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AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK



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

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Chemical spray on cotton crop and transplantation of paddy nursery in irrigated planes were the major field activities in the month of July. Weeds removing and hoeing practices also remained in progress.
- Satisfactory monsoon rains have positively affected the crops' growth and development in most of the agricultural plains of the country. However, the month of July was not fair enough for drought prone areas of Baluchistan and Sindh. Conversely, remaining parts of the country received moderate to heavy rainfall events in isolated places in upper Punjab, AJK, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and lower parts of Sindh.
- According to Pakistan Metrological Department (PMD), breeding of desert locust is underway in Sindh along with the Indo-Pakistan border due to effective rainfall and moist conditions. Extensive control operations are also in progress in the affected areas.
- During the month of July, 2020 an increasing trend in inflow and level has been observed in Terbel and Mangla dams, while, decreasing trend of water level was observed in Rawal Dam and Khan Pur Dam.
- Total bright sunshine hours and solar radiation intensity remained below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country except Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Quetta Division of Baluchistan.
- According to the provisional figures compiled by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, exports from Pakistan during July, 2020 amounted to Rs. 333,677 million (provisional) as against Rs. 263,985 million (provisional) in June, 2020.
- Imports into Pakistan during July, 2020 amounted to Rs. 614,934 million (provisional) as against Rs. 611,449 million (provisional) in June, 2020 and Rs. 589,739 million during July 2019 showing an increase of 0.57% over June.

2. CURRENT CROP SITUATION

2.1. Cotton

According to National Agro. Met Centre, Pakistan Metrological Department (PMD), cotton crop's growth and development is reported satisfactory in Punjab and Sindh. Expected production will be more as compared to last year. Crop is at budding and boll formation stage in both provinces. Provincial Agriculture Government in this respect is endeavoring to disseminate the management strategy through social media as well as print and electronic media for the guidance of cotton farmers. According to available report provided by Directorate General of Pest Warning & Quality Control of Pesticides Punjab, there have been reported some pest incidences of Whitefly, Jassid, Thirps, Pink boll worm and CLCV in some districts of Punjab.



2.2. Rice

Seedling transplantation has been completed across the country and crop's growth is reported as satisfactory by the PMD. Cultural practices like hoeing and removal of weeds were observed in last month.

2.3. Maize

Sowing of Hybrid/open pollinated varieties of crop has been completed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Hoeing, weeding and application of second dose of fertilizer were in progress.

2.4. Sugarcane

Crop is at tillering stage (spreading of shoots) and has reported satisfactory in Punjab province. Satisfactory monsoon rains have positively affected the crop growth and development in most of agricultural plains of the country. However, attack of top borer has been observed in some places.

2.5. Minor Crops

- Sunflower is at the maturity stage in Sindh.
- Threshing of linseed, castor oil and safflower has been completed
- Groundnut is at vegetative stage.
- Sowing of mung/mash bean has been completed in hilly areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- Barley crop is at milky stage and near to maturity in Baluchistan.
- Cowpea and maize are main standing crop of Gilgit Baltistan. These crops are at shooting stage and reported satisfactory in the province.
- Harvesting of garlic was in progress in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

2.6. Fruits

- Overall production of Banana, mango and other fruits is reported well in Sindh province.
- Harvesting of seasonal fruits is in progress in Baluchistan

