

AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK

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



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Harvesting of an overwhelming majority of wheat crop has been completed in Punjab Province. In Punjab, Sesame crop cultivation is in progress. Cultivation/sowing of spring sugarcane crop almost been completed across the country. Germination of Sugarcane crop has been reported satisfactory. Farmers in Sindh province have completed the sowing of cotton crop. In Punjab farmers are preparing their land for the cultivation of cotton crop. In Punjab, growth of seasonal vegetables is reported satisfactory and picking of early grown varieties is in progress. Growth of fruit orchards including mangos is reported satisfactory. Mango orchards are reported mostly at fruit formation stage.

Weather Situation reported by Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD), light to moderate rainfall was reported from most of the places in Pakistan including Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Azad Jammu and Kashmir. The mean daily Relative Humidity (R.H) was observed below normal in most of the agriculture plains of the country except Tandojam in Lower Sindh and Gilgit in GB where it was observed above normal. Thermal regime showed 5 to 6 degree centigrade above normal trend in the agricultural plains of the country during the month.

As per estimate of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) during the month of April 2022, Inflation rate in the country was stood at 1.61% over the month of March 2022 and 13.37% over the month of April, 2021. Average prices of most of agri. Commodities like Bananas, Onions, Tomatoes, Cooking Oil and Vegetable Ghee were prominently increased in the country over the month of March 2022. Conversely, commodities like Potatoes, sugar refined, Gurr, chilies and Garlic showed declining trend in pricing over the month of March 2022.

According to Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, exports during March, 2022 amounted to Rs.499,724 million (provisional) as against Rs.497,273 million in February, 2022 and Rs.368,925 million during March, 2021 showing an increase of 0.49% over February, 2022 and of 35.45% over March, 2021.

As reported by National Fertilizer Development Center (NDFC) Total fertilizer nutrient off take during March 2022 was 332 thousand tonnes, which represented an increase of 13.5 per cent over March 2021. Total fertilizer production during March 2022 was about 843 thousand tonnes and total imported supplies during March 2022 were comprised of 71 thousand tonnes.



CURRENT CROP SITUATION

1. Wheat Crop

Harvesting of an overwhelming wheat crop has been completed in Punjab Province. Recent rise in the temperature and heat waves in Punjab province has affected the yield of wheat crop at grain formation stage. Wheat crop harvesting has been completed in Sindh province good yield of wheat crop has been reported. In KP province heat waves also affected yield of wheat crop. Sudden rise in temperature and heat waves causes loss in grain weight of wheat crop. Farmers were advised to use agricultural machinery like Combine harvester, Reaper, wheat cutter and binder to prevent the crop from climatic losses and to save time and money. In Gilgit the growth of wheat crop is in progress and is reported satisfactory. The crop is at stem extension/shooting stage in most of the regions.



2. Oilseed Gram, and Lentils:

In Punjab, Sesame crop cultivation is in progress. Farmers were advised to cultivate recommended seed varieties of Sesame TH-6, TH-5, NIAB PERL, TILL 18 and NIAB TILL 2016.

Gram crop harvesting has been completed. No pest attack and disease on the crop has been reported. Growth of gram has also been reported satisfactory in Punjab, Sindh and Baluchistan.

3. Sugarcane:

Cultivation/sowing of spring sugarcane crop almost been completed across the country and crop is growing satisfactory. Germination of Sugarcane crop has been reported satisfactory. Farmers were advised to apply half bag of urea with first irrigation to prevent the crop from rise in temperature/heat stress.

4. Cotton Crop:

Farmers in Sindh province have completed the sowing of cotton crop. In Punjab farmers are preparing their land for the cultivation of cotton crop. In southern part of the Punjab farmers have completed sowing of cotton but faced the issue of germination because of the heat waves/high temperature. Department of agriculture extension advised the farmers to increase seed rate of cotton from 8 kg to 10kg per acre.





5. Horticulture

- In Punjab, growth of seasonal vegetables is reported satisfactory and picking of early grown varieties is in progress. Growth of fruit orchards including mangos is reported satisfactory. Mango orchards are reported mostly at fruit formation stage.
- In Sindh, Growth of summer vegetables is reported satisfactory and their picking is in full swing. Mangoes are growing at full fruit formation stage. However gusty wind has been reported in the last days of this month, which damaged the orchards to some extent.
- In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Growth of summer vegetables is reported satisfactory and their picking is in full swing. Mangoes are growing at full fruit formation stage.
- In Balochistan, Growth of summer vegetables is reported satisfactory and their picking is in full swing. Mangoes are growing at full fruit formation stage. However gusty wind was reported in the last days of this month have damaged the orchards to some extent.
- The growth of seasonal orchards and vegetables is also reported satisfactory in Gilgit Baltistan.

