Monthly Agromet Bulletin National Agromet Centre Pakistan Meteorological Department Islamabad

Vol: 02-2015

Highlights...

- Above normal rainfall reported in upper KP, Parts of Potohar region, central Punjab, GB region and upper Sind and below normal rainfall in lower KP, southern Punjab and parts of Potohar region/central Punjab, lower Sindh and Baluchistan during February.
- Thermal regime in this month remained mostly normal/slightly warmer in the agricultural plains of the country.
- ETo and R.H mostly remained normal to above normal in the agricultural plains of the country.
- Agricultural soils showed mostly normal to cooler trend in shallow layers and slightly warmer in deep soils in the country.
- Spraying/manual Weedicides operations on wheat and other Rabi crops and preparation of land/transplantation of summer vegetables nursery were the major field activities in most of the agricultural plains of the country during the month.
- Farmers are advised to clear the crops from weeds at the present flowering and milk maturity stages of wheat crop during present moist and rainy weather.
- Occasional heavy rainfall along with hailstorms for short periods is the regular feature of weather over potohar region and hilly areas of KP during March. Farmers are advised to be aware of such expected events so that in time precautionary measures may be taken to protect standing crops.

FEBRUARY, 2015

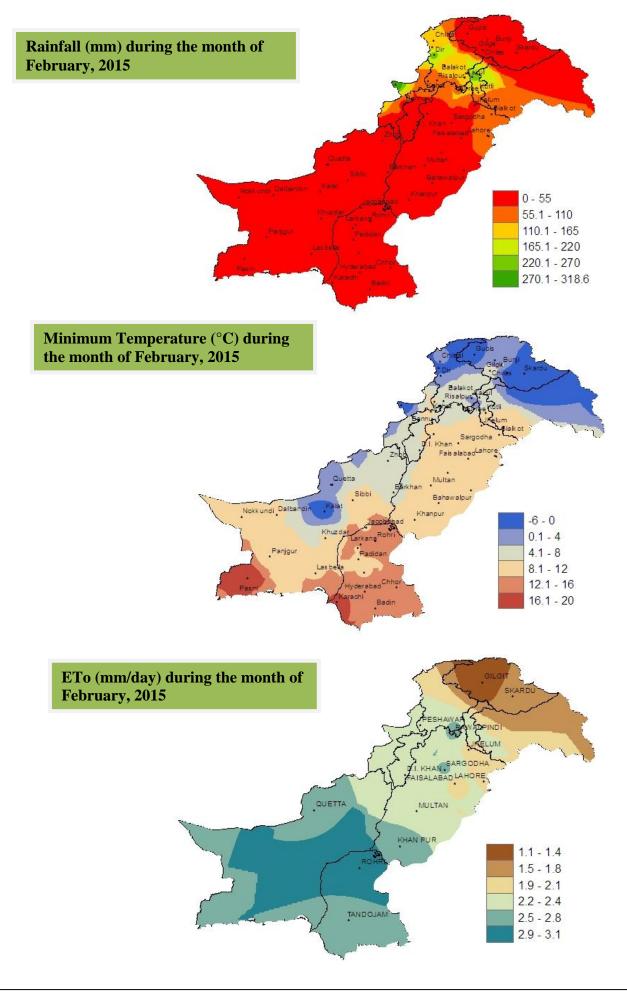
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EXPLANATORY NOTE

- 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 February, 2015

Spraying/manual Weedicides operations on wheat and other Rabi crops and preparation of land/transplantation of summer vegetables nursery were the major field activities in most of the agricultural plains of the country during the month. Operations of chemical spraying against pest attacks on fruit orchards due to cloudy/moist atmosphere during the month were also in progress. Pace of growth and development of the crops in rainfed as well as irrigated areas due to good rains reported in upper half of the country.

In **Punjab:** Growth of wheat crop is reported satisfactory both in rainfed and irrigated areas due to good rainfall throughout the month. The crop is reported at shooting/heading stage in most of the agricultural plains of the province. Growth of gram and lentil has also been reported satisfactory and the crops are at flowering/pod formation stage. Harvesting of oilseed crop has been started at some areas of the province. No serious pest attack has been reported on these crops. Harvesting/crushing of sugarcane has almost been completed and good yield is reported. Sowing/land preparation for summer vegetables is in progress.

In **Sindh:** Growth and development of wheat crop in the province is reported satisfactory. The crop is at wax/milk/full maturity stage and its harvesting has started in some areas of Sindh. No pest attack has been reported on the crop. Castor oil is growing satisfactory and its first picking is in progress. Safflower is at vegetative stage and growth has reported good. However a minor attack of black aphids has been reported on the crop due to persistent cloudy/ moist atmosphere during the month. Growth of linseed has been reported well and the crop is at capsule formation stage. Mangoes are at flowering stage and Hopper attack has been reported in some areas of lower Sindh. The growth of other seasonal fruits like guava, banana, Cheeko is in good condition.

