

AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK

Volume VIII, ISSUE 2, 2023



**PLANNING & RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

(Compiled by Humma Nisar, P&RD)

In Punjab, the initial growth and development of wheat crop has been observed/reported satisfactory. In Sindh Wheat is growing well in most parts of the province. In KP province, growth and development wheat crop in irrigated as well as in rainfed areas are reported satisfactory due to rains during the month. In Balochistan wheat crop is cultivated in flood affected lands, but the growth of wheat crop has been reported satisfactory. The spring maize crop is at sowing stage in Punjab province. The sowing of spring maize crop has been completed in Sindh province. Growth of gram and lentil has also been reported satisfactory and the crops are at flowering/pod formation stage. In Punjab and in Sindh provinces the condition of sugarcane crop is reported satisfactory and its harvesting is under process. In KP and Punjab Sowing/land preparation for summer vegetables is in progress. In Sindh Mangoes are at flowering stage and Hopper attack has been reported in some areas of lower Sindh. The growth of other seasonal fruits like guava, banana, Cheeko is in good condition. In Balochistan vegetables and orchards in the northern and eastern parts of the province had largely been damaged due to torrential rains along with flash flooding during the last monsoon. Therefore, the crops/vegetables couldn't be cultivated in these areas. However, the crops including rice etc. fruits and vegetables in rest parts have been reported in good condition.

In Pakistan, considerable precipitation occurs in the month of January particularly over the upper half of the country. The mean daily Relative Humidity "R.H" (at selected stations) remained below normal in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh and Gilgit Baltistan whereas it remained above normal in Quetta valley. Thermal regime particularly the night temperatures (minimum temp) remained normal to slightly above normal over most parts of the country. However, the southwestern parts of Baluchistan experienced below normal values for night temperatures.

February has been considered the ending month of extreme winters in Pakistan. Accordingly, rainfalls along with snow over the high mountains occur during this month. In Balochistan Province, Nokundi areas are under moisture stress and mild drought conditions while in rest of the country conditions are normal. Except Mangla dam, Level at other major reservoirs has dropped due to less or no rains in the catchment areas.

CPI inflation General, increased to 27.6% on year-on-year basis in Jan 2023 as compared to an increase of 24.5% in the previous month. CPI inflation Urban, increased to 24.4% on year-on-year basis in Jan 2023 as compared to an increase of 21.6% in the previous month. CPI inflation Rural, increased to 32.3% on year-on-year basis in Jan 2023 as compared to an increase of 28.8% in the previous month and 12.9% in Jan 2022.

According to the provisional figures compiled by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, exports from Pakistan amounted to Rs.519,817 million (provisional) whereas imports into Pakistan amounted to Rs. 1,158,313 million (provisional) during December, 2022.

Overall nutrient offtake during December 2022 was about 590 thousand tonnes which represented an increase of 44.7 per cent. Total fertilizer production and imported supplies were about 763 thousand tonnes and 194 thousand tonnes during December 2022.



CURRENT CROP SITUATION

(Data gathered by Muhammad Fakhar Imam, R&PU)

1. Wheat Crop

In Punjab, the initial growth and development of wheat crop has been observed/reported satisfactory. Wheat crop is at spike formation stage. Fertilizer doses of wheat crop have almost completed. Government of Punjab Agriculture department is organizing seminars for the farmers in almost all the districts to disseminate improved production technology of wheat crop weeds control in wheat crop and irrigation management. In Sindh Wheat is growing well in most parts of the province. In KP province, growth and development wheat crop in irrigated as well as in rainfed areas are reported satisfactory due to satisfactory rains during the month. The crop is growing at spike formation stage. In Balochistan wheat crop is cultivated in flood affected lands, but the growth of wheat crop is also reported satisfactory.

2. Maize Crop

The spring maize crop sowing is on way across the Punjab province. Spring maize crop sowing has been completed in Sindh province. In KP growth and development of all the standing crops reported satisfactory.

3. Oilseed Gram, and Lentils

Growth of gram and lentil has also been reported satisfactory and the crops are at flowering/pod formation stage. Harvesting of oilseed crop has been started at some areas of the Punjab province. Castor oil is growing satisfactory and its first picking is in progress. In Sindh province Safflower is at vegetative stage and growth has reported well. Growth of linseed has been reported well and the crop is at capsule formation stage.

4. Sugarcane

In Punjab and in Sindh provinces the condition of sugarcane crop is reported satisfactory and its harvesting is under process.

5. Horticulture

- In Punjab Sowing/land preparation for summer vegetables is in progress.
- In Sindh Mangoes are at flowering stage and Hopper attack has been reported in some areas of lower Sindh. The growth of other seasonal fruits like guava, banana, Cheeko is in good condition.
- In KP Sowing/land preparation for summer vegetables has started.
- In KP condition of orchards including citrus fruit is reported satisfactory in most parts of the province
- In Balochistan vegetables and orchards in the northern and eastern parts of the province had largely been damaged due to torrential rains along with flash flooding during the last monsoon. Therefore, the crops/vegetables couldn't be cultivated in these areas. However, the crops including rice etc, fruits and vegetables in rest parts have been reported in good condition.



