

AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK

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

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The current crop situation in Pakistan varies by region and crop type. In the Potohar region of Punjab, 70% of the wheat crop is satisfactory, though high temperatures and lack of rainfall have caused early maturity, with some rust attacks reported. Cotton land preparation has begun in Punjab and Sindh, with early sowing already underway in some areas. The sugarcane crop is in good condition, with harvesting ongoing in Punjab, Sindh, and KP, unaffected by rising temperatures. Land preparation for spring sunflower has started, while canola and sarsoon are at the flowering stage in Punjab and ripening in KP.

During March 2025, below-normal rainfall was observed in most parts of the country, except in Badin where rainfall was near normal, and in northern regions including Gilgit Baltistan and northern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa where above-normal rainfall occurred. Night-time temperatures remained mostly above normal nationwide, except in Gilgit Baltistan, eastern and central KP, adjoining areas of Kashmir, and coastal Balochistan where temperatures were below normal. Relative humidity remained below normal in several regions, particularly Pothohar, central and southern Punjab, Sindh, and Gilgit Baltistan. For April 2025, nearly normal to below-normal rainfall is expected, especially in KP, Pothohar, and northeastern Punjab, while above-normal temperatures are likely across most areas, particularly in upper KP, Gilgit Baltistan, and Kashmir.

As mentioned by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), during the month of March 2025 prices of Tomatoes (36.35%), Fresh Fruits (18.66%), Eggs (14.92%), Sugar (11.48%), Chicken (10.87%), Fresh Vegetables (6.13%), Condiments and Spices (2.79%), Butter (2.70%), Meat (1.60%) and Pulse Moong (0.70%) were increased over February 2025.

As reported by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), exports during July – March, 2024 - 2025 totaled Rs. 6,884,464 million (provisional) as against Rs.6,517,925 million during the corresponding period of last year showing an increase of 5.62%. Imports during July – March, 2024 - 2025 totaled Rs. 11,893,255 million (provisional) as against Rs. 11,384,416 million during the corresponding period of last year showing an increase of 4.47%.

As published by the National Fertilizer Development Centre (NFDC), total nutrient offtake during March 2025 was 220 thousand tonnes. Total domestic fertilizer production during March 2025 was 832 thousand tonnes. Total imported supplies were 5.7 thousand tonnes.



2. CURRENT CROP SITUATION

2.1 Wheat Crop

In the potohar region of Punjab province. 70% crop is reported satisfactory yet. A rise in temperature and no rainfall caused crops to transition directly from the vegetative stage to the fruiting stage, bypassing crucial growth phases. i.e. early maturity i.e. spike formation. Rust attack on wheat crop has also been observed in some districts of Punjab province. Farmers are advised to perform light irrigation to their crop and use Nitrogen fertilizer and micronutrients.

2.2 Cotton Crop

In Punjab and Sindh province cotton fellow lands has started preparing for early cotton sowing. Early cotton has been planted in some districts of Sindh and Punjab province. Farmers are advised to use certified seeds for cotton crop.

2.3 Sugarcane Crop

In Punjab Province condition of sugarcane crop is reported satisfactory and harvesting is under process. In Sindh province good crop has been reported harvesting is under process. In KP harvesting is ongoing, and the condition is satisfactory. No negative impact of rising temperature has been reported on sugarcane crop.

2.4 Oilseeds and Lentils

- Land preparation of spring sunflower crop has been started in Punjab & Sindh.
- Canola and sarsoon is at the flowering stage in Punjab province.
- In KP canola is at ripening stage.
- In Punjab, pulses Growth reported satisfactory; some impact due to moisture stress in rainfed areas. In Sindh pulses Growth reported satisfactory.
- In Punjab Sesame and Gram crop is reported satisfactory.