3. DESERT LOCUST SITUATION UPDATE

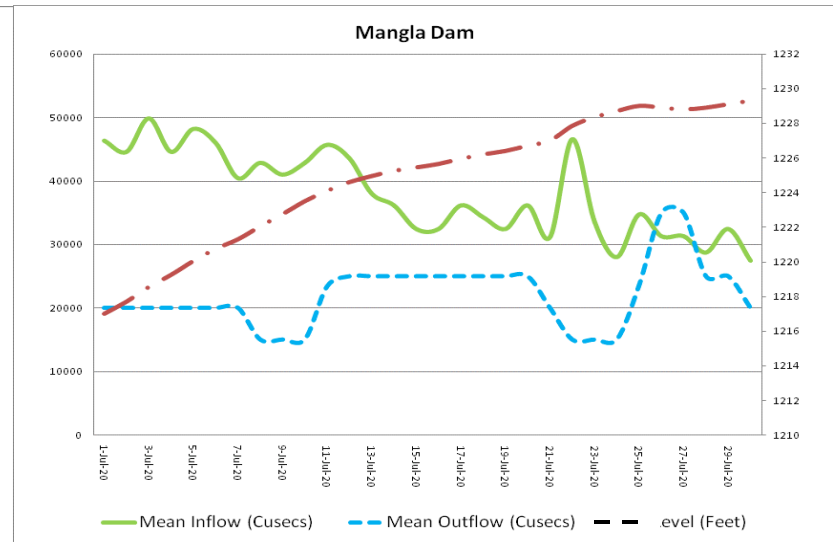
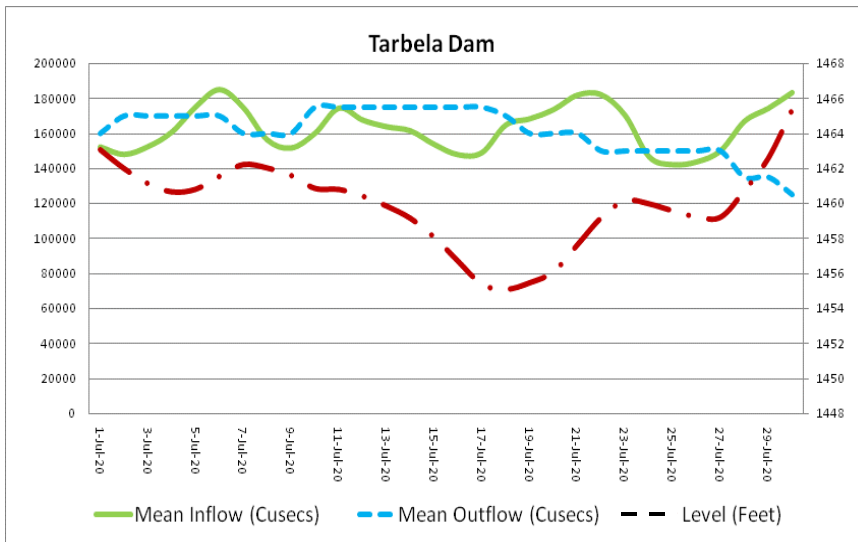
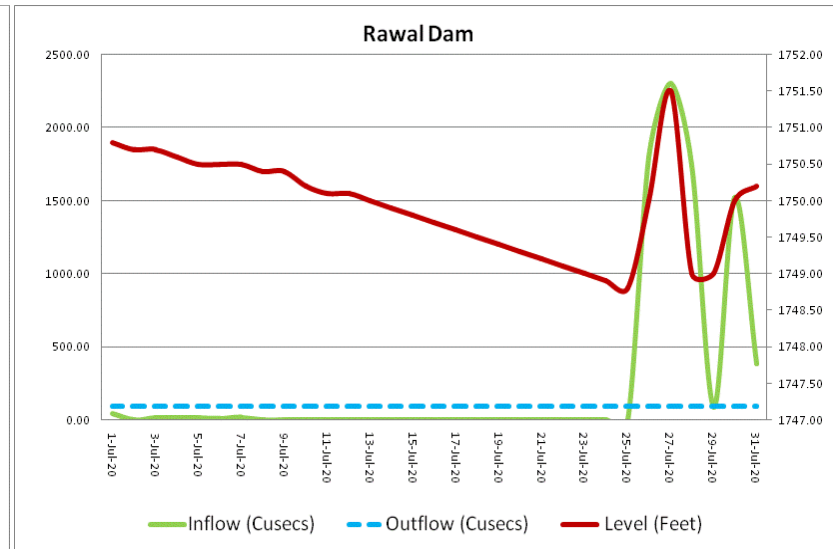
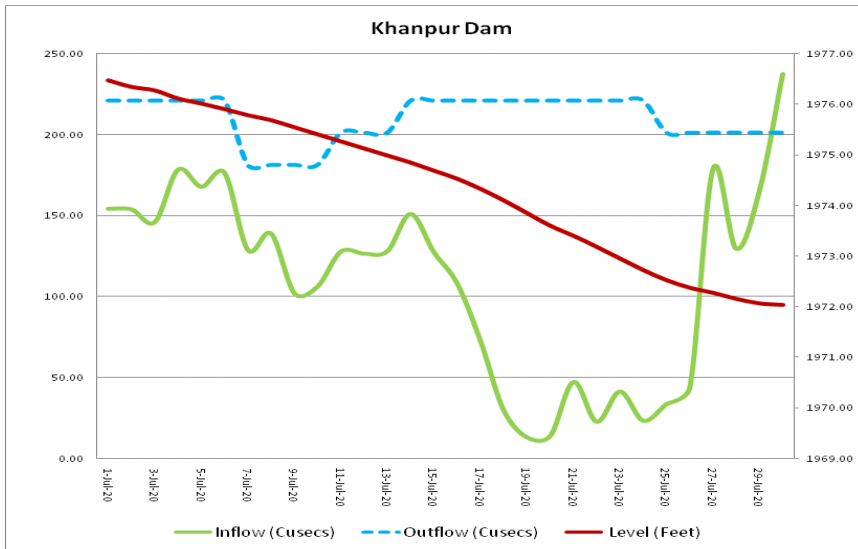
Current situation remains serious in Sindh along the Indo-Pakistan border where monsoon breeding is underway by spring-bred swarms. Also, substantial hatching and band formation are expected in August till early September and a second generation of summer breeding would start at the end of September. Extensive control operations are in progress in the affected areas.

