

# AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK

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**PLANNING & RESEARCH DEPARTMENT  
ZARAI TARAQIATI BANK LIMITED  
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## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The current crop situation in Pakistan during April 2025 reflects region-specific progress across various crops. Wheat harvesting is underway across the country, completed in Sindh and Balochistan, with 55-60% harvested in Punjab and harvesting in progress in KP, all provinces reporting good yields. Gram and lentil crops in Punjab and KP are at the harvesting stage, while land preparation for moong and sesame is ongoing. In Sindh, oilseed crops like rape mustard have been harvested, with safflower and linseed nearing maturity, and sunflower in its vegetative stage. Spring sugarcane sowing has been completed in Punjab and Sindh, with crushing underway in Sindh and KP, yielding positive expectations. Cotton sowing is in progress in Punjab and Sindh, though recent rains in Punjab have caused slight delays. Horticultural crops are performing well, with winter vegetables being harvested in all provinces and good fruit yields reported in Punjab, Sindh, KP, and Balochistan. In Gilgit Baltistan, low temperatures have temporarily paused most farming activities.

During March 2025, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Kashmir, and Gilgit Baltistan (GB) experienced moderate heavy rainfall, while Potohar region and northeast Punjab received light to moderate rainfall.

As mentioned by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), during the month of April 2025 prices of Fresh Vegetables (6.48%), Meat (1.50%), Butter (0.55%), Honey (0.45%), Readymade Food (0.42%), Beverages (0.41%), Milk Products (0.15%), Rice (0.08%), Dry Fruits (0.04%) and Milk Powder (0.01%) were increased over March 2025.

As reported by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), exports from Pakistan during April, 2025 amounted to Rs. 611,289 million (provisional) as against Rs. 740,800 million in March, 2025 and Rs. 653,957 million during April, 2024 showing a decrease of 17.48% over March, 2025 and of 6.52% over April, 2024. Imports into Pakistan during April, 2025 amounted to Rs. 1,575,176 million (provisional) as against Rs. 1,352,310 million in March, 2025 and Rs. 1,347,817 million during April, 2024 showing an increase of 16.48% over March, 2025 and of 16.87% over April, 2024.

As published by the National Fertilizer Development Centre (NFDC), Total nutrient offtake during April 2025 was 222 thousand tonnes which decreased by 8.8 per cent over April 2024.



## **2. CURRENT CROP SITUATION**

During April 2025, the main field activities in the agricultural plains of Pakistan included harvesting of wheat, sowing of lentils and cotton, sowing and harvesting of seasonal vegetables, and orchards.

### **2.1. Wheat Crop:**

In Punjab, the condition of the wheat crop is reported as satisfactory. Harvesting is currently in progress, with approximately 55-60% of the crop already harvested across the province. Farmers have achieved good yields so far. The Department of Agriculture Extension is advising farmers to closely monitor weather forecasts before proceeding with harvesting activities. In Sindh, the wheat crop has been fully harvested, and good yields have been reported. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), the wheat crop is currently at the harvesting stage. In Balochistan, harvesting has been completed in most areas, with reports indicating good yields across the province.

### **2.2. Oilseed, Gram, and Lentils:**

In Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), the growth and development of the gram crop have been reported as satisfactory, with the crop currently at the harvesting stage. Pulses, including masoor (lentil), are progressing at a normal growth rate. Meanwhile, land preparation for the upcoming moong and sesame crops is actively underway.

In Sindh, the condition of oilseed crops is reported as satisfactory. Rape mustard has been harvested in most parts of the province. Safflower and linseed are approaching maturity, while sunflower is currently at the vegetative stage.

### **2.3. Sugarcane**

In Punjab and Sindh provinces, spring sugarcane sowing has been completed. In Sindh, the crushing of sugarcane is in full swing, with good yields expected across the province. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), the harvesting and crushing of the sugarcane crop are currently in progress, and good yields are expected.

### **2.4. Cotton:**

In Punjab province, land preparation and sowing of the cotton crop are currently in progress. However, a slight delay has been reported in some districts due to recent rainfall, which affected field conditions and sowing schedules. Despite this, farmers are actively resuming sowing activities as weather conditions improve, and the Department of Agriculture is providing technical guidance to ensure timely completion. In Sindh province, the cotton crop is also under sowing process.



## 2.5. Horticulture

- In **Punjab**, Harvesting/picking of winter vegetables and fruit is in progress and good yield has been obtained this year.
- In **Sindh**, fruits like guava, banana, and cheeko are in good condition. Cheeko and Bare (apple stone) are at fruit formation stage. Winter vegetables are being harvested and giving good results.
- In **KP province**, winter vegetables are being harvested and are available in the market. Orchards are doing well, and citrus fruits have shown a good yield in the province.
- In **Balochistan**, apples orchards have developed color and are being picked. Winter vegetables have shown a good yield and are available in the market.
- In **Gilgit Baltistan (GB)** due to cold weather, most farming activities are paused.

