



Republic of the Philippines  
Philippine Statistics Authority

# **Crops Production Survey**

## **Manual of Operations for Statistical Researchers**

April 2017

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Table of Contents</b>	i
<b>1. Introduction</b>	1
<b>2. The Crops Production Survey</b>	2
<b>3. Survey Methodology</b>	3
3.1 Survey Design	3
3.2 Estimation Procedure	4
<b>4. Field Operations Procedures</b>	5
4.1 Role of Statistical Researchers	5
4.2 Data collection	6
<b>5. CrPS Collection Form and Provincial Summary Form</b>	8
5.1 Major Components of the CrPS Forms	8
5.2 General Instructions	9
5.3 Instructions in Filling Out the CrPS Forms	9
<b>6. Instructions in the Manual Editing of the Accomplished CrPS Forms</b>	14
6.1 Editing of the CrPS Form 1	14
6.2 Editing of the CrPS Form 2	15
<b>APPENDICES</b>	
Appendix A Concepts and Definitions of Terms	18
Appendix B List of Crops and Production Product Form	20
Appendix C Farmer/Producer Collection Form	29
Appendix D Provincial Summary Form	30

## 1. Introduction

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). This survey is conducted in 80 provinces and two chartered cities where the commodity coverage varies by province based on the availability in terms of planting and seasonality. Nineteen major crops under the Other Crops sub-sector are highlighted in the Performance of Philippine Agriculture Report (PAR).

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 finally released and disseminated. The reports generated from the results of the survey are in the forms of bulletin and publication as follows:

- Bulletin (Quarterly)
  - Major Non-Food and Industrial Crops Quarterly Bulletin
  - Major Vegetables and Rootcrops Quarterly Bulletin
  - Major Fruit Crops Quarterly Bulletin
- Publication (Annual)
  - Crops Statistics of the Philippines

The collection of data of this survey is undertaken by hired Statistical Researchers (SRs). The SRs are trained prior to field operation to ensure that the procedures and concepts are understood. The training includes mock interview and dry-run exercises.

This manual aims to guide the SRs to carry out their duties and responsibilities during data collection. This contains basic concepts and definition of terms, techniques in conducting an interview, procedures in filling out the collection form and provincial summary form, and manual editing of accomplished forms.

It is hoped that the proper use of this Manual among SRs will contribute to the attainment of timely and quality data for other crops – non-food and industrial crops, fruit crops, and vegetables and rootcrops.

## 2. The Crops Production Survey (CrPS)

The CrPS aims to generate basic production statistics for crops other than palay and corn at the national and sub-national levels. The purpose of the survey is to support the needs of planners, policy and decision makers, and other stakeholders in the agriculture sector and to provide periodic updates on crop related developments. The survey mainly captures the data on volume of production, area planted/harvested, and number of bearing trees/hills/vines.

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 Rootcrops. 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 B. The information serves as quick reference and check data in the course of data collection and data review.

The data collection for CrPS is conducted during the last 10 days of the second month of the quarter. The CrPS is undertaken simultaneously with the Farm Price Survey (FPS) during its survey month. Table 1 shows the reference period of the CrPS every round, with the corresponding data items.

Table 1. Reference period and required data items by survey months

Survey Round	Data Items		
	Production	Area	Number of Bearing Trees/Hills/Vines
		Planted/Harvested <sup>1</sup>	
	Reference Period		
February Round	Jan-Mar		
May Round	Apr-June	Jan-June	Jan-June
	Jan-June		
August Round	July-Sep		
November Round	Oct-Dec	July-Dec	July-Dec
	July-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec
	Jan-Dec		

<sup>1/</sup> area harvested for temporary crops; area planted for permanent crops

### 3. Survey Methodology

#### 3.1 Survey Design

The domain of the survey is the province. 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-off for planted area among large farms are as follows:

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 shall be chosen for the whole province.

For small farms, a two-stage sampling design is employed. The primary sampling units (PSUs) are the producing municipalities of the specific crop and the secondary sampling units (SSUs) are the farmer-producers in the top five producing municipalities. The identification of top producing municipalities is done by the PSO/field staff through the Key Informant (KI) Approach where a knowledgeable person is asked on agricultural information and other related data. A sample farmer/producer should have a production of the specific crop during the reference quarter and same period of last year.

