

AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK

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**PLANNING & RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
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S.No	CONTENT	Page
1	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
2	CURRENT CROP SITUATION	4
2.1	Rice Crop	4
2.2	Cotton Crop	4
2.3	Maize Crop	4
2.4	Sugarcane Crop	4
2.5	Oil Seed & Lentils	4
2.6	Horticulture	5
3	WEATHER SITUATION	5
4	DROUGHT SITUATION	6
5	WATER AVAILABILITY/ DAMS FLOW DATA	7
6	AVERAGE PRICES OF AGRI. COMMODITIES	8
7	TRADE SITUATION	9
8	FERTILIZER OFFTAKE SITUATION	10
9	NEWS TRENDS	11
10	AGRO ADVISORY SERVICES	13



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

(Compiled by Muhammad Fakhar Imam, R&PU)

Irrigated areas of Punjab province are saved from heavy monsoon rain falls and floods hence no climatic damage has been reported on Rice crop in Punjab. In Sindh province 31% loss in rice crop is reported due to the ongoing monsoon and flooding. The growth and development of cotton crop has been observed/reported satisfactory in upper parts of the country while severe rains and floodings in the end of month has damaged the crops badly. In Sindh province so far there is 45% loss in cotton crop has been reported. The rains and flooding in the end of month damaged the cotton crop. In Balochistan province cotton crop is completely vanished in Nasirabad, Bolan and Dera Bugti districts because of flood. Sowing of maize (autumn) has been in progress in the Punjab province. Germination and early growth of the crop is reported satisfactory in parts of the province. In Punjab land preparation for September sugarcane crop is in progress. The growth of spring sugarcane crop is reported satisfactory. In Sindh province the standing sugarcane crop has also suffered damage up to 7% due to floods as reported by technical director at the provincial government's Agriculture Extension Sindh department. Huge losses to the vegetables are also reported in southern side of province. In KP, Overall condition of orchards is reported satisfactory in the province. In Balochistan fruits and vegetables are badly affected because of heavy rains and floods. In Sindh, 85% loss in dates orchards has been reported because of floods. Huge losses to the vegetables are also reported. In Gilgit Baltistan, Condition and yield of orchards and summer vegetables is reported satisfactory.

During the month of August 2022, rainfall received across Pakistan is shown in exceptionally above normal rainfall reported from most of the places in Sindh, Balochistan, Southern Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, causing floodings in those areas.

As per estimate of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) Inflation Rate, August, 2022 over July, 2022 (Month on Month) is 2.45%. Inflation Rate, August, 2022 over August, 2021 (Year on Year) is 27.26%. Tomatoes, Vegetables, Pulse Mash, Pulse Masoor, Pulse Moong, Besan, Pulse Gram Condiments & Spices, Eggs, Gram, Potatoes, Onions, Beans, Rice and Meat increased in the country over the month of July, 2022.

According to the provisional figures compiled by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, exports from Pakistan during July, 2022 amounted to Rs.494,720 million (provisional) as against Rs. 596,433 million in June, 2022 and Rs.373,412 million during July, 2021 showing a decrease of 17.05% over June, 2022 but an increase of 32.49% over July, 2021.

As mentioned by National Fertilizer Development Centre (NDFC), Total nutrient offtake during July, 2022 was about 310 thousand tonnes, which was 34.1 per cent less than July 2021. Production of all fertilizer products during July 2022 was about 652 thousand tonnes. Out of this urea production was about 412 thousand tonnes (63.2 per cent share in total production). Imported supplies comprised of 35 thousand tonnes.



2. CURRENT CROP SITUATION

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

2.1. Rice Crop

In Punjab Rice Crop growth has been reported satisfactory. Irrigated areas of Punjab province are saved from heavy monsoon rain falls and floods hence no climatic damage has been reported on Rice crop in Punjab. In some districts of Punjab province Rice leaf folder and Zinc fertilizer deficiency symptoms and rice blast diseases and insects attacks has been reported on rice crops. Department of Agriculture Extension is providing advisory to the farmers to take preventive measures to protect rice crop. In Sindh province 31% loss in rice crop is reported due to the ongoing monsoon and flooding.

2.2 Cotton Crop:

In Punjab province the growth and development of cotton crop has been observed/reported satisfactory in upper parts of the country while severe rains and floodings in the end of month has damaged the crops badly. The early growing crop is at boll opening stages in southern parts of the province. Attacks of different sucking pests have been reported in most of the cotton growing areas. The spray operations are in progress to control these pest attacks. In Sindh province so far there is 45% loss in cotton crop has been reported. The rains and flooding in the end of month damaged the cotton crop. Cotton was at boll opening/ picking stages in the province but the flood has finished the crops completely in some areas of the province. In Balochistan province cotton crop is completely vanished in Nasirabad, Bolan and Dera Bugti Districts because of flood.

2.3 Maize Crop:

Sowing of maize (autumn) has been in progress in the Punjab province. Germination and early growth of the crop is reported satisfactory in parts of the province. In KP province Spring Maize is at grain formation stage in most parts and harvesting of early grown varieties has been started in the lower and central plain areas. In Balochistan Maize crop growth is reported satisfactory. In GB maize crop is growing normally.