- In GB, seasonal orchards are reported satisfactory.

Source:

Directorate of Agricultural information Punjab, Sindh, KP

Department of Agricultural Extension Balochistan

Agriculture Bulletins, Pakistan Metrological Department

WEATHER SITUATION

(Data gathered by Muhammad Fakhar Imam, R&PU)

Rainfall/Precipitation

In Pakistan, considerable precipitation occurs in the month of January particularly over the upper half of the country. During this month, nearly normal to below normal rains (along with snowfall over the high mountains) reported from most parts of the country particularly over the central-lower parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and adjoining belt of Punjab. Whereas, above normal rains were reported from northwestern Baluchistan, northern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and surrounding parts of Gilgit Baltistan and Kashmir.

Chief amounts of monthly rainfall recorded across Pakistan during January, 2023:

S. No.	Stations	Rainfall (mm)	S. No.	Stations	Rainfall (mm)
1	Malamjabba	191	11	Saidu Sharif	103.8
2	Dir	158.5	12	Lower Dir	101
3	Haraman	152.2	13	Rawalakot	89.91
4	Pattan	152	14	Balakot	86.5
5	Kalam	148	15	Drosh	85.11
6	Upper Dir	131.9	16	Murree	80.8
7	Gari Dopatta	131.8	17	Mirkhani	72.05
8	Muzaffarabad	129.2	18	Kakul	72.03
9	Chattar Kalas	113.5	19	Chitral	71.7
10	Bandi Abbaspur	112.1	20	Chaman	71.5

Relative Humidity

The mean daily Relative Humidity “R.H” (at selected stations) remained below normal in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh and Gilgit Baltistan whereas it remained above normal in Quetta valley. However, mixed trend has been observed at the selected locations of Potohar region.

Temperature Situation during January, 2023

Temperature plays a vital role in the growth and development of agricultural crops. Thermal regime particularly the night temperatures (minimum temp) remained normal to slightly above normal over most parts of the country. However, the southwestern parts of Baluchistan experienced below normal values for night temperatures. Overall, the night temperature remained below normal (at selected locations) with maximum departure up to 1.7°C in Potohar region, 2.9°C in Sindh and 1.9°C in Quetta Valley. Whereas, it remained above normal with maximum departure up to 2.0°C in



Gilgit Baltistan. However, nearly normal night time temperature was observed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa & central-southern Punjab.

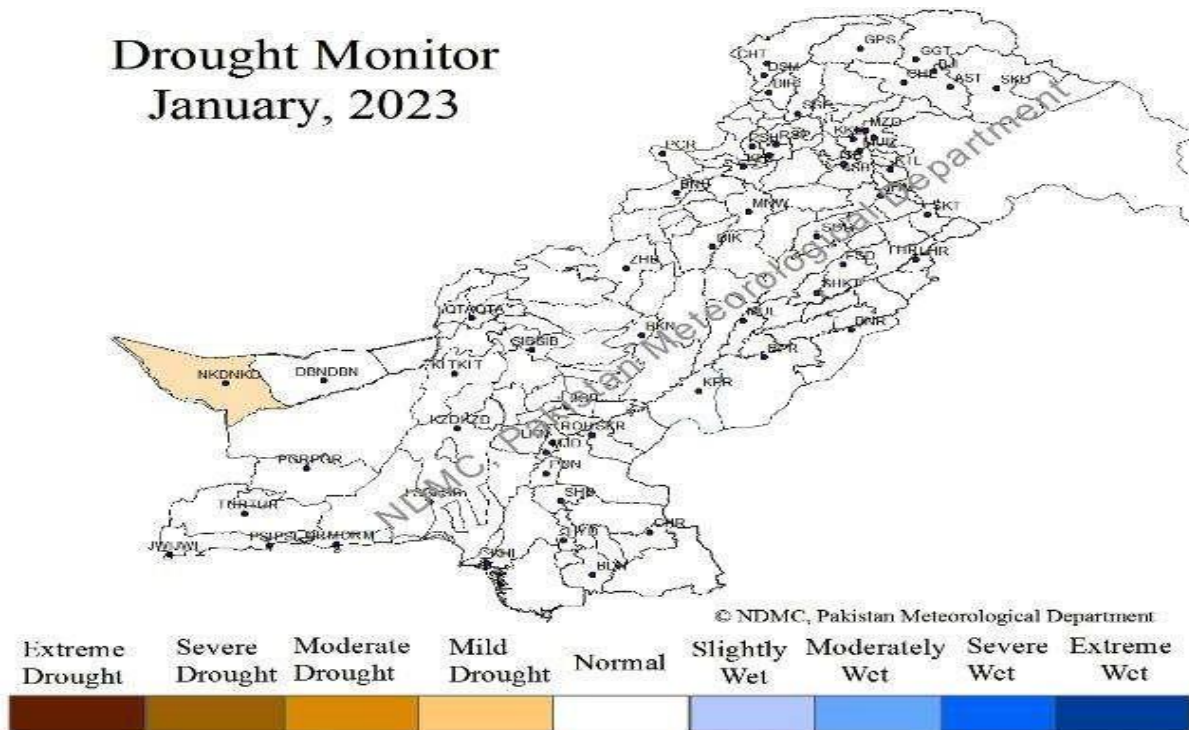
On the other hand, mean monthly temperature (at selected locations) ranged between 11 to 13°C in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 8 to 11°C in Potohar plateau, 11 to 15°C in rest of Punjab, 14 to 15°C in agricultural plains of Sindh, -1.0 to 4°C in Gilgit-Baltistan region and 2.9°C in the high elevated agricultural plains of Baluchistan represented by Quetta valley.

