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# AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

According to State Bank of Pakistan, during 2016-17 the banks have disbursed agriculture credit amounting to Rs 409.0 billion which is 58.4 percent of the overall annual target of Rs 700 billion and 22.9 percent higher than disbursement of Rs 332.8 billion made during the corresponding period last year.

SUPARCO has released wheat crop estimates for 2016-17 at production of 27069.9 thousand tons from an area of 9371 thousand hectares with an average yield of 2889 kg per hectare. Support Price of wheat is fixed Rs.1300/40 kg.

Federal Cotton Committee (FCC) has fixed the targets of area and production for the cotton crop season 2017-18. According to which cotton will be sown on an area of 3.11 million hectares with targeted production of 14.04 million bales of 170kg each. The world cotton area in 2017-18 is projected to increase by 3.7% to 30.370 million hectares and production is forecasted to grow by 1% to 23.12 million tons in 2017-18.

Sugarcane harvesting is at terminal stage. Production of sugarcane has been estimated at 82.0 million tons by SUPARCO for the year 2016-17.

The government has forecasted 14.7 percent increase in the overall fertilizer off-take for Kharif crop 2017-18 as compared to the previous Kharif season. According to Ministry of National Food Security and Research, government has estimated total fertilizer off-take for Kharif season 2017-18 at 3.9 million tons against 3.4 million tons in preceding Kharif season, which is 14.7 percent higher than Kharif 20-16-17.

The country will face water shortage during Kharif season due to fewer rains which may benefit some crops including cotton and will also negatively affect some crops like sugarcane, according to MoNFS&R and Federal Committee on Agriculture (FCA).



SBP earmarked agricultural credit disbursement target of Rs 700 billion to the banks for the year 2016-17. The target was 17 percent higher than target of Rs 598.3 billion disbursed in 2015-16. During the period the banks disbursed Rs 409.0 billion which is 58.4 percent of the overall annual target of Rs 700 billion and 22.9 percent higher than disbursement of Rs 332.8 billion made during the corresponding period last year.

Punjab has utilised Rs 361.8 billion agriculture credit out of the total Rs 700 billion allocated by the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) for fiscal year 2016-17. The major share of agriculture credit of Rs 361.8 billion was disbursed in Punjab during the first eight months of the current fiscal year (July to February) 2016-17 against the target of Rs 507.9 billion - 71.2 percent of the disbursement for the entire year.

In Sindh, banks disbursed an amount of Rs 38.6 billion July to February or 37 percent of the indicative target for the period projected at 104.3 billion. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) received Rs 7.2 billion July-February or 15.8 percent of its allocated target for the first eight months.

Out of the total agricultural credited allocated by SBP, Balochistan received Rs 0.3 billion July-February against the target of Rs 34.3 billion, for the period, Azad Jammu Kashmir (AJK) received Rs 0.7 billion against the target Rs 4.1 billion and Gilgit Baltistan (GB) received Rs 0.3 billion against the target of Rs 3.5 billion.

## CURRENT CROP SITUATION

### 1. Wheat

SUPARCO has released wheat crop estimates for 2016-17 at production of 27069.9 thousand tons from an area of 9371 thousand hectares with an average yield of 2889 kg per hectare.

SUPARCO Wheat Crop Estimates 2016-17			
Province	Area	Yield	Production
	000 ha	Kg/ha	000 tons
Punjab	6555.6	3048	19981.4
Sindh	1715.1	2810	4819.4
KP	689.3	2007	1383.4
Balochsitan	411.0	2155	885.7
Pakistan	9371.0	2889	27069.9

This years' positive factor in wheat is the increased fertilizer off take, Nitrogen by 15.75 percent and Phosphate by 5.9 percent over last year. In irrigated areas, wheat crop is in good form. Crop sowing operation and crop growth have generally been satisfactory.



Lower Sindh is the gateway to cropping seasons of Pakistan. Harvesting of wheat in this area started during early March. In Punjab, Upper Sindh and Balochistan harvesting starts mostly during mid April to early May. In KP, the harvesting generally starts at mid May.

Support Price of wheat is fixed at the same level of previous year i.e. Rs.1300/40 kg. In preview of good wheat crop during last year, wheat stock upto 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2017 are at 5.714 million tons.

