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AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Cotton crop is at boll opening / picking stage. The sowing of cotton in Punjab was cultivated at 2.044 million hectares, which comprised of 95% of the set target of 2.145 million hectares. Sowing in Sindh was cultivated at 0.614 million hectares, which comprised of 96% of the target of 0.640 million hectares, showing rise of about 37% over previous year. Overall at country level, the sowing was achieved by 95.4% of the target depicting rise of 14.3% as compared to previous year.

Crop growth conditions during current Kharif season are better as compared to the last season. By the end of August, cotton crop growth was generally satisfactory with higher production expectations due to increase in area sown, favorable weather conditions, less pest pressure and better availability of crop inputs. Basmati rice transplantation was at its peak during the month.

Sugarcane crop growth was found generally satisfactory. Insect and pest situation was also under control. Keeping in view higher sugar price and better sugarcane procurement in the market, this year, sugarcane productivity may increase due to improved crop management. Sugarcane crop growth is generally satisfactory in the country. This year during April-August, irrigation water supply was better than last year showing an increase of 30.16 and 19.47 percent in Punjab and Sindh, respectively. Sugar exports in the country were 0.692 million tons during 2018-19 against 1.470 million tons during 2017-18. During 2018-19 export earnings were 223 million USD against the earnings of 508 million USD during 2017-18.

Maize being the highest yielding cereal crop in the world has a significant importance for countries like Pakistan, where rapidly increasing population has already out stripped the available food supplies. Maize ranks third most grown crop in the world with an area of more than 118 million hectares with an annual production of about 600 million metric tons. In Pakistan, maize is the fourth largest grown crop after wheat, cotton and rice. The area under cultivation of maize is over one million hectares and production 3.5 million metric tons. Punjab contributes 39 per cent of the total area under maize and 30 per cent of total production; KP contributes 56 per cent of the total area and 63 per cent of the production, while five per cent of the total area and three per cent of the total production is contributed by Sindh and Balochistan.

As per report of National Fertilizer Development Centre (NFDC), total availability of Urea and DAP in August 2019 was 824 thousand tons and 657 thousand tons, respectively. During August 2019, offtake of Nitrogen and Potash increased by 1.9 and 49.9 percent, respectively, whereas offtake of Phosphate decreased by 13.9 percent as compared to the same period of last year.

Summer Monsoon weather system will gradually diminish during the first fortnight of the September and rains will be scanty. Amount of rainfall is expected to remain slightly below normal in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan, central & lower Punjab and Sindh province. Moderate to severe drought like conditions are expected in lower Balochistan and Tharparkar area of Sindh province.



As per report of Indus River System Authority (IRSA) for August 2019, the irrigation water supply in the country during Kharif 2019-20 (April-August 2019) was 38.86 MAF against the last year's supply of 31.27 MAF, with increase of 24.26 percent. As compared to the same period of last year, the irrigation water supplies in Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan were higher by 30.16, 19.47 and 10.53 percent, respectively. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, however, has faced irrigation water supply shortfall of 6.57 percent.

Current Crop Situation

1) Cotton

Cotton crop is at boll opening / picking stage. The picking season has kicked off in most areas of Sindh and few areas of Punjab. Attractive phutti prices will motivate farmers for investment on cotton crop husbandry to increase per acre yield. Crop is at different growth stages from flowering to picking depending upon sowing time and location. Provincial Agriculture departments have reported increase in cotton sown area. Similarly favorable weather conditions, better availability of irrigation water supply and other inputs, attractive last year phutti prices may result in higher cotton production in the country as compared to last year. As per report of Pest Warning Department Punjab, pest pressure and disease incidents were generally under control and less than last year. In the international as well as local markets, cotton prices have decreased during August 2019. As per Cotlook "A" index average price during August, 2019 was 75.54 cents per lb against the average price of 96.24 cents per lb during August, 2018. This showed a decrease of around 21.5 percent (20.70 cents per lb) in cotton prices in international market. This significant decrease in international cotton prices (~ 21 percent) was mainly due to growing trade competition between America and China, slump in the international cotton market and better world cotton production projections for 2019-2020.

