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THE FURNITURE INDUSTRY
UNDER THE PHILIPPINES' NEW SOCIETY^{1/}

by

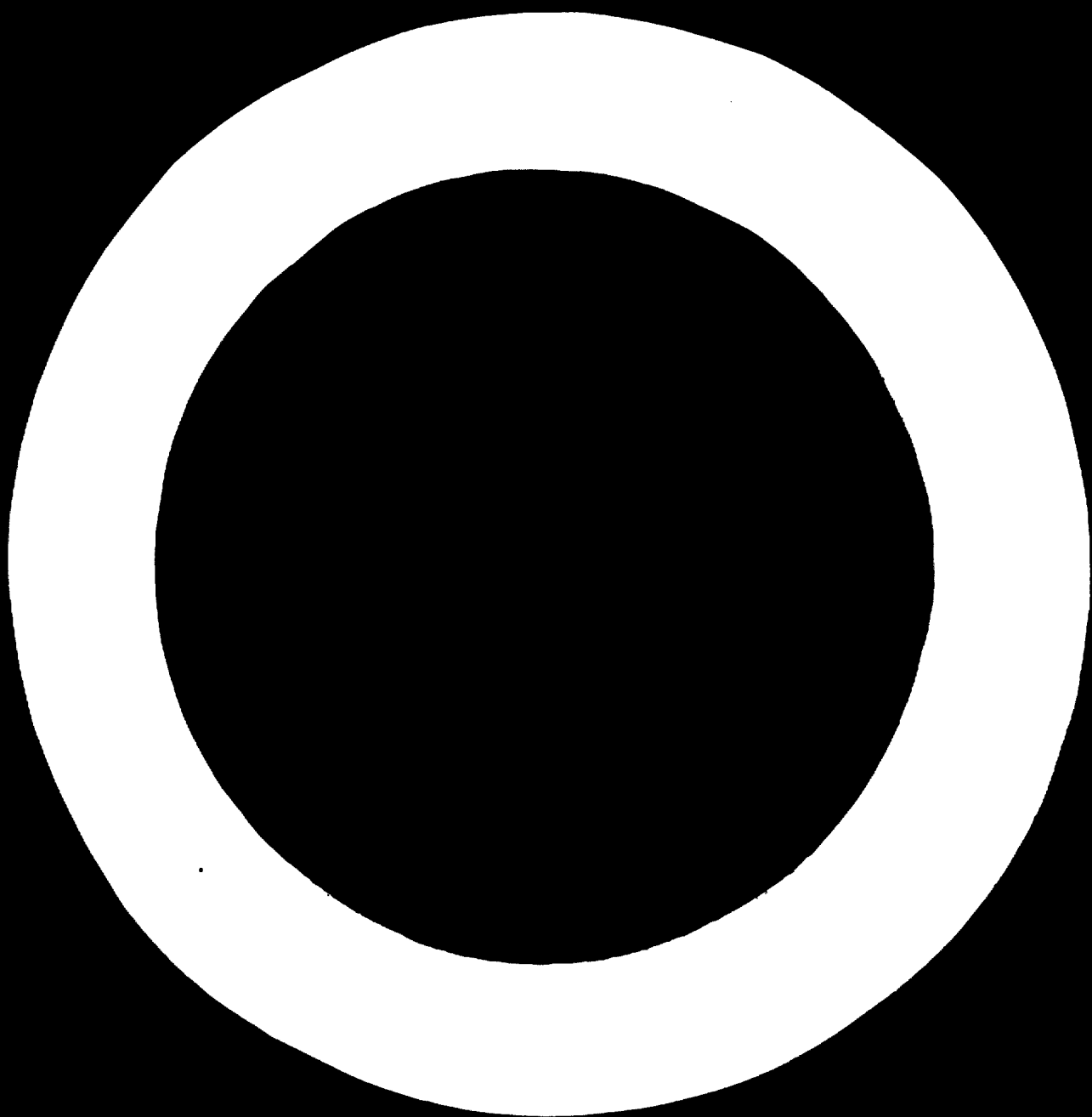
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The furniture industry in the Philippines is old and young at the same time. Paradoxically, it may be, the industry has so much to learn yet in regard to design, knock down manufacturing, utilization of its vast material resources, management of large scale furniture establishments, meeting the world and domestic demands, and other related problems of the industry.