3.1. Impact of weather on Locust Growth

Monsoon rainfall is expected to remain near normal (+10%) during July to September 2020 in Pakistan. Sindh and Kashmir are likely to receive moderately above normal (+20%) rainfall during August and September. Temperature is expected to remain higher than the requisite criteria (>35 °C) in most parts of the lower half of the country. Higher temperatures may decrease the lifetime of Locust (below 6 months) and their activities may also be reduced. Generally, winds are expected to prevail towards South-Westerly side in lowland areas especially over the Sindh province (the vulnerable areas). These winds would push them away towards Indian side. Apart from projected higher temperatures and wind pattern, higher rains would provide favorable environment for Locust breeding during monsoon season.

4. WATER AVAILABILITY/ DAMS FLOW DATA

During the month of July 2020, water inflow, outflow and levels of Rawal, Khanpur, Tarbela and Mangla dams are shown in Fig. below. An increasing trend in inflow and level has been observed in Terbela and Mangla dams



Water Inflow and Outflow Situation in Barrages and Rivers

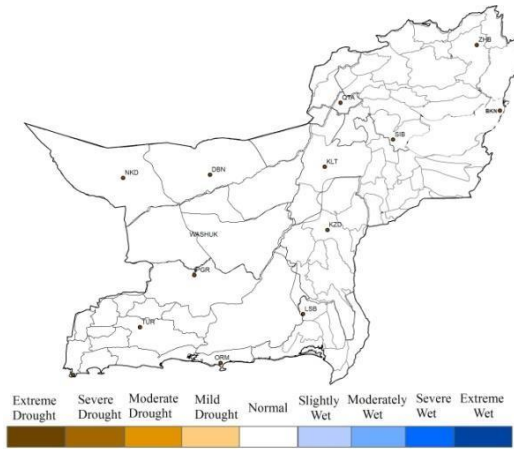
<u>INDUS @ TARBELA</u>				<u>KABUL @ NOWSHERA</u>			
LEVEL	=	1530.93		MEAN DISCHARGE	=	45200	
DEAD LEVEL	=	1392.00					
MEAN INFLOW	=	244400	Cs				
MEAN OUTFLOW	=	130000	Cs				
<u>KALABAGH:</u>				<u>CHASHMA:</u>			
U/S DISCHARGE	=	168844	Cs	LEVEL	=	644.70	
D/S DISCHARGE	=	160644	Cs	DEAD LEVEL	=	638.15	
Thal	=	8200	Cs	MEAN INFLOW	=	185862	Cs
				MEAN OUTFLOW	=	165000	Cs
				C-J Link	=	2000	Cs
				CRBC	=	4600	Cs
<u>TAUNSA:</u>				<u>GUDDU:</u>			
U/S DISCHARGE	=	173988	Cs	U/S DISCHARGE	=	132915	Cs
D/S DISCHARGE	=	148071	Cs	D/S DISCHARGE	=	99955	Cs
T-P Link	=	10017	Cs	* Canal W/dls	=	32960	Cs
Muzafarghar Canal	=	8000	Cs				
Dera Ghazi Khan Canal	=	7500	Cs				
<u>SUKKUR:</u>				<u>KOTRI:</u>			
U/S DISCHARGE	=	89210	Cs	U/S DISCHARGE	=	83104	Cs
D/S DISCHARGE	=	39490	Cs	D/S DISCHARGE	=	43829	Cs
* Canal W/dls	=	48720	Cs	Canal W/dls	=	39275	Cs
<u>JHELUM @ MANGLA:</u>				<u>CHENAB @ MARALA:</u>			
LEVEL	=	1235.95		U/S DISCHARGE	=	92640	Cs
DEAD LEVEL	=	1050.00		D/S DISCHARGE	=	61717	Cs
MEAN INFLOW	=	23684	Cs				
MEAN OUTFLOW	=	10000	Cs				
<u>PANJNAD</u>				<u>TOTAL RIM STATION</u>			
U/S DISCHARGE	=	12270	Cs	INFLOWS	=	405924	Cs
D/S DISCHARGE	=	0	Cs	<u>TOTAL RIM STATION</u>			
*Includes Balochistan Canals				<u>OUTFLOWS</u>	=	277840	Cs
				<u>IRSA RELEASES</u>			
				Punjab	126300 Cs	KPK	2700 Cs
				Sindh	130000 Cs	Balochistan	15000 Cs

