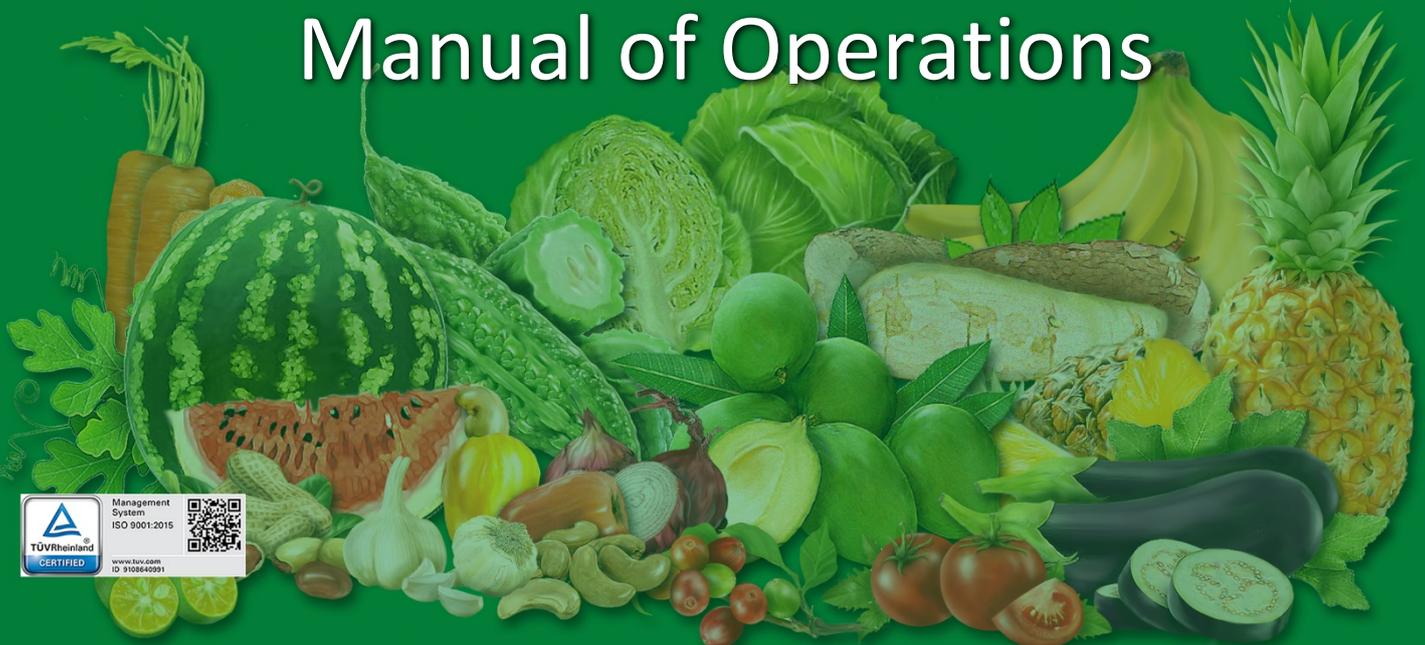REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

Crops Production Survey

Manual of Operations

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2020
Crops Production Survey

Manual of Operations

June 2020

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FOREWORD

This Manual of Operations for the 2020 Crops Production Survey (CrPS) serves as reference for the Philippine Statistics Authority field personnel, and Statistical Researchers (SRs) to ensure smooth implementation of CrPS field operations. It provides information about the survey, its methodology, objectives, coverage, concepts and definitions of terms, instructions in accomplishing the form, field operations procedures, and manual editing of the accomplished questionnaires. Appendices are, likewise, provided as brief, direct, and easy references for the supervisors, and SRs. The appendices include the list of crops, and corresponding product forms, survey questionnaire, and summary forms to be used.

The supervisors, SRs, and other field personnel are enjoined to fully understand the contents of this Manual for the success of the survey operations.

DENNIS S. MAPA, Ph.D.
Undersecretary
National Statistician and Civil Registrar General

Quezon City, Philippines
June 2020

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

The Crops Production Survey

The Crops Statistics Division (CSD) of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) generates production-related statistics on crops other than palay and corn through the Crops Production Survey (CrPS).

The CrPS 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. Nineteen major crops under the Other Crops sub-sector are highlighted in the Performance of Philippine Agriculture Report (PAR).

The CrPS 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 coverage by province differs and depends on what each province produces.

There are specialized commodity agencies which also generate production-related statistics such as the Sugar Regulatory Administration (SRA), Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA), Philippine Fiber Industry Development Authority (PhilFIDA), and National Tobacco Administration (NTA). The PSA adopts the production data of SRA on canes milled for centrifugal sugar while those from PCA, PhilFIDA, and NTA serve as inputs in the review and validation of estimates.

After the collection and organization of statistics on Other Crops, these undergo a review and validation process before final release and dissemination. The reports generated from the results of the survey are in the forms of bulletins, infographics, and publication as follows:

    a. Bulletin (Quarterly)
- Major Non-Food and Industrial Crops Quarterly Bulletin
- Major Fruit Crops Quarterly Bulletin
- Major Vegetables and Root Crops Quarterly Bulletin

    b. Infographics
- Major Non-Food and Industrial Crops
- Major Fruit Crops
- Major Vegetables and Root Crops

    c. Publication (Annual)
- Crops Statistics of the Philippines

This manual aims to guide the supervisors and SRs to carry out their duties and responsibilities during data collection and supervision in their respective areas of assignment. This contains basic concepts and definition of terms, techniques in conducting an interview, procedures in filling out the collection form and manual editing of the accomplished form. It is hoped that proper use of this Manual will contribute to the attainment of timely and quality data for other crops.

Objectives

The CrPS aims to generate basic production statistics for crops other than palay and corn at the national and sub-national levels.

Uses

Production data generated from the CrPS are inputs to the PAR and accordingly to the preparation of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Moreover, the survey supports the data needs of planners, policy and decision makers, and other stakeholders in the agriculture sector particularly the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA); Department of Agriculture (DA) and its attached agencies such as Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI) and Philippine Council for Agriculture and Fisheries (PCAF); and the general public.

Authority for the Conduct of CrPS

The authority and mandate of the PSA to conduct the CrPS emanates from Republic Act (RA) No. 10625.

Republic Act (RA) No. 10625, also known as the Philippine Statistical Act of 2013, which was approved on 12 September 2013, states that:

> *"The PSA shall be primarily responsible for all national censuses and surveys, sectoral statistics, consolidation of administrative recording system, and compilation of national accounts."*

Confidentiality of Information

All personnel involved in CrPS are required to keep in **STRICT CONFIDENCE** any information obtained during the survey that pertains to any particular household or person.

Section 26 of RA No. 10625 states that:

> *"Individual data furnished by a respondent to statistical inquiries, surveys and censuses of the PSA shall be considered privileged communication and as such shall be inadmissible as evidence in any proceeding. The PSA may release aggregated information from statistical inquiries, surveys and censuses in the form of summaries or statistical tables in which no reference to an individual, corporation, association, partnership, institution or business enterprise shall appear."*

Further, **Section 27 of RA No. 10625** states that:

> *"Any person, including parties within the PSA Board and the PSA, who breach the confidentiality of information, whether by carelessness, improper behavior, behavior with malicious intent, and use of confidential information for profit, are considered guilty of an offense and shall be liable to fines as prescribed by the PSA Board which shall not be less than Five thousand pesos (P5,000.00) nor more than Ten thousand pesos (P10,000.00) and/or imprisonment of three (3) months but not to exceed one (1) year, subject to the degree of breach of information."*

Republic Act 6713 (Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards for Public Officials and Employees) dated 20 February 1989, **Section 7** states that**:**

> *"…(c) Disclosure and/or misuse of confidential information. Public officials and employees shall not use or divulge confidential or classified information officially known to them by reason of their office and not made available to the public, either: (1) to further their private interest, or give undue advantage of anyone, or (2) to prejudice the public interest…"*

Obligation of the Respondents to Give Truthful and Complete Information

Section 27 of RA No. 10625 states that:

> *"Respondents of primary data collection activities such as censuses and sample surveys are obliged to give truthful and complete answers to statistical inquiries. The gathering, consolidation and analysis of such data shall likewise be done in the most truthful and credible manner. To ensure compliance, any violation of this Act shall result in the imposition of the penalty of one (1) year imprisonment and a fine of One hundred thousand pesos (P100,000.00). In cases where the respondent fails to give truthful and complete answers to such statistical inquiries is a corporation, the above penalty shall be imposed against the responsible officer, director, manager and/or agent of said corporation. In addition, such erring corporation, enterprise or business concerned, shall be imposed a fine ranging from One hundred thousand pesos (P100,000.00) to Five hundred thousand pesos (P500,000.00)."*

Data Privacy Act of 2012 (RA 10173)

Approved into law on 15 August 2012 which is:

> *"An act protecting individual personal information in information and communications systems in the government and the private sector, creating for this purpose a national privacy commission, and for other purposes."*

It is the policy of the State to **protect the fundamental human right of privacy**, of communication while **ensuring free flow of information** to promote innovation and growth.

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CHAPTER 2
SURVEY DESIGN

Coverage

The CrPS is conducted in 81 provinces and includes the City of Zamboanga and City of Davao. The commodity coverage varies by province based on the availability in terms of planting and seasonality.

At the national level, the CrPS 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 coverage by province differs and depends on what each province produces. The complete lists of crops and corresponding product forms for each commodity group are presented in Appendix C of this manual.

Sampling Frame

The list of top producing cities/municipalities serves as the sampling frame. This is based on the information on volume of production of crops provided by the Provincial Agricultural Office (PAO) and validated by the Chief Statistical Specialist (CSS)/field staff in coordination with the City/Municipal Agriculturist and other government agencies.

Sampling Design

The domain of CrPS is the province with the Cities of Zamboanga and Davao as separate domains. The selection of sample farms in the province are done by categorizing small and large farms, according to the area planted to a specific crop. The existing cut-offs for planted area among large farms are as follows:

Table 1. Cut-offs for planted area in large farms

Crop	Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
	(in hectares)		
Coconut	> 10	>50	>50
Sugarcane	>20	>5	>20
Banana	>10	>10	>100
Pineapple	>5	>5	>100
Coffee	>5	>5	>20
Mango	>5	>5	>10
Rubber			>15
Abaca	>9	>9	>9
Cacao	>5	>5	>20
Other crops	>5	>5	>10

For large farms, a maximum of five farms are chosen for the whole province. For small farms, a two-stage sampling design is employed. The primary sampling units (PSUs) are the producing cities/municipalities of the specific crop and the secondary sampling units (SSUs) are the farmer-producers in the top five producing cities/municipalities.

For small farms of crops covered under the Farm Price Survey (FPS), the top five producing cities/municipalities per crop in a province are selected to represent the primary sampling units. Five farmer-producers shall be interviewed in each selected city/municipality which will represent the secondary sampling units.

For small farms of all other crops not covered under the FPS, only the top two to three producing cities/municipalities are chosen as the primary sampling units. Three farmer-producers in each city/municipality are enumerated as secondary sampling units. The foregoing scheme is implemented for each crop being covered. Under this scheme, a farmer-producer may serve as a respondent for several crops as long as he/she plants and harvests during the reference quarter and the same period last year.

Estimation Procedures

Information from farmer-producer basically consists of the actual volume of production, area, and number of bearing trees/hills/vines during the reference quarter. The percent change for each data item is computed independently for the small farms and large farms, followed by the computation of the corresponding proportion of each farm type. The area planted/harvested is used by the concerned CSS/field staff to determine the proportion by farm type.

The total of the actual levels of the data items is first computed, as given by the respondents, for each period (current and same period of the previous year), separately, for small farms and large farms. The percent change is then computed.

Using production as a sample indicator, percent change is computed using the following formula:

$$\% \ change = \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} Pc_i - \sum_{i=1}^{n} Pp_i \right)}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Pp_i} \times 100$$

where:
- Pc_i - production of the ith sample farmer during the current period
- Pp_i - production of the ith sample farmer during the same period of the previous year
- n - number of sample farmers

The resulting percent change of each type of farm should have a corresponding proportion, as determined by the CSS. The proportion of each type of farm should be determined as follows:

For large farms, the proportion (p_l) is computed as:

$$p_l = \frac{A_l}{A_t}$$

where:

A_l - total area planted to all large farms for each crop in the particular province

A_t - total area planted to the province

For small farms, the proportion (p_s) is computed as:

$$p_s = \frac{A_s}{A_t}$$

where:

A_s - total area planted to all small farms for each crop in the particular province

A_t - total area planted to the province

The overall percent change for the province for each crop is computed as the sum of the weighted percent change for each type of farm, that is:

$$overall\ \%\ change = ([\%change_s \times p_s] + [\%change_l \times p_l])$$

where:

$\%\ change_s$ - percent change for the small farm samples

$\%\ change_l$ - percent change for the large farm samples

The overall percent change is applied to the final estimates of the same period last year to get the estimate of the current period.

