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AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK



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



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Federal Committee on Agriculture (FCA) has fixed wheat crop production target at 25.572 million tonnes from an area of 8.833 million hectares during Rabi 2018-19. Growth of wheat crop is reported satisfactory in Punjab, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. The crop is at tillering stage in Punjab and KP, however it is in milky stage in Sindh (Near to maturity). Current weather is favorable for good growth of wheat crop. The arrivals of seed cotton in to ginneries witnessed decrease of approx. 7.2 percent to 10.6 million bales as compared to 11.432 million bales registered in the corresponding period last year. Harvesting of sugarcane crop has been completed in Punjab, however it is still in crushing process in Sindh province. Spring sowing of the crop has been started in Punjab province. Harvesting of rice across the country has almost been completed. Cultivation of spring maize has been started in Punjab.

The Economic Coordination Committee (ECC) of the Cabinet has allowed Pakistan Agriculture Storage & Services Corporation Limited (PASSCO) to initiate fresh bidding process for further export of 0.5 million tons of surplus wheat/wheat products. Pulses import went up to \$287.829 million in July-Dec 2018-19, lower 7 percent down. Increase in pulses import now comes to the tune of \$17.926 million in July-Dec 2018-19 from \$269.903 million in July-Dec 2017-18.

Above normal rainfall is expected throughout the country. However the mountainous areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, AJ&K and Gilgit Baltistan (GB) may receive above normal snowfall during the period. Day and night time temperatures will gradually increase in February. The average nights Temperatures over the country are likely to be slightly above normal during the month.

By the end of 2018, closing inventory of urea with local producers stood at 78,000 tons while imported urea inventory is 85,000 tons. Meanwhile, DAP inventory position is 588,000 tons in the same period.



Mid-term review meeting of the Agricultural Credit Advisory Committee (ACAC) was held to review progress on agri credit during July-December 2018. Banks disbursed an amount of Rs 527.3 billion as agricultural credit during the first half of current fiscal year (FY19). The disbursed amount is 42 percent of the total assigned target of Rs 1.250 trillion for FY19 and 22 percent higher than the disbursement made during the same period last year.

Banks were advised to pay special focus on production loans to small farmers and to enhance their outreach in terms of agricultural infrastructure by hiring agriculture credit officers. It was recommended to adopt a more focused approach especially towards the underserved areas to achieve Rs1.250 trillion agriculture credit target for FY2019, while bringing a qualitative shift in agriculture financing.

CURRENT CROP SITUATION

1. Wheat

Sowing of 97.17 percent wheat crop for the year 2018-19 has been completed on 8.583 million hectares of land against the total target of 8.833 million hectares in the country. According to National Agro Met Centers, Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD), the growth of wheat crop is reported satisfactory in Punjab, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. The crop is at tillering stage in Punjab and KP, however it is in milky stage in Sindh (Near to maturity). Current weather is favorable for good growth of wheat crop.

The Federal Committee on Agriculture (FCA) has fixed wheat crop production target at 25.572 million tonnes from an area of 8.833 million hectares during Rabi 2018-19. Out of 25.572 million tonnes, Punjab will produce 19.5 million tonnes, Sindh 3.800 million tonnes, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 1.362 million tonnes and Balochistan will produce 0.900 million tonnes.

According to the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), cultivation of 2019 Rabi (mostly irrigated) wheat crop was completed in December 2018. Below average rains in October and November 2018 coupled with low irrigation water availabilities for the predominantly irrigated wheat crop have hampered planting operations. According to the Indus River System Authority (IRSA), as of October 2018, irrigation water supplies for the Rabi crops are estimated to be 40 percent below the previous 10 years average.

