



# Google

Google Search

I'm Feeling Lucky

Quality Rice. Quality Life.



# Weather tomorrow?



Legazpi, Albay



[← Sunday, Jul 1st](#)

Monday, Jul 2nd, 2018

[Tuesday, Jul 3rd →](#)

Mostly cloudy throughout the day.

26° 4am → 31° 1pm



5:23am



6:16pm

Rain ???

Mostly Cloudy

12am	2am	4am	6am	8am	10am	12pm	2pm	4pm	6pm	8pm	10pm
27°	26°	26°	26°	28°	29°	31°	31°	30°	29°	28°	27°

Temp: 30°

Wind: 2 kph ↑

Humidity: 76%

UV Index: —

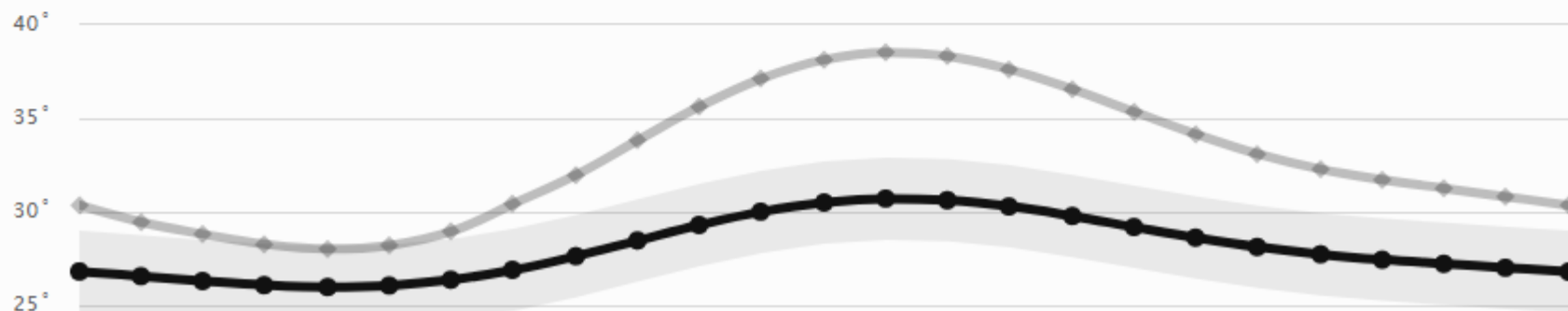
Precip: —%

Pressure: 1008 hPa

Dew Pt: 26°

Visibility: — km

Temperature / Feels Like



# Philippine Stock Exchange closing index?

# Bloomberg

Markets  
Stocks  
Currencies  
Fixed Income  
Commodities  
Rates & Bonds  
Sectors  
Watchlist

Quote Search 🔍

## PCOMP:IND Philippines Stock Exchange PSEi Index

**7,098.15** PHP -163.47 -2.25% ▼

OPEN

7,262.73

PREV CLOSE

7,261.62

1 YEAR RETURN

-8.29%

YTD RETURN

-17.06%

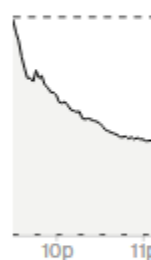
DAY RANGE

7,092.16-7,271.21

52 WEEK RANGE

7,092.16-9,078.37

1D 1M 1Y



## News

### Fake News on WhatsApp Is Killing People in India

4 hours ago

### Billionaire Seeks Waiver to Bid for India Hotel Ivanka Stayed In

6/20/2018

### Large Caps Seen Outperforming on Flight to Quality Indian Stocks

Before it's here, it's on the Bloomberg Terminal.

LEARN MORE

**Cleveland Cavaliers  
won this year's NBA  
championship?**

2018 NBA Finals / Champion

# Golden State Warriors



People also search for

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Cavaliers



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Giants



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Francisco  
49ers



Washington  
Capitals



Roster and overview

[Feedback](#)

See results about

[The NBA Finals](#)

Sports league championship

Quality Rice. Quality Life.






# **Estimated rice yield in upland ecosystems in PH?**

Let's try  
**CountryStat**  
**Philippines.**

Database

- 

National Core

Production

Trade

Food Consumption


Prices

Fertilizer and Pesticides

Land Use

Labor and Employment

Costs and Returns

Others
- 

Details (Sub-national)

Production

Crops

Livestock and Poultry

Fisheries

Macro Economic Indicators

Trade

Food Consumption

Prices

Fertilizer and Pesticides

Land Use

Labor and Employment

Costs and Returns

Others

Complete list

Production







Palay and Corn: Volume of Production


Metadata:

About

Footnotes

Tips

Crop   	Year   
Total:2. Selected: <input type="text" value="0"/>	Total:31. Selected: <input type="text" value="0"/>
<div> <div>Palay</div> <div>Corn</div> </div>	<div> <div>1987</div> <div>1988</div> <div>1989</div> <div>1990</div> <div>1991</div> <div>1992</div> <div>1993</div> <div>1994</div> <div>1995</div> <div>1996</div> </div>
<div>Search <input type="text"/></div> <div>Value(s) starting with</div>	<div>Search <input type="text"/></div> <div>Value(s) starting with</div>

For variables marked  you need to select at least one value

Continue

Presentation on screen is limited to 200 rows and 150 columns.