SEED COTTON, RAW COTTON, COTTON SEED AND COTTON SEED CAKE PRICES CROP 2019-20

Market	Seed Cotton	Raw Cotton (Lint)	Cotton Seed	Cotton Seed Cake
	(Rs. Per 40 Kgs)			
	04.09.2019	04.09.2019	04.09.2019	04.09.2019
Hyderabad	3500	8038	1318	1554
Mirpur Khas	2800-3500	8306	1340	1500
Ghotki	3500-3600	9163	1554	1661
Rahim Yar Khan	3300-4000	9002	1527	1741
Multan*	3800	9216	1715	1608
Bahawalpur	3500-3700	8895	1608	1714
Burewala*	3300-3800	9002	1581	1696
Vehari*	3300-3900	8841	1581	1732
Mian Channu*	3500-3800	-	1484	1750
Sahiwal*	3450-3525	9083	1514	1983
Lodhran	3500-3700	9056	1595	1602
D.G.khan	3500-3550	8868	1714	1661

Source: Market Report.

Note: *shows market prices, while others are rates of ginning factories.


COTTON BALANCE SHEET DURING 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 AND 2018-19

(Bale= 170kg)

Sr. No.	Position	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19*	
		'000' Bales	'000'M/Tons	'000' Bales	'000' M/Tons	'000' Bales	'000'M/Tons	'000' Bales	'000'M/Ton:
1.	Carryover	550	93	0	0	439	75	949	162
2.	Production	9917	1686	10670	1814	11945	2031	9,860	1676
3.	Imports	2453	417	2976	506	3521	599	2439	415
Total		12920	2196	13646	2320	15905	2705	13248	2253
4.	Mill Consumption	12633	2147	13060	2220	14749	2508	12085	2055
5.	Exports	287	49	147	25	207	35	75	13
6.	End Season Stocks	0	0	439	75	949	162	1088	185
Total		12920	2196	13646	2320	15905	2705	13248	2253

Source: i) Textile Commissioners Organization (Mill Consumption for 2017-18(August to June) and for 2018- 2019 (August to April,2019).

ii) Pakistan Bureau of Statistics. (Imports &Exports).

iii) Final report provided by Provincial Crop Reporting Department and D.G Agriculture (Extension) Department.(Production)

*Provisional.

International Cotton Situation 2019-20

Market	Current Prices	Prices on same date last year`
I.Cot look Index (Cents/lb) (04.09.2019) 'A' Index	69.20	92.15
II. New York Cotton Market Contract No. 2 (cents/lb) (04.09.2019)		
'Oct' 2019 Contract	58.77	82.78
'Dec' 2019 Contract	58.21	82.78
III. China Cotton Index (04.09.2019) Yuan/M. Ton (Cents/lb.)	12931 82.01	16318 112.78
IV. Indian Cotton Index (04.09.2019) Shankar-6		
Rs. Per Candy (Equivalent Cents/lb.)	42800 75.81	-
V. Karachi Cotton Association Ex-gin Price (04.09.2019)		
Rs. per 40kgs.	8,574	8627
Rs. per maund (Equivalent Cents/lb.)	8,000 62.01	8050 78.70

2) Sugarcane

Inter culturing in standing crop has stated in Sindh. Sugarcane crop growth was generally satisfactory in the country. Insect pest situation was also under control with no serious threats. As per exports statistics of Trade Development Authority of Pakistan, sugar export was



decreased during the year 2018-19 as compared to 2017-18. The sugar exports of the country were 0.692 million tons during 2018-19 against 1.470 million tons during 2017-18. This showed a decrease of 52.92 percent in sugar exports. During 2018-19 the export earnings were 223 million USD against the earnings of 508 million USD during 2017-18 having decrease of 56.16 percent. The decrease in sugar exports and earnings was mainly due to less sugarcane / sugar production in the country, decreased sugar prices in the international market and withdrawal of sugar export subsidy by the government.

