

Costs and Returns Survey of Palay Production by Seed Type and Class

SEPTEMBER 2005



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Department of Agriculture
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

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I. RATIONALE

Rice is the major staple food of Filipinos. This end-product of palay is found in almost every meal, also one of the main sources of growth of Philippine agriculture. Despite the calamities that had wrought damages to the country's agriculture, palay production reached 14.5 million metric tons in 2004, 7.4 percent higher than the 2003 harvest. Moreover, it is projected that palay output for whole of 2005 year may increase by 1.7 percent.

The Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS) has been conducting several surveys on palay. One survey it has conducted for years is the Costs and Returns Survey (CRS) of producing this commodity. Users of the output of this survey are researchers, policy makers, agribusiness representative, and other individuals or parties interested in agriculture. It also provides useful insights to palay producers and in planning and control functions of the Department of Agriculture.

Moreover, it guides planners in making sound price analysis of palay which is useful in strategic planning and making policies in setting targets for the country's palay production.

Demand for CRS information by seed classification is expanding. In response to this demand and through funds made available from the GMA Rice Program of the Department of Agriculture, the 2005 Costs and Returns Survey was conceptualized to provide more updated costs and returns figures on palay production. The latest CRS on palay production conducted by the Bureau was in 2002. It focused on the traditional and high yielding varieties with certified and non-certified seed classifications. In the 2005 CRS for palay, seed classification will further be disaggregated into hybrid, certified, farmer's produced and traditional seeds.

II. OBJECTIVES

The survey is intended to generate data on costs and returns of palay production by seed type and class. Specifically, it aims to:

- establish an up-to-date production cost structure of palay;
- determine indicators of profitability;
- come up with an updated set of data on average use of materials and labor inputs; and
- generate other related socio-economic variables

III. SAMPLING METHODOLOGY

Coverage

The survey will cover 630 sample palay farmers in three major palay-producing provinces, namely, Nueva Ecija, Leyte and Davao del Norte, each representing a major island in the country. By province, the number of sample farmers to be enumerated are as follows:

Nueva Ecija	- 240
Leyte	- 270
Davao del Norte	- 120

The domain of the study is the province, with the last completed normal cropping within July 2004 to June 2005 as the reference period. Farmers who harvested palay during the reference period shall be the target samples for the survey. Since this is a costs and returns study, the target samples should also be knowledgeable on the details of their palay farming operations, from the investments used, material and labor expenses incurred down to the disposition of the produce.

Sample Selection Procedure

A three-stage sampling design is employed with the municipality as the primary sampling unit, barangay as the secondary sampling unit and the palay farmer as the ultimate sampling unit.

The following outline shows the step-by-step procedure used in sample selection:

1. In each province, information on palay physical area, total number of palay farmers, and coverage in the GMA-Rice Program by municipality were gathered from the concerned provincial operations centers (POC) with Office of the Provincial Agriculturist (OPAG), Municipal Agricultural Office (MAO) and the 1999 Barangay Screening Survey (BSS) as data sources.
2. The sample municipalities were drawn using probability proportional to size (PPS) with the palay physical area in the municipality as size measure. One of the advantages of the PPS method is that the large farms may cluster together, thus, the samples can be located in neighboring areas. The use of palay physical area in the municipality as measure of size is based on the assumption that this is associated to the farm practices in the area.
3. In the selected municipalities, barangay-level information were obtained using the key-informant approach. These information included palay-physical area, number of beneficiaries of the GMA-Rice Program, percentage adoption by seed type/class, availability of irrigation facilities, coverage or non-coverage of the barangay in the GMA-Rice Program, anticipated field operational problems and indication whether the barangay was damaged by any calamity during the reference period. Four seed classes/types were considered, namely:

- Hybrid
 - Inbred Modern Certified
 - Inbred Modern Farmer's Produced
 - Inbred Traditional
4. Based on the information obtained in (3), area used per seed type/class was derived. Then the barangays were sorted by seed type/class, independently in descending order of area devoted to the seed type/class, after sample barangays per seed group were identified. The number of sample barangays drawn was determined such that the number of sample palay farmers to be covered per seed class/type per barangay is 10 and the sample barangays are equally allocated to the different seed groups. This allocation was used since there is no sound basis on the true distribution of usage of each seed class/type in the province. In each seed class, the sample barangays were selected with the following criteria:
- has higher palay physical area devoted to the seed class/type;
 - with minimal field operation problems; and
 - not damaged by any calamity throughout the reference period.

Note that a barangay can be identified as sample in at least one seed type/class. In this case, separate sets of sample farmers shall be identified for each seed type/class.

5. Selection of sample farmers shall be done during data collection. In each selected barangay, sample palay farmers shall be located using snowball sampling. This procedure entails looking for the first potential sample then searching for the rest based on referrals of the previous samples. In the present survey, this shall be done by first obtaining the names and addresses of palay farmers living in the barangay from the office of the barangay captain or any barangay key informant during the conduct of the survey. From this list, the enumerator shall select any palay farmer as the first

potential sample, or, if no list is available, information on one palay farmer as a potential sample will do. A set of screening questions shall be used by the enumerator for this purpose (Annex 1). If the farmer qualifies for the survey, he/she shall be interviewed using the CRS questionnaire (Annex 3) and his name and address shall be written in the CRS List of Sample Palay Farmers (Annex 2).

6. Whether the initial farmer interviewed is qualified or not, he/she shall be asked to refer other palay farmers in the area to serve as potential samples. The process shall continue until the number of sample farmers required for a particular seed type/class is met.

IV. FILLING UP THE QUESTIONNAIRE

4.1 Major Components of the Questionnaire

The Costs and Returns Survey (CRS) of Palay Production by Seed Type and Class questionnaire consists of nine (9) pages. It has 12 blocks, namely:

- Block A. Geographical Information
- Block B. Sample Identification
- Block C. Basic Farm Characteristics
- Block D. Farm Investments
- Block E. Material Inputs
- Block F. Labor Inputs
- Block G. Other Production Costs
- Block H. Production and Disposition
- Block I. Problems Encountered
- Block J. Recommendations to Improve Production
- Block K. Other Information
- Block L. Data Collector, Editor, PASO, CO Editor and CO Encoder ID

4.2 General Instructions

1. Using a soft lead pencil, fill up the questionnaire during the actual interview. Use the margins and back pages for notes and computations.
2. Write entries legibly in big letters or numbers. Wrong entries must be erased neatly and not crossed out.
3. Enter answers to questions in the corresponding answer space(s) and / or box(es) on the questionnaire. Be careful in recording numeric answers. Observe strictly the unit of measure and number of decimal places required.
4. For pre-coded responses, encircle or indicate the code(s) corresponding to the answers given. For open-ended questions, write the verbatim answer(s) given by the respondent on the appropriate answer space(s). Probe if necessary to get the desired information.
5. Do not leave any blank answer space(s). A blank may otherwise mean that the corresponding question was not asked. If the answer to a question is none or the question is not applicable, enter a dash (-) in the corresponding answer space(s) or draw a horizontal line along the particular question item to show that there is no report for such item.
6. Before leaving the area of enumeration, go over the entire questionnaire to make sure that not a single item has been missed.
7. Finally, make an initial editing before submitting the accomplished questionnaires to the field supervisor.

4.3 Specific Instructions

BLOCK A – GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

This block accounts for the geographic information about the sample farmer.

- 1–5 **Name of Region, Province, City/Municipality, Barangay and Barangay Classification.** Copy these information from the list of samples provided before enumeration starts. Write legibly on the spaces provided where the sample farmer resides. Fill up the boxes with the corresponding codes from the masterlist.

BLOCK B- SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION

This block aims to gather the demographic characteristics of the sample farmer.

1. **Name of Sample Farmer** - write the complete name of the sample farmer in capital letters; (LAST NAME then FIRST NAME).
2. **Name of Respondent** – this is the person being interviewed. He/she may either be the sample farmer or any responsible member of the household, usually the spouse, who can provide reliable information for the survey. Write also the complete name in capital letters. **Surname** first followed by the **given name**.
3. **Relationship of Respondent to Sample Farmer** – determine and specify on the space provided the respondent's relationship to the sample farmer. (Indicate code) 01- Sample Farmer, 02 – Spouse, 03 – Son/Daughter, 04 – Other Household member, and 05 – Farm Manager
4. **Age of Sample Farmer** – ask and record the age of the sample farmer as of his/her last birthday in the boxes provided.

5. **Farming experience** – ask for the number of years the sample farmer has been engaged in the production of palay and write it down in the boxes provided.

6. **Highest Educational Attainment** – ask for the highest grade or educational level completed by the sample farmer. If a vague answer is given, say, elementary or high school undergraduate, ask further how many years were completed. If college graduate, determine the number of years required to finish the course. Specify in terms of years of schooling. Examples of correctly recorded responses are: Grade III; Elementary graduate; Graduate, 4-year college course; Graduate, 5-year college course and 2 years vocational.

The following are the codes for the different levels of educational attainment: **(The C.O. editor will be the one to enter the code during the editing)**

- | | |
|------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 01 – Grade I | 11 – Fourth Year High School |
| 02 – Grade II | 12 – First Year College |
| 03 – Grade III | 13 – Second Year College |
| 04 – Grade IV | 14 – Third Year College |
| 05 – Grade V | 15 – Fourth Year College |
| 06 – Grade VI | 16– College Graduate |
| 07 – Elementary Graduate | (specify course) |
| 08 –First Year High School | 17 – Vocational |
| 09 – Second Year High School | 18 – Post Graduate |
| 10 – Third Year High School | 19 – Pre-school/Day Care |
| 20 – No Schooling (6 years or older) | |
| 21 – No Schooling (younger than 6 years) | |

BLOCK C- BASIC FARM CHARACTERISTICS

This block contains basic information about the farm operated by the sample farmer.

1. Total Farm Area

Farm refers to the cultivated land with a total area of at least 1,000 square meters (0.10 ha.) devoted to the production of palay, corn and other agricultural crops.

Compute for the total farm area (absolute area) devoted to the production of all crops in hectare. Record the area in three (3) decimal places.

2. Total Palay Area

Compute for the total palay area (absolute area) devoted to palay production in hectare. Record the area in three (3) decimal places.

3. Usual Number of Cropping(s) per Year

Cropping period refers to the production cycle from pre-planting activities and ends at harvesting of the crops.

Inquire and record in the box provided number of times palay is usually planted and harvested in one year period.

Note: The succeeding questions refer to the focus parcel throughout the questionnaire except on Block D (Farm Investment).

Focus parcel refers to the parcel with harvest during the reference period, completed cropping, and the seed class conforms to the seed classification of the barangay. If the farmer harvested more than one parcel and satisfy the above criteria, choose the bigger parcel.

4. Type/Class of Seeds Planted

Inquire the type/class of seeds the sample farmer planted during the reference period.

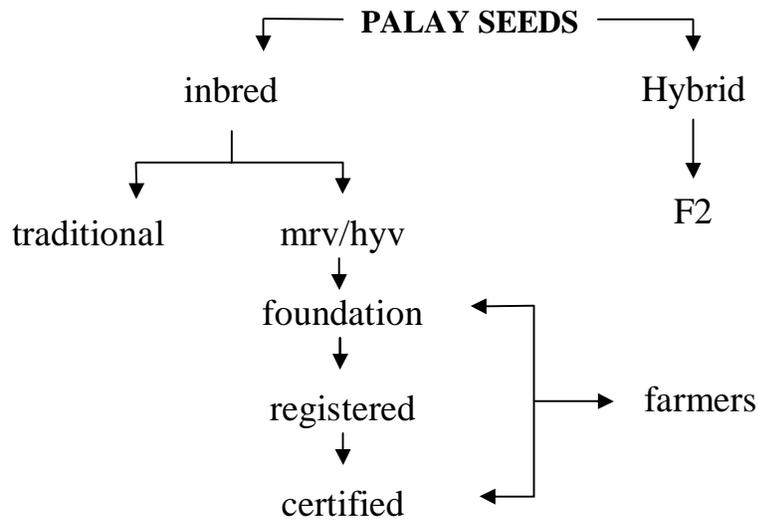
For the purpose of this survey, the reference period is from July 2004 up to June 2005. Specifically, the period referring to is the last cropping completed such that the harvest falls from July 2004 – June 2005.

In case there are more than one harvest, consider the last completed cropping.

Please note that if seed planted is more than one, adopt the classification of seeds that is anchored within the barangay.

Indicate the code in the boxes provided.

- 01 – **Hybrid** – first generation offspring of two genetically dissimilar parents; seeds from this variety are not recommended for planting for the next season.
- 02 – **Inbred-Modern Certified** – seeds used for commercial crop production produced from registered seeds under the regulation of the Philippine Seed Board.
- 03 – **Inbred-Modern Farmer's Seeds** – product of foundation, registered, or certified seeds not registered under the PSB.
- 04 – **Inbred-Traditional** – tall, weak-stemmed, long duration, low yielding varieties grown by farmers for many years regardless of generation; late maturing, less responsive to nitrogen fertilizers.



5. Variety of Seeds

Palay varieties are either the high yielding varieties (HYV) or the traditional varieties.

High Yielding Varieties (HYV) – are the varieties developed with the characteristics and qualities adaptable to soil and climatic conditions such as the IR and BPI series.

Traditional Varieties – include macan, wagwag and other indigenous palay varieties.

Specify and write down the variety of seeds the farmer planted. Please refer to **ANNEX 4** for Lists of Palay Varieties.

If more than one varieties were planted, consider the major variety used.

6. Source of Seeds

Ask for the agency/entity where MOST of the seeds planted were obtained and indicate its code or specify if the given answer does not belong to any of the listed sources.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 01 – Trader | 06 – Seed Grower |
| 02 – DA-BPI | 07 - Cooperative |
| 03 – Philrice | 08 – Co-Farmer |
| 04 – IRRI | 09 – Own Produce |
| 05 – SCUs | Others (specify) |

7. Type of Farm

The different type of palay farm are as follows:

- 01 – **Irrigated Palay Farm** – a farm that has standing water for its growth and is provided by artificial means like water pump, gravity or irrigation water.
- 02 – **Rainfed Palay Farm** – a farm that depends solely on rainfall for its water supply.
- 03 – **Upland Palay Farm** – a farm that does not normally require standing water during its growth and can thrive with minimum water.

