Rice and Corn Production Survey
CORN PRODUCTION SURVEY
January 2008 Round

INSTRUCTIONS IN ACCOMPLISHING THE QUESTIONNAIRE

1. THE CORN PRODUCTION SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

The Corn Production Survey (CPS) January 2008 Round questionnaire intends to obtain data on corn area, production, disposition, usage of yield enhancing and protecting inputs, area and production forecast, planting intentions, assessment of farms' corn production and farmers' participation in the Ginintuang Masaganang Ani (GMA-Corn) Program of the government. The questionnaire is continuously undergoing modifications in order to capture information relevant to the present situation.

The major features of the questionnaire for the January 2008 Round of the CPS are as follows:

- More detailed sample status categories
- Modification on seed type classifications
- Inclusion of items on application of organic and yield protecting inputs
- Additional items on corn utilization and disposition and Ginintuang Masaganang Ani Corn Program components/benefits/services

Shown below are the different blocks of the Corn Production Survey (CPS) January 2008 Round questionnaire: **(See Annex A)**

Title Block
Block A – Sample Identification
Block B – Sample Particulars
Block C – Information on Corn Crop Harvested
    C1 – Corn Area, Production, and Seed Information
    C2 - Information on Yield Enhancing and Protecting Inputs
Block D –Corn Utilization and Disposition
Block E – Corn Production Forecast (On Standing Crop)
Block F – Corn Planting Intentions (Jan.– March 2008
Block G – Assessment of Farm's Corn Production
Block H – Farmer's Participation in Ginintuang Masaganang Ani Program (GMA-Corn)
Block I - Data Collector, Supervisor, PASO and Encoder Identification

2. SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS IN FILLING UP THE QUESTIONNAIRE

BLOCK A – SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION

For items 1 to 7, copy from the list of samples the code for the region, the name and code for the province, municipality and barangay, the stratum and replicate number and the household weight.

For item 8, indicate the sequence of questionnaire used for the samples in barangay. For instance, information on five sample households can be accommodated in a questionnaire. Likewise if the sample barangay has 21 sample households, five (5) questionnaires will have to be used and they should be sequenced as follows:

First five households	–	Questionnaire 1 of 5 questionnaires
Second five households	–	Questionnaire 2 of 5 questionnaires
Third five households	–	Questionnaire 3 of 5 questionnaires
Fourth five households	–	Questionnaire 4 of 5 questionnaires
Last one household	-	Questionnaire 5 of 5 questionnaires

BLOCK B – SAMPLE PARTICULARS

Column 1 – Line Number – This item is for control purposes. Column 1 is found in all pages of the questionnaire. Accomplish only one line for every sample household enumerated even if it operates more than one agricultural land.

Column 2 – Household code – This is a five-digit serial number of the sample household, where the first two digits represent the Enumeration Area (EA) code and the last three digits represent the NSO-assigned household code.

From the list of samples, enter the corresponding EA code and the NSO-assigned serial number of the sample household in Column 2. Separate the EA code from the NSO-assigned code by a dash (-).

NOTE: Column 2 is found in all pages of the questionnaire. **However, the CDC should fill up this column whether the sample household has data or not.**

Column 3 – Complete name of sample agricultural operator – Copy the complete name of the sample farm operator from the list of samples on the space provided following the last name, first name format.

NOTE: <u>All items in Block A and Items 2 and 3 of Block B</u> should be accomplished immediately after the CDC orientation so that the field supervisor can readily spot and correct any transcription errors that may be committed by the CDC.

Column 4 – Sample status – This column seeks to obtain information on the status of the sample household during the survey period, which should be determined by both the CDC and the field supervisor. The CDC will be the one to categorize the sample

household as corn farming, non-corn farming or non-farming during the data collection phase.

Below are the specific guidelines on how to accomplish Column 4.

Sample Status	Definition	Instruction
Corn-farming	The sample household operates a farm, whole or part of which is corn area.	Indicate code 10 in column 4, fill up columns 5 and 6, then skip column 7 and 8 and **continue** with the interview.
Non-corn farming	The sample household operates a farm, which is devoted to commodities other than corn.	Indicate code 20 in column 4, fill up columns 5 and 6 and **end** interview.
Non-farming	The sample household still operates an agricultural land whose aggregate area does not satisfy the survey's operational definition of a farm. **Farm** - a parcel or parcels of land whose aggregate area is at least 1000 square meters used for agricultural purposes	Indicate code 30 in column 4, fill up columns 5 and 6, then skip columns 7 and 8 and **continue** with the interview.
Non-agricultural	The sample household does not operate an agricultural land.	Indicate code 40 in column 4, fill up columns 7 and 8 and **end** interview
Non-response	Refused to be interviewed	Indicate code 51 in column 4, and **end** interview
	Temporarily not accessible	Indicate code 52 in column 4, fill up columns 7 and 8 and **end** interview
	Temporarily away / on vacation / not at home – this includes households who are temporarily away and are not expected to be back within the survey period . Also included are households found to have no qualified respondent to interview after several call backs.	Indicate code 53 in column 4, fill up columns 7 and 8 and **end** interview.

