Monthly Agromet Bulletin

National Agromet Centre Pakistan Meteorological Department Islamabad



Vol: 8-2015 **AUGUST 2015**

Highlights...

- Rainfall showed below normal but satisfactory trend in most of the agricultural plains of the country for standing crops. Damage to standing crops due to heavy rains was reported in agricultural plains of KPK, Punjab and Sindh during the month.
- Thermal regime in this month remained normal to slightly below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country during the month.
- ETo and R.H remained normal to below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country.
- Agricultural-Soils observed mostly normal to cooler trend in most of the agricultural areas of the country, which indicates satisfactory soil moisture conditions.
- Spraying of chemicals on cotton and sugarcane, picking of early grown cotton verities and removal of weeds from cotton and other crops were the major field operations in most of the agricultural areas of the country.
- Hot and humid atmosphere during monsoon from July to September is very favourable for pest and viral attack/rapid weeds growth in standing crops like cotton, sugarcane and maize. Farmers should be very careful in this regard to take in time precautionary measures for their control.
- Normal to above Normal rainfall is expected in most of the agricultural plains of Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa, Potohar region, central parts of Punjab and northwest Baluchistan. Whereas below normal rainfall is expected in Gilgit Baltistan region, southern parts of Punjab, central and lower parts of Baluchistan and Sindh during September.

Contents

Explanatory Note	Pg. 2
Seasonal Rain, ETo & Water stress Maps	Pg.3
Crop Report	Pg. 4
Moisture Regime	Pg. 5
Temperature Regime	Pg. 7
Solar & Wind Regime	Pg.9
Cumulative Maps	Pg.10
Expected Weather	Pg. 11
Farmer's advisory In Urdu	Pg. 13
Sugarcane Crop and Weather (Urdu)	Pg.14

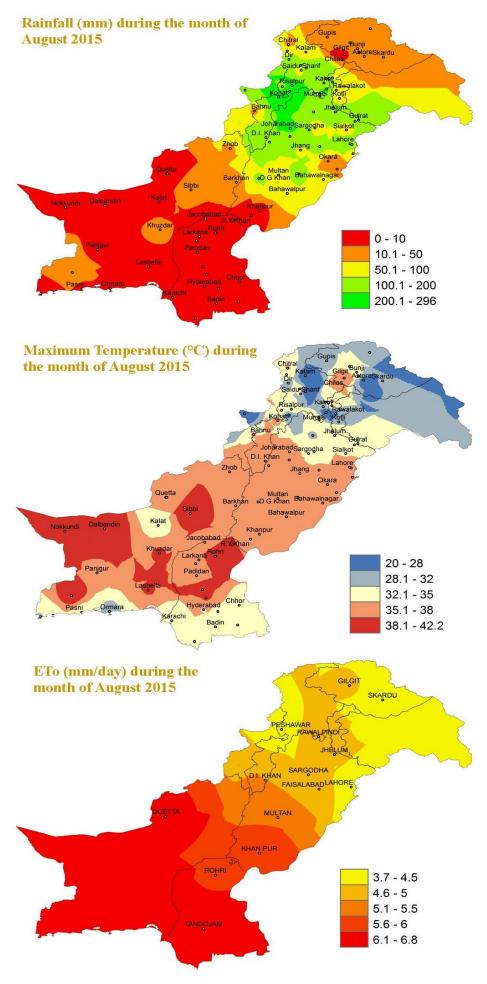
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EXPLANATORY NOTE

- 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 season is considered from April/May to October/November and winter from November to April. Mean Daily Maximum Temperature images are included in summer and Daily 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-efficient developed by **Dr. Qamar-uz-Zaman Chaudhry** of Pakistan Meteorological Department.



Crop Report During August, 2015

Spraying of chemicals on cotton and sugarcane, picking of early grown cotton verities and removal of weeds from cotton and other crops were the major field operations in most of the agricultural areas of the country.

