REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
PROVINCIAL STATISTICS OFFICE - QUIRINO

BAGONG PILIPINAS

Date of Release: 12 February 2025
Reference No. **2025-PCPS-003**

SPECIAL RELEASE

Palay and Corn Production Trends in Quirino Province for 4th Quarter 2024

Palay and Corn production for the 4th quarter of 2024 are vital indicators of the agricultural sector's health and sustainability in the province. This report outlines the key trends, challenges, and factors influencing production, offering insights into both the positive and negative impacts on crop yields. The effects of recent typhoons have significantly contributed to a decrease in production compared to previous quarters. By providing accurate and timely data, this report aims to guide policy decisions, improve agricultural strategies, and equip stakeholders—such as farmers, policymakers, and industry leaders—with the necessary tools to address the evolving challenges of the agriculture sector.

The total palay production in Quirino Province was 38,633.00 metric tons(mt) in 4th quarter 2024 decreased in 2023 estimate of 47,060.69 metric tons (mt) or 17.90 percent. Also area harvested decreased from 10,769 hectares in 2023 to 9,535 hectares in 2024.(Table 1)

Table 1. PALAY: PRODUCTION AND AREA HARVESTED, Quirino Province, 4th Quarter 2023 and 4th Quarter 2024

PALAY	4th Quarter 2023	4th Quarter 2024
Production (mt)	**47,060.69**	**38,633.00**
Irrigated	*41,691.19*	*35,094.00*
Rainfed	*4,315.50*	*2,923.00*
Upland	*1,054.00*	*616.00*
Area Harvested (ha)	**10,769.00**	**9,535.00**
Irrigated	*9,023.00*	*8,002.00*
Rainfed	*1233.00*	*973.00*
Upland	*513.00*	*560.00*

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), Palay and Corn Production Survey (PCPS) (openstat.psa.gov.ph)

Manuals of Palay and Corn Production Survey (PCPS) – Definitions of Terms
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), Palay and Corn Production Survey (PCPS) (openstat.psa.gov.ph)

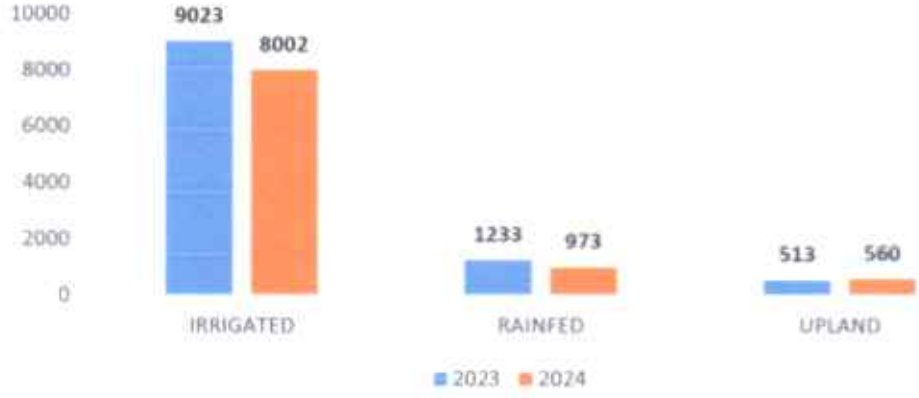
The production across different ecosystems showed a decline in all production categories in 4th quarter 2024; irrigated production dropped from 41,691.19 mt to 35,094.00 mt, rainfed production decreased from 4,315.50 mt to 2,923.00 mt, and upland production fell from 1,054.00 mt to 616.00 mt. These reductions were primarily caused by damage from Typhoons Kristine, Nika, and Pepito, as well as continuous heavy rainfall, which led to flash floods and lodging that affected the palay during the maturity stage. (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Comparison of Volume of Production
By Ecosystem (metric tons) 4th Quarter 2023 and 4th Quarter 2024*

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), Palay and Corn Production Survey (PCPS) (openstat.psa.gov.ph)

The area harvested from different ecosystems showed a reduction, with the largest decline observed in irrigated areas, which dropped from 9,023 hectares in 2023 to 8,002 hectares in 2024. Also rainfed areas decreased from 1,233 hectares to 973 hectares, while upland areas saw a slight increased from 513 hectares in 2023 to 560 hectares in 2024. This decrease in the area harvested was partly due to the movement of some harvests to the first quarter of 2025. (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Comparison of Area harvested by Ecosystem
(hectare) 4th Quarter 2023 and 4th Quarter 2024*



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), Palay and Corn Production Survey (PCPS) (openstat.psa.gov.ph)

In the fourth quarter of 2024, Quirino Province saw a notable increase in corn production, rising from 46,662 metric tons (mt) in 2023 to 54,111 mt. The harvested area also expanded, growing from 10,976 hectares in 2023 to 12,682 hectares in 2024, driven by an ample water supply during the planting season (Table 2).

