



SPECIAL RELEASE

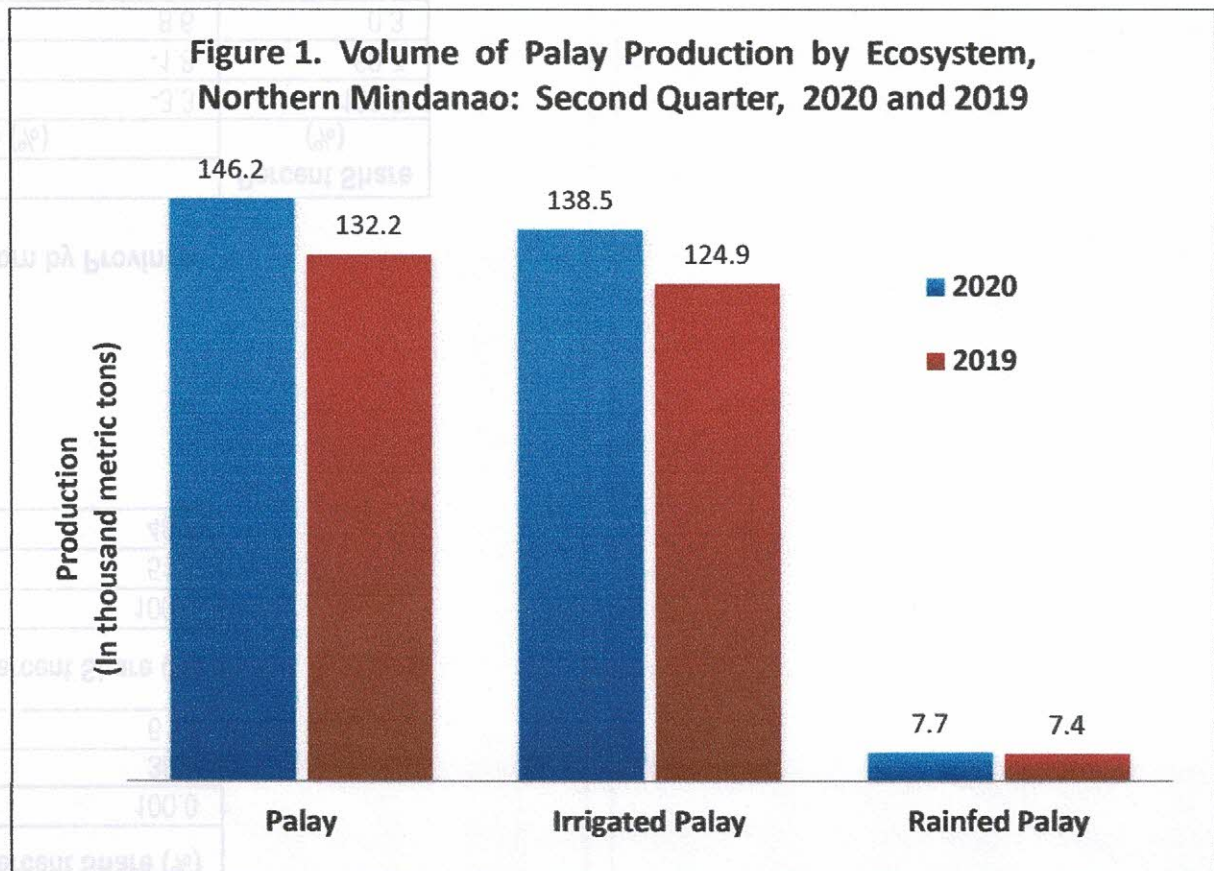
Highlights of Palay and Corn Situation in Northern Mindanao: Second Quarter of 2020

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Palay Production

Palay production in Northern Mindanao reached 146,186.4 metric tons in the second quarter of 2020. This is 10.5 percent higher than the previous year's production in the same period at 132,247.3 metric tons. Production of irrigated palay increased by 10.9 percent while rainfed palay production increased by 4.7 percent. (Figure 1)

