

SPECIAL RELEASE

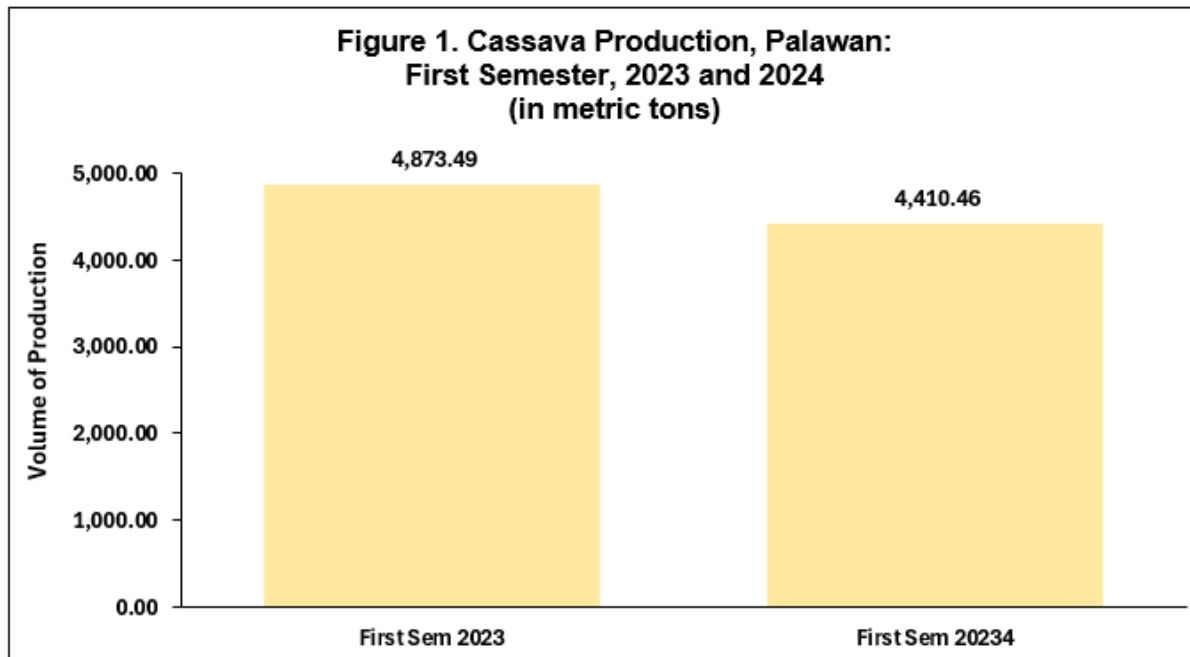
Major Vegetables and Root Crops Statistics in Palawan First Semester 2024

Date of Release: 12 February 2025
Reference No.: 2025-SR-012

Cassava

During the first semester of 2024, cassava production in Palawan was estimated at 4,410.46 metric tons, which indicates a decline of 9.5 percent from 4,873.49 metric tons output in the same period of 2023.

The area planted/harvested for this commodity reached 998.67 hectares during the reference period. This indicates an increase of 9.1 percent from the reported area of 907.40 hectares in the first semester of 2023.



