

Monthly Agromet Bulletin

National Agromet Centre

Pakistan Meteorological Department Islamabad

**Vol: 05-2014****MAY, 2014**

Highlights...

- Above normal precipitation was reported in agricultural plains of Punjab and northwest Balochistan. Whereas below normal rains reported in KP, GB, Sindh and parts of Balochistan.
- Thermal regime in this month remained mostly normal/slightly cooler in the agricultural plains of the country.
- ETo observed mostly below normal in the country and R.H observed normal above normal in areas of upper half and below normal in lower half of the country.
- Agricultural soils showed mostly normal to cooler trend in most of the agricultural plains of the country.
- Harvesting/threshing of wheat and other Rabi crops and sowing of kharif crops especially cotton and maize were the major field activities during the month. Operations of weeds removing and chemical spraying against pest attacks on fruit orchards and irrigation practices as per requirement were also in progress during the month. Farmers are advised to clear the crops from weeds at the present maturity stages of wheat crop. The best cultivation deadline for Sindh is 15May and for Punjab is up to the end of May, keeping crop water requirement of cotton crop in mind.
- Occasional dust/windstorm is the regular feature of weather over most parts of the country. Farmers are advised to be aware of such expected events so that in time precautionary measures may be taken to protect standing crops.

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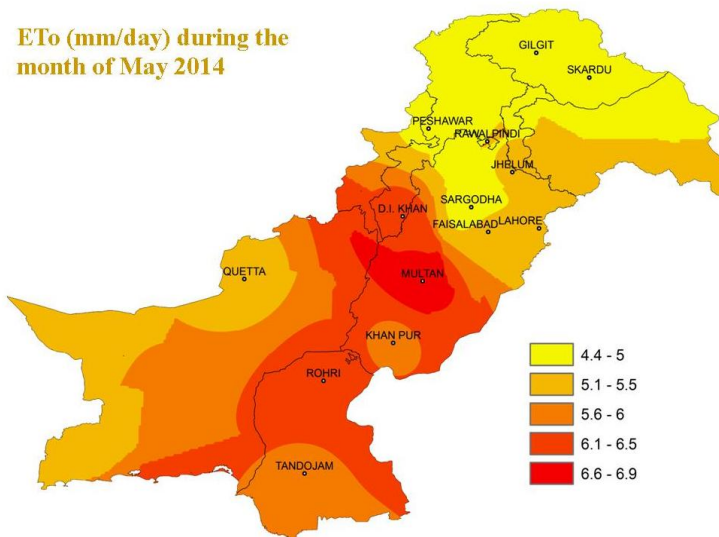
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EXPLANATORY NOTE

1. This Agrometeorological bulletin is prepared on the basis of data from 15 stations of Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD). These stations, selected in consultation with the agricultural authorities, represent major agricultural areas of the country. There are still important agricultural areas which are not represented by the stations included in the bulletin. This may be (a) because there are no PMD stations in these areas and /or (b) the fact that we had to limit the number of stations due to the requirement of speedy data communication and processing (both of which are important for producing and dispatching timely Agrometeorological bulletins).
2. Due to the above, all inferences and conclusions hold true primarily for the above areas and not for Pakistan territory which include areas that may not be very important from the agricultural point of view and the climate of which may not bear directly on agriculture in the major producing areas.
3. The normally expected weather of next month is prepared on the basis of premise of normal or near normal weather prevailing during the coming month. As such it should not be confused with synoptic weather of the next month.
4. Summer Season/ Kharif remains from April/May to October/November and Rabi season from November to April. Mean Daily Maximum Temperature images are included in summer and Mean Minimum Temperature images are included in winter in the Bulletin.
5. In the tables, the values in the parentheses are based on 1981 to 2010 normal. Normal values (in parenthesis) of Soil Temperatures are based upon 10 years data. Dotted line (---) means missing data. Solar radiation intensities are computed from sunshine duration using co-efficients developed by Pakistan Meteorological Department.



Crop Report during May, 2014

Harvesting/threshing of wheat and other Rabi crops and sowing of kharif crops especially cotton and maize were the major field activities during the month. Operations of weeds removing and chemical spraying against pest attacks on fruit orchards and irrigation practices as per requirement were also in progress during the month. Pace of growth and development of standing crops both in irrigated and rainfed areas remained satisfactory due to favorable weather conditions. However harvesting/threshing of wheat crop affected in some areas due to occasional rains/ windstorms.

In **Punjab:** Harvesting and threshing of wheat crop was in full swing and good yield is expected this year both in rainfed and irrigated planes. Harvesting and threshing of oilseed, Gram and Lentil is also in progress and better yield is expected due to favorable weather conditions during the season. Growth of seasonal vegetables is reported satisfactory and picking of early grown varieties is in progress. Growth of fruit orchards including mango is reported satisfactory. Mango orchards are reported mostly at fruit formation stage. Harvesting/threshing of wheat crop was badly affected in areas of central parts and Potohar region due to rains/gusty winds.

In **Sindh:** Threshing/picking of wheat and other Rabi crops like castor oil, linseed and safflower has been completed and good yield is expected. The sunflower is reported at maturity stage and its growth is satisfactory. Sowing of cotton crop has been completed in most of the growing area and the crop was observed at germination/third true leaf stage. Growth of summer vegetable is reported satisfactory and their picking is in full swing. Mangoes are growing at full fruit formation stage. Early matured mangos are available in market.

In **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:** Overall growth and development of wheat crop in the province is reported satisfactory. Harvesting/threshing of the crop is reported in progress during the month in most areas of province. Above normal yield is expected in the irrigated areas of the province. However due to rain/ wind storm in the plain areas crops and livestock damages are reported. Growth of summer vegetable has been reported satisfactory. Harvesting/marketing of winter vegetables is also in progress in upper hilly areas of the province. Growth of fruit orchards is also reported satisfactory and are at flowering stage. Chemical spraying on orchards against insects and fungus attacks was in progress.

In **Balochistan:** Condition of standing crops like wheat, maize and canola has been reported satisfactory. Wheat crop is at maturity/full maturity and its growth is reported satisfactory. Growth of fruit orchards and that of seasonal vegetables is satisfactory and picking/harvesting is in progress.

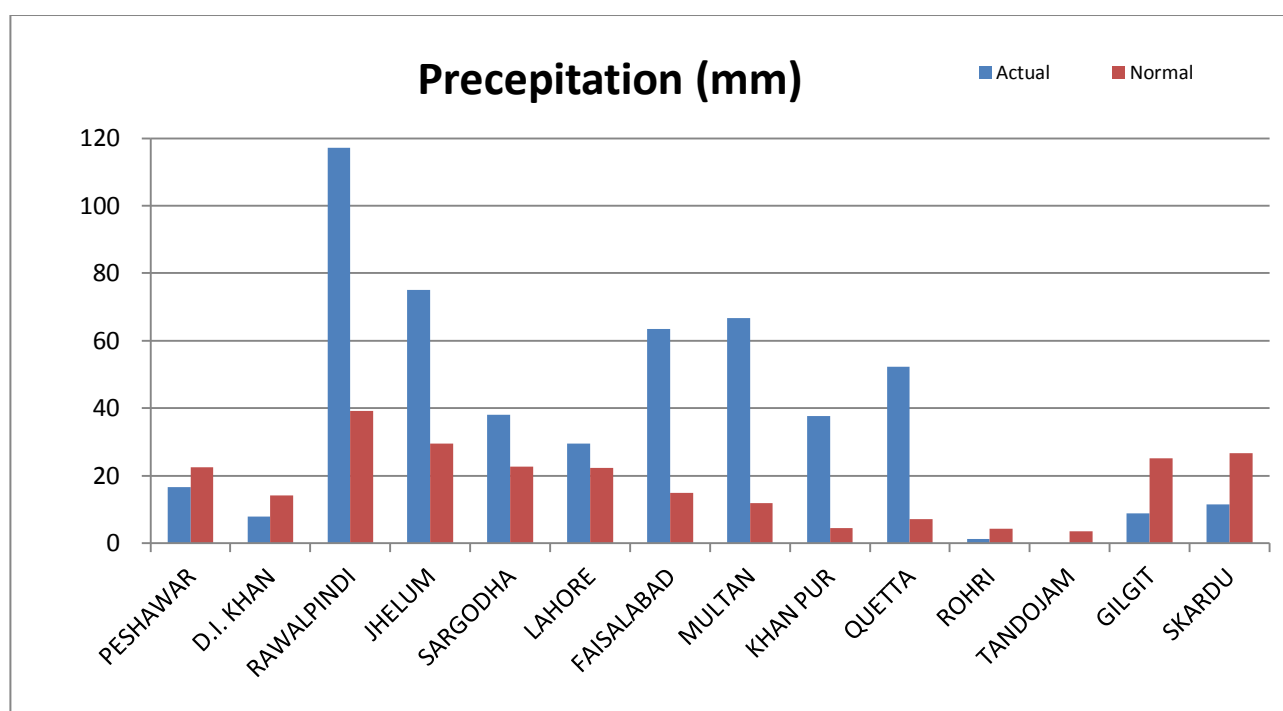
In **Gilgit Baltistan:** The growth of wheat crop is in progress and is reported satisfactory. The crop is at stem extension/shooting stage in most of the regions. The growth of seasonal orchards and vegetables is also reported satisfactory.