The farmers may apply 2nd irrigation after 65-75 days after sowing and also apply one bag of urea or one and half bag of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (CAN) per hectare. In Gilgit Baltistan, farmers are developing bed for wheat crop plantation. The Met Office asked the wheat growers to ensure their fields clean of weeds, as the important crop in central parts of the country has entered into maturing stages. It also said that the farmers should also make an irrigation plan for the Rabi crops keeping in view the existing weather system. Steps should also be in place to protect plants, crops and nurseries from cold weather effects.



PASSCO and Provincial Food Departments of Punjab and Sindh have procured wheat stocks of 0.900 million tons, 3.623 million tons and 1.400 million tons respectively in respect of 2018 wheat harvest. With the addition of carry-over stocks of 5.942 million tons, the Food Year (May 1, 2018) started with considerable quantity of 11.931 million tons. At present, stock position is at the level of 7.436 million tons, which depicts a considerable surplus stock.

2. Cotton

Cotton picking has completed in Punjab. According to the report released by Pakistan Cotton Ginners Association on 1st February, 2019 the arrivals of seed cotton in to ginneries witnessed decrease of approx. 7.2 percent to 10.6 million bales as compared to 11.432 million bales registered in the corresponding period last year. The arrivals in Punjab depicted fall of 10.8 percent to 6.461 million bales as compared to 7.181 million bales in previous year. However on the contrary, the two districts of Punjab i.e. Rahim Yar Khan and Dera Ghazi Khan witnessed increase by 9.8% and 7.3% respectively during the same period. The arrivals in Sindh showed decrease by 2.7 percent to 4.144 million bales as compared to 4.251 million bales in the same period of last year. Similarly, the districts of Nawab Shah, Khair Pur and Ghotki witnessed strengthened position in Sindh as compared to the corresponding period of last year. The prices of seed cotton both in Punjab and Sindh recorded between Rs.3,000 to Rs.4,150 per 40 kg.

Seed Cotton Arrivals as On 1st February, 2019 (Million bales)

Heads	2018-19 (Season)			2017-18 (Season)		
	Punjab	Sindh	Total	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Arrivals	6,461,080	4,144,666	10,605,746	7,181,153	4,251,721	11,432,874
Sales to Exporters	2800	98,100	100,900	25,850	190,765	216,615
Sales to Textile Mills	5,367,296	3,647,602	9,014,898	6,444,656	3,773,666	10,218,322
Sales to T.C.P	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unsold Stock	1,033,989	396,405	1,430,394	675,681	274,217	949,898
Un-ginned Stock	56,995	2,559	59,554	34,966	13,073	48,039

Cotton Balance Sheet during 2015-16, 2016-17 & 2017-18 (Bale= 170 Kg)

Sr. No.	Position	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18*	
		'000' Bales	'000' M/Tons	'000' Bales	'000' M/Tons	'000' Bales	'000' M/Tons
1.	Carryover	550	93	0	0	439	75
2.	Production	9917	1686	10670	1814	11945	2031
3.	Imports*	2453	417	2976	506	3589	610
Total		12920	2196	13646	2320	15973	2716
4.	Mill Consumption	12633	2147	13060	2220	14749	2507
5.	Exports*	287	49	147	25	208	35
6.	End Season Stocks	0	0	439	75	1016	174
Total		12920	2196	13646	2320	15973	2716

Source: Pakistan Cotton Ginners Association



3. Sugarcane

According to National Agro Met Center, PMD, harvesting of sugarcane crop has been completed in Punjab. However this crop is still in crushing process in Sindh province with expectations of good yield. It is advised to growers of sugarcane crop in South Punjab, to avoid burning of sugarcane stubbles and residues, as burning will cause smog and environmental pollution. It is advisable to incorporate sugarcane stubbles and residues into soil by using tillage implements to enhance organic matter and soil fertility of soil. Light irrigation may be carried to ratooning crop as cold night temperature (frost) is detrimental for newly sprouting tiller of sugarcane crop. It is suggested to use 30% more nitrogen in ratoon crop than normal sowing crop.

