

SUMMARY

The Agricultural sector is regarded as one of the leading sectors in the structure of national economy of Egypt. From this standpoint it is extremely important to put within the reach of policy makers all accurate and timely data on production. Obviously, the data collected on production are studied and analyzed to furnish policy makers and decision takers with the necessary information.

The study gave much attention to economic evaluation of cotton yield estimate methods.

In this context, the study tried to find out the most appropriate method that can be applied in early stages of plant life cycle and less expensive too. A comparison was made between sampling and forecasting methods with respect to average operational costs, sample size, space of plots, the time needed to get the estimate, and the multi- purposes process the results obtained indicated that the application of the

forecasting method to get average yield of cotton is useful effective to meet the timely requirements of the foreign markets.

This method is cheaper. (L.E 15000) non-intensive labour very efficient and needs tiny plots for sampling. In the meantime, the sampling technique is also very important to give a good judgement on estimates of average yield of cotton. Therefore, it is recommended that both of forecasting and sampling technique should be applied to get quick and accurate estimates in a reasonable time. The study draws the attention to the threat on Egypt's cotton exports of long staple accurate estimates of production.

The study also indicated that many methods are used to find wheat average yield estimate among these methods are subjective and objective ones. The subjective method depends totally on agricultural province staff, whereas objective method is based on sampling techniques. Forecasting method is also applied in this regard using plant morphology and growth changes.

Since there is no total survey of wheat in terms of weight the estimate made by the ministry of Agricultural is accepted. other estimate methods pursued by agricultural provinces were compared with the committee of estimate no significant differences were detected statistical analysis of the results indicated that average production/ Feddan based on forecasting data in Fayoum Governorate in 1986, was almost the same average estimated by sampling department of MOA, (difference is less than 3.5%).

It is concluded that forecasting method is reliable in wheat yield estimate. In addition to giving earlier data on wheat production, (mid march), forecasting method also, on the other hand reduces the experimental plot to 0.36 square meter in sampling method, Forecasting method needs almost 50% of the number of experiments needed in sampling method the advantages secured by forecasting method, if properly utilized can be of great benefit to policy makers.