

PAK-SCMS

PAKISTAN: SATELLITE BASED CROP MONITORING SYSTEM

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SUPARCO, the National Space Agency of Pakistan, started the program on "Monitoring of Crops through Satellite Technology" during the year 2005. This is a perpetual study encompassing all growing seasons around the year. The purpose of this initiative is to reinforce support for policy makers, planners and private sector for food security, stocking, marketing, trade and industrial management. The final crop estimates are released by end of March for Rabi crops and mid of October for Kharif crops.

Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations, (FAO-UN) provided technical backstopping for analytics and transfer of technology. Wheat, cotton, rice, sugarcane, maize and potato crops are being covered under this program. In addition, large scale geospatial applications of satellite remote sensing technology have been made for monitoring/mitigation of natural disasters (floods, flash floods, and drought) and providing reconnaissance detailed information ordained for the uplift of agriculture and allied pursuits

CROP SITUATION: MARCH 2025 Summary

By the end of March 2025, increasing values of satellite based Normalized Difference vegetation Index (NDVI) depict the active growth of Rabi crops Wheat crop is at different growth stages according to its cropping season gradient from South to North.

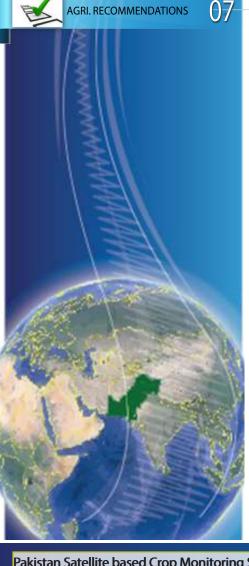
During March, below normal rains were reported from most parts of the country except in Badin where near normal rainfall was received. However. above-normal rainfall was observed in the northern parts particularly in Gilgit Baltistan and northern belt of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Thermal regime particularly the night time temperatures remained mostly above normal over most parts of the country except Gilgit Baltistan, some parts of eastern and central Khyber Pakhtunkhwa along the adjoining areas of Azad Jammu and Kashmir and coastal areas surrounding Pasni in Balochistan where below normal temperatures were observed.

March is considered the important stage of the rabi season, during which all seasonal crops, including wheat, mustard, grams, and vegetables are sown in the earlier months. The recent below-normal rainfall during the preceding months of the season have caused water stress in major agricultural soils across the country, which has significant effect on rabi crops in the rainfed areas.

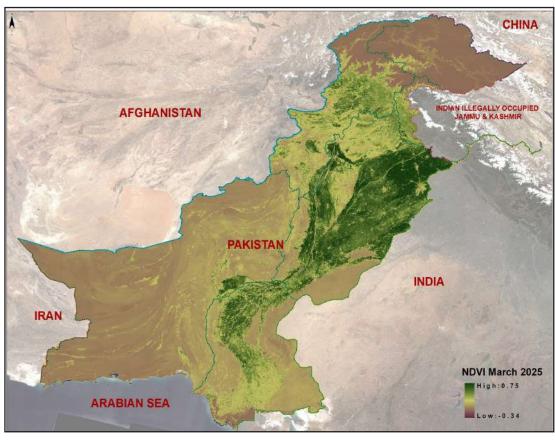
As per report of Indus River System Authority (IRSA) for March 2025, the irrigation water supply was 3.85 MAF against the last year's supply of 34.95 MAF, decreased by 22.13 percent.

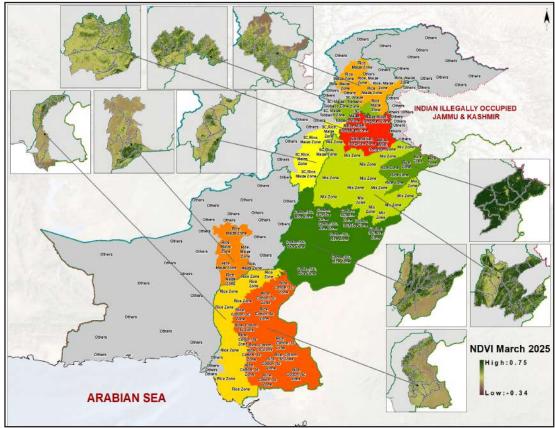
As per report of National Fertilizer Development Centre (NFDC), total availability of Urea in February 2025 was 887 thousand tons whereas total availability of DAP was 198 thousand tons.