The current estimates on production, area, and number of bearing trees/hills for the province are derived using the following formula:

Province Estimate

$$E_c = E_p \times \left(1 + \left[\frac{overall\ \%\ change}{100}\right]\right)$$

where:

E_c - current estimate

E_p - final estimate for the same period of the previous year (base data)

Regional and National Estimates

Estimates of total production, area, number of bearing trees/hills for the region are obtained by aggregating the estimated total production, area, number of bearing trees/hills of the provinces within the region. Estimates at the national level are the sum of the estimates of the regions.

Frequency and Schedule of Data Collection

The data collection for CrPS is conducted quarterly, during the last 10 days of the second month of the quarter (February, May, August, November). The table below shows the reference periods with the corresponding required data items.

Table 2. Reference periods and required data items by survey months

Survey Round	Data Items		
	Production	Area Planted/Harvested[1]	Number of Bearing Trees/Hills/Vines
	Reference Period		
February Round	January-March		
May Round	April-June	January-June	January-June
August Round	July-September		
November Round	October-December	July-December	July-December

[1] Area harvested for mono-harvest temporary crops; area planted for permanent crops and multi-harvest temporary crops

CHAPTER 3
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

For the purpose of this survey, the following concepts and definitions of terms are used in the generation of statistics for crops. (*Note: The main source of the definitions is the latest PSA publication entitled "Crops Statistics of the Philippines 2014-2018" published in the PSA website, psa.gov.ph.*)

Crop Production

This refers to 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. Excluded are those produced but not harvested for whatever reason/s.

Area Planted

This is the actual physical area planted measured in hectares. This generally applies to area reported for permanent crops and multi-harvest temporary crops.

Area Harvested

This is the actual area from which harvests are realized expressed in hectares. This excludes crop area which was totally damaged. It may be smaller than the area planted. In crops statistics, this applies to mono-harvest temporary crops.

Permanent/Perennial Crops

These are crops which occupy the land for a long period of time and do not need to be replaced after each harvest such as fruit trees, shrubs, nuts, etc. These crops maybe productive or fruit-bearing crops, e. g., avocado, coffee, coconut, and other fruit trees.

Temporary Crops

These are crops which are grown seasonally and with a growing cycle of less than one year and which must be sown and planted again for production after each harvest. Some of these crops grow beyond one year but are eventually uprooted to start another production cycle, e. g., peanut, mongo, cassava, tomato, garlic, onion, cabbage, eggplant, etc.

Major Crops

These refer to the top 21 crops, which collectively account for more than 95 percent of the total crop production. These include palay, corn, coconut, sugarcane, banana, pineapple, coffee, mango, tobacco, abaca, peanut, mongo, cassava, sweet potato, tomato, garlic, onion, cabbage, eggplant, calamansi, and rubber.

Mono-Harvest Crops

These crops have one harvest in one planting, e. g., pechay.

Multi-Harvest Crops

These crops can have several harvests in one growing cycle, e. g., ampalaya and eggplant.

Bearing Trees/Hills/Vines

These refer to the number of trees/hills/vines where harvesting has been made in the past and may or may not have borne fruits (productive) during the reference period due to cyclical production pattern of the crop. Hills apply to banana and abaca. Vines apply to grapes and the like.

Yield

This is an indicator of productivity derived by dividing the total production by the area harvested or number of bearing trees/hills/vines.

Cutflowers

These are blooms or flowers cut from the stem.

Cuttings

These are stems or leaves cut from the plant. The volume of production includes those kept, given free and sold by the grower.

Ornamental Plants

These are the plants with potting medium or without medium but with roots. These include the plants with roots and with or without flowers. The volume of production includes the weight of potting medium and can either be given or sold.

Large Farm

This pertains to a farm that qualifies to the existing cut-off on area planted of a particular crop by major island group.

Small Farm

This pertains to a farm that does not qualify to the existing cut-off on area planted of a particular crop by major island group and usually lesser than the large farm.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES CHAPTER 4

Regional Director (RD)

The RD is responsible for the overall implementation of the survey. Specifically, the responsibilities of the RD are the following:

a. coordinates and supervises the overall conduct of trainings, survey operations, and processing or validation of production-related statistics in the region;
b. provides overall direction in the conduct of field operations in all provinces under his jurisdiction; and
c. presides the Regional Data Review (RDR) and participates in the National Data Review (NDR), when necessary.

Statistical Operations and Coordination Division (SOCD) Chief

The SOCD Chief is responsible for the following:

a. assists the RD in the coordination and supervision on the conduct of trainings, survey operations, and processing or validation of production-related statistics in the region;
b. assists the RD in the monitoring and implementation of field operations in the provinces of the region;
c. participates in the RDR and NDR;
d. designates a focal person for the region; and
e. ensures the timely submission of the various reports of the region as scheduled.

Regional Focal Person (RFP)

The responsibilities of the RFP are the following:

a. assists in ensuring the smooth conduct of training or briefing of statistical specialists in the entire region;
b. observes the interviews when necessary to ensure that these are properly carried out;
c. consolidates and reviews reports submitted by the Provincial Statistical Offices (PSOs);
d. participates in the RDR and NDR, when necessary; and
e. prepares the pre-RDR and RDR regional reports quarterly and submits it to the Central Office (CO)-CSD, including the consolidated narrative reports.

Chief Statistical Specialist (CSS)

The CSS in the province is responsible for undertaking the field operations. Specifically, the responsibilities of the CSS are the following:

a. ensures the smooth and successful conduct of trainings and survey operations (i.e., completeness of number of sample farmer-producers and quality processing of data) in accordance with the timetable set;
b. recruits SRs;
c. reviews the contract of SRs;
d. presides the Provincial Data Review (PDR), participates in the RDR, and in the NDR, when assigned by the RD;
e. ensures the timely submission of the following provincial reports for Fruit Crops, Vegetables and Root Crops, and Non-Food and Industrial Crops to CO-CSD copy furnished the Regional Statistical Services Office (RSSO):
   - crops compiling systems;
   - processed raw data files (.mls and .dta files, output tables converted in Microsoft Excel); and
   - narrative report.
f. ensures the updating of the List of Top Producing Cities/Municipalities per crop of the province; and
g. designates a focal person of the province.

Provincial Focal Person (PFP)

The responsibilities of the PFP are the following:

a. prepares contract of SRs;
b. presides the conduct of PDR in the absence of CSS, if necessary;
c. conducts orientation/training for SRs;
d. prepares documentation of the proceedings of the orientation/training;
e. determines respective assignments of SRs under his/her supervision;
f. prepares the work plans and strategies for field works and discuss these with the CSS;
g. plans an efficient schedule of the fieldwork ensuring that the SRs will be able to cover the target samples within the required days of data collection;
h. observes and discusses with the SRs any error in asking questions or in recording responses in the collection form, and the corresponding actions to be taken to correct these errors;
i. monitors the progress of SRs' work;
j. addresses problems and gray areas reported by the SRs;
k. carefully scrutinizes and edits accomplished collection forms, and discusses with the SRs the errors observed and the corresponding actions to be taken;
l. validates the information collected, when necessary;
m. reports the status of field operations and problems that need the action of the CSS;
n. prepares narrative report on the conduct of quarterly CrPS;
o. participates in the PDR, RDR, and the NDR, when necessary; and
p. prepares and submits to RSSO-SOCD the provincial narrative reports.

Supervisor

The responsibilities of the supervisor are the following:

a. identifies or updates the top producing cities/municipalities for each crop;
b. facilitates the reproduction of collection form;
c. conducts spot-checking to the SRs under his/her supervision;
d. observes and discusses with the SRs any error in asking questions or in recording responses in the collection form, and the corresponding actions to be taken to correct these errors;
e. monitors the progress of SRs work;
f. addresses problems and gray area reported by the SRs;
g. carefully scrutinizes and edits CrPS Form 1, and discusses with the SRs the errors observed and the corresponding actions to be taken;
h. validates the information collected, when necessary;
i. reports to the PFP the status of field operations and problems that need the action of the CSS; and
j. participates in the PDR.

Statistical Researcher (SR)

The duties of the SR are as follows:

a. signs a Contract of Services and abides by the terms and conditions stipulated in it;
b. attends orientation/training on concepts used in the survey and field operation procedures; during orientation/training, a manual of operations will be provided as a reference throughout the collection period;
c. pays a courtesy call to the Punong Barangay or any barangay official where the sample farmer-producers are located before starting the survey, introduces oneself properly and explains the purpose of the visit, and seeks their permission to undertake the data collection in the area;
d. locates and interviews the sample farmer-producer in accordance with the prescribed concepts and procedures, plays a significant role in the success of the survey as a field interviewer as a direct contact with the sample farmer-producer; the SRs professionalism, confidence, and knowledge about the survey are keys to success;
e. reports to the field supervisor the progress of work and the problems encountered during enumeration, works closely with the field supervisors, and contacts them if any questions or challenges encountered during the data collection period;
f. ensures the completeness, correctness, consistency of information gathered from the respondents, and reviews the accomplished collection form before proceeding to the next sample farmer-producer;
g. submits the filled out and edited collection forms and Manual of Operations to the field supervisor on or before the target date; and
h. secures a Certificate of Appearance from the barangay and acknowledges them for their cooperation, assistance, and support.

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CHAPTER 5
FIELD ENUMERATION PROCEDURES

CrPS Form 1 (Data Collection Form)

The CrPS Form 1 consists of two major blocks as follows:

BLOCK	TITLE
A	Identification Particulars
B	Volume of Production, Area, and Number of Bearing Trees/Hills/Vines

Enumeration Materials

The SR should be provided with the following enumeration materials:
- Manual of Operations
- CrPS Form 1 (Data Collection Form)
- Cover Letter
- Identification Card (ID)
- Folder/Envelope
- Pencil
- Eraser
- Sharpener

Steps in Locating the Sample Farmer-Producers

a. Proceed to the top producing cities/municipalities identified by the CSS/provincial staff. Ask Key Informants (KI), such as the City/Municipal Agriculturist/Technicians, traders, barangay officials, and other knowledgeable person, the names and addresses of the potential sample farmer-producers who produced and harvested crops during the reference period. Be sure that the sample farmer-producers have also produced and harvested the same crops in the same period of last year. Follow the usual protocol of paying a courtesy call to the barangay official. Inform him/her about the survey and its purpose. Seek his/her permission to undertake the data collection in the area.

   As representatives of the PSA in this barangay, you should perform your duties in an efficient and professional manner. You must be courteous in your interactions with barangay official/s as well as with the respondents and their families. As you seek permission to conduct the survey in the locality, making a good impression is a key to carrying your tasks smoothly, thus personal appearance and knowledge of the subject matter is a must.

b. Proceed to the first potential sample farmer-producer.

c. Introduce yourself to sample respondent and explain the purpose of the survey. Give assurance that the information to be gathered will be handled strictly confidential.

The SR must maintain confidentiality at all times Be careful not to discuss any aspects of the data when in public location. Never leave any document with a sample name and contact information lying around when it can be viewed. Safeguard accomplished forms until you deliver them to your respective field supervisors.

d. Determine if the KI-identified sample farmer-producer is available for interview. If not, look for and interview any qualified respondent in the household using the CrPS collection form.

A qualified respondent is a responsible adult household member, not necessarily the household head, who is knowledgeable about the production data and is willing to provide information on the survey.

If there is no available qualified respondent in the household during the first visit, schedule an appointment for a revisit or replace the sample farmer-producer. Be sure that the sample farmer-producer should have a production of the specific crop during the reference period and the same period of last year.

e. Locate the next potential sample farmer-producer and perform steps c and d above.

f. Repeat step e until all the assigned number of sample farmer-producers has been interviewed.

Guidelines in Conducting the Interview

Whom to Interview?

The respondent must be the sample farmer-producer with a production of particular crop during the reference quarter and same period last year for each crop or a responsible adult household member, not necessarily the household head, who is knowledgeable about the production data and is willing to provide information on the survey.

How to Conduct the Interview?

The main objective of every data collection is to get accurate and complete information from the respondents. To achieve this, the SRs should be polite at all times and authoritative enough to win the trust and confidence of the respondents. Their good impression on the SRs greatly help in the successful conduct of the interview.

Be guided by the following interview techniques:

a. **Be presentable**. Make a good impression by dressing appropriately and neatly. Some people judge others by what they wear; hence, they may not open the door for someone who appears messy or untidy.

b. **Be polite**. Different people will react in different manners. The SRs should always smile, maintain composure, and remain cordial and polite. Be prepared to give honest answers for all types of questions raised by the respondents.

c. **Introduce yourself and the survey**. As an introduction, you may say the following:

"Good morning/afternoon. I am (state your name, show your PSA ID), a Statistical Researcher of the Philippine Statistics Authority. We are currently conducting CrPS in the province. I would appreciate very much your cooperation in answering the questions in this undertaking."

d. **Assure the respondent of the confidentiality of information that he/she will provide.** Cite the confidentiality clause of RA 10625.

