

# AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK

Volume IX, ISSUE III, 2024

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**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 this month of February, below normal rains reported from most parts of the country except some isolated locations including Central/Western Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, North-western Balochistan and coastal areas of Balochistan & Sindh, where above normal rainfall was reported.

As mentioned by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), during the month of February 2024, prices of Fresh Fruits (6.87%), Honey (3.18%), Fish (3.14%), Besan (2.47%), Pulse Moong (2.16%), Pulse Gram (1.48%), Meat (1.23%), Gram Whole (1.15%), Condiments and Spices (1.06%), Beverages (0.75%), Dry Fruits (0.60%), Pan Prepared (0.46%), Beans (0.45%), Rice (0.45%) and Pulse Mash (0.34%) were increased over January 2024.

As reported by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), exports during July – February, 2023 - 2024 FY2023-24 totaled Rs. 5,802,562 million (provisional) as against Rs. 4,285,383 million during the corresponding period of last year showing an increase of 35.40%. Imports during July – February, 2023 - 2024 FY2023-24 totaled Rs. 10,045,404 million (provisional) as against Rs. 9,142,097 million during the corresponding period of last year showing an increase of 9.88%.

As published by the National Fertilizer Development Centre (NFDC), Urea and DAP offtake was respectively 543 and 115 thousand tonnes that increased by 8.1 and 18 percent over February 2023. Total nutrient offtake during February 2024 was 390 thousand tonnes, which increased by 8.6 percent over February 2023. Nitrogen and phosphate offtake increased by 9.7 and 5.8 per cent, respectively while potash offtake decreased by 9.4 percent.



## 2. CURRENT CROP SITUATION

### 2.1. Wheat Crop

In Punjab, the growth of wheat crop has been reported satisfactory. Overall, wheat crop is reported at spike formation stage in most parts of the province. In Sindh, Condition of wheat crop is reported satisfactory. The crop has been entered into full maturity. In KP, the condition of wheat crop is reported satisfactory and its near flowering stage.

### 2.2. Maize Crop

Spring Maize sowing has been complete in Sindh Province. In Punjab Province Spring Maize crop is in Process of sowing. Farmers were advised to complete sowing process before the end of the month and to cultivate hybrid maize varieties for high yield and fodder production.

### 2.3. Oilseed Gram, and Lentils

In Punjab and KP, Growth and development of gram crop has been reported satisfactory. Gram crop is at flowering/pod formation stage. The growth of mustard is reported satisfactory and the crop is approaching its final stages. Pulses including masoor have been growing satisfactory. In Sindh Condition of oil seed crops is reported as satisfactory. Rape mustard is at maturity stage, safflower and linseed are at vegetative stage and sunflower at early stages. In KP the growth of oil seed crops including newly introduced biofuel crop Jatropha is reported satisfactory.

### 2.4. Sugarcane

In Sindh Harvesting of sugarcane remained in progress and good yield is expected. In Punjab and KP the sowing of spring sugarcane crop is in progress. Agro Advisory services were provided by the department of Agriculture Extension to the farmers regarding sowing of recommended sugarcane varieties.

### 2.5. Horticulture

- In Punjab sowing/land preparation for summer vegetables is in progress.
- In Punjab harvesting/picking of winter vegetables and fruit is in progress and good yield has obtained this year.
- In Sindh growth and production of seasonal fruits like guava, banana, cheeko is reported satisfactory. Cheeko and apple stone (Bare) are near maturity stages. Picking/harvesting of winter vegetables is in progress and good yield is being obtained.
- In KP Sowing/land preparation for summer vegetables has started.
- In KP picking and marketing of winter vegetables is in progress. Growth of orchid is satisfactory and good yield of citrus has been reported.
- In Balochistan most varieties of apples have reached the maturity stages and picking of the fruit is in progress. Yield of winter vegetables are reported well and these are available in the market.
- In GB, the agricultural activities have been suspended due to extreme cold conditions in most parts of the region.

*Source:*

- *Directorate of Agricultural information Punjab, Sindh, KP*
- *Department of Agricultural Extension Balochistan*



- *Agriculture Bulletins, Pakistan Metrological Department*
- *Monthly Agromet Bulletin, National Agromet Centre, Pakistan Meteorological Department*

### 3. WEATHER SITUATION

#### Rainfall/Precipitation

During the month of February 2024, Light to moderate rainfall events reported across the country where as some areas of Sindh province received trace to zero rainfall during the month. Below-normal rainfall was reported in Badin, Chorr in Sindh, Cholistan and isolated areas in KP, Balochistan, GB and Punjab province while rest of the areas got above normal rainfall.

