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# AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK



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## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Major Kharif crops like Cotton, Maize, Rice and Sugarcane were in growing conditions and reported satisfactory. Among minor Kharif crops, Moong, Mash beans and sesame were in sowing stage in the Punjab province.
- Among Rabi crops, harvesting of sunflower crop has been completed in the country. Wheat crop is at marketing stage and procurement of wheat has been completed by the public sector. According to FCA, 28.256 million tons of wheat is available in stock for this season.
- Summer vegetables were reported satisfactory. Among fruits Apricots, lychee, plum, Mango fruits are being harvested and available in market.
- According to PMD, overall environment remained hot in the month of June. Maximum mean temperature was reported at 41°C in Sindh. Moderate to heavy rainfall events were reported in upper half of the country. While lower parts received light rainfall. Due to light rainfall in lower parts of country, temperature showed an increasing trend while the relative remained at 44%.
- Normal to above rainfall is expected in the country due to start of moon soon season in July. Extreme weather events are also expected during the period and may cause flooding in the rivers and its adjoining tributaries.
- An increasing trend was observed in tarbela and mangla dam.
- During the month of June country's exports, imports and balance of trade were stood at Rs. 264 billion, Rs. 616 billion and Rs. -352 billion respectively.
- Slightly decreased fertilizer offtake of Urea, DAP and SOP/MOP was reported in past Rabi season 2019-20 as compared with Rabi season of 201819.

## 2. CURRENT CROP SITUATION

### 2.1. Cotton

According to Pakistan Central Cotton Committee (PCCC), sowing operations of cotton crop were in process in the start of June. However, crop is now at growing stage in Sindh as shown in figure 1. Agriculture Extension & Agri. Research Institutes have reported 1.725 million hectares of land was used for cotton sowing. This number represents 85% sowing achievement against the tentative target of sowing and about 6% less than the previous year as shown in the table given below. Main districts in Punjab which achieved the target of sowing are D.G. Khan 99%, Lodhran 97% Bahawalpur 95%, Bahawal Nagar 95% R.Y. Khan 95% and Rajan Pur 92%.



Figure 1: Crop's Stage in Sindh

Whereas, the crop's sowing position in Sindh was recorded at 0.531 million hectares, depicting

11.4% decrease over the last year, achieving 83% against the target of 0.640 million hectares. The main districts of Sindh which showed great performance against their targets are Mirpur Khas 105%, Tando Muhammad Khan 101%, Hyderabad 100%, Thatta 100%, Maitiari 100%, Umer Kot 99%, T.A. Yar 92% and Sanghar 87%. Due to Low germination of seed growers are applying increase seed rate per acre.

### Sowing Position of Cotton Crop as on 28.06.2019

Sowing Position	Target	Area	Sown	Change Over	
	2020-21	2019-20	2019-20	Target %	Last Year
<b>Punjab</b> (01.06.2020)	2.023	1.725	1.840	83%	-6.3
<b>Sindh</b> 05.06.2020	0.640	0.531	0.599	83%	-11.4
<b>Total</b>	2.663	2.256	2.439	84.7%	-7.5

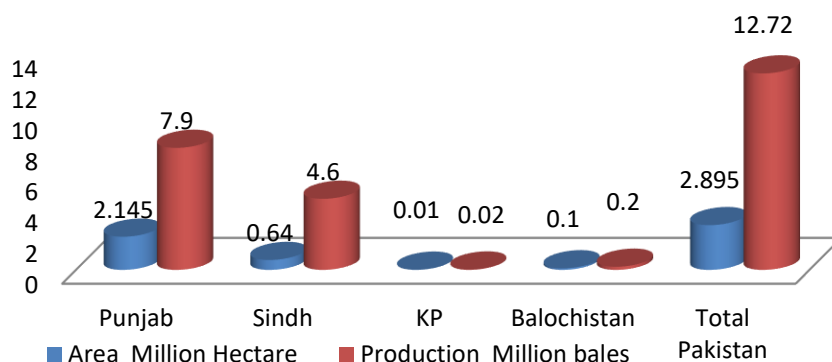


Figure 2: Targets for Area and Production of Cotton Crop 2020-21

Source: Provincial Agriculture Department

## 2.2. Rice

Rice seedlings of coarse and basmati varieties have been transplanted in the field in Sindh. However, the crop seedlings were being transplanted in the areas of Punjab during the month of June. The condition of the crop is reported as satisfactory in both provinces. Farmers are advised to plant seedlings in fields with the gap of 9 inches to maintain plant population

Province	Proposed Targets of Rice Crop during 2020-21	
	Area(000 hec)	Production (000 Tons)
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>2,957</b>	<b>7,990</b>
Punjab	1,900	4,200
Sindh	800	3,000
KPK	67	190
Baluchistan	190	600

of 50,000 to 60,000 per acre. Moreover, recommended amount of fertilizer and insecticides should be applied on crop requirement basis.

### 2.3. Sugarcane

The condition of sugarcane crop is reported as satisfactory in Punjab province. Crop is at tillering (growing) stage. Efficient rainfall has fulfilled the crop's water requirements and maintained growth of crop in central and lower parts of Punjab province. Farmers are advised to apply irrigation water with the gap of 10 to 15 days by considering weather conditions. Use 30% more nitrogen in ratoon crop than normal sowing crop.

Province	Proposed Targets of Sugarcane Crop during 2020-21	
	Area(000 hec)	Production(000 Tons)
Pakistan	1,181	69,802
Punjab	753	44,906
Sindh	310	19,000
KPK	117	5,850
Baluchistan	0.9	45.5

### 2.4. Wheat

As Rabi season has ended therefore, major rabi crop of the country i.e. wheat is at marketing stage in all provinces. Like last year, Pakistan could not achieve the procurement target of wheat that will raise the possibility of import and increased price of wheat.

