

Weekly Crop Situation Report

26.03.2022 to 01.04.2022

Sr#	Institute	Crop	Sowing Area	Pest/Disease/Weeds Infestation	Overall condition of crop	Rainfall mm	Temp.°C	Advisory to farmers	Additional remarks
1	Sugarcane Research Institute, Faisalabad	Sugarcane	776 (000) ha (1 st estimate, Crop reporting services 2021-22)	Stem borer, Whip Smut in plant crop and Weed infestation in neglected fields.	Normal			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Chemical and cultural practices of weed control should be adopted ● Irrigate the sugarcane crop according to crop requirement and weather forecast ● Stop irrigation one month before harvesting ● Harvest the crop at ground level/one inch below to avoid Larvae attack ● Cover the harvested crop and supply it to Sugar Mills as early as possible to minimize the staling losses ● Spray of bifenthrin or lamada @ 250-400ml respectively should be sprayed in case of attack of black bugs especially on ratoon crop 	Frequent feedback received from the farmers

								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use recommended insecticide to control borer etc attack to the crop ● Use Chloripyriphose @ 1.5 L/acre to control sugarcane pyrilla ● Complete the sugarcane spring plantation 	
2	Vegetable Research Institute, Faisalabad	Spinach		Leaf Blight & Army worm	Satisfactory			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Judicious use of fertilizers for better production of fresh crop ● Irrigate the field as per atmospheric conditions ● Spray against insects, pests and diseases ● Weeds must be eradicated to minimize plant weed competition 	Early shifting of crop towards maturity due to abrupt temperature elevation in comparison with last year March. Bolting of plants for seed production may hamper the fresh leaf yield of the crop.
		Cauliflower		Medium to high	Satisfactory			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Proper utilization of fertilizers to better production ● Spray against insects and pests ● Spray against pre and post emergence weeds 	Early shifting of crop towards maturity due to abrupt temperature elevation in comparison

							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt recommended seed production technology • Application of phosphorous fertilizer essential for better growth and development at head formation stage 	with last year March. Crop of mid/late planting is at bolting stage hence fresh production is decreasing where as normal planting crop at seed setting stage.
		Cabbage		Medium to high	Satisfactory		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper utilization of fertilizers to better production • Spray against insects and pests • Spray against pre and post emergence weeds • Adopt recommended seed production technology • Application of phosphorous fertilizer essential for better growth and development at head formation stage 	Early shifting of crop towards maturity due to abrupt temperature elevation in comparison with last year March. Crop of late planting is at bolting stage hence fresh production is decreasing where as normal planting crop at seed setting stage.
		Carrot			Satisfactory		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balance use of fertilizers 	Early shifting of crop

							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for good production • Complete radish steckling for better seed production • Adopt recommended seed production technology • Spray against pre emergence as well as post emergence weeds 	<p>towards maturity due to abrupt temperature elevation in comparison with last year March. Crop is at seed setting stage hence fresh production is decreasing in production and quality.</p>
	Coriander		Cutworm, Jassid and White fly	Satisfactory			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judicious use of fertilizers for better crop growth and development • Irrigate the field according to climatic conditions • Apply nitrogen fertilizer after every cutting of crop • Keep the field weed free • Spray against pests and diseases if any 	<p>Early shifting of crop towards maturity due to abrupt temperature elevation in comparison with last year March. The crop is moving towards bolting stage hence implicating adverse effects on its fresh production.</p>

		Peas		Medium to high				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judicious use of fertilizers • Spray for eradication of weeds and disease pathogens • Irrigation in accordance with the climatic conditions 	Early shifting of crop towards maturity due to abrupt temperature elevation in comparison with last year March. The crop is moving towards maturation stage hence lowering the yield of fresh production.
		Tomato		Aphid Jassid, Blight, Grey mold.				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judicious use of fertilizers and proper irrigation at flowering and fruit development stage • Spray against insect pests and diseases • Proper irrigation at flowering and fruit development stage according to prediction of rainfall 	Early shifting of crop towards maturity due to abrupt temperature elevation in comparison with last year March.
		Onion		Thrips, white tip, Purple blotch, downy mildew, and B. blight.				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray against insect pests and diseases • Adopt proper cultural practices i.e., hoeing and fertigation etc. 	Early shifting of crop towards maturity due to abrupt temperature

								make arrangements for proper storage of bulb	elevation in comparison with last year March. Crop is moving towards reproductive (amble formation) stage hence reducing fresh bulb production
		Chilies		Aphid, Thrips, viral infestation				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judicious use of fertilizers and proper irrigate the field • Remove the plastic sheet to manage high temperature effects • Spray against sucking insects if required • Keep filed weed free in both tunnels and open field 	
3	Oilseed Research Institute, Faisalabad	Brassica		Pests: Nil Disease: Nil Weeds: Nil	Satisfactory			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Third irrigation should be provided at seed formation stage • Spray Carbosulfan @ 500ml/acre to control Mustard Aphid population 	