3) Rice

Transplantation of rice has been completed in Punjab and Sindh. Transplantation of basmati rice was in progress during July and completed in end of first week of August. Better irrigation water supplies alongwith effective rains supported timely transplantation of rice in the county. IRRI varieties have satisfactory crop growth. As per report of Pest Warning Department of Punjab, pest pressure and disease incidence was generally under control and less than last year. Rice exports were almost at the level of 4.11 million tons showing marginal increase of 0.21 percent during this year (July-August, 2018-19). Total earnings from these exports were 2.07 billion USD against the last year earnings of 2.04 billion USD showing increase of only 1.67 percent. Average price per ton of rice during 2018-19 was 504 USD against the average price of 496 USD with marginal increase of 1.46 percent. Rice exports and earnings were higher for Basmati but were lower for other rice varieties

4) Maize

Maize is at harvesting stage in Punjab and crop growth is generally in satisfactory condition. Maize being the highest yielding cereal crop in the world is a significant importance for countries like Pakistan, where rapidly increasing population has already out stripped the available food supplies. Maize ranks third most grown crop in the world with an area of more than 118 million hectares with an annual production of about 600 million metric tons. In Pakistan, maize is the fourth largest grown crop after wheat, cotton and rice. The area under maize here is over one million hectares and production 3.5 million metric tons. Punjab contributes 39 per cent of the total area under maize and 30 per cent of total production; KPK contributes 56 per cent of the total area and 63 per cent of the production while five per cent of the total area and three per cent of the total production is contributed by Sindh and Baluchistan.

5) Horticulture

- Harvesting of Mango, Date, Palm, Banana crop and Fig in KP is completed while harvesting of Apple crop in hilly area has been started.
- Picking of green chili has been started in Sindh.
- Plantation of Nursery of onion crop is in full swing. Transplantation has also started in some areas of the country



Area & Production of Crops

Crop	Area in 000 hectare	Production in 000 tons
Wheat	8740	25195
Maize	1318	6309
Rice	2810	7202
Cotton 000 bales	2373	9861
Sugarcane	1102	67174
Bajra	456	350
Jawar	242	149
Gram	944	438
Barley	55	55
Rapeseed & Mustard	263	255
Tobacco	46	107
Masoor	13.6	6.4
Moong	162.4	122
Mash	15.5	7.3
Potato	194	4592
Onion	150	2081
Chilies	65.3	148
Cottonseed	6672	3057
Sunflower	259	147
canola	60	35

