



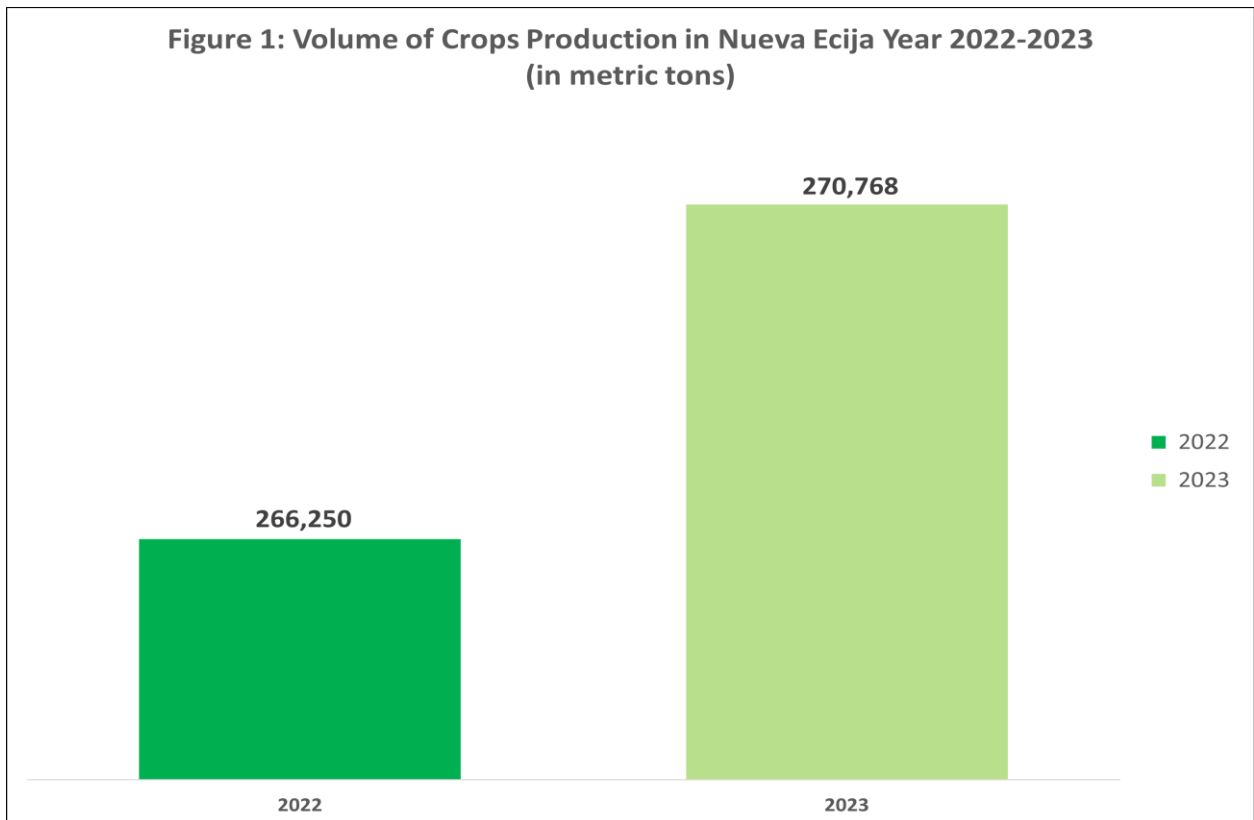
SPECIAL RELEASE

CROPS PRODUCTION IN NUEVA ECIJA 2022-2023

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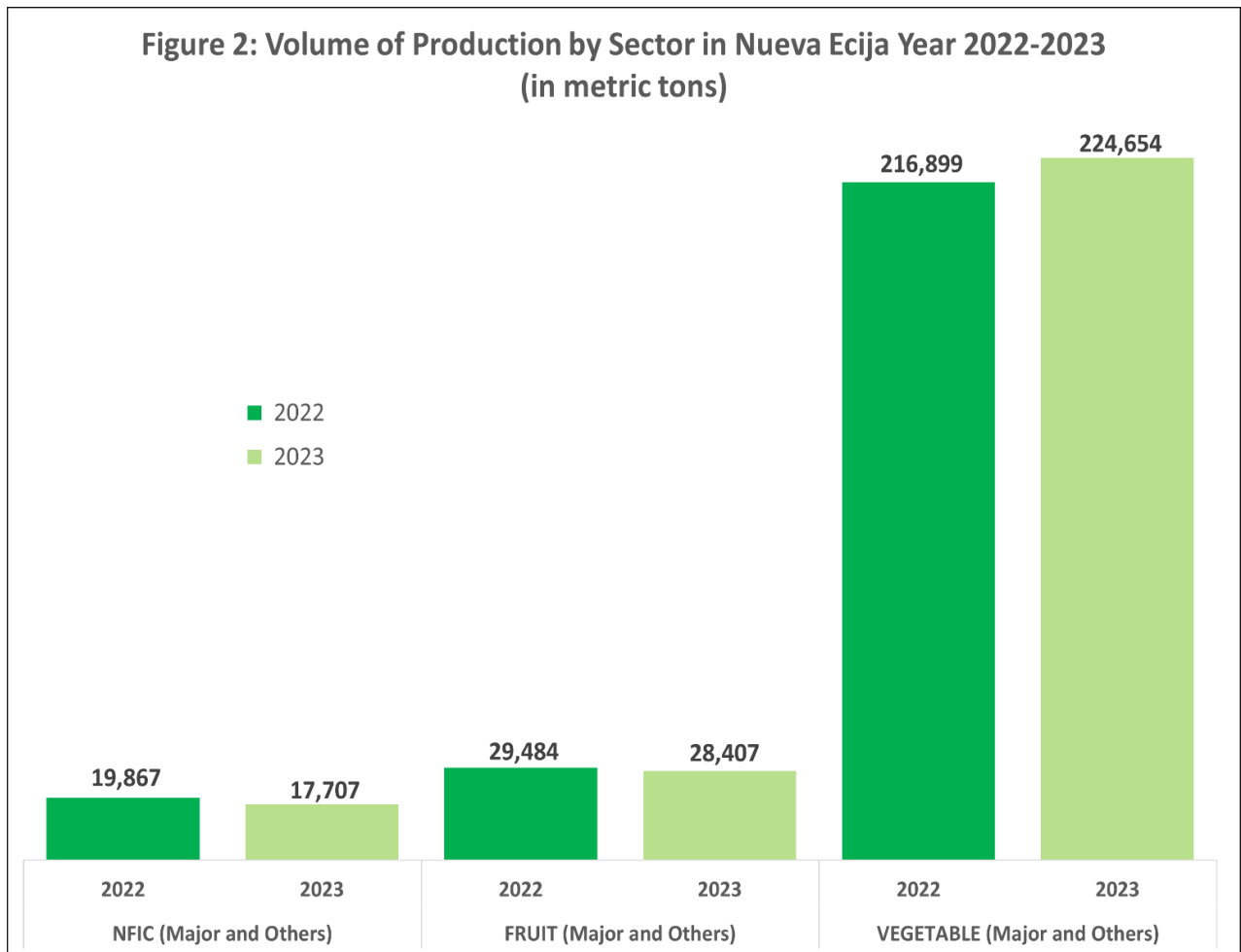
CROPS

Crop production in Nueva Ecija grew by 1.70%, from 266,250 metric tons in 2022 to 270,768 metric tons in 2023.



Source: Openstat: Other Crops: Volume of Production, by Region and by Province, by Quarter and Semester, 2010-2024

