Weekly Crop Situation Report

19.02.2022 to 25.02.2022

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			● 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 bifenthirn or lamada @ 250-400ml respectively should be sprayed in case of attack of black	Frequent feedback received from the farmers

								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			● 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	Bolting of plants for seed production may hamper the fresh leaf yield of the crop.
		Radish		Medium	Satisfactory			● Complete radish steckling for better seed production	Sowing of steckling from the

								● 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			● 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			● Proper utilization of fertilizers to better production	Bolting of plants from early season

								● 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			● 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			● 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			● 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				● 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	Horticulture Research Institute, Faisalabad	Guava	0.139	Infestation of weeds were recorded	Satisfactory				
		Date Palm	0.0148	Control red palm weevil by				● Apply well rotten farm yard manure	Earth up around the

				Inserting Phostoxin tablets in holes made by RPW or hang pheromone traps on the palms					stems of plants after hoeing
		Ber	0.0135	Apply protective spray of fungicides against Alternaria and powdery mildew diseases				● Apply mulching by spreading eradicated weeds under the tree canopy to protect young plants against cold temperature	
5	Pulses Research Institute, Faisalabad	Mung						**Rabi Crop: (Chickpea & lentil)** ● Eradicate the weeds from fields at an early stage. Use of rotary is suitable method in Thall region to eradicate weeds ● Termite infested soils may be treated with proper insecticides in irrigated areas ● Farmers especially in Rawalpindi Division should remain vigilant about the weather conditions	
		Mash							

								● 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	
6	Agronomic Research Institute, Faisalabad	Sugarcane			Satisfactory	0.0 mm (Faisalabad) 1.0 mm (Farooqabad, S.Pura) 0.0 mm (Khanewal) 1.0 mm (Karor, Layyah) 2.0 mm (Bahawalpur)	25.5 /8.9 °C (Faisalabad) 25.14/8.28 °C (Farooqabad) 25.58/8.5 ˚C (Khanewal) 25.1 /9.5 °C (Karor, Layyah) 27.00/13.0 °C (Bahawalpur)	● Irrigate the crop as per the need. Use appropriate insecticide for the control of root borer	Effective weed control is a prerequisite for ensuring healthier and vigorous crop growth and yield. For any type of assistance/help regarding weed control in all crops, please contact Mr. Muhammad Ashiq (Senior Scientist) of this institute. His contact number is
		Wheat						● Irrigate the wheat crop according to the weather condition so that crops may not lodge. Complete production plan can be assessed at http://dai.agripunjab.gov.pk/	

									0300-76 57 249. Fertilizer management should be based on soil fertility status and irrigation of crops should be based on weather forecast.
7	Entomological Research Institute, Faisalabad	Sugarcane		Borers Complex 0-0.7% Pyrilla 0-0.2 per leaf Mealybug Nil Whitefly Nil Black bug 0-0.25	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		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					
8	Fodder Research Institute, Sargodha	Rabi Fodder		Attack of root rot was observed in Berseem crop. Attack of Alfalfa weevil was observed in Lucerne crop	Good			● In case of root rot attack in Berseem immediately take the fodder cut to control the further spread ● Apply fungicide in disease patches	
9	Citrus Research Institute, Sargodha	Citrus		**Plant Pathology Division** Defoliation symptoms were	Satisfactory			● Regular pest monitoring should be done ● To remove scales from fruit washing	

				observed in some orange plants. Some symptoms of gummosis were observed on the stem of citrus plants. **Entomology Division** There was infestation of red scales observed on citrus fruits in some areas. Emergence of mealybug nymphs has also been observed in citrus and other host plants. **Weeds Condition** Weeding practice was done where necessary.				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	
10	PPRI, Faisalabad	Berseem & Lusern		Crown & Stem rot 11 % White mold 08%				● 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		Cercospora leaf spot 09%				● 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%				● 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 %				● 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 %				● 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	
		Squash gourd (in tunnel)		White mold Up to 5 %				● Spray the crop thoroughly with ● Ami star top @ 2 CC / lit of water	

								● Scure @ 1 CC / lit of water ● Kumulus@ 2gm/ lit of water	
11	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			● 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			● 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	