

AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK

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PLANNING AND RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

ZARAI TARAQIATI BANK LIMITED

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Spraying chemicals on cotton crop and transplantation of paddy nursery by manual and mechanical methods in irrigated planes were the major field activities in this month. Weeds removing and hoeing practices were also in progress. Satisfactory monsoon rains have positively affected the crop growth and development in most of the agricultural plains of the country.

According to National Agromet Center (NAMC), Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) standing crops including cotton, rice, sugarcane and maize are growing satisfactory across the country. Cotton is at boll formation stage in Sindh and southern Punjab. Transplantation of rice crop has been completed in most of places of the country. Sowing of maize crop is at sowing stage for the autumn stage. Sugarcane crop is at tillering stage and reported satisfactory. Overall conditions of fruits and vegetables have been reported satisfactory in all provinces. No serious pest and disease attack were found on crops, vegetables and fruit trees.

According to PMD, moderate to heavy rainfall events occurred in upper parts of the country. Like Azad Kashmir, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and upper Punjab while rest of the country received light to moderate rainfall comprising Gilgit Baltistan and isolated areas in Sindh and Balochistan. Maximum rain fall occurred at Sialkot followed by Islamabad and Malam Jabba. Normal to slightly above normal thermal conditions prevailed across the country. In August, monsoon rainfall system will become more intensive as compared to last month. Mean daily temperatures may range between 31 and 33°C over Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, central and southern Punjab, Northern Punjab and high agricultural plains of Baluchistan may experience it from 26 to 29 °C.

An increasing trend of water level was observed in all four major Dams. As per estimates of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), average prices of most of agri. commodities like tomatoes, onions, garlic, potatoes, cooking oil, vegetable ghee showed remarkable increase over the month of June 2021. However, prices of wheat flour, Chicken, Bananas, Pulse Moong, Pulse Mash, Pulse Gram, IRRI-6/9 (In Punjab and Sindh) decreased over the month of June, 2021.

During the month of June 2021, exports from Pakistan to other countries stood at Rs. 426,126 million as compared to Rs.256,105 million in May, 2021 and imports into Pakistan were reported at Rs. 995,843 million (provisional) in June 2021 as compared to Rs. 811,947 million (provisional) in May 2021. According to National Fertilizer Development Centre (NFDC), total fertilizer nutrient off-take during June 2021 was reported at 411 thousand tonnes, which represented an increase of 41.4 percent over June 2021.

CURRENT CROP SITUATION

Cotton Crop

According to Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD), overall position of the crop has been reported as satisfactory in Punjab and Sindh. Province wise brief detail is given below:

Punjab

The growth of cotton crop has been reported satisfactory. Early sown varieties are at near to maturity stage i.e. boll formation stage. According to first estimates released by Crop Reporting Services Department Punjab, the cultivated area of cotton crop was recorded at 1.279 million hectares which comprises 79.4% of the tentative target and about 17% less than previous year. Major sowing districts in Punjab which have achieved their 90% sowing targets are Sahiwal, Multan, Lodhran, Khanewal, Layyah, D.G. Khan, Rajanpur, Bahawal Pur and Bahawal Nagar.



Sindh

Crop is growing satisfactory and reported at boll formation stage and picking of early grown varieties have also been started throughout the province. Sowing area in the province was registered at 0.592 million hectares which comprises 93% against the target of 0.64 million hectares and about 3.7% lower than previous year. Main districts of Sindh which have achieved their 90% sowing targets are Umerkot, Mirpur Khas, Tando Muhammad Khan, Thatta/Sajawal, Shaheed Benazirabad and Tando Allah Yar.



Sowing Position of Cotton Crop 2021-22 Season				(Million Hectares)	
Province	Proposed Targets	Area Sown		% Change over	
		2021-22	2020-21	Target	Last Year
Punjab (03.06.2021)	1.61	1.28	1.55	79.4	-17.3
Sindh (23.04.2021)	0.64	0.59	0.62	93	-3.7
Total	2.25	1.87	2.17	83	-13.4

Source: *Provincial Agriculture Extension & Crop Reporting Service, Departments.*

Rice Crop

During the month of July 2021, transplantation of Irri and course rice varieties have been completed; besides transplantation of basmati varieties was found in progress in the Punjab province. Moreover, transplantation of rice seedlings has also been completed in Sindh province and

found satisfactory. Farmers have been advised to stay careful about weeds & pests attack as the present soil & atmospheric conditions are suitable for rapid weeds growth and pest attacks.

