

AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK

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**PLANNING & RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
ZARAI TARAQIATI BANK LIMITED
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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Harvesting of sugarcane and sowing of seasonal vegetables, pulses etc were the major field operations in major agricultural plains of the country including Punjab and Sindh. Besides, harvesting of high-grade Rice (Basmati) has also been completed in the particular regions of Punjab and Sindh. However, moisture deficiency and rising crop water requirement has been observed mostly in lower and central parts of the country especially rainfed areas.

During the month of December 2023, light to moderate rainfall events were reported in the country where as most of the areas in Balochistan, Sindh, Punjab and KP received trace to zero rainfall during the month. Less to No Precipitation over most 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.

As mentioned by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), during the month of December 2023, prices of Onions (30.83%), Dry Fruits (5.16%), Pulse Masoor (5.05%), Eggs (4.73%), Pan Prepared (4.41%), Pulse Gram (3.73%), Fish (3.17%), Sugar (2.50%), Wheat (2.16%), Pulse Moong (2.01%), Pulse Mash (1.18%), Wheat Flour (0.82%), Milk Powder (0.27%) and Meat (0.20%) were increased over November 2023.

As reported by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), exports during July – December, 2023 FY2023-24 totaled Rs. 4,300,752 million (provisional) as against Rs.3,177,893 million during the corresponding period of last year showing an increase of 35.33%.. Imports during July – December, 2023 FY2023-24 totaled Rs. 7,533,700 million (provisional) as against Rs. 6,962,865 million during the corresponding period of last year showing an increase of 8.20%.

As published by the National Fertilizer Development Centre (NFDC), Urea and DAP offtake was respectively 628 and 138 thousand tonnes that decreased by 24.6 and 12.1 percent over December 2022. Total nutrient offtake during December 2023 was 432 thousand tonnes, which decreased by 26.7 percent over December 2022. Nitrogen and phosphate offtake respectively decreased by 27.3 and 26.0 percent while potash offtake increased by 477.3 percent.



2. CURRENT CROP SITUATION

2.1. Wheat Crop

In Punjab, the initial growth and development of wheat crop has been observed/reported satisfactory. However, the crop is facing moisture deficiency in rainfed areas due to consistent dry weather. 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 the Wheat crop has been reported in stress because of no rainfall. In KP province, growth and development wheat crop in irrigated as well as in rainfed areas are reported satisfactory during the month.

2.2. Oilseed Gram, and Lentils

In Punjab, growth and development of Gram crop has been reported satisfactory. The early sown crop is attaining flowering stage. Land preparation for February sunflower crop is started in the province. Sowing of Masoor crop is in progress. In Sindh, Castor oil and jtropha crops 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 Jtropha is reported satisfactory. In Baluchistan oil seed crop growth has been reported satisfactory.

2.3. Sugarcane

In Punjab The condition of sugarcane crop is reported satisfactory and in Sindh provinces the condition of sugarcane crop is reported satisfactory and its harvesting is under process. In KP due to below normal rains reported during the month of December till Mid of January, the condition of standing sugarcane crop is affected in certain areas.

2.4. Horticulture

- In Punjab, growth and production of orchards including oranges is satisfactory. Moreover, sowing of winter vegetables is ongoing.
- In Sindh, the seasonal vegetables including Tomato, Chilies, Onions etc. and pulses have been growing in satisfactory condition in most plains except the flooded areas with stagnant water issues.
- In KP, condition of orchards including citrus fruit is reported satisfactory in most parts of the province and sowing of winter vegetables is in progress.
- In Balochistan, vegetables and orchards in the northern and eastern parts of the province had largely been damaged due to extensive rains along with flash flooding during the last monsoon season. However, fruits and vegetables in rest parts have been reported in good condition.
- In GB, agriculture activities become limited due to very cold weather during December. However, growth of orchards and vegetables remained mostly normal during the month.

Source:

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



3. WEATHER SITUATION

Rainfall/Precipitation

During the month of December 2023, 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.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF MONTHLY RAINFALL RECORDED ACROSS PAKISTAN DURING DECEMBER 2023

Sr.No.	Station	Rainfall(mm)	Sr.No.	Station	Rainfall(mm)
1	MUZAFFARABAD AIRPORT	33.31	11	KAKUL	9.01
2	BALAKOT	24.00	12	Vehova	8.20
3	Peshawar Airport	17.20	13	PATTAN	7.00
4	MURREE	17.01	14	RAWALAKOT	6.21
5	KALAM	14.60	15	KALAT	6.00
6	G.DOPATTA	13.00	16	Upper Dir	5.60
7	SAIDU SHARIF	12.60	17	DROSH	5.20
8	DIR	12.00	18	Bandi Abbaspur	4.50
9	LOWER DIR	12.00	19	MIRKHANI	4.00
10	MALAMJABBA	12.00	20	QUETTA (SAMUNGLI)	3.00

