

Vol. V, Issue 10, 2020

AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK



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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During the month of September, major standing crops in fields were cotton, rice, maize and sugarcane. Kharif crops like Maize, Mung bean, Sugarcane, Peanut, Sunflower, Soybean, Rice, and Cotton remained under harvesting and marketing operations. Attack of few insects/pests on aforementioned crops have been observed in some areas of Punjab and Sindh. Therefore, farmers are being advised to apply proper insecticides and pesticides to protect crop from damage. As Rabi season is going to start therefore, farmers are preparing their land to start cultivation of Rabi crops like wheat, gram and canola on priority bases.

Fortunately, locust infestation has almost been removed in the country but limited breeding is in progress in some places of the country as reported by Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO). According to Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD), heavy rainfall was occurred in few scattered places of the country in the past month. Maximum rainfall events were observed at Malamjabba (407 mm), while the lowest one was observed in Saidu Sharif (140.8 mm). Balochistan received maximum temperature of 37°C and remained hottest province among other provinces in past month. Punjab and Balochistan received equal and maximum growing degree days as 180. Maximum mean relative humidity at 63% was reported in KP. It is expected that, the month of October will remain dry, days will be hotter while nights will be cooler.

During the month of September, an overall increasing trend in inflow and levels was observed in Rawal and Khanpur dams. However, decreasing trend in inflow and level was observed in Mangla and Terbela dam. The month of September was good enough to normalize the drought conditions in the drought prone areas of Sindh.

Pakistan Bureau of Statistics has reported that exports from Pakistan to other countries during August, 2020 stood at Rs. 265 billions, lower than Rs. 333 billion as compared to previous month. While imports also showed a similar trend and stood at Rs. 554 billion as compared to Rs. 612 billion in July 2020.

CURRENT CROP SITUATION

Cotton

Crop is at boll opening or near maturity stage in Punjab as shown in fig. However, picking of cotton from early grown varieties has been completed in Sindh and partially completed in Punjab. Pakistan Central Cotton Committee (PCCC) has reported that crop faced huge losses in Sindh due to recent monsoon spell especially in districts of Sangharr, Mirpur Khas, Umer Kot, Badin, Tando Allah Yar, Tando Muhammad Khan, Hyderabad and Dadu. Their reports indicate that 25% cotton crop in Sindh has been damaged and ultimately picking, quality and supply of seed cotton is also affected. Similarly, rains in cotton belt of Punjab have also been caused losses to cotton crop. Attack of different pests like white fly, cotton mealy bug, pink boll worm and others have been observed on crop. High rainfall owing to make crop susceptible to pink boll worm, which can damage crop around 20-30% of the crop and affect lint quality. Therefore, farmers have been advised to apply insecticides/pesticides and immediately drain out water from their fields.



Figure 1 Cotton Maturity Stage at Faisalabad

Crop cultivation status

According to first estimates released by Agriculture Crop Reporting Service, the sowing area of cultivated crop during 2020-21 season witnessed decline of 12% owing to major reason behind this was non availability of good quality of seeds.

(Million Hectares)

Province	Proposed Target 2020-21	Area Sown		% Change Over	
		2020-21	2019-20	Target	Last Year
Punjab	1.60	1.546	1.889	96.6	-18.16
Sindh	0.64	0.615	0.599	96.1	+2.7
KP	0.01	0.000	0.000	2.2	+1.41
Balochistan	0.06	0.057	0.037	95	+54.05
Total	2.31	2.218	2.525	96.02	-12.16

Source: First estimates, Provincial Agriculture Crop Reporting Service, Departments.

Wheat Crop

Crop is at preliminary stage and farmers are preparing their land to start cultivation process in Punjab. According to agri. experts, best time of sowing is 15 October to 15 November in the country. Farmers are being advised to apply deep ploughing operation for moisture conservation. Utilize only recommended cultivars with optimum seed rate at 40kg to 50 kg per acre.

Sugarcane

Spring crop is at sucrose accumulation stage or near to maturity stage. However, cultivation of autumn season crop is in process. Farmers are advised to immediately complete the process of sowing, because late sowing will negatively impact crop's yield. Spring crop is growing well and the performance of the crop is satisfactory in the country.

Rice

Currently, harvesting of early grown rice varieties has almost been completed and threshing is in progress in Punjab and Sindh. Crop condition was reported generally satisfactory with no severe hazards. Farmers are being advised to store harvested crop at 10-13% moisture level in the grains.

Maize

Harvesting of maize crop has been completed and marketing of spring crop is in process in KP. While, sowing of autumn season crop is completed and reported satisfactory. Farmers are being advised to apply cultural practices like hoeing, weeding and pesticides to protect crops from weeds and insects/pests.

Legumes

- Harvesting of Kharif crops like mung bean and mash bean is in progress. Farmers are being advised to prepare the land for Rabi crops on priority and start sowing in time.
- According to Punjab Agriculture Department (PAD), Gram and Lentil are at sowing stage.

Oil seeds

- Harvesting of peanut, sunflower and soybean is in progress. However, sowing of oilseeds like brassica, canola has been started.

