

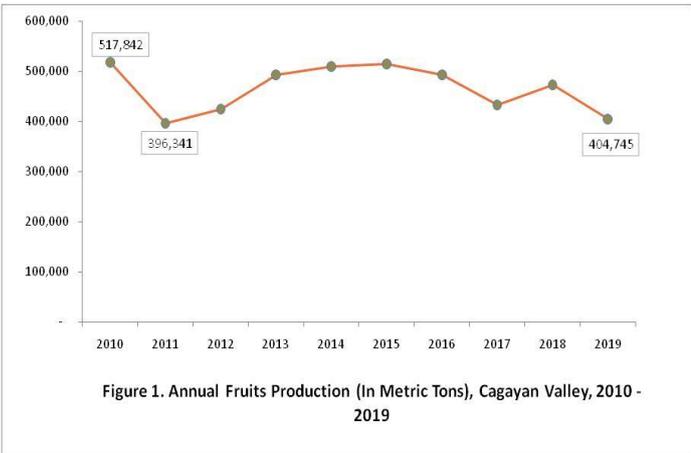


# SPECIAL RELEASE

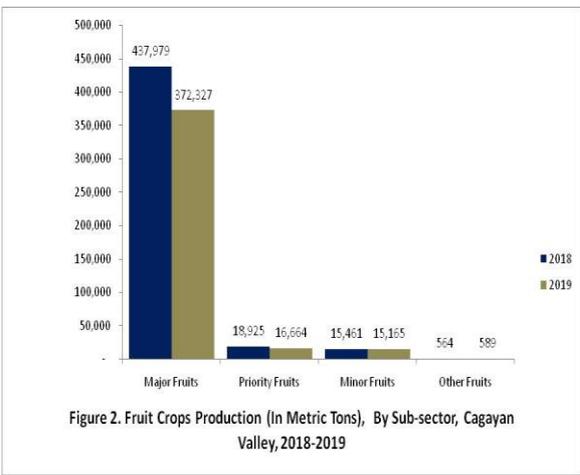
## Fruits production in 2019 almost at its lowest output in ten years

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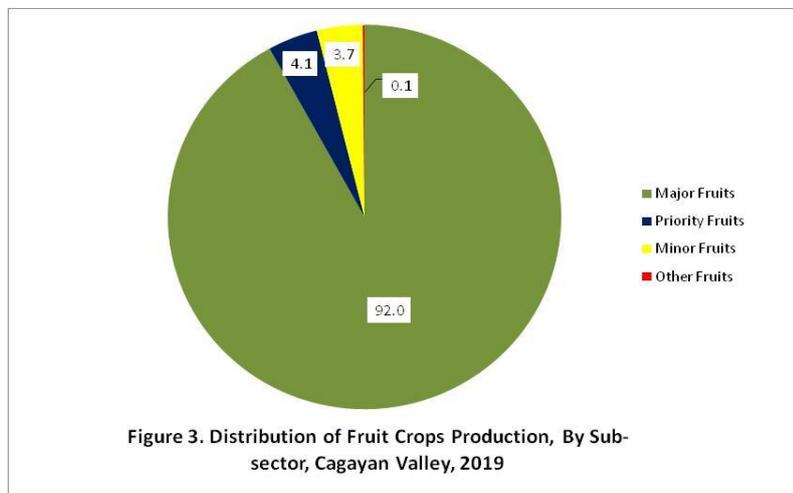
Annual fruit crops production in Cagayan Valley in 2019 was registered as the second lowest output of the region for the past ten years. The lowest production was registered in 2011 following the year that posted the highest ever fruits production during the period 2010-2019. The latest production estimated at 404,745 metric tons was only about eight thousand metric tons higher than the production in 2011 estimated at 396,341 metric tons. On the other hand, the highest production registered in 2010 at 517,942 metric tons was way above the 2019 output or higher by whopping 113 thousand metric tons. Further, the 2019 output was 14.4 percent lower than the 2018 estimates of about 472,929 metric tons. Aside from the 2010 output, fruits production in the region in 2014 and 2015 was also above the half million mark while other years annual production during the past ten years were all below half million metric tons.



