

Annex 2A:
General Questionnaire

Always keep all information that comes to your knowledge strictly confidential. Never show or talk about the information you received from the respondent to any unauthorized persons.

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

Table 1: Holding and Enumeration Area Particulars

(To be filled only at the first visit)

Holding particulars										Enumeration particulars		
Region										Name of Respondent		
District										Relationship to Holder		
Ward										GPS coordinates of dwelling unit		
Enumeration Area Code										Start Time Visit1	Visit 2	Visit 3
Village										End Time Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3
Holding Serial Number										Date Completed* (by enumerator) (dd/mm/yyyy)		
Holders' Name										Date Checked* (by Ward Supervisor) (dd/mm/yyyy)		
Phone of holder										Date Checked* (by District Supervisor) (dd/mm/yyyy)		

Note: Dates Completed and Checked by the Ward and District Supervisors to be given after the Third Visit when whole questionnaire is completed.

SECTION 2: PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

(To be filled only at the first visit)

Table 2: Characteristics of the Holders' Household

IDNO. ¹	Name	What is the relationship of [NAME] to the household head?	Sex Male.....1 Female.. 2	What is [NAME'S] age in completed years?
		Head..... 1 Spouse..... 2 Son/Daughter..... 3 Grand Child..... 4 Step child..... 5 Parent of head of spouse..... 6 Sister/Brother of head of spouse..... 7 Nephew/Niece..... 8 Other relatives..... 9 Servant..... 10 Non Relative..... 11 Others..... 12		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

¹ In columns (1) & (2) List all household members starting with the Household Head. Record the rest of the household members starting with the eldest and ending with the youngest except the Household Head who should have been recorded in the first row.

SECTION 3: CROP PRODUCTION

3.1 No: of Plots on the Holding

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3.2 Table 3. Implementation and Crop Prices: Before filling in this section, please read the note at the end of the table.

Crop		Plot ID Number	Area (hectares)				Production (Kgs)		Proportion sold (% of total)	Market (Retail) price Local Currency	Remarks	
Name	Code		Planting Intentions	Planted Area		Harvested Area as a % of planted area						
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	Farmer's Estimate (5)				GPS Tool Measurement (6)	Farmer's Estimate (7)	Farmer's Estimate (8)	Crop Card (9)

- i. Identify all the plots on the Holding, then for each plot identify the crops grown and write them in a notebook first. The Plots should be named by some unique feature, say Dominant Crop, then assigned a Number. For each plot on the holding, all the crops shall be identified and each crop given a row. Then the rest of the information should be filled out for each row (crop). So if Plot 1 is planted with only MAIZE (Pure stand) the first row will be filled appropriately.
- ii. However, if a plot has more than one crop (mixed plot), then that plot will appear as many times as the number of crops grown on it. Say if plot 2 has Coffee, Maize, Plantains and Beans, there should be FOUR consecutive rows for the Plot. Put the same plot ID number in column 3 for each of these constituent crops. For mixed plots with more than FOUR crops, only the FOUR MOST DOMINANT or IMPORTANT crops are given. The Definition of Main or Most Important crop is given under the Instructions. Finally, if a crop, say MAIZE, is grown on three (3) different plots on the Holding, then there shall be three (3) different rows for maize (in Columns 1 & 2) and will be given separate plot ID numbers.
- iii. Planting Intentions (Column 4) are given by the holder/respondent in discussion with the enumerator during the first visit. For PERMANENT Crops, it is likely to be already planted. As such there will be NO Planting Intentions. However, to facilitate subsequent visits and data collection in the rest of the Table, plots with Permanent Crops shall also be listed with Planting Intentions given as N.A. (Not Applicable)
- iv. Planted area (Column 5) should be given when ALL planting is considered complete. This should be during the second visit. The farmer's estimate should be given **BEFORE** the enumerator carries out the GPS Tool measurements (Column 6). Instructions on using the GPS Tool are attached.
- v. Harvested Area (Column 7) should be taken during the third visit as a percentage of the planted area. The Enumerator should liaise with the holders to find out when they would be harvesting the different crops. This may necessitate a number of visits as the different crops are likely to be harvested at different times.
- vi. Production estimates by the farmer (Column 8) should be asked during the third visit. This visit should be planned as soon as possible after the harvest. Since crops may be harvested at different times, it may be necessary to visit the farmer more than once as the farmer harvests the different crops. Should convert to Kilograms using Table 9.
- vii. Crop Card Estimates (Column 9) are to be taken from the crop card form. It will be necessary for the enumerator to supervise the filling of the crop cards. **Column 9 will only be filled by the holdings that will be given crop cards.**
- viii. If nothing is sold, the proportion is 0 in Column 10 and Column 11 should be marked N.A (Not Applicable).
- ix. Definitions of a Holding, Plot, Most Important Crop, Permanent and Temporary/seasonal crops plus Lists of Crop names with codes are given in the detailed instructions at the end of the questionnaire.