Number of selected data rows

Number of selected data columns

How about,  
in **PRISM?**


















## CAR - 2017 1st Semester

Regular monitoring

2017

2nd Semester

1st Semester

-  National
-  CAR
-  Region I
-  Region II
-  Region III
-  Region IV-A
-  MIMAROPA
-  Region V
-  Region VI
-  Region VII
-  Region VIII
-  Region IX
-  Region X
-  Region XI
-  Region XII
-  Region XIII
-  ARMM

2016

2015

2014

Planting dates	Rice area	Yield estimates	Pest injuries	Weeds
----------------	-----------	-----------------	---------------	-------

Province	Estimated yield (t/ha)
Abra	3.45
Apayao	4.22
Benguet	3.18
Ifugao	3.43
Kalinga	5.15
Mountain Province	3.17

# **Rice farmers' seed sources in Nueva Ecija?**





Quality Rice. Quality Life.

# Let us help you...





# PalayStat System

## Socioeconomics Division



**What data should I  
expect in  
PalayStat?**

1

# Official rice statistics





Supply  
and  
Demand

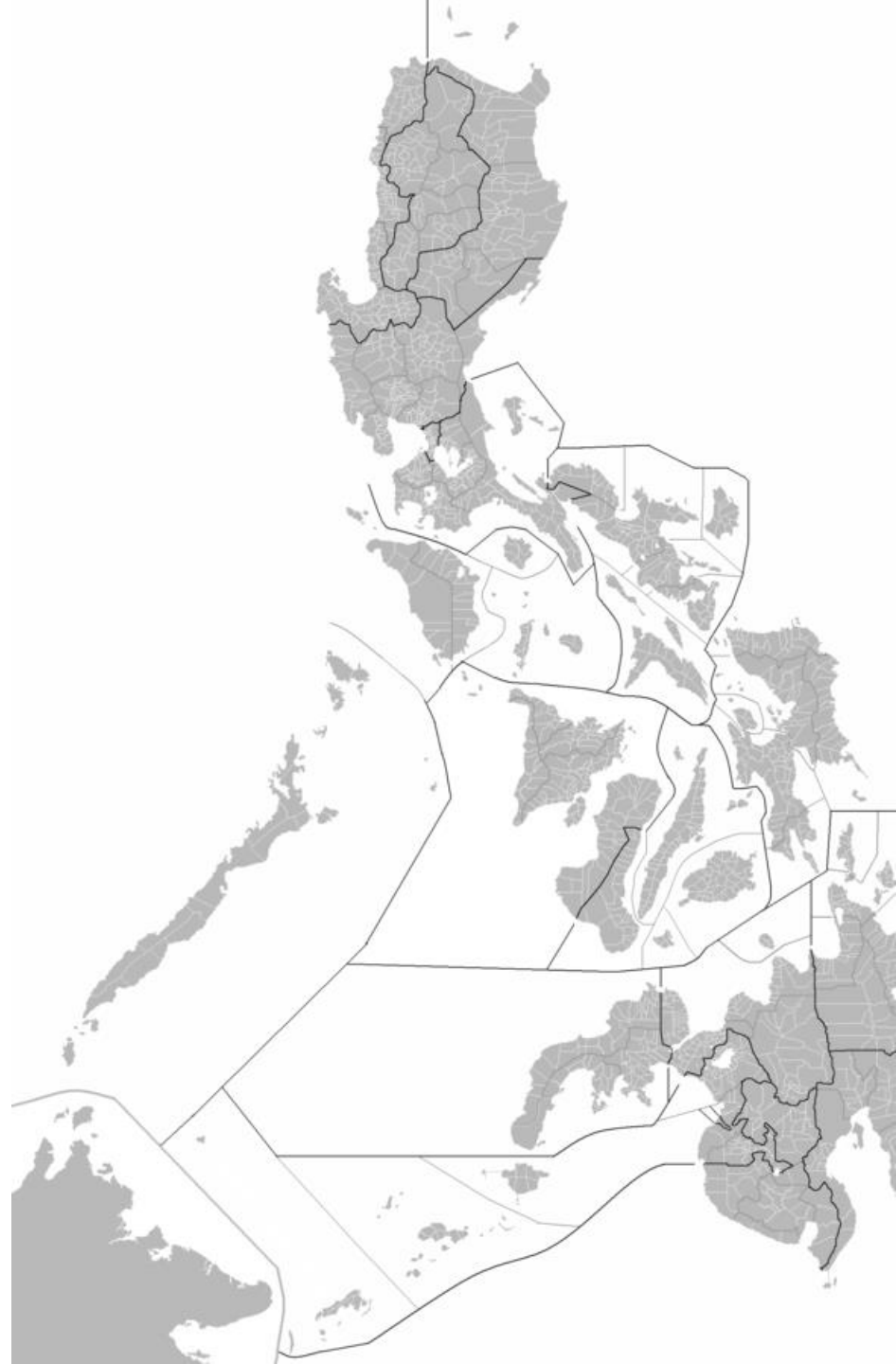


Inputs,  
Costs,  
Returns  
and  
Losses



Marketing

across  
**83**  
provinces



starts at  
**1970**  
onwards

2

# **RBFHS summary results**

# Rice-Based Farm Household Survey





farmer  
characteristics



description of  
farm parcel



method of  
crop establishment



farm  
inputs, crop  
management  
practices



labor  
requirement



postharvest  
practices



production  
costs



sources of  
farm financing



production  
problems



sources of  
information



**PhilRice**



**BAS**

1996-2012