### Wheat Stock Position

Province/ Agency	Carry forward 01/05/2016	Procurement Target (2016)	Procurement 2016	Stock at end of Food Year	Current Wheat Stocks	Last Year Wheat Stocks
	Million tons					
Punjab	2.25	4.5	3.929	6.179	3.464	3.101
Sindh	0.376	1.1	1.095	1.471	0.461	0.627
KP	0.07	0.35	0.0025	0.0725	0.131	0.198
Balochistan	0.125	0.1	0	0.125	0.0255	0.135
PASSCO	1.296	1	0.779	2.075	1.633	1.365
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.117</b>	<b>7.05</b>	<b>5.806</b>	<b>9.923</b>	<b>5.714</b>	<b>5.426</b>

Source: PASSCO and Provincial Food Departments/MNFS&R

## 2. Cotton

The cotton sowing position all over Sindh, out of the total target of 660000 hectares, has reached around 11-12% till date. The Major reason for the slow sowing pace is the shortage of canal water in the province of Sindh. If this water shortage continues to prolong till the end of May, the sowing target of cotton crop may not be achievable.

The early sowing of cotton was adopted by the farmers in the main growing areas i.e. southern belt of Punjab to evade the attack of cotton belt leaf curl virus. However the phenomenon reduced gap between two cotton seasons. This provided an opportunity for the bollworms to complete their life cycle, promoting growth of highly damaging insects particularly pink bollworm. In view of this, Punjab Government strictly enforced the cotton pest controls at field/factory levels and launched vigorous campaign to burn cotton sticks and other left-over of cotton

In Punjab, ban on early sowing of cotton has been lifted due to rising temperatures and less availability of irrigation water. The window of cotton crop sowing has been expanded by lifting of ban on cotton.

Federal Committee of Cotton (FCC) met on 25<sup>th</sup> March, 2017 to fix the targets of area and production for the cotton crop season 2017-18. Target of area was fixed at 3.11 million hectares and target of cotton production was fixed at 14.04 million bales of 170kg each.



## Targets for Area & Production of Cotton Crop 2017-18

Sr. No.	Province	Area (million hectares)	Production (million bales)
1.	Punjab	2.42	10.00
2.	Sindh	0.65	4.00
3.	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	0.001	0.002
4.	Baluchistan	0.038	0.038
<b>Total of Pakistan</b>		3.11	14.04

Source: FCA Meeting held on 25.3.2017

## Sowing Position of Cotton Crop

Province	Target 2016-17	Area Sown		% Change Over	
		2016-17	2015-16	Target	Last Year
Punjab	2.310	1.776	2.243	76.88	-20.82
Sindh	0.660	0.636	0.621	96.36	2.41
Pakistan	2.97	2.412	2.864	81.21	-15.78

Source: PCCC

## SEED COTTON ARRIVALS 2016-17 AND 2015-16 AS ON: 15<sup>th</sup> APRIL, 2017 (FINAL)

Heads	2016-17			2015-16		
	Punjab	Sindh	Total	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Arrivals	6,940,071	3,787,111	10,727,182	6,002,406	3,766,037	9,768,443
Sales to Exporters	56,100	146,256	202,356	9,975	352,166	362,141
Sales to Textile Mills	6,670,602	3,588,627	10,259,229	5,708,410	3,348,116	9,056,526
Sales to T.C.P	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unsold Stock	212,769	51,626	264,395	281,211	64,674	345,885
Un-ginned Stock	600	602	1,202	2,810	1,081	3,891

Source: Pakistan Cotton Ginners Association.



**PROVISIONAL STATEMENT OF EXPORT AND IMPORT OF COTTON (Value= Million Rs)**

Exports						Imports					
July-Mar, 2017		July-Mar,2016		% change		July-Mar, 2017		July-Mar, 2016		% change	
Qty Bales	Value	Qty Bales	Value	Qty Bales	Value	Qty Bales	Value	Qty Bales	Value	Qty Bales	Value
134'188	4,042	285,371	7,811	-52.9	-48.3	1668,518	50,792	1,912,553	61,502	-12.8	-17.4

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

The main features of cotton crop 2016-17 included:

- Reduction in cotton area
- Dry, hot western (Dukhan) winds keeping insect population to a minimum
- Low cost of production because of less requirement of agro-chemical applications, subsidized input prices of fertilizers, pesticides and electric tariffs
- Vigorous flowering and high rate of transformation of flowers to bolls leading to excellent crop productivity
- Attractive cotton(phutti) prices in the range of Rs. 3000-3800 per 40 kg

In view of attractive profit margin cotton growers are likely to increase area under this crop. This may reduce area under spring and autumn crops of maize particularly in Multan Division.