In **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:** Overall growth and development of wheat crop in the province is reported satisfactory. Wheat However below normal rains/dry weather reported during the month have affected the crop growth to some extent in rainfed areas. However below normal rains/dry weather reported during the month have affected the crop growth to some extent in rainfed areas. However below normal rains/dry weather reported during the month have affected the crop growth to some extent in rainfed areas. However below normal rains/dry weather reported during the month have affected the crop growth to some extent in rainfed areas. However below normal rains/dry weather reported during the month have affected the crop growth to some extent in rainfed areas. However below normal rains/dry weather reported during the month have affected the crop growth to some extent in rainfed areas. However below normal rains/dry weather reported during the month have affected the crop growth to some extent in rainfed areas. However below normal rains/dry weather reported during the month have affected the crop growth to some extent in rainfed areas. However below normal rains/dry weather reported during the month have affected the crop growth to some extent in rainfed areas. However below normal rains/dry weather reported during the month have affected the crop growth to some extent in rainfed areas. However below normal rains/dry weather reported during the month have affected the crop growth to some extent in rainfed areas. However below normal rains/dry weather reported during the month have affected the crop growth to some extent in rainfed areas. However below normal rains/dry weather reported during the month have affected the crop growth to some extent in rainfed areas. However below normal rains/dry weather reported during the month have affected the crop growth to some extent in rainfed areas. However below normal rains/dry weather reported during the month have affected the crop growth to some extent in rainfed areas. However

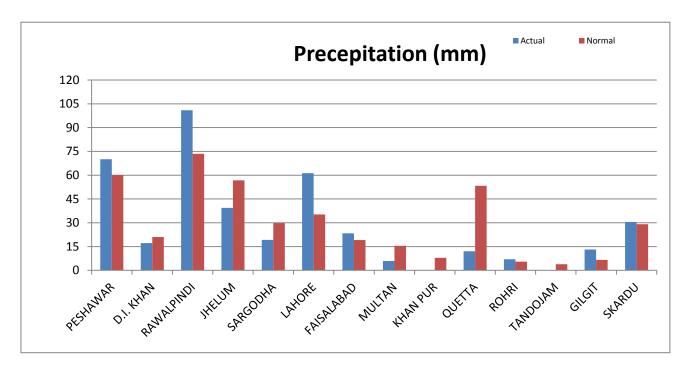
In **Balochistan:** Condition of standing crops like wheat, maize and canola has been reported satisfactory. All these crops are at their early growing stage. Growth of fruit orchards and that of seasonal vegetables is satisfactory and harvesting/picking is in progress.

In Gilgit Baltistan: Most of the agricultural activities stop during the winter season in the area.

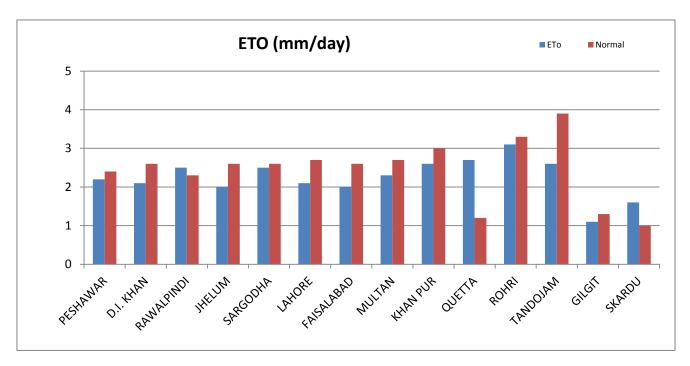
Moisture Regime during February, 2015

Winter rains generally continue from December to March in Pakistan. During this winter, below normal rains reported in December and January. Whereas during the month of February above normal rainfall reported in upper KP, Parts of Potohar region, central Punjab, GB region and upper Sind and below normal rainfall in lower KP, southern Punjab and parts of Potohar region/central Punjab, lower Sindh and Baluchistan.

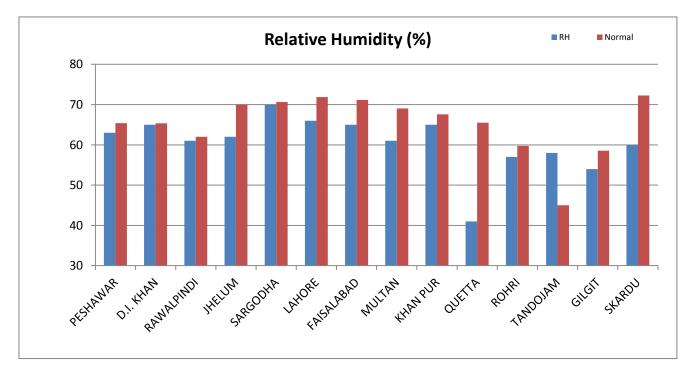
Numbers of rainy days recorded in the country ranged from 1 to 15days. The maximum number of rainy days in the country was observed 15 at Dir, Kalam & Pattan followed by 14 days at Murree, Muzaffarabad, Saidu Sharif & Drosh and 08 days at Islamabad, Rawalakot, Balakot & Chitral each.



The evaporative demand of the atmosphere represented by reference crop evapotranspiration (ETo) remained normal to slightly below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country. Highest values to ETo were recorded 3.1 mm/day at Rohri and 2.7 mm/day at Quetta.



The mean daily Relative Humidity (R.H) remained normal to below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country. Maximum value of mean Relative humidity was observed 70% at Sargodha followed by 66% at Lahore and 65% at D.I khan, Khanpur & Faisalabad each. The minimum value was observed at Quetta as 41% due to its dry climate during the month.



From overall analysis, it is evident that due to good rains reported in February mostly normal moisture conditions observed in most of the irrigated and rainfed areas especially in upper half of the Rains.