#### CHIEF AMOUNTS OF MONTHLY RAINFALL RECORDED ACROSS PAKISTAN DURING JANUARY 2024

Sr.No.	Station	Rainfall(mm)	Sr.No.	Station	Rainfall(mm)
1	Gawadar	207.1	11	Cherat	122.0
2	Rawalakot	165.4	12	Malamjabba	115.0
3	Jiwani	158.0	13	Saidu Sharif	112.0
4	Muzaffarabad Airport	149.9	14	Kakul	109.0
5	Dir	142.0	15	Murree	104.6
6	Pattan	138.0	16	Kotli	87.6
7	Balakot	135.0	17	Turbat	75.3
8	Parachinar	127.0	18	Drosh	72.7
9	Kalam	123.0	19	Islamabad-Zeropoint	71.91
10	Gharri Dopatta	122.4	20	Mirkhani	67.01

#### Relative Humidity

The mean Relative Humidity (RH) remained nearly normal to below normal over most parts (Selected locations) of the country particularly Potohar region, Sargodha and Faisalabad in Central Punjab, Southern Punjab and Gilgit Baltistan. Maximum value of mean RH observed as 64% at Lahore, 61% at D.I khan, 58% at Peshawar & Jhelum, and 56% at Faisalabad. Maximum number of days with mean RH greater than or equal to 80% observed at Skardu for 03 days.

#### Temperature Regime during February, 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 over the northeastern parts of the country particularly Gilgit Baltistan, northeastern belt of Punjab, Kashmir and Central parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and central parts of Sindh. However, above normal minimum temperatures observed in most parts of the western Balochistan including the coastal areas of Sindh. The lowest temperatures observed over the Gilgit Baltistan and Kashmir. The night time temperature at selected locations remained normal to below normal with departure of - 2.2°C at Peshawar in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, -1.6°C in Potohar region, -1.7°C at Lahore in Central Punjab and -2.3°C in Gilgit. Whereas, the rest of Punjab and Sindh (Selected locations) observed nearly normal



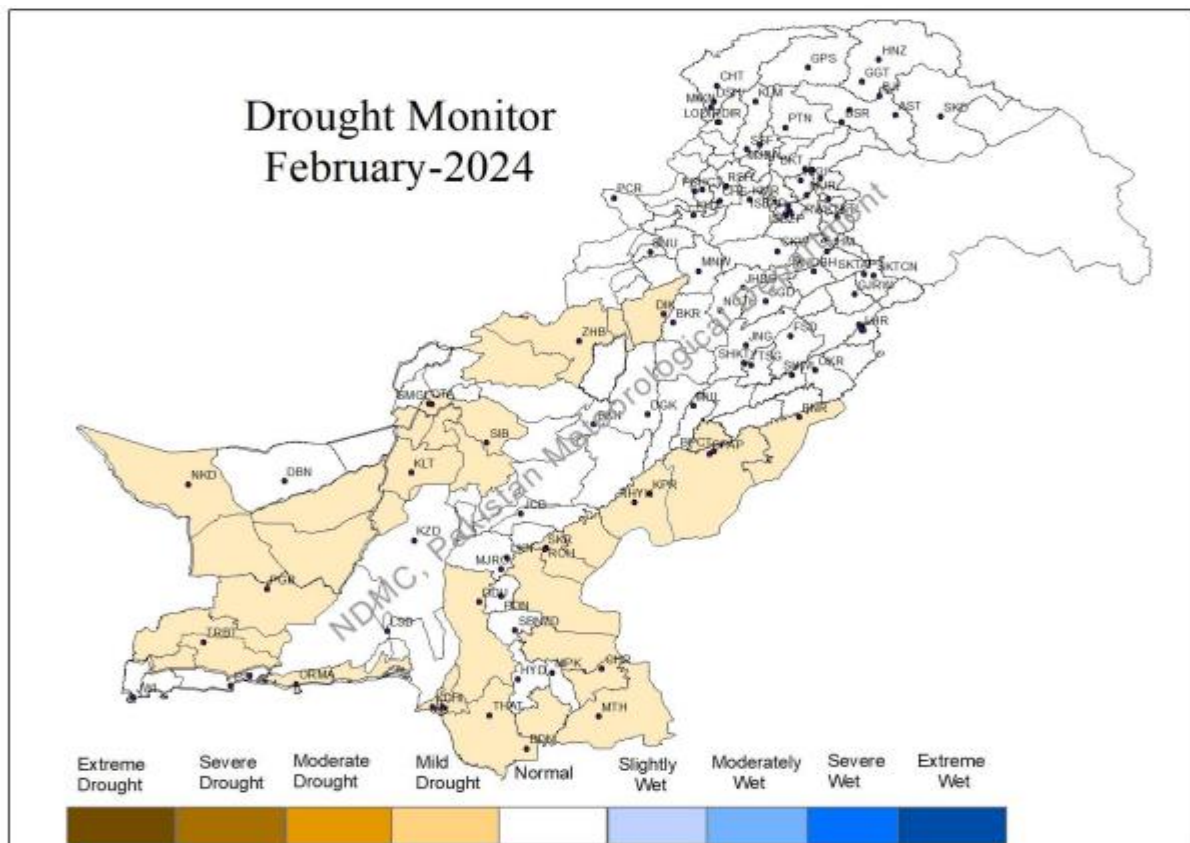
temperatures. Moreover, above normal temperature observed in Quetta valley with maximum departure of 2.1°C. Mean monthly temperature (at selected locations) ranged between 13 to 17°C in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 12 to 15°C in Potohar plateau, 15 to 18°C in remaining parts of Punjab, 18 to 19°C in agricultural plains of Sindh, 0.8 to 7.0°C in Gilgit-Baltistan region and it was observed 8.5°C in the high elevated agricultural plains of Balochistan represented by Quetta valley.