Source:

*Directorate of Agricultural information Punjab, Sindh, KP
Department of Agricultural Extension Balochistan
Agriculture Bulletins, Pakistan Metrological Department*

WEATHER SITUATION

Rainfall/Precipitation:

Rainfall received across Pakistan. Light to moderate rainfall was reported from most of the places in Pakistan including Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Azad Jammu and Kashmir. The Chief amounts of monthly rainfall recorded across Pakistan during April 2022 are shown in Table given below:

Chief amounts of monthly rainfall recorded across Pakistan during April, 2022.

Table:1 Chief amounts of monthly rainfall recorded across Pakistan during April 2022					
Sr.No.	Station	Rainfall(mm)	Sr.No.	Station	Rainfall(mm)
1	Ghalanai	163	11	Kalam	65.5
2	Kakul	125.31	12	Deolian	63.9
3	Muzaffarabad	114.02	13	Babusar	61.61
4	Rawalakot	95.1	14	Chaklala Airbase	59.52
5	Haraman	94.8	15	Astore	58.91
6	Dir	73.02	16	Tirah-Khyber	58.0
7	Balakot	72.2	17	Bandi Abbaspur	53.7
8	Kalam	70.0	18	Parachinar	53.0
9	Garhi Dupatta	69.6	19	Mirkhani	47.02
10	Murree	68.02	20	Islamabad, Zeropoint	45.51



Relative Humidity

The mean daily Relative Humidity (R.H) was observed below normal in most of the agriculture plains of the country except Tandojam in Lower Sindh and Gilgit in GB where it was observed above normal. Maximum value of mean Relative humidity was observed 65% at Gilgit and minimum value was observed 17% at Quetta.

Temperature Situation during April, 2022

Temperature plays vital role in the growth and development of crops. Thermal regime showed 5 to 6 degree centigrade above normal trend in the agricultural plains of the country during the month. Mean daily temperature remained above normal (by 5-6°C) in most of the agricultural plains of the country while it reached 8 – 9°C in some areas of the country. Mean daily temperature ranged 28 – 32°C in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 26 to 29°C in Potohar plateau, in remaining parts of Punjab it ranged 32– 35°C, in Sindh it reached to 30°C, in Gilgit-Baltistan region it ranged 10 to 15°C and was observed 20°C in the high elevated agricultural plains of Baluchistan represented by Quetta valley.