In **Punjab:** Major standing crops in Punjab are cotton, rice and sugarcane. The growth and development of cotton crop has been observed/reported satisfactory. The early growing crop is at picking stage and picking is in progress in southern parts of the province. Attacks of different sucking pests have been reported in most of the cotton growing areas. Attack of CLCV and Mealy Bug is also reported in parts of the province. The spray operations are in progress to control these pest attacks. Condition of rice crop is reported satisfactory and transplantation of the crop is completed in some areas and is in progress in other areas of the province. Sowing of maize (autumn) has been in progress in the province. Germination and early growth of the crop is reported satisfactory in parts of the province. Condition of sugarcane crop is reported satisfactory. However mild attacks of some pests are reported in some areas of the province.

In **Sindh:** Over all crops growth and development in the province is reported satisfactory but dry weather/shortage of canal water negatively affected crop growth during the month. Cotton is at flowering/picking stages in the province. Picking of early growing verities is in progress. Transplantation of rice crop is completed and general condition of the crop is reported satisfactory. Oil seed crops like castor and sunflower are growing at flowering/maturity stages and threshing of sunflower is in progress, Jtropha and ground nut are growing at vegetative stage. The condition of these crops is reported satisfactory. The growth of standing vegetables is also reported satisfactory.

In **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:** Growth and development of all standing crops is reported satisfactory. Rains reported during this monsoon season have positively affected the crops throughout the province. Major standing crops during the month were sugarcane and maize. The growth of both crops was reported satisfactory. Maize is at grain formation stage in most parts and harvesting of early grown verities has been started in the lower and central plane areas. Rice crop is also reported satisfactory and is growing at grain filling stage and is in healthy condition. Overall condition of orchards is reported satisfactory in the province.

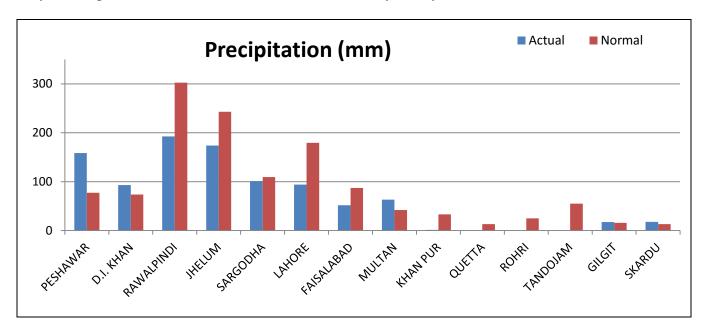
In Balochistan: Condition of standing crops like cotton, sunflower, maize and orchards is reported satisfactory. Marketing of local fruits and vegetables is in progress.

In Gilgit Baltistan: The main crops in the area are maize and lobiya. Both these two crops are growing normally. Condition and yield of orchards and summer vegetables are also reported satisfactory.

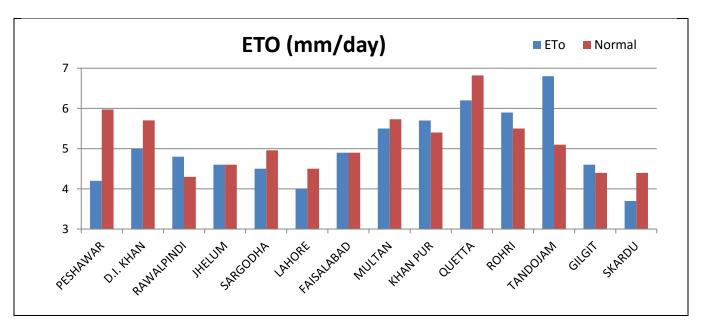
Moisture Regime during August, 2015

August remains generally hot and wet in Pakistan. Summer monsoon rains normally start in the first week of July and continue till the mid of September. Rainfall during the month of August showed below normal but satisfactory trend in most of the agricultural plains of the country. Above normal rain was reported in KPK, Multan in Southern Punjab and GB regions. Whereas below normal rainfall is reported in different parts of Punjab, Sindh, and Balochistan. Heavy rainfall with occasional floods reported in different parts of the country during the month.