#### Wheat Procurement

According to Federal Committee on Agriculture (FCA) in its meeting explained that Sindh ranked 1<sup>st</sup> among other provinces and achieved 52.6% procurement however Punjab and PASSCO achieved 49% and 42% of their target respectively. However, KP and Balochistan lagged behind other provinces in procurement of crop. Following chart is showing province wise detail of wheat procurement targets as well as their achievements.

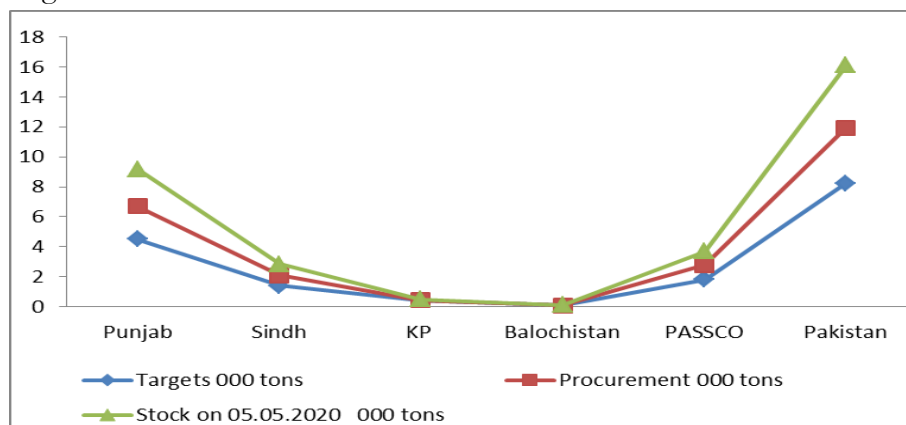


Figure 3 : Wheat Procurement Situation 2019-20

## Wheat Availability

The Food year in Pakistan starts from 1<sup>st</sup> May of each year. According to FCA, 28.256 million tons of wheat was available in the start of food year i.e. as on 1<sup>st</sup> May, 2020 in the country. This quantity was made with addition of left over stock of 3.77 million tons with the latest production of 24.495 million tons of wheat for the period of July to June 2019-20. Detail of province wise stock of wheat is given under table.

### Current Wheat Stock (as on 05-05-2020)

(Fig: "000" Tons)

Province/ Agency	Leftover Stock on 01/05/2020	Stock Released	Procurement 2020	Stock on 05-05-2020	Stocks on 05-05-2019
Punjab	0.283	0.002	2.200	2.481	2.942
Sindh	0.026	0.001	0.737	0.762	0.803
KP	0.046	0.002	0.001	0.045	0.114
Balochistan	0.008	0	0.0003	0.008	0.00
PASSCO	0.273	0.17	0.754	0.857	1.468
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.636</b>	<b>0.175</b>	<b>3.693</b>	<b>4.154</b>	<b>5.327</b>

Source: Provincial Food Departments and PASSCO

### 2.5. Maize

Sowing of autumn maize crop was in process in the country. Farmers are advised to utilize recommended cultivars and best practices to obtain high yield.

Proposed Targets of Maize Crop during 2020-21		
Province	Area (000 hec)	Production (000 tons)
Pakistan	1,338	6,710
Punjab	860	5,800
Sindh	4.4	5.0
KP	470	900
Baluchistan	4.5	5.0

### 2.6. Minor Crops:

#### Oil Seeds

- Sunflower crop has been reached at maturity stage in Sindh crop.
- Threshing of rape Mustard has been completed. Few Pest/insect attack was reported by the media in some areas of Sindh and Punjab so far
- Sowing period of sesame has been started in Punjab. Farmers are advised to use recommended cultivars like TH 6, TS-5, Till 18, Nayab Perl and Nayab Till 2016 for general cultivation in Punjab.

#### Pulses

- Gram Crop is at marketing stage. Total Estimated Gram production for 2019-20 is reported at 544.61 thousand tons from an area of 939.99 thousand Hectares. This production level reflects an increase of 23.71 % over the last year
- Lentil is an important Rabi pulse of the country. In 2019-20 Lentil occupied an area of 10.38 thousand hectares with total production of 5.42 thousand tons. This production level reflects

a decrease of 8.71 percent over the last year. However, decrease in area over the last year is due to the shifting of the area toward wheat crop

- Mung and Mash beans are at sowing stage in Punjab. Moong and Mash plantation will be completed in mid of July and end of July on the set of Moon Soon rains. Farmers are advised to use recommended cultivars to get high yield.

## 2.7. Fruits & Vegetables

- Overall condition of standing fruits and vegetables is reported satisfactory in the Punjab and Sindh province due to favorable soil and atmospheric conditions. Harvesting of Mango and Grapes is in process in Punjab.

## 3. AREA & PRODUCTION OF CROPS

Rabi Crops 2019-20	*Area in 000 hectare	*Production "000 tons	Yield kg/hec.
Wheat	8,839	24,495	
Gram	940	545	580
Lentil	10	5.4	522
Potato	177	4,437	25,082
Onion	146	2,070	14,147
Tomato	44	471	10,673
Canola	52	81	
Sunflower	89	105	
Rapseed/Mustard	348	458	
<b>Kharif Crops 2019-20 (Provisional)</b>			
Cotton	2,526	9,181	
Sugarcane	1,046	66,250	63,329
Rice	3,034	7,410	2,442
Maize	1,320	6,559	4,970
Mung	187	133	711
Mash	14	7	471

*Source: Working Paper on Kharif Crops estimates, Federal Committee on Agriculture*

## 4. SEED AVAILABILITY SITUATION

### A. Position of Paddy Seed

During the year 2019-20, total paddy seed availability was calculated at 82,871 mt. (195%). For sowing Kharif crops 2020-21, paddy seed availability is estimated at 67,959 mt. (including 5,755 mt. imported seed) which is 160% of the total seed requirement i.e. 42,393 mt. Availability of quality paddy seed in Punjab is 55,203 mt. (221%) and Sindh 6,681 mt. (50%), KPK 110 mt. (10%) and Baluchistan 210 mt (7%). Paddy seed testing is in progress.