Ask for the type of palay farm cultivated and indicate code.

8. Tenure Status – refers to the relationship between the land cultivators and the land he operates. Ask for the tenure status of the farm cultivated and indicate code or specify if necessary.

- 01 – **Fully Owned** – refers to the land operated with a title of ownership in the name of the holder and consequently, the right to determine the nature and extent of the use of land. It includes lands whose absolute ownership is vested in the holder thru sale, inheritance, etc. A parcel, which is part of the holding, is also considered fully owned if the holder has an absolute deed to the sale of the land. Likewise, lands of the tillers with Emancipation Patent are fully owned.

Emancipation Patent *is the title of the land issued to a tenant upon paying completely his/her amortization of the land he/she tilled and upon compliance with other government requirements. It represents the full emancipation of the tiller from the bondage of the tenancy, hence, vested the absolute ownership of such land.*

- 02 – **Tenanted** – refers to the rented lands wherein the rental arrangement is in the form of share of produce or harvest.
- 03 – **Leased/Rented** – refers to an area cultivated by a lessee, which belongs to or is legally possessed by another, the lessor. The rental payment is in the form of a fixed amount of either money, produce, or both.
- 04 – **Rent Free** – refers to an area operated without title of ownership and without paying rent but with the consent or permission of the landowner.
- 05 – **Held Under Certificate of Land Transfer (CLT) or Certificate of Land Ownership Award (CLOA)** – includes only those parcels that are still being paid by the holder under the government land reform program of Operation Land Transfer (OLT). OLT is a systematic transfer of ownership of tenanted rice lands from the landowners to the tenant-tillers while CLOA are titles issued to farmers for their farmlot as covered by Republic Act 6657 otherwise known as Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law. It must be noted that this category covers only those that are currently paying amortization.
- 06 – **Ownerlike Possession Other Than CLT or CLOA** – refers to the area of the land under conditions that enable a person to operate it as if he/she is the owner although he/she does not possess title of ownership. Area held under ownerlike possession includes those that are held under heirship and other forms in ownerlike possession.

A land is said to be held under **heirship** if it is inherited and the title of ownership has not been transferred to the heirs. Included are inherited lands without title of ownership.

Other forms of ownerlike possession include an area without legal title of ownership which is operated uncontestedly and uninterruptedly by the holder for a period of 30 years or more, even without the permission of the owner, and land being purchased on installment basis or under long-term contract.

Others, (specify) – includes land held as mortgage and all other forms not categorized above including squatter of less than 30 years.

9. Major Source of Irrigation – in case of irrigated farms, ask for the major source of irrigation. Indicate the code or specify source if necessary.

01 – **NIA** – a government irrigation system built and constructed by the National Irrigation Administration to provide continuous supply of water for agricultural purpose to farmers in exchange for a fee.

02 – **Communal Type** – a system with an area less than 1,000 hectares constructed by the NIA but turned over to the Irrigators Association for operation and maintenance. The cost is to be amortized by the Irrigators Association for a period of not exceeding 50 years.

03 – **Individual Type** – a water system such as pump provided personally by the farmer for his irrigation needs. It could be rented, borrowed or owned by him or any other member of his household.

04 – **Gravity Type** – this is where the supply of irrigation water available is as such level that is conveyed on the land by the force of gravity.

Others – for this option, specify any irrigation system mentioned by the respondent which is not among those provided in the questionnaire, e.g. irrigation canals, Small Water Impounding Project (SWIP), natural marshland, along shores of Laguna Lake, along creek routes, etc.

- 10. Month Planted** – ask about the month planted of palay last harvested during the reference period (July 2004 – June 2005). Month planted may fall before July 2004. Indicate the code in the boxes provided. Month planted not necessarily falls in the reference period.
- 11. Area Planted** – inquire on the area planted to palay during the last completed cropping and record the response in hectare with three (3) decimal places on the space provided.
- 12. Month Harvested** – ask about the month harvested during the reference period (July 2004 – June 2005) and write down month code on the space provided.
- 13. Area Harvested** – refers to the total area of the focused parcel in which only actual harvesting has been done during the reference period. Inquire and indicate the area harvested for palay in hectare with three (3) decimal places.

In many cases, the area harvested is exactly the same as the area planted. If the portion of the area planted to palay was damaged by flood, drought, pest and diseases, etc., the area harvested may be less than the area planted.

However, if the farmer's last cropping was damaged by at most 20%, consider the previous cropping within the reference period of that particular parcel.

Thus, the entry in **Block C Item 13** maybe **equal or less than** the entry in **Block C Item 11**.

BLOCK D – FARM INVESTMENTS

This block contains basic information on all investment items **owned** and used/utilized by the farmer in palay production during the last completed cropping within July 2004 - June 2005.

Farm investments refers to items that the farmer acquired/owned and used for the enhancement of farm production.

Column 1 - This column enumerates the items of investments such as **farm land, work animals, farm buildings and other structures, farm machineries, farm tools and other implements.**

1. **Palay Farmland**– refers to the farm **owned** and tilled/operated by the farmer during the reference cropping. Please note that the farm refers to the parcel of interest (same as Block C Item 11).
 2. **Work Animals** – animals used in farm works.
 3. **Farm Building** – a structure comprising one or more rooms or other spaces covered by roof built for agricultural purposes and/or activities.
 1. **Farm House** – a structure which serves as farmer's resting place or shed and could store his farm inputs, outputs and implements. This is usually made of bamboo, wood and nipa.
 2. **Warehouse** – a structure meant for storing farm inputs, farm products and other farm equipments. This is usually made of concrete materials.
- Others** – may either be pumphouse, a structure which serves as shed for pump machine.

4. Farm Machinery – machineries used for land cultivation and irrigation purposes.

1. **Two-wheel Tractor** – a hand tractor with two-wheeled apparatus controlled through the handle bars by walking operator.
2. **Four-wheel Tractor** – is an engine-powered vehicle used to draw other vehicles or equipments as plow or harrow.
3. **Grain dryer** – machine used to remove the moisture content of harvested palay.
4. **Thresher** – a machine operated by engine to separate grain from stalk.
5. **Engine** – a machine for converting energy into force and motion.
6. **Turtle hand tractor** – floating tiller used for land preparation. Common name is bao-bao. Mostly used in Visayas and Mindanao.
7. **Blower/Cleaner** – a device for producing a current of air or gas as to move or raise a hay, silage or grain pneumatically.

Others may either be:

Irrigation Pump – a system of irrigation in which water is pumped from the source of supply.

5. Farm Tools, Equipment and Other Implements

1. **Plow (araro)** – an animal drawn implement with a blade used to cut, lift and turn over soil.

2. **Harrow (suyod)** – a cultivating implement set with spikes spring teeth or disks and used primarily for pulverizing the soil.
3. **Sprayer (pambomba)** – a device such as atomizer used in applying insecticides to crops.
4. **Weeder (pang-alis ng damo)** – any various mechanical devices for eliminating weeds.
5. **Shovel/Spade (pala)** – a broad blade/heavy flat bladed long handed tool used for digging.
6. **Bolo (itak)** – a large single edged knife used for cutting.
7. **Scythe (lilik/karet)** – a tool with a long single edged blade set at an angle or a bent wooden shaft fitted with two handles used for cutting long grasses.
8. **Hoe (asarol)** – a tool with a thin blade set across the end of a long handle, used for weeding, loosening soil, etc.
9. **Spading Fork** – a hand tool with flat tines for turning soil.

Others may include the following:

Sled (paragos) – a rural transport equipment with wooden runners.

Wheelbarrow (karatilya) – a steel frame or box used for conveying load usually supported at one end by a wheel and at the other end by two vertical legs. At the rear are two horizontal shafts used in lifting the legs from the ground when pushed or pulled.

Yoke (singkaw) – a wooden frame or bar with loops or bows used for harnessing together a pair of oxen.

Rake (kalaykay) – any various long handled tool with teeth or prongs at one end, used for gathering loose grass, hay, leaves, etc., for smoothing broken grounds.

Levelling tool (paleta) – a long wooden tool used for levelling soil.

Canvass/tent – used in hauling of seedlings for transplanting.

- 6. Other Farm Investments** – refers to other items not mentioned from items 1 to 5 which the sample farmer owned and used in his palay farm.

Please refer to **ANNEX 5** for Equipment, Machineries, Facilities and Other Farm Tools.

Column 2 – Inventory of Farm Investment Used during the reference period, July 2004 – June 2005 (Number of units)

Area refers to the area of the focused parcel of palay farmland owned by the farmer as of July 1, 2004. Ask and indicate the area in hectares and in three (3) decimal places.

Number of units refers to the number of investment items **owned** by the farmer as of July 1, 2004 that was used/utilized in palay production during the reference period.

If there are more than one unit of any single item, separate the number of items by year purchased/ acquired with a slash (/). All entries in this column must be in whole number except for farm land owned.

Column 3 – Year/s Acquired – refers to the year when the investment item was purchased/acquired. If there are more than one unit of any single item, ask for the year purchased/acquired for each item and separate answers by a slash (/). Year acquired is a four (4) digit item e.g. 1990, 1995, 2003, etc. This is important in the computation of depreciation for each investment item.

Column 4 – Acquisition Cost (Peso) – refers to the value of the investment item at the time it was purchased/acquired. If there are more than one unit of any single item, get the acquisition cost of each item and separate answers by a slash (/).

Column 5 – Repairs/Improvements July 2004 – June 2005 (P)
Determine and record the total cost incurred for all the repairs and improvements made on the reported farm investment during the reference period, July 1, 2004 – June 30, 2005.

Column 6 – Estimated Life (No. of years more to last) – ask the estimated number of years that the investment item is found useful/serviceable starting from the time of interview. If there are more than one unit of any item, get the estimated life of each item and separate answers by a slash (/). Entries on estimated life must be in whole numbers.

Column 7 – Percent of Use – indicate the usage of the reported farm investment for farm operations during the last completed cropping period in percent (%). If there are more than one unit of any single item, get the percent of use of each item and separate answers by a slash (/).

Explain to the respondent what it means and what is the intention of the question item. An investment item may be used for many purposes or different production processes on different crops. In order to reflect a closer estimate of depreciation and repairs/improvements, there is a need to get some estimation as to the extent of use of such investment item for palay which is the subject of the survey questionnaire.

Impute the value of farm investment items inherited/received from others if possible.

Investment items with less than one year of estimated useful life and were used/utilized during the last completed cropping must be reflected in **Block G (Other Production Cost) page 8 of the questionnaire.**

Example 1. Inventory of Farm Investments

CRS Form ...page 2

Item	Inventory As of July 1, 2004 (Number of Units)	Year/s Acquired	Acquisition Cost (P)	Repairs/ Improvement July 2004 to June 2005 (P)	Estimated Life (No. of years more to last)	Percent of Use for Palay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
05. Farm tools, equipment and other implements			4,450.00	350.00		
Plow (araro)	1 / 2	1992/ 2000	600.00/ 2,000.00	200.00	0/ 6	40.00/ 70.00
Harrow (suyod)	1	1999	500.00	-	5	100.00
Sprayer (pambomba)	1	1997	1,000.00	100.00	2	80.00
Bolo (itak)	1 / 1	1998/ 2001	150.00/ 200.00	50.00	0 / 3	20.00/ 50.00

BLOCK E. MATERIAL INPUTS

This block provides information on the usage and costs of material inputs of the sample farmer in pursuing its palay production during the last completed cropping period. Gather all the required information for each applicable item one by one.

Column 1 Item - listed under this column are the material inputs used in palay production.

1. **Seeds** – If own produced, the seed class are either farmers produced or traditional; if certified or hybrid there will be no entry in Item 1.2.

Sources of seeds may either purchased, own produced or received from others.

Fertilizer – refers to any substance, solid or liquid, inorganic or organic, natural or synthetic, single or combination or materials that is applied to the soil or on the plant to provide one or more of the essential elements and to improve plant growth, yield or quality, or for producing a chemical change in the soil which will contribute to the improvement of plant nutrition and growth.

2. **Organic Fertilizer** – refers to any product whose basic ingredients are of plant and/or animal origin that has been decomposed biologically, chemically, or through any process that makes the original materials no longer recognizable or to be soil-like in texture, which can supply nutrients to plants.

Example of organic fertilizer are:

1. Azolla
2. Sagana 100
3. Guano

Others (specify) – refers to other organic fertilizers used (if any) not enumerated above.

3. **Inorganic Fertilizer** – refers to any fertilizer product whose properties are determined predominantly by its content of mineral matter or synthetic chemical compounds. Also, any chemical compound, in liquid or solid form, which contains concentrated amounts of at least one among: nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium. They are subdivided into:

- a) old grades

b) new locally formulated and imported fertilizers; this is also called foliar fertilizer or other inorganic fertilizer grades not falling under the old grades in liquid and in solid forms.

Enumerated in the questionnaire are the following:

1. Urea (45-0-0)
2. Urea (46-0-0)
3. Ammonium Sulfate (21-0-0)
4. Ammonium Phosphate (16-20-0)
5. Complete (12-12-12)
6. Complete (14-14-14)
7. Complete (16-16-16)
8. Muriate of Potash (0-0-60)

Others (specify N-P-K) – refers to other type/s of inorganic fertilizers used by the farmer. Specify the concentrated amounts of nitrogen (N), phosphorous (P) and potassium (K).

Refer to **ANNEX 6** for the List of Organic and Inorganic Fertilizers.

4. Soil Ameliorants (specify) – refers to certain elements placed or mixed into the soil as zinc sulfate to replenish depleted soil nutrients for better plant growth.

Ask the farmer if he applied soil ameliorants to his palay farm during the reference period. If so, specify and write down in the questionnaire.

PESTICIDES – refers to chemicals used to control/eradicate insects, pests and weeds.

5. Insecticides (specify) – a compound used to control insect pests. Ask if the farmer applied insecticides and if so, specify the name and write down in the questionnaire under col. 1.

6. Herbicides/Weedicides (specify) - refers to a compound used to control weeds or unwanted plants. In terms of timing of application, herbicides are broadly classified as pre-emergence and post-emergence herbicides, referring to the stage of growth of weeds.

Ask if the farmer applied herbicides/weedicides and if so, specify the name and write down in the questionnaire under column 1.

