



AGRI. OUTLOOK

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Picking/harvesting/crushing of cotton, rice, potato, sugarcane and sowing of wheat/seasonal vegetables were the major field operations in most of the agricultural areas of the country during the month. Most of the farmers have completed sowing of rabi crops in irrigated areas, while it was found in progress in upper areas of the country. Weeds removing operation was in progress in early grown wheat crops in areas of Sindh and Punjab.

In terms of weather situation, dry weather conditions were prevailed across the country due to low rainfall precipitation. Mean daily Relative Humidity (R.H) were also remained normal to below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country. Thermal regime in past month remained normal to slightly above normal in most agricultural plains of the country. Mild to moderate drought conditions were also reported in the most parts of Balochistan.

As per estimates of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), average prices of most of agri. commodities were increased in the month of November 2021 over the month of October 2021 and November 2020. Among commodities, only onion showed a remarkable decrease over the past month, while commodities like tomatoes, mustard oil, cooking oil, vegetable ghee and potatoes showed notable increase over the same period.

During the month of November, 2021, Exports from Pakistan to other countries were increased by 19% and stood at Rs. 502,376 million over the past month. While imports were decreased by 25% and reported at Rs. 1,371,660 million.

According to National Fertilizer Development Center (NDFC) total nutrient offtake during October, 2021 was stood at 514 thousand tonnes, recorded an increase of 24 percent over October 2020. Total fertilizer production was reported as 802 thousand tons while 296 thousand tons were estimated as imported supply.

CURRENT CROP SITUATION

Wheat Crop

Crop cultivation has been completed in rainfed areas as well as irrigated areas of Punjab and Sindh with expectation of good yield. While its sowing in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) was found in progress and will continue during the month of December in plain areas of the province. Farmers are advised to use only recommended varieties to complete sowing as early as possible, as prime time of sowing has passed and inordinate delay will cause yield reduction in future. Farmers may use cultivars such as Dilkush 21, Subhani 21, MH 21, Akbar 19, Gazi 19, Bhakkar Star, Anaj 2017, Zinkol 2016, Gold 2016, Johar 2016, Borlag 2016 and Ujala 2016 etc. for late sowing.

Cotton Crop

According to Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD), overall position of the crop was reported satisfactory in Punjab and Sindh. Cotton picking has been completed in Sindh, while it was found in progress in the past month. Current season, production of cotton crop remained efficient due to weather and price factor. The government announcement of intervention price enhanced the growers' confidence in investment on crop management resulted in higher arrivals of cotton in ginneries. Moreover, Government has also constituted "Cotton Price Review Committee" to monitor the cotton price in the country.

Rice Crop

During the month of November, crop condition was found satisfactory in Punjab, KP and Sindh. Complete harvesting of various varieties in all provinces has been reported. As per estimates, crop's yield will be higher than last year. Farmers are advised to store rice in a dry and well aerated warehouses to save produce from rodents attack. Moreover, rice stubbles should be mixed within field by application of tillage implements, as burning will cause smoggy conditions.

Maize Crop

Satisfactory crop's condition was reported by the PMD in Punjab and KP provinces. In Punjab crop has attained maturity stage. However, harvesting and threshing of early grown varieties have almost been completed in plain areas of KP, while it was found in progress in upper hilly areas of the province.

Sugarcane Crop

Growth and development of sugarcane crop was reported satisfactory in both major producing provinces i.e. Punjab and Sindh. Harvesting/Crushing of cane for "Gurr" making has also been reported in progress in growing areas of Punjab and Sindh province. Farmers have been advised to apply nitrogen fertilizer and apply fungicides to protect crop from rodents and insects.

Oil Seeds

- Rapeseed and mustard crop was found in germination stage in Punjab and Sindh and are now growing satisfactory.
- Harvesting of Sunflower was found in progress in Sindh.
- Castor oil crop was reported at maturity stage and harvesting of sesame in Sindh was found in progress.

- Cultivation of Spring Sunflower crop has been started in Punjab.
- Jetropha was at capsule formation stage in Sindh.

