# Harvesting and Post-Harvest 

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\begin{gathered}
\text { Mechanization } \\
\text { Pakistan Overview }
\end{gathered}
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## Facts About Pakistan Agriculture

o Population: 200 million - Area:

Total:
79.61 m ha

Cultivated: 22.05 m ha Irrigated: 18.92 m ha (86\%) Rain-fed: 3.13 m ha (14\%)

- Predominantly an arid and semi-arid country with 68 m ha ( $85 \%$ ) where rainfall is less than 300 mm



## Agriculture: Contribution to GDP

## GDP Share

Contributes 19.5 percent to GDP

## Agriculture: Employment Share



## Agriculture: Exports Share



- Food and Agriculture
$\square$ Petrolium Industry
$\square$ Manufacturing
$\square$ Textile Industry
All Others

Contributes around $65 \%$ to exports of the country

## Major Crops of Pakistan

| Crop | Area <br> $(000 \mathrm{ha})$ | Production <br> $(000$ tones $)$ | Yield <br> $(\mathbf{k g} / \mathrm{ha})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wheat | 9,052 | 25,750 | 2,845 |
| Cotton | 2,489 | 10,671 | 730 |
| Rice | 2,724 | 6,849 | 2,514 |
| Sugarcane | 1,217 | 73,607 | 60,428 |

Mechanization Extent of Crop Production Operations

| Crop | Land Preparation | Sowing | Irrigation | Spraying | Inter-culture | Harvesting | Threshing |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wheat | Highly mechanized | Low mechanized | Semimechanized | Low mechanized | Nil | Semimechanized | Highly mechanized |
| Cotton | Highly mechanized | Semimechanized | Semimechanized | Highly mechanized | Highly mechanized | Nil | - |
| Rice | Highly <br> Mechanized | Nil | Semimechanized | Low mechanized | - | Semimechanized | Semimechanized |
| Sugarcane | Highly mechanized | Simimechanized | Semimechanized | Semimechanized | Semimechanized | Nil | - |
| Potafo | Highly mechanized | Semimechanized | Semimechanized | Highly mechanized | Highly mechanized | Semimechanized | - |

Power Available for Agricultural Operations

| Power Source | Numbers | kW/Unit | Power Available <br> (million kW) | Share of <br> Each Source <br> (\%) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Agricultural Labor Force (Million) | 27.54 | 0.075 | 2.07 | 5.82 |
| Work Animal (Million) | 2.42 | 0.4 | 0.97 | 2.73 |
| Medium size Tractors - 80\% of <br> total population | $4,56,320$ | 37 | 16.88 | 47.48 |
| Large size tractors - 20\% of tołal <br> population | $1,14,080$ | 51 | 5.82 | 16.37 |
| Tube wells (Diesel, electric, <br> others) | $13,15,000$ | 7.457 | 9.81 | 27.60 |
| Total Power (million kW) |  |  | 35.55 |  |
| Total cultivated area (million ha) |  |  | 22.01 |  |
| Power available (kW/ha) | 1.53 |  |  |  |

## Pakistan Land Holding Statistics

> 5.35 million farms cover less than 5 acre land which is $65 \%$ of the total farming community. These subsistence farmers occupy 10.18 million acres which is $19 \%$ of the total cultivated area.
> 2.05 million farms cover $5-12.5$ acre of land which is $25 \%$ of the total farming community. These subsistence farmers occupy 15.24 million acres which is $29 \%$ of the total cultivated area.
$>0.87$ million farms cover more than 12.5 acre land which is $10.31 \%$ of the total farming community. These medium to large farmers occupy 27.49 million acres which is $52 \%$ of the total cultivated area.

## Wheat Crop Mechanization



Wheat Drill


Wheat thresher


Multi crop reaper


## Rice Crop Mechanization



Rice thresher


Rice thresher


Rice Thresher

## Fruit Orchards Mechanization



## Vegetable Mechanization



Potato planter



Vegetable ridger


## Fodder Harvesting



## Crop Residue Management



Wheat Straw Chopper Blower


Mobile Hay Baler

## Machinery Needed for Adaptation and Demonstration

> Potato production and harvesting machinery
> Post-harvest handling and processing (fruits and vegetables)
> Fruit harvesting machinery (Apple, citrus, olives and berries)
> Cotton harvesting machinery
> Sugarcane harvesting machinery
> Pulses harvesting and processing machinery