#### Weather Outlook for February, 2024

Overall a tendency for near normal rainfall is expected in most parts of the country. The northern half of the country comprising of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Kashmir and northern Punjab are expected to receive slightly above normal rainfall during the forecast month. Sindh, southern Punjab and most parts of Balochistan and Gilgit-Baltistan may get near normal rainfall during March. Temperatures are expected to remain above normal to above normal nationwide, with maximum departure over Gilgit Baltistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Kashmir.

#### 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. Mild Drought conditions may be observed in Nokkundi, Sibi, Kharan, Turbat and Awaran areas. In Sindh, Johi, Dadu, Tharparkar, Umerkot, Sanghar, Chorr districts while Cholistan in Punjab Mild Drought conditions may be observed.





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

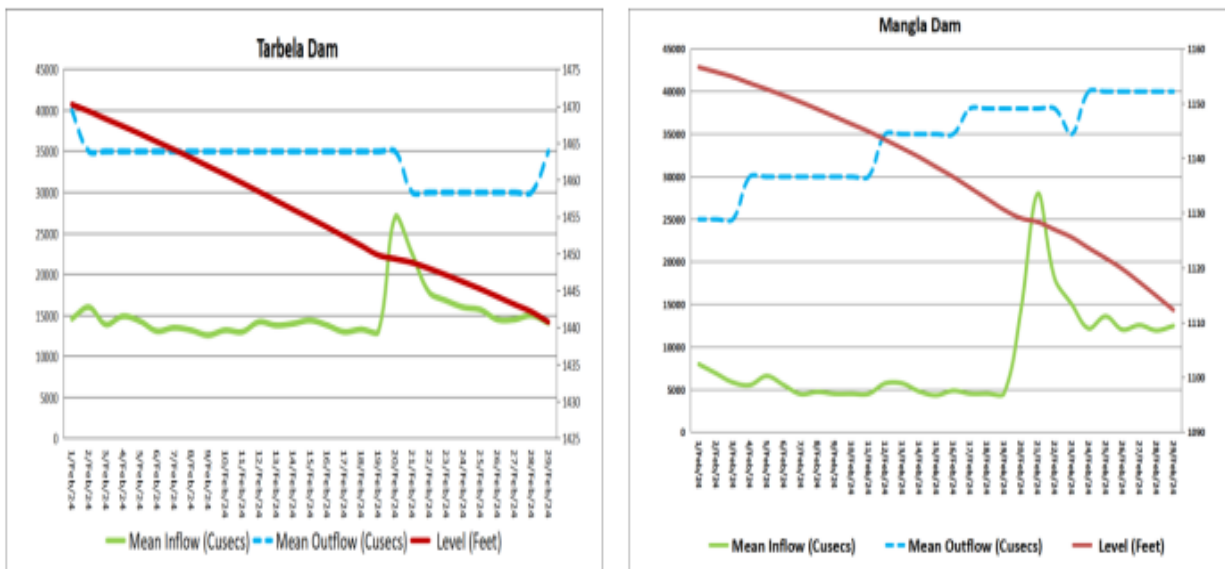
Source: <http://www.ndmc.pmd.gov.pk/>

### 5. WATER AVAILABILITY/DAMS FLOW DATA

In the month of February 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

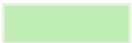
## 6. AVERAGE PRICES OF AGRI. COMMODITIES

