

Vol. 4, Issue VIII

AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK



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



Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	3
CURRENT CROP SITUATION	4
Wheat	4
Cotton	5
Sugarcane.....	7
Rice	8
Horticulture.....	8
Area & Production of Crops 2017-18 (Provisional)	9
Marketing of Crops	9
IMPORT & EXPORT SITUATION	9
WEATHER OUTLOOK.....	10
DROUGHT SITUATION	10
WATER SITUATION.....	11
AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICES OF AGRI COMMODITIES	11
FERTILIZER OFF-TAKE SITUATION	12
LATEST TRENDS AND NEWS	12
FARMER’S ADVISORY	13



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Punjab government has shown a willingness to release some quantity of wheat in the local market to control price of wheat and flour. Pakistan Agriculture Storage and Services Corporation (PASSCO) and Provincial Food Departments have reported wheat stocks at the level of 7.635 million tons against 11.377 million tons in the corresponding period of last year. Sowing of cotton crop 2019-20 in Punjab & Sindh has been completed. Overall at country level, the sowing has been achieved at 95.4% of the target depicted rise of 14.3% as compared to previous year. Sugarcane crop growth was generally satisfactory in the country. Insect pest situation was also under control with no serious threats. Transplantation of IRRI and Basmati varieties has been completed. This season, better monsoon rains forecast and increase in irrigation supplies may result in higher rice crop area.

Pakistan's seafood export fell to \$438.021 million during the just ended fiscal year 2018-19. The country fell short by \$12.286 million or 3 percent to keep up with the seafood export of \$451.021 million fiscal year 2017-18. According to rice export statistics, in term of quantity, Pakistan exported total 4.097 million metric tons of rice during July-June of FY19 compared to some 4.082 million metric ton in corresponding period of FY18.

During the month of August, monsoon rain bearing systems attain peak and heavy precipitation with maximum intensity is expected. The evaporative demand of the atmosphere would decrease as compared to July due to increased loudiness, less solar radiation intensity and increased level of humidity.



The performance of the agriculture sector remained subdued during FY19. It grew marginally by 0.8 percent in FY19, significantly lower than the 3.9 percent growth in FY18 and the target of 3.8 percent for the year. According to the State Bank of Pakistan quarterly report, weakened agricultural growth declined due a considerable contraction in the crop sector, by 4.4 percent compared to a growth of 4.7 percent in FY18.

There was a marked decline in production of a number of major crops, largely attributable to reduction in area under cultivation, mainly caused by sowing period water shortages and hike in prices of basic inputs such as fertilizer, seeds and pesticides. Meanwhile, livestock, the dominant sub-sector within agriculture, managed to grow by 4.0 percent. Its contribution not only compensated for the loss in crop sector but also helped the overall agriculture sector to post marginal growth.

According to the SBP, during Kharif season in particular, there was a considerable decline in the area under cultivation especially in Sindh where water shortages were distinct. The total area was sown under Kharif crops for FY19 declined by 7.2 percent over FY18. Moreover, water shortages and lower fertilizer off take also had an adverse impact on crop yields. Thus, in overall terms, the contribution of Kharif crops in the Gross Value Addition (GVA) of the agriculture sector fell significantly below the FY18 level.

In Rabi season, relatively improved water availability provided some relief. However, delayed sowing, lower fertilizer off take and unfavorable weather conditions resulted in lower yields for wheat crop.

CURRENT CROP SITUATION

1. Wheat Crop (2018-19)

The Punjab government has shown a willingness to release some quantity of wheat in the local market to control price of wheat and flour. ECC directed the Ministry of Finance to convene a meeting of National Price Monitoring Committee (NPMC) with all stakeholders, including provincial governments and make recommendations to decrease the hike in the wheat/flour price in the local market.