Weather Prediction during February 2023

February has been considered the ending month of extreme winters in Pakistan. Accordingly, rainfalls along with snow over the high mountains occur during this month. The particular areas of northwestern Baluchistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit Baltistan, Kashmir and northern parts of Punjab receive considerable amount of precipitation due to westerly troughs passing across the area. However, fewer rains occur over the rest parts including the southern Punjab, Sindh and adjoining southwestern parts of Baluchistan.

DROUGHT SITUATION

Spatial drought monitor map based on the output results from of different drought monitoring indices and Pakistan Meteorological Department ground station data across Pakistan are represented in Figure given below. In Balochistan Province, Nokundi areas are under moisture stress and mild drought conditions while in rest of the country conditions are normal.



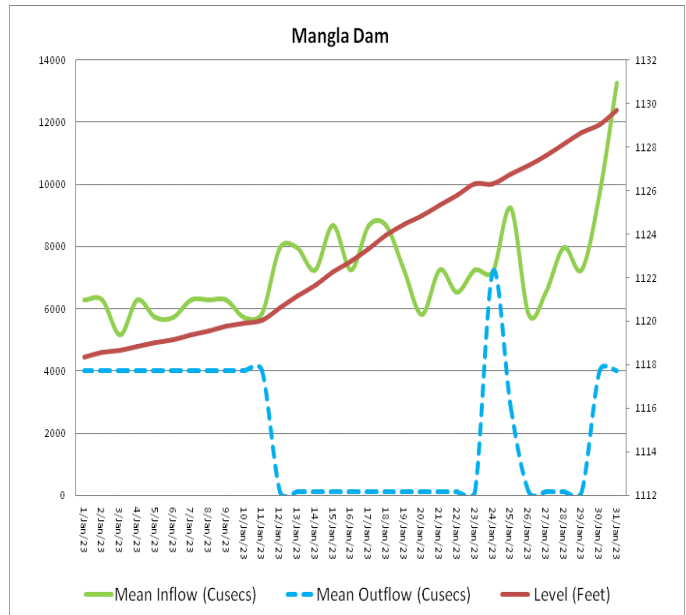
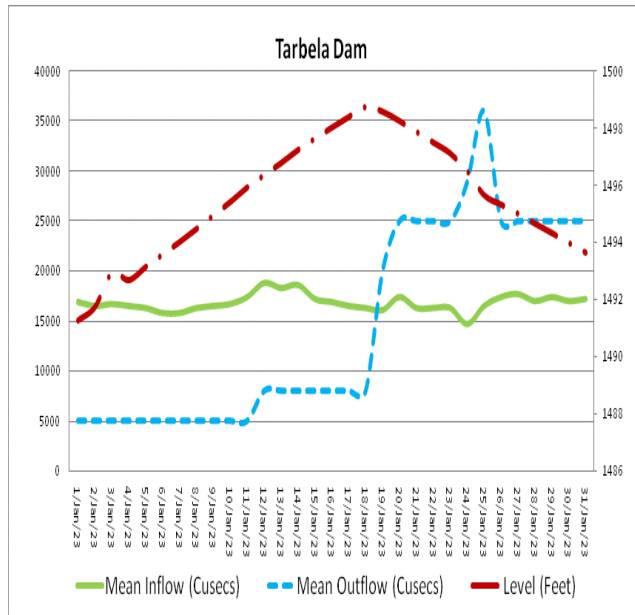
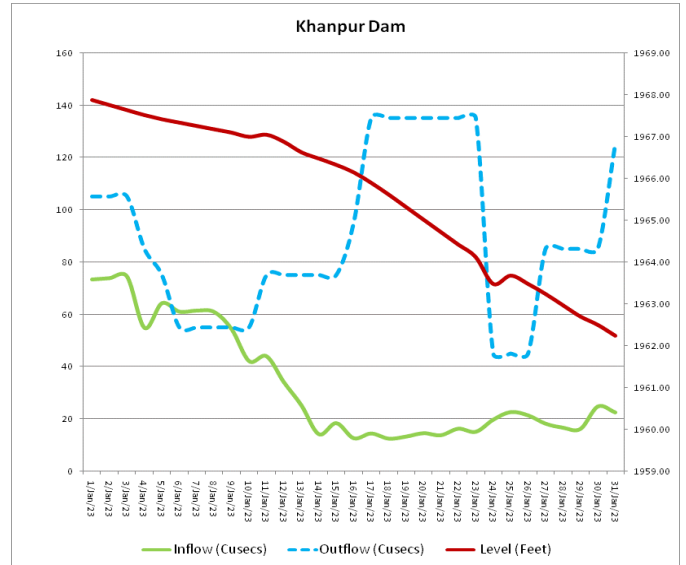
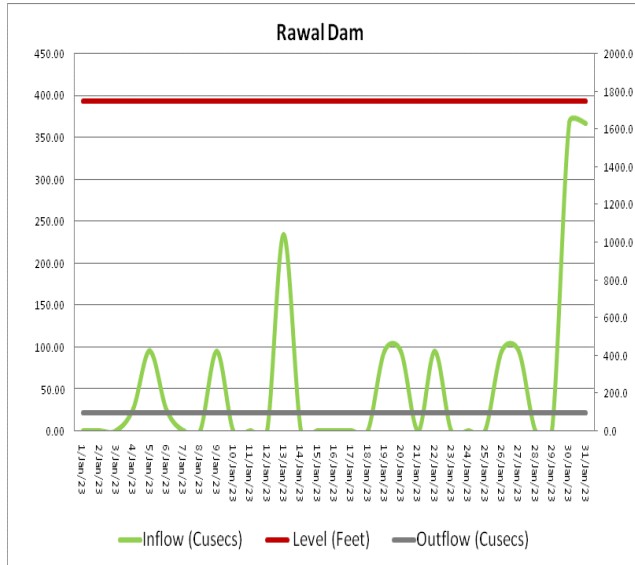
Source: <http://www.ndmc.pmd.gov.pk/>