- Alternate energy technologies for value addition


## Technologies Developed/Commercialized by PARC

> Reaper-windrower
> Zero-till Drill
> Wheat Straw Chopper
> Paddy Thresher
> Fertilizer Band Placement Drill

- Mango Picking Machine Mobile Flat-bed Dryer
Olive Oil Extraction Unit
Milking Machine for Buffaloes
> Solar-cum-Gas Fired Dates Dryer
> Solar Tunnel Dates Dryer
> Mobile Seed Processing Unit
- Seeder For Combined Harvested Paddy Fields
Onion Seed Planter
Psyllium processing technologies
Wood chipper shredder

Post-harvest losses in Pakistan

## Fruits Post-harvest losses in Pakistan

| Fruit | Postharvest Losses (\%) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Citrus | 14.6 |
| Mango | 25.2 |
| Date | 34.6 |
| Guava | 34.5 |
| Banana | 32.1 |
| Apple | 13.6 |
| Others | 24 |

## Crops* Post-harvest Losses at Different Stages in Pakistan

| Stage | Losses (\%) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | Max. |
| Handling | 2 | 3 |
| Threshing | 2 | 7 |
| Drying | 1 | 6 |
| Storage | 2 | 5 |
| Transport | 2 | 6 |
| Total | 10 | 10 |

*Crops: Wheat, Rice, Corn

## Role of Post-harvest Processing in Food Security

> Improving crop productivity is generally not enough to pull out small farmers out of poverty. Farmers must also add value to their primary production and diversify their range of income-earning activities, both on and off the farm. Surpluses must therefore be stored temporarily, but processed into more stable products
> Processing of agricultural produce has tremendous benefits. It helps to improve postharvest handling. reduce postharvest losses, increase income and improve the livelihoods of small farmers as well as those of the agroprocessors. Agricultural processing also helps to prevent products from spoilage and improve their shelf life. It helps to retain nutritive value of products and ensure availability of products all the year round

## PARC Initiatives in Post Harvest

 Processing/Mechanization ResearchPARC Initiatives in Post Harvest Processing Research (Cont,)
> On-farm drying of Sunflower:


PARC Initiatives in Post Harvest Processing Research (Cont,)
> On-farm drying of Canola


PARC Initiatives in Post Harvest Processing Research (Cont,)
> On-farm drying of Ear-Corn:


PARC Initiatives in Post Harvest Processing Research (Cont,)


On-farm drying of dates:
> Solar-cum-gas fired date dryer
$>$ Solar tunnel dryer

PARC Initiatives in Post Harvest Processing Research (Cont,)


Banana value addition:
> Banana Fig
> Banana Chips
> Banana Powder
> Banana Flour


PARC Initiatives in Post Harvest Processing Research (Cont,)
$>$ In-Bin Seed Drying \& Storage Technology
Issue: A considerable amount of seed of various crops is wasted during storage

> Design Capacity:
> Moisture Content:
> Time:
> Cost of drying / ton:
1.5 tons
from $22 \%$ to $12 \%$
2-3 days
Rs 1,600
(US\$ 14)

## PARC Initiatives in Post Harvest Processing Research (Cont,)

## > Olive Oil Extraction Unit



- GoP is emphasizing on olive production in Pakistan as oilseed crop.
- Due to unavailability of mechanical olive oil extraction facility, a significant amount of olive fruit is wasted.
- PARC identified and imported a community based olive oil extraction unit, and indigenized it.

Its processing capacity is about $40 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{h}$.
The operational cost of fresh olive fruit processing was about Rs $9.5 / \mathrm{kg}$ (US\$ $0.1 / \mathrm{kg}$ ).

## Pysullium processing technologies



Psyllium Thresher



## Future Prospects of Post-Harvest Processing

Tremendous potential exists in post harvest processing of agricultural produce. The key low cost technologies needed are as follows:
> Seed/grain drying, aeration and storage technologies

- Efficient and safe pulses processing technology

V Vegetable seed processing technologies
Fruit drying and processing technology

- Modified Atmosphere (MA) technology for fruits and vegetables
- Pre-cooling technology for fruit and vegetables

Cool stores for potatoes, citrus, and apples
Fruit and vegetables cleaning, grading, and packing technology

Thank you for your kind attention

