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AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK



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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The month of June, 2019 remained better for field crops due to availability of water. Among major Kharif crops like Cotton, Maize, Rice and Sugarcane, growing conditions of crops remained well and reported as satisfactory. Among minor Kharief crops Moong and Mash beans are being sown in the province. While the harvesting of rabi oilseeds crops completed in the country. According to Pakistan Central Cotton Committee (PCCC), sowing period for the cotton crop has been reported as complete in Punjab and Sindh province. Early growing varieties of the cotton have attained the maturity stage in Sindh with the expectations of higher production.

According to National Agro met Center, PMD Rice seedlings have been transplanted in to the fields in Punjab and Sindh provinces, while the crop is at germination stage in the Balochistan. Similarly Sugarcane crop is also growing well in Punjab, Sindh and KP. Sowing of autumn maize crop has been started in the Punjab province, while sowing of hybrid maize crop have been completed in KP. Country could not achieve the target of wheat production of 25.5 million tons due to unfavorable weather conditions prevailed in most parts of the country. However, Pakistan Agriculture Storage & Service Cooperation Limited (PASSCO) has set the target of wheat procurement as 1,100, 000 MT for the FY 2019-20.

Overall condition of standing fruits and vegetables is reported satisfactory in the Punjab and Sindh province due to favorable soil and atmospheric conditions. Mango orchards are reported mostly at fruit formation stage in Punjab. In Khyber Pakhtunkhaw, seasonal fruits have been ripened and are available in market. Harvesting of onion and potato crop in plain areas has been completed with expectation of normal production.

During the month of June 2019 below normal rains were observed in most of the agricultural plains of the country. Whereas, above normal rainfall reported in GB and Multan in central Punjab. Mean daily temperature remained above normal (by 1-2°C) in most of the agricultural plains of the country. Normal to above rainfalls are expected in the month of July. Moonsoon season will set in the month of July. Moderate drought conditions prevailed in Sindh and Punjab, due to regular light rainfall throughout the month in the provinces.

According to Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), trade situation remained better, as trade deficit decreased from the last month. The country's exports increased up to 2.10 \$ billion in May 2019 to 2.094 \$ billion in April, 2019 showing an increase of 0.38%. Similarly, imports in May, 2019 showed an increase of 6.08 \$ million from 5.042 \$ billion (provisional) as compared to 4.753 \$ billion (provisional) in April, 2019. Total fertilizer off take during the month of May, 2019 stood at 458 thousand tones, demonstrating an increase of 49.7 percent as compared to the corresponding period of last year.

2. CURRENT CROP SITUATION

2.1. Cotton

According to Pakistan Central Cotton Committee, sowing season for cotton crop 2019-20 almost has been completed in both major producing provinces i.e. Punjab and Sindh. The crop is at growing stage and has developed three to five leaves per plant in Punjab as shown in figure. However, the crop is near to maturity stage in Sindh.



The crop has been cultivated at the area of 2.044 million hectare in Punjab, which comprises 95% of the set target of 2.145 million hectares in the province. Whereas, the crop's sowing has been recorded as 0.614 million hectares in Sindh province, which is comprised of 96% of the target of 0.640 million hectares, showing rise of about 37% over previous year (Table 1). Overall at country level, the sowing has been achieved at 95.4% of the target depicted rise of 14.3% as compared to previous year (Table 2).

Satisfactory news are coming from the cotton producing areas of Sindh and is expected that production of cotton will be more as compared to last year. According to available information more than 20 ginning factories have started their operation and Phutti arrivals of new crop is in progress. Pest incidences of Whitefly and Pink boll worm are reported in Sindh. Similarly, cotton crop in Punjab is in better condition and Govt. is using all resources to achieve the target of 8 million bales. According to available report provided by Directorate General of Pest Warning & Quality Control of Pesticides Punjab, there have been reported some pest incidences of Whitefly, Jassid, Thirps and Pink boll worm in some districts of Punjab.