Transferred residence/resides in another barangay – this covers households who have moved to another barangay	Indicate code 54 in column 4, fill up columns 7 and 8 and **end** interview
Unknown/residence cannot be located	Indicate code 55 in column 4, fill up columns 7 and 8 and **end** interview

The CDC should be very careful in determining the status of the sample household. Always bear in mind that the data to be gathered refer to the entire household and not only to the person identified in the list of samples. For example: if the listed operator has given up farming, the CDC should first consider the following cases in categorizing the sample household:

Case	Instruction	Sample Status
Case 1- Operation of the farm is transferred to another member of the household	Cancel out the listed operator's name and indicate above it the new operator's name	Corn-farming, non-corn farming or non-farming
Case 2 - Operation is transferred to a person who is not a member of the same household, but there is still another member of the same house who is an agricultural operator	Cancel out the listed operator's name and indicate above it the new operator's name In case there are multiple agricultural operators within the household, choose the one with the biggest agricultural area to replace the listed operator.	Corn-farming, non-corn farming or non-farming
Case 3 - Operation is transferred to a person who is not a member of the same household, and nobody from the same household is an agricultural operator	Retain the listed name and classify the sample household as 'non-agricultural'	Non-agricultural

NOTE: For Cases 1 and 2, be sure that the information to be collected pertains to the entire sample household and not only the listed operator..

If code 10-40 and 51, Skip Columns 7 and 8
If code 52-55, Go to Columns 7 and 8

Column 5 – First name of respondent – A respondent refers to the person being interviewed. He is a responsible member of the household who provides reliable answers to queries related to the household's corn farming operations.

Ask the first name of the respondent and write it down on the space provided. In case there are two or more persons being interviewed, the one who provides most of the answers needed should be reported as the respondent.

If none of the household members available for interview is knowledgeable on the farm operation of the household, inquire when you can most likely interview the household head on any knowledgeable member of the sample household so that a re-visit (call back) to that household can be scheduled.

Column 6 – Respondent's classification – Encircle the appropriate respondent code 1 - Household head operator, code 2 - Operator other than the household head or code 3 - Other knowledgeable member of the household. These codes are found at the bottom of Block B of the questionnaire.

Columns 7 to 8 – Informants' Information – these column must be filled up if the answer for column 4 is either 52-55. Ask the name of the informant and indicate in Column 7. Determine the designation of the informant and encircle the code in column 8. Possible informants are either code 1 – Barangay/Purok Officials and code 2 – Neighbors.

Columns 9 to 15 – FARM INFORMATION

Column 9 – Total agricultural area – Ask the sample household the TOTAL AGRICULTURAL AREA he operates. This includes agricultural areas within the province and those located in other parts of the country which is devoted to agricultural purposes.

Column 10 – Total corn farm area – Get the TOTAL PHYSICAL AREA of the corn farm operated by the sample household within the province and those located in other parts of the country. This includes corn areas acquired by the sample household as of the date of interview, and those corn areas being operated by the sample household which are temporarily in fallow during the reference period. This excludes areas which were previously part of the farm but are no longer part of it by reason of sale including farming rights, giving up of lease or tenancy rights, abandonment of squatted areas, etc.

> **Lands temporarily in fallow** – these are lands which are allowed to stay idle for a period of at least one year and at most five years in order to recover its fertility after which it is again planted to crops.

Enter area in four decimal places, hectare unit. If the household operates more than one parcel, get the sum of the areas of all the corn parcels and indicate it in Column 10.

The CDC should probe deeper since it may be possible that the respondent cannot recall at once the household's total corn farm area specially if it has several parcels. In such cases, questions on the number of parcels operated and the corresponding area and utilization of each may be asked.

Column 11 – Did you harvest corn during the period October-December 2007? – For both white and yellow corn types, ask if the sample household realized harvest in any of its parcels anytime during the past quarter and encircle the appropriate response. Code 1 for YES, code 0 for NO. If NO, Go to Block E on Page 6.

