



SPECIAL RELEASE

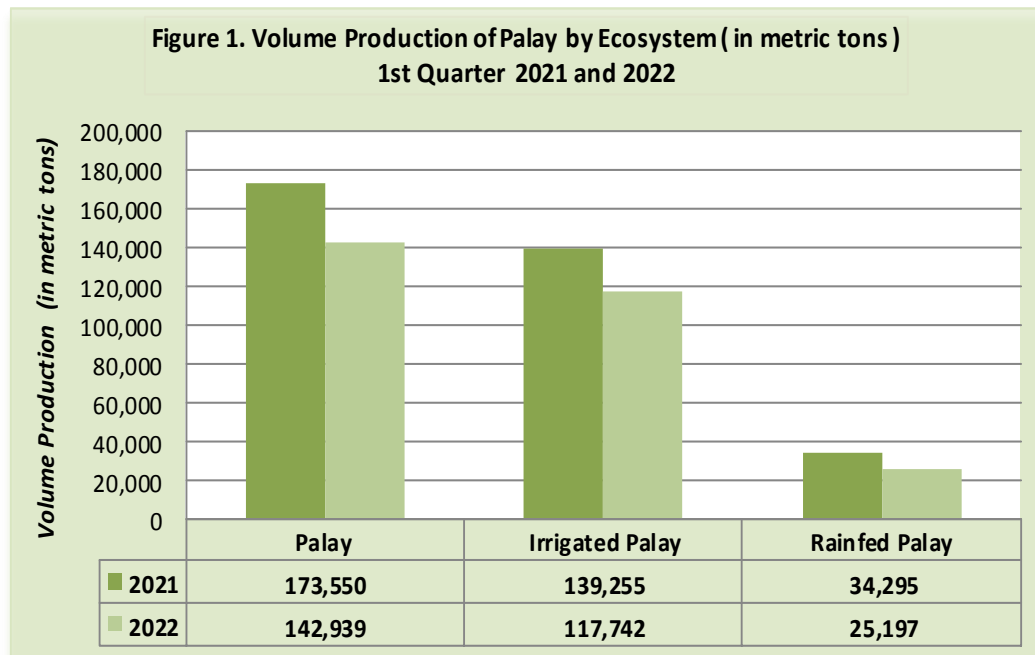
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Palay and Corn Outlook in Cotabato Province 1st Quarter of 2022

Palay

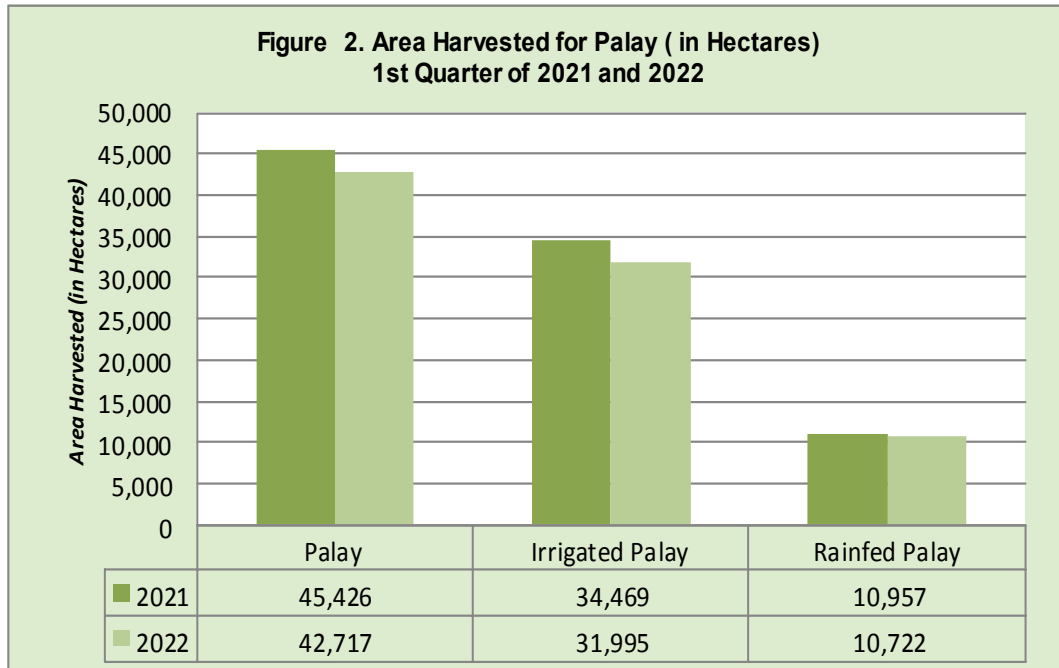
The Volume Production of Palay in Cotabato Province in 1st quarter of 2022 exhibited a 2 (two) digit decrease of -17.64 percent or 142,939 metric tons compared to the 2021 output of 173,550 metric tons.

