

SPECIAL RELEASE

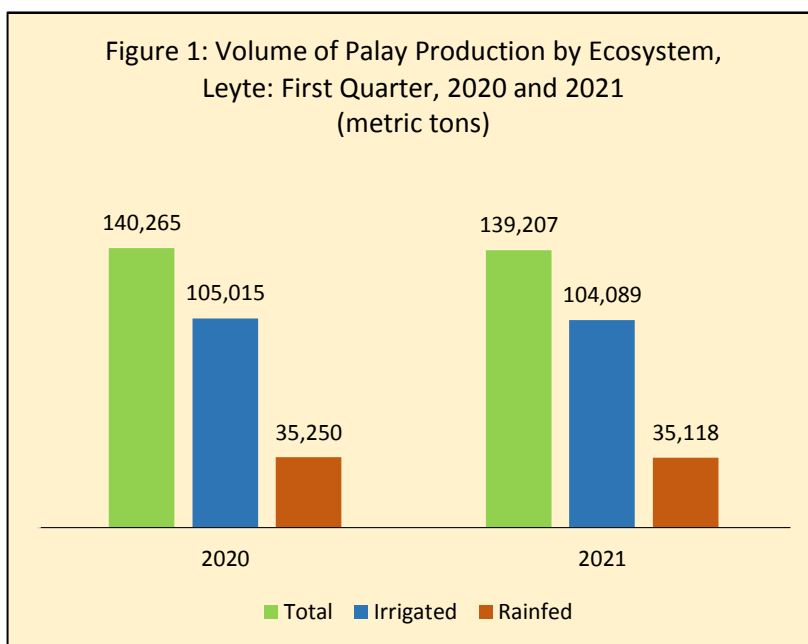
PALAY SITUATIONER IN LEYTE FIRST QUARTER 2021

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Palay Production in Leyte decreases by 0.75 percent in First Quarter of 2021

Leyte is considered as the major producer of palay in Eastern Visayas. It accounted for about 51.59 percent of the region's production in the first quarter of 2021.

The volume of palay production in Leyte declined by 0.75 percent, from 140,265 metric tons during the first quarter of 2020 to 139,207 metric tons in the first quarter of 2021. This translates to a decrease of 1,058 metric tons of palay during the reference period.