5. DROUGHT SITUATION ANALYSIS

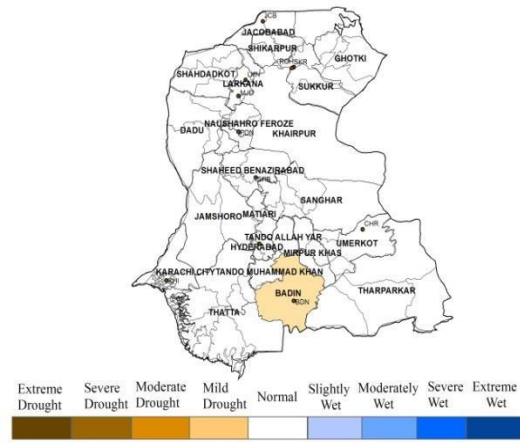
During the month of July, rains associated with hailstorms were received at isolated places in the agricultural plains of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab damaged the standing crops. Similarly, wet conditions were also prevailed over some places in the northern parts of the country.

5.1. Drought Outlook for August 2020

During the month of July 2020, moderate to heavy rainfall events were reported at isolated places in upper Punjab, AJK, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Lower parts of Sindh, while the rest of the country received light rainfall comprising Gilgit Baltistan, south Punjab, Sindh and Baluchistan. The month of July was not fair enough for drought prone areas of Baluchistan and Sindh.



Conditions across Baluchistan



Drought Conditions across Sindh

All stakeholders are suggested to make all efforts to watch water availability situation across rain-fed areas of Sindh and Baluchistan, especially in drought prone areas like Northwestern Baluchistan.

6. WEATHER SITUATION

Temperature Regime

Thermal regime in the month of July remained normal to slightly above normal (1-2°C) in most of the agricultural planes of the country.

- Mean daily temperature was reported as follows:
 - 31-33°C in northern Punjab
 - 32 to 35°C in southern and central Punjab
 - 32°C in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa,
 - 32 to 38°C in Sindh,
 - 22 to 26°C in Gilgit-Baltistan and 29°C in the high elevated agricultural plains of Baluchistan represented by Quetta valley.

- The maximum and minimum temperature was recorded at 44°C in Sibbi and 26.1°C in Malam Jabba respectively.
- Maximum number of stress days were recorded at Peshawar with maximum temperature greater or equal to 40°C and R.H. less than or equal to 30% was 02 days.

Moisture Regime

- During July 2020, the moisture condition of soil and atmosphere remained satisfactory in most of the agricultural plains due normal to above normal rainfall received in different parts of the country.
- The highest amount of rainfall was reported in the month was 437mm in Rawalpindi followed by 219 mm in Islamabad, 209 mm in Balakot, 190 mm in Kotli, and 174 mm in Lahore.
- Maximum number of rainy days was recorded 13 days in Skardu, Gilgit and Kakul each followed by 12 days in Rawalpindi and Lahore.

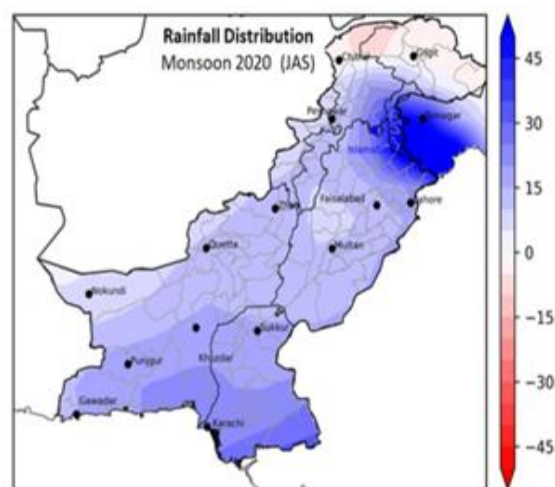
Solar Radiation and Wind Regime

- Total bright sunshine hours and solar radiation intensity remained below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country except Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Quetta Division of Baluchistan. Where, these values remained above normal. Mean wind speed throughout agricultural plains of the country ranged between 1 to 8 km/h with Northeast and South to Southwest trend.

Weather Outlook

Monsoon Rainfall

In coming month of August, monsoon rain bearing systems will produce precipitation. These rains are of immense importance for the farmers in relation to present and future crop 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 and moisture conservation measures are exercised, the farmers of the area could be benefited through available moisture for sowing and early growth of Rabi crops.



- The mean daily temperatures may range between 31 to 33 °C over Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, central and southern Punjab, Northern Punjab. However, high agricultural plains of Baluchistan may experience it from 26 to 29 °C.
- The occurrence of hydrothermal stress is not expected because of higher humidity level. The upper soil layers would be slightly cooler than July due to relatively cooler crop environment.
- The daily bright sunshine duration during August is expected to range between 8 and 10 hrs

throughout the country.

