

# PAK-SCMS

## BULLETIN

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: JUNE 2025 Summary

By the end of June 2025, slight increase in values of satellite based Normalized Difference vegetation Index (NDVI) shows emergence of Kharif crops.

In this month, mean temperatures were observed to rise notably across the country, especially in the northern regions of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, as well as Gilgit Baltistan and Kashmir.

Rainfall in most regions of the country, including Sindh, Balochistan and Punjab, were observed normal to elevated levels. In contrast, the central and northern areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, as well as Azad Jammu & Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan experienced slightly below normal precipitation.

MNFS&R, in its meeting of Federal Committee on Agriculture (FCA) held on 24<sup>th</sup> April 2025 set the targets of Kharif (2025-26) crops. Cotton

crop production targets were fixed at 10181.00 (000 bales) from an area of 2260.3 (000 ha). Sugarcane crop production targets were fixed at 80320.00 (000 tons) from an area of 1146.49 (000 ha). Rice crop production targets were set at 9170.00 (000 tons) from an area of 3039.39 (000 ha).

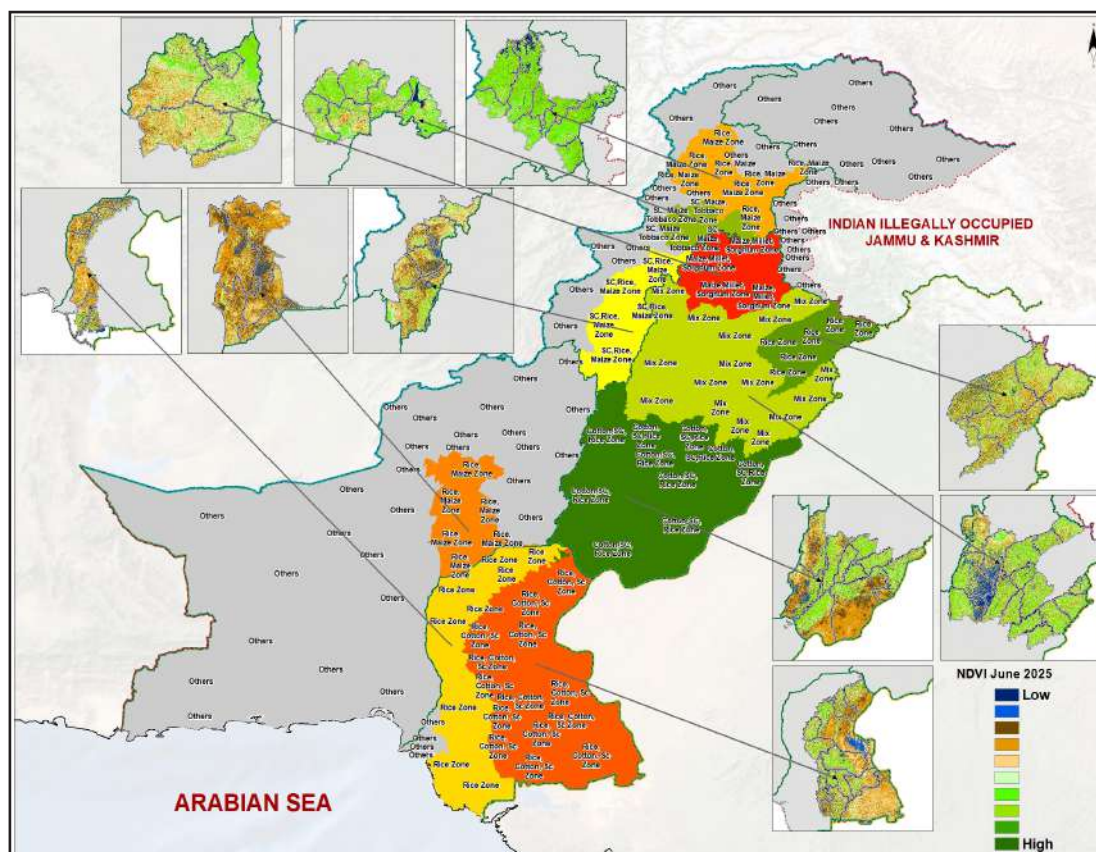
As per report of Indus River System Authority (IRSA) for June 2025, the irrigation water supply was 11.50 MAF against the last year's supply of 13.74 MAF, decreased by 16.34 percent.

