

Monthly Agromet Bulletin

National Agromet Centre

Pakistan Meteorological Department Islamabad



Vol: 12-2014

DECEMBER, 2014

Highlights...

- ❖ Dry weather was reported in the country. Dry continental air/foggy atmosphere prevailed over most of the agricultural plains of the country during the month.
- ❖ Thermal regime in this month remained mostly normal/slightly cooler in the agricultural plains of the country.
- ❖ ETo and R.H mostly remained below normal in the agricultural plains of the country.
- ❖ Agricultural soils showed mostly normal to cooler trend in the country.
- ❖ Picking/harvesting/crushing of sugarcane, seasonal vegetables and fruit orchids especially citrus and apple were the major field activities in most of the agricultural plains of the country during the month.
- ❖ Below normal precipitation is expected in the country during January with higher deficit over southern Punjab, Sindh and southern Baluchistan.
- ❖ Farmers are advised to protect nurseries and orchard trees from expected frost in this month if night time temperature starts to drop below 0.5°C during clear skies.
- ❖ Sunflower crop may be planted in areas where wheat crop is not cultivated.

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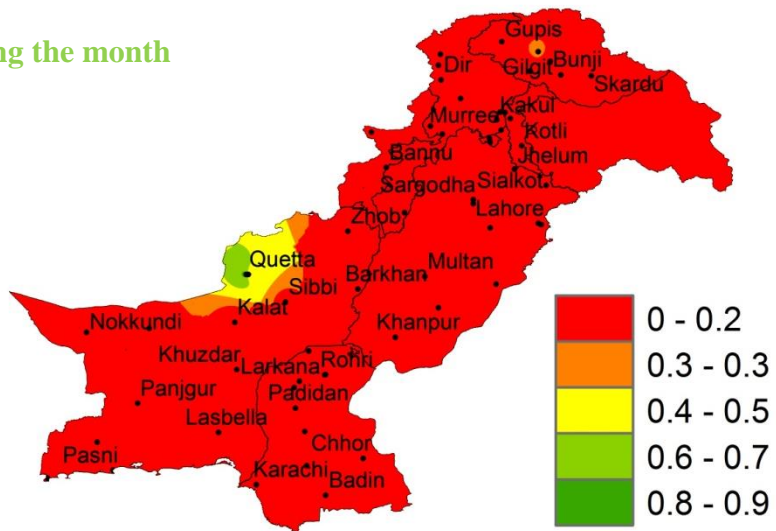
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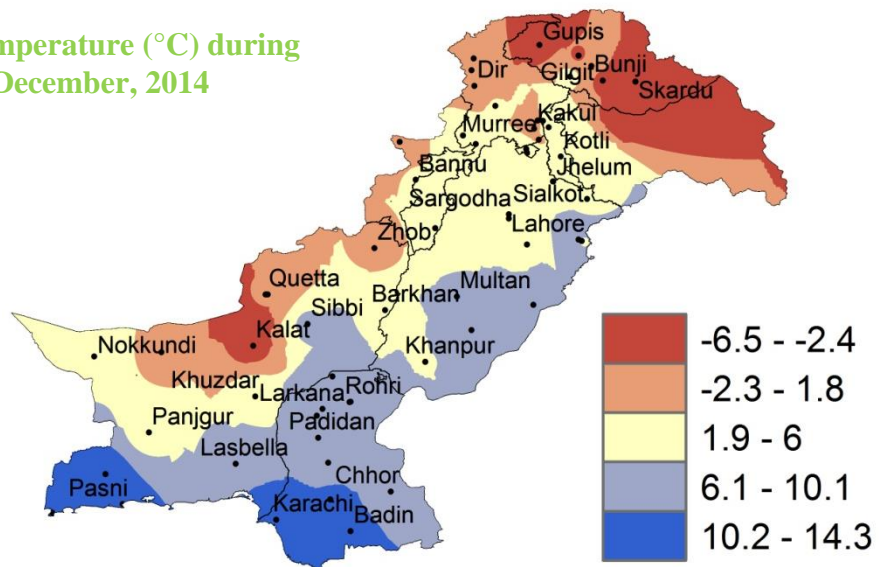
EXPLANATORY NOTE

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.

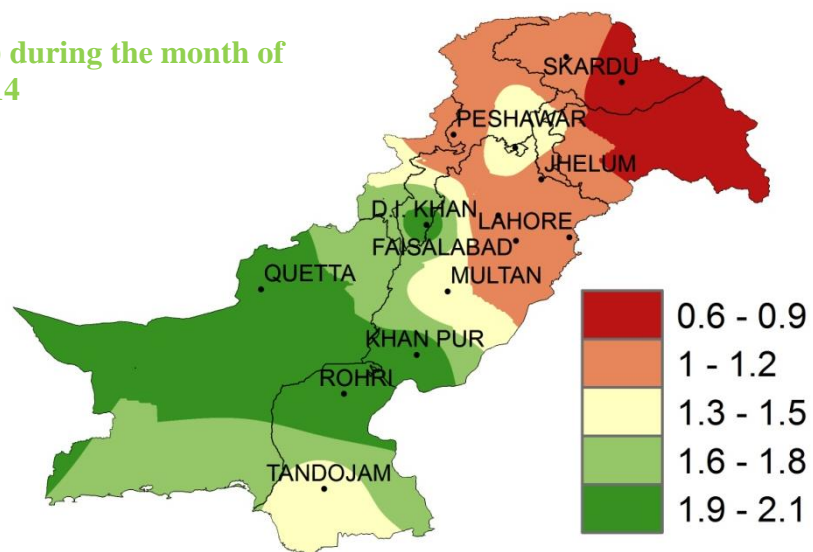
Rainfall (mm) during the month of December, 2014



Minimum Temperature (°C) during the month of December, 2014



ETo (mm/day) during the month of December, 2014



Crop Report during December, 2014

Picking/harvesting/crushing of sugarcane, seasonal vegetables and fruit orchards especially citrus and apple were the major field activities in most of the agricultural plains of the country during the month. Irrigation as per requirement and availability was provided. Pace of growth and developments of the crops both in irrigated and rainfed areas affected due to dry weather in the agricultural plains of the country during the month.

In **Punjab:** The sowing of wheat crop has almost been completed. The growth is satisfactory in irrigated areas but growth is affected negatively due to dry weather in rainfed areas during the month. Sowing of Lentil crop has completed and satisfactory growth is reported. The growth of oilseed crop is reported satisfactory and the crop is at flowering/pod stage. No serious pest/insect attack has been reported so far. The sowing of gram crop has completed. Satisfactory growth of the crop is reported but rain water is immediately needed for better growth and development. Harvesting/crushing of sugarcane crop is in full swing and very good yield is expected. Frost has affected citrus in some areas of Punjab.

In **Sindh:** Sowing of Rabi crops and harvesting of rice has been completed. Wheat crop is at tillering stage and its growth is reported satisfactory. Castor oil crop is growing satisfactory and its first picking has been started. Crushing of sugarcane is in full swing and very good yield is expected. Safflower and Linseed crops have been reported at good condition and are growing at early vegetative stages. Seasonal fruits like Guava, banana, Cheeko are in good condition. Cheeko and apple stone (Bare) are at fruit formation stage. Picking/harvesting of winter vegetables is in progress and good yield is being obtained.

In **Khyber Pakhtoonkhawa:** Sowing of wheat crop has completed and its normal growth has reported in irrigated areas. But rain water is required to reduce present soil moisture stress in rainfed areas. Harvesting/crushing of sugarcane crop is in progress and very good yield is expected. Harvesting of rice has completed. Harvesting of winter vegetables is in progress and these are available in the market. Growth of orchid is satisfactory and good yield of citrus has reported.

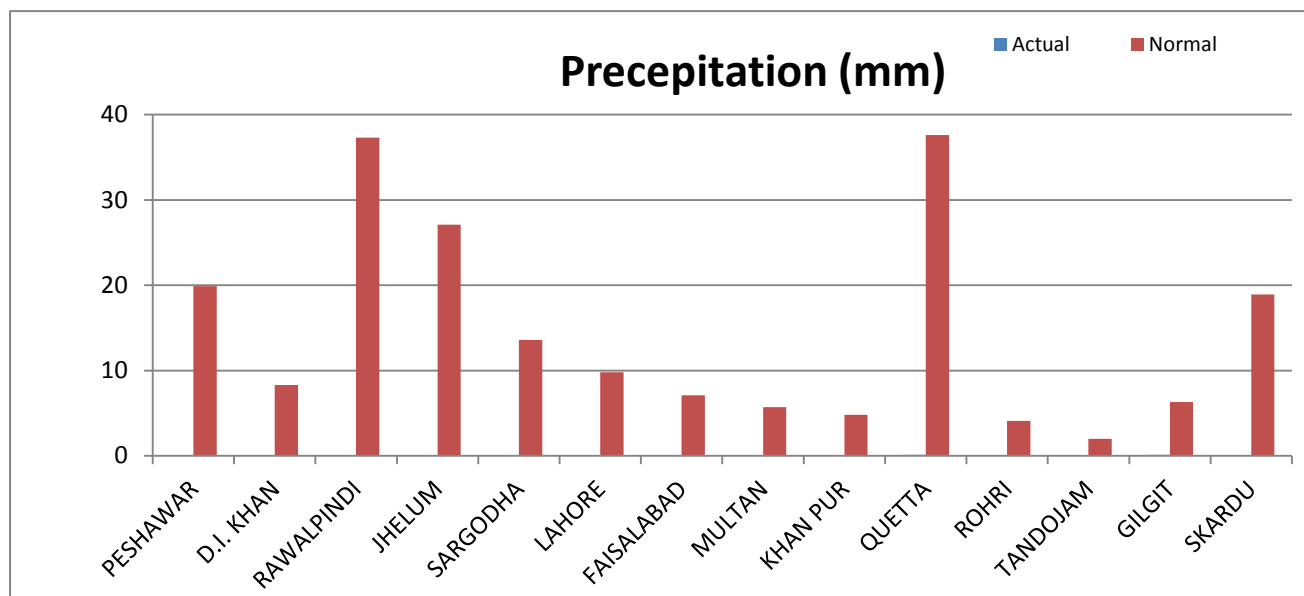
In **Balochistan:** Condition of standing crops and orchards is reported satisfactory. Wheat crop is growing at third leaf stage. All varieties of apples have developed colour and picking of the fruit is in progress. Sowing of Rabi crops has completed and wheat crop is in early growing stage. Condition of winter vegetables is good and is now available in the market.