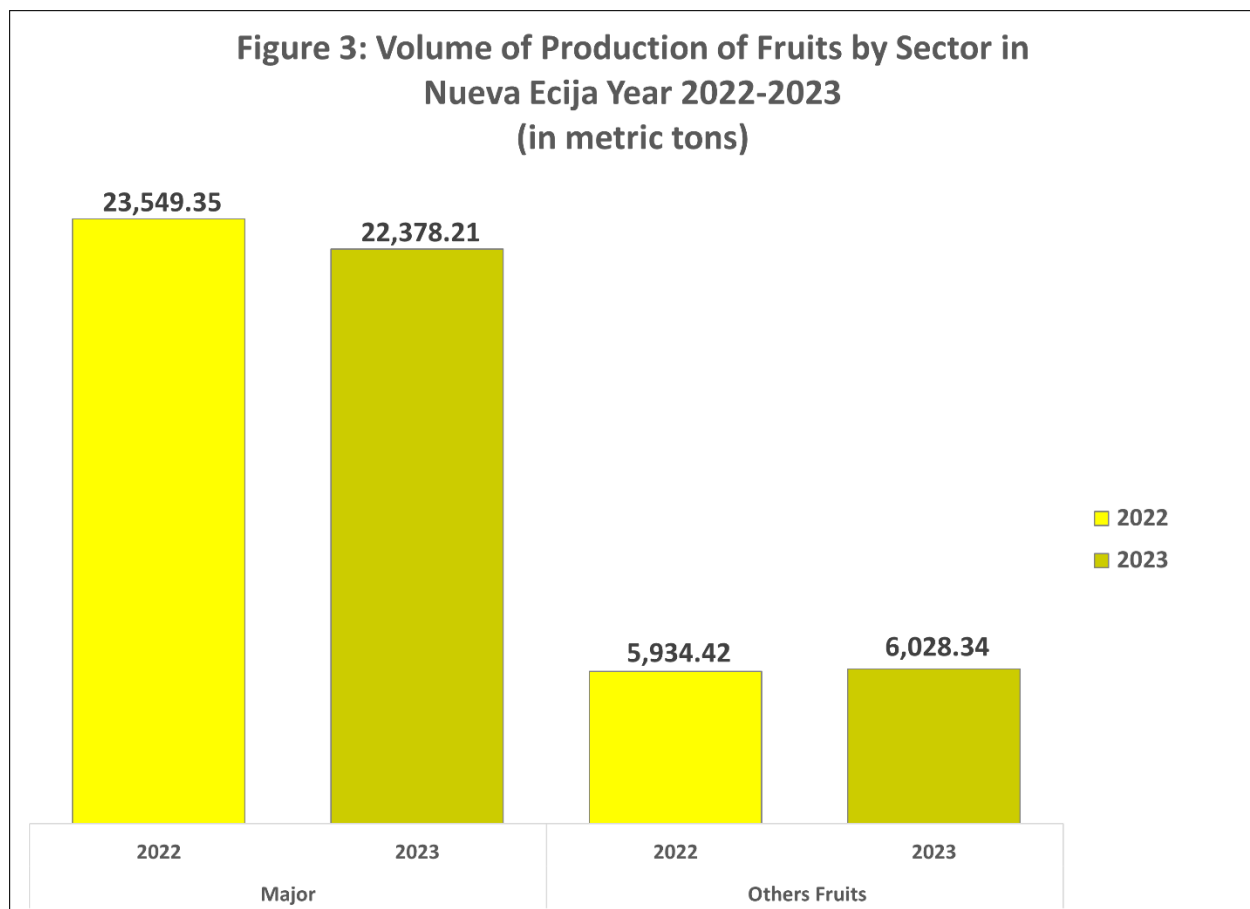
Looking at Figure 2, the production of Non-Food and Industrial Crops and fruits slightly decreased by 2,160 metric tons and 1,077 metric tons, respectively. The increase of 7,755 metric tons in Vegetables brought up the crops production of Nueva Ecija in the year 2023.



Source: Openstat: Other Crops: Volume of Production, by Region and by Province, by Quarter and Semester, 2010-2024