- i. CPI inflation General, increased to 23.1% on year-on-year basis in February 2024 as compared to an increase of 28.3% in the previous month and 31.5% in February 2023. On month-on-month basis, no change observed in February 2024 as compared to an increase of 1.8% in the previous month and an increase of 4.3% in February 2023.
- ii. CPI inflation Urban, increased to 24.9% on year-on-year basis in February 2024 as compared to an increase of 30.2% in the previous month and 28.8% in February 2023. On month-on-month basis, it increased to 0.2% in February 2024 as compared to an increase of 1.8% in the previous month and an increase of 4.5% in February 2023.
- iii. CPI inflation Rural, increased to 20.5% on year-on-year basis in February 2024 as compared to an increase of 25.7% in the previous month and 35.6% in February 2023. On month-on-month basis, it decreased to 0.3% in February 2024 as compared to an increase of 1.9% in the previous month and an increase of 4.0% in February 2023.

Detail are given below in table:

S. No.	Description	Unit	Average Prices			%change Feb 24 over	
			Feb 24	Jan 24	Feb 23	Jan 24	Feb 23
1	Wheat Flour Bag	20 Kg	2800.77	2812.28	1699.73	-0.41	64.78
2	Rice Basmati Broken (Average Qualit	1 Kg	224.33	222.89	173.17	0.65	29.54
3	Rice IRRI-6/9 (Sindh/Punjab)	1 Kg	169.51	167.66	127.55	1.10	32.90
4	Bread plain (Small Size)	Each	115.71	115.79	99.26	-0.07	16.57
5	Beef with Bone (Average Quality)	1 Kg	847.68	835.65	698.07	1.44	21.43
6	Mutton (Average Quality)	1 Kg	1754.01	1731.66	1464.95	1.29	19.73
7	Chicken Farm Broiler (Live)	1 Kg	459.42	437.65	428.77	4.97	7.15
8	Milk fresh (Un-boiled)	1 Ltr	185.51	185.33	153.27	0.10	21.03
9	Curd (Dahi) Loose	1 Kg	216.40	215.53	178.09	0.40	21.51
10	Powdered Milk NIDO 390 gm Polyba	Each	823.47	823.87	667.29	-0.05	23.41
11	Eggs Hen (Farm)	1 Dozen	306.68	416.69	282.46	-26.40	8.57
12	Mustard Oil (Average Quality)	1 Kg	500.03	503.18	581.05	-0.63	-13.94
13	Cooking Oil DALDA or Other Similar	Each	2727.71	2755.81	2932.39	-1.02	-6.98
14	Vegetable Ghee DALDA/HABIB 2.5 k	Each	1305.17	1311.13	1397.19	-0.45	-6.59
15	Vegetable Ghee DALDA/HABIB or Ot	Each	500.53	502.79	565.11	-0.45	-11.43
16	Bananas (Kela) Local	1 Dozen	129.63	119.85	149.58	8.16	-13.34
17	Pulse Masoor (Washed)	1 Kg	336.83	339.50	279.74	-0.79	20.41
18	Pulse Moong (Washed)	1 Kg	309.41	302.54	280.62	2.27	10.26
19	Pulse Mash (Washed)	1 Kg	547.13	539.94	409.66	1.33	33.56
20	Pulse Gram	1 Kg	260.39	257.78	258.66	1.01	0.67
21	Potatoes	1 Kg	55.27	59.24	43.49	-6.70	27.09
22	Onions	1 Kg	193.82	214.14	204.64	-9.49	-5.29
23	Tomatoes	1 Kg	114.53	138.21	49.99	-17.13	129.11
24	Sugar Refined	1 Kg	145.03	145.46	94.10	-0.30	54.12
25	Gur (Average Quality)	1 Kg	209.28	207.62	139.46	0.80	50.06
26	Salt Powdered (NATIONAL/SHAN) 80	Each	69.23	68.85	49.37	0.55	40.23
27	Chilies Powder NATIONAL 200 gm Pa	Each	400.00	400.00	220.09	0.00	81.74
28	Garlic (Lehsun)	1 Kg	594.60	588.63	448.47	1.01	32.58
29	Tea Lipton Yellow Label 190 gm Pack	Each	551.28	563.59	413.53	-2.18	33.31

Increase in Prices 

Decrease in price 

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics.