On by type of ecosystem, production of irrigated palay posted 117,742 metric tons, decreased by -15.45 percent compared to last year's production with 139,255 metric tons. In the same manner, Rainfed Palay production also showed a decrease of -26.53 percent compared to the previous year's estimated output of 34,295 metric tons to 25,197 metric tons in 2022. (See figure 1).



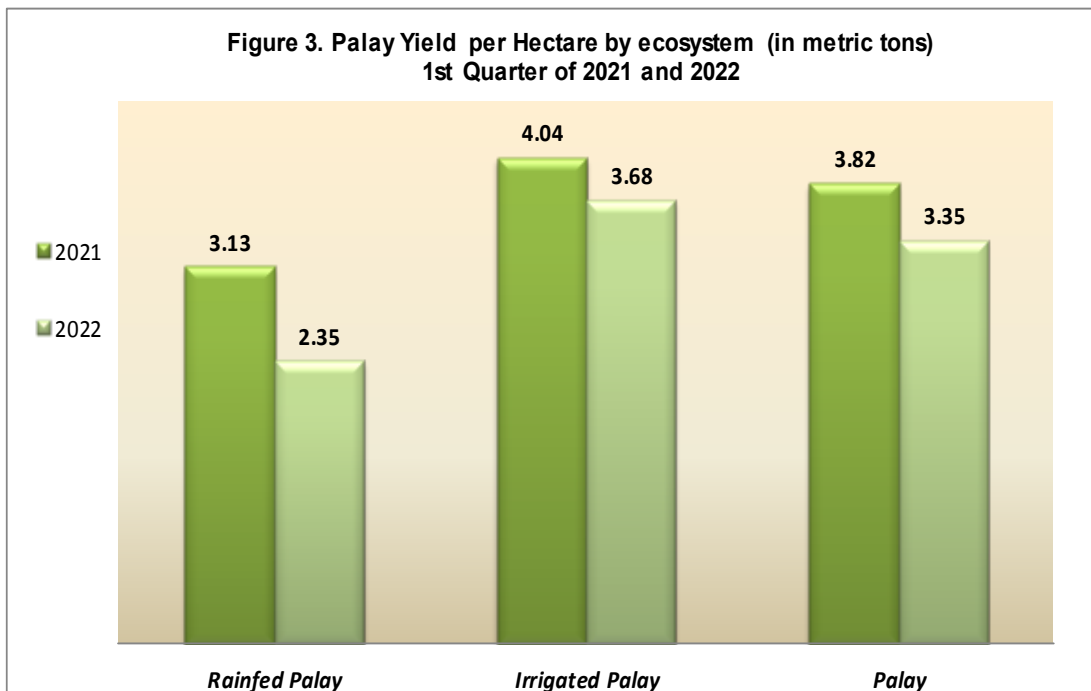
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Meanwhile, the area harvested for Palay in Cotabato Province is down by –5.96 percent from 45,426 thousand hectares in January to March 2021 compared to the 1st quarter of 2022 with 42,717 thousand hectares. (See figure 2.)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

In January to March 2022, The Palay yield per hectares decrease by - 12.30 percent from 3.82 metric tons 1st quarter of 2021 to 3.35 metric tons of same quarter of 2022. (figure 3.)

