

AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK

Volume IX, ISSUE II, 2024



**PLANNING & RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
ZARAI TARAQIATI BANK LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE, ISLAMABAD**

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The sowing of Rabi crops in Pakistan stretches from mid-September to end of January. The growth of rabi crops especially wheat is satisfactory. Sowing of lentil crop has completed and recent rains may improve the crop early growth. No serious pest/insect attack has been reported so far. The sowing of gram crop has completed. Harvesting/crushing of sugarcane.

During the month of January 2024, Light to moderate rainfall events were reported in the country where as some of the areas in Balochistan, Sindh, Punjab and KP received trace to zero rainfall during the month. Less to No Precipitation over some of the areas of Balochistan, Sindh and Cholistan region in Punjab province have raised the moisture stressed conditions in previously moisture stressed areas over there. During the month of February 2024, overall near normal rainfall is expected in most parts of the country. Temperatures are forecasted to remain slightly above normal nationwide.

As mentioned by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), during the month of January 2024, prices of Chicken (31.44%), Tomatoes (28.28%), Onions (27.87%), Eggs (17.22%), Fresh Vegetables (8.31%), Pulse Gram (7.63%), Fish (5.47%), Tea (4.93%), Dry Fruits (4.14%), Fresh Fruits (3.64%), Pulse Moong (3.26%), Gur (3.01%), Sugar (2.89%), Besan (2.62%) and Meat (1.87%) were increased over December 2023.

As reported by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), Exports during July – January, 2023 - 2024 FY2023-24 totaled Rs. 5,081,794 million (provisional) as against Rs.3,701,723 million during the corresponding period of last year showing an increase of 37.28%. Imports during July – January, 2023 - 2024 FY2023-24 totaled Rs. 8,841,967 million (provisional) as against Rs. 8,092,743 million during the corresponding period of last year showing an increase of 9.26%.

As published by the National Fertilizer Development Centre (NFDC), Urea and DAP offtake was respectively 613 and 67 thousand tonnes that decreased by 2.9 and 30 per cent over January 2023. Total nutrient offtake during January 2024 was 378 thousand tonnes, which decreased by 7.2 per cent over January 2023. Nitrogen, phosphate and potash offtake decreased by 3.8, 25.6 and 11.8 per cent, respectively.



2. CURRENT CROP SITUATION

2.1. Wheat Crop

In Punjab, the growth and development of the crops both in rainfed and irrigated areas has been reported as satisfactory. Recently occurred rains have improved this situation, particularly in the rainfed belt. Wheat crop is reported at shooting stage in most parts. Aphid attack has been reported all across Pakistan on wheat crop. Loose Smut disease of Wheat crop has also reported in few districts of Punjab province. In Sindh province condition of Wheat crop is reported satisfactory. The crop has been entered into maturity stages. In KP and Balochistan provinces the condition of Wheat crop is reported satisfactory and its shooting stage.

2.2. Oilseed Gram, and Lentils

In Punjab, growth and development of grams and chickpea have been reported satisfactory. The early sown crop is attaining the flowering stage. The growth of oilseed crops including mustard is reported satisfactory and the crop is at pod formation while the mid and late-sown crop is at the flowering stage. Sowing of Masoor crop has been completed. Germination/growth of the crop is reported satisfactory. Land preparation of spring sunflower crop is in process across the province. In Sindh, Condition of oil seed crops is reported satisfactory. Castor oil etc. are growing satisfactory at capsule formation stage. Rape Mustard is at pod formation stage, Safflower and Linseed are at vegetative stage and sunflower at early germination stage. In KP, the growth of oil seed crops including newly introduced biofuel crop Jatropha is reported satisfactory. Farmers are preparing land for spring sunflower crop.

2.3. Sugarcane

In Punjab, Spring sugarcane crop is in sowing process. In Sindh, Crushing of Sugarcane is in full swing and good yield is expected in the province. In KP, harvesting/crushing of Sugarcane crop is in progress and good yield is expected.

2.4. Horticulture

- In Punjab, harvesting/picking of winter vegetables and fruit (Citrus) is in progress and good yield has been obtained this year.
- In Sindh, seasonal fruits like Guava, Banana, and Cheeko are in good condition. Cheeko and Apple stone (Bare) are at fruit formation stage. Picking/harvesting of winter vegetables is in progress and good yield is being obtained.
- In KP, harvesting of winter vegetables is in progress and these are available in the market. Growth of orchid is satisfactory and good yield of Citrus has been reported.
- In Balochistan, all varieties of Apples have developed color and picking of the fruit is in progress. Yield of winter vegetables are reported well, and these are available in the market.
- In GB, most of the agricultural activities has been suspended due to extreme cold and snowy conditions in most parts of the region.