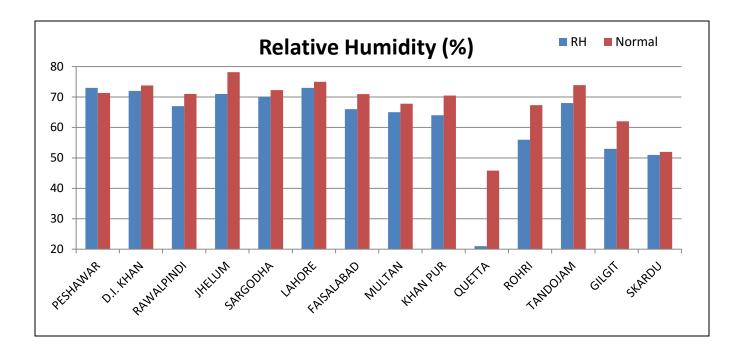
The highest amount of rainfall was reported 340mm at Mianwali, followed by 298mm at Cherat, 287mm at Kohat, 250mm at Lahore, 231mm at Risalpur and 228mm at Jauharabad. Maximum number of rainy days was reported 18 at Kakul and Islamabad, followed by 17 days at Lahore.



The evaporative demand of the atmosphere represented by reference crop evapotranspiration (ETo) remained normal to below normal in most of the agricultural plains of KPK, parts of central Punjab, Quetta region in Balochistan and Skardu in GB region. It remained normal to above normal in Potohar region and Khanpur in southern Punjab, Sindh and Gilgit in GB regions. The highest value of ETo was estimated in Tandojam in Sindh.



The mean daily Relative Humidity (R.H) remained normal to below normal in most of the agricultural planes of the country. Maximum value of mean Relative humidity was observed 73% at Peshawar and Lahore, followed by 72% at D.I.Khan. Maximum number of days with mean R.H greater or equal to 80% was observed for 7 days at Lahore, followed by 6 days at D.I.Khan and Sargodha each.

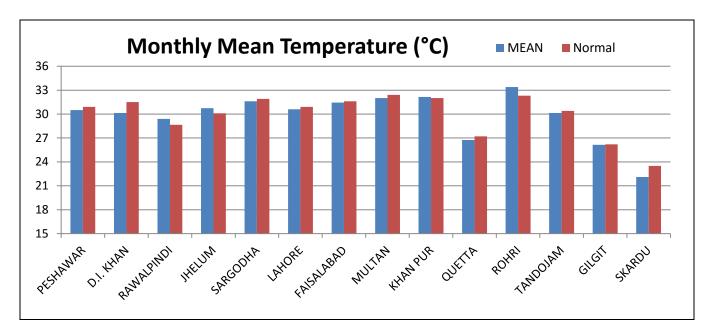


From overall analysis of the whole monsoon season of this year it is evident that satisfactory rains were reported in most the agricultural areas of the country during July and August. Overall crop growth and development was reported normal in most of the areas. Damage to standing crops due to heavy rains was reported in agricultural plains of KPK, Punjab and Sindh during the month.

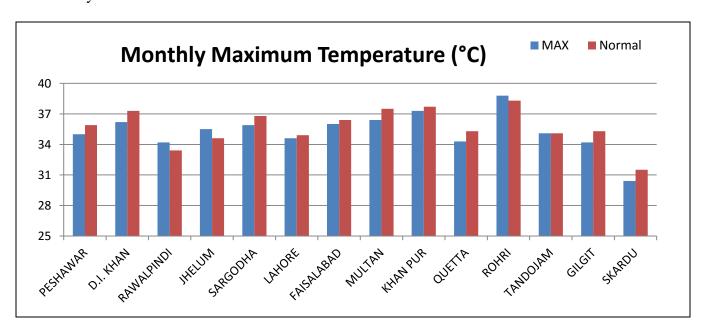
Temperature Regime during August, 2015

Temperature plays vital role in the growth and development of crops. Thermal regime in this month remained normal to slightly below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country except Potohar region, and upper Sindh represented by Rohri.

Mean daily temperature ranged 31 to 32°C in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 30 to 31°C in Potohar plateau, 31 to 33°C in remaining parts of Punjab, 31 to 33°C in agricultural plains of Sindh, 22 to 26°C in Gilgit Baltistan region and it was observed 27°C in the high elevated agricultural plains of Balochistan represented by Quetta valley.