Moisture Regime during May, 2014

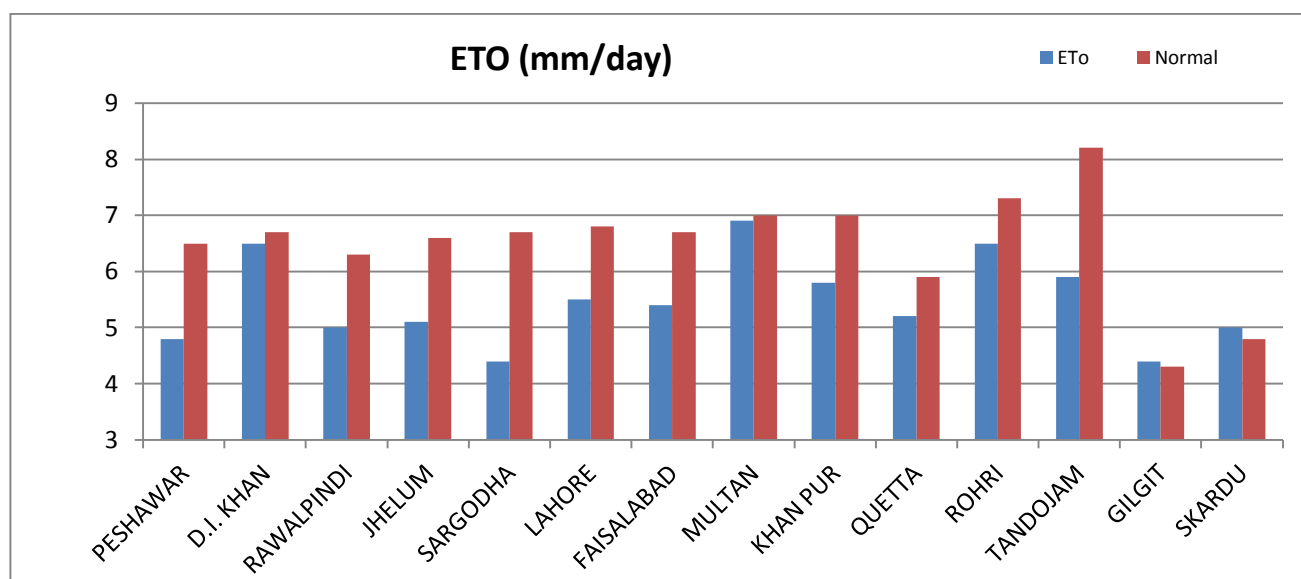
May is considered as one of hot/warm and dry month of Pakistan. During this May, above normal rains were reported in agricultural plains of Punjab and northwest Balochistan. Whereas below normal rains reported in KP, GB, Sindh and parts of Balochistan.

The highest amount of rainfall reported in the month was 194.7mm in Rawalakot, followed by 191mm in Malam Jaba, 162.4mm in Parachinar and 150.8 mm in Kakul.

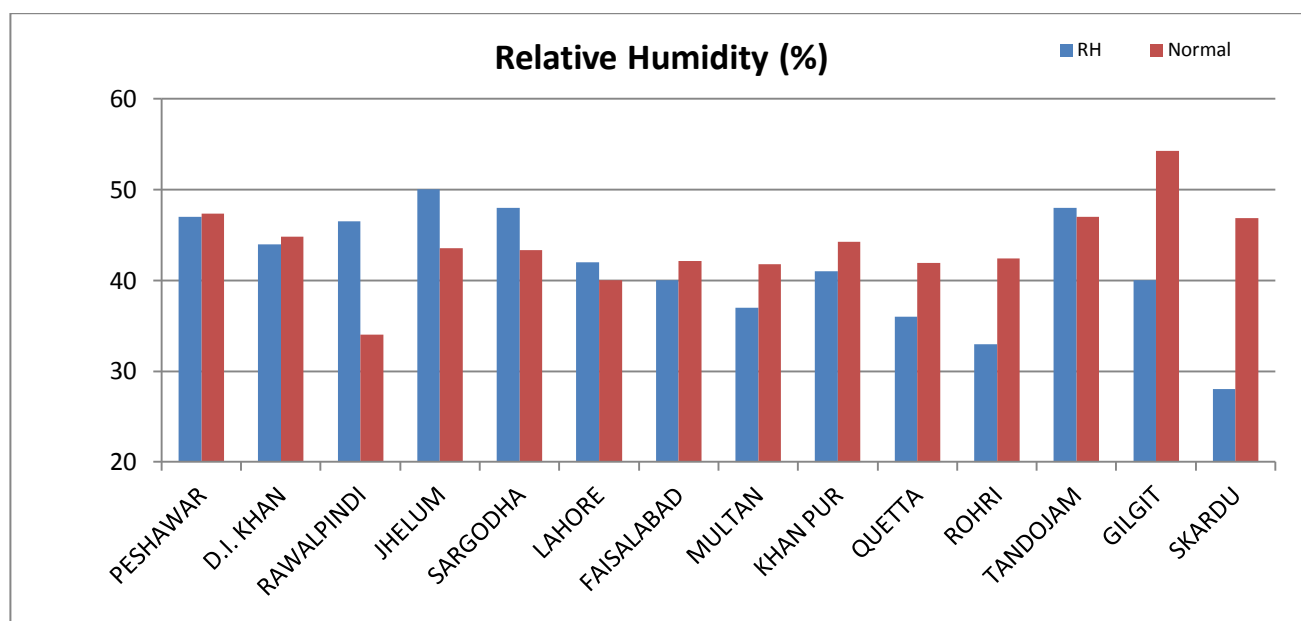
Number of rainy days recorded in the most of the agricultural planes ranged from 01 to 24 days. The maximum number of rainy days in the country was observed 19 days at Rawalakot, followed by 17 days at Parachinar and 14 days at Kakul, Dir, Kalam, Balakot, Muzaffarabad and Murree each.



The evaporative demand of the atmosphere represented by reference crop evapotranspiration (ET_o) remained mostly normal to below normal in the agricultural plain except Gilgit Baltistan where it was observed above normal. This below normal trend of ET_o is mainly due to comparatively more number of cloudy days/rainfall than previous season. Highest value of reference crop evapotranspiration was estimated in Multan which is due to the dry and hot weather reported during the month.



The mean daily Relative Humidity (R.H) showed mixed trend in the country. It remained normal to above normal in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Potohar region and some areas in central parts in Punjab and observed below normal in southern Punjab, GB, high elevated regions of Balochistan represented by Quetta and upper parts of Sindh represented by Rohri. Maximum value of mean Relative Humidity was observed 50% at Jhelum followed by 48% at Sargodha and Rohri each. Number of days with mean R.H greater or equal to 80% was observed 02 days at Jhelum and 01 day at Sargodha during the month.