Source:

*Agriculture Bulletins, Pakistan Metrological Department  
Department of Agriculture Extension (Punjab, KP, Sindh and Bloachistan)*

## 3.WEATHER SITUATION

### Rainfall/Precipitation

During March 2025, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Kashmir, and Gilgit Baltistan (GB) experienced moderate heavy rainfall, while Potohar region and northeast Punjab received light to moderate rainfall.

**Table: Chief amount of rainfall recorded across Pakistan during the month of March, 2025**

Sr.No.	Station	Rainfall(mm)	Sr.No.	Station	Rainfall(mm)
1	Dir	219.0	11	Lower Dir	116.0
2	Kalam	200.0	12	Astore	115.4
3	Malamjabba	178.0	13	Kakul	95.5
4	Chitral	169.6	14	Balakot	94.0
5	Mirkhani	147.0	15	Murree	90.0
6	G.Dopatta	144.0	16	Saidu Sharif	85.0
7	Muzaffarabad	124.0	17	Cherat	82.0



8	Rawalakot	118.3	18	Hafizabad	67.6
9	Pattan	117.0	19	Peshawar	59.0
10	Drosh	116.4	20	Islamabad	58.0

### **Relative Humidity**

The mean daily Relative Humidity (R.H) was observed mostly below normal all over the country. Maximum value of mean Relative humidity was observed 59% at Sargodha, followed by 48% at Rawalpindi and Jehlum, 45% at Lahore. The minimum value was observed 31% at Gilgit and Quetta.

### **Temperature Regime during March, 2025**

Temperature plays vital role in the growth and development of crops. Thermal regime remained too much above normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country during the month. Mean daily temperature remained above normal (by 3-4°C) in most of the agricultural plains of the country but it reached to 6-7°C in some areas. Mean daily temperature ranged 23 – 25°C in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 22 to 24°C in Potohar plateau, in remaining parts of Punjab it ranged 25-26°C, in Sindh it reached to 27°C, in Gilgit Baltistan region it ranged 9 to 15°C and was observed 15°C in the high elevated agricultural plains of Baluchistan represented by Quetta valley.

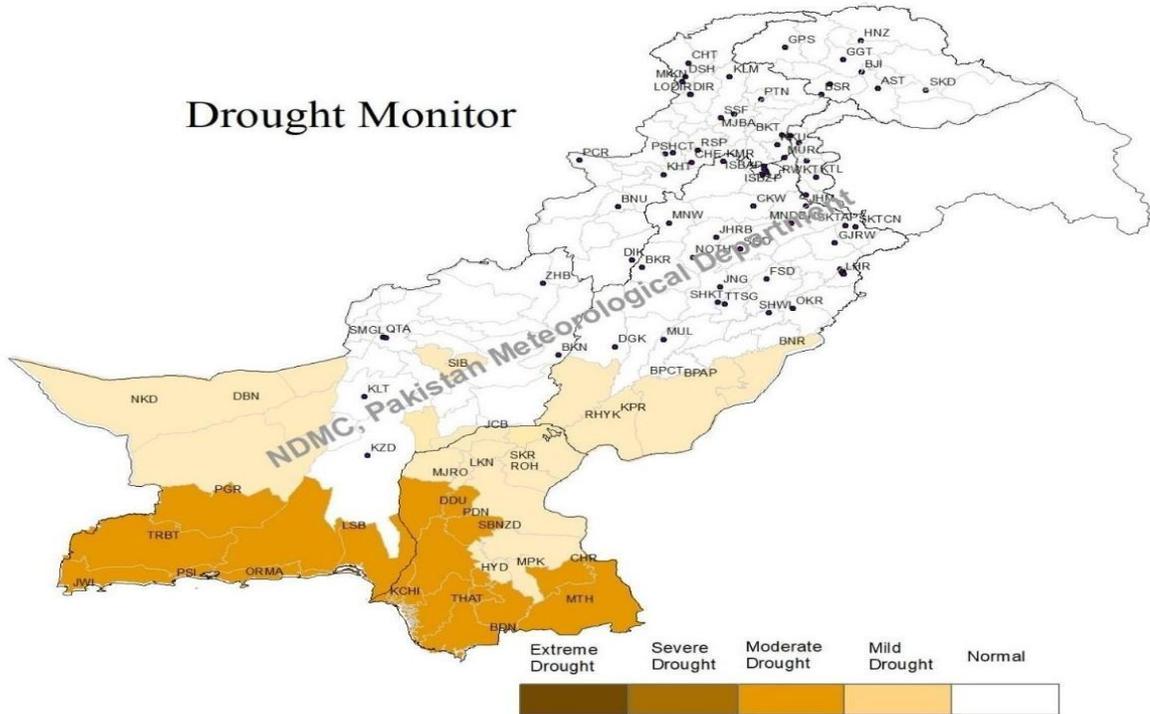
### **Weather Prediction for April, 2025**

During April 2025, below normal precipitation is predicted over most parts of the country. Punjab, Baluchistan and Sindh are expected to receive slightly below normal precipitation during the forecast month. Below normal precipitation is predicted over central and upper parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Azad Jammu and Kashmir whereas nearly normal precipitation is expected over most parts of Gilgit- Baltistan.