Table 1. Sowing Position of Cotton Crop as on 28.06.2019

Sowing Position	Target	Area	Sown	Change Over	
				Target %	Last Year
Province	2019-20	2019-20	2018-19		
Punjab (01.06.2019)	2.145	2.044	1.877	95.3%	+8.9
Sindh 28.06.2019	0.640	0.614	0.448	96.0%	+37.1
Total	2.785	2.658	2.325	95.4%	+14.3

Province	Area Million Hectare	Production Million bales
Punjab	2.140	10.20
Sindh	0.640	4.60
KP	0.010	0.0002
Balochistan	0.100	0.200
Total Pakistan	2.895	15.002

Table 2. Targets for Area and Production of Cotton Crop 2019-20

Source: Federal Committee on Agriculture (FCA) meeting held in April, 2019.

2.2. Rice

Rice seedlings of coarse and basmati varieties have been transplanted in the field, while in Punjab, the seedlings are being transplanted in the areas of Punjab. The condition of the crop is reported as satisfactory in both provinces. National Agromet Center, PMD reported that the crop is at germinating stage in Balochistan. Farmers are advised to plant seedlings in fields with the gap of 9 inches to maintain plant population of 160,000 per acre. Moreover, farmers are should be apply optimum amount of fertilizer and insecticides recommended by agriculture experts while plantation of seedlings.

2.3. Sugarcane

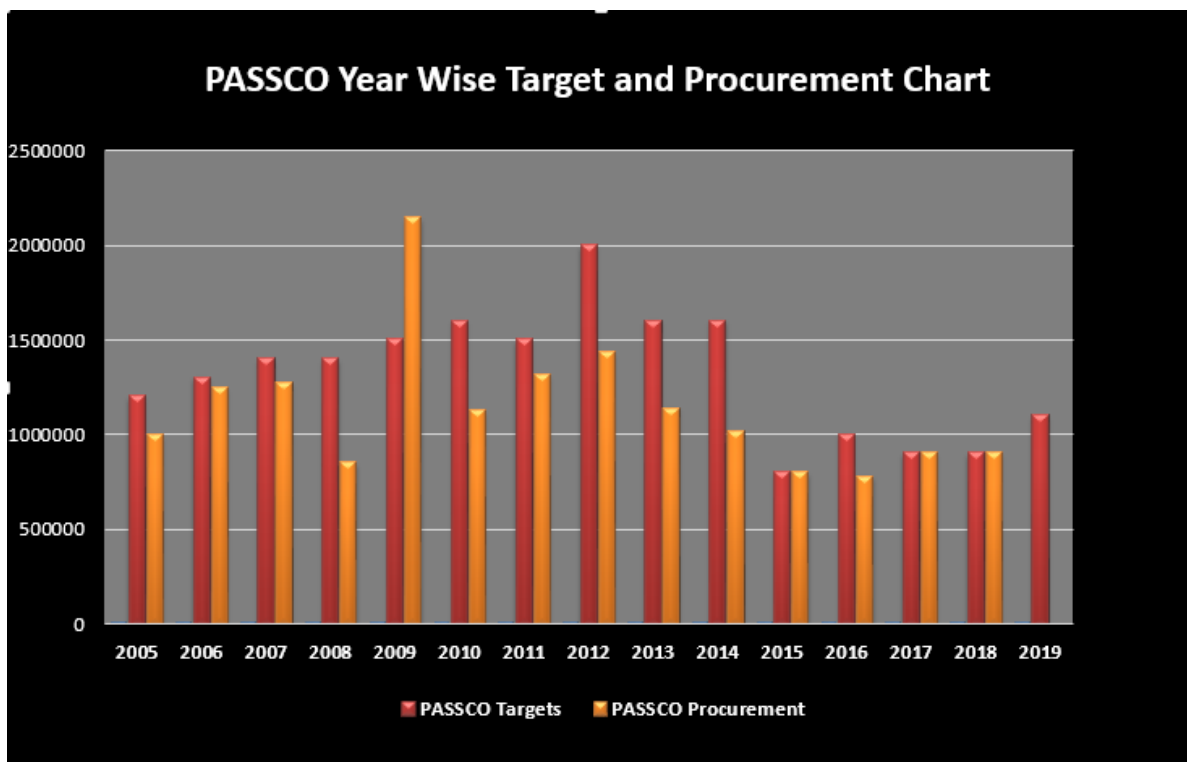
The condition of sugarcane crop is reported as satisfactory and is well in Punjab, Sindh and KP province. Efficient rainfall maintained the crop water requirements and maintained the growth of crop in central and lower parts of Punjab province. Farmers are advised to apply light irrigation by considering weather conditions. Use 30% more nitrogen in ratoon crop than normal sowing crop. Apply irrigation after 15-20 days interval and adopt skip row irrigation method in case of water shortage.