WATER AVAILABILITY/DAMS FLOW DATA

(Data gathered by Muhammad Fakhar Imam, R&PU)

In the month of January 2023, water inflow, outflow and levels of Rawal, Khanpur, Tarbela and Mangla dams are shown in Figures below. Except Mangla dam, Level at other major reservoirs has dropped due to less or no rains in the catchment areas.



Source: <http://www.ndmc.pmd.gov.pk/>



AVERAGE PRICES OF AGRI. COMMODITIES

(Data compiled by Humma Nisar, P&RD)

As compared to Dec' 22, the prices of all major essential commodities like flour, rice, meat, cooking oil, ghee, pulses, milk, curd, fruits etc. have increased, however, the prices of potatoes, tomatoes and Sugar have been decreased. Similarly, the same increasing trend in prices of all essential commodities has been observed when compared to Jan' 22 with the exception of Gur and Chilies.

S. No	Description	Unit	Average Prices			%change Jan 23 over	
			23-Jan	22-Dec	22-Jan	22-Dec	22-Jan
1	Wheat Flour Bag	20 Kg	1736.49	1556.73	1164.81	11.547	49.079
2	Rice Basmati Broken (Average Quality)	1 Kg	154.27	133.91	100.48	15.204	53.533
3	Rice IRRI-6/9 (Sindh/Punjab)	1 Kg	111.90	101.76	74.99	9.965	49.220
4	Bread plain (Small Size)	Each	93.01	85.97	65.08	8.189	42.916
5	Beef with Bone (Average Quality)	1 Kg	693.96	693.13	583.78	0.120	18.874
6	Mutton (Average Quality)	1 Kg	1452.61	1434.01	1182.12	1.297	22.882
7	Chicken Farm Broiler (Live)	1 Kg	374.94	306.94	195.81	22.154	91.482
8	Milk fresh (Un-boiled)	1 Ltr	150.04	148.05	115.23	1.344	30.209
9	Curd (Dahi) Loose	1 Kg	173.34	170.79	133.26	1.493	30.077
10	Powdered Milk NIDO 390 gm Polybag	Each	646.43	639.39	504.05	1.101	28.247
11	Eggs Hen (Farm)	1 Dozen	285.66	278.38	177.09	2.615	61.308
12	Mustard Oil (Average Quality)	1 Kg	539.45	527.92	380.28	2.184	41.856
13	Cooking Oil Dalda/Habib (5kg)	Each	2715.48	2734.02	2065.72	-0.678	31.454
14	Vegetable Ghee Dalda/Habib 2.5 kg	Each	1305.85	1341.00	1014.87	-2.621	28.672
15	Vegetable Ghee Dalda/Habib (1kg)	Each	509.52	518.12	399.44	-1.660	27.559
16	Bananas (Kela) Local	1 Dozen	123.42	114.71	83.39	7.593	48.003
17	Pulse Masoor (Washed)	1 Kg	263.36	256.39	212.99	2.719	23.649
18	Pulse Moong (Washed)	1 Kg	261.75	247.82	170.92	5.621	53.142
19	Pulse Mash (Washed)	1 Kg	378.13	366.04	270.67	3.303	39.701
20	Pulse Gram	1 Kg	233.43	226.30	161.93	3.151	44.155
21	Potatoes	1 Kg	43.73	62.31	42.28	-29.819	3.430
22	Onions	1 Kg	231.41	207.56	39.41	11.491	487.186
23	Tomatoes	1 Kg	57.75	97.32	55.51	-40.660	4.035
24	Sugar Refined	1 Kg	92.24	93.95	92.18	-1.820	0.065
25	Gur (Average Quality)	1 Kg	138.33	135.49	139.27	2.096	-0.675
26	Salt Powdered (National/Shan) 800gms	Each	49.11	48.25	32.85	1.782	49.498
27	Chilies Powder NATIONAL 200gms	Each	220.09	220.09	279.05	0.000	-21.129
28	Garlic (Lehsun)	1 Kg	366.09	341.05	298.28	7.342	22.734

