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AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The satellite data provided by SUPARCO of current season shows an increase in cropped area in the cotton belt of Punjab. Cotton sowing has been completed. The crop condition is satisfactory with no serious insect/pest infestation. Timely sown cotton crop is at boll formation and boll opening stage. International cotton prices fluctuated within a fairly narrow range during August. The transplantation of coarse rice has almost been completed in all the provinces. The crop is at various stages from tillering to panicle initiation depending upon the time of sowing. Sugarcane crop is at varying height from 3 to 6 feet depending upon sowing time and inputs availability. The crop growth condition is satisfactory mainly due to sufficient rains in July & August.

Economic Co-ordination Committee (ECC) of the Cabinet is likely to allow export of an additional 1 million tons of sugar with a rebate ranging from Rs 6 to 10 per kg. The exports of fish and fish preparations witnessed an increase of 12.19 percent during the first month of the current fiscal year as compared to the export of same month in last year. Pakistan rice exports stood at \$ 1.607 billion in July-June of FY17 compared to \$ 1.86 billion in same period of FY16, depicting a decline of \$ 253 million.

Monsoon is expected to remain in weaker phase during the month in South Asia including Pakistan. During month of September, no significant rainfall is expected in drought prone areas of Sindh and Balochistan. Therefore emerging drought conditions are likely to continue to prevail during the period across west Balochistan. All stakeholders are requested to keep a watch across drought prone areas.



Owing to better agriculture support policies during 2016-17, Pakistan's agriculture sector showed positive growth of 3.46 percent with a 3.02 percent growth in crops sector. This was due to higher crop production compared to last year such as Maize (16.30%), Sugarcane (12.41%) and Cotton (7.59%).

The Met Office has asked the growers of rain-crop areas to store rainwater for crops and livestock keeping in view the low rainfall ahead. Farmers should drain out the accumulated rainwater from their fields at earliest since water-logging is fatal for the standing crops especially cotton. Keeping in view a light to moderate rainfall in the country, it is said that the growers should schedule the crops irrigation plans accordingly.

CURRENT CROP SITUATION

1. Cotton

The better marketing situation encouraged cotton farmers to invest for better cotton crop husbandry in the current year. The satellite data provided by SUPARCO of current season show an increase in cropped area in the cotton belt of Punjab, mainly in tehsils of Chichawatni, Vehari, Mailsi, Multan, Dunyapur and Karor Pacca. Cotton sowing has been completed. The crop condition is satisfactory with no serious insect/pest infestation. Timely sown cotton crop is at boll formation and boll opening stage. Seed cotton picking has been started in Sindh in areas of the early sown crop.

Heavy rains in southern part of Sindh i.e Badin, Thatta, Tharparkar, Umerkot, Mirpur khas and Sanghar districts have damaged the quality of cotton which has lowered the seed cotton prices in these districts. Growers are getting seed cotton prices around 2000/40 kg. In upper part of Sindh flower shedding has been reported due to wind storms. Besides this Pink boll worm incidence has also been reported in lower Sindh. In Punjab, attack of various insect pests and diseases such as white fly, thrips, mealy bug, army worm, pink boll worm and cucurbit leaf crumple virus have been reported. Incidence of white fly and pink boll worm has been reported at above economic threshold level. Seed cotton prices remained between 2600-2900.



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

Province	Area	Production
	(Million Hectares)	(Million Bales)
Punjab	2.420	10.000
Sindh	0.650	4.000
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	0.001	0.002
Baluchistan	0.038	0.038
Total of Pakistan	3.110	14.040

Source: FCC Meeting (held on 25-03-2017)

SOWING POSITION OF COTTON CROP AS ON 10-07- 2017 (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 Estimate of Cotton Crop 2017-18 (Bales = 170 Kg)

First estimates of cotton crop during current year for each province are given below;

Province	Expected Production (million bales)
Punjab	8.80
Sindh	3.70
Khyber PakhtunKhwa & Balochistan	0.10
Pakistan	12.60

Source: Cotton Crop Assessment Committee Meeting (held on 10-8-2017)