Relative Humidity

The mean daily Relative Humidity (RH) remained normal to above normal over most parts (Selected locations) of the country particularly in lower Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Central Punjab. Below normal values are recorded over Southern Punjab, Quetta valley and Gilgit Baltistan. However, mixed trend has been in Potohar region and Sindh Province. Maximum value of mean RH observed as 75% at Lahore, 72% at D.I Khan & Jhelum each, 71% at Sargodha, 68% at Faisalabad and 67% at Multan & Khanpur each. Maximum number of days with mean RH greater than or equal to 80% observed at Lahore for 08 days.

Temperature Regime during December, 2023

Temperature plays a vital role in the growth and development of crops. Thermal regime particularly the night time temperatures remained above normal in most parts of the country mainly the northwestern parts of Baluchistan, Punjab and Sindh. However, below normal temperatures observed over some southeastern parts of Baluchistan particularly Lasbella. The lowest temperatures observed over the northeastern parts of the country including Gilgit Baltistan and Kashmir. The night time temperature remained above normal (at selected locations) with maximum departure of 2.9°C in D.I Khan in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 3.3°C in Quetta valley, 1.2°C in Sindh, 1.9°C in Punjab except Potohar region (Selected locations) observed nearly normal temperatures. However, slightly below normal in Gilgit-Baltistan. Mean monthly temperature (at selected locations) ranged between 13 to 16°C in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 13 to 14°C in Potohar plateau, 15 to 17°C in remaining parts of



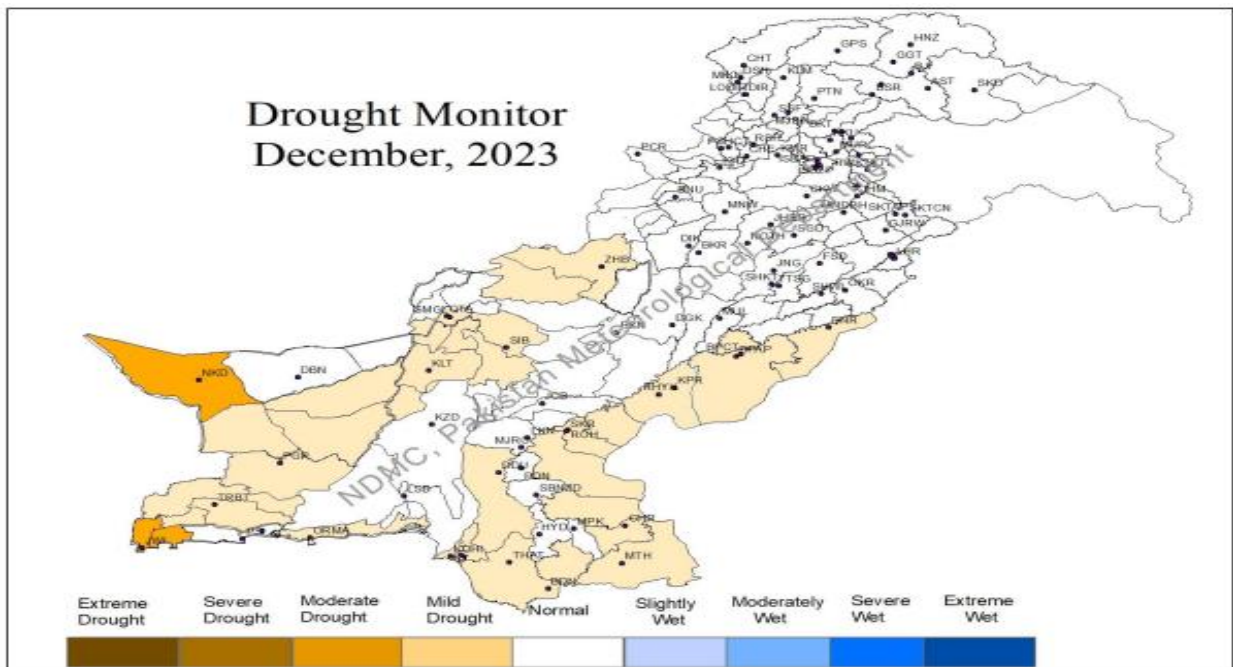
Punjab, 17 to 19°C in agricultural plains of Sindh, 0.7 to 6°C in Gilgit-Baltistan region and it was observed 9.3°C in the high elevated agricultural plains of Baluchistan represented by Quetta valley.