List of crop names with codes is given in Table 8.

SECTION 4: RAINFALL, DISASTERS AND PLANT HEALTH

4.1 Comments on the amount of rain during the season

1. Much (Above Normal)
2. Average (Normal)
3. Little
4. No rain

4.2 Has any disaster occurred on your holding this season?

1. Yes
2. No (Skip to Section 5)

4.3 Which of the following disasters did your household experience during the season?

(To be filled during the last visit - Tick those which occurred this season)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Drought | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Flood | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Hunger | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Plant Diseases** | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Livestock diseases | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Others
(Specify)..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |

** : If Ticked, also fill Section 4.4 Table 4. Else go to Section 5

Select the severity of the crop disease/insects based on the affected area (**Large:** greater than 50%, **Medium:** 10%-50%, **Small:** less than 10%)

Write the name of the pesticides that is applied the most.

Area rescued is estimated per crop for all plots affected on the holding.

The enumerator should assist the respondent to estimate the affected and rescued areas in columns 5 & 9 respectively.

SECTION 5: LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION AND HEALTH

5.1 Do you currently rear any livestock on the Holding? 1. Yes 2 No

5.2 Do you keep records for livestock production activities 1. Yes 2. No

Table 5: Livestock Production and Health

Type of Animal	Number of Indigenous	Number of Improved		Milk (in litres)			No: Hides and skin	Number		Average price per unit	Deaths	Thefts	Others e.g. Donations
		Meat	Dairy	Indigenous	Dairy Cattle	Ghee (Kg)		slaughtered on holding	live animals sold				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1. Cattle													
Bull*													
Cow**													
Steer***													
Heifer****													
Male Calf*****													
Female Calf													
Ox													
Unknown													
2. Sheep													
Male Sheep													

Type of Animal	Number of Indigenous	Number of Improved		Milk (in litres)		Ghee (Kg)	No:	Number		Average price per unit	Deaths	Thefts	Others e.g. Donations
		Meat	Dairy	Indigenous	Dairy Cattle		Hides and skin	slaughtered on holding	live animals sold				
Female sheep													
Unknown													
3. Goat													
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Male Goat													
Female Goat													
Shoats (Young weaned)													
4. Pigs													
Boars													
Sows (reproduced)													
Barrows (castrated)													
Gilts (female-not produced)													
Piglets (un-weaned)													

Type of Animal	Number of Indigenous	Number of Improved		Milk (in litres)		Ghee (Kg)	No: Hides and skin	Number		Average price per unit	Deaths	Thefts	Others e.g. Donations
		Meat	Dairy	Indigenous	Dairy Cattle			slaughtered on holding	live animals sold				

Definitions:

- * Bull is mature un-castrated male cattle used for breeding.
- ** Cow is mature female cattle that has given birth at least once
- *** Steer is castrated male cattle over 1 year of age
- **** Calf is young cattle under 1 year of age

Reference Periods:

Columns 2, 3 and 4 are Numbers on the day of enumeration, whether the livestock is present on the holding or not.

Columns 5 to 8 i.e. Milk; Ghee, Hides & Skins and Utilization (columns 9,10,12,13 and 14) are for the past 30 days (For milk take average daily production and multiply by 30)

Columns 10 and 11: For each breed and type of cattle we also want to know the number of animals sold during the last 12 months as live animals or slaughtered. Their respective average price per unit in local currency will also be recorded.

Small Animals- Goats and Sheep and Pigs Reared on the Holding: The total number sold during the last 6 months as live animals or slaughtered; and respective Average price per unit in local currency should also be given.