- The solar intensity will vary from 20 to 24 MJ/M²/day. Mean daily wind speeds will range between 3 and 12 Km/hr. The prevailing wind direction may vary from East to South.
- Among the Kharif crops, most important crops are rice, cotton and sugarcane. All of them may be approaching their reproductive stage of development, i.e., the period of maximum water demand. Due to rains in northern parts of the country, soil moisture will be surplus in northern Punjab and adjoining KP

7. AVERAGE PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

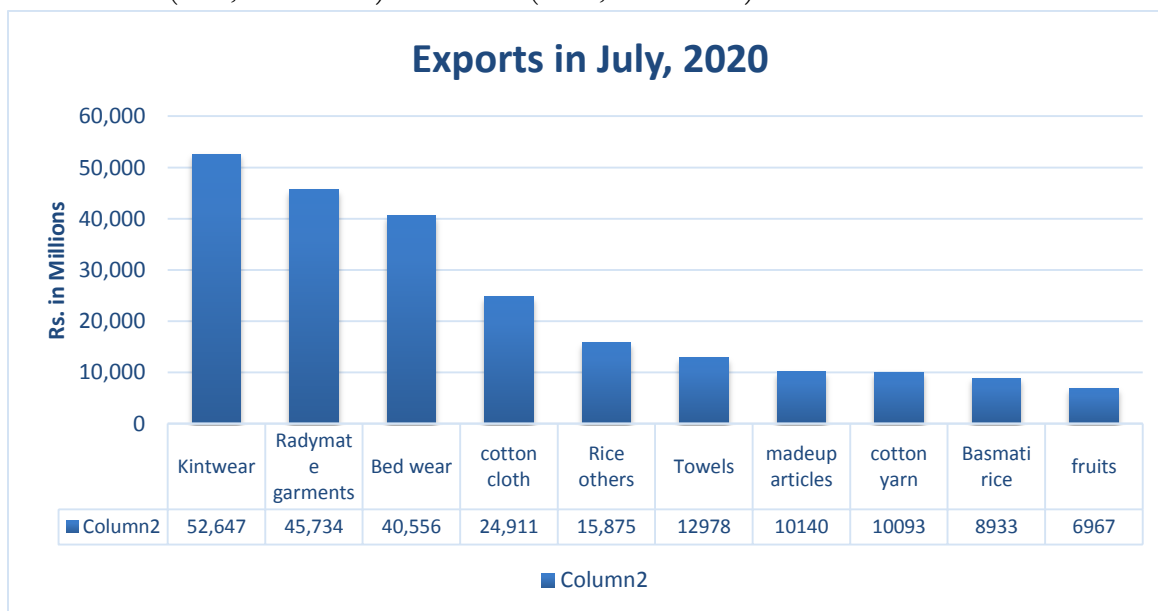
S. No.	Description	Unit	Average Prices			%change Jul 20 over	
			Jul 20	Jun 20	Jul 19	Jun 20	Jul 19
1	Wheat Flour Bag	20 Kg	1010.21	1010.14	843.91	0.01	19.71
2	Rice Basmati Broken (Average Quality)	1 Kg	86.37	85.04	80.28	1.56	7.59
3	Rice IRRI-6/9 (Sindh/Punjab)	1 Kg	68.75	68.09	60.19	0.97	14.22
4	Bread plain (Small Size)	Each	50.25	50.16	43.71	0.18	14.96
5	Beef with Bone (Average Quality)	1 Kg	464.19	455.05	416.39	2.01	11.48
6	Mutton (Average Quality)	1 Kg	956.52	944.54	867.12	1.27	10.31
7	Chicken Farm Broiler (Live)	1 Kg	194.78	203.25	152.79	-4.17	27.48
8	Milk fresh (Un-boiled)	1 Ltr	99.16	97.28	90.39	1.93	9.7
9	Curd (Dahi) Loose	1 Kg	113.28	111.28	106.75	1.8	6.12
10	Powdered Milk NIDO 390 gm Polyba	Each	466.52	465.57	427.99	0.2	9
11	Eggs Hen (Farm)	1 Dozen	126.05	114.64	91.41	9.95	37.9
12	Mustard Oil (Average Quality)	1 Kg	220.99	219.78	194.96	0.55	13.35
13	Cooking Oil DALDA or Other Similar	Each	1269.59	1278.19	1080.3	-0.67	17.52
14	Vegetable Ghee DALDA/HABIB 2.5 kg	Each	638.25	641.62	515.91	-0.53	23.71
15	Vegetable Ghee DALDA/HABIB	Each	246.98	247.74	197.6	-0.31	24.99
16	Bananas (Kela) Local	1 Dozen	92.47	106.36	88.97	-13.06	3.93
17	Pulse Masoor (Washed)	1 Kg	156.17	160.39	123.77	-2.63	26.18
18	Pulse Moong (Washed)	1 Kg	247.74	277.32	169.31	-10.67	46.32
19	Pulse Mash (Washed)	1 Kg	242	247.12	177.78	-2.07	36.12
20	Pulse Gram	1 Kg	137.17	140.41	128.17	-2.31	7.02
21	Potatoes	1 Kg	61.61	57.78	34.7	6.63	77.55
22	Onions	1 Kg	38.95	34.99	49.3	11.32	-20.99
23	Tomatoes	1 Kg	80.42	35.35	44.02	127.5	82.69