Pakistan Agriculture Storage and Services Corporation (PASSCO) and Provincial Food Departments have reported wheat stocks at the level of 7.635 million tons against 11.377 million tons in the corresponding period of last year. In a consultative meeting of wheat review committee held in Ministry of National Food Security and Research, it was decided that public sector including PASSCO, will look at the possibility of releasing wheat into the local market to stabilize local prices, discourage hoarding and ensure food security in the country. In this connection, the Punjab government has now shown its willingness to release some wheat in the local market.



Wheat procurement by the public sector has almost ended and it has been reported that 4.034 million tons of wheat was procured from the farming community at the announced price of Rs 1300 per 40 kg. The procured quantity is 35 per cent less than the procurement target of 6.250 million tons, fixed by the ECC. However, Sindh Food Department has made no procurement for this season.

Ministry of National Food Security and Research while examining the current situation of wheat at the national level has submitted the following recommendations: (i) the meeting of NPMC may be conveyed by the Finance Division and decisions taken therein should be conveyed to the ECC; (ii) NPMC may also suggest measures to mitigate the price hike trend in the local market, such as enforcement of Provincial Price Control Act and mobilization of administrative machinery in the provinces/ districts; and (iii) Ministry of National Food Security and Research will be continuously monitoring wheat availability and pricing.

International Grains Council (IGC), London in its report published on July 17, 2019 has reported international price of soft red winter wheat at \$ 219 per ton which is equal to Rs 34,839 per ton as compared to export parity price @ procurement price of Rs 35,860 per ton (1 US dollar= 159.08 as on June 19, 2019). Pakistan Bureau of Statistics has reported local prices of wheat and wheat flour in the weekly sensitive index of July 11, 2019 at the level of Rs 36, 051 per ton for wheat and Rs 42,214 per ton for wheat flour.

2. Cotton

Sowing of cotton crop 2019-20 in Punjab & Sindh has been completed. In Punjab, cotton has been cultivated at 2.044 million hectares which comprises 95% of the set target of 2.145 million hectares. Whereas in Sindh, cotton crop has been cultivated at 0.614 million hectares which comprises of 96% of the target of 0.640 million hectares, showing rise of about 37% over previous year. Overall at country level, the sowing has been achieved at 95.4% of the target depicted rise of 14.3% as compared to previous year.

Twenty ginning factories have started their operation and phutti arrivals of new crop are in progress. Pest insecticides of Whitefly and Pink boll worm are reported in Sindh. Whitefly is a dangerous sucking pest of the cotton crop which can cause up to 60 per cent loss in the production besides quality degeneration. Whitefly causes disease of leaf curl virus and growers should carry out pest scouting twice a week to keep a vigil against its attack. Nitrogen based fertilizers should be used initially and spray should be carried out with the consultation of local agricultural experts if its attack reaches beyond threshold.

TARGETS FOR AREA AND PRODUCTION OF COTTON CROP 2019-20

S. No	Province	Area (Million Hectares)	Production (Million bales)
1.	Punjab	2.145	10.200
2.	Sindh	0.640	4.600
3.	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	0.010	0.0002
4.	Baluchistan	0.100	0.200
Total of Pakistan		2.895	15.0002

Source: Federal Committee on Agriculture (FCA) meeting held in April, 2019.

SEED COTTON ARRIVALS AS ON 1st JUNE, 2019 (Final) (Bales)

Heads	2018-19 (Season)		
	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Arrivals	6,628,425	4,149,393	10,777,818
Sales to Exporters	3,300	104,440	107,740
Sales to Textile Mills	6,324,712	3,992,440	10,317,152
Sales to T.C.P	-	-	-
Unsold Stock	300,363	52,096	352,459
Un-ginned Stock	50	417	467

SOWING POSITION OF COTTON CROP AS ON 05.7.2019 (Million Hectares)

Province	Target 2019-20	Area Sown		% Change Over	
		2019-20	2018-19	Target	Last Year
Punjab (01.06.2019)	2.145	2.044	1.877	95.3%	+8.9
Sindh (05.07.2019)	0.640	0.615	0.448	96.0%	+37.3
Total	2.785	2.659	2.325	95.5%	+14.4

Source: DG.Agriculture (Extension) & Provincial Crop Reporting Department.