**DA-BAR**

2016

# 43

## RBFHS summary tables

ranging from  
**10**  
topics

across

33

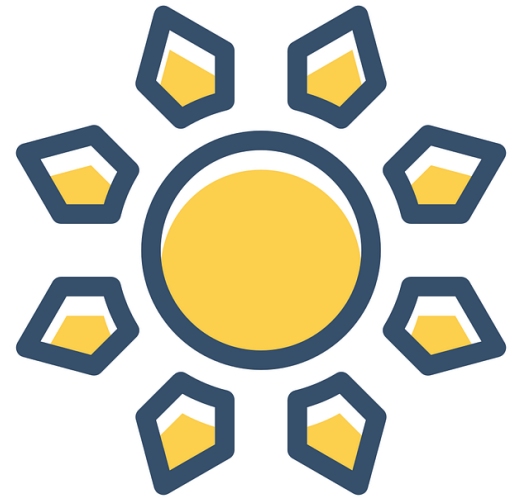
sample provinces\*

\***42** sample provinces for 2016-2017 survey  
round



from  
**2006**  
wet season

to  
**2012**  
dry season

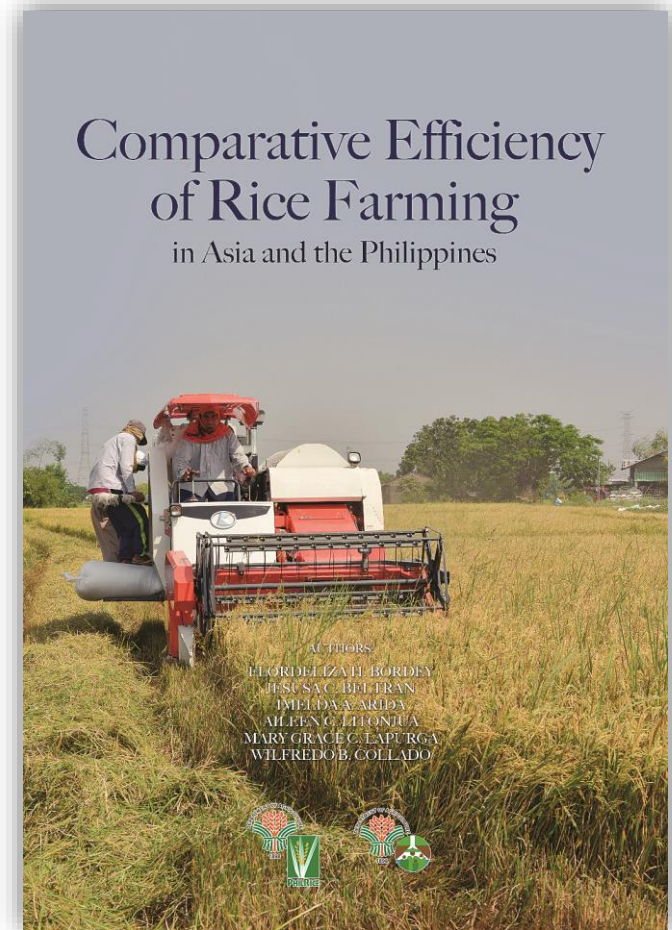




3

# Resources

# Books



# Policy seminar proceedings



# Conference posters

## Rice farmers' pest problems and management practices in the Philippines, 2011-12 cropping periods

Aileen C. Lilonua<sup>1</sup>, Jayca Y. Siddayao<sup>1\*</sup>, and Chona P. Austria<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Socioeconomics Division, Philippine Rice Research Institute-Central Experiment Station, Science City of Muñoz, 3119 Nueva Ecija

### INTRODUCTION

#### Why talk about pests and diseases?

Pests and diseases remain to be one of the major problems of rice farmers (Figure 1). Updating fellow researchers, policymakers, and other stakeholders about this problem and the farmers' management practices will enable them to dovetail their research work, interventions, and other pest-related activities with the current situation in the field. Other works that used survey data and discussed some of this information involves limited number of provinces (Norton, et al., 2010) and covers earlier years, i.e. 1998-2007 cropping periods (Tanzi, et al., 2014). Findings from these works may have changed already and needs to be updated, hence, this study.