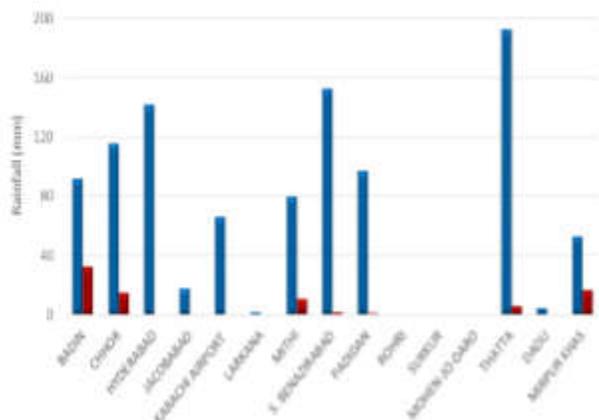


Average Price in PKR of Agriculture Commodities

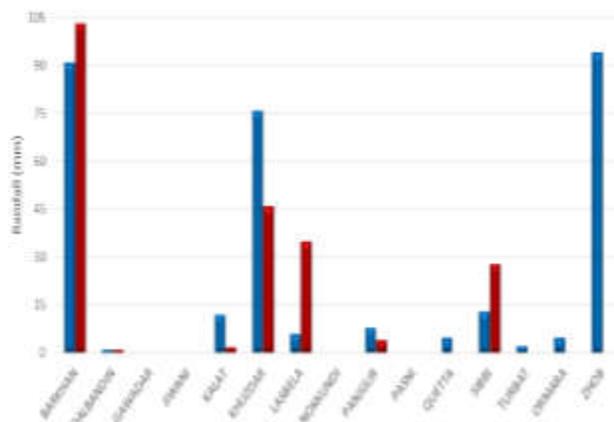
Sr. no	Description	Unit	Average Price in PKR	
			July-19	August 2019
1	wheat	10 kg	362.45	361.6
2	wheat flour	10 kg	424.19	424.87
3	Rice Basmati Broken	1 kg	82.06	81.37
4	Rice Irri-6(Punjab/Sindh)	1 kg	60.22	60.43
5	Chicken Farm	1 kg	153.38	183.02
6	Milk, Fresh non boiled	1 liter	91.5	92.71
7	Egg Hen, Farm	Dozen	91.77	97.38
8	Mustard Oil	1 kg	197.15	199.13
9	Vegetable Ghee Tin	2.5 kg	514.04	536.47
10	Vegetable Ghee Loose	1 kg	169.04	178.04
11	Bananas	Dozen	89.72	77.82
12	Pulse Masoor washed	1 kg	125.12	125.79
13	Pulse Moong washed	1 kg	169.85	170.29
14	Pulse Mash Washed	1 kg	178.4	180.37
15	Pulse Gram washed	1 kg	128.4	130.46
16	Potatoes	1 kg	35.81	40.09
17	Onions	1 kg	50.42	64.015
18	Tomatoes	1 kg	45.99	55.36
19	Sugar Refined	1 kg	72.38	75.038
20	Gur Average Quality	1 kg	106.54	110.82
21	Salt Powder	1 kg	12.42	12.42
22	Red Chili Powder	1 kg	346.75	345.38
23	Garlic	1 kg	233.73	256.13

Weather Situation

During August 2019, 3-4 rain spells were observed in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. In Punjab, Murree received rainfall of 84 mm, Noorpur Thal 69 mm, Faisalabad 55 mm, Multan 54 mm, Joharabad 44 mm, Mangla 40 mm, Islamabad 31 mm while rest of Punjab received less than 30 mm of rainfall. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa maximum cumulative rainfall was 94 mm in Kakul, 91 mm in Dir, 77 mm in Malam Jabba, 89 mm in Kakul, 56 mm in Kalam, 54 mm in Balakot, 33 mm in D.I Khan while rest of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa received less than 20 mm of rainfall. In Sindh, Mithi received 14 mm and Badin 9 mm of rainfall, while rest of Sindh received very less or no rainfall. In Balochistan, Barkhan received rainfall of 69 mm, Zhob 34 mm, Sibbi 18 and Lasbela 10 mm while rest of Balochistan received less than 10 mm of rainfall.



4) Balochistan



Drought Outlook

During first week of September 2019, rainfall has been reported from different parts of Punjab, KPK, Gilgit, Kashmir, Balochistan and Sindh provinces. According to the meteorological conditions, during the current week rainfall/thunderstorm is expected in Rawalpindi Islamabad, Gujranwala and Lahore division in Punjab, Malakand, Hazara, Peshawar and Kohat division in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit-Baltistan & Kashmir. Wet conditions are likely to prevail in the northern parts of the country.



Rainfall recorded at different places of Sindh & Balochistan during 28 August to 03 September, 2019 as under

