

SPECIAL RELEASE

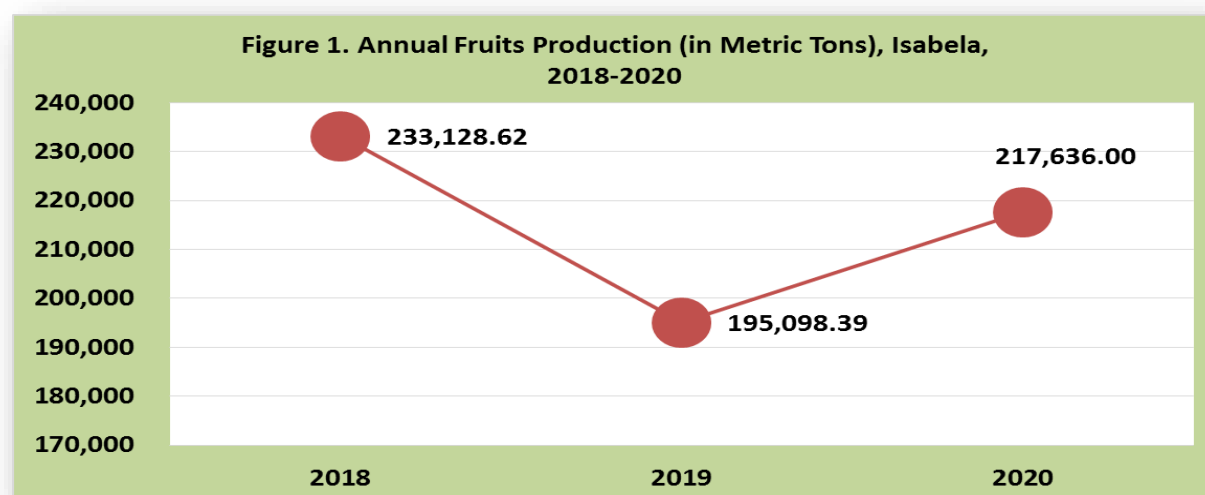
2020 FRUIT CROPS PRODUCTION APPRECIATED BY 11.55 PERCENT

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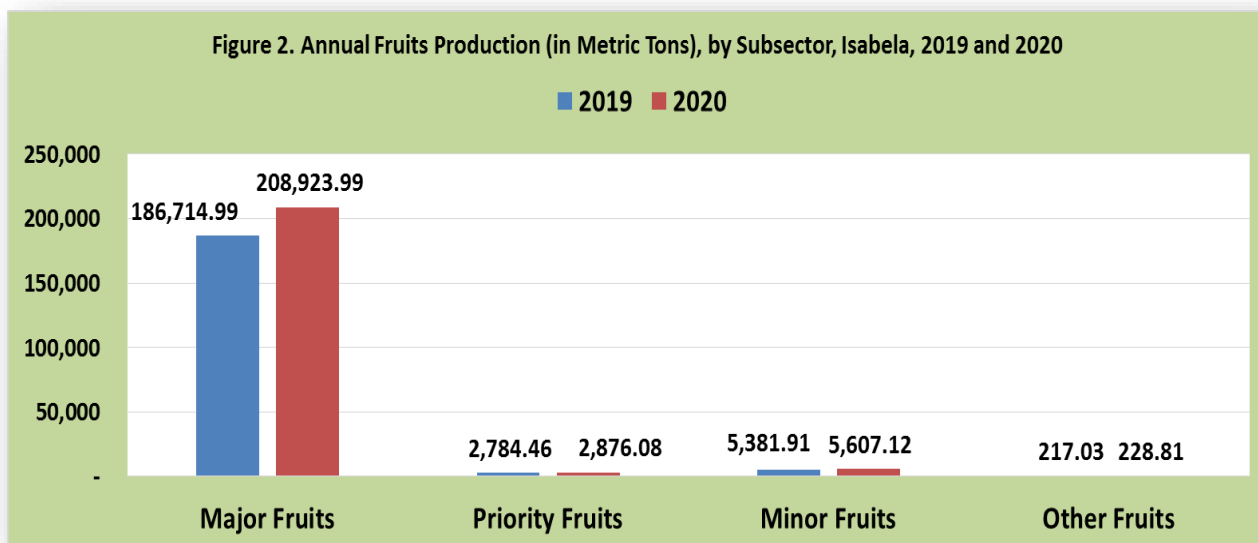
The total production of fruits crops in Isabela appreciated by 11.55 percent in 2020 with 217,636 metric tons compared last year with 195,098 metric tons. Further, as shown in Figure 1, the highest production for the past three years was posted in 2018 while the lowest production was posted in 2019 at 195,098 metric tons. Notably, the increment of the overall fruit crops production in 2020 was attributed by the significant increased of Major Crops Sector.