The manufacture of furniture as a commercial venture is widespread throughout the world. Small chairs, tables, and chests made from wood and woven fibers are made, at least in limited quantities in a diversity of places such as the Philippines, Pakistan, India, South Africa, Columbia, and Britain. Yet most of the furniture that enters the channels of international exchange originate in the factories of Europe, Japan, and North-America. This is particularly true for metal furniture, which has begun to account for an increasing, although still small, proportion of the total output.

The Islands

In the Philippines alone, with a population of more than 40,000,000 and with a population growth of 3.1% annually and a GNP of 6%, the actual family expenditures on furniture is about 2% of the average family income of \$3,000^{1/} per family. While it is true, beautiful western designed furniture adorns big residences and offices in the country, still, the middle lower and the lower class of society have very limited furniture for home use.

^{1/} US\$ 1 = £ 6.70

PHILIPPINE CLIMATE

Type I - The Pronounced seasons; one dry from November to April, the other wet during the rest of the year

Average temperature: 27.0°C

Average rainfall: 100.58 inc.

% of typhoons to which province is exposed

1)	Ilocos Norte	. . . . .	32
2)	Ilocos Sur	. . . . .	32
3)	Mt. Province (Western part)	. . . . .	32
4)	Abra	. . . . .	32
5)	La Union	. . . . .	32
6)	Pangasinan	. . . . .	32
7)	Tarlac	. . . . .	16
8)	Nueva Ecija	. . . . .	16
9)	Zambales	. . . . .	16
10)	Pampanga	. . . . .	16
11)	Bulacan	. . . . .	16
13)	Manila	. . . . .	16
14)	Rizal	. . . . .	16
15)	Laguna	. . . . .	16
16)	Cavite	. . . . .	16
17)	Batangas	. . . . .	16
18)	Mindoro Occidental	. . . . .	19 ^b :7 ^c
19)	Antique	. . . . .	19 ^b :7 ^c
20)	Iloilo	. . . . .	19 ^b :7 ^c
21)	Negros Occidental (Western, Central and Southern parts)	. . . . .	7

Type II - Rainy season, with a very pronounced maximum rain from November to January

Average Temperature: 26.8°C

Average Rainfall: 129.03 in

1)	Quezon (A great portion of eastern part)	. . . . .	16
2)	Camarines Norte (Eastern and Northern parts)	. . . . .	16
3)	Camarines Sur, Eastern & Northern Parts)	. . . . .	19
4)	Albay (Eastern part)	. . . . .	16
5)	Catanduanes	. . . . .	19
7)	Samar	. . . . .	19
8)	Leyte del Norte (Eastern part)	. . . . .	19
9)	Leyte del Sur (Eastern part)	. . . . .	7
10)	Surigao del Norte	. . . . .	7
11)	Surigao del Sur	. . . . .	7
12)	Agusan	. . . . .	7
13)	Davao (Eastern part)	. . . . .	.1

Type III - Seasons not very pronounced; relatively dry from November to April and wet during the rest of the year

Average temperature : 27.2°C

Average rainfall: 77.26 in.

% of typhoons to which province is exposed

1)	Cagayan (Western part)	32
2)	Isabela (western part)	32
3)	Mt. Province (Eastern part)	32
4)	Nueva Viscaya (Western part)	32
5)	Quezon (a small portion of southern part)	16
6)	Romblon	18
7)	Masbate	19
8)	Aklan	19
9)	Capiz	19
10)	Negros Occidental (Northern part)	7
11)	Negros Oriental	7
12)	Cebu (Central and southern parts)	7
13)	Palawan (Eastern part)	7
14)	Misamis Oriental	7
15)	Bukidnon (northern part)	7
16)	Zamboanga del Norte (Southern part)	1
17)	Zamboanga del Sur (Southern part)	1

Type IV - Rainfall more or less evenly distributed throughout the year

Average Temperature: 26.8°C

Average Rainfal: 101.84 in.