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

For small farms of all other crops not covered under the FPS, only the top two to three producing municipalities are chosen as the primary sampling units. Three farmer-producers in each 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 plants and harvests during the reference quarter and the same period last year.

### 3.2 Estimation Procedure

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

$$\% \text{ change} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n Pc_i - \sum_{i=1}^n Pp_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n Pp_i} \times 100$$

where:

- $Pc_i$  - production of the  $i^{th}$  sample farmer during the current period
- $Pp_i$  - production of the  $i^{th}$  sample farmer during the same period of the previous year
- $n$  - number of sample farmers

The resulting percent change of each type of farm shall be given the corresponding weights, as determined by the PSO. Each type of farm has a corresponding weight, which is determined as follows.

For large farms, the weight is computed as:

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

where:

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

For small farms, the weight is computed as:

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

where:

- $A_s$  - total area planted to 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:

$$\text{overall \% change} = ([\%change_s \times w_s] + [\%change_l \times w_l])$$

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/vines for the province are derived using the following formula:

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

where:

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

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

## 4. Field Operations Procedures

This section discusses the role of SRs and strategies in data collection, particularly in locating the sample households and guidelines for interviewing in order to ensure the quality of data gathered in this survey. The role of SRs and strategies in data collection specified in this manual are common from various PSA surveys.

### 4.1 Role of Statistical Researchers

1. Sign a Statistical Researcher's Contract of Services and abide by the terms and conditions stipulated in it.
2. Attend orientation training on concepts used in the survey and field operation procedures. This training is important for better understanding of why the survey is being conducted, what the data collection will demand, and who will be working with the team. During the orientation training, you will be provided with the Manual of Operations. Use it as reference throughout the collection period.

3. Locate and interview the sample farmer/producer in accordance with the prescribed concepts and procedures using the collection form. As a field interviewer, you play a significant role in the success of the survey since you will be in direct contact with the sample farmer/producer. Your professionalism, confidence, and knowledge about the survey are keys to success.
4. Report to the field supervisor the progress of your work and the problems encountered during the survey. Working closely with your field supervisor is very important. Do not hesitate to contact your supervisor with any questions or challenges encountered during the data collection period.
5. Ensure the completeness, correctness, and consistency of information gathered from the respondents. Make sure to review accomplished collection form before proceeding to the next sample farmer/producer.
6. Submit the filled out and edited collection forms and Manual of Operations to the Field Supervisor on or before the target date.
7. Secure a Certificate of Appearance from the barangay official.

**Legal Authority:** Republic Act No. 10625 known as the Statistical Act of 2013

**Confidentiality of Information:** Section 26 of RA No.10625 and Article 55 of the Implementing Rules and Regulations 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.

## 4.2 Data Collection

### Steps in Locating Sample Farmers/Producers

1. Proceed to the top producing municipalities identified by the Provincial Staff. Ask Key Informants (KI) such as the Municipal Agriculturist/ Technicians, traders, barangay officials, and other person knowledgeable on farmers/producers who produced and harvested during the reference period. Be sure that the sample farmers/producers have also production on the same period of last year. Follow the usual protocol of paying courtesy call to the barangay official/s where the sample farmers/producers are located. Inform them about the survey and its purpose. Seek their permission to undertake the data collection in the area.



As representatives of the PSA, 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.

2. Proceed to the sample farmer/producer.
3. Introduce yourself and explain the purpose of the survey. Give assurance that the information to be gathered will be handled strictly confidential.

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 supervisor.

4. Determine if qualified respondent is available for interview in the sample household.
5. A qualified respondent is a responsible adult household member, not necessarily the household head, who is knowledgeable about the production data and are willing to provide reliable information on the survey.

Locate the next potential sample farmer/producer.

### **Guidelines of Good Interviewing**

1. Be polite. People will react to you differently. However, you must always remain cordial and polite.
2. 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 PSA. We are currently conducting the Crops Production Survey in your province. I would appreciate very much your cooperation in our undertaking. Rest assured that all your answers will be treated confidential.
3. Explain the objectives. It is necessary to explain the objectives of the survey to gain cooperation from the respondent. Explain to him/her the objectives as well as the importance of the survey.
4. Ask questions. Never assume answers.
5. Probe if the respondent's answer is not satisfactory.

