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AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK



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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The banks together disbursed agriculture credit of Rs. 704.5 billion in fiscal year 2016-17 while the agricultural credit outreach has increased to 3.27 million farmers at end June 2017 in the country.

The current wheat availability was 30.911 million tons including production of 26.38 million tons, leftover stock of previous year was 4.531 million tons during the start of wheat year as on 01-05-2017. The national requirement of wheat is 25.8 million tons (including 1 million tons strategic reserves and 0.5 million seed and feed purpose).

Early sown coarse rice has reached its maturity/harvesting stage and limited scale harvesting has been observed in Punjab and Sindh. The crushing of sugarcane by design of provincial legislation started on 1st October.

This crop season is characterized by scarce rains, low water levels in dams in the country and smog prevalent all over the fields of Punjab.

During the month of November, no significant rainfall is expected in drought prone areas of Sindh and Balochistan. Therefore moderate drought conditions are likely to prevail during the period. According to revised estimates, Punjab will get 12.6 MAF water instead of 15.72 MAF which is more than 19 per cent reduction in existing share of the province whereas Sindh will get 9.5 MAF water against earlier estimates of 11.86 MAF.



Surpassing the target, banks disbursed agricultural credit of Rs704.5 billion in fiscal year 2016-17 (FY17), up 17.8% compared to last year's disbursement of Rs598.3 billion while the Agricultural Credit Advisory Committee (ACAC) had set the target of Rs700 billion for FY17.

Moreover, the agri outstanding portfolio increased to Rs406 billion by end of June, 2017 registering a hefty growth of 17.4% compared with the last year's position of Rs346 billion. Similarly, the agricultural credit outreach has increased to 3.27 million farmers at end June 2017 from 2.40 million farmers last year. The achievement of agri credit disbursement target was an uphill task due to high risk perception of banks about agri financing and volatile prices of agri commodities etc, according to a press release issued by SBP.

Meteorological Department has asked the farmers to sow winter vegetables timely with a view to acquire a better yield. Timely vegetable cultivation will help the newly crop attain a complete soil dampness for a robust output. Farmers of cotton crop areas are advised to prepare field for Rabi crops and complete sowing in time and to schedule irrigation plans in accordance with the expected weather. Farmers should remove weeds from fields with a view to helping the standing crops attain full moisture and ingredients.

CURRENT CROP SITUATION

1. Wheat

Sowing of wheat in rainfed (barani) areas started in October. In irrigated areas sowing of wheat got momentum in November. However, to ensure the achievement of targets of wheat and other Rabi crops, Punjab government has started awareness campaigns along with Farmer's support for quality seed of wheat and subsidy on canola (oilseed crop). Sowing of mustard and other oil seeds started in early to mid September.

The Agriculture Department of Punjab has initiated special training programme for wheat growers for creating awareness about the proportionate use of fertilizers for getting better yield of the crop, natural cultivation techniques and irrigation. The department would provide full assistance and guidance to the wheat growers for attaining better output of the crop and to enhance per acre yield of wheat crop in the province.

From the last two years, farmers faced difficulties for disposal of wheat @ support price of Rs 1300 per 40 kg due to good wheat harvest and surplus stocks. Therefore Punjab government is interested to keep wheat production for domestic needs only and has started Khadam-e-Punjab kissan package to increase area under oil seed crops for reducing country's cooking oil import bill. Under this package, Rs. 5000 per acre (upto 10 acres) will be provided to the canola growers with an assurance of canola support prices of Rs. 2500 per 40 kg.



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Current Wheat Stock Position:

(Million tons)					
Province/Agency	Estimated carry forward *01/05/2017	Procurement target (2017)	Proc. 2017	Current Wheat Stocks	Last Year Wheat Stocks
Punjab	2.579	4.50	3.949	6.528	6.179
Sindh	0.361	1.20	1.399	1.760	1.471
KP	0.004	0.35	0.269	0.273	0.0725
Balochistan	0.001	0.10	-	0.001	0.125
PASSCO	1.586	0.90	0.899	2.485	2.076
Total	4.531	7.05	6.516	11.047	9.923

*food year ends on 1st May.