Spring sowing of the crop has been started in Punjab province. Weather is favorable for spring sowing of sugarcane crop. Farmers are also advised to use recommended seed rate (100-120 mounds/acre) and consult agricultural department to adopt optimum cultural and other recommended practices.

4. Rice Crop

Harvesting of rice across the country has almost been completed. Current season was generally satisfactory with no serious threats. Prices were also better than last year. It helped farmers to meet higher cost of production than last year and better returns from the crop.

5. Maize

Cultivation of spring maize has been started in Punjab. Farmers are advised to use hybrid seeds for cultivation and complete sowing before the end of February in irrigated areas of Punjab.

6. Minor Crops

Pulses

- Growth and Development of Gram crop has been reported satisfactory in Punjab and the crop is attaining flowering stage.
- Sowing of Masoor crop has been completed and germination/growth of crop is reported as satisfactory.

Oil Seeds

- The growth of oil seed crop like brassica is reported satisfactory and the crop is at pod formation stage, while the mid and late sown crop is at flowering stage in Punjab and Sindh.
- Rape Mustard is at pod formation stage.
- Safflower and Linseed are at vegetative stage and sunflower is at sowing and early germination stage in Punjab and Sindh respectively.



- Castor oil and Jetropha crops are growing satisfactory in Sindh and KP and are in capsule formation stage.

7. Horticulture

- Harvesting/picking of winter vegetables and fruit (citrus) is in progress and very good yield has obtained this year and is available in Market.
- National Agro Met Department, PMD reported that seasonal fruits like Guava, banana and Cheeko are in good condition in Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- Sowing of lentil crop has completed and recent rains may improve the crop early growth.
- All varieties of apple have developed colour and picking of fruit is in progress.

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF CROPS 2017-18 (Provisional)

Crop	Area in 000 hectare	Production “000 tons
Wheat	8744.2	25,507.1
Maize	1,229.7	5,701.4
Rice Basmati	2,900	7,449.8
Sugarcane	1,341.8	82,127.8
Chickpea	967.6	341.2
Mash bean	15.4	7.1
Masoor bean	13.8	6.6
Mung Bean	162.5	122.1
Onion	140.9	1,910.3
Potato	186.9	4,446.5
Tomato	63.7	675.3
Red Chilli	46.3	118.2

Source: Agriculture Marketing Round up Gov. of Punjab, Pakistan

Marketing of Crops

Crop	Marketing
Onion	It is grown in all four provinces and remained available in market whole year. Nowadays, onion is being supplied from Sindh Province to other parts of the country.
Potato	It is also grown in all provinces and is being supplied from Punjab province
Tomato	It is also grown in all provinces and is being supplied from Sindh Province.



Citrus	It is being supplied from citrus producing areas like Khan-pur under District Haripur, Sargodha, Sahiwal, Sukkur, Sibbi, Mardan etc.
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Source: Agriculture Marketing Roundup, Gov. of Punjab

IMPORT & EXPORT SITUATION

- This year Pakistan will be exporting citrus to two new markets i.e. Philippines and China and Pakistan’s citrus export is expected to grow by 20pc. Currently Pakistan is facing many international challenges. Disease attack of citrus canker and citrus greening is detrimental to kinnow exports as European Union, Australia and America banned the export from countries where these diseases are reported in citrus. Few central Asian countries are also not importing Pakistani kinnow anymore and those who are importing are not paying attractive exchange. There exists dire need to raise import standards by improving pesticide residue elimination, cold treatment, Sanitary & phytosanitary measures and pest free area
- The Economic Coordination Committee (ECC) of the Cabinet has allowed Pakistan Agriculture Storage & Services Corporation Limited (PASSCO) to initiate fresh bidding process for further export of 0.5 million tons of surplus wheat/wheat products and 0.10 million tons to PASSCO; Governments of Punjab and Sindh, 0.40 million tons to be divided in proportion to their indicated availability for export with the direction that freight support for export of wheat in respect of PASSCO will be paid by the federal government, while Governments of Punjab and Sindh may bear freight support charges for their respective exports.
- According to Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, pulses import went up to \$287.829 million in July-Dec 2018-19, lower 7 percent down. Increase in pulses import now comes to the tune of \$17.926 million in July-Dec 2018-19 from \$269.903 million in July-Dec 2017-18. In term of quantity, pulses import scaled up by 42.35 percent or 144, 167 metric tons to 484,611 metric tons in July-Dec 2018-19 from 340, 444 metric tons in July-Dec 2017-18..