1)	Batanes	25
2)	Cagayan (Eastern Part)	33
3)	Isabela (Eastern part)	32
4)	Nueva Vizcaya (Eastern part)	32
5)	Quezon (Northern part, a small portion of eastern part and Southern and Western parts)	32 ^b ; 16 ^d
6)	Camarines Norte (Southern & Western parts)	16; 19 ^e
7)	Camarines Sur (Southern & Western parts)	16
8)	Albay (Western part)	16
9)	Marinduque	19
10)	Mindoro Oriental	19
11)	Leyte del Norte (Western part)	19
12)	Leyte del Sur (Western part)	7
13)	Cebu (Northern Part)	7
14)	Bohol	7
15)	Zamboanga del Norte (Northern part).	7
16)	Zamboanga del Sur (Northern part)	1
17)	Misamis Occidental	7
18)	Bukidnon (Southern part)	1
19)	Lanao del Norte	7
20)	Lanao del Sur	1
21)	Cotabato	1
22)	Davao (Western part)	1
23)	Basilan	1
24)	Sulu	1

b Northern part

c. Southerwestern part

d. Southern part

e. Small portion of eastern part

Raw Materials

The Philippines abounds with forest throughout the country. About 55.54%^{2/} of the total land area of 30,000,000 hectares are forest lands which grow Apitong, Tanguile, Guijo, Lauan Red, Lauan White, Narra, Kamagong, Yakal, Mahogany, Acacia, and several other species. It exports logs, lumber, plywood, and veneer to developed countries for further manufacturing into finished products. The country is also rich with bamboo, rattan, and buri that can be used for furniture making. The exports of logs and lumber had reached to 432,921,354 board feet which actually was a heavy drain for our forest reserve during the year 1967-68. The ban on the export of logs and lumber has to be done for the betterment of our national economy in terms of value added to our furniture and woodcraft industries and the conservation of our forest products for better uses in the future. With the new pronouncement on ban of logs and lumber to foreign countries on graduated amounts by President Marcos, the furniture industry has no other way but to progress in great stride. By 1976, total ban of exports on logs and lumber will be in force by the national government. For more facts, please read Appendix II.

Plywood and Veneer Factories

The plywood and veneer factories are scattered throughout the country, but most of them are found in the Islands of Mindanao and Luzon. For production capacities and investments, please consult Appendix III.

^{2/}See Appendix I

Sawmills

There are 377 sawmills in the country with an investment worth ₱110,876,314.08 wherein about 60% of the 377 mills are owned by Filipinos. In spite of this percentage, the Chinese businessmen abound in the industry. For more information on sawmills, please consult Appendix IV.

Powered Tools and Hardware

In connection with powered tools like drill press, scroll saw, jointer, wood turning lathes, band saw, bench grinder, router, multi-purpose powered tools, and furniture hardware, the Philippines is still importing most of them from Japan, United States, West Germany, Sweden, Holland, and other countries. Though there are a few small time entrepreneurs who have come into the manufacturing of some powered tools and furniture hardware, still, this deficiency serves as a deterrent factor for modernization among many small furniture manufacturers.

Location and Characteristics

In the country, there are very few large scale furniture plants. The large ones are either exporting their finished products or are sub-contractors to TV and stereo-phone manufacturers. These firms manufacture TV and stereo cabinets by the hundreds, furniture factories and stores are market oriented. They are heavily located in the Greater Manila region especially in Taytay, Cainta, and Pasig. Central Luzon, Pampanga and Nueva Ecija are centers of furniture making. In other regions in the Philippines, they are usually found in cities or thickly populated towns.

Market

The buyers of furniture in the country can be divided into the following:

- A. Homeowners
- B. Private establishments
 - 1. Offices
 - 2. Embassies
 - 3. Schools
 - 4. Churches
 - 5. Clinics
 - 6. Hospitals
 - 7. Shops
 - 8. Factories
 - 9. Supermarkets
 - 10. Theaters
- C. Government
- D. Foreign buyers

The exports of furniture to foreign countries is found in Appendix V. The top five importers of Philippines furniture are stated below:

	Year - 1972
1. United States	\$ 666,904
2. Guam	378,050
3. Republic of Germany	135,602
4. Australia	155,815
5. Japan	60,842

The total exports of furniture and fixtures was \$1,475,302 for the year 1972.

Status of the Furniture Industry

It is sad to say that most furniture manufacturers in the country are either cottage industries or small factories which are deficient in knowledge of design, modern production techniques, management, and export marketing. Sometimes, the owner is the sole manager, salesman, bookkeeper, collector and many other things besides. Usually, in answers to interviews during economic surveys, the furniture entrepreneur gives the number one problem in the business as capital. In this regard, there are enough financing institutions on which he can rely, but owing to poor knowledge of banking and finance, the furniture entrepreneur solves the problem either by borrowing from relatives, friends or loan sharks or by not expanding his business because of the problem of lack of capital.