Proposed Wheat Targets (2017-18):

Country/Province	Area (000 ha)	Production (000 tons)
Punjab	6800	19500
Sindh	1150	4200
KP	760	1400
Balochistan	400	900
Pakistan	9110	26000

2. Cotton

Seed cotton picking has now accelerated in Punjab and about 600 ginneries are in operation in Punjab and Sindh. Overall crop is in better condition in Sindh and Punjab, however incidence of pink boll worm & mealy bug is increasing in Punjab. Changing temperature has reduced the infestation of white fly in Punjab but clcuv has increased a little bit specially in Multan division. On an overall basis no significant damages have been witnessed in cotton belt of Pakistan.



TARGETS OF COTTON CROP AREA AND PRODUCTION FOR THE YEAR 2017-18

Province	Area	Production
	(Million Hectares)	(Million Bales)
Punjab	2.42	10.00
Sindh	0.65	4.00
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	0.001	0.002
Baluchistan	0.038	0.038
Total of Pakistan	3.11	14.04

Source: FCC Meeting (held on 25-3-2017)

SOWING POSITION OF COTTON CROP 10-7-2017 (Final) (Million Hectares)

Province	Target 2017-18	Area Sown		% Change Over	
		2017-18	2016-17	Target	Last Year
Punjab	2.42	2.145	1.780	88.6%	+20.5
Sindh	0.65	0.608	0.636	94.0%	-4.4
Pakistan	3.11	2.753	2.416	88.52%	+13.95

Source: Provincial Crop Reporting Service Departments

FIRST & SECOND ESTIMATE OF COTTON CROP 2017-18 (Bales = 170 Kg)

Province	Expected Production (million bales)	
	First Cotton Crop Assessment (10-8-2017)	2 nd Cotton Crop Assessment (02-11-2017)
	Punjab	8.80
Sindh	3.70	3.70
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa & Balochistan	0.10	0.10
Pakistan	12.60	12.60

Source: Cotton Crop Assessment Committee Meeting held on 10-8-2017 & 02-11-2017

SEED COTTON PRICES CROP 2017-18

Market	Seed Cotton	Raw Cotton (Lint)	Cotton Seed	Cotton Seed Cake Spot
	(Rs. Per 40 Kgs)			
	07.11.17	07.11.17	07.11.17	07.11.17
Hyderabad	2700	5787	1233	-
Mirpurkhas	2800	5894	1244	1254
Rahim Yar Khan	3200	6859	1425	1436



Khairpur	3000	6752	1425	1447
Sukkur	3150	6859	1447	1458
Bahawalpur	3200	6859	1415	1447
Multan	2950	6700	1332	1394
Vehari	3150	6752	1307	1429
Burewala	3100	6805	1286	1429
Mian channu	3100	-	1297	1393
Sahiwal	2900	6752	1286	1536

Source: Market Report.

International Cotton Situation 2017-18:

The world cotton area in 2017-18 is projected to expand by 9.5% to 32.1 million hectares as compared to 29.3 million hectares in 2016-17. World cotton production is forecasted to grow by 10.0% to 25.4 million tons in 2017-18 as against 23.1 million tons in 2016-17 due to expansion in area. World cotton consumption may recover by 2.8% to 25.2 million tons in 2017-18 as compared to 24.5 million tons in 2016-17. The world imports and exports are projected to decrease by 1 percent to 7.9 million tons in 201-18. The world ending stocks in 2016-17 are expected to decline by 8.4 percent to 18.5 million tons.

Cotton Production & Consumption in Major Cotton Growing Countries

Countries	2017-18 Proj. (Million tons)
Production	
Pakistan	1.95
India	6.03
China	5.25
USA	4.59
Brazil	1.57
Uzbekistan	0.80
Others	5.18
World Total	25.38
Consumption	
Pakistan	2.23
China	8.12
India	5.30
Europe & Turkey	1.64
Vietnam	1.44
Bangladesh	1.31
USA	0.73
Brazil	0.76

Others	3.70
World Total	25.22

3. Rice

Early sown coarse rice has reached its maturity/harvesting stage and limited scale harvesting has been observed in Punjab and Sindh. Basmati rice in the Kalar tract of Punjab was at grain formation / filling stage. Generally crop growth was satisfactory and there was no serious insect pest attack observed in rice crop. Disease infestation was generally under control with a trivial foot rot and brown leaf spot infestation