SUB-SECTOR	PRODUCTION (in metric ton)			Percent Change	
	2018	2019	2020	(c3/c2)	(c4/c3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(c3/c2)	(c4/c3)
TOTAL FRUITS	233,128.62	195,098.39	217,636.00	(16.31)	11.55
Major Fruits	224,471.33	186,714.99	208,923.99	(16.82)	11.89
Priority Fruits	3,014.62	2,784.46	2,876.08	(7.63)	3.29
Minor Fruits	5,437.37	5,381.91	5,607.12	(1.02)	4.18
Other Fruits	205.30	217.03	228.81	5.71	5.43



Meanwhile, all sub-sectors contributed in the increase of the 2020 fruit crops production. Remarkably, the biggest increase was from the major fruits sub-sector which contributed largely in the total increase of fruits production. In 2020, 208,924 metric tons was harvested from major fruits compared to 186,715 metric tons in 2019.

Priority and minor fruits including other fruits also posted an upward trend in production from the 2019 final estimates.



Particularly, major fruits ranked number one which shared 96 percent of the total fruits production in the province. Priority and minor fruits contributed 1.32 and 2.58 percent respectively, while other fruits shared 0.11 percent.

Figure 3. Distribution of Fruit Crops Production, by Subsector, Isabela, 2020

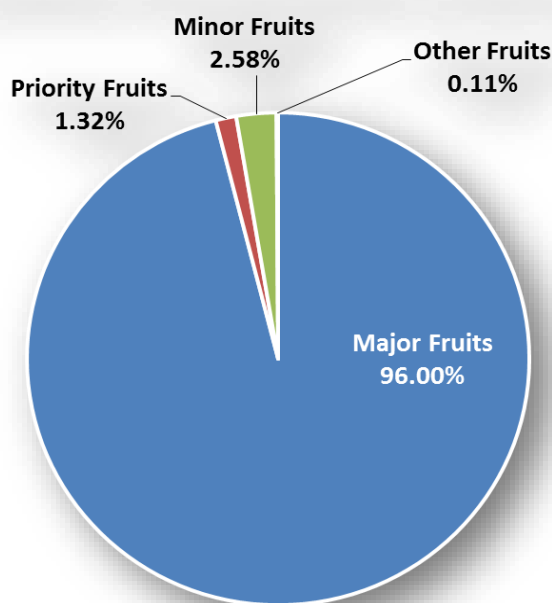
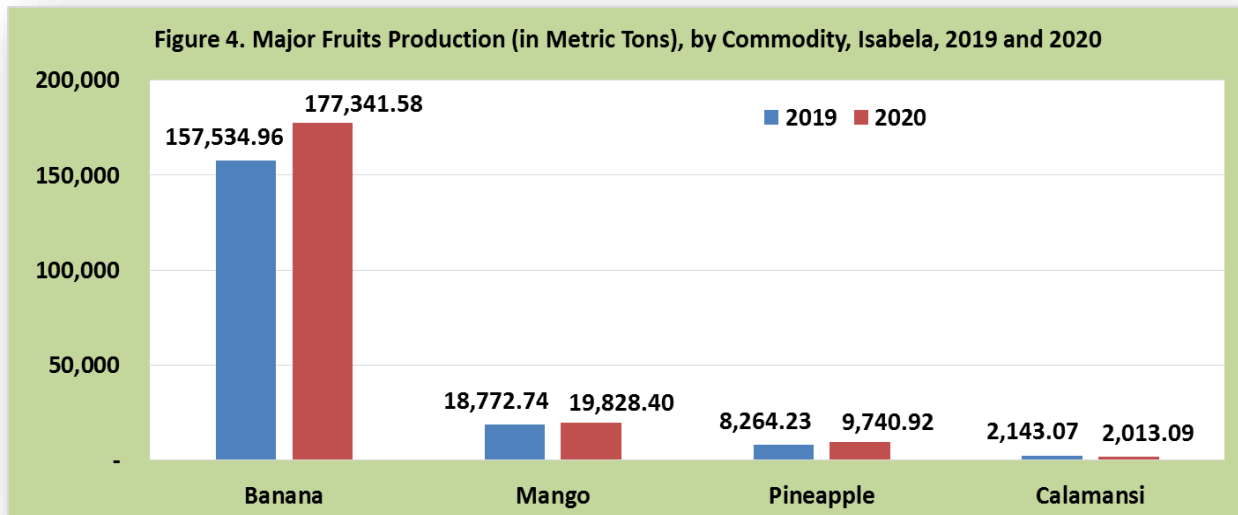


