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# AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK



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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The economic survey of Pakistan 2016-17 acknowledged the performance of agriculture sector. Agriculture sector showed a growth of 3.46 against the fixed target of 3.5. This performance was accomplished because of subsidies under Prime Minister Kissan Relief Package. This initiative promoted high and effective use of inputs resulting in better crops production with good profit margins. Sugarcane and Maize crops were the main contributors to the growth. During the current bill 2017-18, the government has continued all the measures taken in the last finance bill 2016-17. These measures included subsidies on fertilizers, agrochemicals, electric tariff on tube wells and enhanced credit disbursement. In order to further boost the agriculture sector, few new initiatives are taken in the finance bill 2017-18.

Rise in water level and inflow has been observed in Tarbela and Mangala reservoirs due to good rains in the catchment areas of major reservoirs. Dry conditions are prevailing across southwest Balochistan. More rains are expected in upper parts of country during the month of August 2017. Farmers are advised to keep themselves abreast of weather updates and plan field activities accordingly to minimize weather induced losses to standing crops/fruits. Cash subsidy of Rs 100 per bag on urea fertilizer is provided by the Government in order to keep its price below Rs. 1400 per bag.



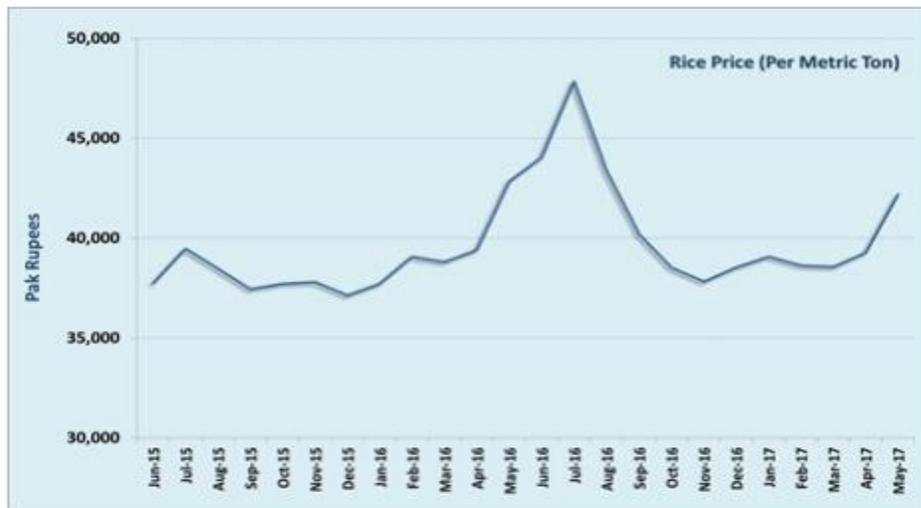
According to Met Department, farmers should uproot the weeds from standing crops as monsoon rains are likely to trigger the unwanted plants growth as weeds utilize moisture and food, costing a considerable loss in yield to farmers every year. Farmers are advised to schedule the irrigation plans in accordance with the expected weather and measures should be taken to preserve the standing crops and vegetables from the negative effects of changing weather due to monsoon systems. Accumulation of stagnant water in the fields due to heavy rains was fatal for standing crops especially cotton. Farmers of rain-cropped areas should take steps to preserve rain water for crops and livestock.

The current monsoon rains would have a positive impact over high delta Kharif crops including sugarcane and rice but excessive rains would have negative impact over low delta crops especially cotton.

## CURRENT CROP SITUATION

### 1. Rice

IRRI rice transplanted continued in the month of July. Basmati rice transplanted started in July in Kalar tract. Early sown IRRI rice is at vegetative growth stage after transplanted during mid May and early June. Last year, rice prices were better (almost 20 to 40 % higher) as compared to 2015. There is an increasing trend of rice prices from April 2017 onwards. The graph of monthly average prices of rice from June 2015 to May 2017 is given below:



## 2. Cotton

Sowing of cotton crop, 2017-2018 has been completed both in Sindh and Punjab. More than 5,300,000 acres of cotton has been sown in Punjab as on 07.7.2017 which comprises of 88.6 percent of the target for the year 2017-18. Whereas about 1,503,356 acres of cotton has been sown in Sindh as on 07.7.2017, which comprises 94% of the target for the year 2017-18.