Weather Outlook for January, 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. Thick Fog is likely to persist in the plains of Punjab and Upper Sindh during the month of January 2024. 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 January 2024, drought-affected areas of Sindh, Balochistan and Punjab Province may not get enough relief as compared to the previous month.

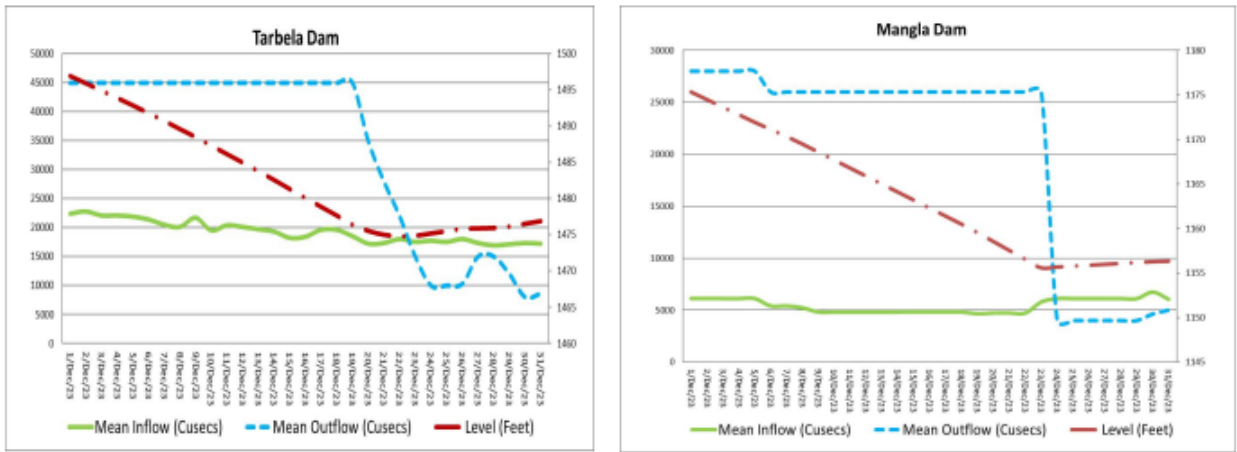
Source: <http://www.ndmc.pmd.gov.pk/>

5. WATER AVAILABILITY/DAMS FLOW DATA

In the month of December 2023, water inflow, outflow and levels of the Rawal, Khanpur, Tarbela and Mangla dams are shown in Figs. 8 & 9. The level at Terbela, 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 29.7% on year-on-year basis in December 2023 as compared to an increase of 29.2% in the previous month and 24.5% in December 2022. On month-on-month basis, it increased to 0.8% in December 2023 as compared to an increase of 2.7% in the previous month and an increase of 0.5% in December 2022.
- ii. CPI inflation Urban, increased to 30.9% on year-on-year basis in December 2023 as compared to an increase of 30.4% in the previous month and 21.6% in December 2022. On month-on-month basis, it increased to 0.7% in December 2023 as compared to an increase of 4.3% in the previous month and an increase of 0.3% in December 2022.

- iii. CPI inflation Rural, increased to 27.9% on year-on-year basis in December 2023 as compared to an increase of 27.5% in the previous month and 28.8% in December 2022. On month-on-month basis, it increased to 1.0% in December 2023 as compared to an increase of 0.4% in the previous month and an increase of 0.7% in December 2022.

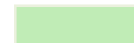
Detail are given below in table:

S. No.	Description	Unit	Average Prices			%change Dec 23 over	
			Dec 23	Nov 23	Dec 22	Nov 23	Dec 22
1	Wheat Flour Bag	20 Kg	2818.49	2787.37	1556.73	1.12	81.05
2	Rice Basmati Broken (Average Qualit	1 Kg	220.97	226.40	133.91	-2.40	65.01
3	Rice IRR1-6/9 (Sindh/Punjab)	1 Kg	163.36	160.76	101.76	1.62	60.53
4	Bread plain (Small Size)	Each	115.79	115.47	85.97	0.28	34.69
5	Beef with Bone (Average Quality)	1 Kg	824.80	820.57	693.13	0.52	19.00
6	Mutton (Average Quality)	1 Kg	1708.93	1703.68	1434.01	0.31	19.17
7	Chicken Farm Broiler (Live)	1 Kg	348.37	358.19	306.94	-2.74	13.50
8	Milk fresh (Un-boiled)	1 Ltr	185.28	185.31	148.05	-0.02	25.15
9	Curd (Dahi) Loose	1 Kg	215.53	215.71	170.79	-0.08	26.20
10	Powdered Milk NIDO 390 gm Polyba	Each	823.47	822.89	639.39	0.07	28.79
11	Eggs Hen (Farm)	1 Dozen	367.39	333.88	278.38	10.04	31.97
12	Mustard Oil (Average Quality)	1 Kg	504.56	502.74	527.92	0.36	-4.42
13	Cooking Oil DALDA or Other Similar	Each	2787.10	2834.43	2734.02	-1.67	1.94
14	Vegetable Ghee DALDA/HABIB 2.5 k	Each	1328.77	1361.52	1341.00	-2.41	-0.91
15	Vegetable Ghee DALDA/HABIB or Ot	Each	506.57	514.74	518.12	-1.59	-2.23
16	Bananas (Kela) Local	1 Dozen	115.00	111.36	114.71	3.27	0.25
17	Pulse Masoor (Washed)	1 Kg	335.16	320.98	256.39	4.42	30.72
18	Pulse Moong (Washed)	1 Kg	286.56	276.47	247.82	3.65	15.63
19	Pulse Mash (Washed)	1 Kg	529.54	520.96	366.04	1.65	44.67
20	Pulse Gram	1 Kg	239.56	229.43	226.30	4.42	5.86
21	Potatoes	1 Kg	83.25	106.92	62.31	-22.14	33.61
22	Onions	1 Kg	167.38	127.42	207.56	31.36	-19.36
23	Tomatoes	1 Kg	111.21	161.49	97.32	-31.14	14.27
24	Sugar Refined	1 Kg	141.00	138.79	93.95	1.59	50.08
25	Gur (Average Quality)	1 Kg	203.13	204.95	135.49	-0.89	49.92
26	Salt Powdered (NATIONAL/SHAN) 80	Each	68.77	67.50	48.25	1.88	42.53
27	Chilies Powder NATIONAL 200 gm Pa	Each	400.00	400.00	220.09	0.00	81.74
28	Garlic (Lehsun)	1 Kg	587.21	552.38	341.05	6.31	72.18
29	Tea Lipton Yellow Label 190 gm Pack	Each	576.65	588.93	409.31	-2.09	40.88

Increase in Prices



Decrease in price



Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics.

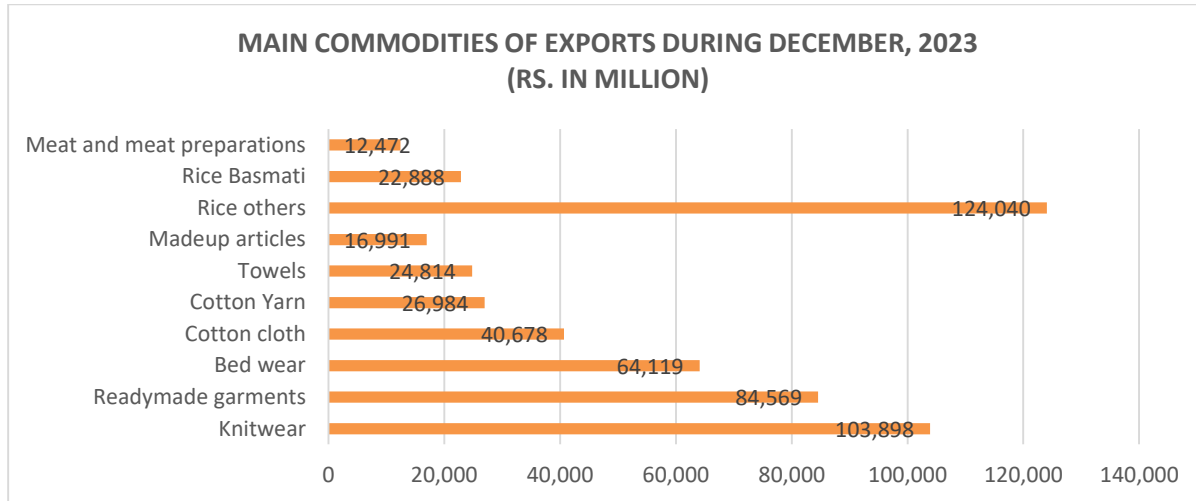
7. TRADE SITUATION

Exports

- i. According to the provisional figures compiled by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, exports from Pakistan during December, 2023 amounted to Rs.799,588 million (provisional) as against Rs. 734,541 million in November, 2023 and Rs. 517,240 million during December, 2022 showing an increase of 8.86% over November, 2023 and increased by 54.59% over December, 2022.

