

Annex 2B:
Crop Card Questionnaire

| SECTION 1A: HOUSEHOLLD IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1. Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. District | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Parish/Ward | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Enumeration Area (EA) code | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Village | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Holding Serial Number | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Name of Holder | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Contact phone of Holder | | | | | | | | | | |
| SECTION 1B: STAFF DETAILS AND SURVEY TIME | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Name and ID of Crop Card Monitor: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Drop--Off Interviewer Name And Code: | | | | | | | | | | |
| D D M M Y Y Y Y | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Date of Drop-Off to Crop Card Monitor:: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Date of Retrieval from Crop Card Monitor: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Retrieval interviewer Name and Code: | | | | | | | | | | |
| SECTION 1C: CONFIRMED CONTACT DETAILS | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Name Primary household member responsible for monitoring crop production | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Contact phone | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Age | | | | | 4. Sex 1 = Male 2 = Female | | | | | |
| 4. Relationship to holder | | | | | | | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Head 2. Spouse 3. Son/Daughter | | | | | | | | | | |

- 4. Grandchild
- 5. Stepchild
- 6. Parent of Head or Spouse
- 7. Sister/Brother of Head or Spouse
- 8. Nephew/Niece
- 9. Other Relatives
- 10. Servant
- 11. Non-Relative
- 12. Others (Specify)



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) |
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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.

- i. Identify all the crops grown on the holding and write them in a notebook first. For each crop on the holding, all the plots shall be identified and each plot given a row. Put the number of plots in Column 3. Then the rest of the information should be filled out for each plot. So if MAIZE is grown on three (3) different plots, then there shall be three (3) different and consecutive rows for maize (in Columns 1 & 2).
- ii. 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. During this, second visit the farmer should be given the Crop Card and the Instructions on how to fill it. (Attached)
- iii. Harvested Area 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.
- iv. Crop Card Estimates (Column 9) are to taken from the crop card form. It will be necessary for the enumerator to supervise the filling of the crop cards through regular visits to the selected holders during the harvesting period..

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 3)

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
2. Flood
3. Hunger
4. Plant Diseases
5. Livestock diseases
6. Others
(Specify).....

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Instructions for Crop Card Monitors and Interviewers/Enumerators

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.

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.

Respondent

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

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.

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.

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.

Selection of 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 5 farmers from the list** using the following procedure:-
 - i. Divide the number of farmers by 5 (e.g. $300/5=60$).
 - ii. Choose a number between 1 and the number you get above (e.g. from 1 to 60).
 - iii. Add the number you get in i) to the first number you choose in ii) until you get 5 farmers. (e.g. if you start at 3, you will select 63, 123, 183, and 243).

Number of Visits

It is planned to make at least TWO (2) 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 – Crop Name, Crop Code, No. of Plots on Holding within the EA. During the visit, farmers' estimates of the areas of the crop plots will be made **BEFORE** the enumerator measures the plots using the Global Positioning System (GPS) Tool. This visit should be made when all planting is considered complete. The Crop Card will be given to the sampled holders and instructions on how to fill it will be given. During the **SECOND VISIT**, the rest of the questionnaire will be filled and cross-checking on the filling of the Crop Card will be undertaken. 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.

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 6.

Crop Area Measurement

1 Introduction

1. During the Pilot, the Enumerator will carry out area measurements on crop plots using GPS device.
2. 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 acres) 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.

Step by step instruction for use of GPS equipment for measuring area:

(See Annex 2: Arc GIS 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 and conversion of various measurement units, experience shows that holders can give fairly accurate 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 on the measurement units used locally based on those given in Table 9 of Conversion factors.

Crop Cards

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING THE CROP CARD

1. INTRODUCTION

This section is intended to inform the Enumerator of the nature and purpose of the Pilot Survey and to help him/her understand his/her role as a Crop Card Monitor. It also provides guidelines for filling in the crop cards. This manual is for reference during your work, since you may occasionally need to refer to it for points of clarification.

Crop Cards will be administered to selected Holdings with an agricultural activity. Estimation of production from own-produce is a major challenge to Agricultural Statisticians. It is even more challenging for the frequently harvested crops like Cassava, Sweet Potatoes and Banana. Respondents will be requested to record all harvests from own produce. The cards will be distributed to respondents during the second visit and retrieved during the third visit to the household. At the time of giving the crop cards to respondents they will be instructed on how to fill them. A decision on who will fill out the card will also be made, as discussed below.

All harvests are to be recorded by the respondent assisted by the Enumerator who was trained on how to fill the questionnaire.

2. OBJECTIVES OF CROP CARD MODULE

Explicitly, the objectives of the Crop Card include:

- i. To give a better descriptive picture of the country's farm economy.
- ii. To collect directly from household members detailed, daily information on farm production that can be compared with the agriculture information collected as part of the interviews. This will ensure that the quality and relevance of these data are further improved and sustained over time.
- iii. Facilitate the production of household-level agricultural statistics as an integral part of the administrative data collection system (ARDS in Tanzania for example) and foster its dissemination and use.