COTTON BALANCE SHEET DURING 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 AND 2018-19

(Bale= 170kg)

Sr. No.	Position	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18*		2018-19*	
		'000' Bales	'000' M/Tons	'000' Bales	'000' M/Tons	'000' Bales	'000' M/Tons	'000' Bales	'000' M/Tons
1.	Carryover	550	93	0	0	439	75	948	161
2.	Production	9917	1686	10670	1814	11945	2031	10,147	1725
3.	Imports	2453	417	2976	506	3521	599	2176	370
	Total	12920	2196	13646	2320	15905	2705	13271	2256
4.	Mill Consumption	12633	2147	13060	2220	14749	2508	10741	1826
5.	Exports	287	49	147	25	208	36	68	12
6.	End Season Stocks	0	0	439	75	948	161	2462	418
	Total	12920	2196	13646	2320	15905	2705	13271	2256

Source: i) Textile Commissioners Organization (Mill Consumption for 2017-18(August to June) and for 2018- 2019 (August to March,2019).

ii) Pakistan Bureau of Statistics. (Imports &Exports) For 2018-19 data covers July to May, 2019.

iii) Provincial Crop Reporting Department and D.G Agriculture Department.(Production)

Note: Second estimates of cotton crop for Punjab and Sindh, while final estimates for KPK and Balochistan for the year 2018-19.

3. Sugarcane

Sugarcane crop growth was generally satisfactory in the country. Insect pest situation was also under control with no serious threats.

Average sugar price decreased (around 2.4 percent) in the international market during June 2019 in comparison to average price during June 2018. This can affect sugar export from the country. In the local market, however, average sugar price increased (around 29 percent) mainly due to enhanced government taxes and transportation charges. Graphs showing international and local sugar prices are given below:



Source: International Sugar Organization



Source: Akbari Mandi



4. Rice

Transplantation of IRRI and Basmati varieties has been completed. This season, better monsoon rains forecast and increase in irrigation supplies may result in higher rice crop area.

Rice crop is not only important to meet domestic nutritional requirement but also vital source of earning precious foreign exchange. This year it has been sown over an area of 4.618 million acres in Punjab and every effort will be made to achieve the production target of 3,870 million metric tons.

Federal government is launching a 'national programme for increased rice production and profit' on national level at a cost of Rs 9.98 billion out of which Punjab's share is Rs 4.632 billion. Under this project, paddy growers will be given agricultural implements like transplanters, drill machines, straw chopper, power sprayers etc on fifty per cent subsidy. The department will also help farmers to develop 3,625 demonstration plots and arrange field days to guide the growers.

Paddy has been grown over 4.7 million acres of land in the Punjab province during the current season and it is expected that average yield will remain around 35 maunds per acre. It is hoped that more yield will help take the rice exports to US\$2 billion.

5. Horticulture

- Nursery of crop started in full swing in some areas, transplanting has also been started in Sindh.
- Harvesting of lady finger is ongoing in Sindh with good crop condition.
- Picking of green chilies started in Sindh.
- Citrus picking season ended in KP.
- Harvesting of tobacco crop is ongoing in KP
- Harvesting/threshing of sunflower has been completed at some parts of Punjab & overall condition of standing fruits and vegetables is reported satisfactory in Punjab due to favorable soil and atmospheric conditions observed during the month,
- Harvesting of Potato crop has been completed in GB and normal production is expected