Pakistan as well as world rice stocks are decreasing from the forecasted and estimated rice stocks of last year. This may help rice growers to have better / stable rice prices during the season. Rice stocks situation is as under:

Rice Stocks Situation (million tons)							
Year	Opening Stocks	Production	Imports	Total Supply	Total Use	Exports	Closing Stocks
Pakistan							
2015/16 estimated	1.1	6.7	0	7.8	2.7	4.3	0.9
2016/17 forecast	0.9	6.8	0	7.6	2.9	3.7	1
2017/18 projected	1	6.9	0	7.9	2.9	4.2	0.8
World							
2015/16 estimated	120.7	473	39.3	593.7	474.1	39.3	119.6
2016/17 forecast	119.6	484.7	42.8	604.3	484	42.8	120.4
2017/18 projected	120.4	482.7	43.1	603.1	486.2	43.1	116.9

Data Source: GMR 481– 28 September 2017 of IGC

According to Provincial Agriculture Department estimates, in 2016-17, rice production at country level increased 0.7% with total production of 6.849 million tons against target of 6.838 million tons.

Percent change in area, production and yield rice:

Country/ Province	Area			Production			Yield		
	2015-16 (000 ha)	2016-17 (000 ha)	Change (%)	2015-16 (000 ha)	2016-17 (000 ha)	Change (%)	2015-16 (000 ha)	2016-17 (000 ha)	Change (%)
Pakistan	2739.5	2724.0	-0.56	6801.6	6849.3	0.70	248.0	2514.42	1.30
Punjab	1780.2	1736.5	-2.45	3502.3	3475.0	0.77	1967.0	2001.15	1.73
Sindh	719.8	750.5	4.26	2572.8	2661.6	3.45	3574.0	3546.43	-0.77
KPK	64.7	67.0	3.55	153.8	158.2	2.86	2377.0	2361.19	-0.66
Balochistan	174.8	170.0	-2.74	572.7	554.5	-3.17	3276.0	3261.76	-0.43

Area shows decrease of 0.56% over the last years which is due to less economic return of last year crop which restricted the acreage of rice crop, shifting of rice crop area to other competitive crops.



4. Sugarcane

The crushing of sugarcane by design of provincial legislation started on 1st October. Sugarcane support price for 2017-18 is not yet announced. Sugar industry demanded export of 1 million tons of sugar without any subsidy / rebate due to bumper crop in the country during last year. However this demand was not considered by the government to keep sugar prices stable in the country. Government allowed an export of 0.25 million tons sugar on 28th Dec, 2016 followed by an additional export of 0.2 million tons on 28th March, 2017 without any rebate. Economic Coordination Committee (ECC) in its meeting held on 18th July 2017, reviewed sugar export situation. They noticed that out of 0.45 million tons allowed quantity, only 0.39 million tons quota has been allocated by State Bank of Pakistan and 0.348 million tons that had been exported. ECC allowed export of 0.3 million tons without any subsidy against the demand of 0.6 million tons from the mills. On 14th September, 2017, ECC again allowed an export of 0.5 million tons of sugar subject to the condition that if abnormal increase is observed in domestic sugar price, the export will be stopped. Moreover, unutilized quantity (including quota issued but not executed) from 18th July, 2017 was also withdrawn. As per recommendation of Sugar Advisory Board (SAB) of Ministry of Industries and Production, a cash freight support price of Rs. 10.72 per kg may be given to sugar mills on a sliding scale between international price of US\$ 376 per metric ton (as on 08.09.2017) and US\$ 499 per metric ton.

5. Horticulture

- Cleaning process of soil and inter culturing of date palm crop has started in Sindh. Picking of date palm has completed in KP.
- Papaya harvesting is on going on Sindh. Overall crop condition is good.
- Early crop of millet is ready for harvesting in thar.
- Early crop of sorghum is ready for harvesting in Kohistan however its harvesting has started in irrigated areas.
- Picking of green chilies has started
- Apple picking has completed in KP.
- Picking of persimmon is on going in KP.