6. Poultry and Poultry Products

6.1 Do you currently rear any poultry on the Holding? 1. Yes 2. No

6.2 Do you keep records Poultry and Poultry Products activities? 1. Yes 2. No

Table 6: Poultry and Poultry Products

Type of Animal	Number of indigenous	Number of Improved		Eggs(numbers)		Number sold	Average Price per unit
		Broilers	Layers	indigenous	Layers		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Chicken							
<u>Turkeys</u>							
<u>Ducks/Geese</u>							

Note: The Numbers are as on the day of enumeration while the reference period for egg production is the past seven days (If there are no records, take daily average and multiply by 7)

The total number sold during the last 3 months and the average price per bird should be recorded. The bird(s) sold could be live or slaughtered.

Table 7: Livestock and Poultry Health

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Livestock or Poultry Type	Type of Disease	Number Affected	Number Treated	Number Recovered	Number Died	Treatment/Medicine Applied

Note: If the Holding does not engage in either Livestock or Poultry, in Sections 5 and 6, then Table 7 shall also not be Applicable and therefore blank. For one to complete Table 7, the farmer/respondent must have experienced livestock diseases on his/her farm in 4.3.

Draft instructions for Enumerators

Definitions

1. Household

A definition of a household is provided below:

A Household is defined as a group of persons who normally *eat* and *live* together.

Very often the household will be a family *living* in the same house or compound and *eating* together. A household will normally consist of a man, his wife and children and sometimes relatives, maids and visitors.

If two or more groups of persons, each of which has its own separate *eating* and housekeeping arrangements, *live* in the same dwelling, treat them as separate households

If a man has two or more wives and their children *live* and *eat* together, they form one household. If the wives and their children *live* and *eat* separately, they will form more than one household. The husband is the Household head in each of these households.

A household may consist of one person who *lives* and *eats* on his or her own.

A household may consist of several persons who are not related to each other. What matters is that they *live* together in the same household or compound and *eat* together.

People who are on duty on the day of listing for the Pilot PASS should be counted as a part of their households. Examples are night watchmen, police on night duty, night swift workers, fishermen who were out all night and similar people.

2. Head of Household

1. The head of household is the member of the household acknowledged as head by the other household members either by virtue of his/her age or standing in the household as the chief income earner/takes major decisions. The head has primary authority and responsibility for household affairs.

3. Respondent

1. This is the person from whom information is being obtained, e.g., head of the household or holding.

4. Usual Members of Household

1. These are people who have been living in the household for 6 months or more during the last 12 months. Members who have come to stay in the household permanently are to be included as usual members even though they have lived in the household for less than 6 months, e.g., newly married persons. Children born to usual members will be regarded as usual members. Usual members may be absent or present at the date of enumeration.

5. Agricultural Holding

1. This is *an economic unit of agricultural production under single management* comprising all livestock kept and all land used wholly or partly for agricultural production purposes, without regard to title, legal form or size. Single management may be exercised by an individual or by a household, jointly by two or more individuals or households, by a clan or tribe or a cooperative or government parastatals.
2. A holding may consist of one or more parcels located in one or more separate areas, provided the parcels share the same production means utilised by the holding, such as labour, farm buildings, farm implements and machinery or drought animals. The requirements of sharing the same production means should be fulfilled to a great degree to justify the consideration of various parcels as components of one economic unit.
3. In the case of a family which lives together and shares meals, all plots cultivated by the household members will constitute one holding. On the other hand, if part of land is cultivated by relatives who live separately, even though they share work on the land, each of them will normally know which plots belong to them. In this case, the total area is not a holding, but several holdings, depending on the number of persons having claim to the plots in question.
4. Some of the area of the holding may be cultivated, fallow, under forest trees, belonging to the holder or may be wholly and partly used for grazing livestock.
5. The following points will assist in getting the concept of holding clearer:
 - i. There are holdings that do not have a significant area, e.g., poultry or piggery units or hatcheries for which much land is not absolutely necessary.
 - ii. There are holdings that may be operated by holders who have another occupation in addition to being holders.
 - iii. There may be holdings that may be operated jointly by two or more individuals.
 - iv. Land which is open to communal grazing is not considered a holding.

6. Holder

1. The holder is a person who exercises management control over the holding and takes major decisions regarding resource use. The holding may be run by the holder himself/herself, by the spouse, by relatives or by an employed manager. The holder has technical and economic responsibility for the holding, but may delegate responsibilities related to the day to day work management.

7. Parcel

1. A parcel is any piece of land that is part of the holding, but is entirely surrounded by other land, water, a road, forest, etc, not forming part of the holding. This implies that

a parcel is part of a holding that is physically separate from other parts of the holding. A holding is made up of one or more parcels.