## **2. DROUGHT SITUATION**

Based on the different drought monitoring indices, as narrated above and ground station data observed by the Pakistan Meteorological Department Network across the country, the spatial drought monitor map is represented in Figure below.

## Drought Monitor

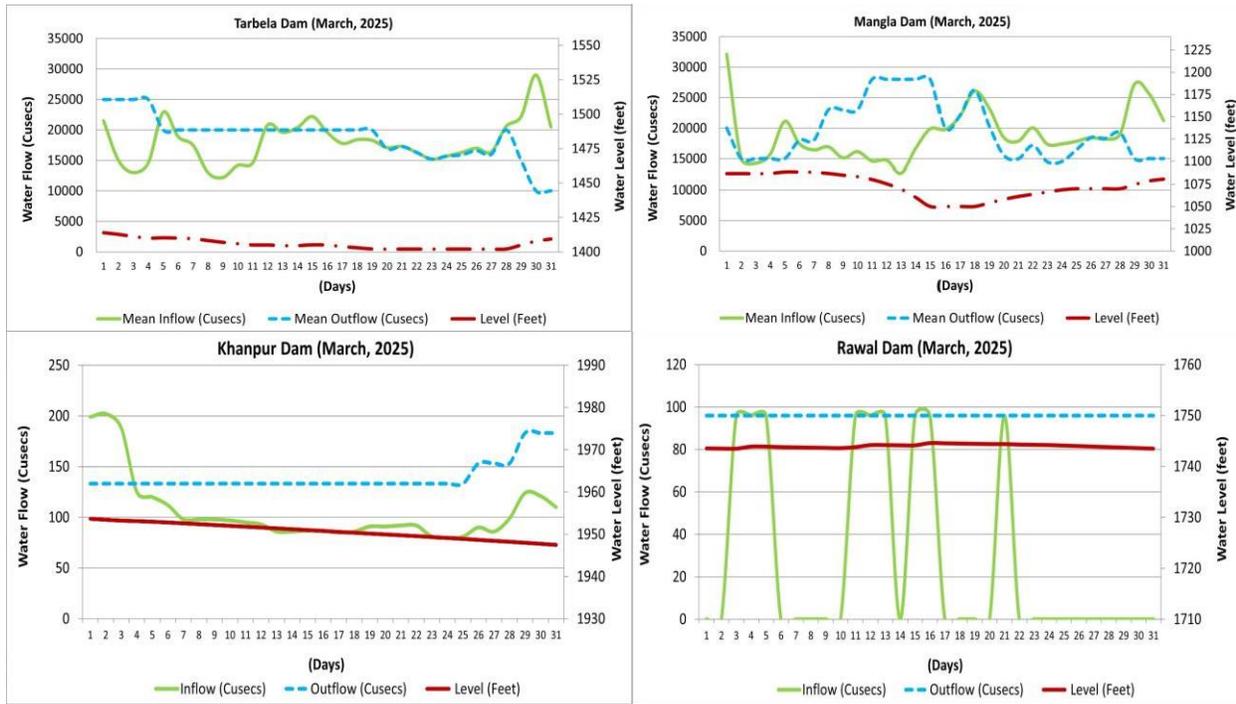


Lower Balochistan and southern Sindh are currently facing Moderate drought, while upper Sindh, south Punjab and north Baluchistan are experiencing mild drought due to moisture stress and lower-than-average rainfalls over the previous three months.

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

### 3. WATER AVAILABILITY/DAMS FLOW DATA

During the month of March 2025, water inflow, outflow and levels of the Rawal, Khanpur, Tarbela, and Mangla dams are shown in Figure below. The water level at Mangla, Tarbela, Rawal and Khanpur reservoirs has started to increase due to glacial melt and recent rainfall received during the month.



### Water inflow, outflow and level of Rawal, Khanpur, Tarbela and Mangla Dams

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

#### 4. AVERAGE PRICES OF AGRI. COMMODITIES

- i. CPI inflation General, decreased to 0.3% on year-on-year basis in April 2025 as compared to 0.7% of the previous month and 17.3% in April 2024. On month-on-month basis, it decreased by 0.8% in April 2025 as compared to an increase of 0.9% in the previous month and a decrease of 0.4% in April 2024.
- ii. CPI inflation Urban, decreased to 0.5% on year-on-year basis in April 2025 as compared to 1.2% of the previous month and 19.4% in April 2024. On month-on-month basis, it decreased by 0.7% in April 2025 as compared to an increase of 0.8% in the previous and a decrease of 0.1% in April 2024.
- iii. CPI inflation Rural, decreased by 0.1 on year-on-year basis in April 2025 as compared to no change measured in the previous month and 14.5% in April 2024. On month-on-month basis, it decreased by 1.0% in April 2025 as compared to an increase of 1.1% in the previous month and a decrease of 0.9% in April 2024.



