



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

Crops Production Survey

Manual of Operations for Statistical Researchers

May 2018



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PRESIDENT RODRIGO ROA DUTERTE



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

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FOREWORD

This 2018 Crops Production Survey (CrPS) Manual of Operations for Statistical Researchers serves as reference and training material for the orientation/briefing of the hired Statistical Researchers (SRs) who will be trained by the field office supervisors. It provides information about the survey, its methodology, and field operations procedure. It details the specific instructions on filling out the data collection form and manual editing of the accomplished form to ensure the quality of data collected. The appendices provide an easy reference on the CrPS concepts and definition of terms used, list of crops and production product form, and data collection form.

The supervisors and their SRs are enjoined to fully understand the contents of this Manual for the success of the 2018 CrPS operations.

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May 2018

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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.

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 from 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 a 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 data 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 a quick reference and checks 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 Planted/Harvested ¹	Number of Bearing Trees/Hills/Vines
	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		

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

3. Survey Methodology

3.1 Survey Design

The domain of the survey is the province. The selection of sample farms in the province is 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 crop in a province are selected to represent the primary sampling units. Five farmer-producers shall be interviewed in each selected 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 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/she plants and harvests during the reference quarter and the same period last year.

3.2 Estimation Procedure

Information from the farmer-producer basically consists 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 the 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. Concepts and Definitions

The following are the conceptual definitions of the information gathered from CrPS:

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, mungo, 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 may be 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 was totally damaged. It may be smaller than the area planted. In crops statistics, this applies to mono-harvest temporary crops.

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

4. Field Operations Procedures

This section discusses the role of SRs and strategies in data collection, particularly in locating the sample farmer-producer 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 a reference throughout the collection period.
3. Pay a courtesy call to the Punong Barangay or any barangay official where the sample farmer-producers are located before starting the survey. Introduce oneself properly and explain the purpose of your visit. Seek their permission to undertake the data collection in the area.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. Ensure the completeness, correctness, consistency of information gathered from the respondents. Make sure to review accomplished collection form before proceeding to the next sample farmer-producer.
7. Submit the filled out and edited collection forms and Manual of Operations to the Field Supervisor on or before the target date which is the last day of data collection for every survey quarter.
8. Secure a Certificate of Appearance from the barangay official.

Legal Authority: Republic Act No. 10625 known as the Philippine 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 Farmer-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, other person knowledgeable on farmer-producers who produced and harvested during the reference period. Be sure that the sample farmer-producers have also produced and harvested on the same period of last year. Follow the usual protocol of paying a courtesy call to the barangay official/s where the sample farmer-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 first potential 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 the qualified respondent is available for interview in the sample household. If there is a qualified respondent available, proceed with the interview. Otherwise, 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 same period of last year.

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.

5. 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 confidentially.”

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 an 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. After each interview and before leaving the household, review the collection form for possible omission of entries.
10. Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation. Always try to leave the respondent with a good feeling toward the survey. Express your appreciation for the respondent's cooperation.

5. CrPS Forms

There are five forms to be used in the conduct of the survey. These are the following:

1. CrPS Form 1 – Data Collection Form
2. CrPS Form 2A – List of Qualified Farmer-Producer per Crop
3. CrPS Form 2B – City/Municipal Summary Form Per Crop
4. CrPS Form 3A – List of Top Producing Cities/Municipalities per Crop
5. CrPS Form 3B – Provincial Summary Form

5.1 Major Components of CrPS Form 1 (Data Collection Form)

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

1. The Title Panel is found at the topmost part and contains the following:
 - a) Form Type;
 - b) Authority and Confidentiality Clauses;
 - c) Title of the Survey and Reference Period;
 - d) PSA Approval Number and Expiration Date; and
 - e) Page Number.
2. The Identification Particulars are composed of the Geographic Identification, Certification, Farm Category, and Sample Identification.
 - a) Geographic Identification Panel contains the Name of the Province and City/Municipality and their respective codes.
 - b) 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.

- c) Farm Category Panel contains the Type of Farm whether Small or Large Farm.
 - d) Sample Identification contains the Name of Large Farm/Farmer-Producer and their respective codes, Address, and Contact Number.
3. Volume of Production, Area Planted/Harvested, and Number of Bearing Trees/Hills/Vines

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

5.2 General Instructions

1. Use the 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 CrPS Form 1

Filling Out CrPS Form 1 (Data Collection Form)

(Note that 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 of last year. Also, a maximum of five sample large farms should be interviewed per crop per province).