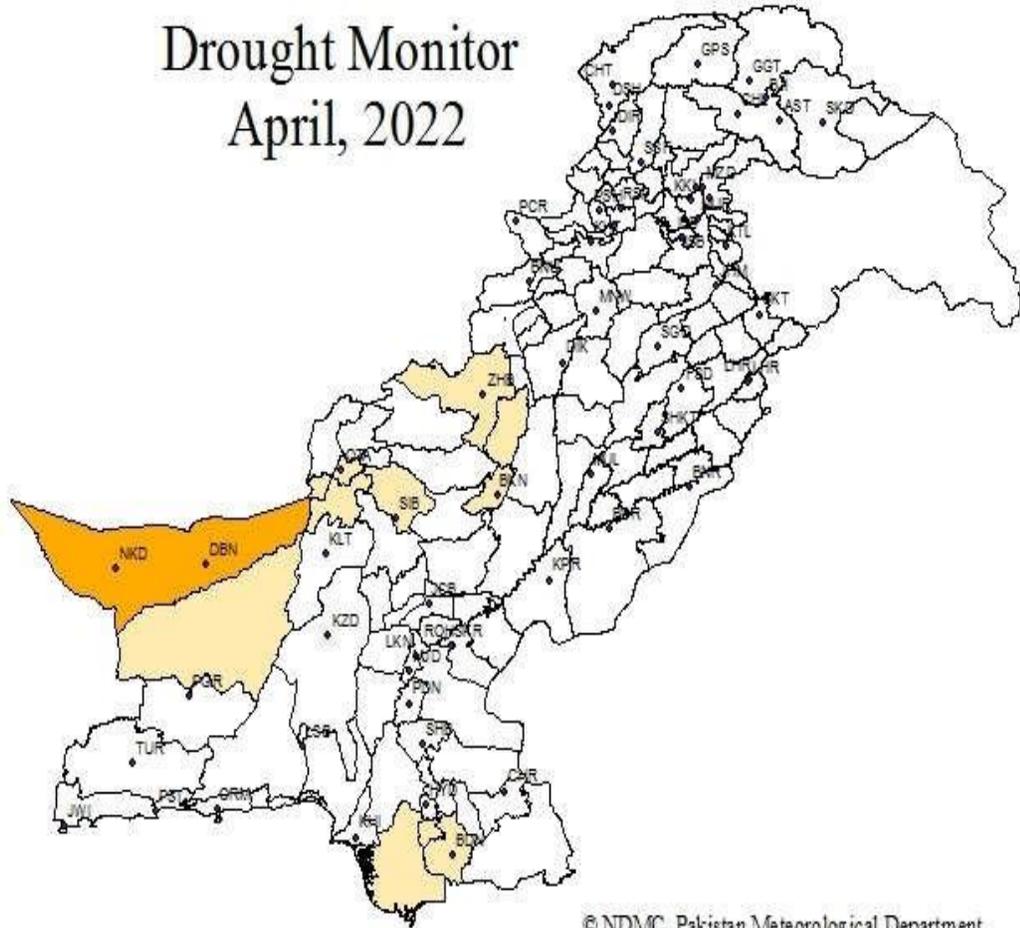
Weather Prediction during May, 2022

The weather outlook for May, 2022 shows a tendency for below normal precipitation is predicted over most parts of the country. In May Sindh and Punjab province will observe the heat waves. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the adjoining areas of Punjab, Kashmir and northern Baluchistan are expected to receive below normal precipitation. Eastern parts of Gilgit-Baltistan and coastal areas of Sindh and Baluchistan may get nearly normal rainfall during the forecast month.

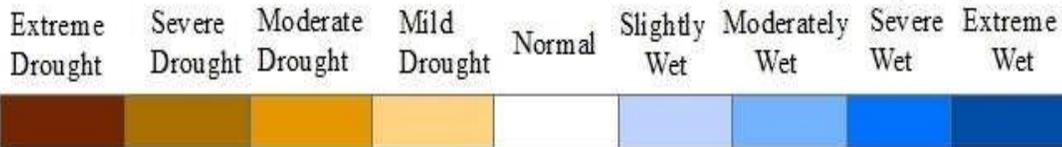
DROUGHT SITUATION

Spatial drought analysis results using different indices are represented in Fig. given below. In Balochistan, Nokundi, Taftan and Dalbandin areas are facing moderate drought while Nushki, Mashkhel, Kharan, Quetta, Zhob, Barkhan, Sibbi along with southern districts of Sindh i.e., Sindh Thatta, Sajawal and Badin are facing mild drought conditions. However, normal conditions are prevailing in the rest of the country.