Column 12 – Type of corn grain harvested – Ask the respondent the type of corn grain the household harvested during the reference period. Encircle the corresponding code/s and accomplish the appropriate items in Block C and in the succeeding blocks.

Code 1 – **White corn** – corn that are used primarily for human consumption

Code 2 – **Yellow corn** – corn that are used generally as feed grains. They include all types of corn other than white.

Columns 13 to 15 – Irrigated Corn – These columns solicit irrigation information **f**or **irrigated corn only** and should be skipped if not applicable.

Column 13 – Type of irrigation facility – Ask the type/s of irrigation facility covering the corn farm by type and indicate appropriate code. If possible, report the major type but in case a farmer utilized other type, indicate proper notation. Following are the different types:

Code 1 – **NIS** (National Irrigation System) - a government irrigation system built or constructed and managed by the National Irrigation Administration to provide continuous supply of water for agricultural purposes to farmers in exchange for a fee.

CIS (Communal Irrigation System) – irrigation facilities constructed by the NIA and turned over to Irrigators Association (IA) upon completion. Operation and maintenance become the responsibility of the IA which in turn, collects direct operating cost of the project from farmer members. CIS facilities may either be:

Code 2 – **CIS-NIA assisted**

Code 3 – **CIS-LGU** (Local Government Unit) assisted

Code 4 – **CIS – Private**

SWIP (Small Water Impounding Project) – a structure constructed across a narrow depression or valley to hold-back water and develop a reservoir that will store rainfall and run-off during the rainy season for immediate or future use. Its structural height does not exceed 30 meters and has a volume storage not exceeding 50 million cubic meters. The average service area of SWIP is about 60 hectares (25 – 150 hectares).

SFR (Small Farm Reservoir) – a small version of SWIP and is designed to collect and store rainfall and run-off for use in a single farm. It has a reservoir area of about 300 – 5,000 square meters and can serve 0.50 – 1.00 hectare. The embankment height above ground level is 4 meters and below. It can easily be constructed by usual manual digging or through a bulldozer. Irrigation is done with the use of PVC siphon pipes or pumps. SWIP/SFR may either be:

Code 5 – **SWIP/SFR (NIA)**

Code 6 – **SWIP/SFR (Non-NIA)**

Pumps (STW or shallow tube well, open source pump) – an irrigation device provided personally by the operator for his farm's irrigation needs. It could be rented, borrowed or owned by him or any other member of his household. Examples are the Shallow Tubewell and Open source pump. Pumps may either be:

Code 7 – **Pump (NIA) –** A case where NIA pumped water from the canal to be utilized by the water system of the farmer.

Code 8 – **Pump (Non-NIA)**

Code 9 – **SDD** (Small Diversion Dam) - a channel and supporting ridge constructed across the slope to collect and divert run-off. The purpose of this practice is to divert excess surface water from one area for use or safe disposal.

Code 10 – **Others**, specify those not previously classified.

Column 14 - Irrigation during the reference period – Ask the respondent if the area was actually irrigated during the period and encircle the appropriate response. Code 1 for YES and code 0 for NO. If NO, Skip Column 15 and Go to Block C1.

Column 15 – Adequacy of irrigation water – Ask the respondent's opinion on the supply level of the irrigation water availed from the system and indicate the appropriate response. Code 1 for **adequate**, code 2 for **inadequate**, and code 3 for **excessive**.

BLOCK C – INFORMATION ON CORN HARVESTED

This portion of the questionnaire gathers detailed information on corn harvested, seeding rate, fertilizer and pesticide during the reference quarter (October – December 2007).

SECTION C1 – CORN AREA, PRODUCTION AND SEED INFORMATION FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER (OCTOBER – DECEMBER 2007)

This block will gather information on harvested corn by type, area and production and seeding rate used during the period October to December 2007.

Note: Columns 1 and 2 found in every page are the line number and household code respectively, as previously discussed in Page 2.

Column 16 – Type of Corn – Encircle the type/s of corn that the farmer harvested. Response/s in Column 12 (page 1) will again be reflected in this column which is divided into two rows.

Note: If the household harvested two types of corn, e.g., white and yellow, ask all the required information for white before proceeding to the yellow type.

Column 17– Month when crop was harvested – Ask the month when the crop was harvested and indicate its code on the space provided. The upper row for white corn is further subdivided into three sub-rows for white corn's distinctive qualities/characteristics such as **glutinous**, **non-glutinous** and **sweet**. The lower row for the yellow corn is subdivided into two sub-rows for specific yellow variety e.g., **Bt variety** and **Ordinary Hybrid (Pioneer).**

It may be possible that harvestings were not done within the same month specially when the household has several parcels. In this case, report the month when a bigger portion of the area was harvested.

