

**AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK**  
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**PLANNING & RESEARCH DEPARTMENT**  
**ZARAI TARAQIATI BANK LIMITED**  
**HEAD OFFICE, ISLAMABAD**



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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**(Compiled by Muhammad Fakhar Imam, R&PU)**

Rice crop condition was found satisfactory in Punjab provinces, where harvesting of early grown varieties have been reported. Farmers have been advised to maintain optimum level of water in their fields, as excess water can cause reduction in overall production of crop. In Sindh province 31% loss in rice crop is reported due to the ongoing monsoon and flooding. In Punjab province the growth and development of cotton crop has been observed/reported satisfactory in upper parts of the country while severe rains and floodings in the end of month has damaged the crops badly. The early growing crop is at boll opening stages in southern parts of the province. In Sindh province so far there is 45% loss in cotton crop has been reported. In Punjab winter vegetables growth is in progress. the seasonal vegetables including Tomato, Chilies, Onions etc have been badly affected in the Sindh province. In KP condition of orchards is reported satisfactory in most parts of the province and sowing of winter vegetables is in progress. In Balochistan Province, monsoons have largely damaged the vegetables and orchards especially the northern and eastern parts of the province. In GB heavy downpours along with flash flooding during the recent monsoon season have badly affected the seasonal vegetables and orchards.

During the month of September 2022, rainfall received across Pakistan is normal to below normal is reported from most of the places in the country. Spatial drought analysis results using different indices are represented in Fig. 3. In Balochistan and Sindh above normal rains during the monsoon season have terminated the drought situations over there.

As mentioned by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), CPI inflation General, increased to 23.2% on year-on-year basis in Sep 2022 as compared to an increase of 27.3% in the previous month and 9.0% in Sep 2021. On month-on-month basis, it decreased by -1.2% in Sep 2022 as compared to an increase of 2.4% in the previous month and an increase of 2.1% in Sep 2021.

As reported by, provisional figures compiled by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, exports from Pakistan during August, 2022 amounted to Rs.548,326 million (provisional) as against Rs. 494,720 million in July, 2022 and Rs.368,814 million during August, 2021 showing an increase of 10.84% over July, 2022 and of 48.67% over August, 2021.

As Published by National Fertilizer Development Center (NFDC) Total nutrient offtake during July, 2022 was about 310 thousand tonnes, which was 34.1 per cent less than July 2021.



## 2. CURRENT CROP SITUATION

(Data gathered by Muhammad Fakhar Imam, R&PU)

### 2.1. Rice Crop:

During the month of September, 2022, Rice crop condition was found satisfactory in Punjab provinces, where harvesting of early grown varieties have been reported. Farmers have been advised to maintain optimum level of water in their fields, as excess water can cause reduction in overall production of crop. In Sindh province 31% loss in rice crop is reported due to the ongoing monsoon and flooding.

### 2.2 Cotton Crop:

In Punjab province the growth and development of cotton crop has been observed/reported satisfactory in upper parts of the country while severe rains and floodings in the end of month has damaged the crops badly. The early growing crop is at boll opening stages in southern parts of the province. In Sindh province so far there is 45% loss in cotton crop has been reported. The rains and flooding in the end of month damaged the cotton crop. Cotton was at boll opening/ picking stages in the province but the flood has finished the crops completely in some areas of the province. In Balochistan province cotton crop is completely vanished in Nasirabad, Bolan and Dera Bugti Districts because of flood.

### 2.3 Maize Crop:

Sowing of maize (autumn) has been completed. Germination and growth of the crop is reported satisfactory in Punjab province.

### 2.4. Sugarcane Crop:

In Punjab Province Condition of sugarcane crop is reported satisfactory. However mild attacks of borer reported in some parts of central Punjab. In Sindh September Cultivation of Sugarcane crop has been delayed as flood water is still standing in agriculture fields.

### 2.5 Horticulture:

In Punjab winter vegetables growth is in progress. the seasonal vegetables including Tomato, Chilies, Onions etc have been badly affected in the Sindh province. In KP condition of orchards is reported satisfactory in most parts of the province and sowing of winter vegetables is in progress. In Balochistan Province, monsoons have largely damaged the vegetables and orchards especially the northern and eastern parts of the province. In GB heavy downpours along with flash flooding during the recent monsoon season have badly affected the seasonal vegetables and orchards.