2.5 Horticulture

- In KP, sowing of winter vegetables is in progress. The general condition of, vegetables are satisfactory in most parts of the province. In KP condition of orchards, including oranges, is satisfactory in most parts.
- In Punjab winter vegetables growth is in progress. However, moisture stress affecting rainfed areas.
- In Sindh, the seasonal vegetables including Spinach, Tomato, Chilies, Onions growth is reported satisfactory.



- In Balochistan, seasonal orchards are reported satisfactory.
- In GB potato crop is growing well.

Source:

- *Monthly Bulletin, National Agromet Centre, Pakistan Meteorological Department*
- *Directorate of Agricultural information Punjab, Sindh, KP*
- *Department of Agricultural Extension Balochistan*
- *Agriculture Bulletins, Pakistan Meteorological Department*

2. WEATHER SITUATION

Rainfall/Precipitation

During the month, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Kashmir, and Gilgit Baltistan (GB) experienced moderate to heavy rainfall, while Potohar region and northeast Punjab received light to moderate rainfall. The largest amounts were recorded in upper KP and Kashmir. Below-normal rainfall was observed across the country, except in Chitral, Drosh, Gupis and Dalbandin.

Chief amount of rainfall recorded across Pakistan during the month of March, 2025					
Sr.#	Station	Rainfall(mm)	Sr.#	Station	Rainfall(mm)
1	Dir	219.0	11	Lower Dir	116.0
2	Kalam	200.0	12	Astore	115.4
3	Malamjabba	178.0	13	Kakul	95.5
4	Chitral	169.6	14	Balakot	94.0
5	Mirkhani	147.0	15	Murree	90.0
6	G.Dopatta	144.0	16	Saidu Sharif	85.0
7	Muzaffarabad City	124.0	17	Cherat	82.0
8	Rawalakot	118.3	18	Hafizabad	67.6
9	Pattan	117.0	19	Peshawar Airbase	59.0
10	Drosh	116.4	20	Islamabad, Airport	58.0

Relative Humidity

The mean Relative Humidity (RH) remained below normal over most parts (Selected locations) of the country particularly the Potohar region, Central Punjab, Southern Punjab, Sindh and Gilgit Baltistan. The maximum value of mean RH was observed as 51% at Peshawar, 50% at Skardu, 49% at D.I.Khan, Rawalpindi and Faisalabad, 48% at Jhelum and Tandojam. Maximum number of days with mean RH greater than or equal to 80% observed at Skardu for 04 days

