Weekly Crop Situation Report

02.04.2022 to 08.04.2022

Sr#	Institute	Crop	Sowing Area	Pest/Disease/Weeds Infestation	Overall condition of crop	Rainfall mm	Temp.ºC	Advisory to farmers	Additional remarks
1	Sugarcane Research Institute, Faisalabad	Sugarcane	776 (000) ha (1st estimate, Crop reporting services 2021-22)	Stem borer, Whip Smut in plant crop and Weed infestation in neglected fields	Normal			● Chemical and cultural practices of weed control should be adopted ● In September planted sugarcane crop, Earthening up should be done ● In September planted apply one bag of Urea and one bag granular/acre ● Use sugarcane trash as mulch to conserve moisture ● Disc ratooner, stubble shaver should be used in ratoon crop ● Irrigate the September and Spring planted sugarcane according to crop requirement and weather forecast ● Regularly visit the crop, if any problem about insect/ pest, and disease will be solved	Frequent feedback received from the farmers

								● Spray of bifenthirn or lamada @ 250-400ml respectively should be sprayed in case of attack of black bugs especially on ratoon crop	
2	Vegetable Research Institute, Faisalabad	Spinach		Leaf Blight & Army worm	Satisfactory			● 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 April. Bolting of plants for seed production may hamper the fresh leaf yield of the crop.
		Cauliflower		Medium to high	Satisfactory			● Proper utilization of fertilizers to better production ● Spray against insects and pests ● Spray against pre and post emergence weeds ● Adopt recommended seed	Early shifting of crop towards maturity due to abrupt temperature elevation in comparison with last year April.

								production technology ● Application of phosphorous fertilizer essential for better growth and development at head formation stage	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			● 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 April. Crop of late planting is at bolting stage hence fresh production is decreasing where as normal planting crop at seed setting stage.
		Carrot			Satisfactory			● Balance use of fertilizers for good production	Early shifting of crop towards maturity due

								● Complete radish steckling for better seed production ● Adopt recommended seed production technology ● Spray against pre emergence as well as post emergence weeds ● Maintenance of recommended distance for better seed production	to abrupt temperature elevation in comparison with last year April. Crop is at seed setting stage hence fresh production is decreasing in production and quality.
		Coriander		Cutworm, Jassid and White fly	Satisfactory			● Irrigate the field according to climatic conditions ● Keep the field weed free ● Spray against pests and diseases if any ● Adopt recommended seed production technology for better seed production ● Maintenance of recommended distance for better seed production	Early shifting of crop towards maturity due to abrupt temperature elevation in comparison with last year April. The crop is moving towards bolting stage hence implicating adverse effects on its fresh production.
		Peas		Medium to high	Satisfactory			● Adopt recommended seed	Early shifting of crop

								production technology for better seed production ● Spray for eradication of weeds, insects and disease pathogens ● Irrigation in accordance with the climatic conditions	towards maturity due to abrupt temperature elevation in comparison with last year April. The crop is moving towards maturation stage hence lowering the yield of fresh production.
		Tomato		Aphid Jassid, Blight, Grey mold.	Satisfactory			● 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 April.
		Onion		Thrips, white tip, Purple blotch, downy mildew, and B. blight.	Satisfactory			● Spray against insect pests and diseases ● Adopt proper cultural practices i.e., hoeing and fertigation etc. make arrangements	Early shifting of crop towards maturity due to abrupt temperature elevation in comparison

								for proper storage of bulb ● Adopt recommended seed production technology for better seed production	with last year April. Crop is moving towards reproductive (amble formation) stage hence reducing fresh bulb production
		Chilies		Aphid, Thrips, viral infestation	Satisfactory			● 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	
		Vegetable Marrow		Red pumpkin beetle, gray mold, rotening, Aphid & Fungal Diseases.	Satisfactory			● Judicious use of fertilizer for proper growth and development ● Keep clean the field from pre-emergence weeds and remove post emergence weeds ● Irrigate the field properly according	

								to climatic conditions at flowering and fruit development stage in tunnel sown crop ● Spray against insect pests & diseases	
3	Oilseed Research Institute, Faisalabad	Sunflower		Pests: Nil Disease: Nil Weeds: Nil	Satisfactory			● Third irrigation should be provided at flowering ● Fourth irrigation should be provided at seed setting stage	
4	Pulses Research Institute, Faisalabad	Mung			Below normal			**Rabi Crop: (Chickpea & lentil)** ● Remain vigilant about weather forecast before harvesting ● While harvesting remove diseased plants from the field to avoid diseased seed contamination and buried them deep in the soil ● Store the harvested produce after drying and cleaning ● Air tight the store after fumigation **Spring sown Mung & Mash:** ● Eradicate the weeds from fields	
		Mash							