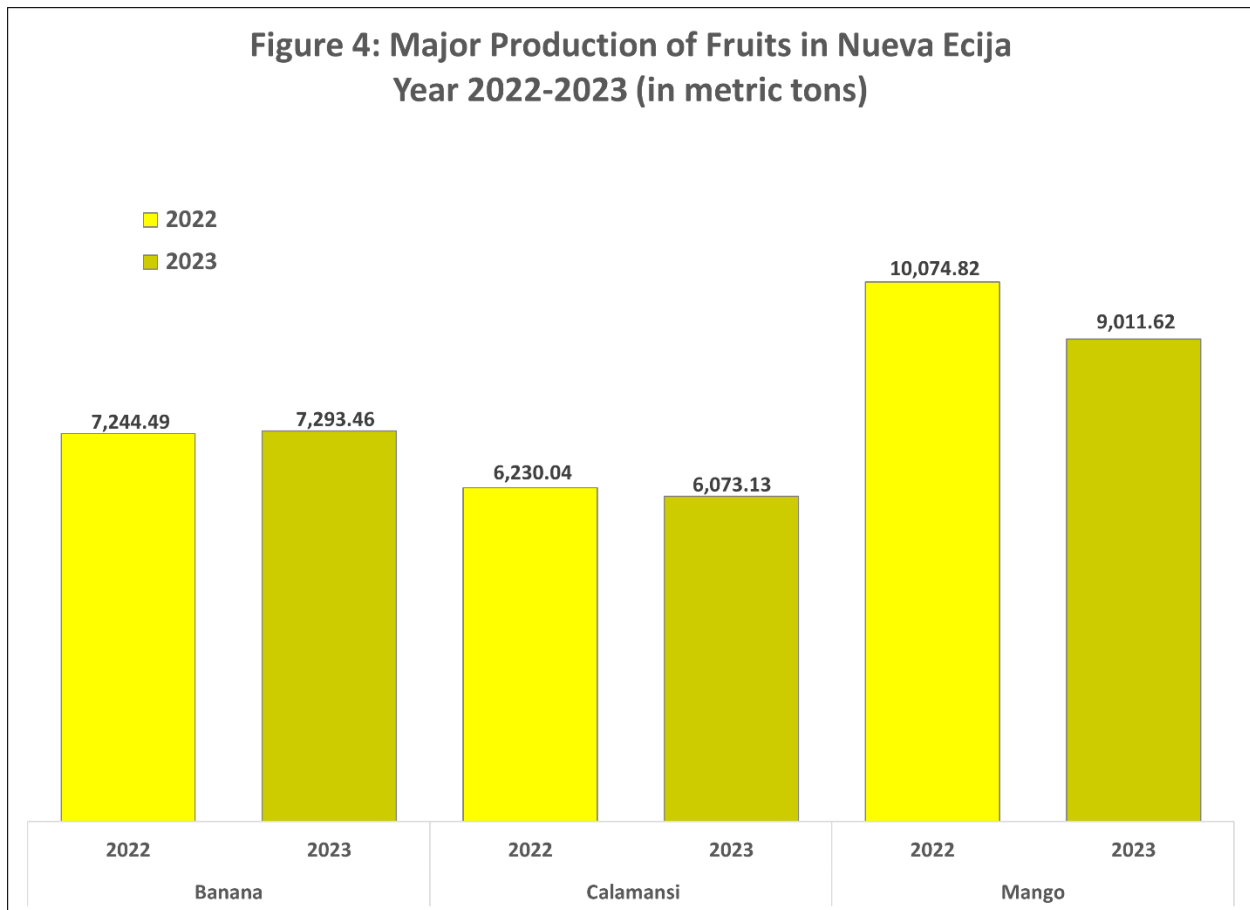
FRUITS

Fruit production decreased from 29,483.77 metric tons in 2022 to 28,406.55 metric tons in 2023, as per Figure 2. The decrease was due to the Major Fruit Crops, which decreased by 1,171.14 metric tons, from a production of 23,549.35 metric tons in 2022 to 22,378.21 metric tons in 2023, as illustrated in Figure 3.



Source: Openstat: Other Crops: Volume of Production, by Region and by Province, by Quarter and Semester, 2010-2024