As per report of National Fertilizer Development Centre (NFDC), total availability of Urea in May 2025 was 1711 thousand tons whereas total availability of DAP was 333 thousand tons.



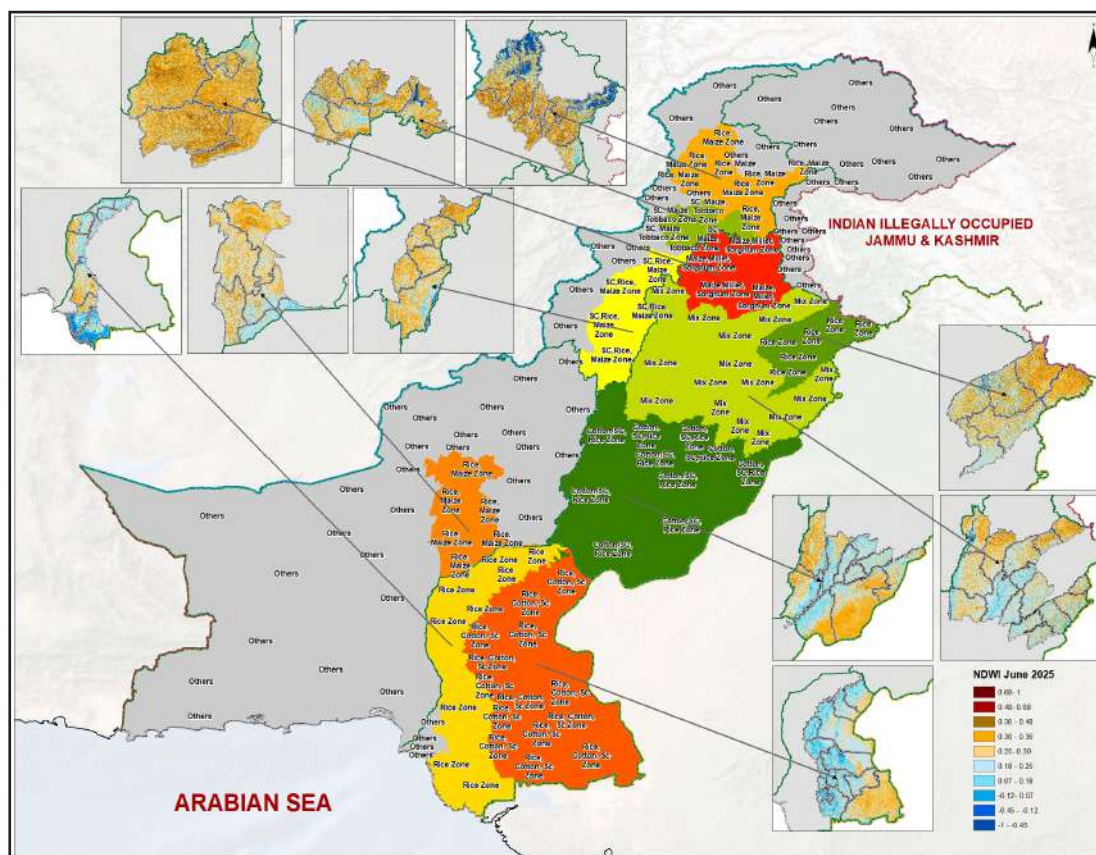
## Satellite based Vegetation Index Analytics

As per analysis of below map for June 2025, kharif crops are at sowing/germination stage in most areas of Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan and KP.



## Satellite based Water Index Analytics

Analysis of below given NDWI map shows that crops did not face any major crop irrigation deficit during June 2025.



Cotton crop sowing has been completed during the month in Punjab and Sindh and is at varying growth stages from germination to boll formation depending on sowing time. Generally insect pests were under control by end of June especially white fly and CLCV incidences were less than last year. However sporadic attack of Jassids and thrips were reported.