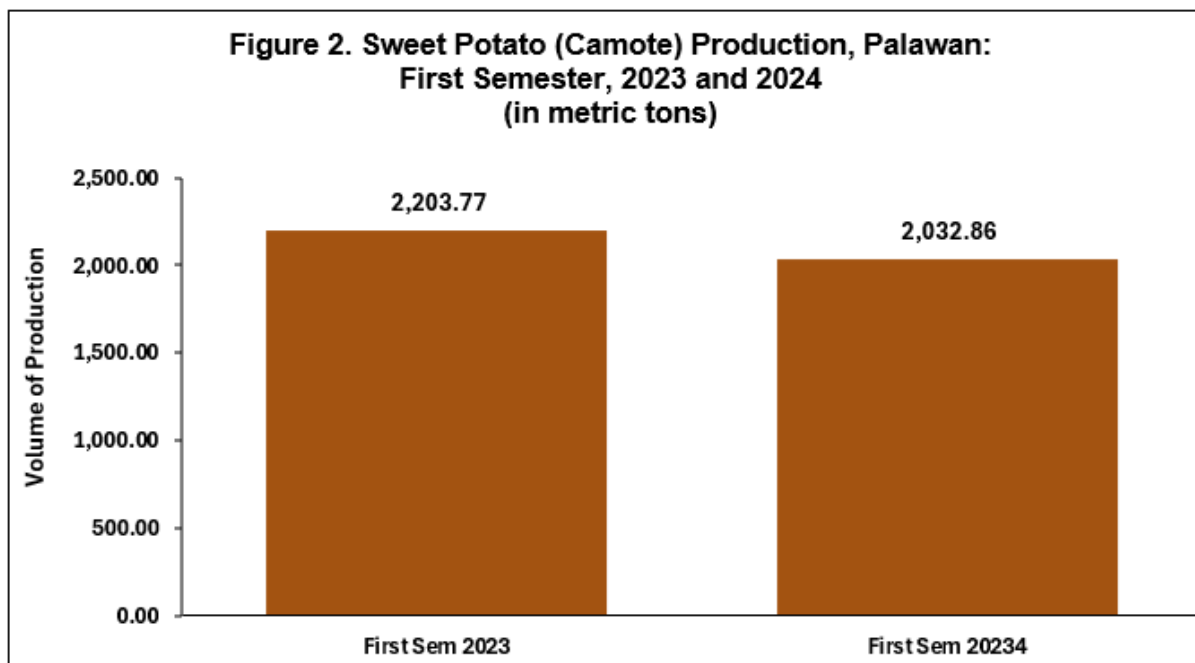
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Camote (Sweet Potato)

The camote (sweet potato) production in Palawan in the first semester of 2024 was registered at 2,032.86 metric tons. This indicates a decline of 7.8 percent from the 2,203.77 metric tons output in 2023.



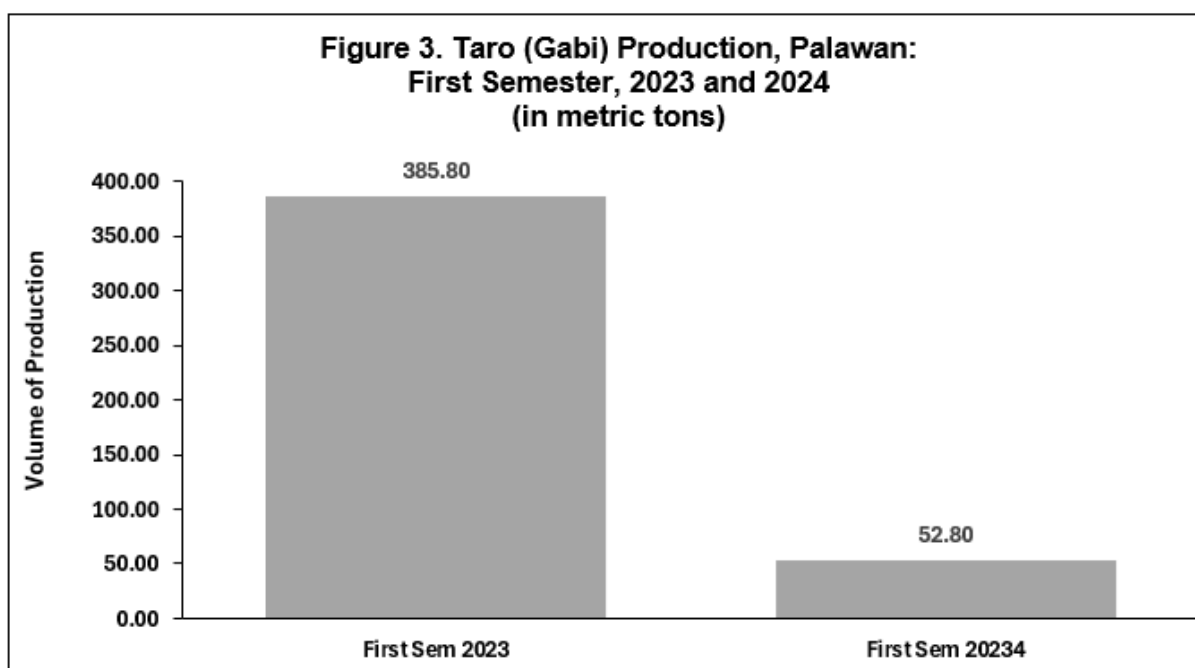
From January to June 2024, the area planted/harvested for camote (sweet potato) was estimated at 667.81 hectares, which shows a 21.3 percent increase from the 525.29 hectares level in the same period of 2023.