7. Fungicides (specify) – refers to a compound used to control fungus or fungal organisms. Ask if the farmer applied fungicides. If so, specify and write down in the questionnaire under column 1.

8. Rodenticides (specify) – refers to chemical used to control pests like rodents or rats. Ask if the farmer applied rodenticides. If so, specify and write down in the questionnaire under column 1.

9. Molluscicides (specify) - refers to a chemical intended to control and destroy pest shells. Ask if the farmer applied molluscicides. If so, specify and write down in the questionnaire under column 1.

Columns 2 to 10 - are to be accomplished according to the type of material inputs listed in Column 1. All entries should refer to the last completed cropping period within July 2004 – June 2005.

Column 2 – Quantity – account for the number of seeds, fertilizers, soil ameliorants and pesticides used during the reference period.

In case where the sample farmer purchased and/or received seedlings for planting materials, determine from the respondent the seed equivalent of the seedlings used. This can be done by dividing the number of seedlings used by the

reported number of bundles of seedlings equivalent to one sack (50 kg) of seeds and record in two (2) decimal places.

Column 3 – Unit of Measure – write down the unit of measure of the material input (e.g. bottle, pack, sack, kilogram, liter, etc.).

Columns 4 to 5 – Weight or Volume Per Unit

Column 4 – Weight (kg) Per Unit - enter the equivalent weight per unit, in kilogram, of solid/granule material inputs used or applied in two (2) decimal places (e.g. unit reported in sack which is equivalent to 50 kilograms; the entry should be 50.00).

Column 5 – Volume (in liter) Per Unit - enter the equivalent volume, in liter, per unit of liquid material inputs used or applied in two (2) decimal places (e.g. unit reported in bottle which is equivalent to 250 milliliters; the entry should be 0.25).

Column 6 – Price Per Unit (Peso) - record the purchase price per unit of measure reported in Column 3.

Column 7 Total Quantity (kg) - for each of the reported solid/granule material inputs, i.e. seeds, fertilizers, soil ameliorants and pesticides, determine the total quantity in standard unit. This is computed by multiplying the quantity used (Column 2) by the weight per unit (Column 4) and record in two (2) decimal places.

Column 8 – Total Value – for the same items included in Column 7, determine the total value of each input by multiplying the quantity used (Column 2) by the price per unit (Column 6).

Column 9 – Total Volume (Liter) – determine the total quantity of liquid inputs by multiplying the quantity used

(Column 2) by the volume per unit (Column 5) and record in two (2) decimal places.

Column 10 – Total Value – for the same items included in Column 9, indicate the total value of each input by multiplying the quantity used (Column 2) by the price per unit (Column 6).

Refer to Annex 7 for the List of Pesticides.

Example 2. Material Inputs

CRS Form ...page 3

D. MATERIAL INPUTS (Continued)									
Item	Quantity Used	Unit of Measure	Weight or Volume Per Unit		Price Per Unit (P)	Solid/Granule Inputs		Liquid Inputs	
			(kg)	(Liter)		Total Quantity (kg) =(2)x(4)	Total Value (P) =(2)x(6)	Total Volume (Liter) =(2)x(5)	Total Value (P) =(2)x(6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Pesticides									
05 Insecticides						.----	.---	1.250	1,305.00
Cymbush	0.50	bottle	.----	0.500	910.00	.----	.---	0.250	455.00
Karate	1.00	bottle	.----	1.000	850.00	.----	.---	1.000	850.00
	.---		.----	.----	.---	.----	.---	.----	.---
07 Fungicides						1.000	315.00	.----	.---
Funguran	1.00	box	1.000	.----	315.00	1.000	315.00	.----	.---
	.---		.----	.----	.---	.----	.---	.----	.---

Computations:

Quantity purchased =1 bottle (500 milliliters) of cymbush

Quantity used = 0.50 bottle

1. Conversion from milliliters to liters

1 liter = 1,000 milliliters

$$1 \text{ bottle} = 500 \text{ ml} \left[\frac{\text{li}}{1,000 \text{ ml}} \right] = 0.500 \text{ li}$$

2. Total Quantity Used in liters (TQ_{li})

TQ_{li} = Quantity (Col. 2) x Volume per unit in liter (Col. 5)

$$TQ_{li} = [0.50 \times 0.500] = 0.250 \text{ li}$$

3. Total Value (TP_{li})

TP_{li} = Quantity (Col.2) x Price per unit in pesos (Col.6)

$$TP_{li} = [0.50 \times P 910.00] = P 455.00$$

BLOCK F. LABOR INPUTS

This block consisting of four (4) pages include information on labor utilized in seedbed and land preparation, planting, crop maintenance operations, harvesting and the post harvest activities. The block also pertains to labor costs incurred in the production of palay during the last completed cropping period.

It has integrated gender concerns, thus, the need to determine whether labor inputs are provided by male or female. It also determines the sources of labor whether operator, family, exchange and hired labor. The latter may include permanent worker, contract labor or "pakyaw" system wherein the performance of multiple farming activities is contracted for a certain amount.

Since data items vary depending on the farm activity, the enumerator should get the required details one activity (or one column) at a time.

Column 1 of Pages 4 to 7 – listed under this column are the possible sources of labor inputs in the production of palay. They are as follows:

1. **Operator labor** – services rendered by the farm operator to his own farm.
2. **Family labor** – work done by other unpaid household member/s.
3. **Exchange labor** – work done by non-household members for free.
4. **Hired labor** – work done by paid laborers, be they are household or non-household members paid on daily basis, on contract or whatever form of payment.

Columns 2 to 9 of pages 4 to 7 covers the different farm activities in the production of palay. They are as follows:

1. **Seedbed preparation** refers to the cultivation of a portion of the farm parcel to be used for sowing of germinated seeds where they are cared for before they are transplanted.
2. **Plowing** refers to the breaking up of soil at a given depth with a plow to prepare it for adequate root growth.
3. **Harrowing** puddles the soil, breaks the clods and incorporate weeds and other crop residues into the soil.
4. **Repairing of dikes** involves the fixing of dikes to impound water in the field. This is done prior to actual land preparation and/or on a crop maintenance activity.

5. **Levelling** involves the preparation of the soil for it to have a leveled, uniform slope prior to planting.
6. **Pulling/bundling of seedlings** refers to pulling of 2 to 3 seedlings at a time from the seedbed after 20 to 25 days of sowing. The seedlings are then bundled with the use of banana or abaca or bamboo twine.
7. **Hauling of seedlings** is the bringing of seedlings from the seedbed to the place where seedlings will be planted.
8. **Transplanting** is the transferring of palay seedlings in another piece of land or paddies at random or in straight rows for further growth.
9. **Broadcasting/Direct seeding** is a method of crop establishment wherein germinated seeds are broadcasted on paddies.
10. **Irrigation** refers to the process of artificially providing land with water to enhance growth. **Drainage** is the removal of excess and surface water from the land by artificial means to build up favorable condition for plant growth.
11. **Basal** – fertilizer application before transplanting or before direct seeding.
12. **Side dressing** – application of fertilizer on or in the soil near the roots of a growing crop usually beside each row during 10 to 15 days after transplanting/direct seeding.
13. **Top dressing** – application of fertilizer on or in the soil near the roots during 20 days after side dressing.
14. **Chemical application** refers to the application of chemicals like weedicides, insecticides/pesticides to protect the plants from insects, pests and diseases.

15. **Manual weeding** refers to the removal of weeds or other grasses growing among cultivated plants by hands.
16. **Mechanical weeding** refers to the removal of weeds or unwanted grasses growing among cultivated plants by passing the rotary weeder between rows.
17. **Harvesting** is the process of gathering the crop; cutting of the crops with the use of sickle when the stems and leaves are straw colored.
18. **Manual threshing** is separating the grains from panicles using whacking frame or by feet.
19. **Mechanical threshing** is separating rice grain from the panicles by power driven machine.
20. **Hauling of produce** refers to the process of bringing the produce from the place where threshing occurred to the stock place like the warehouse, farm building, farm house or sometimes to the place where it will be marketed.
21. **Manual drying (sun drying)** refers to the natural method of reducing moisture content of rice thru solar energy and natural air movement. It involves drying of threshed grains and requires a drying floor and occasional mixing or turning of grains.
22. **Mechanical drying** refers to the process of reducing moisture content of harvested crops by using machine drier before selling, milling or storage.

A farm activity can be performed by man alone or needs the aid of work animal and/or machine. These are specified in sub-headings of the farm activity. Otherwise, the activity can be carried by man only.

FILLING UP OF LABOR INPUTS (PAGES 4 to 7)

The enumerator should get the required details for one activity (or one column) at a time. Inquire on the source/s and type of labor and enter the appropriate responses item by item.

FOR OPERATOR LABOR

The following sub-items are being asked for the operator labor (male or female) for each farm activity.

Number of days - indicate the total number of days of work per activity in whole number. A day could be less than or more than eight (8) hours of work.

Number of hours per day - ask for the number of hours rendered by the operator per day of work and record in one (1) decimal place.

Mandays - conceptually, one manday is equivalent to eight (8) hours of work. To compute for mandays, multiply number of days by number of hours worked per day and divide the result by eight (8). Record the mandays in two (2) decimal places.

If the operator rented machine or animal only for land preparation, reflect machine or animal rental in Block G Item 04 on page 8 of the questionnaire.

FAMILY LABOR

The following sub-items are being asked for the family labor inputs for both gender (male or female).

Number of persons - ask for the total number of family members who performed the particular farm operation. Indicate on the space provided.

Average number of days per person - indicate the average number of days worked per person in whole number on the space provided. A day could be less than or more than eight (8) hours of work.

Average number of hours per day - indicate the average number of hours worked per day. To determine the average, add the total number of hours worked per person and divide the sum by the number of working days. Record in one (1) decimal place on the space provided.

Mandays - compute for the total mandays of family labor by multiplying number of persons, average number of days per person, and average number of hours per day and divide the result by eight (8). Record in two (2) decimal places on the space provided.

EXCHANGE LABOR

The following sub-items are being asked for the exchange labor inputs for both gender (male or female).

Number of persons) handle the interview and recording process
Average no. days/person) the way family labor was treated as well as
Average no. of hours/day) the computation of mandays.

HIRED LABOR

The following sub-items are being asked for the hired labor inputs for both gender (male or female).

Number of persons - ask and record the number of persons or hired workers who did the particular farm operation. Indicate on the space provided.

Average number of days per person – determine the average number of days worked per person who performed particular farm operation in whole number. A day could be less than or more than eight (8) hours of work. Indicate on the space provided.

Average number of hours per day – enter on the space the average number of hours worked per day and record in one (1) decimal place.

Mandays - to compute for mandays multiply number of persons by the average number of days per person and by the average number of hours per day and divide the result by eight (8). Record in two (2) decimal places on the space provided.

Form of payments to hired workers can be in cash or in kind, or both.

Cash payment - if laborers are paid in cash, ask for the total amount paid to laborers per activity performed.

Non-Cash Payment – non-cash payment maybe in the form of concerned crop or other commodities. If payment made was in kind, convert the payment to cash equivalent by following this procedure:

Peso Equivalent of Payment In Kind

= [Total Number of Units of Payment In Kind] x [Price per Unit during the time of payment]

Prevailing Wage Rate - ask for the **prevailing wage rate** in the locality specifically for activities performed by unpaid labor. This information will be used in the computation of imputed costs of operator, family and exchange labor.

Example 4. Labor Inputs

CRS Form ...page 7

4 Hired Labor	Weeding		17 Harvesting
	15 Manual	16 Mechanical	
1 MALE			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
No. of persons	2		5
Ave. no. of days/person	8		1
Ave. no. of hours/day	6.0		8.0
Mandays	12.00		5.00
Total Payment (Cash)	840.00		
Total Payment (Kind)			1,050.00
Prevailing Wage Rate (P)	70.00		
2 FEMALE			
No. of persons			5
Ave. no. of days/person			1
Ave. no. of hours/day			8.0
Mandays			5.00
Total Payment (Cash)			
Total Payment (Kind)			1,050.00
Prevailing Wage Rate (P)			
Total Food Cost (P)			

Computations:

1. Mandays (Md)

$$Md = \frac{[\text{no. of persons} \times \text{average number of days per person} \times \text{average number of hours per day}]}{8 \text{ hours}}$$

Farm Activity: Weeding

$$Md = \frac{2 \times 8 \times 6}{8} = 12$$

2. Cash Payment, daily wage basis (CP_{dw})

$CP_{dw} = \text{mandays} \times \text{wage rate}$

$$CP_{dw} = 12 \times P 70.00 = P 840.00$$

3. Non-Cash Payment (NCP)

Farm Activity: Harvesting

Block F. Labor Inputs

- mandays

Block H. Production and Disposition

- H1 Production (Price/kilogram)

- H2 Production Disposition (harvesters' share)

NCP = (H1 X H2)

$$NCP = \left[7.5 \text{ sacks} \times \frac{40 \text{ kgs}}{\text{sack}} \right] \times \left[\frac{P 7.00}{\text{kg}} \right] = P 2,100 .00$$

In this case, divide the NCP by two (2) to apportion the payment for labor rendered by gender with the same number of mandays.

In case a particular activity was performed by:

- a. **Permanent Farm Workers** – ask and record the total number of permanent employee(s), the average number of days and average number of hours worked per day for each farm activity performed. Apportion the total amount paid or the fixed salary of the worker(s) arranged by the farm operator based on the number of mandays rendered in palay farm and enter in sub-item on Total Payment (Cash). In case of multiple farm activities, apportion the total amount based on the number of mandays per activity.
- b. **Contract labor** - this is commonly called "**pakyaw**" system. Record the number of workers, number of days worked and average number of hours worked per day, respectively, for each activity performed. Apportion the total amount paid to contract laborers based on the number of mandays worked per activity. For multiple farm activities performed with different type of labor (e.g. man, man-animal and man-machine), validate the result with the prevailing wage rate in the locality to have the

nearest estimated costs. Record the validated costs on the **Total Payment (Cash)** if payment made was in cash. Otherwise, enter them on the **Total Payment (Kind)**.