8. Plot

1. A plot is defined as a piece of land within the holding on which a specific crop or a crop mixture is grown. A parcel may be made up of one or more plots.

Plot Identification

1. You will have to move around the parcel together with the holder/respondent and find out how many plots there are. The various plots and crops should then be recorded. The parcel numbers must refer to the parcel characteristics form as well as to the sketch-map
2. Only plots with crops, plots with land under fallow and plots under farm buildings etc. will be included. Both plots with temporary and permanent crops should be recorded and given the relevant codes. Permanent and temporary crops are defined above.
3. You must include all plots as described above on all selected parcels within the EA.
4. Most of the crop plots have irregular shapes, and very often with undefined boundaries. Some may be far from the house. Ask the respondent to show you where all the plots are. The information is necessary about all crops that are grown or have been grown on the parcel and plot during the season. By the time of your visit, the temporary crops plots, e.g. beans, maize, groundnuts, the crop will have been harvested already. It is necessary that such crops are included and records made of all plots on which those crops were grown.

9. Temporary/Annual Crop

1. These are crops with a growing cycle of less than one year, sometimes only a few months, which needs to be newly sown or planted for further production after the harvest. Crops remaining in the plot for more than one year should also be considered temporary crops if harvesting destroys the plant (e.g., cassava and yams). Crops grown in rotation, and therefore destroyed when the land is ploughed (e.g., grasses), should be considered temporary crops. The specialized cultivation of vegetables, flowers, bulbs and market gardens should also be included in this category.

10. Permanent/Perennial Crops

1. These are crops which occupy the areas for a year or longer and which do not have to be planted after harvest. Land under tree crops is included in this broad category, except land under forest trees which should be classified under “wood or forest land”. Permanent pastures are excluded.

11. Pure Stand

1. This is a single crop cultivated alone in a plot. A pure stand crop can be either temporary or permanent.

12. Mixed Stand

1. These are different crops cultivated simultaneously on the same plot. They can cause difficulties in ascertaining the proportion of the total plot area occupied by the component crops.
2. Crops are said to be grown in mixed stand if two or more different temporary crops, or two or more different permanent crops are grown in the same plot. The number, kind and proportions in the mixture will generally be according to prevailing practices or to other factors such as soil, rainfall and other weather conditions.

13. Main or Dominant versus Constituent Crops

1. Ordinarily, up to four crops should be recorded per plot if there are mixed stands on the plot. In this case, the main and the constituent crops have to be decided and recorded in order of decreasing coverage percent. (Crop 1 largest cover when fully established/developed in a mixed stand if not in pure stand, crop 4 least cover).
- A few examples may help to illustrate: If one of the crops is almost planted as pure stand when the others are simply scattered around the plot, then this crop should be taken as the main crop. However, if a farmer has planted beans and groundnuts at the normal density in a plot of young coffee or plantains, then coffee or plantain is the main crop. The holder's intention is to have a plot of coffee or plantains, though they are still young.

Selection of the Sample Holdings

Before the actual data collection starts, all agricultural households/holdings in the Enumeration Area (EA) need to be visited and listed.

1. Prepare a list of all the farmers in the village. Do not include livestock keepers who do not cultivate farm in the list. In case that you are a ward agricultural extension officer and there is no VAEO in your ward, prepare a list of all the farmers in the ward.
2. Choose 10 farmers from the list** using the following procedure;-
 - i. Divide the number of farmers by 10 (e.g. $300/10=30$).
 - ii. Choose a number between 1 and the number you get above (e.g. from 1 to 30).
 - iii. Add the number you get in i) to the first number you choose in ii) until you get 10 farmers. (e.g. if you start at 3, you will select 33, 63, 93, 123... and continue).

Instructions for Using the Tablet

You have been issued with a hand-held Samsung Galaxy Tab 4 with Global Positioning System (GPS) equipment which shall be used to fill-in and transmit the questionnaire plus area measurement.

(Put in the Instructions for use in filling and transmitting the Questionnaire)
See Annex 1 with Data Entry Users Guide.

Number of Visits

It is planned to make at least THREE (3) visits to each selected holding. During the **FIRST VISIT**, the following will be filled in: Section 1: Identification Particulars; Section 2: Personal Characteristics; Section 3 – No. of Plots on Holding within the EA, Crop Names, Crop Codes, , and Planting Intentions for all the crops grown in each plot. As indicated under Table 3, for Plots with more than four crops, only the four Most Important Crops will be listed. During the **SECOND VISIT**, farmers' estimates of the areas of the crop plots will be made **BEFORE** the enumerator measures the plot areas using the Global Positioning System (GPS) Tool. This should be when all planting is considered complete. The Crop Card will be given to the sampled holders and instructions given. During the **THIRD VISIT**, the rest of the questionnaire will be filled. However, other visits may be required as farmers are likely to harvest various crops over a period.

