



AGRI. OUTLOOK

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PLANNING & RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sowing of maize crop for autumn season, harvesting/threshing of oil seeds like sunflower, linseed/castor and hoeing, thinning operations were the major field activities carried out across the country in month of June. According to National Agromet Center (NAMC), Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) standing crops including cotton, rice, sugarcane and maize are growing satisfactory across the country. Unfortunately, cotton could not meet its sowing target, set by the Federal Committee on Agriculture (FCA) due to bad policies of authorities, non-availability of high yielding varieties and high prices of inputs. Overall conditions of fruits and vegetables have been reported satisfactory in all provinces. No serious pest and disease attack were also found on crops, vegetables and fruit trees.

According to PMD, light to moderate rainfall events were occurred in upper parts of the country. While the rest of the country received light or no rainfall events comprising Gilgit Baltistan and isolated places of Sindh, Punjab and Balochistan. Maximum rain fall was occurred at Bandi Abbaspur followed by Chattar Kalas and Chaklalla Airbase Rawalpindi. Normal to slightly above normal thermal conditions were prevailed across the country. The highest maximum temperature was recorded as 46°C in Sibbi and the lowest minimum temperature was recorded as 7°C in Bagrote.

In July, slightly above normal to above rainfall may be occurred in upper half of the country due to strong invasion of monsoon currents and their interaction with westerly weather systems. While slightly below normal rainfall is expected in the upper Sindh, Southern Punjab and adjoining areas. Moreover, gusty winds and storm are also expected to be occurred in the coming days. Southern and western parts of the country comprised of Sindh and Balochistan faced drought conditions as usual. These conditions may like to be occurred in the month of July, 2021. A decreasing trend of water level was observed in Rawal Dam and Khan Pur Dam, while Terbela and Mangla dam exhibited an increasing trend of the same.

As per estimates of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), average prices of onions, tomatoes and gurr got momentum and showed a hike over the May 2021. However, prices of Chicken, Bananas, Pulse Moong, Pulse Mash, Pulse Gram and IRRI-6/9 in Sindh and Punjab have been decreased over the month of May, 2021.

During the month of May 2021, exports from Pakistan to other countries were stood at Rs. 256,115 million as compared to Rs. 339,498 million in April 2021 and imports into Pakistan were reported at Rs. 813,622 million (provisional) in May 2021 as compared to Rs. 802,443 million (provisional) in April, 2021. According to National Fertilizer Development Centre (NFDC), total fertilizer nutrient off-take during May 2021 stood at 386 thousand tonnes, which represented an increase of 123 percent over May 2020.

CURRENT CROP SITUATION

Cotton Crop

According to Pakistan Central Cotton Committee (PCCC), overall sowing position of the crop for the year 2021-22 in Punjab and Sindh is reported at 1.77 million hectares against the allocated target of 2.25 million hectares representing a decrease of 15% over the last year. This decrease was due to pessimistic policies of the authorities towards the cash crop, poor seed varieties, high prices of inputs and preference to sugarcane crop.

Punjab

Sowing in Punjab province has been reached up to 1.305 million hectares till June 03, 2021 representing 81% progress against the sowing target of 1.61 million hectares for FY 2021-22 as reported by the PCCC. Major sowing districts in Punjab which have achieved their 90% sowing targets are Sahiwal, Multan, Loadhran, Khanewal, Layyah, D.G. Khan, Rajanpur, Bahawal Pur and Bahawal Nagar. According to Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD), growth of early sown varieties has been reported satisfactory in the province.



Sindh

Sindh province has showed 72% progress after sowing cotton crop up to 0.46 million hectares against its allocated target of 0.64 million hectares for the year FY 2021-22. Main districts of Sindh which have achieved their 90% sowing targets are Umer-Kot, Mirpur Khas, Tando Muhammad Khan, Thatta/Sajawal, Shaheed Benazirabad and Tando Allah Yar. According to PMD, crop was found at boll formation stage and is growing satisfactory in the province. light pest attack was also reported from some areas.



Sowing Position of Cotton Crop 2021-22 Season				(Million Hectares)	
Province	Proposed	Area Sown		% Change over	
		2021-22	2020-21	Target	Last Year
Punjab (03.06.2021)	1.61	1.31	1.46	1.61	-11
Sindh (23.04.2021)	0.64	0.46	0.62	0.64	-25.2
Total	2.25	1.77	2.08	2.25	-15.2

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

Rice Crop

Rice is Pakistan's third major crop after wheat and cotton, in terms of area sown. About 10 percent of Pakistan's total agricultural area is under rice production during the summer or Kharif season.