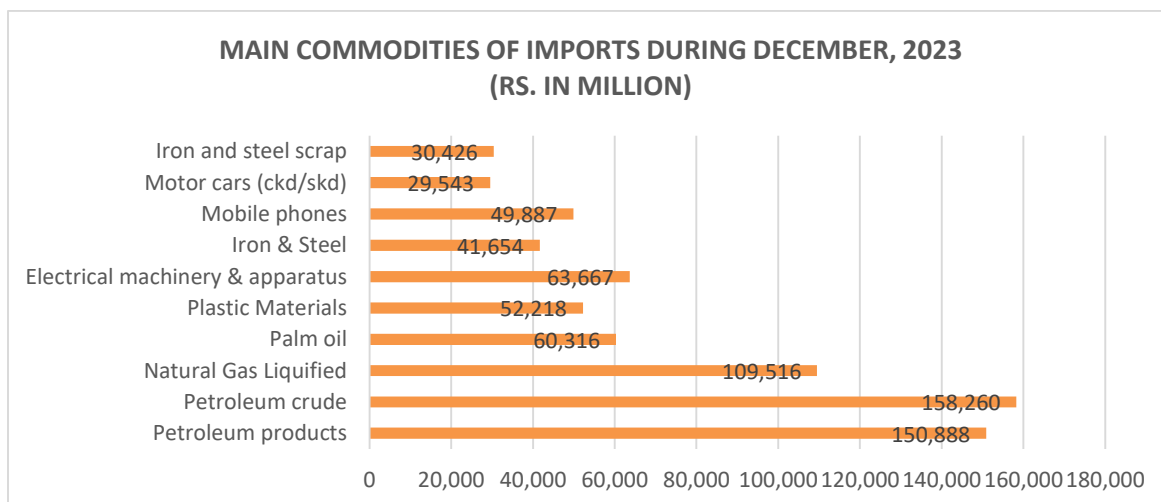


- ii. In terms of US dollars the exports in December, 2023 were \$ 2,822 million (provisional) as compared to \$ 2, 573 million in November, 2023 showing an increase of 9.68% and increased by 22.64% as compared to \$ 2,301 million in December, 2022.



Imports

- i. Imports into Pakistan during December, 2023 amounted to Rs. 1,317,463 million (provisional) as against Rs. 1,295,968 million in November, 2023 and Rs. 1,156,237 million during December, 2022 showing an increase of 1.66% over November, 2023 and increased by 13.94% over December, 2022.
- ii. In terms of US dollars the imports in December, 2023 were \$ 4,650 million (provisional) as compared to \$ 4,539 million in November, 2023 showing an increase of 2.45% but decreased by 9.60% as compared to \$ 5,144 million in December, 2022.



Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

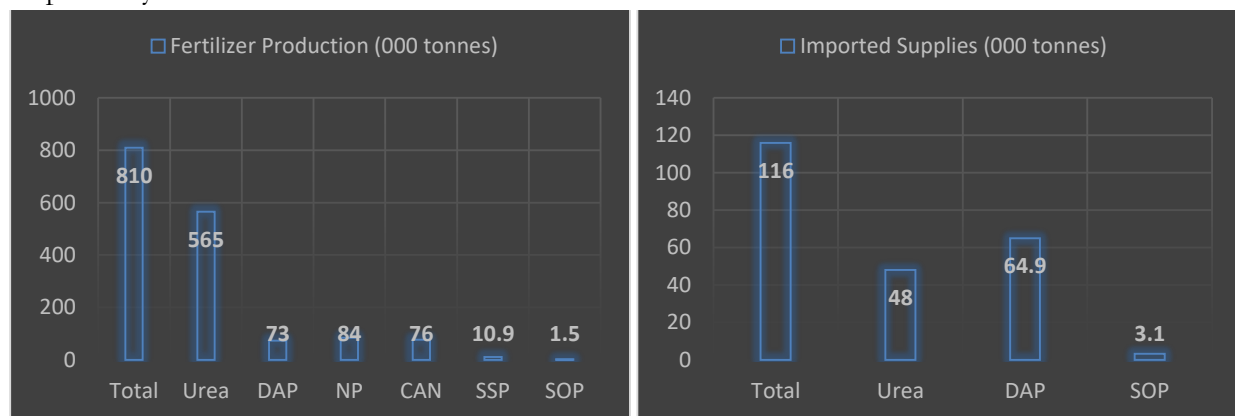


8. FERTILIZER OFFTAKE SITUATION

- Total nutrient offtake during December 2023 was 432 thousand tonnes, reflecting a decrease of 26.7 percent over December 2022.
- In nutrient terms, nitrogen and phosphate offtake, respectively decreased by 27.3 and 26.0 percent while potash offtake increased by 477.3 percent over December 2022.
- Urea offtake during December 2023 was 628 thousand tonnes, which decreased by 24.6 percent over December 2022.
- DAP offtake was 138 thousand tonnes 12.1 percent less than December last year.