Do not settle for unsatisfactory answer. You can do any of the following:

- repeat the question
  - ask for an estimate, if appropriate
  - pause to give the respondent time to think
6. Handle hesitant respondent tactfully.
  7. Make the respondent at ease and comfortable.
  8. Do not be in hurry in conducting the interview.
  9. Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation. Always try to leave the respondent with a good feeling toward the survey. Express your appreciation to the respondent's cooperation.
  10. After each interview, review the collection form for possible omission of entries.

## **5. CrPS Collection Form and Provincial Summary Form**

There are two forms to be used by the SRs in the conduct of the survey. CrPS Form 1 is the data collection form while CrPS Form 2 serves as the Provincial Summary Form.

### **5.1 Major Components of the CrPS Forms**

For CrPS Form 1, on the upper left portion of the form is the Form Type. Below are the Legal Authority and Confidentiality Clause which states that all information contained in the questionnaire is held confidential. Located at the uppermost center is the name of the Survey (Crops Production Survey), and Reference Period (e.g. January-March 2017). On the upper right portion is the PSA Approval Number: PSA-1720 and the Expiration Date of the clearance granted for the conduct of the survey.

On the lowest portion of the forms are the Statistical Researcher and Field Supervisor Identification and the dates when the data were collected and edited, respectively.

On the other hand, the CrPS Form 2 has no Legal Authority, Confidentiality Clauses, PSA Approval Number, and Expiration Date since it is a Provincial Summary Form.

## 5.2 General Instructions

1. Use soft lead pencil in filling out the form.
2. Accomplish the form properly and neatly. Write legibly. Erase neatly all erroneous entries.
3. Do not leave blank any answer space. A blank answer space may otherwise mean that the corresponding question was not asked.
4. For additional information, use the back pages of the questionnaire and indicate the specific item.
5. Before leaving the respondent's premises, go over the entire questionnaire to make sure that not a single item has been missed.

## 5.3 Instructions in Filling Out the CrPS Forms

### Filling Out the CrPS Form 1

CrPS Form 1 (Appendix C) has five major columns sub-divided into eight sub-columns, to correspond to the information needed, which are: name of the crop and farmers/producers, volume of production, area planted/harvested, number of bearing trees/hills/vines, and reason/s for change. The form can accommodate five crops.

To start filling out the form, indicate the reference period in the appropriate space provided. 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 for January to March, even if the collection date is in February.

Then, indicate the name of the province and municipality in the space provided.

### **For small farms**

#### **Column 1- Crop/Name of Farmer/Producer**

Write the name of the crop and the sample farmers/producers interviewed. Note that there are five sample farmers/producers required in each municipality. Five rows shall be used for the five sample farmers, in five sample municipalities or a total of 25 samples.

Indicate in the space provided, the complete name of the sample farmers/producers (first name followed by the last name).

**Columns 2 and 3- Volume of Production**

Ask the respondent for the volume of production in kilograms during the reference period. Two years shall be asked:

Column 2 **Last Year** – refers to the actual level of production during the same period of last year.

Column 3. **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 this year.

**Columns 4 and Column 5 – Area Planted/Harvested** – Ask the respondent for the area planted/harvested in hectares of 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, area planted is asked. As in volume of production, actual area of the sample farmers should be taken for two consecutive years of the same period, that is, Col. 4 **Last Year** and Col. 5 **This Year**. For permanent crops, the area shall include the area planted to bearing and non-bearing trees as well as the newly-planted trees. Enter the area in two decimal places.

Note: Although the reference period indicated in the upper portion of the form is April-June, the area to be asked should be for January-June. Likewise, for October-December, the area to be asked should be for July-December.

**Columns 6 and 7- Number of Bearing Trees/Hills/Vines**

This shall be filled out for permanent crops. Ask the respondent for the number of bearing trees/hills/vines of a particular crop during the reference period. Bearing trees/hills/vines include those where harvesting has been made in the past but may or may not have borne fruits or productive during the reference period due to cyclical production of the crop. As in volume of production and area, actual number of bearing trees/hill/vines of the sample farmers should be taken for two years, that is, Col. 6 **Last Year** and Col. 7 **This Year**, both for the same period.

Note: As in area, although the reference period indicated in the upper part of the form is April-June, the number of bearing trees/hills/vines to be asked should be for January-June. Likewise, for October-December, the number of bearing trees/ hills/ vines to be asked should be for July-December.

**Column 8- Reason/s for Change**

Indicate on the space provided the reason/s for change in the reported estimates by each respondent. This shall explain the change in levels this year as against last year. 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.