Source:

- i. Directorate of Agricultural information Punjab, Sindh, KP.
- ii. Department of Agricultural Extension Balochistan.
- iii. Agriculture Bulletins, Pakistan Metrological Department.



3. WEATHER SITUATION

Rainfall/Precipitation

During the month of January 2024, light to moderate rainfall events reported in the country where as isolated parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan and most areas of Sindh and Punjab province received trace to zero rainfall during the month. Below-normal rainfall was reported in Gilgit Baltistan, AJK Sindh, Balochistan Khyber Paktunkhawa, Punjab province except Ormara and Lebella areas in Balochistan.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF MONTHLY RAINFALL RECORDED ACROSS PAKISTAN DURING JANUARY 2024

Sr.No.	Station	Rainfall(mm)	Sr.No.	Station	Rainfall(mm)
1	DIR	58	11	MALAMJABBA	23
2	PATTAN	45	12	KALAM	22.8
3	MUZAFFARABAD CITY	44.3	13	KALAT	21
4	MUZAFFARABAD AIRPORT	40.6	14	SAIDU SHARIF	20
5	PARACHINAR	35	15	BALAKOT	19
6	RAWALAKOT	32.52	16	LASBELA	19
7	QUETTA (SAMUNGLI)	31.01	17	CHAKLALA AIRBASE	17.05
8	ORMARA	30	18	PASNI	17
9	G.DOPATTA	28	19	MURREE	13.5
10	QUETTA (SH MANDA)	23.2	20	CHITRAL	12.4

Relative Humidity

The mean Relative Humidity (RH) remained above normal over most parts (Selected locations) of the country particularly in lower Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Potohar region, Central & Southern Punjab, and Sindh province. Below normal values are recorded over Quetta valley and Gilgit Baltistan. Maximum value of mean RH observed as 88% at D.I Khan, 86% at Sargodha ,85% at Jhelum, and 82% at Faisalabad. Maximum number of days with mean RH greater than or equal to 80% observed at D.I.Khan for 25 days.

Temperature Regime during January, 2024

Temperature plays a vital role in the growth and development of crops. Thermal regime particularly the night time temperatures remained mostly normal to slightly below normal in Punjab, KP, and Sindh. However, above normal minimum temperatures observed in most parts of Baluchistan, Gilgit Baltistan. Whereas below normal minimum temperatures observed over the lower parts of the Sindh particularly Badin. The lowest temperatures observed over the northeastern parts Gilgit Baltistan. The night time temperature at selected locations remained normal to below normal with departure of -1.2°C in Peshawar Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and -3.0°C in Potohar region, whereas the rest of Punjab (Selected locations) observed nearly normal temperatures. However, slightly below normal in Sindh. Moreover, above normal temperature observed in Quetta valley with maximum departure of 2.0°C. Whereas, Gilgit Baltistan showed a mixed trend. Mean monthly temperature (at selected locations) ranged between 09 to 10°C in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 09 to 10°C in Potohar plateau, 09 to 12°C in remaining parts of Punjab, 12 to 16°C in agricultural plains of Sindh, 0.0 to 6.0°C in Gilgit-Baltistan



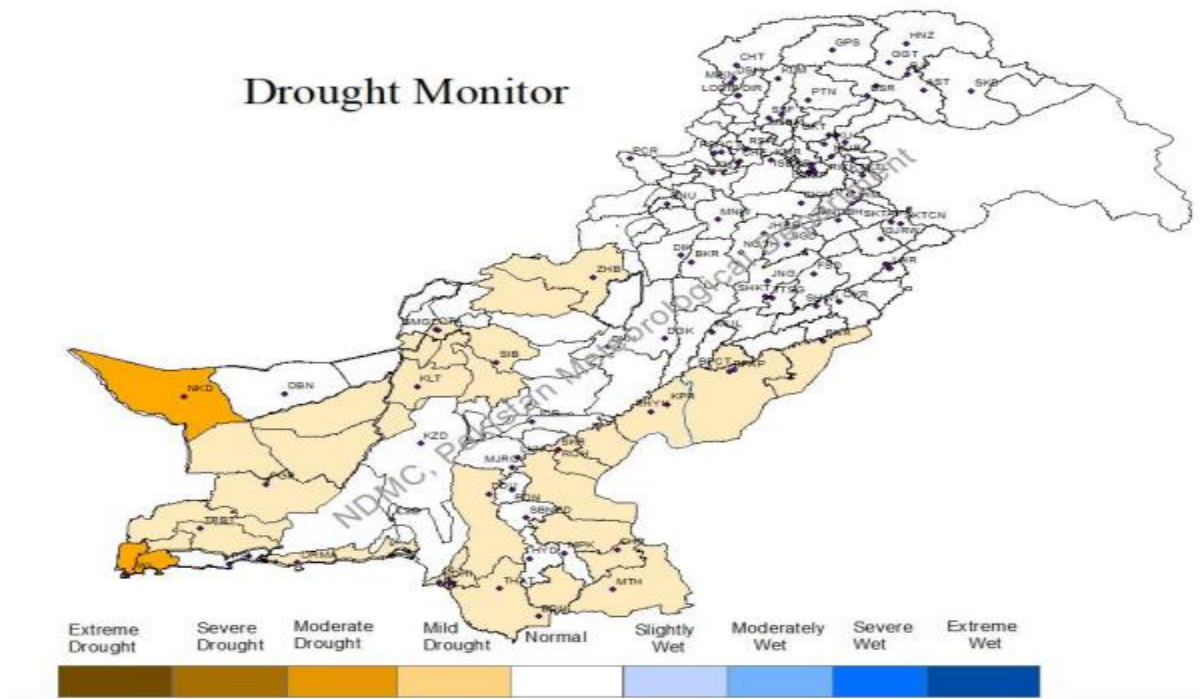
region and it was observed 8.3°C in the high elevated agricultural plains of Baluchistan represented by Quetta valley.