Column 18 – Area harvested – Ascertain first whether the entire area planted was harvested during the reference quarter by asking the respondent the following screening question:

"*Were you able to harvest the entire area you planted to the crop?"*

If there is NO change in the area, the CDC may already ask for the area planted and record the response in Column 18. However, if a DECREASE in area is declared, determine the ACTUAL area from which corn was harvested during the reference quarter and write it down on the space provided.

If the respondent cannot give the required area, explain to him that the figure being asked for is the area from which corn was ACTUALLY harvested during the reference quarter. If he still finds difficulty in giving the required area, resort to deeper probing by asking

questions on farm activities paid on hectare basis. As a last resort, determine the household's ACTUAL PRODUCTION first and estimate the area accordingly. This estimation technique, however, can be used only if the CDC has an idea of the average yield per hectare in the locality. After estimating the area based on the seeding rate, try to confirm with the respondent if the estimated area is within acceptable range for him.

Columns 19 to 25 – Quantity produced – Refers to the household's GROSS PRODUCTION during the reference quarter. This may be in the form of shelled corn, ears of matured corn, and ears of green corn or a combination of these.

Column 19 – Characteristics of Corn – Ask for the characteristics of the corn harvested and determine the by- product form. Encircle code in the answer grid.

Code 1 – **Glutinous** – refers to corn popularly known as the "sticky" or "lagkitan"

Code 2 – **Non-Glutinous** (**Ordinary)** – refers to other corn that are not glutinous nor sweet. Example is the popcorn

Code 3 – **Sweet corn** – is grown almost exclusively for human consumption, either as a fresh product or a processed product. The endosperm (storage area) of the sweet corn kernel accumulated more sugar than that of a dent corn kernel. Sweet corn when dried is characterized by wrinkled kernels

Columns 20 to 22 – Shelled corn – corn grains that have been removed from the cob in dry weight. **Dry weight** refers to the weight of shelled corn with about 14% moisture content and ready for storing.

Column 20 – Total number of units – Determine from the respondent the total or GROSS volume of the reference quarter's shelled corn production and indicate it in one decimal place on the space provided.

Column 21 – Unit of measure – Ask for the unit of measure used in measuring shelled corn, e.g., sack, ganta, kerosene can, etc. and indicate it on the space provided. The unit of measure code shall be accomplished by the field supervisor during the field editing phase.

Column 22 – Weight per unit of measure – Ask for the equivalent dry weight (at 14% moisture content) in kilogram of the crop contained per unit of measure reported. Enter the response in one decimal place on the space provided.

If the respondent gives a range of weight ask for the average equivalent weight per unit of measure used in measuring the farm's harvest.

Columns 23 to 24– Ears of matured corn – Refers to corn on cobs that are harvested as they reached full maturity or at hard-dough stage. This **excludes** corn production reported in Column 20.

Column 23 - Total number of ears – Determine the number of ears harvested that reached full maturity and indicate on the space provided.

Column 24 – Estimated equivalent in shelled corn – Ask for the estimated equivalent in shelled corn the number of ears of matured corn reported. Indicate in kg and in one decimal place on the space provided.

Column 25 – Ears of green corn – Refers to the ears of young corn crops that are harvested on or before they reached full maturity. They are either harvested at soft or hard-dough stage (for boiling or broiling). Indicate the total number of ears of green corn gathered on the answer space.

Take note that the information being asked for is the farm's TOTAL harvest. To ascertain whether the respondent has given the required figure especially when production was derived from several parcels, use probing questions as:

"Is it the farm's gross production for the quarter?"

OR

"Does it include those paid to harvesters, shellers and other farm laborers and those wasted during shelling and hauling the harvest?"

If the respondent's initial reply refers to NET rather than gross harvest, make the necessary recomputations and include portion of the harvest that was earlier disposed but not accounted for by the respondent.

Column 26 – Month when crop was planted – Ask for the specific month of planting of the harvested crop and indicate its code on the space provided.

If planting were not done within the same month, report the month when a bigger portion of the area was planted.

Column 27 – Area planted – Record in hectare and in four decimal places the area planted to the harvested crop. Again, if the respondent cannot give at once the required area, explain to him that the figure being asked for is only the area planted to corn. If he still finds difficulty in giving the required answer, resort to deeper probing by asking questions on farm activities paid on per hectare basis. As a last resort, ask for the quantity of seeds and the planting method used and estimate the area accordingly. This estimation technique, however, can be done only if the CDC has an idea of the average seeding rate. Try to confirm from the respondent if he finds the estimated area within acceptable range.

