

# AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Harvesting and threshing of Wheat oilseed, Gram and Lentil were in progress and better yield is expected during the season because of favorable, climatic conditions during the season. Land preparations for the cotton crop, sowing and weeds removal in summer vegetables were the major field operations in overwhelming majority areas of the country during the month.

Weather Situation reported by Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) is alarming as March 2022 was reported as 9<sup>th</sup> driest month since 1961 as it recorded 61 percent average normal rainfall and over 4°C rise in the temperatures. March 2022 rainfall/precipitation was largely below normal in overall parts of the country. The mean daily Relative Humidity (R.H) was observed mostly below normal all over the country.

As per estimates of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) during the Month of March 2022 average prices of most of the agricultural commodities were increased in the country over the month of February 2022. Conversely, notable increase in average prices of commodities like Wheat Flour Bags, Basmati Rice, Beed, Mutton, Chicken, Milk Fresh, Mustard Oil, Cooking oil, and Ghee was observed in March. Remarkable decrease in average prices of Hen Eggs. Decrease in the prices of Pulse Masoor, Pulse Moong, Pulse Mash, Pulse Gram, Potatoes, Tomatoes, Chillie Powder and Garlic.

According to Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, exports from Pakistan during February, 2022 amounted to Rs.497,602 million (provisional) as against Rs.460,856 million in January, 2022 and Rs.329,033 million during February, 2021 showing an increase of 7.97% over January, 2022 and of 51.23% over February, 2021.

According to the National Fertilizer Development Center (NDFC) Total nutrient off take during February 2022 was about 334 thousand tonnes, showing an increase of 7.7 per cent over February 2021. Production of all fertilizer products during February 2022 was 743 thousand tonnes. Total imported supplies were 67 thousand tonnes.



## CURRENT CROP SITUATION

### 1. Wheat Crop

In Punjab, Wheat Crop is near to its maturity in overwhelming areas of the province. Wheat crop is reported satisfactory in Arid, Semi Arid and irrigated areas. The crop is reported at full maturity stage in most of the agricultural plains of the province at the end of this month. Harvesting of the crop has been done in lower areas of the province at the end of this month.

In Sindh Province Harvesting of wheat crop is almost completed throughout the province. Good yield is expected. In KPK Overall growth and development of wheat crop in the province is reported satisfactory. The crop is growing at maturity stage in the upper parts of province while harvested in lower parts. In Baluchistan condition of standing wheat crops has been reported satisfactory.

### 2. Cotton

Land preparation/sowing of cotton crop have been started in Sindh Province. In Punjab Province a cotton seed has been arrived at Seed Dealers and Punjab Seed Corporation. Lists of recommended varieties have been published by Directorate of Agricultural Information Punjab. Recommended seed varieties of cotton crop are MNH 1016, MNH 1020, MNH 1026, MNH 20 35, FH 490, BS 20, CIM 663, Nayab 1011, CIM 343, ICI 2424, IUB 222, FH 142, MNH 886, CIM 600, Nayab 876, Nayab 878 and Nayab 1048 and farming communities are advised to cultivate the recommended varieties suitable to their area of cultivation.

*Source: Pakistan Cotton Central Committee  
Directorate of Agricultural information Punjab, Sindh, KP  
Department of Agricultural Extension Balochistan*

### 3. Oilseed & Lentil

In Punjab, Harvesting of oilseed crop and green gram has been started. No pest attack and disease on the crop has been reported. Growth of gram has also been reported satisfactory. Harvesting and threshing of oilseed, Gram and Lentil is also in progress and better yield is expected during the season. In Sindh, Castor oil is growing satisfactory and its picking is in progress. Threshing of linseed has been reported in progress. Sunflower is growing well and is reported at flowering stage. Agricultural Extension department in Sindh, Punjab and KP advised the farmers to do pest scouting of the insects and pests attack on Moong Bean crop i.e. Cut Worm, Army Worm, and Grasshopper and spray recommended doses of insecticides and pesticides.

### 4. Horticulture

- In Punjab, Growth of seasonal vegetables is reported satisfactory. Growth of fruit orchards including mangos is reported satisfactory. Mango orchards are reported mostly at fruit formation stage.



- In Sindh, Growth of summer vegetables is reported satisfactory and their picking is in full swing. Mangoes are growing at full fruit formation stage. However gusty wind reported in the last days of this month have damaged the orchards to some extent.
- In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Growth of summer vegetables is reported satisfactory and their picking is in full swing. Mangoes are growing at full fruit formation stage
- In Balochistan, Growth of summer vegetables is reported satisfactory. Mangoes are growing at full fruit formation stage in District Sibi, Nasirabad, Dera Bughti, Jafferabad, Lesbela and Turbat. However gusty wind reported in the last days of this month have damaged the orchards to some extent.