24	Sugar Refined	1 Kg	84.19	80.92	72.4	4.04	16.28
25	Gur (Average Quality)	1 Kg	124.58	122.98	105.91	1.3	17.63
26	Salt Powdered (National/Shan)	Each	30.14	30.2	29.64	-0.2	1.69
27	Chilies Powder National 200 gm	Each	272.61	214.41	151.78	27.14	79.61
28	Garlic (Lehsun)	1 Kg	229.88	241.45	232.33	-4.79	-1.05
29	Tea Lipton Yellow Label 190 gm Pack	Each	229.94	229.42	210.06	0.23	9.46
30	Tea Prepared Ordinary	Per Cup	26.87	26.51	24.85	1.36	8.13

8. TRADE SITUATION

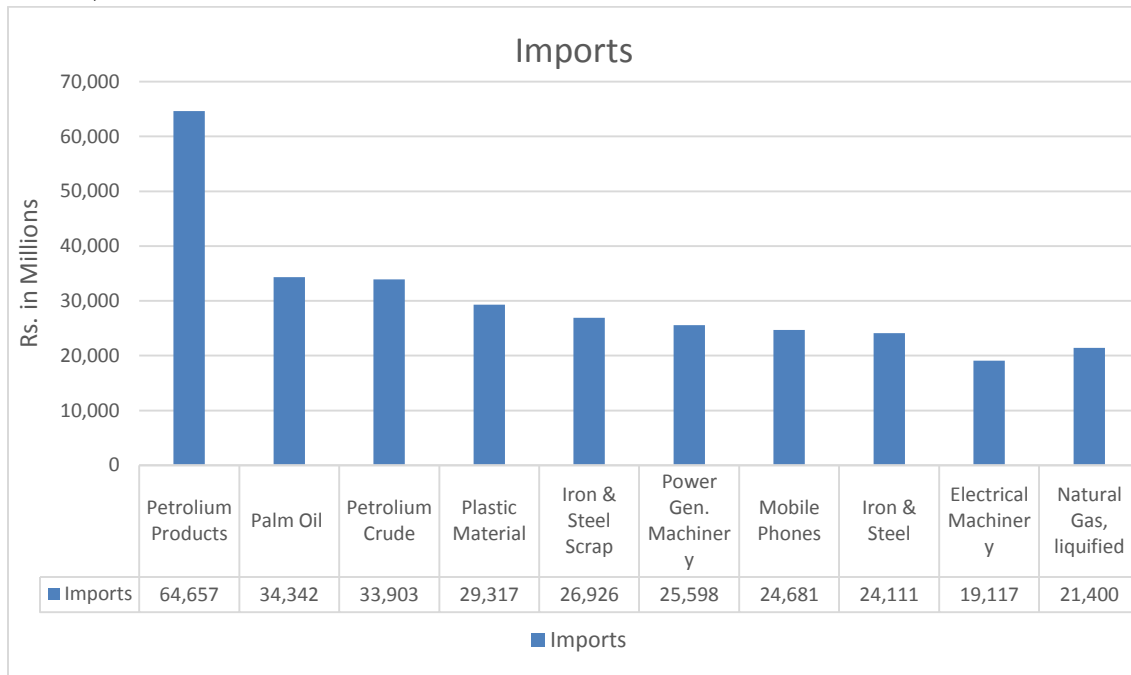
Exports:

- According to the provisional figures compiled by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, exports from Pakistan during July, 2020 amounted to Rs. 333,677 million (provisional) as against Rs. 263,985 million (provisional) in June, 2020 and Rs. 299,588 million during July, 2019 showing an increase of 26.40% over June, 2020 and of 11.38% over July, 2019.
- Main commodities of exports during July, 2020 were Knitwear (Rs. 52,647 million), Readymade garments (Rs.45,734 million), Bed wear (Rs. 40,556 million), Cotton cloth (Rs. 24,911 million), Rice others (Rs. 15,875 million), Towels (Rs. 12,978 million), Madeup articles (excl. towels & bedwear) (Rs.10,140 million), Cotton Yarn (Rs.10,093 million), Basmati rice (Rs.8,933 million) and Fruits (Rs. 6,967 million).