AREA AND PRODUCTION OF MAJOR CROPS

	Production				Area under cultivation			Yield			
	(million tons)				percent change	(million hectares)		percent change	(Kg/hectare)		percent change
	FY20 ^T	FY19	FY18	FY17	FY19 Over FY18	FY19	FY18	FY19 Over FY18	FY19	FY18	FY19 Over FY18
Cotton ²	15.0	9.9	11.9	10.8	↓ -17.5	2.4	2.7	↓ -12.1	706	752	↓ -6.1
Sugarcane	68.6	67.2	83.3	75.5	↓ -19.4	1.1	1.3	↓ -17.9	60,956	62,050	↓ -1.8
Rice	7.4	7.2	7.5	6.8	↓ -3.3	2.8	2.9	↓ -3.1	2,563	2,568	↓ -0.2
Wheat	25.6	25.2	25.1	26.7	↑ 0.5	8.7	8.8	↓ -0.6	2,883	2,851	↑ 1.1

Cotton production is stated in million bales of 375 lbs each

T = target

Source: <http://www.sbp.org.pk>

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.

Source: Agriculture Marketing Roundup, Gov. of Punjab

IMPORT & EXPORT SITUATION

- According to Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Pakistan's seafood export fell to \$438.021 million during the just ended fiscal year 2018-19 because of hasty enforcement of the federal government's deep sea policy that kept fishing suspended for about three months. The country fell short by \$12.286 million or 3 percent to keep up with the seafood export of \$451.021 million fiscal year 2017-18.
- The Cabinet has reduced Additional Custom Duty (ACD) from seven percent to two percent on the import of edible oil with immediate effect. Since the edible oils are subjected to specific rates of customs duty, ranging from Rs 8,000/PMT to Rs 16,800/PMT, therefore, import of edible oils also stands subjected to 7 percent ACD. Edible oils are daily use items of common man and increase in ACD will increase the cost of living for low income levels. In order to



provide relief to common man, the Revenue Division proposed that ACD may be reduced from 7 percent to two percent on import of edible oils falling under Pakistan Customs Tariff codes 1507.1000, 1507.9000, 1511.1000, 1511.9020, 1511.9030, 1512.9100, 1512.1900, 1512.2100, 1512.2900, 1514.1100, 1514.1900, 1514.9100, 1514.9100 and 1514.9900 to the pre-budget position. An amount of Rs 7.6 billion, approximately, will be borne by the government on account of this relief measure.

- Rice exports from Pakistan maintained upward momentum and touched all time high level of \$2.07 billion mark in the last fiscal year (FY19). According to rice export statistics, in term of quantity, Pakistan exported total 4.097 million metric tons of rice during July-June of FY19 compared to some 4.082 million metric ton in corresponding period of FY18. During the last fiscal year, some 537,133 tons basmati rice and 3.545 million tons other varieties of rice were exported. In term of value, Pakistan earned all time higher foreign exchange amounting to \$ 2.074 billion in FY19 up from \$ 2.035 billion, showing 2 percent growth.

WEATHER OUTLOOK

During the month of August, monsoon rain bearing systems attain peak and heavy precipitation with maximum intensity is expected. These rains are of immense importance for the farmers in relation to present and future crop water requirements. In the absence of proper land management, the intense rains may erode the upper soil layers and fertility of the soil would be badly affected. If soil conservation and soil moisture conservation measures are exercise, the farmers of the area could be benefitted through available moisture for sowing and early growth of Rabi crops. The evaporative demand of the atmosphere would decrease as compared to July due to increased loudness, less solar radiation intensity and increased level of humidity.

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

DROUGHT SITUATION

Wet conditions prevailed over some places in the northern parts of the country. During the month of July, the rains in the agricultural plains of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab gave relief to the crops. The month of July was fair for few drought prone areas of Sindh & mild drought conditions prevail over some parts of the province.