### B. Position of Maize Seed

The availability of maize seed during 2019-20 was around 21, 454 mt. (65%). For the sowing of maize crop in 2020-21, public and private sector seed agencies procured about 150,80 mt

of maize seed (3269 mt. locally produced and 12,006 mt. imported seed), which is around 46% of the total seed requirement i.e. 32,794 mt. Maize seed availability in Punjab is 2,386 mt. (11%) and in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 883 mt. (8%). Maize seed testing is in progress.

### C. Position of Mung bean Seed

The availability of mung bean seed during 2019-20 was 3,005 mt. (60%). For sowing Kharif 2020-21, total seed availability is 2,907 mt. which is around 49% of the total seed requirement i.e. 4,991 mt.. The public and private sector seed agencies of the Punjab have procured 2907 mt. (63) while the public sector seed agencies of KPK have procured 0.04 mt. (0.02%). Mung seed testing is in progress.

## 5. WEATHER SITUATION

According to PMD, moderate to heavy rainfall events were reported in various localities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, upper Punjab and Azad Kashmir in past month. While the rest of country received light rainfall comprising Gilgit Baltistan, south Punjab, Sindh and Baluchistan in the same month. The rains associated with hailstorms at isolated places in the agricultural plains of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab has damaged the standing crops. Maximum Rainfall was observed in Balakot followed by Malam Jabba. While the minimum rainfall was reported at Gujranwala during the month.

**Rainfall distribution in the country**

Sr. No.	Station	Rainfall (mm)	Sr. No.	Station	Rainfall (mm)
1	Balakot	139.4	11	Garhi Dupatta	106.5
2	Malam Jabba	134.4	12	Hajira	106.4
3	Muzaffarabad Airport	130.5	13	Brarkot	105.7
4	Islamabad (Saidpur)	125.0	14	Narowal	102.5
5	Sialkot Airport	124.5	15	Tandali	101.9
6	Kakul	117.6	16	Jhelum	101.6
7	Mianwali Airbase	117.0	17	Bhoun-Chakwal	97.5
8	Mandi Bahauddin	115.5	18	Buner	95.6
9	Noorpur Thal	112.3	19	Sargodha Airbase	92.1
10	Besham	111.4	20	Gujranwala	91.8

Mean daily temperature remained high in most of the agricultural plains of the country. It ranged between to 23°C to 36°C in most parts of the country. The mean daily Relative Humidity (R.H) remained at 44% in the country, due to light rainfall events occurred in lower part of the country. Total time of bright sunshine was calculated at 94 hours in most parts of Agriculture plains of the country. Mean wind speed throughout agricultural plains of the country went up to speed of 6km/hr. Province detail of weather parameters are given below in table.

Province	Temperature °C		Humidity %	sunshine hours	Wind Speed Km/hr	Eto mm/day
	Maximum	Minimum				
Punjab	38	26	50	91	4	10
Sindh	41	28	47	109	8	10
KP	33	18	57	88	4	9
Balochistan	38	24	31	109	6	9
AK & Gilgit Baltistan	30	17	35	76	5	7



### Expected Weather during July, 2019

Monsoon season is expected to start in July in the country. Normal to above normal rainfall is expected in the upper half of Pakistan due to the strong incursion of monsoon currents and their interaction with westerly weather systems. Extreme weather events are also expected during the period and may cause flooding in the rivers and its adjoining tributaries. Sindh and Kashmir are likely to receive moderate rainfall during the season. Temperatures are expected to remain higher than the requisite criteria (>35 °C) in most parts of the lower half of the country. Generally, winds are expected to prevail South-Westerly in lowland areas especially over the Sindh province (the vulnerable areas).

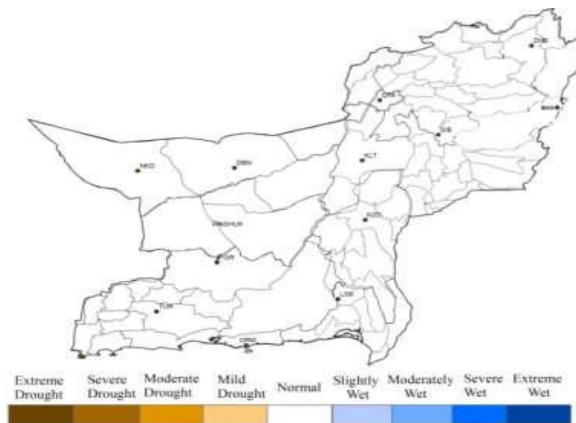
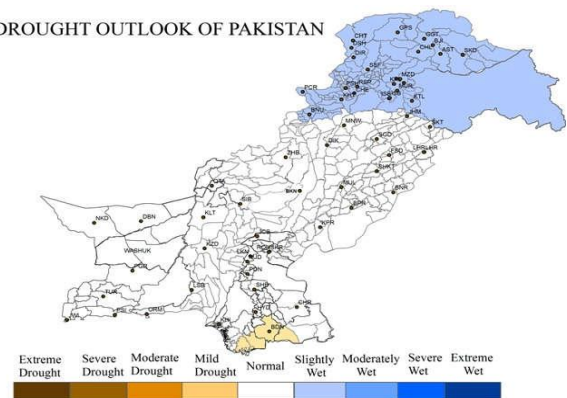
### Impact on locust

The expected warmer and more humid condition in the coming monsoon season and presence of green vegetation may provide conducive environment for Locust in Sindh, adjoining Balochistan and Punjab. Locust control authorities may remain alert to tackle the Locust attack.

## 6. DROUGHT SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

The month of June was good for drought prone areas of Baluchistan but not good for some places in Sindh. All stakeholders are requested to make all efforts to watch water availability situation across rain-fed areas of Sindh and Baluchistan especially in drought prone areas.

DROUGHT OUTLOOK OF PAKISTAN



*Drought outlook in Baluchistan and Sindh provinces.*

### Advice for Farmers:

- Monsoon rains are expected in different parts of the country during the period.
- Take timely precautionary measures to protect their crops, livestock and other property.
- Due to mostly dry weather in the lower half of the country during the past month, farmers of cotton and sugarcane crops of the lower areas are advised to irrigate the crops as per requirement.