Pulses

- Sowing of lentil was found in progress in Punjab especially in rainfed land.
- Sowing of gram in rainfed and irrigated areas has been completed

WEATHER SITUATION

Precipitation

Dry weather conditions were prevailed in the country during past month. Very few amounts of rainfall were occurred in most of agriculture plains of the country in the month of November. Highest rainfall recorded in the country was 26 mm in Kalam followed by 24 mm in Dir, 16 mm in Pattan while the lowest rainfall was

S. No.	Stations	Rainfall(mm)	S. No.	Stations	Rainfall(mm)
1	Kalam	26.2	11	Deolian	3.3
2	Dir	24.0	12	Karachi	3.2
3	Pattan	16.0	13	Chitral	2.8
4	Mirkhani	9.0	14	Pashat-bajaur	2.8
5	Chakothi	6.4	15	Bandi Abbaspur	2.5
6	Malamjabba	5.0	16	Narowal	2.4
7	Tirah-khyber	4.2	17	Garhi Dupatta	2.2
8	Saidu sharif	4.0	18	Hajira	2.2
9	Dhulli	4.0	19	Rawalakot	2.0
10	Drosh	3.6	20	Haraman	1.5

occurred in Harman 1.5 mm and Rawalakot 2.0 mm respectively (as shown in figure). Number of rainy days were recorded in agricultural plains of the country reached up to 2 days. Maximum number of rainy days were recorded 2 days in Narowal, Garri Dupatta, Kalam, Malamjabba, Parachinar, Pattan and Saidu Sharif each.

Relative Humidity

Due to non-significant rainfall and dry weather conditions, mean Relative Humidity (R.H) were observed as below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country. Significant drop in R.H was observed in upper parts of the country. Maximum value of mean Relative humidity was observed 61% at Rawalpindi & Jhelum, while the minimum value was observed at Quetta. Maximum number of days with mean R.H greater or equal to 80% was not observed during the month. Maximum numbers of days with mean R.H less than or equal to 30% and temperature greater than 35°C was also not observed.

Temperature Regime during October, 2021

Temperature plays vital role in the growth and development of crops. Thermal regime in this month remained normal to slightly above normal in most agricultural plains of the country. Mean daily temperature ranged 17 to 20°C in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 17 to 19°C in Potohar region, 20 to 21°C in remaining parts of Punjab, 4 to 10°C in GB region, 22 to 23°C in Sindh, and 11°C in the high elevated agricultural plains of Baluchistan represented by Quetta valley.

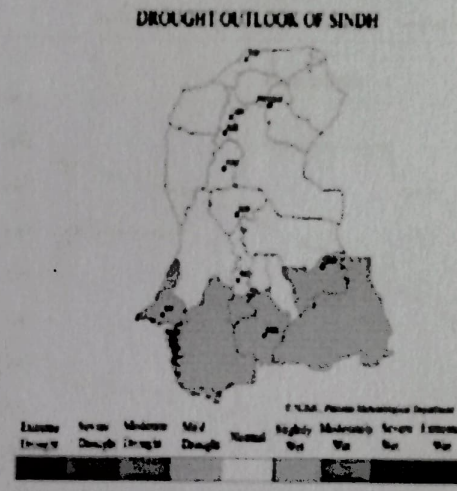
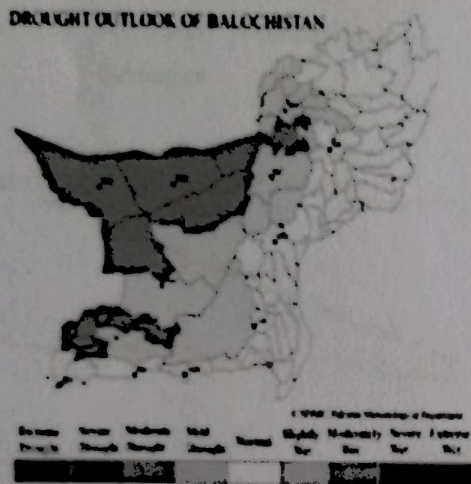
Normally Expected Weather during November, 2021

- Northern Punjab and high agricultural plains of Baluchistan are expected to receive precipitation between the ranges of 25 mm to 45 mm over rest of the agricultural plains of the country; it may range from few millimeters to 15 mm.