Details are given below in table:

S. No.	Description	Unit	Average Prices			%change Apr 25 over	
			Apr 25	Mar 25	Apr 24	Mar 25	Apr 24
1	Wheat Flour Bag	20 Kg	1642.33	1758.84	2410.13	-6.62	-31.86
2	Rice Basmati Broken (Average Quality)	1 Kg	201.12	202.79	224.19	-0.82	-10.29
3	Rice IRRI-6/9 (Sindh/Punjab)	1 Kg	156.05	158.13	170.42	-1.32	-8.43
4	Bread plain (Small Size)	Each	108.68	108.23	116.18	0.42	-6.46
5	Beef with Bone (Average Quality)	1 Kg	1083.18	1067.39	902.49	1.48	20.02
6	Mutton (Average Quality)	1 Kg	2005.38	1995.29	1833.88	0.51	9.35
7	Chicken Farm Broiler (Live)	1 Kg	459.64	498.22	473.86	-7.74	-3.00
8	Milk fresh (Un-boiled)	1 Ltr	198.39	197.88	185.55	0.26	6.92
9	Curd (Dahi) Loose	1 Kg	230.54	229.15	217.50	0.61	6.00
10	Powdered Milk NIDO 390 gm Polybag	Each	1036.87	1036.86	830.71	0.00	24.82
11	Eggs Hen (Farm)	1 Dozen	238.49	280.58	262.64	-15.00	-9.20
12	Mustard Oil (Average Quality)	1 Kg	544.81	554.63	499.85	-1.77	8.99
13	Cooking Oil DALDA or Other Similar Brand (SN), 5 Litre Tin	Each	2915.46	2923.13	2634.24	-0.26	10.68
14	Vegetable Ghee DALDA/HABIB 2.5 kg Tin	Each	1483.45	1485.63	1282.93	-0.15	15.63
15	Vegetable Ghee DALDA/HABIB 1 kg Pouch	Each	576.21	578.48	498.51	-0.39	15.59
16	Bananas (Kela) Local	1 Dozen	184.40	209.65	169.74	-12.04	8.64
17	Pulse Masoor (Washed)	1 Kg	294.42	293.89	329.69	0.18	-10.70
18	Pulse Moong (Washed)	1 Kg	396.42	396.07	311.71	0.09	27.18
19	Pulse Mash (Washed)	1 Kg	463.56	463.12	541.09	0.10	-14.33
20	Pulse Gram	1 Kg	309.17	309.31	257.76	-0.05	19.94
21	Potatoes	1 Kg	63.61	62.95	72.20	1.05	-11.90
22	Onions	1 Kg	56.54	69.80	192.31	-19.00	-70.60
23	Tomatoes	1 Kg	64.93	73.04	103.90	-11.10	-37.51
24	Sugar Refined	1 Kg	168.63	168.40	143.32	0.14	17.66
25	Gur (Average Quality)	1 Kg	212.91	209.94	204.39	1.41	4.17
26	Salt Powdered (NATIONAL/SHAN) 800 gm Packet	Each	72.27	72.03	69.23	0.33	4.39
27	Chilies Powder NATIONAL 200 gm Packet	Each	320.00	320.00	393.49	0.00	-18.68
28	Garlic (Lehsun)	1 Kg	463.02	625.10	595.76	-25.93	-22.28
29	Tea Lipton Yellow Label 190 gm Packet	Each	452.21	456.48	544.71	-0.94	-16.98

Increase in Prices



Decrease in price



Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics.