"Please be assured that all your answers will be treated with utmost confidentiality."

e. **Explain the importance and the objectives of the survey.** It is necessary to explain the objectives as well the importance of the survey to gain the cooperation of the respondent. Explain to him/her as discussed in Chapter 1 of this manual.

f. **Ask all questions in the collection form.** Never assume answers. Ask all questions though you already have an idea of the answers to some of these questions. What you think may not be the right answers.

g. **Do not settle for unsatisfactory answer**. Occasionally, a respondent's answer may be confusing or unclear. In this case, do not settle for his/her answer. If you think that the respondent's answer is not satisfactory, try probing for more information. A **probing question** is a follow-up question to obtain the desired information. The probing questions should be neutral and must not lead the respondents to answer in a predictable manner. The most common types of probing questions are the following:

- Repeating the question. Asking the question several times sometimes helps the respondent in providing the accurate information, which he/she needs to recall from memory.

- Asking for more information. In case of doubtful answers, ask the respondent to explain more clearly his/her answers.

- Asking for an estimate, if appropriate. If the respondent cannot recall, for example the physical area of the farm, try to ask for an estimate. Help him/her calculate.

- Giving the respondent enough time to think. Do not hurry the respondent. Give him/her time to think of the answers.

h. **Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation.** Always try to leave the respondent with a good feeling towards the survey. Express your appreciation for the respondent's cooperation.

How to ask questions?

The manner on which the questions are asked to the respondents has significant effects on the quality of the respondent's answer. Proper manner of asking the questions contributes to the efficiency of conducting the interview and quality of the responses. In asking the questions, observe the following rules:

a.   Ask all questions exactly as they are worded in the collection form. Changing a word in the question may change the meaning and intent of the question, thereby elicit a different answer. Be careful in rewording the question during the interview.

b.   The items in the collection form are written in English. The SR should assess if the respondent is not comfortable with it or cannot understand the English language. If this is the case, the SR should translate the questions into the dialect, which both the SR and the respondent can understand, in such a way the meaning of the questions did not change.

c.   All questions should be asked in the order shown in the collection form. Follow strictly the skipping instructions to avoid asking questions which are unnecessary or not applicable for a sample farmer.

d.   Never ask a leading question. A **leading question** is a question that suggests the answer desired by the interviewer. By asking a leading question, the respondent's mind is set into believing that the answer suggested by the SR is the right one.

Example of a leading question:
"For January to March 2020, is your production of coffee about 500 kilograms?

The right question should be:
For January to March 2020, how many kilograms of coffee did you produce?

e.   Ask probing questions when necessary to obtain the desired information. A **probing question** is a follow-up question to obtain the desired information. The probing questions should be neutral and must not lead the respondents to answer in a predictable manner.

For example, if the respondent is not so sure in his/her answer to the question: **"*How many kilograms of coffee did you produce for January to March 2020?"*

You can ask the neutral probing question:
**"*Can you estimate how many kilograms of coffee did you produce?"*

Also, ask the unit of measure of the answer given to you.

f.   Do not interrupt the respondent while he/she is answering a question.

g.   Finish recording an answer first before proceeding to the next question.

How to record answers?

a. Fill out the collection form only during the actual interview. Do not write the answers on a separate sheet of paper with the intention of transcribing the answers to the collection form at some other time.

b. Complete all required information to maintain data accuracy and consistency.

c. Use soft lead pencil when filling out the collection form. Never use pens, ball pens, or markers.

d. Write neatly and legibly. Erase neatly all erroneous entries.

e. Use the alphanumeric characters and always use CAPITAL LETTERS for write-in entries.

f. Translate verbatim answers to English after the interview.

g. Enter all numeric answers in the appropriate answer boxes.

h. For pre-coded answers, write the codes in the answer boxes provided.

i. For multiple answers, use a slash "/" to separate the answers.

j. Do not leave blank any answer space. A blank answer space may otherwise mean that the corresponding question was not asked. If the answer to a question is none or the question is not applicable, enter a dash (-) in the corresponding answer space(s) or draw a horizontal line along the particular question item to show that there is no entry for such item.

k. If the entire section or sub-section of the collection form has no entry, cross out the whole section or sub-section to indicate that it has not been skipped.

l. For additional information, use the back pages of the collection form and indicate the specific item.

m. Before leaving the respondent's premises, go over the entire questionnaire to make sure that not a single item has been missed.

How to handle enumeration problems?

Some of the problems that the SR may encounter during field enumeration are listed below. If the SR encounter difficulties not covered in this manual, he/she shall not hesitate to contact his/her supervisor or PFP for assistance.

a. **Sample farmer-producer refuses to be interviewed**

Sometimes, a respondent wants to postpone an interview because he/she is busy at the time of the visit of the SR, or does not want to be interviewed at all. In such situation, the SR should exert all effort to convince and persuade the respondent to grant an interview or to make an appointment.

The SR may also encounter an argumentative type of respondent who would ask questions about certain aspects of the survey. He/she will not gain much if he/she argues with this type of respondent. It is better not to say anything controversial and just let the respondent asks questions.

b. **Critical areas**

The PFP is knowledgeable in the critical areas in the city/municipality. An area is deemed critical when an epidemic is prevailing at the time of visit or a peace and order problem exists, among others. If during the course of the field enumeration the SR found out that his/her area of assignment is in critical condition, he/she should inform his/her supervisor immediately to discuss the best strategy to cope with the situation.

c. **Political Intervention**

If the Punong Barangay or any local officials insist that the data gathered by the SR be shown to him/her, he/she should explain politely that they are prohibited by law to divulge the information that he/she have gathered and that the data files were already collected by his/her supervisor from the PSO of PSA. The SR should report immediately to his/her supervisor so that he/she could help handle the situation.

d. **Other untoward incidents**

In case the SR has encountered any untoward incident during the field enumeration, such as dog bite, accident, or sickness, this should be reported immediately to the supervisor.

CHAPTER 6
INSTRUCTIONS IN ACCOMPLISHING
CrPS FORM 1 (Data Collection Form)

The CrPS Form

The **CrPS Form 1** contains the Title Panel, Identification Particulars, Volume of Production, Area Planted/Harvested, and Number of Bearing Trees/Hills/Vines, and Certification Panel.

Title Panel

This panel is found at the uppermost part of CrPS Form 1. It contains the name and logo of the implementing agency (Philippine Statistics Authority), ISO certification, the title of the survey (Crops Production Survey), and the reference period of the survey. At the upper left portion of the title panel, indicate the form type, PSA Approval Number and expiration date of the data collection form. It also contains the obligation of the respondent to provide information and the confidentiality clause that ensures all information provided by the respondent will be held strictly confidential. The obligation to provide information and the confidentiality clauses can be used by the SR in convincing the respondent to fully participate in the undertaking. If the respondent still refuses to provide the necessary information, the SR should report this to the CSS/Provincial Focal Person for help.

Illustration 1.1 Title Panel of CrPS Form 1

Block A. Identification Particulars

This block contains the Geographic Identification, Farm Category, and Sample Identification.

1) Geographic Identification panel contains the name of the region, province, and city/municipality and their respective codes.

2) Farm Category panel contains the type of farm whether small or large farm.

3) Sample Identification panel contains the name of farm/farmer-producer and their respective codes, address, and contact number. It also contains the name of the respondent.

Block B. Volume of Production, Area Planted/Harvested and Number of Bearing Trees/Hills/Vines

This block contains the Commodity Grouping/Name of Crop, Crop Code, Volume of Production, Area Planted/Harvested, Number of Bearing Trees/Hills/Vines This Year and Last Year Same Period, and Reasons for Change in Production.

Instructions in Filling Out the Form

Reference Period

This contains the reference period of the survey being conducted. Write on the space provided the reference period. The first space shall be for the first month of the quarter and the second space is for the last month of the quarter. The estimate to be reported for the quarter should cover the whole reference period regardless of the date of collection. For instance, the estimate for the first quarter should be from January to March, even if the collection date is in February.

Illustration 1.2 Reference Period

Control Number

The indicator on the control number with three boxes is found on the upper left side of the form. This is for encoder's use only. This will be used to monitor the number of filled out collection form already encoded. Start the count by 001. Prefix zero for a single/double digit. Example: 001

Note that there should be separate control number for small farm and large farm.

Illustration 1.3 Control Number

Page Number

The indicator on the page number is found on the upper right side of the form. This will be used to monitor the number of filled out collection form per sample farmer-producer interviewed. The first line indicates the order of filled out collection form and the last line indicate the total number of filled out forms per sample farmer-producer. This applies if the farmer-producer is a sample for more than five crops from the list to be monitored in the city/municipality. Start the number with 01.

Illustration 1.4 Page Number

Page 01 of 02

BLOCK A. IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

A.1 Geographic Identification

This panel contains the geographic identification (Geo-ID) to determine the specific area coverage of the survey. The Geo-ID consists of the geographic names and corresponding codes of the region, province, and city/municipality based on the Philippine Standard Geographic Codes (PSGC).

Write correctly the name of the region, province, and city/municipality on the spaces provided, and their corresponding geographic codes in the boxes.

Illustration 1.5 Geographic Identification

A1. GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION		
Region : __DAVAO REGION__ `1` `1`	Province : __DAVAO DEL NORTE__ `2` `3`	City/Municipality : __CITY OF TAGUM__ `1` `9`

Take note of the following special cases:

There are cities/municipalities having a name which is the same as that of their province. In this case, write both the name of the province and the city/municipality on the spaces provided.

Illustration 1.5.1 Geographic Identification with the same Province and City/Municipality

A1. GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION	
Province __SIQUIJOR__ `6` `1`	City/Municipality : __SIQUIJOR__ `0` `6`

A.2 Farm Category

This panel contains whether the type of sample farm is large or small. Encircle code "1" if the type of farm is large and "2" if the type of farm is small.

Illustration 1.6 Farm Category

A2. FARM CATEGORY		
Type of Farm: *(Encircle code)*	1 - Large Farm	(2) - Small Farm

A.3 Sample Identification

This panel requires the information of the sample farm/farmer-producer, name of respondent, address, and contact number.

Name of farm. Write on the space provided the name of the sample farm. If there is no business name, or if name of the farm is not known and cannot be determined, the name of the farm owner can be used instead as the name of the farm. SRs are advised to leave the boxes empty.

Name of Respondent (for large farm). The respondent is preferably the farm owner/operator/manager. If this is the case, write "SAME" in the line provided for the name of the respondent.

Name of farmer-producer. A farmer-producer is a person who produced and harvested particular crop during the current quarter and same period of last year. Write the complete name of the farmer-producer in the following format "First Name, followed by the Last Name." Auxiliary name such as Jr., II, or III, if applicable, should be written right after the last name.

> Note: The two boxes right beside the name of the farm/farmer-producer will be used to monitor the number of farms interviewed per province and number   of farmer-producers interviewed per city/municipality. There should be separate code for farms and farmer-producers. Start the count by 01 for each type of samples. Prefix zero for a single digit. Example <u>01.</u>

Name of Respondent (for small farm). The target respondent is the farmer-producer. If this is the case, write "SAME" on the line provided for the name of the respondent. However, in the absence of the farmer-producer, the SR can interview the spouse, the son or daughter, or another person who is knowledgeable in the household. Write the complete name of the respondent in the same format "First Name, followed by Last Name."

Address of Farm/Farmer-Producer. This information aims to help the SR in case he/she needs to revisit the samples to further verify collected data items. This will also serve as reference to the SR in the next survey rounds. Write the complete address of the respondent on the lines provided for house number, street/purok/sitio, and barangay. During the manual editing, refer to PSGC to verify the correct name of the barangay.

Contact Number of Farm/Farmer-Producer. The contact number of the farm/farmer-producer will be obtained to be able to reach and contact them in case there will be data items that need to be verified or confirmed after the SR has already left the assigned area or during the review of the supervisor. In case, the respondent is not the farmer-producer, ask the contact number of the respondent.

Note that the SR/supervisor should not force the respondent to provide this information if he/she does not want to. In this case, write "N/A" on the space provided and put the necessary remarks such as "The respondent refused to give contact number."

Illustration 1.7 Sample Identification

A3. SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION		
Name of Farm/ Farmer-Producer: _____RICHELLE S. CABRERA_____	0 1	Address: ___24-B SITIO A, BARANGAY B___
Name of Respondent: _____SAME_____		Contact Number: ___09190000001___

BLOCK B. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION, AREA PLANTED/HARVESTED, NUMBER OF BEARING TREES/HILLS/VINES, AND REASONS FOR CHANGE IN PRODUCTION

This panel contains the commodity groupings/name of crop, crop code, volume of production, area planted/harvested, number of bearing trees/hills/vines this year and last year same period, and reasons for change in production.

Column 1 – Commodity Grouping/Name of Crop

This section of the form is designed to record the crop/s collected under the three commodity groupings in the CrPS, namely: Non-Food and Industrial Crops, Fruit Crops, and Vegetables and Root Crops, as identified in Appendix C (List of Crops and Product Forms) of this Manual. The SR should fill out one collection form only even if the sample farmer-producer had produced and harvested crops from the three commodity groupings.

> *Note*: The SR should collect from the sample farmer-producer only those crops listed in the identified city/municipality.

Column 2 – Crop Code

This section is intended for the code of the crops covered. Leave this blank for further action by the Systems Development Division of the Information Technology and Dissemination Service (SDD-ITDS).

Columns 3 and 4 – Volume of Production

Write in the space provided the volume produced and harvested by farm/farmer-producer for a specific crop during the particular reference period. Volume of production should be reported in kilograms and in whole number (e. g. 150 kilograms). Two-year data points should be recorded.