Institutions that Help the Industry

In the Islands today, we have several institutions and organizations that are all out for helping entrepreneurs and the development of skills for productive purposes. Below, you will find them with their specialized functions:

National Manpower Youth Council - This is a government agency that trains people in carpentry, metal work, tailoring, machine work and other skills especially the youth out of school;

Forest Products Research Institute - This is a government entity that conducts research and studies on wood and other

forest products for development;

National Science Development Board - Another governmental unit that gives aids and grants for research, studies and surveys on all fields of knowledge. This board also helps the furniture industry in many indirect ways;

Nacida - Another governmental entity that also trains people in carpentry, furniture making, handicrafts, and cottage industry products;

UP-Institute for Small-Scale Industries - It gives post-graduate studies on Regional Industrial Development and Management Consultancy. It also has entrepreneurial development and automation courses. The Institute also gives marketing, management, production, and other special seminars for businessmen, professionals, and students. All these courses are geared for industries;

Government Schools of Arts & Trades - Schools that give various training on wood, metal, ceramics, and other products with regard to manufacturing, drafting, and design;

Private Schools of Arts and Trades - Don Bosco Technical schools and other private vocational institutes are shots in the arm which actually produce graduates with American and European technology;

Seminaries - some European religious priests and brothers have furniture and metal work shops in their compounds thereby giving work to people and training them in European methods of producing furnitures for local consumption. Heading this field in Christ the King seminary with German technology. This institution excels in all phases of furniture making;

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Development Bank of the Philippines, Philippine National Bank, S S S, Private Development Banks, F N C B, Rural Banks, and Credit Unions are also the partners of the furniture entrepreneurs in giving financial loans for expansions;

The Chamber of Furniture Industries of the Philippines,

which is new in the country, was organized to assist, coordinate, and develop the furniture industry. This organization can help very much in purchasing, marketing, production methods, formation of cooperatives, and training seminars for small entrepreneurs in different parts of the republic.

Problems

1. How to lessen the emphasis on collaterals on loans for productive purposes?
2. How to devise better ways in making furnitures to meet the climatic conditions of western countries?^{3/}
3. How to produce furniture that can meet the tastes of the different strata of the Filipino consumers?
4. How to manufacture powered tools for furniture making so as to be within the reach of most of the small manufacturers?
5. How to make use of the rural labor (male and female) in the industry as carpenters, varnishers and joinery workers?

^{3/} See Appendix VI

Recommendations

1. Establishment of cooperatives for purchasing and marketing among furniture manufacturers.
2. More intensive training seminars on production methods, design, shop drawing, marketing, management, bookkeeping, and project development for small entrepreneurs to be given in the villages where they are situated, as in India.
3. More research in Philippine forest products.
4. The manufacturing of powered tools and other vital materials for the furniture and woodcraft industries.
5. Extensive reforestation and prevention of burning small forests for vegetable production.^{4/}
6. Liberalized credit terms for small furniture entrepreneurs with little emphasis on collateral.
7. The utilization of veneer in furniture making so as to save the Philippine hardwood for other, more valuable, purposes.^{5/}

^{4/} See Appendix VII

^{5/} See Appendix VIII

Conclusion

The furniture industry has a very bright future in the country. With the industrialization program of the New Society and the banning of exports of logs and lumber to foreign countries, the industry has to gear for bigger demands here and abroad. With the increase of the GNP each year, more jobs are created, housing programs being implemented, and the dollar reserves getting bigger, and with lesser governmental expense on operations but more expenses on developmental projects, the industry has to face the challenges of the time. Otherwise, the opportunities for a faster rate of growth will be missed.

APPENDIX I

**FORESTRY-VEGETATIVE COVER OF THE PHILIPPINES:
1967 AND 1968**

Land Use	1968		1967	
	Area in hectares	Percentage total area	Area in Hectares	Percentage to total Area
Total land area.....	30,000,000'	100.00	29,999,800'	100.00
All forest	16,663,090'	55.54	14,603,439'	48.67
Commercial fores <u>1</u> /....	9,420,000'	31.40	11,752,056'	39.17
Non-Commercial forest...	7,243,090	24.14	2,851,383	9.90
Productive	5,062.690	16.87	...	...
Non-productive <u>2</u> /.....	2,180.400	7.27	...	...
Open grassland.....	3,220.400	10.73	3,416,117	11.39
Marshes or swamps.....	178,990	.60	662,447	2.21
Cultivated and other lands	9,937,520	33.13	11,317,797	37.73

1/ Exclude areas with reproductive lands of dipterocarp & mangrove trees.
2/ Composed of mossy, stunted forest.
 Source: of basic data: Bureau of Forestry.