Temperature Regime during March, 2025



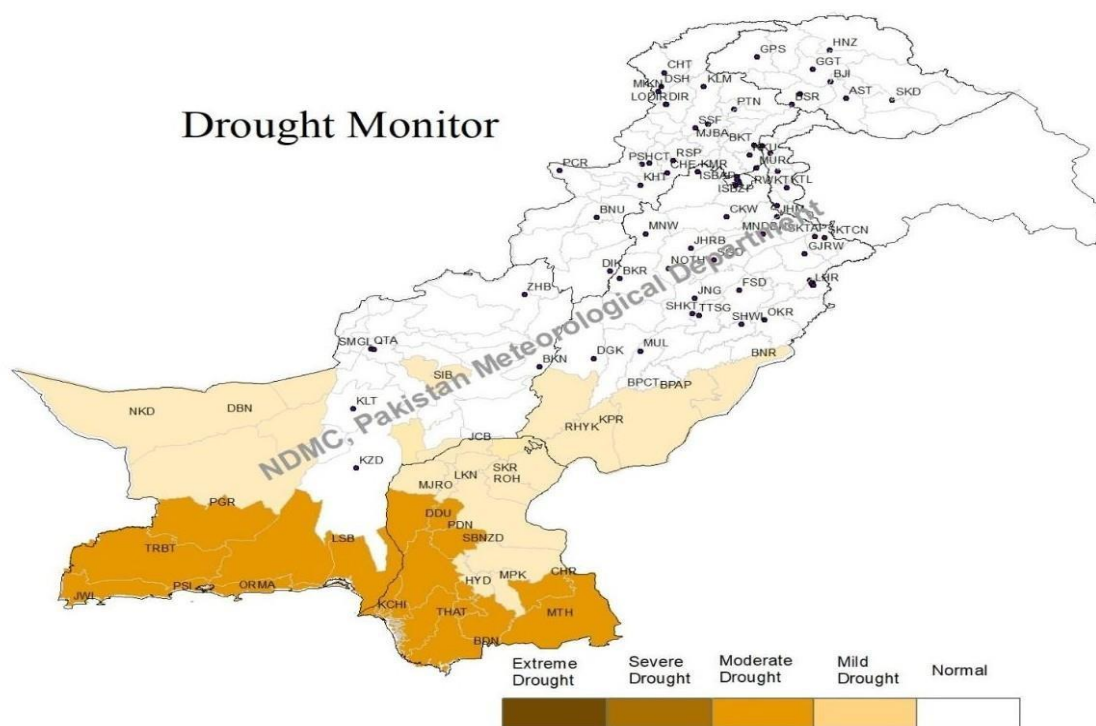
Temperature plays a vital role in the growth and development of crops. During the month, the thermal regime, particularly night-time temperatures, remained mostly above normal across most parts of the country, except in Gilgit Baltistan, some areas of eastern and central Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, adjoining regions of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, and coastal areas around Pasni in Balochistan, where below-normal temperatures were observed. The lowest temperatures were recorded in Gilgit Baltistan and the northwestern parts of upper Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Night-time temperatures at selected locations showed above-normal values, with maximum departures of 1.4°C in the Potohar region, 1.2°C in Central Punjab, 1.0°C in Southern Punjab, 2.5°C in Quetta, and 1.0°C in Sindh. However, temperatures remained nearly normal in Gilgit Baltistan. Mean monthly temperatures at selected locations ranged from 19 to 23°C in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 19 to 22°C in the Potohar plateau, 21 to 24°C in other parts of Punjab, 24 to 26°C in the agricultural plains of Sindh, 6 to 13°C in Gilgit-Baltistan, and 13.6°C in the high-elevated agricultural plains of Balochistan (Quetta valley).

Weather Prediction for April 2025

For April 2025, forecasts indicate a trend toward a tendency for slightly below-normal rainfall in northern Punjab, Kashmir and the adjoining areas of northern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Concurrently, the southern regions are expected to experience rainfall that is closer to normal, with a reduced negative anomaly as per the region's climatological patterns. Mean temperatures are expected to remain above normal nationwide, with maximum departure over Kashmir, Gilgit Baltistan and northern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

3. DROUGHT SITUATION

Based on the different drought monitoring indices and ground station data observed by the Pakistan Meteorological Department Network across the country, the spatial drought monitor map is represented in below. Lower Balochistan and southern Sindh are currently facing Moderate drought, while upper Sindh, south Punjab and north Baluchistan are experiencing mild drought due to moisture stress and lower- than-average rainfalls over the previous three months.