Drought Monitor April, 2022



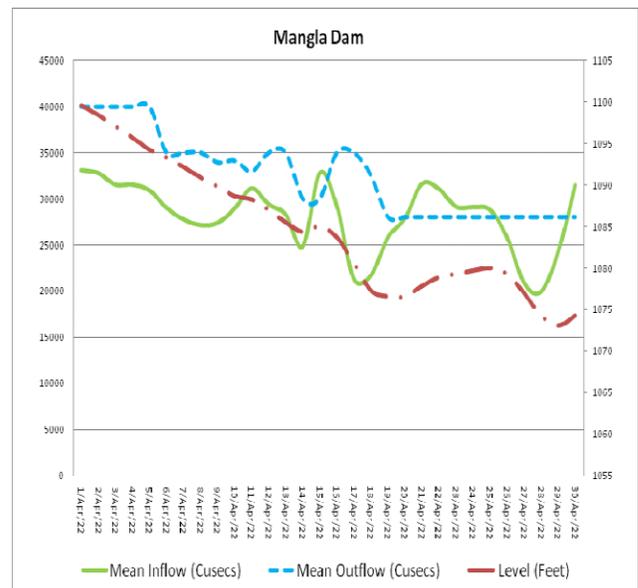
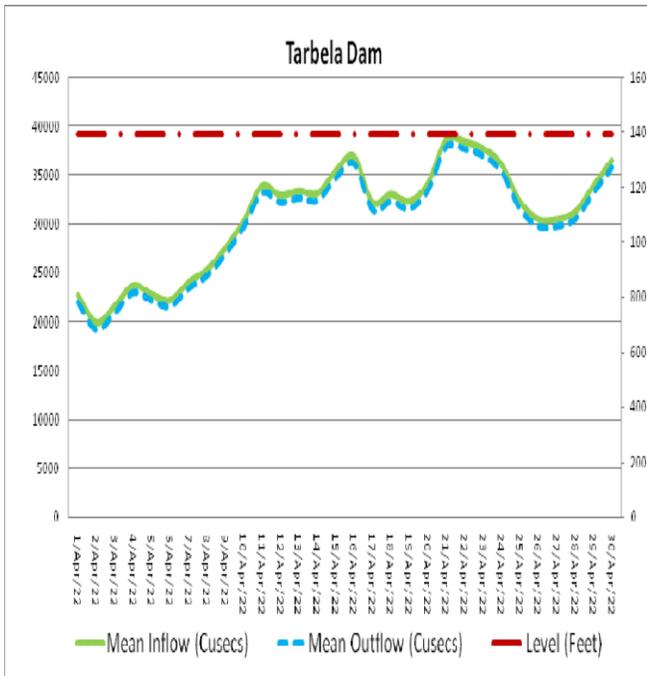
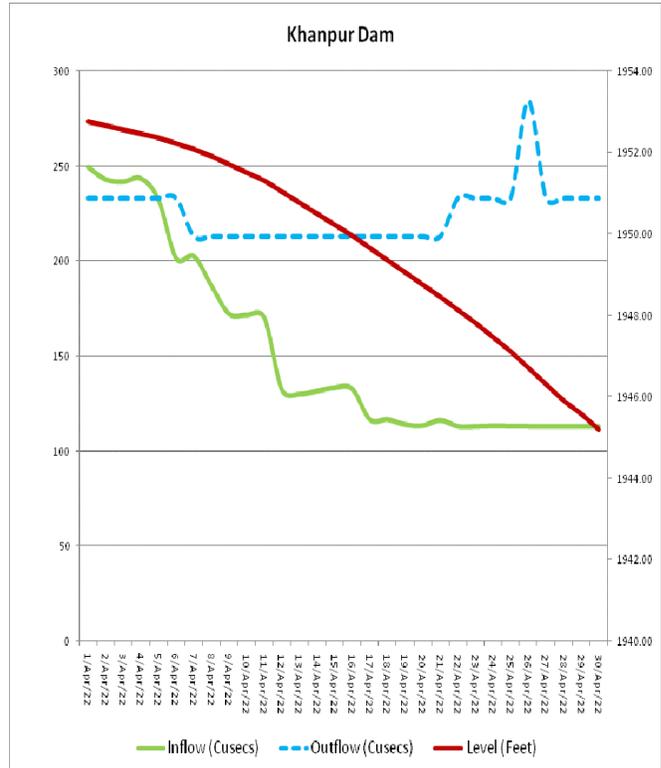
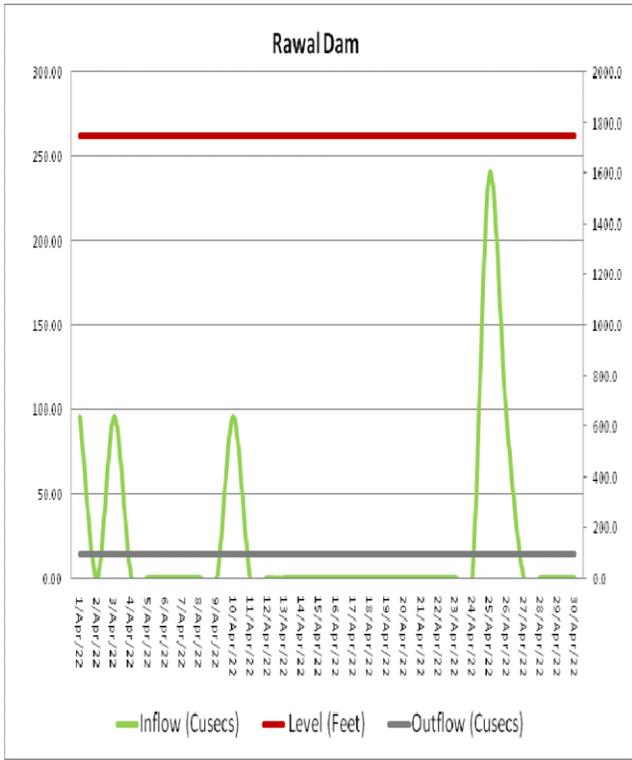
© NDMC, Pakistan Meteorological Department



Source: <http://www.ndmc.pmd.gov.pk/>

WATER AVAILABILITY/DAMS FLOW DATA:

During the month of April 2022, water inflow, outflow and levels of Rawal, Khanpur, Tarbela and Mangla dams are shown in Figs.. Decreasing trends have been observed in Khanpur and Mangla reservoir levels.



Source: <http://www.ndmc.pmd.gov.pk/>



AVERAGE PRICES OF AGRI. COMMODITIES

- According to Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), Inflation rate in the country was stood at 1.61% over the month of March 2022 and 13.37% over the month of April, 2021.
- Average prices of most of agri. Commodities like Bananas, Onions, Tomatoes, Cooking Oil and Vegetable Ghee were prominently increased in the country over the month of March 2022. Similarly, prices of commodities like Garlic, Salt powder, Pulse Masoor, Bananas, Mustard Oil, Wheat flour bag, Beef with bone, Mutton and milk etc. were also increased over the month of April 2021.
- Conversely, commodities like Potatoes, sugar refined, Gurr, chilies and Garlic showed declining trend in pricing over the month of March 2022. Similarly, Potatoes, Garlic, Sugar Refined, Chilies powder were sold out in low rates over the period of April 2021. Detail is given below in table:

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Average Prices			% change Apr 22 over	
			22-Apr	22-Mar	Apr 21	Mar 22	Apr 21
1	Wheat Flour Bag	20 Kg	1092.07	1167.44	1010.36	-6.46	8.09
2	Rice Basmati Broken	1 Kg	104.03	103	92.06	1	13
3	Rice IRRI-6/9	1 Kg	76.98	75.58	73.03	1.85	5.41
4	Bread plain	Each	65.08	65.08	56.91	0	14.36
5	Beef with Bone	1 Kg	622.05	599.81	494.24	3.71	25.86
6	Mutton	1 Kg	1284.98	1226.69	1034.39	4.75	24.23
7	Chicken Farm Broiler	1 Kg	272.11	287.58	258.47	-5.38	5.28
8	Milk fresh	1 Ltr	117.98	116.63	107.47	1.16	9.78
9	Curd (Dahi)	1 Kg	135.79	134.37	124.63	1.06	8.95
10	Powdered Milk 390 gm	Each	523.36	519.91	483.42	0.66	8.26
11	Eggs Hen (Farm)	1 Dozen	135.27	135.57	163.02	-0.22	-17.02
12	Mustard Oil	1 Kg	446.16	438.75	283.42	1.69	57.42
13	Cooking Oil DALDA	Each	2437.87	2258.19	1536.66	7.96	58.65
14	Vegetable Ghee 2.5 kg	Each	1215.76	1137.54	768.61	6.88	58.18
15	Vegetable Ghee	Each	475.72	451.17	302.59	5.44	57.22
16	Bananas (Kela) Local	1 Dozen	129.99	110.62	114.45	17.51	13.58
17	Pulse Masoor (Washed)	1 Kg	221.15	214.53	155.93	3.09	41.83

18	Pulse Moong (Washed)	1 Kg	167.2	166.09	230.53	0.67	-27.47
19	Pulse Mash (Washed)	1 Kg	271.08	269.54	261.69	0.57	3.59
20	Pulse Gram	1 Kg	166.09	165.45	149.53	0.39	11.07
21	Potatoes	1 Kg	35.61	36.63	44.31	-2.78	-19.63
22	Onions	1 Kg	63.11	40.19	32.66	57.03	93.23
23	Tomatoes	1 Kg	91.8	85.58	42.62	7.27	115.39
24	Sugar Refined	1 Kg	85.88	87.62	97.08	-1.99	-11.54
25	Gur (Average Quality)	1 Kg	131.15	134.69	126.59	-2.63	3.6
26	Salt Powdered	Each	34.94	33.94	30	2.95	16.47
27	Chilies Powder 200 gm	Each	229.9	237.73	380	-3.29	-39.5
28	Garlic (Lehsun)	1 Kg	315.49	335.75	178.5	-6.03	76.75

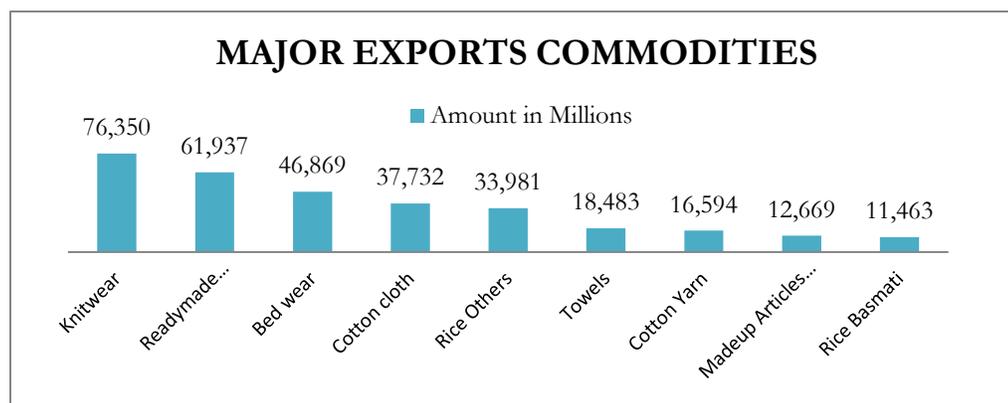
Increase 

Decrease 

TRADE SITUATION

Exports:

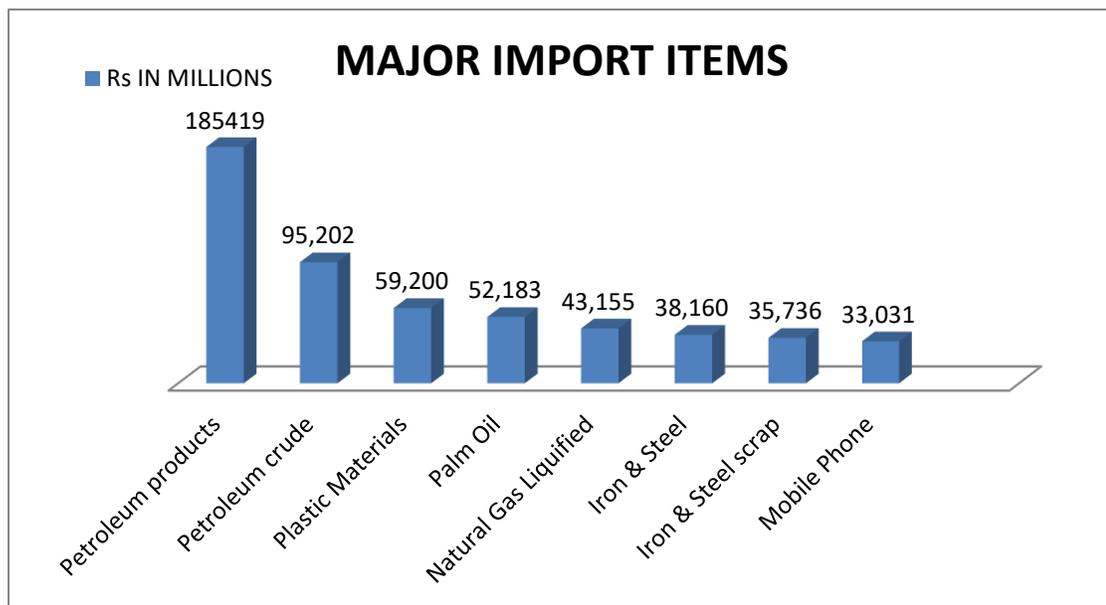
- According to the provisional figures compiled by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, exports from Pakistan during March, 2022 amounted to Rs.499,724 million (provisional) as against Rs.497,273 million in February, 2022 and Rs.368,925 million during March, 2021 showing an increase of 0.49% over February, 2022 and of 35.45% over March, 2021.
- In terms of US dollars the exports in March, 2022 were \$ 2,782 million (provisional) as compared to \$ 2,834 million in February, 2022 showing a decrease of 1.83% but increased by 17.68% as compared to \$ 2,364 million in March, 2021.
- Exports during July – March, 2021 - 2022 totaled Rs. 4,019,637 million (provisional) as against Rs. 3,020,244 million during the corresponding period of last year showing an increase of 33.09%.





Imports

- Imports into Pakistan during March, 2022 amounted to Rs. 1,154,120 million (provisional) as against Rs. 1,027,152 million in February, 2022 and Rs. 878,602 million during March, 2021 showing an increase of 12.36% over February, 2021 and of 31.36% over March, 2021.
- In terms of US dollars the imports in March, 2022 were \$ 6,425 million (provisional) as compared to \$ 5,853 million in February, 2022 showing an increase of 9.77% and by 14.10% as compared to \$ 5,631 million in March, 2021.
- Imports during July – March, 2021- 2022 totaled Rs. 10,120,638 million (provisional) as against Rs. 6,376,138 million during the corresponding period of last year showing an increase of 58.73%.
- In terms of US dollars the imports during July – March, 2021 - 2022 totaled \$ 58,877 million (provisional) as against \$ 39,489 million during the corresponding period of last year showing an increase of 49.10%.



Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

FERTILIZER OFFTAKE SITUATION

- ❖ Total fertilizer nutrient off take during March 2022 was 332 thousand tonnes, which represented an increase of 13.5 per cent over March 2021.
- ❖ Nitrogen off take increased by 34.5 per cent