Source: <http://namc.pmd.gov.pk/>

## WEATHER SITUATION

### Rainfall/Precipitation:

Previous month of March 2022 was ranked 9th driest and hottest month since 1961 as it recorded 62 per cent below average normal rainfall and over 4°C higher temperatures. March 2022 rainfall was largely below normal over all parts of the country with Balochistan (-66pc), Sindh (-65pc), Punjab (-65pc), KP (-66pc) and AJK (-48pc) all experienced extreme deficient rainfall, reported by MET Department.

The data revealed that during March 2022, only a couple of light rainfall events were experienced across the country. March 2022 rainfall was 62pc below average for Pakistan as a whole and ranked ninth driest March on record for the country during 1961-2022. The highest amount of rainfall was reported 125 mm at Kakul followed by 114mm at Muzaffarabad, 73mm at Dir, 72 mm at Balakot, 67 mm at Garhi Dupatta, and 68 mm at Murree.

Numbers of rainy days recorded in the country ranged from 1 to 10 days. The maximum number of rainy days in the country was observed 10 days at Kakul followed by 6 days at Islamabad, Murree, Garhi Dupatta and Rawalakot each and 4 days at Balakot and Jacobabad each.

### Chief amounts of monthly rainfall recorded across Pakistan during March, 2022.

S. No.	Stations	Rainfall (mm)	S. No.	Stations	Rainfall (mm)
1	Ghalanai (KP)	163.2	11	Kalam	70.0
2	Kakul	125.3	12	Garhi Dupatta	69.4
3	Muzaffarabad City	114.0	13	Murree	68.0
4	Chattar Kalas (AJK)	101.3	14	Deolian (AJK)	63.7
5	Chakothei (AJK)	98.8	15	Babusar	61.6
6	Rawalakot	95.1	16	Chaklala Airbase	59.5
7	Haraman (AJK)	94.8	17	Astore	58.9
8	Dhulli (AJK)	87.6	18	Tirah (KP)	58.0
9	Dir	73.0	19	Bandi Abbaspur (AJK)	53.7
10	Balakot	72.2	20	Parachinar	53.0



## Relative Humidity

The mean daily Relative Humidity (R.H) was observed mostly below normal all over the country. Maximum value of mean Relative humidity was observed 59% at Sargodha, followed by 48% at Rawalpindi and Jehlum, 45% at Lahore. The minimum value was observed 31% at Gilgit and Quetta. From overall analysis, it is evident that although below normal rains were received. Generally weather conditions remained unfavorable during the month in most of the agricultural plains of the country, resulting in early maturity of wheat crop.

## Temperature Regime during March, 2022

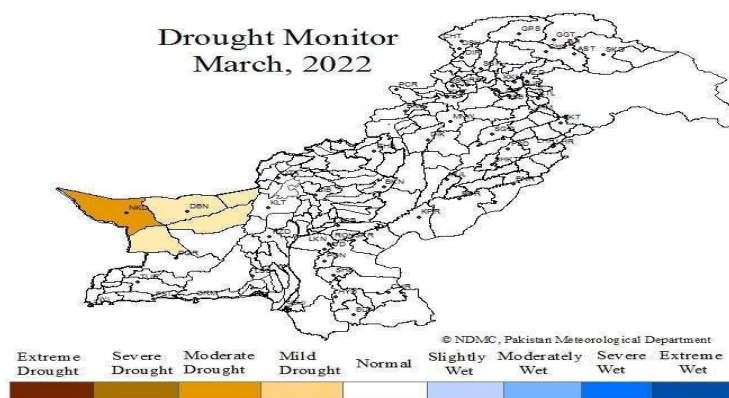
Temperature plays vital role in the growth and development of crops. Thermal regime remained too much above normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country during the month. Mean daily temperature remained above normal (by 3-4°C) in most of the agricultural plains of the country but it reached to 6-7°C in some areas. Mean daily temperature ranged 23 – 25°C in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 22 to 24°C in Potohar plateau, in remaining parts of Punjab it ranged 25-26°C, in Sindh it reached to 27°C, in Gilgit Baltistan region it ranged 9 to 15°C and was observed 15°C in the high elevated agricultural plains of Baluchistan represented by Quetta valley.