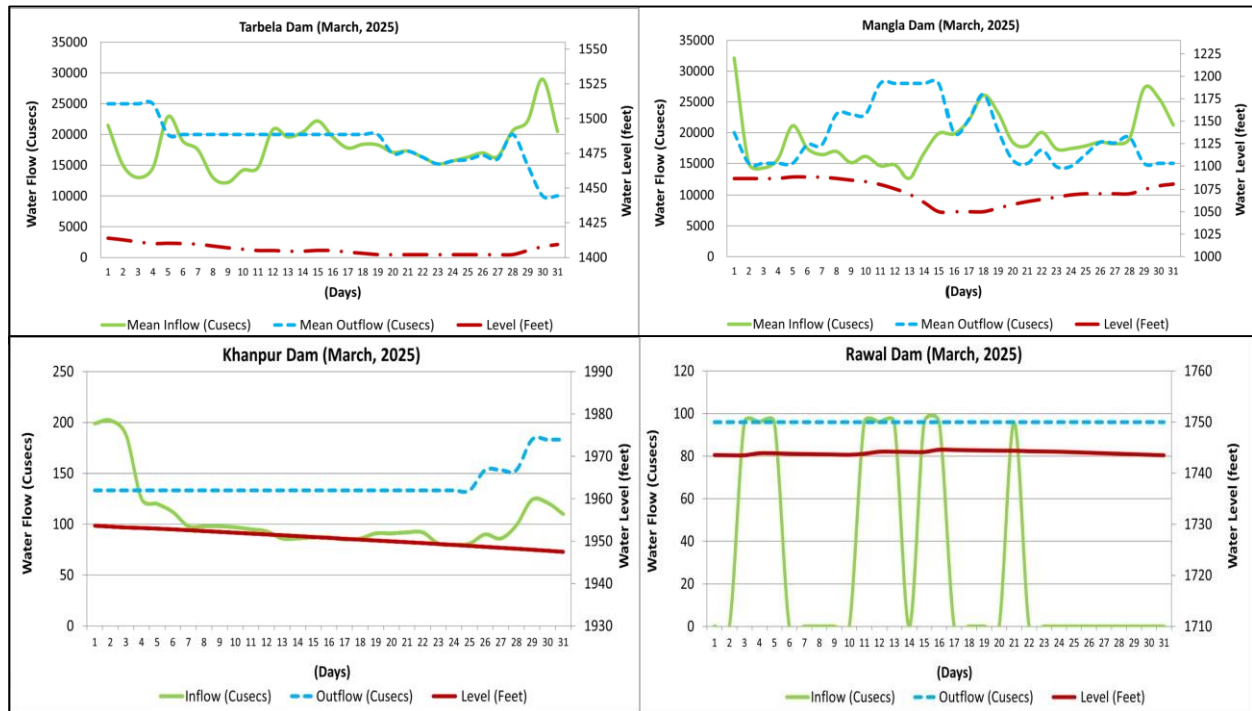
Drought Monitor of Pakistan for the month of March, 2025

The April 2025 forecast predicts normal rainfall in southern drought-prone regions which is already very less. The rising temperatures in the month would increase soil moisture stress creating water stress. Mild to moderate drought conditions already present in Sindh, Baluchistan and south Punjab may intensify if the rainfall remains deficient.

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

4. WATER AVAILABILITY/DAMS FLOW DATA

During the month, water inflow, outflow and levels of the Rawal, Khanpur, Tarbela, and Mangla dams are shown below. The water level at Mangla, Tarbela, Rawal and Khanpur reservoirs has started to increase due to glacial melt and recent rainfall received during the month.



Water inflow, outflow and level of Rawal, Khanpur, Tarbela and Mangla Dams

5. AVERAGE PRICES OF AGRI. COMMODITIES

- CPI inflation General, decreased to 0.7% on year-on-year basis in March 2025 as compared to 1.5% of the previous month and 20.7% in March 2024. On month-on-month basis, it increased by 0.9% in March 2025 as compared to a decrease of 0.8% in the previous month and an increase of 1.7% in March 2024.
- CPI inflation Urban, decreased to 1.2% on year-on-year basis in March 2025 as compared to 1.8% of the previous month and 21.9% in March 2024. On month-on-month basis, it increased by 0.8% in March 2025 as compared to a decrease of 0.7% in the previous and an increase of 1.4% in March 2024.
- CPI inflation Rural, showing no change on year-on-year basis in March 2025 as compared to 1.1% of the previous month and 19.0% in March 2024. On month-on-month basis, it increased by 1.1% in March 2025 as compared to a decrease of 1.1% in the previous month and an increase of 2.1% in March 2024.