Maize Crop

Sowing of Autumn Maize crop was in progress in Punjab. While sowing of hybrid/open pollinated varieties have been completed in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Gilgit Baltistan (GB) as reported by the NAMC, PMD. Farmers have been advised to irrigate crop timely, because gap may cause production of weak grains.

Sugarcane Crop

Standing of sugarcane crop has been reported satisfactory and is growing well in the Punjab, KP and Sindh province. It is expected that efficient rainfall may complete future water requirements of the crop in the country. On the other side, light attack of stem borer has been reported at certain places in Punjab province. Farmers have been advised to apply nitrogen fertilizer and apply fungicides to protect crop from rodents and insects. Moreover, irrigation should be applied in time.

Oil seeds

- Threshing of sunflower has been completed in Punjab and Sindh, while it is at flowering stage in Balochistan.
- Harvesting/threshing linseed/castor is completed in Sindh.
- Growth of sesame is reported normal and is growing at vegetative stage in Sindh.
- Groundnut is growing at vegetative stage both in Punjab and Sindh province.

Pulses

- Maize and Cowpea are growing satisfactory in the region of Gilgit Baltistan.
- Moong beans was being grown satisfactory, while mash bean was found under sowing process in Punjab and KP respectively.

Vegetables and Fruits

- Over all conditions of Banana, mango and other fruits were reported well by the PMD.
- Picking of mango is going to be completed soon in Sindh with good production due to favorable weather conditions.
- Seasonal fruits have been ripened and are available in the markets of KP.
- Harvesting of Garlic was in progress in KP.
- Condition and yield of orchards and summer vegetables is reported satisfactory.

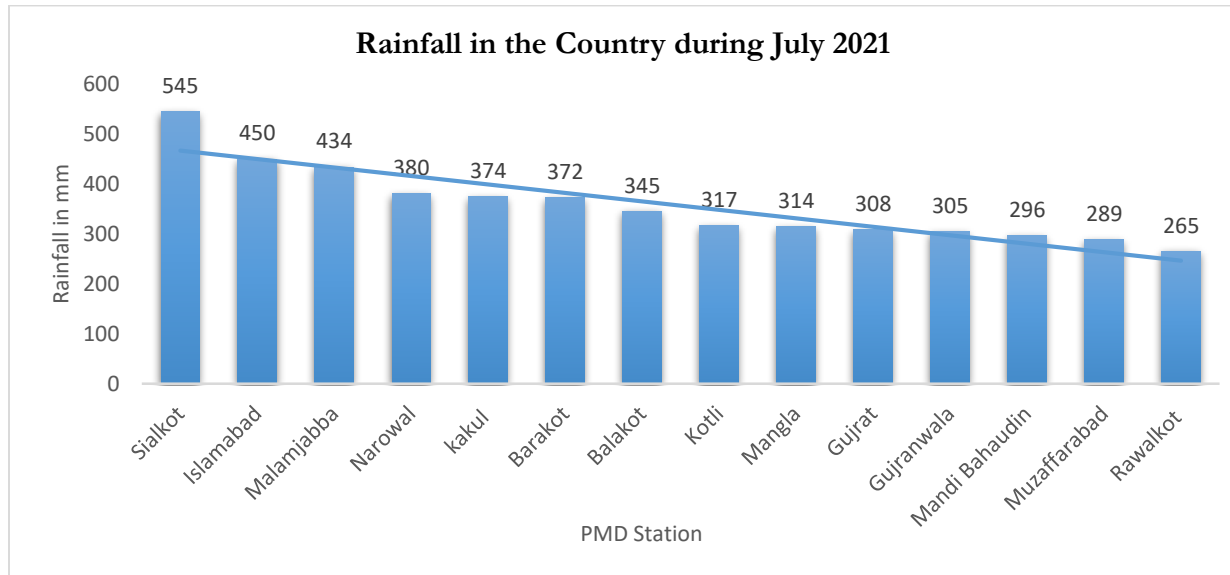
WEATHER SUMMARY

Rainfall:

During the month of July 2021, rainfall received across Pakistan is shown in Fig. Moderate to Heavy rainfall events were reported at most places in Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and

upper Punjab while rest of the country received light to moderate rainfall comprising Gilgit Baltistan and isolated areas in Sindh and Balochistan.