Imports

- Imports into Pakistan during July, 2020 amounted to Rs. 614,934 million (provisional) as against Rs. 611,449 million (provisional) in June, 2020 and Rs. 589,739 million during July 2019 showing an increase of 0.57% over June, 2020 and of 4.27% over July 2019.
- Main commodities of imports during July, 2020 were Petroleum products (Rs. 64,657 million), Palm Oil (Rs. 34,342 million), Petroleum crude (Rs.33,903 million), Plastic Materials (Rs.29,317 million), Iron and Steel scrap (Rs.26,926 million), Power generating machinery (Rs.25,598 million), Mobile phones (Rs.24,681 million), Iron & steel (Rs.24,111 million), Natural gas, liquefied (Rs.21,400 million) and Electrical machinery & apparatus (Rs.19,117 million).



Pakistan's Fruit, Vegetable Exports Fetch \$730m in FY20

Pakistan's exports of fruits and vegetables witnessed a modest jump of 12.5% during fiscal year 2019-20, which fetched \$730 million in precious foreign exchange. According to the latest statistics available at the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), export of fruits rose 3.8% during the previous fiscal year while export of vegetables recorded a substantial increase of 28%. Fruit exports brought \$431.27 million while export of vegetables generated an additional \$300 million for the country.

Local traders turned the challenges into opportunity at a time when it was almost impossible to ensure timely delivery of export shipments to importing countries due to lockdowns," said All Pakistan Fruit and Vegetable Exporters, Importers and Merchants Association (PFVA) Patron-in-Chief Waheed Ahmed.

Markets of Iran and Afghanistan were given special attention and the government promptly resolved all the issues faced by the businessmen in exporting fruits and vegetables to the

bordering nations resulting in a spike in exports. During initial outbreak of the virus, countries around the world were in desperate need of fruits and vegetables due to their nature of boosting immunity and minimizing the ill effects of the pandemic. Grabbing that opportunity, Pakistan enhanced export of kinnow, potato and onion despite the challenges of transportation and logistics, which emerged when lockdown was imposed in the country.

Afghan Transit Trade via Gwadar Port Begins

Transit trade to Afghanistan through Pakistan's strategic Gwadar seaport began on Sunday with a consignment of bulk cargo from the United Arab Emirates (UAE). The first transit consignment of bulk cargo through Gwadar to Afghanistan has started. With its 600km coastline, Gwadar is a key deep seaport currently operated by China, which seeks to gain direct access to the Indian Ocean via Gwadar in line with its \$64-billion Pakistan-China Economic Corridor (CPEC) megaproject. The economic corridor is hoped to provide China cheaper access to Africa and the Middle East and also earn Pakistan billions of dollars for providing transit facilities to the world's second-largest economy.

Government Support to Open New Horticulture Export Markets

Economic and agricultural experts have agreed in a dialogue titled "Value addition and exports in horticulture sector", organized by the Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI). Government support to the horticulture sector can open new export markets for Pakistan. Covid-19 had negatively impacted the supply chain in the horticulture sector in Pakistan. However, there is high demand in foreign markets for healthcare and nutritional food products etc, which Pakistan needs to capture. The European Union had allowed Pakistan to make exports to the bloc with the help of electronic documentation.

Source: <https://tribune.com.pk/>

9. NEWS TRENDS

China to Give 38 Agricultural Drones to Pakistan

The Chinese government will provide around 38 more agricultural drones to Pakistan in a few months to fight desert locust. The Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs had donated the drones for the prevention of desert locust to the Ministry of National Food Security and Research of Pakistan in July.

According to a report published in the China Economic Net (CEN), a leading Chinese company expressed willingness to set up an industrial unit in Pakistan to manufacture drones that could be used to protect crops and control locust.

Pakistani Poultry Sector in Risk of Total Collapse, Seeks Government Bailout.

Muhammad Fargham, Vice Chairman of the Pakistan Poultry Association (PPA) urged the government to provide the poultry sector, a desperately needed bailout package, as it has been badly affected from the economic difficulties imposed by the Covid-19 outbreak. Almost 35 to 40 per cent of poultry farms have been shut down, while the rest of the sector is challenged by heavy losses due to the indefinite closure of marriage halls, food service establishments and the hospitality industry.

The poultry sector has been suffering for the past six months because of the high cost of production, combined with the reduced purchasing power of consumers. The cost of production increased many times over due to the increase in cost of borrowing and capital financing. Poultry farmers have been experiencing heavy losses during the recent months, and the PPA's vice chairman is dreading a complete industry collapse if the government does not announce a relief package.