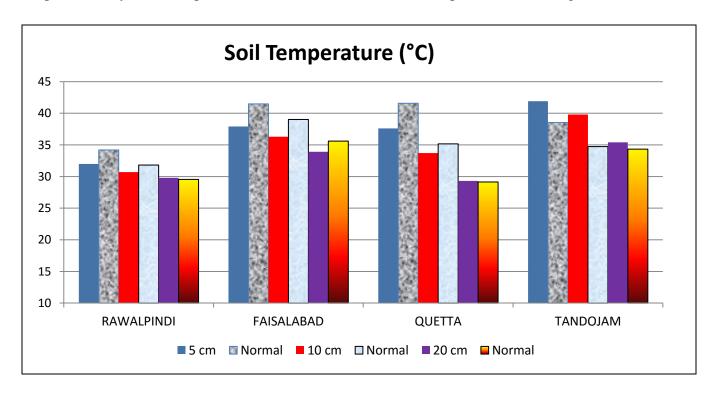


The day time temperature represented by mean maximum also remained normal to slightly below normal in most of the agricultural plains. The highest maximum temperature in the agricultural plains of the country was recorded 45.5° C at Turbat and Nokkundi. Maximum number of stress days with maximum temperature greater or equal to 40° C and R.H. less than or equal to 30% was observed nil in the country.



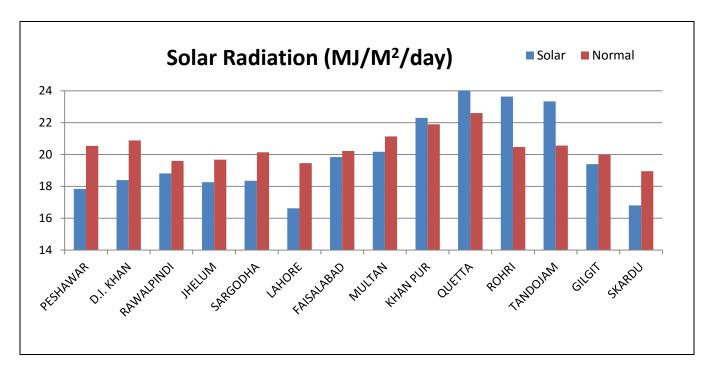
Agricultural soils showed mostly normal to cooler trend in most of the agricultural areas of the country. However soil temperature observed above normal in lower Sindh represented by Tandojam.

From the general analysis of soil and atmospheric behavior in this month, it is concluded that moisture condition is observed satisfactory in upper and central parts of the country. Whereas moisture deficiency was observed during the month due to warmer than normal atmosphere and soil in lower parts of the country represented by Tandojam. Satisfactory rains during August and expected rains in the month of September may further improve moisture content of soil and atmosphere in the coming months.