### OBJECTIVES

1. To provide information on the major pest problems in the Wet Season (WS) 2011 and Dry Season (DS) 2012.
2. To determine the farmers' management of pests and diseases in the WS 2011 and DS 2012.
3. To summarize observations and provide recommendations

### DATA AND METHODS

This study utilized the data gathered through the Rice-Based Farm Household Survey of 2,503 farmers from the 33 major rice-producing provinces, covering the WS2011 and DS2012. During the survey, enumerators used show card that contains pictures of pests and diseases to aid farmers in identifying their major pest problems. This survey was handled by the Philippine Rice Research Institute (PhilRice) in collaboration with the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS). Descriptive statistics was used in the analysis of data.

### HIGHLIGHTS OF THE RESULT

#### Prevalent pests and diseases

Majority of farmer-respondents experienced problems on *Echinochloa colona* (weed), Rice Bug (insect), and Shear Rot (WS 2011) and Leaf Blast (DS 2012) (diseases). However, among all these problems, Rice Bug was common to majority of the farmers in both seasons (Table 1).

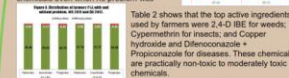
Table 1. Prevalent pests and diseases as reported by farmers, By type of problem, WS 2011 and DS 2012.

TYPE OF PROBLEM	WS 2011	DS 2012
Weeds	<i>Echinochloa colona</i> (42%)	<i>Echinochloa colona</i> (45%)
Insect Pests	Rice Bug (52%)	Rice Bug (55%)
Diseases	Shear Rot (23%)	Leaf Blast (22%)
All Types	Rice Bug (54%)	Rice Bug (56%)

Note: % varies depending on those with pest problem

#### How did farmers manage these pests and diseases?

In both seasons, farmer-respondents mainly applied chemicals to control these pests and diseases (Figure 2) and majority of them applied it only when there was an observed problem (Figure 3). Except for herbicides, which can be applied before weed emergence, there were still few who applied chemicals even when no problem was

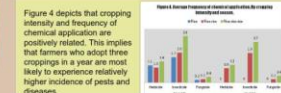


These chemicals are practically non-toxic to moderately toxic chemicals. However, 27 and 9 farmer-respondents in the WS 2011 and DS 2012, respectively, still used highly toxic chemicals like Endosulfan, Mn-Zn Ethylene Bisdithiocarbamate, Methidathion, and Terbufos.

Table 2. Common active ingredients applied by farmers, By type of chemicals, WS 2011 and DS 2012.

TYPE OF CHEMICAL	WS 2011	DS 2012
Herbicide	2,4-D IBE (30%)	2,4-D IBE (29%)
Insecticide	Cypermethrin (58%)	Cypermethrin (56%)
Fungicide	Difenconazole + Propiconazole (56%)	Difenconazole + Propiconazole (55%)

Meanwhile, 2,4-D IBE is a weedicide for broadleaf weeds. The prevalent weed in the field was *Echinochloa colona*, which is not a broadleaf but a grass weeds. This could imply misuse of chemicals that could have led to further spread of this weed.



### SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

- Rice Bug was the most prevalent among the pests and diseases based on the WS 2011 and DS2012 survey data.
- Farmers mainly used chemicals to control pest problems but majority of them applied it only when there is observed problem in the field. Some farmers, however, applied chemicals even if they did not observe any problem. Herbicide is exempted from this as it can be applied as a preventive measure.
- The top chemicals used by farmers are practically non-toxic to moderately toxic. However, few of them still used highly toxic chemicals, which are detrimental to health and environment.
- Misused chemicals and higher cropping intensity are few factors that could affect the level of pests and disease incidence in the field.
- Based on these observations, the government needs to continue educating farmers, especially on the possible impact of their practices. This could encourage farmers to adopt practices that are more suitable and beneficial for him and his community.

#### References:

1. Norton, G.W., K.L. Heong, D. Johnson, and S. Savary. 2010. Rice Pest Management: Issues and Opportunities, in Rice in the Global Economy: Strategic Research and Policy Issues for Food Security, ed. R. Pandey, D. Srinivas, D. Datta, A. Debbarma, S. Mohanty, and B. Vinay, Los Banos, Philippines: International Rice Research Institute, 447-51.
2. Tanzi, I.R., C.G. Yuongso, and E.C. Martin. 2014. Herbicide use in the Philippine rice-based farming households: a ten-year study, unpublished manuscript, submitted to the Philippine Rice Research Institute as a book chapter.