Details are given below in table:

S. No.	Description	Unit	Average Prices			%change Mar 25 over	
			Mar 25	Feb 25	Mar 24	Feb 25	Mar 24
1	Wheat Flour Bag	20 Kg	1758.84	1761.74	2726.53	-0.16	-35.49
2	Rice Basmati Broken (Average Qualit	1 Kg	202.79	205.25	224.23	-1.20	-9.56
3	Rice IRRI-6/9 (Sindh/Punjab)	1 Kg	158.13	157.55	170.02	0.37	-6.99
4	Bread plain (Small Size)	Each	108.23	108.99	114.79	-0.70	-5.71
5	Beef with Bone (Average Quality)	1 Kg	1067.39	1043.48	878.08	2.29	21.56
6	Mutton (Average Quality)	1 Kg	1995.29	1977.77	1802.71	0.89	10.68
7	Chicken Farm Broiler (Live)	1 Kg	498.22	452.90	432.18	10.01	15.28
8	Milk fresh (Un-boiled)	1 Ltr	197.88	198.20	185.55	-0.16	6.65
9	Curd (Dahi) Loose	1 Kg	229.15	231.16	217.50	-0.87	5.36
10	Powdered Milk NIDO 390 gm Polyba	Each	1036.86	1036.24	824.06	0.06	25.82
11	Eggs Hen (Farm)	1 Dozen	280.58	263.55	272.83	6.46	2.84
12	Mustard Oil (Average Quality)	1 Kg	554.63	564.45	501.09	-1.74	10.68
13	Cooking Oil DALDA or Other Similar	Each	2923.13	2933.34	2652.88	-0.35	10.19
14	Vegetable Ghee DALDA/HABIB 2.5 k	Each	1485.63	1495.78	1289.52	-0.68	15.21
15	Vegetable Ghee DALDA/HABIB or Ot	Each	578.48	584.12	497.90	-0.97	16.18
16	Bananas (Kela) Local	1 Dozen	209.65	159.69	177.87	31.29	17.87
17	Pulse Masoor (Washed)	1 Kg	293.89	298.55	333.59	-1.56	-11.90
18	Pulse Moong (Washed)	1 Kg	396.07	400.88	311.92	-1.20	26.98
19	Pulse Mash (Washed)	1 Kg	463.12	483.03	540.03	-4.12	-14.24
20	Pulse Gram	1 Kg	309.31	332.51	259.56	-6.98	19.17
21	Potatoes	1 Kg	62.95	68.31	68.35	-7.85	-7.90
22	Onions	1 Kg	69.80	88.62	221.59	-21.24	-68.50
23	Tomatoes	1 Kg	73.04	58.21	122.11	25.48	-40.19
24	Sugar Refined	1 Kg	168.40	155.07	144.36	8.60	16.65
25	Gur (Average Quality)	1 Kg	209.94	207.95	206.06	0.96	1.88
26	Salt Powdered (NATIONAL/SHAN) 80	Each	72.03	71.95	69.23	0.11	4.04
27	Chilies Powder NATIONAL 200 gm Pa	Each	320.00	320.00	400.00	0.00	-20.00
28	Garlic (Lehsun)	1 Kg	625.10	700.12	598.91	-10.72	4.37
29	Tea Lipton Yellow Label 190 gm Pack	Each	456.48	516.56	544.71	-11.63	-16.20