Cotton crop 2017-18 is progressing well in Sindh & Punjab. Picking of seed cotton was started in lower Sindh in first week of July. Due to heavy rains in Mirpur Khas, picking activity has been slowed. Recent rains has damaged cotton crop in Mirpur Khas at some extent but significant losses have not been reported. Cotton crop is in good condition in rest of cotton belt of Punjab and Sindh. Pest situation is also below economic threshold level. Seed cotton prices remained between 2800-3300.

Farmers regained the confidence from performance of last year cotton crop along incentive margins of profit. This may lead to achieve the cotton targets during 2017-18. Cotton arrival has already started in Sindh with better price in the range of Rs. 3100-3250 per 40 kg. Country cotton balance sheet of last three years showed less consumption of cotton bales during current year as compared to last year.

### Cotton Crop Targets 2017-18:

Cotton Targets 2017-18		
Province	Area	Production
	000 ha	000 bales
Punjab	2.42	10.00
Sindh	0.65	4.00
KP	0.001	0.002
Balochistan	0.038	0.038
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.11</b>	<b>14.04</b>

### Sowing Position of Cotton Crop as on 10-7- 2017

(Million Hectares)

Province	Target 2017-18	Area Sown		% Change Over	
		2017-18	2016-17	Target Achieved	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 Departments



The cotton balance sheet of last three years is given below:

Cotton Balance Sheet (000 Bales) During Last 3 Years		Bale=170 Kg		
Sr. No.	Description	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	Carryover	701	550	0
2	Production	13996	9917	10542
3	Imports	912	2453	2012
<b>Total</b>		<b>15609</b>	<b>12920</b>	<b>12554</b>
4	Mill Consumption	14500	12633	12000
5	Exports	559	287	127
6	End Season Stocks	550	0	427
<b>Total</b>		<b>15609</b>	<b>12920</b>	<b>12554</b>

Source: Daily Cotton Market Report of PCCC Dated 29-06-2017

### International Cotton Situation 2017-18:

The world cotton area in 2017-18 is projected to increase by 6.0 percent to 3.15 million hectares as compared 29.6 million hectares in 2016-17. World cotton production is forecasted to grow by 7% to 24.57 million tons in 2017-18 as against 22.93 million tons in 2016-17 due to high prices in 2016-17 which encouraged farmers to plant more cotton. Global cotton consumption may recover by 1.7% to 24.7 million tons in 2017-18 as compared to 24.3 million tons in 2016-17. The world import and exports are expected to decrease by 1.1 percent to 7.8 million tons in 2017-2018.

In the international market, average cotton price during June 2017, was 82.70 cents lb against the average cotton price of 70.36 cents per lb during June 2016 i.e. 17.5 percent higher.

### 3. Sugarcane

The year 2016-17 was a splendid sugarcane year with harvest of 82.5 million tons of cane (SUPARCO estimates) and an all-time record production of around 7.10 million tons of sugar (PSMA). Hoeing/Moulding of sugarcane in KPK has been completed. While in Punjab Ratoon and new crop is in the field. Inter-culturing in the standing crop has started in Sindh. The doses of fertilizers have completed. The overall crop condition is good. Sindh contributes about 40% of sugarcane production.