- Farmers of the upper half of the country are advised to complete the sowing of Kharif crops in time to utilize fully the present soil moisture, especially growers of maize crop in the rain-fed areas.
- Due to recent rains, farmers should be careful about weeds & pest attacks as the present soil & atmospheric conditions are suitable for rapid weeds growth & pest attacks.

## 7. AVERAGE PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

S. No.	Description	Unit	Average Prices			%change	
			Jun20	May 20	Jun 19	Jun 20 over May 20	Jun 19
1	Wheat	10 Kg	438.94	394.85	357.98	11.17	22.62
2	Wheat Flour, Bag	10 Kg	509.77	443.08	414.12	15.05	23.10
3	Rice Basmati Broken, (AQ)	1 Kg	86.33	85.49	79.82	0.98	8.16
4	Rice Irri-6 (Punjab/Sindh)	1 Kg	67.89	66.85	58.92	1.56	15.22
5	Bread Plain, Medium Size	Each	53.24	53.24	45.22	0.00	17.74
6	Beef With Bone, (AQ)	1 Kg	460.16	455.90	413.76	0.93	11.21
7	Mutton, Average Quality	1 Kg	947.74	938.48	855.95	0.99	10.72
8	Chicken Farm, Broiler, Live	1 Kg	204.63	208.52	165.63	-1.87	23.55
9	Milk, Fresh, Un-boiled	1 Ltr	98.12	96.23	89.77	1.96	9.30
10	Curd (Dahi)	1 Kg	112.46	110.74	105.62	1.55	6.48
12	Eggs Hen, Farm	Dozen	114.93	95.89	85.33	19.86	34.69
13	Mustard Oil, Average Quality	1 Kg	222.38	220.89	195.18	0.67	13.94
15	Vegetable Ghee, Tin, (SN)	2.5 Kg	639.00	638.85	505.15	0.02	26.50
16	Vegetable Ghee (Loose)	1 Kg	211.51	211.88	163.19	-0.17	29.61
17	Bananas	Dozen	110.50	120.23	114.02	-8.09	-3.09
18	Pulse Masoor, Washed	1 Kg	161.68	167.65	123.51	-3.56	30.90
19	Pulse Moong, Washed	1 Kg	278.69	285.14	163.84	-2.26	70.10
20	Pulse Mash, Washed	1 Kg	249.13	252.98	171.43	-1.52	45.32
21	Pulse Gram, Washed	1 Kg	141.52	150.25	126.87	-5.81	11.55
22	Potatoes	1 Kg	58.52	58.53	31.95	-0.02	83.16
23	Onions	1 Kg	35.85	43.27	52.72	-17.15	-32.00
24	Tomatoes	1 Kg	38.40	28.34	47.66	35.50	-19.43
25	Sugar, Refined	1 Kg	80.85	81.35	70.83	-0.61	14.15
26	Gur, Average Quality	1 Kg	123.52	123.45	102.54	0.06	20.46
27	Salt Powder, Loose, Lahori	1 Kg	13.78	13.74	12.42	0.29	10.95
28	Red Chilli Powder, Loose	1 Kg	707.83	669.23	347.69	5.77	103.58
29	Garlic	1 Kg	248.92	278.11	217.18	-10.50	14.61

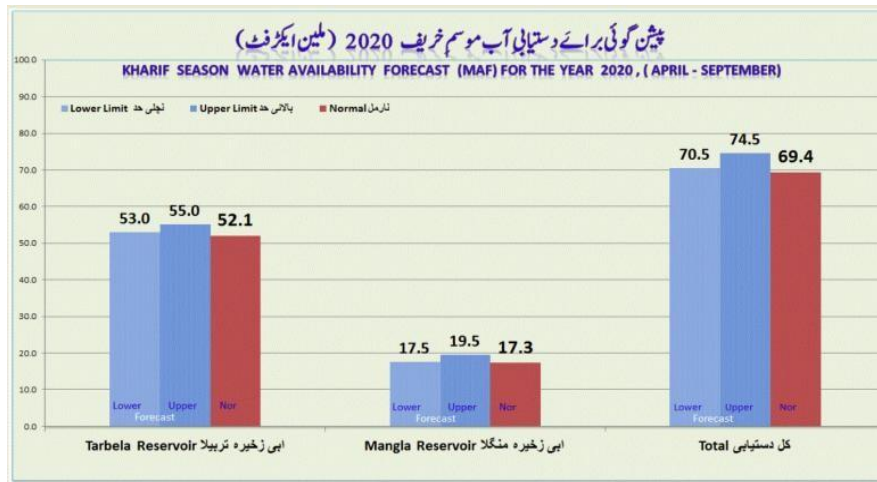
## 8. WATER AVAILABILITY/ DAMS FLOW DATA