Example 5. Contract labor of multiple farm activities with different types of labor (paid in cash)

Contract Price: P 5,600.00 Palay Area: 1.000 ha.
Farm Activities - seedbed preparation, plowing, harrowing and planting

Item	Seedbed Preparation (man-animal)	Plowing (man-animal)	Harrowing (man-machine)	Planting	Total
Mandays	3.75	0.63	0.63	10.50	15.51
Proportion (P)	0.24	0.04	0.04	0.68	1.00
Computed Cost (P x Contract Price)	1,344.00	224.00	224.00	3,808.00	5,600.00
Validated Cost	800.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,800.00	5,600.00

Computations:

- Compute for mandays per farm activity (Md)

$$Md = \frac{5 \times 1 \times 6}{8} = 3.75$$

- Compute for proportion (P)

$$P = \frac{3.75}{15.51} = 0.24$$

- Prevailing Wage Rate

Seedbed Preparation (man-animal)	P 200.00/day	P 800.00
Plowing (man-machine)	P 1,500.00/ha.	1,500.00
Harrowing (man-machine)	P 1,500.00/ha.	1,500.00
Planting		1,800.00

$$P_{male} = \frac{3.50}{10.50} \times P1,800.00 = P600.00$$

$$P_{female} = \frac{7.00}{10.50} \times P1,800.00 = P1,200.00$$

4 HIRED LABOR	1 Seedbed Preparation (man-animal)	2 Plowing (man-machine)	3 Harrowing (man-machine)	8 Planting
1 MALE				
(1)	(3)	(8)	(4)	(2)
No. of persons	5	1	1	4
Ave. no. of days/person	1	1	1	1
Ave. no. of hours/day	6.0	5.0	5.0	7.0
Mandays	3.75	0.63	0.63	3.50
Total Payment (Cash)	800.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	600.00
Total Payment (Kind)				
Prevailing Wage Rate (P)				
2 FEMALE				
No. of persons				8
Ave. no. of days/person				1
Ave. no. of hours/day				7.0
Mandays				7.00
Total Payment (Cash)				1,200.00
Total Payment (Kind)				
Prevailing Wage Rate (P)				
Total Food Cost (P)				

Total Food Cost (Peso) - when applicable, ask for the total cost incurred in the provision of food (meals/snacks/ refreshments) to farm workers during a particular farm operation for both gender workforce.

Columns 6 to 9 of page 4 of 9 pages – follow the instructions in filling up same portion of columns 2 to 5 and of items in column 1 of the same page.

Columns 2 to 5 of page 5 of 9 pages – inquire on the sources of labor, type of labor under this activity and enter the appropriate responses item by item.

Columns 6, 7 and 9 of page 5 of 9 pages

Inquire on the source/s of labor for the activity/ies and enter the appropriate responses item by item. Determine and encircle code for the source of power if: Code 1 – Man

Code 2 – Man-Animal

Code 3 – Man-machine

Column 8 – Pulling/bundling of seedlings of page 5 of 9 pages

Inquire on the source/s of labor for the activity and enter the appropriate responses item by item.

Columns 2 to 8 of page 6 of 9 pages – inquire on the sources of labor under the various activities/sub-activities and enter the appropriate responses item by item.

Columns 2 to 9 of page 7 of 9 pages – inquire the sources of labor under the various activities/sub-activities, type of labor for a particular activity (col. 7) and enter the appropriate responses item by item.

Column 7 – Hauling of Produce

Inquire on the source/s of labor for the activity/ies and enter the appropriate responses item by item. Determine and encircle code for the source of power if: Code 1 – Man

Code 2 – Man-Animal

Code 3 – Man-machine

BLOCK G. OTHER PRODUCTION COSTS

This block refers to other items of production cost **incurred during the last completed cropping period**. Payments maybe cash or non-cash. In case of non-cash payments or payments in kind, convert total value of goods to cash equivalent.

Land Tax - if the sample farmer is owner-operator, determine the equivalent land tax paid for the whole year for the applicable area planted/harvested to palay (**concerned parcel only**) and enter in the space provided.

Land Lease/ Rental (Lessee) – refers to fixed payment in cash or in kind for the use of farm land for the last completed cropping period (July 2004- June 2005). Payment in kind may take the form of quantities of the crop being produced in the concerned farm or other crops being produced by the lessee or other commodities acceptable to the lessor. In such case, determine the quantity paid and the total value in cash equivalent.

Rental Value (owned land) - ask the farmer/owner-operator how much would be the rental value of the land cultivated for palay if in case this have been rented during the last completed cropping period. This is an imputed cost but for purposes of recording in the questionnaire, this should be entered under non-cash costs.

Rentals (machine, animals, drying pavement and mechanical dryer) - refers to payment in cash or in kind for the use of machine, animals, tools and equipment. In case of payment in kind, indicate the quantity paid and the total value in cash equivalent. These exclude payments made for the above items, which were reflected under **Block F – Labor Inputs**.

Fuel and oil - refers to payment in cash or in kind for diesel, gasoline, oil, grease and kerosene consumed in the production process. Indicate the quantity paid whichever is applicable. If paid in kind, record total value in cash equivalent.

Transport cost of inputs - refers to the costs incurred in transporting the procured fertilizers, chemicals, and other farm inputs to the farm sites. In case of payment in kind, indicate the quantity paid and total value in cash equivalent.

Irrigation fee - covers payment in cash or in kind for irrigation. If paid in kind, ask for the quantity paid and total value in cash equivalent.

Interest payment on crop loan - refers to payment in cash or in kind for the interest on borrowed capital used in the production of palay. If paid in kind, ask for the quantity paid and total value in cash equivalent.

Others - refers to other items of production cost incurred during the last completed cropping period other than those mentioned above. Example is acquisition costs of investment items being utilized for less than a year, e.g. sack, canvass, etc.

BLOCK H. PRODUCTION AND DISPOSITION

This block contains information on the volume of harvest during the last completed cropping period as well as the breakdown by which this harvested volume was disposed.

PRODUCTION

1. **Volume of production (No. of local unit)** - determine the gross volume of harvest in local unit. Enter the quantity on the space provided in two (2) decimal places. **Check the product form of the quantity reported whether in fresh or dry and indicate the corresponding price per kilogram.** Answer to this item may either be dry or wet and not a combination of dry and wet.

2. **Name of local unit** – indicate the name of local unit used in quantifying the volume of production, e.g., kilogram, sack, kerosene can, etc., in the space provided.

3. **Weight of one local unit in kilogram** – write the equivalent weight of one local unit in kilogram. **If the weight given is in fresh form, determine the equivalent dry weight.** This will be used to standardize the volume of production and disposition in dry weight during Central Office processing.

Example 6. Production

CRS Form ...page 8

H. PRODUCTION AND DISPOSITION		
PRODUCTION		
		QUANTITY
1. Volume of production: (No. of local unit)		120.00
Product Form (Check box)	Price/Kg.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fresh	P <u>10.00</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Dry	P <u>. . .</u>	
2. Name of local unit : <u>sack</u>		
3. Weight of one local unit in kilogram		
Fresh weight	<u>44.00</u>	
Dry weight/Equivalent in dry weight	<u>42.00</u>	

DISPOSITION

This portion will show the manner by which the farmer disposed the produce. **Total disposition must equal the volume of production reported under H.1.** Enter in the space provided the dispositions made for palay in terms of local unit used.

01 – Sold/To be sold - refers to the quantity sold or to be marketed out of the total production reported during last completed cropping period.

02 – Harvesters' share - refers to the quantity given to harvesters as payment for the services rendered.

03 – Threshers’ Share - the quantity given to threshers as payment for the services rendered.

04 – Other laborers’ share - the quantity given to other farm laborers as payment to services rendered.

05 – Landowner's share - the quantity given to landowner as payment for the use of his farm land.

06 – Lease/rental - refers to quantity paid for the lease of the farm land.

07 – For home consumption - the quantity consumed/ to be consumed by the farm household.

08 – Given away - the quantity given to other persons, relatives and other households.

09 – Used/to be used for seeds - the quantity used for seeds or quantity reserved by the farmer for future use as seeds.

10 – Used/to be used for feeds - the quantity already fed to animals or to be fed to animals.

11 – Irrigation fee - the quantity given as payment for irrigation.

12 – Wastage - estimated quantity of spoilage or losses incurred at various post-harvest stages such as drying, transporting and storing.

For Other Purposes (specify) - quantity used for other purposes which do not belong to the above categories.

BLOCK I. PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED

This block refers to information on the problems affecting production.

1. Production related problems

Inquire from the respondent the specific production related problems encountered during the reference period. Ask also to rank the problem(s) according to degree on impact on production. Indicate the rank inside the boxes following the specific problem(s) with rank number one (1) as the topmost problem, rank number two (2) as the second top, and so on.

2. Did you incur production losses brought about by the above problems?

(Check box) YES NO If no, go to J.

3. What is your estimated loss due to these problems you have encountered? (In kilogram)

Ask the respondent the estimated lost of production due to the problems he encountered. Write answer in terms of kilogram.

BLOCK J. RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PALAY PRODUCTION

Under this block, ask the respondent to enumerate his/her recommendations to further improve palay production.

BLOCK K. OTHER INFORMATION:

This block refers to other information pertaining to hybrid and inbred seeds usage.

A. For Hybrid Seeds User

1. How long have you been planting hybrid seeds?

Indicate number of year/s.

2. What variety did you use during the previous cropping season?

Ask the respondent the specific variety used during the previous season. Previous season refers to the cropping season before the reference period, that is before July 2004-June 2005.

3. What was the area harvested? (In hectare)

Ask the farmer on the area harvested in hectare. Indicate area in three decimal places.

4. What was the volume of production? (In local unit)

Ask the respondent the volume of production **from the previous cropping season** and indicate the answer in local unit. Indicate weight of one local unit in kilogram.

5. In the absence of seed subsidy, will you still plant hybrid seeds?

Ask the respondent if he will still plant hybrid seeds in the absence of seed subsidy. Check box for the response and specify reason why or why not.

B. For Inbred Seeds User

1. Have you ever planted hybrid seeds?

Ask the respondent if he ever planted hybrid seeds. Check box for the answer. If **YES**, ask questions **2 – 6**. if **NO**, go to question **7**.

2. If YES, how long did you use hybrid seeds?

Ask the farmer the number of year/s he planted hybrid seeds. Indicate answer on the appropriate lines provided.

3. What variety did you use?

Ask the farmer the variety he used and indicate on the space provided.

4. What was the area harvested?

Ask the farmer on the area harvested in hectare. Indicate area in three decimal places.

5. What was the volume of production?

Ask the respondent the volume of production in using hybrid seeds. Write the response in two decimal places. Indicate weight of one local unit in kilogram.

6. Why did you shift to inbred seeds?

Ask the respondent why he shifted from hybrid to inbred seeds? Indicate specific reason on the line provided.

7. If NO, why did you not try?

Ask the respondent why he did not try planting hybrid seeds. Indicate specific reason on the line provided.

BLOCK L. DATA COLLECTOR, EDITOR, PASO, C.O. EDITOR AND C.O. ENCODER

This block refers to the identification of the data collector, field editor, PASO, and C.O. editor and encoder.

The data collector should check the completeness and consistency of entries in the survey questionnaire. **This include accomplishment of tally sheets of open-ended questions.** He/she should affix his/her name, signature and record the date of accomplishing the questionnaire.

The field supervisor/editor and PASO are expected to check the survey questionnaires submitted by the data collector. They should also affix their name, signature and date when the questionnaire was checked.

Screening Questions for CRS-Palay by Seed Type and Class

Question	Response	Action to be Taken
Q1 – Did you harvest palay at anytime during the period July 2004 to June 2005? (<i>Nag-ani po ba kayo ng palay nitong nakaraang Hulyo 2004 hanggang Hunyo 2005?</i>)	YES	Ask Q2
	NO	End interview
Q2 – Did the seeds you planted come from your (or anybody else's) produce? (<i>Yon po bang ginamit n'yong binhi sa inani n'yo ay galing sa dating ani?</i>)	YES	Ask Q3
	NO	
Q3 – What type or class of seeds did you use? (<i>Ano pong klase ng binhi ang inyong ginamit sa inyong inani?</i>)	Hybrid or any hybrid variety like Bigante, Mestizo, etc	<u>If YES in Q2,</u> end interview and look for another potential respondent.
		<u>If NO in Q2,</u> ask Q4. The farmer is a potential sample for HYBRID seeds.
	Certified or any variety w/c can be classified as certified.	<u>If YES in Q2,</u> ask Q4. The farmer is a potential sample for FARMER'S PRODUCED seeds.
	Traditional or any variety w/c can be classified as traditional.	<u>If NO in Q2,</u> ask Q4. The farmer is a potential sample for CERTIFIED seeds.
		Ask Q4. The farmer is a potential sample for TRADITIONAL seeds.
Q4 – During the period July 2004 to June 2005, what month did you last harvest from the seeds you planted? (<i>Noon pong nakaraang Hulyo 2004 hanggang Hunyo 2005, anong buwan n'yo huling inani ang itinanim n'yong binhi?</i>)	Month of harvest w/in the reference period	Note down the answer on the questionnaire and continue with the interview using the main questionnaire



COSTS and RETURNS SURVEY of PALAY PRODUCTION BY SEED TYPE AND CLASS

Latest Completed Cropping, JULY 2004 - JUNE 2005

A. GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION	
1. REGION: _____	<input type="text"/>
2. PROVINCE: _____	<input type="text"/>
3. CITY / MUNICIPALITY: _____	<input type="text"/>
4. BARANGAY: _____	<input type="text"/>
5. BARANGAY CLASSIFICATION:	<input type="text"/>
B. SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION	
1. NAME OF SAMPLE FARMER: _____	<input type="text"/>
2. NAME OF RESPONDENT : _____	<input type="text"/>
3. RELATIONSHIP OF RESPONDENT TO SAMPLE FARMER: _____	<input type="text"/>
4. AGE OF SAMPLE FARMER: (in years)	<input type="text"/>
5. FARMING EXPERIENCE: (in years)	<input type="text"/>
6. HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT: (Specify) _____	<input type="text"/>
C. BASIC FARM CHARACTERISTICS	
1. TOTAL FARM AREA: (in hectare)	<input type="text"/>
2. TOTAL PALAY AREA: (in hectare)	<input type="text"/>
3. USUAL NUMBER OF CROPPINGS PER YEAR:	<input type="text"/>
SUCCEEDING QUESTIONS REFER TO THE FOCUS PARCEL	
4. TYPE / CLASS OF SEEDS PLANTED (Enter code)	<input type="text"/>
5. VARIETY OF SEEDS: _____	<input type="text"/>
6. SOURCE OF SEEDS: (Enter code or specify if necessary): _____	<input type="text"/>
7. TYPE OF FARM: (Enter code)	<input type="text"/>
8. TENURE STATUS: (Enter code or specify if necessary) _____	<input type="text"/>
9. MAJOR SOURCE OF IRRIGATION: (Enter code or specify if necessary): _____	<input type="text"/>
10. MONTH PLANTED: (Enter code)	<input type="text"/>
11. AREA PLANTED: (in hectare)	<input type="text"/>
12. MONTH HARVESTED: (Enter code)	<input type="text"/>
13. AREA HARVESTED: (in hectare)	<input type="text"/>

