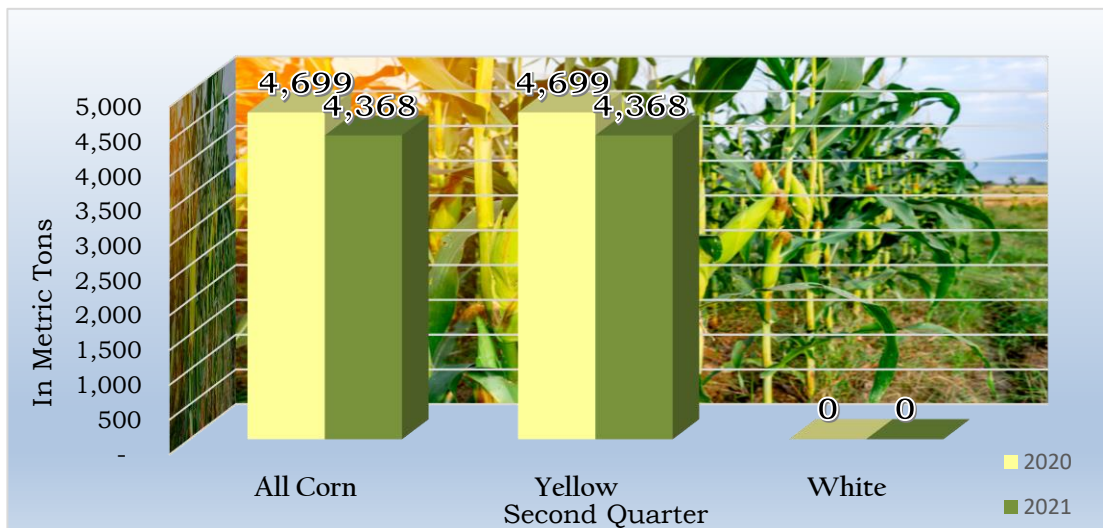
Figure 4: Volume of Corn Production: Mountain Province, Second Quarter 2020-2021



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

There was no white corn production recorded in the province in the second quarter of 2020 and 2021. (Fig. 5)

Figure 5: Volume of Corn Production by Crop Type: Mountain Province, Second Quarter 2020-2021

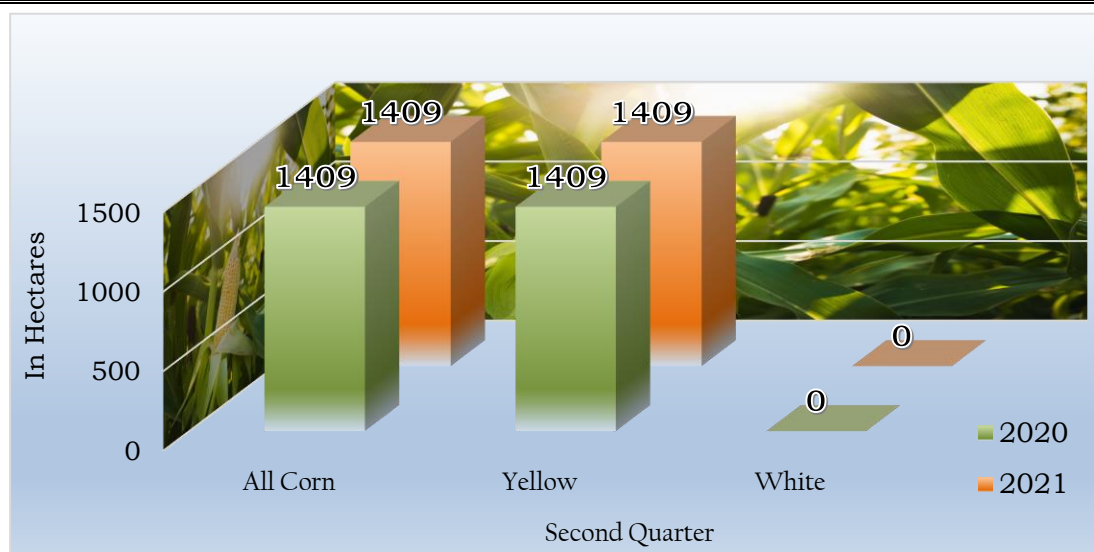


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Area Harvested for Corn remained at 1,409 Hectares

The area harvested for corn in the second quarter of 2021 remained at 1,409 hectares which is similar to the area harvested in the same quarter of 2020. By crop type, there was no white corn area harvested in the province on the said quarter.