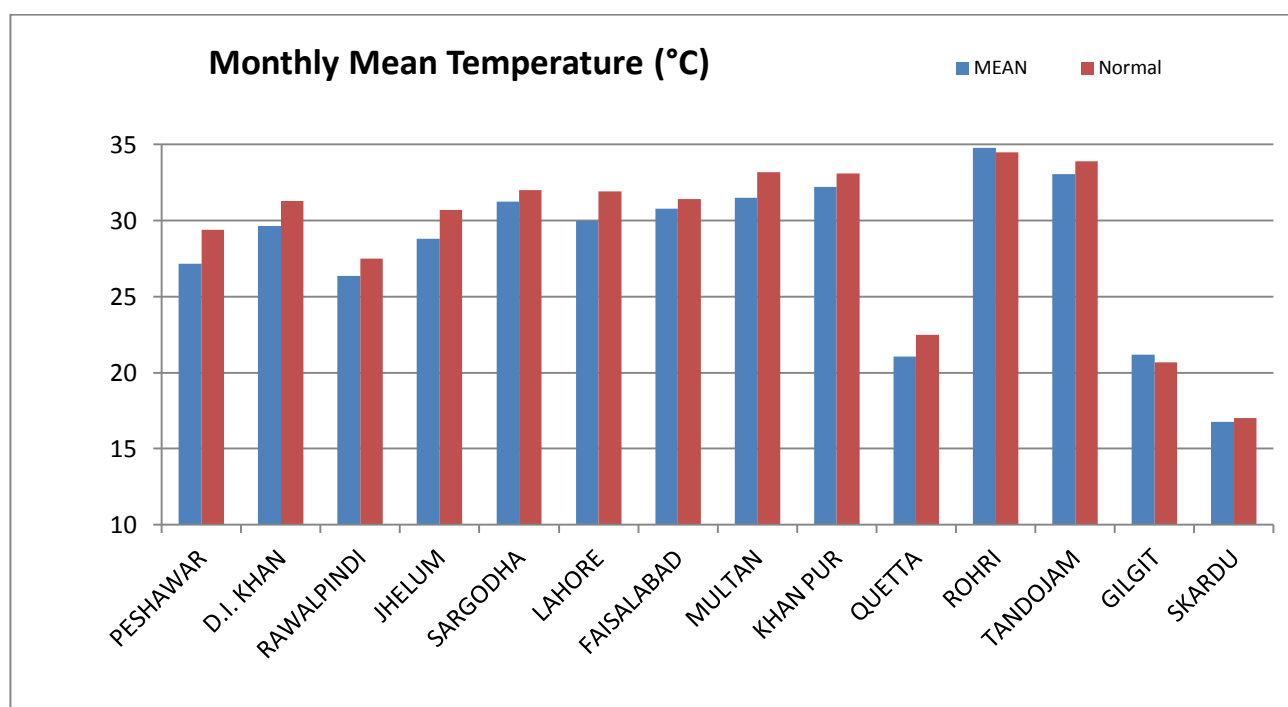


Below normal ETo and above normal relative humidity in the areas mentioned above are in conformity with each other producing favorable conditions for crops in these areas. However farmers are advised to make best use of available water resources to meet water demand of the crops especially in lower parts of the country in the coming hottest month of June.

Temperature Regime during May, 2014

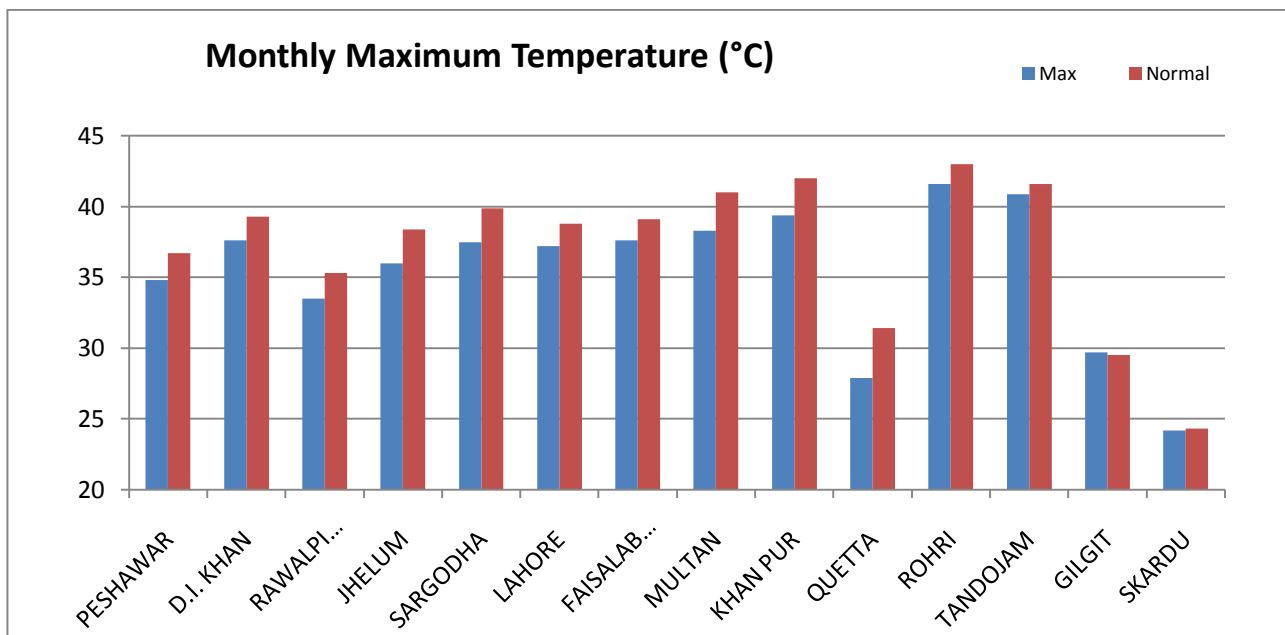
Temperature plays vital role in the growth and development of crops. Thermal regime in this month generally remained normal to below normal due to comparatively more cloudy/rainy atmosphere than normal and previous season prevailed over the agricultural plains of the country.

Mean daily temperature remained normal to below normal by 1 to 2°C in all agricultural plains of the country. Mean daily temperature ranged 27 to 30°C in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 26 to 29°C in the Potohar plateau and 30 to 32°C in the remaining agricultural plains of the Punjab. In Sindh it ranged 33 to 35°C in Gilgit Baltistan 17-21°C region and it was observed 21°C in the high elevated agricultural plains of Balochistan represented by Quetta valley.

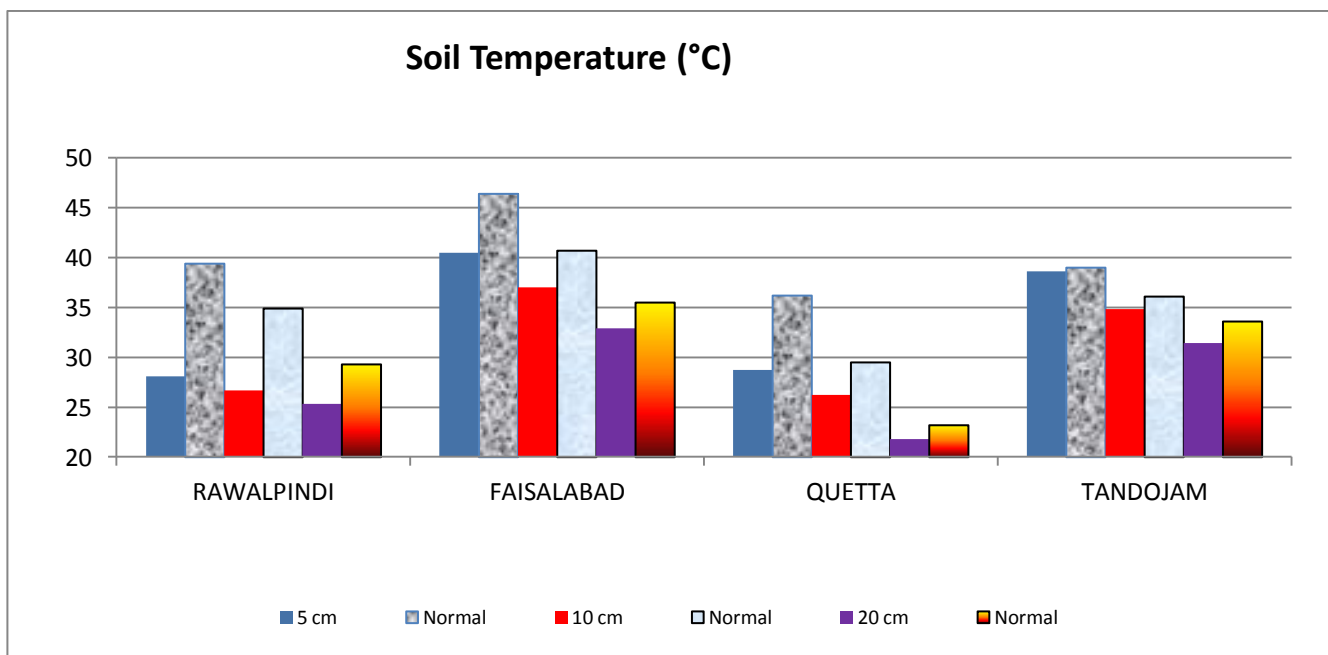


The day time temperature represented by mean maximum also remained normal to below normal by 1-2°C in the country. The highest maximum temperature was recorded 51°C at Larkana.