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Increase in Prices



Decrease in price

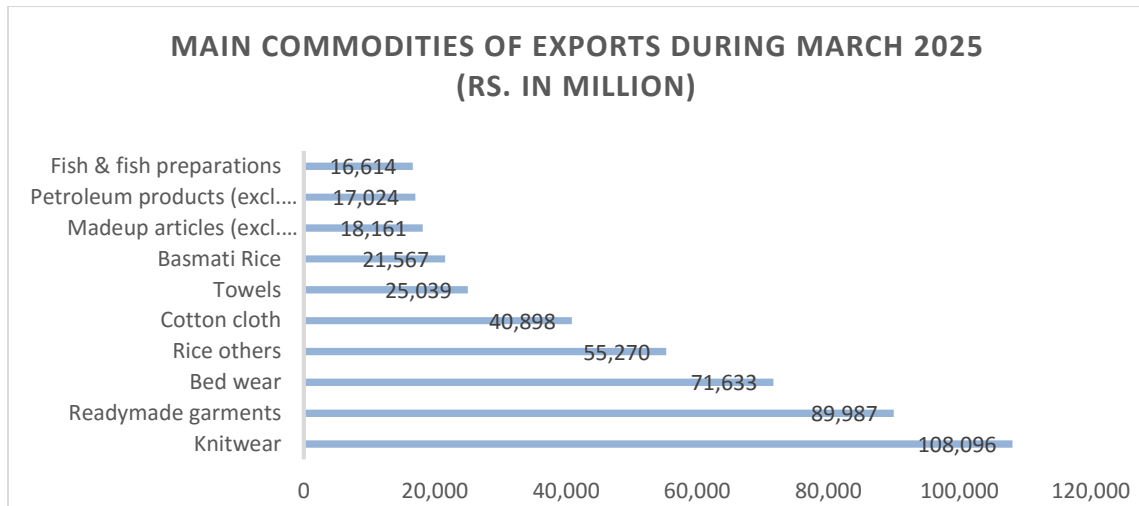


Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics.

6. TRADE SITUATION

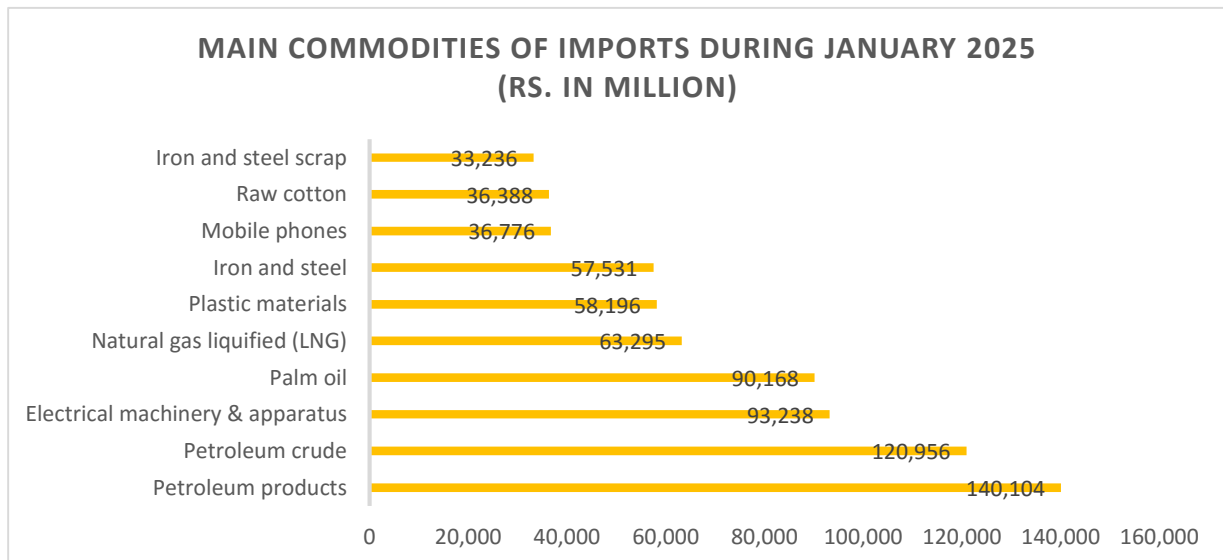
Exports

- According to the provisional figures compiled by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, exports from Pakistan during March, 2025 amounted to Rs. 741,055 million (provisional) as against Rs. 695,549 million in February, 2025 and Rs. 715,458 million during March, 2024 showing an increase of 6.54% over February, 2025 and of 3.58% over March, 2024.
- In terms of US dollars, the exports in March, 2025 totaled \$ 2,646 million (provisional) as compared to \$ 2,490 million in February, 2025 showing an increase of 6.27% over February, 2025 and of 3.08% as compared to \$ 2,567 million in March, 2024.