### 4. Spring Maize (Late Rabi Season 2016-17)

Spring maize is mainly sown in Sahiwal division, Vehari, Kasur, Chiniot, Toba Tek Singh and Pind Dadan Khan (Jhelum) areas in Punjab. The harvesting of spring maize crop started in last week of May and was completed by the end of June 2017. The crop estimates for spring maize 2016-17 are as follow:

Punjab : Estimate of Spring Maize 2016-17			
Districts	Area	Yield	Production
	(000 ha)	(kg/ha)	(000 tons)
Okara	70.1	8452	592.8
Sahiwal	44.2	7688	340.1
Vehari	43.7	7809	340.9
Kasur	35.4	9204	325.6
Pakpattan	31.6	8028	253.7
Chiniot	15.0	9614	144.5
Khanewal	10.0	7662	76.9
Toba Tek Singh	7.4	7803	57.7
Sialkot	6.5	7055	46.1
Lahore	4.8	6250	30.2
Jhelum	2.8	8446	23.7
Bahwalnagar	2.5	8484	20.9
Other districts	19.4	5843	113.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>293.5</b>	<b>8063</b>	<b>2366.4</b>

Since past few years spring maize became favorite choice for farmer due to relatively high margins of return. The crop has substantially high yield and the commodity prices generally have remained attractive and stable. This crop has expanded to Multan division due to a slump in cotton during last two years. The monthly average price of maize for last three years is shown in the graph.



## 5. Horticulture

- Mango fruit is in market in Punjab.
- Banana crop is in good condition in Sindh. Harvesting is ongoing and prices are normal. However, in some areas of Sindh bunchy virus attack is reported. In Punjab, banana is in market.
- Marketing of date palm has started in Sindh. However, due to heavy rainfalls ripe dates were damaged. Sindh produces about 350,000 tons of dates annually. In Punjab, harvesting of date palm has started.
- Harvesting of papaya is in process and overall crop condition is good.
- Harvesting of tomato is about to end and crop condition is good however prices are high.
- Application of farm yard manure on citrus crop has started with inter-culturing. Crop condition is good.
- Curring of Virginia tobacco has started in KPK.

## PRÉCIS OF AGRICULTURE SECTOR FROM ECONOMIC SURVEY 2016-17

The economic survey of Pakistan 2016-17 acknowledged the performance of agriculture sector. Agriculture sector regained the growth momentum during 2016-17 with growth of 3.46 percent than 0.27 percent during 2015-16. The growth in crops turned out at 3.02 percent after negative growth of 4.97 percent during last year. Maize production increased by 16.30 percent against 6.77 percent of last year, Sugarcane 12.41 percent against 4.23 percent, Cotton 7.59 percent against -28.96, Rice 0.71 percent against -2.88 percent last year. The agriculture growth rates since 2010-11 onwards are as follows:

Agriculture Growth Percentages (Base=2005-06)							
Sector	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (P*)
<b>Agriculture</b>	1.96	3.62	2.68	2.50	2.13	0.27	3.46
<b>Crops</b>	0.99	3.22	1.53	2.64	0.16	-4.97	3.02
i) <b>Important Crops</b>	1.50	7.87	0.17	7.22	-1.62	-5.47	4.12
ii) <b>Other Crops</b>	2.27	-7.52	5.58	-5.71	2.51	0.59	0.21
iii) <b>Cotton Ginning</b>	-8.48	13.83	-2.90	-1.33	7.24	-22.12	5.59
<b>Livestock</b>	3.39	3.99	3.45	2.48	3.99	3.36	3.43
<b>Forestry</b>	4.76	1.79	6.58	1.88	-12.45	14.31	14.49
<b>Fishing</b>	-15.20	3.77	0.65	0.98	5.75	3.25	1.23

Source: Economic Survey of Pakistan 2016-17

\* P=Provisional

Sugarcane and Maize crops are key contributors for this commendable performance of agriculture sector. This performance was accomplished because of subsidies under Prime Minister Kissan Relief Package. This initiative has promoted high and effective use of inputs resulting better crops production with good profit margins.