Weather Outlook for February, 2024

Overall near normal rainfall is expected in most parts of the country. Mainly dry conditions are expected over the country for the forecasted month. Warmer daytime temperatures and colder nighttime temperature are expected in Upper Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit-Baltistan, adjoining areas of Kashmir and Potohar region. A moderate amount of water would be available for standing crops and vegetables having positive impact on Rabi crops. Farmers in Barani areas may plan scheduled watering. Seasonal illnesses may prevail due to dry spell.

4. DROUGHT SITUATION

The spatial drought monitor map based on the output results from different drought monitoring indices and Pakistan Meteorological Department ground station data across Pakistan is represented below. Moderate Drought conditions may be observed in Nokundi, Jiwani, Gawadar, Ormara, Bolan, Sibbi while Mild Drought conditions may be observed in Kharan, Kech, Turbat, Killa Saifullah, Quetta, Zhob districts and coastal areas of Balochistan. In Sindh, Dadu, Tharparkar, Umerkot, Sanghar, Khairpur, Ghotki, Thatta, Badin, Sajawal and Karachi districts while cholistan in Punjab Mild Drought conditions may be observed.

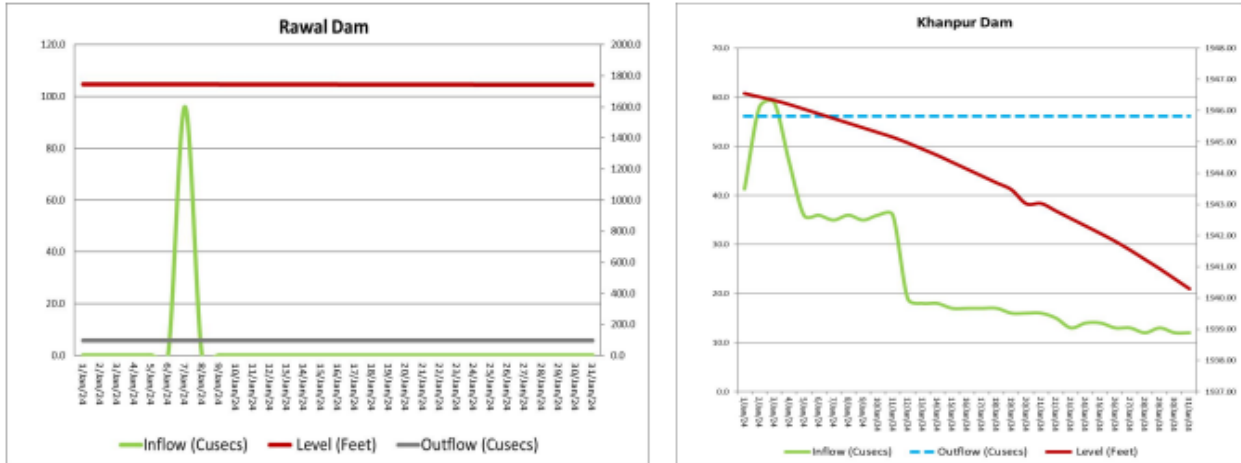


Keeping in view the forecast for February 2024, drought-affected areas of Sindh, Balochistan and Punjab Province may not get enough relief as compared to the previous month.