3. ROLE OF THE ENUMERATOR/CROP CARD MONITOR (CCM)

The field staff will be the Enumerator/Crop Card Monitor. Individual households are provided with Crop Cards, where they are to document all crops harvested by that household whenever they harvest. Each Enumerator is expected to visit each household and is responsible for **ensuring that households fill in their crop cards completely and properly**. The pilot survey management depends on the Enumerator to assist with completing the crop

cards diligently and accurately. The quality of the information collected greatly depends on the attention and detail provided by the Enumerators.

As a CCM, you are expected to do your job to the best of your ability. Your basic duties as a CCM are as follows:

- i. Visit each holding assigned to you regularly during the harvesting season, say at least once every two weeks.
- ii. In holdings where there are no persons who can read and write, you shall be required to assist the household members in filling in the crop card. During your visits, you will interview the household members and record all their harvests since your last visit.
- iii. In households where there is at least one literate member, the information shall be recorded by the household member on the same day as the harvest. Your responsibility in such cases will be to review and correct what has been recorded by the household member/respondent. Sometimes, if a literate household member was not available during a given week, you may be required to assist the household members in filling in the crop card.
- iv. Correct any omission or inconsistency found in the entries in the crop card by asking the respondent for the required information. ***UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD YOU MAKE UP AN ANSWER.***
- v. In all households, you will be required to fill in the relevant crop, unit, and condition codes for all recorded entries. On every visit you must also log the details of your visit in Section 4: Visits by the Crop Card Monitor.

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.

Always consult with the Field Supervisor or the National Crop Card Coordinator and his team about any doubts, problems, or difficulties you encounter in the course of your work.

HOW TO FILL IN THE CROP CARD

1 SECTION 1A: HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

This information will be provided from the office and must be filled by the person delivering the crop card. Items 1-5 are location identifiers - Region, District Name and code, Parish/Ward name, Enumeration Area (E.A.) code and Village. Item 6 is Holding Serial Number, Item 7 is Name of Holder and item 8 is Phone contact of Holder.

2 SECTION 1B: STAFF DETAILS AND SURVEY TIME

This information will be filled by the person delivering the crop card. Against items 1 and 2 Names and ID of Crop Card Monitor and of Drop-Off Interviewer will be recorded in the space provided. Each will be assigned a unique identification (ID) number, which he/she will use throughout the duration of the pilot. Against items 3 and 4, dates of Drop-Off and retrieval will be recorded in the format dd/mm/yyyy. In item 5, the retrieval interviewer name and code will be recorded.

3 SECTION 1C: CONFIRMATION OF CONTACTS AND DETAILS OF PRIMARY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER RESPONSIBLE FOR MONITORING CROP PRODUCTION

In item 1, record your contact phone number (Crop Card Monitor). In item 2, record the phone contact of the household. In items 1 – 4 record the details of the primary household member responsible for monitoring crop production such as name, phone contact, age, sex and relationship to holder.

4 SECTION 2: HARVEST CALENDAR

Here are the instructions provided to the household member responsible for the crop card:

In section 2 of the crop card booklet, indicate the crops you harvested in a given month by putting a tick mark [√] in the column corresponding to the relevant month.

The CCM must ensure that the tick mark [√] for the crop harvested in the given month corresponds with the row label of the crop. He/she must also ensure that every crop ticked here also appears somewhere in Section 3 of the diary, and that every crop in Section 3 of the diary also appears with a tick mark [√] here in Section 2.

5 SECTION 3: DIARY OF HARVESTS

Please fill in the booklet beginning on the day it is left in the household.

Each time a new page is started, fill in the Year at the top of the page. Continue filling in entries on a page until the page is full. **This time round it will not be necessary to open a fresh page at the beginning of each new month.**

Please record in the booklet **all the crops harvested** even if they are not in the crop list given in Section 1. You must fill in the booklet whenever you harvest any crop for immediate or future home consumption and/or sale.

When something is harvested on a particular day, the harvest must be recorded in this section of the booklet. Record the information on **THE SAME DAY** the crop is harvested.

Record the date (**day and month**) of the harvest in column 1 if any member of the household harvest crops. **Column 1 must have a date for every entry.**

In Column 2 write the name of the crop.

In Column 3 give an additional description of the crop recorded in Column 2 (e.g. improved or traditional variety of banana, onions of large size etc.). However, for some crops there may be no additional description e.g. pumpkins, yam, tea, etc. In such cases put a dash (-) in column 3.

In Column 4 describe the unit of measurement. Use units of measurement that are convenient for you, but as much as possible try to use standard units such as kilogram, gram, etc. The unit used must be relevant to the crop. Common units of quantity are provided in the Crop Card in Table 5.