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Gabi (Taro)

The production of gabi (taro) in the province during the first semester of 2024 was registered at 52.80 metric tons, which was 86.3 percent decline from the 385.80 metric tons output in 2023.



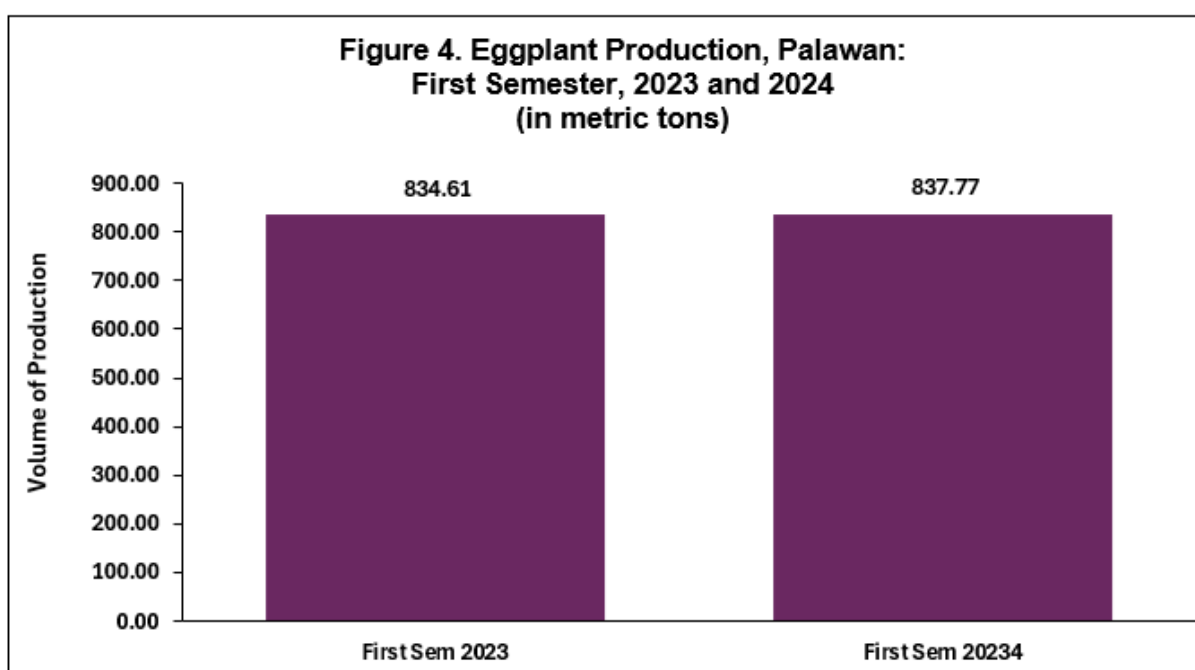
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

The area planted/harvested for gabi (taro) from January to June 2024 increased to 87.19 hectares or by 25.5 percent from the 65.00 hectares in 2023.

Eggplant

Production of eggplant in Palawan in the first semester of 2024 was registered at 837.77 metric tons, which indicates an increase of 0.4 percent from the 834.61 metric tons output in the first semester of 2023.