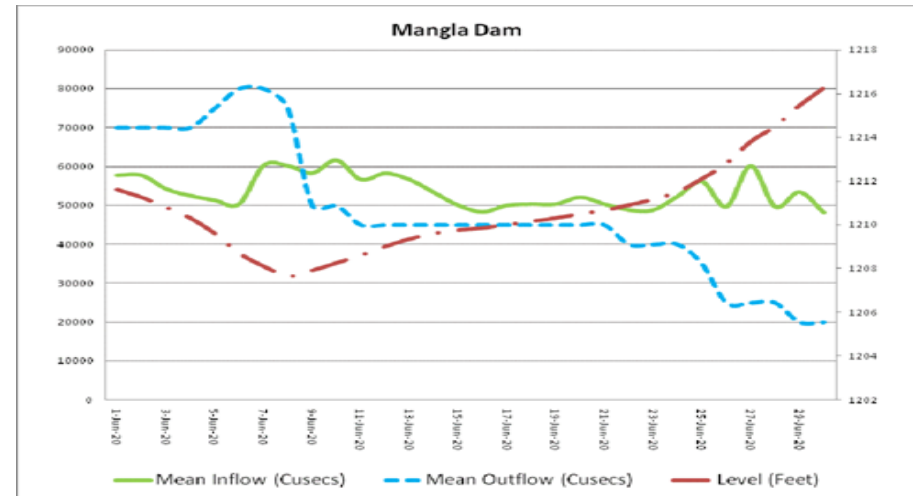
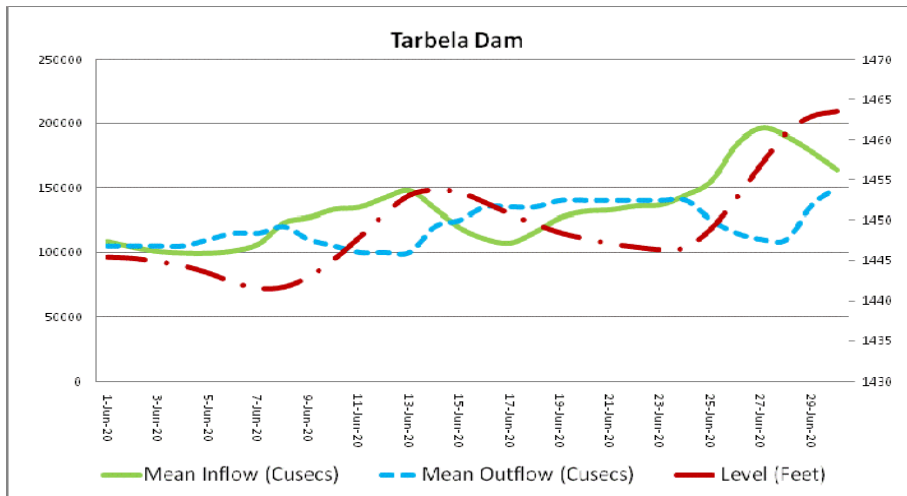
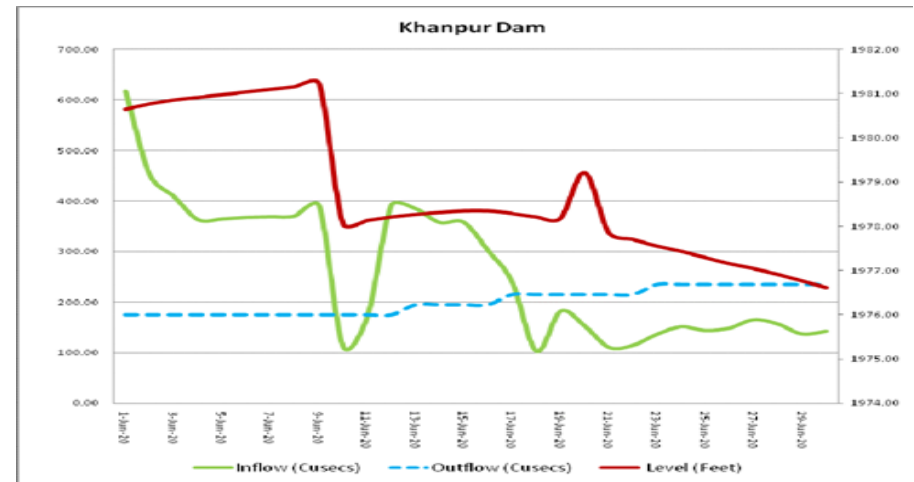
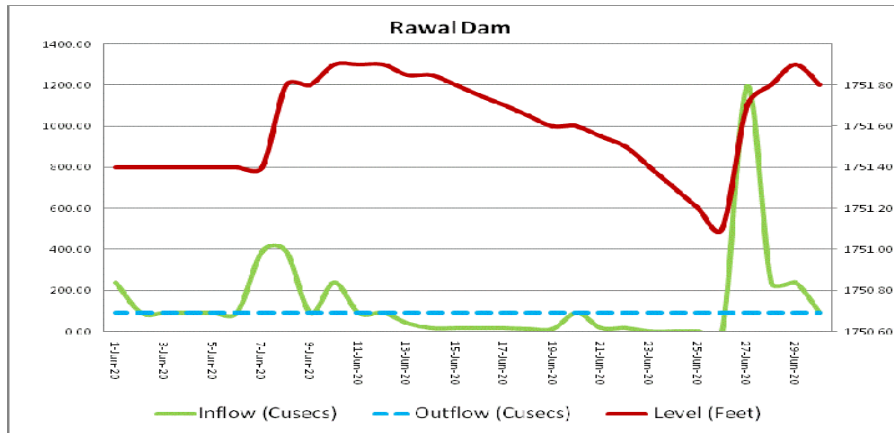
During the month of June 2020, an increasing trend in water inflow and was observed in Terbela and Mangla dams. However, water level and inflow in Rawal dam remained consistent during the start of month. Khanpur dam showed a decreasing trend in both water inflow and level throughout the month. detail of water flow is given under the charts.