Source:

*Directorate of Agricultural information Punjab, Sindh, KP*

*Department of Agricultural Extension Balochistan*

*Monthly Bulletin, National Agromet Centre, Pakistan Meteorological Department*



## WEATHER SITUATION

(Data compiled by Muhammad Fakhar Imam, R&PU)

### Rainfall/Precipitation:

During the month of September 2022, rainfall received across Pakistan is normal to below normal is reported from most of the places in the country. The Chief amounts of monthly rainfall recorded across Pakistan during September 2022 are shown in Table given below:

<b>Table-:</b> Chief amounts of rainfall recorded across Pakistan during September 2022					
S. No.	Stations	Rainfall (mm)	S. No.	Stations	Rainfall (mm)
1	Kakul	229.0	11	Sargodha City	102.2
2	Islamabad (Saidpur)	171.0	12	Tirah (KP)	98.2
3	Muzaffarabad City	166.0	13	Malam Jabba	98.0
4	Bandi Abbaspur	149.0	14	Dhulli (Punjab)	92.8
5	Kotli	144.0	15	Jhelum	89.8
6	Buner	129.5	16	Kamra Airbase	86.4
7	Lahore (Lakshmi)	125.0	17	Pashat-Bajaur (KP)	86.4
8	Rawalakot	116.2	18	Murree	85.7
9	Sialkot Cantt	111.1	19	Mangla	85.0
10	Balakot	103.0	20	Hajira	73.4

### Relative Humidity

The mean daily relative humidity may range between 45% and 55% during the month. Over high agricultural plains of Balochistan, it may be around 35%. In general, the mean relative humidity all over the country would be 10% less than September except high agricultural plains of Balochistan, where it is expected to be slightly higher.

### Temperature Situation during September, 2022

Temperature plays a vital role in the growth and development of agricultural crops. Thermal regime particularly the day temperatures remained above normal over most of the agricultural plains in upper half of the country. However, in Sindh and particular locations of Baluchistan, normal to slightly below normal day time temperatures were recorded.

### Weather Prediction during October, 2022

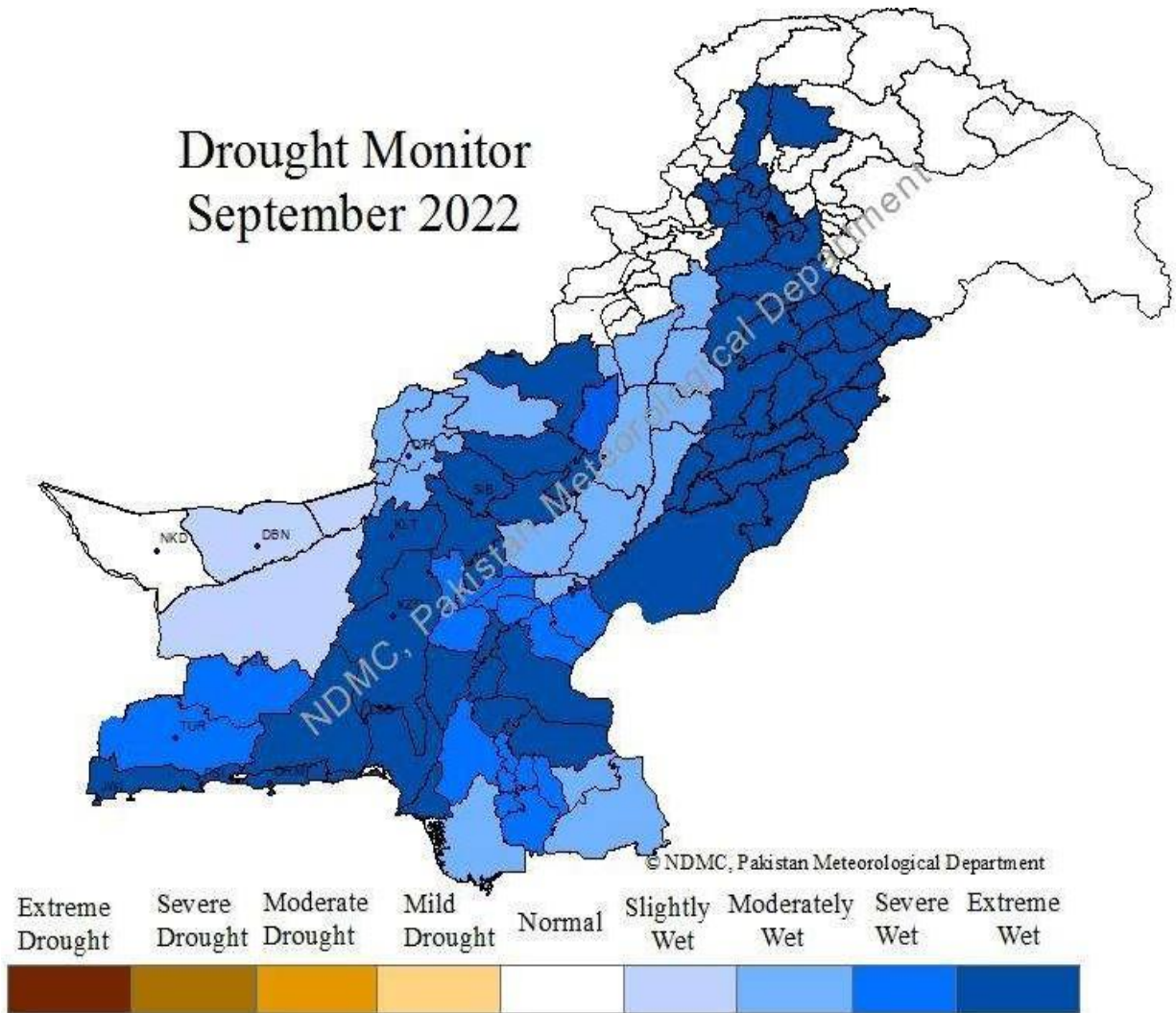
October is the transition month between the summer and winter weather systems. In general, October is considered as the driest month of the Rabi season. However, nearly normal rainfall occurs over most parts of Punjab, Baluchistan and Sindh due to incursion of moisture from the westerly troughs. Rest of the country receive below normal over northern half of the country including Upper Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan





## DROUGHT SITUATION

Spatial drought analysis results using different indices are represented in Fig. 3. In Balochistan and Sindh above normal rains during the monsoon season have terminated the drought situations over there. The present condition is shown in Drought Monitor Map below.

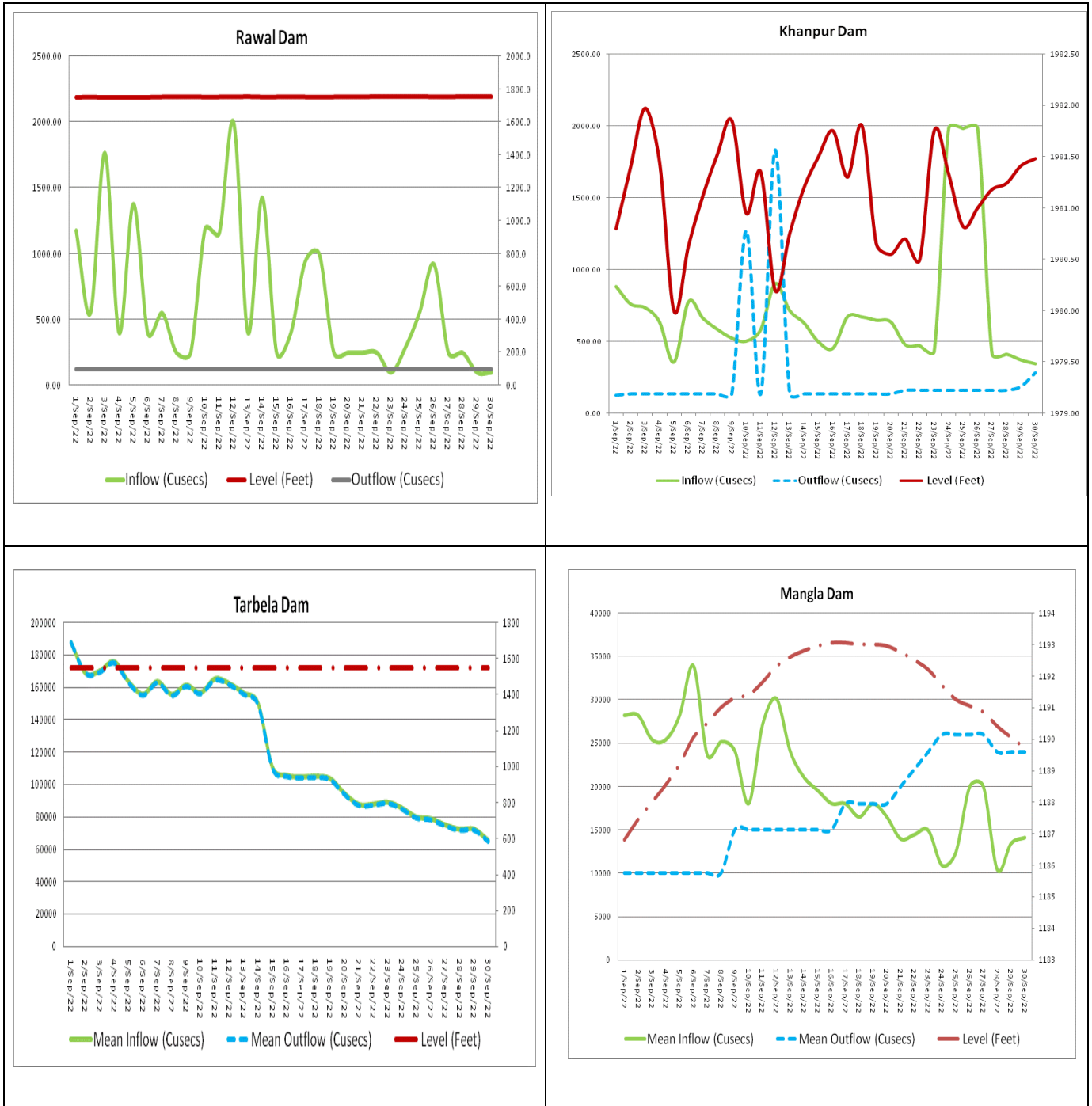


Source: <http://www.ndmc.pmd.gov.pk/>



## WATER AVAILABILITY/DAMS FLOW DATA: (Data compiled by Muhammad Fakhar Imam, R&PU)

In the month of September 2022, water inflow, outflow and levels of Rawal, Khanpur, Tarbela and Mangla dams are shown in Figs. given below. Rawal and Terbela are at Maximum Levels, Time to time Increase in water Inflow have been recorded in Rawal, Khanpur and Mangla reservoirs.



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



**AVERAGE PRICES OF AGRI. COMMODITIES**  
(Data compiled by Humma Nisar, BPU)

S.No.	Description	Unit	Average Prices			%change Sept 22 over	
			22-Sep	22-Aug	21-Sep	22-Aug	21-Sep
1	Wheat Flour Bag	20 Kg	1404.50	1222.78	1203.94	12.938	14.280
2	Rice Basmati	1 Kg	123.31	120.91	95.67	1.946	22.415
3	Rice IRRI	1 Kg	94.44	91.27	71.84	3.357	23.931
4	Bread plain (Small Size)	Each	77.97	73.48	59.97	5.759	23.086
5	Beef with Bone (Average Quality)	1 Kg	685.29	680.85	553.30	0.648	19.260
6	Mutton (Average Quality)	1 Kg	1418.70	1403.92	1125.82	1.042	20.644
7	Chicken Farm Broiler (Live)	1 Kg	288.81	263.22	216.10	8.860	25.176
8	Milk fresh (Un-boiled)	1 Ltr	141.73	137.95	111.83	2.667	21.096
9	Curd (Dahi) Loose	1 Kg	164.22	158.10	129.64	3.727	21.057
10	Powdered Milk NIDO 390 gm	Each	574.24	556.68	495.06	3.058	13.789
11	Eggs Hen (Farm)	1 Dozen	238.16	209.41	173.80	12.072	27.024
12	Mustard Oil (Average Quality)	1 Kg	523.36	524.79	315.31	-0.273	39.753