2.4. Sugarcane Crop:

In Punjab land preparation for September sugarcane crop is in progress. The growth of spring sugarcane crop is reported satisfactory. In Sindh province the standing sugarcane crop has also suffered damage up to 7% due to floods as reported by technical director at the provincial government's Agriculture Extension Sindh department. In KP sugarcane crop growth has been reported satisfactory.

2.5. Oil Seeds and Lentils:

In Punjab & Sindh, Growth of Sesame is reported normal. Threshing of linseed, castor oil and safflower is completed and ground nut is growing at vegetative stage. In Sindh Oil seed crops like castor and sunflower are growing at flowering/maturity stages and threshing of



sunflower is in progress, Jtropa and ground nut are growing at vegetative stage. In KP, Harvesting of sunflower is in progress and normal yield is expected. In Balochistan, growth of sunflower was at flowering stage and is reported satisfactory.

2.6. Horticulture

- In Punjab, Chemical spraying on citrus orchards against insects and fungus attacks was in progress. Huge losses to the vegetables are also reported in southern side of province.
- In KP, Overall condition of orchards is reported satisfactory in the province
- In Balochistan fruits and vegetables are badly affected because of heavy rains and floods.
- In Sindh, 85% loss in dates orchards has been reported because of floods. Huge losses to the vegetables are also reported.
- In Gilgit Baltistan, Condition and yield of orchards and summer vegetables is reported satisfactory.

Source:

Directorate of Agricultural information Punjab, Sindh, KP

Department of Agricultural Extension Balochistan

Monthly Bulletin, National Agromet Centre, Pakistan Meteorological Department

WEATHER SITUATION

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

Rainfall/Precipitation:

During the month of August 2022, rainfall received across Pakistan is shown in exceptionally above normal rainfall reported from most of the places in Sindh, Balochistan, Southern Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, causing floodings in those areas. The Chief amounts of monthly rainfall recorded across Pakistan during August 2022 are shown in Table given below:

S. No.	Stations	Rainfall (mm)	S. No.	Stations	Rainfall (mm)
1	Padidan	1228.5	11	Lahore	437.0
2	Mohenjo Daro	779.5	12	Rohri	420.0
3	Larkana	738.3	13	Murree	402.5
4	Sakrand	617.0	14	Sukkur	377.5
5	Khairpur	615.3	15	Dir	361.0
6	Tando Jam	603.0	16	Kalat	361.0
7	Chhor	503.9	17	Dadu	321.0
8	Jacobabad	493.0	18	Badin	307.5
9	Shaheed Benazirabad	488.2	19	Mirpur Khas	304.0
10	Fort Munro	447.6	20	Garhi Dupatta	298.3

Relative Humidity

The mean daily Relative Humidity (R.H) remained normal to above normal in most of the agricultural planes of the country. Maximum value of mean Relative humidity was observed 75% at Rohri and Tandojam, followed by 73% at Khairpur and 70 % at Sargodha and Lahore each.



Temperature Situation during August, 2022

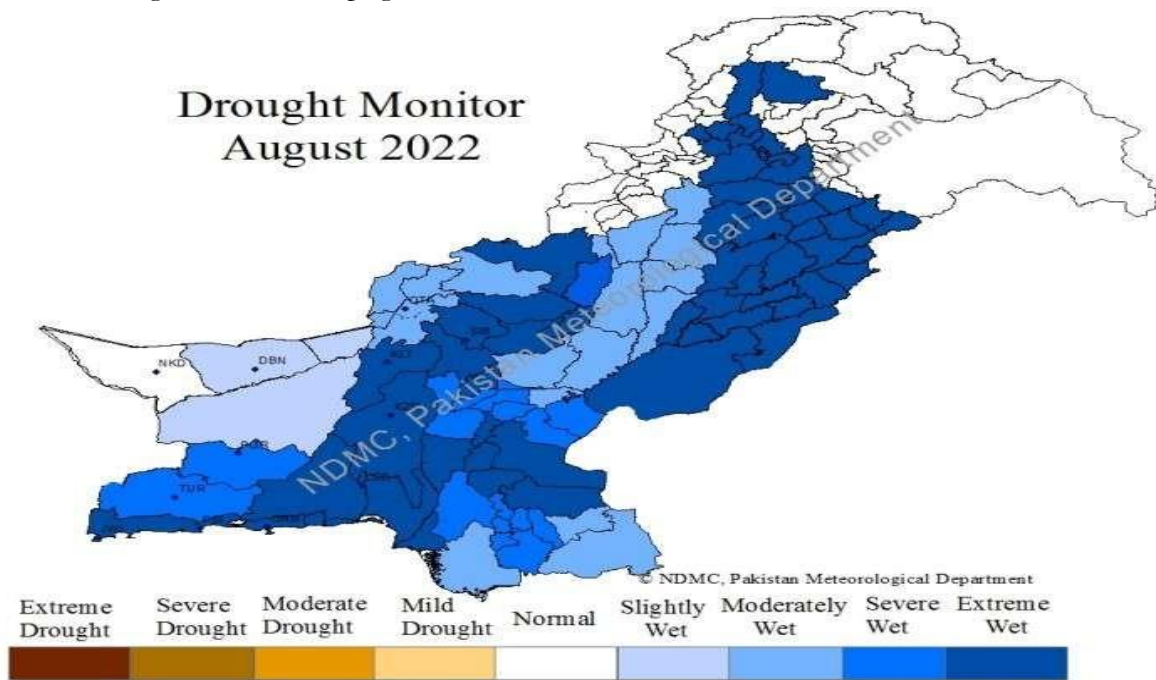
Temperature plays vital role in the growth and development of crops. Thermal regime in this month remained normal to slightly cooler than normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country. The main reason for this trend is the heavy rains in most parts of the country for most of the end days during the month. Mean daily temperature ranged 28 to 30°C in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Potohar plateau, 30 to 31°C in remaining parts of Punjab, 25 to 30°C in agricultural plains of Sindh, 22 to 25°C in Gilgit Baltistan region and it was observed 25°C in the high elevated agricultural plains of Baluchistan represented by Quetta valley.