Pakistan is a leading producer and exporter of Basmati and IRRI rice (white long grain rice). It ranks second among the staple food grain crops in Pakistan and exports are a major source of foreign exchange earnings.

During the month of June, 2021 transplantation of basmati rice varieties have been completed; besides transplantation of coarse 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

Spring planted Maize crop was found at maturity stage and reported satisfactory in Punjab. Sowing of Autumn Maize crop has also been reported in Punjab. While sowing of hybrid varieties have been completed; besides sowing of open pollinated varieties was also found progress 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.

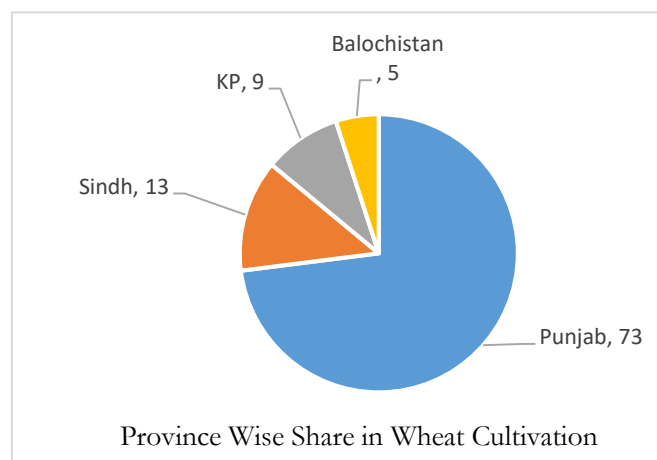
Sugarcane Crop

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 near Faisalabad and Sahiwal. 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.

Wheat Crop

Wheat is currently at marketing stage. During the year 2021, Pakistan produced about 26 Million Metric Tons (MMT) wheat on an area of 9.2 million hectares as posted by the United State Department of Agriculture (USDA) Official report in Grain and Feed Annual.

Province wise share of wheat harvested area is shown in figure. This year country produced 3% higher production than last year production of 25 MMT, mainly due to an increase in area, urea fertilizer offtake and conducive weather conditions. Harvested area was also reported an increase of 4 percent than last year. Over all fertilizer offtake registered a 17% increase over last year. Reasons behind the success of wheat production was policy decision made by GoP to encourage the plantation of rust resistant varieties. Moreover, non-conducive environment for the spread of fungus was also occurred during the January and February. No locust attack was also



reported across the country so far this year. In addition, increase in wheat support price for the Market Year (MY) 2021/22 crop to Rs. 1,800 per 40 kilograms (\$281 per metric ton) from last year's level of Rs.1,400 per 40 kilograms (\$219 per metric ton).

Oil seeds

- Harvesting/threshing of sunflower has been started in some places of Punjab and KP.
- Harvesting/threshing linseed/castor is completed in Sindh.
- Sowing of sesame has been completed in Sindh with its good germination rate. However, it was in progress in Punjab during the past month. Farmers are advised to use recommended cultivars like TH-6, TS-5, NIAB Pearl, TIL 18 and NIAB TIL 2016.

Pulses

- Moong beans and Mash beans were being grown satisfactory in the country.

Vegetables and Fruits

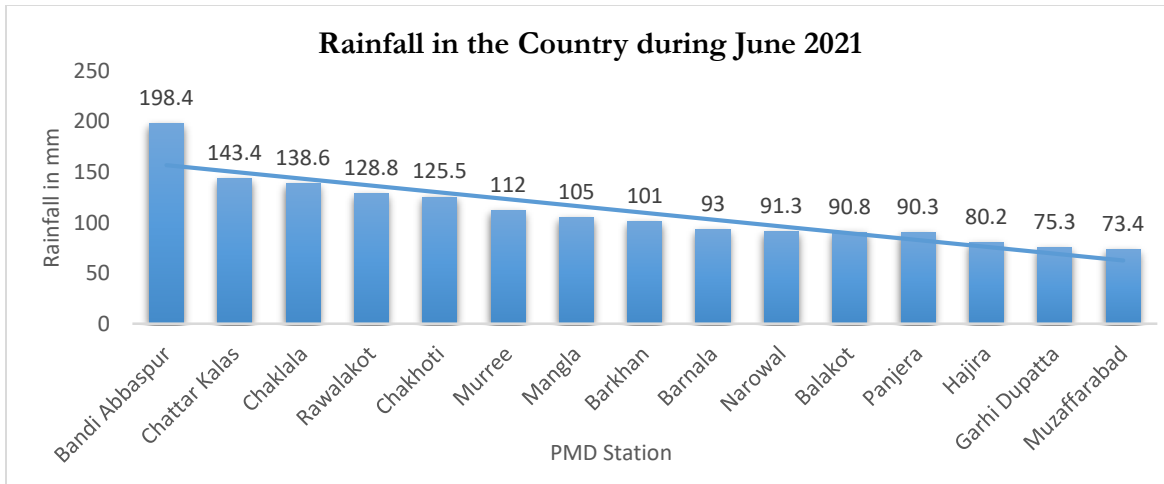
- Over all conditions of standing fruits and vegetables is reported satisfactory in the Punjab, Sindh, KP, Balochistan and Gilgit Baltistan (GB) provinces due to favorable soil and atmospheric conditions observed in the month.
- Picking of mango is going to be completed soon in Sindh with good production due to favorable weather conditions.
- Seasonal fruits have been ripened and are available in the markets of KP.
- Picking of seasonal vegetables and some fruit orchards remained in progress during the month in KP.
- Harvesting of potato crop in plain areas is completed and normal production is expected in KP and GB.
- Apple and almonds are being grown normally in Balochistan. Harvesting of musk melon has also been started in northern parts of the province.

