

Weekly Crop Situation Report

12.02.2022 to 18.02.2022

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 (1st 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 September planted sugarcane 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 	Frequent feedback received from the farmers

								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> bugs especially on ratoon crop ● Use recommended insecticide to control borer etc attack to the crop ● Use Chloripyriphose @ 1.5 L/acre to control sugarcane pyrilla ● Use Zinc Phosphide as bait to check rodents attack in lodged crop ● Prepared the field for February sowing 	
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 ● Save the crop from frost in growing areas 	
		Radish		Medium	Satisfactory			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Complete radish steckling for better seed production 	Sowing of steckling from the

							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Adopt recommended seed production technology ● Save the crop from frost in growing areas ● Proper utilization of fertilizers to better production ● Spray against insects and pests. ● Spray against pre and post emergence weeds 	radish crop is in progress for seed production.
	Turnip		Medium	Satisfactory			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Complete radish steckling for better seed production ● Adopt recommended seed production technology ● Save the crop from frost in growing areas ● Proper utilization of fertilizers to better production ● Spray against insects and pests ● Spray against pre and post emergence weeds 	Sowing of steckling from the turnip crop is in progress for seed production.
	Cauliflower		Medium to high	Satisfactory			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Proper utilization of fertilizers to better production 	Bolting of plants from early season

							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 	crop is increasing that may impact on fresh production of crop.
		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 	

		Carrot			Satisfactory			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Balance use of fertilizers 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 	Start of sowing of carrot steckling for early seed production.
		Coriander		Cutworm, Jassid and White fly	Satisfactory			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Judicious use of fertilizers for better crop growth and development ● Complete thinning of the off type plants in crop sowing ● Complete the sowing of crop with no more delay ● Keep the field weed free ● Spray against pests and diseases if any. ● Save the crop from frost in growing areas 	
		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	
3	Oilseed Research Institute, Faisalabad	Brassica		Pests: Nil Disease: Nil Weeds: Nil	Satisfactory			● Third irrigation should be provided at seed formation stage ● Spray Carbosulfan @ 500ml/acre to control Mustard Aphid population ● Spray Lambda cyhalothrin @ 330 ml/acre to control caterpillars of Cabbage Butterfly	
		Linseed						● 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	
4	Pulses Research Institute, Faisalabad	Mung						Rabi Crop: (Chickpea & lentil) ● Eradicate the weeds from fields at an early stage. Use of	

		Mash					<p>rotary is suitable method in Thall region to eradicate weeds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Termite infested soils may be treated with proper insecticides in irrigated areas • Farmers especially in Rawalpindi Division should remain vigilant about the weather conditions • In case of repeated rain splashes in chickpea area the disease Ascochyta Blight of Chickpea may appear. In case disease infestation observed, uproot the infected plant and buried them deep in the soil 	
5	Entomological Research Institute, Faisalabad	Sugarcane	<p>Borers Complex 0-0.7%</p> <p>Pyrilla 0-0.2 per leaf</p> <p>Mealybug Nil</p> <p>Whitefly Nil</p> <p>Black bug 0-0.25</p>	In the current situation, fruit borer and fruit fly are present on guava			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating awareness among farmers about major insect pests problem and suggested integrated approach for controlling insect pests 	
		Cotton	Crop terminated					

		Wheat		Crop sown				
		Mango		Mango Fruit Fly Nil Mango Hopper 0-0.25 nymph or adult/ branch				
		Citrus		Fruit Fly 0-2.9 % Psylla0-0.55 per Leafminer 0-1.75% Black Fly 0-0.25 per leaf				
		Guava		Fruit Fly 0-5.6% infestation 0-7/trap/week Fruit Borer 0-0.3 %				
		Vegetables		Brinjal fruit borer 0-4.55% Thrips Below ETL Mites Above ETL Armyworm In patches Cucurbit sucking insects Below ETL Fruit Fly 0-4.75% Jassid 0-0.10 per leaf				
		Rice		Plant Hopper Nil				
		Maize		Stem borer Nil				
6	Fodder Research Institute, Sargodha	Rabi Fodder		Attack of root rot was observed in Berseem crop.	Good			● In case of root rot attack in Berseem take the fodder cut

				Attack of Alfalfa weevil was observed in Lucerne crop				to control the further spread	
7	Citrus Research Institute, Sargodha	Citrus		<p>Plant Pathology Division Defoliation symptoms were observed in some orange plants. Some symptoms of gummosis were observed on the stem of citrus plants.</p> <p>Entomology Division Emergence of mealybug nymphs has been observed in citrus and other host plants. Infestation of red scales was also observed on citrus fruits in some areas.</p> <p>Weeds Condition Weeding practice was done where necessary.</p>	Satisfactory			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regular pest monitoring should be done ● To remove scales from fruit washing and waxing of fruits before consumption is recommended for citrus fruits ● Regular monitoring of mealy bug infestation should be done and for emerging nymphs apply spray of chlorpyrifos @3ml/litre of water ● Stem pasting along with matalaxyl + Mancozeb is recommended for gummosis 	
8	PPRI, Faisalabad	Berseem & Lusern		Crown & Stem rot 11 %				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Spray the crop thoroughly with 	

		White mold 08%				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ami star top @ 2 CC / lit of water • Scure @ 1 CC / lit of water • Kumulus@ 2gm/ lit of water 	
	Spinach	Cercospora leaf spot 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 	
	Bell pepper	Collar rot Up to 08%				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray the collar potation of plants along with adjacent soil with • Aleitte @ 2 gm / lit of water • Acrobat-MZ @ 3 gm / lit. of water • Ridomil gold @ 2.5 gm / lit of water 	
	Tomato	Bacterial wilt Up to 8 %				<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	Downy mildew 10 %				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray the crop with 	

							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aliette @ 2.5 gm/ lit of water ● Curzate @ 2.5 gm / lit of water ● Cabrio top @ 2.5 gm/ lit of water 	
		Squash gourd (in tunnel)		White mold Up to 5 %			<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 	
9	BARI, Chakwal	Groundnut		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"> ● Start land preparation and seed for sowing of crop in coming season ● Select sandy soil to grow groundnut for better yield. Tillage practices should perform three to four time prior to sowing the crop. First tillage should be done during first week of February ● Deep ploughing should be done as first tillage so that maximum rain water may be preserved in the soil 	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.

		Olive			Satisfactory			<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Pruning of Olive orchards● Apply first dose of N, and all doses of P and K● Remove suckers from the trunk base of all trees● Remove weeds from the plant basin	
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