Table 2. Major Fruit Crops Production (in Metric Tons), by Commodity, Isabela, 2019-2020

Commodity	PRODUCTION (in metric ton)		Percent Change
	2019	2020	
Major Crops	186,714.99	208,923.99	11.89
Banana	157,534.96	177,341.58	12.57
Mango	18,772.74	19,828.40	5.62
Pineapple	8,264.23	9,740.92	17.87
Calamansi	2,143.07	2,013.09	(6.07)



As shown in Figure 4, banana, the banner commodity under major fruits sub-sector, registered the biggest gained in production by 12.57 percent, from 157,534 metric tons in 2019 to 177,341 metric tons in 2020. Banana occupies about 84.88 percent of the total major fruits production in the province last year. Similarly, mango production in 2019 also registered higher by 5.62 percent from 18,772 metric tons produced in 2019 to 19,828 metric tons in 2020. Pineapple production in 2020 was estimated at 9,740 metric tons, accelerated by 17.77 percent from the 2019 estimates of produced of about 8,264 metric tons. Mango and pineapple output accounted to about 9.49 and 4.66 percent of the major fruits production in 2020. The remaining 0.96 percent of the major fruits production accounted from calamansi which displayed an opposite trend, from 2,143 metric tons in 2019 to only 2,013 metric tons or about 6.07 percent decrease.