**FORESTRY-PERCENT DISTRIBUTION AND FOREST AREA OF THE PHILIPPINES
BY TYPE AND GEOGRAPHICAL REGION: AS OF JUNE 1968**
 (Area in hectares)

Geographical region	Total	Dipterocarp	Pine	Mangrove	Mossy or unproductive
Percent distribution..	100.00	62.68	1.35	2.60	12.00
Phils. Total hectares	16,663,090	13,800,650	224,730	466,310	2,180,400
Mindanao.....	5,098,650	6,270,500	...	98,350	320,310
Palawan.....	1,365,100	171,310	...	47,370	345,980
Luzon	6,316,790	5,120,240	224,730	247,350	924,670
Visayas.....	2,150,340	1,372,150	...	220,250	554,240
Philippines.....	120,150	73,150	...	20,750	26,210

Source of basic data: Bureau of Forestry (Philippine Forestry Statistics, 1968).

FORESTRY-VOLUME AND VALUE OF LUMBER PRODUCTION AND NUMBER OF SAWMILLS OPERATED: FISCAL YEARS 1963 - 1968

Fiscal Year	Lumber Volume (board feet)	Production value (Pesos)	Number of sawmills operated
1962-1963	482,847,887	98,400,400.00	316
1963-1964	499,842,180	124,935,545.00	327
1964-1965	531,413,184	148,795,600.00	260
1965-1966	375,881,213	127,583,871.00	321
1966-1967	322,228,180	144,888,875.00	308
1967-1968	482,821,384	287,802,248.82	377

Source of basic data: Annual Report, Bureau of Forestry
Fiscal Year 1967-1968.

APPENDIX III

FORESTRY-LOCATION, PRODUCTION AND CAPITAL OF PLYWOOD AND VENEER MILLS IN OPERATION: FISCAL YEAR 1967-1968

(In square feet: capital in pesos)

Name	Location	Daily Capacity	Capital	Daily Capacity	Capital
Plywood Mills					
Total.....		4,170,766	67,108	9,681,326	81,723,090.00
C. Alcantara & Sons	Lanag, Davao City	384,000	3,145	384,000	1,145,265.76
Aras-Asan Timber Corp.	Aras-Asan, Cagawit				
	Surigao del Sur	128,000	2,184	128,000	3,000,000.00
Eastern Plywood....	Pinagbuhatan, Pasig, Rizal	96,000	4,000	96,000	4,000,000.00
Findlay Hillar Timber Company.....	Kolanbugan, Lanao del Norte	170,000	3,997	300,000	3,997,000.00
Int. Hardwood Veneer Co. Of the Philippines	Sta. Ana, Manila	160,000	5,000	160,000	2,500,000.00
L.S. Sarmiento & Co.	Panacan, Davao City	160,000	5,000	4,700,000	6,522,356.00
Liang Bay Logging Co.	Matagan, Lianga				
	Surigao del Sur	800,000	5,522	600,000	5,000,000.00
Mindanao Plywood	Dunao, Gingoog City	196,000	2,500	180,000	2,500,000.00
Marli Plywood Co.	Tagayayan, Negros Cr.	64,000	1,000	40,000	1,000,000.00
Phil. Woodcraft & Veneer Corp.	Maco, Davao	272,000	4,750	272,000	6,24,380.00
Phil. Plywood Corp.	Tagkawaya, Davao	30,000	375	30,000	4,750,000.00
Plastic Bonded Plywood Mfg. Co.	Marulas, Bulacan	320,000	1,000	320,000	1,500,000.00
Sarero & Co. Inc.	Orang, Cotabato	250,000	1/	317,000	1/
Standard Plywood Corp.	Dausan, Benguet, Butuan City	100,000	4,000	100,000	4,000,000.00
Sta. Clara Lumber Co.	Basalan, Zamboanga del Sur	20,743	2,000	100,000	7,000,000.00
Sta. Cecilia Veneer	Calico, Davao City	250,000	2,000	250,000	2,000,000.00
Sta. Clara Lumber Co.	Calico, Davao City	110,000	1,000	120,000	1,000,000.00
Sta. Clara Lumber Co.	Tenzo, Davao	100,000	1,000	100,000	1,000,000.00
Sta. Clara Lumber Co.	Lara, Davao	100,000	1,000	100,000	1,000,000.00
Sta. Ines Veneer & Plywood Mills	Magallanes, Butuan City	41,000	4,000	100,000	2,000,350.30
Taggat Industries	Taggat, Claveria				
	Cagayan	144,000	3,742	144,000	7,130,200.00
Zamboanga Food Products Incorporated	Lumbayan, Zamboanga City	122,000	2,841	122,000	2,841,100.00
Timber Exports	Calivasan, Zamboanga City	120,000	1/	120,000	1/
Timber Exports	Tacloban City	...	...	120,000	1/
Timber Exports	Acodo, Zamboanga	...	...	...	1/
Timber Exports	Diante, Zamboanga	...	...	...	1/
Aginaldo Dev. Cor.	Acce, Davao	...	...	70,000	1,004,200.00