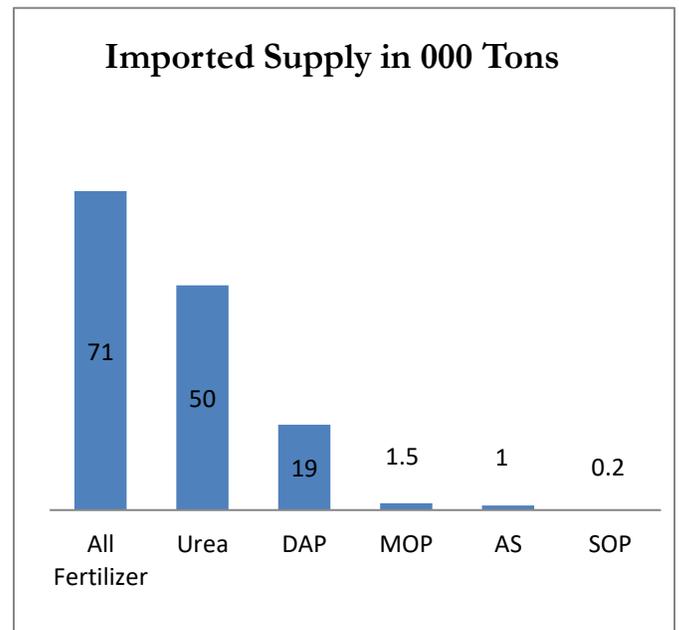
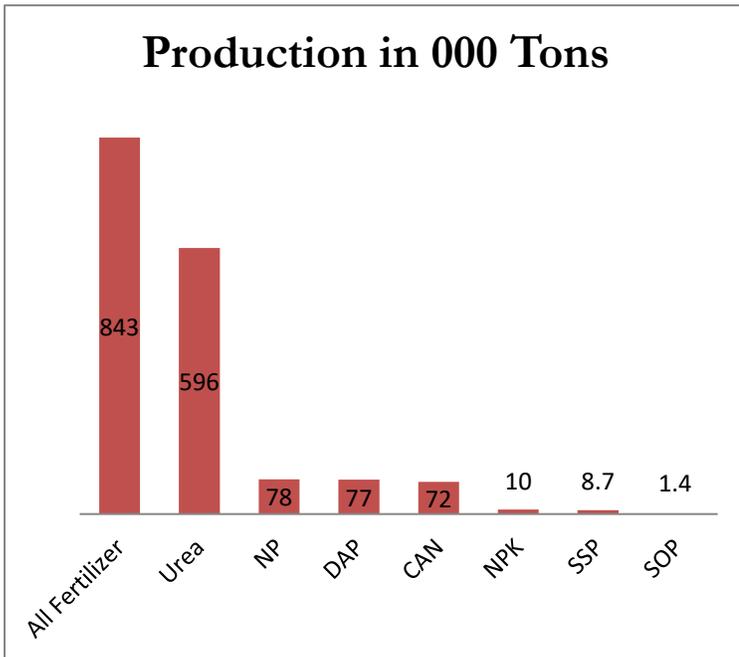


- ❖ Phosphate and Potash off take witnessed decrease by 37.6 and 32.4 per cent respectively over March 2021
- ❖ Urea off take was 509 thousand tonnes, which exhibited an increase of 48.3 per cent.
- ❖ DAP off take was 80 thousand tonnes, which decreased by 44.6 per cent over March 2021.

FERTILIZER PRODUCTION AND IMPORTED SUPPLIES:

Total fertilizer production during March 2022 was about 843 thousand tonnes and total imported supplies during March 2022 were comprised of 71 thousand tonnes.

Source: National Fertilizer Development Centre



NEWS TRENDS

Over 50 Sheep, Goats Die of Thirst in Choilstan

With grief sorrow! it is has been reported that over 50 sheep, goats and cows have been died in Choilstan due to prevalence of worst types of drought conditions and water scarcity. Choilstan has human population of over 0.2 million and cattle population of over 1.2 million; besides tens of thousands of wildlife species. Unfortunately, occurrence of zero precipitation since long time, most of animals are facing acute water shortage and being died. In



response, local divisional and district management and the provincial government had started initiatives to cater water need in Cholistan desert area. "Chief Minister Punjab, Hamza Shahbaz himself had taken notice of drought like situation in Cholistan and directed to utilize all available resources to supply water to Cholistan," said Commissioner Bahawalpur division, Cap. (retd) Zafar Iqbal who chaired a meeting of senior officials at his office to review water scarcity situation of Cholistan.

Water Shortage Severely Affects Agricultural Production in Sindh:

Provincial Irrigation Minister Jam Khan Shoro has informed that agriculture production in Sindh is being negatively affected due to 42% water shortage in this year. According to him, standing crops on thousands of acres of land are being damaged due to water shortage. Sindh Government has already applied ban on production of rice in the province.

Spices' Exports Increase 18.05% To \$83.251m in 9 Months:

The exports of spices from the country witnessed an increase of 18.05 percent during the first nine months of financial year (2021-22) as compared to the corresponding period of last year. Pakistan exported spices worth US \$83.251 million during July-March (2021-22) as compared to the exports of US \$70.524 million during July- March (2020-21), showing growth of 18.05 percent, according to the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS). In terms of quantity, the exports of spice also rose by 12.70 percent as the country exported 20,218 metric ton of spices during the period under review as compared to the exports of 17,940 metric ton during last fiscal year.