## Weather Prediction during April 2022

The northern parts of the country will be mainly influenced by these weather systems and frequency of precipitation days would be greater in these areas as compared to other parts of the country. Some precipitation associated with thunderstorm/hailstorm is also expected due to local weather developments in the northern parts. However, due to increased solar heating, mesoscale convective activity dominates over the plains and mountainous areas. As a result, sometimes heavy downpour associated with hailstorm and thunderstorm occurs with localized characteristics. Occasional dust storm or gusty winds are the common features of April.

## DROUGHT SITUATION

Spatial drought analysis shows that in Balochistan, Taftan, Dalbandin, Naushki, Mashkhel and Kharan areas are facing Mild to moderate drought conditions, while rest of the country is showing normal conditions.

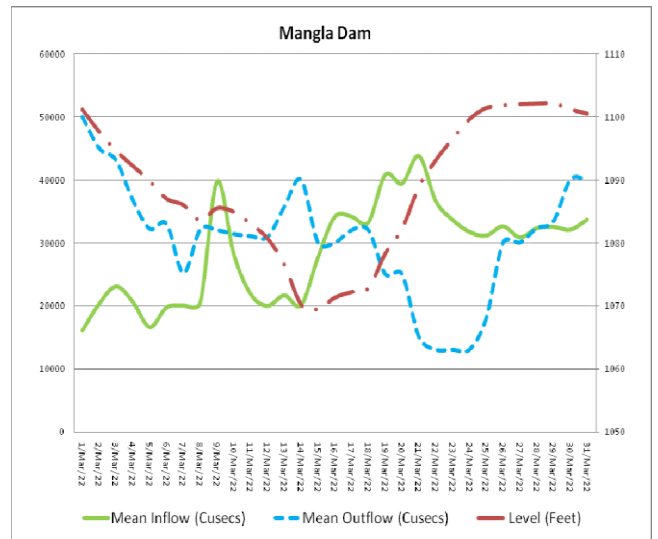
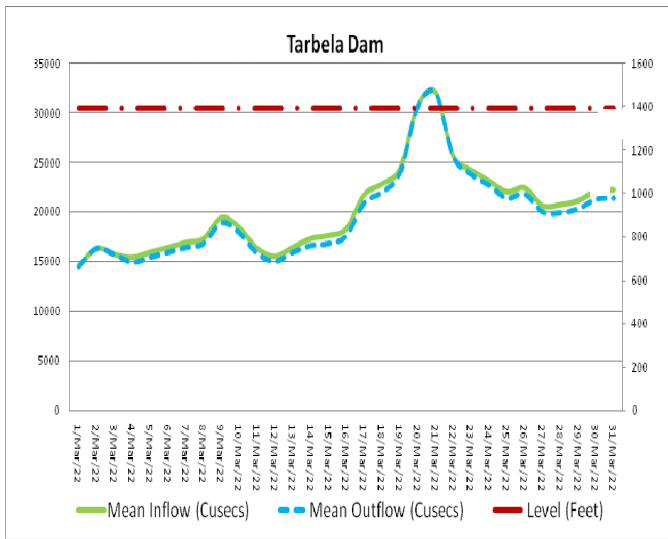
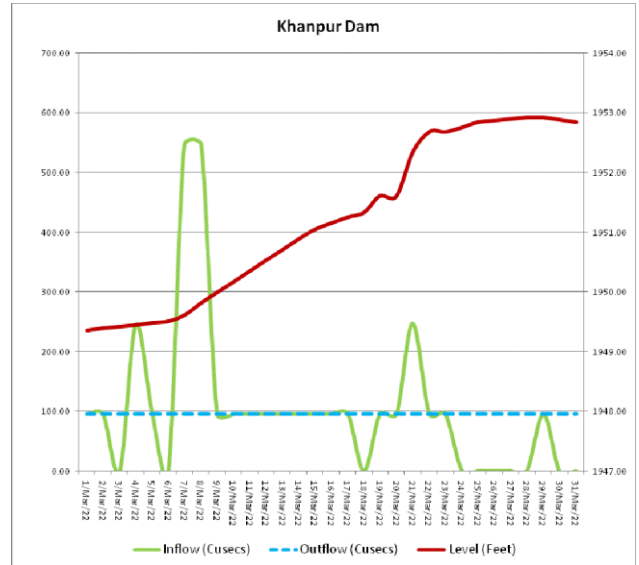
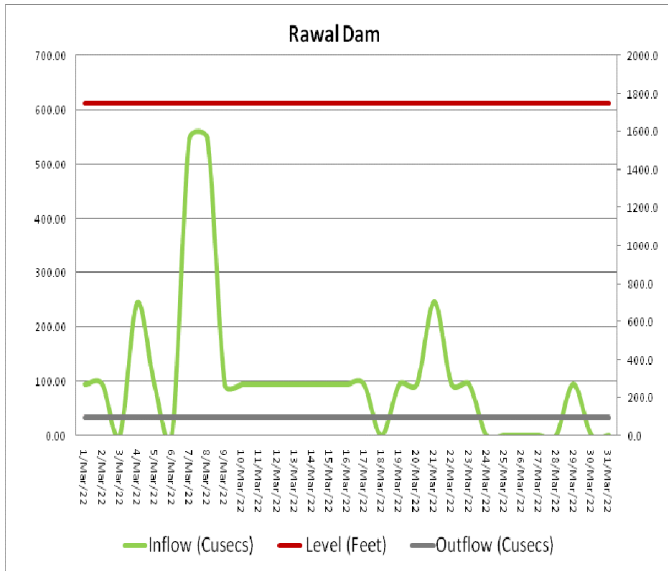