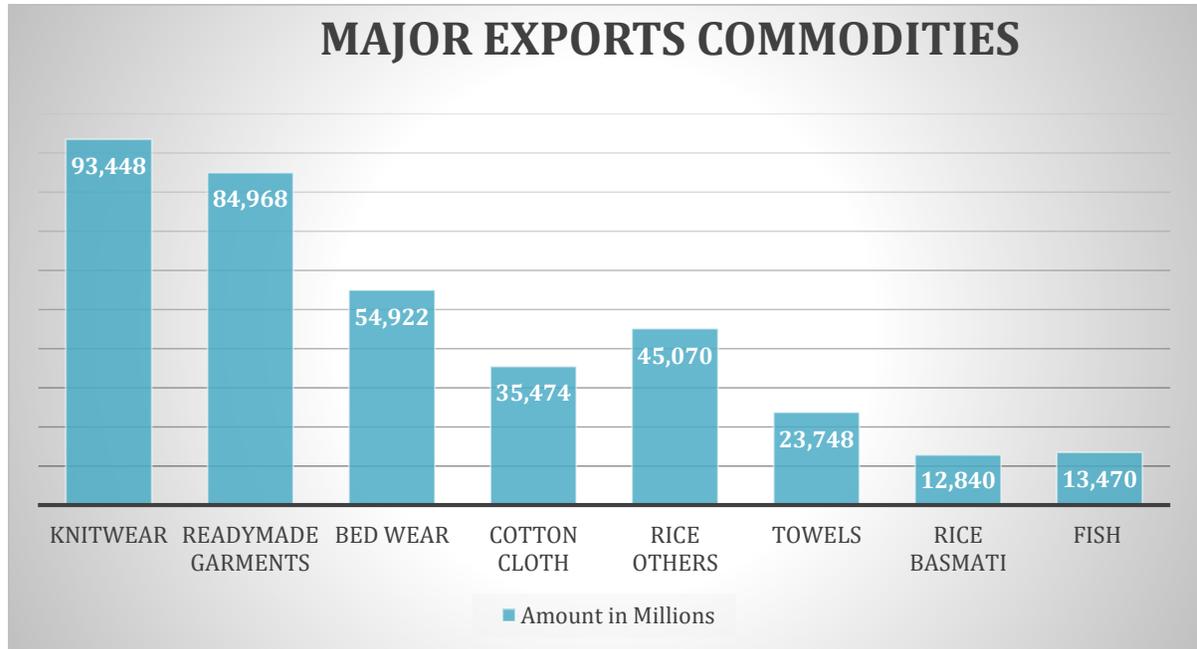
## 5. TRADE SITUATION

### Exports

- According to the provisional figures compiled by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, exports from Pakistan during April, 2025 amounted to Rs. 611,289 million (provisional) as against Rs. 740,800 million in March, 2025 and Rs. 653,957 million during April, 2024 showing a decrease of 17.48% over March, 2025 and of 6.52% over April, 2024.

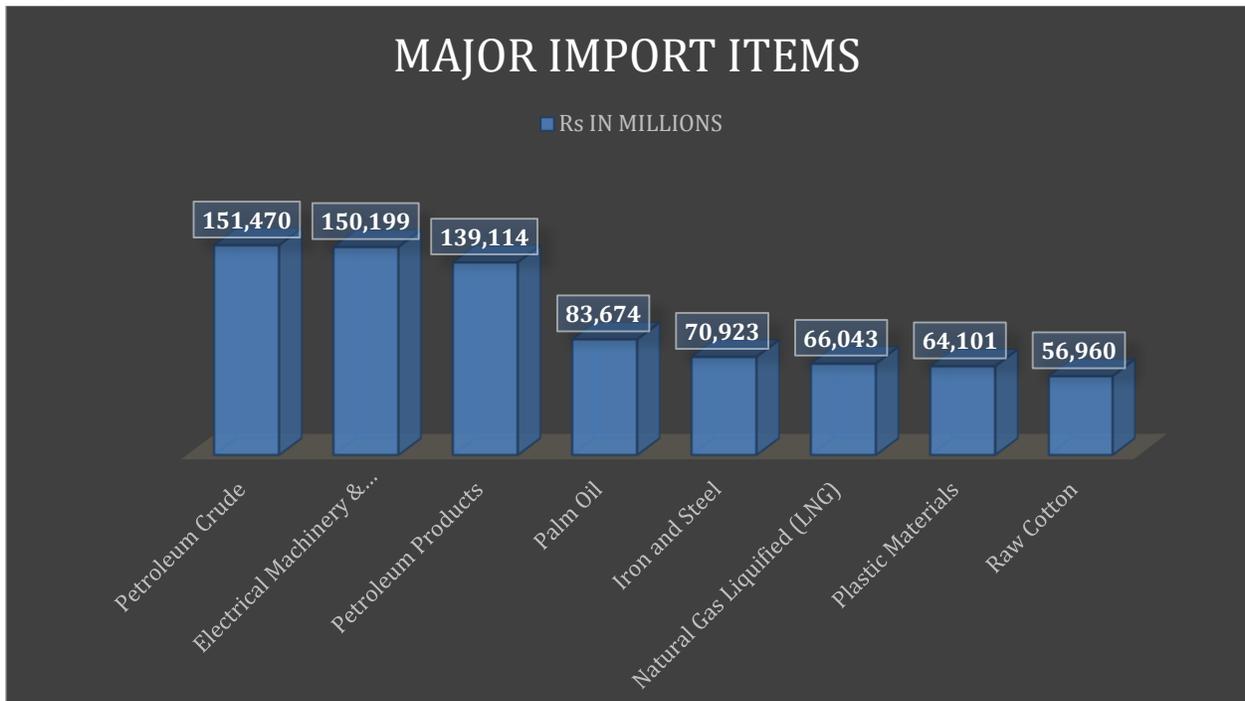


In terms of US dollars, the exports in April, 2025 totaled \$ 2,178 million (provisional) as compared to \$ 2,645 million in March, 2025 showing a decrease of 17.66% over March, 2025 and of 7.36% as compared to \$ 2,351 million in April, 2024.