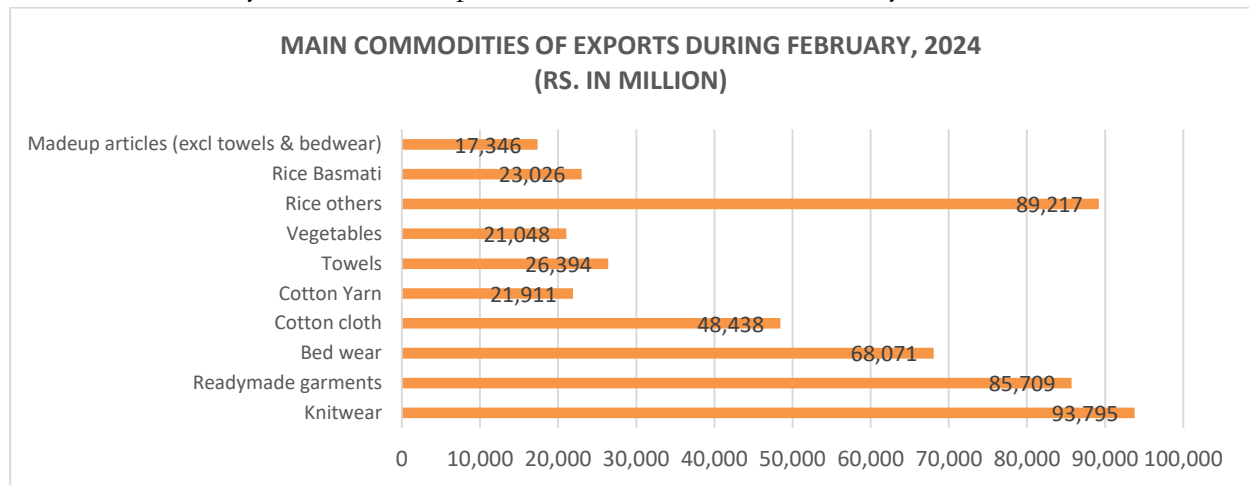




## 7. TRADE SITUATION

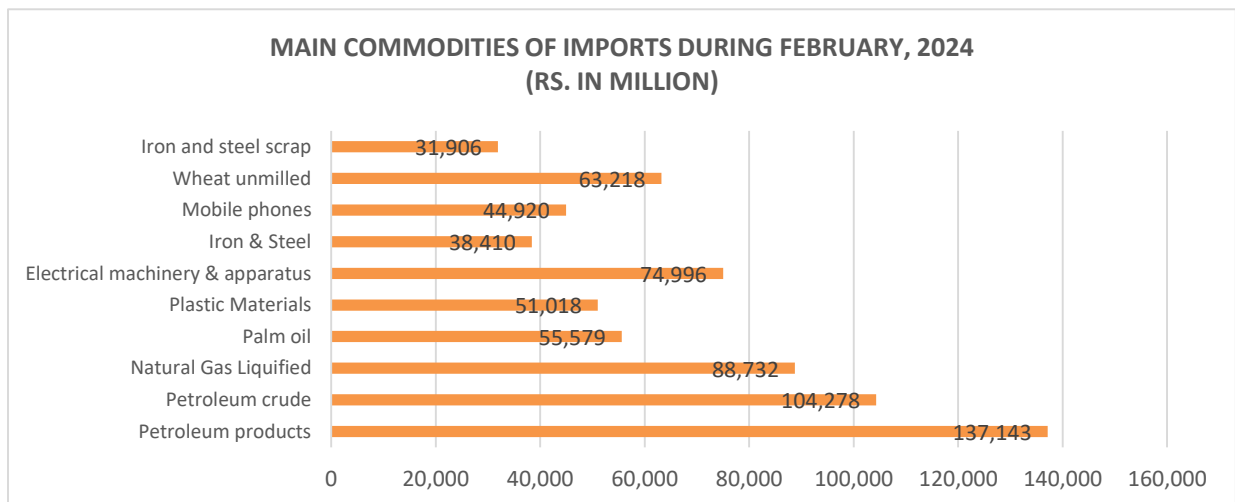
### Exports

- i. According to the provisional figures compiled by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, exports from Pakistan during February, 2024 amounted to Rs. 721,112 million (provisional) as against Rs. 782,646 million in January, 2024 and Rs. 583,659 million during February, 2023 showing a decrease of 7.86% over January, 2024 but increased by 23.55% over February, 2023.
- ii. In terms of US dollars, the exports in February, 2024 were \$ 2,583 million (provisional) as compared to \$ 2,792 million in January, 2024 showing a decrease of 7.49% over January, 2024 but increased by 18.00% as compared to \$ 2,189 million in February, 2023.