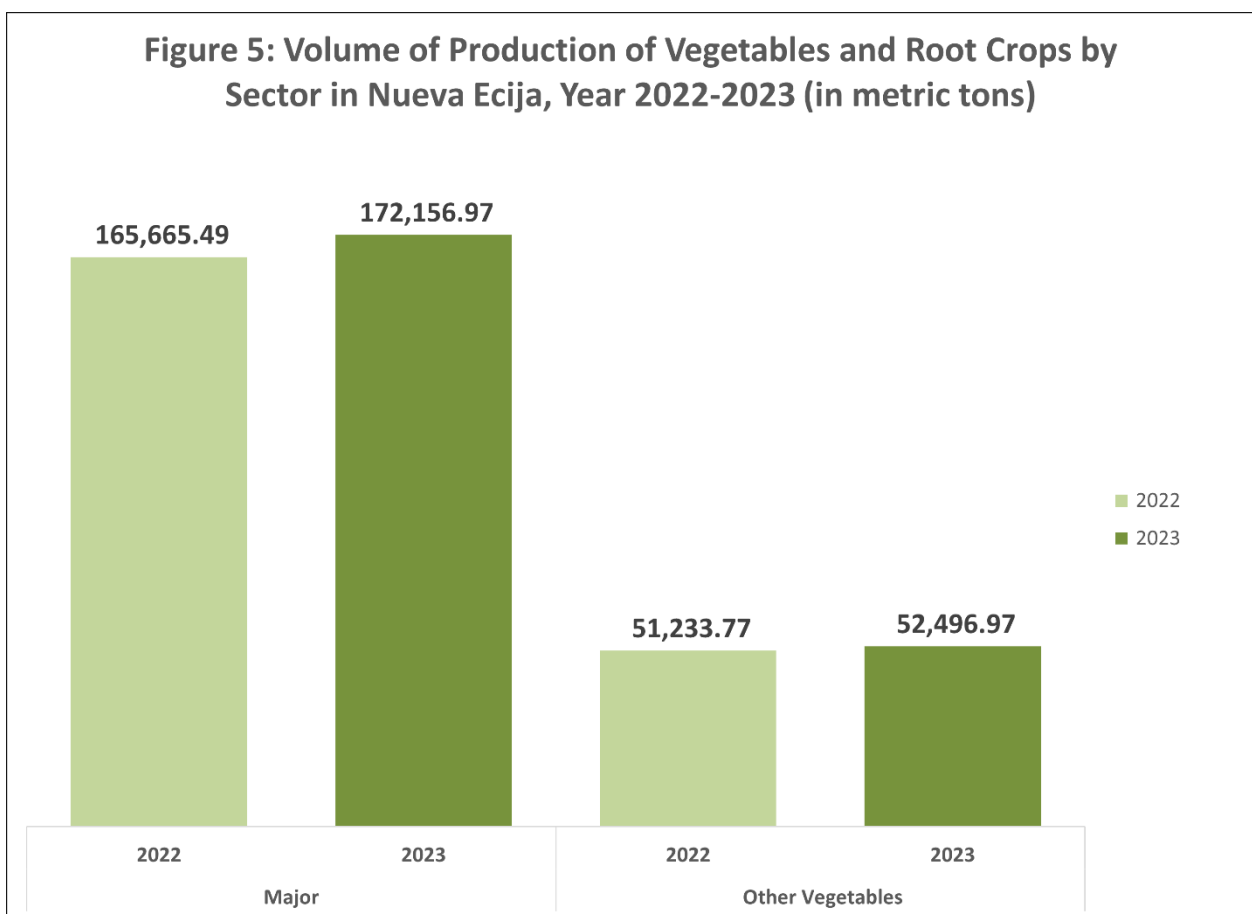
Mango was the top contributor in the province’s major fruit crops production as illustrated in Figure 4, the production decreased from 10,074.82 metric tons in 2022 to 9,011.62 metric tons in 2023.



Source: Openstat: Other Crops: Volume of Production, by Region and by Province, by Quarter and Semester, 2010-2024

