Monthly Agromet Bulletin National Agromet Centre Pakistan Meteorological Department Islamabad



Vol: 01-2016 JANUARY, 2016

Highlights...

- Dry weather/below normal precipitation was reported in most parts of 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 to slightly above normal in the agricultural plains of the country.
- ETo and R.H remained normal to below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country.
- Agricultural soils showed mostly warmer trend in the country due to mostly dry weather/below normal rains during the month.
- 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.
- ❖ Farmers are advised to protect standing crops from excess of weeds growth and other diseases. Necessary actions may be taken in time to keep normal growth of the crops.
- ❖ Normal to below normal precipitation is expected in most parts of the country except a few places in AJK and the adjoining areas of KP and Punjab, where slightly above normal precipitation is expected in Feb. South-western Baluchistan is also expected to get slightly above normal precipitation in Feb 2016. Whereas above normal precipitation is most likely to occur in most parts of the country in Mar 2016. Coastal areas of Sindh and Baluchistan may get normal to slightly below normal rainfall during the

month.

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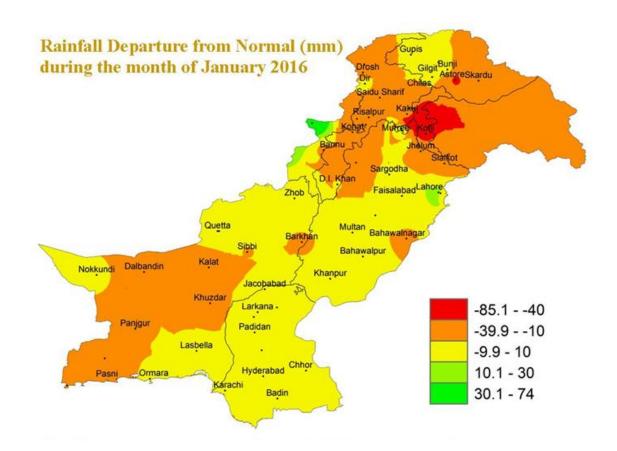
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EXPLANATORY NOTE

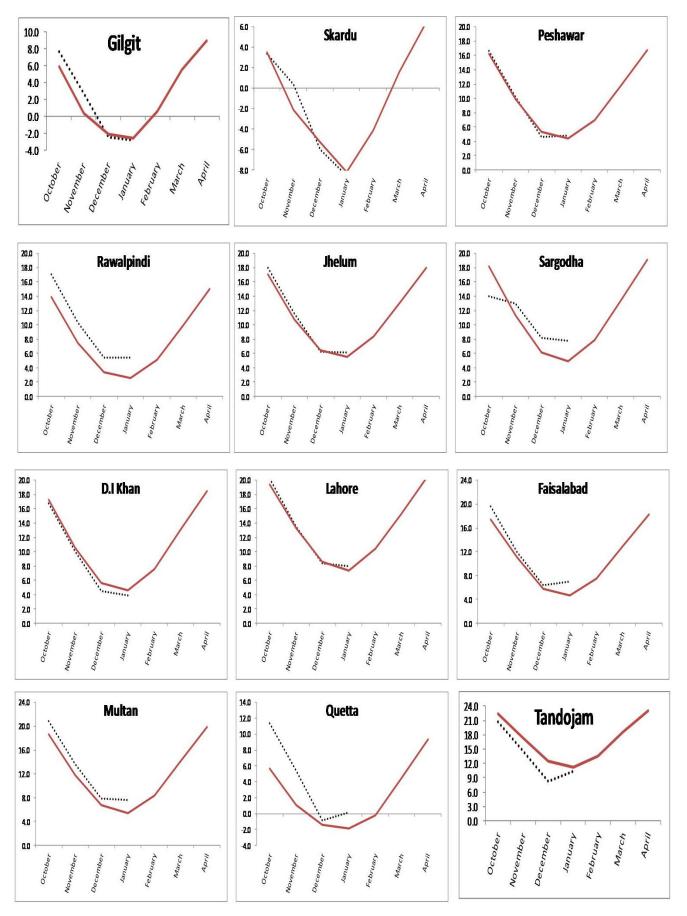
- 1. This Agrometeorological bulletin is prepared on the basis of data from 15 stations of Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD). These stations, selected in consultation with the agricultural authorities, represent major agricultural areas of the country. There are still important agricultural areas 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.