Satellite based Vegetation Index Analytics

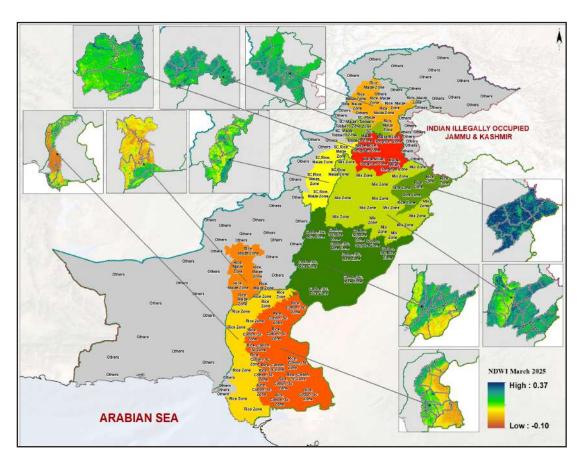
As per analysis of below map for March 2025, Rabi crops are at maturity stage in most areas of South Punjab and Sindh.





Satellite based Water Index Analytics

Analysis of below given NDWI map shows that during March 2025, crops faced water stress condition in rainfed areas.



March is considered to be the second last month of the Rabi season, a critical phase for agriculture. During the first two months of this season, essential seasonal crops such as wheat, mustard, and grams, along with a variety of vegetables, are sown. The effects of rainfall on these crops significantly depend on its timing, intensity, and distribution. Adequate and well-distributed rainfall during this period is vital for enhancing soil moisture, which is essential for overall crop health. As the below normal rainfall is observed in this month so, the Rabi crops observed water stress conditions in the rainfed areas of Pakistan.

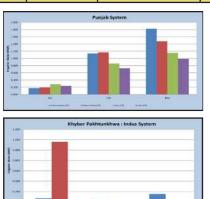
Being staple food, wheat is directly linked with national food security. Federal and provincial governments are making all efforts to ensure national food security through high domestic wheat production without import to save national foreign reserves. This year, government has set wheat production target of 27.9 million tons to meet country wheat requirements and minimize wheat import. Federal Committee on Agriculture in its Meeting on 29th October, 2024 fixed the wheat production targets in consultation with provinces. Wheat crop, is at harvesting stage in the mid of March in Sindh and at the end of March in South Punjab.

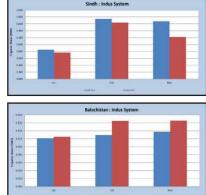
Spring maize is sown during February/March and harvested during June/ July. In recent years due to multiple usages of maize crop as green fodder, silage, poultry and other value added products, there is a rapid increase in maize demand and production. Mustard crop is also sown in the water deficit areas of the country. As mustard crop is used for edible oil. Government also supports the sowing of mustard crop to save national reserves.

Irrigation Water Supply: MARCH, 2025

The irrigation water supply during March 2025 was 3.85 MAF against the last year's supply of 4.95 MAF, decreased by 1.09 MAF (22.13 percent). During March 2025, as compared to the same period of last year, the supply in Punjab was 2.47 MAF (decreased by 17.22 percent), while in Sindh was 1.22 MAF (decreased by 27.32 percent), in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was 0 MAF (decreased by 100 percent) and Balochistan received water supply of 0.17 MAF (increased by 20.66 percent).