- The mean daily temperatures are expected to range from 11°C to 15°C in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa while in Sindh; it is likely to occur in the range of 17 to 19°C. However, over high agricultural plains of Baluchistan, mean daily temperature would be around 5°C.

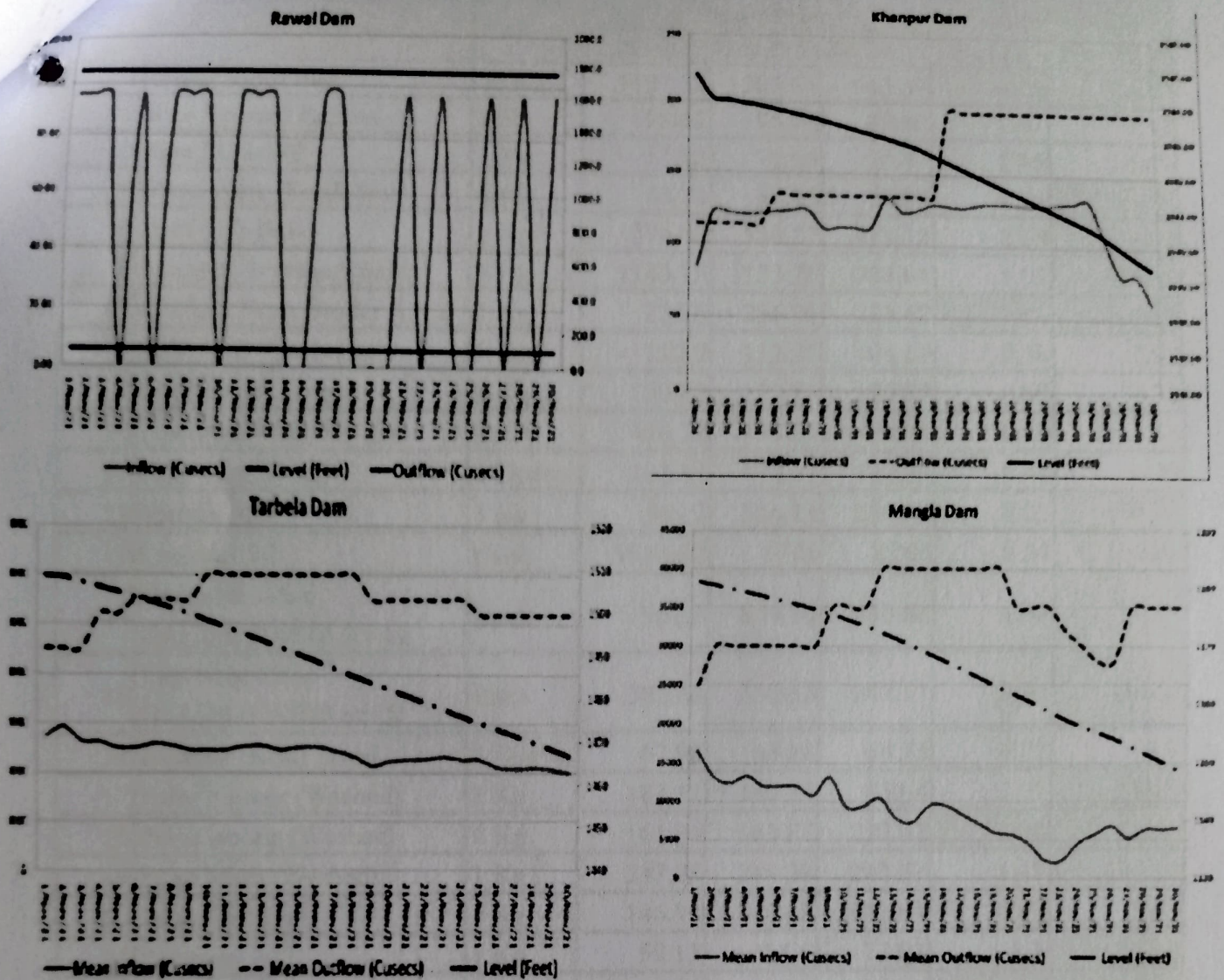
DROUGHT SITUATION

The month of November was not good for most of the drought prone areas of Sindh and Balochistan. In Balochistan, Districts Chagi, Kharan, Panjgur, Washuk and Kech are facing Moderate while Awaran and Quetta facing Mild Drought Conditions. In Sindh Province, Normal to wet conditions were observed by the PMD.