In **GilgitBaltistan:** Most of the agricultural activities stop during the winter season in the area. Soil has been prepared for wheat crop to be sown in the coming months.

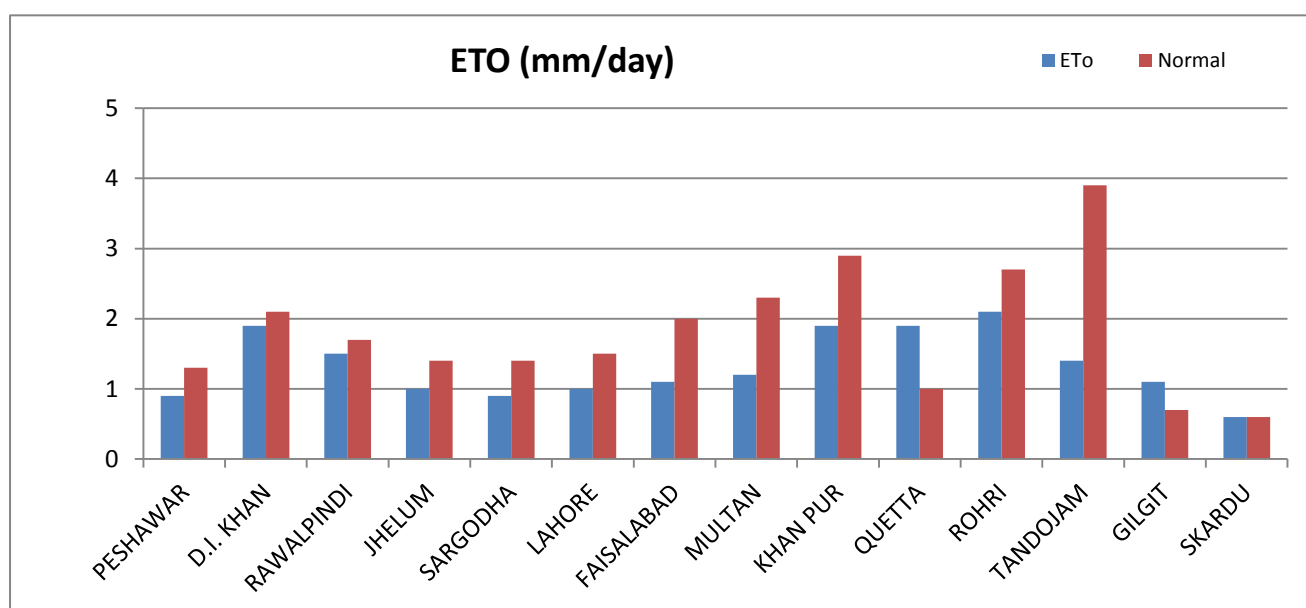
Moisture Regime during December, 2014

In Pakistan, winter rains generally start in the month of December. During this December, dry weather was reported in the country. Dry continental air/foggy atmosphere prevailed over most of the agricultural plains of the country during the month.

Highest rainfall recorded in the country was 10mm in Ormara followed by 7mm in Kalam and 1mm at Rawalakot.

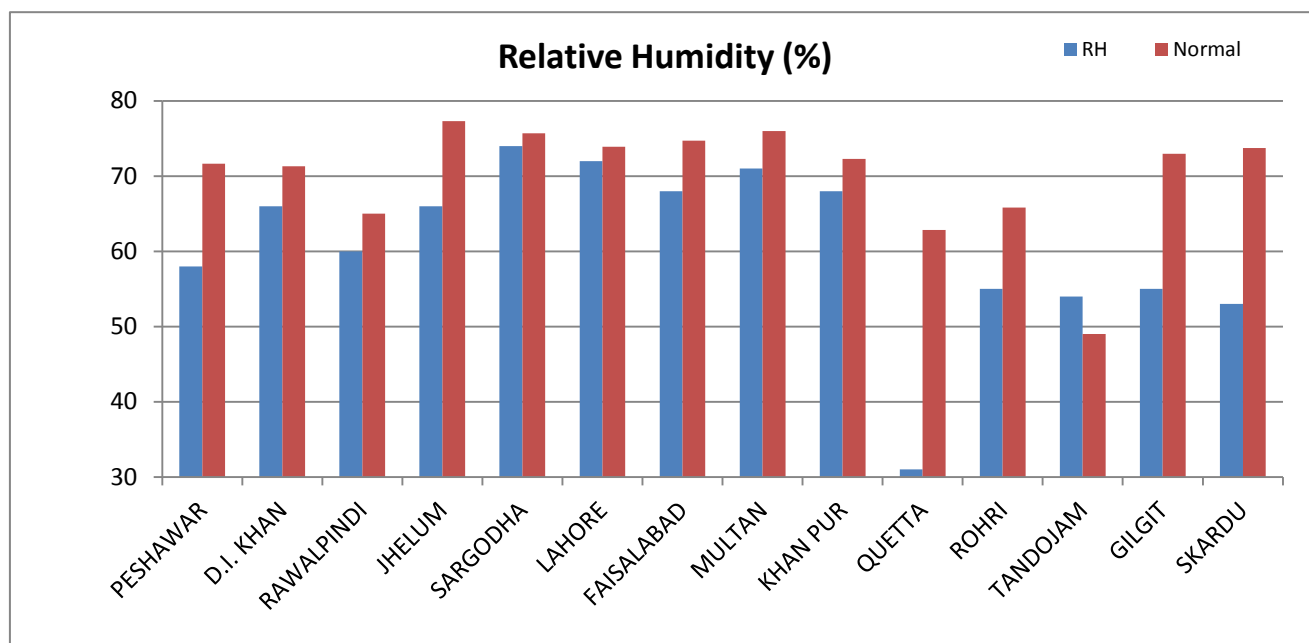


The evaporative demand of the atmosphere represented by reference crop evapotranspiration (ET_o) remained below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country except Quetta valley and Gilgit Baltistan region where it remained slightly above normal due to mostly dry weather observed during the month in these areas. The highest value of ET_o was estimated in Rohri followed by Khanpur, D.I Khan and Quetta valley.



The mean daily Relative Humidity (R.H) also remained normal to below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country. Significant drop in R.H was observed in areas of KP, Quetta valley and Gilgit Baltistan.

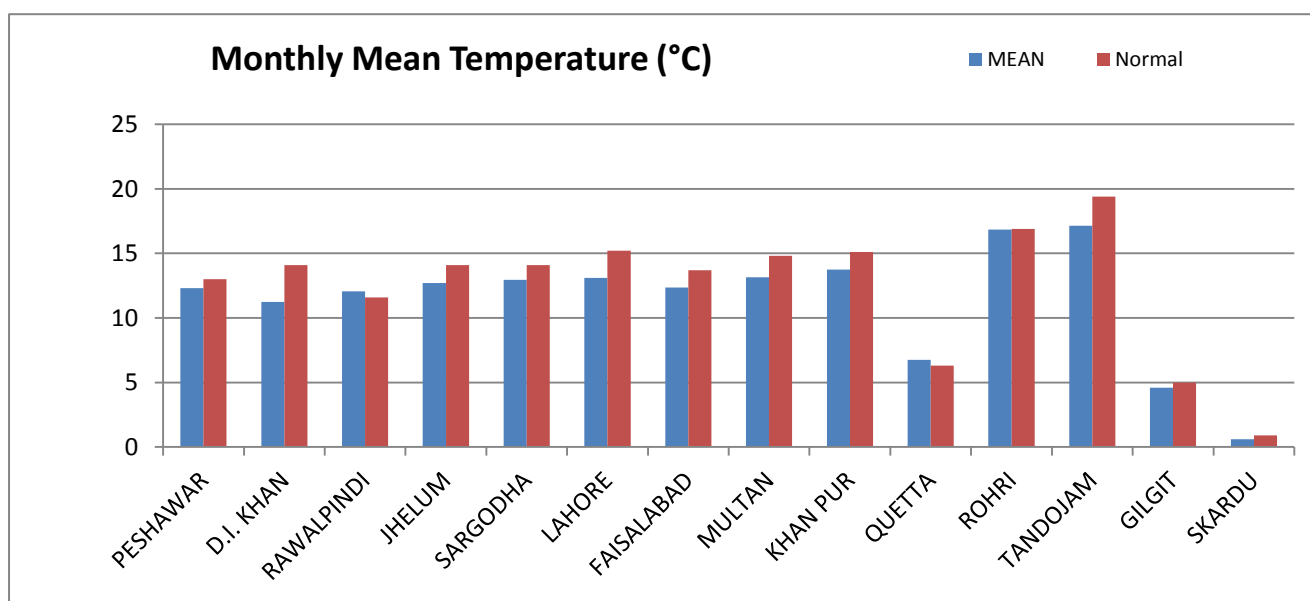
Maximum value of mean Relative humidity was observed 74% at Sargodha followed by 72% at Lahore, while the minimum value was observed at Quetta due to dry weather observed and its dry climate in this month.