## Continuation of Farmer’s Support Initiative during 2017-18

In order to support and boost agriculture sector, all of the schemes and initiatives in “Finance Bill 2016-17” are proposed to be continued in “Finance Bill 2017-18” along some additional measures as given below: a) Ease for farmer by reducing interest rates from 14 percent to 9.9 percent for small farmers of up to 12.5 acres through ZTBL and NBP. b) Introduction of Small loan of up to Rs. 50,000 per farmer. c) Increase of Production Index Units from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 to facilitate farmers to obtain maximum credit. d) Enhancement of agriculture credit target to Rs. 1,001 billion from last year’s target of Rs. 700 billion. e) Retaining Fertilizer Prices at current levels; a. Reduction of GST from Rs. 400 to Rs. 100 on DAP fertilizer with a subsidy of Rs.13.8 billion. b. Maintenance of Urea price at Rs.1,400 per bag with a subsidy of Rs. 11.6 billion. f) Relief in electric tariff for agriculture tube wells with subsidized tariff rate of Rs. 5.35 per unit through subsidy of Rs. 27 billion. g) Exemption of 17 percent sales tax on import and local supply of agricultural diesel engines between 3 to 36 Horse Power for tubewells.

## IMPORT & EXPORT SITUATION

- The Economic Co-ordination Committee (ECC) of the Cabinet has approved export of 0.3 million tons of sugar against the request of 0.6 million tons by the Ministry of Commerce. The export will be completed within sixty (60) days of allocation of quota or 31st May 2017, whichever comes earlier.
- The eleven months (July-May) comparison of FY 2015-16 and 2016-17, showed that Pakistan’s total rice exports are declined by 17 percent in terms of quantity and 15 percent in terms of dollars earned. The major decline was observed from the non-Basmati varieties, which showed 18 percent decrease in quantity against the decrease of 7 percent for Basmati rice. Similarly in terms of dollars earned non-Basmati varieties showed a decline of 17 percent against the 6 percent decline for basmati rice.

Pakistan Rice Exports (July-May)								
Crop Name	2016-17	2015-16	Difference		2016-17	2015-16	Difference	
	Quantity (Metric Tons)			%	VALUE IN '000' \$			%
Rice Basmati	409,669	439,662	29,993	7	383,182	407,708	24,526	6
Rice Others	2,859,910	3,491,586	631,676	18	1,080,156	1,308,724	228,568	17
<b>Rice Total</b>	<b>3,269,579</b>	<b>3,931,248</b>	<b>661,669</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1,463,338</b>	<b>1,716,432</b>	<b>253,094</b>	<b>15</b>

Source: <http://www.tdap.gov.pk/tdap-statistics.php>

- Pakistan and Sri Lanka signed an agreement according to which Sri Lanka will procure 300,000 tons of rice from Pakistan on urgent basis to meet its domestic requirements



and government has tasked Trading Corporation of Pakistan (TCP) to make arrangement of export of 300,000 tons of rice to Sri Lanka.

## **WEATHER OUTLOOK**

During the month of August, monsoon rain bearing systems attain peak and heavy precipitation with maximum intensity may be expected. These rains are of immense importance for the farmers in relation to present and future crop water requirements. In the absence of proper land management, the intense rains may erode the upper soil layers and fertility of the soil would be badly affected. If soil conservation and soil moisture conservation measures are exercised, the farmers of the area could be benefited through available moisture for sowing and early growth of Rabi crops. The evaporation demand of the atmosphere would decrease as compared to July due to increased cloudiness, less solar radiation intensity and increased level of humidity. Monsoon is going to enter in weaker phase after mid-August in South Asia including Pakistan.

- Near normal rainfall in northern half and below normal in southern half of the country is expected during the month.
- Three to four spells of rainfall embedded with isolated extreme events are expected in upper Punjab, KP, AJK and GB. While one to two spells of light to moderate intensity are predicted in Sindh and Balochistan provinces.

During last week of August, mainly hot and humid weather is expected in most parts of the country. However, rain-thunderstorm is expected at Kashmir and its adjoining hilly areas and at isolated places in Malakand, Hazara, Peshawar, Mardan, Rawalpindi, Gujranwala, Lahore, Sargodha, Faisalabad divisions, Islamabad, Gilgit-Baltistan and Kashmir.