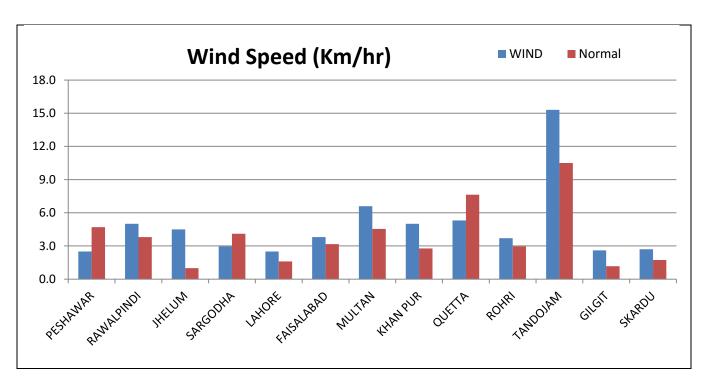


Solar Radiation and Wind Regime during August, 2015

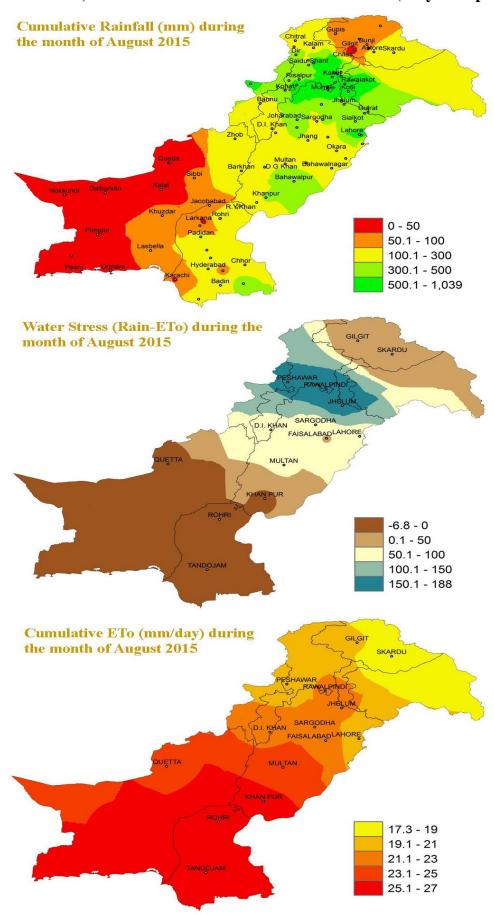
Total bright sunshine hours and solar radiation intensity remained below normal in the agricultural plains of KPK, Potohar Region, most of Punjab and GB region. Whereas it was observed above normal elsewhere in the country.



Mean wind speed throughout agricultural plains of the country ranged between 02 to 15 km/h with North-east to North-west and South trend. Maximum wind speed was observed 15.3 km/h in Tandojam.



Cumulative Rainfall, ETo and Water Stress for Kharif Season (May to September)



Normally Expected Weather during September, 2015

During August monsoon, rain bearing systems will produce precipitation. The most easterly currents (monsoon) are also expected to prevail during first fortnight of the month. These systems normally influence the north eastern parts of the country. Light to moderate rain/thunderstorm are expected in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Northern divisions of Punjab and lower Sindh. Some post monsoon rains are also expected in the later part of the month.

The precipitation amount would be less relative to August. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh and Southern Punjab, it may range from few millimeters to 30mm. Over northern and north eastern Punjab, the September precipitation may range between 80 to 110 mm. High agricultural plains of Balochistan are expected to remain practically dry during the month.

The probability of occurrence of rainfall is given below:

Amount / Dates	PERCENTAGE PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE OF DIFFERENT AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL IN SEPTEMBER						
	1-5	6-10	11-16	17-20	21-25	26-30	
10mm	53	44	36	39	18	25	
15mm	44	34	30	32	13	19	
25mm	39	30	14	21	08	12	

Despite some drop in air temperature and smaller day length, the evaporative demand of the atmosphere will generally increase as compared to August. The reason for that increase in ETo values is relatively clear sky especially during the second fortnight. The ETo values may range from about 5 to 7mm/day with more or less uniformly increasing trend from north to south.

The mean daily relative humidity over the agricultural plains of the country may vary between 50 to 65% expect high agricultural plains of Balochistan, where it would be around 40%.

The mean daily air temperature in crop atmosphere is expected to range between 29°C and 32°C except Quetta, where it may average to 22°C. The mean maximum temperature may vary between 33 to 38°C over most of the agricultural areas, whereas Quetta may experience it around 32°C. The mean minimum temperature is likely to remain in the range of 20 to 26°C and about 11°C at high agricultural plains of Balochistan.

The daily duration of bright sunshine is expected to range between 8 to 10 hours with an increasing tendency towards southern latitudes of the country. The mean daily wind speeds may vary from 4 to 9 Km/hour. Southerly component of wind may prevail over most parts of the country.

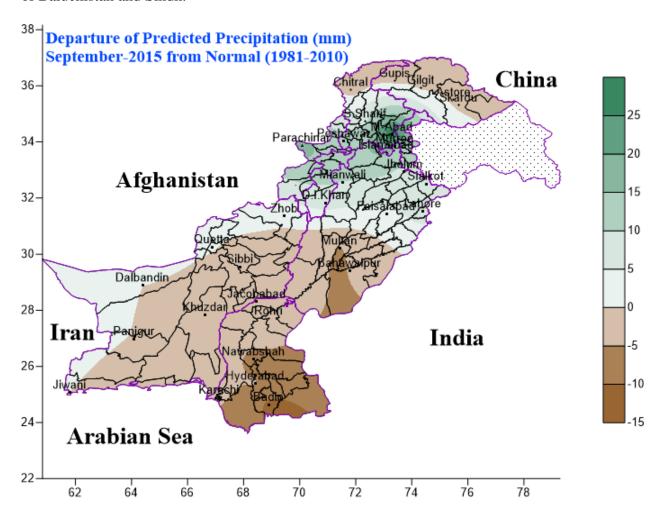
Rainfall during August contributed to soil moisture reserves for standing crops. Normal rainfall is expected during the month.