CODES:

B.3 Respondent's Classification

- 01 - Sample Farmer
- 02 - Spouse
- 03 - Son/Daughter
- 04 - Other HH member
- 05 - Farm manager

C.7 Type of Farm

- 01 - Irrigated
- 02 - Rainfed
- 03 - Upland

C.9 Major Source of Irrigation

- 01 - NIA
- 02 - Communal
- 03 - Individual
- 04 - Gravity
- Others (Specify) _____

C.4 Seed Type and Seed Class Planted

- 01 - Hybrid
- 02 - Inbred-modern certified
- 03 - Inbred-modern farmers' seeds
- 04 - Inbred - traditional

C.8 Tenure Status

- 01 - Owned
- 02 - Tenanted
- 03 - Leased
- 04 - Rent free
- 05 - Held under CLT / CLOA
- 06 - Owner like Possession
- Others (Specify) _____

C.10,12 Month Planted / Harvested

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 01 - January | 07 - July |
| 02 - February | 08 - August |
| 03 - March | 09 - September |
| 04 - April | 10 - October |
| 05 - May | 11 - November |
| 06 - June | 12 - December |

C.6 Source of seeds

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------|
| 01 - Trader | 06 - Seed Grower |
| 02 - DA - BPI | 07 - Cooperative |
| 03 - Philrice | 08 - Co-Farmer |
| 04 - IRRRI | 09 - Own produce |
| 05 - SCUs | Others (Specify) _____ |

D. FARM INVESTMENTS						
I T E M	Inventory of farm investment used during the reference period July 2004-June 2005 (No. of units)	Year/s Acquired	Acquisition Cost (P)	Repairs / Improvement July 2004 to June 2005 (P)	Estimated Life (No. of years more to last)	Percent of use for Palay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Palay farmland owned (<i>in ha.</i>)	· — — —		· — — —	· — — —		
2. Work Animals			· — — —			
1. Carabao			· — — —			
Others			· — — —			
(<i>Specify</i>)			· — — —			
3. Farm buildings and other structures			· — — —	· — — —		
1. Farm house			· — — —	· — — —		
2. Warehouse			· — — —	· — — —		
Others			· — — —	· — — —		
(<i>Specify</i>)			· — — —	· — — —		
4. Farm machinery			· — — —	· — — —		
1. Two wheel tractor			· — — —	· — — —		
2. Four wheel tractor			· — — —	· — — —		
3. Grain Dryer			· — — —	· — — —		
4. Thresher			· — — —	· — — —		
5. Engine			· — — —	· — — —		
6. Turtle hand tractor			· — — —	· — — —		
7. Blower/Cleaner			· — — —	· — — —		
Others			· — — —	· — — —		
(<i>Specify</i>)			· — — —	· — — —		
5. Farm tools, equipment and other implements			· — — —	· — — —		
1. Plow (araro)			· — — —	· — — —		
2. Harrow (suyod)			· — — —	· — — —		
3. Sprayer (pambomba)			· — — —	· — — —		
4. Weeder (pang-alis ng damo)			· — — —	· — — —		
5. Shovel / Spade (pala)			· — — —	· — — —		
6. Bolo (itak)			· — — —	· — — —		
7. Scythe (lilik / karet)			· — — —	· — — —		
8. Hoe (asarol)			· — — —	· — — —		
9. Spading fork (tinidor)			· — — —	· — — —		
10. Rake (kalaykay)			· — — —	· — — —		
11. Levelling tool (paleta)			· — — —	· — — —		
Others			· — — —	· — — —		
(<i>Specify</i>)			· — — —	· — — —		
6. Other farm investments (<i>Specify</i>)			· — — —	· — — —		
			· — — —	· — — —		
			· — — —	· — — —		
			· — — —	· — — —		
			· — — —	· — — —		

E. MATERIAL INPUTS									
ITEM	Quantity	Unit of Measure	Weight or Volume Per Unit		Price Per Unit (P)	Solid / Granule Inputs		Liquid Inputs	
			(Kg)	(Liter)		Total Quantity (Kg)	Total Value (P)	Total Volume (Liter)	Total Value (P)
						= (2) X (4)	=(2) X (6)	=(2) X (5)	=(2) X (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Seeds									
1. Purchased	---		---		---	---	---		
2. Own produced	---		---		---	---	---		
3. Received from others	---		---		---	---	---		
2. Organic Fertilizer									
1. Azolla	---		---		---	---	---		
2. Sagana 100	---		---		---	---	---		
3. Guano	---		---		---	---	---		
Others (Specify)									
_____	---		---		---	---	---		
_____	---		---		---	---	---		
_____	---		---		---	---	---		
3. Inorganic Fertilizer									
1. Urea (45 - 0 - 0)	---		---		---	---	---		
2. Urea (46 - 0 - 0)	---		---		---	---	---		
3. Ammonium Sulfate (21 - 0 - 0)	---		---		---	---	---		
4. Ammonium Phosphate (16-20-0)	---		---		---	---	---		
5. Complete (12 - 12 - 12)	---		---		---	---	---		
6. Complete (14 - 14 - 14)	---		---		---	---	---		
7. Complete (16 - 16 - 16)	---		---		---	---	---		
8. Muriate of Potash (0 - 0 - 60)	---		---		---	---	---		
Others (Specify N-P-K)									
_____	---		---		---	---	---		
_____	---		---		---	---	---		
4. Soil Ameliorants (specify)									
_____	---		---		---	---	---		
_____	---		---		---	---	---		
_____	---		---		---	---	---		
PESTICIDES									
5. Insecticides (specify)									
_____	---		---		---	---	---		
_____	---		---		---	---	---		
_____	---		---		---	---	---		
_____	---		---		---	---	---		
6. Herbicides / Weedicides (specify)									
_____	---		---		---	---	---		
_____	---		---		---	---	---		
7. Fungicides (specify)									
_____	---		---		---	---	---		
_____	---		---		---	---	---		
8. Rodenticides (specify)									
_____	---		---		---	---	---		
_____	---		---		---	---	---		
9. Molluscicides (specify)									
_____	---		---		---	---	---		
_____	---		---		---	---	---		

F. LABOR INPUTS								
Item	1 Seedbed Preparation				2 Plowing			
	Man	Man-animal	Man-machine		Man	Man-animal	Man-machine	
			Two-wheel Tractor	Four-wheel Tractor			Two-wheel Tractor	Four-wheel Tractor
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1 OPERATOR LABOR								
1 MALE								
No. of days								
No. of hours per day	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
Mandays	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___
2 FEMALE								
No. of days								
No. of hours per day	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
Mandays	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___
2 FAMILY LABOR								
1 MALE								
No. of persons								
Ave. no. of days/person								
Ave. no. of hours/day	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
Mandays	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___
2 FEMALE								
No. of persons								
Ave. no. of days/person								
Ave. no. of hours/day	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
Mandays	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___
3 EXCHANGE LABOR								
1 MALE								
No. of persons								
Ave. no. of days/person								
Ave. no. of hours/day	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
Mandays	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___
2 FEMALE								
No. of persons								
Ave. no. of days/person								
Ave. no. of hours/day	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
Mandays	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___
4 HIRED LABOR								
1 MALE								
No. of persons								
Ave. no. of days/person								
Ave. no. of hours/day	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
Mandays	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___
Total Payment (Cash)	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___
Total Payment (Kind)	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___
Prevailing Wage rate (P)	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___
2 FEMALE								
No. of persons								
Ave. no. of days/person								
Ave. no. of hours/day	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
Mandays	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___
Total Payment (Cash)	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___
Total Payment (Kind)	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___
Prevailing Wage rate (P)	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___
Total Food Cost (P)								

Note: If there is no hired labor, ask for prevailing wage rate in the locality, especially for activities performed by unpaid labor.

Ask for the total cost incurred for the provision of food (meals, snacks, refreshments) to farm workers during a particular farm operation.

F. LABOR INPUTS (Continued)								
Item	3 Harrowing				4 Repairing of dikes (1 2 3)*	5 Levelling (1 2 3)*	6 Pulling/ bundling of seedlings (8)	7 Hauling of seedlings (1 2 3)*
	Man	Man-animal	Man-machine					
			Two-wheel Tractor (4)	Four-wheel Tractor (5)				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1 OPERATOR LABOR								
1 MALE								
No. of days								
No. of hours per day	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
Mandays	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
2 FEMALE								
No. of days								
No. of hours per day	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
Mandays	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
2 FAMILY LABOR								
1 MALE								
No. of persons								
Ave. no. of days/person								
Ave. no. of hours/day	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
Mandays	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
2 FEMALE								
No. of persons								
Ave. no. of days/person								
Ave. no. of hours/day	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
Mandays	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
3 EXCHANGE LABOR								
1 MALE								
No. of persons								
Ave. no. of days/person								
Ave. no. of hours/day	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
Mandays	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
2 FEMALE								
No. of persons								
Ave. no. of days/person								
Ave. no. of hours/day	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
Mandays	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
4 HIRED LABOR								
1 MALE								
No. of persons								
Ave. no. of days/person								
Ave. no. of hours/day	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
Mandays	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
Total Payment (Cash)	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
Total Payment (Kind)	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
Prevailing Wage rate (P)	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
2 FEMALE								
No. of persons								
Ave. no. of days/person								
Ave. no. of hours/day	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
Mandays	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
Total Payment (Cash)	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
Total Payment (Kind)	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
Prevailing Wage rate (P)	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
Total Food Cost (P)								

Note: If there is no hired labor, ask for prevailing wage rate in the locality, especially for activities performed by unpaid labor.

Ask for the total cost incurred for the provision of food (meals, snacks, refreshments) to farm workers during a particular farm operation.

* Type of Labor : 1 - Man 2 - Man - animal 3 - Man - machine

F. LABOR INPUTS (Continued)							
Item	Planting		10 Irrigation / Drainage	Fertilizer Application			14 Chemical Application
	8 Transplanting	9 Broadcasting / Direct seeding		11 Basal	12 Side dressing	13 Top dressing	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1 OPERATOR LABOR							
1 MALE							
No. of days							
No. of hours per day	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Mandays	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2 FEMALE							
No. of days							
No. of hours per day	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Mandays	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2 FAMILY LABOR							
1 MALE							
No. of persons							
Ave. no. of days/person							
Ave. no. of hours/day	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Mandays	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2 FEMALE							
No. of persons							
Ave. no. of days/person							
Ave. no. of hours/day	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Mandays	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3 EXCHANGE LABOR							
1 MALE							
No. of persons							
Ave. no. of days/person							
Ave. no. of hours/day	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Mandays	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2 FEMALE							
No. of persons							
Ave. no. of days/person							
Ave. no. of hours/day	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Mandays	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4 HIRED LABOR							
1 MALE							
No. of persons							
Ave. no. of days/person							
Ave. no. of hours / day							
Mandays	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Total Payment (Cash)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Total Payment (Kind)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Prevailing Wage rate (P)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2 FEMALE							
No. of persons							
Ave. no. of days/person							
Ave. no. of hours / day	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Mandays	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Total Payment (Cash)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Total Payment (Kind)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Prevailing Wage rate (P)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Total Food Cost (P)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Note: If there is no hired labor, ask for prevailing wage rate in the locality, especially for activities performed by unpaid labor.
 Ask for the total cost incurred for the provision of food (meals, snacks, refreshments) to farm workers during a particular farm operation.

F. LABOR INPUTS (Continued)								
Item	Weeding		17 Harvesting	Threshing		20 Hauling of Produce (1 2 3)*	Drying	
	15 Manual	16 Mechanical		18 Manual	19 Mechanical		21 Manual	22 Mechanical
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1 OPERATOR LABOR								
2 MALE								
No. of days								
No. of hours per day	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
Mandays	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___
2 FEMALE								
No. of days								
No. of hours per day	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
Mandays	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___
2 FAMILY LABOR								
1 MALE								
No. of persons								
Ave. no. of days/person								
Ave. no. of hours / day	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
Mandays	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___
2 FEMALE								
No. of persons								
Ave. no. of days/person								
Ave. no. of hours / day	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
Mandays	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___
3 EXCHANGE LABOR								
1 MALE								
No. of persons								
Ave. no. of days/person								
Ave. no. of hours / day	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
Mandays	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___
2 FEMALE								
No. of persons								
Ave. no. of days/person								
Ave. no. of hours / day	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
Mandays	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___
4 HIRED LABOR								
1 MALE								
No. of persons								
Ave. no. of days/person								
Ave. no. of hours / day	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
Mandays	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___
Total Payment (Cash)	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
Total Payment (Kind)	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___
Prevailing Wage rate (P)	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
2 FEMALE								
No. of persons								
Ave. no. of days/person								
Ave. no. of hours / day	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
Mandays	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___
Total Payment (Cash)	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
Total Payment (Kind)	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___	. ___
Prevailing Wage rate (P)	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
Total Food Cost (P)	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____

Note: If there is no hired labor, ask for prevailing wage rate in the locality, specially for activities performed by unpaid labor.
 Ask for the total cost incurred for the provision of food (meals, snacks, refreshments) to farm workers during a particular farm operation.
 * Type of Labor : 1 - Man 2 - Man - animal 3 - Man - machine

