

# AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Harvesting and threshing of oilseed and Lentil is in progress and better yield is expected due to favorable weather conditions during the season in Punjab Province. In Sindh, Rabi crops like castor oil, linseed and safflower has been completed and good yield is expected. The sunflower is reported at maturity stage and its growth is satisfactory. Rice Nursery Plantation is at full swing. In Punjab, sowing of cotton crop is at full swing. In Sindh Cotton crop cultivation has also been completed. Spring sugarcane crop was found satisfactory in the country and is reported at tillering stage. Spring planted Maize crop was found at vegetative stage. Mango Crop is most affected with the heat waves it has been predicted that Mango crop yield will decline up to 60% because of this climatic disaster. Growth of seasonal vegetables is reported satisfactory and picking of early grown varieties is in progress.

Weather situation reported by Pakistan Metrological Department (PMD) Light to moderate rainfall was reported from most of the places in the north Pakistan including Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Azad Jammu and Kashmir. The mean daily Relative Humidity (R.H) observed normal to below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country during the current month. The weather outlook for the month of June 2022 shows that above normal precipitation is predicted over most parts of the country. Pre-Monsoon rains are expected to start from third week of June.

As per estimate of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) during the month of May 2022, Inflation rate continued to march upwards, as the Consumer Price Index (CPI)-based reading clocked in at 13.8% on a year-on-year basis in May 2022. Average prices of most of agri. Commodities like Onions Chicken, Eggs, Wheat flour, Gram Whole, Pulse Masoor, Meat, and Pulse Moong increased in the country over the month.

According to Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), exports from Pakistan during April, 2022 amounted to Rs.534,514 million (provisional) as against Rs.498,845 million in March, 2022. Imports into Pakistan during April, 2022 amounted to Rs.1,232,104 million (provisional) as against Rs.1,150,786 million in March, 2022 and Rs.802,443 million during April, 2021 showing an increase of 7.07% over March, 2021 and of 53.54% over April, 2021.

As reported by National Fertilizer Development Center (NDFC) total fertilizer production during March, 2022 was about 843 during April 2022 was about 822 thousand tonnes. Imported Fertilizer supplies were around 71 thousand tonnes during the month. Total nutrient offtake during April, 2022 was about 322 thousand tonnes, which was 34.5 per cent more than April, 2021. Nitrogen and phosphate offtake increased by 34.7 and 42.2 per cent respectively over April 2021. Potash offtake decreased by 44 per cent. Urea offtake was 459 thousand tonnes; which recorded an increase of 48.4 per cent when compared with same timeframe of last year.



## CURRENT CROP SITUATION

### 1. Oilseed Gram, and Lentils:

Harvesting and threshing of oilseed and Lentil is in progress and better yield is expected due to favorable weather conditions during the season in Punjab Province. In Sindh, Rabi crops like castor oil, linseed and safflower has been completed and good yield is expected. The sunflower is reported at maturity stage and its growth is satisfactory. In Irrigated parts of KPK good yield of oil seed crops is expected because of favorable weather conditions. Sowing of sesame has been started in Punjab province. TH-6, TS-5, NIAB PERL, TILL 18 and NIAB TILL 2016 are included in recommended cultivars. Plantation of Groundnut has been started in Punjab. Farmers are preparing land for Moong Crop in Punjab and Sindh. In Balochistan oilseed crops growth has been reported satisfactory.

### 2. Rice:

In Punjab Province Rice Nursery Plantation is at full swing. Farmers are planting nurseries by puddling methods and on trays for mechanical transplantation of Rice Nurseries. In some areas Rice nurseries transplantation has also been started. Attack of Grass hoppers and symptoms of Zinc deficiency has also been reported in some districts of Punjab Province. In Sindh, Rice nurseries transplantation has been started. Because of water scarcity situation in the country Sindh government has imposed ban on Rice plantation in ten districts of the province. The ban covered the districts of Ghotki, Sukkur, Khairpur, Naushahro Feroze, Shaheed Benazirabad, Matiari, Sanghar, Mirpurkhas, Umerkot and Hyderabad. Agricultural Extension Department, Sindh advised farmers to cultivate other drought tolerant crops instead of rice.

### 3. Cotton:

In Punjab, sowing of cotton crop is at full swing. In Southern Punjab heat waves has disturbed the germination process of cotton crop. Farmers were advised to increase the seed rate from 8 to 10 KG/acre to meet the number of plant population per acre. Farmers are irrigating cotton crop to prevent the crop from Heat stress. In Sindh Cotton crop cultivation has also been completed. White fly attack has also been reported on cotton crop.