**International Cotton Situation 2017-18**

In the international market, the average cotton price remained at 86.8 cents per lb in March,2017 against the average price of 65.5 cents per lb in March 2016 showing a sweeping upsurge of 21.3 cents/lb (up by 32 percent). This huge increase in cotton price has also boosted cotton prices in the local markets. Farmers in the country have benefited on an average of Rs. 800 to 1000 per 40 kg due to better prices.

The world cotton area in 2017-18 is projected to increase by 3.7% to 30.370 million hectares as compared to 29.2767 million hectares in 2016-17. World cotton production is forecasted to grow by 1% to 23.12 million tons in 2017-18 as against 22.78 million tons in 2016-17 due to high prices in 2016-17 which encouraged farmers to plant more cotton. Global cotton consumption may recover also by 1% to 24.4 million tons in 2017-18 as compared to 24.1 million tons in 2016-17. The world imports and exports are also projected to increase by 2.7 percent to 8.06 million tons in 2017-18. The world ending stocks in 2016-17 are expected to decline by 7.0 percent to 19.1 million tons.



## Projected Cotton Production & Consumption in Major Cotton Growing Countries

(Million Tons)

Sr. No.	Countries	2016-17 Proj.
<b>Production</b>		
1.	India	5.80
2.	China	4.74
3.	USA	3.75
4.	Pakistan	1.68
5.	Brazil	1.44
6.	Uzbekistan	0.79
7.	Others	4.58
8.	World Total	22.78
<b>Consumption</b>		
1.	China	7.59
2.	India	5.12
3.	Pakistan	2.23
4.	Europe & Turkey	1.63
5.	Vietnam	1.14
6.	Bangladesh	1.40
7.	USA	0.72
8.	Brazil	0.72
9.	Others	3.54
10.	World Total	24.10

Source: Cotton this Month, 3<sup>rd</sup> April 2017

### 3. Sugarcane

Sugarcane harvesting is at terminal stage. Sugarcane is an important part of the cropping pattern in Central/Southern Punjab, Left Bank of Indus and Peshawar Valley/DI Khan Division. This crop is a heavy consumer of water requiring 8 acre feet of water in Sindh and 6 acre feet in Punjab and KP. The high water requirements of Sindh are due to September sown crop. The crop is an inefficient user of farm resources particularly water. Our cost of production of sugar has generally remained higher than international prices by 20-30 percent. This drawback to Pakistan mainly accrued through export of molasses as a raw material. This impediment has largely been addressed and a large number of sugar mills are now carrying out value addition of molasses by producing ethanol. This turnaround has further been supported by generation of electricity by using bagasse.

SUPARCO, for 2016-17 gave an estimate of 82.0 million tons of sugarcane production. This estimate harmonizes with the sugar stocks claimed by Pakistan Sugar Mills Association (PSMA). The ECC of Cabinet has allowed exports of 0.450 million tons of sugar in two installments of 0.25 million tons and 0.20 million tons.



#### **4. Horticulture**

- Mango fruit is at its maturity stage in Sindh and its marketing will be started by the end of May. According to Sindh Investment Board, last year Sindh produced total 390,486 tons of mango and exported about 61,632 tons. In Punjab, mango is at fruit setting stage.
- Fruit formation of dates has started in Sindh however dates are at fruit setting stage in Punjab.
- Papaya harvesting is being carried out in Sindh. Crop condition is good and no pest attack has been reported.
- Lady finger is at harvesting stage and growing stage in Sindh and Punjab respectively.
- Transplantation of chili has been completed in irrigated areas of Sindh.
- Onion is at harvesting stage in District Ghotki, Thano Bola kHan.
- Tomato harvesting is at its end with high market price.

#### **WEATHER OUTLOOK**

El Niño, one of the global climate drivers, is developing and it is predicted to be in peak phase in the autumn 2017, while Indian Ocean Dipole is forecasted to swing within normal limits throughout the summer season. This plays an important role in modification of the seasonal weather in the region.

Northern half of the country is expected to receive slightly above normal precipitation. Three to four spells of thunderstorm-rain and isolated hailstorms associated with windstorm are predicted in Upper Punjab and adjoining areas of KP. Hot and dry conditions, with chances of dust/thunderstorms, will prevail in the southern half of the country. Temperatures in the southern half of the country are likely to remain slightly above normal.