Column 3 (Last Year) – refers to the actual level of production during the same period of last year.

Column 4 (This Year) – refers to the actual level of production for the current quarter.

For instance, if the first quarter is being estimated, then the levels to be asked should refer to the first quarter, both for last year and for this year.

Columns 5 and Column 6– Area Planted/Harvested

Write in the space provided the area planted/harvested by farm/farmer-producer for a particular crop during the reference period. For mono-harvest temporary crops, area harvested is taken, while for permanent crops and multi-harvest temporary crops, the area planted is asked. As in volume of production, the actual area of the sample farm/farmer-

producer should be taken for two consecutive years of the same period, that is, Col. 5 Last Year and Col. 6 This Year. For permanent crops, the area must include the area planted to bearing and non-bearing trees as well as the newly planted trees. Enter the area in four decimal places and prefix "0" if less than one hectare (e. g. "0.0020").

> *Note*: If the reference period indicated in the upper portion of the form is either April to June or October to December, then, there is a need to ask and record the area for January to June and July to December, respectively.

Columns 7 and 8- Number of Bearing Trees/Hills/Vines

Write in the space provided the number of bearing trees/hills/vines reported by farm/farmer-producer for a particular crop during the reference period. This should be filled out for permanent crops only. As in volume of production and area, the actual number of bearing trees/hill/vines of the sample farm/farmer-producer should be taken for two years, that is, Col. 7 Last Year and Col. 8 This Year, both for the same period.

> *Note*: As in area, if the reference period indicated in the upper portion of the form is either April to June or October to December, then, there is a need to ask and record the number of bearing trees/hills/vines for January to June and July to December, respectively.

For volume of production, area planted/harvested, and number of bearing trees/hills/vines with figures of more than three digits, use a comma every third digit (e. g. "1,000" instead of "1000").

Column 9 - Reason/s for Change in Production

Indicate in the space provided the code/s and expound the reason for change in production reported by the farm/farmer-producer for a particular crop during the reference period. Events/calamities should be specified and their corresponding date of occurrence and stage of growth of the crop referred to. Pests and diseases should also be specified. Reasons may be any of the following:

        Code:
                1 – Change in Area
                2 – Weather Effects
                3 – Pests and Diseases
                4 – Seeds
                5 – Fertilizers
                6 – Irrigation Services
                7 – Others, specify

Moreover, be sure also to indicate the reason/s for the no change in production.

Illustration 1.8 Volume of Production, Area Planted/Harvested, Number of Bearing Trees/Hills/Vines, and Reasons for Change in Production

a) Small Farm

B. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION, AREA, AND NUMBER OF BEARING TREES/HILLS/VINES

COMMODITY GROUPING/ NAME OF CROP	CROP CODE	VOLUME OF PRODUCTION (in kilograms)		AREA PLANTED/ HARVESTED (in hectares)		NUMBER OF BEARING TREES/HILL/VINES		REASON/S FOR CHANGE IN PRODUCTION (Indicate codes and expound the reason)
		Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1 - NON-FOOD AND INDUSTRIAL CROPS								
1 Coconut Mature with Husk		2,300	1,150					5- Lesser fertilizer usage
2								
2 - FRUIT CROPS								
1 Banana Cavendish		30	60					7- Increase in number of bearing hills
2 Banana Latundan		30	60					7- Increase in number of bearing hills
3 Banana Saba		50,125	52,200					2- Bigger bunches harvested due to sufficient rainfall
3 - VEGETABLES AND ROOTCROPS								
1 Eggplant		150	200					2- More fruits harvested due to sufficient rainfall
2								

Codes for Column 8:
1- Change in Area   3- Pests and Diseases   5- Fertilizers   7- Others, specify
2- Weather Effects   4- Seeds   6- Irrigation Services

Note for Columns 5 & 6:
[1/] - area planted for permanent crops and multi-harvest temporary crops; area harvested for mono-harvest temporary crops

b) Large Farm

B. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION, AREA, AND NUMBER OF BEARING TREES/HILLS/VINES

COMMODITY GROUPING/ NAME OF CROP	CROP CODE	VOLUME OF PRODUCTION (in kilograms)		AREA PLANTED/ HARVESTED (in hectares)		NUMBER OF BEARING TREES/HILL/VINES		REASON/S FOR CHANGE IN PRODUCTION (Indicate codes and expound the reason)
		Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2 - FRUIT CROPS								
1 Banana Saba		3,245,415	3,244,509					3- Lesser fruits harvested due to effect of bunchy top disease
2								

Codes for Column 8:
1- Change in Area   3- Pests and Diseases   5- Fertilizers   7- Others, specify
2- Weather Effects   4- Seeds   6- Irrigation Services

Note for Columns 5 & 6:
[1/] - area planted for permanent crops and multi-harvest temporary crops; area harvested for mono-harvest temporary crops

Note: Before leaving the respondent's premises, go over the entire questionnaire to make sure that not a single item has been missed.

BLOCK C. CERTIFICATION

The Certification panel contains the Name and Signature of the Statistical Researcher and Field Supervisor. It also contains their respective contact numbers and the dates the activities were undertaken.

This panel certifies that the information collected by the SR as recorded in the CrPS Form 1 is complete and accurate based on the instructions given in this manual. The SR should print his/her name and affix his/her signature on the line provided. The SR should also indicate his/her contact number and the date when the form was accomplished.

> *Note:* The date accomplished by the SR should not be ahead of the data collection.

The supervisor/focal person should also accomplish the certification to indicate and certify that the collected information underwent the review process. The supervisor/focal person should also print his/her name, affix his/her signature, and indicate contact number and the date when the form was reviewed. The date should be formatted by year-month-day format. For single- digit date, place zero before the date (e.g. 2020-03-04).

Illustration 1.9 Certification

C. CERTIFICATION			
I hereby certify that the data gathered in this collection form were obtained/reviewed by me personally and in accordance with instructions.			
Name and Signature of Statistical Researcher MA. CASANDRA LORINE ABEGONIA	**Contact Number:** 09100000001	**Date Accomplished** 2020-02-27	
Name and Signature of Field Supervisor: ABELLA A. REGALA	**Contact Number:** 09100000002	**Date Reviewed:** 2020-03-04	
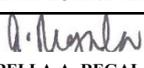
Manual Editing Guidelines

The SRs must edit the accomplished collection form before submitting it to the field supervisors to ensure the quality of data collected. This involves the following:

1. Checking of the data items based on the pre-set criteria, completeness, and consistency of data items in the forms.

2. Ensures that all problems encountered during the data collection were discussed with their respective Supervisors before they submit the accomplished forms.

CrPS FORM 1

1. **Reference Period.** Check if the item is properly filled out.

2. **Page Number.** Check if the page number of collection form of sample farmer-producer is consistent with the total number of crops monitored from identified city/municipality per commodity grouping.

3. **Name of Region, Province, and City/Municipality**. Check if the codes conform to the PSGC.

4. **Certification Panel.** Check if the items are properly filled out.

5. **Type of Farm**.   Check if any of the two types of farm was encircled.

6. **Name of Farm/Farmer-Producer**. For large farm, check if the code per farm is consistent with the total number of farms per province. For small farm, check if the code per farmer-producer is consistent with the total number of farmer-producers per city/municipality. Note that there should be separate coding for farms and farmer-producers.

7. **Name of Respondent**. Check if the name of the respondent if properly filled out.

8. **Address of the farm/farmer-producer.** Check if the name of barangay is consistent with the PSGC.

9. Column 1 – **Commodity Grouping/Name of Crop.** Check if the name of the crop/s collected are written under its corresponding commodity group and are listed in Appendix C (List of Crops and Product Forms). Also check if the product form of the crops collected are correct. For crop/s with varieties/uses such as banana, mango, onion, sugarcane, and cassava, check if varieties/uses were indicated, e.g., Saba, lakatan for banana, carabao and piko mango, bermuda red creole and native for onion, sugarcane for centrifugal sugar and for ethanol, and cassava for food and for industrial use.

10. Column 2 – **Crop Code.** Check if the crop code is consistent with the assigned code for each crop.

11. Columns 3 and 4 – **Volume of Production**. Check if the volume of production both in Column 3 (last year) and Column 4 (this year) have entries. Blank entry in any of these columns is not acceptable. Be sure also that data reported is in kilograms.

12. Columns 5 & 6 – **Area Planted/Harvested**. Check if the area planted/harvested both in Column 5 (last year) and Column 6 (this year) have entries. Blank entry in any of these columns is not acceptable. If these columns have an entry, check the reference period. Area planted/harvested should be reported only during April-June and October-December but the coverage should be forJanuary-June and July-December, respectively. Be sure that area is reported in four decimal places.

13. Columns 7 & 8 – **Number of Bearing Trees/Hills/Vines.** Check if the number of bearing trees/hills/vines both in Column 7 (last year) and Column 8(this year) have entries. Blank entry in any of these columns is not acceptable. If these columns have an entry, check the reference period. This should be filled out for permanent crops only. Number of bearing trees/hills/vines should be reported only during April-June and October-December but the coverage should be for January-June and July-December, respectively.

14. Column 9 – **Reason/s for Change in Production**. Check the consistency of reason/s for change with the data being reported by crop by each sample farm/farmer-producer interviewed. Positive percent change should have positive reasons. On the other hand, negative percent change should have negative reasons.

After editing the collection form, proceed to data processing using the Data Processing System for CrPS (DPS-CrPS).

Aside from the CrPS Form 1, there are two computer-generated forms to be edited by the provincial field staff. These are the following:

1. **CrPS Form 2** – Summary Form for Farmer-Producers per Crop - For Small Farm Only (Appendix E)
   This form contains the list of the computer-generated farmer-producers per crop from the top producing cities/municipalities. This is applicable for small farms only.

2. **CrPS Form 3** – Provincial Summary Form for Small Farms (Appendix F) and Large Farms (Appendix G)
   This form contains the list of the computer-generated top producing cities/ municipalities per crop identified in CrPS Form 2. This also contains the list of the computer-generated large farms per crop per province identified in CrPS Form 1.

CrPS FORM 2- Summary Form for Farmer-Producers per Crop (For small farm only)

1. Column 1 – **Name of Crop/Name of Farmer-Producer.** Check if the computer-generated name of crop/name of farmer-producers per city/municipality generated in CrPS Form 2 are the same as those reported in CrPS Form 1. Note that the number of farmer-producers per crop per city/municipality should not exceed the number of crops to be monitored in the identified city/municipality.

2. Columns 2 & 3 – **Volume of Production**. Check if the computer-generated total volume of production of farmer-producers per crop per city/municipality in CrPS Form 2 are the same as those reportedinCrPS Form 1.

3. Columns 4 & 5 – **Area Planted/Harvested**. Check if the computer-generated total area planted/harvested of farmer-producers per crop per city/municipality (based on the reported volume of production) in CrPS Form 2 are the same as those reported inCrPS Form 1.

4. Columns 6 & 7 – **Number of Bearing Trees/Hills/Vines**. Check if the computer-generated total number of bearing trees/hills/vines of farmer-producers per crop per city/municipality (based on the reported volume of production and area planted/harvested) in CrPS Form 2 are the same as those reported in CrPS Form 1.

5. Column 8 – **Reasons for Change in Production.** Check if the summary of reasons for change in production of farmer-producers per cropper city/municipality in CrPS Form 2 are the same as those reported in CrPS Form 1.

CrPS FORM 3- Provincial Summary Form (for Large Farm and Small Farm)

   a) *For Large Farm*

1. Column 1 **- Name of Crop/Name of Large Farm.** Check if the computer-generated name of crop/large farm in CrPS Form 3 is the same as those reported in CrPS Form 1.

2. Columns 2 & 3 – **Volume of Production.** Check if the computer-generated volume of production in CrPS Form 3 is the same as those reported in CrPS Form 1.

3. Columns 4 & 5 – **Area Planted/Harvested.** Check if the computer-generated area planted/harvested in CrPS Form 3 is the same as those reported in CrPS Form 1.

   Area planted/harvested should be reported only during April-June and October-December.

4. Columns 6 & 7 – **Number of Bearing Trees/Hills/Vines.** Check if the computer-generated number of bearing trees/hills/vines in CrPS Form 3 is the same as those reported in CrPS Form 1.

   Number of bearing trees/hills/vines should be reported only during April-June and October-December.

5. Column 8 - **Reasons for Change in Production**. Check if the computer-generated reasons for change in production in CrPS Form 3 is the same as those reported in CrPS Form 1.

6. **Total.** Check if the total responses of the sample large farms per crop are correct.

7. **Percent Change.** Check if the computed percent change on the volume of production, area planted/harvested, and number of bearing trees/hills/vines per crop are correct based on the comparison of the current period against the same period of last year.

b) *For Small Farm*

1. Column 1 – **Name of Crop/Name of City/Municipality.** Check if the computer-generated name of crop and top producing cities/municipalities per crop reported in CrPS Form 3 are the same as those reported in CrPS Form 2.

2. Columns 2 & 3 – **Volume of Production.** Check if the computer-generated volume of production and top producing cities/municipalities per crop reported in CrPS Form 3 are the same as those reported in CrPS Form 2.