Figure 6: Area Harvested for Corn and by Crop Type: Mountain Province, Second Quarter 2020-2021



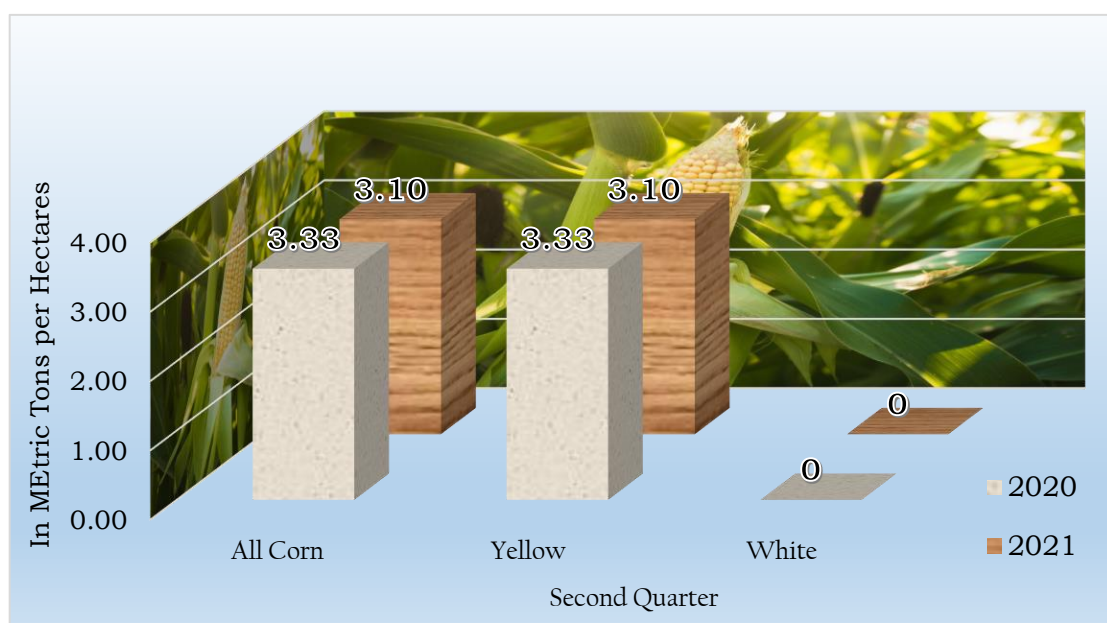
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Yield per Hectare for Corn decreased by 6.91 percent

The yield of corn, in metric tons per hectare, in Mountain Province decreased by 6.91 percent in the second quarter of 2021. The average yield in the said quarter of 2020 was 3.33 metric tons per hectare which decreased to 3.10 metric tons per hectare in the same quarter of 2021.

The decrease was only observed from yellow corn since there was no recorded yield for white corn in April to June of 2020 and 2021. The yield per hectare for corn and by crop type is shown in Figure 7.

Figure 7: Yield per Hectare for Corn and by Crop Type: Mountain Province, Second Quarter 2020-2021



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Technical Notes

Data for this special release were collected from the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) and the final result of National Review of Palay and Corn Production Survey as of August 1, 2021.

Defination of Terms

Palay Production Survey - is a quarterly survey which covers sample farming households in sample barangays. Barangays are stratified based on their palay area and are selected using probability proportional to size scheme. Some of the data gathered in this survey are as follows: production, area planted/harvested and yield by ecosystem and seed type.

Palay Ecosystem – referring to Irrigated, Rainfed and Upland

Irrigated – type of palay farm which requires standing water made available through artificial means of irrigation like gravity, force/power and pumps for its normal growth.

Rainfed – type of palay area that has dikes to retain water and is solely dependent on rain for its water supply.


Upland – palay area that has no provisions for holding water and is usually located along elevated lands, along riverbanks, and between hillsides. Palay crops planted in the area are drought resistant and do not require standing water for normal growth.

Corn Production Survey – is a quarterly survey which covers sample farming households in sample barangays. Barangays are stratified based on their corn area and are selected using probability proportional to size scheme. Some of the data gathered in this survey are as follows: production, area planted/harvested and yield by crop type and seed type.

Corn Crop type – referring to white corn and yellow corn.

White corn – generally for human consumption.

Yellow corn – generally for animal feeds, and includes all types of corn other than white.


JERRY G. SANTOS
 Chief Statistical Specialist

JGS/ADD