	Month	Year	Punjab			مالہ د:	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Balochistan	Total	
			Jhelum-Chenab	Indus	Total	Sindh	Knyber Pakhtunkhwa	Baiochistan	Total	
			Million Acre Feet							
	Oct	2024	2.23	2.21	4.52	3.91	0.14	0.18	8.75	
		2023	2.41	2.11	4.52	3.88	0.12	0.17	8.70	
		Change	-0.10	0.10	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.05	
		% change	-3.95	4.51	0.00	0.65	22.17	0.26	0.57	
	Nov	2024	1.82	1.79	3.61	2.62	0.14	0.24	6.60	
		2023	1.81	1.73	3.55	2.27	0.13	0.21	6.15	
		Change	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.35	0.01	0.02	0.45	
		%change	0.22	3.44	1.79	15.57	9.38	10.19	7.28	
	Dec	2024	1.63	1.00	2.63	2.00	0.12	0.18	4.93	
		2023	1.72	1.29	3.00	1.94	0.12	0.16	5.23	
		Change	-0.09	-0.29	-0.37	0.06	0.00	0.02	-0.30	
Rabi 2024-25		%change	-5.28	-22.24	-12.40	3.06	-3.53	11.54	-5.79	
i 202	Jan	2025	0.19	0.24	0.43	0.77	0.00	0.12	1.33	
Rab		2024	0.18	0.28	0.46	0.85	0.07	0.12	1.50	
		Change	0.02	-0.05	-0.03	-0.08	-0.07	0.00	-0.17	
		%change	9.67	-16.08	-6.21	-9.38	-100.00	3.11	-11.47	
	Feb	2025	1.17	0.73	1.90	1.64	0.00	0.17	3.70	
		2024	1.14	0.86	2.00	1.74	0.04	0.13	3.91	
		Change	0.03	-0.13	-0.10	-0.10	-0.04	0.04	-0.21	
		%change	2.72	-14.95	-4.91	-5.97	-100.00	27.91	-5.32	
	Mar	2025	1.48	0.99	2.47	1.22	0.00	0.17	3.85	
		2024	1.83	1.16	2.98	1.67	0.15	0.14	4.95	
		Change	-0.35	-0.17	-0.51	-0.46	-0.15	0.03	-1.09	
		% change	-18.92	-14.52	-17.22	-27.32	-100.00	20.66	-22.13	
	Total	2025	8.61	6.95	15.56	12.15	0.40	1.04	29.16	
		2024	9.09	7.42	16.51	12.36	0.63	0.94	30.44	
		Change	-0.48	-0.47	-0.95	-0.20	-0.23	0.11	-1.28	
		% change	-5.28	-6.37	-5.75	-1.64	-36.25	11.63	-4.20	



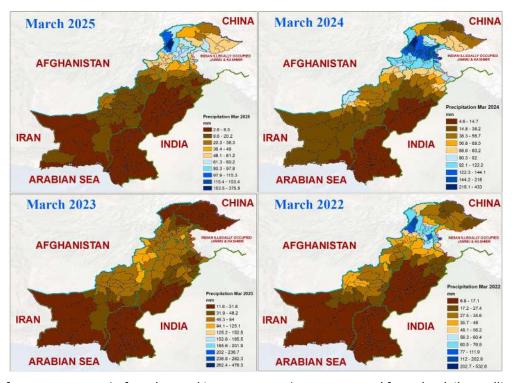


Source: Indus River System Authority (IRSA)

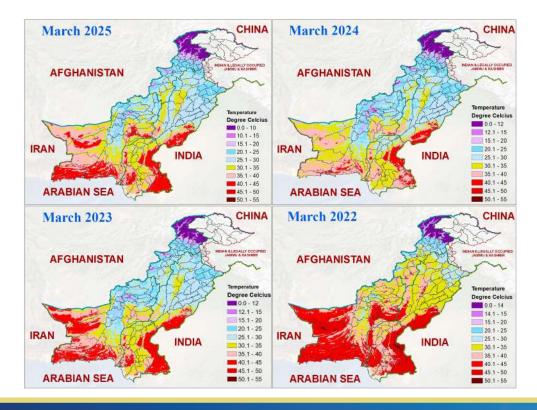
Source: Indus River System Authority (IRSA)

Monthly Rainfall & Tempreture MARCH 2025-2022

During March 2025 the concentrated areas of rainfall were AJK and northern KP.



Monthly land surface temperature (referred to as skin temperature) was computed from the daily satellite remote sensing thermal imageries. This parameter links crops growing conditions with availability of sunlight for photosynthesis, growing degree days and irrigation water requirements for crop evapotranspiration. Generally, estimated temperatures were similar in agricultural areas across Pakistan for 2025 as compared to 2024. Overall, temperatures remained above normal in most parts of the country during March 2025 as compared to same month of last year.



Fertilizer Offtake

As per report of NFDC, the month of February 2025 started with opening inventory of 441 thousand tons of Urea. During February 2025, domestic Urea production was 447 thousand tons with total availability of 887 thousand tons. Urea offtake during February 2025 remained 347 thousand tons leaving behind closing balance of 536 thousand tons.

The opening inventory of DAP for February 2025 was 146 thousand tons while, domestic production was 52 thousand tons. So the total availability of DAP was 198 thousand tons. DAP offtake during February 2025 was 40 thousand tons leaving behind closing balance of 160 thousand tons.