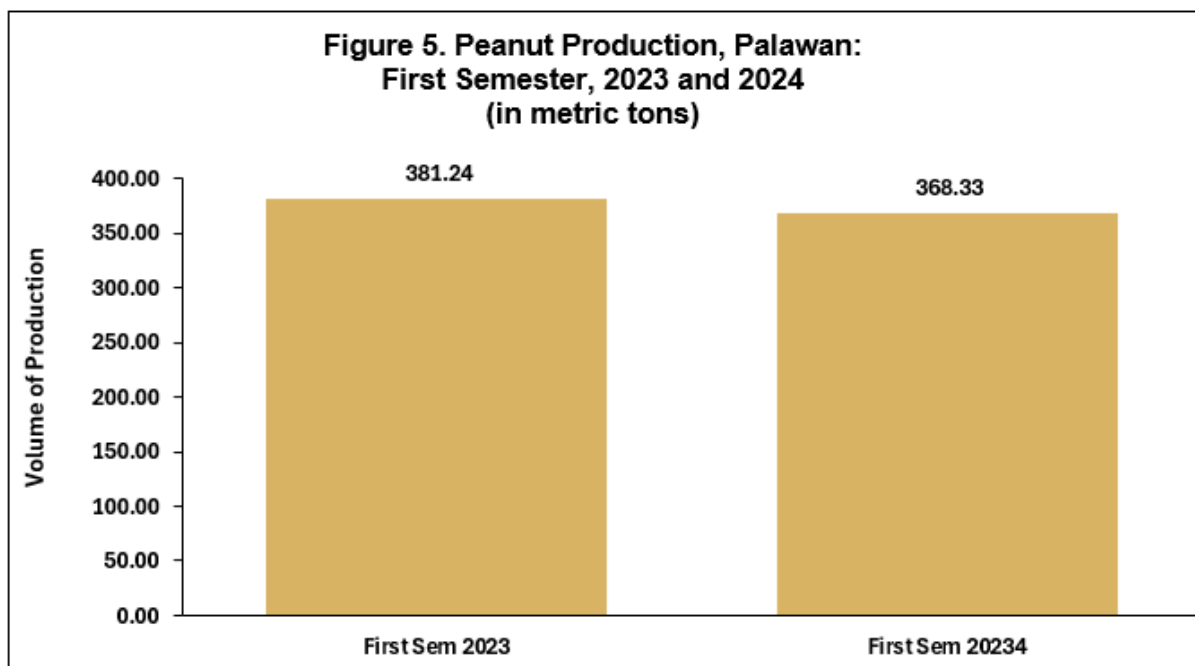
Area planted/harvested for eggplant from January to June 2024 increased to 162.55 hectares or by 32.6 percent from the 109.56 hectares in the same period of 2023.



Peanut

During the first semester of 2024, peanut production in the province was estimated at 368.33 metric tons, which indicates a decline of 3.4 percent from 381.24 metric tons output in the same reference period last year.

The area planted/harvested for peanuts from January to June 2024 reached 511.56 hectares. This indicates a decline of 41.0 percent from the reported 301.89 hectares in the first semester of 2023.

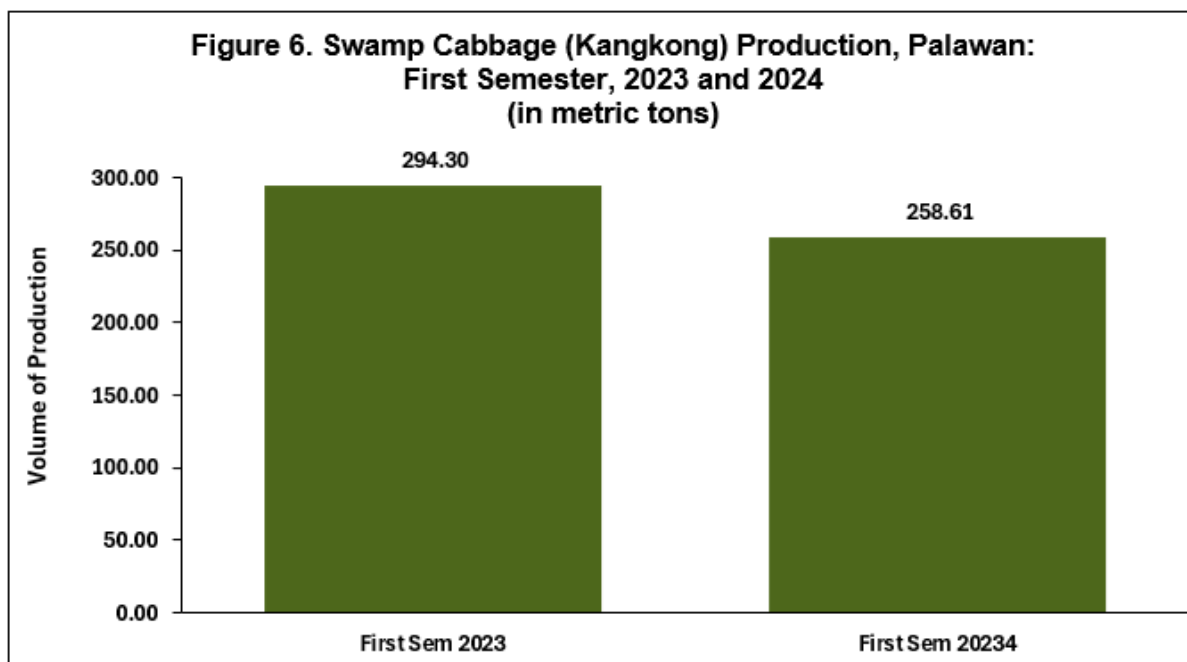


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Kangkong (Swamp Cabbage)