Source: <http://www.ndmc.pmd.gov.pk/>



## WATER AVAILABILITY/DAMS FLOW DATA:

During the month of March 2022, water inflow, outflow and levels of Rawal, Khanpur, Tarbela and Mangla dams are shown in Figs. 8 & 9. Levels in Tarbela and Rawal dams are at the lowest due to the less rainfall in water catchment areas.



Source: <http://www.ndmc.pmd.gov.pk/>





## AVERAGE PRICES OF AGRI. COMMODITIES

During the Month of March 2022 average prices of most of agri. commodities were increased in the country over the month of February 2022. A brief summary of increase/ decrease in average prices of commodities are given below:

- Remarkable decrease in average prices of Hen Eggs by PBS over the month of February 2022: besides prices of Pulse Masoor, Pulse Moong, Pulse Mash, Pulse Gram, Potatoes, Tomatoes, Chillie Powder and Garlic
- Conversely, notable increase in average prices of commodities like Wheat Flour Bags, Basmati Rice, Beed, Mutton, Chicken, Milk Fresh, Mustard Oil, Cooking oil, and Ghee was observed in March by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

S.No.	Description	Unit	Average Prices			%change Mar 22 over	
			22-Mar	22-Feb	21-Mar	22-Feb	21-Mar
1	Wheat Flour Bag	20 Kg	1167.44	1167.19	957.89	0.02	21.88
2	Rice Basmati	1 Kg	103	101.96	91.95	1.02	12.02
3	Rice IRRI	1 Kg	75.58	75.05	73.28	0.71	3.14
4	Bread plain (Small Size)	Each	65.08	65.08	55.77	0	16.69
5	Beef with Bone (Average Quality)	1 Kg	599.81	593.5	479.47	1.06	25.1
6	Mutton (Average Quality)	1 Kg	1226.69	1206.6	1004.5	1.67	22.12
7	Chicken Farm Broiler	1 Kg	287.58	222.37	254.33	29.32	13.07
8	Milk fresh (Un-boiled)	1 Ltr	116.63	115.6	106.9	0.89	9.1
9	Curd (Dahi) Loose	1 Kg	134.37	133.4	123.63	0.73	8.69
10	Powdered Milk NIDO 390 gm	Each	519.91	508.47	482.59	2.25	7.73
11	Eggs Hen (Farm)	1 Dozen	135.57	157.39	165.19	-13.86	-17.93
12	Mustard Oil (Average Quality)	1 Kg	438.75	403.03	279.22	8.86	57.13
13	Cooking Oil DALDA	Each	2258.19	2109.06	1500.23	7.07	50.52
14	Vegetable Ghee DALDA/HABIB 2.5 k	Each	1137.54	1031.87	758.44	10.24	49.98
15	Vegetable Ghee DALDA/HABIB	Each	451.17	406.09	297.53	11.1	51.64
16	Bananas (Kela) Local	1 Dozen	110.62	90.82	94.35	21.8	17.24
17	Pulse Masoor (Washed)	1 Kg	214.53	214.81	157.37	-0.13	36.32
18	Pulse Moong (Washed)	1 Kg	166.09	168.63	236.35	-1.51	-29.73
19	Pulse Mash (Washed)	1 Kg	269.54	271.47	263.94	-0.71	2.12
20	Pulse Gram	1 Kg	165.45	165.83	152.99	-0.23	8.14
21	Potatoes	1 Kg	36.63	36.8	39.29	-0.46	-6.77
22	Onions	1 Kg	40.19	36.35	36.28	10.56	10.78
23	Tomatoes	1 Kg	85.58	136.71	36.12	-37.4	136.93
24	Sugar Refined	1 Kg	87.62	89.28	98.12	-1.86	-10.7
25	Gur (Average Quality)	1 Kg	134.69	138.09	127.25	-2.46	5.85
26	Salt Powdered	Each	33.94	33.6	30	1.01	13.13
27	Chilies Powder 200 gm	Each	237.73	246.49	376.6	-3.55	-36.87
28	Garlic (Lehsun)	1 Kg	335.75	361.81	207.35	-7.2	61.92