The highest amount of rainfall reported in the month was 544 mm in Sialkot followed by 450 mm in Islamabad. Number of rainy days recorded in agricultural plains of the country ranged from 1 to 22. Maximum number of rainy days was recorded 22 days in Islamabad and Kakul each; followed by 21 days in Rawalakot and Murree each, 20 days in Lahore and Malam Jabba each and 19 days in Kamra and Sialkot each.



Temperature

During the month of July, 2021 normal to slightly above normal thermal conditions prevailed across the country as reported by the PMD. Mean daily temperature rounded to 32°C in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 30-31°C in Potohar plateau, in remaining parts of Punjab and Sindh, it ranged 32 to 35°C, in Gilgit Baltistan region it ranged 24 to 26°C and it was rounded to 25°C in the high elevated agricultural plains of Baluchistan represented by Quetta valley.

Relative Humidity

The mean daily Relative Humidity (R.H) remained normal to below normal in most of the agricultural planes of the country. Maximum value of mean Relative Humidity was observed 64% at Jhelum while the minimum value was observed at Quetta (35%). Number of days with mean R.H greater or equal to 80% was observed 09 days at Sargodha followed by 08 days at Lahore and 02 days at Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Gilgit and Peshawar each.

Weather Outlook

According to PMD, monsoon rain bearing system will be more intense as compared to last month. This rain system has immense of importance in relation to present and future crop requirements.

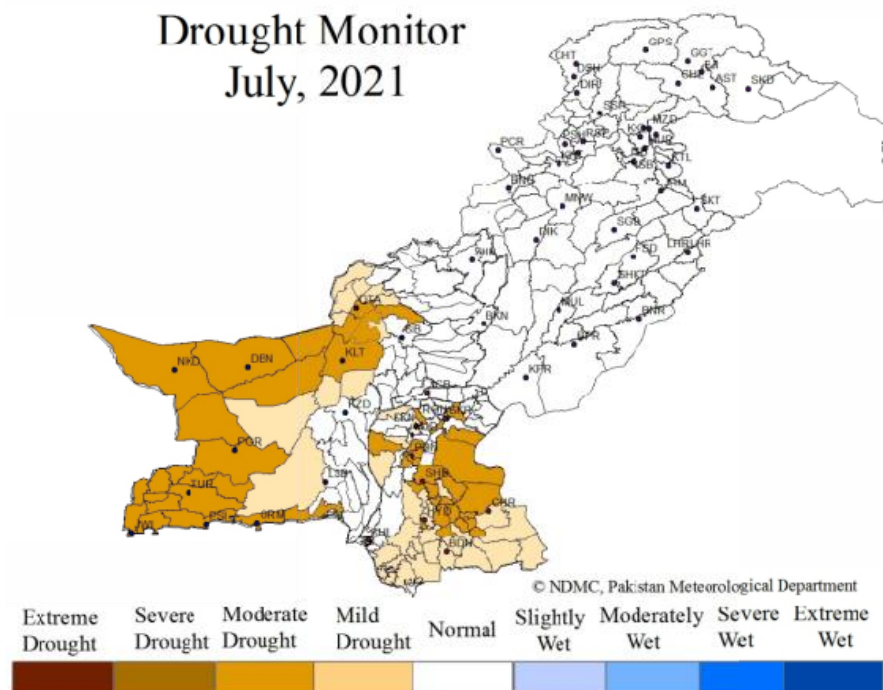
Therefore, farmers should need to conserve soil moisture, otherwise upper soil layer may be eroded due to intense rainfall.

- Evaporative demand of the atmosphere would decrease as compared to July due to increased cloudiness, less solar radiation intensity and increase level of humidity.
- The mean daily relative humidity is expected to range from 60 to 75% except high agricultural plains of Baluchistan where it may be around 40%.
- The mean daily temperatures may range between 31 and 33 °C over Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, central and southern Punjab, Northern Punjab and high agricultural plains of Baluchistan may experience it from 26 to 29 °C. The mean maximum would be in upper 30°C and mean minimum in upper 20°C except high agricultural plains of Baluchistan where it would be around 18 °C.
- 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.