Increase in Prices



Decrease in price





CPI inflation General, increased to 27.6% on year-on-year basis in Jan 2023 as compared to an increase of 24.5% in the previous month and 13.0% in Jan 2022. On month-on-month basis, it increased to 2.9% in Jan 2023 as compared to an increase of 0.5% in the previous month and an increase of 0.4% in Jan 2022.

CPI inflation Urban, increased to 24.4% on year-on-year basis in Jan 2023 as compared to an increase of 21.6% in the previous month and 13.0% in Jan 2022. On month-on-month basis, it increased to 2.4% in Jan 2023 as compared to an increase of 0.3% in the previous month and an increase of 0.1% in Jan 2022.

CPI inflation Rural, increased to 32.3% on year-on-year basis in Jan 2023 as compared to an increase of 28.8% in the previous month and 12.9% in Jan 2022. On month-on-month basis, it increased to 3.6% in Jan 2023 as compared to an increase of 0.7% in the previous month and an increase of 0.9% in Jan 2022.

TRADE SITUATION

(Data compiled by Humma Nisar, P&RD)

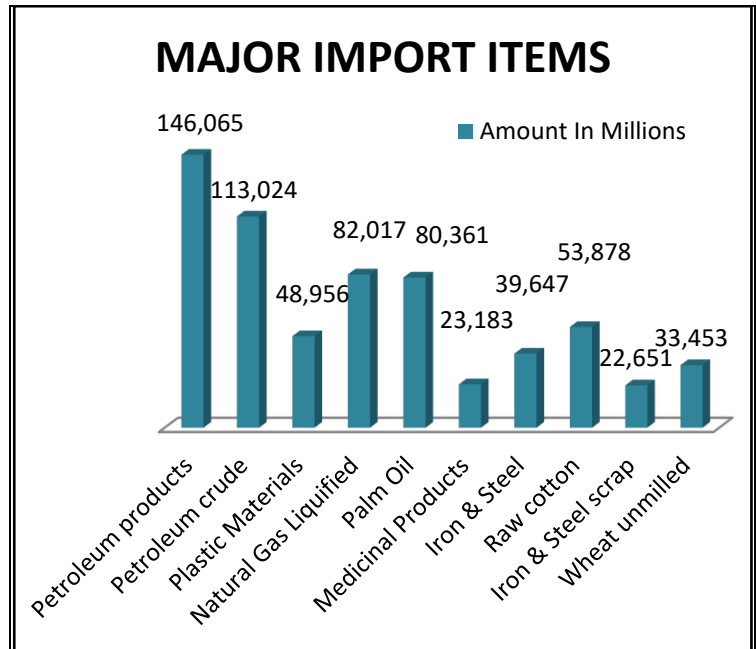
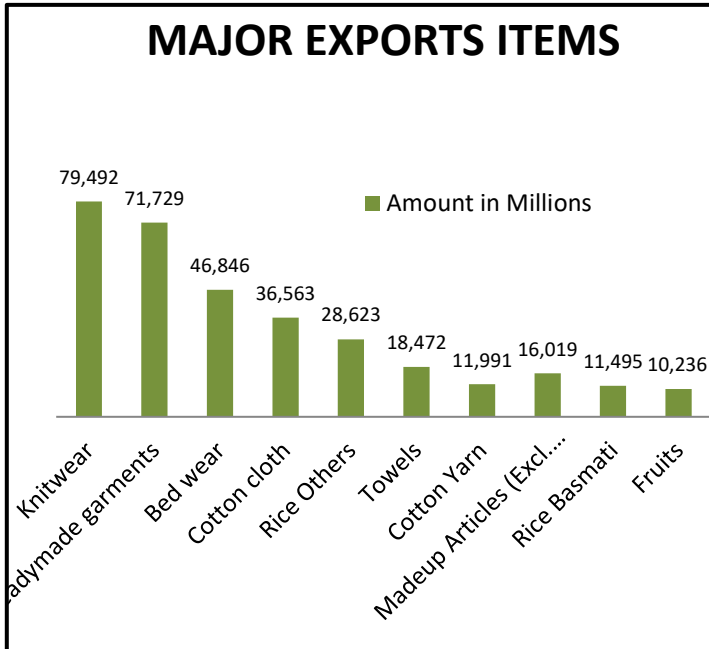
Based on the provisional figures of imports and exports the balance of trade in December, 2022 was (-)638,496 million in terms of Rupees and (-)2,841 million in US dollars.