Increase 

Decrease 

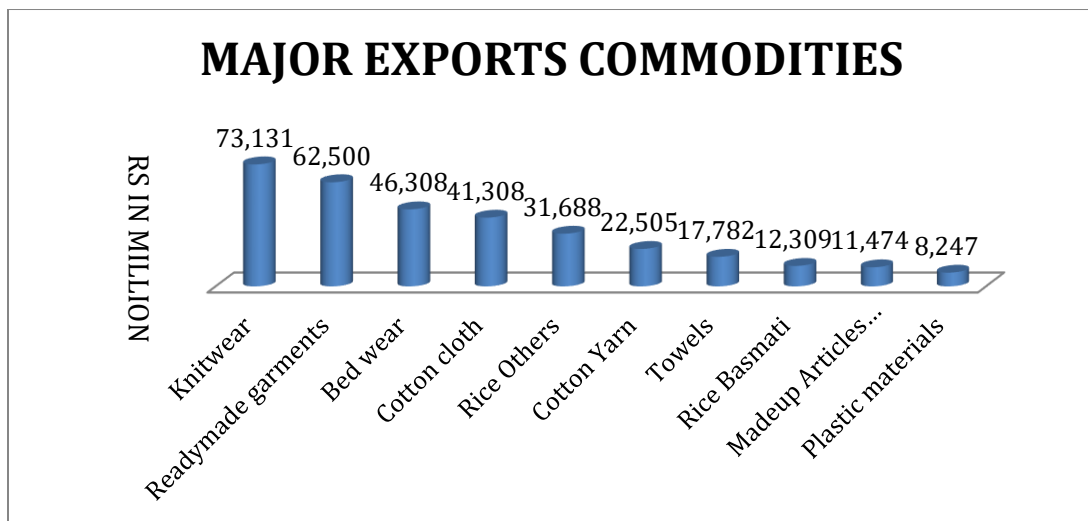




## TRADE SITUATION

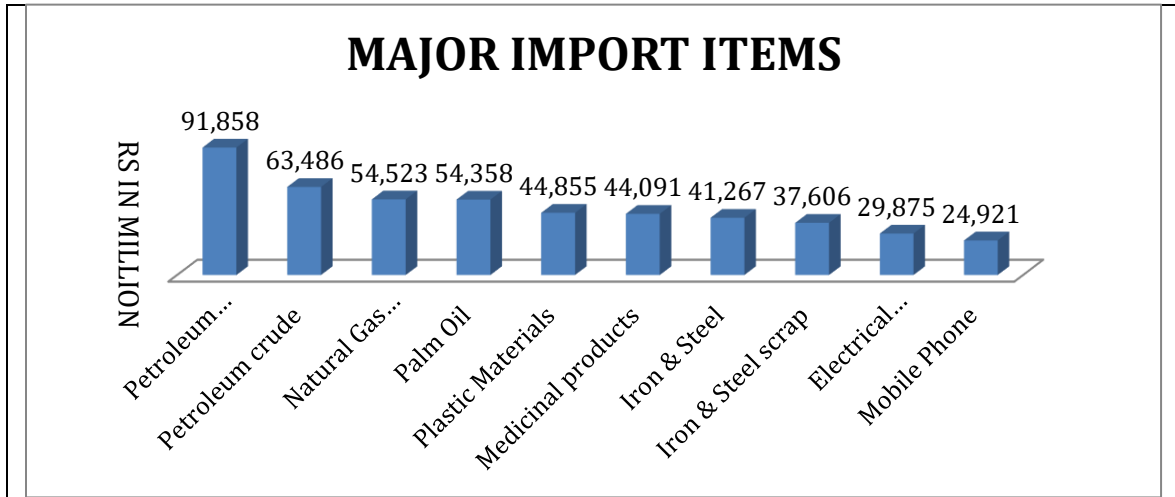
### Exports:

- According to the provisional figures compiled by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, exports from Pakistan during February, 2022 amounted to Rs.497,602 million (provisional) as against Rs.460,856 million in January, 2022 and Rs.329,033 million during February, 2021 showing an increase of 7.97% over January, 2022 and of 51.23% over February, 2021.
- In terms of US dollars the exports in February, 2022 were \$ 2,820 million (provisional) as compared to \$ 2,614 million in January, 2022 showing an increase of 7.88% and by 36.36% as compared to \$ 2,068 million in February, 2021.
- Exports during July – February, 2021 - 2022 totaled Rs. 3,520,242 million (provisional) as against Rs. 2,651,319 million during the corresponding period of last year showing an increase of 32.77%.