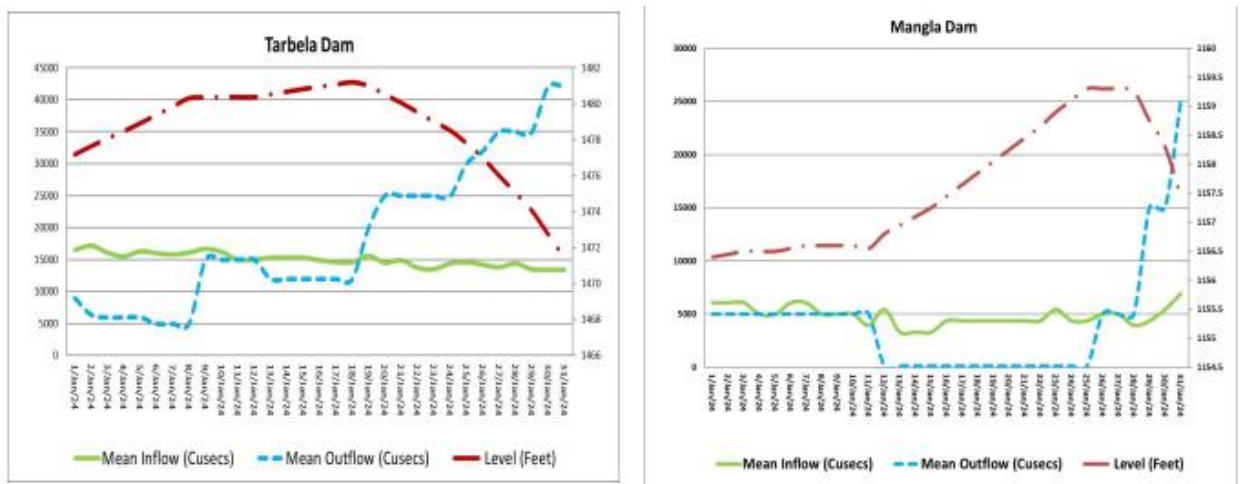
Source: <http://www.ndmc.pmd.gov.pk/>

5. WATER AVAILABILITY/DAMS FLOW DATA

In the month of January 2024, water inflow, outflow and levels of the Rawal, Khanpur, Tarbela and Mangla dams are shown below. The level at Tarbela, Mangla and Khanpur reservoirs has dropped while at other major reservoir Rawal no change observed.



Water inflow, outflow and level of Rawal and Khanpur Dams



Water inflow, outflow and level of Tarbela and Mangla Dams


6. AVERAGE PRICES OF AGRI. COMMODITIES

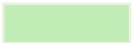
- i. CPI inflation General, increased to 28.3% on year-on-year basis in January 2024 as compared to an increase of 29.7% in the previous month and 27.6% in January 2023. On month-on-month basis, it increased to 1.8% in January 2024 as compared to an increase of 0.8% in the previous month and an increase of 2.9% in January 2023.
- ii. CPI inflation Urban, increased to 30.2% on year-on-year basis in January 2024 as compared to an increase of 30.9% in the previous month and 24.4% in January 2023. On month-on-month basis, it increased to 1.8% in January 2024 as compared to an increase of 0.7% in the previous month and an increase of 2.4% in January 2023.
- iii. CPI inflation Rural, increased to 25.7% on year-on-year basis in January 2024 as compared to

an increase of 27.9% in the previous month and 32.3% in January 2023. On month-on-month basis, it increased to 1.9% in January 2024 as compared to an increase of 1.0% in the previous month and an increase of 3.6% in January 2023.

Detail are given below in table:

S. No.	Description	Unit	Average Prices			%change Jan 24 over	
			Jan 24	Dec 23	Jan 23	Dec 23	Jan 23
1	Wheat Flour Bag	20 Kg	2812.28	2818.49	1736.49	-0.22	61.95
2	Rice Basmati Broken (Average Qualit	1 Kg	222.89	220.97	154.27	0.87	44.48
3	Rice IRR1-6/9 (Sindh/Punjab)	1 Kg	167.66	163.36	111.90	2.63	49.83
4	Bread plain (Small Size)	Each	115.79	115.79	93.01	0.00	24.49
5	Beef with Bone (Average Quality)	1 Kg	835.65	824.80	693.96	1.32	20.42
6	Mutton (Average Quality)	1 Kg	1731.66	1708.93	1452.61	1.33	19.21
7	Chicken Farm Broiler (Live)	1 Kg	437.65	348.37	374.94	25.63	16.73
8	Milk fresh (Un-boiled)	1 Ltr	185.33	185.28	150.04	0.03	23.52
9	Curd (Dahi) Loose	1 Kg	215.53	215.53	173.34	0.00	24.34
10	Powdered Milk NIDO 390 gm Polyba	Each	823.87	823.47	646.43	0.05	27.45
11	Eggs Hen (Farm)	1 Dozen	416.69	367.39	285.66	13.42	45.87
12	Mustard Oil (Average Quality)	1 Kg	503.18	504.56	539.45	-0.27	-6.72
13	Cooking Oil DALDA or Other Similar	Each	2755.81	2787.10	2715.48	-1.12	1.49
14	Vegetable Ghee DALDA/HABIB 2.5 k	Each	1311.13	1328.77	1305.85	-1.33	0.40
15	Vegetable Ghee DALDA/HABIB or Ot	Each	502.79	506.57	509.52	-0.75	-1.32
16	Bananas (Kela) Local	1 Dozen	119.85	115.00	123.42	4.22	-2.89
17	Pulse Masoor (Washed)	1 Kg	339.50	335.16	263.36	1.29	28.91
18	Pulse Moong (Washed)	1 Kg	302.54	286.56	261.75	5.58	15.58
19	Pulse Mash (Washed)	1 Kg	539.94	529.54	378.13	1.96	42.79
20	Pulse Gram	1 Kg	257.78	239.56	233.43	7.61	10.43
21	Potatoes	1 Kg	59.24	83.25	43.73	-28.84	35.47
22	Onions	1 Kg	214.14	167.38	231.41	27.94	-7.46
23	Tomatoes	1 Kg	138.21	111.21	57.75	24.28	139.32
24	Sugar Refined	1 Kg	145.46	141.00	92.24	3.16	57.70
25	Gur (Average Quality)	1 Kg	207.62	203.13	138.33	2.21	50.09
26	Salt Powdered (NATIONAL/SHAN) 80	Each	68.85	68.77	49.11	0.12	40.20
27	Chilies Powder NATIONAL 200 gm Pa	Each	400.00	400.00	220.09	0.00	81.74
28	Garlic (Lehsun)	1 Kg	588.63	587.21	366.09	0.24	60.79
29	Tea Lipton Yellow Label 190 gm Pack	Each	563.59	576.65	413.53	-2.26	36.29

Increase in Prices 

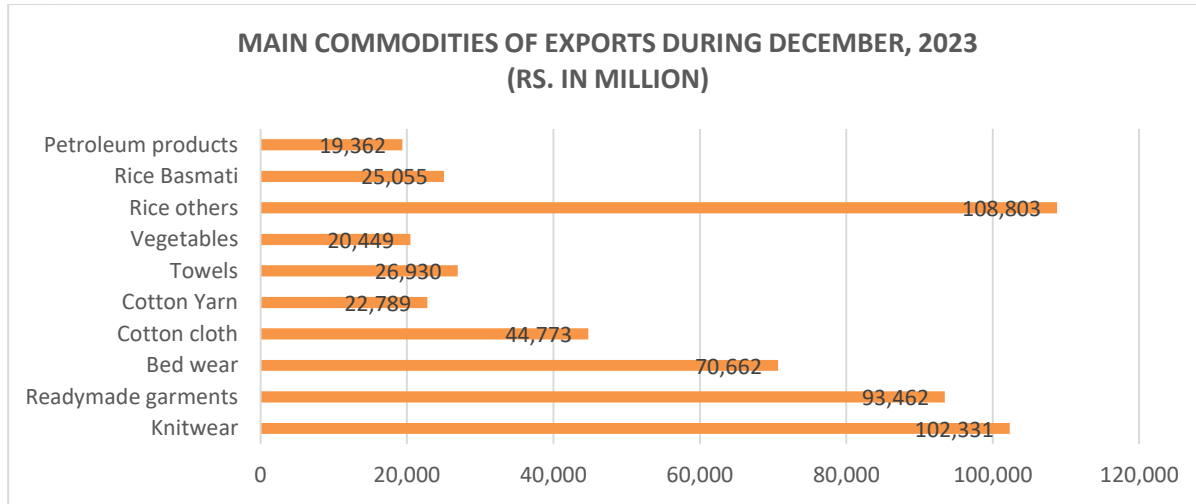
Decrease in price 

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics.