The production of kangkong (swamp cabbage) in the first semester of 2024 in Palawan was registered at 258.61 metric tons. This represents a decline of 12.1 percent from the 294.30 metric tons output in the first semester of 2023.

The January to June 2024 area planted/harvested for kangkong (swamp cabbage) was estimated at 35.05 hectares. This was 2.7 percent higher than the previous year's level of 34.10 hectares.

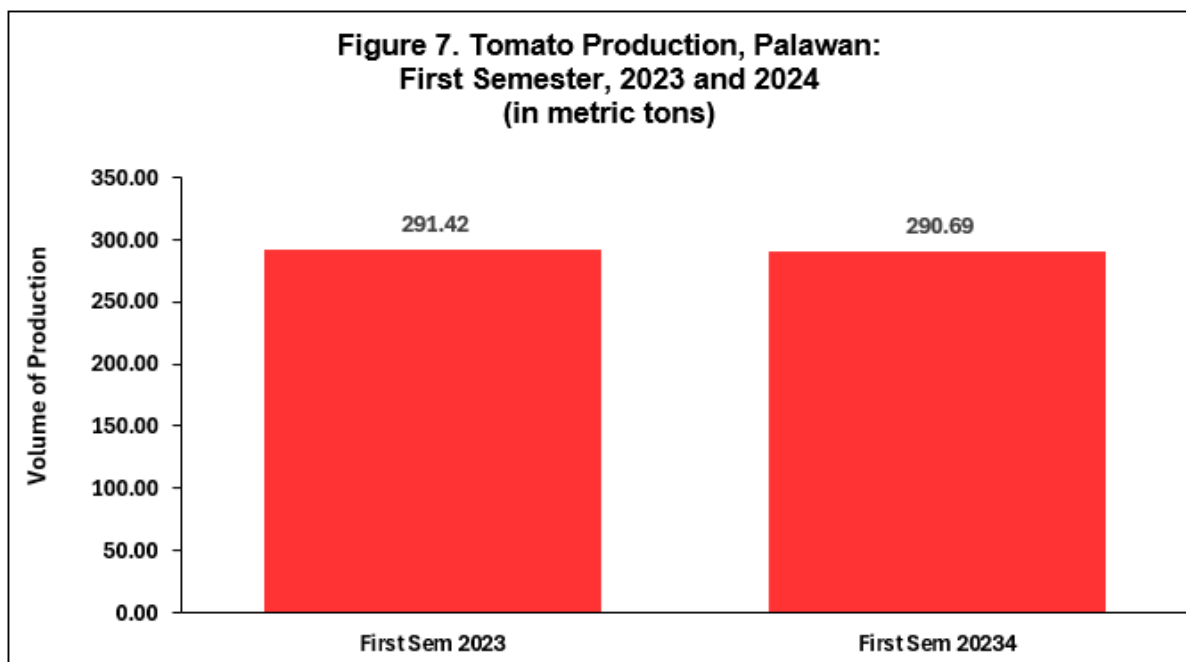


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Tomato

The first semester 2024 tomato production in the province was estimated at 290.69 metric tons, indicating an annual decline of 0.3 percent from the 291.42 metric tons output in the first semester of 2023.

From January to June 2024, the area planted/harvested for tomato was registered at 55.00 hectares. This indicates an increase of 20.9 percent from the 43.49 hectares in January to June 2023.