Punjab has achieved approximately 90% of its sowing target, reflecting a strong pace of cultivation. Sindh has reached around 65% of its sowing target. Seed cotton from the new season has begun arriving in markets, marking the beginning of the harvest phase. The condition of early sown cotton in Punjab is reported to be healthy, and the crop has started yielding satisfactorily. In contrast, Sindh is experiencing a slightly slower arrival compared to the same period last year, according to feedback from market participants. It is important to note that a clearer assessment of the season's progress will emerge once the first arrival report is released by the Pakistan Cotton Ginners Association (PCGA).

Spring Maize harvesting starts in Punjab during this month. The increasing trend in area sown under maize may be attributed to farmers choice for shift from major crops due to availability of improved varieties of maize seed and better net economic returns. other Kharif crops have high risks tonet returns due to insect pest attacks and prices fluctuations. Maize crop has relative advantage to stable market prices and less susceptibility to insect pests and disease.

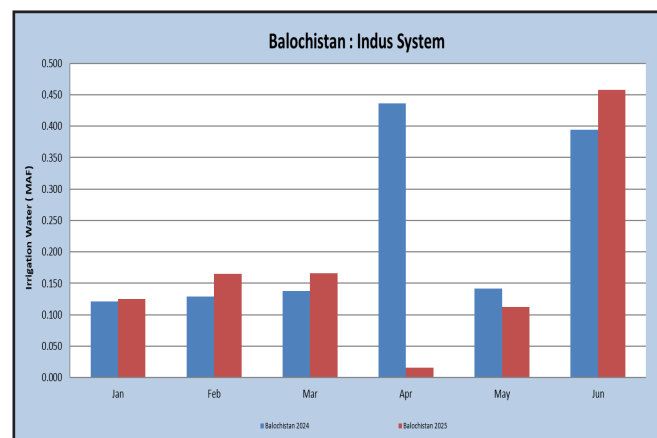
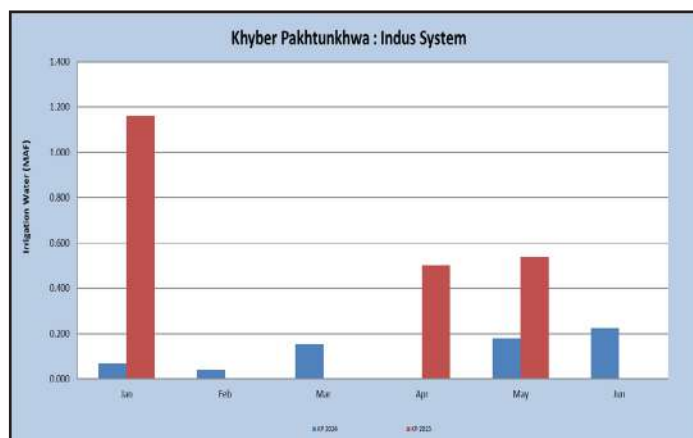
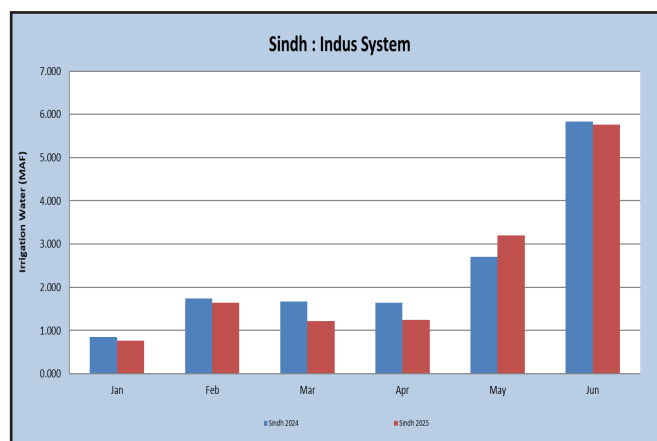
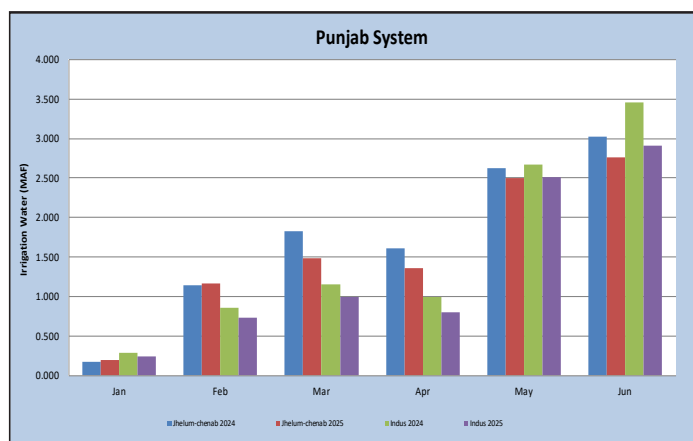