Keeping in view prevailing weather and crop condition, following is the water requirement of full canopied healthy crops in different regions of the country during September:

S. No.	REGION	WATER REQUIREMENT		
S. 140.	REGION	(mm)	Cubic Meter/Hectare	
1	Northern Punjab, K.P.K and high plains of Balochistan.	130–150	1300–1500	
2	Southern Punjab, Upper Sindh and adjoining Balochistan	155–170	1550–1700	
3	Lower Sindh Southern Balochistan	175–190	1750–1900	

Experimental Monthly Precipitation Forecast, August 2015

Output of the Combined General Circulation Model (CGCM) is downscaled to obtain the seasonal forecast. Normal to above Normal rainfall is expected in most of the agricultural plains of Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa, Potohar region, central parts of Punjab and northwest Baluchistan. Whereas below normal rainfall is expected in Gilgit Baltistan region, southern parts of Punjab, central and lower parts of Baluchistan and Sindh.



ستبر 2015ء میں کاشتکاروں کیلئے زرعی موسمیاتی مشورے

ماہ اگست میں بھی ملک کے بیشتر حصوں میں اس مرتبہ اچھی بارشیں ہو کیں جس کی وجہ ہے رہے گی فصل کیلئے پانی مناسب مقدار میں مہیا ہوگا۔اگست میں ہونے والی بارشیں بارانی علاقوں کے اشکاروں کیلئے بہت زیا دہ مفید تا بت ہو گئی کیونکہ رہتے گی کاشت کا آغاز وسطا کتو ہے ہو جائے گا۔ تتبر کے آخر میں ہونے والی بارش کی نمی اگر زمین میں مناسب طریقے سے محفوظ کرلی گئی ہوتو یہ فصل رہتے کی کاشت اور اسکی ابتدائی نشو ونما کیلئے انتہائی سازگار حالات پیدا کرے گی ۔ تتبر کے متوقع موسمی حالات کے مطابق مندرجہ ذیل زرق موسمیاتی ٹگارشات پیش خدمت ہیں ۔

ا۔ بارانی علاقوں کے کسان موجو وہ وَرُ کواستعال کرتے ہوئے بہترین پیداوارحاصل کرسکتے ہیں۔اس وفت زمینوں میں کم سے کم بل چلایا جائے اور بل چلانے کے بعد سہاگہ ضرورد ہے دیا جائے تا کہ زمین سے نمی کا ضیاع کم سے کم ہو۔اگر گندم کی کا شت کیلئے محکہ ذراعت کے تبحویز کردہ دورانیے میں کسی روز • املی میٹریاس سے زیا دہا رش ہوجائے واس وَرَر رکا شت کی گئی فصل کی اگائی بہترین ہوتی ہے۔ گربارش کے نظار میں فصل کا شت کرنے میں ہرگز دیرند کریں۔کیونکہ ابھی زمین میں نمی موجو دہے جو کہ انچھی آگائی کا موجب بن سکتی ہے۔

۲ دھان کی فعل اس وقت پیدا وار کے آخر ی مراحل میں ہے ہیوہ وقت ہے جب چاول کی فعل کو پانی کی اشد خرورت ہوتی ہے۔ کسان عام طور پر کھیت کو پانی سے الب بھر
دیتے ہیں یہ ہرگز درست نہیں ہے بلکہ پانی کا ضیاع ہے۔ مناسب مقدار میں کھیت کو پانی دیا جائے تا کہ کئی دنوں تک وہ کھڑا ندرہاس کفائیت سے حاصل قد ہ پانی کو کسی دوسری فعل کو مہیا کر کے اس سے بھی بہتر پیدا وارحاصل کی جائتی ہے۔