### Imports

- Imports into Pakistan during April, 2025 amounted to Rs. 1,575,176 million (provisional) as against Rs. 1,352,310 million in March, 2025 and Rs. 1,347,817 million during April, 2024 showing an increase of 16.48% over March, 2025 and of 16.87% over April, 2024.
- In terms of US dollars, the imports in January, 2025 totaled \$ 5,273 million (provisional) as compared to \$ 5,358 million in December, 2024 showing a decrease of 1.59% over December, 2024 but an increase of 10.87% as compared to \$ 4,756 million in January, 2024.
- In terms of US dollars, the imports in April, 2025 totaled \$ 5,611 million (provisional) as compared to \$ 4,828 million in March, 2025 showing an increase of 16.22% over March, 2025 and of 15.79% as compared to \$ 4,846 million in April, 2024.



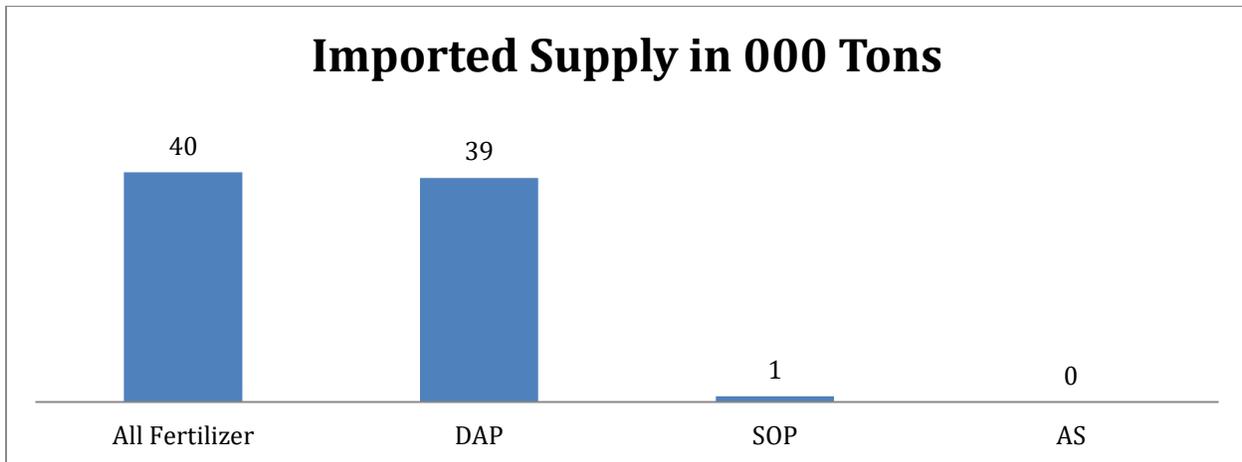
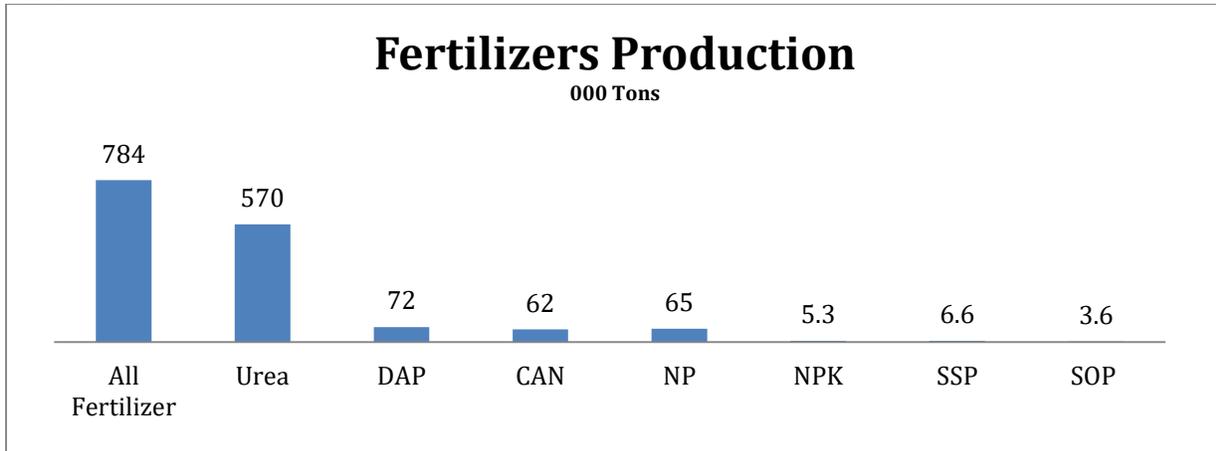
Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

## 6. FERTILIZER OFFTAKE SITUATION

- Total nutrient offtake during April 2025 was 222 thousand tonnes which decreased by 8.8 per cent over April 2024.
- Urea offtake was 251 thousand tonnes which decreased by 23.5 per cent.
- DAP offtake was 95 thousand tonnes which increased by 2.6 per cent over April 2024.
- Nitrogen offtake decreased by 14.6 per cent while phosphate and potash offtake increased by 10.1 and 30.9 per cent, respectively.