### Imports

- i. Imports into Pakistan during February, 2024 amounted to Rs. 1,207,609 million (provisional) as against Rs. 1,337,280 million in January, 2024 and Rs. 1,049,355 million during February, 2023 showing a decrease of 9.70% over January, 2024 but increased by 15.08% over February, 2023.
- ii. In terms of US dollars the imports in February, 2024 were \$ 4,326 million (provisional) as compared to \$ 4,771 million in January, 2024 showing a decrease of 9.33% over January, 2024 but increased by 9.94% as compared to \$ 3,935 million in February, 2023.



Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

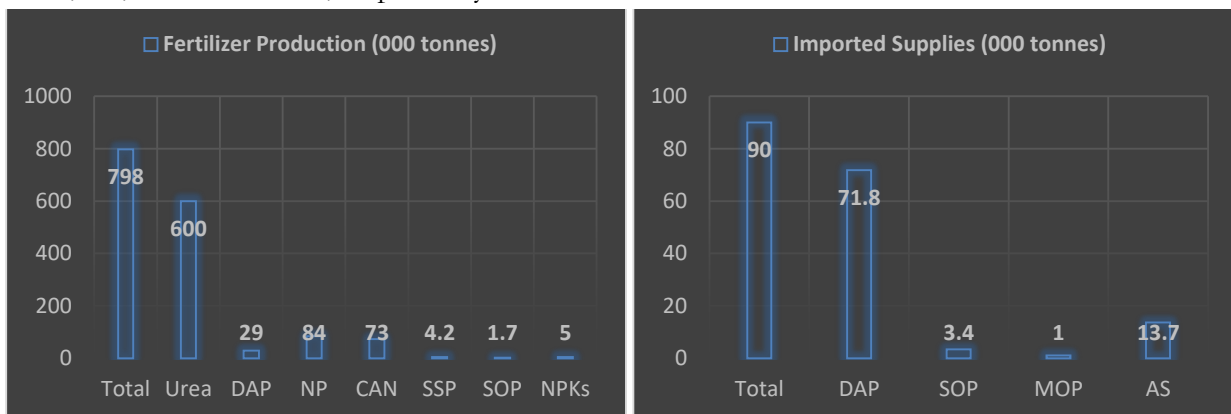


## 8. FERTILIZER OFFTAKE SITUATION

- 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

- Zarai Taraqati Bank Limited (ZTBL) and Land Information Management System (LIMS) has joined hands for digitization of agricultural services that will empower farmers to get detailed and up-to-date information on agriculture pertaining to their respective lands. The MoU was signed between President/CEO ZTBL Tahir Yaqoob Bhatti and Director General Strategic Projects Maj Gen Shahid Nazir in a ceremony held at LIMS headquarters. Through LIMS's Portal ZTBL's mobile credit officer (MCO), customers and farmers will gain access to valuable services including climate change information, satellite crop monitoring, water irrigation details, fertilizer requirements, spray focus areas, direct access to markets, land condition and soil conditions of land with a history spanning over 10 years. The MoU is the first of its kind in country aimed at strengthening growers particularly subsistence farmers to switch to modern and scientific farming besides getting latest and accurate information which will eventually contribute to country's economy.