# Seminar presentations

## The Philippine Rice Industry Situation

Aileen C. Litonjua  
Socioeconomics Division

# Policy briefs



*Rice Science*  
FOR  
DECISION-MAKERS  
VOL. 6 NO. 2 • DECEMBER 2015 • ISSN 2094-8409

## GAME CHANGER: HOW CAN THE PHILIPPINES IMPROVE ITS RICE COMPETITIVENESS?

Flordeliza H. Bordey, Cheryl C. Launio, Jessusa C. Beltran, Aileen C. Litonjua, Rowena G. Manalili, Alice B. Mataia, and Piedad F. Moya

The Philippine rice industry will soon bear the brunt of global competition. In 2017, the government may no longer be able to control the volume of rice to be imported. Cheap imported rice will compete in the local market as long as it is subject to 35% tariff. As a result, local wholesale price will mirror the wholesale import parity price – which is the equivalent price of imported rice after adding the costs of insurance and freight from the exporting to importing country, port charges, the tariff/tax, and local transport from port to wholesale market.

To understand how this will affect the local price of rice, let us trace the steps back from wholesale market to farm, from Manila to Nueva Ecija, for instance.

Given the price of US\$400/t from the port of Vietnam, imported rice with 25% broken grains will likely be sold at only P29.21/kg at the local wholesale market (Table 1).

Table 1. Estimation of wholesale import parity and dry paddy prices.

Item	Value (P/kg)
FOB Price of 25% Broken Rice*	16.98
+ Freight and Insurance Cost	2.58
+ Other Charges and Costs	1.17
Cost of Commodity, Freight, and Insurance (CIF)	20.72
+ Tariff Payment (35% of CIF)	7.25
+ Estimated Local Transport cost	1.23
Wholesale Import Parity Price	29.21
- Gross Marketing Margin**	5.08
Cost of paddy in milled rice equivalent	24.13
*Milling ratio	0.65
Highest price of dry paddy (palay) that grain traders can offer	15.68

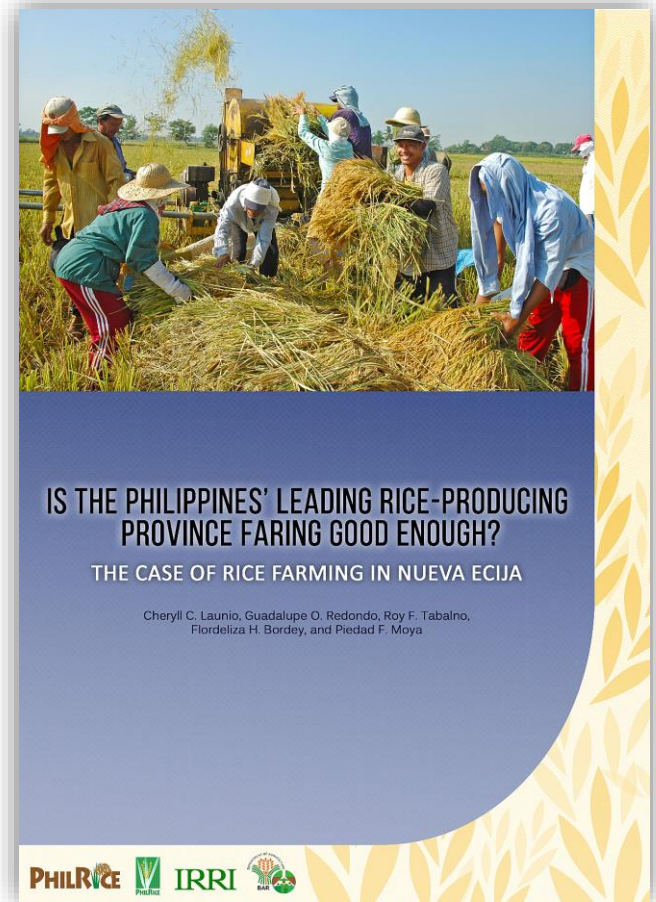
\*FOB price of 25% broken rice is US\$400/mt and converted at P42.45/US\$. \*\*Cost of transport, drying, milling, and other related costs to process paddy into milled rice, plus returns (profit) to marketing players.