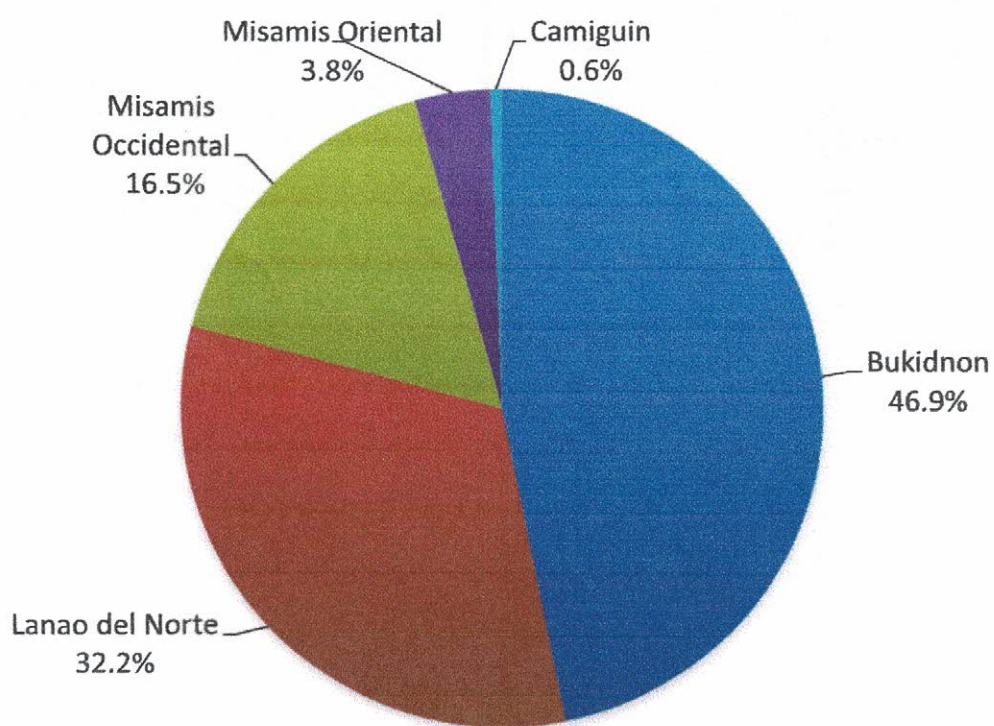


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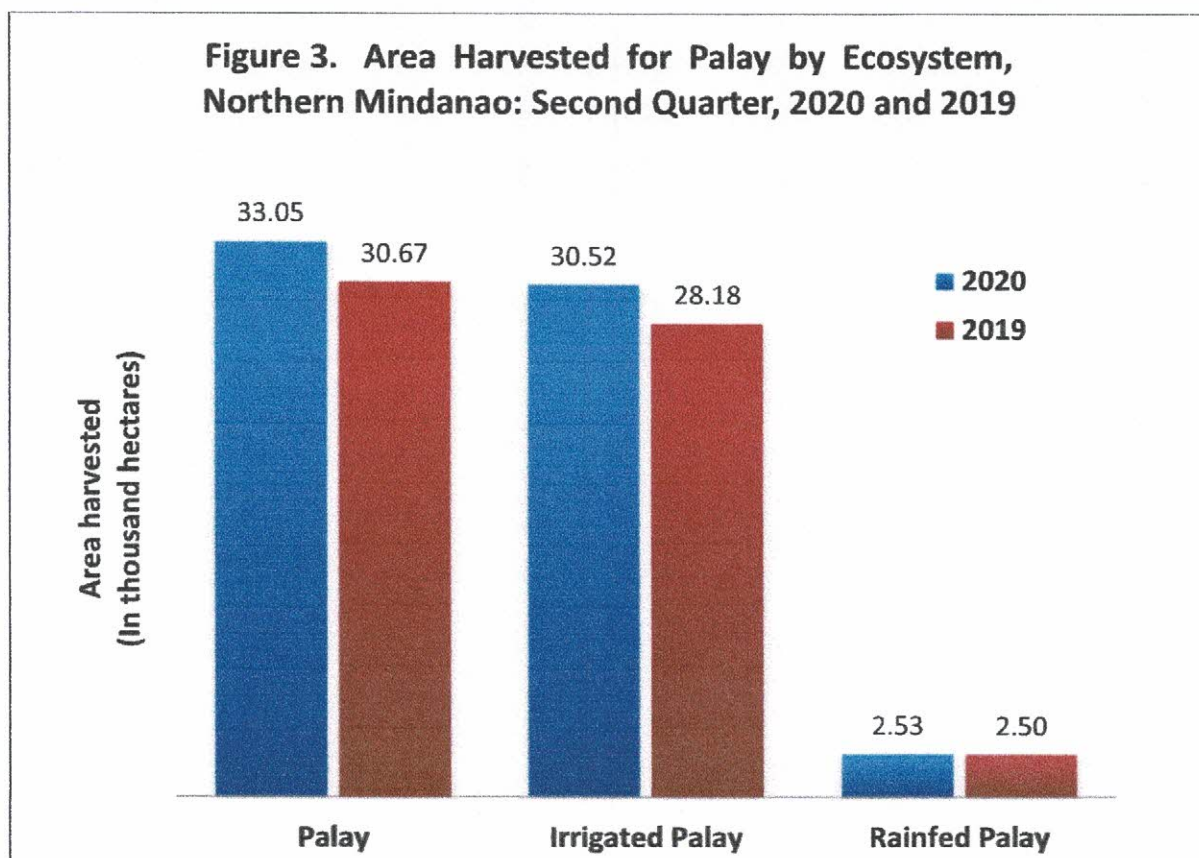
Among the five provinces in Northern Mindanao, Bukidnon (68,521 MT) had the biggest share of production at 46.9 percent, followed by Lanao del Norte (47,134.8 MT) at 32.2 percent . (Figure 2)