DROUGHT SITUATION

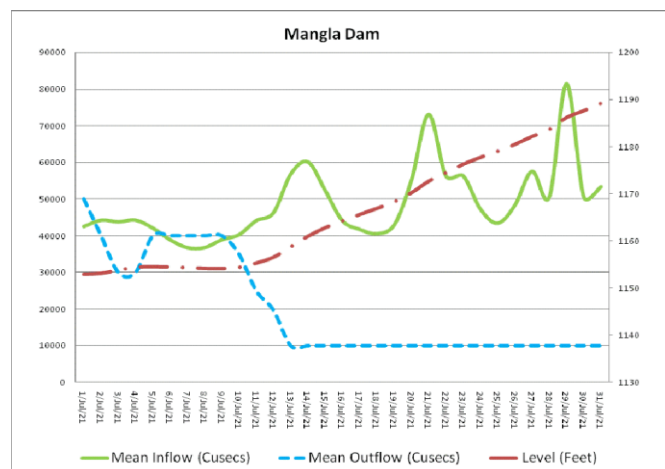
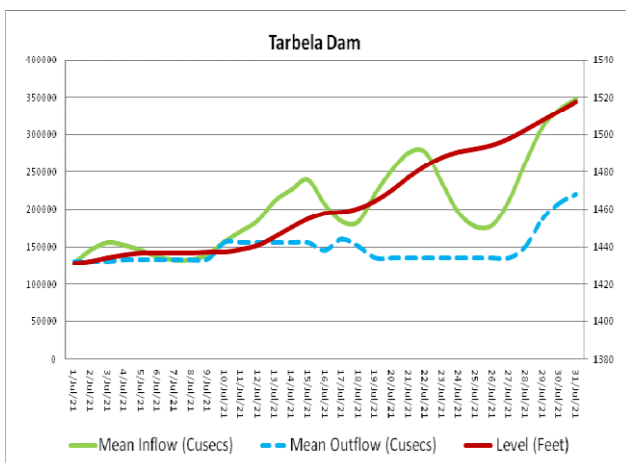
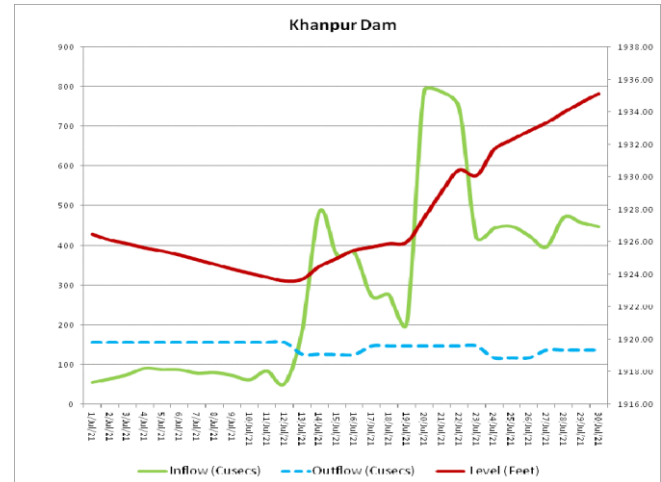
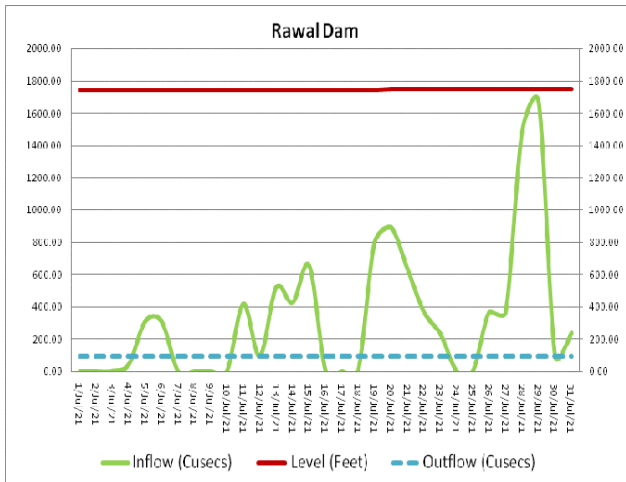
According to Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD), as usual Balochistan and Sindh faced drought conditions in the past month and remained consistent in coming days. In Balochistan, district Chagi, Kharan, Panjgur, Awaran, Washuk and Kech faced moderate drought conditions occurred.