EXPORTS

- According to the provisional figures compiled by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, exports from Pakistan during December, 2022 amounted to Rs.519,817 million (provisional) as against Rs. 531,599 million in November, 2022 and Rs.489,639 million during December, 2021 showing a decrease of 2.22% over November, 2022 but an increase of 6.16% over December, 2021.
- In terms of US dollars the exports in December, 2022 were \$ 2,313 million (provisional) as compared to \$ 2,391 million in November, 2022 showing a decrease of 3.26% and 16.32% as compared to \$ 2,764 million in December, 2021.
- Main commodities of exports during December, 2022 were Knitwear, Readymade garments, Bed wear, Cotton Cloth, Rice, Towels, Madeup articles, Cotton Yarn and Fruits.

IMPORTS

- Imports into Pakistan during December, 2022 amounted to Rs. 1,158,313 million (provisional) as against Rs. 1,152,054 million in November, 2022 and Rs. 1,342,938 million during December, 2021 showing an increase of 0.54% over November, 2021 but a decrease of 13.75% over December, 2021.
- In terms of US dollars the imports in December, 2022 were \$ 5,154 million (provisional) as compared to \$ 5,182 million in November, 2022 showing a decrease of 0.54% and 32.01% as compared to \$ 7,580 million in December, 2021.
- Main commodities of imports during December, 2022 were Petroleum products and crude, Natural gas liquefied, Palm oil, Raw cotton, Plastic Materials, Iron & steel, Wheat unmilled, Medicinal products, and Iron & steel scrap.



Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

FERTILIZER OFFTAKE SITUATION

(Data compiled by Humma Nisar, P&RD)

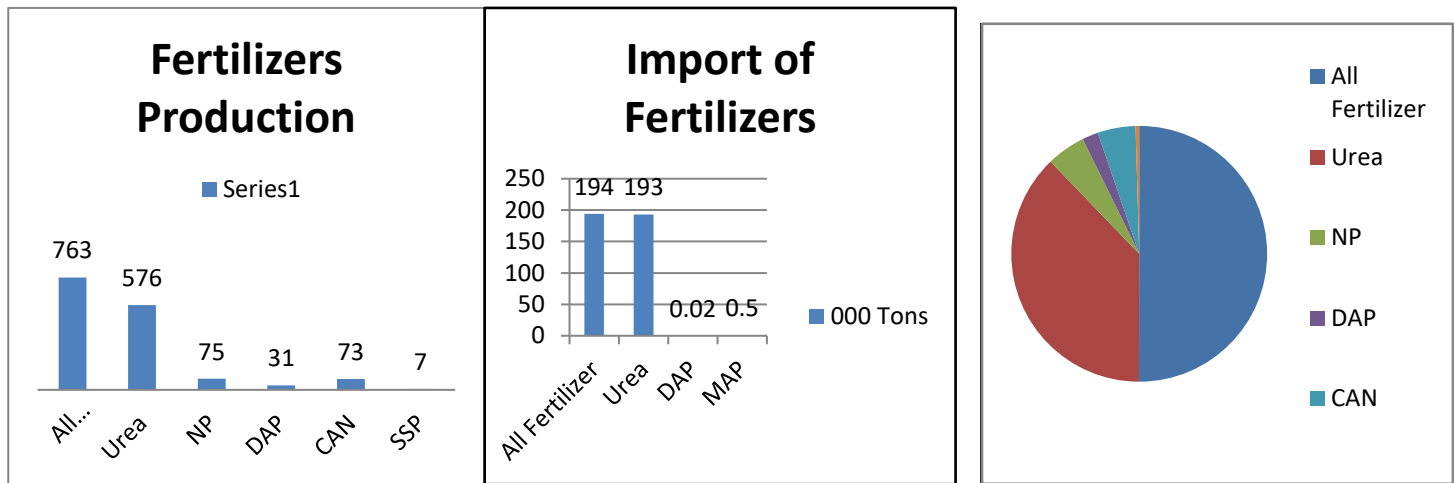
- The data shows that overall nutrient offtake during December 2022 was about 590 thousand tonnes which represented an increase of 44.7 per cent.
- Considerable Increase in offtake of Nitrogen and Phosphate has been observed as 45.1 per cent and 52.3 per cent respectively.
- However, potash offtake decreased by 91.6 per cent over December, 2021.
- In product terms, urea offtake was 833 thousand tonnes which increased by 39.2 per cent, while DAP offtake was 158 thousand tonnes representing an increase of 35.2 per cent over December 2021. Increase in offtake of DAP is due to downward trend of its price and low offtake was observed in previous year.