3. Columns 4 & 5 – **Area Planted/Harvested.** Check if the computer-generated area planted/harvested of the top producing cities/municipalities per crop reported in CrPS Form 3 are the same as those reported in CrPS Form 2.

4. Columns 6 & 7 – **Number of Bearing Trees/Hills/Vines.** Check if the computer-generated number of bearing trees/hills/vines of the top producing cities/municipalities per crop reported in CrPS Form 3 are the same as those reported in CrPS Form 2.

5. Column 8 - **Reasons for Change in Production**. Check if the computer-generated reasons for change in production per crop of the top producing cities/municipalities in CrPS Form 3 are the same as those reported in CrPS Form 2.

6. **Total.** Check if the total responses of the top producing cities/municipalities per crop are correct.

7. **Percent Change.** Check if the computed percent change on the volume of production, area planted/harvested, and number of bearing trees/hills/vines per crop are correct based on the comparison of the current period against the same period of last year.

CHAPTER 7
POST-SURVEY ACTIVITIES

Data Processing

The CrPS data processing system was developed to capture the data collected in the survey using the Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro) software and MS Excel Macros. It is a user-friendly system and one of the Windows-based platforms developed by SDD. The procedures during processing include encoding of the data from the edited survey returns, computerized editing, completeness check, and generation of summary tables. The generated summary tables include provincial summary sheets containing initial estimates of volume of production, area planted/harvested, and number of bearing trees/hills/vines of the province which are inputs in data validation.

Note: Refer to CrPS Data Processing Guidelines .

Data Review and Validation

The PSA has mainstreamed a quarterly data review and validation process to ensure the quality of its statistical products. This is conducted in three levels, namely: the PDR, RDR, and NDR.

Note: Refer to Manual on Data Review and Validation for CrPS.

<u>APPENDICES</u>

<u>APPENDIX A – 2020 Timetable of Activities</u>

Activity	2020 Reference Period			
	First Quarter	**Second Quarter**	**Third Quarter**	**Fourth Quarter**
1. Pre-survey activities				
a. Updating of top producing cities/municipalities	03 to 07 Feb	18 to 19 May	17 to 18 Aug	04 to 08 Nov
b. Reproduction of collection form	17 to 18 Feb	16 to 17 May	15 to 16 Aug	16 to 17 Nov
2. Briefing of Statistical Researchers (SRs)	14 Feb	15 May	14 Aug	14 Nov
3. Data collection and supervision				
a. Collection of data	19 to 29 Feb	20 to 30 May	19 to 29 Aug	18 to 28 Nov
b. Mailing of Crops Compiling System to PSOs and RSSOs	27 Feb	28 May	28 Aug	27 Nov
c. Supervision of SRs	Within data collection period	Within data collection period	Within data collection period	Within data collection period
4. Data editing and processing	28 Feb to 06 Mar	29 May to 05 Jun	28 Aug to 05 Sep	27 Nov to 05 Dec
5. Data review and validation				
a. Provincial Data Review (PDR)	nl 9th Mar	nl 8th Jun	nl 09th Sep	nl 07th Dec
b. Submission of provincial report (e-copy) to CSD through email, cc: RSSO	16 Mar	15 Jun	15 Sep	09 Dec
c. Consolidation and pre-RDR at RSSO	17 to 20 Mar	16 to 19 Jun	16 to 18 Sep	10 to 11 Dec
d. Submission of pre-RDR results (e-copy) to CO-CSD	26 Mar	25 Jun	26 Sep	14 Dec
e. Regional Data Review (RDR)	13 to 15 Apr	13 to 15 Jul	13 to 14 Oct	15 to 18 Dec
f. Submission of RDR results (e-copy) to CO-CSD	17 Apr	17 Jul	16 Oct	28 Dec
g. National Data Review (NDR)	20 to 24 Apr	20 to 24 Jul	19 to 23 Oct	04 to 08 Jan 2021
6. Generation of statistical tables	Apr	Jul	Oct	Jan 2021
7. Preparation and web uploading of Quarterly Bulletins				
a. Major Non-Food and Industrial Crops Quarterly Bulletin	nl 29 May	nl 28 Aug	nl 28 Aug	nl 26 Feb 2021
b. Major Fruit Crops Quarterly Bulletin	nl 29 May	nl 28 Aug	nl 28 Aug	nl 26 Feb 2021
c. Major Vegetables and Root Crops Quarterly Bulletin	nl 29 May	nl 28 Aug	nl 28 Aug	nl 26 Feb 2021

8. Preparation and web uploading of Infographics				
a. Major Non-Food and Industrial Crops	nl 29 May	nl 28 Aug	nl 28 Aug	nl 26 Feb 2021
b. Major Fruit Crops	nl 29 May	nl 28 Aug	nl 28 Aug	nl 26 Feb 2021
c. Major Vegetables and Root Crops	nl 29 May	nl 28 Aug	nl 28 Aug	nl 26 Feb 2021

APPENDIX B – Data Items for Submission

Reference Period	Production		Area Planted/Harvested		Number of Bearing Trees/Hills/Vines	
	Preliminary	**Final**	**Preliminary**	**Final**	**Preliminary**	**Final**
January to March	Jan-Mar	Oct-Dec July-Dec Jan-Dec		July-Dec Jan-Dec		July-Dec Jan-Dec
April to June	Apr-June Jan-June		Jan-June		Jan-June	
July to September	July-Sep	Apr-June Jan-June		Jan-June		Jan-June
October to December	Oct-Dec July-Dec Jan-Dec	July-Sep	July-Dec Jan-Dec		July-Dec Jan-Dec	

APPENDIX C – List of Crops and Product Forms

Non-Food and Industrial Crops

	English Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Product Form
	A. Major Non-Food and Industrial Crops			
1	Abaca	*Musa textilis Nee*	Abaka	Dried raw fiber
2	Coconut	*Cocos nucifera* L.	Niyog	Nut with husk
	a. Mature			
	b. Young			
3	Coffee	*Coffea* sp.	Kape	Dried berries/cherries
	a. Arabica	*Coffea* sp. *Arabica*		
	b. Excelsa	*Coffea* sp. *Excelsa*		
	c. Liberica	*Coffea* sp. *Liberica*		
	d. Robusta	*Coffea* sp. *Robusta*		
4	Rubber	*Ficus Elastica Roxb*	Raber	Cup lump
5	Sugarcane (cane) for:	*Saccharum officinarum* L.	Tubo	Fresh cane
	a. Centrifugal sugar			
	b. Ethanol			
	b. Panocha/muscovado			
	c. Chewing			
	d. Basi/vinegar			
6	Tobacco	*Nicotiana tabacum*	Tabako	Dried leaves
	a. Native	*Nicotiana tabacum* var.		
	b. Virginia	*Nicotiana tabacum* var.		
	c. Other varieties			
	B. Other Non-Food and Industrial Crops			
	Minor Non-Food, Nuts, and Feeds, and Industrial Crops			
1	Cacao	*Theobroma cacao* L.	Kakaw	Dried beans with pulp
2	Pili nut	*Canarium ovatum Engl.*	Pili	Dried nut with shell
3	Cashew	*Anacardium occidentale* Linn	Kasoy	Ripe fruit with nut
4	Cotton	*Gossypium hirsutum*	Bulak	Seed cotton
5	White silk cotton	*Ceiba pentandra* Linn.	Kapok	Seed kapok
6	Oil palm	*Elaeis guineensis*	Oil palm	Fresh fruit bunch
7	Sugar palm	*Arenga pinnata*	Kaong	Kernel
8	Sesame	*Sesamumorientale* Linn	Linga	Dried seeds
9	Sorghum	*Sorghum bicolor (*L*) Moench*	Sorghum	Dried seeds
10	Common millet	*Panicum miliaceum* L.	Dawa	Dried seeds
11	Castor beans	*Ricinus communis* Linn	Lingang-sina/Kastor	Dried beans
12	Maguey	*Agave Americana.* L.	Maguey	Dried raw fiber
13	Ramie	*Boehmeria nivea* L.	Ramie	Dried raw fiber
14	Salago	*Wikstroemia ovata C. Mey*	Salago	Dried raw fiber
15	Bariw fiber	*Pandanus copelandii* Merr.	Bariw fiber	Dried raw fiber
16	Screwpine fiber	*Pandanus tectorius*	Pandan fiber	Dried raw fiber
17	Romblon	*Pandanus Monticola* F. Muell.syn	Romblon	Dried leaves
18	Pineapple fiber	*Ananas comosus Merr*	Piña fiber	Dried raw fiber
19	Tikog	*Fimbristylis globuloza*	Tikog	Dried stems
20	Coir	*Cocos nucifera*	Coir	Dried raw fiber
21	Water Lily	*Nymphaea Hybrid*	Water Lily	Dried stems
22	Abaca leafsheath		Umbak	Dried raw fiber

Non-Food and Industrial Crops - *Continued*

	English Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Product Form
	Grasses and Feedstocks			
23	Purslane	*Portulaca olercea* Linn.	Olasiman/Ngalug	Plant and potted
24	Cogon	*Imperata cylindrica (L.)*	Kugon	Cut stalks
25	Guinea grass	*Panicum maximum*	Guinea Grass	Cut grass
26	Napier grass	*Pennisetum purpureum*	Napier	Plant
27	Carabao grass/ Buffalo grass	*Paspalum conjugatum Bergius*	Carabao Grass/ Buffalo Grass	Plant
28	Kentucky blue grass	*Poa pratensis* L.	Blue Grass	Plant
29	Flemingia	*Flemingia macrophylla*	Flemengia	Fresh plant
30	Rensonii	*Desmodium rensonii*	Rensoni	Plant
31	Common reed	*Phragmites vulgaris (Lam) Trin syn. Phragmites australis*	Tambo/Laza	Panicles
32	Tiger grass	*Thysanolaena maxima*	Lasa	Panicles
33	Green corn stalk	*Zea Mays* L.	Maize	fresh stalks
34	Rice hay		Dayami	Dried hays
35	Ipil-ipil leaves	*Leucaena leucocephala* Linn.	Ipil-ipil	Leaves
	Medicinal Plants			
36	Queen's flower	*Lagerstroemia speciosa* L.	Banaba	Leaves
37	Five-leaved chaste tree	*Vitex Negundo* Linn	Lagundi	Leaves
38	Oregano	*Coleus amboinicus Lour*	Suganda	Leaves
39	Peperomia	*Peperomia pellucida* L.	Pansit-Pansitan	Stalks and leaves
40	Camphor plant/ Blue camphor	*Blumea balsamifera*	Sambong/Halib-on	Leaves
41	Mayana	*Coleus scutellarioides syn. Plectranthus scuttelarioides*	Mayana	Stalks and leaves
42	Mint/Peppermint/Marsh mint	*Mentha arvensis* Linn	Yerba buena	Stalks and leaves
43	Ginseng	*Panax ginseng*	Ginseng	Fresh roots
44	Betel nut	*Areca catechu*	Boa	Nut
45	Betel leaf pepper	*Piper Betle linn*	Ikmo/Buyo/Gawed	Leaves
46	Apatot	*Morinda citrifolia linn*	Apatot	Fruit
47	Jatropha	*Jatropha curcas* Linn.	Jatropha/Tuba-tuba	Fruit and seeds
48	Gotocola	*Centella asiatica (Linn.) Urban*	Takip-Kohol/ Taingang daga	Leaves
49	Cathedral bells	*Kalanchoe pinnata(Lam.) Pers.*	Katakataka/Hanlilika	Leaves
50	Pahid			
	Ornamental Horticultural Crops			
51	Bromeliad	*Aecmea fasciata Baker*	Bromeliad	Live plant w/ pot
52	Euphorbia	*Euphorbia milii*	Euphorbia	Live plant w/ pot
53	Anthurium	*Anthurium* sp.	Anthurium	Cutflower, cuttings, plant and potted
54	Aster	*Aster* L.	Baby aster	Cutflower
55	Azucena	*Polianthes tuberosa*	Azucena/Tuberose	Cutflower
56	Baby's breath	*Gypsophila paniculata* L.	Baby's breath, Gypsophila	Cutflower, plant and potted
57	Carnation	*Dianthus caryophyllus*	Carnation	Cutflower, plant and potted
58	Chrysanthemum	*Chrysanthemum morifolium*	Chrysanthemum/ Manzanilla	Cutflower, cuttings, plant and potted
59	Dahlia	*Dahlia spp.*	Dahlia	Cutflower, plant and potted
60	Daisy	*Gerbera jamesonii H. Bolus*	Daisy	Cutflower, cuttings, plant and potted