WEATHER SUMMARY

Rainfall:

During the month of June 2021, Light to Moderate rainfall events were occurred in most of places in Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and few parts of upper Punjab and Sindh. While rest of the country received light or no-rainfall comprising Gilgit Baltistan and isolated areas in Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan.

According to PMD, highest amount of rainfall was reported as 198.4 mm in Bandi Abbaspur followed by 143.4 mm in Chattar Kalas 143.4 mm in Chaklala and lowest was reported as 73.4 mm in Muzaffarabad. The Chief amounts of monthly rainfall recorded across Pakistan during June, 2021 is shown in Diagram:



Temperature

During the month of June, 2021 normal to slightly above normal thermal conditions were prevailed across the country as reported by the PMD. Mean daily temperature remained normal to slightly above normal by 1°C in most of the agricultural plains of the country. The highest maximum temperature was recorded as 46°C in Sibbi and the lowest minimum was recorded as 7°C in Bagrote

Mean daily temperature ranged 33 to 34°C in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 30 to 34°C in the Potohar Plateau and 30 to 32°C in the remaining agricultural plains of the Punjab. In lower Sindh it reached at 34°C, in Gilgit-Baltistan region 21-23°C and observed 25°C in the high elevated agricultural plains of Balochistan represented by Quetta valley.

Relative Humidity

Mean daily Relative Humidity (R.H) observed normal to below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country during the month. Maximum value of mean Relative Humidity was observed 51% in Tandojam followed by 47% in Khanpur, and 45% in Rohri.

Weather Outlook

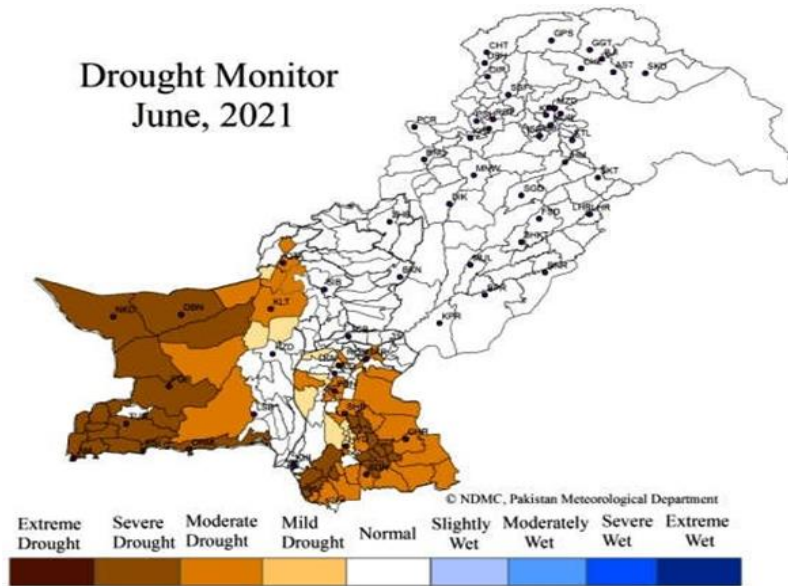
During the month of July, westerly weather system may interact with monsoon currents. This system will make normal to above rainfall in upper half of the country, while the rest of the country including upper Sindh, Southern Punjab and adjoining areas may receive light or below normal rainfall. Seasonal high summer temperatures may gradually decrease with the expected rains during the 2nd decade of the month.