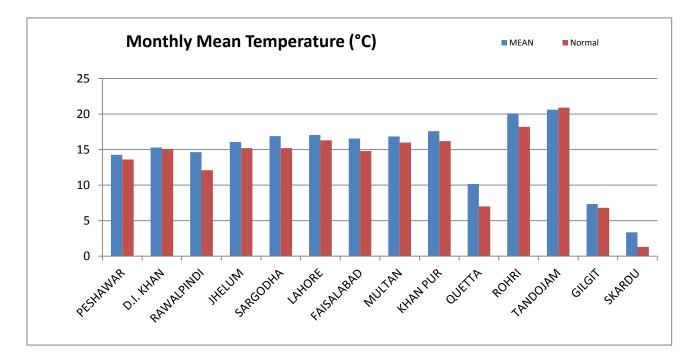
Temperature Regime during February, 2015

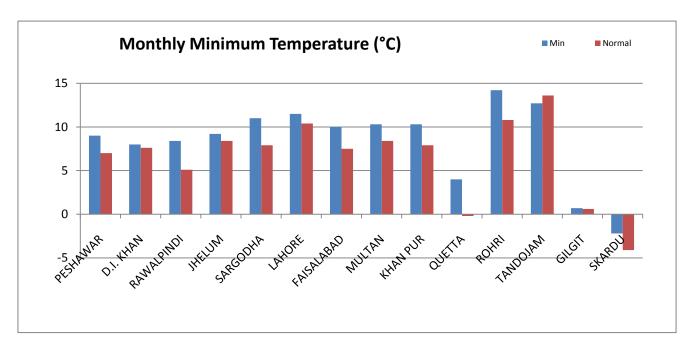
Temperature plays vital role in the growth and development of crops. Thermal regime in this month remained normal or slightly above normal in most agricultural plains of the country.

Mean daily temperature remained normal to slightly above normal (by $1-2^{\circ}C$) in most of the agricultural plains of the country. Mean daily temperature ranged 14 - $15^{\circ}C$ in Khyber Pakhtoonkhawa, 15 to $16^{\circ}C$ in Potohar plateau, in remaining parts of Punjab it ranged 15- $18^{\circ}C$, in Sindh it ranged 20- $21^{\circ}C$, in Gilgit Baltistan region it ranged 3 to $7^{\circ}C$ and was observed $10^{\circ}C$ in the high elevated agricultural plains of Balochistan represented by Quetta valley.

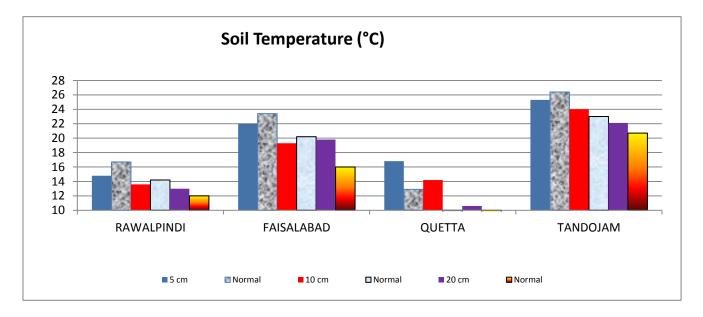
The night time temperature represented by mean minimum remained normal to below normal by $1-2^{\circ}$ C in most of the agricultural plains. The lowest minimum temperature was recorded -2.2° C at Skardu and highest maximum temperature during the month was recorded 28.5°C at Tandojam.

Maximum number of stress days with minimum temperature less than or equal to 0°C was observed for 18days in Skardu, followed by 15 days in Gilgit. Number of stress days with maximum temperature greater or equal to 30°C or 40°C and R.H. less than or equal to 30% was nil in all agricultural plains of the country.





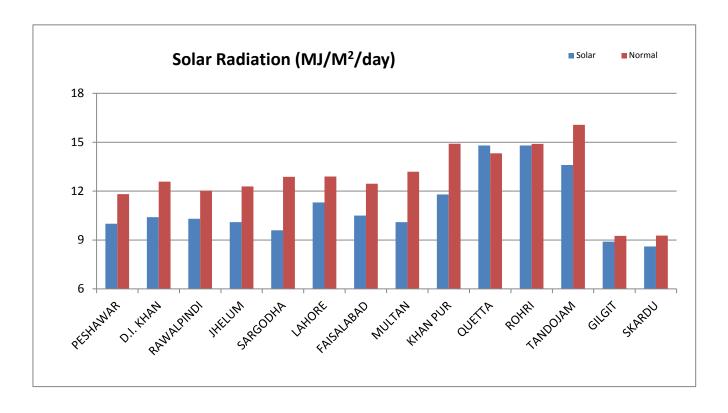
Agricultural soils showed mostly normal or cooler trend in most agricultural areas in the country at shallow layers and slightly warmer trend in deep soils. It shows that no significant moisture stress exists in the agriculture soils in the country.

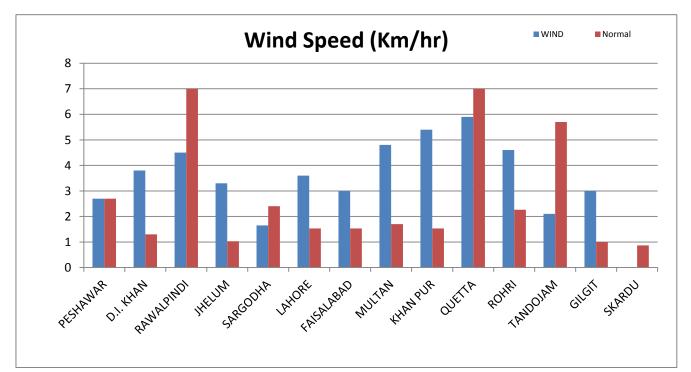


From the general analysis of soil behavior in this month, it is concluded that crop growth and development are free from any significant moisture stress due to satisfactory rainfall in the agricultural plains during the month.