WATER AVAILABILITY/ DAMS FLOW DATA:

Dam	Water Situation
Rawal Dam	Variable trend of water inflow (increase/decrease) was observed. Conversely, water level and out flow remained unchanged throughout the month.
Khanpur Dam	Water level in the dam was decreased through-out the month due to fluctuation in inflow level and more water outflow level than inflow.
Terbela Dam	Water level in the dam was decreased through-out the month due to more water outflow level than inflow, which was decreased gradually.
Mangla Dam	Water level showed decreasing trend due to more outflow and minimum water inflow level.



AVERAGE PRICES OF AGRI. COMMODITIES

During the month of November, 2021 average prices of most of agri. commodities were increased in the country over the month of October, 2021 and November 2020. Brief of increase/decrease in average prices of commodities are given below:

- Remarkable decrease in average prices of Onions was observed by PBS over the month of October 2021; besides prices of Pulse Moong, Potatoes, Onions and tomatoes were also decreased over the same month of last year.
- Conversely, notable increase in average prices of commodities like tomatoes, mustard oil, cooking oil, vegetable ghee and potatoes was observed in November by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS).
- Similarly, average prices of wheat flour bag, rice basmati broken, beef with bone, mutton, chicken farm broiler, mustard oil, cooking oil, vegetable ghee, pulses Masoor, chilies powder and garlic were also extraordinarily increased over the month of November 2020.

S. No.	Description	Unit	Average Prices			%change Nov 21	
			Nov 21	Oct 21	Nov 20	Oct 21	Nov 20
1	Wheat Flour Bag	20 Kg	1197.52	1200.64	983.39	-0.26	21.77
2	Rice Basmati Broken	1 Kg	98.45	96.64	89.88	1.87	9.53
3	Rice IRRI-6/9	1 Kg	73.2	71.66	70.47	2.15	3.87
4	Bread plain (Small Size)	Each	63.75	60.84	55.54	4.78	14.78
5	Beef with Bone	1 Kg	570.42	558.27	471.32	2.18	21.03
6	Mutton (Average Quality)	1 Kg	1145.15	1133.21	984.08	1.05	16.37
7	Chicken Farm Broiler (Live)	1 Kg	255.6	256.95	223.62	-0.53	14.3
8	Milk fresh (Un-boiled)	1 Ltr	112.9	112.25	104.61	0.58	7.92
9	Curd (Dahi) Loose	1 Kg	130.88	129.98	120.39	0.69	8.71
10	Powdered Milk 390 gm	Each	498.72	496.51	478.84	0.45	4.15
11	Eggs Hen (Farm)	1 Dozen	183.37	172.27	172.36	6.44	6.39
12	Mustard Oil	1 Kg	363.9	336.25	234.84	8.22	54.96
13	Cooking Oil	Each	1918.02	1772	1265	8.24	51.62
14	Vegetable Ghee DALDA/HABIB 2.5 kg	Each	951.3	894.16	633.82	6.39	50.09
15	Vegetable Ghee DALDA/HABIB or Ot	Each	381.66	352.63	247.57	8.23	54.16
16	Bananas (Kela) Local	1 Dozen	67.98	64.88	64.93	4.78	4.7
17	Pulse Masoor (Washed)	1 Kg	182.11	180.19	159.4	1.07	14.25
18	Pulse Moong (Washed)	1 Kg	161.04	163.87	229.02	-1.73	-29.68
19	Pulse Mash (Washed)	1 Kg	247.28	244.38	247.57	1.19	-0.12
20	Pulse Gram	1 Kg	146.99	146.45	141.84	0.37	3.63
21	Potatoes	1 Kg	59.13	54.6	77.02	8.3	-23.23
22	Onions	1 Kg	44.82	49.57	74.27	-9.58	-39.65
23	Tomatoes	1 Kg	131.88	77.47	143.3	70.23	-7.97
24	Sugar Refined	1 Kg	99.6	103.13	99.17	-3.42	0.43
25	Gur (Average Quality)	1 Kg	144.12	142.89	128.58	0.86	12.09
26	Salt Powdered	Each	30.2	30	30	0.67	0.67
27	Chilies Powder 200 gm Pa	Each	374.65	373.6	280	0.28	33.8
28	Garlic (Lehsun)	1 Kg	283.76	281.71	236.07	0.73	20.2