Column 28 – Type of seed variety planted – Three pre-coded corn types are provided in the questionnaire. Indicate code for the type of seed variety planted.

Code 1 – **Hybrid** – this refers to the first generation of the cross that involves two or more inbred lines. Inbred lines are developed by controlled self-pollination of adapted strains for 4 to 5 generations. Hybrid corn varieties are the result of a repeated process of self-pollination of corn varieties of the same kind, called inbred lines. Different inbred lines are then crossed to produce hybrids. Hybrid varieties tend to have extended vigor and produced higher yield.

Code 2 – **Modern Open Pollinated Varieties (OPV)** – refers to corn seed materials which are grown for a longer period of time and maintained by natural cross pollination from generation to generation. These are purebred strains with seed that can be saved and planted from year to year. Open pollinated varieties will bred true if they are isolated from other varieties, avoiding cross-pollination. They are usually distinguished by their kernel color, kernel shape and other agronomic characteristics.

Code 3 – **Native OPV** – refers to the indigenous varieties. If the response is code 3, Go to Column 32.

Column 29 – Generation of seeds planted – Ask the generation of corn seeds planted. Indicate the corresponding code.

Code 1 – **First generation** – refers to the seeds that have passed the standards set by the National Seed Industry Council (NSIC) and cannot be considered as farmers-produced seed. This could be of the hybrid or OPV type.

Code 2 – **Others** – refers to the farmers' produced seeds. If the response is code 2, Go to Column 33 (product name of the variety planted).

Column 30 – Breeding method of the seeds used – Refers to the method of breeding corn seed. Indicate code for the breeding method used.

Corn breeding could be by **conventional method** or through more advanced means such as by ***genetic engineering*****.** Crops developed by genetic engineering are commonly called **transgenic** or **genetically modified (GM) crop.**

Determine whether the seeds planted were:

Code 1 – **Transgenic/Genetically Modified (GM)** – a transgenic or genetically modified (GM) crop is a plant that has novel combination of genetic material obtained through the use of modern technology. For example, a transgenic crop can contain gene/s that has been artificially inserted instead of the plant acquiring it through pollination. The resulting plant is said to be "genetically modified" from the original wild state by domestication, selection, and controlled breeding over long periods of time.

Transgenic crops are made through a process known as genetic engineering. Genes of commercial interest are transferred from one organism to another. Two primary methods

currently exist for introducing transgenes into plant genomes. The first involves a device called a "gene gun". The DNA to be introduced into the plant cells is coated into tiny particles. These particles are then physically shot into plant cells. Some of the DNA comes off and is incorporated into the DNA of the recipient plant. The second method uses a bacterium to introduce the gene/s of interest into the plant.

Code 2 – **Ordinary Hybrid** – refers to the usual or common type corn seed breeding. If Ordinary Hybrid, Skip Column 32.(trait of the genetically modified corn planted).

Column 31 – Trait of the transgenic/genetically modified corn planted – refers to the various features of the transgenic corn such as:

Code 1 – **Herbicide tolerance** – refers to that trait of a plant or crop that enables it to survive exposure to herbicide.

Code 2 – **Insect resistance (Bt)** – refers to that trait of a plant to be resistant to insects. This also refers to **Bt corn** or **Yield Guard** in other localities.

Code 3 – **Bt/herbicide tolerance** – refers to that trait which is a combination of insect resistance and herbicide tolerance. This also refers to RR (Round up Ready).

Code 4 – **Virus resistance/others** – refers to the trait of a plant to be resistant to different viruses and other harmful organisms.

Column 32 – Product name of the variety planted – refers to the local/commercial variety. Ask the respondent the product name of the variety planted and write down on the space provided.

> ***Note: Refer to the Compilation of Basic Information on Selected Agricultural Inputs for the list of Corn Varieties***

Column 33 to 35 – Quantity of seeds used – These columns are intended to determine the amount of seeds planted to the harvested crop.

Column 33 – Total number of units – Get the total volume of seeds planted to all parcels during the reference planting season and enter the response in one decimal place on the space provided.
Column 34 – Unit of measure – Ask for the unit of measure used in measuring the seed planted and indicate it on the answer grid.

Column 35 – Weight per unit of measure – Ask the average equivalent weight of one local unit in kilogram then write it down in one decimal place on the space provided. Three way cross hybrid come in 18 kg bags, single cross hybrid which are small-seeded come in 16 kg bags and open pollinated varieties (OPV) are available in 29 kg bags to plant a hectare.