13	Cooking Oil DALDA or Other Similar	Each	2864.05	2899.41	1726.75	-1.235	39.710
14	Vegetable Ghee DALDA/HABIB 2.5 k	Each	1397.53	1421.92	868.43	-1.745	37.860
15	Vegetable Ghee DALDA/HABIB	Each	541.11	557.68	343.46	-3.062	36.527
16	Bananas (Kela) Local	1 Dozen	93.49	98.65	74.32	-5.519	20.505
17	Pulse Masoor (Washed)	1 Kg	321.12	329.73	181.82	-2.681	43.379
18	Pulse Moong (Washed)	1 Kg	245.60	212.23	176.00	13.587	28.339
19	Pulse Mash (Washed)	1 Kg	382.47	363.67	249.50	4.915	34.766
20	Pulse Gram	1 Kg	250.47	233.56	150.13	6.751	40.061
21	Potatoes	1 Kg	70.69	61.99	50.10	12.307	29.127
22	Onions	1 Kg	109.02	95.81	55.85	12.117	48.771
23	Tomatoes	1 Kg	159.62	107.07	58.66	32.922	63.250
24	Sugar Refined	1 Kg	87.46	88.00	107.59	-0.617	-23.016
25	Gur (Average Quality)	1 Kg	137.03	135.32	140.30	1.248	-2.386
26	Salt Powdered	Each	39.15	38.59	30.00	1.430	23.372
27	Chilies Powder 200 gm	Each	215.84	215.00	379.57	0.389	-75.857
28	Garlic (Lehsun)	1 Kg	342.25	335.60	269.90	1.943	21.140

Decrease



Increase







- According to Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), CPI inflation General, increased to 23.2% on year-on-year basis in Sep 2022 as compared to an increase of 27.3% in the previous month and 9.0% in Sep 2021. On month-on-month basis, it decreased by -1.2% in Sep 2022 as compared to an increase of 2.4% in the previous month and an increase of 2.1% in Sep 2021.
- Tomatoes, Vegetables, Pulse Moong, Potatoes, Wheat, Eggs, Chicken, Tea, Besan, Pulse Gram, Pulse Mash, Beans and Milk prices increased in the country over the month of August, 2022.
- Conversely, commodities like Vegetable Ghee, Onions, Pulse Masoor, Cooking Oil (1.89%) and Sugar (0.93%).showed declining trend in pricing over the month of July, 2022.