### Imports

- Imports into Pakistan during February, 2022 amounted to Rs. 1,042,396 million (provisional) as against Rs. 1,064,154 million in January, 2022 and Rs. 732,174 million during February, 2021 showing a decrease of 04% over January, 2021 but an increase of 42.37% over February, 2021.
- In terms of US dollars the imports in February, 2022 were \$ 5,907 million (provisional) as compared to \$ 6,036 million in January, 2022 showing a decrease of 2.14% but increased by 28.39% as compared to \$ 4,601 million in February, 2021.
- Imports during July – February, 2021- 2022 totaled Rs. 8,981,762 million (provisional) as against Rs. 5,497,536 million during the corresponding period of last year showing an increase of 63.38%.
- In terms of US dollars the imports during July – February, 2021 - 2022 totaled \$ 52,505 million (provisional) as against \$ 33,858 million during the corresponding period of last year showing an increase of 55.07%



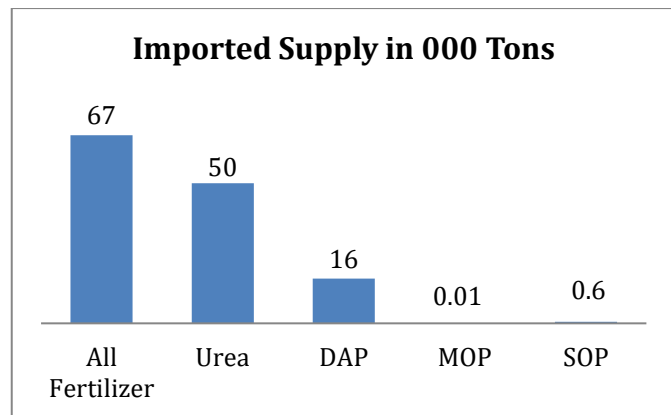
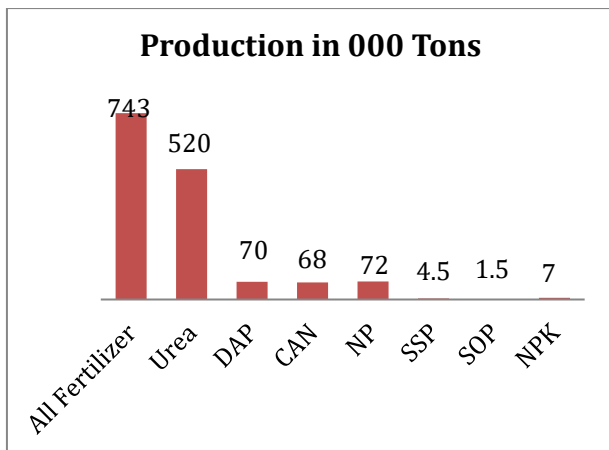
Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

### FERTILIZER OFFTAKE SITUATION

- ❖ Total nutrient off take during February 2022 was about 334 thousand tonnes, showing an increase of 7.7 per cent over February 2021.
- ❖ Phosphate and potash off take decreased by 29.7 and 29.0 per cent
- ❖ Nitrogen off take increased by 18 per cent
- ❖ Urea off take during February, 2022 was 527 thousand tonnes, which increased by 29.7 per cent as compared to February 2021.
- ❖ DAP off take was 55 thousand tonnes, which decreased by 37.9 per cent over February 2021. This decrease in DAP off take is due to high prices of DAP in international and accordingly in domestic market.

### FERTILIZER PRODUCTION AND IMPORTED SUPPLIES:

Production of all fertilizer products during February 2022 was 743 thousand tonnes. Out of this, urea production was 520 thousand tonnes reported by the National Fertilizer Development Center (NFDC) respectively. Total imported supplies were 67 thousand Tons.





## NEWS TRENDS

### Spices' Exports Increase 20.78% to \$74.946m in 8 Months

The exports of spices from the country witnessed an increase of 20.78 percent during the first eight months of financial year (2021-22) as compared to the corresponding period of last year. Pakistan exported spices worth US \$74.946 million during July-February (2021-22) as compared to the exports of US \$62.052 million during July-February (2020-21), showing growth of 20.78 percent, according to the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS).

