

# AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK

Volume VIII, ISSUE 1, 2023

---



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



| <b>S.No</b> | <b>CONTENT</b>                      | <b>Page</b> |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1           | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY                   | 3           |
| 2           | CURRENT CROP SITUATION              | 4           |
| 2.1         | Wheat                               | 4           |
| 2.2         | Oilseed Gram, and Lentils:          | 4           |
| 2.3         | Sugarcane                           | 4           |
| 2.4         | Horticulture                        | 4           |
| 3           | WEATHER SITUATION                   | 5           |
| 4           | DROUGHT SITUATION                   | 6           |
| 5           | WATER AVAILABILITY/ DAMS FLOW DATA  | 7           |
| 6           | AVERAGE PRICES OF AGRI. COMMODITIES | 8           |
| 7           | TRADE SITUATION                     | 9           |
| 8           | FERTILIZER OFFTAKE SITUATION        | 10          |
| 9           | NEWS TRENDS                         | 11          |
| 10          | AGRO ADVISORY SERVICES              | 13          |



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The initial growth and development of wheat crop has been observed/reported satisfactory. Wheat crop is at tillering stage. In Sindh Wheat is growing well in most parts of the province. In KP province, growth and development wheat crop in irrigated as well as in rainfed areas are reported satisfactory due to satisfactory rains during the month. The crop is growing at shooting/heading stage. Growth and development of Gram crop has been reported satisfactory. The early sown crop is attaining flowering stage. The growth of oilseed crop is reported satisfactory and the crop is at pod formation while the mid and late sown crop is at flowering stage. Sowing of Masoor crop has been completed. Germination/growth of the crop is reported satisfactory. In Punjab and in Sindh provinces the condition of sugarcane crop is reported satisfactory and its harvesting is under process. In Punjab, Growth and production of orchards including oranges is satisfactory. Moreover, sowing of winter vegetables is ongoing. In Sindh, the seasonal vegetables including Tomato, Chilies, Onions etc and pulses have been growing in satisfactory condition in most plains except the flooded areas with stagnant water issues. In Balochistan vegetables and orchards in the northern and eastern parts of the province had largely been damaged due to extensive rains along with flash flooding during the last monsoon season. GB, the seasonal vegetables, and orchards were damaged due to heavy downpours along with flash flooding in the recent monsoon season.

As reported by Pakistan Meteorological Department during the month of December 2022, Light to moderate rainfall receives across the country except Sindh province where no rainfall received across the Sindh province during the month. In Balochistan Province, Nokundi areas are under moisture stress and mild drought conditions while in rest of the country conditions are normal.

As mentioned by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), During the month of December 2022 prices of most of Agri. commodities were increased over November, 2021 and December 2021. Among these products, Wheat, Rice, Bread, Beef Mutton, Chicken, Fresh Milk, Onion and Sugar showed remarkable increase over the month of November 2021. Oppositely, commodities like tomatoes, Cooking Oil, Ghee, and potatoes, reported decrease over the month of November 2022 and December 2021.

As reported by, provisional figures compiled by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, exports from Pakistan during November, 2022 amounted to Rs.531,599 million (provisional) as against Rs. 525,831 million in October, 2022 and Rs.502,009 million during November, 2021 showing an increase of 1.10% over October, 2022 and of 5.89% over November, 2021.

As Published by National Fertilizer Development Center (NFDC) Total nutrient offtake during October 2022 was about 280 thousand nutrient tonnes which decreased by 50.3 per cent over same timeframe of 2021.



## **CURRENT CROP SITUATION**

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

### **1. Wheat Crop**

In Punjab, the initial growth and development of wheat crop has been observed/reported satisfactory. Wheat crop is at tillering stage. Government of Punjab Agriculture department is organizing seminars for the farmers in almost all the districts to disseminate improved production technology of wheat crop and weeds control in wheat crop. In Sindh Wheat is growing well in most parts of the province. In KP province, growth and development wheat crop in irrigated as well as in rainfed areas are reported satisfactory due to satisfactory rains during the month. The crop is growing at shooting/heading stage.

### **2. Oilseed Gram, and Lentils:**

In Punjab, growth and development of Gram crop has been reported satisfactory. The early sown crop is attaining flowering stage. The growth of oilseed crop is reported satisfactory and the crop is at pod formation while the mid and late sown crop is at flowering stage. Sowing of Masoor crop has been completed. Germination/growth of the crop is reported satisfactory. In Sindh, Castor oil and Jatropha crops are growing satisfactory at capsule formation stage. Rape mustard is at pod formation stage, safflower and Linseed are at vegetative stage and sunflower at early germination stage. In KP, The growth of oil seed crops including newly introduced biofuel crop Jatropha is reported satisfactory. In Baluchistan oil seed crop growth has been reported satisfactory.

### **3. Sugarcane:**

In Punjab and in Sindh provinces the condition of sugarcane crop is reported satisfactory and its harvesting is under process.

### **4. Horticulture**

- In Punjab, Growth and production of orchards including oranges is satisfactory. Moreover, sowing of winter vegetables is ongoing.
- In Sindh, the seasonal vegetables including Tomato, Chilies, Onions etc and pulses have been growing in satisfactory condition in most plains except the flooded areas with stagnant water issues.
- In KP, condition of orchards including citrus fruit is reported satisfactory in most parts of the province and sowing of winter vegetables is in progress.
- In Balochistan vegetables and orchards in the northern and eastern parts of the province had largely been damaged due to extensive rains along with flash flooding during the last monsoon season. However, fruits and vegetables in rest parts have been reported in good condition.
- In GB, the seasonal vegetables, and orchards were damaged due to heavy downpours along with flash flooding in the recent monsoon season.