Note: The summary of reason/s for change by municipality for each crop shall come from the respondent with the biggest change in volume of production based on the current period compared with the same period of last year.

The **Total** is simply the total responses of the five farmer/producers in each column.

**Statistical Researcher and Field Supervisor Identification**

The Statistical Researcher should fill out this item after data collection and after the thorough review of the completeness and consistency of responses. He/she should affix his/her name, signature, the date when the data were collected, and his/her contact number.

The Field Supervisor should also affix his/her name, and signature and the exact date of field editing and verification.

**For large farms**

Note that a maximum of five sample large farms shall be interviewed per crop per province.

**Column 1- Crop/Name of Farm**

Write the name of the crop and the sample respondent/farm interviewed.

**Columns 2 and 3- Volume of Production**

Ask the respondent for the volume of production in kilograms during the reference period. Two years shall be asked:

Column 2 **Last Year** – refers to the actual level of production during the same period of last year.

**Column 3. This Year** – refers to the actual level of production for the current quarter.

**Columns 4 and Column 5 – Area Planted/Harvested** – Ask the respondent for the area in hectares of 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, area planted is asked. As in volume of production, actual area of the sample farms should be taken for two consecutive years of the same period, that is, Col. 4 **Last Year** and Col. 5 **This Year**. For permanent crops, the area shall include the area planted to bearing and non-bearing trees as well as the newly-planted trees. Enter the area in two decimal places.

Note: Although the reference period indicated in the upper part of the form is April-June, the area to be asked should be for January-June. Likewise, for October-December, the area to be asked should be for July-December.

### **Columns 6 and 7- Number of Bearing Trees/Hills/Vines**

This shall be filled out for permanent crops. Ask the respondent for the number of bearing trees/hills/vines of a particular crop during the reference period. Bearing trees/hills/vines include those where harvesting has been made in the past but may or may not have borne fruits or productive during the reference period due to cyclical production of the crop. As in volume of production and area, actual number of bearing trees/hill/vines of the sample farms should be taken for two years, that is, Col. 6 **Last Year** and Col. 7 **This Year**, both for the same period.

Note: As in area, although the reference period indicated in the upper part of the form is April-June, the number of bearing trees/hills/vines to be asked should be for January-June. Likewise, for October-December, the number of bearing trees/hills/vines to be asked should be for July-December.

### **Column 8- Reason/s for Change**

Indicate on the space provided the reason/s for change in the reported estimates by each respondent/large farm. For the provincial summary, reason/s for change should come from the large farms with the biggest change in volume of production.

The **Total** is simply the total responses of the five sample large farms in each column.

Compute the percent change on the volume of production, area, and number of bearing trees/hills/vines of the current period this year compared with the same period of last year.

The Statistical Researcher should fill out this item after data collection and after the thorough review of the completeness and consistency of the responses. He/she should affix his/her name, signature, date when the data were collected, and his/her contact number.

The field supervisor must affix his/her name and signature and the exact date of field editing and verification.

## **Filling Out the CrPS Form 2**

CrPS Form 2 (Appendix D) has five major columns divided into eight sub-columns to correspond to the information needed, which are: crop/name of municipality, volume of production, area, number of bearing trees/hills/vines, and reason/s for change. The form can accommodate five crops.

To start filling out the provincial summary form, indicate the reference period in the appropriate space provided. The first space shall be for the first month of the quarter and the second space is for the last month of the quarter.

### **For small farms**

Note that there are five sample municipalities per province/domain. As a provincial summary form, indicate and spell out, in the space provided, the name of the sample municipalities.

### **Column 1- Crop/Name of Municipality**

Write the name of the crop and the sample municipalities covered on the space provided. For each crop, the name of the five municipalities in CrPS Form 1 shall be written on the five rows.

### **Columns 2 and 3 – Volume of Production**

Get the volume of production of the corresponding municipality in CrPS Form 1 (Columns 2 and 3) and enter the data in CrPS Form 2 (Columns 2 and 3).

### **Columns 4 and Column 5 – Area Planted/Harvested**

Get the area of the corresponding municipality in CrPS Form 1 (Columns 4 and 5) and enter the data in CrPS Form 2 (Columns 4 and 5).

### **Columns 6 and Column 7 – Number of Bearing Trees/Hills/Vines**

Get the number of bearing trees/hills/vines of the corresponding municipality in CrPS Form 1 (Columns 6 and 7) and enter the data in CrPS Form 2 (Columns 6 and 7).