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



WATER SITUATION

Barrages	Mean Inflow/ U/S Discharge	Mean Outflow/ D/S Discharge
<i>Guddu</i>	311680	274225
<i>Chashma</i>	345139	334639
<i>Taunsa</i>	359274	337574
<i>Kalabagh</i>	306284	298284
<i>Panjnad</i>	57633	41353
<i>Sukkur</i>	204170	146660
<i>Kotri</i>	111673	77333

Source: www.pakirsa.gov.pk

AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICES OF AGRI COMMODITIES

Description	Unit	Average Price in PKR	
		July 2019	June 2019
Wheat	10kg	362	358
Wheat Flour	10kg	424	414
Rice Basmati Broken	1kg	82	80
Rice Irri-6(Punjab/Sindh)	1kg	60	59
Milk, Fresh, Unboiled	1ltr	92	90
Bananas	1 dozen	90	114
Pulse Masoor, Washed	1kg	125	123
Pulse Moong Washed	1kg	170	164
Pulse Mash Washed	1kg	178	171
Pulse Gram Washed	1kg	128	127
Potatoes	1kg	36	32
Onion	1kg	50	53
Tomatoes	1kg	46	48
Garlic	1kg	234	217

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics



FERTILIZER SITUATION

The fertilizer industry has voluntarily held back the impact of recent gas price increase to prevent backlash of it to farmers. The rise in Feed Gas (62%) and in Fuel Gas (31%) prices which, as a result, impacted the cost of production by Rs 210 per bag. However, the industry has decided to increase the price by only token of Rs 10 per bag, in anticipation of GIDC settlement. The industry expected the Government to help it by providing sustained supply of gas at affordable prices to enable it play a significant role in the development of the economy and national food security.

NEWS & TRENDS

- Pakistan Tobacco Company Limited (PTC), for the first time has crossed the landmark achievement of contributing Rs103.5 billion towards Government revenues through payment of federal excise duty, sales tax and income tax (FY 2018-19). This translates to a 32 percent growth versus same period last year (FY 2017-18) whereby Rs78.4 billion was contributed. The Board declared an interim dividend of Rs13.0/share
- The maximum repayment tenure of development loans under the agriculture financing has been increased from 5 years to 10 years. The State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) has made some necessary amendments to "Loans for Farm Development and Machinery/Equipment," Regulation R-13 (Tenure, Classification and Provisioning) and Regulation R-15 (Tenure) of Prudential Regulations for Agriculture Financing. These amendments are applicable to all banks/DFIs with immediate effect. In order to encourage banks/DFIs to enhance financing for development loans in crop and non-crop sectors, the State Bank has enhanced maximum repayment tenure of loans by 5 years. The maximum repayment tenure of development loans in crop and non-crop sectors has been increased from 5 years to 10 years in revised Prudential Regulations (PRs) for agriculture financing. However, the SBP said that banks may decide the actual tenure of a product, duly approved by the Board of Directors (BoD), based on the nature of financed product, useful life of machinery/tool and repayment capacity of borrowers.
- The Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) will register the Collateral Management Companies (CMCs) - agriculture promotion companies - to engage in the activities of warehousing, ie, provision of quality storage and preservation services for a range of agricultural commodities. According to the Collateral Management Companies Regulations, 2019 issued by the SECP Saturday, the CMC means an agriculture promotion company registered with the Commission under these regulations having principal line of business as managing produce as collateral or engaged in any other activity connected with or related to any produce or any other activity as may be notified by the Commission. The scope of activities of a CMC revealed that the CMC may engage in the activities of warehousing, ie, provision of quality storage and preservation services for a range of agricultural commodities. Provided that a CMC shall not own a warehouse without prior written approval of the Commission, subject to such terms and conditions as it may deem fit.