IMPORT & EXPORT SITUATION

- Rice is one of the largest foreign exchange earning commodities. Its exports touched \$2 billion mark in FY15. However, during last fiscal year, rice exports declined by 14 percent as some 3.5 million metric tons worth \$1.6 billion rice were exported. According to statistics released by Pakistan Statistics Bureau, Pakistan's overall rice exports (in terms of value) posted a 32 percent surge in July-Sep of FY18. Pakistan exported rice worth \$320.243 million in first quarter of this fiscal year compared to \$242.694 million in the same period of last fiscal year, showing an increase of \$77.549 million. In terms of quantity, with an increase of 29 percent, rice (Basmati and non-Basmati) exports surged to 0.621 million tons in first



quarter of FY18 compared to 0.482 million tons in the corresponding period of FY17. The Basmati rice in terms of quantity witnessed a declining trend, while in terms of value it posted some increase. The country exported some 86,672 tons Basmati rice in the first quarter of this fiscal year compared to 92,321 tons in the same period last fiscal year, depicting a decline of 6 percent. However, in terms of value, Basmati rice exports surged by 2.43 percent to \$90.931 million up from \$88.772 million. Export of non-Basmati varieties posted an increase of 49 percent in value and 37 percent in quantity to reach \$229.312 million and 534,422 metric tons, respectively.

- The country's fisheries export volume surged from 21,959 metric tons in July-September of fiscal year 2017. In September 2017, fisheries export scaled up by 16 percent or \$5.517 million to \$40.097 from \$34.580 million in August 2016. Fisheries export quantity also surged by 25.03 percent or 2966 metric tons to 14,818 metric tons in September 2017 from 11,852 metric tons in September 2016.
- Pakistan pulses import slumped by 25.17 percent to \$137.269 million in July-September of fiscal year 2018, official figures say. Fall in pulses import now stands at \$46.178 million in July-September of fiscal year 2018 from \$183.447 million in July-September of fiscal year 2017, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics shows. Import volume of pulses also scaled back to 169,821 metric tons in July-September of fiscal year 2018 from 209,860 metric tons in July-September of fiscal year 2017, down by 40,039 metric tons or 19.08 percent. In Sep 2017, pulses import plunged by 33.07 percent or \$19.098 million to \$32.599 million from \$51.697 million in September 2016. The country imported 40,489 metric tons of pulses in September 2017 as compared to \$59,711 metric tons of the commodity imported in September 2016, lower by 19222 metric tons or 32.19 percent.

WEATHER OUTLOOK

Due to deficient / delayed winter rains, fog is likely to prevail in most of the plain areas of Punjab, upper Sindh, central and lower parts of KP during the month of November and December. Dense fog in the above areas is likely to dominate during mid November to end of December, 2017.

Smog containing the pollutants may cause eye/throat irritation as well as difficulty in breathing. The smoggy conditions may also affect the agricultural activities and crops as well. Farmers may exercise precautionary measures.

Following are the main features of weather outlook in November, 2017;

- One or two spells of light to moderate rainfall are expected in the northern half of the country.
- Fog/Smog with variable intensity is likely to prevail in the plain areas of Punjab, KP and upper Sindh during November.



- Mean daily temperatures are likely to remain normal during the month. However, under Foggy conditions day temperatures will be below average and nights are expected slightly warmer.
- Due to less than normal expected precipitation, surface and ground water resources may experience further depletion. Due to gradual fall in temperature, snow and glacier melt contribution to Indus will be minimal during the month. Water management authorities and users are advised for the judicious use of water stocks to meet the requirements of the Rabi sowing.

DROUGHT SITUATION

The month of October was not much good for drought prone area of Sindh and Balochistan. Moisture conditions over most parts of Sindh are normal including drought affected areas of Tharparkar, Sanghar, Mirpurkhas, Dadu, Thata. Therefore, normal conditions prevail over rainfed areas of Sindh. However, deficient of water is observed across western parts of Balochistan aggravating drought conditions.

During the month of November, no significant rainfall is expected in drought prone areas of Sindh and Balochistan. Therefore moderate drought conditions are likely to prevail during the period.