Weather Prediction during September, 2022

During September monsoon rain bearing systems will produce precipitation. These rains are of immense most easterly currents (monsoon) are also expected to prevail during first fortnight of the month. These systems normally influence the north eastern parts of the country. Light to moderate rain/thunderstorm are expected in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Northern divisions of Punjab and lower Sindh. Some post monsoon rains are also expected in the later part of the month. The precipitation amount would be less relative to August. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh and Southern Punjab, it may range from few millimeters to 30mm. Over northern and north eastern Punjab, the September precipitation may range between 80 to 110 mm. High agricultural plains of Baluchistan are expected to remain practically dry during the month.

DROUGHT SITUATION

Spatial drought analysis results using different indices are represented in Fig. In Balochistan and Sindh above normal rains have terminated the drought situations over there in present condition as shown in Drought Monitor Map givenbelow.

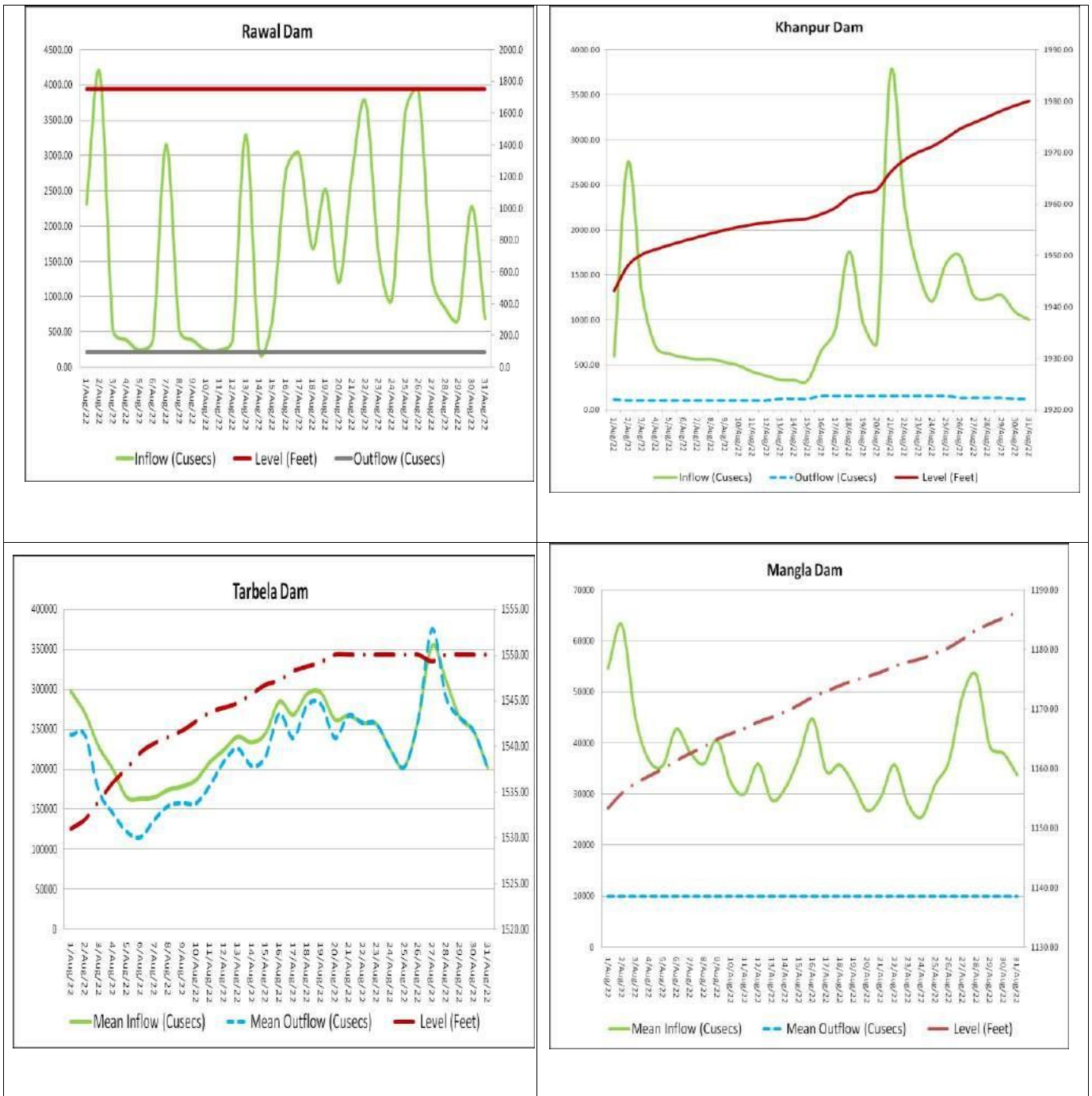


Source: <http://www.ndmc.pmd.gov.pk/>



WATER AVAILABILITY/DAMS FLOW DATA:
(Data compiled by Muhammad Fakhar Imam, R&PU)

In the month of August 2022, water inflow, outflow and levels of Rawal, Khanpur, Tarbela and Mangla dams are shown in Figs. 8 & 9. Increase in water Inflow and level have been recorded in Rawal, Khanpur, Terbella and Mangla reservoir.