#### **DROUGHT SITUATION**

Most of agricultural plains of the country didn't receive appreciable rainfall during the month of April that has aggravated drought conditions. Moderate drought conditions prevail across southeast Sindh and coastal areas due to persistent dry conditions.



## **WATER SITUATION**

Indus River System Authority (IRSA) will start releasing full water indent to the provinces from 8<sup>th</sup> May 2017. According to IRSA, Punjab would get 90,000 cusecs, Sindh 80,000 cusecs, Balochistan 6,000 cusecs and Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa 3100 cusecs. Water discharge from Mangla Dam has already been increased. Balochistan is opening its canals first time in Kharif season. Meanwhile, IRSA released 162,600 cusecs water from various rim stations with inflow of 204,100 cusecs

The country will face water shortage during Kharif season due to fewer rains which may benefit some crops including cotton and will also negatively affect some crops like sugarcane, according to MoNFS&R and Federal Committee on Agriculture (FCA).

According to the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD), the country will receive below normal rainfall in the first quarter of Kharif season (from April to June) which may cause further drop in the air and soil moisture status over major agriculture plains.

## **FERTILIZER OFF TAKE SITUATION**

The government has forecasted 14.7 percent increase in the overall fertilizer off-take for Kharif crop 2017-18 as compared to the previous Kharif season. According to Ministry of National Food Security and Research, government has estimated total fertilizer off-take for Kharif season 2017-18 at 3.9 million tons against 3.4 million tons in preceding Kharif season, which is 14.7 percent higher than Kharif 20-16-17.

Total off-take of DAP fertilizer is estimated at 0.9 million tons, which is 29.9 percent higher than the Kharif season 2016-17. The total urea off-take is estimated at 3 million tons, which is projected to be 10.9 percent higher than Kharif season 2016-17.

Out of total 0.9 million tons estimated off-take of DAP, Punjab will consume 0.62 million tons, Sindh 0.22 million tons, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 40,000 tons and Balochistan 20,000 tons. Out of total 3 million tons urea off-take, consumption of urea in Punjab is estimated at over 2.05 million tons, Sindh 0.76 million tons, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 150,000 tons and Balochistan 40,000 tons.

The Kharif season will also witness an increase of 9.5 percent in off take of potash (SOP/MOP) fertilizer. The Kharif seasons 2017-18 will open with a total balance of about 1.32 million tons of urea. Total availability of urea will be about 4.23 million tons with 2.9 million tons from domestic production.

The availability of DAP will be 0.64 million tons including against expected off-take of 0.9 million tons. Supply and demand gap in DAP will met by imports through private sector. During Rabi season 216-17 the total estimated urea off-take was 3.1 million tons, which is 26.7 percent more than



Rabi season 2015-16. The DAP off-take during the Rabi season increased by 3.9 percent to the level of 1.5 million tons against 1.45 million tons for the previous Rabi season.

The Rabi season witnessed 100 percent increase in off-take of potash (SOP/MOP) fertilizer; the overall off-take of fertilizer increased by 18.5 percent during the Rabi season 2016-17. Rabi season 2016-17 opened with a balance of about 1.57 million tons of urea with 2.84 million tons domestic production. The total availability of urea remained around 4.41 million tons.

## News & Trends

- The University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences Lahore in collaboration with Livestock and Dairy Development Department Punjab has started providing antibiotic- and hormones-free quality buffalo calf beef to people of Gulberg and Model Town through its 'Mobile Meat Shop'.
- Small and Medium Enterprises Development Authority (SMEDA) has intensified efforts to attract the locals towards honey bee keeping business in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. For this purpose, the authority is holding consultations with stakeholders. Most of bee keepers in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA were Afghan refugees, majority of which had been repatriated back to their home land Afghanistan.
- The University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Lahore, and Secretary Livestock and Dairy Development Department Punjab has distributed cheques worth Rs 6.162 million as subsidy among 49 ostrich farmers under its project titled 'Developing Ostrich Farming in Punjab'. The project is a joint venture of UVAS and Livestock & Dairy Development Department Punjab aimed at establishing ostrich farming as a cottage industry in Pakistan.
- Punjab government has formulated a three year well-knitted plan for introducing modern irrigation system in agriculture sector in the province. This step was taken for tracking agriculture sector on modern production lines and to make it profitable. The government will mobilize more than Rs 2 billion for the promotion of modern agriculture in the Punjab. Under the programme, Drip Sprinkler irrigation and solar system will be installed on 10,000 acres of land while tunnel farming technology would be installed on 1500 acres of land for better and effective utilization of available water for boosting agriculture productivity across the Punjab. The programme will pave the way for introducing modern and profitable farming, enhancing productivity, lessening the productivity expenditures, better utilization of fertilizers and pesticides and save the water. This system will help to increase additional per acre income in the province. Special step was being taken for the promotion of mechanized agriculture and 36 hi-tech mechanization service centres would established at cost of Rs 1.2 billion in the Punjab. Under the plan Rs 2.50 billion would be spent on the construction of warehouses and up gradation of existing warehouse for the storage of agricultural produce in the Punjab.
- The Research & Development Board of Rice has constituted a three-member committee to investigate and identify the comparative advantages and disadvantages (including cost of