CROP AREA MEASUREMENT AND CALCULATION

Area to be measured

1. The main work will involve collecting data on number of plots under the various crops and measuring their respective areas. The area to be measured will be limited to that of crop plots, within the selected village/EAs.
2. Make sure that you identify all the crop plots on the Holding.
3. If in a plot a sizeable part (e.g., more than 0.01 Hectare) is left unplanted, it should be treated as a "patch left unplanted". It will be deducted from the area of the plot. This deduction should not be made if the patch has been planted in the agricultural season, but the crop has failed or already been harvested – for temporary crops. Patches in the plot left unplanted should be measured after the measurement of the plot.

Measuring Unit

1. The Farmers' Plot Area estimates shall be made **BEFORE** the enumerator measures the plots. (In case holders are more familiar with ACRES, then they can make the

estimates in acres which can be converted to Hectares by dividing by 2.47. Land area will be measured with a Global Positioning System (GPS) tool and recorded as hectares with **two decimal places** in Section 3, Column 2.

Crop Area Measurement

Introduction

During the Pilot, the Enumerator will carry out area measurements on crop plots using a GPS device. The crop plot area measurements will be carried out in the following sequence:

- i. It will be necessary to walk around the holding with the holder/respondent to decide on the boundaries and the number of plots to be found.
- ii. The Enumerator will do the area measurement using the GPS equipment and record it in Section 3 Column 6.
- iii. In the case of mixed crops assign the plot area to each of the crops in the mixture unless the crop is very sparse. Ignore the crops which are very sparse.

Area Measurement by using GPS Equipment

1. After the crop plots identification, all selected plot areas should be measured by using a GPS device which is incorporated in the Tablet. In the Pilot, a hand-held Samsung Galaxy Tab 4 with Global Positioning System (GPS) equipment will be used. GPS equipment is in principle a high precision digital watch combined with a signal receiver. The Tablet should be handled with great care and stored in a safe place when not in use. **In NO circumstances should they be shared with unauthorised persons or used for ANY other purpose. They will be returned at the end of the Project.**
2. The area to be measured is found by walking clockwise the perimeter (outline) of each plot with the GPS equipment active. The area of each plot is calculated directly in hectares by the GPS equipment. Obviously, very small plots (i.e., < 0.01 Hectares) should be ignored since they will not be properly catered for by two decimal places.
3. The GPS equipment makes it possible to find the geographical position on the earth surface by longitude and latitude. Clear signals from at least four satellites are necessary to calculate the geographical position with reasonable accuracy. The better the sight to the sky the GPS device has, the clearer and more signals are received. Shadows of trees, buildings etc should be avoided while using the GPS equipment in the field.
4. Step by step instruction for use of GPS equipment for measuring area:

See Annex 2: ArcGIS for Android User Guide

YIELD AND PRODUCTION ESTIMATES

Introduction

1. Reliable estimation of annual production of food crops and other agricultural commodities are extremely important as countries make serious efforts to tackle the problem of ensuring food security, diversifying her export crops, increasing income of her people, and, thus raising their living standards.
2. A number of methods for estimation of crop production exist. These include estimating production directly or through a product of Crop Area and the Yield Rate. Area Estimation has been briefly described above.
3. In the Pilot, the holder will give an estimate of what was actually harvested (post-harvest estimates) during the past season (July - December, 2015) during the third visit. Then on a sample of holdings harvests will be continuously recorded on a crop card.

Measuring Unit

1. Many holders are expected to have a fairly good idea on quantities of the crop they produce, even if they normally do not keep farm records. However, when it comes to compiling information for statistical purposes, the holder's estimate may be difficult to use due to the absence of standard measurement units. If guided on the use of conversion factors for various measurement units, experience shows that holders can give fairly accurate and useable estimates. A number of countries in Africa have, thus, applied this method for collection of crop production statistics with a fair amount of success.
2. The holder should estimate his/her harvest in measurement units he/she is familiar with i.e. bags, heaps, baskets, etc. These measuring units will vary with kind of crops, districts, traditions etc. The Enumerator is requested to take note of the measurement units used locally based on those given in Table 10 of Conversion factors. If there are any additional measurement units, they should be noted and reported to the Supervisor.