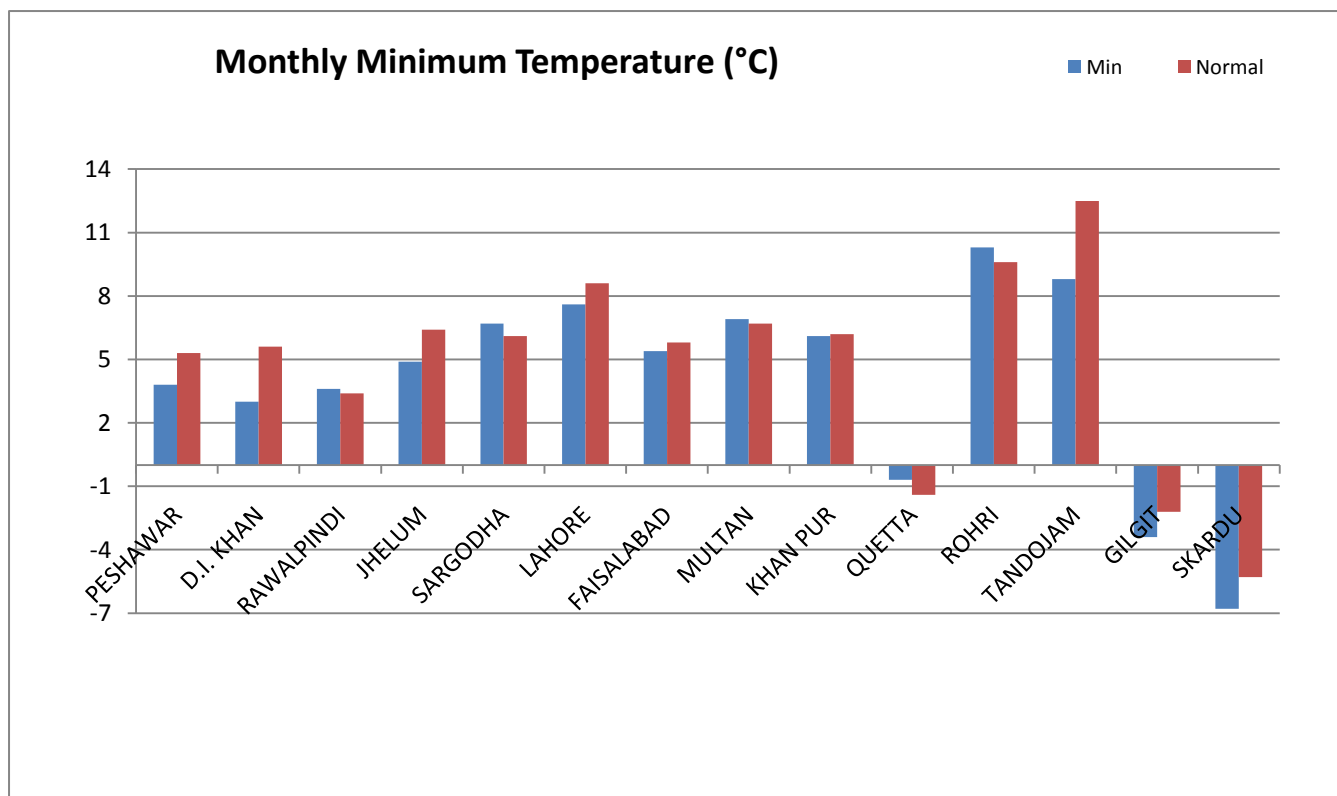
From overall analysis of this month it is evident that moisture stress exists in the agricultural plains of the country due to dry weather observed during the month.

Temperature Regime during December, 2014

Temperature plays vital role in the growth and development of crops. Thermal regime in this month remained mostly normal/slightly cooler in most agricultural plains of the country. Mean daily temperature remained normal/ below normal by 1-2°C in most parts of the country. Mean daily temperature ranged 11 to 13°C in Khyber Pakhtunkhawa and Potohar region, 12 to 14°C in remaining parts of Punjab, rounded to 17°C in agricultural Plains of Sindh, 1 to 5°C in Gilgit Baltistan region and it was observed 7°C in the high elevated agricultural plains of Baluchistan represented by Quetta valley.

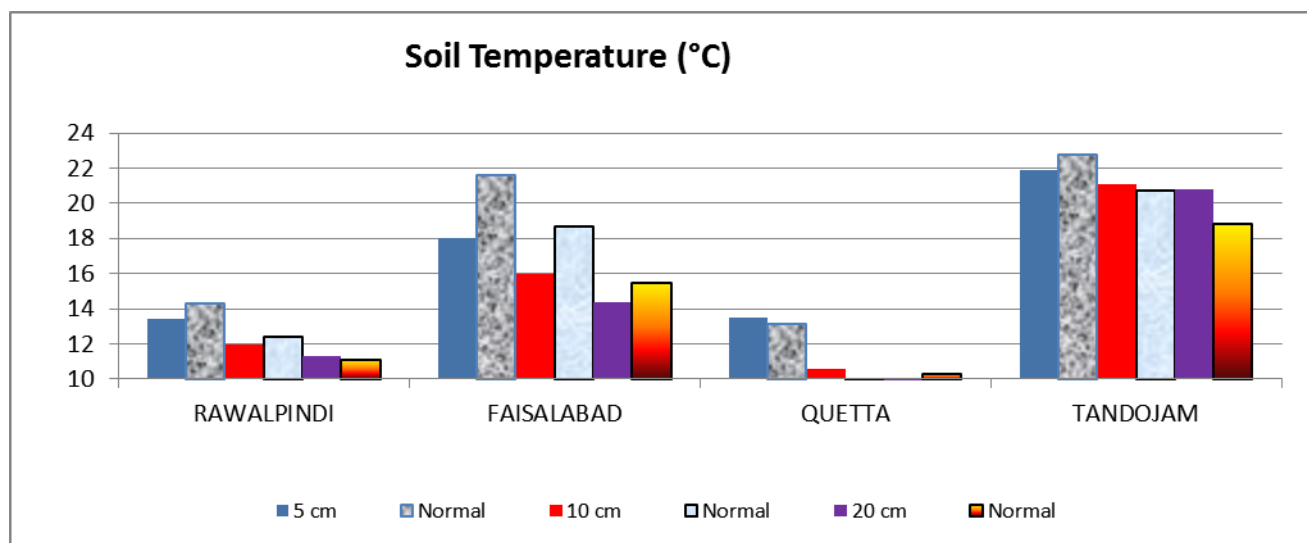


The night time temperature represented by mean minimum remained normal to slightly below normal by 1-2 °C in most of the agricultural plains of the country except Sargodha in central Punjab and Rohri in upper Sindh, Quetta valley and GB region where it remained above normal by 1-2°C. The lowest minimum temperature was recorded -10.8°C at Skardu.



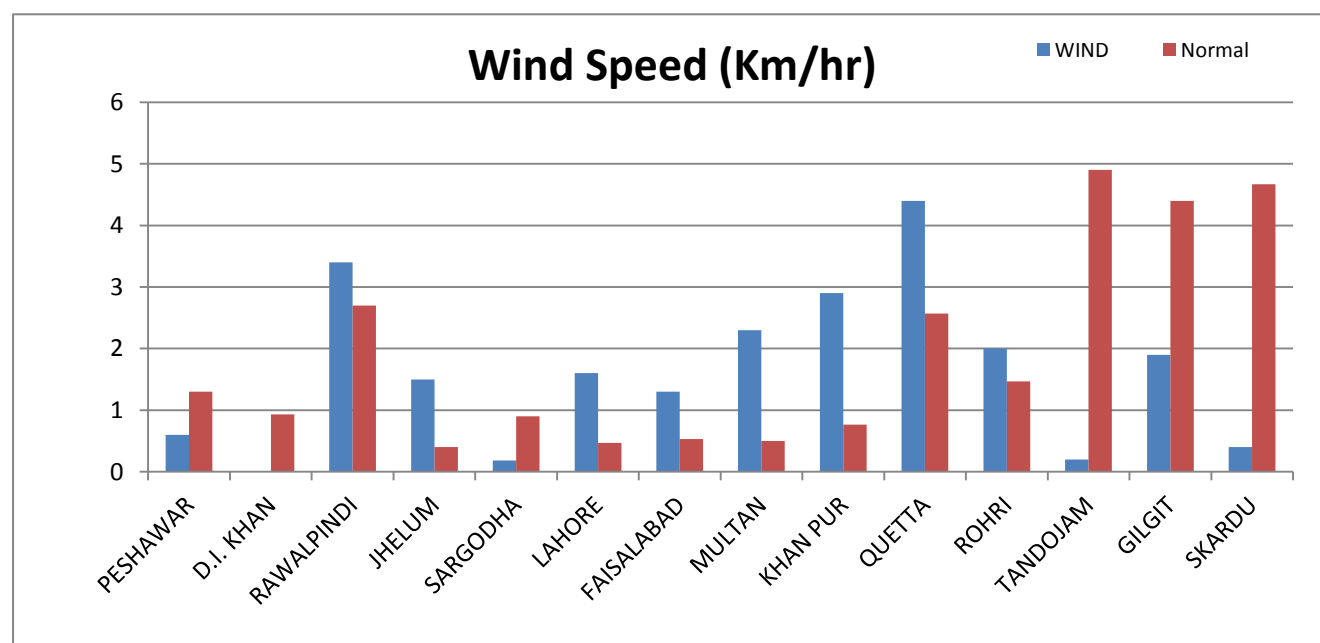
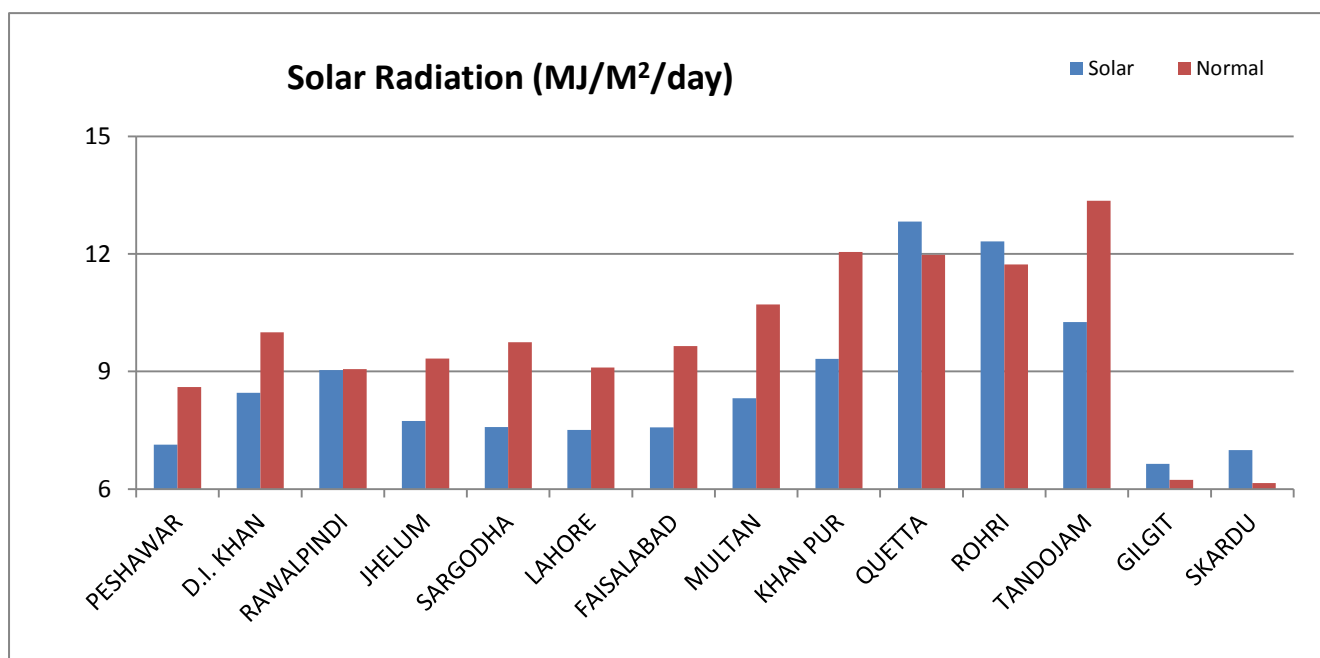
Agricultural soils showed mostly normal trend in the agricultural areas of the country except Faisalabad region where it showed below normal trend.