### **Column 8 - Reason/s for Change**

Enter the summary of reason/s for change of the corresponding municipality in CrPS Form 1 (Column 8).

For small farms, the summary of reason/s for each crop in the province should come from the reason/s recorded by each municipality. The summary considers the major contributor which supports the change.

The **Total** after the five rows is simply the total responses of the five sample municipalities in each column

The **% Change** below the **Total** is the computed percent change of the five municipalities for each crop based on the volume of production, area, and number of bearing trees/hills/vines of the current period this year compared with the same period of last year.

### **Statistical Researcher and Field Supervisor Identification**

The Statistical Researcher should fill out this item after he/she had reviewed and summarized the data. He/she should affix his/her name, signature, the date when the data were reviewed, and the contact number.

The Field Supervisor should affix his/her name, signature, and the exact date when the he/she had reviewed and edited the data.

## **6. Instructions in the Manual Editing of the Accomplished CrPS Forms**

This section discusses the instructions in the manual editing of the accomplished collection form and provincial summary form.

The SRs must edit the accomplished questionnaires before submitting it to field supervisors to ensure the quality of data collected. This involves the checking of the data items based on the pre-set criteria, completeness, and consistency of data items in the forms. In addition, they should ensure that all problems encountered during the data collection were discussed with their respective Supervisors before they submit the accomplished forms. Note also that the editing of the accomplished CrPS Forms 1 and 2 should be done by the SRs.

### **6.1 Editing of the CrPS Form 1**

1. Reference period and Geographic Information. Check if these items were properly filled out
2. Column 1 – **Crop/Name of Sample Farmer/Producer**. Check the name of the crop collected. For crop/s with varieties/uses such as banana, mango, onion, sugarcane, cassava, check if varieties/uses were indicated. E.g. saba, lakatan for banana, Carabao and piko for mango, bermuda red creole and native for onion, sugarcane for centrifugal sugar and for ethanol, and cassava for food and for industrial use. Also, check the number of sample farmers/producers interviewed. Note that, five sample farmers/ producers should be interviewed or reported for each crop. Be sure also that the names of the farmers/producers are spelled out and were written legibly.



3. Columns 2 and 3 – **Volume of Production**. Check if the volume of production in column 2 (last year) has an entry. Blank entry for this item is not acceptable especially if the corresponding item in column 3 has an entry. Be sure also that data reported is in kilograms.

Check if the column totals of the five responses are correct.

4. Columns 4 & 5 – **Area Planted/Harvested**. Check if the area in column 4 (last year) has an entry. Blank entry for this item is not acceptable especially if the corresponding item in column 5 has an entry. If these items 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 for January-June and July-December, respectively. Be sure that area is reported in two decimal places.

Check if the column totals of the five responses are correct.

5. Columns 6 & 7 – **Number of Bearing Trees/Hills/Vines**. Check if the number of trees/hills/vines in column 6 (last year) has an entry. Blank entry for this item is not acceptable especially if the corresponding item in column 7 has an entry. If these items have an entry, check the reference period. 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.

Check if the column totals of the five responses are correct.

6. Column 8 – **Reason/s for Change**. Check the consistency of reason/s for change with the data being reported by crop by each sample farmer/producer interviewed. Positive percent change should have positive reasons. On the other hand, negative percent change should have negative reasons.
7. Statistical Researcher and Field Supervisor Identification. Check if these items were properly filled out.

## 6.2 Editing of the CrPS Form 2

1. Reference Period. Check if the reference period is properly indicated.
2. Column 1 – **Crop/Name of Municipality**. Check if the name of the crop reported in CrPS Form 1 is the same with the crop reported in CrPS Form 2. Check the number of municipalities by crop. Five sample municipalities per crop should be reported.

3. Columns 2 & 3 – **Volume of Production.** Check if the total volume of production reported by municipality by crop in CrPS Form 1 is the same with total volume of production reported in CrPS Form 2, this year and last year.

Check if the computation for column totals and percent (%) change are correct.

4. Columns 4 & 5 – **Area Planted/Harvested.** Check if the total area planted/harvested reported by municipality by crop in CrPS Form 1 is the same with total area planted/harvested reported in CrPS Form 2, this year and last year. Area planted/harvested should be reported only during April-June and October-December.

Check if the computation for column totals and percent (%) change are correct.