WATER SITUATION

The Indus River System Authority (IRSA) closed the water supply from Mangla Dam as Mangla powerhouse indent is reduced to 'nil' due to water scarcity. This is the second time in the history of Mangla powerhouse that it has been closed due to the water scarcity. Water supply to the canals of Punjab has been closed as only two canals, namely as Chashma and Thal canals, are receiving only 7,000 cusecs water from Tarbela dam instead of Mangla dam to meet the demands.

Mangla Dam has the capacity to store 7.4 million acre-feet (MAF) while only 3.4 MAF water is currently available in the reservoir of Mangla and there is a shortage of 0.7 MAF of water in the dam. Last year, there was 4.1 MAF water in the reservoir on the same day.

The Indus River System Authority (IRSA) has revised water shortage estimate upward to 36 per cent from 20 per cent for Rabi season 2017 which will hit both Punjab and Sindh. These estimates were firmed up at an emergency meeting of IRSA Advisory Committee presided over by Chairman IRSA

According to revised estimates, Punjab will get 12.6 MAF water instead of 15.72 MAF which is more than 19 per cent reduction in existing share of the province whereas Sindh will get 9.5 MAF water against earlier estimates of 11.86 MAF. There will be no change in water shares of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa 0.70 MAF and Balochistan 1.20 MAF for Rabi. The two water reservoirs - Tarbela and Mangla - have witnessed a decline to 23.94 MAF as compared to earlier estimate of 29.05 MAF



FERTILIZER OFFTAKE SITUATION

During Kharif 2017, total urea offtake is estimated 3,520 thousand tonnes which is 30.2 percent more than kharif 2016. The DAP offtake is expected to increase by 13.3 percent upto level of 790,000 tonnes against 697,000 tonnes. There is significant increase in offtake of potash (SOP/MOP) fertilizers. The overall estimated offtake is estimated to increase by 27.0 percent.

The supply of urea will remain satisfactory during Rabi season due to enhanced local production and sufficient stock position. However, availability of DAP may witness slight deficiency for the reason of low local production and import by the private sector. However the concerned department has been directed by MoNFS&R in advance to make preemptive measures for ensuring sufficient availability of all fertilizers at reasonable prices.

During Rabi 2017-18, urea consumption is estimated around 3,200 thousand tonnes against 2,892 thousand tonnes in previous season showing an increase of about 10.7 percent over last Rabi 2016-17. DAP offtake is expected to increase by 0.1 percent over Rabi 2016-17. Total offtake of fertilizers in the previous year was 4,532 thousand tonnes against 4,836 thousand tonnes estimation for forthcoming Rabi 2017-18 with 6.7 percent forecasted increment.

Fertilizer Offtake (000 tonnes) during Rabi 2017-18 (Estimated):

Province	UREA	DAP	SOP/MOP	Total
Punjab	2,100	1,200	20	3,340
Sindh	800	300	5	1,105
NWFP	200	60	0.7	261
Balochistan	100	30	0.6	131
Pakistan	3,200	1,610	26	4,836
Rabi 2016-17	2,892	1,608	32	4,532
%age change over Rabi 2016-17	10.7	0.1	-18.0	6.7

NEWS & TRENDS

- The Punjab government has opened a scheme for the farming community to facilitate them to develop farms with tunnel technology at almost half the actual cost. Exactly 3,000 acre area would be brought under cultivation with tunnel technology and the government would provide 50 per cent subsidy to the intending farmers. The government would either provide Rs 225,000 per acre or 50 per cent of the total actual cost to encourage tunnel farming that enables farmers grow off-season vegetables that can fetch premium price. Farmers could earn high profits by sowing vegetables particularly tomatoes in tunnels; however cucumber, Shimla Chili, bitter gourd and other vegetables could also be grown through this technology for handsome profits.
- Punjab Agriculture department has made necessary arrangements for selling 1,50,000 seed kits on subsidized rates during Rabi crop in the province. The step has been taken to



promote "kitchen gardening culture" and create awareness about the importance and utility of home grown fresh vegetables across the Province. Under the arrangements as many as 3200 seed kits would be sold on subsidized rates to facilitate the people and ensure promotion of kitchen gardening culture at gross roots level in Sialkot district out of which 1200 kits are supplied in Sialkot, 800 in Daska, 900 in Pasrur.