### KEY POINTS

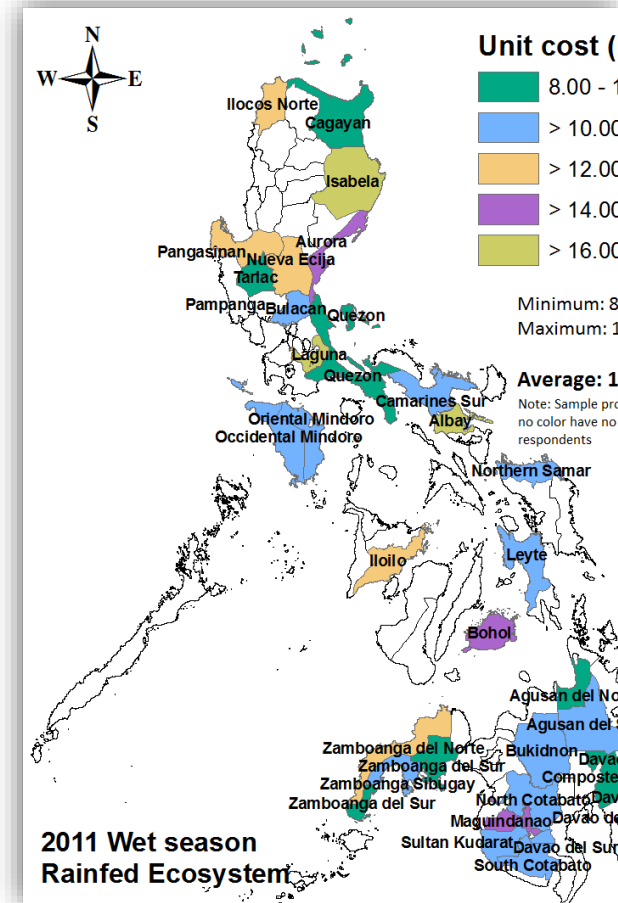
- Quantitative restrictions (QR) may not be extended beyond 2017 and cheap imported rice will likely be sold in the Philippines lowering the prices of local milled rice and palay.
- Farmers have to reduce their cost of production to retain their profits.
- Promoting hybrid rice in suitable areas, reducing the cost of labor and rice processing, and improving milling efficiency are some of the ways to help our farmers become more competitive.



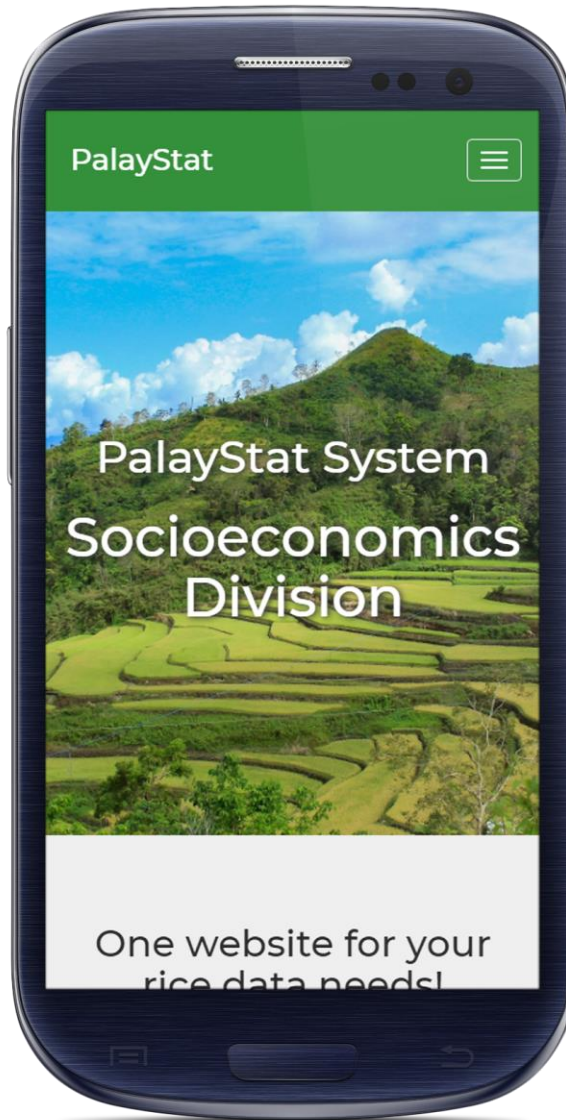
# Monographs



# Ready-made maps







PalayStat



About Us ▾

Summary Tables

Rice Statistics

Resources ▾

Contact Us

# PalayStat System

## Socioeconomics Division

One website for your rice data needs!



MacBook

Quality Rice. Quality Life.