5	Horticulture Research Institute, Faisalabad	Guava	0.139	Infestation of weeds were recorded	Satisfactory			● Prune diseased/damaged or frost affected branches ● Do training of previously planted plants in order to develop proper and strong framework/canopy of plants ● Apply Bordeaux paste or fungicide immediately after pruning on fresh cuts/wounds to avoid infection ● Farmers should apply fungicidal spray just after pruning and before flowering on-set	Apply irrigation at 2-3 week interval. Focus on orchard floor sanitation. Recharging of sex pheromone traps and spray of protein hydrolysate+ Malathion at 10-15 days interval
		Date Palm	0.0148	Control red palm weevil by Inserting Phostoxin tablets in holes made by RPW or hang pheromone traps on the palms	Good			● Complete new plantation of offshoot / suckers in the field ● Continue weekly irrigation to newly planted plants ● Save pollens for pollination and keep on pollination process	
		Ber	0.0135	Apply pheromone				● Pack fruit after grading in net bag instead of other packing material	

				traps against fruit fly.				● Start picking of late varieties i.e. Yazman, Alu Bukhara and Aakash etc	
6	Entomological Research Institute, Faisalabad	Sugarcane		00-1.10% 00-0.70 per leaf Nil Nil 0-0.60	In the current situation, fruit borer and fruit fly are present on guava			● Creating awareness among farmers about major insect pests problem and suggested integrated approach for controlling insect pests	
		Cotton		Crop terminated					
		Wheat		Nil					
		Mango		Nil 00-0.55 nymph or adult/ branch					
		Citrus		0-3.35 % infestation 00-0.85 per leaf 00-2.00 % 0-0.41 per leaf					
		Guava		00-6.00 % infestation 00-09/trap/week 0-0.40 %					
		Vegetables		00-4.60 % Below ETL Below ETL In patches Below ETL 00-4.75 % 00 – 0.10 per leaf					
		Rice		Nil					
		Maize		Nil					

7	Fodder Research Institute, Sargodha	Rabi Fodder		Attack of Army worm was observed in Berseem crop.	Good			● Farmers should be vigilant about the attack of army worm on the seed crop of Berseem ● Farmers may use pre emergence herbicide to control the weeds before the sowing of kharif fodders	
8	Citrus Research Institute, Sargodha	Citrus	0.45 Million Acre	**Plant Pathology Division** Symptoms of Citrus canker on older leaves were observed. Some symptoms of citrus scab on new flush were observed of citrus plants. **Entomology Division** Infestation of citrus psylla, aphid, leafminer and lemon butterfly was observed in the citrus orchard **Weeds Condition** Weeding practice was done where necessary.	Satisfactory			● Hand picking of lemon butterfly larvae should be done ● 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	

9	PPRI, Faisalabad	Berseem		Crown & Stem rot 07 %	Satisfactory			● 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 06%	Satisfactory			● 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 Blight Up to 11 %	Satisfactory			● 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 02%	Satisfactory			● 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	
10	BARI, Chakwal	Groundnut	0.22	Hairy caterpillar attack was observed in some areas, which was	Satisfactory			● Land preparation and seed for sowing of crop should be prepared	Agricultural Experts should be consulted for

				controlled by spraying insecticides. Weeds infestation was also a serious problem, which was eradicated manually and by spraying weedicides.				● 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 of SSP, $\frac{1}{2}$ bag of Urea and 1 bag of SOP ● Cultivate the land with cultivator and planker after adding the fertilizer. If attain required moisture then sowing should start for varieties with early planting time. Temperature for April is comparatively higher (4-5 degree) compared to last year. If have enough moisture then go for sowing otherwise wait for rain.	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.

		Olive		No serious attack of insects or diseases	Satisfactory			● Remove suckers from the trunk base of all trees	Advisory services are provided to the farmers at the institute as well as on the farms