- USAID Pakistan Agricultural Technology Transfer Activity (PATTA) held a consultative working group meeting to discuss innovative approaches to enhance the use of their agricultural technologies by farmers in Punjab. The USAID PATTA provided technical assistance to the private sector to develop social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) to increase awareness regarding best agricultural management practices, increase sales, and improve farmer adoption of innovative agricultural technologies. Ultimately, as the project's partners increase outreach, the farming community will make significant gains by using the right tools and practices to spend less and earn more on their farm land.
- Pakistan has started its new fishing season, as fishermen hope for a 'bumper crop' to haul all shrimp species with the high-priced export quality fish in the wake of heavy monsoon downpour. Authorities have also started issuing credentials to fishermen for hunt in the new fishing season, which is kick-starting from Thursday, Aug 1, 2019 after a two-month fishing ban at a ceremony at the Karachi Fish Harbor. Sailing of boats will begin following prayer sessions at different fishing communities across the coastal belt of Sindh from Karachi to Korangi and Sir Creek. "Nearly 800 small boats are expected to voyage to the seas with a hope to haul bumper crop of shrimps. The two-month ban on fishing is widely appreciated since it will help fishermen earn more catch than normal.
- The FAO representative in Pakistan Mina Dowlatchahi called on chairperson Planning and Development Board Sindh Naheed Durrani to discuss final steps to operationalise the recently approved climate-resilient agriculture and water management project in Umerkot, Badin, and Shanghar districts of the province. The Green Climate Fund (GCF) has provided FAO with a grant of nearly \$ 35 million for this work, while the provincial governments of Punjab and Sindh have committed an additional \$ 8 million and \$ 4.7 million, respectively, in co-financing to be managed by FAO. The project will also be implemented in five districts of Punjab over a period of six years. It will develop Pakistan's capacity to collect information it needs and communicate it to relevant stakeholders to cope with impacts of climate change on agriculture and water management by putting in place state-of-the art technology. It will also build farmers' resilience through skills, knowledge and technology of climate-resilient approaches towards agriculture and water management.

زرعی سفارشات برائے کسان

حالیہ بارشوں کے پانی کو محفوظ کرنے کے لیے ڈھلوان کی مخالف سمت گہرا بل چلائیں، کھیتوں کو، مواریں کھیں، وٹ بندی مضبوط کریں اور جڑی بوٹیاں تلف کریں۔ اس مقصد کے لیے دیسی کھاد یا سبز کھاد کا استعمال بھی بڑھایا جاسکتا ہے کیونکہ اس سے وتر زیادہ دیر تک رہتا ہے۔

مکئی

☆ نہری علاقوں میں مکئی کی اگیتی اقسام کی کاشت وسط اگست تک مکمل کر لیں، جبکہ بارانی علاقوں میں مون سون کی بارشوں کے مطابق کاشت کریں۔ یاد رہے کہ موسم خزاں میں ہائبرڈ اقسام کا بہترین وقت کاشت وسط اگست ہے۔

☆ ڈزل سے کاشت کی صورت میں 12 سے 15 کلوگرام، کھیلوں پر کاشت کی صورت میں 8 سے 10 کلوگرام اور بطور چارہ 40 سے 50 کلوگرام بیج فی ایکڑ استعمال کریں۔

☆ مکئی کی بہترین پیداوار کے لیے (9 ٹن) 3 سے 4 ٹری گلی سڑی کھاد زمین کی تیاری کے وقت ضرور ڈالیں۔

کپاس

☆ حالیہ مون سون بارشوں کی وجہ سے جن کھیتوں میں پانی زیادہ کھڑا ہو جائے تو اس کے نکاس کا بروقت انتظام کریں۔ کھیت کے ایک طرف لمبائی کے رخ دو فٹ چوڑی اور چار فٹ گہری کھائی کھود کر پانی جمع کر لیں۔

☆ آبپاشی وائرنگ کاؤٹنگ کے بعد کریں یعنی پانی کی کمی کی علامات ظاہر ہونے پر آبپاشی کریں۔ ان علامات میں پتوں کا نیلگول ہونا، اوپر والی شاخوں کی درمیانی لمبائی میں کمی، سفید پھول کا چوٹی پر آنا، تنے کے اوپر کے حصے کا تیزی سے سرخ ہونا اور چوٹی کے پتوں کا کھردرا ہونا شامل ہے۔