### 4. Maize:

Spring planted Maize crop was found at vegetative stage and now is growing properly in Punjab. Farmers have been advised to irrigate crop timely, because gap may cause production of weak grains. Use urea as fertilizer on flowering stage. In Balochistan maize has been reported satisfactory.

### 5. Sugarcane:

Spring sugarcane crop was found satisfactory in the country and is reported at tillering stage. Crop is growing satisfactory in Punjab, Sindh and KP Provinces. Farmers have completed weeding process in sugarcane crop. Department of Agricultural Extension has advised light irrigation to sugarcane crop during heat waves.

## 6. Horticulture:

- In Punjab, Growth of seasonal vegetables is reported satisfactory and picking of early grown varieties is in progress. Mango Crop is most affected with the heat waves it has been predicted that Mango crop yield will decline up to 60% because of this climatic disaster.
- In Sindh, Growth of summer vegetables is reported satisfactory and their picking is in full swing. Mango Crop yield has also effected with heat waves. However, early matured mangos are available in market.
- In KPK Harvesting/marketing of winter vegetables is also in progress in upper hilly areas of the province. Growth of fruit orchards is also reported satisfactory and are at flowering stage.
- In Blochistan, growth of fruit orchards and that of seasonal vegetables is satisfactory and picking/harvesting is in progress.

*Source:*

*Directorate of Agricultural information Punjab, Sindh, KP  
Department of Agricultural Extension Balochistan  
Agriculture Bulletins, Pakistan Metrological Department*

## WEATHER SITUATION

### Rainfall/Precipitation:

Rainfall received across Pakistan light to moderate rainfall was reported from most of the places in the north Pakistan including Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Azad Jammu and Kashmir. The Chief amounts of monthly rainfall recorded across Pakistan during May 2022 are shown in Table given below:

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

S. No.	PMD Stations	Rainfall (mm)	S. No.	PMD Stations	Rainfall (mm)
1	Tirah (KP)	213.4	11	Islamabad.(Saidpur)	63.0
2	Malam Jabba	105.1	12	Parachinar	61.0
3	Rawalakot	99.1	13	Sialkot Cantt	56.0
4	Murree	86.0	14	Dhulli	54.5
5	Chakothi	83.2	15	Balakot	52.0
6	Kalam	82.4	16	Pashat-Bajaur (KP)	50.2
7	Dir	80.0	17	Saidu Sharif	49.0
8	Bandi Abbaspur (AJK)	72.4	18	Ghalanai (KP)	49.0
9	Drosh	65.8	19	Lahore	46.6
10	Hajira (AJK)	65.2	20	Chitral	43.3

### Relative Humidity

The 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% at Tandojam followed by 37% at Gilgit, D.I.Khan, Peshawar and Rawalpindi each. Number of days with mean R.H greater or equal to 80% was observed nil in agricultural Plaines.





### Temperature Situation during May, 2022

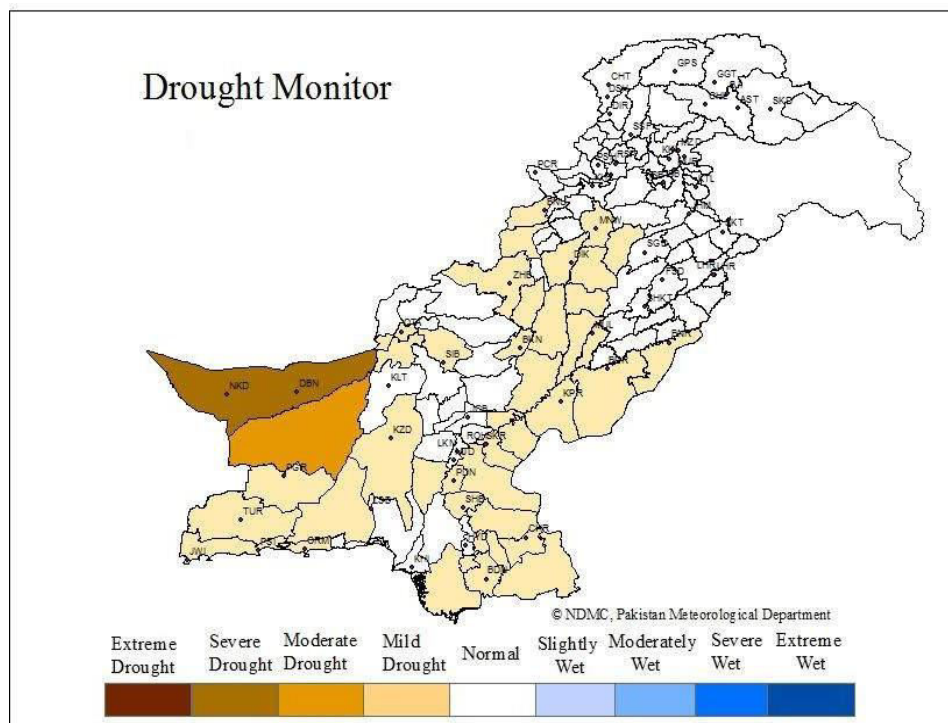
Temperature plays vital role in the growth and development of crops. Thermal regime in this month remained normal to above normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country. Mean daily temperature remained normal to slightly above normal by 3 to 5°C in most of the agricultural plains of the country. Mean daily temperature ranged 31 to 35°C in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 30 to 34°C in the Potohar Plateau and 35 to 41°C in the remaining agricultural plains of the Punjab. In lower Sindh it reached 35, in Gilgit-Baltistan region 19-22°C and observed 25°C in the high elevated agricultural plains of Balochistan represented by Quetta valley.