Maximum number of stress days with minimum temperature less than or equal to 0°C was observed nil in agricultural planes due to seasonal rise in temperature. Number of stress days with maximum temperature greater or equal to 40°C and R.H. less than or equal to 30% was observed for 04 days at Khanpur and Multan each and 3 days at Faisalabad.

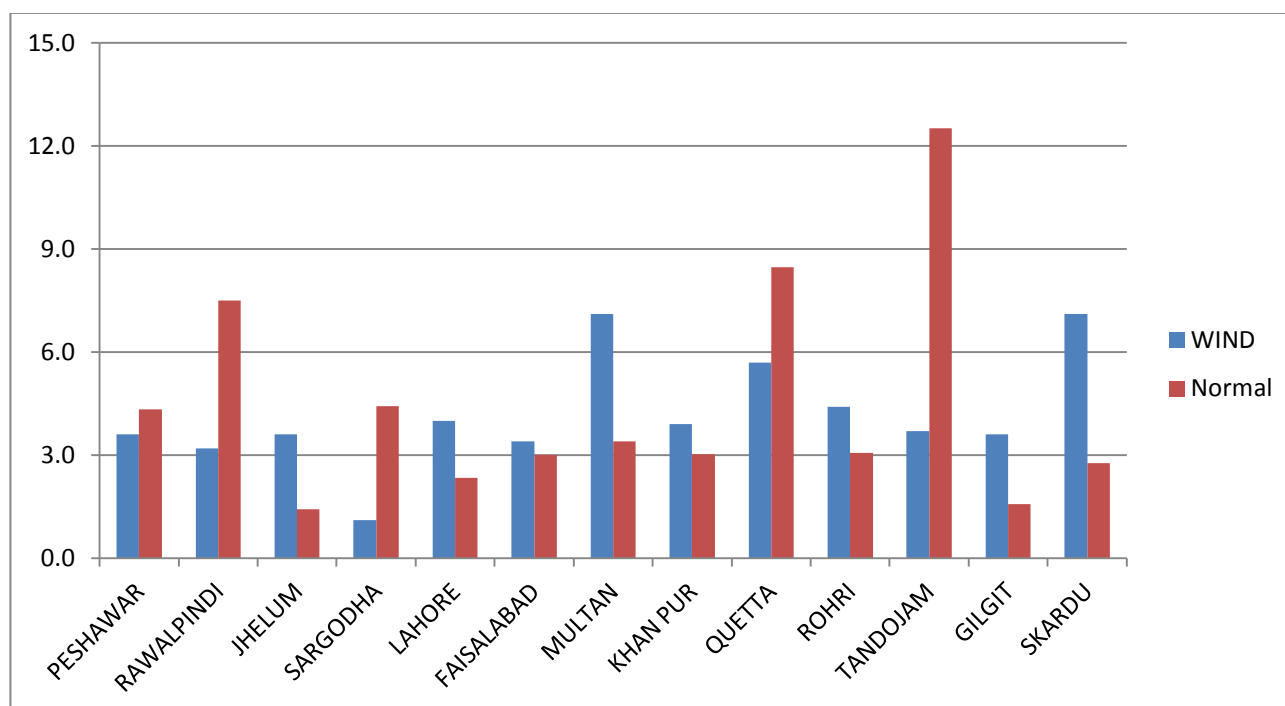
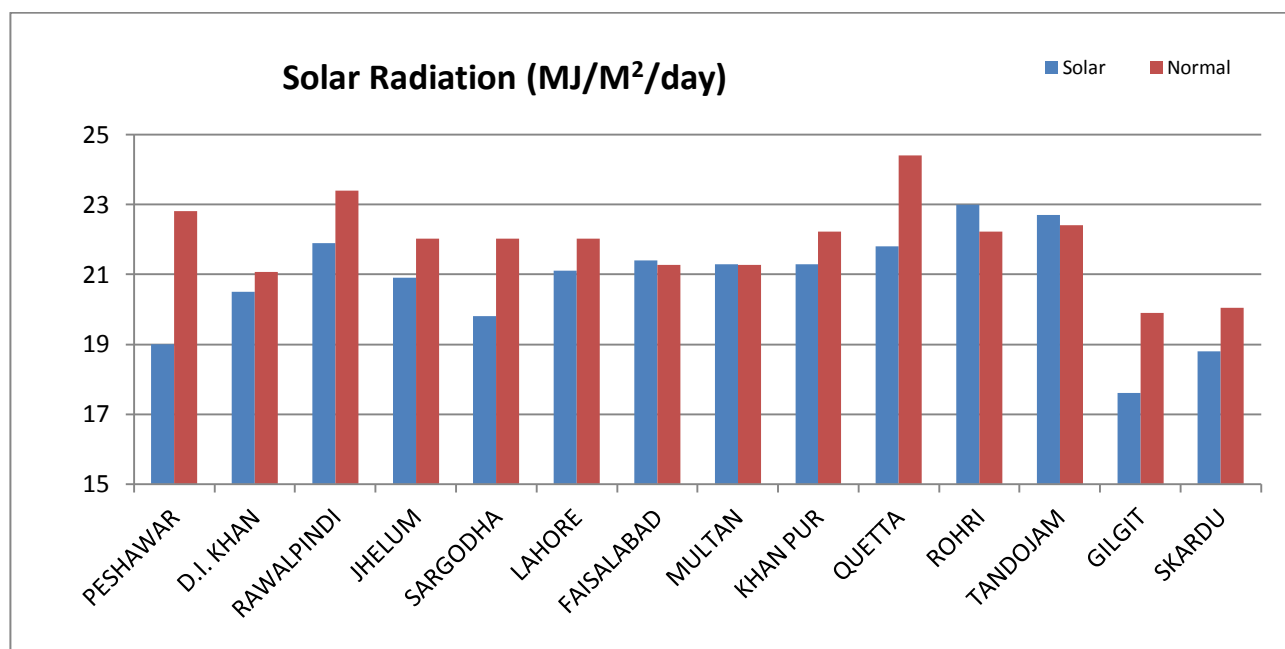


Agricultural soils also showed normal to cooler trend in agricultural plains of Rawalpindi, Faisalabad, Tandojam and Quetta valley. Soil temperature remained significantly below normal at Potohar region represented by Rawalpindi division and Quetta valley. Over all soil temperature/ soil moisture condition is satisfactory in most of the agricultural plains of the country. Generally the coming month of June is the hottest and dry month in Pakistan; therefore farmers of irrigated areas should be cautious about in time supply of water to the crops, so that standing crops like sugarcane and cotton may not suffer due to any heat wave or rising temperature.

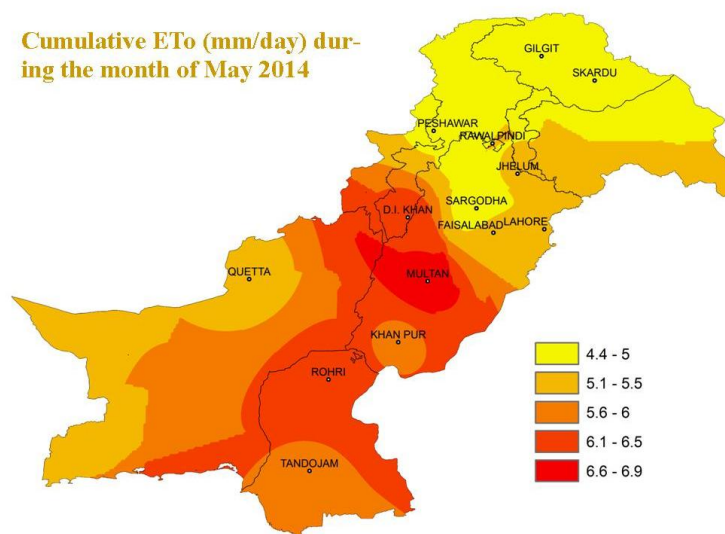
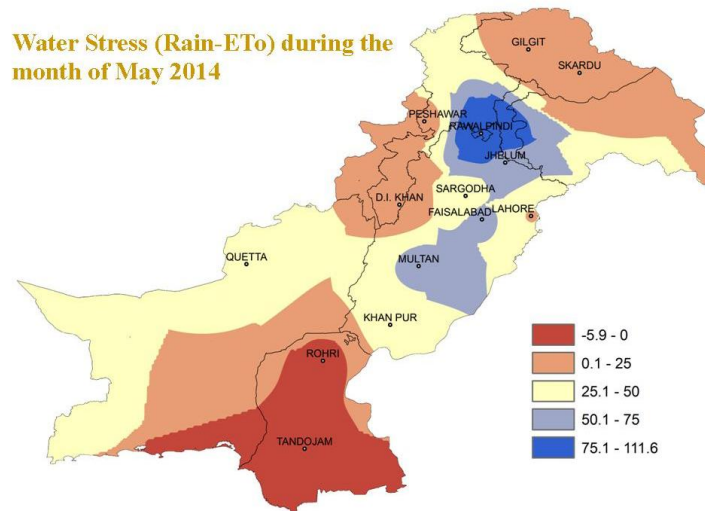
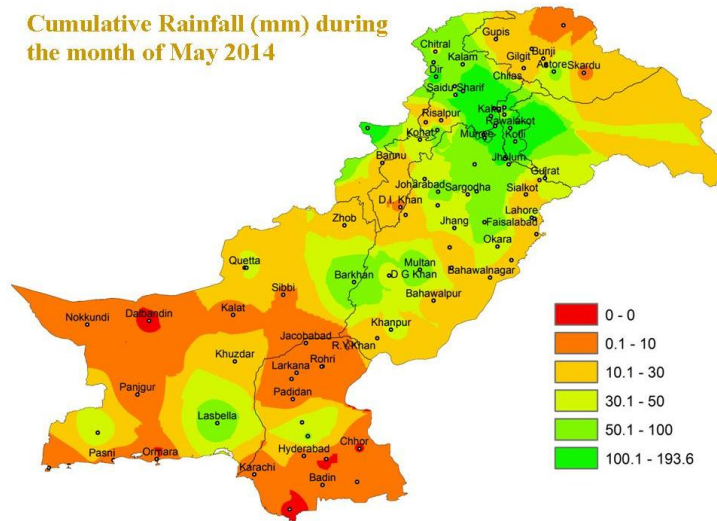