								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray Lambda cyhalothrin @ 330 ml/acre to control caterpillars of Cabbage Butterfly • Don't spray 15 days before harvesting. • Harvesting should be done when 50-60% siliques turn brown • Produce should be sun-dried until its moisture is 8-10% and then proper storage should be done 	
		Linseed						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second irrigation should be applied at flowering • Third irrigation should be applied at pod formation • Spray Carbosulfan @ 500ml/acre to control Mustard Aphid population if crop is planted near Brassica crops • Don't spray 15 days before harvesting 	
		Sunflower						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First irrigation should be provided 20 days after germination along with half bag Urea 	

								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second irrigation should be provided after 20 days of first irrigation along with 1 bag Urea 	
4	Pulses Research Institute, Faisalabad	Mung						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rabi Crop: (Chickpea & lentil) • Remove diseased plants from the field to avoid diseased seed contamination and buried them deep in the soil • Check harvesting tools and kept them ready • Remain vigilant about weather forecast before harvesting • Store the harvested produce after drying and cleaning • Air tight the store after fumigation 	
		Mash							
5	Agronomic Research Institute, Faisalabad	Sugarcane				0.0 mm (Faisalabad) 0.0 mm (Farooqabad, S.Pura)	36.5 /19.0°C (Faisalabad) 35.7/23.8°C (Farooqabad) 38.22/17.44°C (Khanewal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigate the crop as per the need. • Use appropriate insecticide for the control of root borer • Irrigate the wheat crop according to the weather condition so that crops may not lodge 	Effective weed control is a prerequisite for ensuring healthier and vigorous crop growth and yield. For any type of assistance/help regarding
		Wheat				0.0 mm (Khanewal) 0.0 mm (Karor, Layyah) 0.0 mm (Bahawalpur)	36.9/18.3°C (Karor, Layyah) 39.00/21.0°C (Bahawalpur)		

								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete production plan can be assessed at http://dai.agripunjab.gov.pk/ 	<p>weed control in all crops, please contact Mr. Muhammad Ashiq (Senior Scientist) of this institute. His contact number is 0300-76 57 249.</p> <p>Irrigation of crops should be based on weather forecast. Grain filling stage is in progress. Apply suitable fungicide in case of rust attack.</p>
		Guava							
		Vegetables							
		Rice							
		Maize							
6	Fodder Research Institute, Sargodha	Rabi Fodder		Attack of Alfalfa aphid and Alfalfa weevil was observed in Lucerne crop.	Good			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers should be vigilant about the attack of shootfly on the kharif fodder crops Farmers may use pre emergence herbicide to control the weeds before the sowing of kharif fodders 	
7	Citrus Research Institute, Sargodha	Citrus	0.45 Millio	<u>Plant Pathology Division</u> Some symptoms of citrus scab on	Satisfactory			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hand picking of lemon butterfly larvae should be done 	

			n Acre	<p>new flush were observed of citrus plants. Symptoms of Citrus canker on older leaves were observed.</p> <p><u>Entomology Division</u> Infestation of citrus psylla, aphid, leafminer and lemon butterfly was observed in the citrus orchard</p> <p><u>Weeds Condition</u> Weeding practice was done where necessary.</p>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For citrus psylla and leafminer apply spray of Novastar @ 2.5 ml per litre of water • Spray of Axoystrobin is recommend for the control of citrus scab @ 1 ml/ liter of water • Spray of copper based fungicide is recommended for the control of citrus canker 	
8	PPRI, Faisalabad	Berseem		Crown & Stem rot 12 %				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray the crop thoroughly with • Ami star top @ 2 CC / lit of water • Scure @ 1 CC / lit of water • Kumulus@ 2gm/ lit of water 	
		Spinach		Stemphylium blight Upto 09%				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray the crop with • Amistar-Top @ 2 ml / lit of water • Score @ 1 ml / lit. of water • Topsin-M @ 2gm / lit of water 	

		Guava		Bacterial wilt Up to 09 %				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Spray the collar portion with adjacent soil thoroughly with ● Streptomycine sulphat @ 1gm / lit of water ● Kasugomycine @ 3gm / lit of water ● Kocide @ 2.5 gm / lit of water 	
		Cauliflower		Bacterial Soft rot Upto 05%				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Spray the crop with ● Aliette @ 2.5 gm/ lit of water ● Curzate @ 2.5 gm / lit of water ● Cabrio top @ 2.5 gm/ lit of water 	
9	BARI, Chakwal	Groundnut	0.22	Hairy caterpillar attack was observed in some areas, which was controlled by spraying insecticides. Weeds infestation was also a serious problem, which was eradicated manually and by spraying weedicides.	Satisfactory			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Land preparation and seed for sowing of crop should be prepared ● Select sandy soil to grow groundnut for better yield. Tillage practices should perform three to four time prior to sowing the crop ● Deep ploughing should be done as first tillage so that maximum rain water may be preserved in the soil. Add 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ bag 	Agricultural Experts should be consulted for the control of insects & diseases. Farmers can contact on Mobile phone No. 03345622125 (Fida Hassan Shah) for the production technology and problems of Groundnut crop.

								of SSP, $\frac{1}{2}$ bag of Urea and 1 bag of SOP. Cultivate the land with cultivator and plunker after adding the fertilizer. If attain required moisture then showing should start for varieties with early planting time	
		Olive		No serious attack of insects or diseases	Satisfactory			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advisory services are provided to the farmers at the institute as well as on the farms 	