## **DROUGHT SITUATION**

Wet conditions prevailed over northern parts of country. Most of agricultural areas of the country received appreciable rainfall during the month of July. Emerging drought conditions in pockets prevail across southwest Balochistan and coastal areas due to pertinent dry conditions. NDVI conditions in upper KP, Punjab and along the Indus belt are good depicting the impacts of well distributed rainfall during the month. Vegetation index is minimum over most parts of Balochistan and Sanghar areas of Sindh depicting drought impacts over the areas. Slight to moderate wet conditions in northern areas, upper Punjab and KP whereas in southwestern parts of Sindh and coastal areas of Balochistan are under moisture stress situation. Mild to moderate moisture depletion is evident across Southwestern parts of country as depicted by satellite derived product.

## **WATER SITUATION**

Due to good rains in the catchment areas of major reservoirs, rise in water level and inflow has been observed in Tarbela and Mangala reservoirs. However, due to high spatial variability in rainfall, dams



feeding urban hubs are depleting at faster rate and water managers are requested to focus on rehabilitating alternate resources to mitigate impacts on urban hubs.

The Indus River System Authority (IRSA) has managed to store 10 MAF water in the Mangla dam on the river Jhelum and Tarbela dam on the mighty Indus till 19th July after meeting irrigation water demands of the provinces for sowing, growing and maturing of Kharif crops including strategic cotton, rice, sugarcane, maize, vegetables and fodder for livestock.

The water regulatory body has stored 5.6 MAF water in the upgraded Mangla dam against its maximum capacity of 7.4 MAF and 4.4 MAF water in the Tarbela dam on the Indus River against its full capacity of 6 MAF water. Besides, it released required quantity of water to produce about 5,500 MW cheap electricity from the hydel power houses during this period.

### **Fertilizer off Take Situation**

The Ministry of National Food Security and Research has notified provision of cash subsidy of Rs 100 per bag on urea fertilizer aimed at keeping urea prices below Rs 1,400 per bag. The estimated amount of subsidy for FY 2016-17 is Rs 11.54 billion which will be shared by the Federal and the Provincial Governments on 50:50 basis. The provincial contribution based on historical off-take pattern of urea will be as follows: (i) Punjab, 73 percent share, Rs 4.2121 billion ;( ii) Sindh, 19% share, Rs 1.0963 billion ;( iii) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 5% share, Rs 0.2885 billion; and (iv) Balochistan, 3 percent share, Rs 0.1731 billion. The total financial impact of subsidy would be Rs 5.77 billion.

According to the notification, a special account titled "subsidy on urea fertilizer" is already opened in the State Bank of Pakistan that will be used for continuation of the scheme. Initially, the Federal and the Provincial Governments will deposit 50% of their respective shares of subsidy in the Special Account. The remaining 50 percent share will be deposited after utilization of 80 percent of the funds initially deposited.

### **NEWS & TRENDS**

- Under an effort put together by non-profit Pakistan Agricultural Coalition (PAC), the first-ever loans by a leading Pakistani bank to farmers with crop (not land) as collateral were disbursed by the HBL in Muridke, District Sheikhupura. Loans worth Rs 3.7 million against 185 tons of wheat were disbursed to two farmers whose wheat was placed in a warehouse operated by Agility Pakistan after testing by SGS Pakistan. The stocks are under pledge to HBL at Pakistan Mercantile Exchange. Mahmood Moulvi, Chairman M.M. Flour Mills, committed to purchase the stock.
- World Bank would give Rs 39.2 billion loan to the Punjab government for 'Punjab Irrigated-Agriculture Productivity Improvement Project' to improve irrigation technologies at the grassroot level for farmers. The total cost of the project is Rs 67.5 billion including a Rs 39.2 billion (58.08%) loan from the World Bank, a Rs 2.6 billion



(3.8%) contribution of Punjab government and Rs 25.7 billion (38.13%) farmers' contributions. The Executive Committee of National Economic Council (ECNEC) has approved the 'Punjab Irrigated-Agriculture Productivity Improvement Project'.