- The Economic Coordination Committee (ECC) of the Cabinet has approved an extension in validity of “Mark-Up Subsidy and Risk Sharing Scheme for Farm Mechanization (MSRSSF)” from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2024 to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2024. The prime minister was pleased to announce Kissan Package-2022 on 31 October 2022, which was notified on 12th December 2022. The implementation Committee of Kissan Package-2022 monitored the implementation status of the package through regular meetings. Most of the schemes of the Kissan Package ended on 30th June 2023. One financing scheme “MSRSSF” of Kissan Package-2022, mainly focused on providing concessional access to credit (seven percent) for purchasing agricultural machinery expired on 31 December 2023. Under this scheme, Rs56 billion were allocated, of which, almost Rs28 billion (50 percent) have been disbursed as of 27th December 2023. The State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) has requested the ministry for an extension in the validity of the scheme to benefit the farmers and farm mechanisation in the country. There will be no financial implications of extension in this scheme, as budgetary allocations are already available with the Ministry of Finance under the current year’s budget. Therefore, the ECC was requested for approval in six months’ time extension in validity of “MSRSSF” from 1st January 2024 to 30 June 2024 and that the concerned Ministries/ Divisions/ Organisations may be directed to implement the same in letter and spirit.
- A new Flux Tower is set to be installed at the Latif Farm of Sindh Agriculture University (SAU) Tandojam, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), marking a significant stride forward in agricultural innovation. The installation of the Flux Tower at the Latif Farm represents a cutting-edge approach to comprehensively monitor crucial agricultural parameters, heralding a new era of data-driven agriculture. The MoU signing ceremony was attended by key stakeholders including Jiro Ariyama, International Technical Advisor (Water Management) of FAO, Ghulam Qadir Shar, Director Agriculture Extension, Dean of the Faculty of Agricultural Engineering Dr. Altaf Ali Siyal, Dr. Ashfaq Ahmed Nahiyon, and other dignitaries. This gathering underscores the collective commitment to revolutionize data monitoring in agriculture and signifies a pivotal moment in agricultural advancement in the province. SAU Vice Chancellor Dr. Fateh Marri emphasized the pivotal role of the Flux Tower in safeguarding agricultural information and its potential to optimize water usage, increase crop yields, and mitigate environmental impacts through predictive irrigation practices. Jiro Ariyama, International Technical Advisor (Water Management) of FAO, expressed optimism regarding the collaborative agreement, highlighting the opportunities for joint research and innovation. He underscored the importance of such initiatives in addressing climate change challenges and providing essential guidance to farmers in Sindh. Esteemed individuals including Mansoor Bughio from the Department of Agriculture Extension, Miss Aleena Samo, and other dignitaries attended the ceremony, acknowledging the initiative’s potential to revolutionize agricultural practices and contribute significantly to sustainable development in the region.

Sources: *Business Recorder*



## 10. AGRO ADVISORY SERVICES FOR FARMERS

### زرعی سفارشات برائے کسان

#### گندم

☆ گندم کی فصل آخری مرحلے میں داخل ہو چکی ہے۔ اس لیے فصل بروقت سنبھال کے لیے کٹائی و گہائی سے پہلے ہی مزدوروں، ریپر تھریشر، ٹریکٹر، تریپال یا پلاسٹک، چادر اور کمبائن ہارویسٹر کا انتظام کر لیں۔

☆ اگر فصل کی برداشت کمبائن ہارویسٹر سے کرنی ہو تو توڑی بھوسہ کی سنبھال کے لیے مشین (Wheat Strow Chopper) کا بھی استعمال کیا جاسکتا ہے۔

☆ بارش ہونے کی صورت میں کٹائی روک دیں اور اس وقت تک دوبارہ شروع نہ کریں جب تک موسم بہتر نہ ہو جائے۔ کٹائی کے بعد بھریاں قدرے چھوٹی باندھیں اور سٹوں کا رخ ایک ہی طرف رکھیں۔ کھیان چھوٹے رکھیں اور اونچے کھتوں میں لگائیں اور کھایانوں کے ارد گرد کھائی ضرور بنائی جائے۔

☆ گندم کی کچھٹی فصل کو آخری آبپاشی موسم اور پانی کی ضرورت کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے 10 اپریل تک مکمل کر لیں۔  
☆ گندم کی برداشت کے بعد اگلی فصل کاشت کرنے سے پہلے زمین کو لیزر لینڈ لیور سے ضرور ہموار کریں۔

#### کپاس

فصل کی کاشت کے لیے محکمہ زراعت کی مندرجہ ذیل سفارش کردہ اقسام اپنے علاقے کی زمین کی قسم، پانی کی دستیابی کے مطابق کاشت کریں۔

**بی بی اقسام:** کپاس کی بی بی اقسام آئی یو بی 13 ایف ایچ 142، ایم این ایچ 886، نیاب 878، بی ایس 15 اور

**ان بی بی اقسام:** نیاب کرن

☆ بی بی اقسام کے ساتھ کم از کم 10 سے 20 فیصد رقبہ نان بی بی اقسام کا بھی کاشت کریں تاکہ حملہ آور سنڈیوں میں بی بی اقسام کے خلاف قوت مدافعت پیدا نہ ہو سکے۔ کپاس کی کاشت یکم اپریل تا 31 مئی تک مکمل کریں۔

☆ اگر بیج کا آگاہ 75 فیصد یا زیادہ ہو تو شرح بیج براتر 6 اور بردار کلوگرام اگر بیج کا آگاہ 60 فیصد تک ہو تو شرح بیج براتر 8 اور بردار 10 کلوگرام فی ایکڑ استعمال کریں۔