Figure 2. Percent Contribution of Palay Production by Province, Northern Mindanao: Second Quarter 2020

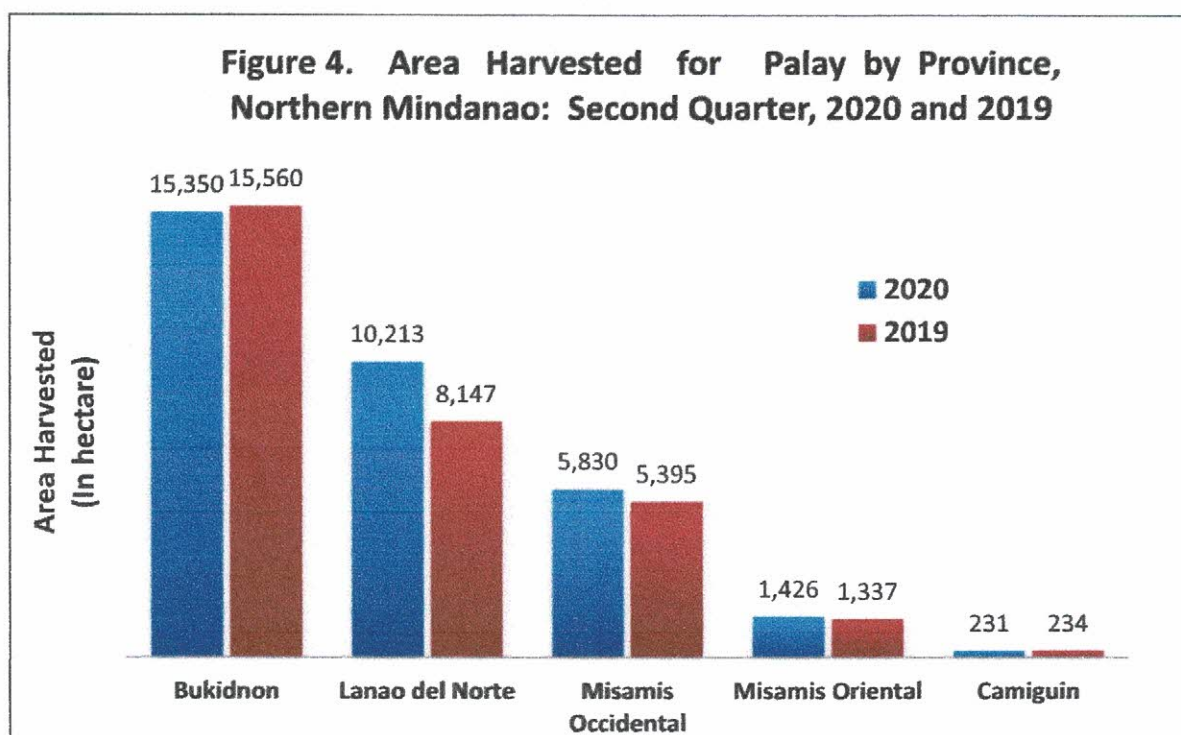


Palay Area Harvested

The region's area harvested for palay at 33,050 hectares is 7.7 percent higher than the recorded area harvested (30,673 has.) in the same quarter of the previous year. By ecosystem, area harvested for irrigated palay and rainfed