Solar Radiation and Wind Regime during May, 2014

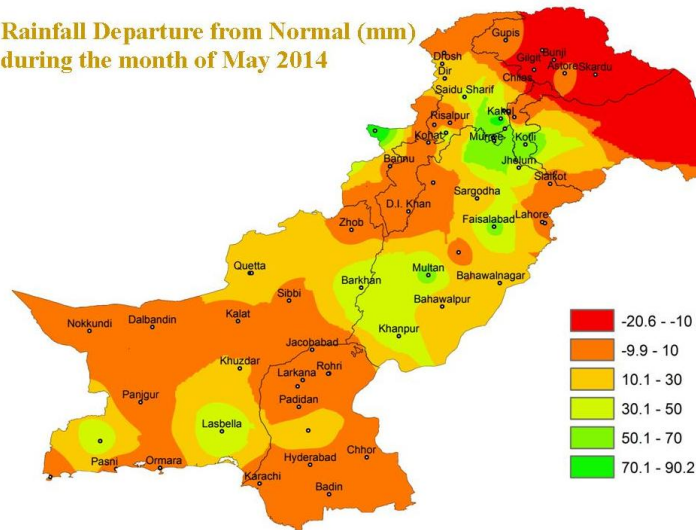
Total bright sunshine hours and solar radiation intensity remained normal to below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country. Mean wind speed throughout agricultural plains of the country reached up to 6km/h with North to North-West trend.



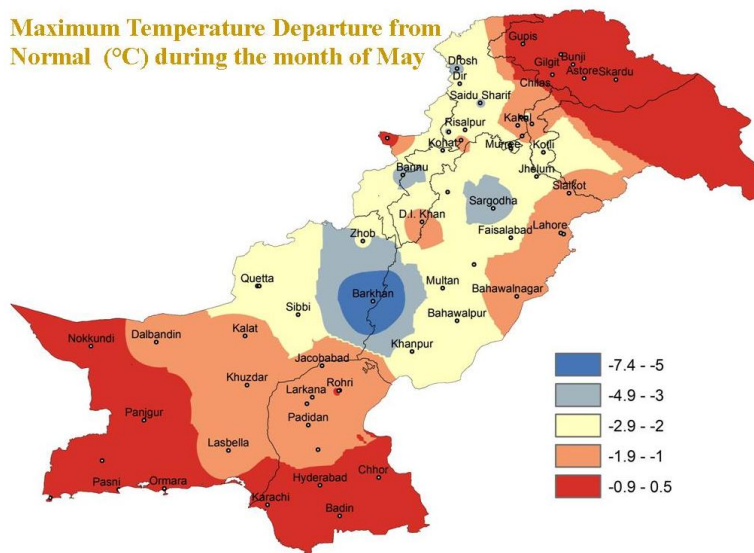
Cumulative Rainfall, ETo and water stress for Rabi Season (May to Sep)



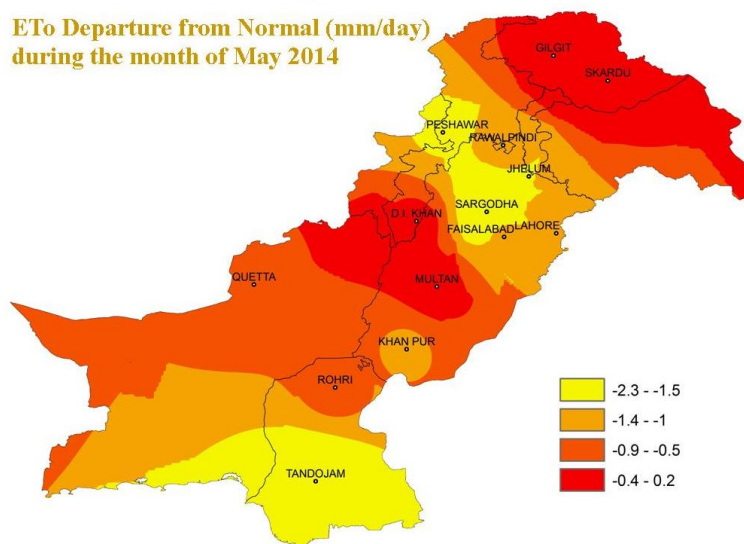
**Rainfall Departure from Normal (mm)
during the month of May 2014**



**Maximum Temperature Departure from
Normal (°C) during the month of May**



**ETo Departure from Normal (mm/day)
during the month of May 2014**



Normally Expected Weather during June, 2014

Generally June is the hottest and driest month except some pre-monsoon showers. Towards the end of the month seasonal low will fully mature over Balochistan and adjoining areas. Usually northern parts of the country first experience the onset of monsoon and hence the frequency of occurrence of rain over northern parts of Punjab is greater than other parts of the country.

Two to three troughs of westerly low pressure waves are expected to pass across central Asian countries and their trough may effect northern part of the country. Under the influence of these westerly troughs and pre-monsoon system, more than 50mm of rainfall is expected in the north of the country and Potohar region, 25 to 30mm of rain fall in central Punjab and about 10mm rainfall is expected over Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, lower Sindh and southern Punjab. Upper Sindh and most of Balochistan may remain partially dry. The probability of occurrence of rainfall during June over Potohar plains is given below:-

AMOUNT/DATES	PERCENTAGE PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE OF DIFFERENT AMOUNT OF RAINFALL IN JUNE					
	1-5	6-10	11-16	17-20	21-25	26-30
10 mm	6	13	30	26	36	41
15 mm	5	10	27	13	30	38
25 mm	1	4	21	8	16	25

Due to intense heating and relatively clear skies, the evaporative demand of atmosphere will increase sharply and may range from 7.5 mm/day to 8.5 mm/day over most of the agricultural areas of the country except southern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, high agriculture plains of Balochistan and extreme northern parts of the country where it may remain close to 7 mm/day.

Mean maximum temperature may remain above 40 °C over most of the agricultural plains of the country. However, in high plains of Balochistan, it may remain close to 35 °C. Highest maximum temperature may reach to upper forties over most of agricultural plains of the country. Due to lower humidity level and high temperatures, the frequency of occurrence of stress conditions for crops may increase considerably. Irrigation will be the only remedy to decrease the effect of stress conditions to crops. The mean minimum temperature may range from 25-28 °C throughout the country except high plains of Balochistan where it may average to 16 °C.

The duration of bright sunshine may remain greater than 10 hrs/day in northern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and high agricultural plains of Balochistan. In rest of the country it may range from 8.5 hrs/day to 9.5 hrs/day. The intensity of solar radiation may decrease over most of agricultural plains of the country due to haze, dust in suspension and increased cloudiness. Towards the end of the month it may range between 22 MJ/M²/day over most of the country. However, in northern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Rawalpindi region, it may average to 24.3 MJ/M²/day due to relatively clear skies. Maximum intensity of Solar Radiation may be experienced at Quetta valley amounting to 26.3 MJ/M²/day.