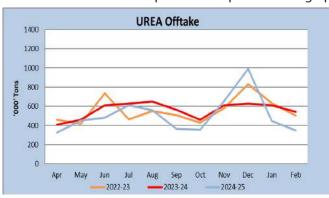
During February 2025, offtake of Nitrogen, Phosphate and Potash decreased by 37.3, 62.1 and 12.1 percent respectively as compared to same period of last year.

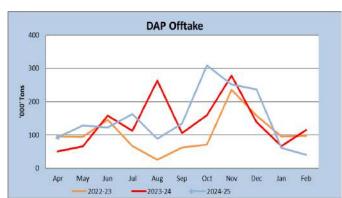
Product	Opening Inventory	Domestic Production	Imports	Total Availibility	Offtake	Write On/Off	Closing Balance			
	000 Tons									
Urea	441	447	0	887	347	-4	536			
DAP	146	52	65	198	40	2	160			

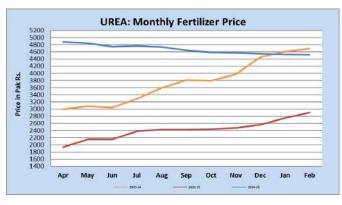
	Fertilizer Offtake Rabi 2024-25				Fertilizer Offtake Rabi 2023-24				% Change			
Month	Nitrogen	Phosphate	Potash	Total	Nitrogen	Phosphate	Potash	Total	Nituanan	Dhaaabata	Datash	Total
	(000 Tons)								Nitrogen	Phosphate	Potash	IOlai
Oct	250.3	166.3	5.8	422.4	260.0	86.1	2.6	348.7	-3.7	93.1	122.6	21.1
Nov	392.7	145.9	2.3	540.9	380.0	160.8	2.2	543.1	3.3	-9.3	4.6	-0.4
Dec	531.3	86.7	2.8	620.7	350.8	79.3	2.5	432.5	51.5	9.3	12.3	43.5
Jan	246.0	37.7	6.3	290.0	327.4	45.0	5.3	377.7	-24.9	-16.2	18.4	-23.2
Feb	196.0	29.7	5.1	230.8	312.5	78.4	5.8	396.7	-37.3	-62.1	-12.1	-41.8
Total	1616.2	466.3	22.3	2104.8	1630.7	449.7	18.4	2098.7	-0.9	3.7	21.0	0.3

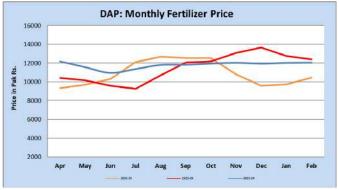
Source: MRR.10/2022 NFDC

The fertilizer statistics and prices are depicted in the graphs below:









Source: MRR.10/2022 NFDC

زرعی سفارشات (ماہِ ایریل)

کیاس:۔

1. گذم کی کٹائی کے بعد کیاس کی کاشت جلداز جلد کی جائے تاکہ بروقت کاشت سے پیداوار پر ہونے والے اثرات سے فائد وا تھا یاجا سکے۔ 2۔ کسان حضرات اپنے وکھلے تجربات موقت کاشت ،علاقائی موزونیت اور بھاریوں کے خلاف مدافعت دکھنے والی منظور شدہ/ تجویز کردوا قسام کا احتماب کریں۔

3۔ در فیز میر از شن کو صوار اور قرم کرے کیاس کی کاشت کی جائے۔

4 شرح الاولى صلاحيت اور طريقة كاشت كويد تظرر كتے ہوئے كياس كا 300 كلو كرام في ايكراستوال كريد

5۔۔ پودول کی انتھاد کا بورا ہو تا پہترین پیدا داری اصولوں ش ہے کلیدی اصول ہے۔ اسے آگا کا اور چھدر اٹی کے وقت پودوں کی تعداد کاسٹا ہدہ انتہائی ضروری ہے۔

6- كهاس كى كاكت سے پہلے در گان بر لكانے سے فعل ایک او تك رس جوسنے والے كيزوں سے محفوظ رہتی ہے۔ أمذا كاشت سے پہلے كاكوزر گا زير لكانا خرورى ہے۔

7۔ ایسی کہاس کو کھادوں کی ضرورت پیچھیتی کاشت سے زیادہ ہوتی ہے۔ اس لیے قسل کی حالت، زشن کی زر خیزی اور موسی حالات کو بدِ تظرر کھتے ہوئے کھادوں کا متوازن اور شناسب استعمال پیداوار شن اضافہ کا باعث ہوتا ہے۔