Sources:

- <http://www.parc.gov.pk/index.php/en/>
- <https://www.urdupoint.com/en/news/agriculture.html>
- <http://dai.agripunjab.gov.pk/>
- www.pmd.org.pk
- www.pccc.gov.pk
- <http://www.nfdc.gov.pk/>

زرعی سفارشات برائے کسان

دھان

☆ دھان کی بیجری کی کاشت کا وقت برائے موٹی اقسام (اری) 10 مئی تا 7 جون، فائن اقسام کیم جون تا 20 جون اور شاہین باسستی 15 تا 30 جون جبکہ ہائبرڈ اقسام کے لیے 20 مئی تا 15 جون ہے۔

☆ اچھے اور بہتر اگاؤ کیلئے بیج کو کاشت سے پہلے نمکین پانی میں (بحساب 25 گرام نمک فی لیٹر) ڈالیں اور نیچے پیٹھ جانے والے بیجوں کو کاشت کریں۔

☆ فصل کو بکائی اور پتوں کے بھورے دھوں والی جیسی بیماریوں سے محفوظ رکھنے کے لیے بیج کو بوائی سے دو ہفتے پہلے پھپھوندی کش زہر تھائیوفینیٹ متیحاگل 2 سے 25 گرام فی کلونج کو لگائیں۔

☆ دھان کی منظور شدہ موٹی اقسام کے اسی 282 نیاب اری 9 اری کے اسی 6، کے اسی 133، کے اسی 434 اور نیاب 2013 جبکہ باسستی اقسام جیسا کہ سپر باسستی، باسستی 515، غیر باسستی اقسام بی اسی 2 اور پی کے۔ 386 کے بیج کا انتظام کریں۔

کپاس

☆ کپاس کے مرکزی علاقہ جات میں فصل کی کاشت 31 مئی تک مکمل کر لیں۔ کاشت پٹر یوں پر کریں اور ہموار زمین پر قطاروں میں کاشت کی صورت میں پہلی آپاشی کے بعد پودوں کی ایک لائن چھوڑ کر دوسری لائن میں مٹی چڑھا کر پٹریاں بنائیں۔

☆ ڈرل سے لائنوں میں کاشت کی گئی کپاس کو پہلی آپاشی 3 سے 4 دن بعد اور پھر دوسری، تیسری اور چوتھی 6 سے 9 دن کے وقفہ سے کریں۔

☆ محکمہ زراعت کی سفارش کردہ روایتی اقسام سی آئی ایم۔ 496 سی آئی ایم۔ 506، سی آئی ایم۔ 554 نیاب۔ 777، سی آئی ایم۔ 608 ایم این ایچ۔ 786، سی آر ایم۔ 38 سی آئی ایم۔ 573 اسی ایل ایچ۔ 317 نیجی۔ 115 نیاب۔ 852 نیاب کرن نیاب۔ 112، جی اسی۔ 1 سائو۔ 124، اور نیاب 2008 کاشت کریں۔

☆ کھادوں کا متوازن استعمال اچھی پیداوار کے لیے نہایت ضروری ہے۔ مرکزی علاقہ جات میں کپاس کو 69 کلوگرام نائٹروجن، 35 کلوگرام فاسفورس اور 25 کلوگرام پوٹاش فی ایکڑ ڈالیں۔ جبکہ ثانوی علاقہ جات میں 58 کلوگرام نائٹروجن، 35 کلوگرام فاسفورس اور 25 کلوگرام پوٹاش فی ایکڑ ڈالیں۔

کھاد اور بہاریہ مٹی

☆ کھاد کی بھر پور فصل کے لیے بہاریہ کاشت کو فی 164 ایکڑ بیج پانی اور ستمبر فصل کیلئے 180 ایکڑ بیج پانی درکار ہوتا ہے پانی کی کمی فی ایکٹر پیداوار پر برا اثر ڈالتی ہے۔ لہذا 10 سے 12 دن بعد کے وقفہ سے آپاشی کرتے رہیں۔

☆ مٹی کی فصل کو مناسب وقفہ سے آپاشی کریں اور آنے پر کسی صورت میں بھی پانی کی کمی نہ آنے دیں اور کھیت کو ہمیشہ تروتہ حالت میں رکھیں تاکہ دانہ بننے میں مدد مل سکے۔

☆ مٹی کی فصل کو آپاشی علاقوں میں بقیہ 3 اقساط میں ڈالی جانے نائٹروجن 3 سے 5 پتے نکالنے پر، 8 سے 10 پتے نکالنے پر اور پھول آنے سے 14 سے 15 دن قبل سفارش کردہ مقدار کے مطابق ضرور استعمال کریں۔

سبزیاں و باغات

☆ ٹماٹر کی فصل کو صبح یا شام کے وقت توڑیں اور ان کو ٹھنڈا کرنے کے لیے پانی سے ڈھولیں تاکہ ان کی تازگی برقرار رہے۔

☆ موسم گرما کی سبزیوں کی جہاں ضرورت ہو گوڈی کریں اور 8 سے 10 دن کے وقفہ سے آپاشی کریں۔

☆ آم کے باغات میں آپاشی کا وقفہ 20 دن رکھیں۔

Source: Zarat Nama, Directorate of Agricultural Information

پلاننگ اینڈ ریسرچ ڈیپارٹمنٹ

زرعی ترقیاتی بینک لمیٹیڈ

ہیڈ آفس، اسلام آباد