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

## WEATHER SITUATION

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

### Rainfall/Precipitation:

During the month of December 2022, Light to moderate rainfall receives across the country except Sindh province where no rainfall received across the Sindh province during the month.

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

| S. No. | Stations     | Rainfall (mm) | S. No. | Stations      | Rainfall (mm) |
|--------|--------------|---------------|--------|---------------|---------------|
| 1      | Turbat       | 44.2          | 11     | Cherat        | 13            |
| 2      | Kakul        | 24            | 12     | Mandi Bhaudin | 12.02         |
| 3      | Malam Jabba  | 21            | 13     | Chakwal       | 12.01         |
| 4      | Balakot      | 19            | 14     | Parachinar    | 12            |
| 5      | Gari Dopatta | 15.5          | 15     | Joharabad     | 10.01         |
| 6      | Quetta       | 15.03         | 16     | Risalpur      | 10.01         |
| 7      | Dir          | 15            | 17     | Murree        | 10            |
| 8      | Kalat        | 15            | 18     | Pattan        | 10            |
| 9      | Panjgur      | 15.0          | 19     | Noorpur Thal  | 9.7           |
| 10     | Chaman       | 13.2          | 20     | Astore        | 9.2           |

### Relative Humidity

Mean Relative Humidity (R.H) remained below normal in most parts of Gilgit Baltistan, Punjab and Quetta valley whereas, nearly normal to below normal values observed over Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Potohar region. Maximum value of Mean Relative Humidity observed as 72% at Jhelum & Sargodha each, followed by 67% at D.I. Khan and Lahore and 66% at Peshawar. Maximum number of days with mean R.H greater than or equal to 80% observed as 08 at Lahore.

### Temperature Situation during December, 2022

Temperature is an important factor in the growth and development of crops. Thermal regime particularly the night temperatures (represented by minimum temperature) remained above normal over most of the agricultural plains of the country especially over Balochistan, Punjab, central parts of Sindh and lower Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. However, at particular locations of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit Baltistan, eastern Punjab and eastern Balochistan normal to slightly below normal night time temperatures have been recorded.

### Weather Prediction during January 2023

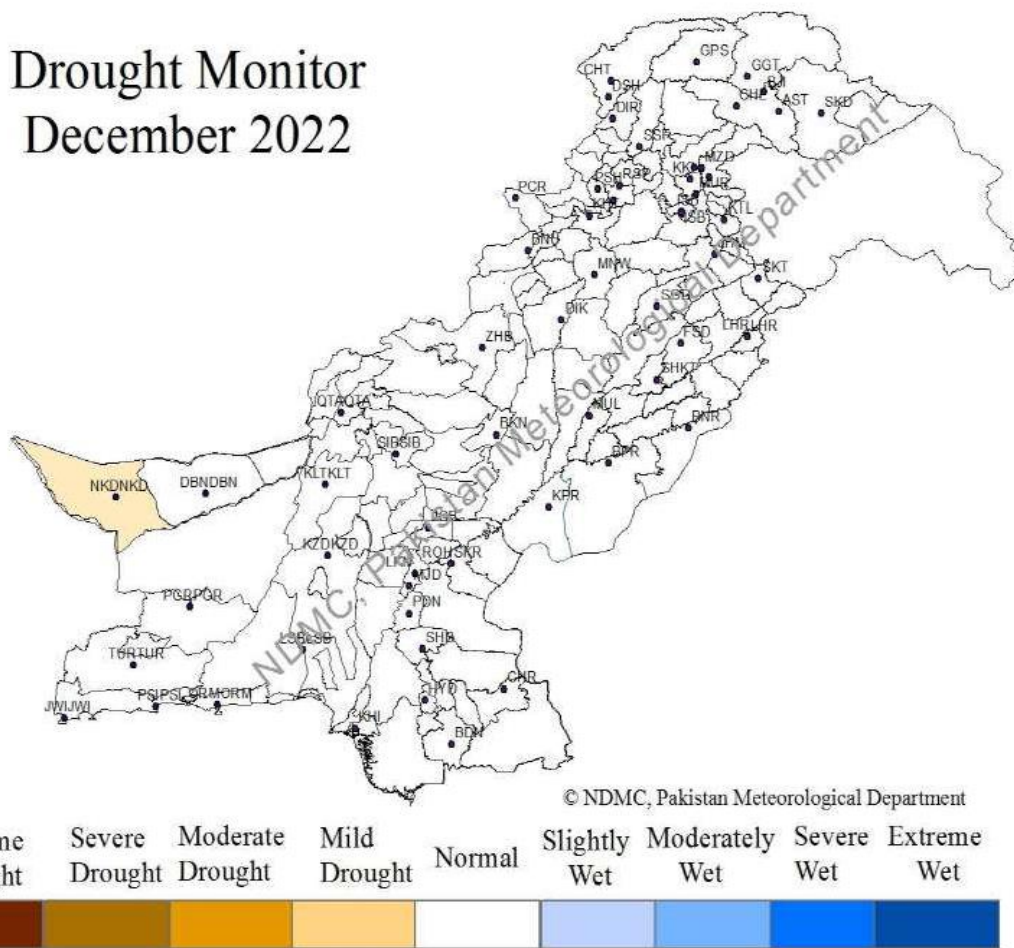
Overall, prediction for normal to slightly below normal precipitation is likely over the country with maximum negative departure over northern half. Northern Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Kashmir, and Gilgit-Baltistan may receive slightly below normal precipitation whereas southern Punjab, most parts of Balochistan and Sindh are expected to receive nearly normal precipitation during the forecast season. The temperatures are expected to remain above normal over northern parts of the country; slightly above normal over western to south-western parts while nearly normal over eastern



parts with a tendency towards below normal night time temperatures over south western parts during the forecast season.