Rainfall recorded (mm) during 28 August to 03 September, 2019					
S. No.	Sindh Stations	Rainfall (mm)	S. No.	Balochistan Stations	Rainfall (mm)
1	Thatta	134.8	1	Sibbi	135.8
2	Mithi	112.0	2	Lasbela	114.0
3	Shaheed	85.9	3	Nokundi	88.9
4	Mir Pur Khas	83.6	4	Ormara	87.6
5	Badin	73.6	5	Barkhan	78.6
6	Met Complex	62.3	6	Zhob	68.3
7	Tandojam	61.0	7	Kalat	68.0
8	Karachi A/P	49.0	8	Dalbandin	57.0
9	Sakrand	41.0	9	Gawadar	50.0
10	Chhor	40.0	10	Khuzdar	50.0
11	Hyderabad	38.8	11	Pasni	49.8
12	Larkana	19.0	12	Quetta	31.0
13	Rohri	17.0	13	Turbat	30.0
14	Sukkur	15.0	14	Panigur	29.0
15	Dadu	11.0	15	Quetta, Samunqli	26.0
16	Padidan	7.0	16	Jiwani	23.0
17	Moiniodaro	4.0	17	Fort Munro	1.6
18	Jacobabad	3.0			

Rainfall recorded at different places of Punjab during 28 August to 03 September, 2019 as under

Rainfall recorded (mm) during 28 August to 03 September, 2019					
S. No.	Punjab Stations	Rainfall (mm)	S. No.	Punjab Stations	Rainfall (mm)
1	Sialkot AP	102.0	18	Mangla	19.6
2	Attock	88.0	19	Gujranwala	14.0
3	Lukshmi	85.0	20	Sargodha AP	14.0
4	Okara	83.2	21	Bahawalpur City	13.7
5	Sialkot Cantt	82.5	22	Chakwal	11.2
6	Kamra	72.0	23	Khanpur	11.0
7	Saidpur	54.0	24	Joharabad	9.0
8	Lahore City	51.5	25	Islamabad New AP	8.1
9	Lahore AP	45.0	26	Jhelum	7.5
10	Khanewal	38.0	27	Bahawalpur AP	7.4
11	Noor Pur Thal	37.0	28	Faisalabad	7.2
12	Multan	36.0	29	Gujrat	7.0
13	Rahim Yar Khan	35.2	30	Sargodha City	4.2
14	Murree	35.1	31	Kasur	3.0
15	Bahawalnagar	31.0	32	Mandi Bahauddin	2.7
16	Narowal	24.0	33	Hafizabad	0.6
17	Sahiwal	21.1	34	Kot Addu	0.2

Water Supply Situation

Water storage in Tarbela and Mangla reservoirs was at level of 1404.19 and 1135.7 ft respectively on 30th August, 2019. As per report of Indus River System Authority (IRSA) for August 2019, the irrigation water supply in the country during Kharif 2019-20 (April-June 2019)



was 10.860 MAF against the last year's supply of 9.063 MAF, increased by 19.83 percent. As compared to the same period of last year, this year the irrigation supplies in Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan were increased by 25.58, 13.82, 3.30 and 10.48 percent, respectively. The better irrigation water supplies for this year are due to above normal snowfall in the Upper Indus Basin. This will help in better crops productivity during current Kharif season as compared to the last year.

INDUS River Water Situation as on 06.09.2019

INDUS @ TARBELA		KABUL @ NOWSHERA	
LEVEL	= 1550.00	MEAN DISCHARGE	= 19300
DEAD LEVEL	= 1392.00		
MEAN INFLOW	= 152700		
MEAN OUTFLOW	= 152700		
KALABAGH:		CHASHIMA:	
U/S DISCHARGE	= 168968	LEVEL	= 648.80
D/S DISCHARGE	= 160568	DEAD LEVEL	= 638.15
Thal	= 8400	MEAN INFLOW	= 169193
		MEAN OUTFLOW	= 155000
		C-J Link	= 14988
		CRBC	= 4300
TAUNSA:		GUDDU	
U/S DISCHARGE	= 159771	U/S DISCHARGE	= 177304
D/S DISCHARGE	= 138571	D/S DISCHARGE	= 143252
T-P Link	= 5000	* Canal W/dls	= 34052
Muzafarghar Canal	= 8000		
Dera Ghazi Khan Canal	= 8000		
SUKKUR:		KOTRI:	
U/S DISCHARGE	= 130913	U/S DISCHARGE	= 68820
D/S DISCHARGE	= 74598	D/S DISCHARGE	= 49645
* Canal W/dls	= 56315	Canal W/dls	= 19175
JHELUM @ MANGLA:		CHENAB @ MARALA:	
LEVEL	= 1221.80	U/S DISCHARGE	= 63253
DEAD LEVEL	= 1050.00	D/S DISCHARGE	= 29553
MEAN INFLOW	= 21142		
MEAN OUTFLOW	= 10000		
PANJNAD		TOTAL RIM STATION	
U/S DISCHARGE	= 42108	INFLOWS	= 256395
D/S DISCHARGE	= 26658	TOTAL RIM STATION	
*Includes Balochistan Canals		OUTFLOWS	= 245253
		IRSA RELEASES	
		Punjab	123600 Cs
		Sindh	140000 Cs
		KPK	3100 Cs
		Balochistan	14000 Cs