ROLE OF ZTBL

- Zarai Taraqati Bank Ltd (ZTBL) organized a field day on harvesting of 2nd Batch of Mushroom at ZTBL Farm, Islamabad on 05-10-2017. Senior Executives of the Bank Mr. Khalid Mehmood Gill and Mr. Farhat Karim Hashmi jointly inaugurated the harvesting ceremony of Mushroom. Ceremony was also attended by other Executives/Officers of the Bank, Representatives of various herbal medicine companies and mushroom farmers. Mr. Muhammad Ikram ul Haq, SVP(ATD) briefed the participants about mushroom farming, its health benefits and other farm activities. M/s DXN, Rawalpindi, Khumbi Mushroom Farm, Faisalabad and ZTBL Farm, Islamabad displayed Mushroom, bar honey, Olive Pickle and other products produced by them. The participants took keen interest and appreciated the efforts of ZTBL for organizing an informative knowledgeable field day on a unique crop at ZTBL Farm Islamabad.
- President ZTBL, Syed Talat Mahmood, recently inaugurated Bank's new Commercial Branch at DHA, Phase-V, Lahore Zone, an important trade center of the area. Different account holders, representatives of other commercial banks and ZTBL Senior Management including Mian Aamir Hussian, Chief Operating Officer (COO), attended the ceremony. On this occasion President ZTBL said that Bank's management is working hard with devotion and sincerity to achieve its mission & providing maximum facilities to their clients at their door step.
- ZTBL inaugurated two new branches at Dera Din Panah & Bait Mir Hazar Khan under Muzafarabad Zone. The main objective of establishing new branches is to alleviate financial suffering of local masses by ensuring greater outreach for cost effective and timely availability of credit to the farming community of the area which will help them in improving their living standard. This is all due to dedication and motivation of Honorable President of ZTBL, under whose dynamic leadership, Bank is playing significant role in meeting growing demand of the farming community.

زرعی سفارشات برائے کسان

گندم

گندم کی اچھی پیداوار حاصل کرنے کے لیے گندم کی کاشت کا موزوں ترین وقت یکم نومبر تا 20 نومبر ہے۔ کیونکہ اسکے بعد کاشت کی گئی گندم کی پیداوار میں بتدریج کمی آنا شروع ہو جاتی ہے۔

20 نومبر تک بوائی کے لیے شرح بیج 40 تا 50 کلوگرام فی ایکڑ رکھیں، جبکہ 21 نومبر تا 15 دسمبر تک بوائی کے شرح بیج 50 تا 60 کلوگرام فی ایکڑ رکھیں۔

بیج کو بوائی سے پہلے زرعی ماہرین کے مشورہ سے زہر لگائیں تاکہ کائنیاہری، کرنال، بنٹ، گندم کی بلاسٹ وغیرہ سے بچا جاسکے۔
صرف منظور شدہ اقسام ہی کاشت کریں۔ بارانی علاقوں میں چکوال 50، این اے ارسی 2009، پاکستان 2013، دھرا بی 2011، جنگ 2016 اور احسان 2016 کو 15 نومبر تک کاشت کریں۔

آپاش علاقوں میں لاثانی 2008، فیصل آباد 2008، آس 2011، ملت 2011، آری 2011، اجالا 2016، گلکسی 2013، بور لاگ 2016، جوہر 2016، گولڈ 2016 اور این این گندم-1 کاشت کریں۔

کم بارش والے علاقوں میں ایک بوری ڈی اے پی، 3/4 بوری یوریا اور 1/2 بوری پوٹاشیم سلفیٹ فی ایکڑ استعمال کریں۔
آپاش علاقوں کی کمزور اور اسطر زمینوں کے لیے زمین میں 1/2 یا 2 بوری ڈی اے پی، آدھی بوری یوریا اور ایک بوری پوٹاشیم سلفیٹ فی ایکڑ بوقت کاشت استعمال کریں۔ جبکہ زرخیز زمین کے لیے ایک بوری ڈی اے پی، آدھی بوری یوریا اور ایک بوری پوٹاشیم سلفیٹ فی ایکڑ استعمال کریں۔