### DROUGHT SITUATION

Spatial drought analysis results based on the output results from of different drought monitoring indices and Pakistan Meteorological Department ground station data across Pakistan. In Balochistan Province, Nokundi areas are under moisture stress and mild drought conditions while in rest of the country conditions are normal.



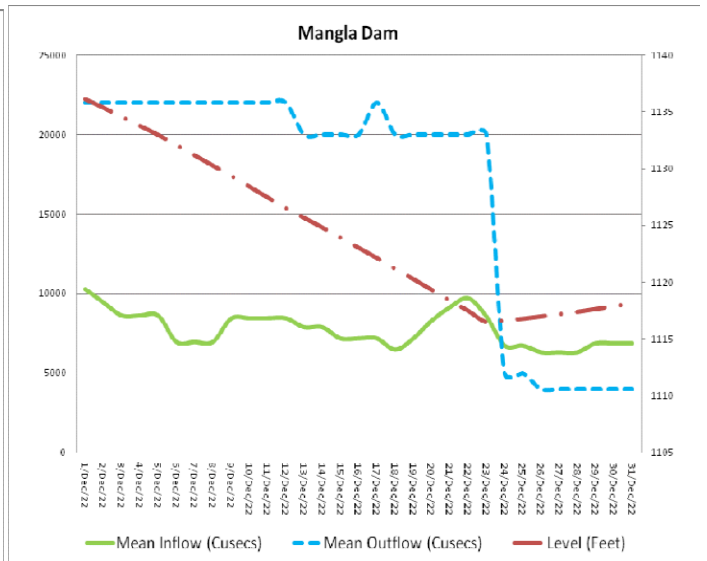
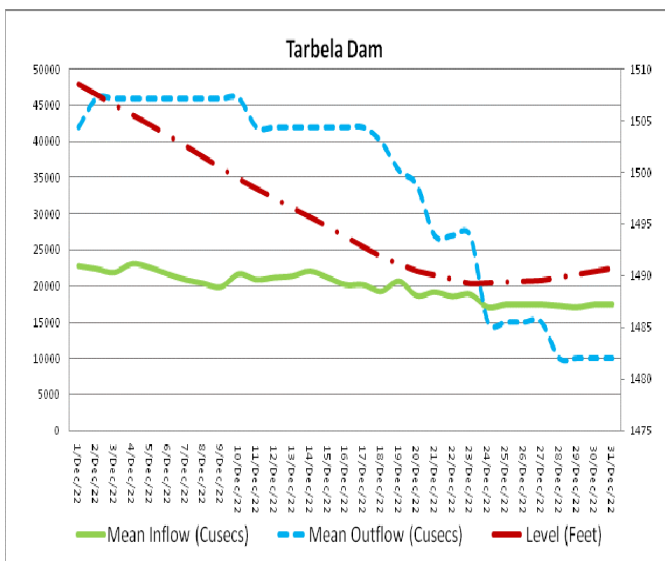
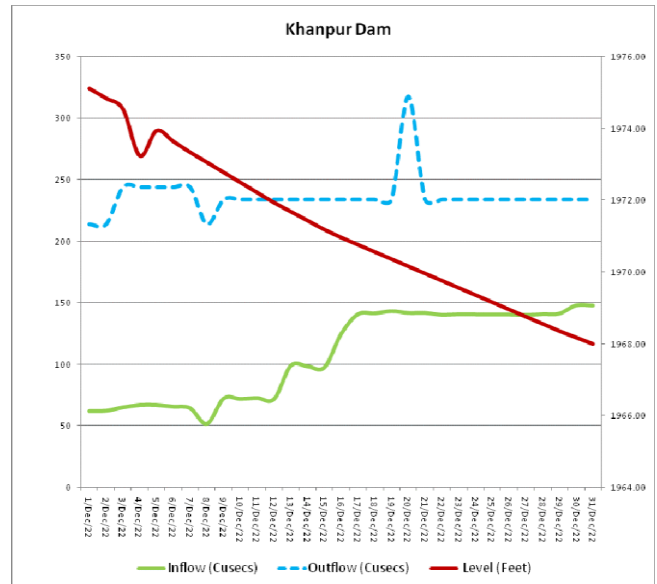
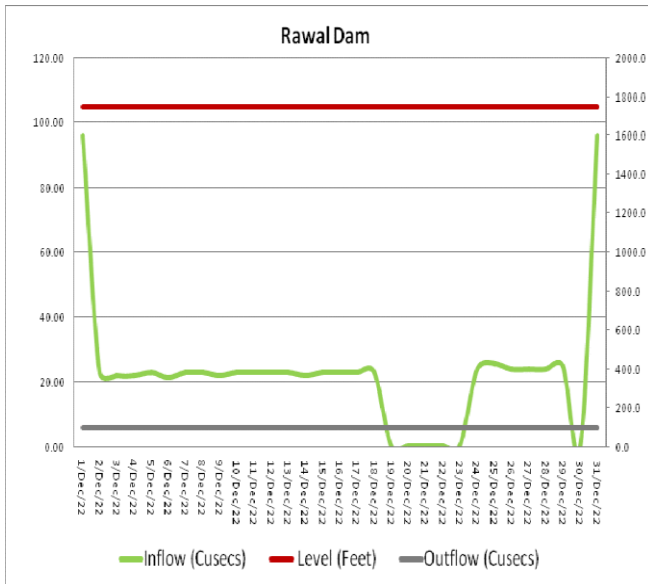
Source: <http://www.ndmc.pmd.gov.pk/>