Figure 5. Distribution of Major Fruits Production, by Commodity, Isabela, 2020

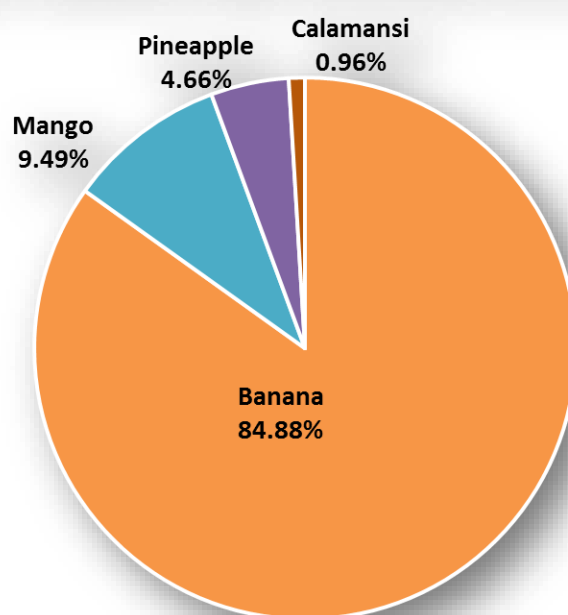
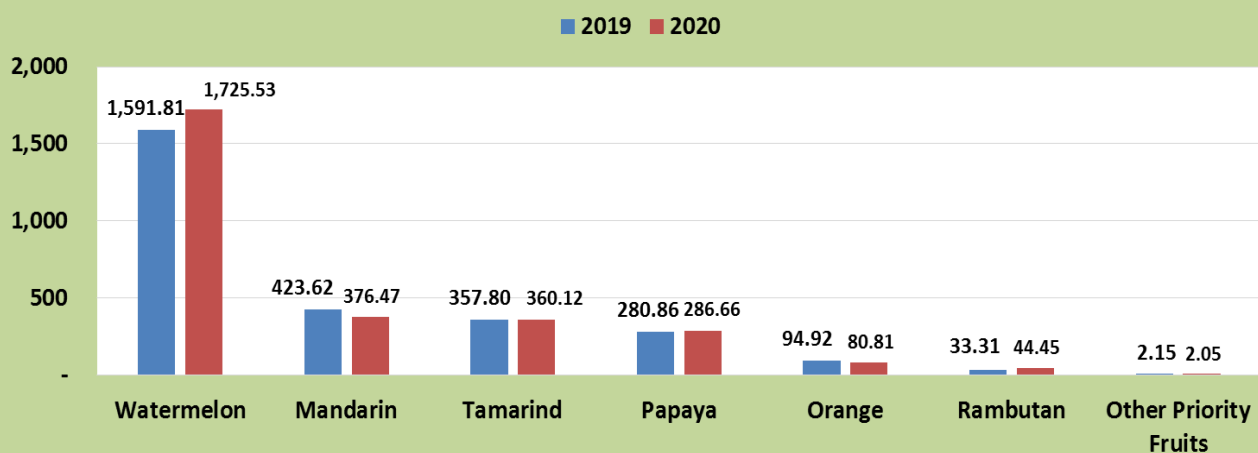


Table 3. Priority Fruit Crops Production (in Metric Tons), by Commodity, Isabela, 2019-2020			
Commodity	PRODUCTION (in metric ton)		Percent Change
	2019	2020	
Priority Fruit Crops	2,784.46	2,876.09	3.29
Watermelon	1,591.81	1,725.53	8.40
Mandarin	423.62	376.47	(11.13)
Tamarind	357.80	360.12	0.65
Papaya	280.86	286.66	2.06
Orange	94.92	80.81	(14.86)
Rambutan	33.31	44.45	33.44
Other Priority Fruits	2.15	2.05	(4.65)

Figure 6. Priority Fruits Production (in Metric Tons), by Commodity, Isabela, 2019 and 2020



Meanwhile, same upward trend was registered in total priority fruits production which posted a 3.29 percent in 2020 and obviously noted from the significant increase in watermelon of about 133 metric tons higher from the 2019 realized output of 1,591 metric tons. This additional marked 8.40 percent higher in the 2020 estimated production of only 1,725 metric tons. Watermelon occupies 60.0 percent of the total priority fruits in the province. Moreover, the increased production of the total priority fruits in 2020 was further followed by increases in production of tamarind, papaya and rambutan. Tamarind production in 2020 was increased by 0.65 percent from the 2019 estimate of 357 metric tons to only 360 metric tons while papaya production in 2020 was increased by 2.06 percent from the 2019 estimate of 280 metric tons to 286 metric tons in 2020. Tamarind production contributed around 12.52 percent in the pie of total priority fruits and papaya shared 9.97 percent in the 2020 estimates. Same trend can be noticed with rambutan which significantly increased by 33.44 percent from 33.31 metric tons in 2019 to 44.45 percent in 2020. Production of rambutan occupies only 1.55 percent of the total priority crops. On the other hand, mandarin, orange and other priority crops reflected otherwise. Mandarin shapes 13.09 percent of the total priority fruits showed about 47 metric tons reduction from the 2019 estimates of 423 metric tons or about 11.13 percent decrease in its 2020 estimates of 376 metric tons. Orange had 14 metric tons decrease from the 2019 estimate of 94 metric

tons or 14.86 percent decrease in its 2020 estimate of 80 metric tons while other priority fruits reduced insignificantly of last year's output compared last year's output.