Non-Food and Industrial Crops - *Concluded*

	English Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Product Form
61	Gerbera	*Gerbera* spp.	Gerbera	Cutflower, cuttings, plant and potted
62	Gladiola	*Gladiolus* spp.	Gladiolus/Gladiola	Cutflower, cuttings, plant and potted
63	Heliconia	*Heliconia* spp.	Heliconia/False Birds-of-Paradise	Cutflower, plant and potted
64	Ilang-ilang	*Cananga odorata (Lamk.) Hoof. F. & Thomson*	Ylang-Ylang	Cutflower, cuttings, plant and potted
65	Orchids	*Orchidaceae*	Orchids	
	a. Dendrobium	*Dendrobium* spp.	Dendrobium	Cutflower, cuttings, plant and potted
	b. Vanda	*Vanda* spp.	Vanda	Cutflower, cuttings, plant and potted
66	Roses	*Rosa* spp.	Rosas	Cutflower, cuttings, plant and potted
67	Sampaguita	*Jasminum sambac* (L.) *Ait.*	Sampaguita	Cutflower, cuttings, plant and potted
68	San Francisco	*Codiaeum variegatum*	San Francisco	Plant and potted
69	Santan	*Ixora chinensis Lam.*	Santan	Cutflower, cuttings, plant and potted
70	Spraymum		Spraymum	Fresh plant/flower
71	Statice	*Limonium sinuatum (* L.*) Mill.*	Statice	Fresh plant/flower/cuttings
72	Yellow bell	*Allamanda oenotheraefolia Pohl.*	Yellow Bell	Cutflower, cuttings, plant and potted
73	Dracaena	*Dracaena surculosa Lindl.syn Dracaena godseffiana Sander*	Bamboo plant/Money plant/Chinese bamboo	Plant and potted
	a. Florida beauty			Plant and potted
	b. Song of Korea			Plant and potted
	c. Sanderiana, white			Plant and potted
	d. Sanderiana, yellow			Plant and potted
	e. Marginata color			Plant and potted
74	Fishtail palm	*Caryota cumingii Lodd.Ex Mart.*	Fishtail Palm/Pugahan	Plant and potted
75	Leatherleaf fern	*Rumohra adiantiformis*	Pako	Plant and potted
76	Mini pineapple	*Ananas bracteatus*	Pinya-pinya	Plant and potted
77	Cactus	*Cactaceae*	Cactus	Fresh plant
78	Puto-puto		Puto-puto	Cutflower, cuttings, plant and potted
79	Cockscomb	*Celosia cristata (* L*) O.K.*	Palong manok	Cutflower, plant and potted
80	Palm ornamentals	*Chrysalidocarpus lutescens*	Palmera	Plant and potted
81	Temple flower	*Plumera acuminta* Air.	Calachuchi	Cutflower, cuttings, plant and potted
	Sap			
82	Coconut sap		Tuba/Suka'ng Niyog	Fermented sap
83	Nipa sap/wine		Alak ng Nipa	Fresh sap
84	Kaong sap		Kaong sap	Fresh sap
	Leaves			
85	Coconut leaves		Dahon ng niyog	Leaves
86	Banana leaves		Dahon ng saging	Leaves
87	African palm leaves			Leaves
88	Nipa leaves		Dahon ng nipa	Leaves
89	Lumbia leaves		Dahon ng lumbia	Leaves
90	Labig leaves		Dahon ng labig	Leaves

Fruit Crops

English Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Product Form
A. Major Fruit Crops			
1. Banana	*Musa sapientum* var.	Saging	Fresh fruit
a. Bungulan	*Musa acuminata*	Bungulan	
b. Cavendish	*Musa acuminata Colla*	Cavendish	
c. Lacatan	*Musa acuminata Colla*	Lakatan	
d. Latundan	*Musa acuminata x*	Latundan	
e. Saba	*Musa balbisiana Colla*	Saba	
f. Other varieties			
2. Calamansi	*Citrofortunella microcarpa*	Kalamansi	Fresh fruit
3. Mango	*Mangifera indica* L.	Mangga	
a. Carabao		Carabao	Fresh fruit
b. Piko		Piko	Fresh fruit
c. Other varieties			Fresh fruit
4. Pineapple	*Ananas comosus* L.	Pinya	Fresh fruit
B. Other Fruit Crops			
1. Starfruit	*Averrhoa carambola* L.	Balimbing	Fresh fruit
2. Durian	*Durio zibethinus Murray*	Durian	Fresh fruit
3. Lanzones	*Lansium domesticum*	Lansones	Fresh fruit
4. Mangosteen	*Garcinia mangostana* L.	Mangostan	Fresh fruit
5. Papaya	*Carica papaya* L.	Papaya	Fresh fruit
a. Hawaiian			
b. Native			
c. Solo			
6. Rambutan	*Nephelium lappaceum* L.	Rambutan	Fresh fruit
7. Tamarind	*Tamarindus Indica* L.	Sampalok	Fresh fruit
8. Watermelon	*Citrullus lanatus*	Pakwan	Fresh fruit
9. Mandarin	*Citrus nobilis* Lour.	Dalanghita/Dalandan	Fresh fruit
10. Orange	*Citrus sinensis* L. *(Osbeck)*	Kahel	Fresh fruit
11. Avocado	*Persea americana Miller*	Abokado	Fresh fruit
12. Guava	*Psidium guajava* L.	Bayabas	Fresh fruit
a. Native			
b. Guapple			
13. Soursop	*Annona muricata* L.	Guyabano	Fresh fruit
14. Jackfruit, ripe	*Artocarpus heterophyllus Lamk.*	Langka	Fresh fruit
15. Melon	*Cucumis melo L.*		Fresh fruit
a. Honey-dew	*Cucumis melo* L./ *Cucumis melo* var. *cantalupensis Naudin*	Melon	Fresh fruit
b. Muskmelon	*Cucumis melo* L./*inodorus*	Melon/Cantaloupe	Fresh fruit
16. Santol	*Sandoricum koetjape*	Santol	Fresh fruit
17. Starapple	*Chrysophyllum cainito* L.	Caimito	Fresh fruit
18. Pummelo	*Citrus (Burm.) Merr. grandis* L. Osbeck	Suha/Lukban	Fresh fruit
19. Sugar apple	*Annona squamosa* L.	Atis	Fresh fruit
20. Breadfruit	*Artocarpus altilis (Parkinson) Fosberg*	Rimas	Fresh fruit

Fruit Crops - *Concluded*

English Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Product Form
21. Sapota	*Manilkara zapota* (L.) *P.van Royen*	Chico	Fresh fruit
22. Java plum	*Syzygium cumini* L. *Skeels*	Duhat	Fresh fruit
23. Velvet apple	*Diospyros blancoi A. DC.*	Mabolo	Fresh fruit
24. Marang	*Artocarpus odoratissimus Blanco*	Marang	Fresh fruit
25. Jamaica plum	*Spondias purpurea* L.	Sineguelas	Fresh fruit
26. Lime	*Citrus aurantifolia (Christm. & Panzer) Swingle*	Dayap	Fresh fruit
27. Monkeypod/Camachile	*Pithecolobium dulce (Roxb) Benth.*	Kamatchile	Fresh fruit
28. Canistel	*Pouteria campechiana (H.B.K.)*	Tiesa	Fresh fruit
29. Grapes	*Vitis vinifera* L.	Ubas	Fresh fruit
a. Green			Fresh fruit
b. Red			Fresh fruit
30. Lemon	*Citrus limon (*L.*) Burm.f.*	Limon	Fresh fruit
31. Wax Apple	*Syzygium samarangense (Blume) Merr. & Perr.*	Makopa	Fresh fruit
32. Passion fruit	*Passiflora edulis Sims*	Passionaria	Fresh fruit
33. Strawberry	*Fragaria vesca* L.	Stroberi	Fresh fruit
34. Custard apple	*Annona reticulata* L.	Anonas	Fresh fruit
35. Lamio	*Garcinia binucao (Blanco) Choisy*	Batwan	Fresh fruit
36. Salamander tree	*Antidesma bunius (*L.*) Sprengel*	Bugnay/Bignay	Fresh fruit
37. Kalumpit	*Terminalia mcrocarpa*	Kalumpit	Fresh fruit
38. Pomegranate	*Punica granatum* L.	Granada	Fresh fruit
39. Great hog plum	*Spondias cytherea Sonnerat*	Hevi	Fresh fruit
40. Gooseberry	*Phyllanthus acidus (*L.*) Skeels*	Karamay	Fresh fruit
41. Lipote	*Syzygium polycephaloides (C.B. Robinson) Merr.*	Lipote	Fresh fruit
42. Dragon's Eye	*Dimocarpus longan Lour.*	Longans	Fresh fruit
43. Jamaican Cherry	*Muntingia calabura (*L.*)*	Manzanita/Aratiles	Fresh fruit
44. Persimon		Persimon	Fresh fruit
45. Rattan fruits	*Gardenia pseudopsidium*	Rattan fruit	Fresh fruit
46. Sirali/Sarali			Fresh fruit
47. Sapote		Sapote	Fresh fruit
48. Ariwat		Ariwat	Fresh fruit
49. Batwan, Chinese		Batwan, Chinese	Fresh fruit
50. Dragon fruit	*Hylocereus undatus*	Pitaya	Fresh fruit
51. Golden melon		Golden melon	Fresh fruit
52. Louguat		Louguat	Fresh fruit
53. Pangi		Pangi	Fresh fruit
54. Pears	*Pyrus*	Peras	Fresh fruit
55. Serial		Serial	Fresh fruit
56. Tambis			
57. Abiu	*Pouteria caimito Radlk*	Abiu	Fresh fruit

Vegetables and Rootcrops

	English Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Product Form
A. Major Vegetables and Rootcrops				
1	Mung bean	*Vigna radiata* L.	Mongo	Dried seed
2	Peanut	*Arachis hypogea* Linn.	Mani	Dried kernel with shell
3	Cabbage	*Brassica oleracea* L.f. *alba DC. Sensu Nieuwhof*	Repolyo	Fresh head
4	Eggplant	*Solanum melongena* Linn.	Talong	Fresh fruit
5	Tomato	*Lycopersicon esculentum Mill.*	Kamatis	Fresh fruit
6	Garlic	*Allium sativum* Linn.	Bawang	Dried bulb
7	Onion			
	a. Bermuda (red and yellow granex)	*Allium cepa* L. cv. *group*	Sibuyas	Mature bulb
	b. Native	*Allium cepa* L. cv. *Aggregatum*	Sibuyas Tagalog	Mature bulb
8	Sweet potato	*Ipomoea batatas Lam*	Kamote	Fresh tuber
9	Cassava (for)	*Manihot esculenta Crantz*	Kamoteng kahoy	Fresh tuber
	a. Food			Fresh tuber
	b. Industrial use			Fresh tuber
B. Other Vegetables and Rootcrops				
	Fruit vegetables			
1	Bitter gourd fruit	*Momordica charantia* Linn.	Ampalaya, bunga	Fresh fruit
2	Bottle gourd	*Lagenaria siceraria (Mol.) Standl*	Upo	Fresh fruit
3	Lady's finger	*Abelmoschus esculentus (*L.*) Moench*	Okra	Fresh fruit
4	Squash fruit	*Cucurbita moschata (Duch. Ex Lamk. Duchesne es Poiret)*	Kalabasa, bunga	Fresh fruit
5	Chayote fruit	*Sechium edule (Jacq.) Swartz.*	Sayote, bunga	Fresh fruit
6	Angled loofah/Dishrag gourd	*Luffa cylindrica M. Roem/ Luffa acutangula (*L.*) Roxb*	Patola	Fresh fruit
7	Cucumber	*Cucumis sativus* Linn.	Pipino	Fresh fruit
8	Jackfruit young	*Artocarpus heterophyllus Lam*	Langka	Fresh fruit
9	Papaya, green	*Carica papaya* Linn.	Papaya, mura	Green fruit
10	Horseradish fruit	*Moringa oleifera Lam*	Malunggay, bunga	Fresh fruit
11	Breadfruit, seeded	*Artocarpus altilis (Parkinson) Fosberg*	Kamansi	Fresh fruit
12	Winter gourd melon	*Benincasa hispida (Thunb.)*	Kondol	Fresh fruit
13	Spiny bitter cucumber	*Momordica cocchinchinensis (Lour.) Spreng*	Sugod-sugod	Fresh fruit
14	Tonkin jasmine fruit	*Telosma cordata (burm.f) Merr.*	Sabidokong/Bagbagkong, bunga	Fresh fruit
15	Zucchini	*Cucurbita pepo var. cylindrica*	Zucchini	Fresh fruit
	Leafy vegetables			
16	Swamp cabbage	*Ipomoea aquatica Forsskal*	Kangkong	Fresh leaves
17	Lettuce	*Lactuca sativa* Linn.	Litsugas	Fresh leaves
18	Pechay			
	a. Chinese	*Brassica rapa* Linn. *(pekinensis)*	Wongbok, Petsay Baguio	Fresh head
	b. Native	*Brassica rapa* L. cv. *Group Pak Choi*	Petsay Tagalog	Fresh leaves
19	Sweet potato tops	*Ipomoea batatas Lamk*	Talbos ng kamote	Fresh leaves
20	Malabar spinach	*Basella alba L. Basella rubra* L.	Alugbati	Fresh leaves
21	Celery	*Apium graveolens* L.	Celery	Fresh stem/leaves
22	Taro leaves with stem	*Colocasia esculenta* L.	Laing ng gabi	Fresh stem/leaves
23	Horseradish leaves	*Moringa oleifera Lam*	Dahon ng malunggay	Fresh leaves

