Weekly Crop Situation Report

05.02.2022 to 11.02.2022

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	
		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	
		Linseed						● Second irrigation should be applied at flowering ● Third irrigation should be applied at pod formation	
4	Agronomic Research Institute, Faisalabad	Sugarcane			Satisfactory	0.0 mm (Faisalabad) 0.0 mm (Farooqabad, S.Pura) 0.0 mm (Khanewal) 0.0 mm (Karor, Layyah) 0.0 mm (Bahawalpur)	20.3 /7.0 °C (Faisalabad) 22.85/6.85 °C (Farooqabad) 20.57/5.88 ˚C (Khanewal) 21.5 /6.6 °C (Karor, Layyah) 21.00/8.0 °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.
		Wheat						● Weeds rob the crop plants of many nutrients, moisture, sunlight and space; thus their effective and timely control is indispensable ● Use only the recommended weedicides and methods of spray to control weeds.	

								Complete production plan can be assessed at http://dai.agripunjab.gov.pk/	Muhammad Ashiq (Senior Scientist) of this institute. His contact number is 0300-76 57 249. Fertilizer management should be based on soil fertility status and irrigation of crops should be based on weather forecast. Pest scouting may be done where necessary and coordinate the Agri. extension staff.
5	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	

		Cotton		Crop terminated				for controlling insect pests	
		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			● If root rot is being observed in Berseem immediately take the fodder cut to control the further spread	
7	Citrus Research Institute, Sargodha	Citrus	0.45 Million Acre	**Plant Pathology Division** Defoliation symptoms were observed in some orange plants. Symptoms of gummosis were observed on the stem of citrus plants. **Entomology Division** Emergence of mealybug nymphs have been observed in citrus and other host plants. Infestation of red scales was also observed on citrus fruits in some areas. **Weeds Condition**	Satisfactory			● 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	

				Weeding practice was done where necessary.					
8	PPRI, Faisalabad	Berseem & Lusern		Crown & Stem rot 10 % White mold 07%				● 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 7 %				● 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	
9	BARI, Chakwal	Groundnut	0.22		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	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

								first tillage so that maximum rain water may be preserved in the soil	of Groundnut crop.
		Olive		No serious attack of insects or diseases	Satisfactory			● Remove suckers from the trunk base of all trees	Advisory services provided to the farmers at the institute as well as on the farms