# Irrigation Water Supply: June, 2025

The irrigation water supply during June 2025 was 11.50 MAF against the last year's supply of 13.74 MAF, decreased by 2.25 MAF (16.34 percent). During June 2025, as compared to the same period of last year, the supply in Punjab was 5.71 MAF (decreased by 12.07 percent), while in Sindh was 5.76 MAF (decreased by 1.32 percent), in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was 0 MAF (decreased by 100 percent) and Balochistan received water supply of 0.46 MAF (increased by 16.08 percent).

Rabi 2025-26	Month	Year	Punjab			Sindh	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Balochistan	Total
			Jhelum-Chenab	Indus	Total				
			Million Acre Feet						
	Apr	2025	1.36	0.80	2.16	1.25	0.50	0.02	3.93
		2024	1.61	0.75	2.36	1.64	0.44	0.00	4.35
		Change	-0.25	0.05	-0.20	-0.39	0.07	0.02	-0.42
		% change	-15.62	6.47	-8.60	-24.00	15.00	100.00	-9.65
	May	2025	2.49	2.51	5.00	3.20	0.54	0.11	8.85
		2024	2.63	2.67	5.29	2.70	0.18	0.14	8.19
		Change	-0.13	-0.16	-0.29	0.50	0.36	-0.03	0.66
		%change	-5.03	-6.00	-5.52	18.62	200.66	-20.95	8.07
	June	2025	2.76	2.91	5.71	5.76	0.00	0.46	11.50
2024		3.03	3.46	6.49	5.84	0.22	0.39	13.74	
Change		-0.27	-0.56	-0.78	-0.08	-0.22	0.06	-2.25	
%change		-8.84	-16.05	-12.07	-1.32	-100.00	16.08	-16.34	

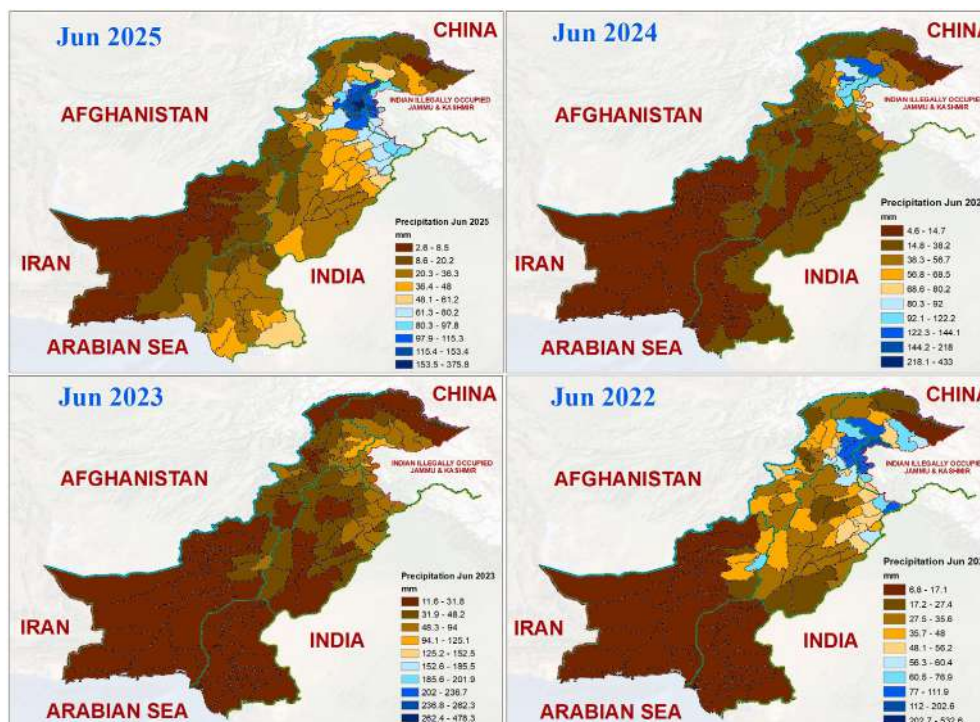
Source: Indus River System Authority (IRSA)