VEGETABLES AND ROOT CROPS

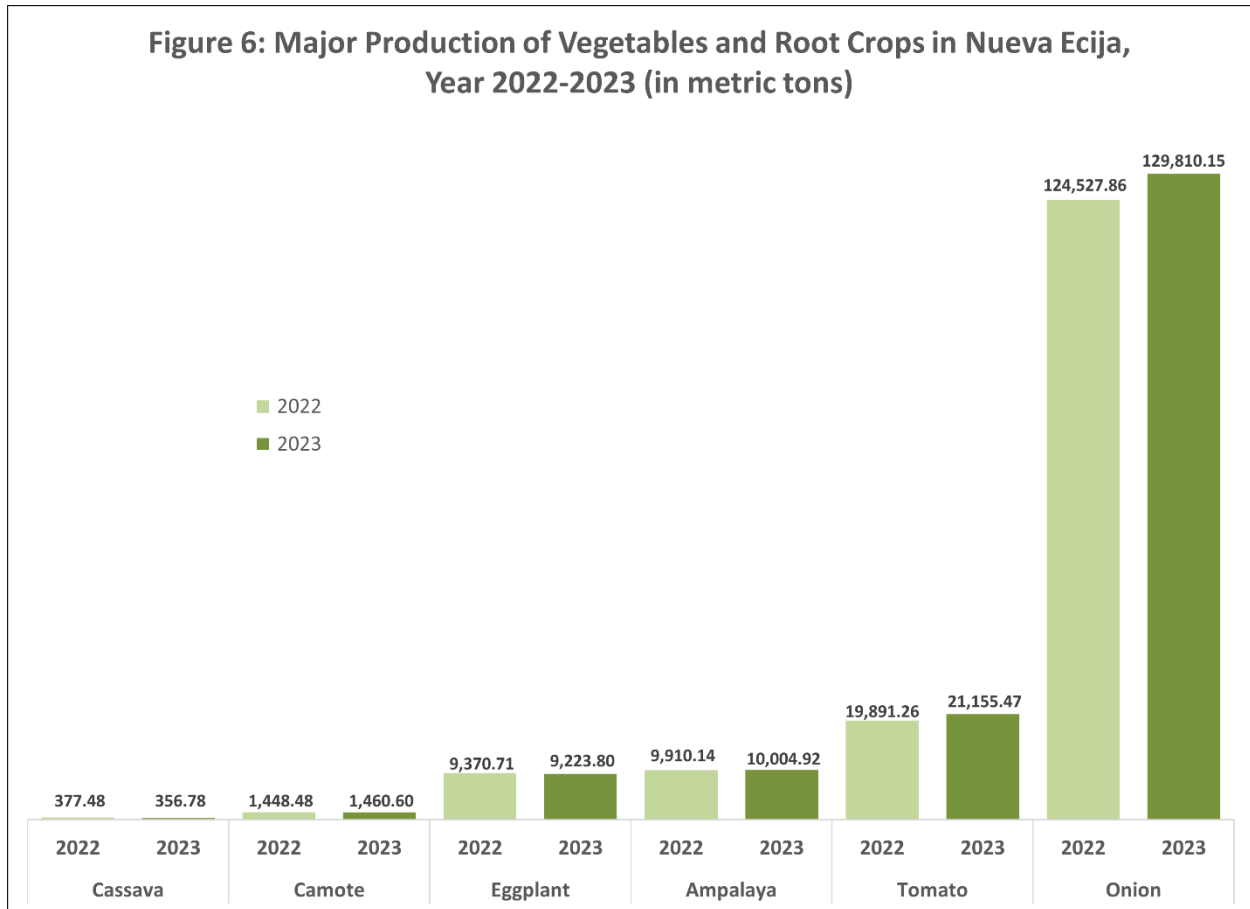
Vegetable and Root Crops production reached 224,653.94 metric tons in 2023, an increase of 3.58% from the production of 216,899.26 metric tons in 2022, as per Figure 2. The growth of both Major and other vegetables and root crops from 165,665.49 metric tons in 2022 to 172,156.97 metric tons in 2023 and from 51,233.77 metric tons in 2022 to 52,496.97 metric tons in 2023 respectively, made the vegetable and root crops production increase for the year 2023.



Source: Openstat: Other Crops: Volume of Production, by Region and by Province, by Quarter and Semester, 2010-2024