Irrigation Water Supply

The irrigation water supply during August 2019 was 14.66 MAF against the last year's supply of 13.60 MAF, higher by 1.06 MAF (7.79 percent). During August 2019, as compared to the same time period of last year, the supply in Punjab was 6.84 MAF (higher by 15.54 percent), Sindh was 7.14 MAF (higher by 1.34 percent), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa received 0.18 MAF (lower by 1.41 percent) while Balochistan received water supply of 0.51 MAF (higher by 10.49 percent).

Fertilizer Offtake Situation

As per report of NFDC, the month of August 2019 started with opening inventory of 266 thousand tons of Urea. During August, domestic Urea production was 558 thousand tons with total availability of 824 thousand tons. Urea offtake during August remained 643 thousand tons leaving behind closing balance of 178 thousand tons.



The opening inventory of DAP for August 2019 was 503 thousand tons. During August domestic production of DAP was 71 thousand tons. The total availability of DAP was 657 thousand tons which also includes 83 thousand tons of imported supplies. DAP offtake during August 2019 was 158 thousand tons leaving behind closing balance of 504 thousand tons.

During August 2019, offtake of Nitrogen and Potash increased by 1.9 and 49.9 percent, respectively, whereas offtake of Phosphate decreased by 13.9 percent as compared to the same period of last year.

Rate of Fertilizers in Pakistan

Fertilizer	Unit	Price						
		Jan 19 (A)	June 19 (B)	May 19 (C)	Change Over June- Jan 19	Change over June- May 19	Trend of Price May to June 19	Trend of Price Jan to June 19
Di Amonium Phosphate (DAP)	50Kg	3582.00	3553.00	3549.54	-29.00	3.46	increase	decrease
Urea	50Kg	1819.00	1869.00	1835.08	50.00	33.92	increase	increase
Sulphate of Potash/Potassium Sulphate	50Kg	4061.00	4317.19	4305.00	256.19	12.19	increase	increase
Single Supper Phosphate (SSP) Gr. 18%	50Kg	1023.00	1030.00	1017.78	7.00	12.22	increase	increase
Nitro Phosphate (NP)	50Kg	2948.00	2803.25	2811.60	-144.75	-8.35	decrease	decrease
Calcium Amonium Nitrate (CAN)	50Kg	1646.00	1696.00	1650.20	50.00	45.80	increase	increase
NPK Zarkhaiz	50kg	2912.00	2965.00	2957.40	53.00	7.60	increase	increase
Zinc Sulphate	3kg	800	850.00	855.00	50.00	-5.00	decrease	increase
Amonium Sulphate	50kg	1500	1800.00	1750.00	300.00	50.00	decrease	increase

Marketing of Crops

Crop	Marketing
Onion	It is grown in all four provinces and remained available in market whole year. Nowadays, onion is being supplied from Sindh province to other parts of the country.
Potato	It is also grown in all provinces and is being supplied from Punjab province.
Tomato	It is also grown in all provinces and is being supplied from Sindh province.
Citrus	It is being supplied from citrus producing areas like Khan-Pur under district Haripur, Sargodha, Sahiwal, Sukkur, Sibbi, Mardan etc.