Fertilizer Production and Imported Supplies

Total domestic fertilizer production during December 2023 was 810 thousand tonnes. Urea and DAP production was 565 and 73 thousand tonnes, respectively. Production of other products i.e. NP, CAN, SSP and SOP was 84, 76, 10.9 and 1.5 thousand tonnes, respectively. Total imported supplies were 116 thousand tonnes comprising 48, 64.9 and 3.1 thousand tonnes of urea, DAP and SOP, respectively.



Source: National Fertilizer Development Centre

9. NEWS TRENDS

- The University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Lahore, has signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the Zarai Taraqati Bank Limited (ZTBL) to promote the livestock development. The MoU was signed in a ceremony attended by UVAS VC Prof Dr. Nasim Ahmad, Dean Faculty of Animal Production & Technology Prof Dr. Saima, ZTBL President/CEO Tahir Yaqoob Bhatti, Provincial Chief Punjab Mr. Abdul Qayyum Sukhera and Head Planning Research & Technology Division Tariq Mahmood. The partnership aims at uplifting the livelihood of the farming community by disseminating knowledge about the latest agricultural technologies and farm practices to enhance livestock production and farmers' profitability. Prof Ahmad expressed optimism that this cooperation would benefit the livestock farming community by increasing their livestock production and enhancing their profitability. President/CEO ZTBL outlined the bank's objectives to promote the livestock sector by providing loans, guidance, and advisory services regarding farm practices to boost the profitability of the farming community.



- He emphasized the vital role of the livestock sector in the national GDP. Under the MoU, both the parties will jointly conduct field days, seminars, and workshops to disseminate the latest developments in livestock for uplifting the livelihood of the farming community. They will also develop partnerships for running joint ventures and research activities for the establishment of demonstration plots and research trials on modern livestock and poultry. The Agriculture Department has taken vigorous action against fake pesticides during the year 2023 to ensure the supply of quality agricultural poisons to the farmers. In this regard, the Department of Pest Warning and Quality Control of Pesticides under the leadership of Secretary Agriculture, Punjab continued to crackdown on fake agricultural drugs and seized 1.174 million kilograms of poisons. The value of the seized fake and adulterated poisons is Rs 370 million. In addition, 9084 samples were sent to the laboratories for analysis to check the quality of agricultural poisons, out of which 273 samples were found to be substandard. Total 555 raids were conducted and 679 cases were registered in 2023.
- Punjab Agriculture Strategic Plan (2024-34) recommendations were submitted in the third meeting of the plan, which will be soon sent to the provincial cabinet for approval after consultation of stakeholders. The plan includes proposals for improvement of water resources, reforms for agricultural research and improvement and innovation in the market and industry system related to the agricultural sector. The aim of making the plan was to make the best use of land and water resources so as to substantially increase the yield of crops per acre. The implementation of this plan would lead to innovation in research activities under Research Reforms. Besides, Agro-ecological Zones agricultural activities would be promoted as per the plan. By implementing this plan, 10-15% post-harvest losses of important crops could be avoided. In the meeting, all the stakeholders discussed the challenges faced by the agriculture sector and to solve their problems. They shared their experiences and took practical steps to finalize the recommendations of the Punjab Agriculture Strategic Plan 2024-34.
- The citrus exports have reduced from \$300 million to \$100 million that is a matter of grave concern, said University of Agriculture Faisalabad Vice Chancellor Prof. Dr. Iqrar Ahmad Khan. He expressed these views while presiding over a workshop for citrus farmers organized by UAF, Department of Agriculture Punjab Government, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government and Federal Ministry for Food Security organized at Chak No. 332 GB Pir Mahal. VC UAF said that UAF was making all out efforts to increase citrus production and solve the problems faced by farmers. Seedless citrus is favored around the world. With the passage of time, citrus has faced various diseases which affected our citrus production badly. The establishment of certified seed nurseries is the need of the hour for the revival of citrus in Pakistan. He said that we have to develop modern nursery mechanism with industry public partnership.