palay increased by 8.3 percent and 1.6 percent, respectively. (Figure 3)

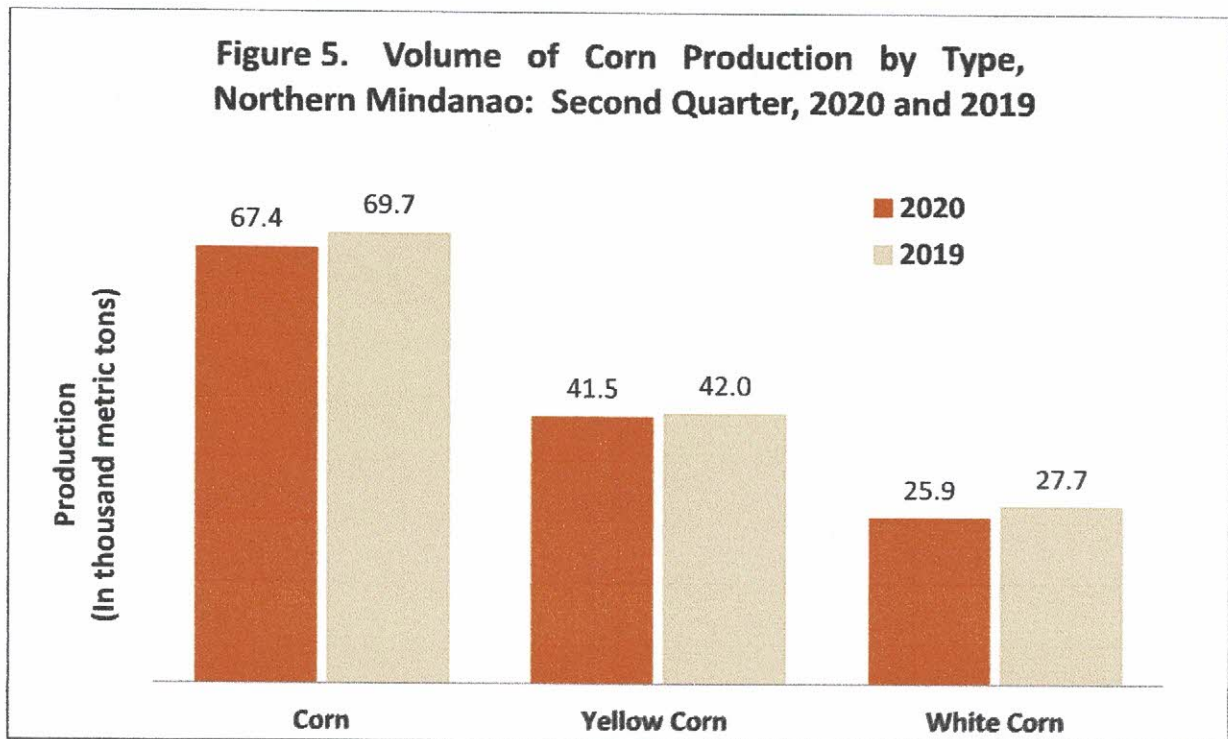


Among provinces, Bukidnon recorded the largest area harvested for palay at 15,350 hectares, followed by Lanao del Norte at 10,213 hectares. Three provinces, namely, Lanao del Norte, Misamis Occidental and Misamis Oriental showed increases in area harvested for palay. (Figure 4)