FERTILIZER PRODUCTION AND IMPORTED SUPPLIES

- Total fertilizer production during December 2022 was about 763 thousand product tonnes. Out of this, urea production was 576, DAP 31, CAN 73, Nitrophos 75 and SSP 7.0 thousand tonnes.
- Imported supplies during December 2022 were 194 thousand tonnes which comprised of urea 193 thousand tonnes, DAP 0.02 thousand tonnes and MAP 0.5 thousand tonnes as



reported by the National Fertilizer Development Centre (NFDC).



Source: National Fertilizer Development Centre

NEWS TRENDS

(Data compiled by Humma Nisar, P&RD)

PPAF distributes Rs269m matching grants among 128 beneficiaries for Promotion of agri-business in Sindh

Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) has distributed matching grants worth Rs 269 million amongst 128 beneficiaries to promote agri-business in Sindh. The initiative aims to contribute to the overall economic development of the province by supporting small and medium enterprises from 6 districts of the province namely Karachi, Hyderabad, Tharparkar, Khairpur, Tando Allahyar, Mirpurkhas, Sujawal, Thatta, Tando Muhammad Khan, Shaheed Benazirabad, Matiari and Sanghar. Under GRASP (Growth for Rural Advancement and Sustainable Progress), the size of the grants distributed ranges from PKR 0.5 to 2.5 million based on the business plans shared by the SMEs and robust evaluation of the capacities of the SMEs conducted under the project earlier. The special focus to gender equality, inclusion of minorities and climate resilience in the project will also improve Pakistan's performance against the SDG indicators in the long-run.

Training of Farmers for Olive Plantation

The government aims to impart training to over 2,800 olive farmers and stakeholders, during the tree plantation campaign for the current season, to encourage and enhance the potential of olive farming across the country. The aim of the initiative is to ensure the production of nutrient-filled hygienic edible oil through the enhancement of domestic output as well as a reducing reliance on the imported commodity.

During the current spring tree plantation drive, about 47 training programmes will be organized by NARC in different areas to familiarise farmers with international best practices for olive cultivation. The farmers will also be trained on orchard management and value addition of the olive to enhance



their income. Along with this, they will also be introduced to the latest marketing techniques, labelling and branding. It is planned that over 1.2 million olive plants will be planted across 8,900 acres to strengthen national efforts behind enhancing the output of domestic edible oil.

Farmers in Sindh concerned over quality of seeds coming from Punjab

Farmers in Sindh have raised concerns over the exorbitant price of counterfeit seeds, and their impact in slowing the growth and development of agriculture across the province. Despite efforts to produce local seed, the sale of counterfeit seeds by unregistered companies is hindering the development of agriculture in the province. The situation has become so dire that farmers are struggling to find high-quality seeds at affordable prices, leading to a decline in crop yields and overall agricultural production in the region. This issue, combined with the rising costs of input, is posing significant challenges for the farmers in Sindh and underscores the need for a comprehensive solution to control the widespread sale of spurious seeds. It is said that over 700 seed companies operate in Pakistan, but only three to four have proper cotton seed breeding programmes. Most companies market crop produce as seeds and lack the expertise and infrastructure to meet the proper standards.

Off-Season Cotton Management Drive Intensified in Punjab

Additional Secretary Agriculture Punjab has directed the provincial agriculture department to intensify ongoing off-season cotton management campaign to get better yield. The campaign will also help managing the harmful pests especially Pink Bollworm in upcoming cotton crop. Apart from this, special awareness campaign is also going on for the farmers and announcements are also being made in mosques, so that the farmers should keep the cotton sticks on their Deras in small bundles while stacking them in such a way that the bases of the sticks are towards the ground so that due to the sunlight, the vermilions and larvae present in these sticks are destroyed. Apart from this, larvae of infested Bollworms be separated and destroy trunks and keep turning the piles of the pellets upside down after a gap of fifteen days. The owners of ginning factories have also been instructed to collect and destroy cotton tenders, seeds and waste etc. Farmers are told during the awareness campaign to wash the stored cotton seeds in stores/warehouses with ammonium phosphide so that the winter sleeping Pink Bollworms present in the seeds is destroyed.