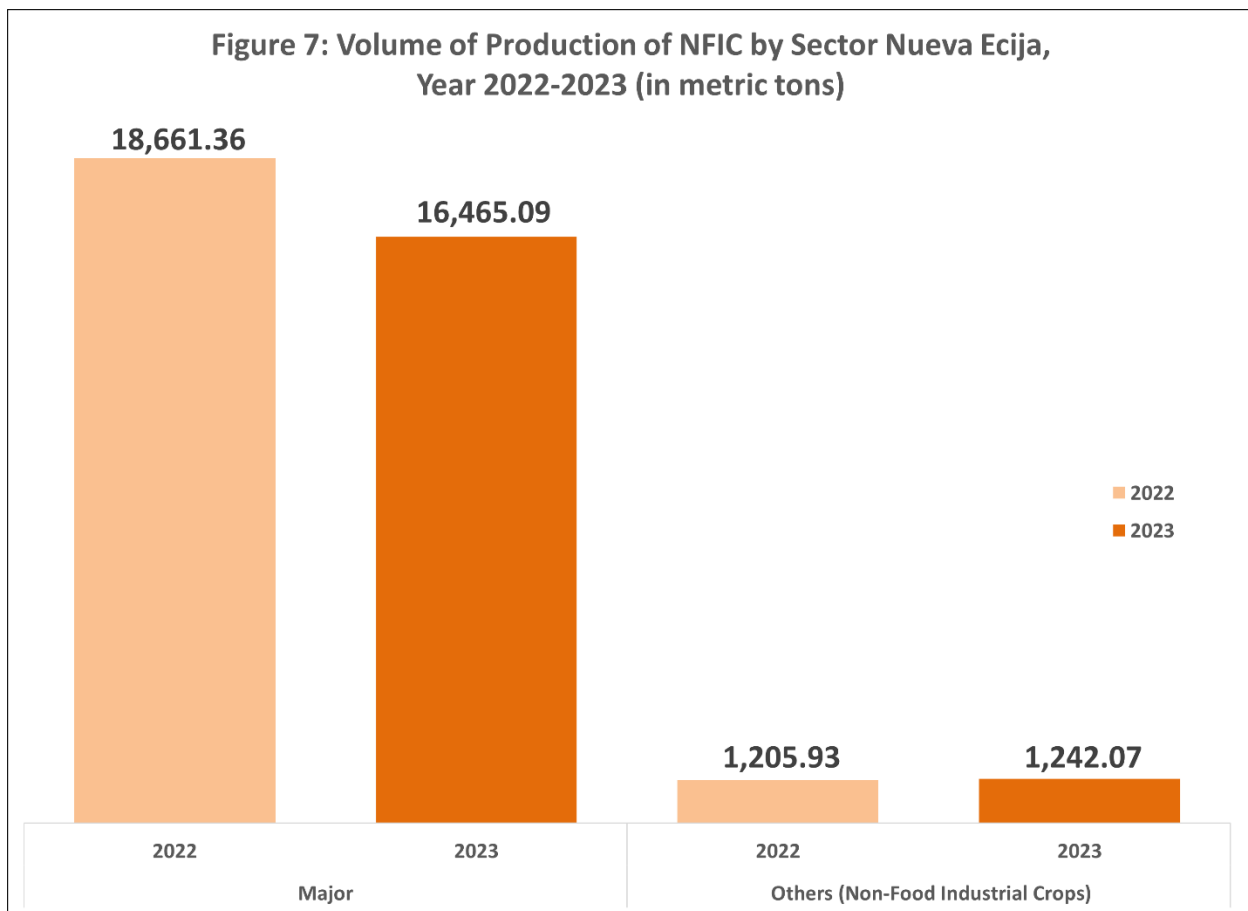
As illustrated in Figure 6, Onion production is the top contributor to the increase of major vegetable and root crops production, from a production of 124,572.86 metric tons in 2020 to 129,810.15 metric tons in 2023.



Source: Openstat: Other Crops: Volume of Production, by Region and by Province, by Quarter and Semester, 2010-2024

NFIC (NON-FOOD AND INDUSTRIAL CROPS)

