

Diversification



Innovation and Response



MINOR CROPS IN SPATE IRRIGATION

There are many useful and high potential crops grown in the spate irrigation areas, that would benefit from better marketing and processing, in particular:

- -Oil seeds
- -Pulses
- -Local vegetables
- -Tree varieties
- -Grasses
- -Medicinal plants

Minor crops - much potential

- Some 'wild', others are cultivated
- Many native species
- Low external inputs largely free from pesticides and chemical fertilizer, organic farming
- Local knowledge needs to be documented, presented and disseminated
- Processing and market linkages need to be strengthened
- Research organizations need to be involved including private sector



Sorghum











- Common cash crop in spate irrigation area of Lasbela district Balochistan (Gash Region in Sudan)
- Perennial crops
- Suitable for off season spate flow
- Commercial Use





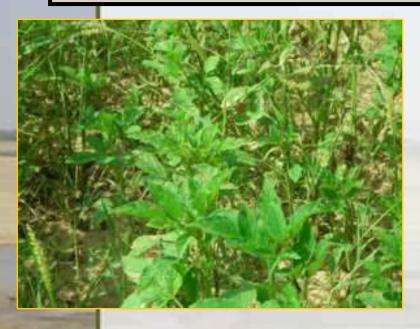
Common in all regions (depending on the soil)

Cash crop – locally and for confectionary industry

Kidney beans



Guar (cluster bean)



Drought resistance
Cash Crop
Multiple uses
Leguminous
High potential



Mung bean



Common crop in all regions
Intercropped, short duration
Leguminous
Locally used and also marketed



Fixes nitrogen –
Improves soil fertility
Commonly cropping
strategy



TORI FLOWERS



Cucumber



Cash crop mostly in Sindh and Balochistan Mostly marketed

Pumpkin



Sown in Sindh and Balochistan Used locally and also marketed

CHUNGA VEGETABLES



Common in all regions (natural)
Cash crop
Medicinal value
Cheap source of food

TEETAK VEGETABLES



Common in DI Khan, DG Khan and Rajanpur Drought resistant

Multipurpose uses – vegetable, seed, skin, pickles, fodder

WILD TEENDA



Common in some regions
Cash crop
Wild and also planted
Good source of local food





Tamarix

Common in all regions
Grows naturally (Bush
and Tree varieties)
Multipurpose Tree
(commercially)
Branches and poles
used for diverting
spate water



Trees

- There is scope to grow more trees in spate irrigated areas – either under on bunds, along riverbanks, in outwash areas or even in fields as tree plantations (planted or spontaneous)
- Protection against livestock and fencing is required however
- Also in several areas (DI Khan for instance) ownership rights need to be resolved as traditionally only (usually absent) landlords have shares in the trees and hereditary tenants do not have these some innovations are being done in DI Khan however with 50-50 partnership arrangements

Salva Doar (Pilu)



Common in many areas

Multipurpose – Medicinal (dental care), fruit,
fodder, shade tree and also commercial value

Refugee for wildlife and also resting place for
local flocks and farmers





Common in all regions
Grows naturally
Multipurpose (Food, fodder, construction)

LANA SHRUB, USED FOR MAKING LOCAL SOAP



Common in most marginal lands
Used for locally manufactured soap
Charcoal
Camel fodder

Gum Arabica



Common in Sindh, Naturally grown, exported Very high value – used in confectionary industry

Zizyphus (ber)



Common Tree in all regions, local verities

Honey production, multipurpose uses. Fodder, fruit, timber, shade, drought resistance, can be grafted

Naturally grown

Kalora Grass



Common in all regions Sprouts after watering Used as fodder

Boi



Common in many regions
Naturally grown
Multipurpose uses, fodder, fire wood, filling

material

Dhrubb Grass



Common in some regions
Grows naturally
Multipurpose use (fodder, stabilization, commercial)

Hard to eradicate

AK FLOWERS



Local medicinal Plant



Common in Sindh
Naturally grown
Used in treatment of jaundice

Brumba



Common in all areas
Naturally grown, multipurpose uses, fodder,
medicinal value



Somalilands

Reactive Approach
Local knowledge to new
generation
Low inputs
Market forces
Good results

Mushrooms (truffels)

Common in all regions

Different varieties – common mushroom and underground (truffels), high commercial value,

Used mostly locally and marketed in nearby areas

Potential for commercial marketing