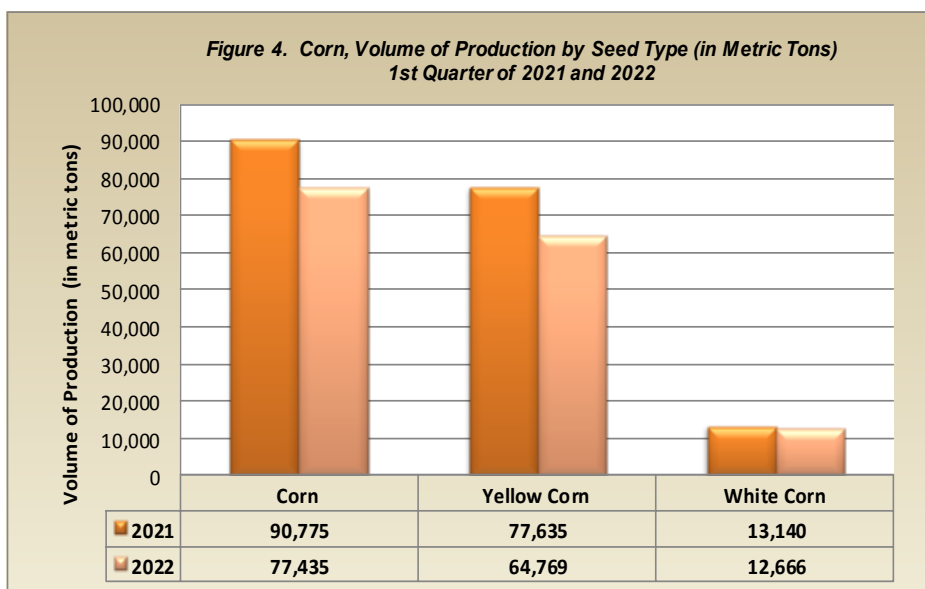


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

CORN

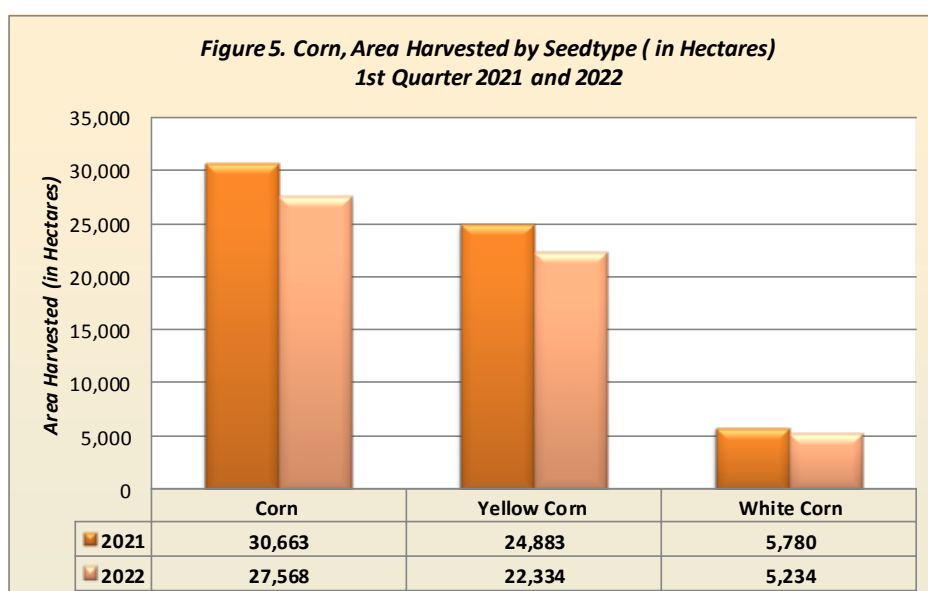
Corn production in Cotabato Province for the 1st Quarter of 2022 was 77,435 metric tons compared to 90,775 metric tons of the same Quarter of 2021, or the production is down by -14.70 percent.

By Corn type, white corn posted a decreased of -3.61 percent compared to 2021 production, and the yellow corn has a decreased by -16.57 percent compared to the same Quarter of 2021 production. (See Figure 4.)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Meanwhile, the corn area harvested in Cotabato Province is down by -10.09 percent or about 27,568 hectares in 1st Quarter of 2022 compared to the same period of 2021 with 30,663 hectares. (See Figure 5.)