G. OTHER PRODUCTION COSTS								
I T E M	Cash	Non - Cash / Imputed					Total	
		Commodity	Quantity	Unit of	Weight /	Price per	Quantity (Kg)	Value (P)
		Paid		Measure	Unit (Kg)	local unit		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
01 - Land tax	. ____							
02 - Land lease /rental (if lessee)	. ____		. ____		. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
03 - Rental Value (for owned land)								. ____
04 - Rentals								
Machine								
a. Tractor	. ____		. ____		. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
b. Turtle hand tractor	. ____		. ____		. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
c. Thresher	. ____		. ____		. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
Animals	. ____		. ____		. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
Drying Pavement	. ____		. ____		. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
Mechanical Dryer	. ____		. ____		. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
05 - Fuel and Oil	. ____		. ____		. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
06 - Transport Costs of Inputs	. ____		. ____		. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
07 - Irrigation fee	. ____		. ____		. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
08 - Interest payment on crop loan	. ____		. ____		. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
Others (Specify)								
a. _____	. ____		. ____		. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
b. _____	. ____		. ____		. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
c. _____	. ____		. ____		. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
d. _____	. ____		. ____		. ____	. ____	. ____	. ____
H. PRODUCTION AND DISPOSITION								
1. PRODUCTION								QUANTITY
1. 1. Volume of Production (No. of local unit)								. ____
Product Form (Check box) Price / kilogram								
1.1.1. - <input type="checkbox"/> Fresh P _____ . _____								
1.1.2. - <input type="checkbox"/> Dry P _____ . _____								
1.2. Name of local unit _____								
1.3. Weight of one local unit in kilogram								
1.3.1 - Fresh weight _____ . _____								
1.3.2 - Dry weight / Equivalent in dry weight if fresh _____ . _____								
2. DISPOSITION								
01 - Sold / to be sold								
02 - Harvesters' share								. ____
03 - Threshers' share								. ____
04 - Other laborers' share								. ____
05 - Landowner's share								. ____
06 - Lease rental								. ____
07 - For home consumption								. ____
08 - Given away								. ____
09 - Used / to be used for seeds								. ____
10 - Used / to be used for feeds								. ____
11 - Irrigation fee								. ____
12 - Wastage								. ____
For other purposes (Specify)								
a. _____								. ____
b. _____								. ____
c. _____								. ____

ANNEX 4

PHILIPPINE SEEDBOARD (PSB)/NSIC RICE VARIETIES

VARIETY/ECOSYSTEM	LINE DESIGNATION	YEAR APPROVED	BREEDING INSTITUTION
Irrigated Lowland			
PSB RC 2 (Nahalin)	IR32809-26-3-3	1991	IRRI
PSB RC 4 (Molawin)	IR41985-111-3-2-2	1991	IRRI
PSB RC 6 (Carranghan)	MRC19390-1215	1992	PHILRICE
PSB RC 8 (Talavera)	MRC19399-1224	1992	PHILRICE
PSB RC 10 (Pagsanjan)	IR50404-57-2-2-3	1992	IRRI
PSB RC 18 (Ala)	IR51672-62-1-1-2-3	1994	IRRI
PSB RC 20 (Chico)	IR57301-195-3-3	1994	IRRI
PSB RC 22 (Liliw)	C3098-41-1-1	1994	UPLB
PSB RC 26H (Magat)	IR64616H	1994	IRRI
PSB RC 28 (Agno)	IR56381-139-2-2	1995	IRRI
PSB RC 30 (Agus)	IR58099-41-2-3	1995	IRRI
PSB RC 32 (Jaro)	C3563-B-5-1	1995	UPLB
PSB RC 34 (Burdagol)	BURDAGOL	1995	Trad. Variety
PSB RC 52 (Gandara)	IR59682-132-1-1-2	1997	IRRI
PSB RC 54 (Abra)	IR60819-34-2-1	1997	IRRI
PSB RC 56 (Dapitan)	PR23416-34	1997	PHILRICE
PSB RC 58 (Mayapa)	C2732-10-2-1-1-1	1997	UPLB
PSB RC 64 (Kabacan)	IR59552-21-3-2-2	1997	IRRI
PSB RC 66 (Agusan)	PR23426-66	1997	PHILRICE
PSB RC 72 (Mestizo)	IR68284H	1997	IRRI
PSB RC 74 (Aklan)	C3559-B-18-3-2-1-1	1998	UPLB
PSB RC 76H (Panay)	CRH 05	1998	MONSANTO
PSB RC 78 (Pampanga)	PR26305-M32	2000	PHILRICE
PSB RC 80 (Pasig)	IR6141-114-3-2-2-2	2000	IRRI
PSB RC 82 (Peñaranda)	IR64683-87-2-2-3-3	2000	IRRI
IR69726-29-1-2-2-2 (Matatag 2)	IR69726-29-1-2-2-2	2001	IRRI
NSIC Rc 110 (Tubigan 1)	IR71606-1-1-4-2-3-1-2	2002	IRRI
NSIC Rc 112 (Tubigan 2)	IR72102-4-159-1-3-3-3	2002	IRRI
NSIC Rc 114H (Mestizo 2)	IR75207H	2002	IRRI
NSIC Rc 116H (Mestizo 3)	IR75217H	2002	IRRI
IR73885-1-4-3-2-1-6 (Matatag 9)	IR73885-1-4-3-2-1-6	2002	IRRI
NSIC Rc 118 (Matatag 3)	IR68305-18-1-1	2003	IRRI
NSIC Rc 120 (Matatag 6)	LF-31-28-1	2003	PHILRICE
NSIC Rc 122 (Angelica)	IR61979-138-1-3-2-3	2003	IRRI
NSIC Rc 124H (Mestizo 4)	BIGANTE	2004	BAYER
NSIC Rc 126H (Mestizo 5)	MRH 005	2004	MONSANTO
NSIC Rc 128 (Mabango 1)*	PR26645-B-7 (A)	2004	PHILRICE
NSIC Rc 130 (Tubigan 3)	PR30244-AC-9-1	2004	PHILRICE
NSIC Rc 132H (Mestizo 6)	SL 8	2004	SL Agritech
*Aromatic			
Irrigated Lowland (Glutinous)			
UPL Ri 1	C229-1	1977	UPLB
BPI Ri 1		1979	BPI
IR 65	IR21015-196-3-1-3	1985	IRRI
NSIC Rc 13 (Malagkit 1)	C4063-2B-7-1-1	2004	UPLB
NSIC Rc 15 (Malagkit 2)	PR25965-14-3	2004	PHILRICE
NSIC Rc 17 (Malagkit 3)	PR25959-3-3-4-4-1	2004	PHILRICE
Rainfed Lowland Transplanted			
PSB RC 12 (Caliraya)	C2757-22-1-1-1-1	1992	UPLB
PSB RC 14 (Rio Grande)	C2764-10-2	1992	UPLB
PSB RC 36 (Ma-ayon)	ENNANO II	1995	Trad. Variety
PSB RC 38 (Rinara)	RINARA	1995	Trad. Variety
PSB RC 40 (Chayong)	CHAYONG	1995	Trad. Variety
PSB RC 98 (Lian)	C3419-10-1-2	2001	UPLB
PSB RC 100 (Santiago)	MRC22965-4955	2001	PHILRICE
PSB RC 102 (Mamburao)	IR54068-B-60-1-3-3	2001	IRRI

ANNEX 4

PHILIPPINE SEEDBOARD (PSB)/NSIC RICE VARIETIES

VARIETY/ECOSYSTEM		LINE DESIGNATION	YEAR APPROVED	BREEDING INSTITUTION
Rainfed Dry Seeded				
PSB RC 16	(Ennano)	ENNANO	1993	Trad. Variety
PSB RC 24	(Cagayan)	MRC22095-265	1994	PHILRICE
PSB RC 42	(Baliwag)	MRC22939-24-2	1995	PHILRICE
PSB RC 60	(Tugatog)	IR41431-6-1-2-3	1997	IRRI
PSB RC 62	(Naguilian)	PR23765-23	1997	PHILRICE
PSB RC 68	(Sagobia)	IR57515-PMI-8-1-1-SRM	1997	IRRI
PSB RC 70	(Bamban)	IR60267-11-2-2-1	1997	IRRI
Cool Elevated				
PSB RC 44	(Gohang)	IR59469-B-B-3-2	1995	IRRI
PSB RC 46	(Sumadel)	IR25976-12-2-2-2-1-1	1995	IRRI
PSB RC 92	(Sagada)	IR9202-25-1-3	2001	IRRI
PSB RC 94	(Hungduan)	IR61336-4B-14-3-2	2001	IRRI
PSB RC 96	(Ibulao)	IR61608-3B-20-2-2-1-1	2001	IRRI
NSIC Rc 104	(Balili)	PR26770-PJ2	2001	PHILRICE
Saline Prone Irrigated Lowland				
PSB RC 48	(Hagonoy)	IR9884-54-3-IE-PI	1995	IRRI
PSB RC 50	(Bicol)	IR51500-AC11-1	1995	IRRI
PSB RC 84	(Sipocot)	IR65185-3B-8-3-2	2000	IRRI
PSB RC 86	(Matnog)	IR65195-3B-2-3	2000	IRRI
PSB RC 88	(Naga)	IR52713-2B-8-2B-1-2	2000	IRRI
PSB RC 90	(Buguey)	PR25989-2-4B	2001	PHILRICE
NSIC Rc 106	(Sumilao)	IR61920-3B-22-1-1	2001	IRRI
NSIC Rc 108	(Anahawan)	PR26008-8-4B	2001	PHILRICE
Upland				
PSB RC 1	(Makiling)	IR10147-113-5-1-1-1-5	1990	IRRI
PSB RC 3	(Giniling Puti)	GINILINGAN PUTI	1997	Trad. Variety
PSB RC 5	(Arayat)	IR47686-30-3-2	1997	IRRI
PSB RC 7	(Banahaw)	PR23336-10	2001	PHILRICE
NSIC Rc 9	(Apo)	IR55423-1	2001	IRRI
NSIC Rc 11	(Canlaon)	PR23722-20	2001	PHILRICE
Others (Fancy Variety)				
Agro	Kaunayaw	Saigon		
Allah	Kawilihan	Sampaguita		
Andrada	Kiamba 137	Sator		
Angelica	Kinabalyo	Selection		
Barad	Kinabesa	Senador		
Bay 2	La	Senador Bango		
Benser	Labang	Siko		
Biniding	Lomo-an	Sinampal		
Bugos	Macasori	Sinandomeng		
BS1	Magnolia	Sirop		
Cabiao	Magsiling	Super 36		
Calubid	Malagkit Sungsong	Super Rice		
Cargill	Marlboro	Super Wagwag		
Chico PBC	Milagrosa	Taiwan Rice		
Dinorado	Mimis Japanese Rice	Thailand Rice		
Dwarf	Nicehand	Valentino		
Early Senador	Pinaula	Waray waray		
Glutinous	Red Burdagol	World Mission		
GT	Red 15			
Iloilo Rice	Red Tunel			
Imelda Rojas				

LIST OF FERTILIZERS**A. Organic Fertilizers**

Add Grow Organic
 Agro Plus Organic Fertilizer
 Alpha SP Fortified Organic
 Animal Manure (chicken, horse, cow)
 Bioearth Organic
 Bioearth organic
 Biogro Organic Fertilizer
 Biomix Organic
 Bio-Synergy Organic Fertilizer
 Bodega Farm Organic Fertilizer
 Crop Giant 8-8-8 Organic Fertilizer
 D & T Compost
 Engro Liquid Organic Based Biofertilizer
 Farmers Product Organic Fertilizer
 Florida Green Gold Organic Based
 Florida Green Silver Organic Based
 Golden Harvest Organic Fertilizer
 Green Acres Organic Fertilizer
 Green Harvest Organic Fertilizer
 Greenfield Organic Fertilizer
 Growing Mix Organic Fertilizer
 Industrial by Products (e.g., bagasse,
 Int'l Bio-range Liquid Organic Based
 Lakas Ani Bio-organic Fertilizer
 Manila Organic Fertilizer
 Nutrismart Organic
 Organica 2000 Bio-Organic Fertilizer
 Pecuaría Bio Organic Fertilizer
 Pil-Liqfer Organic Based Liquid
 Pil-Nutri Organic Based Liquid
 Pil-Solfer Organic Fertilizer
 Plant Compost
 Processed Organic Manure
 Providence Organic Fertilizer
 Rancap Organica
 Sagana 100 Organic
 Saka Organic Fertilizer
 Sander's Organic Fertilizer
 Sewage
 Uncle's Organic Grow Best
 V-4 Organic Fertilizer
 Yama-Bym Organic Fertilizer

B. Inorganic Fertilizers

Agri Saver Liquid Fertilizer (11.5-3.5-1.08)
Agri Saver Soil Conditioner (5.95-0.10-0.10)
Agri-Booster Foliar Fertilizer
Algafer LPF Plus (11-3-4)
Algamar Freegrow (0.10-0.20-1.02)
Ammonium Phosphate (16-20-0)
Ammonium Sulfate (21-0-0)
Amway APSA-80 All Purpose Spray Adjuvant
Atlas (17-7-17)
Atlas Power Grow (26-0-0)
Atonik Growth Regulator
Biocozyme Foliar Fertilizer
Bioearth Rooting Mix (0.3-14-3)
Bionature Liquid Fertilizer (2-1-1)
Bionic All Purpose Foliar Fertilizer
Biotrissol
Biozome Micronutrient (S=14.75%, Mg=3.45%)
Complexa Fluid (11-4-6) (5-8-10)
Complete (14-14-14), (15-15-15), (12-12-12)
Complit Zinc Metalate (Zn=1.48%)
Crop Bounty RSG (7.4 -4-4.6)
Crop Giant (15-15-30) (19-19-19) Foliar
Farmate HMZ 2000 Foliar Fert. (3.06-1.43-6)
Foliar Plus (20-20-20 + TE) (15-15-30 + TE)
Foliara Folia Fertilizer (6.96 -1.38-1.89)
Green Bee Liquid (14-10-12)
Grow More (20-5-30) (10-50-10) (16-16-16)
Growmax (21-21-21)
Heavy Grain Foliar (1.48-0.05-1.22)
KRS Trace Element Fertilizer
Librel Zinc (Zn=14%)
Likas Bisa Fertilizer
Liquid Chelate Ca Zn
Liquid Chelate Calcium Boron
Liquid Chelate General Purpose
Liquid Chelate Magnesium
Liquid Chelate Phosporo