### Weather Prediction during June, 2022

The weather outlook for the month of June 2022 shows that above normal precipitation is predicted over most parts of the country. Pre-Monsoon rains are expected to start from third week of June. Second half of the month would be wetter than the first half of the month. Northeastern Punjab, Kashmir and the adjoining areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa as well as Sindh are expected to receive above normal rainfall during the forecast month. Most parts of Baluchistan and Gilgit Baltistan may receive nearly normal rainfall during June 2022.

### DROUGHT SITUATION

Spatial drought analysis results using different indices are represented in Fig.given below. In Balochistan province, Nokundi, Taftan and Dalbandin areas are facing moderate to severe drought conditions, while Nushki, Mashkhel, Kharan, Quetta, Zhob, Barkhan, Sibbi along with southern districts of Sindh province i.e., Tharparkar, Badin, Thatta, Sajawal and eastern Sindh areas are facing mild drought conditions. The rainfed areas of Punjab are also under stress due to the effect of Heat wave, while normal conditions are prevailing in the rest of the areas in the country.



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



## WATER AVAILABILITY/DAMS FLOW DATA:

In May 2022, water inflow, outflow and levels of Rawal, Khanpur, Tarbela and Mangla dams are shown in Figs given below. Decreasing trends are observed in Khanpur, Tarbela and Mangla reservoir levels.

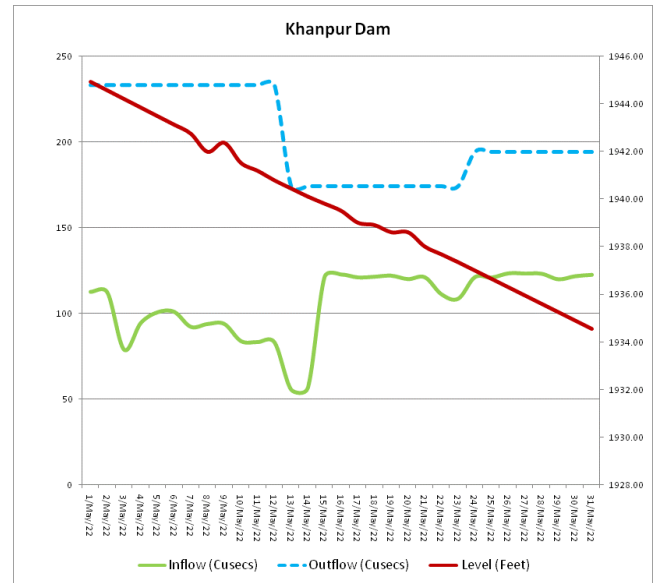
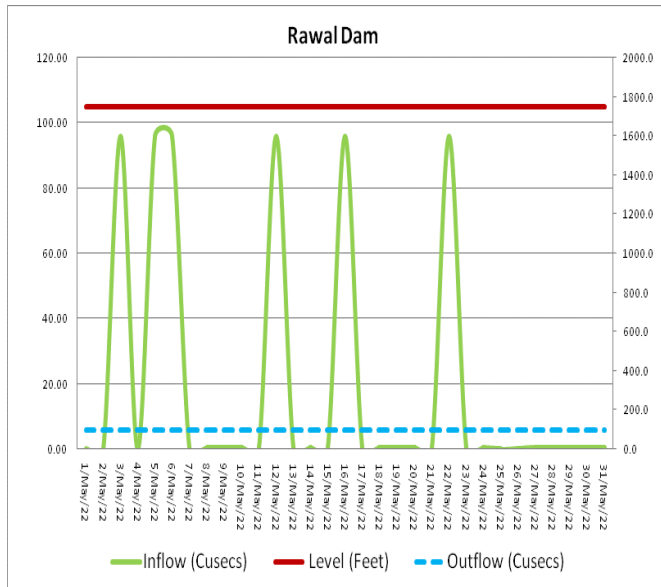