WEATHER OUTLOOK

The global circulations indicate the effectiveness of westerly disturbances will remain as per normal frequency in the South Asian region including Pakistan, during the month. The weather outlook produced, based on the global Climate Models for February 2019 indicates that Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) will persist along its neutral position. While, El Nino, will remain in positive phase. North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) will be swinging along the neutral value during February 2019. Based upon the regional and global forcing factors, following would be the main features of weather during the month;

- Above normal rainfall is expected throughout the country. However the mountainous areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, AJ&K and Gilgit Baltistan (GB) may receive above normal snowfall during the period.



- Day and night time temperatures will gradually increase in February. The average nights Temperatures over the country are likely to be slightly above normal during the month.

Source: <http://nwfc.pmd.gov.pk>

DROUGHT SITUATION

The month of January was fairly good for drought prone areas of Sindh and Balochistan. Moderate drought conditions prevailed over many parts of Balochistan and Sindh. Wet conditions prevailed over some places in the northern parts of the country. During the month of January, the rains in the agricultural plains of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab gave some relief to the crops. Many districts of Sindh and Balochistan are under moderate drought conditions due to no or very less precipitation and persistent dry conditions over there.

Source: <http://nwfc.pmd.gov.pk>

WATER SITUATION

Water Situation as on 15.01.2019 (In Cusecs)

Barrages	Mean Inflow/ U/S Discharge	Mean Outflow/ D/S Discharge
Guddu	24,313	21,222
Chashma	33024	38090
Taunsa	36,167	35867
Kalabagh	50,244	50,244
Panjnad	6,230	2030
Guddu	24,313	21,222
Sukkur	17,800	4,000
Kotri	3,525	0

River	Mean Inflow/ U/S Discharge	Mean Outflow/ D/S Discharge
Indus at Tarbela	19,500	30,000
Kabul Inflow at Nowshera	9480	0



Jehlum at Mangla	17,310	15,000
Chenab at Mrala	67,725	48,725

Source: www. Irsapke.gov.pk

Sindh Water Sector Improvement Project, Government of Sindh in collaboration of World Bank organized an event for launch of World Bank Report on Pakistan: “Getting More from Water”. The report states that poor water management is conservatively estimated to cost 4 percent or around \$12 billion per year to national GDP of Pakistan. The report stated that while Pakistan, the sixth most populous country in the world, is well-endowed with water, water availability per person is comparatively low. Water wastage is an issue and agricultural yields are low compared to most countries. Although climate change and trans-boundary issues are a significant hindrance for Pakistan's water sector, the greatest challenges and opportunities are internal, not external, to Pakistan, it identified.

Improving water-use efficiency and productivity, delivery of water services in cities and in irrigation, and addressing environmental sustainability are the most pressing needs, according to this new analysis, it said. While irrigation dominates water use in the country, the four major crops (rice, wheat, sugarcane and cotton) that use 80 percent of water contribute only 5 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

These costs are dominated by inadequate domestic water supply and sanitation, but also includes the costs of floods and droughts. Poor sanitation and a lack of wastewater treatment cause water-borne diseases that kill 40,000 children each year. Rivers, lakes and the extensive Indus Delta are severely degraded undermining important ecosystem services.