7. TRADE SITUATION

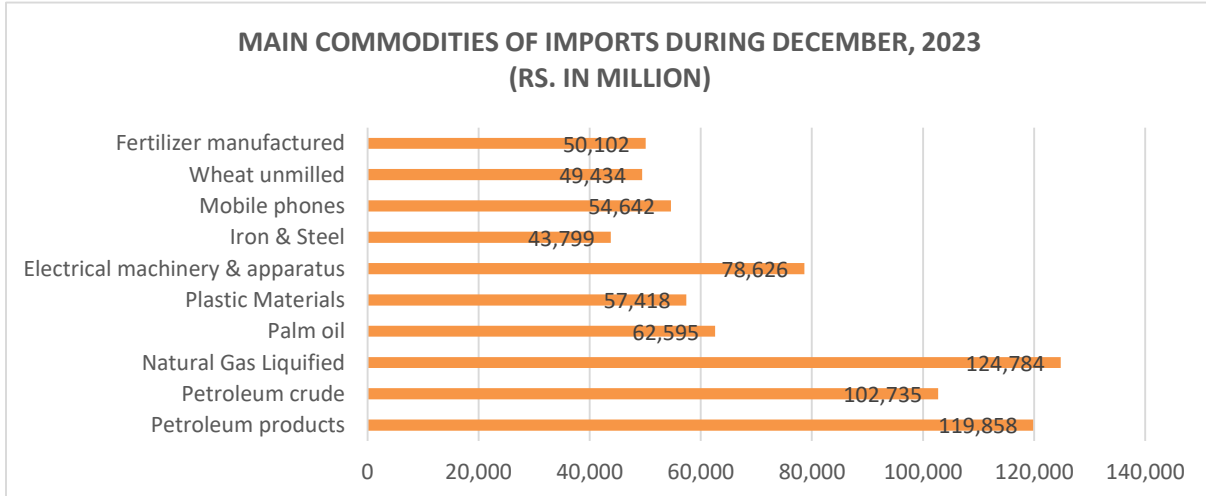
Exports

- According to the provisional figures compiled by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, exports from Pakistan during January, 2024 amounted to Rs.782,646 million (provisional) as against Rs. 799,588 million in December, 2023 and Rs. 523,831 million during January, 2023 showing a decrease of 2.12% over December, 2023 but increased by 49.41% over January, 2023.
- In terms of US dollars the exports in January, 2024 were \$ 2,792 million (provisional) as compared to \$ 2,822 million in December, 2023 showing a decrease of 1.06% over December, 2023 but increased by 24.81% as compared to \$ 2,237 million in January, 2023.



Imports

- i. Imports into Pakistan during January, 2024 amounted to Rs. 1,337,280 million (provisional) as against Rs. 1,317,463 million in December, 2023 and Rs. 1,129,878 million during January, 2023 showing an increase of 1.50% over December, 2023 and increased by 18.36% over January, 2023.
- ii. In terms of US dollars the imports in January, 2024 were \$ 4,771 million (provisional) as compared to \$ 4,650 million in December, 2023 showing an increase of 2.60% over December, 2023 but decreased by 1.14% as compared to \$ 4,826 million in January, 2023.



Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

8. FERTILIZER OFFTAKE SITUATION

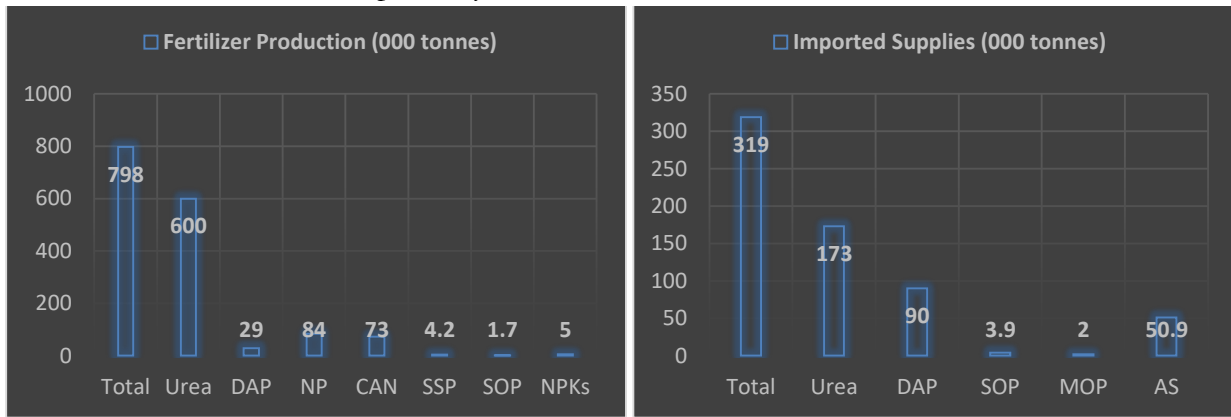
- Total nutrient offtake during January 2024 was 378 thousand tonnes, reflecting a decrease of 7.2 percent over January 2023.
- In nutrient terms, nitrogen, phosphate and potash offtake decreased by 3.8, 25.6 and 11.8 percent, respectively over January 2023.



- Urea offtake during January 2024 was 613 thousand tonnes, which decreased by 2.9 percent over January 2023.
- DAP offtake was 67 thousand tonnes, 30 percent less than January last year.