Seed Cotton Prices Crop 2017-18

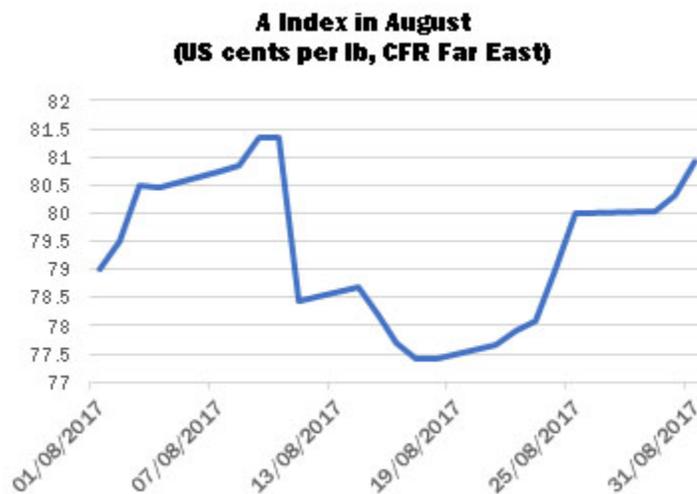
Seed cotton prices in a few markets of Punjab & Sindh are as follows:

Market	Seed Cotton	Raw Cotton (Lint)	Cotton Seed	Cotton Seed Cake Spot
	(Rs. Per 40 Kgs)			
	09.9.17	09.9.17	09.9.17	09.9.17
Hyderabad	2750	6537	1125	-
Mirpurkhas	2730	6484	1136	1147
Rahim Yar Khan	3000	6805	1179	1232
Vehari	2900	6752	1200	1285
Burewala	2875	6752	1179	1268
Mian channu	2760	-	1206	1250

Source: Market Report.



International Cotton Situation:



International cotton prices fluctuated within a fairly narrow range during August. The 2017/18 Cotlook A Index (shipment no earlier than October) began the season on August 1 at 79 US cents per lb, some five cents below the final value recorded by the expiring 2016/17 Index (August/September shipment) on July 31. The persistently tight supply situation supported shippers' price ideas and the A Index climbed to a high point of 84.35 US cents per lb early in the month, before an unexpectedly bearish crop forecast from USDA prompted a sharp decline in New York. The Index fell to a low point of 77.40 US cents per lb mid-month, but weather events in the United States and the aforementioned scarcity of supply saw asking rates drift upwards, prompting the Index to revert and end the period at 80.90 cents per lb.

Market activity remained sluggish during most of August, though spinners with requirements to cover before the arrival of Northern Hemisphere crops continued to enquire for lots afloat and nearby. Remnants of African Franc Zone cotton, as well as US and Australian, continued to feature in gap-filling purchases, but sourcing of cotton was increasingly difficult. Basis levels remained firm, and the strong premiums applied to nearby lots engendered caution in some mills, which was exacerbated by the bearish statistical position and approaching availability of new crops. However, the slump in prices following USDA's crop report facilitated the conclusion of some business. Import demand emanated from several markets, mainly for Brazilian and US cotton, among others. Several Far Eastern markets registered sales for the first quarter of 2018.



2. Rice

The transplantation of coarse rice has almost been completed in all the provinces. The crop is at various stages from tillering to panicle initiation depending upon the time of sowing. Transplantation of basmati rice in Kalar tract of Punjab was completed in mid-August. Reproductive stage of rice has started in Punjab.

There was no serious insect/pest attack observed in rice crop. Disease infestation was generally under control with a trivial foot rot infestation.

European Commission has recently brought down Maximum Residue Limit (MRL) level for Tricyclazole (a fungicide used by farmers against the disease) to 0.01 mg per kg in basmati rice. This has resulted in a virtual ban on Indian Basmati Rice. Pakistan exports 'Super' variety of aromatic rice. Generally, farmers do not use Tricyclazole on rice in Pakistan. Therefore, there is a tremendous prospect of rice export from Pakistan. This would assist in increasing farmers' profits through better and sustainable rice prices.

The world rice statistics for last five years is given below:

World Rice Statistics (million tons)						
Description	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (June)	2017-18 (July)
Production	478.3	478.4	471.9	483.8	481.0	483.7
Consumption	478.2	477.4	471.1	481.1	479.7	479.6
Ending Stock	114.0	115.0	115.8	118.5	120.5	122.5

Source: FAS / USDA

The Punjab Agriculture Department has advised the paddy growers to pay special attention to their crop which is at a very critical stage. Apprehension of attack of bacterial blight (Bhabka disease) surges during the September on rice crop so the growers should not let their fields dry till the grains develop. Either, there should be standing water or field should be wet at least to avoid this disease. Growers are further advised to consult agricultural experts of their local area in case of attack of this disease on their crop and spray anti-fungus medicines on the recommendation of the experts.