Increase in Prices

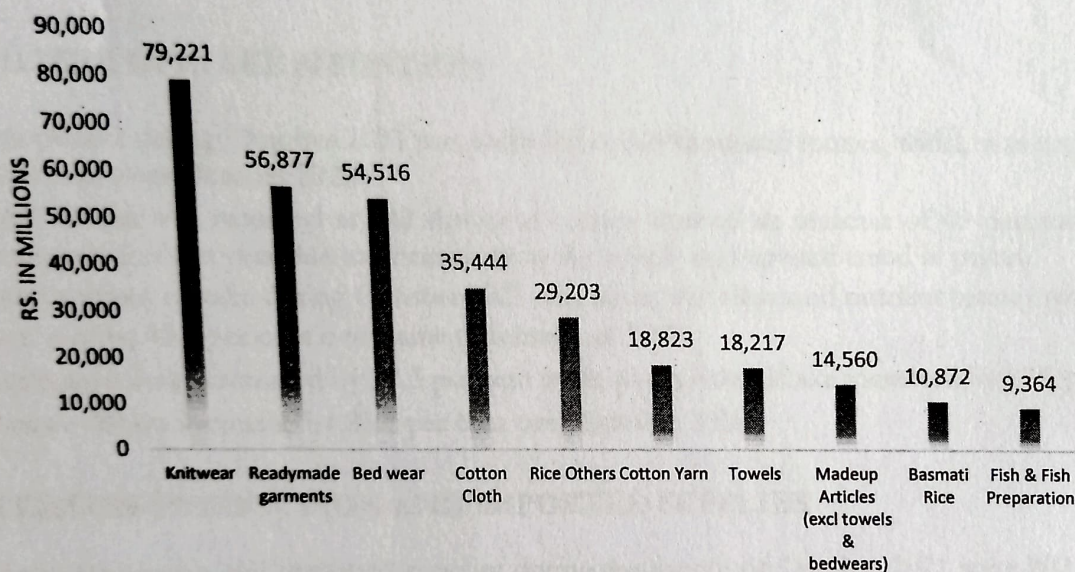
Decrease in Prices

TRADE SITUATION

Exports:

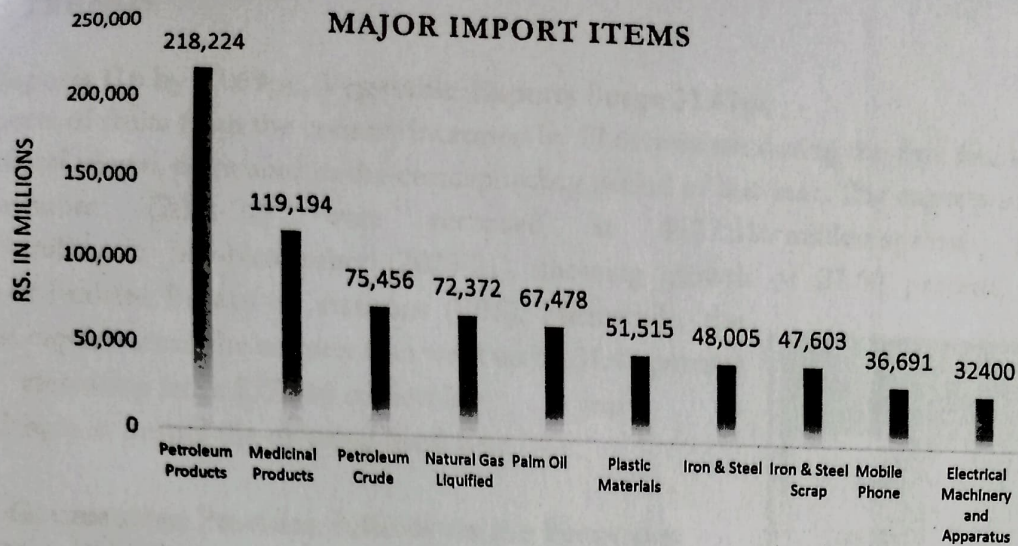
- According to the provisional figures compiled by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), exports from Pakistan during November, 2021 were amounted to Rs. 502,376 million (provisional) as compared to Rs. 423,063 million in October, 2021 representing an increase of 18.75%.
- Under comparison with November 2020, these exports were at Rs. 345,640 million at that time, indicating growth of 45%.
- Exports during July – November, 2021 totaled Rs. 2,072,512 million (provisional) as against Rs. 1,599,976 million during the corresponding period of last year showing an increase of 30%.

MAJOR EXPORTS COMMODITIES



Imports

- Imports into Pakistan during November 2021 were amounted to Rs. 1,371,660 million (provisional) as against Rs. 1,093,545 million (provisional) in October 2021, showing an increase of 25.4%.
- Under comparison with November 2020, these imports were at Rs. 683,354 million at that time, indicating increase of 101% over October 2020.
- Imports into Pakistan during July – November, 2020-21 totaled at Rs.5,537,253 million (provisional) as compared to Rs.3,197,899 million during the corresponding period of last year showing an increase of 73%.

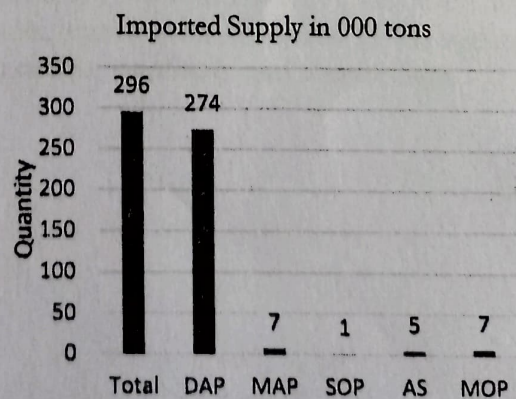
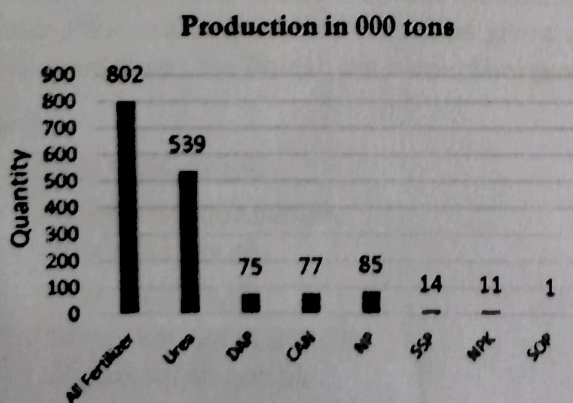


FERTILIZER OFFTAKE SITUATION

- Urea offtake during October 2021 was recorded at 514 thousand tonnes, which was increased by 24 percent over October 2020.
- DAP offtake was recorded at 342 thousand tonnes showed an increase of 49 percent over the same period of last year due to uncertainty in the supply and upward trend in prices.
- Total nutrient offtake during October 2021 was about 563 thousand nutrient tonnes which increased by 45.4 per cent over same timeframe of 2020.
- Nitrogen offtake increased by 39.3 per cent while phosphate offtake increased by 59.5 per cent.
- Potash offtake increased by 23.7 per cent over October 2020.