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

In the month of December 2022, water inflow, outflow and levels of Rawal, Khanpur, Tarbela and Mangla dams are shown in Figs. given below. Except Rawal dam Level at other major reservoirs has dropped while inflow has also dropped due to less or no rains in the catchment areas.



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



## AVERAGE PRICES OF AGRI. COMMODITIES

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

During the month of December 2022 prices of most of Agri. commodities were increased over November, 2021 and December 2021. Among these products, Wheat, Rice, Bread, Beef Mutton, Chicken, Fresh Milk, Onion and Sugar showed remarkable increase over the month of November 2021. Oppositely, commodities like tomatoes, Cooking Oil, Ghee, and potatoes, reported decrease over the month of November 2022 and December 2021. Detail is given below in table:

| S.No. | Description                       | Unit    | Average Prices |         |         | %change Dec 22 over |        |
|-------|-----------------------------------|---------|----------------|---------|---------|---------------------|--------|
|       |                                   |         | 22-Dec         | 22-Nov  | 21-Dec  | 22-Nov              | 21-Dec |
| 1     | Wheat Flour Bag                   | 20 Kg   | 1556.73        | 1517.14 | 1174.7  | 2.61                | 32.52  |
| 2     | Rice Basmati Broken               | 1 Kg    | 133.91         | 127.69  | 99.53   | 4.87                | 34.54  |
| 3     | Rice IRRI-6/9 (Sindh/Punjab)      | 1 Kg    | 101.76         | 99.31   | 74.56   | 2.47                | 36.48  |
| 4     | Bread plain (Small Size)          | Each    | 85.97          | 84.47   | 64.97   | 1.78                | 32.32  |
| 5     | Beef with Bone (Average Quality)  | 1 Kg    | 693.13         | 691.86  | 573.86  | 0.18                | 20.78  |
| 6     | Mutton (Average Quality)          | 1 Kg    | 1434.01        | 1431.15 | 1150.61 | 0.2                 | 24.63  |
| 7     | Chicken Farm Broiler (Live)       | 1 Kg    | 306.94         | 282.4   | 206.81  | 8.69                | 48.42  |
| 8     | Milk fresh (Un-boiled)            | 1 Ltr   | 148.05         | 145.6   | 114.13  | 1.68                | 29.72  |
| 9     | Curd (Dahi) Loose                 | 1 Kg    | 170.79         | 168.78  | 132.63  | 1.19                | 28.77  |
| 10    | Powdered Milk NIDO 390 gm         | Each    | 639.39         | 632.16  | 499.78  | 1.14                | 27.93  |
| 11    | Eggs Hen (Farm)                   | 1 Dozen | 278.38         | 253.67  | 183.88  | 9.74                | 51.39  |
| 12    | Mustard Oil (Average Quality)     | 1 Kg    | 527.92         | 523.44  | 372.23  | 0.86                | 41.83  |
| 13    | Cooking Oil DALDA or Other        | Each    | 2734.02        | 2768.31 | 2054.03 | -1.24               | 33.11  |
| 14    | Vegetable Ghee DALDA/HABIB 2.5 kg | Each    | 1341           | 1370.08 | 1004.35 | -2.12               | 33.52  |
| 15    | Vegetable Ghee DALDA/HABIB        | Each    | 518.12         | 527.91  | 398.53  | -1.85               | 30.01  |
| 16    | Bananas (Kela) Local              | 1 Dozen | 114.71         | 102.36  | 76.99   | 12.07               | 48.99  |
| 17    | Pulse Masoor (Washed)             | 1 Kg    | 256.39         | 262.44  | 199.47  | -2.31               | 28.54  |
| 18    | Pulse Moong (Washed)              | 1 Kg    | 247.82         | 246.27  | 168.84  | 0.63                | 46.78  |
| 19    | Pulse Mash (Washed)               | 1 Kg    | 366.04         | 366.33  | 261.8   | -0.08               | 39.82  |
| 20    | Pulse Gram                        | 1 Kg    | 226.3          | 233.06  | 153.95  | -2.9                | 47     |
| 21    | Potatoes                          | 1 Kg    | 62.31          | 73.02   | 49.44   | -14.67              | 26.03  |
| 22    | Onions                            | 1 Kg    | 207.56         | 176.2   | 37.71   | 17.8                | 450.41 |
| 23    | Tomatoes                          | 1 Kg    | 97.32          | 205.3   | 77.2    | -52.6               | 26.06  |
| 24    | Sugar Refined                     | 1 Kg    | 93.95          | 90.68   | 91.52   | 3.61                | 2.66   |
| 25    | Gur (Average Quality)             | 1 Kg    | 135.49         | 135.5   | 140.35  | -0.01               | -3.46  |