Imports

- Imports into Pakistan during March, 2025 amounted to Rs. 1,357,041 million (provisional) as against Rs. 1,337,494 million in February, 2025 and Rs. 1,353,085 million during March, 2024 showing an increase of 1.46% over February, 2025 and of 0.29% over March, 2024.
- In terms of US dollars, the imports in March, 2025 totaled \$ 4,845 million (provisional) as compared to \$ 4,789 million in February, 2025 showing an increase of 1.17% over February, 2025 but a decrease of 0.21% as compared to \$ 4,855 million in March, 2024.



Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

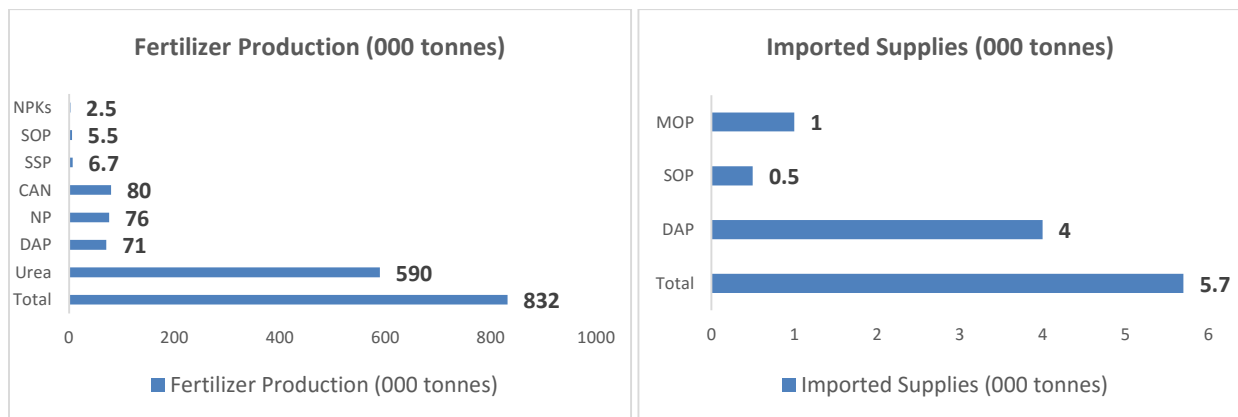


7. FERTILIZER OFFTAKE SITUATION

- Total nutrient offtake during March 2025 was 220 thousand tonnes, reflecting a decrease of 49.5 percent over March 2024.
- In nutrient terms, nitrogen and phosphate offtake decreased by 51.7 and 41.5 percent, respectively while potash offtake increased by 19.5 percent.
- In products term, Urea and DAP offtake was 307 and 49 thousand tonnes which decreased by 54.3 and 54.5 percent, respectively over March 2024.

Fertilizer Production and Imported Supplies

Total domestic fertilizer production during March 2025 was 832 thousand tonnes. Urea and DAP production was 590 and 71 thousand tonnes, respectively. Production of other products i.e., CAN, NP, SSP, NPKs and SOP was 80, 76, 6.7, 2.5 and 5.5 thousand tonnes, respectively. Total imported supplies were 5.7 thousand tonnes comprising 4, 0.5, 1 and 0.1 thousand tonnes of DAP, SOP, MOP and UP, respectively.