### Maize Cultivation Targets for 2022-23 Fixed At 1.330 Mln Hectares

Maize crop will be cultivated over 1.330 million hectares of land across the country during current Kharif season (2022-23) in order to fulfill the domestic requirements of maize as well as for exporting. The crop output targets for the period under review has fixed at 7.197 million tons as compared the production of 9.709 million tons, said an official in the Ministry of National Food Security and Research.

### Oil Seeds' Output Witnesses Encouraging Growth

Owing to incentives introduced by the government for enhancing area under oil seeds cultivation, local output of oil seed crops including canola, sunflower and mustard during current season (2021-22) witnessed encouraging growth as compared the production of same period last year. Meanwhile, area under oil seed cultivation also increased as farmers preferred to cultivate oil seeds on maximum area to achieve benefits of the incentives and enhancing their farm income as well as profit maximization, said an official in the Ministry of National food Security and Research.

During crop season 2021-22, canola seeds were cultivated over 50.03 thousand hectares as against the set targets of 35.44 thousand hectares, showing tremendous increase in area as well as output. According the provisional figures compiled by crop reporting services of the provincial governments, the local output of canola during the period under review was recorded at 79.06 thousand tons as against the set targets of 52.23 thousand tons.

During the period under review, rapeseed or mustard cultivated over 280 thousand hectares as against the set targets of 265 thousand hectares, where as its output was recorded at 377 thousand tons as compared the targets of 280 thousand tons. The sunflower season was in progress in Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan therefore, the estimated of these provinces were provisional whereas the estimate of sunflower of Sindh province is final, adding that during 2021-22 the market prices of canola range from R5,600 to 5,700 per 40kg and 5,700 per 40kg for sunflower crop produced.

#### Sources:

<http://www.parc.gov.pk/index.php/en/>

<https://www.urdupoint.com/en/news/agriculture.html>

<http://dai.agripunjab.gov.pk/>

[www.pmd.org.pk](http://www.pmd.org.pk)

[www.pccc.gov.pk](http://www.pccc.gov.pk)

<http://www.nfdc.gov.pk/>



## زرعی سفارشات برائے کسان

### گندم

☆ گندم کی فصل آخری مرحلے میں داخل ہو چکی ہے۔ اس لیے فصل بروقت سنبھال کے لیے کٹائی و گہائی سے پہلے ہی مزدوروں، ریپر تھریشر، ٹریکٹر، ترپال یا پلاسٹک، چادر اور کمبائن ہارویسٹر کا انتظام کر لیں۔

☆ اگر فصل کی برداشت کمبائن ہارویسٹر سے کرنی ہو تو توڑی بھوسہ کی سنبھال کے لیے مشین (Wheat Strow Chopper) کا بھی استعمال کیا جاسکتا ہے۔

☆ بارش ہونے کی صورت میں کٹائی روک دیں اور اس وقت تک دوبارہ شروع نہ کریں جب تک موسم بہتر نہ ہو جائے۔ کٹائی کے بعد بھریاں قدرے چھوٹی باندھیں اور سٹوں کا رخ ایک ہی طرف رکھیں۔ کھیاں چھوٹے رکھیں اور اونچے کھتیوں میں لگائیں اور کھایانوں کے ارد گرد کھائی ضرور بنائی جائے۔

☆ گندم کی پختی فصل کو آخری آبپاشی موسم اور پانی کی ضرورت کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے 10 اپریل تک مکمل کر لیں۔

☆ گندم کی برداشت کے بعد اگلی فصل کاشت کرنے سے پہلے زمین کو لیزر لینڈ لیولر سے ضرور ہموار کریں۔

### کپاس

فصل کی کاشت کے لیے محکمہ زراعت کی مندرجہ ذیل سفارش کردہ اقسام اپنے علاقے کی زمین کی قسم، پانی کی دستیابی کے مطابق کاشت کریں۔

**بی بی اقسام:** کپاس کی بی بی اقسام آئی یو بی 13 ایف ایچ 142، ایم این ایچ 886، نیاب 878، بی ایس 15 اور

**ان بی بی اقسام:** نیاب کرن

☆ بی بی اقسام کے ساتھ کم از کم 10 سے 20 فیصد رقبہ نان بی بی اقسام کا بھی کاشت کریں تاکہ حملہ آور سنڈیوں میں بی بی اقسام کے خلاف قوت مدافعت پیدا نہ ہو سکے۔ کپاس کی کاشت یکم اپریل تا 31 مئی تک مکمل کریں۔

☆ اگر بیج کا آگاہ 75 فیصد یا زیادہ ہو تو شرح بیج براتر 6 اور بردار کلگرام اگر بیج کا آگاہ 60 فیصد تک ہو تو شرح بیج براتر 8 اور بردار 10 کلگرام فی ایکڑ استعمال کریں۔