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



AVERAGE PRICES OF AGRI. COMMODITIES

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

- According to Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), Inflation Rate, August, 2022 over July, 2022 (Month on Month) is 2.45%. Inflation Rate, August, 2022 over August, 2021 (Year on Year) is 27.26%.
- Tomatoes, Vegetables, Pulse Mash, Pulse Masoor, Pulse Moong, Besan, Pulse Gram Condiments & Spices, Eggs, Gram, Potatoes, Onions, Beans, Rice and Meat increased in the country over the month of July, 2022.
- Conversely, commodities like Fruits, Chicken, Vegetable Ghee, Cooking Oil, Mustard Oil and Sugar showed declining trend in pricing over the month of July, 2022.

S.No.	Description	Unit	Average Prices			%change Aug 22 over	
			22-Aug	22-Jul	21-Aug	22-Jul	21-Aug
1	Wheat Flour Bag	20 Kg	1222.78	1237.93	1134.4	-1.22	7.79
2	Rice Basmati Broken	1 Kg	120.91	119.26	95.32	1.38	26.85
3	Rice IRRI-6/9 (Sindh/Punjab)	1 Kg	91.27	88.49	72.67	3.14	25.6
4	Bread plain (Small Size)	Each	73.48	73.01	59.75	0.64	22.98
5	Beef with Bone (Average Quality)	1 Kg	680.85	673.49	544.7	1.09	25
6	Mutton (Average Quality)	1 Kg	1403.92	1388.56	1120.76	1.11	25.26
7	Chicken Farm Broiler (Live)	1 Kg	263.22	281.24	160.83	-6.41	63.66
8	Milk fresh (Un-boiled)	1 Ltr	137.95	136.02	111.43	1.42	23.8
9	Curd (Dahi) Loose	1 Kg	158.1	154.92	128.89	2.05	22.66
10	Powdered Milk NIDO 390 gm Polyba	Each	556.68	535.99	493.3	3.86	12.85
11	Eggs Hen (Farm)	1 Dozen	209.41	195.71	156.58	7	33.74
12	Mustard Oil (Average Quality)	1 Kg	524.79	529.77	306.54	-0.94	71.2
13	Cooking Oil DALDA or Other Similar	Each	2899.41	2856.97	1677.22	1.49	72.87
14	Vegetable Ghee DALDA/HABIB 2.5 kg	Each	1421.92	1406.64	849.15	1.09	67.45
15	Vegetable Ghee DALDA/HABIB or Ot	Each	557.68	571.82	330.39	-2.47	68.79
16	Bananas (Kela) Local	1 Dozen	98.65	110.22	84.1	-10.5	17.3
17	Pulse Masoor (Washed)	1 Kg	329.73	300.61	160.91	9.69	104.92
18	Pulse Moong (Washed)	1 Kg	212.23	189.75	183.6	11.85	15.59
19	Pulse Mash (Washed)	1 Kg	363.67	324.44	243.75	12.09	49.2
20	Pulse Gram	1 Kg	233.56	222.42	147.7	5.01	58.13
21	Potatoes	1 Kg	61.99	56.26	51.57	10.18	20.21

22	Onions	1 Kg	95.81	82.33	45.53	16.37	110.43
23	Tomatoes	1 Kg	107.07	73.02	68.24	46.63	56.9
24	Sugar Refined	1 Kg	88	87.88	105.46	0.14	-16.56
25	Gur (Average Quality)	1 Kg	135.32	132.13	137.95	2.41	-1.91
26	Salt Powdered (NATIONAL/SHAN) 80	Each	38.59	36.39	30	6.05	28.63
27	Chilies Powder NATIONAL 200 gm	Each	215	215	380	0	-43.42
28	Garlic (Lehsun)	1 Kg	335.6	317.81	244.88	5.6	37.05