From the general analysis of soil behavior in this month, it is concluded that moisture has satisfactory status in the irrigated as well as rainfed areas. But moisture deficiency still exists in rainfed Potohar region and lowers Sindh. Whereas in major agricultural areas, the situation of soil moisture is satisfactory to some extent. Further rains in coming months are needed and may improve soil moisture condition during coming months in rainfed as well as irrigated areas.



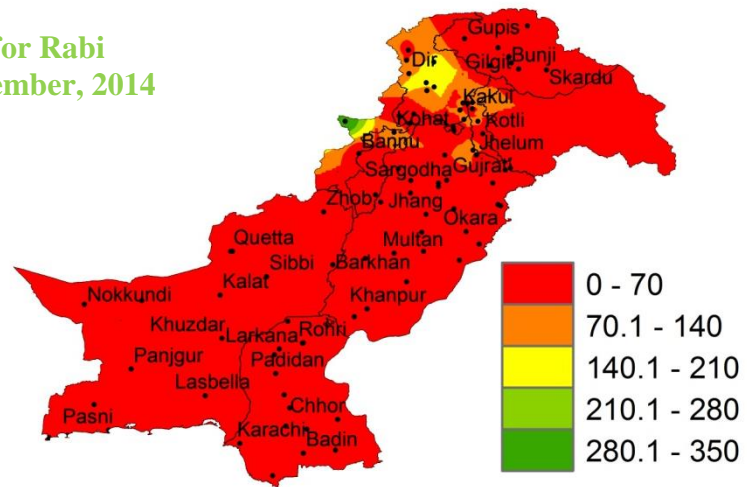
Solar Radiation and Wind Regime during December, 2014

Total bright sunshine hours and solar radiation intensity remained normal to below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country except Quetta valley, upper Sindh and GB region where these values observed normal. Mean wind speed throughout agricultural plains of the country ranged between 1 to 4 km/h with North-east to North-west and South trend. Maximum wind speed was observed 4.4 km/h in Quetta.

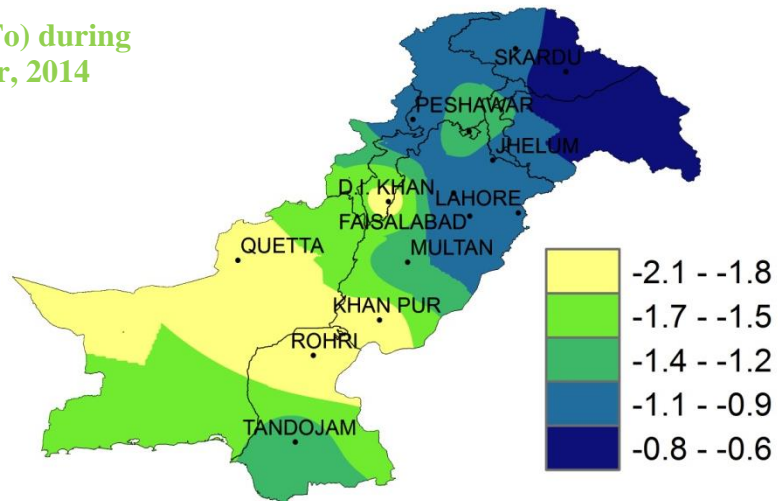


Cumulative Rainfall, ETo and water stress for Rabi Season (October to April)

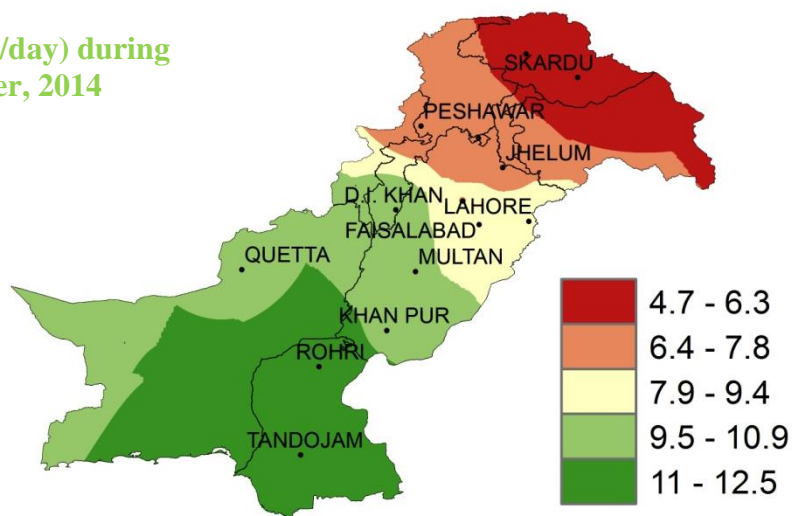
Cumulative rainfall (mm) for Rabi season up to month of December, 2014



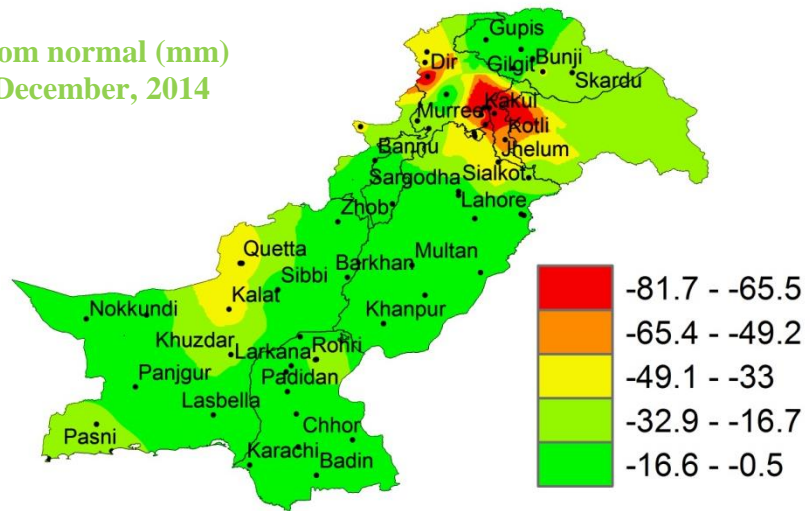
Water Stress (Rain-ETo) during the month of December, 2014



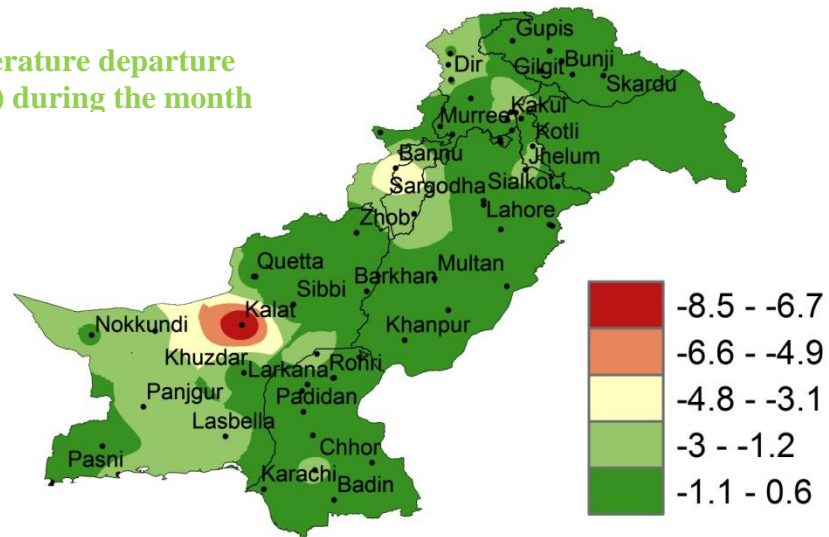
Cumulative ETo (mm/day) during the month of December, 2014