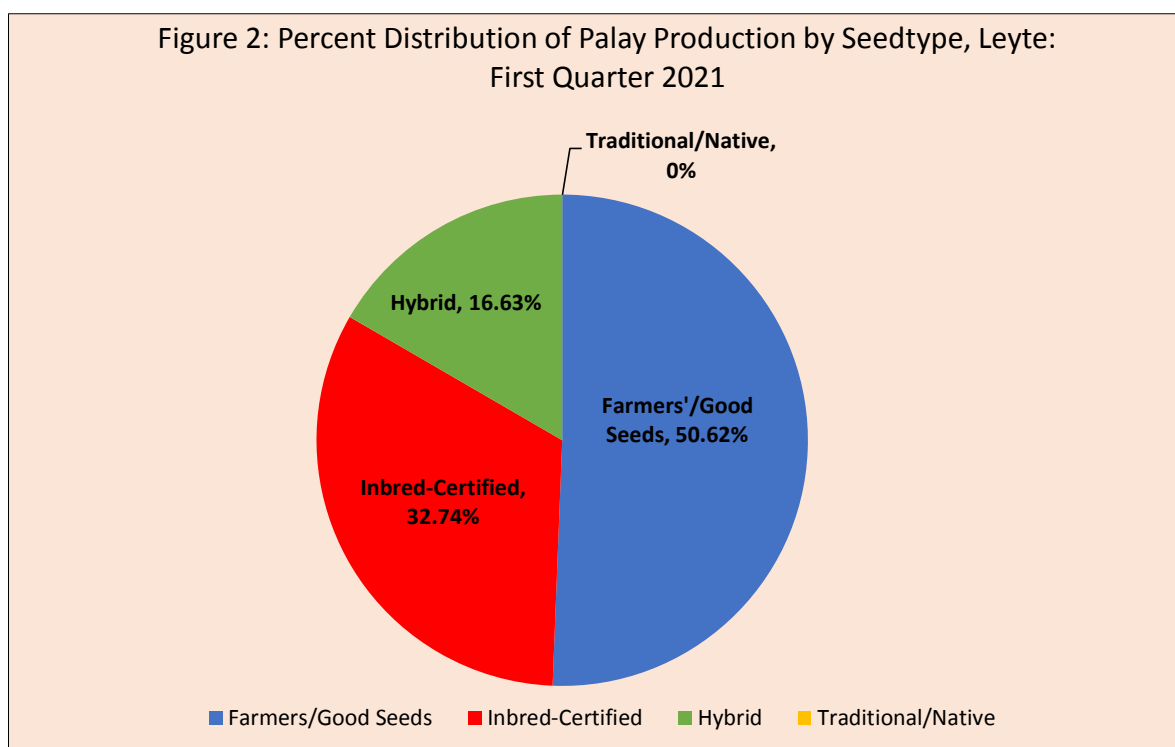


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority



By ecosystem, palay production from irrigated farms dropped by 0.88 percent, from 105,015 metric tons in the first quarter of 2020 to 104,089 metric tons in same period of 2021.

Moreover, the volume of production of palay from rainfed farms decreased by 0.37 percent posting at 35,118 metric tons in first quarter of 2021 from 35,250 metric tons in the same period of 2020. No record of production was reported for upland ecosystem during the first quarter in both years.



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

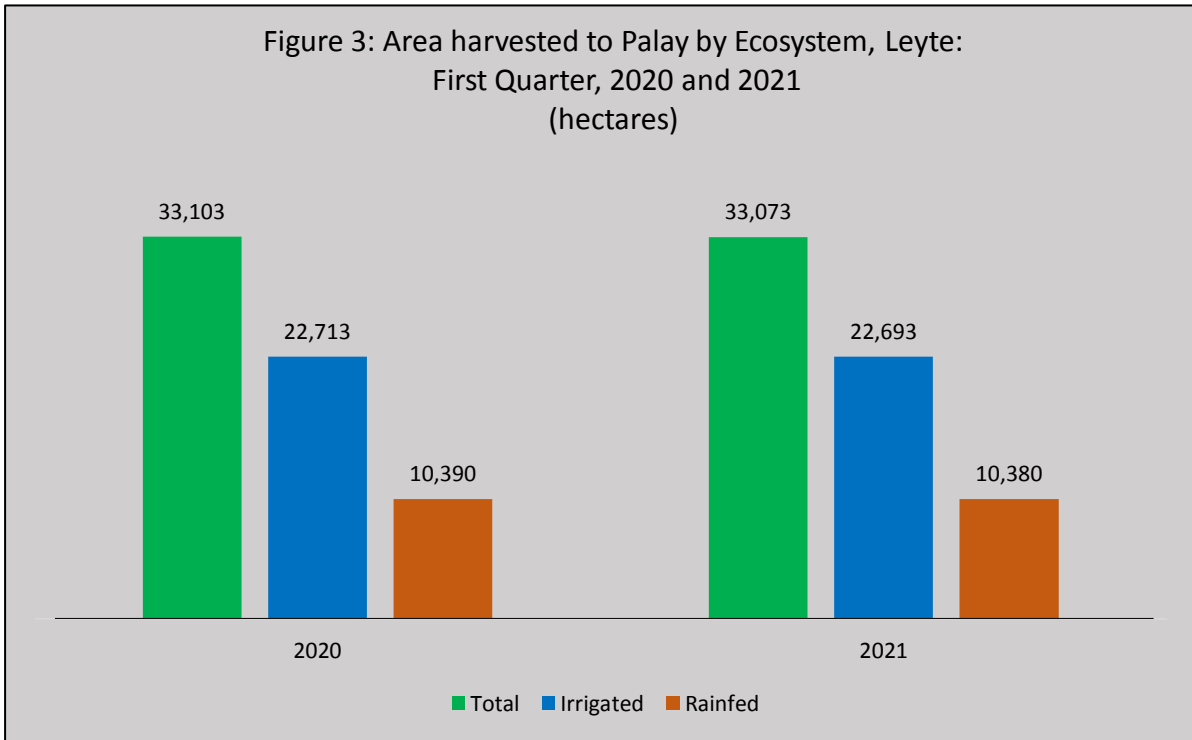
Of the 139,207 metric tons of palay production in Leyte during the first quarter of 2021, about 50.62 percent or 70,473 metric tons were produced using Farmers'/Good Seeds. In the same period of 2020, production for this seed type comprised 51.36 percent of the total palay production.

Production of palay using Inbred-certified type of seed totaled to 45,580 metric tons or 32.74 percent of the total palay production. This is slightly lower than the reported 32.75 percent of palay production under this seed type during the first quarter of 2020.

Meanwhile, 16.63 percent or 23,154 metric tons of palay production in the province utilized Hybrid type of seeds. During the first quarter of 2020, palay production for this type of seed accounted 15.89 percent of the total palay production.