2.4. Maize

In Pakistan two crops are grown in a year one is spring maize and other is autumn maize crop. Spring maize is planted in January to February and second is planted in July to August. According to National Agromet Center, PMD sowing of autumn maize crop has been started in the Punjab province, while sowing of hybrid maize has been completed in KP. Already sown spring maize crop has been reached at its maturity stage the Punjab province. Farmers are advised to grow only recommended and high yielder cultivar to get more production than before. In addition follow the suggestions or recommendations of Agriculture experts during the plantation of the crop in the field.

2.5. Wheat

According to National Agro. Met Department, the wheat crop is at marketing stage in all provinces except Gilgit Baltistan, where it is in harvesting stage. Currently, Pakistan could not achieve the target of wheat production due to unfavorable weather conditions that damaged ripe and ready to harvest crop, cause a loss of 1.5 million tons of wheat against the target of 25.5 million tons from an area of 8.83 million hectares during Rabi season of 2018-19. However, as the country had a leftover wheat stock of 3.7 million tones, the total availability of the grain would be 27.9 million tones as against the national requirement of 25.8 million tones. Pakistan Agriculture Storage & Service Cooperation Limited (PASSCO) has set the target of wheat procurement as 1,100, 000 MT for the FY 2019-20.



2.6. Minor Crops:

Oil Seeds

- Harvesting and threshing of sunflower has been started in Punjab and KP, while it has been completed in Sindh province.
- Sowing of sesame is completed and its germination is reported as normal in Sindh province.

Pulses

- Moon and Mash beans are under sowing stage in Punjab. Moong and Mash plantation will be completed in mid of July and end of July on the set of Moon Soon rains.

2.7. Fruits & Vegetables

- Overall condition of standing fruits and vegetables is reported satisfactory in the Punjab and Sindh province due to favorable soil and atmospheric conditions. Mango orchards are reported mostly at fruit formation stage in Punjab.
- In Khyber Pakhtunkhaw, seasonal fruits have been ripened and are available in market. Harvesting of onion and potato crop in plain areas has been completed with expectation of normal production.
- Apple and almonds orchards are growing normally in Balochistan with no serious insect and pest incidence. Harvesting of musk melon has been started in northern parts of the province.
- Potato crop is promising its normal production in Gilgit Baltistan.

3. WEATHER SITUATION

Generally June is the hottest and driest month in Pakistan. During the month of June 2019 below normal rains were observed in most of the agricultural plains of the country. Whereas above normal rainfall reported in GB and Multan in central Punjab.

Mean daily temperature remained above normal (by 1-2°C) in most of the agricultural plains of the country. Mean daily temperature ranged between 32 to 34°C in Khyber Pakhtunkhaw, 31 to 34°C in Potohar plateau, in remaining parts of Punjab it ranged from 34 – 36°C, 34 to 44°C in Sindh, 18 to 22°C in Gilgit-Baltistan region and it was observed 25°C in the high elevated agricultural plains of Baluchistan represented by Quetta valley.

The mean daily Relative Humidity (R.H) remained below normal in the country due to mostly below normal rainfall and clear skies observed during the month. Maximum value of mean Relative Humidity was observed 55% at Tandojam, followed by 46% at Gilgit while the minimum value was observed at Quetta (24%). Number of days with mean R.H greater or equal to 80% was observed for 01 day at Skardu.