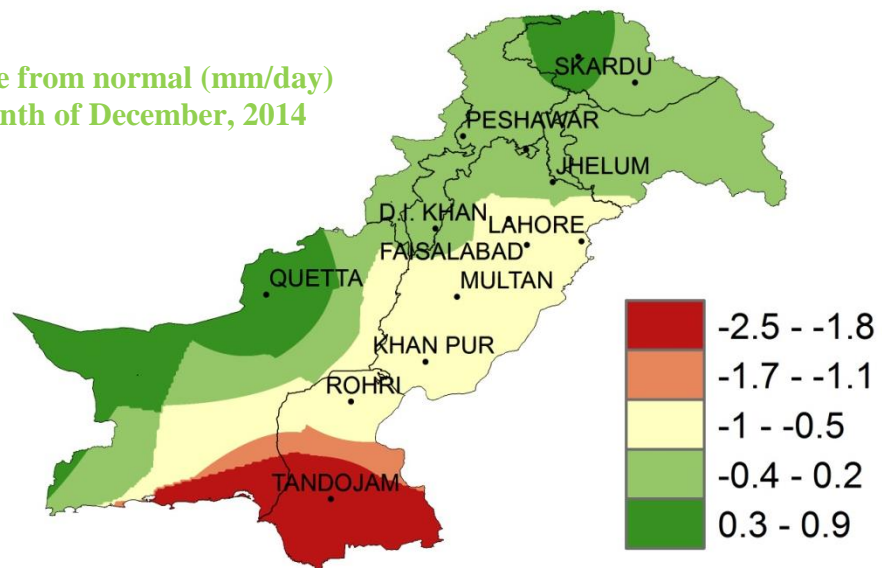
**Rainfall departure from normal (mm)
during the month of December, 2014**



**Minimum Temperature departure
from normal (°C) during the month**



**ETo departure from normal (mm/day)
during the month of December, 2014**



Normally Expected Weather during January, 2015

Winter rains with Pakistan region are associated with Westerly Waves and frontogeneses processes taking place at middle latitudes. Westerly waves are always present around the globe. As soon as, perturbation takes place in these waves due to contrasting meteorological factors, they get amplified extending their trough down to lower latitudes in subtropical regions. Formation of fronts due to encounter of two air masses of different characteristics, is another significant source of winter weather systems. Winter rain bearing systems attain their maturity in December under normal meteorological behavior around the globe.

Rainfed plains of Balochistan and Potohar plateau are expected to receive 20mm to 40mm precipitation, which recharge the soil moisture upto some extent. However, the distribution over time and space would be much more important than the amount of the precipitation. The farmers of these areas have to show an efficient rain water harvest skill by completely rooting out the weeds, competing their crops for food and water. In other parts of the country, the rainfall may amount less than 20mm during January. The strict weeding practice is also recommended in irrigated areas.

The evaporative demand of the atmosphere will be lower than December due to cooler and upto certain extent the cloudy atmosphere. It is likely to range from 1 to 3 mm/day throughout the country. The mean daily relative humidity may vary between 50% and 65%. The crop growth may be retarded due to low temperatures; however, they would be beneficial in tillering process in cereal crop. The day time temperatures may range between 16°C to 20°C in Northern Punjab and upper Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa while in the low elevation plains are likely to experience them from 20°C to 24°C. The night temperatures possess a special significance; when they drop below freezing level and keep watch on the growth of animals and plants. If protection measures are not taken. Care of the frost kills the crop plants and even sometime badly affects their yield.

The minimum temperatures generally occurring at night may drop more frequently below freezing (0°C) in high elevation agricultural plains as compared to those located at low elevation. As days are smaller than nights during January; therefore the photo synthesis period may remain around 7 and 8 hours following still an increasing trend towards south. The intensity of solar radiations is likely to vary from 9.5 MJ/M²/day over Northern plains to 14 MJ/M²/day in the Southern parts of the country. Winds are expected to blow at a speed of 7 Km/hours or less, prevailing from northerly to westerly direction. Rabi crops will be around in their early stages of development, therefore their water requirements are not as high as mature crops. The estimates of monthly water requirement according to an average phonological phase of Rabi crops, in respective regions are given as under:

| S. No | Region | Water Requirement | |
|-------|--|-------------------|-------------------------|
| | | mm | Cubic meter per Hectare |
| 1 | Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Northern and central Punjab | 30 – 40 | 300 – 400 |
| 2 | High agricultural plains of Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Kashmir. | 20 – 30 | 200 – 300 |
| 3 | Southern Punjab and upper Sindh | 40 – 50 | 400 – 500 |
| 4 | Lower Sindh and Balochistan | 45 – 55 | 450 – 550 |

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 Jan 01, 2014. Model's output then tuned by applying Regional Correction Factor (RCF). RCF has computed by comparison of Long Range Averages (LRA) with model's simulation for the period (2004-2012) on monthly basis. 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.

Acknowledgement: *NAMC is gratefully acknowledges the International Research Institute (IRI) for climate and Society for providing access of dynamical prediction of Global Climate Model ECHAM4P5, developed and operated by European Center for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts model's simulations and hindcast data to support the formulation of seasonal weather outlook of Pakistan. Output maps have been prepared by using IRI climate software.*

Synoptic situation

Location of jet stream (U wind at 200 hPa) is at normal position with less intensity. The area of jet stream may be squeezed during Jan over northern of Afghanistan. Below normal strength of jet stream over west of the region.

Probability outlook: Normal to below normal intensity of jet stream is associated with below normal precipitation in the region.

A ridge at 500 hPa is expected to be over northern parts of the country. Slightly below normal trend is expected over northern and eastern parts of the region.

Probability outlook: Less than normal precipitation is likely over the country. Lower and central parts of the country may be dry during December.

Surface temperatures are expected to be on lower side than normal all over the Pakistan However higher than normal surface temperature over western states of India.

North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) is in negative phase (0.68) and in increasing trend. As a result normal track of western disturbances will persist.

http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/precip/CWlink/pna/norm.nao.monthly.b5001.current.ascii.table
Probability outlook: Below normal precipitation over all parts of the country will be expected. The focus of weather tracks may be towards northern parts of the country.

During November 2014, sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies increased across the central and eastern equatorial Pacific. At the end of the month, the weekly Niño indices ranged from +0.4°C in the Niño-1+2 region to +1.0°C in the Niño-3.4 region. The subsurface heat content anomalies (averaged between 180°-100°W) also increased during November as a downwelling oceanic Kelvin wave increased subsurface temperatures in the central and eastern Pacific. However, the overall atmospheric circulation has yet to show a clear coupling to the anomalously warm waters. The monthly equatorial low-level winds were largely near average, although weak anomalous westerlies appeared in a portion

of the eastern tropical Pacific. Upper level easterly anomalies emerged in the central and eastern tropical Pacific during the month. The Southern Oscillation Index has been somewhat negative, but the equatorial Southern Oscillation Index has been near zero. Also, rainfall continued to be below average near the Date Line and over Indonesia, and near average east of the Date Line. Although the SST anomalies alone might imply weak El Niño conditions, the patterns of wind and rainfall anomalies generally do not clearly indicate a coupling of the atmosphere to the ocean. Therefore, despite movement toward El Niño from one month ago, the combined atmospheric and oceanic state remains ENSO-neutral.

Similar to last month, most models predict SST anomalies to be at weak El Niño levels during November-January 2014-15 and to continue above the El Niño threshold into early 2015. Assuming that El Niño fully emerges, the forecaster consensus favors a weak event. In summary, there is an approximately 65% chance of El Niño conditions during the Northern Hemisphere winter, which are expected to last into the Northern Hemisphere spring 2015 (http://iri.columbia.edu/our-expertise/climate/forecasts/enso/current/?enso_tab=enso-cpc_update)

Probability outlook: La Nina (0%), Neutral (36%) and El Nino (64 %) during Dec-Jan-Feb, 2015 season

Arabian Sea Surface Temperatures are expected to be normal near western coastal belt of Pakistan.

Caspian Sea surface temperatures expected to be slightly above normal over southern half and below normal over upper half.

Mediterranean Sea surface temperatures are normal to slightly above normal.

Bay of Bengal Sea Surface Temperatures are close to normal.

Probability outlook: Sea Surface Temperature trend is going towards normal leads to below normal precipitation over the region.

Seasonal Weather Outlook Summary (Jan, 2015)

Synthesis of the latest model forecasts for Jan-Mar, 2015 (JFM), current synoptic situation and regional weather expert's judgment indicates that normal to slightly below normal precipitation is expected all over the country with average during December and January and slightly above normal during February. Slightly above average night temperature is likely to occur during January while below normal during February and March all over the country.

Weather outlook

“Average precipitation is expected during the season all over the country with more snowfall over the northern region during January.”

- I. Below average precipitation is expected over the country during January with higher deficit over southern Punjab, Sindh and southern Baluchistan.
- II. Average precipitation is expected over Northern Punjab, GB, KP and Kashmir,
- III. One to two light to moderate rainy spells are expected over northern parts of the country during January.
- IV. Average precipitation with snow fall over the hills is expected during January.
- V. Chances of dense fog over central parts of the country are positive but it would be slightly above normal during this winter season.
- VI. One moderate rainy spell is expected during first decade of February.
- VII. March would be wet month during the season.