Figure 7. Distribution of Priority Fruits Production, by Commodity, Isabela, 2020

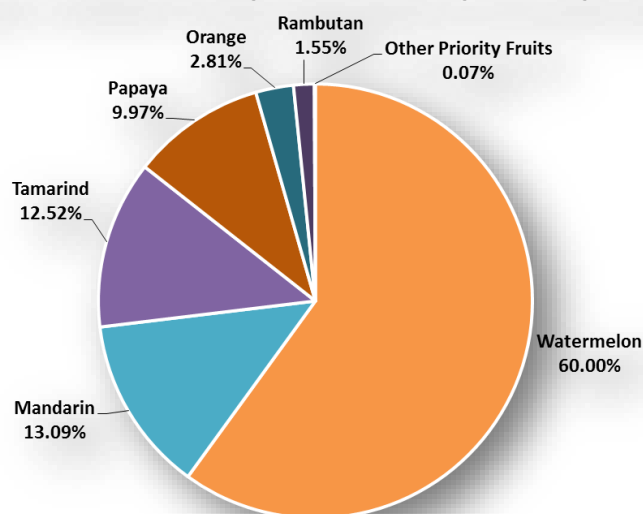


Table 4. Minor Fruit Crops Production (in Metric Tons), by Commodity, Isabela, 2019-2020

Commodity	PRODUCTION (in metric ton)		Percent Change
	2019	2020	
Minor Fruit Crops	5,381.91	5,607.12	4.18
Pomelo	2,019.43	2,152.00	6.56
Santol	1,010.48	1,056.58	4.56
Avocado	983.45	1,101.53	12.01
Guava	366.72	324.63	(11.48)
Jackfruit	302.35	243.25	(19.55)
Starapple	186.79	185.80	(0.53)
Melon	155.69	146.24	(6.07)
Other Minor Fruits	357.00	397.09	11.23

Almost all commodities under subsector of minor fruits subsector exhibited an upward trend in production compared to 2019 final estimates. In particular, pomelo production posted about 6.56 percent increase from the 2019 estimates of 2,019 metric tons. Santol production also registered increased by 4.56 percent or 1,010 metric tons output in 2019 to 1,056 metrics in 2020. Pomelo production showed the largest share under priority subsector which shapes around 38.38 percent (Figure 9). Santol occupies only 18.84 percent in the pie of priority crops. Avocado accelerated by about 12.01 percent from the 2019 estimates of 983 metric tons compared to 1,101 metric tons output in 2020. Production of avocado occupies around 19.65 percent of the total minor fruits production. On the other hand, guava and jackfruit production in 2020 declined by 11.48 percent and 19.55 percent respectively, or from 366 metric tons in 2019 to 324 metric tons in 2020 for the former commodity, and from 302 metric tons in 2019 to 243 metric tons in 2020 for the latter commodity. Both commodities had a combined share of 10.13 percent in the total minor fruits production.

Starapple and melon followed the same trend with the former commodity showing 0.53 percent decrease while the latter at almost 6.07 percent. Starapple production shared 3.31 percent while melon contributed 2.61 percent in the total minor fruits production in 2020. Other minor fruits which are mostly monitored annually includes melon, chico, sineguelas, breadfruits, duhat, atis, lime, mabolo and marang registered increased final estimates in 2020 compared to last year's output.