Vegetables and Rootcrops

	English Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Product Form
24	Bitter gourd leaves	*Momordica charantia* Linn.	Talbos ng ampalaya	Fresh leaves
25	Chayote tops	*Sechium edule (Jacq.) Swartz.*	Talbos ng sayote	Fresh leaves
26	Pepper, chili leaves	*Capsicum frutescens* Linn.	Talbos ng sili	Fresh leaves
27	Cowpea tops	*Vigna unguiculata* L. cv *group Unguiculata*	Talbos ng paayap	Fresh leaves
28	Mustard	*Brassica juncea* Linn.	Mustasa	Fresh leaves
29	Edible fern	*Diplazium esculentum (Retz) Sw.*	Pako	Fresh leaves
30	Jews Mallow/Jute Mallow	*Corchorus olitorius* L.	Saluyot	Fresh leaves
31	Spinach	*Amaranthus viridis* L.	Babaing uray	Fresh leaves
32	Squash tops/flowers	*Cucurbita moschata (Duch. Ex Lamk) Duchesne ex Poiret*	Talbos/Bulaklak ng kalabasa	Fresh leaves/flowers
33	Malabar orchid	*Bauhinia malabarica Roxb.*	Kulibangbang/Alibangbang	fresh leaves
34	Spanish koint fir	*Gnetum gnemon* Linn.	Talbos ng bago	Fresh leaves
35	Cassava tops	*Manihot esculenta*	Talbos ng kamoteng kahoy	Fresh leaves
36	Lupo	*Cayratia trifolia (L.)Quiz.*	Lupo	Fresh leaves
37	Bitter leaf	*Mollugo oppositifolia* Linn.	Sasalida/Papait	Fresh leaves
38	Waterleaf	*Talinum triangulare (Jacq.) Willd.*	Talinum	Fresh leaves
39	Watercress	*Nasturtium officinale; Lepidium sativum*	Tungsoy	Fresh leaves
40	Likway	*Abelmoschus manihot*	Likway	Fresh leaves
41	Eelgrass	*Zostera marina*	Ballaiba	Fresh leaves
42	Gabi Runner		Daludal/Takway	Fresh leaves
43	Amaranth	*Amaranthus spinosus*	Kulitis	Fresh leaves
44	Sayung-sayong		Sayung-sayong	Fresh leaves
45	Chai sim		Chai sim	Fresh leaves
46	Agitway		Agitway	Fresh leaves
47	Horseradish leaves, Chinese		Chinese, malunggay	Fresh leaves
	Legumes			
48	Snap beans	*Phaseolus vulgaris* Linn.	Habitchuelas	Fresh pod
49	Stringbeans	*Vigna, unguiculata (L.) Walp. Cv. Sesquipedalis*	Sitao	Fresh pod
50	Sweet peas	*Pisum sativum* L.	Chicharo	Fresh pod
51	Black beans	*Phaselous vulgaris*	Black beans	Dried bean
52	Chick pea	*Cicer arietinum* Linn.	Garbansos	Dried bean
53	Cowpea	*Vigna unguiculata* L.cv. *Group Unguiculata*		
	a. Dry		Paayap	Dried seed
	b. Green		Paayap, mura	Fresh pod
54	Garden pea	*Pisum sativum* Linn.	Gisantes	Dried seed
55	Pigeon pea	*Cajanus cajan (*L.) Millsp.	Kadyos	Fresh bean
56	Kentucky beans	*Phaseolus vulgaris*		Fresh bean
57	Kidney beans			
	a. Red	*Phaseolus vulgaris* Linn.	Habitchuelas, pula	Dried bean
	b. White	*Phaseolus vulgaris* Linn.	Habitchuelas, puti	Dried bean
58	Lima beans/Butter beans	*Phaseolus lunatus* Linn.	Patani	Fresh bean
59	Red beans		Red beans	Dried bean
60	Soybeans	*Glycine max* Linn. Merr.	Utaw	Dried bean
61	Winged beans	*Psophocarpus tetragonolobus DC.*	Sigadillas/Sigarilyas	Fresh pod
62	Wonder beans	*Canavalia ensiformis (L.) DC*		Dried seed
63	Yam bean	*Pachyrrhizus erosus* L. Urb.	Singkamas, bunga	Fresh pod
64	Asian pigeonwings	*Clitoria ternatea* L.	Samsamping	Fresh pod
65	Radish pods		Radish, Ilocano	Fresh pod
66	Tawri	*Lupinus mutabilis*	Tawri	Dried bean/fresh pod

Continued

Vegetables and Rootcrops - *Continued*

	English Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Product Form
	Condiments			
67	Ginger	*Zingiber officinale Roscoe*	Luya	Fresh rhizome
68	Pepper			
	a. Bell	*Capsicum annuum* Linn. var. *annuum*	Siling Amerikano	Fresh fruit
	b. Finger	*Capsicum annuum* Linn. var. *Longum Sendt.*	Siling panigang	Fresh fruit
69	Black pepper	*Piper nigrum Linn.*	Paminta	Dried seed
70	Pepper, chili fruit	*Capsicum frutescens* L.	Siling labuyo, bunga	Fresh fruit
71	Annatto	*Bixa orellana* Linn.	Achuete	Dried seed
72	Ginger lily/Bilimbi	*Averrhoa bilimbi Linn.*	Kamias	Fresh fruit
73	Chinese celery	*Apium graveolens* L.	Kinchay	Fresh leaves
74	Fragrant screw pine	*Pandanus Amaryllifolius Roxb.*	Pandan-mabango	Fresh leaves
75	Parsley	*Petroselium crispum (Miller) Nyman ex A. W. hill*	Parsley	Fresh leaves
76	Tamarind leaves	*Tamarindus indica* Linn.	Talbos ng sampalok	Fresh leaves
77	Citronella/Lemon grass	*Cymbopogon Citratus D. C. Stapf*	Tanglad	Fresh leaves
78	Basil	Ocimum basilicum	Sulasi/Sangig	Fresh leaves
79	Turmeric	*Curcuma longa*	Luyang dilaw	Fresh rhizome
80	Bay leaves (Laurel)	*Laurus nobillis*	Laurel	Dried leaves
81	Onion Leeks	*Allium ampeloprasum Var.porrum (L.) J.Gay*	Onion Leeks	Fresh leaves
82	Garlic leeks		Bawang na mura	Fresh leaves
83	Apat-apat		Apat-apat	Fresh leaves
84	Alubihod	*Spondias Pinnata*	Alubihod	Fresh leaves
85	Spring onion		Sibuyas, mura	Fresh green shallot/ scallion/welsh
86	Coriander		Kulantro/Wansoy	Fresh leaves
87	Chives	*Allium schoenoprasum*	Kutsay	Fresh leaves
88	Mint			Fresh leaves
89	Tabon-tabon	*Hydrophytune orbiculatum*	Tabon-tabon	Fresh fruit
90	Roselle	Hibiscus sabdariffa	Labog	Fresh leaves
	Roots and Tubers			
91	Carrots	*Daucus carota* Linn. *subsp. sativus*	Carrots	Fresh root
92	Taro	*Colocasia esculenta* L. *Schott*	Gabi	Fresh tuber
93	Radish root	*Raphanus sativus* Linn.	Labanos	Fresh root
94	White/Irish potato	*Solanum tuberosum* Linn.	Patatas	Fresh tuber
95	Greater yam	*Dioscorea alata* Linn.	Ubi	Fresh root
96	Turnips	*Pachyrrhizus erosus* L. *Urb.*	Singkamas	Fresh root
97	Arrowroot	*Maranta arundinacea L.*	Uraro	Fresh root
98	Taro root	*Colocasia esculenta L.*	Pao galiang	Fresh root
99	Lesser yam	*Dioscorea esculenta Lour.*	Tugi	Fresh root
100	Beets	*Beta vulgaris Linn.*	Beets	Fresh tuber
101	Wild yam	*Dioscorea luzonensis*	Kamangeg	Fresh tuber
102	Yacon	*Smallanthus sonchifolius*	Yacon	Fresh tuber
	Flower vegetables			
103	Banana male bud	*Musa balbisiana Colla*	Puso ng saging	Fresh male bud
104	Broccoli	*Brassica oleracea* L. *(cymosa)*	Broccoli	Fresh head/stem/ leaves
105	Cauliflower	*Brassica oleracea* L.	Cauliflower	Fresh flower
106	Birch flower	*Broussonetia luzonica var. luzonica*	Himbabao/Alucon	Fresh blossom
107	Corkwood tree flowers	*Sesbania grandiflora* (L.) *Poiret*	Katuray	Fresh flower
108	Tonkin jasmine flower		Sabidokong/Bagbagkong, bulaklak	Fresh flower

Vegetables and Rootcrops - *Concluded*

English Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Product Form
Shoots Vegetables			
109 Asparagus	*Asparagus officinalis* Linn.	Asparagus	Fresh shoot (spear)
110 Bamboo shoots	*Draceana surculosa*	Labong	Fresh shoot
111 Mushroom	*Volvariella volvaceae (billiard ex Fries) Sing*	Kabute	Fresh shoot
112 Sago palm pith	*Metroxylon sagu Rottb.*	Ubod ng lumbia	Fresh pith
113 Coconut pith		Ubod ng niyog	Fresh pith
114 Banana pith		Ubod ng saging	Fresh pith
115 Young Corn		Young Corn	
116 Rattan pith		Ubod ng rattan	Fresh pith

APPENDIX D – CrPS Form 1 (Data Collection Form)

CrPS Form 1 (Data Collection Form)		
PSA Approval No :		
Expires on :		

OBLIGATION TO PROVIDE INFORMATION:
Section 25 of Republic Act 10625 (Obligation to Provide Information) stipulates that all respondents whether natural or legal persons are required to provide truthful and complete information to all statistical inquiries or surveys conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA).
CONFIDENTIALITY:
The PSA adheres and commits to the confidentiality of information as stipulated in Section 26 of RA 10625 (Confidentiality of Information) and Section 8 of RA 10173 (Confidentiality). All data obtained herein shall be held strictly confidential, and will not be used for taxation, investigation or law enforcement purposes.

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
QUEZON CITY

CROPS PRODUCTION SURVEY

_____ to _____ 2 0 __ __
Reference Period

Control No: ☐☐☐   Page _____ of _____

A. IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

A1. GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION

Region :_____ ☐☐   Province : _____ ☐☐   City/Municipality : _____ ☐☐

A2. FARM CATEGORY

Type of Farm: 1 - Large Farm   2 - Small Farm
(Encircle code)

A3. SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION

Name of Farm/
Farmer-Producer: _____ ☐☐   Address: _____
_____

Name of Respondent: _____   Contact Number: _____

B. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION, AREA, AND NUMBER OF BEARING TREES/HILLS/VINES

COMMODITY GROUPING/ NAME OF CROP	CROP CODE	VOLUME OF PRODUCTION (in kilograms)		AREA PLANTED/ HARVESTED (in hectares)		NUMBER OF BEARING TREES/HILL/VINES		REASON/S FOR CHANGE IN PRODUCTION (Indicate codes and expound the reason)
		Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1 - NON-FOOD AND INDUSTRIAL CROPS								
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
2 - FRUIT CROPS								
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
3 - VEGETABLES AND ROOTCROPS								
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								

C. CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the data gathered in this collection form were obtained/reviewed by me personally and in accordance with instructions.

Name and Signature
of Statistical Researcher: _____   Contact Number: _____   Date Accomplished:_____

Name and Signature
of Field Supervisor: _____   Contact Number: _____   Date Reviewed:_____

Codes for Column 9:
1- Change in Area   3- Pests and Diseases   5- Fertilizers   7- Others, specify
2- Weather Effects   4- Seeds   6- Irrigation Services

Note for Columns 5 & 6:
1/ - area planted for permanent crops and multi-harvest temporary crops; area harvested for mono-harvest temporary crops

APPENDIX E – Computer Generated CrPS Form 2
(Summary Form for Farmer-Producers Per Crop)

CrPS Form 2	3	VEGETABLE

Summary Form for Farmer-Producers per Crop
(For Small Farm Only)

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
CROPS PRODUCTION SURVEY (CrPS)

Reference Quarter 1   Survey Year 2,0,2,0

A. IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

A1. GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION

Region Code 1,0   Province Code 1,8   City/Municipality Code 0,5

A2. SAMPLE IDENTIFCATION

Type of Farm 2   COMMODITY CODE 2,1,4,3,6,0   Ampalaya fruit

B. PRODUCTION, AREA AND NUMBER OF BEARING TREES/HILLS/VINES

	Name of Large Farm/Farmer-Producer	Farm Code	VOLUME OF PRODUCTION LAST YEAR (kg)	VOLUME OF PRODUCTION THIS YEAR (kg)	AREA PLA
1	EMMA G. LACAR	0,0,1	6,0,-,0,0	8,5,-,0,0	
2	ALEX F. OBSID	0,0,2	9,0,-,0,0	1,8,0,-,0,0	
3	ALBERT N. REMENTIZO	0,0,3	1,9,0,-,0,0	1,8,0,-,0,0	
4	REIL E. YAWING	0,0,4	1,2,0,-,0,0	2,0,0,-,0,0	
5	RICHMUND Y. BONGALON	0,0,5	2,0,0,-,0,0	1,5,0,-,0,0	
6	TOTAL		6,6,0,-,0,0	7,9,5,-,0,0	

APPENDIX F –Computer Generated CrPS Form 3
(Provincial Summary Form for Small Farm)