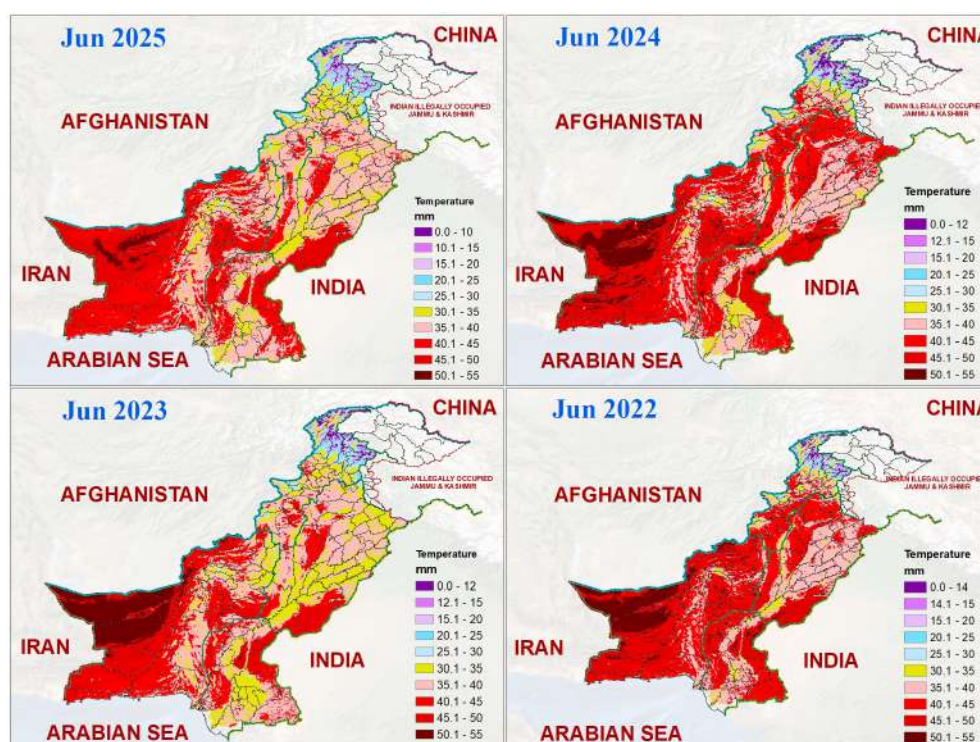
Source: Indus River System Authority (IRSA)

# Monthly Rainfall & Temperature June 2022-25

During June 2025, spatial distribution of rainfall shows high rainfall in AJK and GB. While the rainfall distribution shows the elevated level in June 2025 as compare to June 2024.



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. Overall, temperatures remained lower in KP most parts of the Punjab, while other areas of the country remained higher during June 2025 as compared to same month of last year.



# Fertilizer Offtake

As per report of NFDC, the month of May 2025 started with opening inventory of 1104 thousand tons of Urea. During May 2025, domestic Urea production was 606 thousand tons with total availability of 1711 thousand tons. Urea offtake during May 2025 remained 418 thousand tons leaving behind closing balance of 1316 thousand tons.

The opening inventory of DAP for May 2025 was 204 thousand tons while, domestic production was 78 thousand tons. So the total availability of DAP was 333 thousand tons. DAP offtake during May 2025 was 95 thousand tons leaving behind closing balance of 238 thousand tons.