SECTION C2 – INFORMATION ON YIELD ENHANCING AND PROTECTING INPUTS FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER (OCTOBER – DECEMBER 2007)

Columns 36 to 71 – Fertilizer and Pesticides Information – This portion pertains to fertilizer (**yield enhancing inputs**) and pesticide (**yield protecting inputs**) usage and quantity applied by type or grade on the crop that was harvested during the reference quarter.

Column 36 – Type of corn – Encircle the types of corn that the farmer harvested. Response/s in Column 12 (Page 1) will again be reflected in this column which is divided into two rows, the upper row for white corn and the lower row for the yellow corn to serve as guide in the gathering and recording of the desired information.

Column 37 – Application of fertilizer on the harvested area – Ask if any portion of the area harvested was applied with fertilizer. For a YES response, encircle code 1 and ask Columns 38 to 50. Otherwise, encircle code 0 and proceed to the next sub-block on Page 4.

Column 38 – Area harvested applied with fertilizer – Ask the respondent the portion of the harvested area that was applied with fertilizer. Enter area in four decimal places, hectare unit.

Columns 39a to 40b – Quantity of inorganic fertilizer applied – This sub-block will gather information on the four (4) most common type of solid fertilizer applied by the farmer namely: urea, ammonium sulfate, ammonium phosphate and complete. Two sub-rows are allotted for every type of corn harvested with fertilizer. For a farmer who applied multiple types of inorganic fertilizer, the first two solid fertilizer should be indicated in Column 39a and the other two in Column 39b. For each of the specified, inorganic fertilizer, indicate the **grade and NPK composition** e.g., Urea, **46-0-0**, **45-0-0**; Ammosul, **21-0-0**; Ammophos, **16-0-0**; Complete, **14-14-14**. Ask the respondent the corresponding quantity applied in terms of 50-kg. bags and enter in Columns 40a and 40b in two decimal places.

Columns 41 to 45 – Quantity of other inorganic inputs applied – Ask for the product name and **grade and NPK** of other inorganic inputs applied including solid or liquid or other type of inputs e.g., Crop Giant 15-15-30; MRG Liquid fertilizer 1.43-0.44-3.79 (Column 41), total number of units (Column 42) and the unit of measure (Column 43). Ask also the weight or volume per unit (Columns 44 to 45) and indicate answers in three decimal places.

Columns 46 to 50 – Quantity of Organic Inputs applied – Ask for the product name of organic input applied including solid or liquid type e.g., Provider's Organic Fertilizer 1-1-1; Biomix Organic Fertilizer, animal dung, etc. (Column 46), total number of units (Column 47) and the unit of measure (Column 48). Ask also the weight or volume per unit (Columns 49 and 50). Indicate response in three decimal places.

Note: Refer to the Compilation of Basic Information on Selected Agricultural Inputs for the list of Fertilizer

Column 51 – Type of corn – Encircle the type/s of corn that the farmer harvested. Response in Column 12 (page 1) will again be reflected in this column which is divided into two rows, the upper row for white corn and the lower row for the yellow corn to serve as guide in the gathering and recording of the desired information.

Columns 52 to 71 – Information on yield protecting inputs - this portion pertains to information on pesticide or the yield protecting inputs and quantity applied by type on the crop that was harvested during the reference quarter.

Column 52 – Application of pesticide on the harvested area – Ask if any portion of the harvested area was applied with pesticide. For a YES response, encircle code 1 and ask the succeeding questions. Otherwise encircle code 0-NO and proceed to Block D.

Pesticides – chemicals used to control/eradicate insects, weeds and/or animal pests like ants, grubs, mole crickets

Column 53 – Area harvested applied with pesticide – Ask the respondent the portion of the harvested area that was applied with pesticide. Enter area in hectare and in four decimal places.

Columns 54, 60 and 66 – Name of pesticide – Ask the respondent the name of pesticides applied and indicate the product name/s on the space provided.

Note: Refer to the Compilation of Basic Information on Selected Agricultural Inputs for the list of Pesticides

Columns 55, 61 and 67 – Classification of pesticides – Indicate the code that corresponds to the classification of pesticide applied on the corresponding answer space. Following are the classification:

Code 1 - **Insecticides** – chemicals used to control insects
Code 2 - **Herbicides/Weedicides** – chemicals used to control weeds, stubbles
Code 3 - **Fungicides** – chemicals used to control fungi like downy mildew
Code 4 - **Rodenticides** – chemicals used to control rodents
Code 5 - **Molluscicides** – chemicals used to control snails
Code 6 - **Nematocides** – chemicals used to control worms
Code 7 - **Others,** specify – Include those not previously classified.