### Water availability outlook

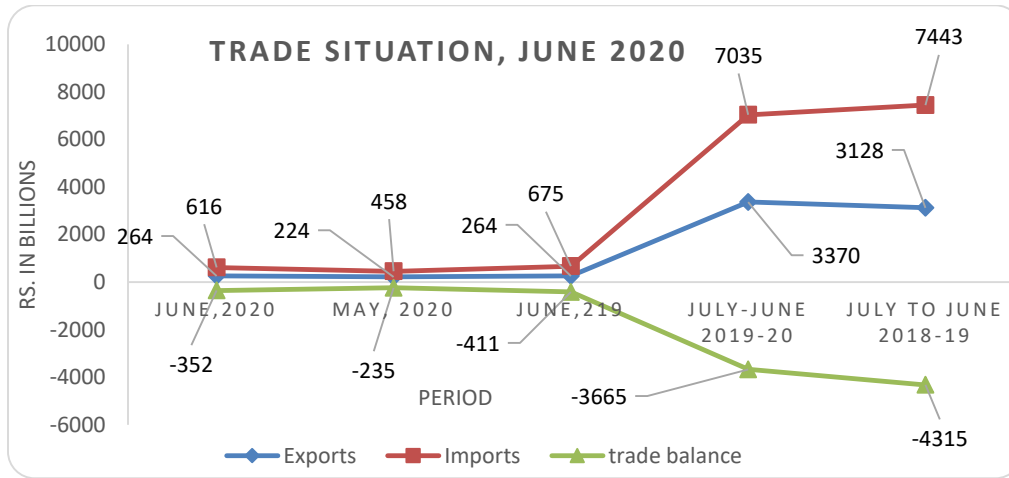
Based on the expected rainfall, rising temperatures in the upper Indus basin it is expected that the sufficient water would be available in the major reservoirs for the Kharif season 2020 and sufficient amount of water available in the two major dams in the country. Taking advantage of water availability, the resource may be fully utilized for irrigation of early Kharif crop.

### Water availability outlook for the period Apr-Sep 2020





## 9. TRADE SITUATION



### Exports

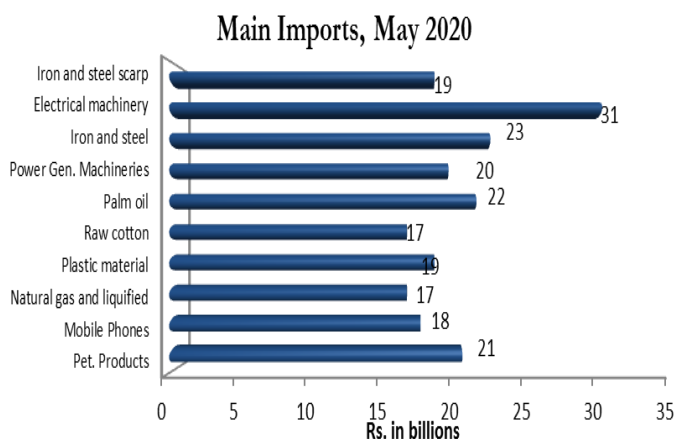
- According to the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, exports from Pakistan during June, 2020 amounted to Rs.263.846 billion (provisional) as against Rs.223.536 billion in May, 2020 and Rs.264.345 billion during June, 2019 showing an increase of 18.03% over May, 2020 and decrease of 0.19% over June, 2019.
- Exports during July–June, 2019-20 stood at Rs.3,369.667 billion (provisional) as against Rs.3,128.230 billion during the corresponding period of last year showing an increase of 7.72%.
- Main commodities of exports during May, 2020 were Knitwear, Bed wear, Readymade garments, Rice others, Cotton cloth, Basmati rice, Cotton Yarn, Towels, Made-up articles (excl. towels & bedwear) and Fish & Fish Preparation as detail is given below in the chart.



Note: Provisional figures provided by PBS

## Imports

- Imports into Pakistan during June, 2020 amounted to Rs.615.655 billion (provisional) as against Rs.458.272 billion (provisional) in May, 2020 and Rs.675.731 billion during June 2019 showing an increase of 34.34% over June 2020 but a decrease of 20.82% over April 2019.
- Imports during July–June, 2019-20 stood at Rs.7,034.898 billion (provisional) as against Rs.7443.253 billion during the corresponding period of last year showing a decrease of 5.5%.
- Main commodities of imports during May, 2020 were Electrical machinery and apparatus, Iron and Steel, Palm Oil, Petroleum products, Power generating machinery, Iron and steel Scrap, Plastic Materials, Mobile phones, Natural gas, liquefied and Raw cotton.



Note: Provisional figures provided by PBS

## 10. ANTI-LOCUST OPERATION

According to situation report on Anti Locust Operation-120 as on June 14, 2020 of National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), the anti-locust operations have been carried out in 6,230 square kilometers, which is approximately 623,000 hectares' area. About 1,288 joint teams were taking part in the anti-locusts' operation in 40 districts of the country. Joint teams of the Ministry of National Food Security & Research, Provincial Agriculture Departments and Pakistan Army were jointly conducting comprehensive surveys and control operations. So far 287, 976 sq. km have been surveyed by 1288 joint teams as on June 14, 2020. District wise detail of survey and control operations is given below. Farmers can contact National Locust Control Center numbers for locust presence and for more information and guidance.

Province	Area Surveyed Sq. km	Area treated Sq. Km	Prone Districts Reported Presence in Prone Districts No. and Name	Resource Employed		
				Vehicles	No. of Teams	Manpower
Baluchistan	105,490	3800	11 <b>11</b> Khuzdar, Awaran, Nushki, Chagi, Gawadar, Uthal, Kech, Panjgur, Kharan, Washuk, Quetta	126	232	1318

KP	43,344	537	14 06 Dera Ismail Khan, Tank, South Waziristan, North Waziristan, Lakki Murwat, and Kurram	78	80	758
Punjab	62,107	1497	13 0	272	871	2805
Sindh	77,035	396	18 0	31	105	382
Pakistan	287,976	6,230	46 17	507	1288	5263

## 11. FERTILIZER OFF-TAKE SITUATION

### Fertilizer Off-take during Rabi 2019-20

During Rabi 2019-20, total urea off-take was 2,872 thousand tons, which is 5.3 per cent less than Rabi 2018-19. The DAP off-take was also decreased by 7.3 per cent up to the level of 1,079 thousand tons against 1,164 thousand tons for Rabi 2018-19. There is slightly decrease in off-take of potash (SOP/MOP) fertilizers. The overall off-take is estimated to decrease by 5.7 per cent.