The report mentioned that reaching upper-middle income status by 2047 is an ambitious goal for Pakistan and will require significant change in the structure of the economy. However, water scarcity need not to limit growth. Irrigation water use can increase to meet growing food demands if efficiency improvements are made. Changes in diet with increasing wealth will have significant impacts on commodity demands and crop choices.

Agricultural subsidies must be reformed to reflect real value of commodity exports and of water. Without reform, irrigation water use will limit water access by industry and services sectors, constraining economic growth. Attention must be given to increasing flows below Kotri Barrage both for the health of the delta and for Karachi water supply, the report stated.



AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICES OF AGRI COMMODITIES

Description	Unit	Average Price in PKR	
		January 2019	December 18
Wheat	10kg	353	350
Wheat Flour	10kg	395	395
Rice Basmati Brocken	1kg	78	78
Rice Irri-6(Punjab/Sindh)	1kg	56	55
Milk, Fresh, Unboiled	1ltr	87	85
Apple	1kg	120	110
Pomegranate	1kg	100	100
Citrus (Kinnow)	1 dozen	90	80
Orange	1 dozen	100	95
Bananas	1 dozen	69	64
Pulse Masoor, Washed	1kg	121	118
Pulse Moong Washed	1kg	125	124
Pulse Mash Washed	1kg	152	150
Pulse Gram Washed	1kg	126	124
Potatoes	1kg	23	27
Onion	1kg	28	29
Tomatoes	1kg	52	35
Garlic	1kg	168	132

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

FERTILIZER SITUATION

By the end of 2018, closing inventory of urea with local producers stood at 78,000 tons while imported urea inventory is 85,000 tons. Meanwhile, DAP inventory position is 588,000 tons in the same period.

Wheat Fertilizer Rates per 50 kg as on 11.02.2019

Product	Average Rates
Ammonium Nitrate	1,605.00
DAP	3,540.00
MOP	1,837.50
NP	2,975.00
NPK (زرخیز)	2,655.00
SOP	3,912.50
SSP	1,210.00
Urea	1,800.00
Ammonium Nitrate	1,605.00

Source: <http://par.com.pk/>

NEWS & TRENDS

- Under the directives of the Punjab government, Agriculture Department has initiated a high efficiency irrigation system for introducing new modes of irrigation among the farmer community aimed at averting the possibilities of wastage irrigation water in Punjab. Under the programme efforts would be made for motivating farmers to adopt new techniques to save the irrigation water from wastage and to create awareness about the importance of drip sprinkler system among the growers of the Punjab.
- Pakistani companies, participated in the world's renowned exhibition "Fruit Logistica-2019 (Berlin)", are getting very encouraging response from foreign buyers and booked over \$15 million foreign orders. A number of large companies from across the world have participated in the exhibition and displayed latest technology related to production and logistics of fruits & vegetables, water technology related machineries. In addition, a number of companies with modern methods of Agriculture and production of Fruits & Vegetables and transportation facilities for Food items have shown their deep interest in investment for joint ventures with Pakistan.
- The Punjab Agriculture Department (PAD) will level 150,000 acres of land in Chakwal, Jhelum, Rawalpindi and other areas so as to construct small dams with the aim of improving water availability for the agriculture under the Punjab Irrigated Agriculture Productivity Improvement Project (PIPIP).
- Governor State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) has said that the Bank will provide all kind of financial as well as technical support to the Punjab government for digitization of agriculture projects across the province. He said initially the digitization would be completed in two tehsils of Punjab as a pilot project and later it will be replicated in other districts. State Bank



and Punjab Land Record Authority are working on availability of 'Fard' at 15 banks to facilitate people, especially those associated with agriculture sector.