Livestock Contributes '60% to Agricultural GDP'

Federal Minister for National Food Security and Research Syed Fakhar Imam said the livestock sector contribution to the agricultural gross domestic product (GDP) is 60%. "For the last 14 years, the livestock census has not taken place. The country's livestock should be quantified". According to the Pakistan Economic Survey 2019-20, more than eight million rural families are engaged in the livestock production and deriving more than 35-40 per cent of their income from the sector. Over the years, livestock as subsector has surpassed crops as the biggest contributor to value addition in agriculture.

The gross value addition of livestock increased from Rs1,430 billion in 2018-19 to Rs1,466 billion in 2019-20, showing an increase of 2.5% over the same period of last year. The total milk production was estimated at 61.69 million tonnes. Out of which, 49.7 million tonnes of milk was estimated to be available for human consumption that has 6.1 per cent share in the GDP. During year 2019-20, the officials added the total meat production was 4.75 million tonnes.

No Locust Presence in Balochistan, Punjab, KP

The National Locusts Control Centre (NLCC) said there was no locust in Punjab, Baluchistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa as of now, but the hopper are still present and actively breeding in Tharparkar in Sindh and some parts of Cholistan desert. The NLCC said in a statement, locust was found only in two districts of Sindh, Tharparkar and Karachi. The population is developing in Nangarparkar, in the Thar district of Sindh, is likely to fledge by mid-August, Locust is found only in two districts/areas, including Tharparkar and Karachi

According to the NLCC, 4,703.25 square kilometres had been treated in Balochistan, with the help of 232 teams, 112 vehicles and 1,288 manpower. In Punjab, 4,589.60 square kilometres had been treated with the help of 539 teams, 388 vehicles and 2,830 manpower and in Khyber Pukhtunkhwa 625.35 square kilometres had been treated with the help of 80 teams, 106 vehicles, and 847 manpower.

In Sindh, the NLCC statement said, 1,016.2 square kilometres had been treated with the help of 242 teams, 174 vehicles and 1,177 manpower. It added that the Department of Plant Protection (DPP)

was using four Beaver aircraft from Sukkur, Tharparkar, Lahore, Islamkot and Karachi for aerial sprays. In the last six months, anti-locust operations were carried out in more than 1.1 million hectares. A successful aerial spray operation had been carried out in Islamkot area to eradicate the locust swarms. The 400-hectare main aerial spray eliminated 80% of the locusts in Tharparkar region.

Toxic Water Irrigating Peshawar's Farmlands

The issue of hazardous and toxic waters irrigating the orchards and farms around the provincial capital echoed in the provincial assembly. The Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (K-P) Assembly met with Deputy Speaker Mehmood Jan in the chair. During the session, Muthaida Majlis-e-Amal (MMA) leader Rehana Ismail tabled a call-to-attention notice wherein she drew the attention of the house towards the use of contaminated water to irrigate crops in the provincial capital and its surroundings.

She cited reports, which had been compiled by different laboratories, and informed members that around 90 per cent of fruits and vegetables being grown in Peshawar or its adjoining areas were hazardous for human consumption. Responding to this, the K-P Social Welfare Minister Dr. Hasham Inamullah Khan said that such products were dangerous for everyone. He, however, assured the house that Chief Minister Mahmood Khan and the agriculture minister were looking into the matter while the agriculture department has also devised a policy to address the issue.

Source: Source: <https://tribune.com.pk/>

10. Farmers Advisory

زرعی سفارشات برائے کسان

حالیہ بارشوں کے پانی کو محفوظ کرنے کے لیے ڈھلوان کی مخالف سمت گہراہل چلائیں، کھیتوں کو ہموار رکھیں، 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۔

☆ ڈرل سے کاشت کی صورت میں 12 سے 15 کلوگرام، کھیلپوں 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 ٹرائی گو برکی گلی سٹری 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 واٹر سکاؤٹنگ کے بعد کریں یعنی پانی کی کمی کی علامات ظاہر ہونے پر آبپاشی کریں۔ ان علامات میں پتوں کا نیلگونا 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 بیٹی 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 تیتلا، 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 ڈیڑھ انچ گہرے پانی میں کریں۔

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

☆ ناقص پانی سے سیراب ہونے والی زمینوں میں اچھے نتائج حاصل کرنے کے لیے جپسم بحساب 5 بوری فی ایکڑ چھٹے 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 پیری کی کاشت جاری رکھیں۔
☆ ٹماٹر کی منظور شدہ اقسام روما، نگلیہ، 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۔
☆ ترشاوہ پھلوں کے پودوں کو نائٹروجن کی تیسری قسط ڈالیں۔
☆ آم کی ورائٹی وائز برداشت کرنے کے بعد اس کی خشک، بیمار یا چوٹ زدہ شاخوں کو تلف کریں اور پرونگ کا عمل بھی مکمل کر لیں۔ اس کے بعد بورڈکسپر یا تھائیونفینٹ میتھائل 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