5. Columns 6 & 7 – **Number of bearing Trees/Hills/Vines.** Check if the total number of bearing trees/hills/vines reported by municipality by crop in CrPS Form 1 is the same with total number of bearing trees/hills/vines reported in CrPS Form 2, this year and last year. Number of bearing trees/hills/vines should be reported only during April-June and October-December.

Check if the computation for column totals and percent (%) change are correct.

6. Column 8 – **Reason/s for Change.** Check if the summary of reason/s for change by municipality by crop in CrPS Form 1 are properly transferred in CrPS Form 2.

8. Statistical Researcher and Field Supervisor Identification. Check if these items were properly filled out.

# APPENDICES

**Appendix A****Concepts and Definitions of Terms**

**Major Crops** – these refer to the top 19 crops, other than palay and corn which collectively account for more than 60% of the total crop production. These include coconut, sugarcane, banana, pineapple, coffee, mango, tobacco, abaca, peanut, mongo, cassava, sweet potato, tomato, garlic, onion, cabbage, eggplant, calamansi, and rubber.

**Permanent/Perennial Crops** – 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. Ex.: avocado, coffee, coconut, and other fruit trees.

**Temporary Crops** – 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.

**Mono-Harvest Crops** – these crops have one harvest in one planting. Ex.: pechay

**Multi-Harvest Crops** – several harvests can be done in one growing cycle. Ex. ampalaya and eggplant

**Bearing Trees/Hills/Vines** – these refer to the number of trees/hills/vines where harvesting has been made in the past but may or may not have borne fruit or 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.

**Cutflowers** – these are blooms or flowers cut from the stem.

**Cuttings** – 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 those given or sold.

**Crop Production** – the quantity produced and actually harvested for a particular crop during the reference period. It includes those harvested but damaged, stolen, given away, consumed, given as harvesters' share, reserved, etc. Excluded are those produced but not harvested due to low price, lack of demand and force majeure or fortuitous events.

**Area Planted** – the actual physical area planted, in hectares. This generally applies to area reported for permanent crops and multi-harvest temporary crops.

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

**Yield** – indicator of productivity derived by dividing the total production by the area harvested or number of bearing trees/hills/vines.