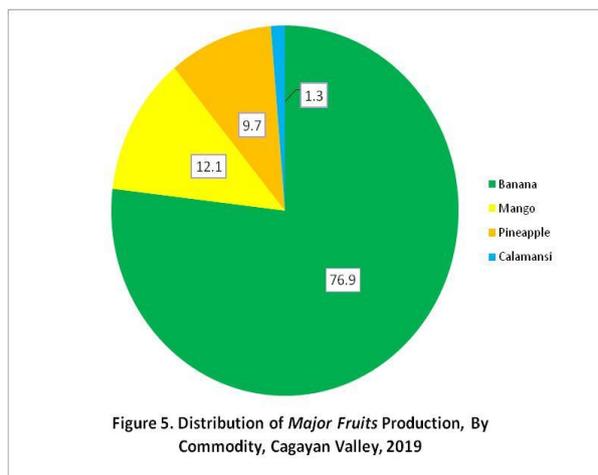
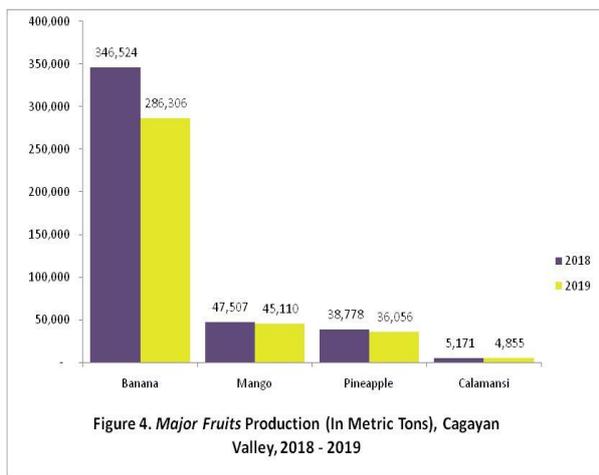
Meanwhile, almost all sub-sectors contributed in the decrease of the 2019 fruit crops production. Notably, the biggest slash was from the *major fruits* sub-sector which contributed largely in the total decrease of fruits production. In 2019, less than 372 thousand metric tons was only harvested from *major fruits* compared to almost 438 thousand metric tons in 2018. *Priority* and *minor fruits* also posted decline in production from the 2018 final estimates while *other fruits*, although insignificant, showed otherwise.



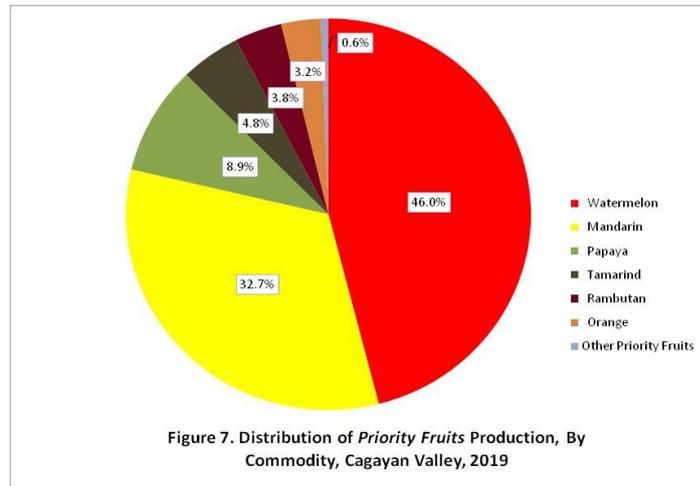
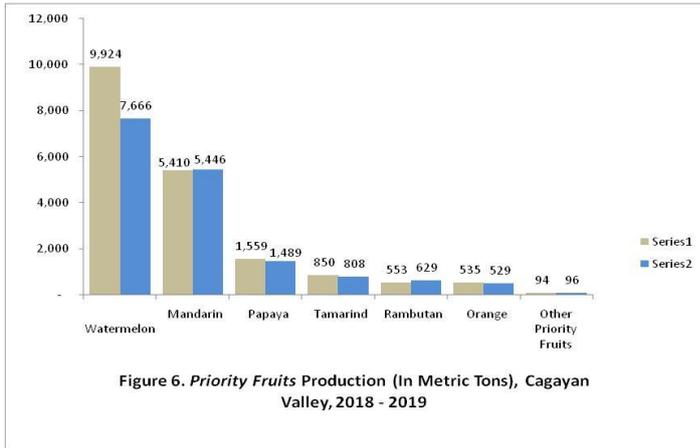
Particularly, *major fruits* shared more than ninety percent of the total fruits production in the region. *Priority* and *minor fruits* contributed 4.1 and 3.7 percent respectively, while *other fruits* shared 0.1 percent.



**Banana production showed the biggest falloff**



Banana, the banner commodity under *major fruits* sub-sector, posted the biggest loss in production, from 346,524 metric tons in 2018 to only 286,306 metric tons in 2019 or about 17.4 percent decrease or an absolute value reduction by more than 60 thousand metric tons. Banana accounted to about seventy seven percent of the total *major fruits* production in the region last year. Similarly, mango production in 2019 also posted a decline by 5.0 percent from 47,507 metric tons produced in 2018 to 45,110 metric tons in 2019. Similarly, pineapple production in 2019 was estimated only at 36,056 metric tons, short by 7.0 percent from the 2018 estimates of produced of about 38,778 metric tons. Mango and pineapple output accounted to about 12.1 and 9.7 percent of the *major fruits* production in the region in 2019. The remaining 1.3 percent of the *major fruits* production came from calamansi which displayed the same trend, from 5,171 metric tons in 2018 to only 4,855 metric tons or about 6.1 percent decrease.