3. Sugarcane

Sugarcane ratoon and new crop is in the fields of Punjab. Sugarcane crop is at varying height from 3 to 6 feet depending upon sowing time and inputs availability. The crop growth condition is satisfactory mainly due to sufficient rains in July & August. Last year the farmers in South Punjab faced difficulties in the disposal of their harvest due to increase in sugarcane area and closure of three Sugar mills. This may result in decrease of sugarcane area and shy investment by the farmers.

4. Horticulture

- Citrus is at flowering stage in Punjab.
- Harvesting of Date palm has been started in Punjab. Marketing of date palm has started in Sindh, however due to heavy rainfall, ripen dates were damaged.
- Inter-culturing and pruning of mango crop has started in orchards of Sindh.
- Inter-culturing of apple is ongoing in Sindh.
- Harvesting of ladyfinger, brinjal and ridge gourd is in process with good crop condition.

IMPORT & EXPORT SITUATION

- Economic Co-ordination Committee (ECC) of the Cabinet is likely to allow export of an additional 1 million tons of sugar with a rebate ranging from Rs 6 to 10 per kg, depending upon the prices of sugar in the international market. Pakistan Sugar Mills Association (PSMA) , has proposed a rebate by making \$540 dollar per ton price as the benchmark - sugar's peak price in October last year. The officials of Commerce Ministry, PSMA and Punjab government are closely interacting with each other on allowing further export of sugar. It has been proposed that on each 10 dollar per ton decrease in benchmark price, the rebate of one rupee should be allowed. If the government thinks that international market has gone down to \$ 500 per ton, rebate should be Rs 4 per kg, on \$ 440 per ton, Rs 10 per kg, on \$ 400 per ton, Rs 14 per kg and on \$ 380 per ton, Rs 16 per kg. However the decision is still to be made by government.
- As a result of prolonged discussions at highest level and in an effort to increase Pakistan's exports, Indonesia has agreed to allow export of Pakistani Kinnow starting from December



till April. Previously, it was allowed for only January - April. Indonesia will also increase Pakistan's quota in its imports of fresh fruits. It also agreed to allow import of mangoes from Pakistan from May till October, which makes Pakistan the only country to be given such permission. These concessions were made during 3rd meeting of review of Indonesia & Pakistan Preferential Trade Agreement (IP-PTA), which was held on 10th & 11th August, 2017 in Jakarta, Indonesia.

- A two-month ban on fisheries hunting helped Pakistan mount seafood export by 12.19 percent in the first month of new fiscal year (FY) 2018, as fishermen land a big catch in August. According to Pakistan Bureau of Statics, country's seafood export in July - the first month of new FY 2018 surged to \$12.473 million from \$11.118 million, showing an increase of \$1.355 million in July 2017.
- The exports of fish and fish preparations witnessed an increase of 12.19 percent during the first month of the current fiscal year as compared to the export of same month in last year. The exports of fish and fish preparations during July 2017 were recorded at \$12.473 million compared to the exports of \$11.118 million in July 2016, showing an upward growth of 12.19 percent, according to the data released by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS).
- Pakistan's rice exports witnessed a decline of around 14 percent during the last fiscal year due to lack of research and non-availability of new seeds. Few years back, rice was the 2nd largest foreign exchange earning commodity with \$2 billion exports, however, now it ranks fifth as the rice trade is facing severe crisis and exports continue to decline. Exporters said that future of rice exports is depending on the upcoming crop. If crop will be better and achieve higher yield than some increase is expected in exports otherwise current fiscal year will remain very challenging for rice trade. According to exports statistics, Pakistan's overall rice exports posted a 13.63 percent decline during the last fiscal year (FY17). Pakistan rice exports stood at \$ 1.607 billion in July-June of FY17 compared to \$ 1.86 billion in same period of FY16, depicting a decline of \$ 253 million.