Decrease  Increase 

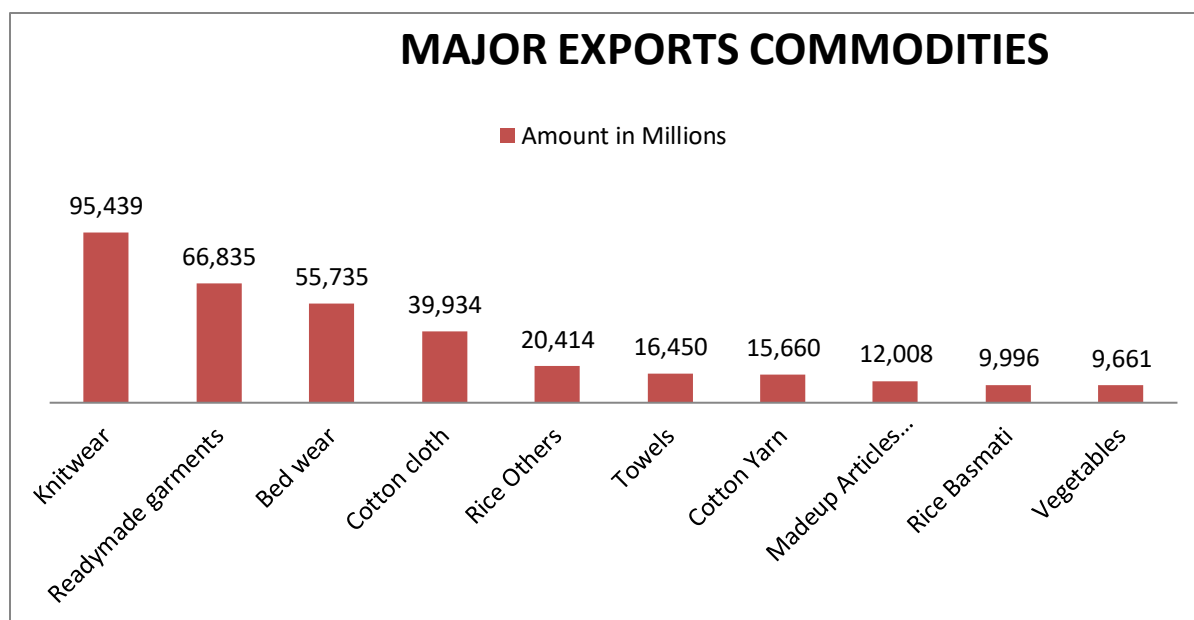
Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

TRADE SITUATION

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

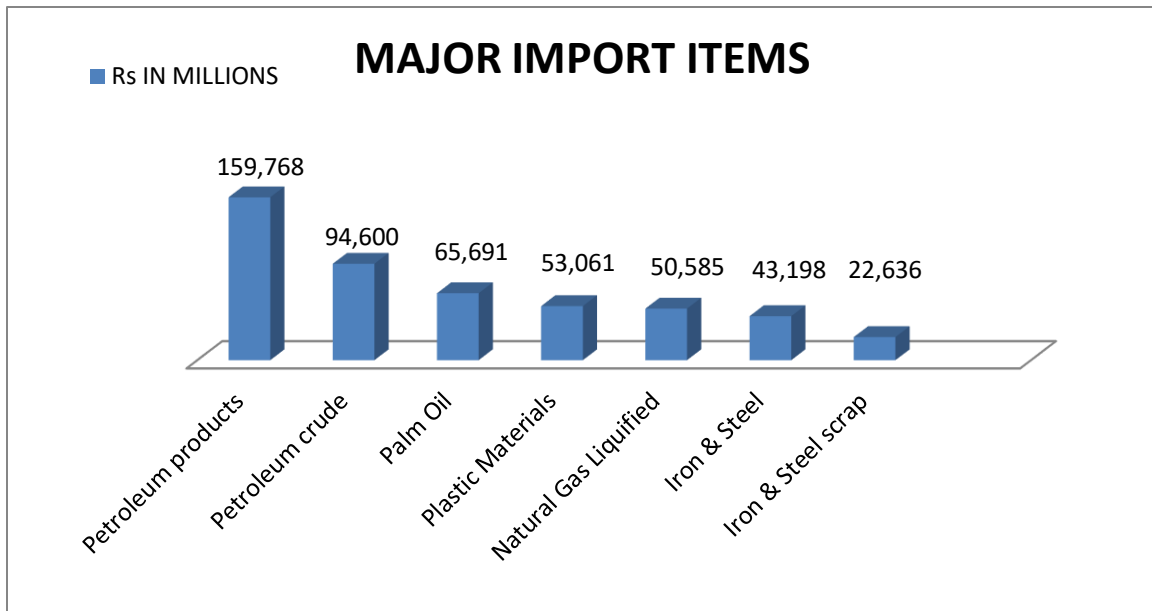
Exports:

- According to the provisional figures compiled by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, exports from Pakistan during July, 2022 amounted to Rs.494,720 million (provisional) as against Rs. 596,433 million in June, 2022 and Rs.373,412 million during July, 2021 showing a decrease of 17.05% over June, 2022 but an increase of 32.49% over July, 2021.
- In terms of US dollars the exports in July, 2022 were \$ 2,254 million (provisional) as compared to \$ 2,918 million in June, 2022 showing a decrease of 22.74% and by 3.65% as compared to \$ 2,340 million in July, 2021.



Imports:

- Imports into Pakistan during July, 2022 amounted to Rs. 1,095,730 million (provisional) as against Rs. 1,610,327 million in June, 2022 and Rs. 889,782 million during July, 2021 showing a decrease of 31.96% over June, 2021 but an increase of 23.15% over July, 2021.
- In terms of US dollars the imports in July, 2022 were \$ 4,993 million (provisional) as compared to \$ 7,880 million in June, 2022 showing a decrease of 36.63% and by 10.43% as compared to \$ 5,575 million in July, 2021.



Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

FERTILIZER OFFTAKE SITUATION

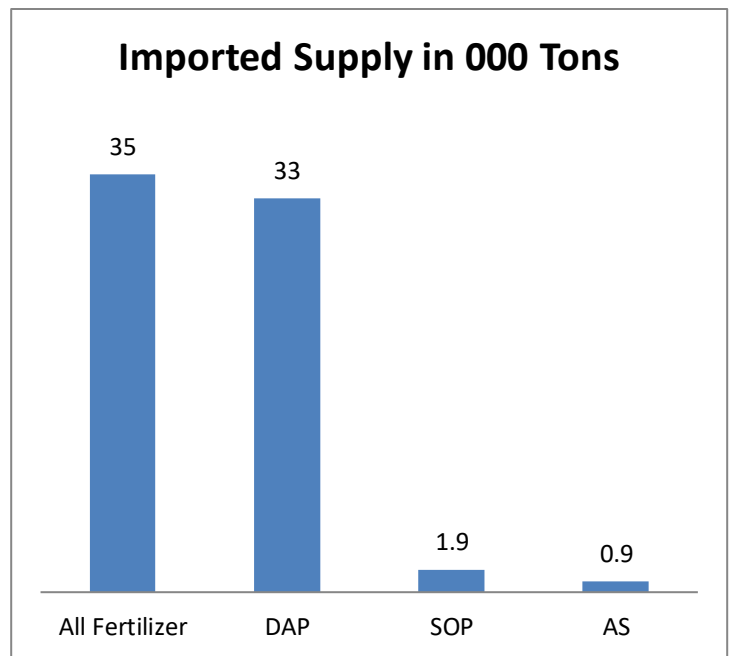
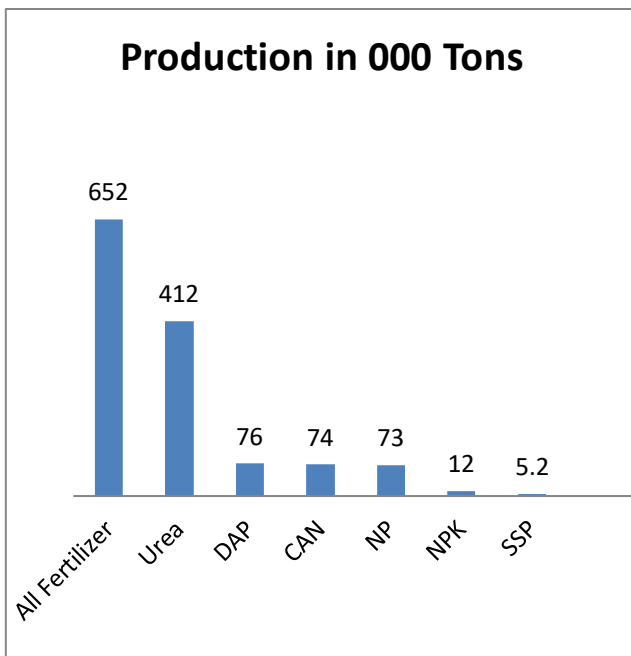
(Data compiled by Muhammad Fakhur Imam, R&PU)

- ❖ Total nutrient offtake during July, 2022 was about 310 thousand tonnes, which was 34.1 per cent less than July 2021.
- ❖ Nitrogen offtake decreased by 26.7 per cent, while phosphate offtake decreased by 56.1 per cent.
- ❖ Urea offtake during July 2022 was 463 thousand tonnes which recorded a decrease of 25.6 per cent.
- ❖ Offtake of potash also witnessed decrease by 78.7 per cent as compared with same time frame of previous year.
- ❖ DAP offtake was 67 thousand tonnes which decreased by 65.3 per cent over July 2021.
- ❖ Reason for decrease in offtake of DAP is its high price both in domestic and international market.



FERTILIZER PRODUCTION AND IMPORTED SUPPLIES:

Production of all fertilizer products during July 2022 was about 652 thousand tonnes. Out of this urea production was about 412 thousand tonnes (63.2 per cent share in total production). Other products were: DAP 76 thousand tonnes, CAN 74 thousand tonnes, NP 73 thousand tonnes, SSP 5.2 thousand tonnes and various grades of NPK 12 thousand tonnes. Imported supplies comprised of 35 thousand tonnes including 33 thousand tonne of DAP, 1.9 thousand tonnes of SOP and 0.9 thousand tonne of AS during July, 2022, reported by the National Fertilizer Development Centre (NFDC).



Source: National Fertilizer Development Centre (NFDC)

NEWS TRENDS

(Data collected and compiled by Aamna Imtiaz R&PU)

- Sindh Minister for Information has said that crops spread on 4,420,484 acres have been destroyed by recent rains and floods in the province. The valuable crops of cotton, rice and vegetables have been destroyed 100%, which will cause a huge loss in exports and there is a fear of food shortage in the future. Moreover, according to estimates by Sindh Government, 100% of the date crop has been affected. If the water situation remains same for the next one month, mango and orchards will also be affected. A mango tree takes eight years to give fruit. People living in villages have lost 103,066 cattle. Sindh government has started vaccination to protect cattle from diseases.
- Agricultural experts have warned cotton farmers about the threat of pink bollworms, as crops entered a critical stage of growth. Farmers were urged to follow a strategy prescribed

by scientists from the Central Cotton Research Institute (CCRI) Multan to avert potential losses. According to Multan CCRI, cotton crops entered an important stage of growth, where flowers, buds and bolls were sprouting. To combat infestations of pink bollworms, experts recommended that farmers should apply three different sprays during the next three weeks. Prescribing the first spray, experts said that farmers should apply Profenophos and 600ml of Cypermytherine mixed in 100 litres of water per acre. A second spray of 120ml of Spinetoram or Deltamytherine, plus 600ml of Tryezophos mixed in 100 liters of water per acre should be applied around 5 days after the first spray. A third spray of 100ml Gemasai Belothrine mixed in 100 litres of water per acre be applied 6 days after the second spray. Farmers are further advised to avoid spraying in case of a low intensity pink bollworm attack and consult experts for further action.