Vegetables

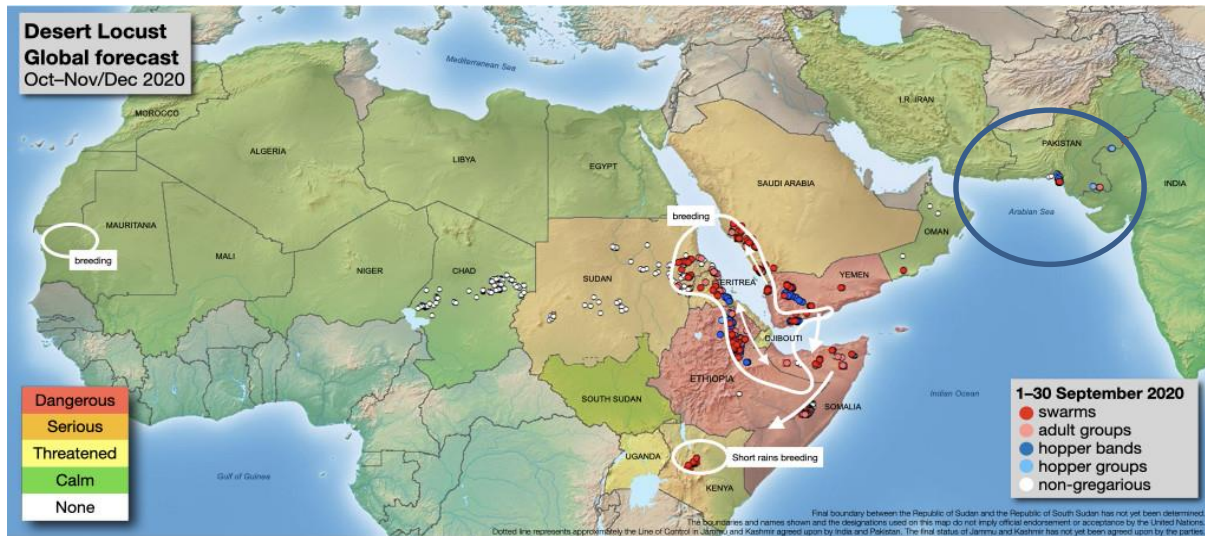
- Sowing of potato, carrot, radish, garlic and turnip is in progress in Punjab.
- Harvesting of cauliflower is in progress in Potohar area of Punjab.

Fruits

- Marketing of summer fruits like mango, litchi etc. has been completed. Farmers are applying cultural practices like pruning, training and irrigation.
- Citrus fruit is at near to maturity stage.

DESERT LOCUST SITUATION

According to Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), locust infestation has almost been eradicated in the country. However, limited breeding is in progress in some places and only small residual infestations remained in the country as shown in figure below.



Anti-Locust Operation

According to National Locust Control Cell (NLCC) situation report as on September 24, 2020 the anti-locust operations have been carried out on 11,319 sq. km across the 133 affected districts and successfully eradicated the pest. About 991 joint teams were taking part in the anti-locusts' operation in the country. About 583,595 sq. km out of 619,731 sq km have been surveyed as on September 23, 2020. District wise detail of survey and control operations is given below. Province wise detail of operation is given in table.

Province	Total Districts	Presence in Districts	Total Area (Sq. Km)	Area Surveyed (Sq. Km)	Treated Area (Sq. Km)	Resource Employed		
						No. of Teams	Vehicles	Manpower
Balochistan	33	1	347,190	183,552	4,808	206	67	1206
Punjab	36	0	170,437	183,560	4,693	460	334	2256
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	35	0	34,884	107,453	625	80	106	487
Sindh	29	0	67,220	109,030	1,192	245	176	1184
Total	133	1	619,731	583,595	11,319	991	683	5493

WEATHER SUMMARY

Heavy rainfall events at few scattered places in Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit Baltistan/AJK and Sindh, have been reported by Pakistan Meteorological Department and while the rest of the places received normal to below rainfall as shown in Fig.1. The Chief amounts of monthly rainfall recorded across Pakistan is shown in table:

Sr. No.	Station	Rainfall (mm)	Sr. No.	Station	Rainfall (mm)
1	Malam Jabba	407.0	11	Kakul	161.4
2	Noorpur Thal	305.0	12	Balakot	158.0
3	Bhoun	296.4	13	Cherat	158.0
4	Johar Abad	271.9	14	Pattan	157.0
5	Islamabad Airport	269.7	15	Haraman	156.7
6	Chakwal	233.3	16	Lahore (Lakshmi)	154.0
7	Attock	209.0	17	Risalpur	150.0
8	Muzaffarabad City	203.0	18	Buner	146.5
9	Kamra Air Base	195.5	19	Sargodha Air Base	143.0
10	Kalam	165.9	20	Saidu Sharif	140.8

Mean Climatic Conditions Prevailed in September 2020

	Temperature		Growing Degree days	Humidity %	Wind Speed	
	Max. Temp °C	Min. Temp °C			Morning Knots	Evening Knots
Punjab	36	23	183	59	2	3
Sindh	35	20	159	43	2	6
KP	31	17	137	63	2	2
Balochistan	37	27	183	61	3	4
AK & GB.	29	15	117	51	1	1
Pakistan	34	14	105	38	1	2

Weather outlook for October 2020

The month of October is a transitional period between the summer and winter weather systems. In general, October is considered as one of the driest month of the year. Days will be hotter and the nights will be cooler as compared to last month. Night temperatures are expected to be dropped by about 3-5°C relative to September. High agricultural plains of Baluchistan are expected to experience some cool nights towards the end of the month. Smog with variable intensity is likely to prevail in the plain areas of Punjab during October.