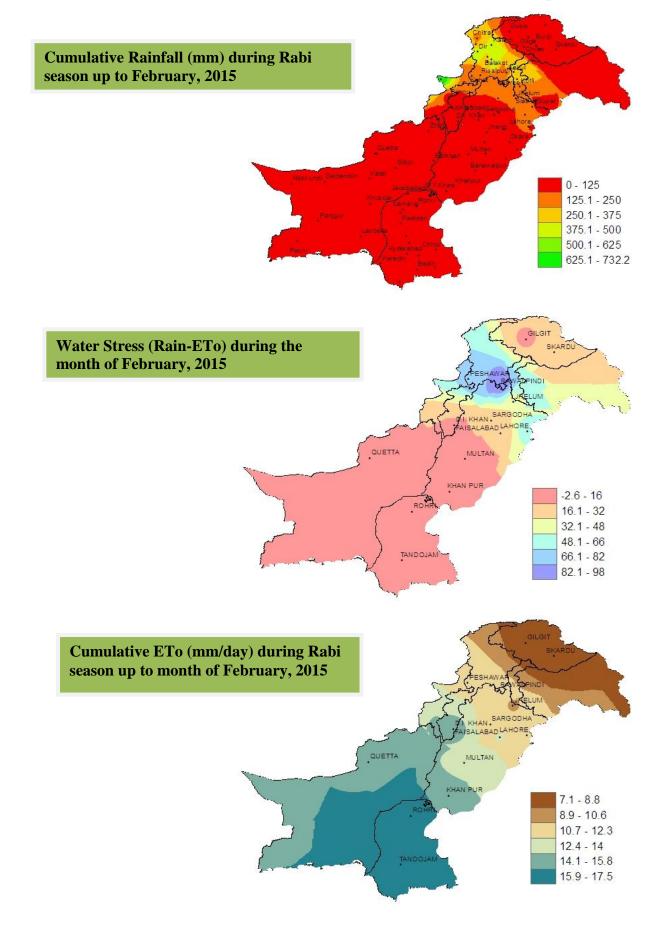
Solar Radiation and Wind Regime during February, 2015

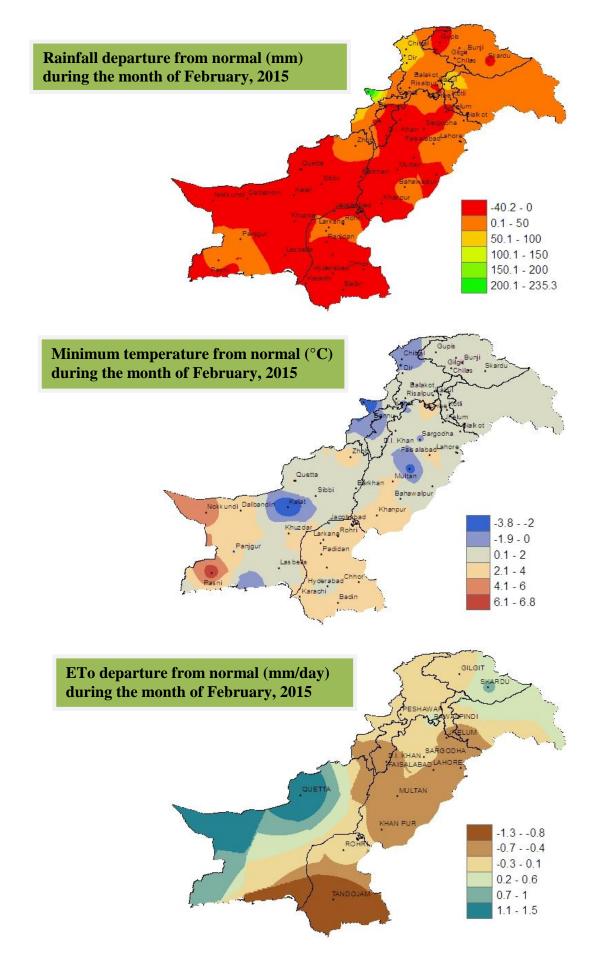
Total bright sunshine hours and solar radiation intensity showed falling trend in most of the agriculture plains in this month. Mean wind speed throughout agricultural plains of the country reached up to 6 km/h with North to North-West trend.





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





Normally Expected Weather during March, 2015

March is normally the wettest month of winter season. Heating starts over the subcontinent due to increasing solar angle and the sun shine over the equator during last decade of the month. Heating trend triggers energetic weather systems, which resulted in increasing number of dust / wind storms and precipitation. March marks substantial addition to Rabi season precipitation and rising temperatures contribute significantly in photosynthesis process. The probability of occurrence of rainfall during March over Potohar plains is given below:-

Amounts/ Dates	Percentage Probability of Occurrence of different Amounts of Rainfall in March					
	1-5	6-10	11-16	17-20	21-25	26-31
10 mm	26	30	29	51	43	40
15 mm	22	23	21	36	35	23
25 mm	13	18	16	21	22	14

Potohar plateau and northern KPK may receive precipitation ranging from 160mm to 190mm depending upon location. However, remaining parts of Punjab, KPK and high agricultural plains of Balochistan are likely to experience precipitation between 125mm and 150mm. The rainfall amounts in rest parts of the country would also be significant.

The level of mean daily relative humidity is expected to drop as compared to January/February and would range between 45% and 60%. The daily evaporative demand of the atmosphere will increase with increasing temperature trend and mean daily values averaged over the month would vary from 3mm to 4mm in KPK, Punjab and high plains of Balochistan. However, ETo values would rise to 5mm/day in Southern Sindh and lower Balochistan.

The mean daily temperature would follow an increasing trend from north towards south and will vary between 17°C and 26°C whereas in Quetta valley it would be around 11°C. The daily maximum is likely to make monthly average as 24 to 34°C and minimum as 10 to 18°C from north towards south. The occurrence of freezing temperature is likely in Quetta valley, whereas daytime temperature may approach to 40°C in lower Sindh.

The mean daily duration of bright sunshine is likely to range from 7 to 9 hours following an increasing trend from north towards south. The mean daily wind speed may vary between 4 to 10 km/hr and would prevail mainly from north and west direction.

