

SPECIAL RELEASE

Vegetables and rootcrops production is now at 28,331.37 MT in 2017

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Vegetables and Rootcrops

Situationer

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HIGHLIGHTS

The volume of production of vegetables and rootcrops in the province of Maguindanao, as of 2017, grew up by 4.09 percent compared to its production in 2016. This growth was attributed to the production of cassava (up by 20.94 percent), eggplant (up by 4.30 percent) and ubi, habitchuelas, squash fruit, peanut and upo (up by 3.78, 3.71, 3.65, 3.40 and 3.14 percent respectively).

The production grew up to 28,331.47 metric tons from 27,216.95 metric tons, adding over 1,114.52 metric tons to its 2016 production.

VEGETABLES AND ROOTCROPS IN MAGUINDANAO YEAR 2016 AND 2017

Vegetables and rootcrops production estimated at 28,331.37 metric tons in 2017

The province of Maguindanao ranked number five in the production of vegetables and rootcrops among the other provinces in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). This production accounted to utmost 2.64 percent of the region's total production in 2017. In the same year, the production grew up to 28,331.47 metric tons from 27,216.95 metric tons, which accounted to 4.09 percent growth rate. This growth was significantly attributed to the productions of cassava (up by 20.94 percent), eggplant (up by 4.30 percent) and a group of crops composed of ubi, habitchuelas, squash fruit, peanut and upo (growth rate ranges from 3.14 percent to 3.78 percent).

Table 1. Production of Top Five Vegetables and Rootcrops (in metric tons): Maguindanao, 2016 and 2017

Name of Crop	Year	
	2016	2017
Cassava	4,235.40	5,122.40
Mung bean/Mongo	2,530.60	2,530.60
Sweet Potato	1,027.00	1,029.70
Squash Fruit	596.90	618.70
Cabbage	402.00	365.88

Source: *Philippines Statistics Authority*

Cassava production, the top trend in the vegetables and rootcrops production in 2017

In 2017, the production of vegetables and rootcrops was estimated at 28,331.47 metric tons from 27,216.95 metric tons in 2016.

A review of the top five vegetables and rootcrops for 2017 showed a production of 5,122.40 metric tons of cassava from 4,235.40 metric tons in 2016, which posted an increase of 20.94 percent and a production of 2,530.60 metric tons of mung bean/mongo, which was the same production that of 2016. Another increase, sweet potato production, is up by a minimal percent at 0.26, from 1,027.00 metric tons in 2016 to 1,029.70 metric tons in 2017. Squash fruit production also increased, up by 3.65 percent, from 596.90 metric tons in 2016 to 618.70 metric tons in 2017.

On the contrary, although this last crop belongs to the top five crops in terms of production it decreases in numbers. The production of cabbage was estimated at only 365.88 metric tons in 2017, with a decrease of 8.99 percent from 402.00 metric tons in 2016.

Maguindanao ranked number five in vegetables and rootcrops production.

The province of Maguindanao is placed at the bottom rank in vegetables and rootcrops production in ARMM as of 2017. Looking back to its top five vegetables and rootcrops, the province ranked number five in cassava production accounting to only 0.49 percent of the region's total production. The province was the number one producer of mung bean/mongo in the region, producing to over 96.20 percent that of the region. For sweet potato production, the province ranked number two, with a production accounting to 16.27 percent that of the region. For squash fruit production, the province ranked number one, with a production accounting to 39.86 percent that of the region and the province ranked number one in cabbage production, accounting to 86.94 percent of the region's total production.

Table 2. Volume of Vegetables and Rootcrops Production (in metric tons), by Crop: Maguindanao, 2015-2017

Name of Crop	Year		
	2015	2016	2017
Ampalaya Fruit	94.56	97.86	99.98
Cabbage	399.78	402.00	365.88
Sweet Potato	1,028.82	1,027.00	1,029.70
Cassava	4,235.80	4,235.40	5,122.40
Eggplant	329.68	343.90	358.70
Taro/Gabi	77.29	76.52	76.10
Ginger	127.80	128.05	127.62
Bottle gourd/Upo	265.55	268.36	276.78
Snap beans/Habitchuelas	4.36	4.58	4.75
Swamp cabbage/Kangkong	16,308.20	16,630.30	16,830.00
Mung bean/Mongo	2,531.75	2,530.60	2,530.60
Lady's finger/Okra	23.28	23.30	23.81
Peanut	129.81	128.92	133.3
Pechay, Native	105.28	107.05	106.08
Radish	51.76	51.81	51.62
Squash Fruit	595.62	596.90	618.70
Stringbeans	87.57	88.61	91.15
Tomato	323.92	324.90	327.70
Greater yam/Ubi	149.51	150.89	156.60
TOTAL	26,870.34	27,216.95	28,331.47

Source: *Philippines Statistics Authority*

Growth of the NFICCs production positively continues through the years

As shown in the Table 2, the total production of the province for vegetables and rootcrops had been growing positively from the year 2015 to 2017. The growth achieved by the province comparing the total production in 2015 and 2017 is 5.44 percent, which denotes a positive growth rate. If we also look into the growth of the total productions in the periods 2015-2016 compared to 2016-2017, it also growing along a positive trend because the growth achieved by the province in the periods 2015-2016 and 2016-2017 is 1.29 percent and 4.09 percent respectively.

However, we can also name crops that deteriorate in terms of their production through the years and affect the production performance of the province in total. Naming some, we have cabbage from 402.00 metric tons to 365.88 metric tons. We also have a minimal decrease in production, for ginger, radish, gabi and native pechay.



Technical Notes on Concepts and Definitions

Crop Production is the quantity produced and actually harvested for a particular crop during the reference period. It includes those harvested but damaged, stolen, given away, consumed, given as harvesters' and threshers' shares, reserved etc. Excluded are those produced but not harvested due to low price, lack of demand and force majeure or fortuitous events, etc.

Industrial Crops are crops that are used as inputs to other industries.

Major Crops refers to the top 19 crops in the Philippines, other than palay and corn which collectively account for more than 60 percent of the total volume of crop production. These include coconut, sugarcane, banana, pineapple, coffee, mango, tobacco, abaca, peanut, mungo, cassava, sweet potato, tomato, garlic, onion, cabbage, eggplant, calamansi and rubber

Minor Crops are all the remaining crops other than the major crops. This group accounts for about 40 percent of the total crop production.

Non-Food Crops are crops other than those used for food consumption. These are crops grown for their aesthetic values such as ornamental plants and cut-flowers. These also include agriculture-derived products such as rice hay and coconut leaves.

Priority Crops is the identified national banner crops and various regional priority crops of the then Key Commercial Crops Development Program (KCCDP), now High Value Crops Development Program (HVCDP) and crops under the Key Commodity Road Maps of the Department of Agriculture, which are being developed because of their industrial and commercial potentials.

Root Crops are crops with well-developed underground edible roots. They are classified into roots and tubers. Roots, which are more starchy and rich in carbohydrates, include gabi, ubi and white potato. Tubers include beets, radish, carrots and turnips.

Vegetable Crops are mostly temporary crops which are either classified agronomically as such or based on purpose for which they are used, like jackfruit which on its young stage, is classified as vegetable.

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