WATER AVAILABILITY

The Indus River System Authority (IRSA) is drawing about 63,000 cusecs water from the Tarbela dam on river Indus and Mangla dam on the river Jhelum as the current running water in four live rivers namely Indus, Kabul, Jhelum and Chenab is insufficient to irrigate Kharif crops including rice,



sugarcane, cotton, vegetables, maize and fodder for livestock and fruit orchards across the country. According to the position of the river inflows and outflows at Tarbela, Mangla and Chashma along with the reservoirs levels and the barrages, the national water regulatory body is discharging 130,000 cusecs water downstream the Tarbela dam against the inflow of 93,000 cusecs. It is releasing 40,000 cusecs water downstream the Mangla dam in the Jhelum river against the inflow of merely 14,000 cusecs. Rivers: Indus at Tarbela: Inflows 93800 cusecs and Outflows 130000 cusecs, Kabul at Nowshera: Inflows 16100 cusecs and Outflows 16100 cusecs, Jhelum at Mangla: Inflows 14000 cusecs and Outflows 40000 cusecs, Chenab at Marala: Inflows 29700 cusecs and Outflows 8000 cusecs.

Inflow & Outflow of Barrages:

Sr.#	Barrages	Inflow(cusecs)	Outflow(cusecs)
1.	Jinnah	158300	150800
2.	Chashma	150800	155000
3.	Taunsa	148100	128700
4.	Panjnad	36100	21100
5.	Guddu	139700	104200
6.	Sukkur	97800	41900
7.	Kotri	75300	38100

FLOOD SITUATION

The Federal Flood Commission (FFC) has said that all major Rivers including Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej are flowing normal. According to FFC report, Tarbela and Mangla Reservoirs are at elevations of 1534.97 feet and 1226.50 feet respectively (15.03 feet & 15.50 feet below their respective Maximum Conservation Levels of 1550.00 feet & 1242.00 feet).

The Combined Live Storage of Tarbela, Mangla and Chashma reservoirs is 11.743 MAF (84.75 percent of total storage capacity) as against the maximum storage capacity of 13.856 MAF. Presently, there is no significant Monsoon Weather System over Pakistan. From the Arabian Sea moist currents are penetrating into upper parts of the country upto 5000 feet with Seasonal Low prevailing over Northwestern Balochistan.



DROUGHT SITUATION & OUTLOOK

The month of August was good for drought prone areas of Sindh. Moisture condition over most parts of Sindh is normal including drought prone areas of Tharparkar, Sanghar, Mirpurkhas and Thata. However, deficient rainfall is received across western parts of Balochistan aggravating drought conditions.

During month of September, no significant rainfall is expected in drought prone areas of Sindh and Balochistan. Therefore emerging drought conditions are likely to continue to prevail during the period across west Balochistan. All stakeholders are requested to keep a watch across drought prone areas.

WEATHER OUTLOOK

ENSO (El Niño-Southern Oscillation) and IOD (Indian Ocean Dipole) neutral are prevailing in the eastern equatorial Pacific and Indian Ocean, respectively. Neutral phase of IOD phenomenon is expected to prevail in the monsoon season; however, ENSO is expected to remain in negative phase during coming autumn/early winter season.

Monsoon is expected to remain in weaker phase during the month in South Asia including Pakistan. Following are the main features of weather in September, 2017:

1. Near normal rainfall is expected in the country during the month.
2. 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. These extreme events may generate floods.

NEWS & TRENDS

- Punjab Agriculture Department (PAD) has started paying a subsidy of Rs 5,000 per acre to Canola growers in a bid to increase oilseed production in the province. This subsidy is being provided under Khadam-e-Punjab Kissan Package. The subsidy will be provided in the form of voucher which will be sealed in Canola seed bags. All registered farmers under the Khadam-e-Punjab Kissan Package will be given subsidy on cultivation of Canola up to 10



acres of land. Registered farmers will get subsidy voucher from Canola seed bags. As a result of sending SMS to 8070, farmers will receive Rs 1000 from nearest mobile (easy load) shop. Rest of Rs 4000 will be received at the time of harvesting of Canola after receiving SMS by the farmers. Under this subsidy scheme, per acre growth of oil seed will be increased and expenditures of import will be minimized. A helpline 0800-15000 & 0800-29000 has been created to give more information to farmers.