Decrease in Prices



Increase in price





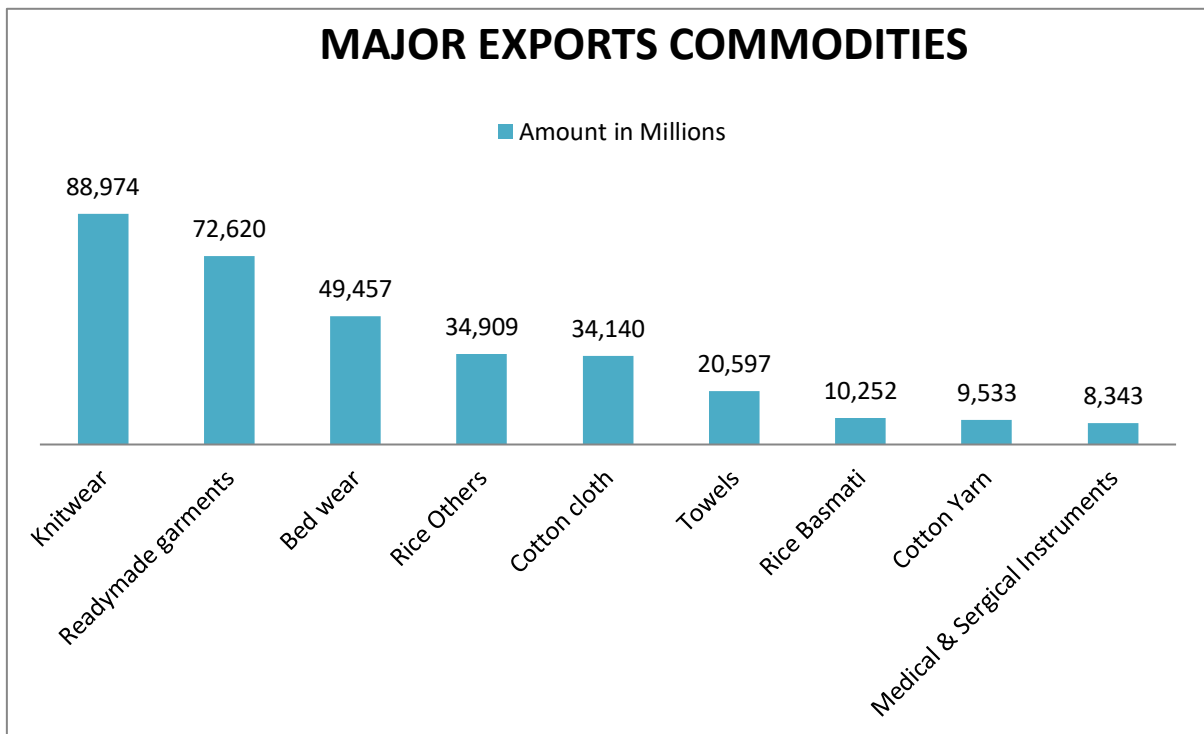


## TRADE SITUATION

(Data compiled by Humma Nisar, BPU)

### Exports:

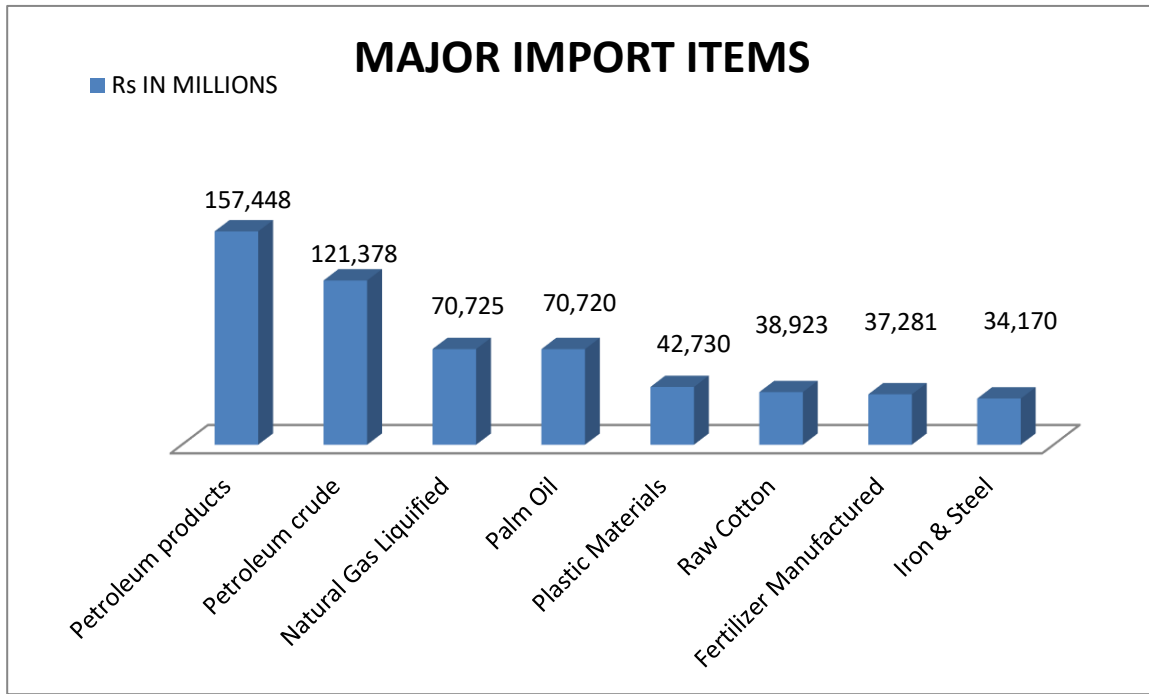
- According to the provisional figures compiled by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, exports from Pakistan during November, 2022 amounted to Rs.531,599 million (provisional) as against Rs. 525,831 million in October, 2022 and Rs.502,009 million during November, 2021 showing an increase of 1.10% over October, 2022 and of 5.89% over November, 2021.
- In terms of US dollars the exports in November, 2022 were \$ 2,391 million (provisional) as compared to \$ 2,384 million in October, 2022 showing an increase of 0.29% but decreased by 17.58% as compared to \$ 2,901 million in November, 2021.