DROUGHT CONDITION

The month of September was good enough to normalize the drought conditions in the drought prone areas of Sindh. However, drought conditions were existed in Baluchistan as shown in figures below:

DROUGHT OUTLOOK OF BALOCHISTAN



DROUGHT OUTLOOK OF SINDH

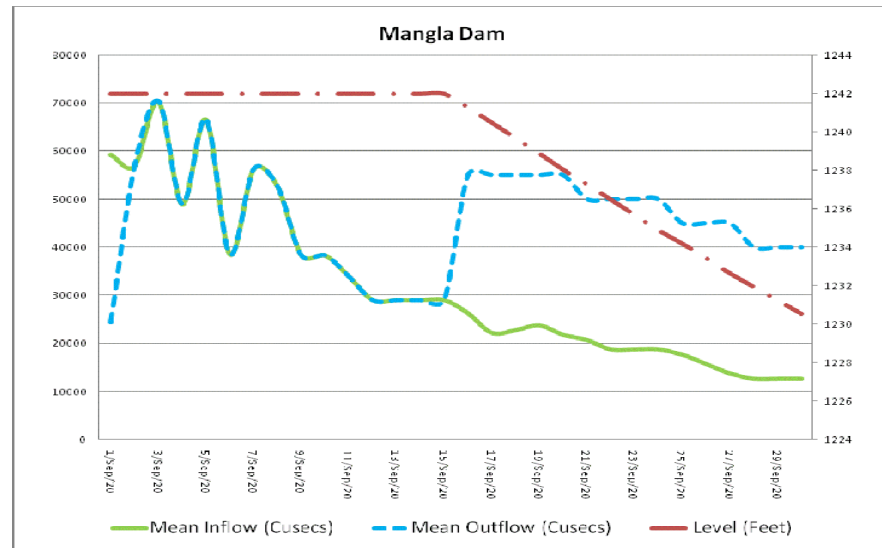
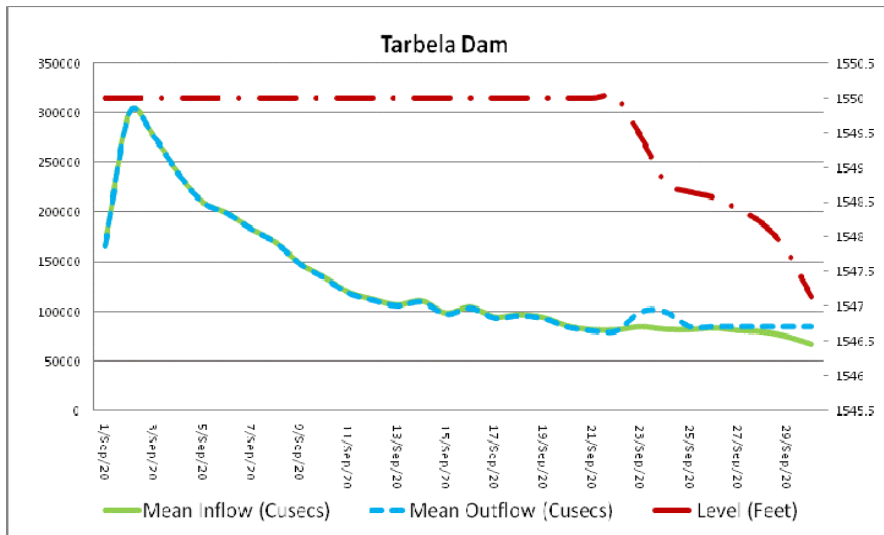
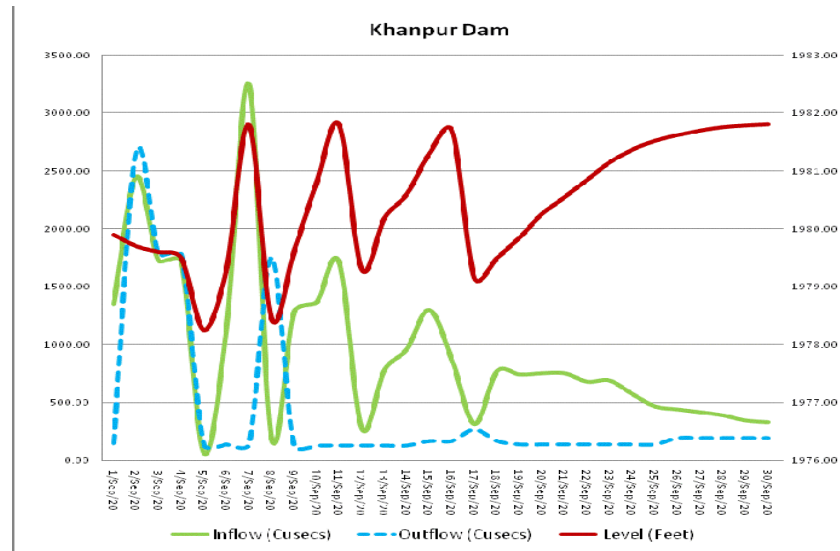
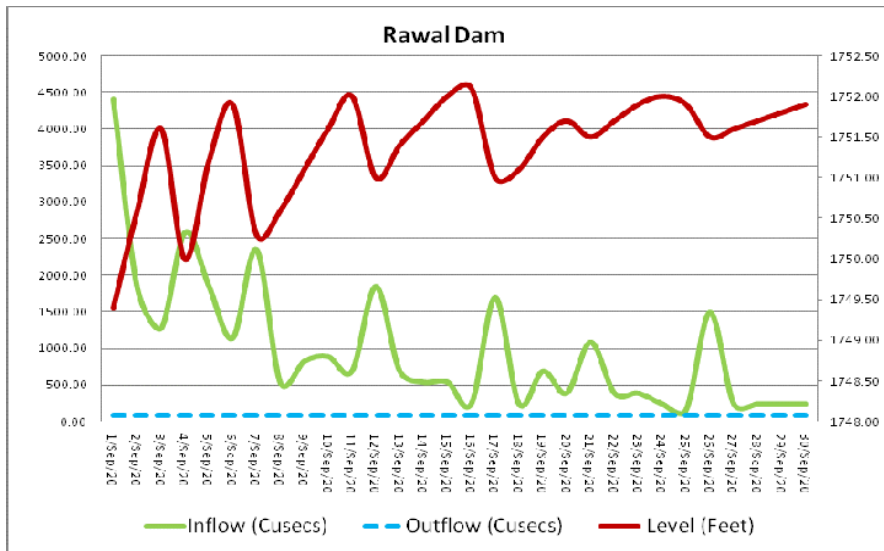


All stakeholders are requested to carry out all efforts to drain surplus/stagnant waters from standing crop fields for improved crop growth.