۳۔ کپاس اس وقت اپنے نا ذکترین دور میں داخل ہوگئ ہے۔ زیادہ تر کپاس بیجائی کے بعد تقریبا 90 سے 100 دن کی ہے۔ اس مرحلہ پر بھر پور بھول، بوٹی اور کچھ ٹینڈے چھوٹے بڑ سے سائز کے بن بچھے ہیں ۔ اس وقت پو داپانی کے لحاظ ہے حساس ترین دور میں داخل ہوگیا ہے۔ اس حالت میں کپاس کی فصل کو کی یا نیا دتی دونوں صورتوں میں بھول اور ٹینڈ وں کے گرنے کا اندیشہ ہے۔ چنا نچواس دوران کپاس کی پانی کی ضرورت پوری کرنا ضروری ہے ۔ لیکن پانی کم مقدار میں دیا جائے ۔ اس کہ خراک حاصل کرسکتا ہے۔ وکئد زمین جو داوتر حالت میں ہی خوراک حاصل کرسکتا ہے۔

۷۔ ملک کے پچھ صوں سے کپاس کی فصل پر پیۃ مروڑوائرس کی اطلاعات موصول ہوئیں ہیں۔ لہذا کسان حضرات سے استدعائے کہ اسپر سے کرنے سے پہلے محکمہ موسمیات کی دی گئی پیشن کوئی کے مطابق خٹک موسم میں سپر سے کا عمل کمریں نے زراعت کی کامیا بی میں موسمی حالات کا بہت عمل دخل ہے اور بہتر تھکت عملی سے غیرموزوں موسمی حالات سے بھی استفادہ کیا جا سکتا ہے محکمہ بموسمیات کی پیشگوئی کولوظ خاطر رکھ کرمحکمہ ذراعت کے ماہرین کی مشاورت سے اپنے معمولات مطے کریں تو پیداوار میں خاطر خواہ اضافیمکن ہے۔موسمی حالات سے متعلق مزید معلومات کیلئے محکمہ موسمیات کے قریبی وفتر سے رابطہ کیا جا سکتا ہے جن کا پیۃ درج ذیل ہے۔

- ا ۔ محكمه موسميات بنيشنل الگروميث سنيشر، بي او بيس نبر 1214 بيكفرانيج ايث نو ،اسلام آبا د فون نمبر: -9250299-051
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 - ۳ محکمه موسمیات ، ریجنل ایگرومیت شنیشر ، نز دبارانی یونیورشی ، مری روژ ، راولینڈی فون نمبر: 9292149 051
 - ٣ ـ محكمه موسميات، ريجنل الگيروميث شييش، ايوب ريسرج انشيشيوث، جمنگ روژ، فيصل آبا د_فون نمبر: -041-2657047
 - ۵ _ محكمه موسميات، ريجنل اليكروميث سنيثر، اليكريكلچرر ديسري انشينيوث، نند وجام _فون نمبر: -766583-0222
 - ۱۷ محکمه موسمیات، ریجنل ایگر ومیت شنیشر، ایگر کیلچرر ریسری انشینیوٹ، سریاب روڈ، کوئید فون نمبر: 081-9211211 081 081 081 مناسبیلی موسمیات کی ویب سائٹ / http://www.pmd.gov.pk نظر ما کیں ۔

کاد(گئے) کی نصل پرموسم ہے متعلق اٹر انداز ہونیوالے اہم عوامل

2۔ پاکستان میں گئے کی کاشت زیادہ در ستمبر -اکتوبر (موہم خزاں) اور فروری-ماری (موہم بہار) میں ہوتی ہے۔ پیداوار کے لاط سے موہم خزاں کی کاشت ہوتم بہار کے مقابلے میں بہتر ہے۔ جبکہ خیبر پختو نخواہ میں کاشت اکتوبر- تک ممل کرنی چاہیا ہی گئے کہ تنبیر اورا کتوبر کے کاشت والی فصل کوموزوں آب ہوا میسر آجاتی ہیں۔ دریہ سے کاشت کرنے پر گل پیدا وار 30 فیصد تک کم ہو کتی ہے۔ اسلئے کہ دریہ سے کاشت کرنے والی فصل کومناسب آب و ہواد متیاب نیس ہوتی۔

جنوری میں شروع کردیں ۔ فروری رماری میں کائی گئی فصل موڈی فصل (Ratoon Crop) کیلئے سب سے زیا دھوزوں ہے۔