Northern parts of Punjab may receive 250 mm precipitation, central Punjab may receive 200 mm and southern Punjab as well as KP around 150 mm. Sindh and Baluchistan may get significant amount of precipitation from Agrometeorological point of view during the month. However, areas adjoining the coast would experience July precipitation ranging between 100 mm and 200 mm.

DROUGHT SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

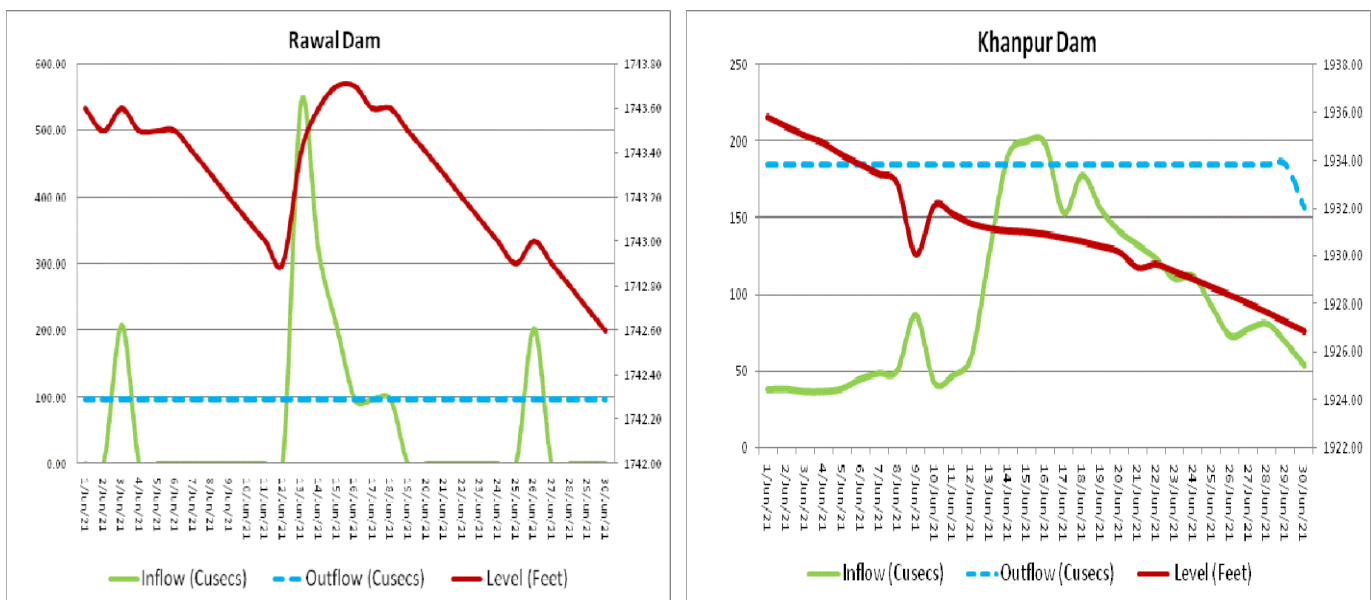
According to Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD), as usual Balochistan and Sindh faced drought conditions in the past month and remained consistent in coming days. In Balochistan, district Chagi, Kharan, Panjgor, Awaran, Washuk and Kech faced moderate while severe type of drought conditions was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