- The Punjab government is finalising necessary arrangement for launching a well-knitted plan for the promotion and developing of rose farms for producing of top quality of grafted especially roses across the Punjab. The Punjab and other parts of the country naturally possesses a great potential for producing quality roses due to rich resource local soil provides ideal agronomic conditions for the production of flowers.
- The registration of farmers is underway in four tehsils of Sialkot district and more than 12,000 farmers had so far been registered. Under the 24,000 farmers of Sialkot, Daska, Pasrur and Sambrial tehsils of the district would be registered. 771 farmers had obtained agriculture loans amounting to Rs 4.80 crore during Rabi crop season 2018-19 in the district. The facility of high efficiency irrigation system would be ensured on 350 acres of land out of which the facility had been provided on 161 acres of land at a cost of Rs 94.62 lakh he added.
- Punjab government has evolved a comprehensive plan for the promotion of Sunflower and other oil seed crops in the Province. Under the programme sunflower would be cultivate on more than 2.10 lakh acres of land in different areas of the Province.
- European Union and International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) have agreed to work in Balochistan in Water Conservation projects. Under the agreement European Union will provide forty million Euros and IUCN will provide technical and human resource assistance.

زرعی سفارشات برائے کسان

گندم

☆ اگیتی کاشتہ فصل کو دوسرا پانی 80 سے 90 دن اور چھیتی کاشتہ فصل کو دوسرا پانی 70 سے 80 دن بوائی کے بعد گوبھ کی حالت جبکہ تیسرا پانی اگیتی کاشتہ گندم کو 125 سے 130 دن اور چھیتی کاشتہ گندم کو 110 سے 115 دن بوائی کے بعد دانے کی دودھیہا حالت پر دیں۔
☆ ریتلی زمینوں میں نائٹروجن کھاد چار برابر اقساط میں ڈالیں کیونکہ ایسی زمینوں میں نائٹروجن کھاد ضائع ہونے کا احتمال ہوتا ہے۔

کماؤ

☆ فصل کی کاشت کا موزوں ترین وقت فروری کے پہلے ہفتے سے مارچ کے وسط تک ہے۔
☆ اچھی پیداوار کے حصول کے لیے کاشت اچھے نکاس والی بھاری میرا زمین کا انتخاب کریں اور کاشت کھیلپوں پر کریں۔
☆ ہمیشہ صحت مند بیماریوں اور کیڑوں سے پاک مندرج ذیل بیج استعمال کریں:
﴿ ترقی دادہ اقسام: سی پی ایف 400-77، سی پی ایف 237، ایچ ایس ایف 240 اور ایچ ایس ایف 242۔
﴿ درمیانی اقسام: ایس پی ایف 213، ایس پی ایف 234، سی پی ایف 246، سی پی ایف 247، سی پی ایف 248 اور سی

پی ایف 249

☆ بروقت کاشت اور دیگر موزوں حالات میں فی ایکڑ دو آنکھوں والے 30 ہزار سے یا تین آنکھوں والے 20 ہزار سے ڈالنے چاہئیں۔
☆ گنے کی کاشت کھیلپوں میں کرنے کے لیے ہموار زمین کو گہرا اہل چلا کر مناسب تیاری کے بعد سہاگہ دیں اور پھر جر کے ذریعے 10 تا 12 انچ گہری کھیلیاں 4 فٹ کے فاصلہ پر بنائیں۔
☆ کمزور زمین میں 3 بوری ڈی اے پی اور 2 بوری ایس او پی یا پونے 2 بوری ایم او پی، درمیانی زمین میں 2.5 بوری ڈی اے پی اور 2 بوری ایس او پی یا پونے 2 بوری ایم او پی اور زرخیز زمین میں 2 بوری ڈی اے پی اور 2 بوری ایس او پی یا پونے دو بوری ایم او پی فی ایکڑ بوائی کے وقت ڈالیں۔