8۔ بی ٹی اقسام کے ساتھ نان بی ٹی (روائی) اقسام بھی کم از کم وس فیصدر تبریہ ضرور کاشت کریں تاکہ حملہ آور سٹر ایوں بی بی ٹی اقسام کے خلاف عدافعت پیدانہ ہو۔

9۔ پٹر یول پر کاشتہ فعمل کوپہلا پانی 3 تا4ون بعد جبکہ ووسراء تیسر ااور چوتھا پانی 6 تا9ون کے وقعہ سے لگا کی۔ اس کے بعد فعمل کی ضرورت اور پانی ک کی ظاہر ہوئے پر تقریباً 10 سے 15 دن کے وقعہ سے لگا گیں۔

10۔ لا سُوں شن کا شتہ نصل کو پہلا پانی 30 تا 35 ون بعد اور یقیہ پانی فصل کی ضرورت اور پانی کی تھا ہر ہوئے پر مناسب و نقد (12 تا 15 ون) پر لگائیں 11۔ بچدوں شن مناسب فاصلہ بچدوں کی بہتر نشوہ نما اور کیڑوں کے بہتر تدار کے کا ضامن ہے۔ اس لیے اقسام کی خصوصیات اور و قت کا شت کو بیر نظر رکھتے ہوئے بچدوں کے در میان 6 سے لیکر 12 انٹی تک فاصلہ رکھیں۔

گندم:ر

1۔ کدم کی نصل کے اور کٹائی کا عمل اردی سے لیکر می تک جاری رہتا ہے۔ پاکستان عمل تقریباً 4 فیصد کدم برواشت وسنجال کے دوران ضائع ہو جاتی ہے۔ اس لیے گذم کی سنجال اور ذخیرہ کے دوران خصوصی احتیاط کی جائے تاکہ محنت کا بیر شمر ضائع ند ہو۔

2-كثاني وكهاني ك تمام آلات وويكر ضروريات كاليميلي ق اقتظام كرليس تأكد كثاني وكهاني كدوران كي يديثاني كاسامنان كرناخ ___

3۔ریڈ اور ٹی وی کی مدوسے موسی حالات سے آگاہ دیں۔ موسم صاف ہوئے کی صورت ش کٹائی کا عمل جاری رکھیں۔ البتہ بارش کی صورت ش سٹائی کوروک ویں اور موسم پہنز ہوئے کا افتقار کریں۔

4۔ کٹائی کے بعد بھریاں چھوٹی اور سٹول کارخ اور کی طرف کرے کھڑا کریں۔ کھلواڑے چھوٹے رکھیں اور اوشیجے کھیت بیں کھلیاں لگا کرار د کرد کھائی بنا کر بتا کہ مارش ہونے کی صورت بڑی تفصان کم ہے کم ہو۔

5-7 كدر سال ك كاك حسول ك لي صحت مند، جزى إو فيول اور عاريون على ايك في المم ك كليت كالمتحاب كرير.

6 صحت مند الله كي لي كها أل كي بعد سيد كريدرك عدوت كزورواف الك كروي.

بہاریہ کمئی:۔

1۔ مناسب وقفے ہے آبیا ٹی کاعمل جاری رکھیں۔ پور آنے پہانی کی کی پیداوار ش کی کا باعث بنی ہے۔ اس لیے کھیت کو بیشہ تروتر حالت میں رکھیں لیکن یانی کھڑانہ ہونے ویں۔

2-زين كازر فيزى اور فسل كى حالت كويد تظرر كيت بوس كعادون كا تناسب اور متوازن استعال جارى ركيس-

3۔ کو ٹیل کی سمعی اور ممکی کے گر ووال کے تدارک کے لیے ضرورت کے مطابق داندوار زہرول کا استعمال کریں۔

کماد:۔

1-اير بل ك مبيني من كماوكوناكثر وجن كمادك ووسرى قسط ذاليس-اور فورأآ بيا شي دي-

2- مودى ك عمل سے برى يوفيوں كى ملى كريں۔ مودى كاعمل زين زم مونے كى دجدے كماد كى بروں كو يسلينے ميں مدود عاہد۔

3۔مقامی محکد زراعت کے عملہ کی مدوسے جڑاور سے کی گڑووں کی طفی کے لیے مناسب داندوارز جروں کا اختاب کریں۔

4۔ واند وار زہر ڈالنے کے بعد کھیت کو لازی بانی دیں۔