In Sindh Province, district Tharparkar, Umerkot, Badin, Thatta, Sajawal and Hyderabad faced mild drought conditions. While Dadu, Nawabshah, Jamshoro, Khairpur, Larrkanna and Sangharr faced moderate drought conditions.



WATER AVAILABILITY/DAMS FLOW DATA

During the month of July 2021, water inflow, outflow and level of Rawal, Khanpur, Tarbela and Mangla dams are shown in Figure. Rawal Dam reach a peak level of 1750 feet due to good rains in the catchment. An increasing trend in inflow and water level has been observed in Khanpur, Terbela and Mangla dams.



AVERAGE PRICES OF AGRI. COMMODITIES

As per estimates of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), average prices of most of agri. commodities like tomatoes, onions, garlic, potatoes, cooking oil, vegetable ghee showed remarkable increase over the month of June 2021. Moreover, average prices of agri. commodities like wheat flour 20 kg bag, rice basmati, bread plain, beef with bone, milk fresh, curd, egg farms, mustard oil, cooking dalda oil,

bananas, onion, tomatoes, sugar refined, gur and Chilies showed increase over the same period of last year.

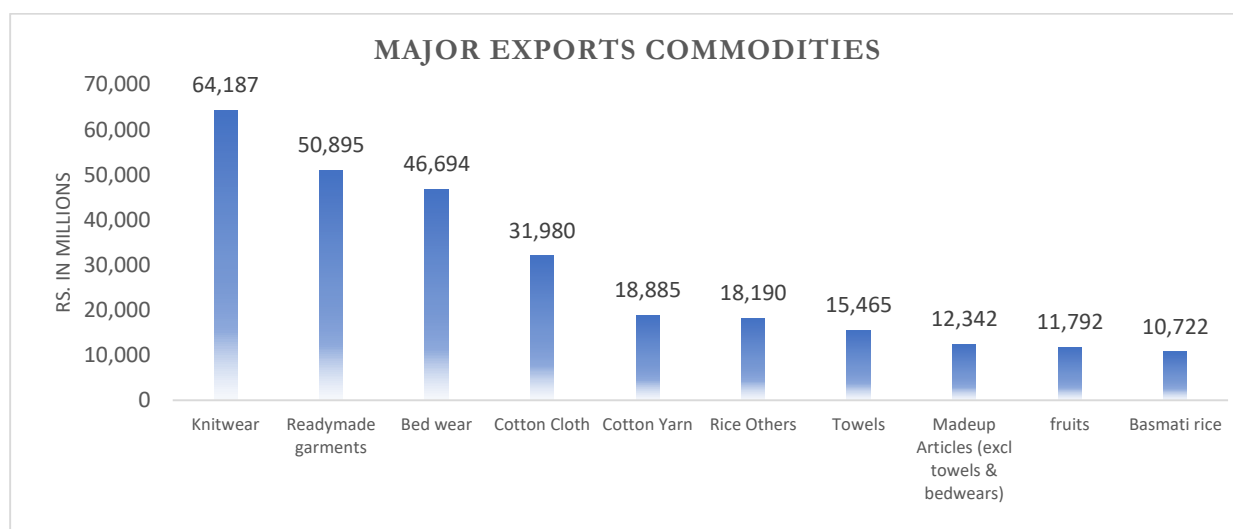
Oppositely average prices of wheat flour, Chicken, Bananas, Pulse Moong, Pulse Mash, Pulse Gram, IRRI-6/9 (In Punjab and Sindh) decreased over the month of June, 2021. Similarly, prices of chicken farm broiler, pulse moong (washed), potatoes, onion, garlic and salt powder showed decrease over the same period of last year. Details can be viewed under the table:

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Average Prices			% change Jul 21 over	
			Jul 21	Jun 21	Jul 20	Jun 21	Jul 20
1	Wheat Flour Bag	20 Kg	1127.7	1135.93	1008.94	-0.72	11.77
2	Rice Basmati Broken	1 Kg	94.44	93.13	86.62	1.41	9.03
3	Rice IRRI-6/9 (Sindh/Punjab)	1 Kg	72.78	72.35	68.84	0.59	5.72
4	Bread plain (Small Size)	Each	59.24	59.24	50.32	0	17.73
5	Beef with Bone	1 Kg	539.54	532.67	465.24	1.29	15.97
6	Mutton	1 Kg	1112.7	1102.49	958.45	0.93	16.09
7	Chicken Farm Broiler	1 Kg	187.69	214.97	188.75	-12.69	-0.56
8	Milk fresh (Un-boiled)	1 Ltr	110.75	109.96	99.63	0.72	11.16
9	Curd (Dahi) Loose	1 Kg	128.04	127.54	114	0.39	12.32
10	Powdered Milk	Each	490.91	489.21	466.56	0.35	5.22
11	Eggs Hen (Farm)	1 Dozen	157.19	151.36	127.01	3.85	23.76
12	Mustard Oil	1 Kg	301.58	297.41	221.4	1.4	36.21
13	Cooking Oil Dalda	Each	1614.44	1547.13	1268.76	4.35	27.25
14	Vegetable Ghee 2.5 kg	Each	810.73	776.01	637.88	4.47	27.1
16	Bananas (Kela) Local	1 Dozen	97.68	117.57	91.24	-16.92	7.06
17	Pulse Masoor (Washed)	1 Kg	156.88	159.41	155.52	-1.59	0.87
18	Pulse Moong (Washed)	1 Kg	192.4	212.61	245.31	-9.51	-21.57
19	Pulse Mash (Washed)	1 Kg	243.69	252.19	241.57	-3.37	0.88
20	Pulse Gram	1 Kg	145.89	148.31	136.74	-1.63	6.69
21	Potatoes	1 Kg	51.34	48.12	62.23	6.69	-17.5
22	Onions	1 Kg	43.48	31.59	39.26	37.64	10.75
23	Tomatoes	1 Kg	64.51	34.55	82.55	86.71	-21.85
24	Sugar Refined	1 Kg	102.24	98.35	85.68	3.96	19.33
25	Gur (Average Quality)	1 Kg	135.4	133.09	125.03	1.74	8.29
26	Salt Powdered	Each	30	30	30.11	0	-0.37
27	Chilies Powder National 200 gm	Each	380	380	273.44	0	38.97
28	Garlic (Lehsun)	1 Kg	217.54	184.17	228.45	18.12	-4.78

TRADE SITUATION

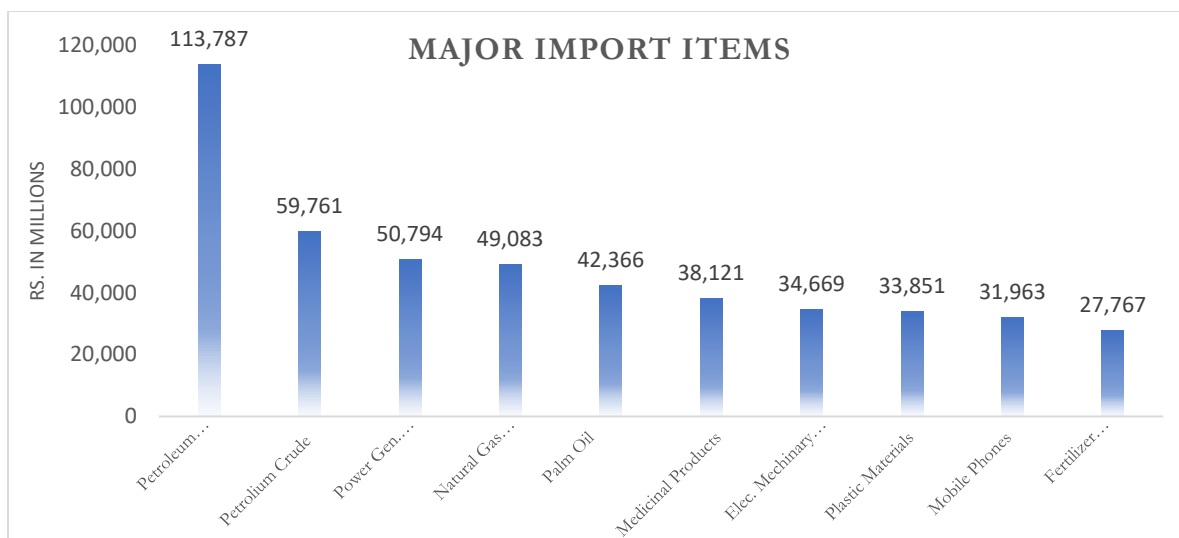
Exports:

- According to the provisional figures compiled by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, exports from Pakistan during June, 2021 amounted to Rs.426,126 million (provisional) as compared to Rs.256,105 million in May, 2021 representing an increase of 66.39%.
- Under comparison with June 2020, these exports were at Rs. 263,985 million at that time, indicating growth of 61.42% over June 2020.
- Exports during July – June, 2020-21 was totaled at Rs. 4,041,973 million (provisional) as against Rs. 3,369,782 million during the corresponding period of last year showing an increase of 19.95%.



Imports

- Imports into Pakistan during June, 2021 were amounted to Rs. 995,843 million (provisional) as against Rs. 811,947 million (provisional) in May 2021, showing an increase of 22.65%.
- Under comparison with June 2020, these imports were at Rs. 611,449 million at that time, indicating increase of 62.87% over June 2020.
- Imports into Pakistan during July – June, 2020-21 were totaled at Rs. 8,986,371 million (provisional) as compared to Rs. 7,029,819 million during the corresponding period of last year showing an increase of 27.83%.



Balance of Trade

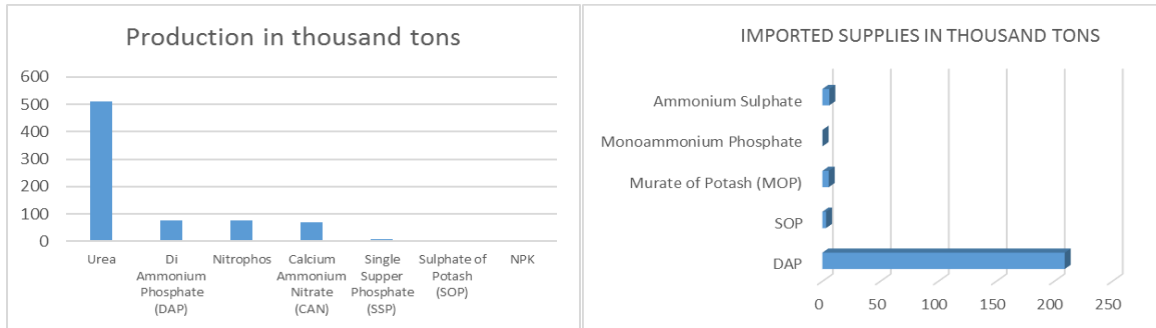
- Based on the provisional figures of imports and exports the balance of trade in June 2021 was (-) 569,717 million in terms of Rupees.
- The balance of trade figures cumulative from July – June, 2020-21 were (-) 4,944,398 million in terms of Rupees.

FERTILIZER OFF-TAKE SITUATION

- According to National Fertilizer Development Centre (NFDC), total fertilizer nutrient off-take during June 2021 was reported at 411 thousand tonnes, which represented an increase of 41.4 percent over June 2020.
- Nitrogen offtake decreased by 39.3 per cent, phosphate offtake decreased by 56 per cent and potash offtake also decreased by 11 per cent.
- Urea offtake during June 2021 was 690 thousand tonnes showing a decrease of 40.7 percent over June 2020. There seems drastic reduction in offtake of urea in comparison to strong recovery during previous June 2020 after continuous recession for several months as a result of outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic.
- DAP offtake was 68 thousand tonnes, which decreased by 61.3 percent over June, 2020. This decrease in DAP offtake is due to its high prices.