Reference Period. Indicate the reference period on the appropriate spaces 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 second quarter should be from April to June, even if the collection date is in May.

CROPS PRODUCTION SURVEY		
APRIL	to	JUNE
_____		_____
Reference Period		
		20 1 7

Page Number. CrPS Form 1 is intended for one respondent only. Hence, additional forms will be filled out for additional respondents per city/ municipality.

There are two lines for the page number. The first line of the two lines is intended to indicate the order of number of sample large farm/farmer-producers interviewed per city/municipality. The second set of line is for the total number of sample large farm/farmer-producers per city/municipality. Fill out the last line after conducting interview of the last sample/s per city/ municipality. Prefix zero (0) for a single digit.

Example:

a) Small Farm

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Geographic Identification Panel. Write the name of the province and city/municipality on the spaces provided, and the corresponding codes in the boxes. The SR should write the two-digit number in the corresponding boxes. The geographic names and corresponding codes of the province and city/municipality should be based from the Philippine Standard Geographic Codes (PSGC).

A1. GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION			
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. Write both the name of the province and the city/municipality in their spaces.

A1. GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION			
Province:	SIGUJOR	<input type="text" value="6"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>
City/Municipality:	SIGUJOR	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="6"/>

Certification Panel

- The Statistical Researcher should fill out this portion after he/she has successfully completed the interview and reviewed/edited the collection form. The Field Supervisor should also fill out this form after he/she has reviewed the collection form for completeness and correctness of entries. Their names should be written in capital letters clearly on the spaces provided and sign over it. They should also indicate their contact numbers and the dates the activities were undertaken. The dates are to be formatted by day-month-year. For single digit days, place zero before the day (e.g. 14 February 2018).

A2. CERTIFICATION			
/ 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 :	KRISTELLE L. PAGADUAN	Contact Number :	0910000001
		Date Accomplished :	27 FEBRUARY 2018
Name and Signature of Field Supervisor :	MELDA P. ORNOS	Contact Number :	0910000002
		Date Reviewed :	09 MARCH 2018

Farm Category Panel

Encircle code "1" if the type of farm is large and "2" if the type of farm is small.

Note: There should be separate collection form for large farm and small farm

A3. FARM CATEGORY	
Type of Farm: (Encircle code)	1 - Large Farm <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2 - Small Farm

Sample Identification

For **large farm**, indicate on the space provided the name of the large farm. Also, the address and contact number of the respondent.

For **small farm**, indicate on the space provided the name of the sample farmer-producer (first name followed by the last name), then the address and contact number.

There should be separate codes for large farms and small farms starting with “001” per city/municipality.

The names of the large farm/farmer-producer should be written in capital letters.

The address should include the house number, name of sitio, and barangay.

A4. SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION	
Name of Large Farm/Farmer-Producer: _____	Address : _____
RICHELLE S. CABRERA	24-B SITIO A, BARANGAY B
001	Contact Number : _____
	0919000004

- **Volume of Production, Area Planted/Harvested, Number of Bearing Trees/Hills/Vines, and Reasons for Change**

CrPS Form 1 (Appendix C) has five major columns sub-divided into eight sub-columns to correspond to the information needed, which are: commodity grouping/name of crop, volume of production, area planted/harvested, number of bearing trees/hills/vines, and the reasons for change.

Column 1- Commodity Grouping/Name of Crop

There are three commodity groupings in the CrPS – Non-Food and Industrial Crops, Fruit Crops, and Vegetables and Rootcrops. Indicate on the space provided the name of sample crops covered under each commodity grouping identified in Appendix B (List of Crops and Product Forms) of this Manual. Note that there are ten (10) allotted rows for crops under each commodity grouping.

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 for 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, the area planted is asked. As in volume of production, the actual area of the sample farmer-producer 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 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.**

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 should 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 the cyclical production of the crop. As in volume of production and area, the actual number of bearing trees/hill/vines of the sample farmer-producer 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.