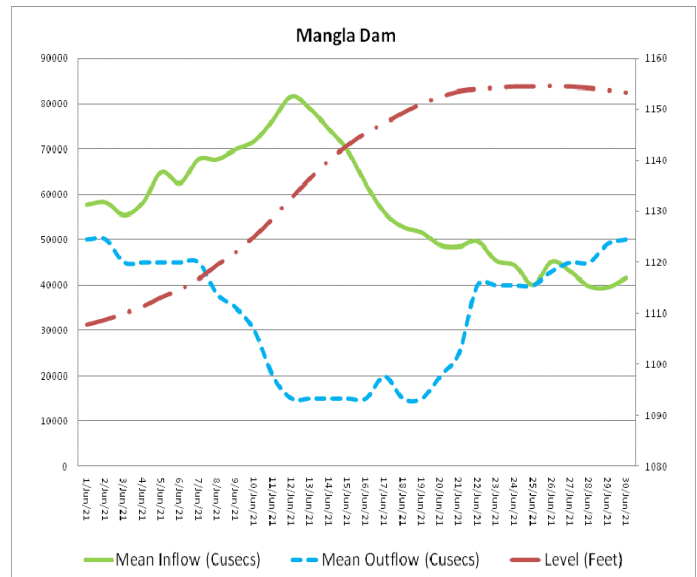
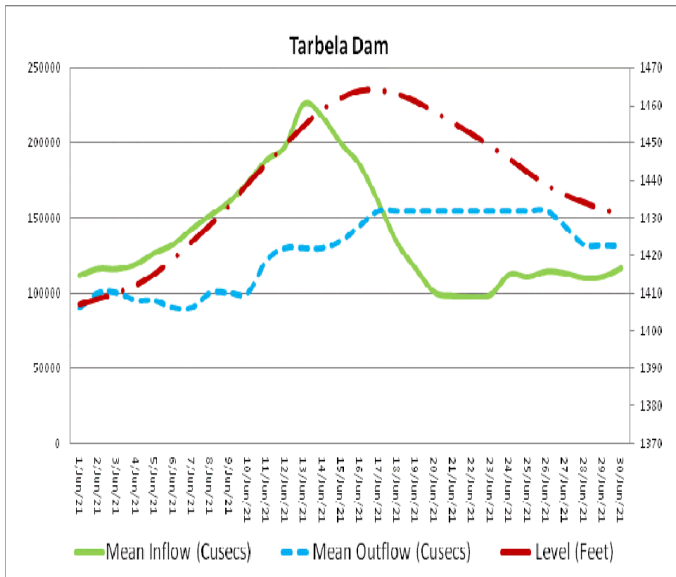
In Sindh Province, district Tharparkar, Umerkot, Mirpurkhas and Sanghar faced severe drought conditions while Badin, Thatta, Sajawal, Hyderabad, Khairpur, Larrkanna faced Moderate type of drought conditions. However, Dadu, Nawabshah, Jamshoro faced Mild Drought Conditions.



WATER AVAILABILITY/DAMS FLOW DATA

During the month of June, a decreasing trend of water level was observed in Rawal Dam and Khan Pur Dam, while Terbela and Mangla dam exhibited an increasing trend as shown in figure below:





AVERAGE PRICES OF AGRI. COMMODITIES

As per estimates of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), average prices of most of agri. commodities have been increased, like onions, tomatoes and gurr showed a remarkable increase over May, 2021 and prices of wheat flour bag, rice basmati, rice IRRI, plain bread, Beef, mutton, milk fresh, curd, eggs (hen), mustard oil, cooking oil, vegetable ghee, pulse gram, sugar refined and chilies powder also showed a notable increase over the same period of last year.

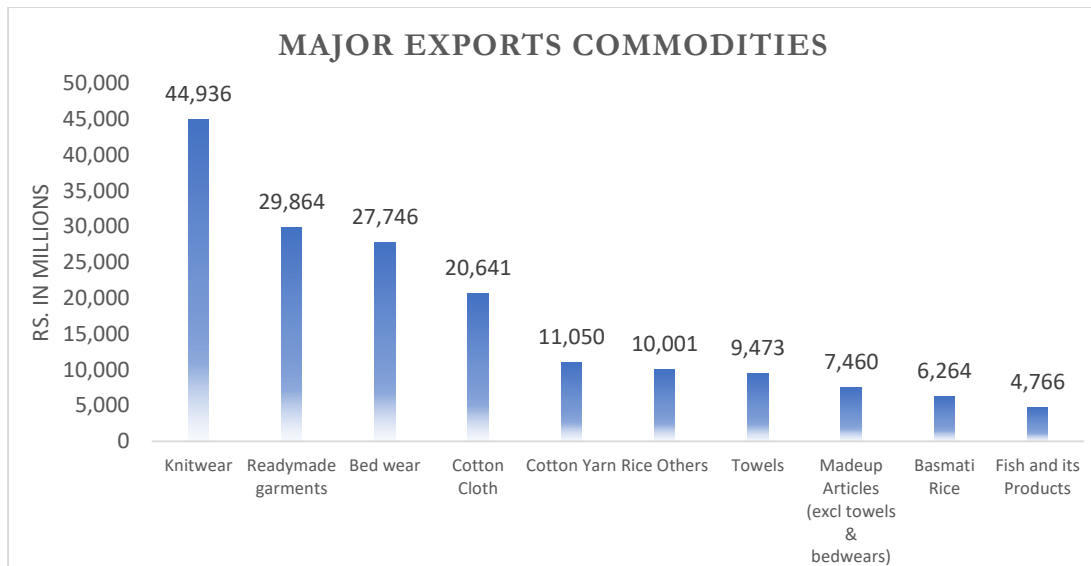
Oppositely prices of Chicken, Bananas, Pulse Moong, Pulse Mash, Pulse Gram, IRRI-6/9 (In Punjab and Sindh) have been decreased over the month of May, 2021. Similarly, prices of Pulse Masoor (Washed), Pulse Moong (Washed), potatoes, onions, tomatoes and Salt powder also decreased over the same period of last year. Detail wise prices are given below in the table:

S. No.	Description	Unit	Average Prices Jun			%change Jun 21 over	
			21-Jun	21-May	Jun-20	21-May	Jun-20
1	Wheat Flour Bag	20 Kg	1135.93	1128.69	1010.14	0.64	12.45
2	Rice Basmati Broken	1 Kg	93.13	92.68	85.04	0.49	9.51
3	Rice IRRI-6/9 (Sindh/Punjab)	1 Kg	72.35	72.79	68.09	-0.6	6.26
4	Bread plain	Each	59.24	58.29	50.16	1.63	18.1
5	Beef with Bone	1 Kg	532.67	514.55	455.05	3.52	17.06
6	Mutton	1 Kg	1102.49	1070.21	944.54	3.02	16.72
7	Chicken Farm Broiler (Live)	1 Kg	214.97	294.79	203.25	-27.08	5.77
8	Milk fresh (Un-boiled)	1 Ltr	109.96	108.07	97.28	1.75	13.03
9	Curd (Dahi) Loose	1 Kg	127.54	125.73	111.28	1.44	14.61
10	Powdered Milk NIDO 390 gm	Each	489.21	486.08	465.57	0.64	5.08
11	Eggs Hen (Farm)	1 Dozen	151.36	145.25	114.64	4.21	32.03
12	Mustard Oil	1 Kg	297.41	291.55	219.78	2.01	35.32
13	Cooking Oil DALDA or Other Similar B	Each	1547.13	1540	1278.19	0.46	21.04
14	Vegetable Ghee 2.5 kg	Each	776.01	770.98	641.62	0.65	20.95
16	Bananas (Kela) Local	1 Dozen	117.57	146	106.36	-19.47	10.54
17	Pulse Masoor (Washed)	1 Kg	159.41	156.11	160.39	2.11	-0.61
18	Pulse Moong (Washed)	1 Kg	212.61	226.86	277.32	-6.28	-23.33
19	Pulse Mash (Washed)	1 Kg	252.19	258.82	247.12	-2.56	2.05
20	Pulse Gram	1 Kg	148.31	148.54	140.41	-0.15	5.63
21	Potatoes	1 Kg	48.12	46.98	57.78	2.43	-16.72
22	Onions	1 Kg	31.59	28.71	34.99	10.03	-9.72
23	Tomatoes	1 Kg	34.55	29	35.35	19.14	-2.26
24	Sugar Refined	1 Kg	98.35	97.43	80.92	0.94	21.54
25	Gur (Average Quality)	1 Kg	133.09	128.93	122.98	3.23	8.22
26	Salt Powdered	Each	30	30	30.2	0	-0.66
27	Chilies Powder NATIONAL 200 gm	Each	380	380	214.41	0	77.23

TRADE SITUATION

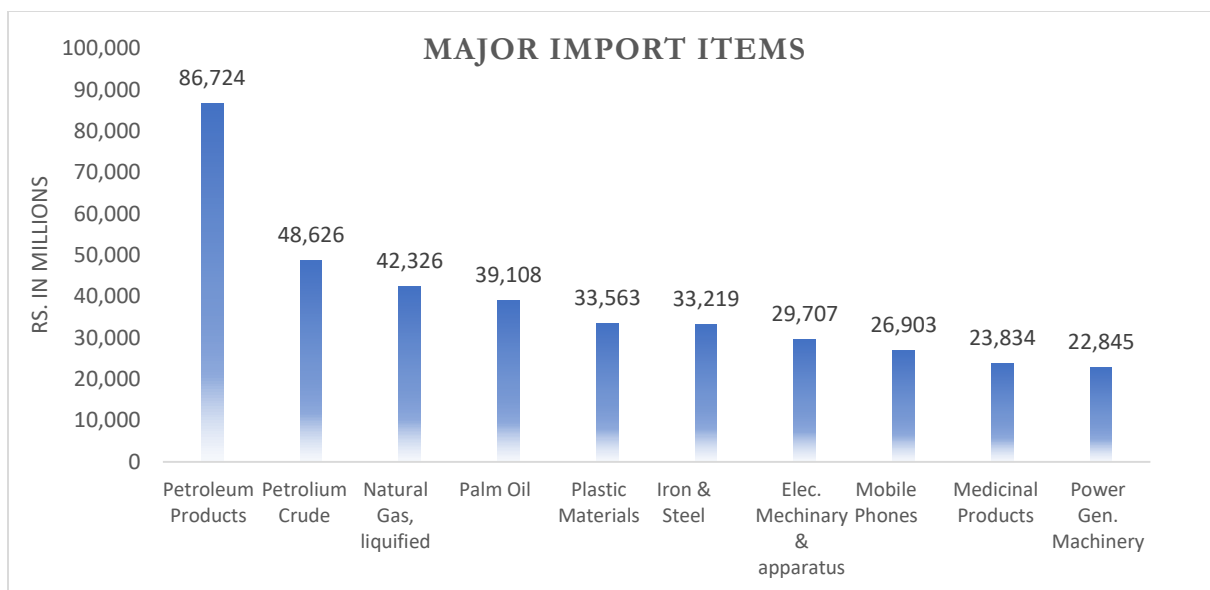
Exports:

- According to the provisional figures compiled by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, exports from Pakistan during May, 2021 amounted to Rs.256,115 million (provisional) as compared to Rs.339,498 million in April, 2021 representing a decrease of 24.56%.
- Under comparison with May 2020, these exports were at Rs. 223,512 million at that time, indicating growth of 14.59% over May 2020.
- Exports during July – May, 2020-21 was totaled at Rs. 3,615,857 million (provisional) as against Rs. 3,105,799 million during the corresponding period of last year showing an increase of 16.42%.



Imports

- Imports into Pakistan during May, 2021 were amounted to Rs. 813,622 million (provisional) as against Rs. 802,443 million (provisional) in April, 2021, showing an increase of 1.39%.
- Under comparison with May 2020, these imports were Rs. 457,399 million at that time, indicating increase of 77.88% over May 2020.
- Imports into Pakistan during July – May, 2020-21 were totaled at Rs. 7,992,202 million (provisional) as compared to Rs. 6,418,372 million during the corresponding period of last year showing an increase of 22.50%.



Balance of Trade

- Based on the provisional figures of imports and exports the balance of trade in May 2021 was (-) 557,507 million in terms of Rupees.
- The balance of trade figures cumulative from July – May ,2020-21 were (-) 4,376,345 million in terms of Rupees.

FERTILIZER OFF-TAKE SITUATION

- According to National Fertilizer Development Centre (NFDC), total fertilizer nutrient off-take during May 2021 was reported at 386 thousand tonnes, which represented an increase of 123.4 percent over May 2020.
- Nitrogen off-take was 293 thousand tons which represented an increase of 118 percent
- Phosphate offtake was 90 thousand tonnes witnessing an increase of 150 percent over May 2020.
- Potash offtake witnessed an increase of 27 per cent over May 2020.
- In product terms, urea offtake was 501 thousand tonnes, which increased by 109 percent while DAP offtake was 173 thousand tonnes, which increased by 184.7 per cent over May 2020.

Production of Fertilizers

- Production of all fertilizer products during May 2021 was about 829 thousand tonnes. Out of which, urea production was reported at 598 thousand tonnes (72 percent of total production). Other products were: Di Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) 75 thousand tonnes, Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (CAN) 67 thousand tonnes, Nitrophos 74 thousand tonnes, Single Super Phosphate (SSP) 6.7 thousand tonnes, NPK's (various grades) 8 thousand tonnes and Sulphate of Potash (SOP) 0.9 thousand tonnes. Total import supplies were 114 thousand tons comprising of 93 thousand tonnes of DAP, 7.7 thousand tons of Muriate of Potash (MOP),

3.6 thousand tonnes of SOP, 0.3 thousand tonnes of MAP and 9 thousand tonnes of Ammonium Sulphate (AS).

Prices of Fertilizer

- Prices of urea (sona) and urea (other) decreased slightly by 0.3 per cent each during May 2021 compared with previous month. Prices of NP, SSP (G), CAN and SOP increased by 1.5, 0.6, 0.4 and 1.3 per cent, respectively as compared with previous month. Price of DAP and NPK increased by 1.1 per cent each.

NEWS TRENDS

KP Government is Being Provided Subsidy to Farmers

Agriculture Department of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is providing subsidy of an amount of Rs. 1200 per bag to farmers on cultivation of newly recommended varieties of various crops like wheat, rice, sugarcane, and other crops. This was stated by the Director Agriculture Department Charsadda Ali Khan. He told that, Government has distributed 8, 637 bags of newly developed varieties of wheat among farming community. The purpose of the scheme is to raise or improve the current crop production and farming income level.