CrPS Form 3   **3**   VEGETABLE

Provincial Summary Form
(List of Top Five Producing Cities/Municipalities Per Crop)

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

CROPS PRODUCTION SURVEY (CRPS)

Reference Quarter **1**   Survey Year **2,0,2,0**

A. IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

A1. GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION

Region Code   **1,0**   Province Code   **1,8**

A2. SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION

Type of Farm   **2**   COMMODITY CODE   **2,1,4,3,6,0**   Ampalaya fruit

B. PRODUCTION, AREA AND NUMBER OF BEARING TREES/HILLS/VINES

	NAME OF CITY/ MUNICIPALITY	VOLUME OF PRODUCTION LAST YEAR (kg)	VOLUME OF PRODUCTION THIS YEAR (kg)	AREA PLANTED/HARVE YEAR (ha)
1	CATARMAN	2,5,5,-,0,0	3,1,0,-,0,0	
2	GUINSILIBAN	3,0,0,-,0,0	3,5,0,-,0,0	
3	MAHINOG	5,5,0,-,0,0	5,3,5,-,0,0	
4	MAMBAJAO	8,0,0,-,0,0	8,5,0,-,0,0	
5	SAGAY	6,6,0,-,0,0	7,9,5,-,0,0	
6	TOTAL	2,5,6,5,-,0,0	2,8,4,0,-,0,0	

APPENDIX G – Computer Generated CrPS Form 3
(Provincial Summary Form for Large Farm)

CrPS Form 3 | 3 | VEGETABLE

Provincial Summary Form
(List of Top Five Producing Cities/Municipalities Per Crop)

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

CROPS PRODUCTION SURVEY (CᵣPS)

Reference Quarter 1   Survey Year 2,0,2,0

A. IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

A1. GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION

Region Code 1,0   Province Code 1,8

A2. SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION

Type of Farm 1   COMMODITY CODE 2,1,4,3,6,0   Ampalaya fruit

B. PRODUCTION, AREA AND NUMBER OF BEARING TREES/HILLS/VINES

	NAME OF CITY/ MUNICIPALITY	VOLUME OF PRODUCTION LAST YEAR (kg)	VOLUME OF PRODUCTION THIS YEAR (kg)	AREA PLANTED/HARVE YEAR (ha)
1	CATARMAN	3,3,0,0,0,.,0,0	4,5,0,0,0,.,0,0	
2		0,.,0,0	0,.,0,0	
3		0,.,0,0	0,.,0,0	
4		0,.,0,0	0,.,0,0	
5		0,.,0,0	0,.,0,0	
6	TOTAL	3,3,0,0,0,.,0,0	4,5,0,0,0,.,0,0	

APPENDIX H-Parameters and Fruiting Season of Selected Fruit Crops

Crop	Planting Density	Quantity	Unit	Kilos	Fruits/ Kilo	Bearing Age	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
MAJOR:																		
Banana	400	1-6	bunches			10-12 mos	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bungulan				79														
Cavendish				180														
Lacatan				88														
Latundan				58														
Saba				122														
Calamansi	400-625	0.1-2	kaing	4.4 - 88	40-50	6							✓	✓	✓			
Mango	51-100	20-3t	fruits			10			✓	✓	✓	✓						
Carabao				750	3-5													
Piko				600	4-5													
Others																		
Pineapple	28572	8t-12t	fruits	18.9t - 28.4t		12-18 mos			✓	✓	✓	✓						
Other Fruits:				7.2t - 54t														
Balimbing	277	20-900	fruits	100		4-5			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Durian	100	10-500	fruits	500		4-5								✓	✓	✓	✓	
Lanzones	400	2-100	kilos	2-100	60-80	12-20		✓	✓	✓	✓							
Mangosteen	156	100-600	fruits	100	5-6	10							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Papaya		5-60	fruits			6-9 mos	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Solo																		
Hawaiian	400-500			156														
Native	1.1t-2.5t			39														
Rambutan	100-156	200-300	fruits	50		5-6							✓	✓	✓	✓		
Tamarind	40-70	1-15	kaing	77-105		3-4							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Watermelon	2t-3t	3t-10t	fruits	6.9t - 30t														
Mandarin	160-280	20-1,000	fruits	125	8-9/4-5	5	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Orange	120-200	10-600	fruits	100	5-6/3-7	3-4	✓	✓									✓	✓
Avocado	123	500-600	fruits	360	3-5	4-5				✓	✓	✓	✓					
Guava	277	7.5-20	kilos	7.5-20		4-6										✓	✓	✓
Native																		
Guapple	600-625																	
Guyabano	400	12-24	fruits	38.4		3-5					✓	✓						
Jackfruit	100	20-500	fruits	1500		7					✓	✓						
Melon	2t-3t	3t-12t	fruits															
Honey-dew																		
Muskmelon																		
Santol	69	150-300	fruits		5	5-7							✓	✓	✓	✓		
Starapple	156	1000	fruits	275	7-10	5-6	✓	✓	✓	✓								✓
Pomelo	100-156	5-400	fruits	450		4-5	✓									✓	✓	✓
Atis	625	40-75	fruits	30	8-15	3-5							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Breadfruit	69	600-800	fruits	480		4-6	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Chico	156	500-2t	fruits	400	15-20	6-8				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Duhat	100			100/tree		7-8				✓	✓	✓						
Mabolo	51	10-800	fruits			6-7						✓	✓					
Marang	100	30-1,500	fruits			4-5					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sineguelas	100-156	150-300	fruits	6	50-70	3												
Lime	204-280	10-500	fruits			3-4										✓	✓	✓

The parameters established by the Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI), as shown in Appendix H, are the national averages. These levels vary at the provincial level due to the differences in climate type, topography and farm practices. Note that the provincial parameters should not deviate too much from the national average. As technology in plant breeding has improved, these parameters require updating.

APPENDIX I - Parameters of Selected Non-Food and Industrial Crops

Crop	Yield	Bearing Trees, Hills/ha
Abaca	450-1,900 kg./ha	625-1,100 hills/ha
Coconut	5-60 nuts/tree	100-160 trees/ha
Coffee		
Arabica	500-1000 kg of green beans/ha	950-1,400 trees/ha
	1.85-3.70 kg of dried berries/tree	
	0.92-1.85 kg of dry beans/tree	
	0.50-1.00 kg.of green beans/tree	
Excelsa	1,000 kg of green beans/ha	300-550 trees/ha
	6.73-12.35 kg of dried berries/tree	
	3.37-6.17 kg of dry beans/tree	
	1.82-3.33 kg of green beans/tree	
Liberica	1,000 kg of green beans/ha	300-550 trees/ha
	6.73-12.35 kg of dried berries/tree	
	3.37-6.17 kg of dry beans/tree	
	1.82-3.33 kg of green beans/tree	
Robusta	1,200 kg of green beans/ha	500-1000 trees/ha
	4.44-8.89 kg of dried berries/tree	
	2.22-4.44 kg of dry beans per tree	
	1.20-2.40 kg of green beans/tree	
Rubber	13.15 kg of cuplump/tree	160-280 trees/ha
	(3.4 -4 kg per bt)	(500 trees per ha)
Sugarcane (cane for):		
Centrifugal Sugar	15-90 mt./ha	20,000-25,000 hills/ha
Panocha	12,600-91,000 canes/ha	20,000-25,000 hills/ha
Basi/Vinegar	3,000-9,000 lit./ha	20,000-25,000 hills/ha
Tobacco	400-1,600 kg/ha	14,000-20,000 hills/ha
Virgina	1,800-2,000 kg/ha	
Native	1,600-1,800 kg/ha	
Others (Burley)	1,900-2,200 kg/ha	
Cacao	0.2-3 kg/tree	1,000 trees/ha
Cashew	93.75 kg/tree	70-160 trees/ha
Cotton		
Old file	200-800 kg/ha	10,000-12,500 hills/ha
Series data	200-3,000 kg./ha	10,000-12,500 hills/ha
Palm		
Oil Palm		
Old file	5-60 kg/tree	400-625 trees/ha
New, internet	125-300 kg/tree	143 trees/ha
Kaong	225 kg/tree	143 trees/ha
Pili Nut	5-60 kg/ha	60-70 trees/ha
Betel Nut	30-300 nuts/tree	1,000-1,500 trees/ha
Other Fibers		
Jute	2,500-3,000 kg/ha	
Sisal	2,000-3,500 kg/ha	
Ramie	800-1,400 kg/ha	40,000-45,000 hills/ha
Maguey	130-1,900 kg/ha	2,500-3,000 hills/ha
Kapok	100-2,000 kg/ha	204-280 trees/ha
Bromeliad/ Euphorbia	* 51-120 mt/ha	

* with planting medium

APPENDIX J - Guide on Planting and Growing Vegetables

Crop/Variety	Time of Planting	Maturity*	Yield Per Hectare
Mongo/ Mungbean	Feb-Mar/May-Jun/Sep-Oct	65-72 DAP	1.0-1.5 tons
Peanut	May-Jun / Sep-Oct	90-110 DAP	1.5-2.5 tons
Cabbage	Oct - Dec	55-60 DAT	20-25 tons
Eggplant	All season	90-120 DAP	9-11 tons
Tomato	Jan-May / Sep-Oct	55-65 DAT	20-30 tons
Garlic	Oct-Dec	95-120 DAP	8-12 tons
Onion	Oct - Feb	3-4 MAT	8-15 tons
Sweet Potato	All season	90-120 DAP	25-35 tons
Habitchuelas	Oct - Jan	50 DAP	8-12 tons
Snap Beans	All season	43-52 DAP	10-15 tons (green pods)
Brocolli	Oct - Dec	50-65 DAT	4-10 tons
Cauliflower	Sep - Jan	45-60 DAT	20,000 heads
Kangkong	All season	30-50 DAP	10-12 tons
Lettuce (loose leaf)	All season	30-45 DAT	5-10 tons
Pechay	All season	25-30 DAT	6-10 tons
Chinese Cabbage	Oct - Dec	55-65 DAT	10-25 tons
Ampalaya	All season	60-75 DAP	8-15 tons
Stringbeans	All season	50-65 DAP	6-12 tons (green pods)
Bush Sitao	Nov - Mar	45-50 DAP	8-10 tons
Upo	Oct-Mar	90-100 DAP	5-10 tons
Okra	All season	60-75 DAP	6-11 tons
Squash	Nov-Jan	3-5 MONTHS	10-12 tons
Ginger	Apr-May	8-12 MAT	5-10 tons
Sweet Pepper	Sep - Jan	80-90 DAT	10-20 tons
Carrot	All season	75-103 DAS	4-8 tons
Gabi (native)	All season	6-12 MAT	7-12 tons
Radish	Oct-Mar	45-60 DAP	8-10 tons
Potato	Sep - Jan	110-120 DAT	15-25 tons
Chayote	Sep - Jan	6-10 MAT	2.5-4.0 tons
Patola	Apr-May / Sep-Nov	60-85 DAP	3,333-5,000 fruits
Black Pepper	All season	3-6 years	2-4 tons
Cucumber	May-Jul / Oct-Dec	50-65 DAP	10-15 tons
Sweet Pea	Nov-Jan	80-90 DAP	2.0-3.0 tons (green pods)
Celery	Sep - Jan	65-75 DAP	5-6 tons
Chick Pea	Sep - Jan	60-90 DAT	2.5-3.0 tons
Cowpea	All season	60-75 DAP	8-10 tons (green pods)
Hyacinth Beans (batao	All season	75-90 DAP	10,000-15,000 pods
Lima Beans (patani)	Nov - Mar	5-6 MAS	1.0-2.5 tons
Mustard	All season	25-30 DAT	6-10 tons
Soybeans	Jan-Feb/May-Jun/Sep-Oct	85-100 DAP	2-3 tons

Source: Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI)
Note:*DAP - Days after Planting; DAT - Days after Transplanting

APPENDIX K - List of Auxiliary Information Used as Data Checks and Possible Sources

Information	Source
1. Production related statistics: No. of bearing trees, area, production, yield, updated cropping calendar	Agri-Businessmen
	Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI)
	Cooperatives
	Institute of Plant Breeding (IPB)
	Local Government Units (LGUs)
	National Tobacco Administration (NTA)
	Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)
	Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA)
	Philippine Fiber Industry Development Authority (PhilFIDA)
	Philippine Seed Board
	Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
	Private Growers
	Sugar Regulatory Administration (SRA)
	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas
2. Foreign trade statistics	BPI
	PSA
3. Prices on: a. fertilizer, pesticides; b. farm gate, wholesale, retail	Agricultural Traders
	Plantation Farms
	PSA
4. All relevant data from: a. large growers; b. fruit crops associations, cooperatives	Agri-Businessmen
	NGOs,
	Private Growers
5. Per capita consumption; industrial consumption	Food and Nutrition Research Institute
	Industry Associations
	LGUs
	PSA
6. Weather conditions and damage report due to natural and man-made calamities	Deparment of Agriculture (DA)
	Farmers
	LGUs
	Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA)
	PSA
7. Government and private programs and policies implemented, affecting crop production	DA
	LGUs
	NGO
8. Trading and processing patterns of selected	PSA (trading matrix of selected fruits)

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