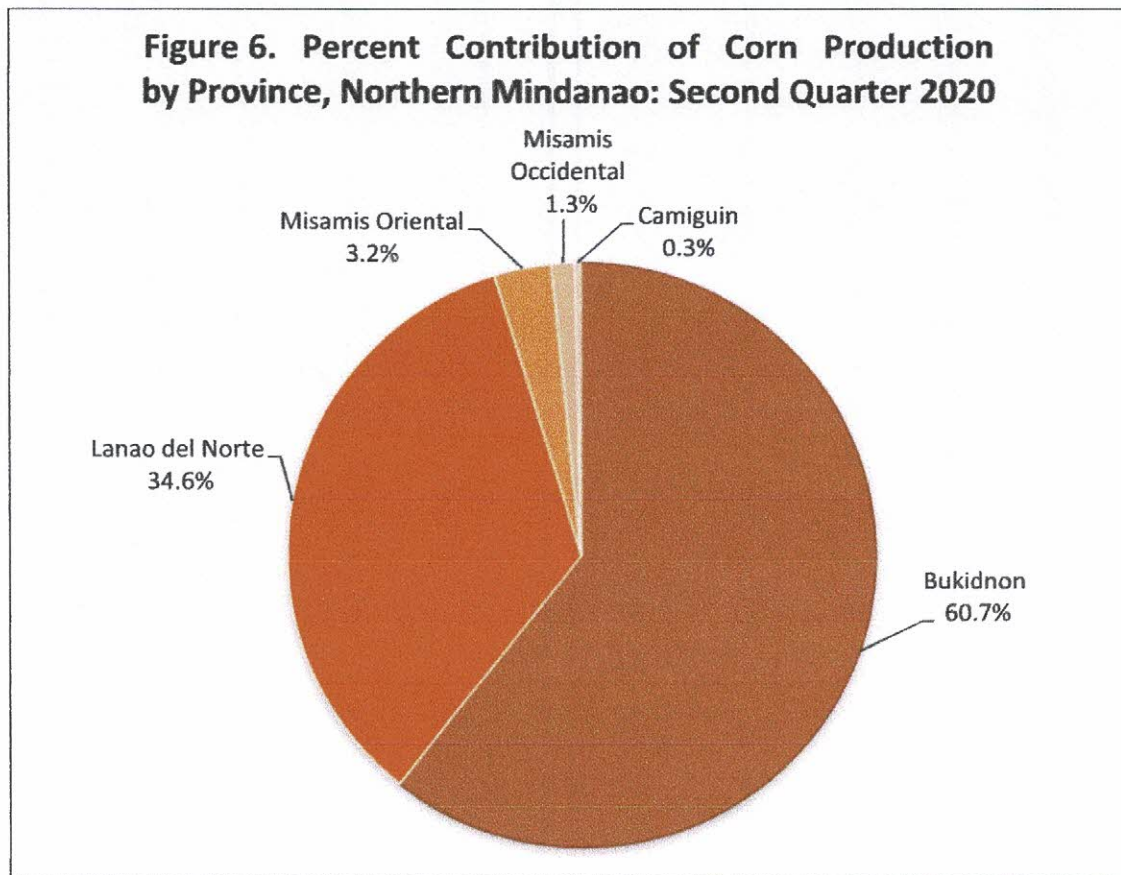


Corn Production

Corn production in the region, posted at 67,429.8 metric tons from 69,969.5 metric tons in the same period of the previous year, decreased by 3.3 percent. Yellow corn production and white corn production also decreased by 1.2 percent and 6.4 percent, respectively. (Figure 5)