Source: National Fertilizer Development Centre

8. NEWS AND TRENDS

- **Punjab Launches Third Phase of Super Seeder Project to Boost Wheat Production and Combat Smog:** Under the leadership of Chief Minister Punjab Maryam Nawaz Sharif, Punjab has launched a historic mechanized cultivation initiative through the Super Seeder project to combat smog and improve wheat production. In its third phase, the Agriculture Department is offering Super Seeders at a 60% subsidy and has invited applications from farmers who own 65 horsepower tractors, available online at www.agripunjab.gov.pk and at local agriculture offices. The program, which began with the balloting of 1,000 units and expanded with 2,000

more in production during the second phase, now targets the distribution of another 2,000 Super Seeders before the October wheat sowing season. Super Seeders mix paddy residue into the soil, preventing crop burning and enhancing soil fertility, leading to improved wheat cultivation on over 110,000 acres and significant savings on fertilizer and seeds. Beneficiary farmers will also provide rental services to others. For guidance, a toll-free helpline (0800-17000) is available.

- **Sindh Approves 22 New Climate-Resilient Crop Varieties:** The Sindh government has approved the cultivation of 22 new high-yield, water-efficient crop varieties including cotton, maize, mustard, rice, pulses, and mangoes to enhance agricultural productivity amid climate change challenges. This decision was made during the second phase of the 36th Provincial Seed Council meeting, where 10 new crop varieties such as CKC1, CKC221, CKC6, Ghorī 2, HAF 3, and ICS 386 for cotton were approved, along with one-year partial approvals for three additional cotton and four rice varieties. Other approved varieties include Mazhar Gold, Sindh Rani, and Sarhan for maize, Neela Canola and Neela Toria Gold for mustard, new mango types from Mirpurkhas, sesame variety TS 3, and rice varieties like KSK-434, Basmati 515, and Kainat. The council emphasized the need to adjust farming practices due to rising temperatures and changing rainfall patterns.
- **Prime Minister forms committee for cotton crop revival:** In response to the declining cotton production, the Prime Minister has formed a 15-member committee to propose measures for reviving the crop within 30 days. The committee will assess the cotton situation, suggest policy and administrative interventions, and recommend improvements in cotton grading and standardization to meet international standards. It will also provide technical proposals to enhance cotton yield across the country. The local cotton industry is facing severe challenges due to unfavorable import policies and adverse weather conditions, with national production for the 2024-25 crop year falling nearly 50% below the target and 34% below last year's output. Additionally, unexpected weather events, including rains and heatwaves, have severely impacted cotton seed germination, reducing the germination rate to 30-40%, well below the required 70-75%. The committee will also address the availability of certified cotton seeds to farmers, as the government has already initiated discussions on this issue.

Sources: *Business Recorder*

9. 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، ترپال 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۔ کھیاں 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 لیولر سے ضرور ہموار کریں۔

کپاس

☆ فصل کی کاشت کے لیے مکملہ 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

ہی 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 20 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 بوائی سے 20 تا 25 دن اندر یا پہلے پانی سے پہلے یا خشک گوڑی کے بعد ہر حالت میں ایک ہی دفعہ مکمل کیا جائے۔ یکم 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 تجربہ 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 پوٹاش کلوگرام فی ایکڑ استعمال کریں۔

☆ گوڑی کریں آخری گوڑی 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 ریتیلی ریتیلی میرا یا ہلکی میرا زمین موزوں ہے۔

☆ مونگ پھلی کی اقسام باری 2011 پھوہار باری 2016 این اے آر سی 2019 فخر چکوال اور انک 2019 کاشت کریں۔

☆ این اے آر سی 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 آر سی 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 وترکی کمی کے پیش نظر اسے وسط مارچ سے 31 مئی تک کامیابی سے کاشت کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ این اے آر سی 2019 انک 2019 اور پھوہار 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 کریدا 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 امونیئم سلفیٹ بحساب 4.5 کلوگرام فی پوڈا ڈالیں۔

Source: Zarat Nama, Directorate of Agricultural Information

پلاننگ اینڈ ریسرچ ڈیپارٹمنٹ
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