Figure 9. Distribution of Minor Fruits Production, by Commodity, Isabela, 2020

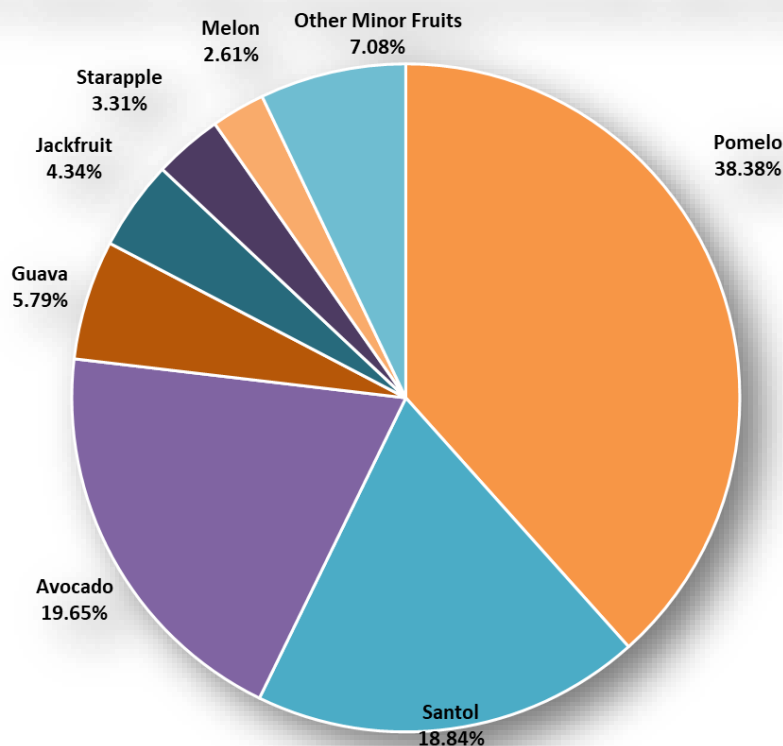
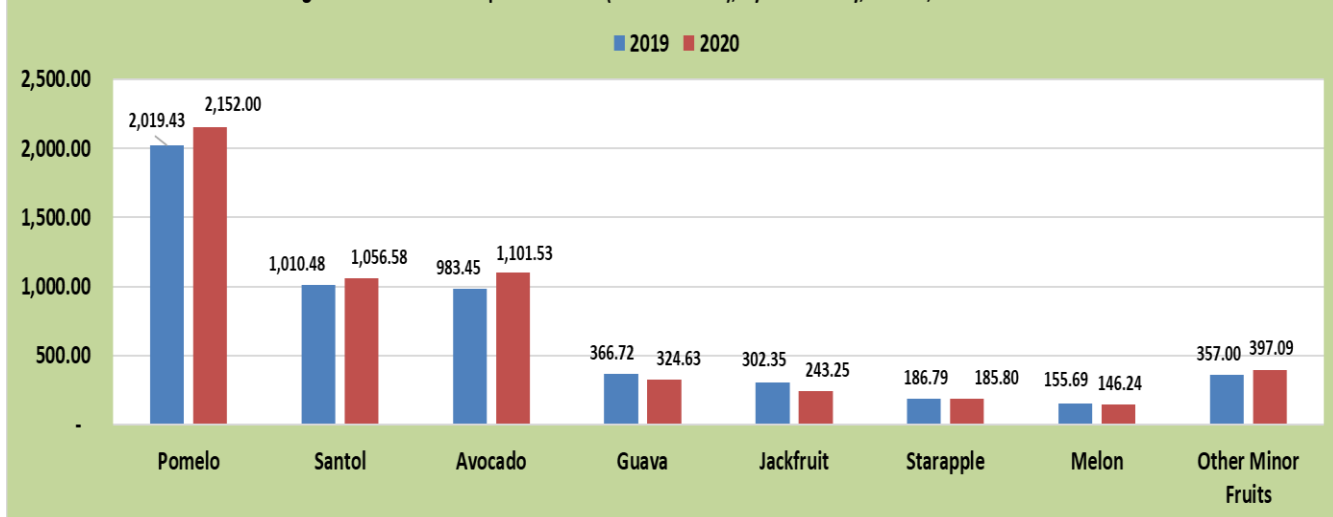



Figure 8. Minor Fruit Crops Production (in Metric Tons), by Commodity, Isabela, 2018 and 2019



Approved for Release


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TECHNICAL NOTES

Production refers to the quantity produced and actually harvested for a particular crop during the reference period.

For other crops, area planted refers to the actual physical area planted while area harvested refers to the actual area from which harvests are realized.

Estimates of production and area planted/harvested are generated from the Quarterly Crops Production Survey (CrPS) of which there are four survey rounds in a year, that is, February, May, August, and November.