☆ بوائی سے پہلے بیج کو مناسب کیڑے مارز ہر لگانا بہت ضروری ہے جس سے فصل ابتدا میں تقریباً ایک ماہ تک رس چوسنے والے کیڑوں خاص طور پر سفید مکھی سے محفوظ رہتی ہے۔

☆ ڈرل سے کاشتہ فصل کے لیے پہلی آبپاشی بوائی کے 30 تا 35 دن بعد اور بقیہ 12 تا 15 دن کے وقفے سے کریں جبکہ پیٹریوں پر کاشتہ فصل کے لیے بوائی کے بعد پہلا پانی 3 تا 4 دن دوسرا تیسرا اور چوتھا پانی 6 تا 9 دن کے وقفے سے اور بقیہ پانی 15 تا دن کے وقفے سے

ضرورت کے مطابق لگائیں۔

☆ پودوں کی مطلوبہ تعداد برقرار رکھنے کے لیے ضرورت سے زائد پودے چھدرائی کر کے نکال دیں۔ چھدرائی کا عمل یوآئی سے 20 تا 25 دن اندر یا پہلے پانی سے پہلے یا خشک گوڈی کے بعد ہر حالت میں ایک ہی دفعہ مکمل کیا جائے۔ یکم 30 اپریل تک کاشتہ فصل کے لیے 17500 یکم مئی تا 31 مئی تک کاشتہ فصل کے لیے 23000 سے 35000 پودے فی ایکڑ رکھیں۔

☆ کھادوں کا استعمال زمین کے تجزیہ کی بنیاد پر کریں تاہم اوسط زمین میں بی ٹی اقسام کے لیے مرکزی علاقوں میں 35، 90 اور 38 جبکہ ثانوی علاقوں میں 38، 80 اور 30 بالترتیب نائٹروجن فاسفورس اور پوٹاش کلوگرام فی ایکڑ استعمال کریں۔

☆ گوڈی کریں آخری گوڈی کرتے وقت پودوں کے ساتھ مٹی چڑھادیں۔

### موگ پھلی

☆ موگ پھلی کی کاشت کے لیے زمین کی تیاری جاری رکھیں۔ موگ پھلی کی کاشت کے لیے ریبتلی ریبتلی میرا یا ہلکی میرا زمین موزوں ہے۔

☆ موگ پھلی کی اقسام باری 2011 پوٹھو بار باری 2016 این اے آر سی 2019 فخر چکوال اور انک 2019 کاشت کریں۔

☆ این اے آر سی 2019 کے سوا باقی اقسام کے لیے شرح بیج 70 کلوگرام پھلیاں یا 40 کلوگرام گریاں فی ایکڑ یعنی 5 کلوگرام گریاں فی کنال جبکہ این اے آر سی 2019 کیلئے 35 کلوگرام گریاں فی ایکڑ رکھیں۔

☆ موگ پھلی کے لیے موزوں ترین وقت کاشت آخر مارچ سے لے کر آخر اپریل تک ہے۔ موگ پھلی کے بیج کے اگاؤ کے لیے 25 درجہ سینٹی گریڈ سے زیادہ درجہ حرارت درکار ہوتا ہے۔

☆ لیکن وترکی کمی کے پیش نظر اسے وسط مارچ سے 31 مئی تک کامیابی سے کاشت کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ این اے آر سی 2019 انک 2019 اور پوٹھو بار کے لیے موزوں وقت کاشت 15 مارچ تا 30 اپریل اور باری 2011 فخر چکوال اور باری 2016 کے لیے 15 مارچ تا 31 مئی ہے۔

### سبزیات و باغات

☆ اپریل کے شروع میں بھی بھنڈی توری ٹینڈا ہلدی اور کرلیا کی کاشت جاری رکھیں۔

☆ جڑی بوٹیوں کا تدارک کریں۔ اپریل میں نائٹروجن کھاد کی دوسری قسط پھل کے مکمل ہونے پر ڈالیں۔

☆ نائٹروجن کھاد کی دوسری قسط ڈالنے کے لیے 10 سال سے زائد پودوں کو یوریا بحساب 2 کلوگرام یا امونیم سلفیٹ بحساب 4.5 کلوگرام فی پوڈا ڈالیں۔

Source: Zarat Nama, Directorate of Agricultural Information

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پلاننگ اینڈ ریسرچ ڈیپارٹمنٹ

زرعی ترقیاتی بینک لمیٹڈ

ہیڈ آفس، اسلام آباد