Table 8: List of crop names with codes

110=Grain all types	610=Irish potatoes
111=Wheat	620=Sweet potatoes
112=Barley	630=Cassava
120=Rice	640=Yam
130=Maize	650=Cocoyam
140=Millet, all types	690=Other Roots & Tubers
141=Finger Millet	700=Oranges
142=Bullrush Millet	710=Pawpaw
150=Sorghum	720=Pineapples
190=Other Cereals	740=Banana all types
210=Beans	741=Food type banana
220=Peas, all types	742=Beer type banana
221=Field Peas	743=Roasting type banana
222=Cow Peas	744=Sweet type banana
223=Pigeon Peas	750=Mango
224=Gram (Chick Peas)	760=Jack fruit
290=Other, specify	770=Avocado
310=Groundnuts	790=Other Fruits n.e.s
320=Soya beans	810=Coffee, all types
330=Sunflower	820=Cocoa
340=Simsim (Sesame)	830=Tea
410=Cabbage	840=Ginger
420=Tomatoes	850=Curry
430=Carrots	860=Oil palm
440=Onions	870=Vanilla
450=Pumpkins	880=Black wattle
460=Dodo	890=Other
470=Eggplants	910=Natural pastures
480=Cauliflower	920=Improved pastures
490=Other Legumes n.e.sy	930=Fallow
510=Sugarcane	940=Bush
520=Cotton	950=Natural forest trees
530=Tobacco, all types	960=Plantation trees
531=Flue-cured Tobacco	970=Bamboo
532=Fire-cured Tobacco	990=Other forest trees
590=Other Cash crops n.e.sy	

Table 9: Conversion factors

Conversion table

Weights and measures		Conversions
1 hectare	= 10,000 sq metres (100 x 100 mita)	1 hectare = 2.47 acres
1 acre	= 4050 sq metres	1 acre = 70 times 70 steps
1 kilometre	= 1,000 metres	
1 foot	= 30.48 centmetres	
1 step	= 3 feet	
1 tonne	= 1,000 kgs	

Kg Equivalents

	Crop Name	Standard (kgs)		Non-standard	
		Bag	Tin	Name	kgs
Cereals	Maize	100	18	Rumbesa	140
	Paddy	75	15		
	Sorghum	100	18		
	Bulrush Millet	100	18		
	Finger Millet	120	20		
	Wheat	75	15		
	Barley	75	15		
Roots and Tuber	Cassava	60	12		
	Sweet Potatoes	80	16		
	Irish Potatoes	80	16		
	Yams	80	16		
Industrial Crops	Cocoyams	80	16		
	Cotton	50	10		
	Tobacco	70	14		
	Coffee	55			
	Tea	60			
	Pyrethrum	60	12		
	Cacao	60			
	Rubber				
	Wattle	90			
	Sugar Cane	120			
Sisal	130				
Cashewnut	80				

	Crop Name	Standard (kgs)		Non-standard	
		Bag	Tin	Name	kgs
Oil Crops	Sunflowe	60	12		
	Simsim	100	20		
	Groudhut	50	10		
	Palmoil	100			
	Coconut	75			
	Soyabeans	100	20		
	Caster Seed	100	20		
	Cow Pea	100	20		
Pulses	Pigeon Pea	100	20		
	Green Gram	100	20		
	Chick Pea	100	20		
	Bambara Nut	100	20		
	Bean	100	20		
	Spices	Ginger	75	15	
Chilli Pepper		85			
Cardamon		100			

	Crop Name	Standard (kgs)		Non-standard	
		Bag	Tin	Name	kgs
Vegetables	Cucumber	80			
	Cauliflower	50			
	Cabbage	50			
	Amaranthus	50			
	Spinach	45			
	Tomato	90			
	Eggplant	70			
	Onion	80	16		
	Carot	110			
	Fruits	Banana	120		
Mango		130			
Pawpaw		100			
Orange		130			
Tangerine		110			
Guava		110			
Apple		110			
Pineapple		90	18		
Avogado		140			
Water Melon		80			
Plum	110				
Pear	110				

National Sample Census of Agriculture 2002/03

Taken from AGRICULTURAL ROUTINE DATA SYSTEM (ARDS); OPERATION GUIDE (Ver. 09)