1/ Data not available.

Source of basic data: Bureau of Forestry (Annual Report FFY 1967-68, 1966-67).

APPENDIX III

Name	Location	Daily Capacity	Capital	Daily Capacity	Capital
Veneer Mills					
Total		1,500,000	11,732	1,697,000	22,066,360
Dasilan Lumber	Isabela, Dasilan City	100,000	1/	100,000	3,550,000
Sislig Bay Lumber Co Mindanao Timber Products	Mangagoy, Sislig	175,000	1,737	195,000	1,787,191
Melale Lumber Co	Calinan, Tavao City Magallanes, Butuan City	400,000	3,260	400,000	3,260,134
Mahogany Products Misamis Lumber Co	Ba-an, Butuan City Sicoon, Zamboanga del Norte	200,000 ...	765 ...	120,000	1,000,000
Masipit Lumber Co	Masipit, Agusan	20,000	2,000	70,000	2,000,000
Samplona Redwood & Plywood Corp.....	Veneer Dana-ili, Abulog Cagayan	100,000	960	150,000	2,500,000
Maranao Timber Inc	Laringbingan Ditan Mamain, Lanao del Norte	...	...	180,000	9,600,000
Universal Plywood Corp	Agusan Pequeno, Butuan City	200,000	5	200,000	5,000,000
Wood-mosaic, Inc.	Tubong, Mariveles, Bataan	110,000	2	100,000	2,000,000
		230,000	3,000	182,000	2,000,000

/ Data not available

Source of basic data: Bureau of Forestry (Annual Report Fiscal Year 1967-68 1966-67).

NATIONALITY OF SAWMILL OWNERS, NUMBER OF SAWMILLS OWNED,
INVESTMENT AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENT:
FISCAL YEAR 1968
(Investment in pesos.)

Nationality	Number of mills	Investment	PERCENT
Total.....	377	119,273,314.00	100.00
Filipino	269	81,966,856.93	73.11
Chinese	72	16,636,044.09	14.03
Fil-Chinese	33	10,736,270.00	9.00
Fil-American	4	3,642,343.06	3.20
Fil-English :	1	20,000.00	.01
Fil-Chinese-Britain. inc.	2	500,000.00	.45
Fil-American-Swedish	1	270,000.00	.24

Source: Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Bureau of Forestry,
"Annual Report for the Fiscal Year 1967-1968, page 35."

APPENDIX V

PHILIPPINE TRADE BY INDIVIDUAL COUNTRY
AND BY DIVISIONAL COMMODITY
1 9 7 2

(F.O.B. Value in US Dollars)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
United States	Furniture & Fixtures	660,904
Japan	Furniture & Fixtures	60,342
Republic of Germany	Furnitures & Fixtures	135,602
Netherlands	Furnitures & Fixtures	1,267
United Kingdom	Furniture & Fixtures	16,123
Australia	Furniture & Fixtures	155,815
France	Furniture & Fixtures	4,082
Canada	Furniture & Fixtures	23,899
Hongkong	Furniture & Fixtures	4,422
Republic of Korea	Furniture & Fixtures	513
Sweden	Furnitures & Fixtures	1,280
Singapore	Furniture & Fixtures	1,886
Denmark	Furniture & Fixtures	491
Guam	Furniture & Fixtures	378,050
China	Furniture & Fixtures	2,072
Okinawa	Furniture & Fixtures	100
Greece	Furniture & Fixtures	161
Pakistan	Furniture & Fixtures	91
U.S. Insular Possessions	Furniture & Fixtures	16,277
Puerto Rico	Furniture & Fixtures	2,003
Israel	Furnitures & Fixtures	139
Argentina	Furniture & Fixtures	214
Panama Canal Zone	Furniture & Fixtures	2,259
Republic of Panama	Furniture & Fixtures	59
Oceanic French	Furniture & Fixtures	1,566
Cyprus Island	Furniture & Fixtures	1,321
West Indies, British	Furniture & Fixtures	4,364
		<u>1,475,302</u>