Wheat is the major Rabi crop in the agricultural plains of the country growing at different phonological phases e.g. at shooting in high agricultural plains of the country and heading to grain formation in low elevation plains during March. The crop water requirement of wheat in different regions is given as under:

S.No	Region	Water Requirement		
		(mm)	Cubic Meter/Hectare	
1	Northern KPK and adjoining Punjab and high plains of Balochistan.	90-110	900-1100	
2	Most of Punjab and Southern KPK.	120-140	1200-1400	
3	Sindh and lower Balochistan.	140-150	1400-1500	

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 normal intensity and same areas of high winds towards the west. However, it movement trend is slightly towards central and southern regions over the country.

Probability outlook: Normal intensity of jet stream is associated with normal normal precipitation in the region and it seems that weather systems will be focused towards central and southern parts of the country.

• A trough at 500 hPa is expected to be over central parts of the country. As a result, track of the western disturbances may be changed and tilted towards central and southward.

Probability outlook: Precipitation is likely to occur more frequently over central and southern parts of the country. Normal precipitation is expected all over the country.

- Surface temperatures are expected to be on higher side than normal over southern parts of the country as compared with normal (1981-2010). However, central and northern parts with normal temperature will be expected during March and coming months.
- North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) is in positive phase (1.34) approaching towards positive phase. 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.asc ii.table

Probability outlook: Normal precipitation over all parts of the country will be expected. The focus of weather tracks may be towards central of the country.

• Nearly all model forecasts indicate the persistence of ENSO-neutral (Niño-3.4 index between - 0.5°C and 0.5°C) through the Northern Hemisphere spring 2014, but afterwards, an increasing number of models suggest the possible onset of El Niño. Strong surface westerly winds in the western Pacific and the slight eastward shift of above-average temperatures in the subsurface western Pacific potentially portend warming in the coming months. However, the spring is also historically associated with lower forecast skill, so the chance of El Niño developing after the spring is not much different from ENSO-neutral. The consensus forecast is for ENSO-neutral to

continue through the Northern Hemisphere spring 2014 (http://iri.columbia.edu/our-

expertise/climate/forecasts/enso/2014-february-quick-look/?enso_tab=enso-cpc_update) Probability outlook: La Nina (3%), Neutral (79%) and El Nino (18%) during Mar-Apr-May, 2014

- Arabian Sea Surface Temperatures are expected to be slightly below 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 slightly below normal.

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

Seasonal Weather Outlook Summary (Jan, 2015)

Synthesis of the latest model forecasts for Mar-May, 2014 (MAM), current synoptic situation and regional weather expert's judgment indicates that slightly below average precipitation is expected all over the country with below normal during March and April and normal during May. Normal temperature is likely to occur during March and May while above normal day temperature will be expected during April over most part of the country. Neutral-ENSO condition is expected to persist throughout the predicted period.

Weather outlook

"Below Average precipitation is expected during the season all over the country with slightly higher day temperature than normal."

- I. Below average precipitation is expected during predicted season.
- II. In March below average precipitation is expected all over the country with slightly above over extreme northern and southern parts of the country. Night temperatures are likely to be normal all over the country.
- III. In April average precipitation is expected over central parts, above normal over extremely northern parts and below normal over northern parts of the country. Surface temperature will be normal slightly above normal over southern and central parts of the country.
- IV. In May average precipitation is expected over the country with below normal over northern parts, normal over central parts and above normal over southern parts of the country. Day temperature will be on higher side than normal all over the country.
- V. Two to three rainy spells are expected during March during each decade. The focus of rainy spell will be towards central and southern parts of the country.
- VI. In April one to two rainy spell are expected in third decade and focus may be towards southern parts (Sindh) of the country.
- VII. Pollen allergy particle will be increased during March due to rise in temperature.
- VIII. Expected Minimum temperature will be normal all over the country during whole predicted months whereas April will be expected higher than normal over southern parts of the country.

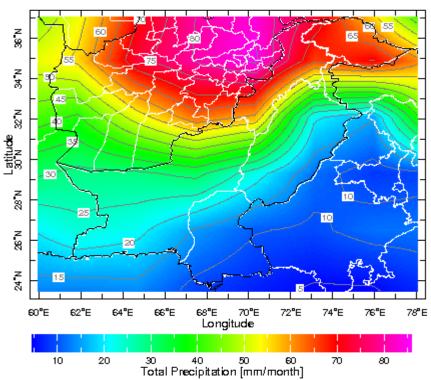
	Mar, 2015		Apr, 2015		May, 2015		Mar-May, 2015	
	ave	exp	ave	exp	ave	exp	ave	exp
GB	34.6	Blw. Ave	43.5	Abv. Ave	27.6	Ave	105.7	Ave
КР	92.5	Blw. Ave	74.7	Abv. Ave	41.1	Ave	208.3	Ave
AJK	127.5	Blw. Ave	94.9	Abv. Ave	57.8	Ave	280.2	Ave
FATA	67.4	Ave	51.5	Abv. Ave	29.0	Abv. Ave	147.8	Abv. Ave
PUNJAB	30.9	Ave	22.4	Abv. Ave	17.1	Ave	70.4	Abv. Ave
BALUCHISTAN	23.3	Abv. Ave	11.5	Abv. Ave	8.2	Abv. Ave	43.1	Abv. Ave
SIND	4.7	Abv. Ave	3.6	Abv. Ave	3.7	Blw. Ave	12.0	Abv. Ave
Pakistan	31.7	Ave	25.4	Abv. Ave	15.2	Ave	72.3	Abv. Ave

Monthly Quantitative Weather Forecast

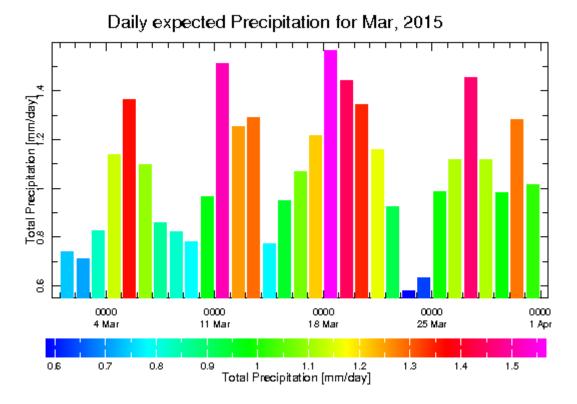
Ave.: average (1981-2010), Exp.: Expected rainfall, Below Average (Blw. Ave) < -15 %, Average precipitation range (Ave) = -15 to +15 %, Above Average (Abv.Ave) > +15 %

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.