Minimum Temperature (°C) during Rabi Season (Oct-2015 to Jan-2016)

Dotted Curve: Current Season (October-2015 to January-2016) in ${}^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$

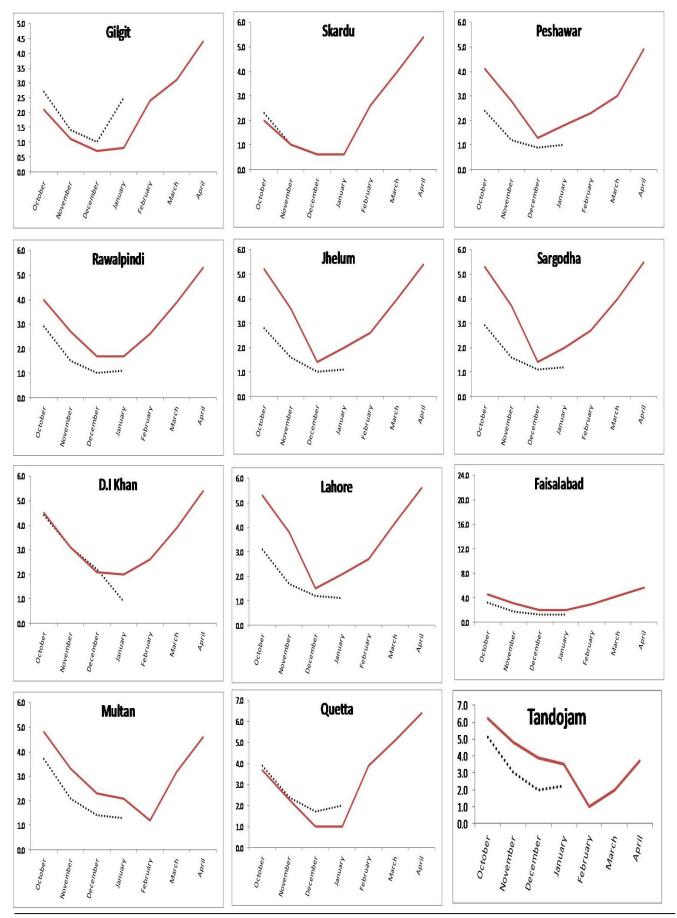
Smooth Curve: Normal values of Rabi Season



Evapotranspiration (mm/day) during Rabi Season (Oct-2015 to Jan-2016)

Dotted Curve: Current Season (October-2015 to January-2016) in $^{\circ}$ C

Smooth Curve: Normal Values of Rabi Season



Crop Report during January, 2016

Picking/harvesting/crushing of sugarcane, seasonal vegetables and fruit 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.

In **Punjab:** The growth and development of the crops both in rainfed and irrigated areas has reported satisfactory. Recent occurred and coming expected rains will improve this situation in rainfed areas. Wheat crop is reported at tillering/shooting stages. Growth and development of Gram crop has been reported satisfactory. The early sown crop is attaining flowering stage. The growth of oilseed crop is reported satisfactory and the crop is at pod formation while the mid and late sown crop is at flowering stage. Sowing of Masoor crop has been completed. Germination/growth of the crop is reported satisfactory. Harvesting/picking of winter vegetables and fruit (citrus) is in progress and very good yield has obtained this year.

In **Sindh:** Condition of wheat crop is reported satisfactory. The crop is at heading/ flowering stage. Condition of oil seed crops is reported satisfactory. Castor oil and jtropha crops are growing satisfactory at capsule formation stage. Rape mustard is at pod formation stage, safflower and Linseed are at vegetative stage and sunflower at early germination stage. Crushing of sugarcane is in full swing and very good yield is expected in the areas which are not affected by floods. 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 Pakhtunkhwa:** The growth and development of the crops in irrigated as well as in rainfed areas are reported satisfactory due to satisfactory rains during the month. The condition of wheat crop is reported satisfactory. The crop is growing at shooting/heading stage. The growth of oil Harvesting/crushing of sugarcane crop is in progress and very good yield is reported. The growth of oil seed crops including newly introduced biofuel crop Jtropha is reported satisfactory. 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.