Imports & Exports Situation

- The government is all set to re-impose custom duty, additional custom duty and sales tax on imported cotton. Cotton produced in Pakistan, is largely, consumed by 450 textile units across the country which contributes to export earnings of the country. Areas under cotton cultivation in Pakistan have witnessed a persistent decline over the last few years mainly because of turnover advantage and support price of other commodities.
- Cotton production in 2018-19(9.98 million bales) has witnessed 16 per cent decrease relative to last year (11.98 million bales in 2017-18). However, for the year 2019-20, the government has fixed an ambitious target. In this backdrop, it is apprehended that if import of cotton continues to be facilitated, it might create an imbalance in cotton stocks. This in turn, is anticipated to exert a downward pressure on cotton prices in the beginning of the cotton season. Sowing of new crop has also been affected due to accelerated imports. National Assembly Special Committee on Agriculture headed by Speaker National Assembly, "federal government should, without any delay restore the regulatory customs duty on cotton import to prevent the massive import and dumping of cotton and set minimum support price for cotton to protect the local farmers and encourage cotton cultivation in the country".
- The Ministry of Finance has reportedly urged the Ministry of Industries and Production (MoI&P) to reduce the amount of subsidy being given on supply of RLNG to two fertilizer plants in Punjab. ECC had directed the Ministry of Industries and Production to ensure continuous operation of two fertilizer plants up to the end of October 2019 and submit a formal plan along with cost comparison of subsidy required to run the plants compared to the financial impact in case the urea requirement is met through imports.

News & Trends

- Official trade relations between the two South Asian countries have officially been suspended in the wake of a decision in early August by the Indian government to revoke Article 370 of the Indian constitution, which gave some autonomous powers to Jammu and Kashmir. Following that decision, Pakistan's federal cabinet on August 9 endorsed the decision to suspend bilateral trade, which is valued at millions of dollars every month, and covers the movement of a large quantity of raw materials, including fresh and dried fruits, vegetables, nuts and seeds — especially oilseeds and unginned cotton.
- Development of E-Agriculture Applications and Knowledge Products using ICTsFAO organized the stakeholders' consultative workshop on development of e-agriculture applications and knowledge products using Information and Communication Technologies, on FAO is helping the Government of Pakistan to develop a road map for transitioning towards e-Agriculture in Pakistan. These efforts will lead to the development of first e-Agriculture strategy of Pakistan. FAO is also making efforts for



capacity development of provincial agriculture departments for the use of innovative ICTs and harnessing their potential for enhancing agricultural production. The Technical cooperation programme of FAO on the Development of e-Agriculture applications and knowledge products using innovative ICTs has been recently approved and the first stakeholder consultation workshop was organized in lieu of that. This initiative sits at the center of the work FAO is doing to provide Pakistan with a framework for e-Agriculture. The programmatic approach is critical and strategic, where FAO will be a facilitator focusing on agriculture, water for agriculture, forests, and fisheries, while utilizing technology to make improvements.

- Meeting of Variety Evaluation Committee (VEC) on rice was held at Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC) HQ's, Islamabad. The meeting was attended by technical members from NARS system including the Director General, Federal Seed Certification & Registration Department, Food Security Commissioner from Ministry of National Food Security & Research. The representatives of seed companies including Chairman Seed Association of Pakistan also attended the meeting. Muhammad Ayub Chaudhry, Chairman, PARC while speaking to the participants appreciated the role of private and public sector for taking interest in research and development of rice in the country. He briefed about upcoming projects on rice under Prime Minister's "National Agriculture Emergency Program". The VEC recommended 7 rice hybrid varieties for commercial cultivation in the country. Representatives of seed companies appreciated the role of Pakistan Agricultural Research Council for setting the new bench marks for testing of rice hybrids/varieties in Pakistan for the benefits of farmers as well as rice sector in Pakistan.