Sources: *Business Recorder*

زرعی سفارشات

گندم

- ﴿ پختہ کاشت گندم کو پہلا پانی شانیں نکلتے وقت بوئی کے 25 تا 30 دن بعد لگائیں۔
- ﴿ گندم کی اچھی اور زیادہ پیداوار حاصل کرنے کے لیے جڑی بوٹیوں کی تلفی انتہائی ضروری ہے۔ ایک اندازے کے مطابق جڑی بوٹیوں کی وجہ سے 42 فیصد تک پیداوار کم ہو سکتی ہے۔ جڑی بوٹیوں کی تلفی کے لیے مندرجہ ذیل باتوں کا خیال رکھیں۔
- ﴿ پہلی آبپاشی کے بعد کھیت و تر حالت میں آنے پر دوہری بار ہیرو چلائیں۔
- ﴿ جڑی بوٹیوں کی تلفی کے لیے فصل کی ابتدائی حالت میں پہلے پانی کے بعد جڑی بوٹیوں کی شناخت کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے جڑی بوٹی مارا دو بیات کا فوراً سپرے کریں۔ چوڑے اور نوکیلے پتوں والی دونوں اقسام کی جڑی بوٹیوں کی صورت میں دونوں طرح کے زہروں کو ملا کر یا ان کے تیار شدہ کچر جو کہ مارکیٹ میں دستیاب ہیں سپرے کریں۔ ورنہ علیحدہ علیحدہ سپرے کریں۔
- ﴿ دوسرے پانی کے بعد اگر نوکیلے پتوں والی جڑی بوٹیاں نظر آئیں تو ان کے لیے مونسو سفارش کردہ زہر ضرور استعمال کریں۔
- ﴿ رتی لکڑاٹھے نیز بارانی علاقوں کی زمینوں میں جڑی بوٹی مارز ہروں کا استعمال محکمہ زراعت کے عملہ کے مشورہ سے کریں۔

سورج کھسی

- ﴿ بھاری میرا زمین سورج کھسی کی کاشت کے لیے بہت موزوں ہے۔ سیم زدہ اور بہت رتیلی زمین اس کے لیے موزوں نہیں ہے۔
- ﴿ جنوبی اضلاع میں یکم جنوری سے 31 جنوری تک اور وسطی و شمالی اضلاع میں 15 جنوری سے 15 فروری تک کاشت مکمل کریں۔
- ﴿ ڈیرہ غازی خان اور راجن پورہ اضلاع میں 31 جنوری تک کاشت مکمل کریں۔
- ﴿ سورج کھسی کی اچھی پیداوار حاصل کرنے کے لیے فصل کو قطاروں میں کاشت کریں۔ قطاروں کا درمیانی فاصلہ اڑھائی فٹ اور پودوں کا درمیانی فاصلہ آبپاش علاقوں میں 9 انچ رکھیں

کما د

- ﴿ فصل کی کٹائی جاری رکھیں۔ فصل کی کٹائی سطح زمین سے آدھا تا ایک انچ گہرا کریں کیونکہ زیر زمین پڑی آنکھیں زیادہ صحت مند ماحول میں پھوٹی ہیں اور مڈھوں میں موجود گڑووں کی سنڈیاں تلف ہو جاتی ہیں۔
- ﴿ کٹائی کے بعد گنا جلد از جلد مل کو سپلائی کریں تاکہ وزن اور ریکوری میں کمی نہ آئے۔
- ﴿ موٹھی فصل رکھنے کے لیے کٹائی 15 جنوری کے بعد کریں۔
- ﴿ ستمبر کاشتہ اور موٹھی فصل کو پہلے کاٹیں۔

کپاس

کپاس کی آخری چنائی کے بعد کھیت میں بھیڑ بکریاں چھوڑ دیں تاکہ وہ بچے کچے ٹینڈے وغیرہ کھالیں اور ان میں موجود سنڈیاں خصوصاً گلابی سنڈی وغیرہ تلف ہو جائیں۔

حکومت پاکستان کی طرف سے گلابی سنڈی کے انسداد کے لیے پی بی روپس پر ڈیڑھ لاکھ ایکڑ تک 1000 روپے فی ایکڑ سبڈی دی جائے گی۔

گلابی سنڈی کپاس کے بچوں میں جیننگ فیکٹریوں میں موجود کچرا یا کھتیوں کے کنارے پڑی کپاس کی چھڑیوں کے ساتھ ان کھلے ٹینڈوں میں لہذا ان کو بروقت تلف کریں۔

چنا

چنے کی فصل میں شروع سے جڑی بوٹیوں کی تلفی ضروری ہے۔ ان کی تلفی بذریعہ گوڈی کریں۔ پہلی گوڈی فصل اگنے کے 30 تا 40 دن بعد اور دوسری گوڈی پہلی گوڈی سے ایک ماہ بعد کریں۔

کابلی چنے کے لیے پہلا پانی بوائی کے 60 تا 70 دن بعد اور دوسرا پھول آنے پر دیں دھان کی فصل کے بعد چنے کو آبپاشی کی ضرورت نہیں۔ ستمبر کا ششہ کماد میں چنے کی فصل کو کماد کی ضرورت کے مطابق آبپاشی کریں۔

سبزیات

آبپاشی کا خیال رکھیں گوڈی کریں۔

چھوٹی اور نازک سبزیوں کو سردی سے بچانے کے لیے رات کے وقت شفاف پلاسٹک شیٹ سے ڈھانپ دیں۔