### Fertilizer Production and Imported Supplies

Total domestic fertilizer production during April 2025 was 784 thousand tonnes. Urea and DAP production was 570 and 72 thousand tonnes, respectively. Production of other products i.e. NP, CAN, SSP, NPKs and SOP was 65, 62, 6.6, 5.3 and 3.6 thousand tonnes, respectively. Total imported supplies were 40 thousand tonnes comprising 39 thousand tonnes of DAP and one thousand tonne of SOP.



Source: National Fertilizer Development Centre

## 7. NEWS TRENDS

- PM Urges Domestic Manufacturing of Farm Machinery:** Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif on Monday emphasized the need to locally manufacture agricultural machinery to reduce dependence on imports and strengthen the farming sector. Speaking at the launch of the Seed Potato Production and Aeroponics Complex in collaboration with South Korea, the PM said the project would help cut seed imports and improve crop productivity. The complex, developed by PARC and the Korean Programme on International Agriculture, is supported by the Special Investment Facilitation Council to promote modern technology in farming. PM highlighted the importance of affordable access to quality seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides, and called for joint efforts by federal and provincial governments to support farmers. He also urged creating opportunities for agriculture graduates and strengthening

SMEs, storage, and value addition in rural areas. The PM thanked South Korea for its support and called for expanding cooperation in other sectors as well.

- **FAO Delegation Visits SAU to Enhance Climate Data Systems:** A delegation from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) under the Green Climate Fund (GCF) project visited Sindh Agriculture University (SAU) Tandojam to discuss the enhancement of climate data systems. Led by Jiro Ariyama, the delegation met with Vice Chancellor Dr. Altaf Ali Siyal and university researchers to improve the performance of the Flux Tower at Latif Farm, which collects critical climate data. Both sides agreed to make the data accessible for researchers, students, and policymakers to support climate-resilient agriculture. Dr. Siyal highlighted the importance of data-driven decision-making, while FAO reaffirmed its commitment to supporting sustainable agricultural practices. Plans were also made to install a Dynamic Sap Flow Sensor for real-time monitoring of plant water usage.
- **KP Government to Introduce Dedicated Policy for Mountain Agriculture:** In a major step toward enhancing agricultural productivity in hilly regions, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Chief Minister Ali Amin Khan Gandapur has directed the formulation of a dedicated “Mountain Agriculture Policy.” A concept paper outlining key themes—such as agro-ecological zones, crop and livestock potential, market access, and administrative challenges—has been sent to the Agriculture Department, with instructions to finalize the draft within 45 days. The policy aims to boost mountain agriculture by strengthening research, technology, and extension services in remote areas. Key proposals include the establishment of a Mountain Agriculture Development Board, community seed banks, local cooperatives, and water conservation projects, along with the training of extension agents and implementation of a monitoring system to ensure sustainable development.

Sources: *Business Recorder*

## 8. AGRO ADVISORY SERVICES FOR FARMERS

پتے

- ☆ کئی ہوئی فصل کو دھوپ میں خشک کرنے کے بعد پتے کی گہائی والی تھریشر کے ساتھ گہائی کریں۔
- ☆ بیج کو خشک اور صاف کر کے شور میں رکھیں یا فروخت کریں۔ اس میں نمی کی مقدار 8-10 فیصد سے زیادہ نہیں ہونی چاہیے۔

بہاری کی

- ☆ موسمی حالات دیکھتے ہوئے فصل کو حسب ضرورت مناسب وقفے سے آبپاشی کریں۔ پورے پتے پر کسی صورت میں پانی کی کمی نہ آنے دیں۔ پورے پتے پر کھیت کو ہمیشہ تر و تر حالت میں رکھیں تاکہ دانہ بننے میں مدد ملے لیکن پانی کھڑا نہیں ہونا چاہیے۔
- ☆ گوڈی کریں آخری گوڈی کرتے وقت پودوں کے ساتھ مٹی چڑھا دیں۔
- ☆ ہا ہیرڈ اقسام کو درمیانی زمین میں پانچ تا چھ پتے نکلنے پر، آٹھ تا دس پتے نکلنے پر اور پھول آنے سے تقریباً 15 دن قبل ایک ایک بوری یوریا کھادنی ایکڑ ڈالیں۔
- ☆ مکی کے گڑوئیں اور کوئلے کی مکی کے تدارک کے لیے مناسب دانہ دار زہروں کا استعمال محکمہ توسیع زراعت کے مقامی عملہ کے مشورہ سے کریں۔