## Appendix B

## List of Crops and Production Product Forms

## Non-Food and Industrial Crops

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

Continued

## Non-Food and Industrial Crops - Continued

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

Continued

Non-Food and Industrial Crops - *Concluded*

English Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Product Form
61 Gerbera	<i>Gerbera</i> spp.	Gerbera	Cutflower, cuttings, plant and potted
62 Gladiola	<i>Gladiolus</i> spp.	Gladiolus/Gladiola	Cutflower, cuttings, plant and potted
63 Heliconia	<i>Heliconia</i> spp.	Heliconia/False Birds-of-Paradise	Cutflower, plant and potted
64 Ilang-ilang	<i>Cananga odorata</i> (Lamk.) Hoof. F. & Thomson	Ylang-Ylang	Cutflower, cuttings, plant and potted
65 Orchids	<i>Orchidaceae</i>	Orchids	
a. Dendrobium	<i>Dendrobium</i> spp.	Dendrobium	Cutflower, cuttings, plant and potted
b. Vanda	<i>Vanda</i> spp.	Vanda	Cutflower, cuttings, plant and potted
66 Roses	<i>Rosa</i> spp.	Rosas	Cutflower, cuttings, plant and potted
67 Sampaguita	<i>Jasminum sambac</i> (L.) Ait.	Sampaguita	Cutflower, cuttings, plant and potted
68 San Francisco	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>	San Francisco	Plant and potted
69 Santan	<i>Ixora chinensis</i> Lam.	Santan	Cutflower, cuttings, plant and potted
70 Spraymum		Spraymum	Fresh plant/flower
71 Statice	<i>Limonium sinuatum</i> (L.) Mill.	Statice	Fresh plant/flower/cuttings
72 Yellow bell	<i>Allamanda oenotheraefolia</i> Pohl.	Yellow Bell	Cutflower, cuttings, plant and potted
73 Dracaena	<i>Dracaena surculosa</i> Lindl. syn <i>Dracaena godseffiana</i> 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	<i>Caryota cumingii</i> Lodd.Ex Mart.	Fishtail Palm/Pugahan	Plant and potted
75 Leatherleaf fern	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>	Pako	Plant and potted
76 Mini pineapple	<i>Ananas bracteatus</i>	Pinya-pinya	Plant and potted
77 Cactus	<i>Cactaceae</i>	Cactus	Fresh plant
78 Puto-puto		Puto-puto	Cutflower, cuttings, plant and potted
79 Cockscomb	<i>Celosia cristata</i> (L.) O.K.	Palong manok	Cutflower, plant and potted
80 Palm ornamentals	<i>Chrysalidocarpus lutescens</i>	Palmera	Plant and potted
81 Temple flower	<i>Plumera acuminata</i> Air.	Calachuchi	Cutflower, cuttings, plant and potted
<b><u>Sap</u></b>			
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
<b><u>Leaves</u></b>			
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
<b>A. Major Fruit Crops</b>			
1. Banana	<i>Musa sapientum</i> var.	Saging	Fresh fruit
a. Bungulan	<i>Musa acuminata</i>	Bungulan	
b. Cavendish	<i>Musa acuminata</i> Colla	Cavendish	
c. Lacatan	<i>Musa acuminata</i> Colla	Lakatan	
d. Latundan	<i>Musa acuminata</i> x	Latundan	
e. Saba	<i>Musa balbisiana</i> Colla	Saba	
f. Other varieties			
2. Calamansi	<i>Citrofortunella microcarpa</i>	Kalamansi	Fresh fruit
3. Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Mangga	
a. Carabao		Carabao	Fresh fruit
b. Piko		Piko	Fresh fruit
c. Other varieties			Fresh fruit
4. Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i> L.	Pinya	Fresh fruit
<b>B. Other Fruit Crops</b>			
1. Starfruit	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i> L.	Balimbing	Fresh fruit
2. Durian	<i>Durio zibethinus</i> Murray	Durian	Fresh fruit
3. Lanzones	<i>Lansium domesticum</i>	Lansones	Fresh fruit
4. Mangosteen	<i>Garcinia mangostana</i> L.	Mangostan	Fresh fruit
5. Papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	Papaya	Fresh fruit
a. Hawaiian			
b. Native			
c. Solo			
6. Rambutan	<i>Nephelium lappaceum</i> L.	Rambutan	Fresh fruit
7. Tamarind	<i>Tamarindus Indica</i> L.	Sampalok	Fresh fruit
8. Watermelon	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>	Pakwan	Fresh fruit
9. Mandarin	<i>Citrus nobilis</i> Lour.	Dalanghita/Dalandan	Fresh fruit
10. Orange	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> L. (Osbeck)	Kahel	Fresh fruit
11. Avocado	<i>Persea americana</i> Miller	Abokado	Fresh fruit
12. Guava	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	Bayabas	Fresh fruit
a. Native			
b. Guapple			
13. Soursop	<i>Annona muricata</i> L.	Guyabano	Fresh fruit
14. Jackfruit, ripe	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lamk.	Langka	Fresh fruit
15. Melon	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L.		Fresh fruit
a. Honey-dew	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L./ <i>Cucumis melo</i> var. <i>cantalupensis</i> Naudin	Melon	Fresh fruit
b. Muskmelon	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L./ <i>inodorus</i>	Melon/Cantaloupe	Fresh fruit
16. Santol	<i>Sandoricum koetjape</i>	Santol	Fresh fruit
17. Starapple	<i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i> L.	Caimito	Fresh fruit
18. Pummelo	<i>Citrus</i> (Burm.) Merr. <i>grandis</i> L. Osbeck	Suha/Lukban	Fresh fruit
19. Sugar apple	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L.	Atis	Fresh fruit
20. Breadfruit	<i>Artocarpus altilis</i> (Parkinson) Fosberg	Rimas	Fresh fruit

Continued

## Fruit Crops - Concluded

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

**Vegetables and Rootcrops**

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

Continued

## Vegetables and Rootcrops - Continued

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

Continued

## Vegetables and Rootcrops - Continued

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


Continued

Vegetables and Rootcrops - *Concluded*

English Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Product Form
<b><u>Shoots Vegetables</u></b>			
109 Asparagus	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> Linn.	Asparagus	Fresh shoot (spear)
110 Bamboo shoots	<i>Draceana surculosa</i>	Labong	Fresh shoot
111 Mushroom	<i>Volvariella volvaceae</i> (billiard ex Fries) Sing	Kabute	Fresh shoot
112 Sago palm pith	<i>Metroxylon sagu</i> 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 C