- The production and sales of tractors increased by 70 percent during FY 2016-17 over the corresponding period of 2015-16 as the industry sold 54,992 farm tractors against last year's sales of 33,986 units. Millat Tractor Ltd sold 34,506 Massey Ferguson tractors against last year's sale of 22,479 pieces from July to June. The sales of Fiat tractor manufactured by Al-Ghazi Tractor Ltd increased from 12,775 to 19,833 pieces during this period.
- A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the University of Agriculture Faisalabad (UAF) and Oxfam Pakistan to improve the sustainable productivity and quality standards of basmati rice value chain. Dr Iqrar Khan, Vice Chancellor, Agriculture University, Faisalabad and Mohammed Qazilbash, country director, Oxfam Pakistan signed the MoU at the ceremony.

## **ROLE OF ZTBL**

- A Field Day Cum Demonstration of Dairy Machinery such as Fodder Cutter Cum Chopper, Silage Baler, Bail Wrapping Machine and Powered Inter Row Rotary Cultivating Machine was organized on 7<sup>th</sup> July, 2017 at ZTBL Farm, Islamabad. It was attended by Executives of the Bank from Head Office & ZTBL Staff College, Agri. Machinery Traders, Subject Specialists from Farmers Training Department and Agriculture Technology Department, In Services Trainees from the Field and Researches/ Scientists from National Agriculture Research Council (NARC), Islamabad.
- Presently ZTBL is financing Ostrich Farming through its Asan Qarza Scheme and Khawateen Rozgar Scheme upto the maximum limit of Rs. 0.200 million per borrower/party. To further promote and extend scope of ostrich farming in the country, the Bank has allowed loan for Ostrich farming upto maximum limit of Rs. 1.500 million per borrower/part under General Lending.

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## زرعی سفارشات برائے کسان

### کپاس

﴿ حالیہ مون سون کی بارشوں کی وجہ سے جن کھیتوں میں پانی زیادہ کھڑا ہو جائے تو اس کے نکاس کا بروقت انتظام کریں۔ اگر پانی کھیت سے باہر نہ نکالا جاسکے تو کھیت کے ایک طرف لمبائی کے رخ پر دو فٹ چوڑی اور چار فٹ گہری کھائی کھود کر پانی اس میں جمع کر دیں۔

﴿ بارش کے بعد کپاس کی فصل میں جڑی بوٹیوں کی تعداد میں اضافہ ہو جاتا ہے اس لیے ان کی تلفی پر خصوصی توجہ دیں۔

﴿ گلابی سنڈی کے منوٹر کنٹرول کے لیے سپینٹوریم 20 ایس سی بحساب 80 ملی لیٹر، ٹرائی ایزوفاس 40 ای سی بحساب 1000 ملی لیٹر اور بائیفٹھرین 10 ای سی بحساب 330 ملی لیٹروں کی ایکڑ سپرے کریں۔

﴿ اگر کپاس پر علاقائی مناسبت اور بارشوں کی وجہ سے سفید مکھی، سبز تیلا، تھرپس اور ملی بگ کا حملہ نقصان کی معاشی حد سے بڑھ رہا ہو تو محکمہ زراعت کے مقامی عملہ کے مشورہ سے سپرے کریں۔

### کما د

﴿ ان دنوں کما د کا قد بڑھ رہا ہوتا ہے۔ چنانچہ موسمی حالات کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے آبپاشی جاری رکھیں۔ عمومی طور پر اگست کے مہینہ میں 15 دن کے وقفوں سے آبپاشی کرنی چاہیے۔

﴿ گنے کی تمبر کاشت کے لیے مناسب منسوبہ بندی کریں تاکہ اس کی کاشت بروقت کی جاسکے۔

﴿ تمبر کاشت کے لیے صحت مند بیج حاصل کرنے کے لیے بہتر کھیت کا چناؤ کریں۔ عام طور پر تمبر کاشتہ فصل اگلے سال اکتوبر میں کٹائی کے لیے تیار ہو جاتی ہے۔

### موسمی مکئی

﴿ مکئی کی اگیتی اقسام کی کاشت 20 اگست تک مکمل کر لیں۔ جبکہ بارانی علاقوں میں مون سون کی بارشوں کے مطابق کاشت کریں۔ ہا بہرڈ اقسام کی کاشت کا بہترین وقت وسط اگست ہے۔