On volume of production, area planted/harvested, and number of bearing trees/hills/vines with figures of four or more digits, use commas. Example: ,

Column 8- Reason/s for Change

Indicate code/s and expound the reason/s for change on the reported estimates by each respondent for each crop on the space provided. This will explain the change in levels on the volume of production this year as against last year of the same 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. Be sure also to indicate reason for the no change in production. Reasons include the following:

Code:

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

Example:

a) Large Farm

B. PRODUCTION, AREA, AND NUMBER OF BEARING TREES/HILLS/VINES							
COMMODITY GROUPING/ NAME OF CROP	VOLUME OF PRODUCTION in kilograms		AREA PLANTED/HARVESTED ¹ in hectares		NO. OF BEARING TREES/HILLS/VINES		Reasons for Change (Indicate codes & expound the reason)
	Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2 - FRUIT CROPS							
1 BANANA, SABA	3,245,615	3,244,589	217.59	217.59	413,421	413,421	3 - LESSER FRUITS HARVESTED DUE TO EFFECT OF BUNCHY TOP'S DISEASE
Codes for Column 8:				Note for Columns 4 & 5:			
1 - Change in area 3 - Pests and Diseases 5 - Fertilizers 7 - Others, specify				* - area harvested for mono-harvest temporary crops, area planted for permanent crops and multi-harvest temporary crops			
2 - Weather Effects 4 - Seeds 6 - Irrigation Services							

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b) Small Farm

B. PRODUCTION, AREA, AND NUMBER OF BEARING TREES/HILLS/VINES							
COMMODITY GROUPING/ NAME OF CROP	VOLUME OF PRODUCTION in kilograms		AREA PLANTED/HARVESTED ¹ in hectares		NO. OF BEARING TREES/HILLS/VINES		Reasons for Change (Indicate codes & expound the reason)
	Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1 - NON-FOOD AND INDUSTRIAL CROPS							
1 COCONUT MATURED, WITH HUSK	2,300	1,150	2.00	2.00	200	200	5 - LESSER FERTILIZER USAGE
2 - FRUIT CROPS							
1 BANANA, CAVENDISH	30	60	0.01	0.02	200	300	7 - INCREASE IN NUMBER OF BEARING HILLS
2 BANANA, LATUNDAN	30	60	0.01	0.02	8	10	7 - INCREASE IN NUMBER OF BEARING HILLS
3 BANANA, SABA	58,125	52,200	5.00	6.00	2,000	2,000	2 - BIGGER BUNCHES HARVESTED DUE TO SUFFICIENT RAINFALL
3 - VEGETABLES AND ROOTCROPS							
1 EGGPLANT	150	200	0.02	0.02			2 - MORE FRUITS HARVESTED DUE TO SUFFICIENT RAINFALL

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

This section discusses the instructions in the manual editing of the accomplished data collection form.

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 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.

6.1 Editing of the CrPS Form 1

1. **Reference Period** – Check if the item is properly filled out.
2. **Page Number** – Check if page number per respondent per municipality is consistent with the total number of respondents per municipality.
3. **Name of Province, 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 Large Farm/Farmer-Producer.** Check if the code is consistent with type of farm. Note that there should be separate coding for large farm and small farm.
7. Column 1 - **Commodity Grouping/Name of Crop** – Check if the name of the crop/s collected are written under its corresponding commodity group. Also, 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 mango, Bermuda red creole and native for onion, sugarcane for centrifugal sugar and for ethanol, and cassava for food and for industrial use.
8. 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.
9. 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.

10. 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. A 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.
11. Column 8 – **Reason/s for Change.** Check the consistency of reason/s for change with the data being reported by crop by each respondent interviewed. Positive percent change should have positive reasons. On the other hand, negative percent change should have negative reasons.

Proceed to CrPS Manual of Operations for Supervisors on the Instructions in Filling Out CrPS Forms 2A, 2B, 3A, and 3B

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 was totally damaged. It may be smaller than the area planted. In crops statistics, this applies to mono-harvest temporary crops.