B. Inorganic Fertilizers

Mairol Foliar Fertilizer (14-12-14)
Maxigrain Foliar
Mega Booster (10-20-30 + TE)
Mega F=21 Foliar Fertilizer (21-21-21)
Micromate Zinc 200
M-Prove 20-20-20 + TE)
Multi K (13-0-46)
Multi NPK (12-2-44)
Muriate of Potash (0-0-60)
MWF Foliar Fertilizer (8.7-5.98-7.10)
Nitrofert Foliar Fertilizer
Nutra Act Soil Conditioner
Nutraphos Super-K
Nutriplant AG Foliar (5-3.3-2.6)
Osaka Planters (17-0-17)
Osmocote (14-14-14) (18-6-12)
Osmocote Controlled Release (18-6-12)
Petals (20-20-20)
Peter's Prof. WSF (20-20-20) (30-10-10)
Philphos Fertilizer (10.5-15-15)
Prime Foliar Fertilizer (10-5-4)
Producers Foliar Fertilizer (9-9-12)
Rhizocote Micronutrients
Ritz Harvest Plant Growth
Siam Balance (20-20-20)
Siam Bloom Booster (15-30-15)
Siam Fertilizer Fat (10-15-35)
Single Superphosphate (0-18-0)
Stimulate Yield Spray
Sulfate of Potash (0-0-52)
Super Harvest Liquid Fertilizer (7.97-3.39-1.14)
Union Hikari Liquid Fertilizer
Urea (45-0-0), (46-0-0)
Urea Superphosphate (20-10-10)
Viking Ship (16-16-16)
Viking Ship Nitrabor (N=15.5%, B=0.28%)
Wokozim Foliar Fertilizer
Wuxal Super (8-8-6)
Xylex (5-18-2)
Zinc Sulfate (Zn = 21%)

LIST OF PESTICIDES

Common Name (Generic)	Brand or Trade Name
A. Insecticides	
Acephate	Acetam 75 SP Compete 75 SP Orthene/Acetam 75 SP
Acetamiprid	Mosphilan 3 EC
Alphacypermethrin	Fastac 15 WDG Fastac 250 SC
Alphacypermethrin + BPMC	Fastac R
Avermectin	Agrimek 1.8 EC
Azinphosethyl	Gusathion
Bacillus Thuringiensis	Dipel WP Halt Xentari WDG
BetaCypermethrin	Chix 2.5 EC
BPMC	Carvil 50 EC Diacarb 50 EC Hopcide 50 EC Hopcin 50 EC Hopkill 50 EC
BPMC + Chlorpyrifos	Alakdan 300
Buprofesin	Applaud 10 WP
Buprofesin + MIPC	Procin 25 WP
Cadusafos	Apache 100 ME

LIST OF PESTICIDES

Common Name (Generic)	Brand or Trade Name
Carbaryl	Carbyl 85 S Chopper 85 S Marsbyl 85 WP Ocho 85 WP Provin 85 WP Sevin 50 WP Sevin 85 WP Stix 480 EC Vetox Zacarb 85 WP
Carbofuran	Biodan 3G Diafuran 10 G Diafuran 3 G Diafuran 5 G Furadan 10G Furadan 3G Furadan 5G Sanafuran 3G
Carbosulfan	Advantage 5 G Eltra 200 SC Posse 200 SC
Cartap	Bolt 50 SP Royal Cartap Vegetox 50 SP
Cartap Hydrochloride	Agropoint Cartap 50 SP Dimo 50 SP Extreme 50 SP Gemtrak 50 SP Insect Pro 50 SP Instar Leadcorp Cartap Miner 50 SP Padan 50 SP
Chlorfluazuron	Atabron 5 E
Chlorphenapyr	Kotetsu 10 SC

LIST OF PESTICIDES

Common Name (Generic)	Brand or Trade Name
Chlorpyrifos	Brodan Cobra 20 EC Cyren 300 EC Eradex Expert 20 EC Gladiator 75 WDG Iva Pyritiline 20 PE M/B Lorsban 3E Lorsban 40 EC Megarifos 20 EC Paraulod 300 EC Predator EC Pyritilene 20 PE M/B Siga 300 EC Vexter 300 EC X-phos 20 EC X-phos 40 EC
Chlorpyrifos +BPMC	Bazooka Brodan 31.5 EC Garote EC Perfek 31.5 EC Supremo EC Trojan 31.5 EC Warrior 31.5
Chlorpyrifos +Betacyfluthrin	Rador 262.5 EC
Chlorpyrifos +Cypermethrin	Blink 275 EC Nurelle D Predator Plus
Copper, Chrome, Arsenic (CCA)	Celcure A(P) Wood Preservative
Cyfluthrin	Baythroid 0125 EC Baythroid 050 EC

LIST OF PESTICIDES

Common Name (Generic)	Brand or Trade Name
Cypermethrin	Ader 5 EC Agro Cypermethrin 5 EC Ambush 5 EC Ammo 5 EC Ancom Cypermethrin 5 EC Aries Super Methrin 5 EC Arrivo 5 EC Arrow 5 EC Attack 5R Ax 5 EC Boxer 5 EC Bugbuster 5 EC Bullet 5 EC Bull's Eye Insecticide Bushwack 5 EC Capture 5 EC Combat 5 EC Cotrin 5 EC Cybest 5 EC Cyclone 5 EC Cymbush 5 EC Cyper-5 Cypermethrin 5 EC Cyperthrin 5 EC Cypex 50 EC Cypro 5 EC Defensa 5 EC Easy 5 EC Fist 5 EC Flash 5 EC Guardian 5 EC Hi-pher 5 EC Killer 5 EC King 5 EC Kital Stryker 5 EC Knock Out 5 EC Magik 5% EC Magnum 5 EC Marvel 5 EC Maton 5 EC Megathrin 5 EC Model 5 EC

LIST OF PESTICIDES

Common Name (Generic)	Brand or Trade Name
Cypermethrin	Pestmaster Premium 5 EC Punish X 5.5 EC Rapido 5 EC Ripcord 2.5 Ec Sabedong 5 EC Servwel TKO 50 EC Sherpa 5 EC Smash 5 EC Sniper 5 Ec Spectra 5 EC Star 5 EC Supreme 5 EC Torpedo 5 EC Triplex 50 EC Weapon 5 EC Weisser Cypermethrin 5 EC Winner 5 EC Wiper 5 EC Zoom 5 EC
Cyromazine	Trigard 75 WP
Deltamethrin	Decide 2.5 EC Decis 1% SC Decis 2.5 EC Decis M 2.5 EC Decis R Decis Tab Delmark 2.5 EC Impact 2.5 EC Thesis 2.5 EC
Deltamethrin + Buprofezin	Stingray 5.625 EC

LIST OF PESTICIDES

Common Name (Generic)	Brand or Trade Name
Diazinon	Basudin 40 WP Basudin 400 EC Basudin 600 EC Diagran 5G Diazinon 40 EC Diazinon 60 EC Diazinon 600 EC Diazol 40 EC Diazol 60 EC Parafest D 400 EC
Diazinon + Cypermethrin	Fenom D 225 EC
Diafenthiuron	Pegasus 250 SC
Diafenthiuron + Fenoxycarb	Dicare 37.5 WG
Dimothoate	Cygon Perfekthion 40 EC
Dichloropropene	Telone II
Endosulfan	Endosulfan Endox Thiodan
Ethofenprox	Carancho 2.5 EC Polido 2.5 EC Trebon 10 EC Trebon 10 EW Trefic 20 WP Vectron 10 EW Vectron 20 WP
Esfenvalerate	Sumi-Alpha 2.5 EC
Fenitrothion	Sumithion 40 WDP Sumithion 50 EC
Fenthion	Lebaycid 50 EC

LIST OF PESTICIDES

Common Name (Generic)	Brand or Trade Name
Fenvalerate	Kilpes 3 EC Leadmark 3 EC Sumicidin 3 EC
Fipronil	Ascend 50 EC Regent 0.3 GR
Flufenoxuron	Cascade 10 WDC
Formethanate HCL	Dicarzol 20 SP
Hydramethylnon	Amdro Ant Bait
Imidacloprid	Admire 5 WP Confidor 100 SL Confidor 200 SL Gaucho 70 WS
Imidacloprid + Cyfluthrin	Provado Supra 050 EC
Indoxacarb	Steward WDG
Isoprocarb	Etrofolan 50 WP
Isazofos	Miral 3 G
Lambdacyhalothrin	5 Star General Arnis 2.5 EC Bida 2.5 EC Chaku 2.5 EC Karate 2.5 EC Karate w/ Zeon Technology Kriss Ec Master 2.5 EC Terminator 2.5 EC
Lindane	Lindafor 75 F
Lufenuron	Match 050 EC

LIST OF PESTICIDES

Common Name (Generic)	Brand or Trade Name
Malathion	Cythion Drexel Malathion 57 EC Gem Malathion 57 EC Leadcorp Malathion 57 EC Luv Malathion 57 EC Macthion Malathion 57 E Premium Malathion 57 EC Planters Malathion 57 EC Servwel Malathion 57 EC Unithion
Methamidophos	Matador 60 SC Tamaron 600 SL Tirador
Methiocarb	MesuroI 50 WP
Methomyl	Lannate 40 SP Stimukil Fly Bait
Methyl Parathion	Folidol Meptox Methion Pencap M
Mevinphos	Phosdrin
MIPC	Hyttox 50 WP Mipcin 50 WP Zack 50 WP
Monocrotophos	Azocord Azodrin Nuvacron 300 SCW
Oxamyl	Vydate L
Penthoate	Pennant 50 EC Pentox
Penthoate + BPMC	Vindex Plus

LIST OF PESTICIDES

Common Name (Generic)	Brand or Trade Name
Permethrin	Cosair 5 EC Pytox 10 EC
Pirimiphos Methyl	Actellic 25EC
Profenofos	Selectron 500 EC
Pymetrozine	Chess 25 WP Chess 50 WG
Spinosad	Success Naturalyte 25 SC
Tebufenozide	Mimic 20 F
Temephos	Abate 500 E Abate SG
Terbufos	Counter 10 G
Thiametoxam	Actara 25 WG
Thiodicard	Larvin 350 FS
Triazophos	Hercules 20 EC Hostathion 20 EC
Trichlorfon	Dipterex 95 SP
B. Herbicides/Weedicides	
Ametryne	Ametrex 80 WP Ametryne 80 WP Gesapax 500 FW Gesapax 80 WP
Ametryne + Atrazine	Atramet Combi 80 WP Gesapax Combi 80 WP Tramex Combi 80 WP
Anilofos + Ethoxysulfuron	Activo 22 SC

LIST OF PESTICIDES

Common Name (Generic)	Brand or Trade Name
Atrazine	Atrazine 80 WP Contrazine 80 WP Gem Atrazine Gesaprim 80 WP Kital Atrazine Weisser Atrazine 80 WP
Bentazone	Basagran 48 EC Blockade 480 SL
Bensulfuron Methyl	Bensul 10 WP Londax WP
Bispyribac-Sodium	Nominee 100 EC Nominee 100 SC
Bromacil	Hyvar X
Butachlor	Ancom Butachlor 60 EC Banner 60 EC Blade 60 EC Butachlor 600 EC Butataf 60 E Lambast Machete 5 G Machete EC Machete EC, EN, SG Machete Express Macho 60 EC Mustang Paragras Samurai 60 EC Sonic 60 EC Treflan Uproot 60 EC Weeder 60 Ec

LIST OF PESTICIDES

Common Name (Generic)	Brand or Trade Name
Butachlor + Propanil	Advance EC Cleanfield EC Eraser 70 EC Forward 700 EC Klik 700 EC Tornado 60 EC Toro Twister 70 EC Twister EC Avante EC
Butachlor + Safener	Direk 800
Butachlor + 2,4D	Rogue EC
Butralin	Tamex 360 EC
Carfentrazone-Ethyl	Partner 40 DF
Cinmethylin	Argold 10 EC
Cinmethylin + 2,4 D IBE	Argold Plus
Cinosulfuron + Piperophos	Pipset 35 WP
Clethodim	Select 120 EC
Clomazone	Command 3 ME
Clomazone + Propanil	Command Plus 600 EC Compro 600 EC
Cyclosulfamuron	Invest 10 WP
Cyhalofop Butyl	Clincher 100 EC

LIST OF PESTICIDES

Common Name (Generic)	Brand or Trade Name
Diuron	Diurex 80 WP Diuron 80 WP Drexel Diuron 80 DF Iva Diuron 80 WP Karmex Mastra Diuron 80 WP
Ethoxysulfuron	Sunrice 15 WDG
Fenoxaprop P-Ethyl	Ricestar Ec Whips-S 120 EW Whips-S 75 EW
Fentrazamide + Propanil	Lecspro 44 WP
Fluasifop	Fusilade Onecide
Fluazifop-P-Butyl	Onecide 15 EC
Flufenacet	Drago 60 WP
Glufosinate Ammonium	Basta 15 SL
Glyphosate Ammonium Salt	Round-up Max
Glyphosate DI-Ammonium Salt	Broncho Power Supratech
Glyphosate + Ammonium Sulfate	Spark
Glyphosate IPA	Asset 48 SL Burndown 160 AS Clearout 41 Clearout 41 Plus Kleen Up 480 AS Power Round-up EW Sigma Slash Smart 480

LIST OF PESTICIDES

Common Name (Generic)	Brand or Trade Name
Glyphosate Isopropylamine Salt	Glyphomax
Glyphosate Monoethanolamine Salt	Round-up Biosorb
Halosulfuron Methyl	Permit 10 WP
Haloxypop-R-Methyl Ester	Gallant Super
Imazaquin	Image 1.5 LC
Linuron	Afalon 50 WP Trim 50 WP
MCPA	Karet
Metribuzin	Sencor 70 WP
Metsulfuron Methyl + Chlorimuron Ethyl	Almix 20 WP
Nitrofen	TOK
Oxadiargyl	Raft 800 WG Topstar 60 Ec
Oxadiazon	Ronstar 25 EC Ronstar 2G
Oxyflourfen	Goal 24 EC
Paraquat Dichloride	Gramoxone 20 AS
Pendimethalin	Herbadox 33 E Prekill 330
Picloram +2,4 D	Tordon 101 Mixture
Piperophos +2,4 D lbe	Rilof H 500 EC
Pretilachlor	Sofit 300 EC
Pretilachlor + Fenclorim	Solnet 500 EC