Figure : Water inflow, outflow and level of Rawal and Khanpur Dams

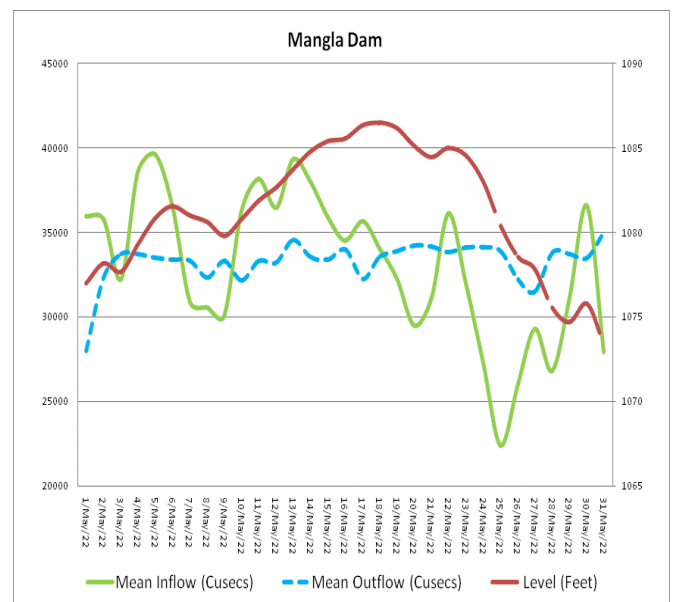
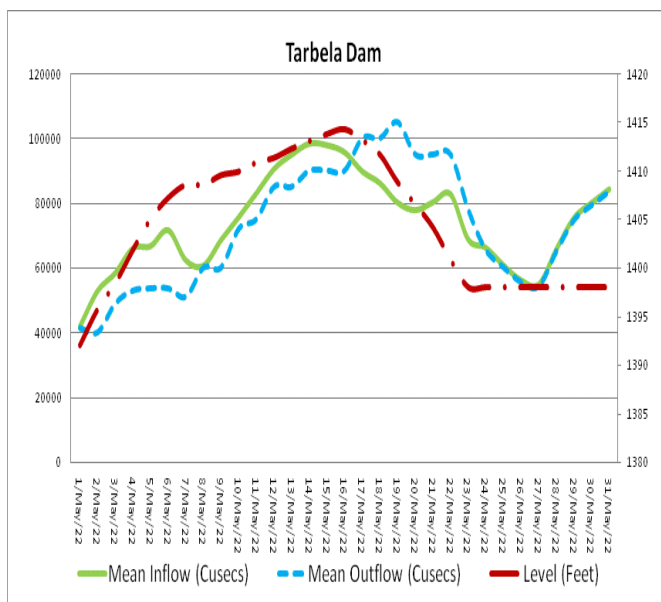


Figure: Water inflow, outflow and level of Tarbela and Mangla Dams

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



## AVERAGE PRICES OF AGRI. COMMODITIES

- According to Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), Inflation rate continued to march upwards, as the Consumer Price Index (CPI)-based reading clocked in at 13.8% on a year-on-year basis in May 2022, compared to 13.4% in the previous month and 10.9% in May 2021.
- Average prices of most of agri. Commodities like Onions Chicken, Eggs, Wheat flour, Gram Whole, Pulse Masoor, Meat, and Pulse Moong increased in the country over the month of April 2022. Similarly, prices of commodities like Rice. Pulse Mash, Wheat, Mustard Oil, Pulse Gram etc. were also increased over the month of April 2021.
- Conversely, commodities like Tomatoes, Vegetables, Fruits, Sugar and Condiments & Spices showed declining trend in pricing over the month of April 2022. Detail is given below in table:

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Average Prices			% change Apr 22 over	
			22-May	22-Apr	21-May	22-Apr	May 21
1	Wheat Flour Bag	20 Kg	1239.5	1092.07	1128.69	13.5	9.82
2	Rice Basmati Broken (Average Quality)	1 Kg	107.67	104.03	92.68	3.5	16.17
3	Rice IRRI-6/9 (Sindh/Punjab)	1 Kg	79.4	76.98	72.79	3.14	9.08
4	Bread plain (Small Size)	Each	65.08	65.08	58.29	0	11.65
5	Beef with Bone (Average Quality)	1 Kg	631.87	622.05	514.55	1.58	22.8
6	Mutton (Average Quality)	1 Kg	1317.02	1284.98	1070.21	2.49	23.06
7	Chicken Farm Broiler (Live)	1 Kg	314.07	272.11	294.79	15.42	6.54
8	Milk fresh (Un-boiled)	1 Ltr	120.38	117.98	108.07	2.03	11.39
9	Curd (Dahi) Loose	1 Kg	138.48	135.79	125.73	1.98	10.14
10	Powdered Milk NIDO 390 gm Polyba	Each	525.78	523.36	486.08	0.46	8.17
11	Eggs Hen (Farm)	1 Dozen	151.55	135.27	145.25	12.04	4.34
12	Mustard Oil (Average Quality)	1 Kg	467.2	446.16	291.55	4.72	60.25
13	Cooking Oil DALDA or Other Similar	Each	2468.25	2437.87	1540	1.25	60.28
14	Vegetable Ghee DALDA/HABIB 2.5 kg	Each	1231.42	1215.76	770.98	1.29	59.72
15	Vegetable Ghee DALDA/HABIB	Each	482.4	475.72	303.12	1.4	59.14



16	Bananas (Kela) Local	1 Dozen	120.78	129.99	146	-7.09	-17.27
17	Pulse Masoor (Washed)	1 Kg	242.89	221.15	156.11	9.83	55.59
18	Pulse Moong (Washed)	1 Kg	170.11	167.2	226.86	1.74	-25.02
19	Pulse Mash (Washed)	1 Kg	280.5	271.08	258.82	3.47	8.38
20	Pulse Gram	1 Kg	172.95	166.09	148.54	4.13	16.43
21	Potatoes	1 Kg	37.51	35.61	46.98	5.34	-20.16
22	Onions	1 Kg	74.67	63.11	28.71	18.32	160.08
23	Tomatoes	1 Kg	74.26	91.8	29	-19.11	156.07
24	Sugar Refined	1 Kg	85.14	85.88	97.43	-0.86	-12.61
25	Gur (Average Quality)	1 Kg	129.88	131.15	128.93	-0.97	0.74
26	Salt Powdered (NATIONAL/SHA N) 80	Each	35.23	34.94	30	0.83	17.43
27	Chilies Powder NATIONAL 200 gm Pa	Each	226.08	229.9	380	-1.66	-40.51
28	Garlic (Lehsun)	1 Kg	310.86	315.49	170.44	-1.47	82.39