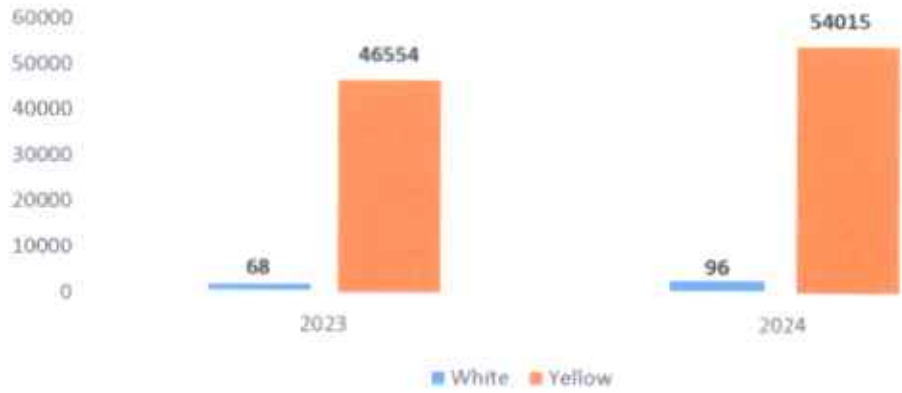
Table 2. Corn: PRODUCTION AND AREA HARVESTED, Quirino Province for 4th Quarter 2023 and 4th Quarter 2024*

Corn	4th Quarter 2023	4th Quarter 2024*
Production (mt)	**46,662**	**54,111**
White	68	96
Yellow	46,554	54,015
Area Harvested (ha)	**10,976**	**12,682**
White	22	32
Yellow	10,954	12,650

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), Palay and Corn Production Survey (PCPS) (openstat.psa.gov.ph)

The fourth quarter of 2024 showed a rise in corn production in Quirino Province. The main drivers of this growth were the notable increases in yellow corn production from 46,554 mt in 2023 to 54,015 mt and white corn production from 68 mt to 96 mt. The increase in production was attributed to bigger cob sizes and an increase in area planted, which were the results of adequate rainfall and the use of high-quality seeds (Figure 3).

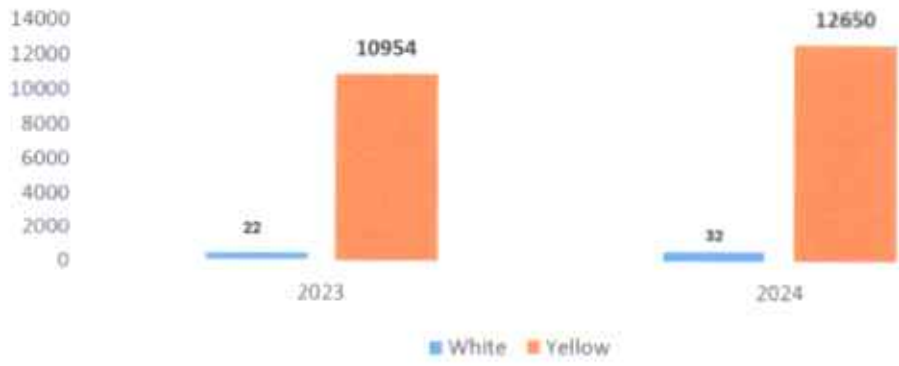
Figure 3. Comparison of Volume Production (in metric tons)
4th Quarter 2023 and 4th Quarter 2024*



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), Palay and Corn Production Survey (PCPS) (openstat.psa.gov.ph)

The area harvested both yellow corn and white corn were increased from 10,954 hectares to 12,650 hectares and 68 hectares in 2023 to 96 hectares in 2024 respectively. Both benefited from an adequate water supply due to rainfall (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Comparison of Area Harvested (in hectares)
4th Quarter 2023 and 4th Quarter 2024*



Manuals of Palay and Corn Production Survey (PCPS) – Definitions of Terms
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), Palay and Corn Production Survey (PCPS) (openstat.psa.gov.ph)

Definitions of Terms

Crop Production - This refers to quantity produced and actually harvested during the reference period. It includes those harvested but damaged, stolen, given away, consumed, given as harvesters' and threshers' shares, reserved, etc. Palay production from seed growers which are intended for seed purposes is excluded from the survey.

Area harvested – This refers to the total area harvested to palay during the reference quarter. It may be less than or equal to the total area planted to palay.

Irrigated - Area with irrigation facilities supplying water through artificial means like gravity, force/power, pump, etc. Irrigated area become rainfed only, when the irrigation system is no longer operational for the past two (2) years and beyond repair and there is no plan of irrigating the farm.

Rainfed - The area holds standing water but solely dependent on rainfall for its water supply. It may have dikes that retain rainwater.

Upland - Farm land which has no amenities to hold for standing water. It is usually located along elevated lands, along rivers, between hills, hillsides, etc.

White Corn - Used primarily for human consumption.

Yellow Corn - Generally used as feed grain which includes all type of corn other than white.

Approved for Release:

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