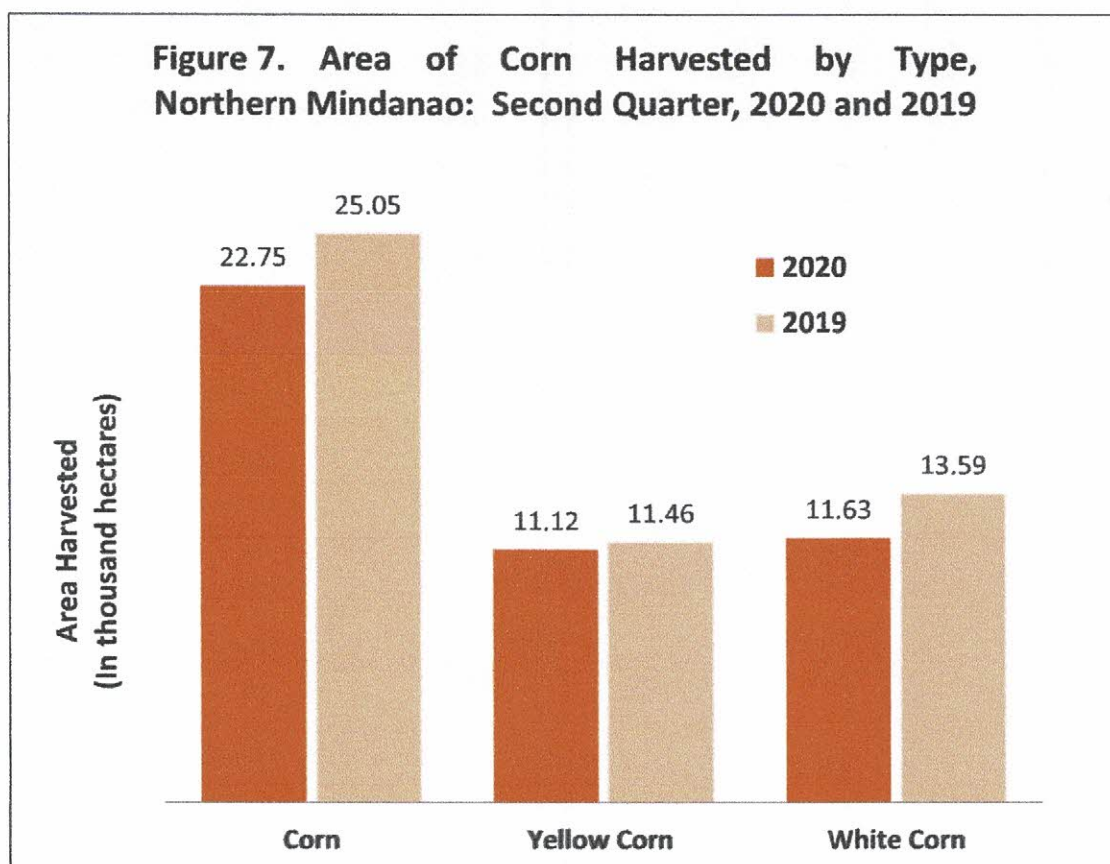


Among provinces, Bukidnon and Lanao del Norte are the major corn producers with percent contributions of 60.7 percent and 34.6 percent, respectively. (Figure 6)