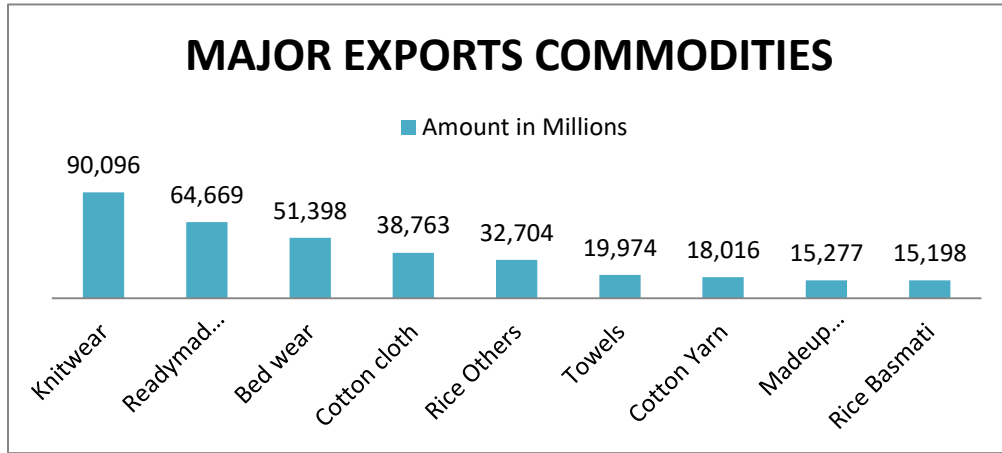
Increase 

Decrease 

## TRADE SITUATION

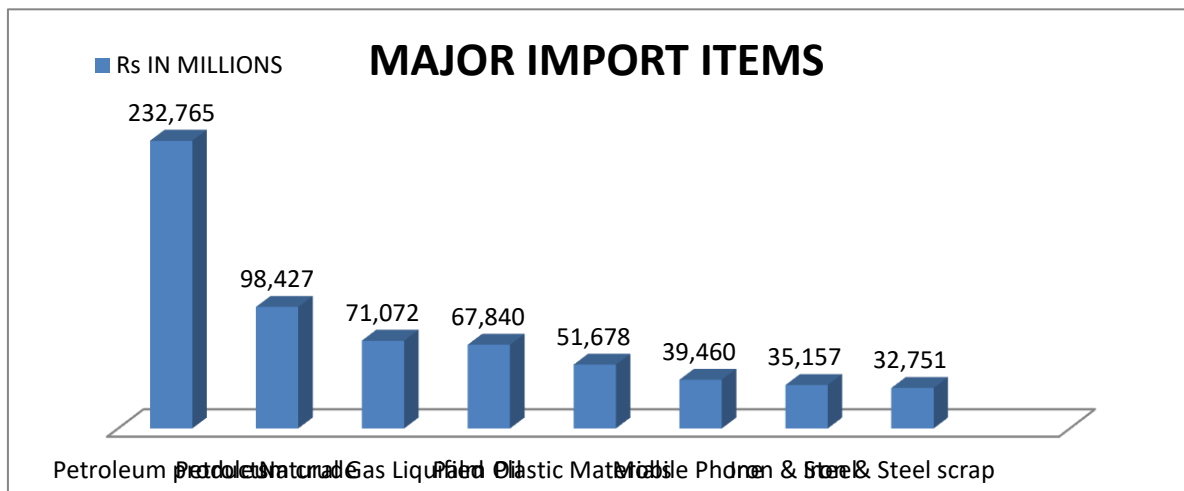
### Exports:

- According to the provisional figures compiled by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, exports from Pakistan during April, 2022 amounted to Rs.534,514 million (provisional) as against Rs.498,845 million in March, 2022 and Rs.339,498 million during April, 2021 showing an increase of 7.15% over March, 2022 and of 57.44% over April, 2021.
- In terms of US dollars the exports in April, 2022 were \$ 2,897 million (provisional) as compared to \$ 2,777 million in March, 2022 showing an increase of 4.32% and by 30.61% as compared to \$ 2,218 million in April, 2021.
- Exports during July – April, 2021 - 2022 totaled Rs.4,553,272 million (provisional) as against Rs.3,359,742 million during the corresponding period of last year showing an increase of 35.52%.



### Imports

- Imports into Pakistan during April, 2022 amounted to Rs.1,232,104 million (provisional) as against Rs.1,150,786 million in March, 2022 and Rs.802,443 million during April, 2021 showing an increase of 7.07% over March, 2021 and of 53.54% over April, 2021.
- In terms of US dollars the imports in April, 2022 were \$ 6,679 million (provisional) as compared to \$ 6,407 million in March, 2022 showing an increase of 4.25% and by 27.41% as compared to \$ 5,242 million in April, 2021.
- Imports during July – April, 2021- 2022 totaled Rs.11,349,408 million (provisional) as against Rs.7,178,581 million during the corresponding period of last year showing an increase of 58.10%.
- In terms of US dollars the imports during July – April, 2021 - 2022 totaled \$ 65,537 million (provisional) as against \$ 44,731 million during the corresponding period of last year showing an increase of 46.51%.



Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

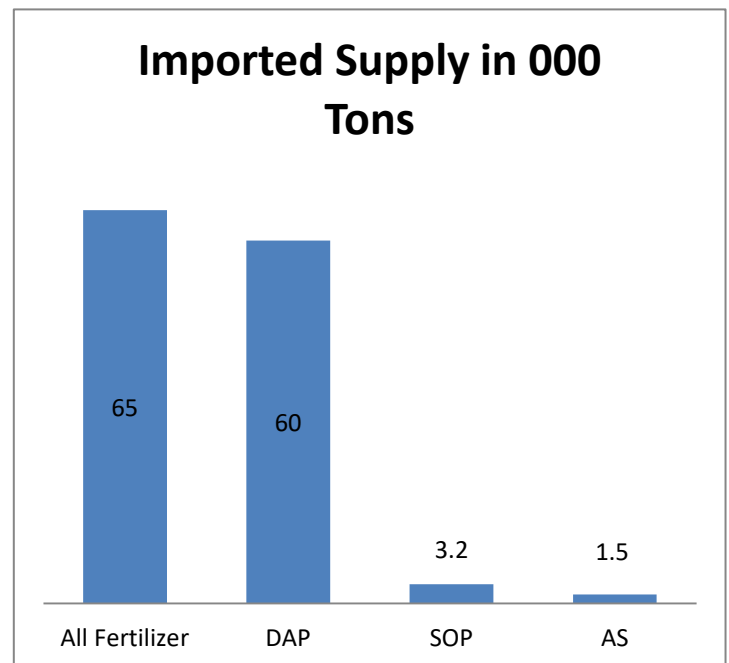
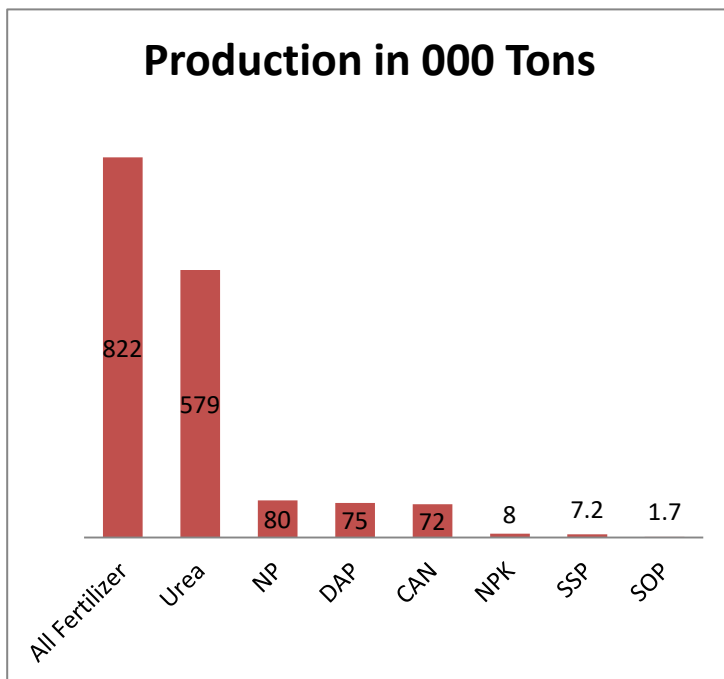


## FERTILIZER OFFTAKE SITUATION

- ❖ Total nutrient offtake during April, 2022 was about 322 thousand tonnes, which was 34.5 per cent more than April, 2021
- ❖ Nitrogen and phosphate offtake increased by 34.7 and 42.2 per cent respectively over April 2021
- ❖ Potash offtake decreased by 44 per cent
- ❖ Urea offtake was 459 thousand tonnes; which recorded an increase of 48.4 per cent when compared with same timeframe of last year.
- ❖ DAP off take was 95 thousand tonnes witnessing a significant increase of 106.3 per cent over April, 2021. This increase in off take of DAP does not reflect real picture as the offtake in April 2021

## FERTILIZER PRODUCTION AND IMPORTED SUPPLIES:

Total fertilizer production during March, 2022 was about 843 during April 2022 was about 822 thousand tonnes. Imported Fertilizer supplies were around 71 thousand tonnes during the month.



Source: National Fertilizer Development Centre



## NEWS TRENDS

### Farmers Advised to Start Moong Cultivation from the Month of June

The agriculture experts advised the growers to start cultivation of Moong from June and complete it by end July to get bumper yield. According to spokesman of the Agriculture (Extension) Department Advised farmers for timely cultivation of Moong crop.

Moong pulses were used largely in Pakistan because it was a rich source of proteins, iron and other minerals. Therefore, the farmers should cultivate approved varieties of Moong including NIAB Moong 2006, AZRI Moong 2006, NIAB Moong 2011 and Chakwal M-6, etc. over maximum area because its production would not only cater domestic food requirements but also helpful for the growers in mitigating their financial issues.

### 124 Suspected Cases Of Lumpy Skin Reported In Sargodha Division:

A total of 124 suspected cases of lumpy skin disease in cattle has been reported so far been in four district of the division including Sargodha, Khushab, Mianwali and Bakkhar. Additional Director Livestock Department, Government of Pakistan had received 34,000 doses of Lumpy Skin Vaccine for Sargodha division which had been sent to all the four districts of the division. Furthermore department has also reported that up till the month of May, 2022 a total of 19,155 cattle were vaccinated in the division.



The staff of livestock Extension department were also creating awareness among the cattle breeders and farming regarding lumpy skin disease in order to build the capacity of the farming community regarding the disease.

### Water Shortage Severely Affects Agricultural Production in Sindh

Provincial Irrigation Minister, Jam Khan Shoro said that Sindh was facing 42% water shortage this year which would affect agricultural production. He also added that IRSA was depriving Sindh of its share of water by giving justification of water shortage in the system. Due to severe shortage of water, standing crops on thousands of acres of land were being damaged. Rice cultivation banned because of water scarcity in 10 districts on the left bank of the Indus River.