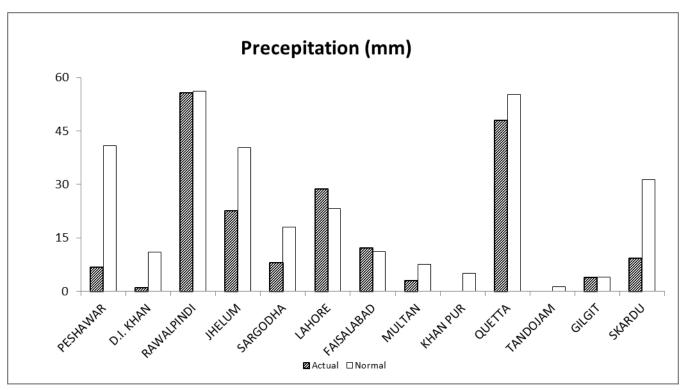
In **Balochistan:** Condition of standing crops and orchards is reported satisfactory. All varieties of apples have developed colour and picking of the fruit is in progress. Yield of winter vegetables are reported well and these are available in the market.

In **Gilgit Baltistan**: 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.

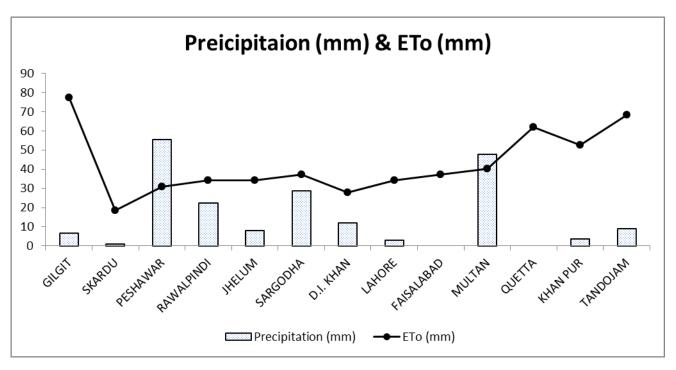
Moisture Regime during January, 2016

Normally January is a rainy month in winter season in the agricultural plains of the country. During this January dry weather/below normal rainfall reported in most agricultural plains of the country except Rawalpindi division in Potohar, Lahore, and Faisalabad in central Punjab and Gilgit in GB region where rainfall during the month observed normal to above normal. Dry and cold continental winds prevailed over the country for most of the days during dry weather. The highest amount of rainfall was reported 139mm at Parachinar followed by 122mm at Dir, 94mm at Malam Jabba, 87m at Kalam and 84mm at Balakot.

Numbers of rainy days recorded in the country ranged from 1 to 11 days. The maximum number of rainy days in the country was observed 11 at Kalam followed by 10 days at Islamabad and 09 days at Peshawar and Parachinar each.

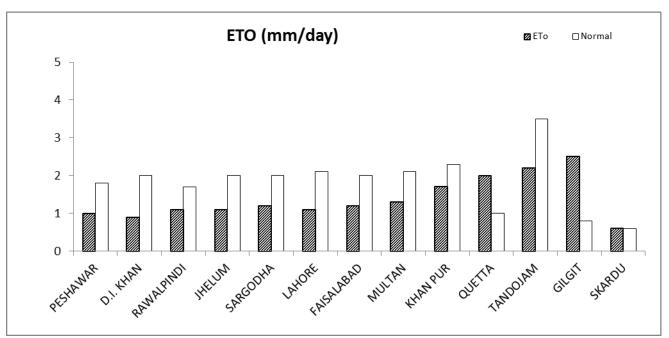


Comparison of Actual Precipitation (mm) during the month of January, 2016 with Normal values



Precipitation (mm) & ETo (mm) during the month of January, 2016

The evaporative demand of the atmosphere represented by reference crop evapotranspiration (ETo) remained below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country except Quetta valley and GB region where it remained normal to above normal. However total ETo during the month mostly observed above the reported rainfall during the month. Highest value of ETo was observed at Peshawar due to mostly dry weather/clear skies observed during the month.