مسور اور چنا

مسور کی کاشت 15 نومبر تک جلد از جلد مکمل کر لیں۔ شرح بیج 10 تا 12 کلوگرام فی ایکڑ رکھیں۔
منظور شدہ اقسام نیاب مسور 2002، نیاب مسور 2006، پنجاب مسور 2009، چکوال مسور اور مرکز 2009 کا بیج کاشت کریں۔

بوائی کے وقت ایک بوری ڈی اے پی یا ایک بوری ٹریل سپر فاسفیٹ + 1/2 بوری یوریا + ایک بوری ایس او پی فی ایکڑ ڈالیں۔
آپاش علاقوں میں چنے کی کاشت 15 نومبر تک جاری رکھیں۔ صحت مند اور خالص بیج اچھی فصل کی بنیاد ہے۔ اس لیے محکمہ زراعت کی منظور شدہ اقسام کاشت کریں۔ شرح بیج 30 کلوگرام فی ایکڑ رکھیں۔

اگاؤ کے بعد فصل کا معائنہ کرتے رہیں اگر فصل پر ٹوکے کا حملہ نظر آئے تو سفارش کردہ زہروں کا استعمال کریں۔
جڑی بوٹیوں کی تلفی پر خصوصی توجہ دیں۔

روغن دار اجناس

﴿ کیونلا اقسام کی بوائی جلد از جلد مکمل کر لیں۔ کاشت تروت میں کیا کریں۔ بیج 2 انچ سے زیادہ گہرائی پر کاشت نہ کریں۔
 ﴿ شرح بیج 2 تا 2.5 کلوگرام فی ایکڑ رکھیں۔
 ﴿ اسی کا بیج آپاش علاقوں میں 6 کلوگرام اور بارانی علاقوں میں 8 کلوگرام فی ایکڑ رکھیں۔

چارہ جات

﴿ برسیم کی کاشت جاری رکھیں۔ شرح بیج 8 کلوگرام فی ایکڑ رکھیں۔ شام کے وقت کاشت کرنے سے برسیم کی فصل کا گاؤ اچھا ہوتا ہے۔
 ﴿ ڈیڑھ بوری ڈی اے پی یا 4 بوری ایس ایس پی (18%) + آدھی بوری یوریا کاشت کے وقت ڈالیں۔
 ﴿ لوسرن کی کاشت شروع کریں۔ اس وقت کاشت 15 اکتوبر تا 15 نومبر ہے۔ چھٹے کی صورت میں شرح بیج 6-8 کلوگرام فی ایکڑ رکھیں
 اور بذریعہ ڈرل یا کیر کاشت کے لیے شرح بیج 4-6 کلوگرام فی ایکڑ رکھیں۔
 ﴿ ڈیڑھ بوری ڈی اے پی + آدھی بوری یوریا فی ایکڑ استعمال کریں۔
 ﴿ جئی کی کاشت کے لیے شرح بیج 32 کلوگرام فی ایکڑ رکھیں۔ ڈیڑھ بوری ڈی اے پی + ایک بوری یوریا اور ایک بوری پوٹاشیم سلفیٹ فی
 ایکڑ بوقت کاشت استعمال کریں۔
 ﴿ ایس 2000، پی ڈی 2 ایل وی 65، این اے ارسی جی اور سرگودھا جی 2011 اچھی پیداوار دینے والی اقسام ہیں۔