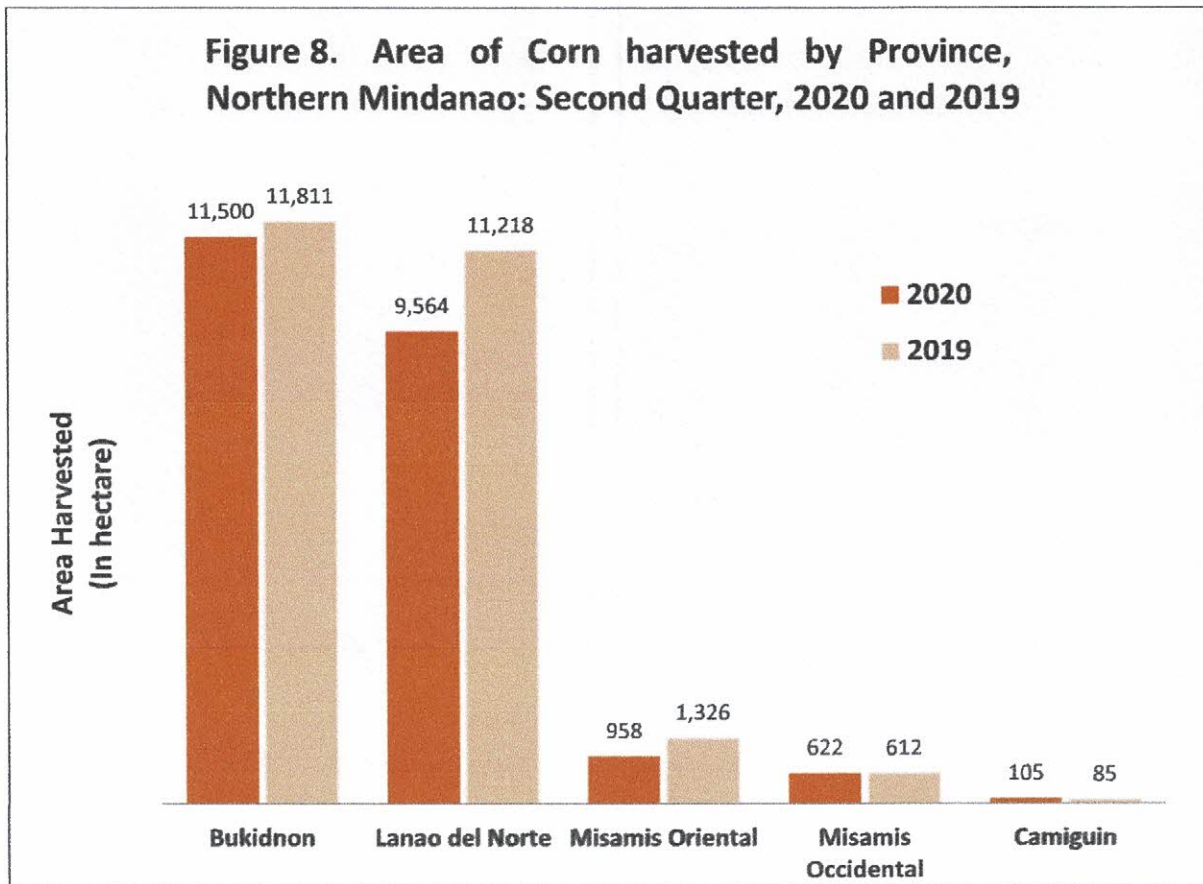


Corn Area Harvested

Area harvested for corn in the region, posted at 22,749 hectares from 25,052 hectares in the same period of 2019, decreased by 9.2 percent. The area harvested for white corn and yellow corn also decreased by 14.4 percent and 3.0 percent, respectively. (Figure 7)



Bukidnon (50.6%) and Lanao del Norte (42.0%) accounted for 92.6 percent of the total area harvested for corn in the region. Misamis Oriental posted the biggest drop of area harvested at 27.8 percent, followed by Lanao del Norte (-14.7%). (Figure 8)




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TECHNICAL NOTES

The **Palay and Corn Production Survey (PCPS)** is one of the major agricultural surveys conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). This generates estimates on palay and corn production, area, yield and other production-related data that serve as inputs for policy making and programs on palay and corn. More importantly, the production data generated from the survey are direct inputs to the Performance of Agriculture (PAR) report and accordingly to the computation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Reference Periods

January Survey round – October to December

April Survey round – January to March

July Survey round – April to June

October Survey round – July to September

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

Area harvested refers to the total area harvested to palay/corn during the reference quarter. It may be less than or equal to the total area planted to palay/corn.

Irrigated Farms refer to area with irrigation facilities supplying water through artificial means like gravity, force/power, pump, etc. Irrigated area becomes rainfed only when the irrigation system is no longer operational for the past two (2) years and beyond repair and there is no plan of irrigating the farm.

Rainfed Farms refer to area that holds standing water but solely dependent on rainfall for its water supply. It may have dikes that retain rainwater.

Yield refers to the derived value in dividing production by the area harvested. It shows the relationship on how a certain area performs in terms of the quantity of produce.