WATER AVAILABILITY/ DAMS FLOW DATA

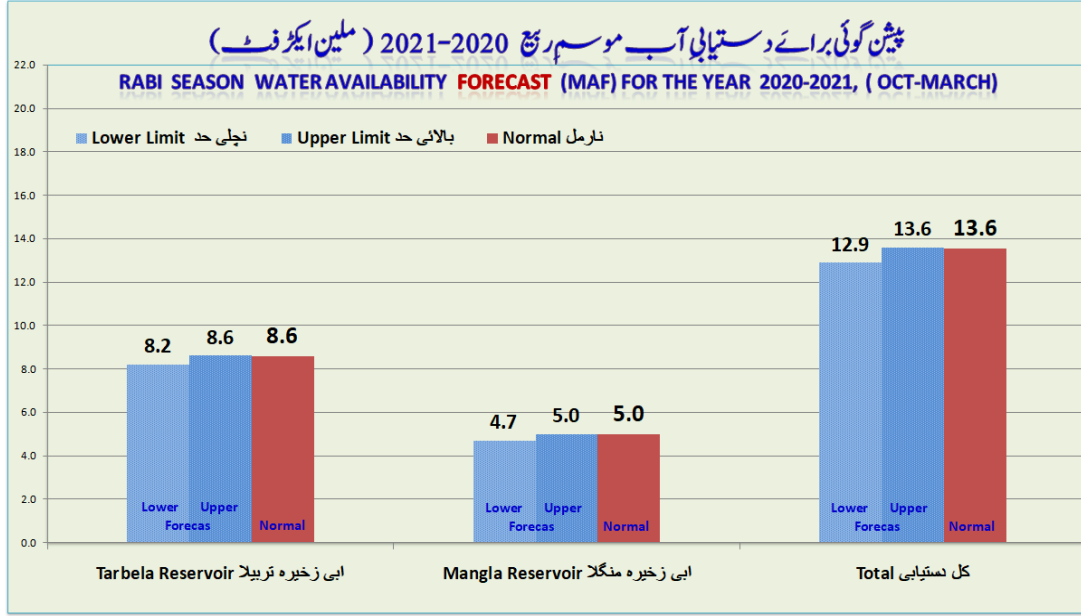
During the month of September 2020, water inflow, outflow and levels of Rawal, Khanpur, Tarbela and Mangla dams are shown in Figures. An overall increasing trend in inflow and levels was observed in Rawal and Khanpur dams. However, decreasing trend was observed in Mangla and Terbela dam.

- According to the data released as on October 09, 2020 by Indus River System Authority (IRSA), water level in the Indus River at Tarbela Dam was 1,534.77 feet, which was 148.77 feet higher than its dead level 1392 feet. Water inflow in the dam was recorded as 45,200 cusecs and outflow as 82,000 cusecs.
- The water level in the Jhelum River at Mangla Dam was 1,223.65 feet, which was 183.65 feet higher than its dead level of 1050 feet, whereas the inflow and outflow of water was recorded as 10,278 cusecs and 40,000 cusecs respectively.
- The release of water at Kalabagh, Taunsa and Sukkur was recorded as 96,530, 68,830 and 23,682 cusecs respectively. Similarly, from the Kabul River a total of 8,330 cusecs of water was released at Nowshera and 4,000 cusecs released from the Chenab River at Marala.



Water availability outlook

Based on the expected dry weather conditions, overall water availability for the coming Rabi season will remain normal at 13.6 million acre feet. According to PMD, 8.6 million acre feet and 0.5 million acre feet of water is available in Terbela and Mangla water reservoirs respectively as shown in figure below:

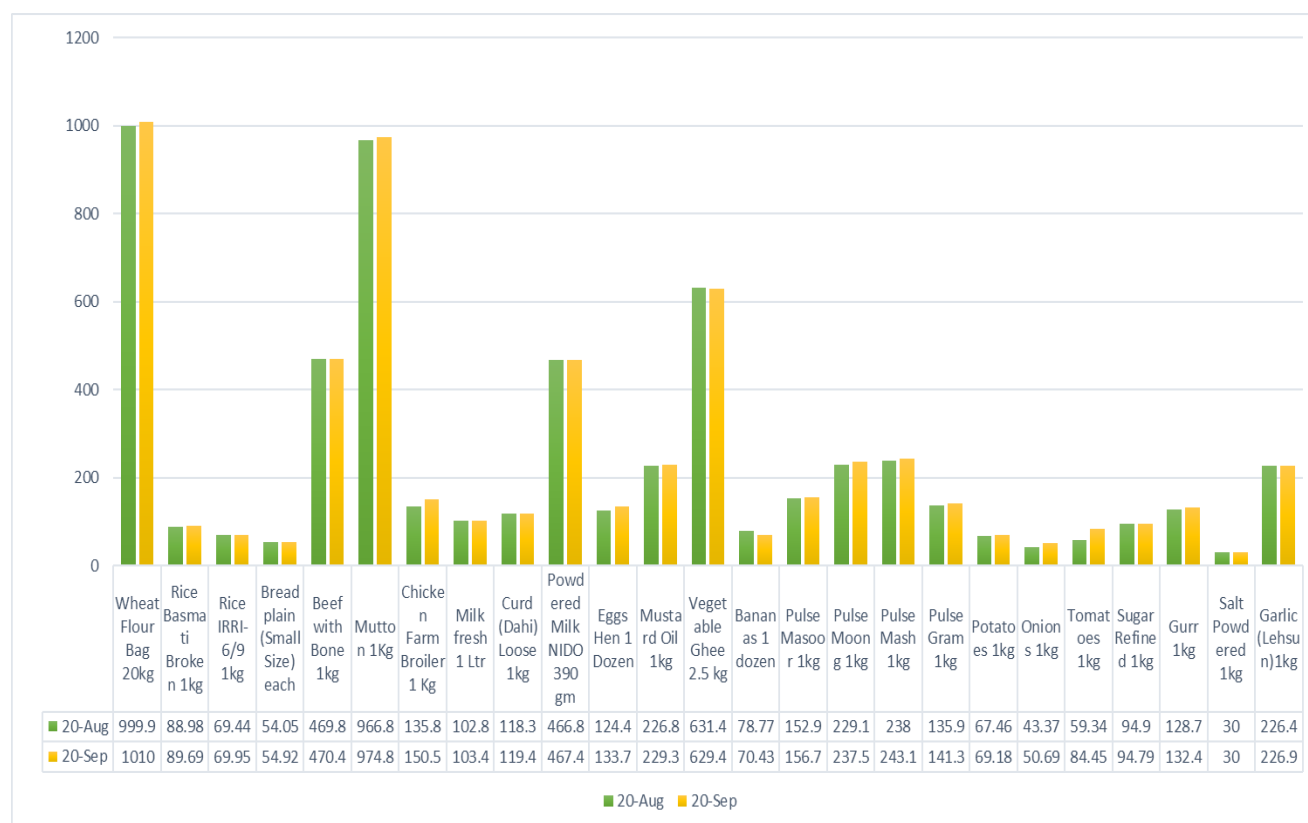


AVERAGE PRICES OF AGRI. COMMODITIES

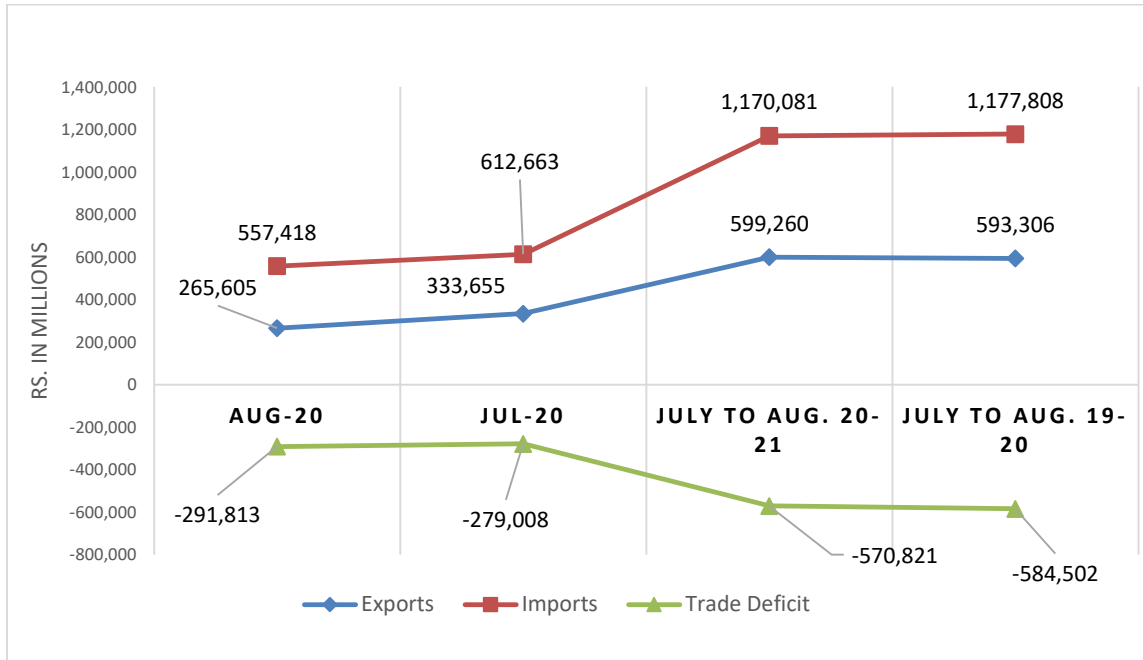
Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Average Prices			% change Sep 20 over	
			Sep20	Aug 20	Sep 19	Aug 20	Sep 19
1	Wheat Flour Bag	20 Kg	1009.52	999.88	866.04	0.96	16.57
2	Rice Basmati Broken	1 Kg	89.69	88.98	80.70	0.80	11.14
3	Rice IRRI-6/9 (Sindh/Punjab)	1 Kg	69.95	69.44	60.61	0.73	15.41
4	Bread plain (Small Size)	Each	54.92	54.05	46.19	1.61	18.90
5	Beef with Bone	1 Kg	470.37	469.77	417.26	0.13	12.73
6	Mutton	1 Kg	974.79	966.78	877.97	0.83	11.03
7	Chicken Farm Broiler (Live)	1 Kg	150.49	135.81	201.79	10.81	-25.42
8	Milk fresh (Un-boiled)	1 Ltr	103.41	102.76	92.30	0.63	12.04
9	Curd (Dahi) Loose	1 Kg	119.37	118.28	107.96	0.92	10.57
10	Powdered Milk NIDO 390 gm	Each	467.37	466.77	436.29	0.13	7.12
11	Eggs Hen (Farm)	1 Dozen	133.66	124.40	97.75	7.44	36.74
12	Mustard Oil (Average Quality)	1 Kg	229.30	226.81	198.88	1.10	15.30
13	Cooking Oil DALDA or Other	Each	1257.89	1256.77	1141.48	0.09	10.20