Gusty wind and dust storms will be normal phenomena during the month. However, mean wind speed may remain below 10 Km/hr over most of the agricultural plains of the country except lower Sindh, where it may average to 14Km/hr. In high agricultural plains of Balochistan, wind speed may remain above 10 Km/hr. mostly southwesterly wind may prevail over Sindh and adjoining Balochistan. However, above 30 degree latitude, southerly and southeasterly wind may prevail during the month.

The water requirement of disease free full canopied crop growing is given as under:-

S. No.	Region	Water Requirement	
		(mm)	Cubic Meter/Hectare
1	Northern Punjab, KPK and high plains of Balochistan	180-210	1800-2100
2	Southern Punjab and Upper Sindh	220-240	2200-2400
3	Lower Sindh and Southern Balochistan	250-260	2500-2600

Seasonal Weather Update

Introduction

A variety of methods including dynamical models, statistical methods, regional expert judgments and combination of them have been used to generate long-range weather forecast by the different climate prediction centers around the world. National Agromet Center (NAMC), Pakistan Meteorological Department adopts an ensemble approach to formulate its seasonal weather outlook for Pakistan (on experimental basis), taking into consideration available products from major climate prediction centres and different Global Climate Models (GCMs).

Regional weather (precipitation and temperature) outlook is predicted from different global climate models by using persisted sea surface temperature on 0000 May 01, 2013. That might be somewhat different from actual weather because of time to time variation in Sea Surface Temperature (SST) during the season. Accuracy of Outlook seasonal weather mainly depend upon SST used in global climate models. Even with use of accurate SST, still is uncertainty in the climate forecast due to chaotic internal variability of the atmosphere.

Synoptic Situation

- No significantly change in location, convergence areas, strength and movement of zonal winds at 200 hPa (Jet stream) during current month from normal.
- Geo-potential height at 500 hPa over the region follows normal patterns with less intensity during start of the season and gradually weaken with time
- No significantly change is expected in Surface temperature pattern from normal (1982-2010) during Jun, 2013 over the country. However, surface temperature is on higher side than normal over Indian region.
- North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) is in slightly positive phase (nearly zero) and may cause to shift western disturbances towards north during coming months. (Data source: CPU, monthly mean index)
- Most of the set of dynamical and statistical model predictions neutral conditions for the Jun-Jul-Aug (JJA). During Mid May the observed ENSO conditions in the slightly on negative side (La Nina) ENSO condition. The SST anomaly in the Nino3.4 regions during recent period is - 0.2. Data source: http://iri.columbia.edu/climate/ENSO/currentinfo/SST_table.html
- Arabian Sea Surface Temperatures are normal.
- Caspian Sea surface temperatures are normal to slightly above normal.
- Mediterranean Sea surface temperatures are normal to slightly above normal.
- Bay of Bengal Sea Surface Temperatures are slightly below than normal over western coast.

Seasonal Weather Outlook Summary (May- Jul-2014)

Synthesis of the latest model forecasts for Jun- Sep2014 (MJJS), current synoptic situation and regional weather expert's judgment indicates that normal rainfall is expected all over the country with less than normal during July. However, normal rainfall is expected during August and above normal during September. Slightly warmer-than-normal conditions may occur in the all over the country with extreme higher over extreme northern parts. Neutral-ENSO condition is expected to persist throughout the predicted period.

Weather outlook

Normal precipitation is expected during June, below normal during July.

- I. Average ($\pm 10\%$) rainfall is expected during monsoon season 2014.
- II. Synoptic situation favours for advance onset of monsoon in Pakistan. Expected tentative date of monsoon in Pakistan region is in between 29 June-1 July, 2014.
- III. Above normal pre-monsoon rain is expected over Sindh
- IV. Intensity and frequency of monsoon will be less during July. It will increase gradually during August over central parts of the country. However, during last phase of the monsoonal rainfall (September) more than normal rainfall will be occurred over plan monsoonal areas of Punjab and Sindh.
- V. Influence of western disturbances over extreme northern parts and Baluchistan will dominate during whole monsoon season
- VI. Expected Maximum day temperature will be on higher side during June and July over northern sides causes more than normal melting of snow. Discharge water in the Indus basin might be on higher side during these months.
- VI. Reverie flooding in Indus basin during July and August cannot be ruled out
- VII. Flash flooding over foot hills of the Sulaiman Ranges cannot be ignored during last phase (September) of monsoon
- VIII. No thread of meteorological drought over Baluchistan during current season
- IX. Maximum day temperature will be on higher side during summer season throughout the country

Monthly Quantitative Weather Forecast

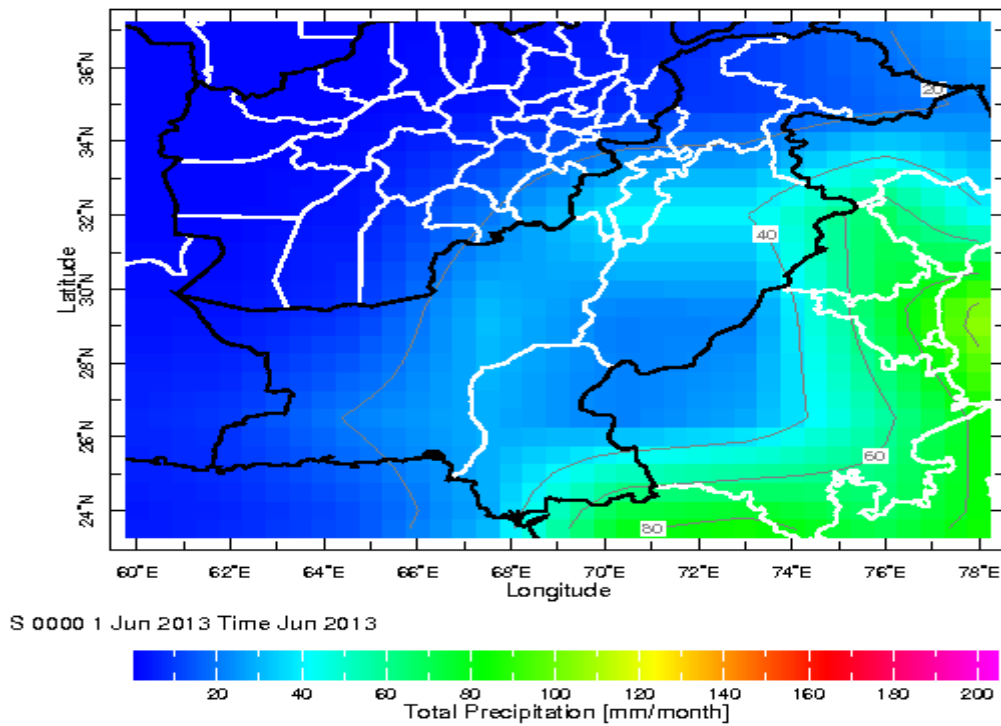
Precipitation is in mm/month

June-2013		
Province/Region	Average	Expected
GB	19.0	Blw.Ave
KP	40.8	Blw.Ave
AJK	76.8	Blw.Ave
FATA	28.3	Blw.Ave
PUNJAB	36.5	Blw.Ave
BALUCHISTAN	13.4	Abv.Ave
SIND	10.8	Abv.Ave
Pakistan	22.5	Ave

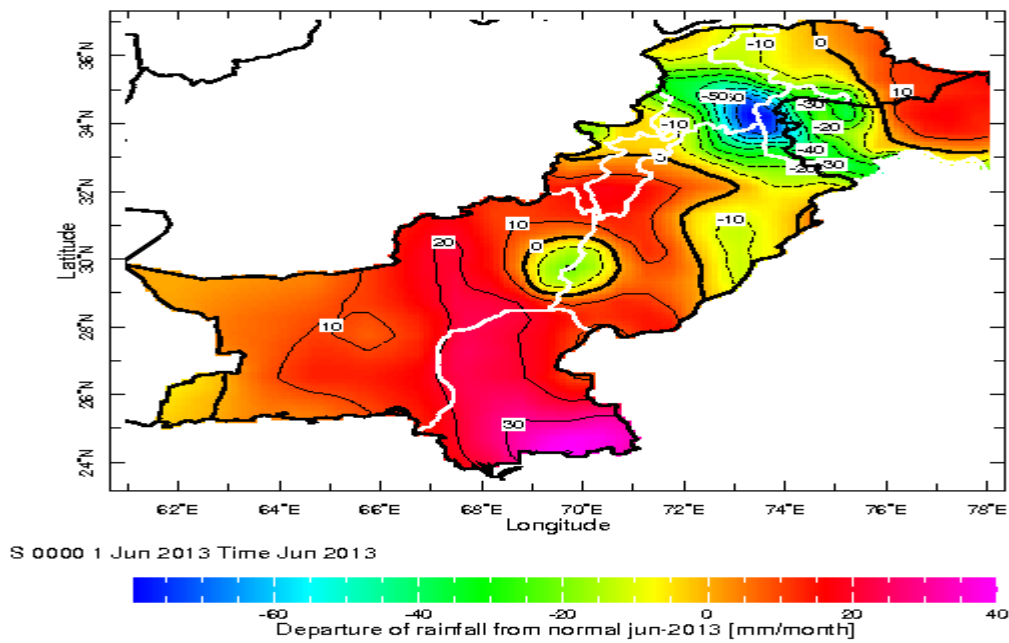
Below Average (Blw. Ave) < -10 %, Average precipitation range (Ave) = -10 to +10 %, Above Average (Abv.Ave) > +10 %

Note: Average precipitation is computed by using Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) gridded data by resolution (0.5x0.5°) latitude by longitude. Ensembles of different climate models are used for computation of expected precipitation over the region.