مکئی

☆ بہار مکئی کی کاشت تمام میدانی علاقوں میں فروری کے آخر تک مکمل کر لیں۔ موزوں ترین وقت فروری کے آخری دن ہے۔
☆ بہار مکئی کی کاشت کے لیے قطاروں کا درمیانی فاصلہ اڑھائی فٹ رکھیں۔ ڈرل کاشت کی صورت میں شرح بیج 12 تا 15 کلوگرام فی ایکڑ استعمال کریں۔ وٹوں پر کاشت کے لیے 8 سے 10 کلوگرام بیج فی ایکڑ استعمال کریں۔
☆ دوغلی اقسام کے لیے کمزور زمینوں میں 3 بوری ڈی اے پی + 2 ایس او پی، درمیانی زمینوں میں پونی بوری یوریا، اڑھائی بوری ڈی اے

پی + ڈیٹھ بوری ایس او پی اور زرخیز زمینوں کے لیے 2 بوری ڈی اے پی اور 1 بوری ایس او پی فی ایکڑ استعمال کریں۔
☆ عام آقسام کے لیے آپاش علاقوں کی درمیانی زمینوں میں 2 بوری ڈی اے پی، ڈیٹھ بوری ایس او پی، جبکہ کمزور زمینوں میں اڑھائی بوری ڈی اے پی + ڈیٹھ بوری ایس او پی فی ایکڑ بوائی کے وقت استعمال کریں۔

سورج مکھی

☆ شمالی اور وسط پنجاب میں سورج مکھی کی کاشت کا وقت فروری کے آخر تک ہے۔ جبکہ جنوبی پنجاب میں 10 فروری تک کاشت مکمل کر لیں۔

☆ ترقی دادہ اقسام میں ہائی سن 33، ٹی 40318، اگورا 4، اے جی ایس یو این 5264، یو ایس 666 کاشت کریں۔
☆ کاشت بذریعہ پلانٹر، ٹریکٹر ڈرل یا سنگل روڈرل، پوریا کیر اور ڈبلنگ کے ذریعہ بھی کاشت کی جاسکتی ہیں۔
☆ اچھے گاؤں کے لیے 2 تا 2.5 کلوگرام پیج فی ایکڑ استعمال کریں۔ فصل قطاروں میں کاشت کریں۔ قطاروں کا درمیانی فاصلہ سوادونٹ سے اڑھائی فٹ رکھیں اور پودوں کا درمیانی فاصلہ آپاش علاقوں میں 9 انچ اور بارانی علاقوں میں ایک فٹ رکھیں۔

سبزیات و باغات

☆ موسم گرمیوں میں کریلہ، گھیا کدو، گھیا توری، بھنڈی توری، بیٹنگن، ٹماٹر، سبزی مرچ، شملہ مرچ، تراور کھیرا کی کاشت کا وقت فروری تا مارچ ہے۔

☆ سبزیوں کی کاشت کے لیے اچھی نکاس اور نامیاتی مادے والی زرخیز میرا زمین ہونی چاہیے۔
☆ ٹماٹر اور مرچ کی کاشت بذریعہ پیڑی کریں۔ جب پیڑی کی عمر 30 تا 35 دن ہو جائے تو اس پیڑی کو پیڑیوں پر سفارش کردہ فاصلے کے مطابق منتقل کریں۔

☆ آم کے پودوں میں نائٹروجن، فاسفورس، پوٹاش اور چسپم کی کھاد ڈالیں اور بعد میں آپاشی کریں۔
☆ ترشاوہ باغات میں تیار پھل کی برداشت جاری رکھیں، اور خالی ہونے والی شاخوں کی تراشی جاری رکھیں۔ اور وسط فروری کے بعد پودے لگائیں۔

☆ امرود کے پودوں کو کورے سے بچانے کے لیے 15 دن کے وقفے سے آپاشی کریں، مزید 200 گرام بورک ایسڈ، 400 گرام کاپر سلفیٹ 100 لٹر پانی میں حل کر کے سپرے کریں۔

Source: Zarat nama, Government of Punjab (Farmers' Advisory)

Fauji Fertilizer Company Limited (Farmers' Advisory Service)

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