### Fertilizer Off-take during Rabi 2019-20 (Oct-March)

(000 tons)

Province	Urea	DAP	MAP	SOP/MOP	Total
Punjab	1,896	753	9	28.0	2,686
Sindh	708	239	4	4.3	955
KP	139	36	0	1.3	176
Balochistan	130	51	0	0.6	182
Pakistan	2,872	1,079	13	34	3,999
<b>Rabi 2018-19</b>	3,033	1,164	9	35	4,241
Percent Change over Rabi 2018-19	-5.3	-7.3	47.7	-2.4	-5.7

Source: NFDC

### Fertilizer off-take Estimates for Kharif 2020

Urea consumption is estimated around 3,048 thousand tons against 3,024 thousand tons in previous season showing an increase of about 0.8 per cent over last Kharif 2019. DAP off-take is expected to decrease by 1.8 per cent over Kharif 2019. The total off-take of all fertilizers in the previous year Kharif season was 4,044 thousand against 4,052 thousand tons estimates for forthcoming Kharif 2020 with 0.2 percent forecasted increase.

## Fertilizer Off-take during Kharif 2020-21 (April-September)

(000 tons)

Province	Urea	DAP	MAP	SOP/ MOP	Total
Punjab	1981	669	12	25	2687
Sindh	823	210	6	3	1042
KP	152	38	0	1	192
Balochistan	91	38	0	0	130
Pakistan	3048	956	18	30	4052
Kharif 2019	3024	974	17	29	4044
Percent Change over Kharif 2019	0.8	-1.8	5.4	2.3	0.2

Source: NFDC

## 12. NEWS TRENDS

### Farmers will be empowered through fertilizer subsidy

The Federal Government is strengthening agriculture sector and empowering farming community through provision of subsidy in fertilizer. This was stated by Syed Fakhar Imam, Federal Minister for Ministry of National Food Security & Research (MNFSR) while chairing a meeting on Agricultural Fiscal Package with Provincial Agriculture Secretaries on July 02, 2020. The meeting was attended by senior officials of the ministry and secretary agriculture Punjab, Wasif Khursheed, Secretary Agriculture Sindh, Abdul Rahim Somroo, Secretary Agriculture KP Muhammad Israr and Director Extension Balochistan.

During the meeting, the mode of implementation of the package and significance was also discussed with provinces. The Federal Minister told that the Prime Minister, Imran Khan wants to revive the agricultural sector with provision of financial package with transparency. The Economic Consultant, Dr. Talpur also briefed about multi-billion approved agriculture package for farmers in the meeting.

Under the agriculture package, subsidy to the tune of approximately Rs. 37 billion is offered to farmers on the purchase of fertilizers. Similarly, under the agriculture package, diminution in markup of agriculture loans to farmers at the total cost of Rs. 8.8 billion and subsidy on cotton seed at a cost of Rs. 2.3 billion and white fly pesticides at Rs. 6 billion were approved. The package would also include Rs. 2.5 billion subsidy on sales tax on the locally-manufactured tractors for a period of one year. All banks, along with ZTBL, in the scheme will enhance the outreach of farmers with focus on subsistence farmers with a land holding of 12.5 acres.

### China will help in installing phytosanitary facilities in Pakistan - Pakistan

China will help Pakistan to install phytosanitary system for increasing fruit exports. This was decided in meeting between the Federal Minister for National Food Security & Research and H.E. Mr. Yao Jing, Ambassador of China on July 2nd, 2020 at Islamabad.

China will also help in building vocational and technical agriculture institutions for training of farmers and for general public. During the meeting, the Federal Minister accentuates the problems of low exports from Pakistan as well as low crop yield in the country. Therefore, there





is need to collaborate both Governments to review Agriculture sector and come up with the concrete solutions of Problems. The Chinese Ambassador also showed interest in mutual cooperation in fishery at Gawadar.

### **Wheat Release Policy will be shaped by provinces at the earliest**

Wheat Release Policy will be shaped by provinces at the earliest. This was decided at meeting of Ministry of National Food Security and Research with its counterpart provincial departments on June 29, 2020. The meeting was headed by Omar Hamid Khan, Secretary National Food Security. In line with decision of ECC meeting, provinces will make their wheat release policy urgently.

### **Sources:**

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### 13. FARMERS' ADVISORY

## زرعی سفارشات برائے کسان

### ٹڈی دل (مکڑی)

ٹڈی دل گراس ہارپر کی بڑی قسم کا ایک کیڑا ہے۔ اس کی اقسام میں سب سے زیادہ پائی جانے والی قسم کو صحرائی ٹڈی دل کہا جاتا ہے۔ یہ ہمیشہ گروپ کی شکل میں پودوں اور فصلوں کا مکمل خاتمہ کر دیتے ہیں۔ لہذا ان کا تدارک بہت ضروری ہے جو مندرجہ ذیل طریقوں کیا جاسکتا ہے۔

### غیر کیمیائی طریقے

☆ جہاں مکڑی کے دل اکٹھے ہوں۔ غیر کیمیائی طریقے سے پودوں کی ٹہنیوں اور چھڑیوں سے ختم کیا جائے۔  
 ☆ رات کے وقت جھاڑیوں اور پودوں پر بیٹھی ہوئی مکڑی کو شعلہ بردار مشینوں سے آگ لگا کر تلف کیا جائے۔  
 ☆ جس زمین میں مکڑی کے انڈوں کی نشان دہی ہو جائے، اس رقبہ کے گرد و فٹ گہری اور ڈیڑھ تا اڑھائی فٹ چوڑی کھائیاں کھودی جائیں تاکہ نوزائیدہ بچے انڈوں سے نکلنے کے بعد خوراک کی تلاش میں ان کھائیوں میں گر کر جمع ہو جائیں وہاں ان کھائیوں میں مٹی سے دفن کر کے یا زہریلے دھوڑے سے انہیں ختم کیا جائے۔

### کیمیائی طریقے

☆ لیمبڈاسائی ہیلوٹھیرین (lambda Cyalathrin) کلور پائیریفاس (Chloroyriphos) اس کے علاوہ حکمہ زراعت کے مقامی عملہ سے مشورہ سے زرعی زہروں کا انتخاب اور استعمال کریں۔  
 ☆ زمین یا ہوائی سپرے کے لیے سفارش کردہ زہر مثلاً ڈیلیٹا میتھیرین، سائپر میتھیرین، فینپیر میتھیرین، بائی میتھیرین، کاربرل اور تھائیوڈائی کارب سفارش کردہ مقدار کے مطابق کی صرف یو ایل وی فارمولیشن (ULV Formulation) بغیر پانی ملائے سپرے کریں۔