production) which Pakistani rice is facing in the international market against the competitors to resolve the impediments and increase the advantages in favour of Pakistan through research consequently leading to enhanced national exports.

### **Role of ZTBL**

ZTBL arranged and hosted first Belarus-Pakistan Agriculture Forum; a Business to Business Interactive Conference held on April 11th, 2017 at Marriott Islamabad. The event envisaged to earn the Bank greater mileage in terms of extending its banking and financing facilitations extension to the farming community and provisions of linkages requisite for foreseeable business beneficial relationship among both nations.

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## زرعی سفارشات برائے کسان

### کپاس

☆ کپاس کے مرکزی علاقہ جات میں فصل کی کاشت 31 مئی تک مکمل کر لیں۔ جبکہ ثانوی و دیگر علاقوں میں 15 مئی تک کاشت مکمل کر لیں۔

☆ ڈرل کاشت کی صورت میں 8 تا 10 کلوگرام بڑا تراہوان بیج فی ایکڑ استعمال کریں جبکہ کھیلپوں یا پیڑیوں پر کاشت کی صورت میں 6 تا 8 کلوگرام بیج فی ایکڑ رکھیں۔

☆ ڈرل سے لائنوں میں کاشت کی گئی چھوٹے قد والی اقسام سی آی ایم 608، اور جی ایس 1، کو پہلی آپاشی بوئی کے 30 سے 40 دن بعد جبکہ بقیہ لمبے قد والی اقسام کو 40 تا 50 دن بعد اور اس کے بعد دونوں اقسام کو آپاشی 12 سے 15 دن کے وقفہ سے کریں۔  
☆ فصل کو ابتدائی مراحل میں رس چوسنے والے کیڑوں کے حملے سے محفوظ رکھنے کے لیے بیج کو کیڑے مارزہر مثلاً امیڈا کلوپرڈ، ایکھارہ، فینیڈور، کراؤن یا کوفیڈور میں سے کوئی ایک زہر بحساب 10 گرام فی کلوگرام بیج کو لگائیں۔

☆ کاشت کے 6 تا 7 دن بعد کھیت میں اگاؤ کا مشاہدہ کریں۔ اگر کہیں پودے نہ اُگے ہوں تو پانی میں 5 سے 6 گھنٹے بھگوئے ہوئے کاشت کیے ہوئے بیج کے 4 سے 5 بیج فی سوراخ لگا کر مٹی سے ڈھانپ دیں۔

☆ پودوں کی مطلوبہ تعداد حاصل کرنے کے لیے چھدرائی کا عمل بوئی کے 20 سے 25 دن کے اندر ایک ہی دفعہ مکمل کر لیں۔ چھدرائی کرتے وقت بیمار، کمزور اور وائرس سے متاثرہ پودوں کو نکال کر فی سوراخ ایک پودا رکھیں۔

☆ پودوں کا درمیانی فاصلہ 9 سے 12 انچ رکھیں تاکہ پودوں کی مطلوبہ تعداد بلحاظ قسم (17(1/2) سے 23 ہزار فی ایکڑ پوری کی جاسکے۔  
☆ کھادوں کا متوازن استعمال اچھی پیداوار کے لیے نہایت ضروری ہے۔ مرکزی علاقہ جات میں کپاس کو 58 سے 69 کلوگرام نائٹروجن، 35 کلوگرام فاسفورس اور 25 کلوگرام نائٹروجن، 35 کلوگرام فاسفورس اور 25 کلوگرام پوٹاش فی ایکڑ ڈالیں۔