# PalayStat

## by the numbers

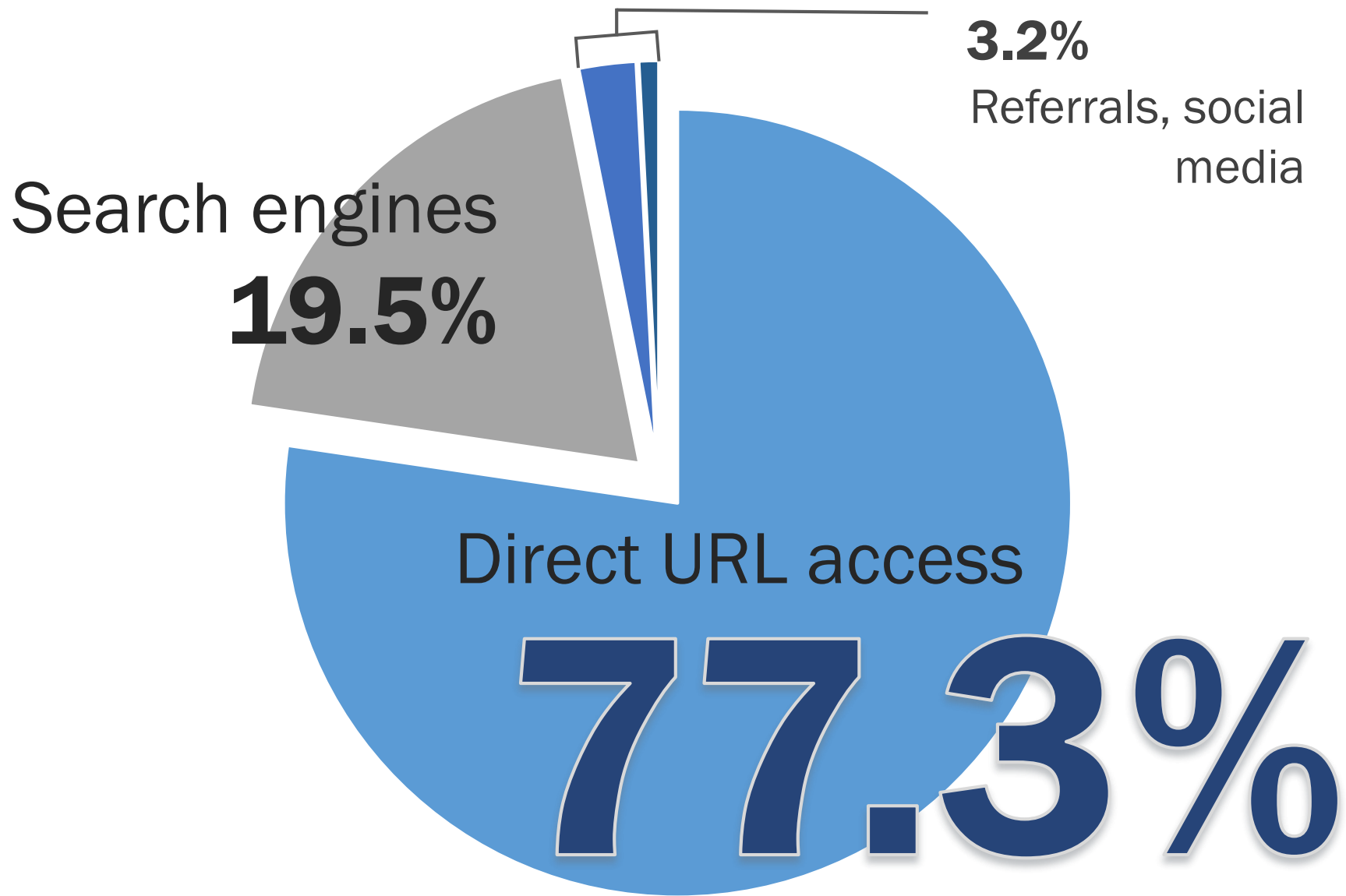
# 13,048

site views

since launch

Source: Google Analytics Report on PalayStat User Statistics  
(August 20, 2016-June 20, 2018)





Source: Google Analytics Report on PalayStat User Statistics  
(August 20, 2016-June 20, 2018)

Average rating of  
**4.75** /5  
on data usefulness

Source: PalayStat Feedback online responses

Farmers' socio-characteristics

Cost and returns of rice  
production

Farm households' (%) by annual  
per capita poverty threshold

Top **3** topics

Frequency of application of other  
chemicals

Frequency of application of  
rodenticide

Frequency of application of  
herbicide

Bottom3



# To improvement and beyond...



## Welcome to the PalayStat

The PalayStat system is an interactive web-based system that aims to provide information on the Philippine Farm Household Survey (RBFHS). Information available in the system includes farm-level input-output, among other things. At present, 48 output tables are available.

### Rationale for the Project

There is a demand on rice-based socioeconomic information thus it is needed in the Philippines. Researchers, developers of rice technologies, economic planners, and policy makers constantly look for rice information for planning, formulating policies, or generating data. Most of the data available are on the national level and may not necessarily be suitable for the local situation. There is also a lack on the availability and accessibility of farm-level socioeconomic information responsive to the needs at the regional or provincial level is warranted.

To address the issue of data shortage, the Socioeconomics Division (SED) of the Philippine Rice Science and Technology Center (PRSTC) conducted quinquennial surveys to collect information about the technological and socioeconomic status of rice farmers in 30 major rice-producing provinces around the Philippines known as the Rice-Based Farm Household Survey (RBFHS). The surveys were conducted from 1996-1997, 2001-2002, 2006-2007, and 2011-2012. However, the information from these surveys was limited within the Institute. Only in rare instances, the technological and socioeconomic status of rice farmers that these information were used. There have been attempts to synchronize the RBFHS databases the congruence of the RBFHS Big Data<sup>[1]</sup>. The databases and matrices for each RBFHS survey round were not synchronized, making it a time-consuming and painstaking endeavor. Thus, it is important to organize the data in a more accessible and user-friendly for potential users.