FORESTRY- NUMBER AND AREA OF KAINGIN^{1/} DETECTED AND VOLUME OF FOREST PRODUCTS DESTROYED DUE TO KAINGIN: FY 1936 to 1940 AND FY 1954 to FY 1967

Fiscal Year	Number of Cases detected	Area in Hec-tares	Value of Forest pro-ducts des-troyed	Value of product destroyed (Pesos)
Total.....	39,293	34,100	2,875,887	9,934,346
1936-1940.....	8,708	16,250	572,865	1,927,131
1954-1954.....	1,411	4,322	221,712	423,197
1954-1955.....	11,172	1,332	24,192	622,247
1955-1956.....	1,000	745	29,251	22,562
1957-1957.....	2,405	2,240	122,434	322,567
1957-1958.....	1,522	4,240	345	1,440
1958-1959.....	1,400	1,342	55,736	74,444
1959-1960.....	532	722	27,522	21,515
1960-1961.....	322	244	24,262	64,113
1961-1962.....	212	22	24,211	122,222
1962-1963.....	2,512	1,722	111,222	1,122,222
1963-1964.....	2,222	2,722	1,222,271	2,722,471
1964-1965.....	242	241	42,222	222,241
1965-1966.....	1,222	1,722	122,221	2,122,221
1966-1967.....	721	331	12,222	122,722
1967-1967.....	1,722	1,222	22,221	212,222

Source of basic data: Bureau of Forestry, "Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1967-68".

^{1/} Illegal burning of forest for shifting cultivation.

APPENDIX VII

Average Shrinkage of Some Commercial Species in Drying From Green Condition to 12 percent Moisture Content.

Species ¹	Tangential ^{1/}		Radial ^{1/}	
	Green to 12% M.C. Percent	Unit % M.C.	Green to 12% M.C. Percent	Unit % M.C.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Acacia	2.4	.20	1.1	.12
Almon	4.0	.20	1.3	.14
Apitong	7.2	.33	3.2	.20
Bagtikan	4.5	.27	1.9	.17
Binggas	4.0	.31	2.4	.22
Dagang	6.5	.31	2.4	.17
Dalingdingan	6.4	.35	2.5	.22
Dangkaian	5.8	.29	4.6	.25
Guljo	6.5	.36	2.3	.22
Himbabao	2.5	.20	1.1	.13
Kamagong	5.3	.34	3.3	.24
Lanutan, Vidal	3.4	.26	2.0	.16
Lauan, red	4.4	.23	2.0	.17
Lauan, white	4.0	.26	1.9	.16
Mahogany	1.8	.21	1.6	.15
Malabayabas	5.2	.34	5.3	.33
Malugai, big leafed	6.3	.28	3.3	.20
Malugai, small leafed	7.1	.29	4.0	.22
Manggasinero	3.3	.26	1.4	.12
Mayapis	5.4	.22	2.0	.15
Narig	5.4	.36	2.0	.18
Narra	2.2	.19	1.3	.12
Pahunan	3.4	.22	2.4	.13
Tangile	5.1	.24	2.3	.16
Yakal	3.3	.40	2.3	.28

^{1/} The shrinkage percentages are based on the green dimensions.
 FPRI Tech. Note No. 17, March 1961