Columns 56, 62 and 68 – Number of units – Determine the exact quantity of pesticide applied in terms of number of units and indicate it on the space provided.

Columns 57, 63 and 69 – Unit of measure – Ask for the unit of measure used in measuring quantity of the pesticide applied. Examples are bottle, pack, can, box, etc.

Columns 58/59, 64/65 and 70/71 – Weight or volume – These items apply to pesticides in granule/powder or in liquid form. Write answer in appropriate column in kg or in liter.

BLOCK D – CORN UTILIZATION AND DISPOSITION

This block deals with the breakdown of the sample household's utilization and disposition of the total production **during the reference quarter**

. Before accomplishing this portion, make sure that the local unit of measure used in disposing the quarter's produce is consistent with the one used in measuring the harvested crop. Also check that a common unit of measure was used in getting the household's harvest all throughout the reference quarter.

Column 72 – Product form – This column was subdivided into three rows allotted for the three product form when the corn harvest was disposed. The definition of the various form was discussed earlier in Block C1 of the manual.

Columns 73 to 90 – Of your TOTAL PRODUCTION (in local unit) for the period OCTOBER to DECEMBER 2007, how many were utilized by type, **white corn** (Columns 73-81) and **yellow corn** (Columns 82-90).

Enter disposition breakdown for white corn in the portion labelled "WHITE" the disposition breakdown for yellow corn in the portion labelled "YELLOW".

Columns 73 & 82 . . .sold
Columns 74 & 83 . . . home consumption
Columns 75 & 84 . . . given to landlord as share
Columns 76 & 85 . . . given/paid to farm laborers
Columns 77 & 86 . . . for seeds
Columns 78 & 87 . . . payment of loan
Columns 79 & 88 . . . irrigation fee
Columns 80 & 89 . . . for feeds
Columns 81 & 90….. post harvest wastages/losses

Wastage refers to the quantity of losses that occurred after the shelled/milled corn had been put in sacks or any form of container.

Out of the total corn production during the previous quarter, determine the wastage in number of local unit. Enter disposition on one decimal place. Only payments in kind made out of the previous quarter's harvest should be included.

If disposition breakdown is given in percentage, convert it first into its required local unit equivalent before entering the figure on the questionnaire using the formula:

Disposition (in loc. unit) = (% Disposition) X (Total Production for the Period)

Be sure to reflect also, as marginal note, the percentage breakdown given by the respondent.

BLOCK E – CORN PRODUCTION FORECAST (ON STANDING CROP)

This block gets information on standing crop as of December 31, 2007. It contains the same instructions in Block C except that it now refers to the household's EXPECTED harvest within the next six months instead of the previous quarter's harvest.

Column 91 – Do you have any standing corn on your farm as of December 31, 2007?

Ask whether the sample household have standing corn crop on any of its parcel as of the end of last quarter which are expected to be harvested within the next six months.

For a YES response, encircle code 1. Otherwise, encircle code 0 and Go to Block F.

Column 92 – Type of corn to be harvested – This should be asked if there was standing crop on the farm as of end of last quarter. Ask the respondent the type/s of corn the household will harvest during the reference period. Encircle the corresponding code 1 for white and code 2 for yellow.

Column 93 – Month when crop will be harvested - Ask the month when the crop will be harvested and indicate the month code.

Column 94 - Area to be harvested – Ask the area to be harvested and indicate on the space provided.

Columns 95 to 100 – Quantity to be harvested – Refers to the household's GROSS PRODUCTION to be harvested during the next six months starting from the current quarter. which may be in the form of shelled corn, ears of matured corn, and ears of green corn or a combination of these.

Columns 95 to 97 – Shelled corn – corn grains that have been removed from the cob with 14% moisture content.

Column 95 – Total number of units – Determine from the respondent the expected GROSS production in shelled corn form and indicate it on the space provided.

Column 96 – Unit of measure – Ask the unit used in measuring shelled corn production, e.g., sack, ganta, kerosene can, etc. and indicate on the space provided.

Column 97 – Weight per unit of measure – Ask the equivalent dry weight in kilogram of the crop contained per unit of measure reported. Enter the response on the space provided.

Columns 98 to 99 – Ears of matured corn – Refers to corn on cobs that will be harvested as they reached full maturity or at hard-dough stage. This excludes corn production reported in Column 95.

Column 98 - Total number of ears – Determine from the respondent the expected GROSS production in ears of matured corn and indicate it on the space provided.