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

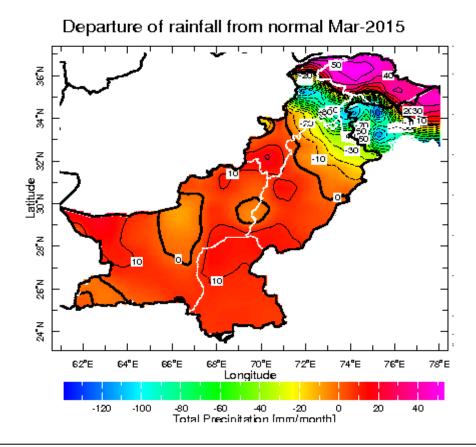


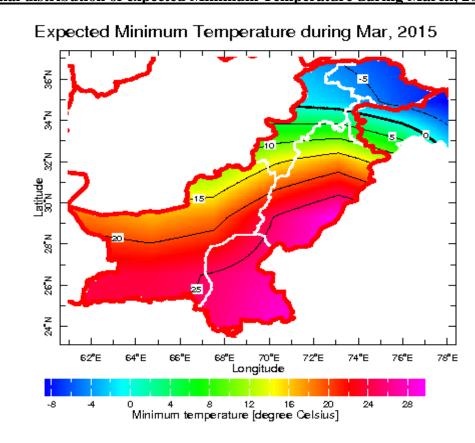
Monthly expected Precipitation for Mar, 2015



Expected daily rainfall, March2015

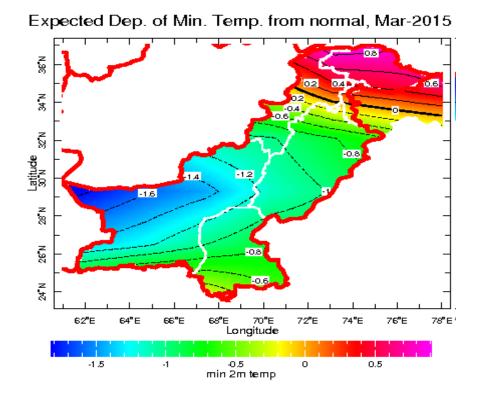
Monthly departure from normal (Rainfall) during March, 2015





Spatial distribution of expected Minimum Temperature during March, 2015

Monthly departure from normal (Minimum Temperature) during March, 2015



مارچ2015ء میں کاشتکاروں کے لیے زرعی موسمیاتی مشورے

ما ہروری میں پورے ملک کے زیادہ تر زرعی میدا نوں میں اچھی بارشیں ہو کی ۔ جس سے تھیتوں میں ٹی کی کی پوری ہوگئ ہے ۔ مارچ کے مہینے میں معمول کے مطابق بارشیں متوقع ہیں ۔ اس لیے نہری علاقوں کے ساتھ ساتھ بارانی علاقوں میں بھی گندم اور دوسری فسلوں کی نشونما میں کا فی بہتری آ جائے گی اور گندم کی اچھی پیدوا رستوقع ہے ۔

ا۔ مسلسل با رشوں اور مطلع ابر آلودر بنے سے ہوا میں نمی بڑھ جاتی ہے۔ جس کی وجہ سے فسلوں پر بیاریوں یا مفر کیڑوں کے حلوں کا خطر ہڑھ جاتا ہے۔ کسی بھی بیاری یا زہر یا کیڑوں کے حملے کی صورت میں کسان حفر ات کونا کید کی جاتی ہے کہ یہ وفت محکمہ زراعت کے منظور کردہ کیڑ سے مارا سپر سے کر کے فصل کو فقصان سے بچائمیں۔

۲۔ ماریخ کے مہینے میں درجہ حرارت فروری کی نبست کافی بڑھ جائیں گے اور درجہ حرارت کے بڑھنے نے فصل کی نشو دنما بھی بڑھ جاتی ہے۔ پہا ڑی علاقوں میں شدید سر دی کی وجہ سے گندم کی فصل کی نشو دنما ست ہوری تھی جواب بھر ہوجائے گی کوئٹہ جیسے بند زری میدانوں میں گندم فروری کے مہینے میں ہونا کرنے کے مرحلے میں تھی جو کہ ماریخ کے مہینے میں تنابنانے کے مرحلے میں داخل ہوجائے گی۔ ہونا کرنے کے مرحلے میں دوجہ حرارت کم سے کم مطلوب ہوتے ہیں اس لحاظ سے پہا ڑی علاقوں کے زری میدانوں میں فروری کے درجہ حرارت نہایت سازگا در سے اور گندم کی فصل نے ہونا کرنے کا مرحلہ بنو بی حکے مطلوب ہوتے ہیں اس لحاظ سے پہا ڑی علاقوں کے زری میدانوں میں فروری کے درجہ حرارت نہایت سازگا در سے اور گندم کی فصل نے ہونا کرنے کا مرحلہ بنو بی جاکرالیا ہے۔