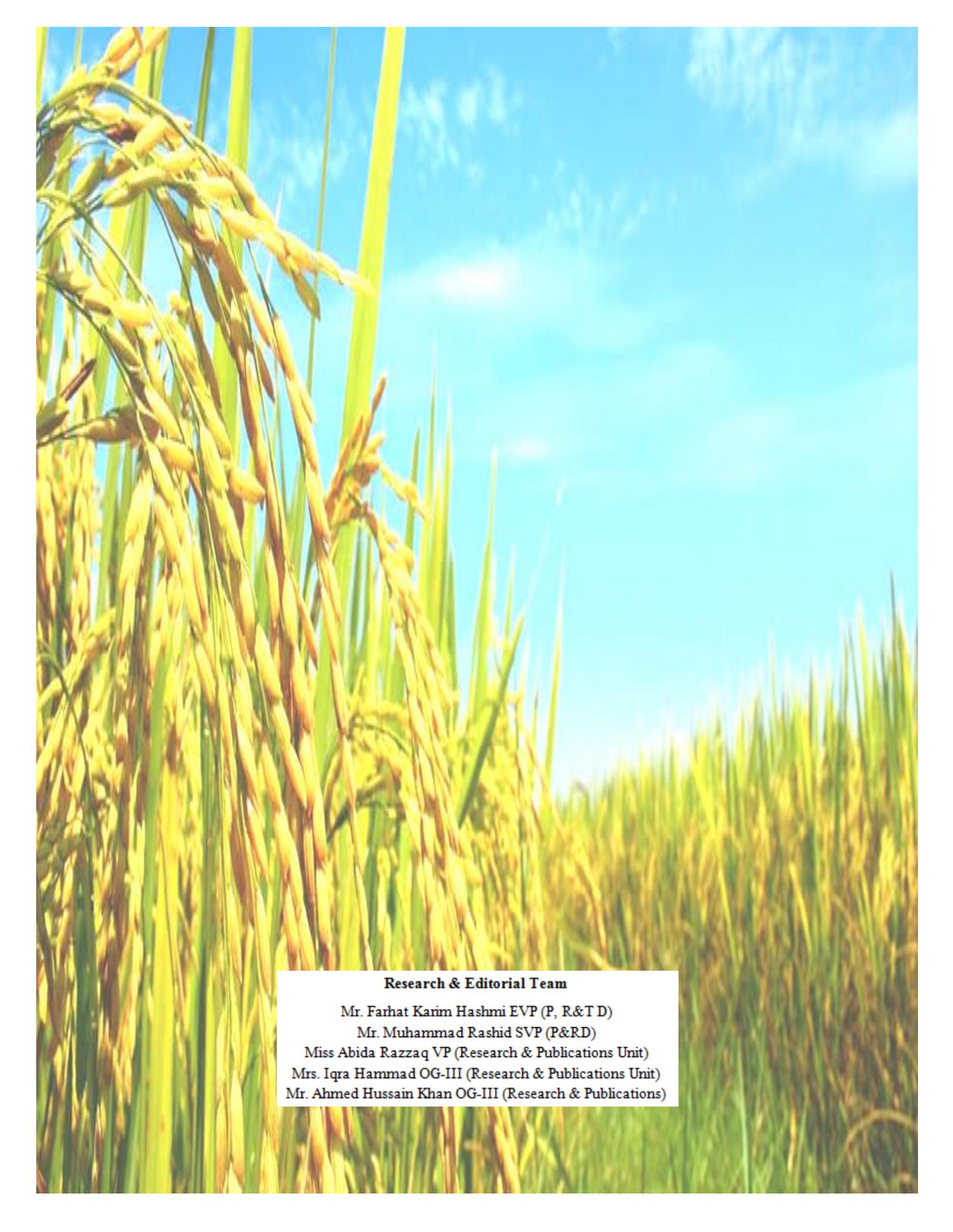
سبزیات

﴿ پیاز کی زسری کی کاشت کا وقت آخر نومبر ہے۔ اور کھیت میں پیچری کی منتقلی دسمبر، جنوری تک ہوتی ہے۔
 ﴿ پیاز کا تین کلوگرام فی ایکڑ بیج استعمال کریں۔ ڈیڑھ بوری ڈی اے پی اور ایک بوری پوٹاش فی ایکڑ بوقت کاشت استعمال کریں۔
 ﴿ زمین کی اچھی طرح تیاری کریں اور چھوٹی چھوٹی کیاریاں بنائیں، ان کیاریوں میں تین انچ کے فاصلے پر ایک انچ گہری لائنیں لگا کر بیج
 کاشت کریں۔

Source: 1) Ziratnama Government Of Punjab (Farmers' Advisory)

2) Fauji Fertilizer Company Limited (Farmers' Advisory Services)

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