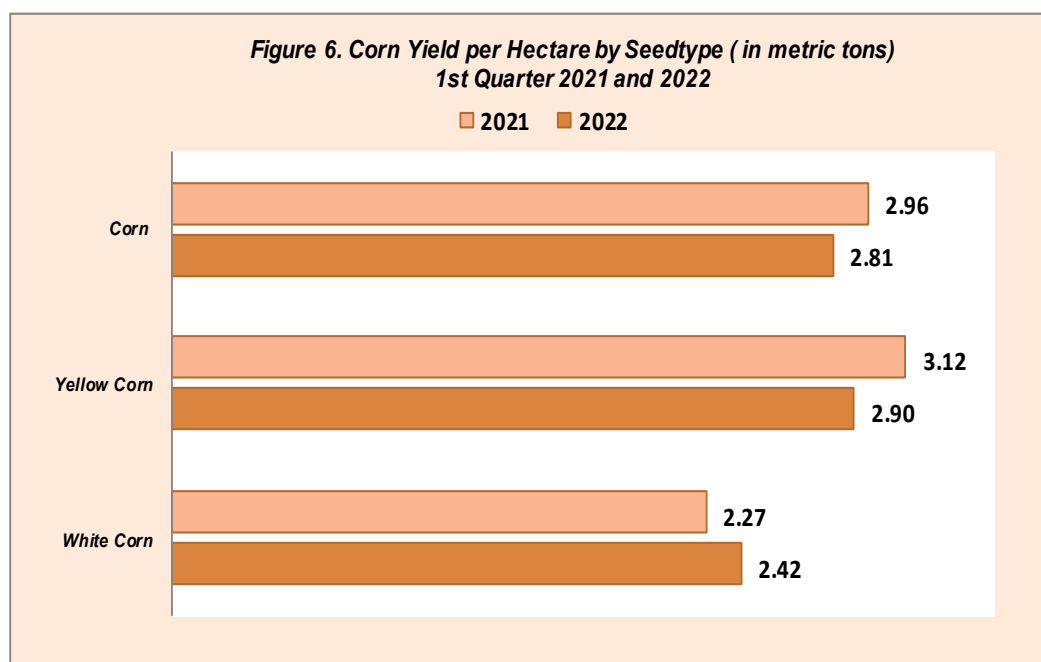


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

The area harvested of white corn posted 27,568 in hectares, a decreased of –9.45 percent compared to the 1st Quarter of 2021. On the other hand, Yellow corn is also down in area harvest by –10.24 percent or 22,334 hectares compared to same period last year with 24,883 hectares.

The Corn average yield per hectare in Cotabato Province was down by –5.07 percent in 1st quarter of 2022 compared to last year in same quarter of 2021.

By seed type, White corn recorded an increase of 6.61 percent or 2.42 metric tons per hectare compared to same period of 2021 with 2.27 metric tons per hectare. On the other hand, yellow corn is also down by –7.05 percent or 2.90 metric tons per hectare compared to same Quarter of 2021 with 3.12 metric tons per hectare. (See Figure 6.)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Technical Notes

Palay and Corn Production, area yield, and other production data are from Palay Production Survey (PPS), and Corn Production Survey (CPS), among the major agricultural survey of the Philippine Statistics Authority, conducted every Quarter of each year. These aim to generate estimates that serve as inputs for policy making and programs on palay and corn. Production data generated by the PPS/CPS are inputs to the Performance of Agriculture Report (PAR) and the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) preparation. Moreover, the survey supports the data needs of planners, policy and decision-makers, and other stakeholders in the agriculture sector.

Production – Refers to the quantity produced and harvested during the reference period. It includes those harvested but damaged, stolen, given away, consumed, given as harvesters' and threshers' shares, reserved, and so on. The Palay/Corn Production seed growers intended for seed purposes are not in the survey.

Area Harvested - This refers to the total area harvested to palay/corn during the reference quarter.

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

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

Rainfed – Palay develops in the ecosystem when dikes retain water and depend solely upon rainfall for its water supply. Rainfed turn into irrigated when there is an area that catches the rain waters and creates a mini-dam and can be a Permanent irrigation facility.



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