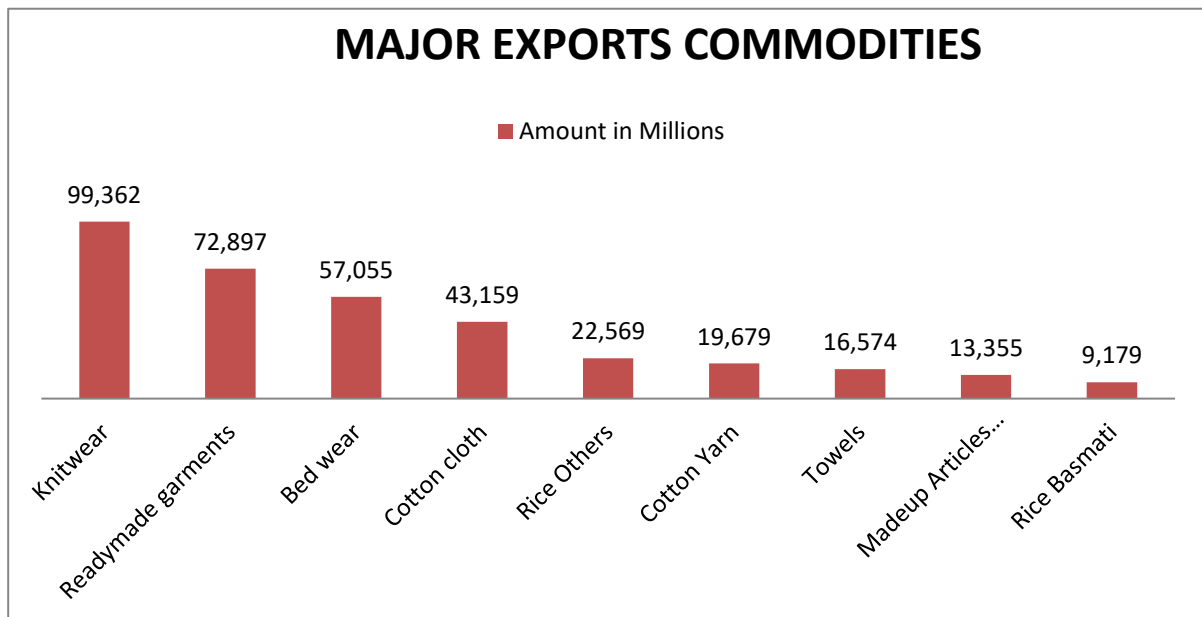
Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

## TRADE SITUATION

(Data compiled by Muhammad Fakhar Imam, R&PU)

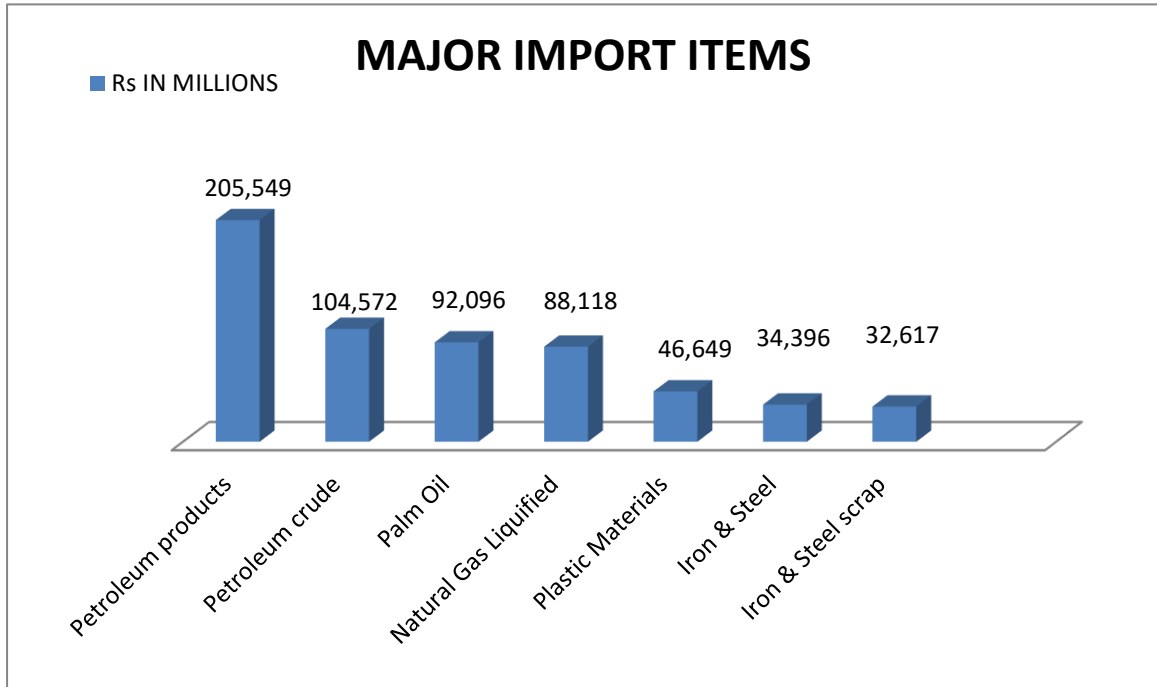
### Exports:

- According to the provisional figures compiled by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, exports from Pakistan during August, 2022 amounted to Rs.548,326 million (provisional) as against Rs. 494,720 million in July, 2022 and Rs.368,814 million during August, 2021 showing an increase of 10.84% over July, 2022 and of 48.67% over August, 2021.
- In terms of US dollars the exports in August, 2022 were \$ 2,482 million (provisional) as compared to \$ 2,254 million in July, 2022 showing an increase of 10.12% and by 10.46% as compared to \$ 2,247 million in August, 2021.



### Imports:

- Imports into Pakistan during August, 2022 amounted to Rs. 1,341,024 million (provisional) as against Rs. 1,095,730 million in July, 2022 and Rs. 1,079,268 million during August, 2021 showing an increase of 22.39% over July, 2021 and of 24.25% over August, 2021.
- In terms of US dollars the imports in August, 2022 were \$ 6,071 million (provisional) as compared to \$ 4,993 million in July, 2022 showing an increase of 21.59% but decreased by 7.69% as compared to \$ 6,577 million in August, 2021.



Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

### FERTILIZER OFFTAKE SITUATION

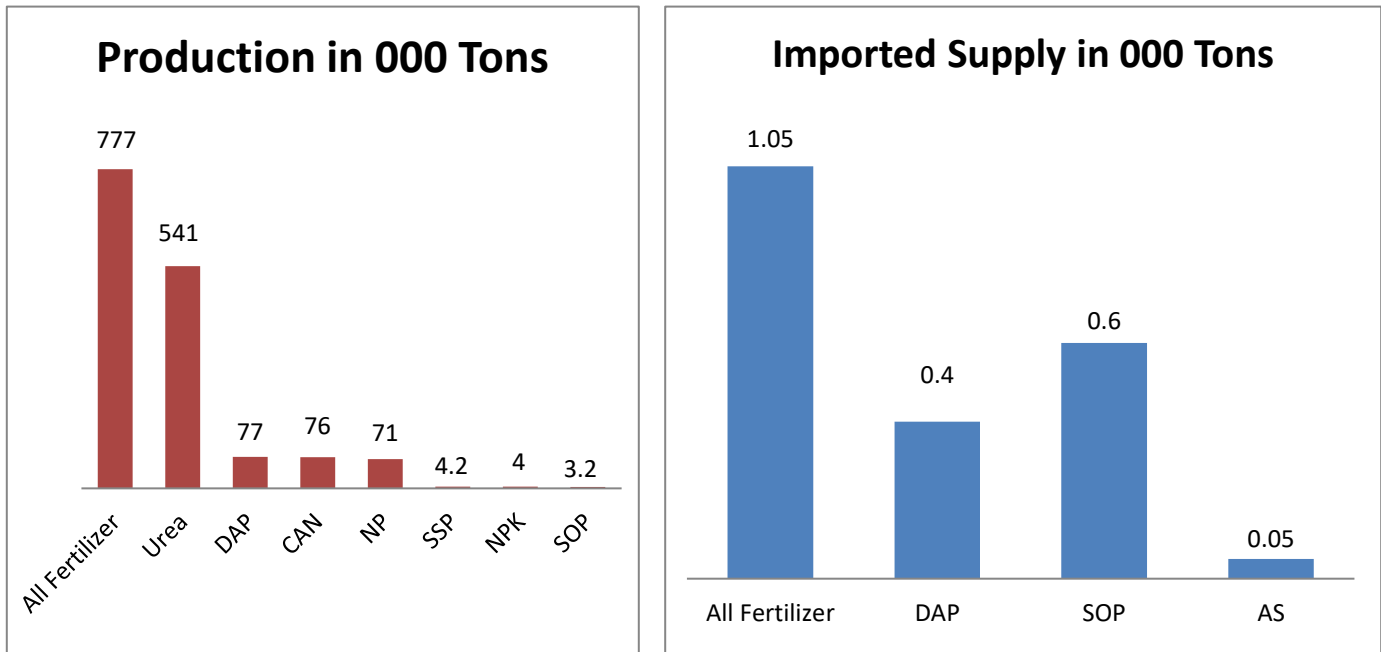
(Data compiled by Muhammad Fakhar Imam, R&PU)

- ❖ Total nutrient offtake during July, 2022 was about 310 thousand tonnes, which was 34.1 per cent less than July 2021.
- ❖ Nitrogen offtake decreased by 26.7 per cent, while phosphate offtake decreased by 56.1 per cent.
- ❖ Urea offtake during July 2022 was 463 thousand tonnes which recorded a decrease of 25.6 per cent.
- ❖ Offtake of potash also witnessed decrease by 78.7 per cent as compared with same time frame of previous year.
- ❖ DAP offtake was 67 thousand tonnes which decreased by 65.3 per cent over July 2021.
- ❖ Reason for decrease in offtake of DAP is its high price both in domestic and international market.