VIII. Less chances of rainy spell to approach over southern parts of the country.

IX. Above normal night temperature are expected during December, while below normal during January.

X. .

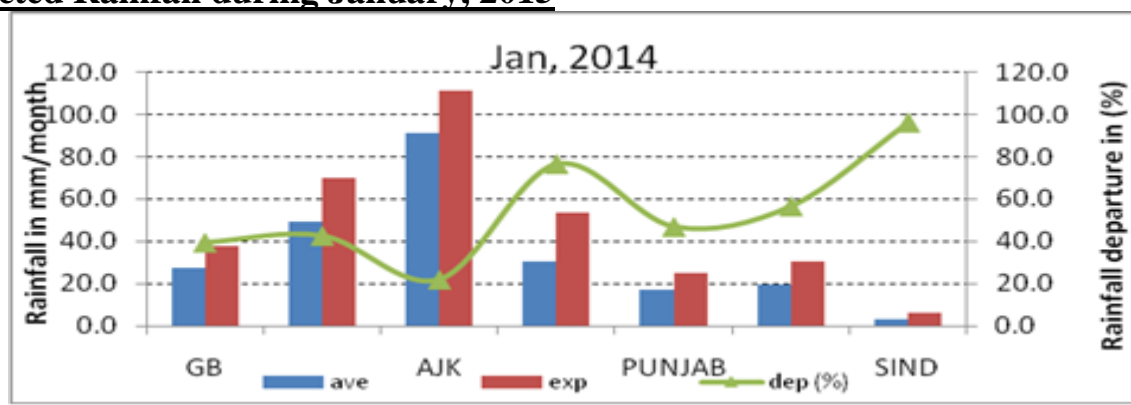
Monthly Quantitative Weather Forecast

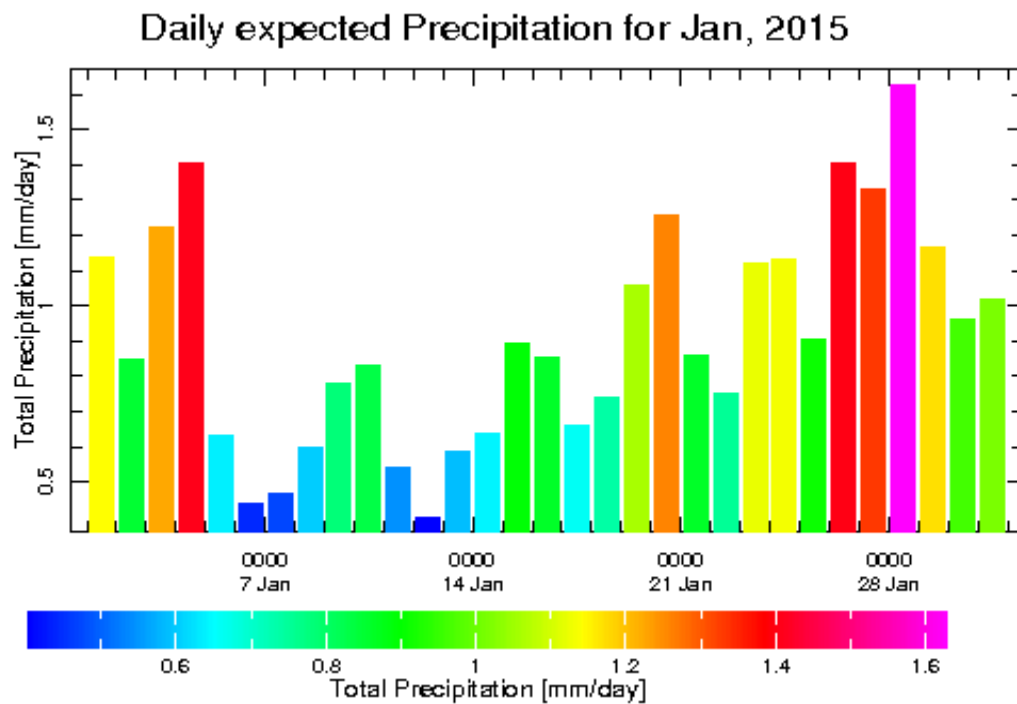
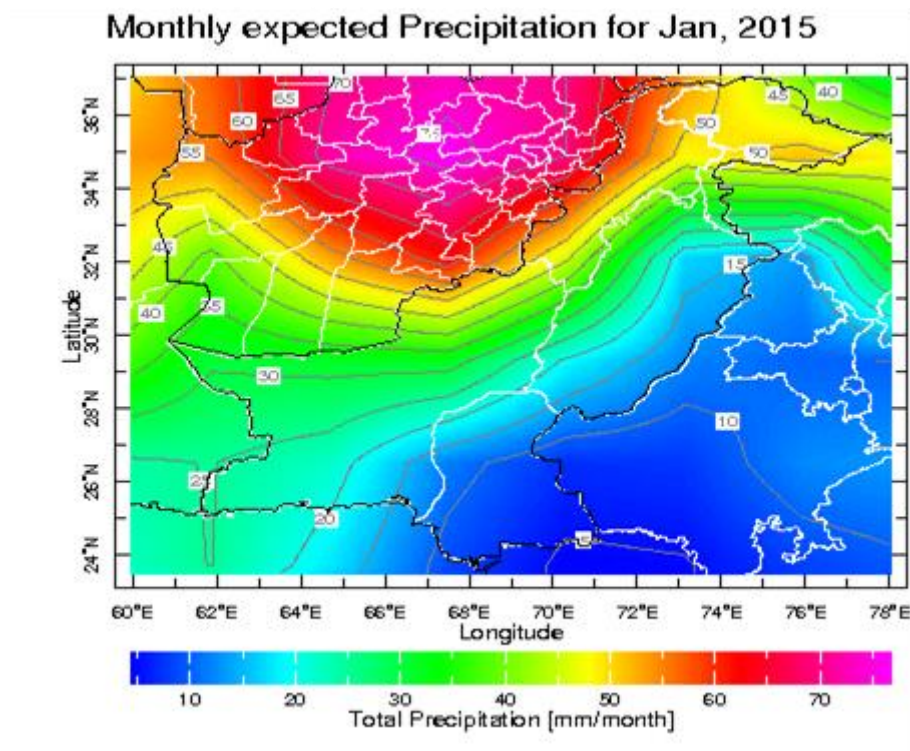
| | Jan, 2015 | | Feb, 2015 | | Mar, 2015 | | Jan-Mar, 2014 | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----------|----------|---------------|----------|
| | ave | exp | ave | exp | Ave | Exp | Ave | Exp |
| GB | 27.2 | Abv. Ave | 29.7 | Abv. Ave | 34.6 | Abv. Ave | 91.5 | Abv. Ave |
| KP | 49.0 | Abv. Ave | 71.9 | Abv. Ave | 92.5 | Blw. Ave | 213.4 | Blw. Ave |
| AJK | 91.1 | Abv. Ave | 110.5 | Abv. Ave | 127.5 | Blw. Ave | 329.0 | Blw. Ave |
| FATA | 30.2 | Abv. Ave | 54.0 | Abv. Ave | 67.4 | Blw. Ave | 151.6 | Abv. Ave |
| PUNJAB | 17.2 | Abv. Ave | 27.2 | Abv. Ave | 30.9 | Blw. Ave | 75.2 | Ave |
| BALUCHISTAN | 19.5 | Abv. Ave | 20.9 | Abv. Ave | 23.3 | Ave | 63.7 | Abv. Ave |
| SIND | 3.0 | Abv. Ave | 5.4 | Abv. Ave | 4.7 | Abv. Ave | 13.1 | Abv. Ave |
| Pakistan | 20.8 | Ave | 27.2 | Abv. Ave | | | | |
| | Jan, 2015 | Feb, 2015 | Mar, 2015 | Jan-Mar, 2014 | 31.7 | Ave | 79.6 | Abv |