- Minister for Climate Change has warned of more rains while talking about the flood situation in Sindh. According to Minister, the high flood situation in the Indus River was posing a serious threat to the surrounding regions. There are chances of more rainfall in the southern parts of Sindh, which could prove detrimental to relief and rescue operations in the province.

Sources:

- <http://www.parc.gov.pk/index.php/en/>
- <https://www.urdupoint.com/en/news/agriculture.html>
- <http://dai.agripunjab.gov.pk/>
- www.pmd.org.pk
- www.pccc.gov.pk
- <http://www.nfdc.gov.pk/>

زرعی سفارشات برائے کسان

کپاس

- ☆ ستمبر کا مہینہ کپاس کی فصل کے لیے انتہائی اہم ہے۔ موسمی حالات پر نگاہ رکھیں۔ اس کے مطابق آبپاشی؛ سپرے اور دوسرے امور سرانجام دیں۔ بارش کی صورت میں اگر زائد پانی کھیت میں کھڑا ہو جائے تو اس کی نکاسی کا بندوبست کریں۔ اس مقصد کے لیے کھیتوں کے ارد گرد چھوٹے تالاب یا کھالیاں بنائیں۔
- ☆ جہاں فصل پانی کھڑا رہنے کی وجہ سے کمزور حالت میں ہے وہاں فصل پر بڑھوتری کو تیز کرنے والے کیٹیکل کا سپرے کریں۔
- ☆ رس چوسنے والے کیڑے مثلاً چست تیلہ؛ سست تیلہ، سفید کھی اور تھرپس تیزی سے افزائش نسل کرتے ہیں اور رس چوس کر فصل کو کمزور کر دیتے ہیں۔ جنہیں ان کے ساتھ ہی سنڈیوں کا حملہ بھی ہو جاتا ہے۔ لہذا اٹکلہ زراعت تو سیج کے عملہ کی ہدایات کے مطابق ایسی زرعی ادویات استعمال کریں جو ان دونوں قسم کے کیڑوں کو تلف کر دیں لیکن ان کے استعمال سے پہلے پیسٹ سکاؤٹنگ کے ذریعے نقصان کی معاشی حد معلوم کرنا انتہائی ضروری ہے۔
- ☆ چٹائی شروع کرنے کا موزوں ترین وقت صبح 10:00 بجے کے بعد شروع ہوتا ہے۔ جس وقت فصل پر ٹینڈوں پر سے رات کی شہنم خشک ہو جائے۔ کپاس بدرنگ نہ ہونے پائے اور نمی کی وجہ سے جنگ کے دوران مشکلات کا سامنا بھی نہیں ہوتا۔ شام 4:00 بجے چٹائی بند کر دینی چاہیے۔
- ☆ چٹائی ہمیشہ پودے کے نچلے حصے سے مکمل کھلے ہوئے ٹینڈوں سے شروع کریں اور بتدریج اوپر کو چٹائی کرتے جائیں تاکہ پودے کے سونکھے پتے چنی ہوئی کپاس میں شامل نہ ہوں۔ چٹائی کرتے وقت ٹینڈوں سے کپاس کو اچھی طرح نکال لینا چاہیے۔
- ☆ چٹائی کے لیے استعمال ہونے والا کپڑا (جھولی) سوتی ہونا چاہیے اور چینی ہوئی اور خشک سوتی کپڑے پر رکھا جائے اور اس کے بعد صاف اونچی اور خشک جگہ پر اکٹھا کیا جائے تاکہ پھٹی آلودگی سے محفوظ رہ سکے۔
- ☆ چٹائی کے بعد پھٹی کو ایک دو دھوپ ضرور لگوائیں تاکہ نمی کو مناسب سطح پر لایا جاسکے۔ بارش کے دنوں میں چٹائی نہ کریں بلکہ جب کپاس سوکھ جائے تو چٹائی کریں۔

دھان

- ☆ اگر چوں پر سیاہی مائل پھورے دھبے نظر آئیں جو بعد میں رنگ آلود دکھائی دیں تو یہ رنگ کی کمی کی علامت ہے۔ ایسی صورت میں منتہلی کے 30 دن بعد سوکا دیں۔
- ☆ زیادہ کمی کی صورت میں 10 کلوگرام زنک سلفیٹ (21 فیصد) کا کھڑے پانی میں چھوڑ دیں۔
- ☆ اگر کھیت میں پتہ لپیٹ اور تنے کی سنڈی کا حملہ نظر آئے تو پیسٹ سکاؤٹنگ کے بعد اس کے نقصان کی معاشی حد کی کوئی نظر رکھ کر کھلے زراعت کے عملہ سے مشورہ کر کے سفارش کردہ مناسب اور محفوظ زرعی زہروں کا استعمال کریں۔
- ☆ دھان کے بھیکا سے بچاؤ کے لیے گوبھر سے لیکر دانہ بننے تک کھیت میں پانی کھڑا رکھیں۔
- ☆ دھان کی کٹائی کے لیے تریجی راکس ہارویٹر استعمال کریں اور فصل پوری طرح پکنے پر کٹائیں اور اس کو اچھی طرح کر کے ذخیرہ کریں۔