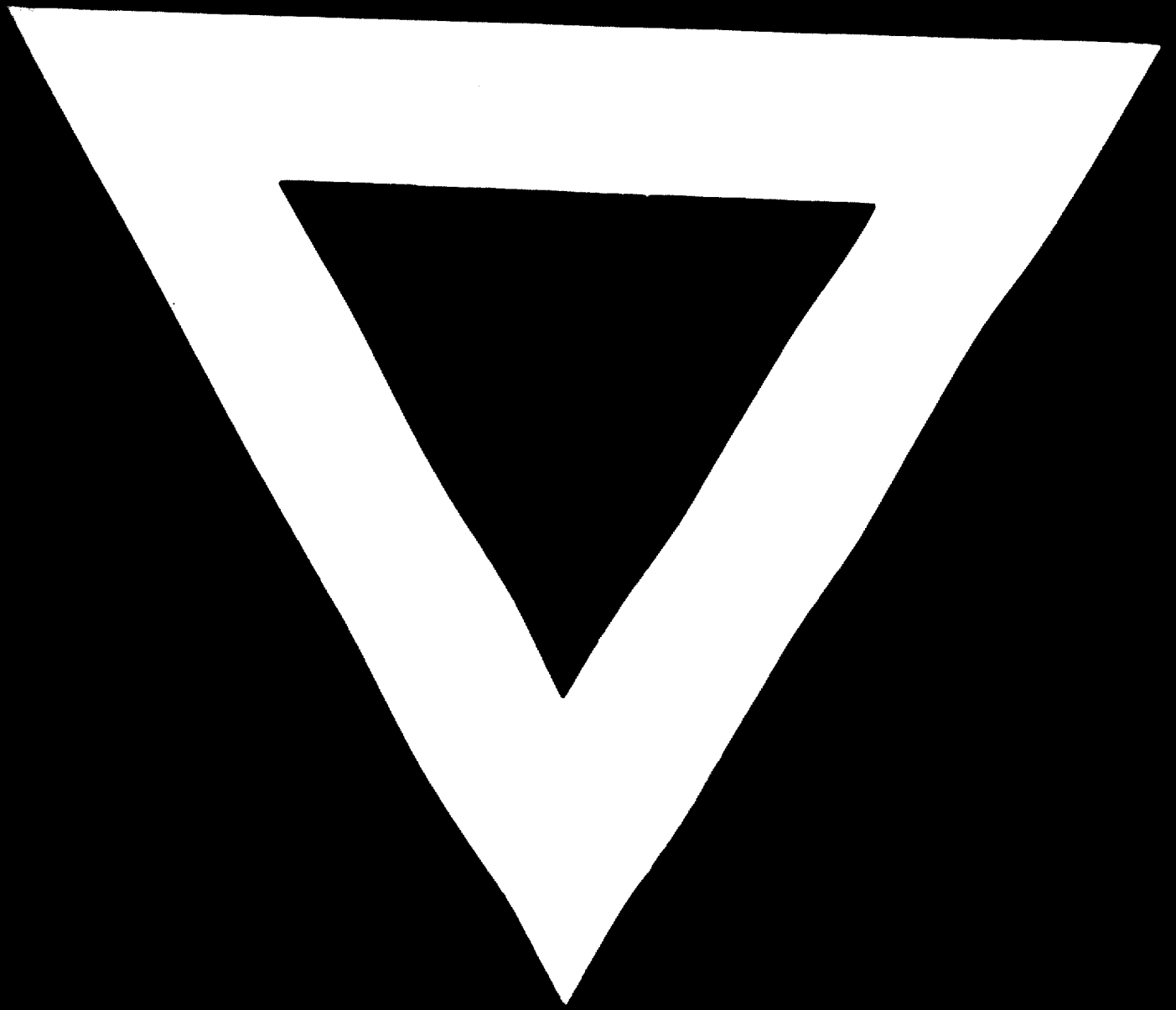
FORESTRY-QUANTITY AND VALUE OF VEVEER PRODUCTION AND EXPORT: FISCAL YEAR 1955 to 1967

(Quantity in thousand square feet; value in thousand pesos)

Fiscal Year	Production		Export	
	Quantity	Quality	Percent	Value
1954-55	126,541	12,304	10.1	499
1955-56	197,712	49,204	24.9	1,956
1956-57	204,392	69,927	34.2	2,440
1957-58	293,920	76,057	25.9	2,696
1958-59	453,775	146,279	32.2	5,426
1959-60	254,231	214,956	84.2	7,306
1960-61	239,491	224,657	93.8	7,975
1961-62	399,928	251,595	62.9	5,470
1962-63	739,245	327,014	44.2	24,499
1963-64	699,672	545,184	77.9	31,520
1964-65	742,327	533,024	71.8	37,426
1965-66	735,731	372,316	50.6	23,016
1966-67	831,006	451,443	54.3	20,360
1967-68	1,295,910	652,267	50.3	31,362

Source of basic data: Bureau of Forestry





74.09.27