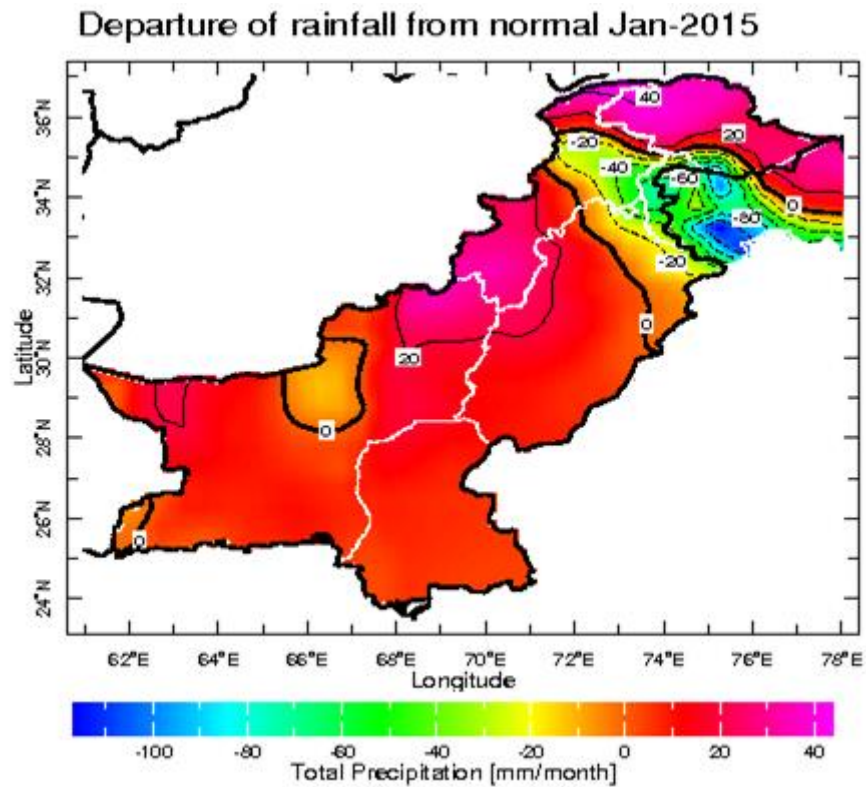
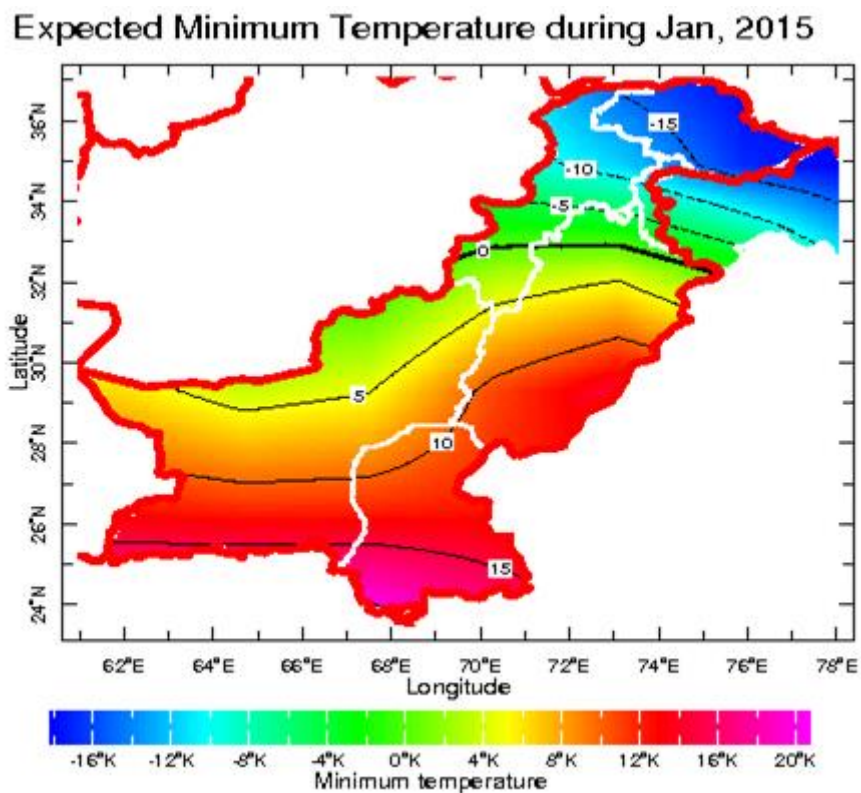
- *Ave. : average (1981-2010)*
- *Exp. : Expected rainfall*
- *Below Average (Blw. Ave) < -15 %*,
- *Average precipitation range (Ave) = -15 to +15 %*,
- *Above Average (Abv.Ave) > +15 %*

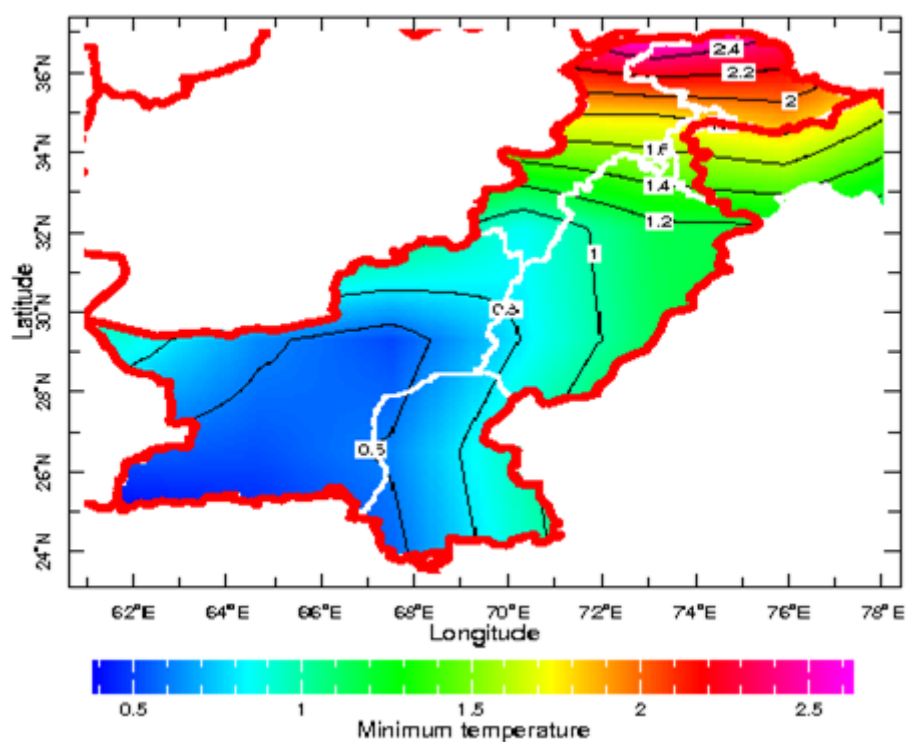
Note: Average precipitation is computed by using Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) gridded data by resolution (0.5x0.5°) latitude by longitude. Ensembles of different climate models are used for computation of expected precipitation over the region.

Expected Rainfall during January, 2015



Spatial distribution of expected Rainfall during Jan, 2015 (GCM-ECHAM)

Monthly departure from normal (Rainfall) during Jan, 2015**Spatial distribution of expected Minimum Temperature during Jan, 2015**

Monthly departure from normal (Minimum Temperature) during Jan, 2015**Expected Dep. of Min. Temp. from normal, Jan-2015**

جنوری 2015ء میں کاشتکاروں کیلئے زرعی موسمیاتی مشورے

ماہ دسمبر میں ملک بھر میں معمول سے کم بارشیں ہوئیں اور موسمِ زراعت خشک اور سرد رہا۔ جنوری کے مہینے میں بھی معمول سے کم بارشیں متوقع ہیں۔ جنوری موسم سرما کا سرد ترین مہینہ ہوتا ہے جس کے دوران زراعتی میدانوں میں عموماً دھبہ حرارت نقطہ انجماد سے نیچے چلے جاتے ہیں اور اکثر پھلداروں پر برفباری ہوتی رہتی ہے۔ سطح مرتفع پوشدار میں دھبہ حرارت نقطہ انجماد تک پہنچ جائیں گے۔ ایسے دھبہ حرارت جہاں فصلوں کیلئے نقصان کا باعث بنتے ہیں وہاں انکے لئے مفید بھی ثابت ہوتے ہیں خاص کر سیب کیلئے برف باری فائدہ مند ہوتی ہے۔ نقصان لانا فائدہ کاشتکاروں کی قوت برداشت سے کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ سبزیوں کے پودے عام طور پر بہت نازک ہوتے ہیں اور وہ حفاظتی اقدامات کی عدم موجودگی میں بالکل خراب ہو جاتے ہیں۔ گندم اور جو کی فصل کی نشوونما انتہائی کم دھبہ حرارت کی صورت میں رک جاتی ہے ایسی صورت حال اس وقت پیدا ہوتی ہے جب پورے دن کا اوسط دھبہ حرارت 5 ڈگری سینٹی گریڈ سے بھی کم رہے۔ دوسری صورت میں اگر رات کو دھبہ حرارت نقطہ انجماد اس سے بھی نیچے چلا جائے اور دن کو دھبہ حرارت زیادہ ہونے کی وجہ سے روزانہ کا اوسط 5 ڈگری سینٹی گریڈ سے زیادہ ہو جائے تو اس پودے کے قد کی افزائش رک جاتی ہے اور پودا دن کی روشنی میں اپنے لیے بنائی گئی خوراک کو برباد کرنے میں صرف کر دیتا ہے۔ فصل زیادہ جھاڑ دیئے کیلئے پہلی منزل کامیابی سے طے کر جاتی ہے۔

ماہ جنوری کے دوران کسانوں سے مندرجہ ذیل گزارشات ملحوظ خاطر رکھنے کی گزارش ہے۔

- ۱۔ کورے سے بچاؤ کیلئے حفاظتی تدابیر پر عمل جاری رکھیں مگر دن کے وقت پودوں پر ٹنگوں سے بنائی گئی چھونیز کی کوسورج کی سمت سے کھول دینا چاہیے تاکہ پودا سورج کی روشنی سے اپنی خوراک بناتا رہے۔ اس طرح اس کی قوت مدافعت بھی برقرار رہے گی۔
- ۲۔ جڑی بوئیاں فصل کے پودوں کے حصے کا پانی اور خوراک زمین سے استعمال کر لیتی ہیں اور پودے نیو بونا کرتے ہیں اور زہریلی صحت مند رہ سکتے ہیں۔ اس لیے فصل میں داخل ہو کر جڑی بوئیوں کی کٹائی کریں۔ تلف شدہ جڑی بوئیاں چانوروں کے چارے کے طور پر بھی استعمال کی جاسکتی ہیں اور دوسری طرف آپ کا اگلے سال کیلئے خالص بیج بھی گھر پر دستیاب ہوگا۔
- ۳۔ دو دھبہ سے والے چانوروں اور انکے نو مولود بچوں کیلئے شدید سردی حفاظتی اقدامات کی عدم موجودگی کے باعث نقصان دہ ثابت ہوتی ہے۔ سردی سے متاثر ہونے والے چانوروں کی دودھ کی پیداوار بہت کم ہو جاتی ہے جبکہ انکے بچے بعض اوقات زندگی سے ہاتھ دھو بیٹھتے ہیں۔ اس لیے ضروری ہے کہ انہیں رات کی سردی اور خشک ہواؤں سے محفوظ رکھا جائے۔ مرغیوں کے مڈوں اور گوشت کی پیداوار بھی سردی کی شدت کی وجہ سے بری طرح متاثر ہوتی ہے۔ اس نقصان سے بچنے کیلئے ضروری ہے کہ چانوروں کے شیڈ مناسب دھبہ حرارت تک گرم رکھے جائیں۔
- ۴۔ زراعت کی کامیابی میں موسمی حالات کا بہت عمل دخل ہے اور بہتر حکمت عملی سے غیر موسمیاتی حالات سے استفادہ کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ محکمہ موسمیات کی پیش گوئی کٹھن خطر رکھ کر زراعت کے ماہرین کی مشاورت سے اپنے معمولات طے کریں تو پیداوار میں خاطر خواہ اضافہ ممکن ہے۔ موسمی حالات سے متعلق مزید معلومات کیلئے محکمہ موسمیات کے قریبی دفتر سے رابطہ کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ جن کا پتہ درج ذیل ہے۔