#### 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

### دھان

کھیت میں لاب کی منتہی کے وقت پھیری کی عمر 30 سے 40 دن ہونی چاہیے۔ اور منتہی اس طرح کریں کہ فی ایکڑ پودوں کی تعداد 10000 سے 60000 ہو۔  
پھیری منتہل کرنے سے پہلے 15 دن تک کھیت میں پانی کھڑا رکھیں تاکہ پیداوار اچھی ہو۔  
دھان کی پھیری پر زہر پاشی دو بار کی جائے پہلی بار 8 تا 10 دن کی پھیری پر سے کے وقت کھیت تر و تر حالت ہو نا چاہیے۔  
اگر پھیری کمزور نظر آئے تو 250 گرام یوریا یا 400 گرام مکیشیم امونیم نائٹریٹ مرلہ کے حساب سے پھیری کی منتہی سے دس دن پہلے ڈالیں۔

### کپاس

چھدرائی کا عمل بوائی کے بعد 20 سے 25 دن کے دوران یا پہلے پانی سے قبل یا خشک گوڈی کے بعد ہر حالت میں ایک دفعہ مکمل کیا جائے۔  
کم آبی والے علاقوں میں متبادل کھلیوں میں پانی دینے سے بہتر پیداوار لی جاسکتی ہے۔  
سفید کھسی، ملی بگ، لشکری سنڈی اور لیف کرل وائرس کے میزبان پودوں کو تلف کریں کیونکہ یہ کیٹروں کی محفوظ پناہ گاہیں ہوتی ہیں۔  
کپاس کی ہر قسم کی علیحدہ علیحدہ بیٹس کا وٹنگ کرتے رہیں اور پھرے کا فیصلہ مختلف کیٹروں کے نقصان کی معاشی حد کے مطابق کریں۔

### موگ۔ ماش

بارانی علاقوں کے کاشتکار موگ ماش کی کاشت مونسون کی پہلی بارش کے بعد وتر آنے پر کریں۔ موگ کی کاشت جو ائی کے آخر تک کی جاسکتی ہے۔  
مطوبہ پودوں کی تعداد حاصل کرنے کے لیے فی ایکٹر 8 سے 10 کلوگرام بیج استعمال کریں۔  
پودوں کی بڑھوتری کے لیے 8 سے 10 کلوگرام نائٹروجن فی ایکٹر استعمال کریں اور فاسفورس اور پوٹاش 23 کلوگرام آخری ہل چلانے کے بعد جمع کرویں۔  
ریج ڈرل یا کیرا کے طریقے سے کاشت کریں اور قطاروں کا درمیانی فاصلہ 30 سینٹی میٹر جبکہ بیج کی گہرائی 3 سے 5 سینٹی میٹر رکھیں۔

### جنتز

یہ ایک پھلی دار فصل ہے جو زمین کی زرخیزی بڑھانے کے لیے کاشت کی جاتی ہے۔ تاہم چند علاقوں میں بطور چارہ بھی کاشت کی جاتی ہے۔  
یہ فصل اگست تک کاشت کی جاتی ہے۔ البتہ مونسون کی بارشوں کے دوران کاشت کی جانی تو بڑھوتری اچھی ہوتی ہے۔  
چارہ اور سبز کھاد کے لیے کاشت کی جانے والی فصل کے لیے 20 تا 25 کلوگرام جبکہ بیج والی فصل کے لیے 10 تا 12 کلوگرام بیج فی ایکٹر استعمال کریں۔  
بہتر پیداوار کے لیے ایک بوری ڈی اے پی ٹی ایکٹر بوقت کاشت ڈالیں۔ پہلا پانی بوائی کے 18 تا 22 دن بعد لگائیں۔ سبز کھاد کاشت کے بعد 40 سے 50 دن بعد پھول آنے پر دیں۔

### سبزیات و باغات

ترشاہ باغات کو 10 سے 15 دن کے وقفہ اور آم کے باغات کو 12 تا 14 دن کے وقفہ سے آبیاری کریں۔  
سبزیات کو کیٹروں اور بیماریوں سے محفوظ رکھنے کیلئے زرعی ماہرین کی سفارش کردہ زہر/ادویات کا استعمال کریں۔  
امروہ کی نرسری لگانے کے لیے زمین کی تیاری کریں اور انگوڑی فصل کی بردداشت اور مارکیٹنگ کریں۔

source:1) Ziratnama Government of Punjab(Farmer,s Advisor)

2)Fauji Fertilizer Company Limited (Farmer,s Advisory Service) June 1.06.2022

Source: Zarat Nama, Directorate of Agricultural Information

پلاننگ اینڈ ریسرچ ڈیپارٹمنٹ

زرعی ترقیاتی بینک لمیٹیڈ

ہیڈ آفس، اسلام آباد



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