Expected Weather during July, 2019

The outlook for the month of July 2019 shows that normal to above normal rainfall is expected in the upper half of the country with maximum positive anomaly in Kashmir and its adjoining areas. However, normal to below rainfall is expected in lower areas of Balochistan and Sindh Province.

This year Northern parts of Punjab which forms the monsoon belt are expected to receive 250 mm precipitation, Central Punjab about 200 mm and southern Punjab as well as KP around 150 mm. The mean daily R.H% will remain in a range of 60% to 70% except arid zone where it may be around 40%.

4. AREA & PRODUCTION OF CROPS

Crop	*Area in 000 hectare	*Production "000 tons
Wheat	8,740	25,195
Maize	1,318	6,309
Rice	2,810	7,202
Cotton 000 bales	2,373	9,861
Sugarcane	1,102	67,174
Bajra	456	350
Jawar	242	149
Gram	944	438
Barley	55	55
Rapeseed & Mustard	263	255
Tobacco	46	107
Masoor	13.6	6.4
Moong	162.4	122
Mash	15.5	7.3
Potato	194	4,592
Onion	150	2,081
Chilies	65.3	148
Cottonseed	6,672	3,057
Sunflower	259	147
Canola	60	35

Note. *Provisional Figures as on July to March 2018-19

5. AVERAGE PRICES OF AGRICULTURE COMMODITIES

Description	Unit	Average Price in PKR	
		June 2019	May 2019
Wheat	10kg	326.16	347.88
Wheat Flour	10kg	361.47	395.17
Rice Basmati Broken	1kg	74.51	79.26
Rice Irri-6(Punjab/Sindh)	1kg	53.22	58.61
Milk, Fresh, Un-boiled	1ltr	84.80	88.75
Citrus (Lemon)	1kg	120	120
Bananas	Dozen	119.28	115.83
Pulse Masoor, Washed	1kg	111.04	122.96
Pulse Moong Washed	1kg	112.70	154.73
Pulse Mash Washed	1kg	147.15	164.15
Pulse Gram Washed	1kg	113.36	127.00
Potatoes	1kg	30.65	26.82
Onion	1kg	32.83	55.81
Tomatoes	1kg	42.55	47.77
Garlic	1kg	125.24	207.04
Sugar Refind	1kg	53.69	68
Mustard Oil	1kg	185.59	194.26
Eggs Hen (Farm)	1 Dozen	89.11	85.52
Cotton	Mound 37.27kg	8,560.0	8,910.0

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

6. MARKETING OF CROPS

Crop	Marketing
Onion	It is grown in all four provinces and remained available in market whole year. Nowadays, onion is being supplied from Punjab Province to other parts of the country.
Potato	It is also grown in all provinces and is being supplied from Punjab province
Tomato	It is also grown in all provinces and is being supplied from Punjab Province.
Red Chili	It is grown only in Punjab and Sindh province. It is being supplied form Punjab province in other parts of the country.

Source: Agriculture Marketing Roundup, Gov. of Punjab

7. WATER SITUATION

As on 05.07.2019

In cusec

Barrages	Mean Inflow/U/S Discharge	Mean Outflow/D/S Discharge
Guddu	153,476	114,376
Chashma	194,349	205,000
Taunsa	170,201	152,772
Kalabagh	222,882	214,882
Panjnad	47,066	32,696
Sukkur	97,255	46,280
Kotri	26,835	0

In cusec

River	Mean Inflow/ U/S Discharge	Mean Outflow/ D/S Discharge
Indus at Tarbela	190,500	163,600
Kabul Inflow at Nowshera	81,400	----
Jehlum at Mangla	59,838	30,000
Chenab at Mrala	83,749	53,026

8. DROUGHT SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

During the month of June, 2019 wet conditions prevailed over northern parts of the country. While some districts of Sindh Badin, Sajawal, Sanghar, Thatta, Umerkot and Tharparkar remained under moderate drought conditions due to nor or very less rainfall. In result, dry conditions remained continued over there. Similarly, district Barkhan, cibi, zob, lasbela and khuzdar received few amount of rainfall in the Balochistan province. It is expected that mild to moderate drought conditions would prevail over southern parts of Sindh in the month July.