﴿ موسمی مکئی کی کاشت کے لیے زمین کی تیاری میں 1 مرتبہ چزل یا راجہ ہل چلا کر 3 تا 4 مرتبہ عام ہل چلائیں اور سہاگہ دیں تاکہ اچھی طرح مٹی نرم، ہموار اور بھری بھری ہو جائے۔

﴿ بیج بذریعہ ڈرل یا ڈوں پر قطاروں میں کاشت کریں۔ قطاروں کا درمیانی فاصلہ 2.25 سے 2.5 فٹ رکھیں جبکہ پودوں کا درمیانی فاصلہ قسم کے مطابق 7 تا 8 انچ رکھیں تاکہ پودوں کی فی ایکڑ تعداد 28 ہزار سے 30 حاصل ہو سکے۔

﴿ ڈرل کاشت کی صورت میں شرح بیج 12 سے 15 کلوگرام جبکہ ڈوں پر کاشت کی صورت میں 8 سے 10 کلوگرام فی ایکڑ اور 40

50 تا 50 کلوگرام فی ایکڑ بطور چارہ کاشت استعمال کریں۔

کھادوں کا استعمال تجزیہ زمین کی بنیاد پر کریں بصورت دیگر درمیانی زرخیز زمینوں میں ہائپر ڈاقسام کے لیے 2.5 بوری سونا ڈی اے پی 1.5 بوری ایف ایف سی ایس او پی 1.25 بوری ایف ایف سی ایم او پی فی ایکڑ بوائی کے وقت استعمال کریں۔ سونا پور یا بحساب 4 بوری فی ایکڑ تین برابر اقساط میں فصل کا 1 فٹ سے 3 فٹ اور پھول بننے کے مراحل پر ڈالیں۔

مکئی کی اچھی پیداوار کے لیے کم از کم 10 تا 12 پانی لگائیں۔ رتیلی زمینوں آپاشی کا وقفہ 7 تا 10 دن جبکہ بھاری زمینوں میں 10 تا 15 دن رکھیں۔

### چارہ جات

جوار کی فصل بطور چارہ کے لیے صحت مند بیج 32 تا 35 کلوگرام فی ایکڑ استعمال کریں۔

جوار کی میٹھی اقسام جے ایس-2002، ہیگاری، جے ایس 263 اور جوار 2011 اور بارانی علاقہ جات کے لیے چکوال جوار کاشت کریں۔

جنر کی فصل وسط اگست کے آخر تک کاشت کی جاسکتی ہے۔ اور مون سون کی بارشوں کے دوران اس کی بڑھوتری بہت اچھی ہوتی ہے۔ سبز کھاد کے لیے کاشت کی جانے والی جنر کی فصل کے لیے 20 تا 25 کلوگرام جبکہ بیج والی فصل کے لیے 10 تا 12 کلوگرام بیج فی ایکڑ استعمال کریں۔

پہلا پانی بوائی کے 18 تا 22 دن بعد لگائیں۔ سبز کھاد کے لیے کاشت کے بعد 40 سے 50 دن بعد یا پھول آنے سے قبل اسے روٹا ویٹر سے کٹر کر زمین میں دبا دیں۔

### ترشاوہ پھل

اگست کے مہینے میں ترشاوہ باغات میں پھل کی بڑھوتری کا عمل جاری رہتا ہے۔ اس لیے آپاشی میں کمی نہ آنے دیں۔ شدید گرمی کی صورت میں آپاشی کا وقفہ کم کر دیں۔ بارش کی وجہ سے فالتو پانی کے نکاس کا مناسب انتظام کریں۔ ترشاوہ پودوں میں نائٹروجن کی تیسری قسط ڈالیں۔ بہتر ہے کہ کھادوں کا استعمال تجزیہ زمین کے مطابق کریں۔ ہیوند کاری کا عمل جاری رکھیں۔ اور کیڑوں اور بیماریوں کے خلاف باغات کو حالات کے مطابق سپرے کریں۔