☆ زیادہ درجہ حرارت ہونے اور زیادہ ٹینڈے لگنے کی وجہ سے کچھ بی بی اقسام کا پھل گرنا شروع ہو جاتا ہے۔ اس سے بچاؤ کے لیے نائٹروجنی کھاد کے استعمال کے علاوہ زمین میں جہاں بورون اور زنک کی کمی پائی گئی ہو وہاں زنک کا استعمال بذریعہ سپرے کریں۔

☆ اگر کپاس پر علاقائی مناسبت اور بارشوں کی وجہ سے سفید مکھی سبز تیلہ، تھرپس اور ملی بگ کا حملہ ہو اور یہ حملہ نقصان کی معاشی حد سے بڑھ رہا ہو تو ہفتے میں دو بار پیسٹ سکاؤٹنگ کریں اور محکمہ زراعت کے مقامی عملہ کے سفارش کردہ زہروں کا سپرے کریں۔

دھان

☆ باسستی اقسام کی پیری کی منتقلی جلد از جلد مکمل کریں اور منتقلی ڈیزھانچ گہرے پانی میں کریں۔

☆ زنک کی زیادہ کمی کی صورت میں لاب لگانے کے 10 دن بعد تک زنک سلیفٹ 33 فیصد والا 6 کلوگرام یا زنک سلیفٹ 21 فیصد والا 10 کلوگرام فی ایکٹر چھہ دیں۔

☆ ناقص پانی سے سیراب ہونے والی زمینوں میں اچھے نتائج حاصل کرنے کے لیے جسم بحساب 5 بوری فی ایکٹر چھہ دیں۔

مونگ ماش

- ☆ مونگ ماش کی اچھی پیداوار کے لیے جڑی بوٹیوں کی تلفی نہایت ضروری ہے۔ لہذا اس کو بروقت تلف کریں۔
- ☆ فصل کو 3 پانی درکار ہوتے ہیں۔ پہلا پانی اگاؤ کے تین ہفتے بعد، دوسرا پانی پھول نکلنے پر اور تیسرا پانی پھلیاں نکلنے پر دیں۔ اگر اس دوران بارش ہو جائے تو آبپاشی حسب ضرورت کریں۔

جوار

- ☆ چارہ والی فصل کے لیے صحت مند بیج 32 تا 35 کلوگرام فی ایکڑ استعمال کریں۔
- ☆ بوقت کاشت 2 بوری نائٹرو فاس + آدھی بوری ایس او پی فی ایکڑ ڈالیں۔
- ☆ جوار کی میٹھی اقسام بے ایس 2002، ہیگاری، بے ایس 263 اور جوار 2011 اور بارانی علاقوں کے لیے چکوال جوار کی کاشت کریں۔

سبزیات و باغات

- ☆ ٹماٹر اور گوبھی کی پیوری کی کاشت جاری رکھیں۔
- ☆ ٹماٹر کی منظور شدہ اقسام روما، گنڈینہ، پاکٹ، نقیب اور دوغلی اقسام نادر اور سالار وغیرہ کاشت کریں۔
- ☆ پھول گوبھی کی منظور شدہ اقسام فیصل آباد نمبر 1، 2، 3 اور 4 وغیرہ کاشت کریں۔
- ☆ ترشاہ پھلوں کے پودوں کو نائٹروجن کی تیسری قسط ڈالیں۔
- ☆ آم کی وراثتی وائز برداشت کرنے کے بعد اس کی خشک، بیمار یا چوٹ زدہ شاخوں کو تلف کریں اور پروٹنگ کا عمل بھی مکمل کر لیں۔ اس کے بعد بورڈ مکچر یا تھائیوفنیٹ میٹھائل بحساب 250 گرام 100 لٹر پانی میں ملا کر سپرے کر دیں۔

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

Fauji Fertilizer Company Limited (Farmers' Advisory Service)

پلاننگ اینڈ ریسرچ ڈیپارٹمنٹ
ہیڈ آفس، زرعی ترقیاتی بینک لمیٹڈ،
اسلام آباد