Fertilizer Production and Imported Supplies

Total domestic fertilizer production during January 2024 was 798 thousand tonnes. Urea and DAP production was 600 and 29 thousand tonnes, respectively. Production of other products i.e. NP, CAN, NPKs, SSP and SOP was 84, 73, 5, 4.2 and 1.7 thousand tonnes, respectively. Total imported supplies were 319 thousand tonnes comprising 173, 90, 50.9, 3.9 and 2.0 thousand tonnes of urea, DAP, AS, SOP and MOP, respectively.



Source: National Fertilizer Development Centre

9. NEWS TRENDS

- Caretaker Federal Minister for National Food Security and Research addressed a conference on AI in Agriculture, stressing the importance of technological support for small-scale farmers. The event organized by HEC and the Ministry covered topics like AI applications in agriculture and food security. Dr. Malik highlighted climate change challenges and emphasized AI integration for strategic solutions. He emphasized the role of data accumulation and AI in fostering agricultural growth in Pakistan. HEC Chairman discussed administrative challenges hindering collaboration among stakeholders and encouraged data-driven decision-making. The conference recommended embracing the latest technology, establishing a common data platform, and aligning policies with Agro-ecological Zone needs.
- Citrus exports have declined significantly from \$300 million to \$100 million, raising serious concerns. The Vice Chancellor of the University of Agriculture Faisalabad highlighted this issue during a workshop for citrus farmers. He emphasized the university's efforts to enhance citrus production and address farmers' challenges, especially with the preference for seedless citrus globally. The Vice Chancellor stressed the urgency of establishing certified seed nurseries and developing a modern nursery mechanism through industry-public partnerships. He acknowledged the time required for restoring existing citrus orchards and proposed a business model involving banks to support farmers until the fruits yield. The Vice Chancellor also suggested creating clusters of different citrus varieties. Another speaker, the Vice Chancellor of



Agricultural University, Multan, emphasized the importance of strengthening relationships between farmers and agricultural experts for agricultural prosperity. The Secretary of the Board of Revenue acknowledged the historical significance of the village 332 G.B Jakhra and praised the efforts of Dr. Iqrar Ahmad Khan in fostering ties between farmers and scientists. Additionally, the former Director General Extension Punjab mentioned ongoing efforts to make citrus cultivation more profitable, with 500 registered nurseries in Punjab.

- Driven by a bumper crop and robust international demand, Pakistan's rice exports for the first half of this financial year have soared by over 76%, surpassing expectations. According to data released by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), from July to December 2023, the country exported rice valued at \$1.63 billion, a remarkable increase from \$927 million during the same period in 2022, reflecting a growth of 76.5%. Exporters anticipate that the overall export of rice could reach a historic \$3.5 billion, considering the current surge in various rice varieties. The export figures include 2,570,727 metric tons (MT) of rice, compared to 1,732,884 MT during the same period in 2022, indicating a substantial 48.35% increase in volume. Basmati rice accounted for 318,284 MT, representing superior quality, while 2,252,442 MT comprised other rice varieties.
- Pakistan and South Korea are collaborating on Technical Cooperation Projects (TCP) to revolutionize potato seed production using aeroponics technology. The joint initiative between KOPIA and PARC aims to enhance agricultural productivity and create job opportunities. A ceremony at the National Agricultural Research Center celebrated the successful harvest of potato seeds, attended by key figures including the Federal Minister for National Food Security and Research, the Korean Ambassador, and the Chairman of PARC. The adoption of aeroponic technology was highlighted as a means to boost potato production and ensure virus-free seeds. Currently, only 2% of Pakistan's potato seed needs are met locally, with the new technology positioning the country to achieve self-sufficiency. The Korean Ambassador noted the swift progress of the project and outlined plans for upcoming initiatives, while the Chairman of PARC stressed the significance of the first aeroponic potato seed production facility in Pakistan. The project aims to address the import of 98% of Pakistan's potato seeds due to low-quality local seeds. Dr. Ali announced projects worth over \$8 million for livestock and smart farming in 2025, expressing gratitude to South Korea for its support. Plans were outlined to provide 160,000 tons of certified seed potatoes over five years through the construction of aeroponic greenhouses. The initiative aims to cut production costs, boost yields, and achieve self-sufficiency, marking a significant step toward agricultural advancement in both countries.