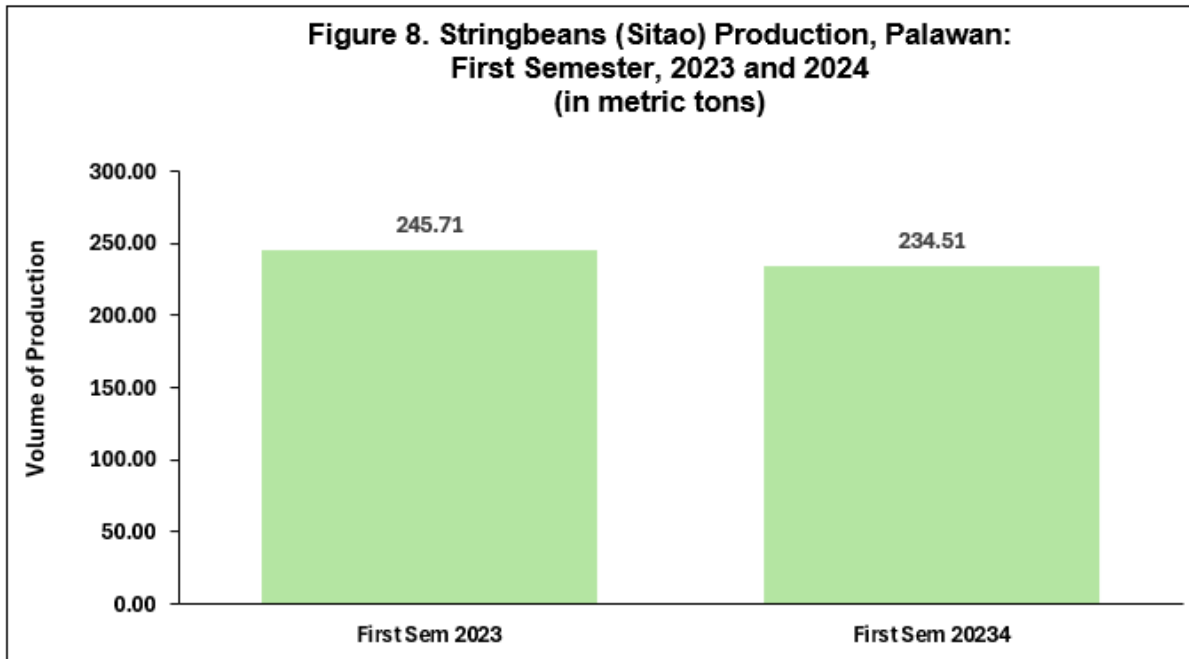


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority


Sitao (Stringbeans)

During the first semester of 2024, sitao (stringbeans) production in Palawan was estimated at 234.51 metric tons, which indicates a decline of 4.6 percent from 245.71 metric tons output in the same period of 2023.

The area planted/harvested for this commodity reached 38.05 hectares during the reference period. This indicates an increase of 4.2 percent from the reported area of 36.47 hectares in the first semester of 2023.



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority


DONNA MARIE D. MOBE
(Supervising Statistical Specialist)
Officer-in-Charge
Palawan Provincial Statistical Office

Technical Notes

Data on crops presented in this special release were obtained from the Crops Production Survey (CrPS) conducted in the province by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)-Provincial Statistical Office (PSO). Crops Production Survey is a quarterly survey which aims to generate basic production statistics for crops other than palay and corn at the national and sub-national levels. The survey covers more than 280 crops sub-classified under three commodity groupings, namely: 1) Non-Food and Industrial Crops 2) Fruit Crops and 3) Vegetables and Root Crops. The commodity depends on what the province produces. The respondents of the survey were top farmer/producers of fruit trees, vegetables, non-food and industrial crops. The generated quarterly production of all sectors was included in the quarterly data review and validation. After data validation, production estimates are made available to data users.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Production is the quantity produced and actually harvested for a particular crop during the reference period. It includes those measured but damaged, stolen, given away, consumed, given as harvesters' share, and reserved.

Major Crops these refer to the top 22 crops, which collectively account for almost 95 percent of the total crop production. These include palay, corn, coconut, sugarcane, coffee, tobacco, abaca, rubber, cacao, banana, pineapple, mango, calamansi, ampalaya fruit, mongo, cassava, sweet potato, tomato, potato, onion, cabbage, and eggplant.

Fruits are permanent crops which occupy the land for a long period of time and do not need to be replaced after each harvest.

Vegetable Crops are mostly temporary crops which are either classified agronomically as such or based on purpose for which they are used.

Root Crops are well developed underground edible roots. They are classified into tubers and roots.

Non-Food Industrial Commercial Crop 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.