Comparison of Actual ETo (mm/day) during the month of January, 2016 with Normal values

The mean daily Relative Humidity (R.H) remained normal to slightly below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country. Maximum value of mean Relative humidity was observed 77% at Sargodha and Lahore each followed by 76% at Skardu. The minimum value was observed 39% at Quetta due to clear skies and its dry climate in this month. Maximum number of days with mean R.H greater or equal to 80% was observed for 16 days at Sargodha, followed by 14 days at Lahore and 09 days at Peshawar and Jhelum each.

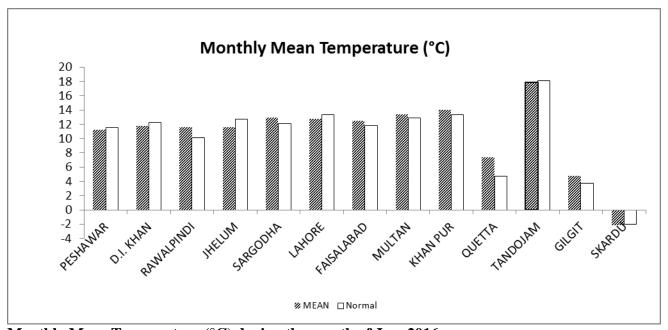
From overall analysis of atmosphere and soil, it is evident that although below normal rains have received in this month but sever water stress conditions were not observed in the agricultural plains due to satisfactory rains received during the month. Expected winter rains in the coming February may further improve the moisture content in atmosphere and soils in the agricultural plains of the country.

Temperature Regime during January, 2016

Temperature plays vital role in the growth and development of crops. Thermal regime in this month remained normal to above normal (1-3°C) in most of the agricultural plains of the country.

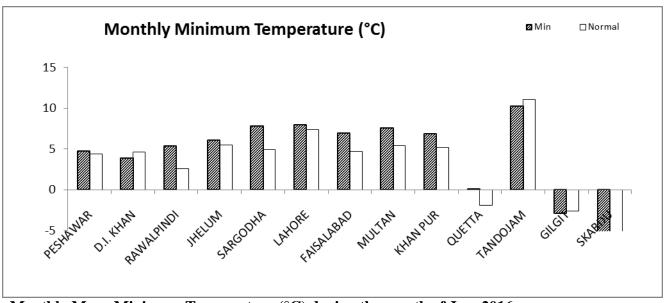
Mean daily temperature ranged 10 - 11°C in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 10 to 13°C in Potohar plateau, in remaining parts of Punjab it ranged 11-13°C, in Sindh it was rounded to 15°C, in Gilgit Baltistan region it ranged -3 to 3°C and was observed 1°C in the high elevated agricultural plains of Balochistan represented by Quetta valley.

Number of stress days with minimum temperature less than or equal to 0°C was observed throughout the month in in Skardu , 26 days in Gilgit and 16 days in Quetta valley. 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 .



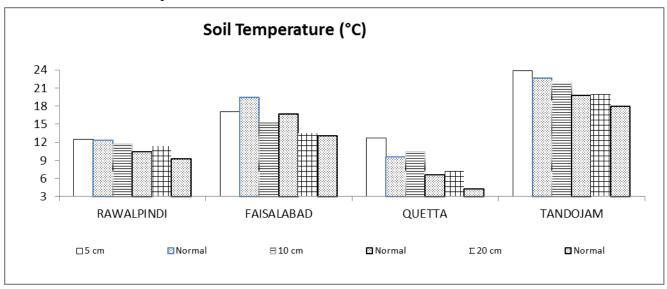
Monthly Mean Temperature (°C) during the month of Jan, 2016

The night time temperature represented by mean minimum remained normal to above normal by 1-2°C in most of the agricultural plains of the country during the month. The lowest minimum temperature was recorded –12.6°C at Skardu.



. Monthly Mean Minimum Temperature (°C) during the month of Jan, 2016

Agricultural soils showed normal to above normal trend in most agricultural areas of the country in shallow as well as in deep soils.