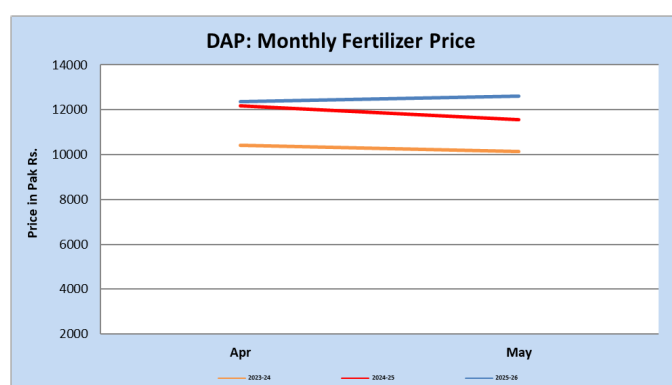
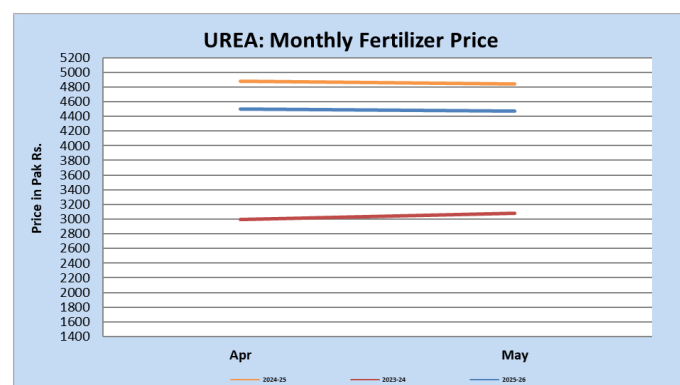
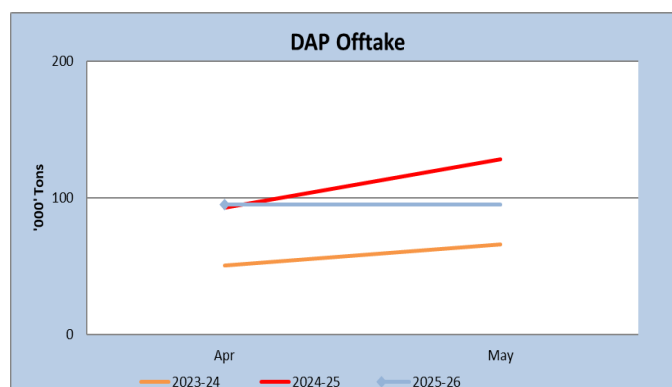
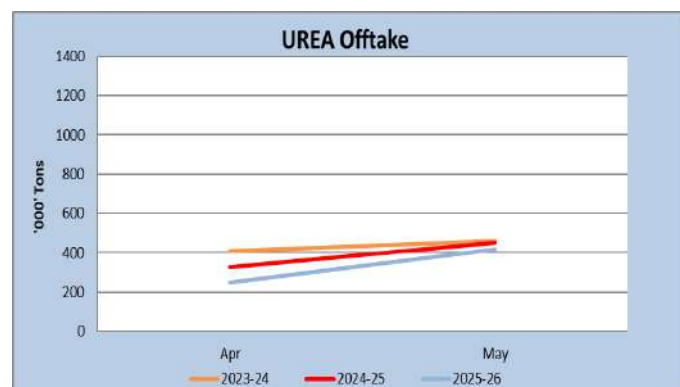
During May 2025, offtake of Potash decreased by 4.9 percent. Nitrogen and Phosphate increased by 2.2 and 44.2 as compared to same period of last year respectively.

Product	Opening Inventory	Domestic Production	Imports	Total Availability	Offtake	Write On/Off	Closing Balance
000 Tons							
Urea	1104	606	0	1711	418	23	1316
DAP	204	78	52	333	95	0	238

Month	Kharif 2025-26				Kharif 2024-25				% Change			
	Nitrogen	Phosphate	Potash	Total	Nitrogen	Phosphate	Potash	Total	Nitrogen	Phosphate	Potash	Total
	(000 Tons)											
Apr	160.8	59.2	2.1	222.2	188.3	53.8	1.6	243.7	-14.6	10.1	34.3	-8.8
May	248.9	60.2	2.2	311.2	212.8	29.0	3.0	244.7	17.0	107.7	-26.1	27.2
Total	409.7	119.4	4.3	533.4	401.1	82.7	4.6	488.4	2.2	44.2	-4.9	9.2