Sources

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زرعی سفارشات برائے کسان

کپاس

۱۔ ستمبر کا مہینہ کپاس کی فصل کے لیے انتہائی اہم ہے۔ لہذا موسمی حالات کے مطابق آبپاشی سرانجام دیں۔
۲۔ کپاس کی چنائی شروع کرنے کا موزوں ترین وقت صبح 10:00 بجے کے بعد شروع ہوتا ہے۔ جس وقت فصل اور ٹینڈوں پر نمی خشک ہو جائے تاکہ کپاس بدرنگ نہ ہو پائے اور دھنائی کے دوران مشکلات کا سامنا بھی نہ ہو۔ شام 4:00 بجے تک چنائی بند کر دینی چاہیے۔
۳۔ 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۔
۴۔ چنائی کے لیے استعمال ہونے والا کپڑا سوتی ہونا چاہیے اور چنی ہوئی ٹینڈی کو صاف اور خشک سوتی کپڑے پر رکھا جائے تاکہ ٹینڈی آلودگی سے پاک رہے۔

۵۔ ستمبر میں رس چوسنے والے کیڑے مثلاً چست تیتلا، ست تیتلا، 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۔
۶۔ فصل کو سفارش کردہ کھادوں کی مقدار دینے کے بعد اگر ضرورت محسوس ہو تو 2 فیصد یوریا صرف ایک دفعہ یا 2 فیصد پوٹاشیم نائٹریٹ 100 لٹری پانی میں کم از کم تین سپرے ہفتے کے وقفے سے کریں۔

دھان

۱۔ اگر کھیت میں پتہ لپیٹ 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۔
۲۔ اگر پتوں پر سیاہی مائل بھورے دھبے نظر آئیں جو بعد میں زنگ آلودہ دکھائی دیں تو یہ زنگ کی کمی کی علامت ہے۔ ایسی صورت میں 10 کلوگرام زنگ سلفیٹ (21 فیصد) کا کھڑے پانی میں چھلکے دیں۔
۳۔ جڑی بوٹیوں کی تلفی کے لیے زہروں کے استعمال کی صورت میں ایک ہفتہ بعد تک کھیت سے پانی خشک نہ ہونے دیں۔

کماڈ

۱۔ جن کھیتوں میں کانگاری اور رتہ ورگ کا حملہ ہو تو ان کو موڈھی فصل کے لیے نہ رکھیں اور نہ ہی اس کا بیج آئندہ فصل کے لیے کاشت کیا جائے۔



﴿ 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 77-400، سی پی ایف-237، اوری سی پی ایف-246۔

﴿ درمیانی تیار ہونے والی اقسام

اچ ایس ایف-240، اچ ایس ایف-242، ایس پی ایف-213، ایس پی ایف-234، 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۔

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۔

﴿ کیڑے کھڑوں 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 کا سامنا نہ ہو۔

﴿ سرخ مرچ برداشت جاری رکھیں۔ اگلی فصل کے اگاؤ کے لیے تندرست اور خوشنامرچ کے بیج کا انتخاب کریں۔

﴿ مولیٰ گا جڑ اور شلجم کی اگیتی فصل کی کاشت کے لیے بیج بالترتیب 3، 8 اور 1 کلوگرام فی ایکڑ کے حساب سے استعمال کریں۔

﴿ آم کی دیر سے کاشت کی گئی اقسام کے پھل کی برداشت جاری رکھیں۔ اور موسمی حالات کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے ستمبر میں ایک آپاشی ضرور

کریں۔

﴿ ترشادہ پودوں کو نائٹروجن کی تیسری قسط ڈالیں۔ اور کھادوں کا استعمال زمین کے تجزیہ کے مطابق کریں۔

Source: 1) Ziratanama Government Of Punjab (Farmer's Advisory)

2) Fauji Fertilizer Company Limited (Farmer's Advisory Services)

پلاننگ اینڈ ریسرچ ڈیپارٹمنٹ

ہیڈ آفس، زرعی ترقیاتی بینک لمیٹڈ

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