آلو کی فصل کا معائنہ کرتے رہیں۔ بیماری یا کیڑے کے حملے کی صورت میں محکمہ زراعت کے عملے سے مشورہ کر کے مناسب زہر کا بروقت سپرے کریں۔

بیج کے لیے آلو کی مخصوص فصل کا معائنہ باقاعدگی سے جاری رکھیں۔ وائرس سے متاثرہ اور دوسری اقسام کے پودوں کو احتیاط سے اکھاڑ کر خارج کر دیں۔

کورے کے اندیشے کے پیش نظر محکمہ موسمیات کی پیشن گوئی کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے کورے کی راتوں میں آلو کی فصل کی ہلکی آبپاشی کریں یا پانی کا سپرے کریں یا دھونی دیں۔

☆☆☆☆☆

Source: Zarat Nama, Directorate of Agricultural Information

پلاننگ اینڈ ریسرچ ڈیپارٹمنٹ
زرعی ترقیاتی بینک لمیٹڈ
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LIVESTOCK ADVISORY

<p>دودھ دینے والے جانوروں کی دیکھ بھال کیسے کریں؟ جانوروں کو متوازن خوراک اور تازہ پانی فراہم کریں۔ جانوروں کے ماحول کو صاف ستھرا اور پرسکون رکھیں۔ شیڈول کے مطابق جانوروں کو متعدی بیماریوں سے بچاؤ کے ٹیکے لگائیں۔</p>	1
<p>ماسٹائٹس کو روکنے اور کنٹرول کرنے کے لیے اقدامات؛ جانوروں کے شیڈ کو صاف رکھیں۔ دودھ دھونے سے پہلے اور بعد میں جراثیم کش محلول سے ہاتھ اور ٹیٹ صاف کریں۔ دودھ دھونے کے بعد تھن کو بالکل خالی کر دیں۔ دودھ مناسب طریقے سے دھوئیں یا دودھ دھونے والی مشین کا استعمال کریں۔ مناسب وقت پر چارہ کھلائیں۔ جانوروں کی کسی بیماری کی صورت میں قریبی ویٹرنری ہسپتال سے رابطہ کریں۔ ماسٹائٹس کی جلد تشخیص کے لیے سرف ٹیسٹ کو باقاعدگی سے استعمال کرنا چاہیے۔</p>	2
<p>گائے بھینسوں میں گل گھوٹو اور منہ گھر کے حفاظتی ٹیکے کب لگائے چاہئیں؟ گل گھوٹو کی بیماری سے جانوروں کو بچانے کے لیے بارشوں سے قبل سال میں 2 مرتبہ یعنی مئی جون اور نومبر دسمبر میں گل گھوٹو کا حفاظتی ٹیکہ لگوائیں جبکہ منہ گھر کے لیے مارچ، اپریل اور ستمبر، اکتوبر میں حفاظتی ٹیکہ لگوائیں</p>	3
<p>کامیاب گوٹ فارمنگ کے متعلق ہدایت : جس علاقے میں گوٹ فارمنگ کریں وہاں کی مقامی نسل کا انتخاب کریں۔ شدید سردی کے موسم میں رات کے وقت بکریوں کو سردی سے بچائیں اور ان کے جسم سوتر کی بوریوں سے ڈھانپ دیں۔ بکریوں کو کون کون سی بیماریوں کے حفاظتی ٹیکے لگوائے جائیں؟ بکریوں میں پی پی آر، پلورونمونیا، چیچک اور منہ گھر کے حفاظتی ٹیکے لگوائیں۔</p>	4
<p>جانوروں میں ویکسینیشن کی احتیاطی تدابیر؛ - ہمیشہ اچھی کمپنی یا ادارے کی ویکسینیشن استعمال کریں۔ - ویکسین کو ہمیشہ برف میں ڈال کر تھرماس یا فریج میں رکھیں کیونکہ زیادہ درجہ حرارت میں اس کا اثر ختم ہو سکتا ہے۔ - ویکسین لگانے سے پہلے بوتل کو اچھی طرح ہلائیں۔ - جانوروں کو ایک دوسرے کے سامنے ویکسینیشن نہ کروائیں۔ - بیمار جانور کو ویکسین نہ کروائیں۔ ویکسین کی مقدار کا تعین ڈاکٹر کے مشورے سے کریں۔</p>	5
<p>جانوروں میں کیڑوں کی روک تھام اور علاج کی ہدایات؛ اندرونی کیڑوں کی شناخت کے لیے جانور کے پاخانے کا نمونہ تشخیصی لیبارٹری میں بھیجا جائے اور تشخیص کے مطابق دوائیں استعمال کی جائیں۔ ہر چار ماہ بعد ڈیورمر کا استعمال کریں۔</p>	6

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