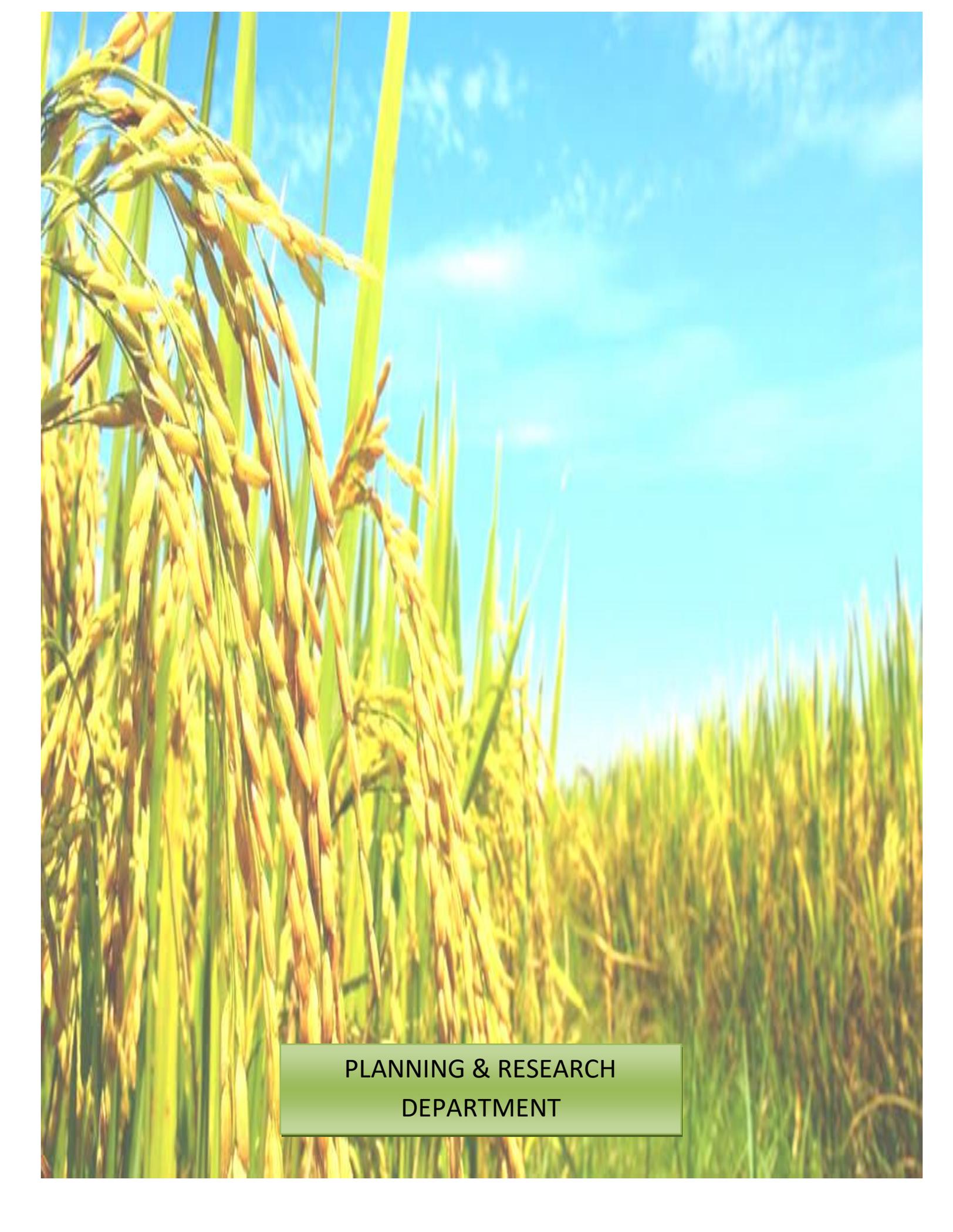
Source: 1) Ziratnama Government Of Punjab (Farmers' Advisory)

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

پلاننگ اینڈ ریسرچ ڈیپارٹمنٹ

ہیڈ آفس، زرعی ترقیاتی بینک لمیٹڈ

اسلام آباد



**PLANNING & RESEARCH  
DEPARTMENT**