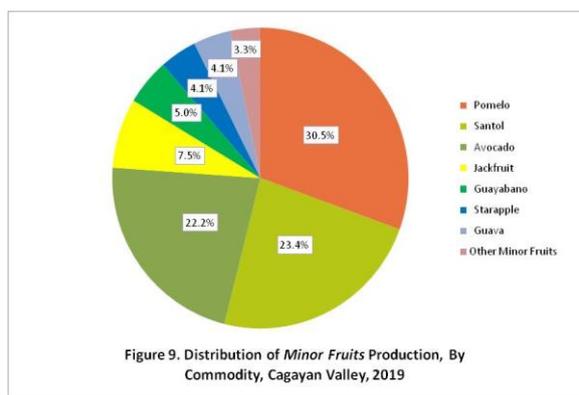
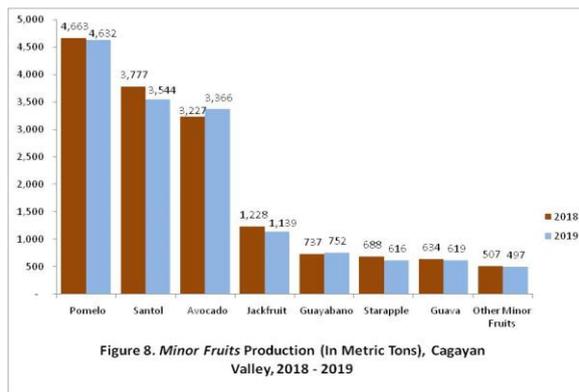


Meanwhile, the reduction in the total *priority fruits* production in 2019 can be traced from the large production slash in watermelon of about 2,258 metric tons short from the 2018 realized output of 9,924 metric tons. This reduction represents 22.8 percent decrease in the 2019 estimated production of only 7,666 metric tons. Watermelon occupies 46.0 percent of the total *priority fruits* in the region last year. Moreover, the reduced production of the total *priority fruits* in 2019 was further suppressed by decreases in production of papaya, tamarind and oranges. Papaya production in 2019 was reduced by 4.5 percent from the 2018 estimate of 1,559 metric tons to only 1,489 metric tons while tamarind production in 2019 was reduced by 4.9 percent from the 2018 estimate of 850 metric tons to 808 metric tons in 2019. Papaya

contributed around 8.9 percent in the total *priority fruits* while tamarind nailed its share to 4.8 percent in the 2019 estimates. Production of orange which is 3.2 percent of the total *priority fruits* showed about six metric tons reduction from the 2018 estimates of 535 metric tons or about 1.1 percent decrease in its 2019 estimates of 529 metric tons. Obviously, increases in production registered in mandarin, rambutan and other priority fruits were not enough to overturn the downward trend established by the other commodities mentioned earlier. Specifically, mandarin had only 36 metric tons increase from the 2018 estimate of 5,410 metric tons or only 0.7 percent increase in its 2019 estimate of 5,446 metric tons while rambutan registered only over 76 metric tons from the 2018 estimates of 553 metric tons or 13.7 percent increase in its 2019 production of 629 metric tons. Last year, mandarin production shared 32.7 percent in the pie of *priority fruits* while rambutan shared 3.6 percent. Other priority fruits comprising lanzones, durian and balimbing also exceeded its 2018 estimates by two metric tons but the increment is solely credited to the former commodity. Other priority fruits shared only 0.6 percent in the total *priority fruits*.

It should be noted that for *major and priority fruits*, banner commodities or commodities with large contribution in both fruits sub-sectors displayed the highest setback in terms of production. The combined reduction in production of banana under *major fruits* and watermelon considered as *priority fruits* alone, estimated at 62,476 metric tons, already accounted to about 91.6 percent of the total loss in fruits production for 2019.

For *minor fruits* which are monitored either on a semester or annual basis, almost all commodities under the sub-sector exhibited downward trends in production compared to 2018. In particular, santol production posted about 6.2 percent decrease from the 2018 estimates of 3,777 metric tons. The estimated reduction of about 223 metric tons is the highest decrease across all commodities in the *minor fruits* sub-sector and shaped the production of santol to only 3,544 metric tons in 2019. production of Santol occupies around 23.4 percent of the total *minor fruits* production. Jackfruit and starapple production in 2019 also dwindled by 7.2 percent and 10.5 percent respectively, or from 1,228 metric tons in 2018 to 1,139 metric tons in 2019 for the former commodity, and from 688 metric tons in 2018 to 616 metric tons in 2019 for the latter commodity. Both commodities had a combined share of 11.6 percent in the total *minor fruits* production. Pomelo production with the largest share of the pie of about 30.5 percent also fell to only 4,632 metric tons from the 2018 estimated production of 4,663 metric tons or about 0.7 percent decrease. Guava and other minor fruits followed the same trend with the former commodity showing 2.4 percent decrease while the latter at almost 2.0 percent. Guava production shared 4.1 percent while other minor fruits contributed 3.3 percent in the total *minor fruits* production in 2019. Other minor fruits which are mostly monitored annually includes melon, chico, sineguelas, breadfruits, duhat, atis, lime, mabolo and marang.



**MARILYN T. ESTRADA**  
Regional Director

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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.