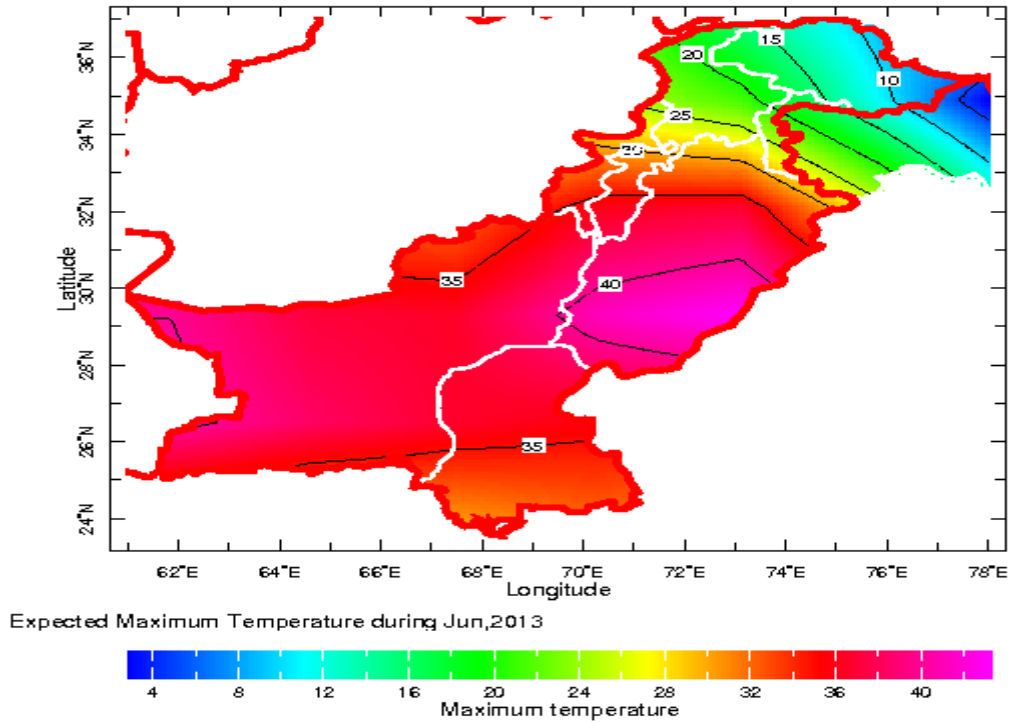
1. Spatial distribution of expected rainfall during Jun, 2014 (GCM-ECHAM)



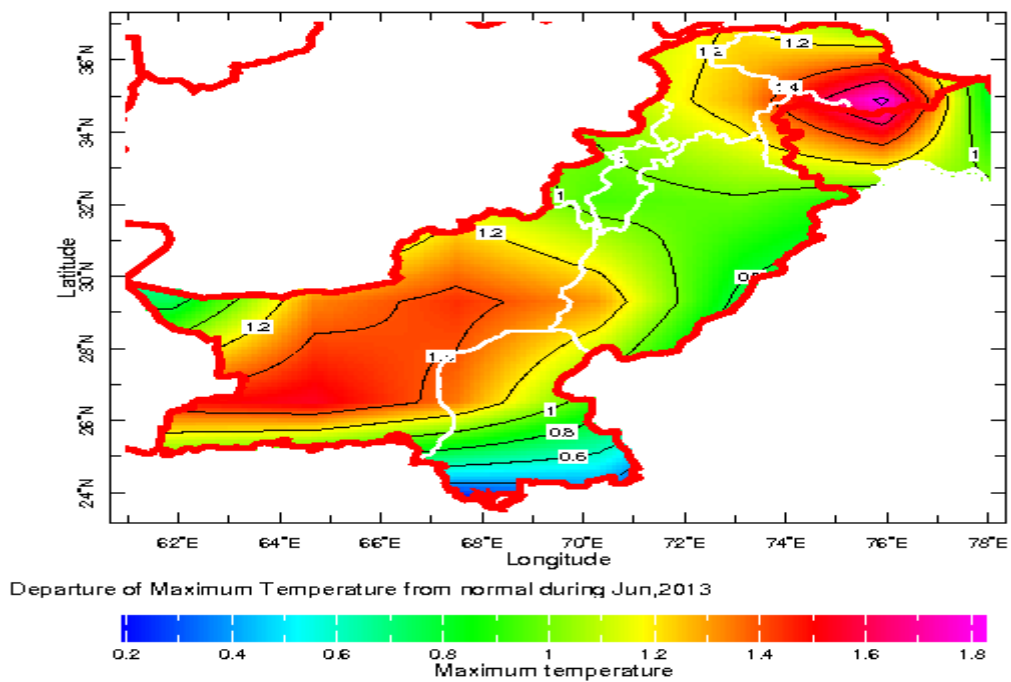
2. Monthly departure from normal (rainfall) during Jun, 2014



3. Spatial distribution of expected maximum temperature during Jun, 2014



4. Departure of expected maximum temperature during Jun, 2014



جون 2014ء میں کاشتکاروں کے لئے زرعی موسمیاتی مشورے

عام طور پر جون سال کا گرم ترین مہینہ ہوتا ہے۔ اس ماہ میں بارشیں دوسرے مہینوں کی نسبت کم ہوتی ہیں اس لحاظ سے یہ مہینہ کسان حضرات کیلئے مشکل مہینہ ہوتا ہے۔ میدانی علاقوں میں لوکا چلنا معمول ہوتا ہے۔ کئی کئی دن گرمی کی شدت سے کھڑی فصل مرجھا جاتی ہے۔ آبپاشی والے علاقوں میں نہری پانی کی قلت بھی واقع ہو جاتی ہے۔ اس ماہ کے دوران زیر زمین پانی مزید گہرا ہو سکتا ہے جس سے ٹیوب ویل اور کاریز کی کارکردگی متاثر ہونے کے امکانات بھی بڑھ جاتے ہیں۔ درجہ حرارت بڑھنے سے کھڑی فصلوں کی پانی کی ضروریات میں حد درجہ اضافہ ہو سکتا ہے۔ ماہ مئی کی طرح اس ماہ میں بھی وقتاً فوقتاً تیز گرم ہواؤں کے ساتھ آدھی آنے اور چند ایک مقامات پر بارش کا امکان ہے۔

گندم کی کٹائی اور گہائی میدانی علاقوں میں مکمل ہو چکی ہے۔ جب کہ بلندی پر واقع زرعی علاقوں میں جون کے آغاز میں یہ عمل شروع ہو گا اس صورت حال کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے مندرجہ ذیل تجاویز کا شکار بھائیوں کیلئے پیش خدمت ہیں۔

۱۔ شدید گرمی اور ہوائیں مئی کی مقدار میں مئی کی وجہ سے زمین اور پودوں کی سطح سے بخارات کے ذریعے پانی کا ضیاع بہت زیادہ ہوتا ہے۔ اس لئے تھوڑے تھوڑے وقفے کے بعد فصل کو پانی ملتا رہے تو پیداوار متاثر نہیں ہوتی۔