# Before

The volume of both structured and unstructured data is increasing rapidly. The use of software techniques (UN Global Pulse)

Lengthy  
Text

Lack of white  
space

Lack of color  
chemistry

Bland  
appearance



One webs

PHILIPPINES
Area planted (ha)
RETURNS
Yield (kg/ha)
Price (₱/kg)
Gross Returns
COSTS (₱/ha)
Material Costs
Seeds

## Summary Tables

Results from our nationwide survey of rice farm households conducted every 5 years since 1996

Philippin

# After

resources and

New: 2

Short text  
complimented  
with images

Modern  
appearance

Use of white  
space

New color  
palette

**Both** - refers both transplanting and wet direct seeding

Jan-Jun 2012 = 2,500 respondents

Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

**IRRIGATED** - has source of water except rain; **NON-IRRIGATED** - source of water is rain or

Data accessed at Tuesday 26th of June 2018 01:04:38 PM

**Contact Details:**

PalayStat System

Socioeconomics Division

PhilRice Central Experiment Station

Science City of Muñoz, 3119

Nueva Ecija, Philippines

**TRUNKLINES:** (044) 456-0285, 0258 local 300, 301

SAVE AS SPREADSHEET

PRINT

RETURN TO DATASETS

Limited export  
options

Missing menu  
and search  
bar

# Before



[◀ Back to Categories](#)

## Distribution of farmers by establishment

Summarizes the farmer's practice by establishment: transplanting and

[Download ▾](#)[Print](#)

- Excel
- OpenDocument
- CSV
- PDF
- HTML

Establishment	Jul-Dec 2006 harvest		
	ALL ECOSYSTEMS	IRRIGATED	NON-IRRIGATED
	(n = 1,999)	(n = 1,390)	(n = 640)
Percent of farmers			
	72	74	69

Additional  
downloadable  
formats

Always-top  
menu and  
search bar

# After

# Yearly

updates on official  
rice statistics

# 2016-17

## RBFHS summary results

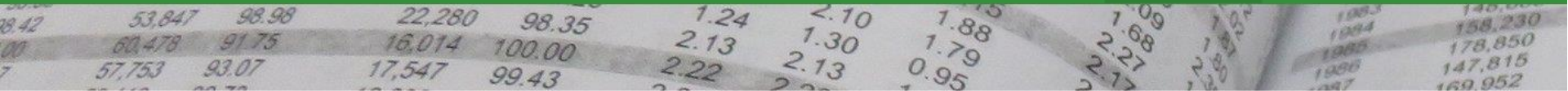


New  
**resources**  
to be uploaded

**All of this at:**

[dbmp.philrice.gov.ph/  
palaystat](http://dbmp.philrice.gov.ph/palaystat)

And,  
**yes...**



◀ Back to Statistics

Estimated production, area harvested and yield per hectare - by semester and ecosystem, by region, by province

Statistics on total palay production (in metric tons), total area harvested (in hectares), and yield per hectare (in metric tons) available for year 1970-2014 from 83 provinces and shows how many percent of the total harvest are from modern varieties or traditional varieties

Download

Print

Philippines

UPLAND

YEAR	YIELD PER HECTARE (MT)		
	JAN-DEC <sup>1</sup>		
	TOTAL	MV	TV
1970	0.88	0.77	0.88

Estimated rice  
yield in upland ecosystems in PH

[◀ Back to Categories](#)

## Distribution of farmers (%) by seed source

Shows the most common source of rice seeds by farmers

[Download ▾](#)[Print](#)

Nueva Ecija	Jul-Dec 2011 harvest			Jan-Jun 2012 harvest		
Seed source	ALL ECOSYSTEMS	IRRIGATED	NON-IRRIGATED	ALL ECOSYSTEMS	IRRIGATED	NON-IRRIGATED
	(n = 149)	(n = 142)	(n = 7)	(n = 123)	(n = 123)	(n = 0)
(percent of farmers)						
Seed grower	46	45	71	45	45	0
Co-farmer	26	27	14	18	18	0
DA/BPI	13	14	0	19	19	0
Trader/input dealer	5	5	0	7	7	0
Own produce	4	4	0	6	6	0
Cooperative	3	3	0	2	2	0

# Rice farmers' seed sources in Nueva Ecija

# Thank you!

**dbmp.philrice.gov.  
ph/palaystat**



PhilRice Text Center  
**0917-111-7423**



rice.matters



PhilRiceTV



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[www.pinoyrice.com](http://www.pinoyrice.com)



[prri.mail@philrice.gov.ph](mailto:prri.mail@philrice.gov.ph)



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