- Pakistan Social Sector Development Programme (PSDP) funded Honey Processing and Packaging Common Facility Centre at Mingora, district Swat in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is going to become operational shortly. The project initiated with a proposed amount of Rs 38.17 million is sponsored by the Ministry of Industry and Production and executed by Small and Medium Enterprises Development Authority (SMEDA) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Office. The executing agency would also be responsible for ownership and management of the project.
- The Punjab government is arranging "Basmati Paddy Growing" competition 2017-18 among the paddy growers to give boost to paddy production in the province. Farmers from Sheikhpura, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Nankana Sahib, Okara, Narowal, Mandi Bahauddin, Bahawalnagar, Jhang, Pakpattan, Muzaffargarh, Toba Tek Singh, Kasur, Gujrat, Chiniot, Vehari, Sahiwal, Khushab, Sargodha, Khanewal and Faisalabad are eligible to participate in this competition.
- As part of leveraging digitization to benefit its dairy value chain, Nestle Pakistan has joined hands with Telenor Microfinance Bank (previously known as Tameer Bank) as the first FMCG to facilitate its dairy farmer base through provision of digital micro-finance lending. Under this programme, Telenor Bank has been disbursing loans to dairy farmers digitally. The bank has pioneered one of the country's first data driven digital method in deciding the loan limits with near instant loans. Hence, the loans are disbursed directly to the farmers via Telenor Bank's mobile banking platform, Easypaisa mobile wallets. Under this programme, Telenor Bank has disbursed Rs 7.5 million via digital means to dairy farmers supplying milk to Nestle Pakistan.
- The Punjab Agriculture Department (PAD) has launched buying of olive from growers by setting up procurement centers in Chakwal, Fateh Jang and Attock. These centers have been set up in public-private partnership by the Barani Agricultural Research Institute (Chakwal)



on the directions of Punjab Chief Minister Shahbaz Sharif. Growers can sell their olive crop at these centers without any hassle. It is hoped that this would not only ensure good return to olive growers of their hard labour but also enhance olive production.

- The Punjab agriculture department has launched a scheme to provide solar system on discount rate to farmers for running drip irrigation system over an area of 20,000 acres of land in the province. The same project is also providing tunnels for promotion of sowing of off-season vegetables. Provincial Government is trying to promote drip irrigation system to offset the negative impact of shortage of water and climate change. It would also help increase the profit of growers. The province receives good amount of sunlight for 300 days a year for eight hours a day. It could be utilized to run solar power drip irrigation system which would also promote efficient use of water.

ROLE OF ZTBL

Planning, Research & Technology Division has taken a new initiative under the dynamic leadership of EVP P,R&TD Mr. Farhat Karim Hashmi for Mushroom Cultivation on ZTBL farm. Mushrooms have been grown indoors in controlled environment for demonstration & experimentations.

First crop of mushroom was harvested successfully in September. This initiative will go a long way in promotion of mushroom cultivation in Pakistan.

زرعی سفارشات برائے کسان

کپاس

﴿ کپاس کی چنائی شروع کرنے کا موزوں ترین وقت صبح 10:00 بجے کے بعد شروع ہو جاتا ہے۔ جس وقت فصل اور ٹینڈوں پر نمی خشک ہو جائے تاکہ کپاس بدرنگ نہ ہو پائے اور جینگ کے دوران مشکلات کا سامنا بھی نہ ہو۔ شام 4:00 بجے تک چنائی بند کر دینی چاہیے۔
 ﴿ چنائی ہمیشہ پودے کے نچلے حصے سے پکے ہوئے ٹینڈوں سے شروع کریں۔ اور بتدریج اوپر چنائی کرتے جائیں تاکہ پودے کے سوکھے پتے چنی ہوئی کپاس میں شامل نہ ہوں۔
 ﴿ چنائی کے لیے استعمال ہونے والا کپڑا سوتی ہونا چاہیے اور چنی ہوئی پھٹی کو صاف اور خشک سوتی کپڑے پر رکھا جائے تاکہ پھٹی آلودگی سے پاک رہے۔

﴿ ستمبر میں رس چوسنے والے کیڑے مثلاً چست تیل، سست تیل، سفید مکھی اور تھرپس کی سنڈیوں کا حملہ شروع ہو جاتا ہے۔ لہذا محکمہ زراعت کی ہدایات کے مطابق ایسی زرعی ادویات استعمال کریں جو ان اقسام کے کیڑوں کی تلفی کے لیے موثر ہوں۔
 ﴿ سفید مکھی کے موثر تدراک کے لیے کاشکار پائری پراس فن 400 ملی لیٹر، بیپر و فین 600 گرام، سپائیر و ٹر امانٹ + بائیو پاور 125 ملی لیٹر، فلو زیکا مائیڈ 80 گرام، ایسٹا مائیڈ 150 گرام، ڈائیا فینٹھوران 200 ملی لیٹر اور میٹرن 500 ملی لیٹر زہروں میں سے فی ایکڑ کے حساب سے کسی ایک کا انتخاب کریں اور پانی کی مقدار 120-100 لیٹر فی ایکڑ رکھیں۔
 ﴿ فصل کو سفارش کردہ کھادوں کی مقدار دینے کے بعد اگر ضرورت محسوس ہو تو 2 فیصد یوریا یا صرف ایک دفعہ یا 2 فیصد پوٹاشیم نائٹریٹ 100 لیٹر پانی میں کم از کم تین سپرے ہفتے کے وقفے سے کریں۔