Yield – an 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
A. Major Non-Food and Industrial Crops			
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.	Tabo	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. Other Non-Food and Industrial Crops			
<u>Nuts, Feeds, and Fiber Crops</u>			
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. <i>Muell.syn</i>	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
<u>Grasses and Feedstocks</u>			
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-iplil leaves	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> Linn.	Ipil-iplil	Leaves
<u>Medicinal Plants</u>			
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 Jatropa	<i>Jatropa curcas</i> Linn.	Jatropa/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/Hanliilika	Leaves
50 Pahid			
<u>Ornamental Horticultural Crops</u>			
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/Tuberose	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 - *Continued*

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	Yang-Yang	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. <i>syn</i> <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. <i>Ex Mart.</i>	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
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

Concluded

Fruit Crops			
English Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Product Form
A. Major Fruit Crops			
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. Other Fruit Crops			
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 (Burm.) Merr. 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 - *Continued*

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. <i>Skeels</i>	Duhat	Fresh fruit
23. Velvet apple	<i>Diospyros blancoi</i> A. DC.	Mabolo	Fresh fruit
24. Marang	<i>Artocarpus odoratissimus</i> <i>Blanco</i>	Marang	Fresh fruit
25. Jamaica plum	<i>Spondias purpurea</i> L.	Sineguelas	Fresh fruit
26. Lime	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm. & Panzer) <i>Swingle</i>	Dayap	Fresh fruit
27. Monkeypod/Camachile	<i>Pithecolobium dulce</i> (Roxb) <i>Benth.</i>	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.) <i>Burm.f.</i>	Limon	Fresh fruit
31. Wax Apple	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i> (Blume) <i>Merr. & Perr.</i>	Makopa	Fresh fruit
32. Passion fruit	<i>Passiflora edulis</i> <i>Sims</i>	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) <i>Choisy</i>	Batwan	Fresh fruit
36. Salamander tree	<i>Antidesma bunius</i> (L.) <i>Sprengel</i>	Bugnay/Bignay	Fresh fruit
37. Kalumpit	<i>Terminalia microcarpa</i>	Kalumpit	Fresh fruit
38. Pomegranate	<i>Punica granatum</i> L.	Granada	Fresh fruit
39. Great hog plum	<i>Spondias cytherea</i> <i>Sonnerat</i>	Hevi	Fresh fruit
40. Gooseberry	<i>Phyllanthus acidus</i> (L.) <i>Skeels</i>	Karamay	Fresh fruit
41. Lipote	<i>Syzygium polycephaloides</i> (C.B. <i>Robinson</i>) <i>Merr.</i>	Lipote	Fresh fruit
42. Dragon's Eye	<i>Dimocarpus longan</i> <i>Lour.</i>	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> <i>Radlk</i>	Abiu	Fresh fruit

Concluded

Vegetables and Rootcrops			
English Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Product Form
A. Major Vegetables and Rootcrops			
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 bulb
7 Onion			
a. Bermuda (red & yellow gar	<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. Other Vegetables and Rootcrops			
<u>Fruit vegetables</u>			
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 altiiis</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
<u>Leafy vegetables</u>			
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 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
<i>Legumes</i>			
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>Pachyrrhizus 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
<u>Condiments</u>			
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
<u>Roots and Tubers</u>			
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>Smalanthus sonchifolius</i>	Yacon	Fresh tuber
<u>Flower vegetables</u>			
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 - *Continued*

English Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Product Form
<u>Shoots Vegetables</u>			
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
<i>Concluded</i>			

Appendix C

Data Collection Form

CRPS Form 1
Data Collection Form

AUTHORITY:
This survey is authorized under Republic Act (RA) 10625.

CONFIDENTIALITY:
All data obtained herein shall be held **STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL**, cannot be used for taxation, investigation, or law enforcement purposes.



Republic of the Philippines
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
Quezon City



CROPS PRODUCTION SURVEY

_____ to _____ 20 ____
Reference Period

PSA Approval No: _____

Expires on: _____

Page _____ of _____

A. IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

A1. GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION

Province : _____ City/Municipality : _____

A2. 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 : _____

A3. FARM CATEGORY

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

A4. SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION

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

Contact Number : _____

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

COMMODITY GROUPING/ NAME OF CROP	VOLUME OF PRODUCTION in kilograms		AREA PLANTED/HARVESTED ^v in hectares		NO. OF BEARING TREES/HILLS/VINES		Reason/s for Change (Indicate codes & expound the reason)
	Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1 - NON-FOOD AND INDUSTRIAL CROPS							
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
0							
2 - FRUIT CROPS							
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
0							
3 - VEGETABLES AND ROOTCROPS							
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
0							

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 4 & 5:

^v - area harvested for mono-harvest temporary crops; area planted for permanent crops and multi-harvest temporary crops

May 2018



Republic of the Philippines
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
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EDSA, Quezon City



/Philippine Statistics Authority



/PSAgovph