Sources: *Business Recorder*

10. AGRO ADVISORY SERVICES FOR FARMERS

زرعی سفارشات برائے کسان

گندم

- ☆ اگسی کاشت عمل کو دوسرا پانی 80 سے 90 دن اور مکھی کاشت عمل کو دوسرا پانی 70 سے 80 دن برائی کے بعد گوبھ کی حالت جبکہ تیسرا پانی اگسی کاشت گندم کو 125 سے 130 دن اور مکھی کاشت گندم کو 110 سے 115 دن برائی کے بعد دانے کی رودھیا حالت پر دیں۔

کماڈ

- ☆ فصل کی کاشت کا موزوں ترین وقت فروری کے پہلے پختے سے مارچ کے وسط تک ہے۔ اور اگسی پیداوار کے حصول کے لیے کاشت اچھے ناس والی ہماری میرا زمین کا انتخاب کریں۔
- ☆ ہمیشہ صحت مند بیاریوں اور کیڑوں سے پاک مندرجہ ذیل بیج استعمال کریں۔
- ☆ بھرتی داد و اقسام سی پی ایف 400-77 سی پی ایف 237 اچھے ایف 240 اور بیج ایف۔
- ☆ بھرمیانی اقسام ایف پی ایف 213، ایف پی ایف 234، سی پی ایف 246، سی پی ایف 247، سی پی ایف 248 اور سی پی ایف 249۔
- ☆ بروقت کاشت اور دیگر موزوں حالات میں فی ایکڑ دو آنکھوں والے 30 ہزار سے ڈالے جائیں۔
- ☆ کاشت کھیلوں میں کرنے کے لیے ہموار زمین کو گہرا اہل چلا کر مناسب تیاری کے بعد سہا گدیوں اور پھر رجر کے ذریعے 10 تا 12 انچ گہری کھیلیاں 4 فٹ کے فاصلے پر بنائیں۔
- ☆ کمزور زمین میں 3 بوری ڈی اے پی اور 2 بوری ایف او پی یا پونے 2 بوری ایم او پی درمیانی زمین میں 2.5 بوری ڈی اے پی اور 2 بوری ایف او پی یا پونے 2 بوری ایم او پی اور زرخیز زمین میں 2 بوری ڈی اے پی اور 2 بوری ایف او پی یا پونے دو بوری ایم او پی فی ایکڑ استعمال کریں۔

مکھی

- ☆ بہاری مکھی کی کاشت تمام میدانی علاقوں میں فروری کے آخر تک مکمل کر لیں۔ موزوں ترین وقت فروری کے آخری دن ہے۔
- ☆ بہاری مکھی کے لیے قطاروں کا درمیانی فاصلہ اڑھائی فٹ رکھیں۔ ڈال کاشت کی صورت میں شرح بیج 12 تا 15 کلوگرام فی ایکڑ استعمال کریں۔ دھوں پر کاشت کیلئے 8 سے 10 کلوگرام بیج فی ایکڑ استعمال کریں۔
- ☆ دو قطبی اقسام کے لیے کمزور زمینوں میں 3 بوری ڈی اے پی + 2 ایف او پی درمیانی زمینوں میں پونے دو بوری یا ماڑھائی بوری ڈی اے پی + ڈیڑھ بوری ایف او پی اور زرخیز زمینوں کے لیے 2 بوری ڈی اے پی اور 1 بوری ایف او پی فی ایکڑ استعمال کریں۔

سورج مکھی

- ☆ شمالی اور وسط پنجاب میں سورج مکھی کی کاشت کا وقت فروری کے آخر تک ہے۔ جبکہ جنوبی پنجاب میں 10 فروری تک کاشت مکمل کر لیں۔
- ☆ ترقی داد و اقسام میں ہائی سن 33، ٹی 140318، گورا 14، جی ایف یو این 5264، یو ایف 666 کاشت کریں۔
- ☆ کاشت بذریعہ پلانٹر ٹریکٹر ڈال، پود یا 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 آہٹ فٹ علاقوں میں 9 انچ اور بارانی علاقوں میں ایک فٹ رکھیں۔

سبزیات و باغات

- ☆ موسم گرما میں اگائی جانے والی سبزیوں میں کرلی، گھیا، کدو، توری، بھنڈی، توری، بیگن، نما، سبزی، شلہ، تر اور کھیرا کی کاشت کا وقت فروری تا مارچ ہے۔
- ☆ نما، تر اور مرچ کی کاشت بذریعہ ٹریکٹر کریں۔ جب ٹریکٹر کی عمر 30 تا 35 دن ہو جائے، تو اس ٹریکٹر کو پٹر یوں پر سفارش کردہ قاصلے کے مطابق منتقل کریں۔
- ☆ آم کے پودوں میں ناشر و جن قاسطورس، پوناش اور چسم کی کھاؤ ڈالیں اور بعد میں آہٹھی کریں۔

Source: Zarat Nama, Directorate of Agricultural Information

پلاننگ اینڈ ریسرچ ڈیپارٹمنٹ

زرعی ترقیاتی بینک لمیٹڈ

ہیڈ آفس، اسلام آباد

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