### کپاس

☆ ان دنوں میں فصل خوب سرسبز اور ہری بھری ہوتی ہے، اس پر سفید مکھی، چست تیل اور لٹکری سنڈی کا حملہ ہو سکتا ہے۔ لہذا کیڑے مارا دیات کے سپرے میں دیر مت کریں۔ ہفتے میں دو بار پیسٹ سکاؤٹنگ کریں، اگر نقصان معاشی حد تک پہنچ گیا ہے تو حکمہ زراعت کے مشورہ سے سپرے کریں۔  
 ☆ چھدرائی کا عمل بوائی کے 20 تا 25 دن کے اندر یا پہلے پانی سے قبل یا خشک گوڈی کے بعد ہر حالت میں ایک ہی دفعہ مکمل کیا جائے۔  
 ☆ بی ٹی اور روایتی اقسام اگر لائینوں میں کاشت کی ہیں تو پہلی آبپاشی بوائی کے 30 تا 35 دن بعد جبکہ بقیہ آبپاشیاں 12 تا 15 دن کے وقفہ سے کریں۔ آبپاشی موسم کی صورتحال کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے کریں۔

### مکئی

☆ بارانی علاقوں میں مکئی مون سون شروع ہونے سے پہلے کاشت کریں تاکہ پودے جڑوں کا نظام اچھی طرح قائم کر لیں اور مون سون کی بارشوں کا صحیح فائدہ اٹھا سکیں۔ کاشت کے لیے بھاری میراژ مین موزوں ہے۔  
 ☆ حکمہ زراعت کی منظور شدہ عام اقسام ملکہ 2016، اگست 2002، ایم ایم آر آئی سیلو اور پرل جبکہ دوغلی اقسام ایف ایچ 1046، ایف ایچ 949 اور وائی ایچ 1898 کاشت کریں۔

☆ بارانی علاقوں میں مکئی کی کاشت سنگل روکاشن ڈرل / پلانٹر سے آڑھائی فٹ کے فاصلے پر کریں۔ قطاروں کا درمیانی فاصلہ دو سے اڑھائی فٹ رکھیں۔  
☆ دوغلی اقسام کے لیے پودوں کی تعداد 29 ہزار سے 30 ہزار فی ایکڑ جبکہ عام اقسام کے لیے پودوں کی تعداد 25 سے 26 ہزار فی ایکڑ رکھیں۔  
☆ آبپاش علاقہ جات کی درمیانی زمین میں یوئی کے وقت دو بوری ڈی اے پی اور ڈیڑھ بوری پوٹاشیم سلفیٹ فی ایکڑ ڈالیں جبکہ بارانی علاقوں میں ایک بوری ڈی اے پی + ایک بوری یوریا + آدھی بوری پوٹاشیم سلفیٹ فی ایکڑ بوقت کاشت ڈال دیں۔

### موگ اور ماش

☆ موگ کی کاشت کے لیے بہتر نکاس والی ریتیلی میرا زمین موزوں ہے۔ جبکہ کلر اٹھی اور سیم زدہ زمین غیر موزوں ہے۔  
☆ بارانی علاقوں کے کاشتکار موگ اور ماش کی کاشت مون سون کی پہلی بارش کے بعد وتر آنے پر کریں۔ ان دونوں فصلوں کی کاشت جولائی کے آخر تک کی جاسکتی ہے۔

☆ کھلیوں پر کاشت کی صورت میں بیج فی ایکڑ 10 سے 12 کلوگرام فی ایکڑ استعمال کریں۔ اور جب پودے 8 سے 10 دن کے ہوں جائیں تو چھدرائی مکمل کر کے زائد اور کمزور پودے نکال دیں۔

☆ آبپاش علاقوں میں منظور شدہ اقسام نیاب موگ 2011، آزی موگ 2006 اور چکوال ایم 6 کاشت کریں، جبکہ بارانی علاقوں میں نیاب موگ 2011، آزی موگ 2006، نیاب موگ 2016 اور بہاولپور 2017 موزوں ہے۔ جبکہ ماش کی کاشت کے لیے ماش 97، چکوال ماش، این اے اری ماش 3 اور عروج 2011 موزوں ترین اقسام ہیں۔

☆ اچھی پیداوار کے لیے بوقت کاشت ایک بوری ڈی اے پی اور آدھی بوری پوٹاشیم سلفیٹ استعمال کریں۔  
☆ قطاروں کا درمیانی فاصلہ 30 سینٹی میٹر جبکہ بیج کی گہرائی 3 سے 5 سینٹی میٹر رکھیں اور پودوں کا درمیانی فاصلہ 8 سے 10 سینٹی میٹر رکھیں۔

### تل

☆ تل کی کاشت کے لیے پانی جذب کرنے والی درمیانی اور بھاری میرا زمین کا انتخاب کریں تاہم یہ ہر قسم کی زمین میں بھی کاشت کی جاسکتی ہے۔  
☆ شرح بیج ڈرل یا قطاروں میں کاشت کے لیے ڈیڑھ سے دو کلوگرام بیج فی ایکڑ رکھیں۔  
☆ پنجاب میں عام کاشت کے لیے سفید تلوں کی منظور شدہ اقسام ٹی ایچ-6 ٹی ایس 5 ہیں جو بہتر پیداوار کی صلاحیت رکھتی ہیں۔ ان کے علاوہ نیاب پرل اور نیاب تل 2016 بھی بہتر پیداوار کی حامل ہے۔  
☆ اچھی پیداوار کے حصول کے لیے 15 جولائی تک کاشت مکمل کر لیں۔

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

Fauji Fertilizer Company Limited (Farmers' Advisory Service)

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