۲۔ گندم کی کٹائی اور گہائی کے عمل میں زیادہ وقفہ نہیں ہونا چاہئے کیونکہ غیر متوقع موسمی حالات کے پیش نظر نقصان کا اندیشہ ہے۔ جن علاقوں میں کٹائی اور گہائی مکمل ہو چکی ہے۔ وہاں اناج اور بھوسے کو محفوظ کرنے کا اہمیت دی جانی چاہئے۔ بھوسے کو محفوظ کرنے کیلئے غیر شدہ کمرہ زیادہ موزوں ہے۔ اناج کو ذخیرہ کرنے کیلئے مرلے یا مستطیل شکل کا اسٹوریج ہونا چاہئے۔ جس کو اندر اور باہر سینٹ سے پلستر کر دینا چاہئے تاکہ کوئی سوراخ نہ رہے۔ اس میں اناج ذخیرہ کرنے سے پہلے خشک زراعت کی سفارش کردہ دوائی اسپرے کر لینی چاہئے۔ اس طرح اناج کو دوائی لگا کر ذخیرہ کرنا چاہئے اور اس عمل سے پہلے ضروری ہے کہ اناج کو اچھی طرح خشک کر لیا جائے ورنہ کھراگنے کا اندیشہ رہے گا۔

۳۔ فصل خریف کی کاشت سے پہلے ایل چلا کر اپنے کھیت کو اچھی طرح موار کر لیں ورنہ موسم برسات میں تیز بارش کی وجہ سے آپ کے کھیت کی زرخیز مٹی بہہ کر دوسرے کھیتوں میں چلی جائے گی۔ کیونکہ اھلوان سطح پر بارش کی وجہ سے مٹی کا کٹاؤ بہت تیزی سے ہوتا ہے۔ اسی طرح آپ کی سال کی محنت عدم احتیاط کی وجہ سے رائیگاں جائے گی۔

۴۔ گندم سے فارغ ہونے والے کھیتوں میں ایل چلا کر انہیں کھلا چھوڑ دیا جائے تاکہ بارش ہونے پر زیادہ پانی کھیتوں میں جذب ہو سکے اور بارش کے آنے پر سہاگہ دے کر مٹی کو محفوظ کر لیا جائے۔ پھر ایک دو دن وقفے کے بعد ہلکا ایل چلا کر اس کھیت میں اگلی فصل کاشت کر دی جائے۔

۵۔ اپنی تمام تر کھیتی باڑی موسمی پیش گوئیوں کے مطابق کریں۔ موسمی پیش گوئیوں کے سلسلے میں اخبار، ریڈیو، ٹیلی ویژن سے مربوط رہیں اور اگر کوئی زرعی موسمیاتی مسئلہ درپیش ہو تو ہمارے مندرجہ ذیل دفاتر سے آپ بخوبی مدد حاصل کر سکتے ہیں۔

۱۔ محکمہ موسمیات، نیشنل ایگری ویٹ سنٹر، پی۔ او۔ بکس نمبر 1214، سکٹر ایچ اے ٹو، اسلام آباد۔ فون نمبر: 051-9250299

۲۔ محکمہ موسمیات، نیشنل فورکاسٹنگ سنٹر برائے زراعت، پی۔ او۔ بکس، 1214، سکٹر ایچ اے ٹو، اسلام آباد۔ فون نمبر: 051-9250364

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کماد کی بہتر پیداوار کیلئے موسم کی مطابق مشورے

کماد پاکستان کی اہم ترین فصل ہے۔ پاکستان زیر کاشت رقبہ کے لحاظ سے دنیا میں پانچویں نمبر پر کھل پیداوار کے لحاظ سے گیارہویں نمبر پر اور فی ایکڑ پیداوار کے لحاظ سے 60 ویں نمبر پر ہے۔ کماد سفید چینی اور گوبی بنانے کا اہم زریعہ ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ تقریباً 100 کے قریب دوسری کارآمد اشیاء بھی اس سے بنتے ہیں۔ پاکستان میں کماد پنجاب، سندھ اور خیبر پختونخواہ میں خریفہ فصل کے طور پر کاشت ہوتا ہے۔ کماد کی فی ایکڑ پیداوار ملک میں 480 من کے لگ بھگ ہے۔ جبکہ ہمارے ملک کے ترقی پسند کاشتکار گنے کی فی ایکڑ پیداوار میں کمی بیشی کے بنیادی وجوہات میں مناسب زمین کا انتخاب اور تیاری، مناسب بیج اور شرح بیج، مناسب اور بروقت طریقہ کاشت، بروقت اور مناسب کھاد کا استعمال، مناسب مقدار اور گنے کے اوپر حملہ آور ہونے والے کیڑوں اور دوسرے بیماریوں کا بروقت تدارک، نئی فصل اور موڈی فصل (ratoon crop) کے مختلف ضروریات کی مطابق نگہداشت بروقت کٹائی اور مل تک ترسیل، نہری پانی کیساتھ مناسب وقفوں کیساتھ بارشیں، طوفانی ہوائیں، خشک سالی وغیرہ شامل ہیں۔

1۔ کماد کے پودے میں 73-75 فیصد پانی ہوتا ہے۔ اس لئے پودے کو پانی کی ضرورت بہت زیادہ ہے۔ کماد کی فصل کو 1500 mm سے 2000 mm پانی کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔ جو کہ 15 سے 20 دفعہ پانی دینے سے پوری ہوتی ہے۔ فصل کو پانی کی سب سے زیادہ ضرورت مون سون سے پہلے مئی اور جون کے مہینے میں ہوتی ہے۔ پانی کے کمی کی وجہ سے کماد کے پودے کا سائز کم رہ جاتا ہے اور پودا وقت سے پہلے پختگی (mature stage) کے مراحل طے کر لیتا ہے۔ عام طور پر مارچ اپریل میں 10-12 دن کے بعد، مئی جون میں 8/9 دن کے بعد جولائی اگست میں (اگر بارشیں ہوں) 12-14 دن کے بعد، ستمبر اکتوبر میں 13-20 دن کے بعد اور نومبر دسمبر میں 25-30 دن کے بعد پانی دینا چاہیے، فصل کے کٹائی سے تقریباً ایک مہینہ پہلے پانی دینا بند کرنا چاہیے لیکن فصل کے جس حصے کو اسلیمہ بیج کیلئے رکھنا ہوا نہیں پانی دینا چاہیے تاکہ دسمبر میں (Frost) کورے سے نقصان نہ پہنچے۔

2۔ دوسری فصلوں کی طرح کماد کے پیداوار میں بھی 25 فیصد تک کمی زائد جڑی بوٹیوں کی طرح سے واقع ہوتی ہے۔ اسلئے کیمیائی غیر کیمیائی طریقوں سے جڑی بوٹیوں کو بروقت تلف کیا جائے۔ تاکہ فصل سے پانی اور دوسرے غذائی اجزاء کا زیاں ختم ہو۔ خصوصاً مون سون کی بارشیں اگر زیادہ ہو جائیں تو فصل میں زائد جڑی بوٹیوں کی بہتات ہو جاتی ہے اور نقصان دہ کیڑوں کے حملوں کا خدشہ بھی بڑھ جاتا ہے۔

3۔ مون سون کے درمیان بہت صحت مند فصل کو پانی دینے میں احتیاط سے کام لیں تاکہ فصل گرنے (Lodging) سے محفوظ ہو۔

4۔ فصل کی کٹائی کاشت کے حساب سے ہونی چاہیے۔ اگیتی فصل (Early Sown) اور موڈی فصل کی کٹائی نومبر، درمیان کی فصل کی کٹائی دسمبر اور پچھلی فصل کی کٹائی جنوری میں شروع کر دیں۔ فروری مارچ میں کافی گئی موڈی فصل (Ratoon Crop) کیلئے سب سے زیادہ موزوں ہے۔ فصل کی کاشت کیمیائی کھادوں، آبیاشی اور ہر قسم کیمیائی اسپرے سے مثبت نتائج حاصل کرنے کیلئے موکی معلومات انتہائی ضروری ہے ورنہ فصل کی کاشت، کیمیائی کھادوں کے استعمال، آبیاشی اور اسپرے وغیرہ کے فوراً بعد بارش نقصان کا باعث بنتی ہے۔ اس لئے کسان بھائیوں سے گزارش ہے کہ ہر وقت موسم سے باخبر رہے۔ مندرجہ ذیل فون نمبر پر آپ کو مفت موکی مشورے مل سکتے ہیں۔

۱۔ محکمہ موسمیات، میٹئیل ایگرو میٹ سنیٹر پی۔ او۔ بکس نمبر 1214، سیکٹر ایچ ایٹ ٹو، اسلام آباد۔ فون نمبر: 051-9250299

۲۔ محکمہ موسمیات، میٹئیل فور کا سنگ سینٹر پی۔ او۔ بکس نمبر 1214، سیکٹر ایچ ایٹ ٹو، اسلام آباد۔

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