9. IMPORT & EXPORT SITUATION

Exports

- According to Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), the country's exports has increased up to 2.10 \$ billion in May, 2019 as compared with 2.094 \$ billion in April 2019 showing an increase of 0.38% but decrease by 1.72 % as compared to as compared to 2.14 \$ billion in May, 2018.
- During the period of July to May 2018-19, country's exports stood at 21.267 \$ billion as compared to 21. 330 \$ billion in July-May 2017-18. This also witnessed a decline of 0.063 \$ billion, which is representing negative growth of 0.30%.

Imports

- Unfortunately, imports also showed an increase trend like exports in May, 2019 which were remained at 5.042 \$ billion (provisional) as compared to 4.753 \$ billion in April 2019. Showing an increase of 0.289 \$ billion with the 6.08 % but decrease by 12.80% as compared to 5.782\$ billion in May, 2018.
- During the period of July to May 2018-19, imports were stood at 50.474\$ billion (provisional) as compared with 55.142 \$ billion in corresponding of last year, showing decrease of 12.52%.

Balance of Trade/Trade Deficit

- The country's trade deficit during the month of May 19 registered a negative growth as compared with May 18. Statistics showed that country's trade deficit were declined by 19.3 percent from \$2.94 billion in May 19 to 3.644 \$ billion in May 18.

Export & Import Trade Situation

(Rupees in Millions) (U.S. Dollars in Million)

Series	*May, 2019		*April, 2019		% Change in May, 2019 over April, 2019	
	Rs.	\$ (1 \$=Rs.145.69)	Rs.	\$ (1\$=Rs.141.16)	Rs.	\$
Exports	306,303	2,102	295,541	2,094	3.64	0.38
Imports	734,578	5,042	670,895	4,753	9.49	6.08
Balance of Trade	-428,275	-2,940	-375,354	-2,659	14.10	10.57

(Rupees in Millions) (U.S. Dollars in Million)

Series	* May, 2019		May, 2018		% Change in May, 2019 over May, 2018	
	Rs.	\$ (1\$=Rs.145.69)	Rs.	\$ (1 \$=Rs.115.44)	Rs.	\$
Exports	306,303	2,102	246,907	2,139	24.06	-1.72
Imports	734,578	5,042	667,562	5,782	10.04	-12.80
Balance of Trade	-428.275	-2,940	-420,655	-3,644	1.81	-19.31

(Rupees in Millions) (U.S. Dollars in Million)

Series	* July – May 2018 - 2019		July – May 2017 - 2018		% Change in July - May, 2018 - 2019 over July - May, 2017 - 2018	
	Rs.	\$	Rs.	\$	Rs.	\$
Exports	2,865,543	21,267	2,331,258	21,330	22.92	-0.30
Imports	6,776,616	50,474	6,022,785	55,142	12.52	-8.47
Balance of Trade	-3,911,073	-29,207	-3,691,527	-33,812	5.95	-13.62

* Provisional figures based on figures provided by the Director (R&S) FBR, Islamabad.

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

10. FERTILIZER OFF-TAKE SITUATION

- Total fertilizer off take during the month of May, 2019 stood at 458 thousand tones, demonstrating an increase of 49.7 percent as compared to the corresponding period of last year.
- As per the data provided by National Fertilizer Development Centre (NFDC), Nitrogen off take was 340 thousand tones which increased by 28.8 per cent, while off take of phosphate was 116 thousand tones which is also increased by 192.8 per cent over May 2018.
- Moreover, Potash off take witnessed a decrease of 18.3 percent.
- Total nutrient off take during Kharif 2019 (April-May) was about 695 thousand tones, which witnessed, an increase of 22.7 per cent over same timeframe of Kharif 2018. Out of this, nitrogen off take was 519 thousand tones (+8.8 percent), phosphate 171 thousand tones (100.9 percent) and potash about 5.2 thousand tonnes (+16.6 percent).