## FERTILIZER PRODUCTION AND IMPORTED SUPPLIES:

Production of all fertilizer products during August 2022 was 777 thousand tonnes. Urea and DAP production was 541 and 77 thousand tonnes, respectively. Production of other products i.e. CAN, NP, SSP, NPK's and SOP was 76, 71, 4.2, 4 and 3.2 thousand tonnes, respectively. Total imported supply during August 2022 was one thousand tonne comprising of 0.4 thousand tonne of DAP, 0.6 thousand tonne of SOP and 0.05 thousand tonne of AS, reported by the National Fertilizer Development Centre (NFDC).



Source: National Fertilizer Development Centre (NFDC)

## NEWS TRENDS

(Data collected and compiled by Aamna Imtiaz R&PU)

The World Wildlife Fund's (WWF) Pakistan Organic Cotton Programme in collaboration with the Agriculture Extension Department (AED), organized a seminar on 'Organic Cotton Production in Balochistan' to mark World Cotton Day with the subject Balochistan termed fertile for organic cotton, Promoting organic agriculture to help tackle climate change-related issues. Manager Organic Cotton Programme WWF-Pakistan, gave an overview of the WWF's cotton initiative in Balochistan. He said that the organic cotton production system has positive impacts on the environment, farmers' livelihood, and the national economy. "Balochistan has great potential – due to its climate and vast areas of virgin land – for the cultivation and promotion of organic cotton,"

- Agricultural experts have advised cotton farmers about the threat of pink bollworms, as crops entered a critical stage of growth. Farmers were urged to follow a strategy prescribed by

scientists from the Central Cotton Research Institute (CCRI) Multan to avert potential losses. Multan CCRI spokesman said that cotton crops entered an important stage of growth, where flowers, buds and bolls were sprouting. To combat infestations of pink bollworms, experts recommended that farmers should apply three different sprays during the next three weeks. Prescribing the first spray, experts said that farmers should apply Profenophos and 600ml of Cypermytherine mixed in 100 litres of water per acre. A second spray of 120ml of Spinetoram or Deltamytherine, plus 600ml of Tryezophos mixed in 100 liters of water per acre should be applied around 5 days after the first spray. A third spray of 100ml Gemasai Belothrine mixed in 100 litres of water per acre be applied 6 days after the second spray. Multan CCRI Director advised farmers to avoid spraying in case of a low intensity pink bollworm attack and consult experts for further action. Farmers were also urged to install eight pheromone traps should be installed per acre and replace their capsules fortnightly.

- Sindh Minister for Information said that crops spread on 4,420,484 acres have been destroyed by recent rains and floods in the province. The valuable crops of cotton, rice, vegetables have been destroyed 100%, which will cause a huge loss in exports and there is a fear of food shortage in the future. He said that 100% of the date crop has been affected. If the water situation remains same for the next one month, mango and other orchards will also be affected. A mango tree takes eight years to give fruit.

#### Sources:

- <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/>
- <https://tribune.com.pk/>

## سیلاب سے متاثرہ کاشتکاروں کے لیے زرعی سفارشات

### گندم:

- ۱- سیلاب سے متاثرہ وریال زمینوں میں گہرا ہل چلانے کی سفارش نہیں کی جاتی البتہ دو سے تین ہل چلا کر سہاگہ دیں تاکہ زمین نرم اور بھر بھری ہو جائے۔ وریال کھیتوں میں دو یا تین مرتبہ وقفہ وقفہ سے ہل چلائیں۔
- ۲- اگر سیلاب سے متاثرہ علاقوں میں گندم والی زمین پر کسی اور فصل کے باقیات موجود ہوں تو ایک بار روناویٹر چلا کر باقیات تلف کر دیں اور اس کے بعد ہل چلا کر زمین تیار کریں۔ سیلاب کے بعد جہاں پر زمین کالیول خراب ہو ہے وہاں زمین کو ہوار کریں۔
- ۳- سیلاب سے متاثرہ زمینوں کو خشک ہونے میں تین سے چھ ماہ درکار ہوتے ہیں۔ جو زمین وترحالت میں آجائے یا خشک ہو جائے تو اس زمین کو گندم کی کاشت کے لیے تیار کریں سیلاب سے متاثرہ زمینوں پر گندم کی بیجائی کا درست وقت دسمبر کے مہینے میں سفارش کیا جا رہا ہے۔
- ۴- سیلاب سے متاثرہ زمینوں پر گندم کی کاشت یکم دسمبر سے تیس دسمبر تک مکمل کر لیں۔ البتہ کسان اپنی زمینوں کی حالت دیکھ کر اگر ممکن ہو جلدی کاشت کر سکتے ہیں۔
- ۵- سیلاب سے متاثرہ علاقوں میں گندم کی بیجائی میں تاخیر ہوگی اس لیے یہ سفارش کی جاتی ہے کہ گندم کی جلد تیار ہونے والی اقسام کاشت کی جائیں اور جلد پکنے والی اقسام درج ذیل ہیں:

صوبہ	نوعیت	اقسام
پنجاب	آپاش علاقے	جنوبی پنجاب کے لیے فخر بھکر، بھکر سٹار، اکبر ۲۰۱۹، غازی ۲۰۱۹، اور زکول ۲۰۱۶
	بارانی علاقے	بارس ۲۰۰۹، دھرا بی ۲۰۱۱، مرکز ۲۰۱۹، اور گولڈ ۲۰۱۶
سندھ	آپاش علاقے	TD-1، نیا ممبر ۲۰۱۰، نیا سنہری ۲۰۱۰، امداد ۲۰۰۵، نیا سارنگ ۲۰۱۰، سسی ۲۰۰۶
	بارانی علاقے	TD-1، مہران، نیا سارنگ ۲۰۱۳، انمول
خیبر پختونخواہ	آپاش علاقے	پیر سابق ۲۰۱۳، ہاشم ۲۰۰۶، فرید ۲۰۰۶، ہاتھو، آس ۲۰۱۱، پاکستان ۲۰۱۳، فخر سرحد
	بارانی علاقے	پیر سابق ۲۰۱۵، انصاف، تیفالہ ۲۰۱۳، خانستہ ۲۰۱۷
بلوچستان		شہکار ۲۰۱۳، کالا جان شاہوٹ ۲۰۱۷، بور لاگ ۲۰۱۶
نوٹ: بیجوں کی یہ اقسام سید کارپوریشن، مقامی زرعی تحقیقاتی ادارے یا لوکل سید ڈیلر سے ہآسانی دستیاب ہوں گے۔		
کاشت سے قبل بیج کو پھپھوندی کش دوائی ضرور لگائیں تاکہ آگاہ بہتر ہو اور بیماریوں سے بچاؤ ممکن ہو۔		

## کماد:

۱۔ کماد کی بہاریہ فصل میں بارشوں یا سیلاب کا پانی موجود ہو تو اس کے نکاسی کا فل فور بند و بست کریں اور اس کے بعد کماد کے فصل میں ہیومک اینڈ کی کماد پانچ سے چھ کلو گرام فی ایکڑ کریں تاکہ مٹی میں حشرات کے عوامل کو بہال کیا جاسکے۔

## کپاس

۱۔ سیلاب اور زیادہ بارشوں کی صورت میں اگر زیادہ پانی کھیتوں میں کھڑا ہے تو اس کی نکاسی کا بند و بست کریں۔ اس مقصد کے لیے کھیتوں کو تاردار گرد چھوٹے تالاب یا کھالیاں بنائیں۔

۲۔ جہاں پر سیلاب کا پانی کھڑا ہونے کی وجہ سے فصل کی حالت کمزور ہو گئی ہے وہاں فصل کی بڑھوتری کو تیز کرنے والے کیمیکل کا سپرے کریں

۳۔ بارشوں اور سیلاب سے متاثرہ کپاس کی چنائی علیحدہ کریں

۴۔ سیلاب سے متاثرہ علاقوں میں چنائی کے وقت اس بات کا دھیان رکھیں کہ ٹینڈوں سے کپاس کو اچھی طرح نکال لیا گیا ہے

۵۔ چنائی کے بعد بھٹی کو ایک دو دو سوپ ضرور لگوائیں تاکہ نمی کو مناشب سطح پر لایا جاسکے۔

## سبزیات

۱۔ سیلاب سے متاثرہ علاقوں میں زراعت کی بہالی کے لیے ضرورت اس امر کی ہے کہ ان علاقوں میں جلد از جلد کچن گارڈینگ کو فروغ دیا جائے۔ یعنی گھریلو پیمانے پر سبزیوں کی کاشت کی جائے اس مقصد کے لیے گھروں میں گھلوں میں یا چھوٹی کیاریاں بنا کر اپنے گھر کی ضرورت کی سبزیوں پیدا کی جاسکتی ہیں۔

پلاننگ اینڈ ریسرچ ڈیپارٹمنٹ

زرعی ترقیاتی بینک لمیٹیڈ

ہیڈ آفس، اسلام آباد



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