### دھان

☆ چاول کی فصل کے لیے پیری کی کاشت 20 مئی سے 30 جون تک اپنے علاقائی شیڈول کے مطابق مرحلہ وار اس طرح کاشت کریں کہ پیری کی منتقلی کے وقت اس کی عمر 30 سے 40 دن ہو۔

☆ اگر پیری کمزور ہو تو سونا پور یا ایک پاؤ (250 گرام) فی مرلہ لاب کی منتقلی سے تقریباً 5 دن پہلے چھہ کریں۔

☆ اچھی پیداوار کیلئے ہمیشہ سفارش کردہ اقسام کا خالص، صحت مند اور بیماریوں سے محفوظ بیج استعمال کریں۔ اچھے اور بہتر اگاؤ والا بیج حاصل کرنے کے لیے بیج کو کاشت سے پہلے نمکین پانی میں (بحساب 25 گرام نمک فی لٹر) مکس کر کے بوئی کریں۔

## کماد

☆ فصل کی زرخیزی بڑھانے کے لیے زرخیز زمین کے لیے 2.5 بوری یوریا + 1 بوری ڈی اے پی اور 1 بوری پوٹاشیم سلفیٹ، درمیانی زمین کے لیے 3.25 بوری یوریا + 2 بوری ڈی اے پی اور 2 بوری پوٹاشیم سلفیٹ اور کمزور زمینوں کے لیے 4 بوری یوریا + 3 بوری ڈی اے پی اور 2 بوری پوٹاشیم سلفیٹ فی ایکڑ ڈالیں۔

☆ بہاریہ کاشت کی فصل میں سونا یوریا کی دوسری قسط مئی کے آخر میں اور تیسری قسط جون کے آخر میں پوٹاش کے ساتھ مکس کر کے ڈالیں۔  
☆ گنے کی فصل کو آبپاشی موسمی حالات کے مطابق دیں۔ مئی اور جون میں 10 سے 12 دن کے وقفے سے جاری رکھیں۔  
☆ جب گنا بننے کا عمل شروع ہو جائے تو ستمبر کاشت میں اپریل اور بہاریہ کاشت میں جون میں مٹی چڑھانے کا عمل مکمل کر دیں۔  
☆ مٹی کے مہینے میں سیاہ بگ کا حملہ ہو سکتا ہے لہذا خشک موسم میں فصل کو پانی کی کمی نہ آنے دیں۔

## گندم

☆ گندم کی فصل پکنے اور کٹائی کا عمل مئی تک جاری رہتا ہے۔ پاکستان میں تقریباً ہر سال 4 فیصد گندم برداشت و سنبھال کے دوران ضائع ہو جاتی ہے۔ اس لیے گندم کی سنبھال اور زرخیرہ اندوزی کے دوران خصوصی احتیاط کی جائے تاکہ محنت کا ثمر ضائع نہ ہو۔  
☆ اپنی آئندہ فصل کے لیے بیج رکھنے کے لیے ایسے کھیت کا انتخاب کریں جہاں فصل تندرست، خالص اور جڑی بوٹیوں سے پاک ہو۔  
☆ بارش کے دوران فصل کی کٹائی بند کر دیں اور اس وقت تک دوبارہ نہ شروع کریں جب تک موسم ٹھیک نہ ہو جائے۔  
☆ کٹائی کے بعد بھریاں قدرے چھوٹی باندھیں اور کھیلپوں کو اس طرح لگائیں کہ سٹوں کا رخ اوپر کی طرف رہے۔ تھریٹنگ کے بعد بیج کو بور یوں میں ڈال کر کسی محفوظ اور پاک جگہ پر سٹور کر رکھ دیں۔

## کچن گارڈنگ

☆ کاشت کی گئی سبزیوں کو مناسب وقفہ سے آبپاشی کریں بعد ازاں وتر آنے پر گوڈی جاری رکھیں۔  
☆ نرسری کے ذریعے سے لگائی جانے والی سبزیات جالی یا مائل کی چھوٹی نٹل بنا کر کاشت کریں تاکہ ننھے ننھے پودوں کو گرمی اور پرندوں سے بچا جاسکے۔

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

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

پلاننگ اینڈ ریسرچ ڈیپارٹمنٹ

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