	Similar B						
14	Vegetable Ghee DALDA/HABIB 2.5 kg	Each	629.38	631.40	545.05	-0.32	15.47
16	Bananas	1 Dozen	70.43	78.77	65.37	-10.59	7.74
17	Pulse Masoor (Washed)	1 Kg	156.66	152.91	125.73	2.45	24.60
18	Pulse Moong (Washed)	1 Kg	237.47	229.11	170.27	3.65	39.47
19	Pulse Mash (Washed)	1 Kg	243.12	237.98	180.86	2.16	34.42
20	Pulse Gram	1 Kg	141.30	135.87	131.34	4.00	7.58
21	Potatoes	1 Kg	69.18	67.46	40.50	2.55	70.81
22	Onions	1 Kg	50.69	43.37	70.83	16.88	-28.43
23	Tomatoes	1 Kg	84.45	59.34	49.62	42.32	70.19
24	Sugar Refined	1 Kg	94.79	94.90	75.07	-0.12	26.27
25	Gurr	1 Kg	132.41	128.65	113.01	2.92	17.17
26	Salt Powdered	Each	30.00	30.00	29.64	0.00	1.21
27	Chilies Powder	Each	280.00	280.00	150.29	0.00	86.31
28	Garlic (Lehsun)	1 Kg	226.87	226.40	255.28	0.21	-11.13

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics



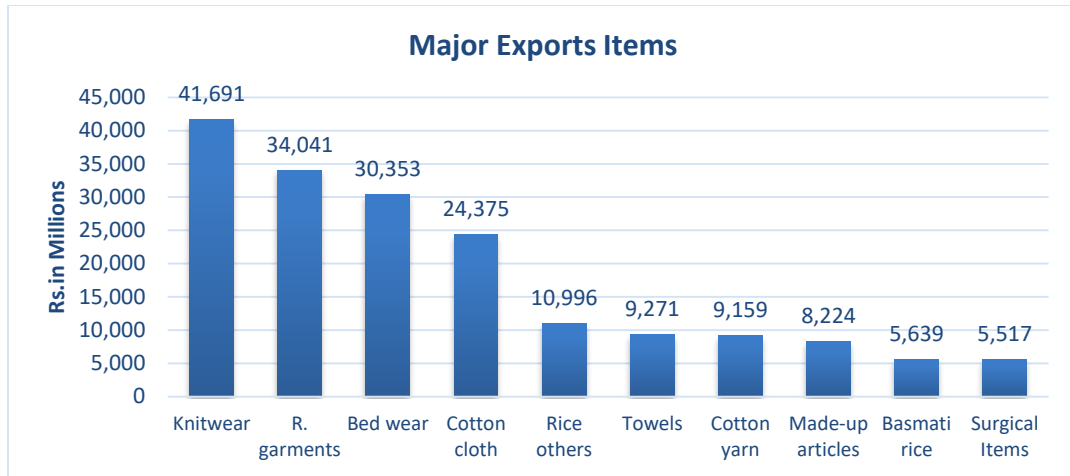
TRADE SITUATION



Source *Pakistan Bureau of Statistics*

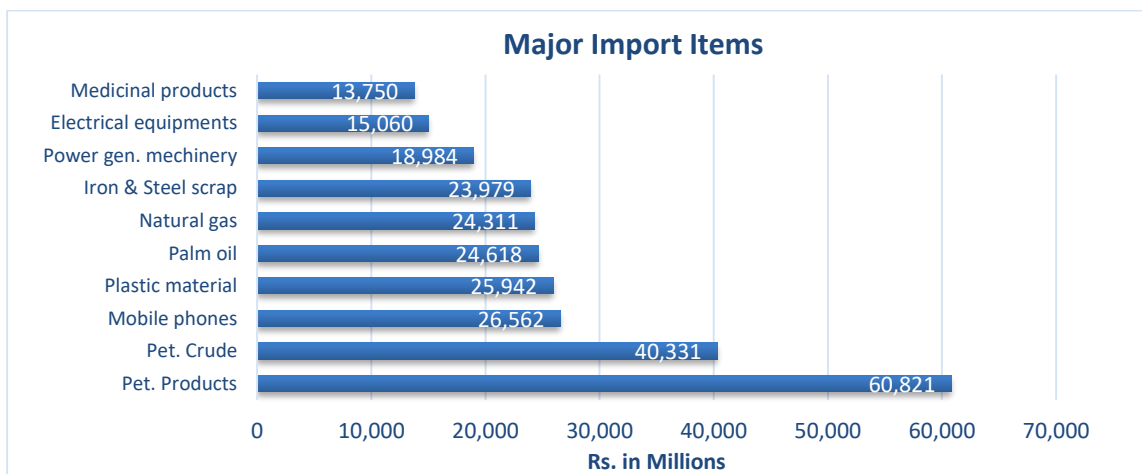
Exports:

- According to the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, exports from Pakistan during August, 2020 were amounted to Rs.265,605 million (provisional) as against Rs.333,655 million (provisional) in July, 2020 and Rs.293,718 million during August, 2019 showing a decrease of 20.40% over July, 2020 and of 9.57% over August, 2019.
- Exports from Pakistan during July – August, 2020 were at Rs.599,260 million (provisional) as against Rs.593,306 million during the corresponding period of last year showing an increase of 1.00%.
- Main commodities of exports during August, 2020 were Knitwear (Rs.41,691 million), Readymade garments (Rs.34,041 million), Bed wear (Rs.30,353 million), Cotton cloth (Rs.24,375 million), Rice others (Rs.10,996 million), Towels (Rs.9,271 million), Cotton Yarn (Rs.9,159 million), Made-up articles (excl. towels & bed wear) (Rs.8,224 million), Basmati rice (Rs. 5,639 million) and Surgical goods & medical instruments (Rs.5,517 million).