۳۔ ماہرین زراعت اگر کھاد کے استعال کامشورہ دیں توبا رانی علاقوں کے کا شتکار بارش کی پیشگوئی ہے ایک دن قبل تھیتوں میں کھا دڈال دیں یے تمراس سے قبل ابھی وقت ہے کہ تھیتوں کوجڑ کی یو نیوں سے بالکل صاف کر دیا جائے تا کہ کھا دکا فائد ہمرف اور سرف فصل کے پو دوں کوہو ور زجڑ کی یو نیاں کھا دے استفادہ کر کے فصل پر چھاجا کیں گیا اور فصل کی پیدا دار ہر کا طرح متاثر ہوگ جبڑ کی یونیاں فصل کے پو دوں سے عومان یا دھانی استعال کرتی ہیں اس لئے جو کی پر کی تلفی سے لئے محکمہ ذراعت کی سفارش کر دہ مختلف کیمیا تی اور جائد ہیں ۔ اگر کیمیا تی طریقے میں کمان پر خان کہ دو

۴- زراعت کی کامیانی میں مومی حالات کا بہت عمل دخل ہے اور بہتر تکلت عملی سے غیر موز وں مومی حالات سے بھی استفادہ کیا جا سکتا ہے محکمہ موسمیات کی پیشگونی کو طوط خاطر رکھ کر محکمہ زراعت کے ماہرین کی مشاورت سے اپنے معمو لات طے کریں تو پیدا دارمیں خاطر خوا داخانہ ممکن ہے ۔مومی حالات سے متعلق مزید معلومات کیلئے تحکمہ موسمیات کے قریبی دفتر سے رابطہ کیا جا سکتا ہے -جن کا پنہ درج ذیل ہے ۔

- ا۔ سنیشن ایگرومیٹ سینٹر پی ۔اوبکس نبسر ۱۳۱۳ ایمیکٹرا بیچ ایرٹ ٹو ،اسلام آبا دیفون نمبر: 0250299-051
- ٢- سييش فوركا سنتك سينظريدات زراعت، في -او- يس ١٢٢٢، سيكفرات ايد فو، اسلام آبا وفون نبر: -4-0250363-10
 - ۳- ريجل الكروميف سينغر مزدبا رانى يونيور فى مرى رود، را ولينذرى -فون خمبر: 051-9290635-
 - ۲۰ ریجنل ایگرومین سینفر، ایوب ریسر من انسینیون، جنگ روژ، فیصل آبا و فون نمبر: 041-2657047- 041
 - ۵- ريجنل ايكروميف سينفرا يكريك رريس بن الشينيوف مند وجام فون نمبر: 0222-766583
 - ۲ ریجنل ایگرومین سینو، ایگرینگچررریس ، انٹیٹیوٹ ، مریاب روڈ کوئٹہ فون نمبر: 081-9211211-تفصیلی موسمی معلومات کیلئے محکمہ موسمیات کی ویب <u>www.pmd.gov.pk</u>ملاحظہ کریں -

گندم کی پیدادار پربشمول موسم اثر انداز ہونے والے اہم عوامل

1) تحارف: گندم پاکستان میں سوسم مرا (رتھ) کی سب سے اہم ضل ہے۔ یس کی 80 فیصد کا شت اور پیدادا رینجاب ہتتر یا 15 فیصد سند ھادر با قی خیر پختو نتحا ہ اور بلوچستان میں ہوتی ہے۔ گندم پاکستان کے کثریتی آبا دکی کی خوراک کالا زمی تجرب سپاکستان میں گندم کی او سطاقی ایکڑ پیدادارتر قیافتہ مما ایک کے مقابلے میں آدمی ہے جبکہ پاکستان میں اُگلے جاندا کے بتوں سے حاصل ہونے دانی کی زیادہ سے زیادہ پیدادار، اوسط حاصل ہونے دانی پیدادارکا صرف ایک (Potencial yield) کے مقابلے میں ایک چو تحاتی ہے۔

2) پاکتان میں گندم کے پیدادار میں کمی کی بنیا دی وجوہات:

3) كاشت (آبودوا يمط بن كاشت كاوت اور كمقدار): پاکستان میں گندم کی کامنت اکتوبر سے دہم تک ہوتی ہے جبکہ گندم کی کٹاتی مارچ ہے تک ہوتی ہے۔ دىد جرارت مر فرق كيوبر سه ملك كيشالى بيا ثرى علاقوں من ضل 160-140 دن ، وسطى ميدانى علاقوں من (بتمول وسطى/شالى ينجاب او زخير پختو نخوا ، كى علاق) 140 -120 دن اور جنوبى ينجاب اورسند د کے نبتا گرم میدانی علاقوں 120-100 دن میں یک جاتی ہے۔ پاکستان میں او سطاق ایکر پیداوار میں کمی کی کی ایک پڑ کد جد خال کودیر سے کاشت کرا ہے۔ بنجاب ، سند هاور خبر پختو نخوا ہ کے زرق ميدانوں من كاشت كيليج آب موا كلحاظ سے بہترين وقت 20-1 نومبر سے محالا نومبر كم بعد كاشت كي تخفص كى بيدادار ميں مرد وتقريباً 20-15 كلوكرام في ايكر كى آنا شروع موجاتى ہے ۔ پاكستان مں گندم کی کا شت جنور کہ تک ہوتی رہتی ہے جس سے پیدادار میں 50 فیصد تک کی یا قتم ہوتی ہے ۔ ARI Tandojam میں لگائے کیج گندم کے خصل کے نشوندا اور حاصل پیدادار کا گیا رہ (2000-2011)موازندکرنے کے بعد بدبات مانے آئی ہے کہ بیدادار میں کی کی سب سے پڑ کہ پند دیر سے کا شت تھا۔ جوصل دسر میں کا شت کی گی آگی بیدادار نومبر میں کا شت کی جانے والی ضلوں مقالے میں انتہائی کم تھی ۔ اس وقت (2011-2000) کے دوران اگائے کی ضملوں کے تجز سے یہ بات بھی سما ہنے آئی کہ دیرے کا شت کرنے پر گندم کے یودے کوشرو میں میں انتہائی کم دید جرمارت کا سمامنا کرما پڑاہے برص کیورے سے نگلنے سے پہلے کامر مد (Vegetative Stage) کافی کمباہوجاتا ہےاور سے نکالتے کے بعد داند بنے کے دوران یودےکو 5دن کے وقت ضرورت سے زیادہ درمیر حمارت کا مرامنا کرما پڑھتا ہے۔جس کیوندے داندینج کے مراحل وقت سے سلیکھ ک ہو گئے نیچٹا میں یود یکا تد اور داخ کا سائز کم رہ گیا ۔اور یودا جلدی یک گیا ۔اور پیدادار میں 50-30 فیصد تک کی آئی اسلئے کسان حضرات سے گزارش ہے کہ کیاتی یا دین کی دوسر کی فسلوں سے زیٹن کو پروقت خالی کرکے گندم کی کا شت کیلئے زیٹن تیار کریں قصل کودقت پر کاشت کرنے سے خت سر دلی کے دومان ماہ د سراور جنوری میں کور ماد رہند کے نقصان سے بھی بچاجا سکتا ہے ۔ یہ بات مشاہد سے میں آنی ہے کد اگر فصل کونو مبر میں کا شت کی جائے تو دسر اجنوری کے دد دان پود کے میر صورتی (Growth) اس حدتک ہوجاتی سے کہ کومان پڑھنے پریا دھند کے دوران پود کے کنٹو نما پرشبت اثرات پڑھتے ہیں جبکہ دیرے کا شت کرنے پر گندم کا پودانشونرا کے بالکل شروع کے مراحل میں ہوتا ہے اسلنے دمبر 1 جنور کی کے د دمان کم درجه حمارت پراسکی شونمامتا ثر ہوجاتی ہے مسلسل دهندا درکور مے کی وجہ نے شونما رُک جانیوتی ہے اور یودے کی ابتدائی مراحل طویل ہوجاتے ہیں ۔مارچ ایریل کی کاشت کیلیے منا سب مقدا ماد در منظور شدہ اقسام کے ج کااستعال بھی انہائی ضروری ہے بختلف مشاہدات اور تجریوں سے بدبات مانے آئی ہے کہ 50 کلوگرام ٹی ایکڑ جنہری شینوں کیلئے اور 70-60 کلوگرام با رانی شینوں کیلئے مناسب ہے۔ دیرے کاشت کرنے پر چونک گاؤ (Germination) کے دوران یود کے با موافق مومی حالات کا سرامنا کرما پڑ حتا ہے اس کے فی ایکڑ کٹے دوالے یودد ک واقعداد کم ہوجاتی ہے۔ اس الت در ب كامت كرف يركسانون كو15-10 كلوكرام في المكرزياده ج كامت كرما جاير -

4) گندم کافس کیلئے یانی کا ضرورت اور آبیاش کا شیڈول:

بردفت زائد جزي بوثيوں كى تفى

مندم کی اچھی پیدادار کیلئے کمیت سے بروت جڑ کیاد میں کا خاتمہ کی جائے تا کہ پودے کو باسانی اور پودی طرح سوری کی روشی ، پانی اورز شن سے دسر کی نملیات اور کھادہ غیرہ لیس سایک ندا زے نملیات فاصل جڑ کیاد نیوں کی جدسے پیدادار ش 42-14 فیصد تک کی یا تقیم ہوجاتی ہے۔فاصل جڑ کی یو نیوں کے مل دوک تھام کے لئے منظور شدہ اسپر سے وغیرہ کیما تحصاف تقر جبج کی کامت بھی انتہاتی ضروری ہے۔ بروقت اور مناسب وقفول کیما تحصائر وجن اور فاصلوری اور کی کہ کی یا تقیم میں ایک منظور شدہ اسپر سے خصوصاً با انی علاقہ جہاں آبیا ٹی کیلئے ندوبہ بیا کا استعمال ہوتا ہے وال کے کسان صفرات سے گزارش ہے کہ میں کی کھا دی کی مناصر مقدار تھی دی کی منظور شدہ اسپر سے موصوصاً با انی علاقہ جہاں آبیا ٹی کیلئے ندوبہ بی کہ استعمال ہوتا ہے کہ سان صفرات سے گزارش ہے کہ قسل جڑ کی کی کہ تعمال کی تھا ہے۔ کی منظور شدہ سے معان میں معان میں میں معار کھی ہو جاتی ہے میں کی میں میں میں میں میں میں میں میں می موصوصاً با انی علاقہ جہاں آبیا ٹی کیلئے ندوبہ میں کی استعمال ہوتا ہے کر اس کے کسان صفرات سے گز ارش ہے کہ ضل وہ کی کھا دیکا ستعمال یا فصل کا شت کرنے کی وقت کی موسی سے

تحرير جحمدا بإزصاحب ميثر ولوجست نيشل الكروميت سنثر اسلام آبا د كميتو كميوديش على ان شاه ميثر ولوجيل استفنت نيشل الكردمين سنشر اسلام آباد

مصمون کے ماغذ:

1."An Analysis of weather & Wheat crop Development in lower Sindh (Tandojam) during the period 2000-01 to 2010-2011",MS-Dissertation, Muhammad .Ayaz, NAMC,PMD.

2." Monthly Zarat Nama, Agriculture Department Govt of Punjab for the period 1-15 Oct, 2012."