### Imports

- Imports into Pakistan during November, 2022 amounted to Rs. 1,152,054 million (provisional) as against Rs. 1,039,036 million in October, 2022 and Rs. 1,366,681 million during November, 2021 showing an increase of 10.88% over October, 2021 but a decrease of 15.70% over November, 2021.
- Imports during July – December, 2021 totaled Rs. 6,890,523 million (provisional) as against Rs. 3,996,127 million during the corresponding period of last year showing an increase of

72.43%.



Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

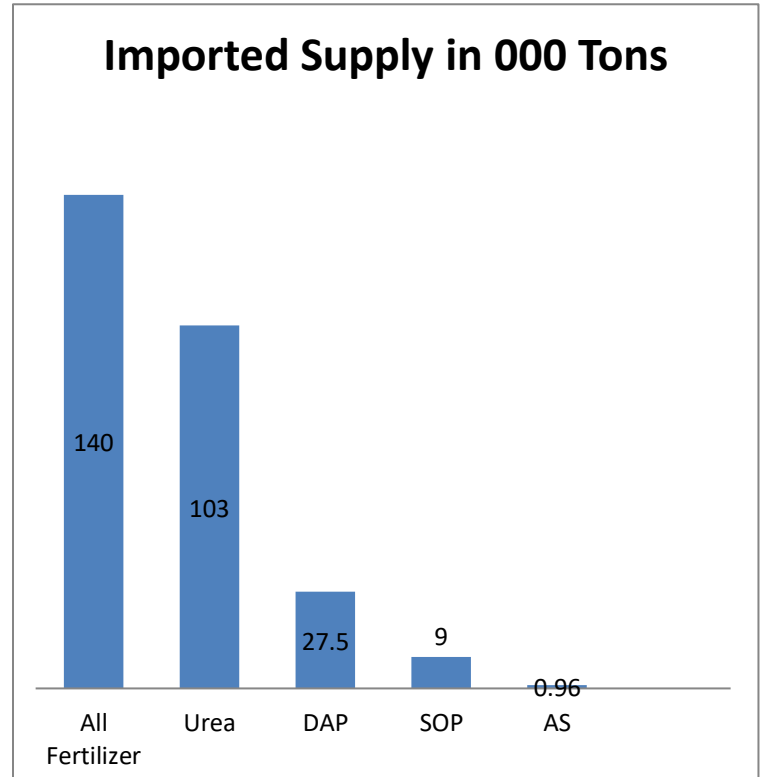
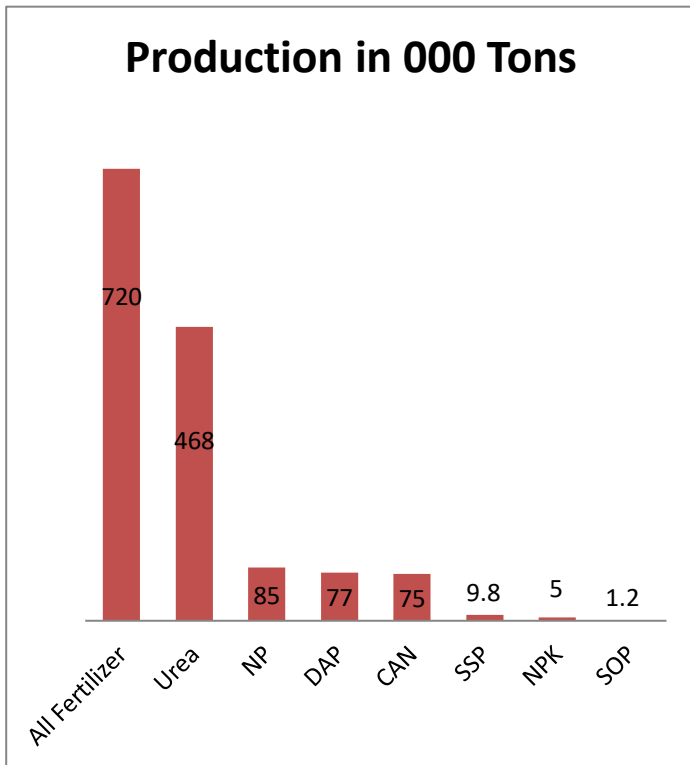
### FERTILIZER OFFTAKE SITUATION