Imports

- Imports into Pakistan during August, 2020 were amounted to Rs.557,418 million (provisional) as against Rs.612,663 million (provisional) in July, 2020 and Rs.588,070 million during August 2019 showing a decrease of 9.02% over July, 2020 and of 5.21% over August 2019.
- Imports during July – August, 2020 were Rs.1,170,081 million (provisional) as against Rs.1,177,808 million during the corresponding period of last year showing a decrease of 0.66%.
- Main commodities of imports during August, 2020 were Petroleum products (Rs.60,821 million), Petroleum crude (Rs. 40,331 million), Mobile phones (Rs. 26,562 million), Plastic Materials (Rs. 25,942 million), Palm Oil (Rs. 24,618 million), Natural gas, liquefied (Rs.24,311 million), Iron and Steel scrap (Rs. 23,979 million), Power generating machinery (Rs.18,984 million), Electrical machinery & apparatus (Rs. 15,060 million) and Medicinal products (Rs.13,750 million).



FERTILIZER OFF-TAKE SITUATION

- Total nutrient off-takes during the month of August, 2020 was about 531 thousand tones, which showed an increase of 35 percent over August 2019. Similarly, Nitrogen off-take has been increased by 9.7 percent while phosphate by 172.7 percent over August, 2019. Potash off-take also increased by 36.8 percent.
 - Cumulative nutrient off-take during Kharif 2020 (April-August) was 2,173 thousand tones, which increased by 13.9 percent over the same timeframe of Kharif 2019. Nitrogen off take increased by 10.7 percent, phosphate off take increased by 23.8 percent, while potash off-take increased by 40.7 percent.
 - Production of all fertilizer products during August 2020 was about 786 thousand tons. Out of which urea and DAP production was 556 thousand tons and 73 thousand tones, respectively. Production for rest of the products i.e. CAN, NP, SSP, SOP and NPK's stood at 68, 82, 4.0, 0.9 and 3 thousand tons.
 - Total imported supplies during August 2019 were 102 thousand tons comprising of 84 thousand tons of DAP, 8 thousand tons of MOP and AS each and 2 thousand tons of SOP.
- Source: *Mettis Link News*

NEWS TRENDS

Pakistan to Import 0.180 MMT of wheat from Russia

Pakistan is going to import 0.180 million MT of wheat from Russia on government to government (GTG) basis, waiving of all taxes/levies duties on these imports. The decision was made by Economic Coordination Committee of the Cabinet Division on 02 October, 2020. The meeting was chaired by Advisor to the Prime Minister on Finance and Revenue Dr. Abdul Hafeez Shaikh. The Government-owned Pakistan Agricultural Storage & Services Corporation Ltd. (PASSCO) has been nominated as procurement agency. The pre-checking of the wheat will be completed in Russia and later on quality inspection will be done by the Department of Plant Protection (DPP) as per SOPs at Karachi port.

Pakistan and Qatar can create research institute on agriculture: Syed Fakhar Imam

The Federal Minister for Ministry of National Food Security & Research (MNFSR) Syed Fakhar Imam had proposed that Pakistan and Qatar may establish a joint research institute with one branch is in Doha and second in Islamabad. This was proposed by the Minister, while meeting with Qatar's Ambassador, Sheikh Saoud bin Abdurrahman on September 02, 2020. He emphasized to increase of exports from the country to Qatar. Qatar is a big market of agricultural products and it imports all Pakistani agricultural products. Major exports to Qatar from the country in last year two years (2017-19) were Eggs, Honey, Biscuits, Rusk, Chilled / Frozen Meat and Beef & Chicken meat. Hence, Pakistan can avail the benefits of this opportunity and reduce its import bill.

Two-day Int'l Conference On Olive Culture in Pakistan

A two-day international conference on Olive Culture in Pakistan titled 'An Intervention for Combating Land, Water and Environment Desertification' is going to be held on October 20, 2020 in Khuzdar, Balochistan. The conference will be co-organized by Directorate of Research, Innovation and Commercialization University of Engineering and Technology Khuzdar, Balochistan with aimed to enhancing olive oil production in Pakistan.

Smog Issue: Farmers Urged to Avoid Burning of Remains of Paddy Field

Farmers are being advised to avoid burning of remains of paddy field by the Punjab Agriculture Department, as it adds pollution (smog) in the atmosphere. Smog affects humans, plants, vegetables and can cause road accidents. The Smog puts negative impact on human health and also affects soil fertility.

In this regard, PAD has constituted various teams to inspect agriculture fields. These teams would inspect farmers' field and report to higher authorities, if any farmer found burning his crop residues. The department has also proposed farmers to plough the crops residues, as it would surely help to improve soil health.