کما

- ☆ کاتگیاری سے متاثرہ پودے نکال کر زمین میں دیادیں۔ جن کھیتوں میں کاتگیاری اور ترروگ کا حملہ ہو تو ان کو موٹھی فصل کے لیے نہ رکھیں اور نہ ہی وہاں آئندہ کاشت کیا جائے۔
- ☆ چار چار پودوں کو آپس میں ملا کر باندھ دیا جائے تاکہ خراب موسم میں فصل نہ گرے۔
- ☆ ستمبر کاشت کے لیے زمین کو اچھی طرح تیار کریں۔ نیز اٹکلہ زراعت کی سفارش کردہ اقسام اگیتی تیار ہونے والی اقسام کاشت کریں۔

اگیتی تیار ہونے والی اقسام:

☆ سی پی 400-177 ایچ ایس ایف 242 سی پی ایف 237 سی پی ایف 250 اور سی پی ایف 251

درمیانی تیار ہونے والی اقسام:

☆ ایچ ایس ایف۔ 240 ایس بی ایف 234 ایس بی ایف 213 سی بی ایف 246 سی بی ایف 247 سی بی ایف 248 سی بی ایف 249 سی بی ایف 253 سی بی ایس جی 2525 اور ایس ایل ایس جی 1283

☆ مچھیتی تیار ہونے والی قسم

سی بی ایف 252

☆ کساد کی ستمبر کاشت یکم ستمبر سے 15 اکتوبر تک مکمل کریں۔

☆ مکمل کھادیں: کمزور زمین میں 3 بوری ڈی اے پی اور 2 بوری ایس او پی / پونے 2 بوری ایم او پی درمیانی زمین میں 2.5 بوری ڈی اے پی اور 2 بوری ایس او پی / پونے دو بوری ایم او پی اور 2 بوری ایس او پی / پونے دو بوری ایم او پی فی ایکٹر بوائی وقت ڈالیں۔

☆ زنگ کی کمی صورت میں زنگ سلیفٹ (33 فیصد) بحساب 6 کلوگرام فی ایکڑ یا اس کے متبادل کوئی دوسرا مرکب بوقت بوائی استعمال کریں۔

کئی

☆ پودوں کے ساتھ مٹی چڑھائیں تاکہ فصل گرنے سے محفوظ رہے۔

☆ کھاد کی دوسری قسط بحساب ایک بوری پوریانی ایکڑ ڈالیں۔

☆ موسمی حالات کے مطابق ہر سات دن کے بعد پانی لگائیں اور فصل سے جڑی بوٹیوں کو تلف کریں۔

☆ کوئیل کی کبھی کے حملہ کی صورت بختمہ زراعت کی سفارش کردہ دانے دارز ہروں کو کوئیلوں میں ڈالیں اور پانی لگا دیں۔

کیٹولا

☆ کیٹولا کی بروقت کاشت کے لیے زمین کی تیاری کریں اور سفارش کردہ اقسام کے معیاری اور صحت مند بیج کی کاشت وقت پر کریں۔

سہریات

☆ آلو کی کاشت کے لیے صحت مند بیج کا بندوبست کریں تاکہ بوقت کاشت پریشانی نہ ہو اور زمین کی تیاری کھاد مزدور اور شیری کا انتظام بھی بروقت ہونا چاہیے۔

☆ سرخ مرچ کی برداشت جاری رکھیں۔

☆ بیج کے لیے اکیٹی تندرست اور خوشنامرچ کا انتخاب کریں۔ برداشت کردہ مرچوں کو ڈھیری کی شکل میں نہ رکھیں۔

باغات (آم)

☆ برداشت کے بعد شاخ تراشی کریں۔ بڑا ذہ خشک شاخیں کاٹ دیں۔ نئے پودے لگائیں اور نائے پر کریں۔

☆ موسمی حالات کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے ستمبر میں ایک آبپاشی ضرور کریں۔

ترشاوہ پھل

☆ اس موسم میں پھل کی بڑھوتری کی کا عمل جاری رہتا ہے اور نئے ٹھکونے نکلتے ہیں۔ یورا کھاد کی تیسری قسط اگر نہ ڈالی گئی ہو تو ماہ ستمبر میں ڈال دیں۔

امرود

☆ پھل کی برداشت کا عمل جاری رکھیں۔

☆ اگر گوبر اور نامیاتی کھادیں اگست میں نہ ڈالی گئی ہوں تو ستمبر میں ڈال دیں۔

☆ موسمی حالات کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے 15 دن کے وقفے سے آبپاشی جاری رکھیں۔

☆ پھل کی کبھی کے تدارک کے لیے امرود کے باغات میں جنسی پھندے لگائیں اور لگائے گئے پھندوں کو تازہ کرتے رہیں۔ گرا ہوا پھل فوری طور پر تالف کریں۔

Source: Zarat Nama, Directorate of Agricultural Information

پلاننگ اینڈ ریسرچ ڈیپارٹمنٹ

زرعی ترقیاتی بینک لمیٹیڈ

ہیڈ آفس، اسلام آباد

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