۱۔ نیشنل ایگرو میٹ سینٹر، پی۔ او۔ بکس نمبر 1214، ہیکٹر ایچ ایٹ ٹو، اسلام آباد، فون نمبر: 051-9250299

۲۔ نیشنل فورسٹ سٹینڈ سٹریٹ، پی۔ او۔ بکس، 1214، ہیکٹر ایچ ایٹ ٹو، اسلام آباد، فون نمبر: 051-9250363

۳۔ ریجنل ایگرو میٹ سینٹر، ڈبائی یونیورسٹی، مری روڈ، راولپنڈی، فون نمبر: 051-9290635

۴۔ ریجنل ایگرو میٹ سینٹر، ایوب ریسرچ انسٹیٹیوٹ، جھنگ روڈ، فیصل آباد، فون نمبر: 041-2657047

۵۔ ریجنل ایگرو میٹ سینٹر، ایگریکلچر ریسرچ انسٹیٹیوٹ، ٹنڈو جام، فون نمبر: 0222-766583

۶۔ ریجنل ایگرو میٹ سینٹر، ایگریکلچر ریسرچ انسٹیٹیوٹ، سراب روڈ، کوئٹہ، فون نمبر: 081-9211211

تفصیلی موسمی معلومات کیلئے محکمہ موسمیات کی ویب سائٹ www.pmd.gov.pk ملاحظہ فرمائیں۔

پھلدار پودوں اور زرخیزوں کی کورے سے حفاظت

پھلدار پودوں کو موسمی اثرات سے بچانے کے لیے احتیاطی تدابیر کا جانا بہت لازمی ہے۔ جب رات کو کوراپڑتا ہے تو ٹھنڈک کی وجہ سے پانی جم جاتا ہے تو وہ لمبا طعم پھیلنے کے عمل سے پتوں کے خلیے ٹوٹ جاتے ہیں اور بعد میں پتے خشک ہو جاتے ہیں۔ اگر کورے کی شدت بہت زیادہ ہو تو اس سے پودوں کی ٹہنیاں بھی خشک ہو جاتی ہیں اور پودوں کی ناقابل تلفی نقصان ہوتا ہے جس سے پیداوار بری طرح متاثر ہوتی ہے۔ سدا بہار پودوں میں آم، لچکی، مہیچا، کیلا اور لیسن وغیرہ کورے سے بے حد متاثر ہوتے ہیں۔ کورہ زیادہ تر دسمبر، جنوری اور فروری کے مہینوں میں پڑتا ہے۔ کوراپڑنے کا عمل اس وقت شروع ہوتا ہے جب دن کے وقت دھوپ پڑنے سے زمین اور پودے گرم ہو جاتے ہیں اور گر دوش کی ہوا گرم ہو جاتی ہے۔ اس طرح باغات کے اوپر ایک گرم ہوا کی تہ بن جاتی ہے۔ اور رات کو یہ سلسلہ الٹ ہو جاتا ہے۔ زمین اپنی حرارت بیرونی شعاع کے ذریعے صاف اور ٹھنڈے آسمان کی طرف خارج کرتی ہے جس سے زمین کے قریب کی ہوا ٹھنڈی ہو جاتی ہے۔ یہ ٹھنڈی ہوا گرم ہوا کی نسبت بھاری ہوتی ہے۔ اس لئے وہ زمین کی سطح کے قریب رہتی ہے اور رات کو یہ ہوا کورے یا کہری کی شکل اختیار کر لیتی ہے۔ باغبان حضرات کو دسمبر، جنوری اور فروری کے مہینوں میں بڑا محتاط رہنا چاہیے۔ کم سے کم درجہ حرارت معلوم کرنے کیلئے مخصوص جگہ جو پانچ فٹ بلند ہو تھرمامیٹر لگا کر چاہئے۔ ایک تھرمامیٹر چار سینکڑے رقبہ کے لئے کافی ہے۔ اگر درجہ حرارت 0.5 ڈگری سینٹی گریڈ سے نیچے گرنے کی توقع کی جاسکتی ہے۔ اگر تھرمامیٹر موجود نہیں ہے تو سادہ طریقے سے بھی کوراپڑنے کے بارے میں معلوم کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ اس طریقے میں ایک چوڑے برتن میں آدھا گلیسر لٹائی تک پانی ڈال کر اسے کھلے کھیت یا باغ میں رکھیں اگر شام تک پانی جمنے لگے تو کوراپڑنے کا امکان ہوتا ہے۔ ترشادہ پھلوں اور آم کے چھوٹے درختوں کو سردی اور کہر سے بچانے کے لئے جنرل جیسے پودے کی چھریوں کا پودے کی قامت تک ڈھانچہ بنا کر اس کے اوپر پرالی یا پولی تھین سے ڈھانچہ دینا چاہئے۔ بعض باغبان یہ غلطی کرتے ہیں کہ ڈھانچہ بنائے بغیر کھوری پرالی سے ڈھانچہ دیتے ہیں۔ یہ طریقہ ٹھیک نہیں ہے۔ کچھ باغبان حضرات آم کے باغ کے گرد کیلا کاشت کر دیتے ہیں ایسا کرنے سے پودا کورے کے نقصان سے محفوظ رہتا ہے لیکن پودے کی خوراک کا بیشتر حصہ کیلا حاصل کر لیتا ہے اور آم کے پودے کمزور ہو جاتے ہیں۔ بعض باغبان حضرات اکتوبر، نومبر میں چارے کی فصل یعنی باجرہ وغیرہ کاشت کر دیتے ہیں اس طرح پودے کورے سے محفوظ رہتے ہیں لیکن بہت سارے اجزاء خوراک چارے کی فصلات کی زرخیز ہوتے ہیں اور پھلدار درختوں کو فائدہ کی بجائے نقصان پہنچاتا ہے۔ پودوں کے نیچے حصوں پر مٹی چڑھا کر رکھیں تاکہ پانی تنے کو نہ لگ سکے اور رات کے وقت اخراج کے لئے پودے زیادہ سے زیادہ حرارت جذب کر سکیں۔ اگر میانہ (inter cropping) فصل کی کاشت ضروری ہو تو جوان پودوں کے پھیلاؤ کیلئے معقول جگہ چھوڑ دی جائے اور اس میں اچھی طرح بل چلایا جائے۔ اگر برسم کی کاشت کی گئی ہو تو اسے ان مہینوں میں زمین کے بالکل قریب سے کاٹا جائے۔ پودوں کے تنوں کو سفیدی کی جائے۔ ایسے پودے جن پر پتوں کی چھتری ندنی ہو اور کم عمر ہوں ان کے گرد یورین، کھوریوں، پرالی یا پھر پولی تھین لپیٹ دی جائے۔ کورے یا کہری کی توقع راتوں کو کھیتوں میں پانی دیا جائے اس سے امروہ، آم اور ترشاد پھلوں کو کورے کے اثرات سے باآسانی بچایا جاسکتا ہے۔ باغبان حضرات گندم کے بھوسے گھاس پھوس یا کسی ایسی چیز پر بھٹی میں استعمال شدہ فرنس آئل کو بڑا کر مختلف جگہوں پر دھواں پیدا کریں لیکن دھواں معمولی طور پر کم کرتا ہے۔ ہوائ توڑ ہاڑوں کا استعمال نہ صرف سردیوں سے بچاتا ہے بلکہ گرم اور خشک ہواؤں سے بھی محفوظ رکھتا ہے۔ آم کے کاشتکار آم کے باغات کو کورے سے بچانے کے لئے فاسفورس والی کھادوں سنگل سپر فاسفیٹ بحساب 8 تا 4 کلوگرام یا ٹریبل سپر فاسفیٹ 1 تا 2 کلوگرام لمبا طعمی پودا ڈالیں اور پودا ش والی کھاد بحساب 2 کلوگرام فی پودا ڈالیں۔ شیشم، آم، شہتوت اور زیتون کے لمبے طے درختوں کی باڑیں بہت ضروری ہیں۔ انہیں باغ لگانے سے دو تین سال پہلے لگائیں۔ زیادہ ٹھنڈک والے علاقوں یعنی پوٹھواریا راولپنڈی ڈیرن میں ترشاد پھلوں کے پودوں کو پہلے ایک دو سال کورے سے بچانے کیلئے ڈھانچہ ضروری ہے۔ باغبانوں کو چاہئے کہ ریڈیو ایٹی وی نشر ہونے والی موسمیاتی رپورٹ سے آگاہ رہیں تاکہ قبل از وقت کورے سے بچاؤ کیلئے حفاظتی اقدامات کئے جائیں۔ شرآور باغات میں میانہ فصل (inter cropping) بالکل کاشت نہیں کرنی چاہئے۔ کیونکہ دن کے وقت وہ زمین کو حرارت جذب کرنے نہیں دیتیں اور دوسرے کہری راتوں کو فضا کی رطوبت میں اضافہ کرتی ہیں۔ کہری کی متوقع راتوں میں آجاشی ضرر کریں۔ پھول ٹپکنے سے پہلے موسم بہار میں پودوں پر سردی سے متاثر ہوا شاخوں کو کاٹ دیا جائے اور زرخیزوں پر بورڈ پیسٹ لگائی جائے۔

مضمون کے ماخذ:

" Monthly Zarat Nama, Agriculture Department Govt of Punjab for the period 15-31 Dec, 2012.