Production of Fertilizers

Production of all fertilizer products during June 2021 was 751 thousand tonnes. Out of which, production of fertilizers in the month of June, 2021 are given below:



Prices of Fertilizer

Prices of all fertilizer products increased during June, 2021 as compared with previous month. Prices of urea (sona), urea (other), SSP (G) and CAN slightly increased by 0.5, 0.4, 0.9 and 0.7 per cent, respectively. Prices of NP and NPK increased by 1.5 and 3.2 per cent and price of each of DAP and SOP increased by 1.1 percent.

NEWS TRENDS

Punjab Government is Providing Subsidy to Farmers

In order to promote rice cultivation across the province, the Punjab Agriculture Department is providing subsidy to farmers under the Prime Minister Agriculture Emergency Program. Under this initiative, farmers would get Rs. 1200 per bag of 20kg for Basmati varieties and Rs. 800 per bag for Non-Basmati Varieties. Farmers residing in Lahore, Sheikhpura, Kasur, Nankana Sahib, Faisalabad, Jhang, Chiniot, Gujranwala, Sialkot, Mandi Bahaudin, Gujrat, Narowal, Hafizabad, Okarra and Bahawalnagar can avail this facility.

Wheat Stocks Stand at 6.12 M Tons

Total wheat stock in the country stands over 6.12 million tons over 5.83 million tons' wheat procured during grains procurement campaign for season 2020-21. This stock will not only meet the domestic requirements as well as maintain the local demand and supply level. According to sources, Punjab possessed 4.147 million tons and Sindh has about 1.187 million tons of wheat to fulfil the domestic requirements as well as keeping the demand and supply at smooth level.

Canola Cultivation Should Be Started from September

In order to get maximum canola yield, farmers have been advised by the agriculture experts to prepare lands to cultivate canola from September to get maximum yield. According to Agri. extension Department, farmers should use approved varieties of canola for cultivation including Rainbow, Biola-401, Biola-43, Abaseen, Bulbal, Canola Raya, Pacola, etc and complete it by October 20.

Kisan Card to Provide Direct Subsidy for 8.4 Million Farmers

The government has launched Kisan Card Scheme to provide direct subsidy to 8.4 million farmers across the country. Prime Minister has given utmost importance to agriculture. The government aims to transform the agriculture sector through mechanization and research, adding that it was also intended to eliminate the role of middleman and directly benefit the end farmer.

TBTTP (Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Plantation) Helps Promote Employment Generation, Ecological Conservation

The Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Plantation (TBTTP) programme has helped in introducing environment friendly livelihood opportunities with the core focus on ecological conservation and employment generation in the country with 85,000 green jobs created during the onslaught of Covid-19 pandemic. The plantation reviving green cover under the BTTP project was not only guaranteeing a climate change resilient future of the region rather a chain of sustainable growth and income opportunities through community development. The Ministry of Climate Change had developed the National Programme for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) as being one of the states Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). REDD+ has created a financial value for the carbon stored in forests by offering incentives for developing countries to reduce emissions from forested lands and invest in low-carbon paths to sustainable development.

Sources:

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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 بڑھا جا سکتا ہے کیونکہ اس سے وتر زیادہ دیر تک رہتا ہے۔

کیاس

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

دھان

☆ باہمی اقسام کی پیری کی منتقلی جلد از جلد مکمل کریں اور منتقلی ڈیڑھ گھنٹے پہلے 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 جیسٹیم بحساب 5 بوری فی ایکڑ چھٹے دیں۔

نائٹروجنی کھاد کی بقیہ مقدار دو برابر اقساط میں 20 اگست سے پہلے مکمل کر لیں۔ کھاد کا چھٹہ دیتے وقت کھیت میں پانی کی مقدار کم رکھیں۔

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 بر کی گلی سڑی کھاد زمین کی تیاری کے وقت ضرور ڈالیں۔

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 نی 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 پنیری کی کاشت جاری رکھیں۔
☆ ٹماٹر کی منظور شدہ اقسام روما، نگیز، 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 بورڈکچر یا تھائیوفینٹ میٹھائل بحساب 250 گرام 100 لٹر پانی میں ملا کر سپرے کر دیں۔

Source: zarat nama, Punjab Agriculture Department

پلاننگ اینڈ ریسرچ ڈیپارٹمنٹ

ہیڈ آفس، زرعی ترقیاتی بینک لمیٹڈ،

اسلام آباد