Seafood Exports Increase by 2.6% in 11 Months, 9.53% In May

According to Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), During the period of July-May 2020-21 exports of the same was recorded as \$383.088 million as compared to exports of \$373.382 million, registering growth of around 2.6%. In terms of quantity, Pakistan exported 171,206 metric tons seafood during the period under review against the exports of 161.080 metric tons last year, showing an increase of 6.29 percent.

Kissan Card: Farmers to Get Agri Inputs on Subsidized Rates

Farmers may get fertilizer, pesticides and seeds on highly subsidized rates through KISSAN CARD initiative of the Government. This was expressed by the Special Assistant to the Prime Minister on Climate Change, Malik Amin Aslam on June 18, 2021. He told that Farmers would make themselves free from the laborious multistep verification process for obtaining subsidy.

Sources:

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زرعی سفارشات برائے کسان

کپاس

☆ ان دنوں میں فصل خوب سرسبز اور ہری بھری ہوتی ہے، اس پر سفید مکھی، چست تیل اور لشکری سنڈی کا حملہ ہو سکتا ہے۔ لہذا کیڑے مار ادویات کے سپرے کرنے میں دیر مت کریں۔ ہفتے میں دو بار پیسٹ سکاؤٹنگ کریں، اگر نقصان معاشی حد تک پہنچ گیا ہے تو محکمہ زراعت کے مشورہ سے سپرے کریں۔

☆ چھدرائی کا عمل بوائی کے بعد 20 تا 25 دن کے اندر، پہلے پانی سے قبل یا خشک گوڈی کے بعد ہر حالت میں ایک ہی دفعہ مکمل کر لیں۔
☆ بی ٹی اور روایتی اقسام اگر لائینوں میں کاشت کی ہیں تو آبپاشیاں 30 تا 35 دن کے وقفہ سے موسم کی صورتحال کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے کریں۔

☆ مندرجہ ذیل گوشوارے اور زمین کی زرخیزی کو دیکھتے ہوئے کھاد کا استعمال کریں:

زمین کی نوعیت	نائٹروجن (فی کلوگرام)	فاسفورس (فی کلوگرام)	پوناش (فی کلوگرام)
مرکزی علاقہ جات			
کمزور زمین	100	40	38
درمیانی زمین	90	35	38
زرخیز زمین	80	30	38
ثانوی علاقہ جات			
کمزور زمین	90	40	30
درمیانی زمین	80	35	30
زرخیز زمین	70	30	30

دھان

☆ دھان کی فصل کو بکائی اور پتوں کے بھورے دھبے جیسی بیماریوں سے بچانے کے لیے محکمہ زراعت کے مقامی عملہ کے مشورے سے سفارش کردہ پھپھوندی کش زہر لگا کر کاشت کریں۔

☆ اگر پیری کمزور نظر آئے تو 250 گرام یوریا یا 400 کلوگرام کیلشیم امونیم نائٹریٹ فی مرلہ کے حساب سے لاب کی منتقلی سے دس دن پہلے استعمال کریں۔

☆ چاول کی اچھی پیداوار کے لیے کھیت میں پیری کو منتقل کرنے سے پہلے 10 تا 15 دن تک پانی کھڑا رکھیں اور پھر کدو کریں جبکہ پانی کی کمی کی صورت میں کدو کرنے کے لیے کھیت میں 7 دن تک پانی کھڑا کیا جائے۔

مونگ اور ماش

☆ مونگ کی کاشت کے لیے بہتر نکاس والی ریتلی میرا زمین موزوں ہے۔ جبکہ کلرراٹھی اور سیم زدہ زمین غیر موزوں ہے۔
☆ کھیلپوں 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 مونگ 2011، نیاب مونگ 2016، بہاولپور مونگ 2017، آزری مونگ 2006، نیاب مونگ 2021 اور عباس مونگ جبکہ بارانی علاقوں میں چکوال ایم 6 کاشت کریں۔

☆ اچھی پیداوار کے لیے بوقت کاشت ایک بوری ڈی اے پی اور آدھی بوری پونٹیم سلفیٹ استعمال کریں۔
☆ ماش کی اچھی پیداوار کے حصول کے لیے ماش 97، عروج 2011، این اے آرسی ماش 3، چکوال ماش اور بارانی علاقوں میں بارانی ماش کاشت کریں۔
☆ آبپاش علاقوں میں ماش کی کاشت کا موزوں ترین وقت جو الائی کا مہینہ ہے۔

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۔

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

Fauji Fertilizer Company Limited (Farmers' Advisory Service)

پلاننگ اینڈ ریسرچ ڈیپارٹمنٹ

ہیڈ آفس، زرعی ترقیاتی بینک لمیٹڈ،

اسلام آباد