موگ پھلی

- ☆ موگ پھلی کی کاشت کے لیے زمین کی تیاری کریں۔ موگ پھلی کی کاشت کے لیے ریتلی، ریتیلی میرا یا ہلکی میرا زمین موزوں ہے۔
- ☆ زمین کی تیاری کے وقت گہرائی چلائیں تاکہ اوپر والی مٹی مکمل طور پر نیچے چلی جائے اور جڑی بوٹیاں بھی تلف ہو جائیں۔ بارانی علاقوں میں موگ پھلی کی کاشت محفوظ کیے ہوئے وتر میں وسط مارچ تا آخر مئی میں کرنی چاہیے۔ البتہ تھل کے آبپاش علاقوں میں موگ پھلی کی کاشت 15 اپریل تا 31 مئی تک کرنی چاہیے۔
- ☆ اچھی پیداوار کے لیے معیاری بیج کا استعمال کریں۔ ایک 2019، پٹوھار اور این اے آر سی 2019 کے لیے موزوں وقت کاشت 15 مارچ تا 30 اپریل جبکہ باری 2011، فخر چکوال، گولڈ، نڈا اور فخر ایک کے لیے 15 مارچ تا 31 مئی ہے۔
- ☆ بیج کی شرح این اے آر سی 2019 کے لیے 35 اور فخر چکوال کے لیے 50 کلوگرام گریاں فی ایکڑ جبکہ باقی اقسام کے لیے 40 کلوگرام گریاں فی ایکڑ رکھیں۔
- ☆ بوئی کرتے وقت قطاروں کا درمیانی فاصلہ 1.5 فٹ اور پودوں کا درمیانی فاصلہ 8 تا 6 انچ رکھیں۔
- ☆ جڑی بوٹیوں کے کیڑائی انسداد کے لیے اگاؤ سے پہلے اور اگاؤ کے بعد استعمال ہونے والی جڑی بوٹی مارزہریں محکمہ توسیع زراعت کے عملہ کے مشورہ سے کریں۔

سبزیات

- ☆ سبزیات کی گوڈی کریں۔ جہاں ضرورت ہو جنوں کے ساتھ مٹی چڑھائیں۔ موسمی حالات کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے 8 تا 10 دن کے وقفے سے آبپاشی کریں۔
- ☆ کیڑے اور بیماریوں کے حملے کی صورت میں محکمہ زراعت کے عملہ سے مشورہ کر کے سپرے کریں۔

باغات

ترشاہ پھل

- ☆ پودوں کے کچے گلے اور غیر معمولی بڑھوتری والی شاخیں کاٹیں۔
- ☆ جن پودوں پر پھل بن چکا ہے وہاں ٹائٹروجن کھاد فوری طور پر ڈالیں اور عناصر صغیرہ کا سپرے بھی کریں۔
- ☆ موسمی حالات اور زمینی ساخت و کیفیت کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے 15 دن کے وقفے سے آبپاشی کریں۔
- ☆ بارشوں کے دوران سڑس کینٹر پھیلنے کا خدشہ ہوتا ہے۔ اس لیے اس بیماری کو زمری میں ہی کنٹرول کریں۔ نیز اس سے بچنے کے لیے لیف مائٹر کے انسداد پر خصوصی توجہ دیں۔

آم

- ☆ جڑی بوٹیوں کا تدارک زہروں سے کریں۔ بٹور کی کٹائی جاری رکھیں اور کٹائی کے برودستی جگہ پر بورڈ پیٹ لگائیں۔
- ☆ ٹائٹروجن کھاد (یوریا) بطور دوسری خوراک 1 کلوگرام فی پودا ڈالیں۔

☆ پھل کی مکھی کے خلاف جھنسی پھندوں کا سپرے کریں۔

امروہ

☆ زسری کے لیے عمدہ اور پختہ پھل سے بیج حاصل کریں۔

☆ اگر یوریا کھاد مارچ میں نہ ڈالی گئی ہو تو اس ماہ ڈال دیں۔

☆ موسمی حالات کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے 12 سے 15 دن کے وقفے سے آبیاری کریں۔

☆ پھل کی مکھی کے نقصان سے بچنے کے لیے پھل کی برداشت تک جھنسی پھندے لگائیں۔

کھجور

☆ جب پھل تیار ہو جائے تو اس کی چھدرائی کریں۔ 50% پھل ہر شاخ سے اتار دیں۔

☆ بارشوں کے موسم یا زیادہ گرمی میں پتوں پر پھوندی کا حملہ ہونے کی صورت میں پھوندی کش زہر کا سپرے کریں۔

حوالہ: زراعت نامہ

Source: Zarat Nama, Directorate of Agricultural Information

پلاننگ اینڈ ریسرچ ڈیپارٹمنٹ

زرعی ترقیاتی بینک لمیٹڈ

ہیڈ آفس، اسلام آباد

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