Area harvested to Palay drops by 0.09 percent in the First Quarter of 2021



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

During the first quarter of 2021, area harvested to palay in Leyte dwindled by 0.09 percent posting at 33,073 hectares from 33,103 hectares in same period of 2020. Decline was noted in both types of ecosystems but a slight higher reduction was reported in rainfed area.

Area harvested to palay in irrigated farms decreased by 0.09 percent, from 22,713 hectares in the first quarter of 2020 to 22,693 hectares in the same period of 2021. A little higher percentage decrease in area harvested to palay was noted in rainfed farms. It declined from 10,390 hectares to 10,380 hectares during the quarter in review. Irrigated farms comprised 68.61 percent of the total area harvested to palay while rainfed accounted only 31.39 percent.



Table 1. Palay Production and Area Harvested by Ecosystem and Seed Type, Leyte: First Quarter, 2020 and 2021

INDICATOR	1st Quarter 2020	1st Quarter 2021
PRODUCTION (metric tons)	140,265	139,207
Hybrid	22,292	23,154
Inbred-Certified	45,931	45,580
Farmers'/Good Seeds	72,041	70,473
Traditional/Native	-	-
Irrigated	105,015	104,089
Hybrid	20,449	20,270
Inbred-Certified	34,656	34,430
Farmers'/Good Seeds	49,910	49,389
Traditional/Native	-	-
Rainfed	35,250	35,118
Hybrid	1,843	2,884
Inbred-Certified	11,275	11,150
Farmers'/Good Seeds	22,131	21,083
Traditional/Native	-	-
AREA HARVESTED (hectares)	33,103	33,073
Hybrid	4,516	4,755
Inbred-Certified	10,053	10,048
Farmers'/Good Seeds	18,534	18,270
Traditional/Native	-	-
Irrigated	22,713	22,693
Hybrid	4,098	4,095
Inbred-Certified	7,220	7,218
Farmers'/Good Seeds	11,395	11,380
Traditional/Native	-	-
Rainfed	10,390	10,380
Hybrid	418	660
Inbred-Certified	2,833	2,830
Farmers'/Good Seeds	7,139	6,890
Traditional/Native	-	-

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority



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TECHNICAL NOTES

Palay production, area and yield and other production data are generated from Palay Production Survey (PPS) which is one of the major agricultural surveys of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). The PPS is conducted nationwide every quarter of each year. It aims to generate estimates that serve as inputs for policy making and programs on palay. Production data generated from the PPS are inputs to the Performance of Agriculture Report (PAR) and preparation of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

- **Palay** - refers to the local term for unhulled rice; also known as paddy or rough rice; scientifically called *Oryza Sativa* Linn.
- **Production** – refers to quantity produced and actually harvested during reference period. It includes those harvested but damaged, stolen, given away, consumed, given as harvesters' and threshers' shares, reserved, etc. Palay production from seed growers which are intended for seed purposes is excluded from the survey.
- **Irrigated** – area with irrigation facilities supplying water through artificial means like gravity, force/power, pump, etc. Irrigated area become rainfed only, when the irrigation system is no longer operational for the past two (2) years and beyond repair and there is no plan of irrigating the farm.
- **Rainfed** – palay grown on this ecosystem has dikes to retain water and is solely dependent on rainfall for its water supply. Rainfed can be converted to irrigated only if area is laid with permanent irrigation facilities.
- **Upland** – palay grown on this ecosystem does not have amenities for standing water. It is usually located along elevated lands, along rivers, between hills, hillsides, etc. Upland type is confined not only to high places or hillsides but also to low areas having no facilities for standing water.
- **Hybrid** - is the product of cross pollination or the transfer of pollen from the anther of one palay plant to the stigma of another palay plant. Thus, two palay plants are needed to produce its seeds, one serving as the female parent and the other, as male parent. Also called an F1, a hybrid variety exhibits better performance than its parents. Seeds harvested from the F1 hybrid are not recommended for planting in the following season owing to expected reduction in the quality and quantity of the yield.
- **Inbred-Certified** - is the product of self-pollination or the transfer of pollen from the anther to the stigma of the same flower. Thus, only one palay plant is needed to produce its seeds. Seeds harvested from an inbred variety can still be used for the next planting season without much reduction in the quality and quantity of the yield, provided rouging was regularly done.
- **Farmers'/Good seeds** - refer to seeds produced from varieties not yet approved by the National Seed Industry Council (NSIC) but meet the prescribed standards set by the certifying agency. It can also be any class of seeds that do not conform to the corresponding standards set by the certifying agency.
- **Traditional/Native seeds** - refer to the indigenous varieties.


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