LIST OF PESTICIDES

Common Name (Generic)	Brand or Trade Name
Propanil	Stam LV-10
Pymetrozine	Chess 25 WP Chess 50 WG
Quizalofop-P-Ethyl	Assure II EC
Sethoxydim	Nabu-S
Thiametoxam	Actara 25 WG
Thiobencarb	Saturn 60 EC Saturn S
Thiobencarb + 2,4-D lbe	Grassedge 800 EC Saturn D
Triclopyr	Garlon 4
2,4-D lbe	2,4 D Ester 2,4 D Granules Access 2,3 D Ester Gem 2,4 D Ester Luv 2,4 D Ester Servwel 2,4-D Granules Weedkill 2,4 D Weedtrol 40 EC
2,4-D Amine	DMA 3.34 LBS/USG 2,4 D Amine 3.34 Lbs/USG 2,4 D Amine 6 Lbs/USG 2,4 D Amine EC Gem 2,4 D Amine Hedonal Liq SL 400 Lead Corp Miracle Amine Servwel 2,4-D Amine

LIST OF PESTICIDES

Common Name (Generic)	Brand or Trade Name
C. Fungicides	
Azoxystrobin	Amistar 25 SC Bankit 25 SC
Benomyl	Benlate 50 WP/OD Procure 50 WP
Bitertanol	Baycor 300 EC
Captan	Captan 50 WP
Carbendazim	Bavistin 50 DF
Chlorothalonil	Balear 500 SC Banko 720 SC Banko 75 WP Bravo 720 Flo Civil 75 WP Daconil 2787 50 WP Daconil 2787 75 WP Daconil 720 SC Hi-conil F 75 WP Leadonil 500 SC Passport 500 SC Pilarich 500 G/L FP Rover Royanil 75 WP Sentinel 75 WP Shield
Copper Oxychloride	Cupravit OB 21 Oxychlor 85 WP Superblue 85 WP Vital Blue 85 WP Vitigran Blue 58 WP
Copper Oxide	Nordox 50 WP

LIST OF PESTICIDES

Common Name (Generic)	Brand or Trade Name
Copper Hydroxide	Blue Cop 770 WP Champ DP Funguran-OH Hidrocob 77 WP Hydrox 77 WP Hydroxide Super 77 WP Kocide DF 2000 Kop-Hydroxide 50 WP Prevent 77 WP
Cupric Hydroxide	Champion WP Cupravit Blue Kocide 101 Kocide DF
Cymoxanil-Famoxadone	Equation Pro 52.5 DF
Difenoconazole	Score 250 EC Sico 250 EC
Difeconazole + Propiconazole	Armure 300 EC
Dimethomorph	Acrobat 50 WP
Dimethomorph + Mancozeb	Acrobat MZ
Diniconazole	Sumi-eight 12.5 WP
Edifenphos	Hinosan 300 EC Hinosan 50 EC
Elemental Sulfur	Kumulus DF
Fenamidone + Mancozeb	Noblite 60 WG
Fenbuconazole	Indar 2F
Fluazinam	Frowncide 50 SC
Fosethyl-Al	Aliette 80 WP Aliette 800 WG

LIST OF PESTICIDES

Common Name (Generic)	Brand or Trade Name
Hexaconazole	Anvil 5 SC
Hexythiazox	Nissorun 5 EC
Iprodione	Rovral 50 WP Rovral Aquaflo 50 SC
Iprovalicarb + Propineb	Melody Duo
Isoprothiolane	Fuji-One 40 EC
Imazalil	Fungaflor 50 L Fungaflor 75 SP
Mancozeb	Agricote MZ 80 WP Agrozeb 80 WP Attain M-80 Biozeb 80 WP Cozeb 80 WP Dithane F-448 Dithane M-45 WP Dithane OS 600 Ivazeb 80 WP Kital Manager 80 WP Manzate 200 Manzate 75 DF Parafungus 80 WP Pilarzeb 80 WP Radisson Mancozeb 80 WP Redeem 80 WP Red-out 80 WP Rev 800 WP Savior 80 WP Servwel Mancozeb 80 WP Shotgun-M Tranzeb 455 FC Tranzeb 80 WP Vondozeb 42 EC Vondozeb 75 DF Vondozeb Plus

LIST OF PESTICIDES

Common Name (Generic)	Brand or Trade Name
Mancozeb + Cymoxanil	Curzate M
Maneb	Manzeb 80 Trineb 80 WP
Maneb With Zinc	Vondozeb L
Metalaxyl	Apron 35 SD
Metalaxyl + Mancozeb	Ridomil MZ 58 WP
Metalaxyl-m + Mancozeb	Ridomil Gold MZ 68 WP
MN-ZN Ethylene Bisdithiocarbamate	Manzeb 80 WP
Propamocarb HCl	Previcur-N Proplant
Propiconazole	Bumper 25 EC Sanazole 250 EC Tilt 250 EC
Propineb	Antracol 70 WG Antracol 70 WP
Prochloraz	Omega 45 EC
Prochloraz MN	Trio 50 WP
Pyrimethanil	Siganex 600 SC
Sulfur	Cosavet DF Drexel Sulfa 80 W Microthiol DF
Tebuconazole	Folicur 250 EC Folicur 430 SC
Tetramethyl Thiuram Disulphide	Thiram 80 WG Thylate 80 WG

LIST OF PESTICIDES

Common Name (Generic)	Brand or Trade Name
Thiabendazole	Tecto 45 FW
Thiabendazole + O-Phenol	Citrus Luster 213
Thiophanate Methyl	Armor Fungitox 70 WP Sweep Top 70 WP Topnotch Topsin-M 70 WP
Triadimefon	Bayleton 25 WP
Tridemorph	Calixin 75 EC
Trifloxystrobin	Tega 075 EC
Triflumizole	Trifmine 30 WP
Triforine	Saprol EC
D. Rodenticides	
Brodifacoum	Klerat W/ Bitrex
Coumatetralyl	Racumin Dust
Flocoumafen	Storm Wax W/ Bitrex
Warfarin	Ratoxin P X-Rat 1% P
Zinc Phosphide	Ratkil Zinc Phospide 80% Bait Zinc Phosphide 80 DP

LIST OF PESTICIDES

Common Name (Generic)	Brand or Trade Name
E. Molluscicides	
Metaldehyde	Bayonet 6% Pellets Metabait 6% Pellets Porsnail 75 WP Snailkil 6% P Stop 6% Pellets Zectric 6% Pellets
Niclosamide	Aquadine 25 EC Aquadine 70 WP Archer 50 WP Bayluscide 250 EC Bulldozer 50 WP Caliber 70 WP Control 250 EC Crusher 250 EC Crusher 70 WP Deadbol Flip 500 WP Gas 250 EC Hit 250 EC Hit WP Kick 25 EC Kick 70 WP Kuhzak 25 EC Kuhzak 70 WP Maso 70 WP Moluxide 250 EC Niclos M Parakuhol 250 EC Robodax 25 EC

LIST OF PESTICIDES

Common Name (Generic)	Brand or Trade Name
	Snail Champ 25 EC Snail Out 50 WP Speed 25 EC Speed 50 WP Sure 250 EC Surekill 70 WP Swipe 25 Ec Swipe 50 WP Target 25 EC Tiger 25 SC Trap 70 WP Ultimo EC 200 Ultimo EC 225 Visocol 50 WP Wallop 70 WP
Niclosamide Ethanolamine	Caliber 70 WP Crusher 50 WP
Niclosamide Ethanolamine Salt	Berdugo 50 WP Byluscide 50 WP Byluscide 70 WP Control 70 WP Flip 700 WP Kholuscide 70 WP Net 50 WP Pistol 50 WP
Source: Fertilizer and Pesticides Authority	

CRS FIELD OFFICE EDITING GUIDELINES

I. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Check the completeness, accuracy and consistency of the answers recorded in the questionnaire.
2. Check the pre-coded answers. There are answer spaces that require certain number of decimal places. These can be determined by the presence of decimal point, followed by underline(s) as many as the required number of decimal places on the answer spaces.
3. Compile answers to open-ended questions and others specify for the province using the Tally Sheet (See **Annex 10**). The **compiled answers shall be summarized at the provincial level** and are intended for CO tabulation and coding purposes. The list of open-ended questions and others specify contains blocks/item numbers that need information not listed in the questionnaire. (See **Annex 9**).

II. EDITING GUIDELINES

BLOCK A. GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

1. Block A Items 1 to 5 - indicate codes for the region, province, city/municipality, barangay and barangay classification from the masterlist.

BLOCK B. SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION

1. Block B Item 1 - indicate code for the sample farmer identification number from the masterlist.

BLOCK C. BASIC FARM CHARACTERISTICS

1. Block C Item 2, total palay area may be equal to or less than Block C Item 1, total farm area.

2. Block C Item 11, area planted may be equal to or less than Block C Item 2, total palay area.
3. Block C Item 13, area harvested may be equal to or less than Block C Item 11, area planted.

BLOCK D. FARM INVESTMENTS

1. Items listed in Column 1 must be edited from left to right one at a time.
2. If Column 2 has an entry, Columns 3 to 7 must be filled up. Column 5 may not be filled up if no repair/improvement has taken place during the reference period.
 - Block D Item 1 must have an entry, if the farm's tenure is 01 (owned) in Block C Item 8. The area of farm land owned must not be null and must be equal to the area planted in Block C Item 11.
3. Check the computed Acquisition Cost (Column 4) and Repairs / Improvement (Column 5) for each major group item by adding each sub-item:
 - D.2. Work animals
 - D.3. Farm buildings and other structures
 - D.4. Farm machinery
 - D.5. Farm tools, equipment and other implements; and
 - D.6. Other farm investments

BLOCK E. MATERIAL INPUTS

1. Items for this section must be edited from left to right one at a time.
2. If Column 2 has an entry, Columns 3, 4 and 6 to 8 or Columns 3, 5, 6, 9 and 10 must have entries. Columns 4 and 5 are qualifiers for solid and liquid material inputs, respectively.
3. **Unit** (of measure) in Column 3 and (price per) **unit** in Column 6 should be the same.

4. Check addition for TOTAL QUANTITY AND TOTAL VALUE by material inputs group:

Organic fertilizer

Inorganic fertilizer

Soil Ameliorants

Insecticides

Herbicides/Weedicides

Fungicides

Rodenticides

Molluscicides

BLOCK F. LABOR INPUTS

1. Entries for labor inputs must be edited from top to bottom considering one type of labor and one farm activity at a time.
2. Check the computations for mandays, total payment in cash and in-kind based on the examples given in the manual of operations (page 34).
3. Check the farm activities in relation with other block items in the questionnaire.
 - a) If there are entries in Block D (Material Inputs - e.g. fertilizers and pesticides), there should have a corresponding farm activities on fertilizer and chemical application.
 - b) If the farm is irrigated, there should have a corresponding farm activity in irrigation.
 - c) If there are entries in Block H Item 2 (Disposition - e.g. irrigation fee, harvesters' share and threshers' share), there should have corresponding farm activities in irrigation, harvesting and threshing.

4. Compute the total payment for hauling which is paid on contract basis [e.g. whether P 3.00/sack will be multiplied by the total production or total production less other disposition items (harvesters' share, threshers' share, etc.)].

BLOCK G. OTHER PRODUCTION COSTS

1. Check entries for:
 - a) Land tax - must have an entry if Block C Item 8 (tenure status) is coded as 01 (owned). The same is true for Block G Item 3 - rental value (for owned land).
 - b) Land lease/rental - must have entry if Block C Item 8 (tenure status) is coded as 03 (leased).
2. Check that all costs were incurred during the last completed cropping within July 2004 – June 2005.

BLOCK H. PRODUCTION AND DISPOSITION

1. Volume of production (Block H Item 1.1) and total disposition (sum of Block H Item 2) must be equal. See to it that the **local unit used on both items are the same.**
2. The value of harvesters' share must be reflected in Block F - Labor Inputs (Column 7 Item 4). To compute for the value, multiply harvesters' share (Block H Item 2-02) by Item 1.3.1 and by Item 1.1.1 if Item 1.1 (volume of production) is in fresh form. Otherwise, multiply harvesters' share by Item 1.3.2 and by Item 1.1.2. The same is true for threshers' share.

BLOCK I. PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED AND

BLOCK J. RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE PALAY PRODUCTION

1. Multiple answers are accepted in Block I Item 1 and Block J.

Procedure in Accomplishing the Tally Sheet

Column 1	Block/Item No	- write down the block and item/question number for answers on others specify and open-ended questions
Column 2	Answer	- for each item/question number, compile the answers recorded in every sample questionnaire
Column 3	Code	- for CO use only
Column 4	Tally	- corresponding each compiled answer, get the frequency count of sample farmers reporting
Column 5	Total	- add the number of sample farmers recorded in the Column Tally per compiled answer

**TALLY SHEETS MUST BE SUMMARIZED
AT THE PROVINCIAL LEVEL**

**COSTS AND RETURNS SURVEY OF PALAY PRODUCTION
BY SEED TYPE AND CLASS
July 2004 – June 2005**

List of Open-ended Questions and Others Specify

Block / Item No.	Item
B	Sample Identification
6	Highest educational attainment
C	Basic Farm Characteristics
5	Variety of seeds
6	Source of seeds
8	Tenure status
9	Major source of irrigation
D	Farm Investments
2	Work animals
3	Farm buildings and other structures
4	Farm machinery
5	Farm tools, equipment and other implements
6	Other farm investments
E	Material Inputs
2	Organic fertilizer
3	Inorganic fertilizer
4	Soil ameliorants
5	Insecticides
6	Herbicides/Weedicides
7	Fungicides
8	Rodenticides
9	Molluscicides
G	Other Production Costs
	Other costs (others specify)
H	Production and Disposition
2	For other purposes

Block / Item No.	Item
I 1	Problems Encountered Problems
J	Recommendations to Improve Palay Production Recommendations
K	Other Information
A	For Hybrid Seeds User
2	Variety used
5a	Reasons for planting hybrid seeds even in the absence of seed subsidy
5b	Reasons for not planting hybrid seeds in the absence of seed subsidy
B	For Inbred Seeds User
3	Variety used
6	Reasons for shifting to inbred seeds
7	Reasons for not planting hybrid seeds