Source: MRR.10/2022 NFDC

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



Source: MRR.10/2022 NFDC



کارت

- 1۔ سوئی حالات کو بخیر نظر رکھتے ہوئے مناسب وقت (تقریباً 10 سے 12 دن) اسے آپاشی کا مکمل چارٹی رکھیں۔ تاکہ پانی کی کمی سے پیداوار متاثر نہ ہو۔
- 2۔ پانی کی کمی کی صورت میں ایک تھار چھوڑ کر آپاشی کریں۔ اور دیکھیں پانی پر چھوڑی ہوئی تھار میں پانی لگائیں۔
- 3۔ ستھی ٹھکر ذرا امت کے علاوہ دوسے چھوڑ دینے کی گنجائش کی غلطی کے لیے مناسب دکان دکان پر اس کا انتخاب کریں۔
- 4۔ گھوٹا گھس کے نمونہ کے لیے رسمی قلمی کیڑوں کی پرورش کو کھڑا کریں۔ اس کے لیے شرکاء طوں یا ٹھکر ذرا امت سے قلمی کیڑوں کے کارڈ لکھتے ہیں، جو اس کے ساتھ لکھ دیں۔ شرابہ علاوہ قلمی کیڑوں کی کمی کی صورت میں دکان دکان پر اس کا استعمال کریں اور دکان دکان پر اس کے بعد کھیت کو گاڑی پانی دیں۔

وہاں :-

- 1۔ منجلی کے وقت بخیری کی عمر 29 سے 35 سال فی چاہیے۔ البتہ کم از کم 25 سال منجلی کی صورت میں بخیری کی عمر 35 سے 45 سال فی چاہیے تاکہ پودوں کا مر جھلا کم ہو۔
- 2۔ نگر کے خلاف فوسٹ و پلوسٹ کئے والی اقسام کے انکس 282 یا منجلی 385 اور شاہین یا منجلی استعمال کریں۔
- 3۔ بخیری اکھاڑنے سے ایک یا دو دن پہلے پانی لگائیں تاکہ منجلی کے دوران چوڑے کی بیڑوں کو نقصان نہ ہو۔ منجلی کے دوران بخیری سے متاثرہ اور مجھے ہوئے پودوں کو تلف کر دیں۔
- 4۔ پودوں اور تقاراریں کے درمیان 9 انچ کا فاصلہ رکھتے ہوئے سوراخوں کی تعداد 80 ہر ایک پودوں کی تعداد 11 تاکہ 60 ہر ایک پودوں فی چاہیے۔ پودوں کی تعداد میں کمی پیدا ہو کر کھجور کڑی ہے۔
- 5۔ جڑی بوٹیوں کی بنیاد پر زہر منجلی کے لیے سفارش کردہ جڑی بوٹی مازہر لاپ کی منجلی کے 3 پودوں کے اندر اندر بچھ کر دیں۔
- 6۔ کھاد میں کالاسٹیل کاشٹھ قسم کو دھنر رکھتے ہوئے سوراخوں اور مناسب ہونا چاہیے۔

نمبر	نام قسم	اوسو کھا دکنی شہد ارنی انکرا
1	سولہ دھام	پولہ دو پوری ڈنڈی اسے پلے + سوا پوری پوری + سوا پوری پوری + ٹاٹیم سلیٹ
2	چامسہ اقسام	ٹاٹیم دو پوری ڈنڈی اسے پلے + پوری پوری پوری + ایک پوری پوری ٹاٹیم سلیٹ

- تمام فاسفوس، پوٹاش اور آدھی ناٹراجن کھاد آخری سہاگہ روپے سے پہلے جبکہ بقیہ ناٹروجن لاپ مشعلی کے 35 دن بعد ڈالیں۔  
7۔ لاپ مشعلی کے 10 تا 12 دن بعد 35% لاپ لک مشعلیت 5 کلو گرام یا 20% لک مشعلیت 10 کلو گرام فی ایکڑ استعمال کریں۔  
8۔ لاپ واپل سے سیراب ہونے والی زمین یا تازہ دلی بالاء زمین میں کھادوں کے ساتھ 10 لری ہیم فی ایکڑ ڈالنے سے پیدوار میں خاطر خواہ اضافہ ہوتا ہے۔





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