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

- ❖ The data reveal that overall Total nutrient offtake during October 2022 was about 280 thousand nutrient tonnes which decreased by 50.3 per cent over same timeframe of 2021.
- ❖ Nitrogen offtake decreased by 8.8 per cent.
- ❖ Phosphate off take decreased by 37.3 per cent.
- ❖ Phosphate and potash offtake decreased by 40.9 and 65.4 per cent over Kharif 2021.
- ❖ Urea offtake during October, 2022 was 430 thousand tonnes which recorded a decrease of 16.4 per cent over October, 2021.
- ❖ DAP offtake was 71 thousand tonnes which decreased by 79.1 per cent over October, 2021.
- ❖ The main reason reported by National Fertilizer Development Centre (NFDC) in decrease in off take of decrease in offtake of DAP is due to high prices in domestic market and due to heavy rains / floods and

### FERTILIZER PRODUCTION AND IMPORTED SUPPLIES:

Total fertilizer production during October 2022 was about 720 thousand tonnes, out of which urea production was 468 thousand tonnes and total imported supplies were 140 thousand tonnes.



Source: National Fertilizer Development Centre

### NEWS TRENDS

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

**The Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) has reduced additional customs-duty from 35 percent to 15 percent on the import of Agricultural Tractors.**

Under the S.R.O. 693 (I)/2006, the FBR has imposed additional customs-duty on the import of specified goods at the rate of 15% of the customs value on goods classifiable under tariff headings of the First Schedule to the Customs Act, 1969 and at the rates specified in notification on the sub-components and components imported as part of any kit form for the assembly or manufacturing of motor cars and vehicles.

Through the new SRO.2305 (I) 2022, the FBR will charge 15 percent additional customs-duty for existing manufacturers of Agricultural Tractors, new entrants in tractor manufacturing for manufacturing of new and old make and models of Agricultural Tractors, regardless of HP.

### A bumper wheat crop in sight.

It is heartening to note that the country is expecting a bumper harvest of wheat. According to Federal Minister for National Food Security and Research, Tariq Bashir Cheema, despite post-flood challenges 91.74 per cent of wheat crop sowing has been completed across the country to achieve 22.58 million acres of wheat sowing target for the year 2022-23.



The government and farmers deserve commendation for such achievement. It is needless to say that wheat is a cereal which is the most important crop grown in temperate countries, including Pakistan. Arguably, wheat is the most essential item in our lives after air and water

### **Punjab government launches ‘production competition’ for wheat growers**

The Punjab Government has launched a ‘production competition 2022-23’ for the wheat growers under the National Plan to encourage healthy competition among the farmers to grow more grains.

The agriculture department has sought applications from male and female farmers owning five or more than 5 acres of cultivatable agricultural land to participate in this wheat production competition 2022-23 in project.

Besides landlords, farmers/contractors are also eligible and can apply after getting the documents verified by the Tehsil Committee. Farmers in irrigated wheat areas participating in the production competition will show present crops sown over 5 acres of land while farmers in rain-fed areas will present a 2 acres field sown with any approved wheat variety for this competition.

The conditions for participation in the competition are also mentioned in the application forms which can be obtained free of cost from the offices of the concerned Assistant Director of Agriculture (Extension) and Agriculture Officer (Extension).

#### **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/>
- <https://www.brecorder.com/trends/agriculture>

## زرعی سفارشات

### گندم

- ﴿ تکھیستی کا شتہ گندم کو پہلا پانی شامیں نکلنے وقت بوائی کے 25 تا 30 دن بعد لگائیں۔
- ﴿ گندم کی اچھی اور زیادہ پیداوار حاصل کرنے کے لیے جڑی بوٹیوں کی تلفی انتہائی ضروری ہے۔ ایک اندازے کے مطابق جڑی بوٹیوں کی وجہ سے 42 فیصد تک پیداوار کم ہو سکتی ہے۔ جڑی بوٹیوں کی تلفی کے لیے مندرجہ ذیل باتوں کا خیال رکھیں۔
- ﴿ پہلی آبپاشی کے بعد کھیت وتر حالت میں آنے پر دوہری بارہیر و چلائیں۔
- ﴿ جڑی بوٹیوں کی تلفی کے لیے فصل کی ابتدائی حالت میں پہلے پانی کے بعد جڑی بوٹیوں کی شناخت کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے جڑی بوٹی مارادویات کا فوراً سپرے کریں۔ چوڑے اور نوکیلے پتوں والی دونوں اقسام کی جڑی بوٹیوں کی صورت میں دونوں طرح کے زہروں کو ملا کر یا ان کے تیار شدہ مکسچر جو کہ مارکیٹ میں دستیاب ہیں سپرے کریں۔ ورنہ علیحدہ علیحدہ سپرے کریں۔
- ﴿ دوسرے پانی کے بعد اگر نوکیلے پتوں والی جڑی بوٹیاں نظر آئیں تو ان کے لیے موبو سفارش کردہ زہر ضرور استعمال کریں۔
- ﴿ رتیے کلر اٹھے نیز بارانی علاقوں کی زمینوں میں جڑی بوٹی مار زہروں کا استعمال محکمہ زراعت کے عملہ کے مشورہ سے کریں۔