FERTILIZER PRODUCTION AND IMPORTED SUPPLIES

- Total production and imported supplies during the month of October 2021 were 802 thousand tonnes and 296 thousand tons were reported by the National Fertilizer Development Center (NFDC) respectively. This production and imported supply was comprised of the following:



Fruit Exports Up by 27.69pc, Vegetable Exports Surge 31.47pc

The exports of fruits from the country increased by 27.69 percent during the first five months of the current fiscal year as compared to the corresponding period of last year. The exports of fruits during July-November (2021-22) were recorded at \$177.316 million against the exports of \$138.859 million in July-November (2020-21), showing growth of 27.69 percent, according to the date of Pakistan Bureau of statistics (PBS). Meanwhile, the vegetable exports from the country also went up by 31.47 percent by increasing from \$77.146 million last year to \$101.423 million during the ongoing fiscal year.



Punjab Government Provides Subsidy on the Pesticides

Punjab Agriculture Department has started provision of pesticides on subsidized rates under Prime Minister Agriculture Emergency Program 2021-22 under the directions of Chief Minister Punjab. This subsidy will be given to those wheat growers who have land up to 5 acres with the aim to increase crop production. Various types of pesticides are included in the list of this initiative, as shown in the figure.

94% Wheat Cultivation Target Achieved

The government has achieved about 94% wheat cultivation target in Faisalabad district, said Deputy Director Agriculture (Extension) Khalid Mahmood on December 06, 2021. While talking to Media, he said that wheat cultivation target was fixed on 630,000 acres of land and it was sown on 594,000 acres to date. "We will achieve the set wheat cultivation target soon, and it is expected that wheat would be grown on more land than the target fixed for this year", he said.

Subsidy Scheme for Promotion of Oilseed Crops 2019-20

In order to promote Oil Seed Production in the province, subsidy is being provided by the Punjab Agriculture Department under National Oilseed Enhancement Programme FY 2019-20 to FY 2023-24. Under this scheme, subsidy would be given on canola, sunflower and sesame to the registered farmers throughout the Punjab via e-vouchers pasted on canola, sunflower and sesame bags.

Sources:

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

زرعی سفارشات برائے کسان

گندم

- ☆ پہلی آبپاشی کے بعد کھیت وتر حالت میں آجائے تو دو ہری بار ہیرو چلائیں۔
- ☆ جڑی بوٹیاں گندم کی پیداوار کو 50 فیصد تک کم کر سکتی ہیں اور فصل میں دیگر وسائل کے ضیاع کا بھی باعث بنتی ہیں۔
- ☆ گندم کو ایک بوری یوریا نی ایکڑ پہلے پانی کے ساتھ ڈالیں۔ ریتیلی زمینوں میں پہلا پانی لگانے کے بعد نائٹروجنی کھاد کا استعمال کریں۔
- ☆ چھتھی کاشت کے لیے شرح بیج (منظور شدہ 50 تا 60 کلوگرام) فی ایکڑ اضافہ کے ساتھ استعمال کیا جائے تاکہ پیداوار میں خاطر خواہ کمی نہ ہو پائے۔
- ☆ کپاس بکئی اور کما د کے بعد کاشت کی گئی گندم کو پہلا پانی کاشت کے 20 تا 25 دن بعد اور دھان کے بعد کاشت کی گئی فصل کو 35 تا 45 دن بعد پانی لگائیں۔

کما د

- ☆ فصل کی کٹائی سے 25 سے 30 دن قبل پانی دینا بند کر دیں۔
- ☆ فصل کی کٹائی جاری رکھیں اور سطح زمین سے آدھاتا ایک انچ اوپر تک کریں۔
- ☆ فصل کی کٹائی شوگر ملز کی طرف سے پرمٹ / اجازت نامہ ملنے کی صورت میں کریں کٹائی کے بعد زیادہ دیر فصل رکھنے کی صورت میں وزن میں کمی واقع ہو سکتی ہے۔ کورا پڑنے کی صورت میں فصل کو ہلکا پانی لگائیں۔
- ☆ موٹھی فصل رکھنے کے لیے کما د کو 15 جنوری کے بعد برداشت کریں۔