☆ بوائی سے پہلے بیج کو مناسب کیڑے مارز ہر گانا بہت ضروری ہے جس سے فصل ابتدا میں تقریباً ایک ماہ تک رس چوسنے والے کیڑوں خاص طور پر سفید مکھی سے محفوظ رہتی ہے۔

☆ ڈرل سے کاشتہ فصل کے لیے پہلی آبپاشی بوائی کے 30 تا 35 دن بعد اور بقیہ 12 تا 15 دن کے وقفے سے کریں جبکہ پیٹریوں پر کاشتہ فصل کے لیے بوائی کے بعد پہلا پانی 3 تا 4 دن دوسرا تیسرا اور چوتھا پانی 6 تا 9 دن کے وقفے سے اور بقیہ پانی 15 تا دن کے وقفے سے

ضرورت کے مطابق لگائیں۔

☆ پودوں کی مطلوبہ تعداد برقرار رکھنے کے لیے ضرورت سے زائد پودے چھدرائی کر کے نکال دیں۔ چھدرائی کا عمل یوائی سے 20 تا 25 دن اندر یا پہلے پانی سے پہلے یا خشک گوڈی کے بعد ہر حالت میں ایک ہی دفعہ مکمل کیا جائے۔ یکم 30 اپریل تک کاشتہ فصل کے لیے 17500 یکم مئی تا 31 مئی تک کاشتہ فصل کے لیے 23000 سے 35000 پودے فی ایکڑ رکھیں۔

☆ کھادوں کا استعمال زمین کے تجزیہ کی بنیاد پر کریں تاہم اوسط زمین میں بی ٹی اقسام کے لیے مرکزی علاقوں میں 35,90 اور 38 جبکہ ثانوی علاقوں میں 38,80 اور 30 بالترتیب نائٹروجن فاسفورس اور پوناش کلوگرام فی ایکڑ استعمال کریں۔

☆ گوڈی کریں آخری گوڈی کرتے وقت پودوں کے ساتھ مٹی چڑھادیں۔

### مونگ پھلی

☆ مونگ پھلی کی کاشت کے لیے زمین کی تیاری جاری رکھیں۔ مونگ پھلی کی کاشت کے لیے ریپٹی ریپٹی میرا یا ہلکی میرا زمین موزوں ہے۔

☆ مونگ پھلی کی اقسام باری 2011 پوٹھوہار باری 2016 این اے آرسی 2019 فخر چکوال اور انک 2019 کاشت کریں۔

☆ این اے آرسی 2019 کے سوا باقی اقسام کے لیے شرع بیج 70 کلوگرام پھلیاں یا 40 کلوگرام گریاں فی ایکڑ یعنی 5 کلوگرام گریاں فی کنال جبکہ این اے آرسی 2019 کیلئے 35 کلوگرام گریاں فی ایکڑ رکھیں۔

☆ مونگ پھلی کے لیے موزوں ترین وقت کاشت آخر مارچ سے لے کر آخر اپریل تک ہے۔ مونگ پھلی کے بیج کے اگاؤ کے لیے 25 درجہ سینٹی گریڈ سے زیادہ درجہ حرارت درکار ہوتا ہے۔

☆ لیکن وتر کی کمی کے پیش نظر اسے وسط مارچ سے 31 مئی تک کامیابی سے کاشت کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ این اے آرسی 2019 انک

2019 اور پوٹھوہار کے لیے موزوں وقت کاشت 15 مارچ تا 30 اپریل اور باری 2011 فخر چکوال اور باری 2016 کے لیے 15 مارچ تا 31 مئی ہے۔

### سبزیات و باغات

☆ اپریل کے شروع میں بھی بھنڈی توری ٹینڈا ہلدی اور کرینا کی کاشت جاری رکھیں۔

☆ جڑی بوٹیوں کا تدارک کریں۔ اپریل میں نائٹروجنی کھاد کی دوسری قسط پھل کے مکمل ہونے پر ڈالیں۔

☆ نائٹروجنی کھاد کی دوسری قسط ڈالنے کے لیے 10 سال سے زائد پودوں کو یوریا بحساب 2 کلوگرام یا امونیم سلفیٹ بحساب 4.5 کلوگرام فی پوڈا ڈالیں۔

Source: Zarat Nama, Directorate of Agricultural Information

پلاننگ اینڈ ریسرچ ڈیپارٹمنٹ

زرعی ترقیاتی بینک لمیٹڈ

ہیڈ آفس، اسلام آباد

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