Column 99 – Equivalent weight in shelled corn – Ask the estimated equivalent weight in shelled corn of the total number of ears of matured corn to be harvested. Indicate response in kilogram.

Column 100 – Ears of green corn – Refers to the ears of young corn crops that will be harvested on or before they reached full maturity. They are either harvested at soft or hard-dough stage (for boiling or broiling).

Determine from the respondent the expected GROSS production in ears of green corn and indicate it on the space provided.

Column 101 – Month when crop was planted – Ask the specific month when the crop was planted and indicate code on the space provided. If planting were not done within the same month, consider the month when a bigger portion of the area was planted.

Column 102 – Type of seed variety planted – Ask the type of seed of the variety planted and indicate corresponding code. *(Refer to the discussion in page 11 of this manual).*

Column 103 – Generation of seeds planted - Ask the generation of the seed planted and encircle the appropriate code. *(Refer to the discussion in page 11 of this manual).*

Column 104 - Area planted to the crop that will be harvested – Record in hectare the area planted to the crop that will be harvested.

BLOCK F – CORN PLANTING INTENTIONS

This block seeks to establish forecast on corn based on the planting intentions of the farmers. It includes all corn crops that are intended to be planted anytime during the January-March 2008 quarter.

Column 105 – Do you intend to plant corn on your farm anytime from January – March 2008?

Ask whether the sample household intends to plant corn on any of its parcels anytime during the reference quarter.

Encircle code 1 for a YES response. Otherwise, encircle code O and Go to Block G.

Column 106 – Type/s of corn grain to be planted – Ask the respondent the type/s of corn the household intends to plant during the reference period. Encircle code 1 for white and code 2 for yellow, and accomplish the appropriate sub-block

Columns on intended planting month, area to be planted and expected harvest month - Accomplish these columns in the same manner as in accomplishing Block E (Crop Production Forecast) except that the forecast being established will be based on the household's planting intentions instead of standing crop, that is:

Month when crop will be planted - Ask the specific month when the will be planted and indicate code on the space provided.

Area to be planted - Record in hectare the area to be planted to the crop.

Month when crop will be harvested - Ask the month when the crop will be harvested and indicate the corresponding month code.

BLOCK G – ASSESSMENT OF THE FARM'S CORN PRODUCTION

This block establishes quarterly estimates from the respondent's viewpoint on the comparison between the current year's and previous year's quarterly corn production. **Note: If no harvest for the reference period, Go to Block H.**

Column 113 – Was your farm's corn production in October-December 2007 about the same, larger or smaller than your farm's corn production in the same quarter – October-December 2006?

Encircle code. If Code 1, Go to Block H.

Column 114 – Major reasons for the change in production – Ask the respondent the major reasons for the change in production. Enter code and indicate specific reasons.

Code 1- Change in area
Code 2 – Weather effects
Code 3 – Pests/Diseases
Code 4 - Seeds
Code 5 - Fertilizer
Code 6 – Irrigation services
Code 7 – Others, specify, e.g., technology

BLOCK H. FARMERS' PARTICIPATION IN GININTUANG MASAGANANG ANI (GMA-CORN)

This block gathers information in the farmers' awareness and participation in Ginintuang Masaganang Ani (GMA – Corn). It also seeks to find out the extent of their availment to various services of the program.

Column 115 – Awareness of the Ginintuang Masaganang Ani – Ask the respondent if he is aware of the Ginintuang Masaganang Ani (GMA-Corn) program or any program of

the government program on corn. Encircle code corresponding to the respondent's answer.

Column 116 – Availment of benefits – Ask the respondent if he availed of any benefits from the GMA-Corn Program or any other government programs on corn. Encircle code corresponding to the respondent's answer.

Columns 117 to 124 – Program components/benefits/services – If YES in the previous column, that is, the farmer availed of program benefits, ask the respondent which of the following program components/benefits/services was/were availed of and used in corn production and marketing operation during the reference cropping. Check the particular answer such as seeds, fertilizer and other inputs, training on farming technology, irrigation facilities, post harvest facilities, marketing assistance, loan and others. Include in "others" those not previously classified like tractors, IPM (Integrated Pest Management), FMR (Farm to Market Road), etc. Specify if necessary.

BLOCK I – DATA COLLECTOR, SUPERVISOR, PASO AND ENCODER IDENTIFICATION

Accomplish this Block after completing the interview for the entire barangay. The CDC should signify accomplishment of his task by affixing his name, signature, and the date.

The Field Supervisor, PASO, and Encoder must also affix their name, signature, and the exact date of editing and encoding.