روغنندار اجناس

- ☆ خوردنی تیل کی ضروریات کو پورا کرنے کے لیے تیلد اراجناس جن میں تل، کینولا اور سورج مکھی شامل ہیں کی فروغ دینے کے لیے قومی منصوبہ شروع کیا ہوا ہے۔ جس کے تحت سورج مکھی اور کینولا کی کاشت پر 5000 روپے فی ایکڑ اور تل کی کاشت کے لیے 2000 فی ایکڑ سبسڈی فراہم کی جا رہی ہے۔
- ☆ سرسوں، توریہ، رایا اور کینولہ کی اقسام پر اگر حیلہ یا لشکری سنڈی وغیرہ کا حملہ نظر آئے تو محکمہ زراعت کے زرعی ماہرین سے مشورہ کر کے کیمیائی ادویات کا سپرے کریں۔
- ☆ سورج مکھی کی کاشت کے لیے بھاری میرا زمین کا انتخاب کریں۔ کلراٹھی اور ریتیلی زمین اس کی کاشت کے لیے موزوں نہیں ہے۔

دائیں

☆ چنے کی فصل کا باقاعدگی سے معائنہ رکھا جائے اگر فصل میں ٹوکے کا حملہ نظر آئے تو محکمہ زراعت کے سفارش کردہ زہروں کا سپرے کریں۔

☆ مسور اور چنے کی فصل پر مختلف بیماریاں حملہ آور ہوتی ہیں۔ جن میں مرجھاؤ، جھلساؤ، کنگی، مسور کی پھپھوندی زیادہ اہم ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ ان پر دیمک، ٹوکا، چور کیڑا، رس چوسنے والے کیڑے مثلاً سست تیلہ، سفید مکھی، تھرپس، لشکری سنڈی کا بھی حملہ ہو سکتا ہے۔

چارہ جات

☆ برسیم کی کاشت بھی جلد از جلد مکمل کر لیں اور شرح بیج 8 کلوگرام فی ایکڑ رکھیں۔

☆ بوقت کاشت ڈیڑھ بوری ڈے اے پی فی ایکڑ استعمال کریں۔ اگر بوئی بذریعہ جھٹھ اور کھڑے پانی میں کی گئی ہو تو پہلا پانی بوئی کے 7 دن بعد دینا چاہیے تاکہ اگاؤ اچھا ہو۔

☆ لوسرن کی فصل کو پہلا پانی بوئی کے 3 ہفتہ بعد اور پھر حسب ضرورت دیں۔

☆ برسیم کے بیج کو بوئی سے پہلے جراثیمی ٹینک لگائیں یا پچھلے سال والے برسیم کے کھیت سے 80 کلوگرام مفید جراثیم والی مٹی لاکر فی ایکڑ کے کھیت میں مکس کریں۔

سبزیات و باغات

☆ چھوٹی اور نازک سبزیوں کو سردی اور کورے سے بچانے کے لیے پلاسٹک شیٹ کا استعمال کریں۔

☆ آلو کی فصل کا معائنہ کرتے رہیں۔ بیماری یا کیڑے کی صورت میں محکمہ زراعت کے عملے سے مشورہ کریں۔

☆ چھوٹے پلاٹوں میں ایسی سبزیات کاشت کی جائیں جو کافی دیر تک پیداوار دیں مثلاً پالک، دھنیا، پیٹھی وغیرہ جبکہ 3 سے 5 مرلہ کے پلاٹ میں ان سبزیوں کے علاوہ گوبھی، ٹماٹر، گاجر، شلجم، مولیٰ وغیرہ لگائیں جاسکتی ہیں۔

☆ باغات کو کورے سے بچائیں۔ کورے اور سردی سے بچاؤ کے لیے چھوٹے پودوں کو کسی شیٹ سے ڈھانپ دیں اور پانی لگائیں۔

☆ رات کے وقت باغ یا زمری میں دھونی دیتے رہیں اور ترشاوہ پھل کی برداشت جاری رکھیں۔

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

پلاننگ اینڈ ریسرچ ڈیپارٹمنٹ

ہیڈ آفس، زرعی ترقیاتی بینک لمیٹڈ،

اسلام آباد