In Column 5 record the total quantity harvested. **Record all harvested crops for home consumption or for sale or for storage for future consumption or sale.**

COLUMNS 6, 7, AND 8 ARE TO BE FILLED IN STRICTLY BY THE ENUMERATOR/CCM.

At the end of this manual you will find a list of crops and their acceptable conditions codes. This will serve as an important reference tool during your weekly household visits. Ensure that you record the correct code. (See Table 6: Classification of crop conditions/state for selected commonly grown crops).

Important points to note (additional instructions for the Enumerator/CCM)

Section 3: For every entry in this section, all the columns must be filled in i.e. date, crop name, additional description, unit of measurement and quantity must be filled in before coding columns 6 to 8.

It is the Enumerator's responsibility to correct any wrong entries in the crop card. If there is any omission in any column, ask the respondent and record the missing information. **Under no circumstances should you create your own responses, or assume a given response based on information previously recorded in the booklet.**

There is a tendency to use ditto marks (“”) indicating that something is repeated directly from what appears above. **In the Crop Card booklet ditto marks shall not be used. Every entry must be clearly written out.**

Table 6: Classification of crop condition/state for selected commonly grown crops

| Crop type | | Condition and state | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|--|------|
| Code | Name | Description | Code |
| 111 | Wheat | Dry – grain | 45 |
| 120 | Rice | Dry at harvest - with shell | 32 |
| | | Dry after additional drying – with shell | 42 |
| | | Dry after additional drying – grain | 45 |
| 130 | Maize | Green harvested – with shell/cob and with stalk | 11 |
| | | Green harvested – with shell/cob without stalk | 12 |
| | | Green harvested – in the cob | 13 |
| | | Fresh/raw harvested – with shell/cob and with stalk | 21 |
| | | Fresh/raw harvested – with shell/cob without stalk | 22 |
| | | Fresh/raw harvested – in the cob | 23 |
| | | Dry at harvest – with shell/cob and with stalk | 31 |
| | | Dry at harvest – with shell/cob without stalk | 32 |
| | | Dry at harvest – in the cob | 33 |
| | | Dry after additional drying – in the cob | 43 |
| | | Dry after additional drying - grain | 45 |
| 141/150 | F. Millet/Sorghum | Fresh/raw harvested – with shell/cob and with stalk | 21 |
| | | Fresh/raw harvested – with shell/cob without stalk | 22 |
| | | Dry at harvest – with shell/cob and with stalk | 31 |
| | | Dry at harvest – with shell/cob without stalk | 32 |
| | | Dry after additional drying – with shell and with stalk | 41 |
| | | Dry after additional drying – with shell and without stalk | 42 |
| | | Dry after additional drying - grain | 45 |
| 210/320 | Beans/Soya beans | Green harvested – in the pods | 14 |
| | | Fresh/raw harvested – in pods | 24 |
| | | Dry at harvest – grain | 35 |
| | | Dry after additional drying - grain | 45 |
| 221/222/223 | Field peas/Cow peas/Pigeon peas | Green harvested – in the pods | 14 |
| | | Fresh/raw harvested – in pods | 24 |
| | | Dry after additional drying - grain | 45 |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|----|
| 310 | Groundnuts | Fresh/raw harvested – with shell/cob without stalk | 22 |
| | | Dry at harvest – with shell/cob without stalk | 32 |
| | | Dry after additional drying – with shell and without stalk | 42 |
| | | Dry after additional drying – grain | 45 |
| 330/340 | Sunflower/Sim-sim | Dry at harvest – grain | 35 |
| | | Dry after additional drying – grain | 45 |
| 410/420/430 /440/610/620 640/740/741/742 | Cabbages/Tomatoes/ Carrots/Onions/Irish potatoes/Sweet potatoes/Yams/Bananas | Fresh/raw harvested – state not applicable | 20 |
| 630 | Cassava | Fresh/raw harvested – state not applicable | 20 |
| | | Dry after additional drying – state not applicable | 40 |
| 520/530 | Cotton/Tobacco | Dry after additional drying – state not applicable | 40 |
| 810 | Coffee | Fresh/raw harvested – in pods | 24 |
| | | Dry after additional drying – In pods or shell/husks | 44 |
| | | Dry after additional drying – grain | 45 |
| 820 | Cocoa | Fresh/raw harvested – in pods or shell/husks | 24 |
| | | Dry after additional drying – grain | 45 |
| 830 | Tea | Fresh/raw harvested – state not applicable | 20 |

Table 7: 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 8: 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 | | |
| | Cocoyams | 80 | 16 | | |
| Industrial Crops | 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 | | |
| | Groudnut | 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 | | |
| | Ginger | 75 | 15 | | |
| Spices | 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)