Sources:

- www.doapunjab.gov.pk
- www.pmd.gov.pk
- www.pcgga.org.pk
- <http://www.pccc.gov.pk>
- dai.agripunjab.gov.pk
- <http://crs.agripunjab.gov.pk/reports>

زرعی سفارشات برائے کسان

گندم

- ☆ زمین کی تیاری شروع کر دیں، گلی سڑی کھاد ڈالیں اور زمین میں اچھی طرح ملا دیں۔ مزید بیج اور کھاد کا بھی انتظام کریں۔
- ☆ پنجاب کے تمام بارانی علاقوں کے لیے زراعت کی منظور شدہ گندم کی اقسام NARC 2009، BARS 2009، دھرابی 2011، پاکستان 2013، احسان 2016، فتح جنگ 2016، مرکز 19 اور بارانی 2017 کو 20 اکتوبر سے 15 نومبر تک اور چکوال 50 کو 15 اکتوبر سے 15 نومبر تک کاشت کریں۔
- ☆ پنجاب کے تمام آبپاش علاقوں کے لیے سحر 2006، آری 2011، فیصل آباد 2008، NARC 2011، گلکسی 2013، بور لاگ 2016، این این گندم 1، زنگول، اناج 2017 وغیرہ کے بیج کا انتظام کریں۔
- ☆ بروقت کاشت 30 نومبر تک کے لیے شرح بیج 40 سے 50 کلوگرام اور یکم دسمبر سے 15 دسمبر تک شرح بیج 50 سے 60 کلوگرام فی ایکڑ رکھیں۔

چنا اور مسور

- ☆ چنے کی کاشت علاقوں کی موزونیت کے مطابق 25 ستمبر تا 15 اکتوبر تک بذریعہ ڈرل یا پور کاشت کریں اور شرح بیج 30 کلوگرام فی ایکڑ رکھیں۔
- ☆ چنے کی دیسی اقسام میں بلکسر 2000، پنجاب 2008، ونہار 2000، ہٹل 98، سی ایم 98 اور بھکر 2011 شامل ہیں۔
- ☆ کابلی اقسام میں CM2008، نور 91، نور 2009، نور 2013، اورٹمن 2013 کاشت کریں۔
- ☆ ستمبر کاشت کما میں کابلی چنے کی مخلوط کاشت بڑی مفید ثابت ہوتی ہے۔ اس لیے 4 فٹ کے فاصلے پر کاشت کما کے درمیان بیڈ پر چنے کی دو لائنیں یا 2.5 فٹ کے فاصلے پر کاشت کما میں چنے کی ایک لائن کاشت کریں۔
- ☆ مسور کی کاشت کے لیے زمین کی تیاری شروع کر دیں۔
- ☆ منظور شدہ اقسام نیاب مسور 2002، نیاب مسور 2006، پنجاب مسور 2009، مسور 93 اور چکوال مسور اور مرکز 2009 کے بیج کا بندوبست کریں۔

کما

- ☆ فروری کاشت کما کی فصل کو 20 سے 30 دن کے وقفہ سے آبپاشی جاری رکھیں۔
- ☆ جن کھیتوں میں کانگاری اور رتہ روگ کا حملہ ہو تو ان کو موڈھی فصل کے لیے نہ رکھیں اور نہ ہی اس کا بیج آئندہ فصل کے لیے کاشت کیا

جائے۔

☆ ستمبر کاشت کے لیے زمین کو اچھی طرح تیار کریں نیز مکملہ زراعت کی مندرجہ ذیل سفارش کردہ اقسام کاشت کریں۔

☆ اگیتی تیار ہونے والی اقسام

سی پی ایف-77، سی پی ایف-237، اوری پی ایف-246۔

☆ درمیانی تیار ہونے والی اقسام

ایچ ایس ایف-240، ایچ ایس ایف-242، ایس پی ایف-213، ایس پی ایف-234، سی پی ایف-247، سی پی ایف-248 اور

سی پی ایف-249۔

☆ بیج اس طرح تیار کریں کہ ایک سے میں 3 سے 4 آنکھیں ہوں۔ اور کھادوں کا استعمال تجزیہ زمین کے مطابق چار بنیادی اصولوں یعنی صحیح مقدار، صحیح انتخاب، صحیح جگہ اور صحیح وقت کے مطابق کریں۔ اس ضمن میں آپ زرعی ماہرین سے مشورہ لے سکتے ہیں۔

سبزیات

☆ آلو کی کاشت کا بہترین وقت یکم اکتوبر سے 20 اکتوبر تک ہے۔

☆ آلو کی کاشت سے پہلے بیج کی خوابیدگی کو توڑنا ضروری ہوتا ہے۔ آلو 10 تا 12 ہفتے پڑا رہنے سے خوابیدگی ختم ہو جاتی ہے۔

☆ موسم خزاں کی فصل کے لیے شرح تخم 1200 تا 1500 کلوگرام فی ایکڑ استعمال کریں۔

☆ موسم سرما کے لیے مولی، گاجرا اور شلجم کی کاشت جاری رکھیں۔ ان کے بیج بالترتیب 3 تا 5، 6 تا 8 کلو اور 1 کلوگرام فی ایکڑ استعمال کریں۔

☆ بے موسمی سبزیوں کی کاشت ٹنل ٹیکنالوجی اپنائیں، سبزی مرچ، شملہ مرچ کی پیوری کو جلد از جلد مکمل کر لیں۔

☆ اکتوبر کے پہلے 15 دن لہسن کی کاشت کے لیے انتہائی موزوں ہے۔ منظور شدہ اقسام لہسن گلانی دیسی سفید اور جی ایس 1 ہیں۔

Source: 1) Ziratnama Government Of Punjab (Farmers' Advisory)

2) Fauji Fertilizer Company Limited (Farmers' Advisory Services)

پلاننگ اینڈ ریسرچ ڈیپارٹمنٹ

ہیڈ آفس، زرعی ترقیاتی بینک لمیٹڈ

اسلام آباد