دھان

﴿ اگر پتوں پر سیاہی مائل بھورے دھبے نظر آئیں تو یہ زنک کی کمی کی علامت ہے۔ ایسی صورت میں 10 کلوگرام فی ایکڑ زنک سلفیٹ (21 فیصد والا) کا کھڑے پانی میں چھہ دیں۔ بکائی کا حملہ نظر آئے تو متاثرہ پودوں کو فوراً نکال دیں۔
 ﴿ اگر کھیت میں پتہ پلیٹ اور تنے کی سنڈی کا حملہ نقصان کی معاشی حد تک نظر آئے تو محکمہ زراعت کے مشورہ کے مطابق سفارش کردہ زہروں کا استعمال کریں۔

﴿ دھان کے بھکاؤ سے بچنے کے لیے گوبھ سے لے کر دانہ بننے تک کھیت میں پانی کھڑا رہنے دیں۔

کماڈ

﴿ ستمبر کاشت کے لیے زمین کو اچھی طرح تیار کریں نیز محکمہ زراعت کی سفارش کردہ اقسام کاشت کریں۔

﴿ اگیتی تیار ہونے والی اقسام ﴾

سی پی ایف-400، سی پی ایف-237، ایچ ایس ایف-240 اور ایچ ایس ایف-242۔

﴿ درمیانی تیار ہونے والی اقسام ﴾

ایس پی ایف-213، ایس پی ایف-234، سی پی ایف-246، سی پی ایف-247، سی پی ایف-248 اور سی پی ایف-249۔
 ﴿ بیج اس طرح تیار کریں کہ ایک سے میں 3 سے 4 آنکھیں ہوں۔ اور کھادوں کا استعمال تجزیہ زمین کے مطابق چار بنیادی اصولوں یعنی صحیح مقدار، صحیح انتخاب، صحیح جگہ اور صحیح وقت کے مطابق کریں۔ اس زمین میں آپ زرعی ماہرین سے مشورہ لے سکتے ہیں۔
 ﴿ سیاڑوں کا درمیانی فاصلہ 4 فٹ جبکہ بیج کی گہرائی 8 سے 12 انچ رکھیں۔ بیج پر ہاتھ سے مٹی چڑھا کر پانی لگائیں اور اگاؤ مکمل ہونے تک حسب ضرورت آبپاشی کریں۔

مونگ ماش

﴿ مونگ ماش کی اچھی پیداوار کے لیے جڑی بوٹیوں کی تلفی نہایت ضروری ہے۔ لہذا ان کو بروقت تلف کریں۔
 ﴿ مونگ ماش کی فصل کو 3 پانی درکار ہوتے ہیں۔ پہلا پانی اگاؤ کے 3 ہفتے بعد، دوسرا پانی پھول نکلنے اور تیسرا پانی پھلیاں نکلنے پر دیں۔ اگر اس دوران بارش ہو جائے تو آبپاشی حسب ضرورت کریں۔
 ﴿ کیڑے مکوڑوں اور بیماریوں کی تلفی کے لیے مناسب حکمت عملی اپنائیں۔

سبزیات

﴿ آلو کی کاشت کے لیے صحت مند بیج کا بندوبست کریں تاکہ بوقت کاشت پریشانی نہ ہو۔ اس لیے زمین کی تیاری، کھاد، مزدور اور مشینری کا انتظام بروقت ہونا چاہیے۔
 ﴿ سرخ مرچ کی برداشت جاری رکھیں۔ بیج کے لیے اگیتی، تندرست اور خوش نما مرچ کا انتخاب کریں۔
 ﴿ مولیٰ، گاجر اور شلجم کی اگیتی فصل کاشت کریں۔ مولیٰ، شلجم اور گاجر کا بیج بالترتیب 4، 1 اور 6 کلوگرام فی ایکڑ کے حساب سے استعمال 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

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