### سورج مکھی

- ﴿ بھاری میرا زمین سورج مکھی کی کاشت کے لیے بہت موزوں ہے۔ سیم زدہ اور بہت رتیلی زمین اس کے لیے موزوں نہیں ہے۔
- ﴿ جنوبی اضلاع میں یکم جنوری سے 31 جنوری تک اور وسطی و شمالی اضلاع میں 15 جنوری سے 15 فروری تک کاشت مکمل کریں۔
- ﴿ ڈیرہ غازی خان اور راجن پورہ اضلاع میں 31 جنوری تک کاشت مکمل کریں۔
- ﴿ سورج مکھی کی اچھی پیداوار حاصل کرنے کے لیے فصل کو قطاروں میں کاشت کریں۔ قطاروں کا درمیانی فاصلہ اڑھائی فٹ اور پودوں کا درمیانی فاصلہ آبپاش علاقوں میں 9 انچ رکھیں

### کماڈ

- ﴿ فصل کی کٹائی جاری رکھیں۔ فصل کی کٹائی سطح زمین سے آدھاتا ایک انچ گہرا کریں کیونکہ زیر زمین پڑی آنکھیں زیادہ صحت مند ماحول میں پھوٹی ہیں اور مڈھوں میں موجود گڑروں کی سنڈیاں تلف ہو جاتی ہیں۔
- ﴿ کٹائی کے بعد گنا جلد از جلد مل کو سپلائی کریں تاکہ وزن اور ریکوری میں کمی نہ آئے۔
- ﴿ مونڈھی فصل رکھنے کے لیے کٹائی 15 جنوری کے بعد کریں۔
- ﴿ ستمبر کا شتہ اور مونڈھی فصل کو پہلے کاٹیں۔

## کپاس

﴿ کپاس کی آخری چنائی کے بعد کھیت میں بھیڑ بکریاں چھوڑ دیں تاکہ وہ بچے کچے ٹینڈے وغیرہ کھالیں اور ان میں موجود سنڈیاں خصوصاً گلابی سنڈی وغیرہ تلف ہو جائیں۔ ﴾

﴿ حکومت پاکستان کی طرف سے گلابی سنڈی کے انسداد کے لیے پی بی روپس پر ڈیڑھ لاکھ ایکڑ تک 1000 روپے فی ایکڑ سبڈی دی جائے گی۔ ﴾

﴿ گلابی سنڈی کپاس کے بچوں میں جنگ فیکٹریوں میں موجود کچرا یا کھتیوں کے کنارے پڑی کپاس کی چھڑیوں کے ساتھ ان کھلے ٹینڈوں میں لہذا ان کو بروقت تلف کریں۔ ﴾

## چنا

﴿ چنے کی فصل میں شروع سے جڑی بوٹیوں کی تلفی ضروری ہے۔ ان کی تلفی بذریعہ گوڈی کریں۔ پہلی گوڈی فصل اگنے کے 30 تا 40 دن بعد اور دوسری گوڈی پہلی گوڈی سے ایک ماہ بعد کریں۔ ﴾

﴿ کالی چنے کے لیے پہلا پانی بوائی کے 60 تا 70 دن بعد اور دوسرا پھول آنے پر دس دن کی فصل کے بعد چنے کو آبپاشی کی ضرورت نہیں۔ ستمبر کا ششہ کماد میں چنے کی فصل کو کماد کی ضرورت کے مطابق آبپاشی کریں۔ ﴾

## سبزیات

﴿ آبپاشی کا خیال رکھیں گوڈی کریں۔ ﴾

﴿ چھوٹی اور نازک سبزیوں کو سردی سے بچانے کے لیے رات کے وقت شفاف پلاسٹک شیٹ سے ڈھانپ دیں۔ ﴾

﴿ آلو کی فصل کا معائنہ کرتے رہیں۔ بیماری یا کیڑے کے حملے کی صورت میں محکمہ زراعت کے عملے سے مشورہ کر کے مناسب زہر کا بروقت سپرے کریں۔ ﴾

﴿ بیج کے لیے آلو کی مخصوص فصل کا معائنہ باقاعدگی سے جاری رکھیں۔ وائرس سے متاثرہ اور دوسری اقسام کے پودوں کو احتیاط سے اکھاڑ کر ضائع کر دیں۔ ﴾

﴿ کورے کے اندیشے کے پیش نظر محکمہ موسمیات کی پیشن گوئی کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے کورے کی راتوں میں آلو کی فصل کی ہلکی آبپاشی کریں یا پانی کا سپرے کریں یا دھونی دیں۔ ﴾

☆☆☆☆☆

Source:

Zarat Nama, Directorate of Agricultural Information

پلاننگ اینڈ ریسرچ ڈیپارٹمنٹ

زرعی ترقیاتی بینک لمیٹیڈ

ہیڈ آفس، اسلام آباد



### **Editorial Board:**

Mr. Mr. Tariq Mahmood  
Mr. Nadeem Akhtar Malik  
Mr. Muhammad Fakhar Imam  
Mr. Ahmed Hussain Khan  
Ms. Aamna Imtiaz (OG-II)  
Ms. Humma Nisar (OG-II)

Head Planning Research & Technology Division  
Head Planning and Research Department  
Head Research & Publication Unit  
Head Information & Monitoring Unit  
Research and Publication Unit  
Business Planning Unit