Rates of Fertilizer

Fertilizer	Unit	June 19	May 19	Change over a year June to May 19	Trend of Increase or decrease
Di Ammonium Phosphate (DAP)	50Kg	3553.65	3,550.00	3.652	increase
Urea	50Kg	1868.85	1,835.08	33.77	increase
Sulphate of Potash/Potassium Sulphate	50Kg	4317.19	4,305.00	12.19	increase
Single Supper Phosphate (SSP)	50Kg	1210.00	1,018.00	192.00	increase
Nitro Phosphate (NP)	50Kg	2,803.25	2,975.00	-171.75	decrease
Murate of Potash (MOP)	50Kg	-----	2,505.00		
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (CAN)	50Kg	1696.00	1,650.00	46	increase
NPK Zarkhaiz	50kg	2965.00	2,655.00	310	Increase
Ammonium Nitrate	50kg		1,605.00		

11. NEWS TRENDS

- Balochistan Government has planned to launch Live Stock and Dairy Policy 2019 soon to cater the needs of cattle owners and to boost the dairy sector in the province. The policy is

being introduced for the first time following Prime Minister Imran Khan's vision to revive the livestock sector for improving the living standard of rural areas' population besides reducing poverty. The government has also allocated Rs.52 million to revamp and modernize cattle farming in the seven districts of the province. In addition, the Government is planning for the establishment of 23 new civil veterinary dispensaries in the province. A sum of Rs 10 million has been allocated to operationalize wool and research centre at Mastung and, Rs 52 million has been allocated for the upgrading of seven dairy and poultry farming in the province. Similarly, Rs 250 million has been allocated for setting up ring centers for the animals in Killa Abdulla, Zhob, Tuftan and Gwadar for the current fiscal year 2019-20. Rs 100 million has been specified for the renovation of slaughter house situated on eastern bypass of Quetta. The Balochistan government had allocated Rs 722 million for the development under the Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP).

- The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations (UN) in collaboration with USAID had organized a two-day "Agriculture and Livestock Technology Expo" in two Kurram and Parachinar districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa on June 28-29, 2019. The main aim of the Expo was to introduce the local farming community with the modern and innovative agriculture technologies for development of agriculture and livestock sectors of the province. Besides, its activity was also aimed at to enhance productivity to increase farm income and alleviate poverty from the rural areas of the province. The expo was attended by more than 700 farmers and technology experts, which highlighted the potential of Pakistan's agriculture sector key players to the local community, by providing a platform for both the supply and demand side participants. Private agriculture companies, technological suppliers, farmers and government officials explored new technology best suited to local environment and crops at the event.
- Punjab Agriculture Department organized "Punjab Agri Expo 2019" on June 22 and 23 at Expo Centre, Lahore to highlight the importance of fruits, vegetables and high value agriculture crops of the country at international level. According to Punjab Agriculture Department more than 3,000 farmers/stakeholders and 46 exhibitors of more than nine countries (Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Malaysia, Qatar, Russia, Tajikistan, China, Iran and Indonesia) participated the event. According to officials, the event would open new doors of opportunities for producer, exporter and companies indulging in agriculture business in this country.



Pakistan having all the resources is the preferred country where number of investment opportunities are emerging to support the sustainability of quality food production and government is fully committed to facilitate foreign investors with provision of technical services.

- Federal Government unveiled Rs.309 billion ambitious Agriculture Emergency Programme to boost local production, reduce dependence on imports, improve lives of poor farmers and lead the country towards sustainable development. The programme was announced at a joint press conference by Federal Minister for National Food Security and Research, Sahibzada Muhammad Mehboob Sultan and Senior Leader of Pakistan Tehreek-i-Insaf, Jahangir Khan Tareen.