## CrPS Form 1 (Farmer/Producer Collection Form)

<b>CrPS FORM 1</b>  <b>AUTHORITY:</b> This survey is authorized under Republic Act (RA) 10625.  <b>CONFIDENTIALITY:</b> All data obtained herein shall be held STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL, cannot be used for taxation, investigation, or law enforcement purposes.		Republic of the Philippines <b>PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY</b> Quezon City  <b>CROPS PRODUCTION SURVEY</b> _____ to _____ 20__ Reference Period	PSA Approval No: <b>PSA-1720</b>  Expires on: <b>31 May 2018</b>
--	---	---	--

Province: \_\_\_\_\_

Municipality: \_\_\_\_\_

Page \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_

	CROP/ NAME OF FARMER/PRODUCER	VOLUME OF PRODUCTION in kilograms		AREA PLANTED/HARVESTED <sup>1/</sup> in hectares		NO. OF BEARING TREES/HILLS/VINES		Reason/s for Change
		Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>CROP:</b>								
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
<b>TOTAL</b>								
<b>CROP:</b>								
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
<b>TOTAL</b>								
<b>CROP:</b>								
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
<b>TOTAL</b>								
<b>CROP:</b>								
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
<b>TOTAL</b>								
<b>CROP:</b>								
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
<b>TOTAL</b>								

<sup>1/</sup> area harvested for temporary crops; area planted for permanent crops

STATISTICAL RESEARCHER and FIELD SUPERVISOR IDENTIFICATION			
1. NAME AND SIGNATURE OF STATISTICAL RESEARCHER: _____	Contact Number: _____	Date: _____	
2. NAME AND SIGNATURE OF FIELD SUPERVISOR: _____	Contact Number: _____	Date: _____	

## Appendix D

## CrPS Form 2 (Provincial Summary Form)

**CrPS Form 2**  
Provincial Summary Form



Republic of the Philippines  
**PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY**  
Quezon City

**CROPS PRODUCTION SURVEY**  
\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_  
Reference Period

Province: \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_

CROP/ NAME OF MUNICIPALITY  (1)	VOLUME OF PRODUCTION in kilograms		AREA PLANTED/HARVESTED <sup>1/</sup> in hectares		NO. OF BEARING TREES/HILLS/VINES		Reason/s for Change  (8)
	Last Year (2)	This Year (3)	Last Year (4)	This Year (5)	Last Year (6)	This Year (7)	
<b>CROP:</b>							
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
<b>TOTAL</b>							
<b>% CHANGE</b>							
<b>CROP:</b>							
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
<b>TOTAL</b>							
<b>% CHANGE</b>							
<b>CROP:</b>							
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
<b>TOTAL</b>							
<b>% CHANGE</b>							
<b>CROP:</b>							
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
<b>TOTAL</b>							
<b>% CHANGE</b>							
<b>CROP:</b>							
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
<b>TOTAL</b>							
<b>% CHANGE</b>							

1/ area harvested for temporary crops; area planted for permanent crops

**% CHANGE (compute separately for [1] small farms and [2] plantations):**

$$\left( \frac{\text{Total This Year} - \text{Total Last Year}}{\text{Total Last Year}} \right) \times 100$$

**Provincial % CHANGE (by crop):**  
 $(w_s \times \% \text{CHANGE}_1) + (w_p \times \% \text{CHANGE}_2)$   
 where:  
 $w_s$ —weight for small farms  
 $w_p$ —weight for plantations  
 $\% \text{CHANGE}_1$ —percent change for small farms  
 $\% \text{CHANGE}_2$ —percent change for plantations

**Provincial estimate (by crop):**  
 $(\text{Last Year Final Estimate}) + (\text{Last Year Final Estimate} \times \text{Provincial \% CHANGE})$

**STATISTICAL RESEARCHER and FIELD SUPERVISOR IDENTIFICATION**

1. NAME AND SIGNATURE OF STATISTICAL RESEARCHER: \_\_\_\_\_ Contact Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

2. NAME AND SIGNATURE OF FIELD SUPERVISOR: \_\_\_\_\_ Contact Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_







Republic of the Philippines  
**PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY**  
16<sup>th</sup> Floor, ETON Cyberpod Centris 3  
EDSA, Quezon City

**[www.psa.gov.ph](http://www.psa.gov.ph)**