Sources:

- <https://www.urdupoint.com>
- <http://tribune.com>
- <https://www.brecorder.com>



AGRO ADVISORY SERVICES FOR FARMERS

(Data compiled by Muhammad Ismail, Sr.Astt (P&RD), reviewed by Muhammad Fakhar Imam, R&PU)

زرعی سفارشات برائے کسان

گندم

- ☆ اسی کاشت فصل کو دوسرا پانی 80 سے 90 دن اور پچھلی کاشت فصل کو دوسرا پانی 70 سے 80 دن بوائی کے بعد گو بھ کی حالت جبکہ تیسرا پانی اگلی کاشت گندم کو 125 سے 130 دن اور پچھلی کاشت گندم کو 110 سے 115 دن بوائی کے بعد دانے کی دودھیا حالت پر دیں۔

کما

- ☆ فصل کی کاشت کا موزوں ترین وقت فروری کے پہلے ہفتے سے مارچ کے وسط تک ہے۔ اور اچھی پیداوار کے حصول کے لیے کاشت اچھے نکاس والی بھاری میراژ میں کا انتخاب کریں۔
- ☆ ہمیشہ صحت مند بیماریوں اور کیڑوں سے پاک مندرجہ ذیل بیج استعمال کریں۔
- ☆ بھرتی دادہ اقسام سی پی ایف 400-77 سی پی ایف 1237 ایف ایس ایف 240 اور بیج ایس ایف۔
- ☆ بروقت کاشت اور دیگر موزوں حالات میں فی ایکڑ دو آنکھوں والے 30 ہزار سے ڈالنے چاہیں۔
- ☆ کاشت کھیلوں میں کرنے کے لیے ہوا زمین کو گہرا اہل چلا کر مناسب تیاری کے بعد سہاگروں اور پھر جر کے ذریعے 10 تا 12 انچ گہری کھلیاں 4 فٹ کے فاصلے پر بنائیں۔
- ☆ کمزور زمین میں 3 بوری ڈی اے پی اور 2 بوری ایس او پی یا پونے 2 بوری ایم او پی درمیانی زمین میں 2.5 بوری ڈی اے پی اور 2 بوری ایس او پی یا پونے 2 بوری ایم او پی اور زرخیز زمین میں 2 بوری ڈی اے پی اور 2 بوری ایس او پی یا پونے دو بوری ایم او پی فی ایکڑ استعمال کریں۔

مکی

- ☆ بہاریہ مکی کی کاشت تمام میدانی علاقوں میں فروری کے آخر تک مکمل کر لیں۔ موزوں ترین وقت فروری کے آخری دن ہے۔
- ☆ بہاریہ مکی کی کاشت کے لیے قطاروں کا درمیانی فاصلہ اڑھائی فٹ رکھیں۔ ڈرل کاشت کی صورت میں شرح بیج 12 تا 15 کلوگرام فی ایکڑ استعمال کریں۔ دونوں پر کاشت کیے 8 سے 10 کلوگرام بیج فی ایکڑ استعمال کریں۔
- ☆ دوپٹی اقسام کے لیے کمزور زمینوں میں 3 بوری ڈی اے پی + 2 ایس او پی درمیانی زمینوں میں پونے دو بوری یوریا، اڑھائی بوری ڈی اے پی + ڈیڑھ بوری ایس او پی اور زرخیز زمینوں کے لیے 2 بوری ڈی اے پی اور 1 بوری ایس او پی فی ایکڑ استعمال کریں۔

سورج کھئی

- ☆ شمالی اور وسط پنجاب میں سورج کھئی کی کاشت کا وقت فروری کے آخر تک ہے۔ جبکہ جنوبی پنجاب میں 10 فروری تک کاشت مکمل کر لیں۔
- ☆ ترقی دادہ اقسام میں ہائی سن 33، ٹی 40318، اگورا 41، جی ایس یو این 5264، یو ایس 666 کاشت کریں۔
- ☆ کاشت بذریعہ پلانٹر، ٹریکٹر ڈرل، پوریا کیرا کے ذریعے بھی کاشت کی جاسکتی ہیں۔
- ☆ اچھے اگاؤ کے لیے 2 کلوگرام بیج فی ایکڑ استعمال کریں۔ فصل قطاروں میں کاشت کریں۔ قطاروں کا درمیانی فاصلہ سوا فٹ رکھیں اور پودوں کا درمیانی فاصلہ آپاش علاقوں میں 9 انچ اور بارانی علاقوں میں ایک فٹ رکھیں۔

سبزیات و باغات

- ☆ موسم گرما میں اگائی جانے والی سبزیوں میں کرلیہ، گھیا کدو توری، بھنڈی توری، بیگن، ٹماٹر، سبز مرچ شملہ، تراور کھیرا کی کاشت کا وقت فروری تا مارچ ہے۔
- ☆ ٹماٹر اور مرچ کی کاشت بذریعہ پھیری کریں۔ جب پھیری کی عمر 30 تا 35 دن ہو جائے، تو اس پھیری کو پھریوں پر سفارش کردہ فاصلے کے مطابق منتقل کریں۔
- ☆ آم کے پودوں میں ٹائٹروجن فاسفورس، پوناش اور چسپم کی کھاد ڈالیں اور بعد میں آپاشی کریں۔

Agro Advisory for farmers 1.2.2023

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