Sources:

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زرعی سفارشات برائے کسان

نڈی ذل (مکڑی)

نڈی ذل گر اس ہارپ کی بڑی قسم کا ایک کیزا ہے۔ اس کی اقسام میں سب سے زیادہ پائی جانے والی قسم کو صحرائی نڈی ذل کہا جاتا ہے۔ یہ ہمیشہ گروپ کی شکل میں پودوں اور فصلوں کا مکمل خاتمہ کر دیتے ہیں۔ اس سال پاکستان سمیت جنوبی ایشیا میں مغربی ہوائیں معمول سے زیادہ چلنے کی وجہ سے بارشیں بھی زیادہ ہوئیں ہیں جسکی وجہ سے ایران، سعودی عرب اور دیگر جنوبی ریاستوں میں نڈی ذل کا حملہ بلوچستان اور سندھ کے بعض علاقوں میں مشاہدہ میں آیا ہے۔ اس کا تدارک مندرجہ ذیل ذرائع سے ہو سکتا ہے۔

غیر کیمیائی طریقے

☆ جہاں مکڑی کے دل اکٹھے ہوں۔ غیر کیمیائی طریقے سے پودوں کی ٹہنیوں اور جھڑیوں سے ختم کیا جائے۔
☆ رات کے وقت جھاڑیوں اور پودوں پر بیٹھی ہوئی مکڑی کو شعلہ بردار مشینوں سے آگ لگا کر تلف کیا جائے۔
☆ جس زمین میں مکڑی کے انڈوں کی نشان دہی ہو جائے، اس رقبہ کے گرد و فٹ گہری اور ڈیرھ تا اڑھائی فٹ چوڑی کھائیاں کھودی جائیں تاکہ نوزائیدہ بچے انڈوں سے نکانے کے بعد خوراک کی تلاش میں ان کھائیوں میں گر کر جمع ہو جائیں وہاں ان کھائیوں میں مٹی سے فٹن کر کے یا زہریلے دھوڑے سے انہیں ختم کیا جائے۔

کیمیائی طریقے

☆ لیمبڈا سائی ہیلو تھرین (lambda Cyalathrin) کلور پائیریفاس (Chloroyriphos) اس کے علاوہ محکمہ زراعت کے مقامی عملہ سے مشورہ سے زرعی زہروں کا انتخاب اور استعمال کریں۔

☆ زمینی یا ہوائی سپرے کے لیے سفارش کردہ زہر مثلاً ڈیلٹا میتھرین، ساپر میتھرین، فینپرو میتھرین، بائی میتھرین، کاربرل اور تھائیو ڈائی کارب سفارش کردہ مقدار کے مطابق کی صرف پوائیل وی فارمولیشن (ULV Formulation) بغیر پانی ملائے سپرے کریں۔

کپاس

☆ ان دنوں میں فصل خوب سرسبز اور ہری بھری ہوتی ہے، اس پر سفید مکھی، چست تیل اور لشکری سنڈی کا حملہ ہو سکتا ہے۔ لہذا کیڑے مار ادویات کے سپرے میں دیر مت کریں۔ ہفتے میں دو بار پیسٹ سکاؤٹنگ کریں، اگر نقصان معاشی حد تک پہنچ گیا ہے تو محکمہ زراعت کے مشورہ سے سپرے کریں۔
☆ چڑیوں پر کاشت کی صورت میں دوسری، تیسری اور چوتھی آبپاشی 6 سے 9 دن کے وقفے سے کریں۔

مکئی

☆ بارانی علاقوں میں مکئی مون سون شروع ہونے سے پہلے کاشت کریں تاکہ پودے جڑوں کا نظام اچھی طرح قائم کر لیں اور مون سون کی بارشوں کا صحیح فائدہ اٹھا سکیں۔ کاشت کے لیے بھاری میرا زمین موزوں ہے۔

☆ محکمہ زراعت کی منظور شدہ عام اقسام ملکہ 2016، اگست 2002، ایم ایم آر آئی-بیلو اور پرل جبکہ دوغلی اقسام ایف ایچ 1046، ایف ایچ 949 اور وائی ایچ 1898 کاشت کریں۔

