**Scope of Agribusiness**

1. Pakistan has varied ago-climate, which facilitates production of temperate, sub-tropical and tropical agricultural commodities.
2. There is growing **demand for agricultural inputs** like feed and fodder, inorganic fertilizers, bio-fertilizers.
3. **Biotechnology in agriculture** have vast scope in production of seed, bio- applications control agents, industrial harnessing of microbes for bakery products.
4. **Export** as a source of economic growth. As a signatory of World Trade Organization, Pakistan has vast potential to improve it present position in the World trade of agricultural commodities both raw and processed form. The products line include cereals, pulses, oilseeds and oils, oil meal, spices and condiments, fruits and vegetables, flowers, medicinal plants and essential oils, agricultural advisory services, agricultural tools and implements, meat, milk and milk products, fish and fish products, ornamental fish, forest by products etc.
5. At present **processing** is done at primary level only and the rising standard of living expands opportunities for secondary and tertiary processing of agricultural commodities.
6. The vast **coastal line and internal water courses** provides enormous opportunity for production of marine and inland fish and  fish culture gaining popularity with increase in aesthetic value among the citizens of Pakistan
7. The **livestock** wealth gives enormous scope for production ofmeat, milk and milk products, poultry products etc
8. The **forest resources** can be utilized for production of by products of forestry.
9. **Beekeeping** can be taken up on large scale in Pakistan.
10. **Mushroom production** for domestic consumption and export can be enhanced with improvement in the state of art of their production.
11. **Organic farming** has highest potential in Pakistan as the pesticide and inorganic fertilizer application are less in Pakistan compared to industrial nations of the world. The farmers can be encouraged and educated to switch over for organic farming.
12. There is wide scope for production and promotion of **bio-pesticides and bio-control agents** for protection of crops.
13. Seeds, hybrid and genetically modified crops, have the highest potential in Pakistan the future, since the productivity of **high yielding varieties**.
14. **Micro-irrigation systems** and **labor saving farm equipments** have good potential for the years to come due to declining groundwater level and labor scarcity for agricultural operations like weeding, transplanting and harvesting.
15. Production of vegetables and flowers under **green house** conditions can be taken up to harness the export market.
16. The enhanced agricultural production throws open **opportunities for employment** in marketing, transport, cold storage and warehousing facilities, credit, insurance and logistic support services.

**temperate climate**

In the conditions of temperate climate we can see, that there are four different seasons – winter, spring, summer and autumn.

According to the distance of the large water sheets, we can differentiate two types of temperate climate – oceanic and continental. The continental [](http://www.touristmaker.com/images/temperate/spring-temperate-climate-zone-uk-europe.jpg)climate has cold winter and hot summer. The difference between summer and winter temperatures can reach 40 °C and even more. The continental type of this climate can be found in the central parts of North America, East Europe and Asia.

**Tropical Climate**

Much of the equatorial belt within the tropical [climate zone](http://www.ecoca.ro/meteo/tutorial/Climate/Older/Climate_Zones.html) experiences hot and humid weather. There is abundant [rainfall](http://www.ecoca.ro/meteo/tutorial/Climate/Older/Rainfall_Patterns.html) due to the active vertical uplift or convection of air that takes place there, and during certain periods, thunderstorms can occur every day. Nevertheless, this belt still receives considerable sunshine, and with the excessive rainfall, provides ideal growing conditions for luxuriant vegetation. The principal regions with a tropical climate are the Amazon Basin in Brazil, the Congo Basin in West Africa and Indonesia.

Because a substantial part of the Sun’s heat is used up in evaporation and rain formation, [temperatures](http://www.ecoca.ro/meteo/tutorial/Climate/Older/Temperature_Patterns.html) in the tropics rarely exceed 35°C; a daytime maximum of 32°C is more common. At night the abundant cloud cover restricts heat loss, and minimum temperatures fall no lower than about 22°C. This high level of temperature is maintained with little variation throughout the year. The [seasons](http://www.ecoca.ro/meteo/tutorial/Climate/Older/Seasons.html), so far as they do exist, are distinguished not as warm and cold periods but by variation of [rainfall](http://www.ecoca.ro/meteo/tutorial/Climate/Older/Rainfall_Patterns.html) and cloudiness. Greatest rainfall occurs when the Sun at midday is overhead. On the equator this occurs twice a year in March and September, and consequently there are two wet and two dry seasons. Further away from the equator, the two rainy seasons merge into one, and the climate becomes more [monsoonal](http://www.ecoca.ro/meteo/tutorial/Climate/Older/Monsoons.html), with one wet season and one dry season. In the Northern Hemisphere, the wet season occurs from May to July, in the Southern Hemisphere from November to February.