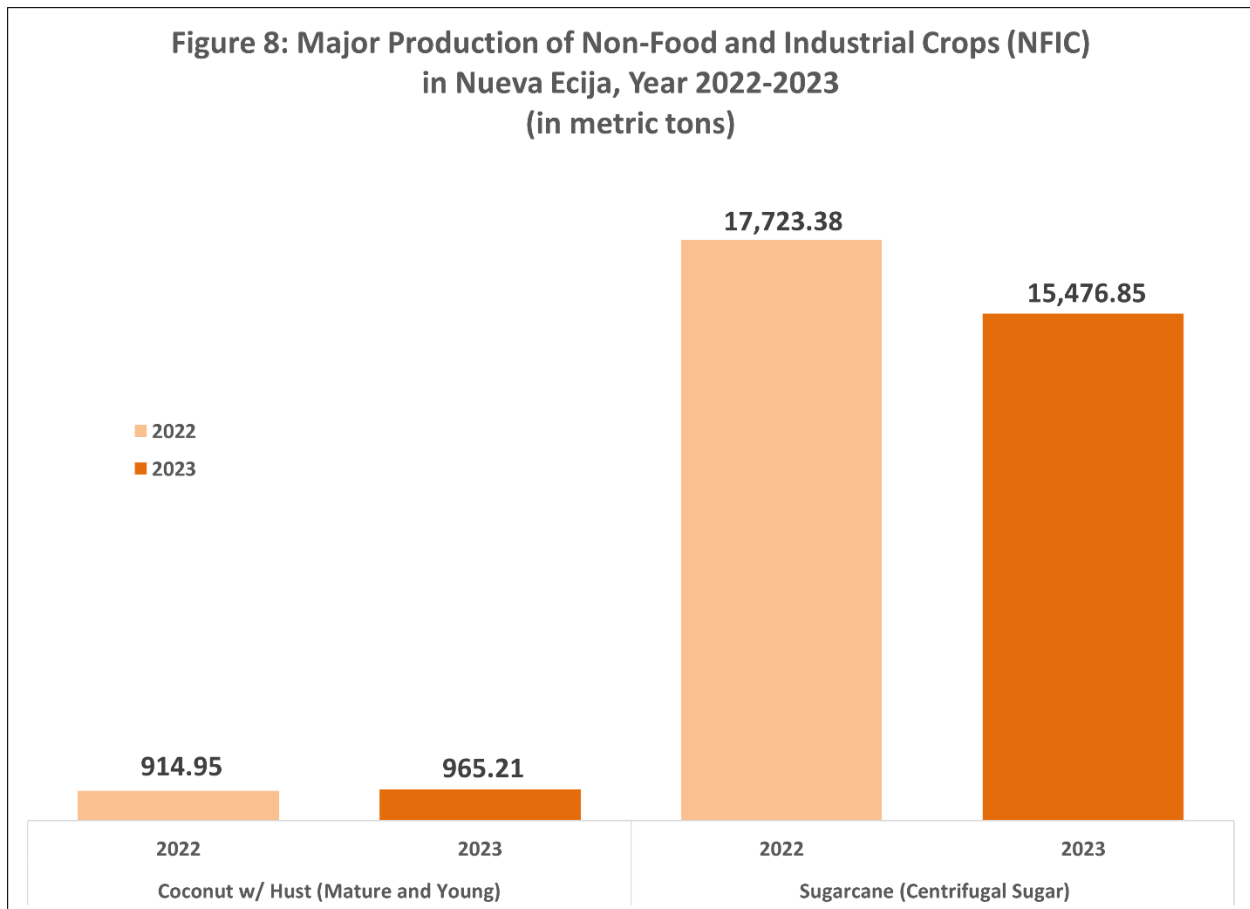
Looking at Figure 7., Non-food and Industrial Crops production was decreased by 10.87%, from the production of 19,867.29 metric tons in 2022 to 17,707.16 metric tons in 2023. A decrease in the Major Production of NFIC was the cause of the drop from 18,661.36 metric tons in 2022 to 16,465.09 metric tons in 2023.



Source: Openstat: Other Crops: Volume of Production, by Region and by Province, by Quarter and Semester, 2010-2024



Sugarcane specifically used for Centrifugal Sugar decreased from 17,723.38 metric tons in 2022 to 15,476.85 metric tons in 2023. A production drop of 2,246.53 metric tons occurred for the year 2023. That is a decrease of 12.68% in the production of sugarcane in the province of Nueva Ecija.



Source: Openstat: Other Crops: Volume of Production, by Region and by Province, by Quarter and Semester, 2010-2024



TECHNICAL NOTES

The Crops Production Survey (CrPS) is a quarterly survey that aims to generate estimates on volume of production, area planted/harvested, number of bearing trees/hills/vines, and farmgate prices for crops other than palay and corn at the national and sub-national levels.

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 Root Crops.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Crop Production – This refers to the quantity produced and harvested for a particular crop during the reference period. It includes those measured but damaged, stolen, given away, consumed, given as harvester's share, and reserved. Also included are those productions from "pakyaw" and "contract growers". On the other hand, excluded are those produced but not harvested for whatever reason/s.

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

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

Bearing Trees/Hills/Vines – These refer to the number of trees/hills/vines/ where harvesting has been made in the past and may or may not have borne fruits (productive) during the reference period due to cyclical production pattern of the crop.

Yield per Hectare – This is an indicator of productivity derived by dividing the total production by the area planted/harvested for temporary crops.

Yield per Bearing Trees – This is an indicator of productivity derived by dividing the total production by the number of bearing trees/hills/vines.



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NUEVA ECIIJA



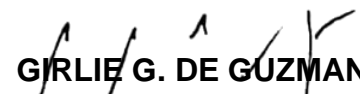
Unit of Measure – This is the unit used by the operator in measuring his/her produce. It can be the commonly used “kilogram”, or other such as basket, sack, bundle, kerosene can, red bag, crate, kaing, etc., or an equivalent measurement unit in local dialects.

Permanent Crops – These are 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 include productive and non-productive crops.

Temporary Crops – These are 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.

Standing Crops – These are crops already planted as of the end of the reference quarter and are expected to be harvested within the next three months for temporary crops. For permanent crops, standing crops includes those trees/hills/vines that previously borne fruits and are expected to bear fruits.

Approved for Release:


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