ہے بارانی علاقوں میں کئی کی کاشت سنگل روکاشن ڈرل / پلانٹر سے آڑھائی فٹ کے فاصلے پر کریں۔ قطاروں کا درمیانی فاصلہ دو سے اڑھائی فٹ رکھیں۔
 ہے دوغلی اقسام کے لیے پودوں کی تعداد 29 ہزار سے 30 ہزار فی ایکڑ جبکہ عام اقسام کے لیے پودوں کی تعداد 25 سے 26 ہزار فی ایکڑ رکھیں۔
 ہے آپاش علاقہ جات کی درمیانی زمین میں ہوائی کے وقت دو بوری ڈی اے پی اور ڈیڑھ بوری پوٹاشیم سلفیٹ فی ایکڑ ڈالیں جبکہ بارانی علاقوں میں ایک بوری ڈی اے پی + ایک بوری یوریا + آدھی بوری پوٹاشیم سلفیٹ فی ایکڑ بوقت کاشت ڈال دیں۔

موگ اور ماش

ہے موگ کی کاشت کے لیے بہتر نکاس والی ریتلی میرا زمین موزوں ہے۔ جبکہ کلراٹھی اور سیم زدہ زمین غیر موزوں ہے۔
 ہے بارانی علاقوں کے کاشتکار موگ اور ماش کی کاشت مون سون کی پہلی بارش کے بعد وتر آنے پر کریں۔ ان دونوں فصلوں کی کاشت جولائی کے آخر تک کی جاسکتی ہے۔

ہے کھیلوں پر کاشت کی صورت میں بیج فی ایکڑ 8 سے 10 کلوگرام جبکہ کاشت بذریعہ چھوڑ اور ڈرل سے کاشت کے لیے 12 سے 15 کلوگرام بیج فی ایکڑ استعمال کریں۔ اور جب پودے 8 سے 10 دن کے ہوں جائیں تو چھدرائی مکمل کر کے زائد اور کمزور پودے نکال دیں۔
 ہے آپاش علاقوں میں منظور شدہ اقسام نیاب موگ 2011، آزری موگ 2006 اور چکوال ایم 6 کاشت کریں، جبکہ بارانی علاقوں میں نیاب موگ 2011، آزری موگ 2006، نیاب موگ 2016 اور بہاولپور 2017 موزوں ہے۔ جبکہ ماش کی کاشت کے لیے ماش 97، چکوال ماش، این اے اری ماش 3 اور عروج 2011 موزوں ترین اقسام ہیں۔

ہے اچھی پیداوار کے لیے بوقت کاشت ایک بوری ڈی اے پی اور آدھی بوری پوٹاشیم سلفیٹ استعمال کریں۔
 ہے قطاروں کا درمیانی فاصلہ 30 سینٹی میٹر جبکہ بیج کی گہرائی 3 سے 5 سینٹی میٹر رکھیں اور پودوں کا درمیانی فاصلہ 8 سے 10 سینٹی میٹر رکھیں۔

تل

ہے تل کی کاشت کے لیے پانی جذب کرنے والی درمیانی اور بھاری میرا زمین کا انتخاب کریں تاہم یہ ہر قسم کی زمین میں بھی کاشت کی جاسکتی ہے۔
 ہے شرح بیج ڈرل یا قطاروں میں کاشت کے لیے ڈیڑھ سے دو کلوگرام بیج فی ایکڑ رکھیں۔
 ہے پنجاب میں عام کاشت کے لیے سفید تلوں کی منظور شدہ اقسام ٹی ایچ-6 ٹی ایس 5 ہیں جو بہتر پیداوار کی صلاحیت رکھتی ہیں۔ ان کے علاوہ نیاب پرل اور نیاب تل 2016 بھی بہتر پیداوار کی حامل ہے۔
 ہے اچھی پیداوار کے حصول کے لیے 15 جولائی تک کاشت مکمل کر لیں۔

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

Fauji Fertilizer Company Limited (Farmers' Advisory Service)

پلاننگ اینڈ ریسرچ ڈیپارٹمنٹ

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اسلام آباد