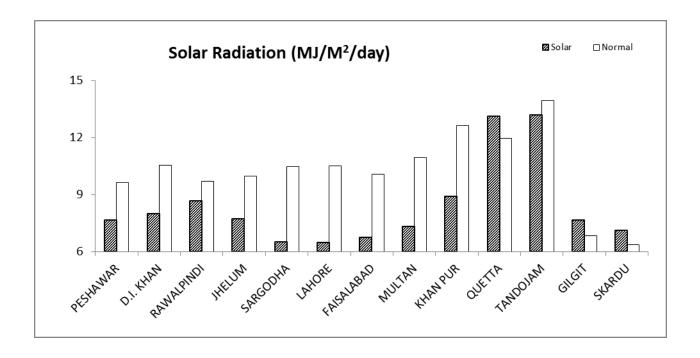


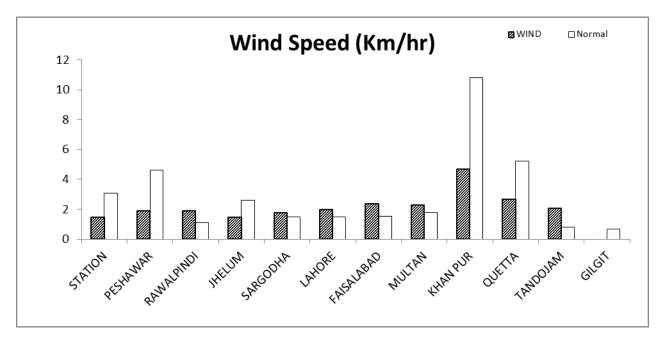
Monthly Mean of Soil temperature at RAMCs during the month of Jan, 2016

From the general analysis of soil behavior in this month, it is concluded that moisture content is not satisfactory in most of the agricultural soils of the country including both rainfed and irrigated areas due to mostly dry weather reported during the month. The situation of soil moisture may improve due to expected rains during February.

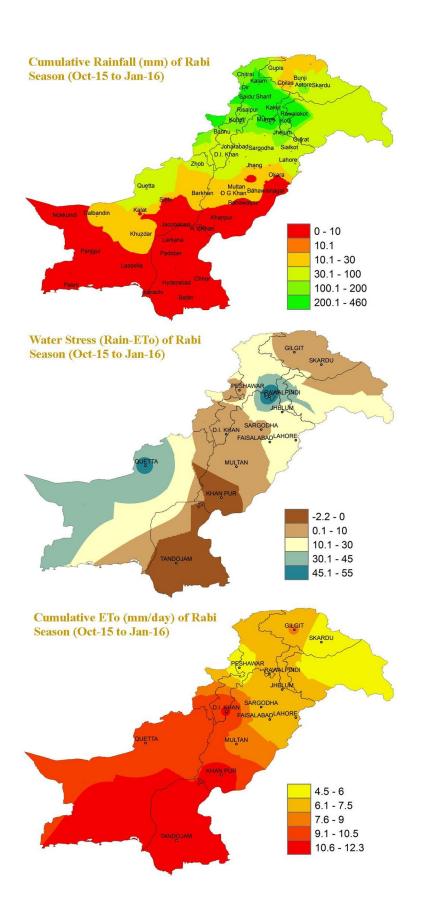
Solar Radiation and Wind Regime during January, 2016

Total bright sunshine hours and solar radiation intensity showed falling trend in most of the agriculture plains. Mean wind speed throughout agricultural plains of the country reached up to 5 km/h with North to North-West trend.





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



Normally Expected Weather during February, 2016

Westerly waves would continue to move along the middle latitudes and their troughs are expected to extend southward occasionally affecting country's agricultural plains. A normal precipitation ranges from 50 to 75 mm over Potohar plateau, 30 mm to 50 mm in Khyber Pakhtoonkhawa, Quetta valley and central Punjab. Less than 10 mm rainfall is expected in southern Punjab, Sindh and lower Balochistan.

Evaporative demand of the atmosphere is not likely to change significantly relative to January. According to the average conditions, it is expected to remain 2 to 3 mm/day in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtoonkhawa. In Quetta valley it will vary from 1 to 2 mm/day; while its maxima will be observed in Sindh where it may reach 4 mm/day. The probability of occurrence of rainfall over Potohar plains is given below:-

Amount/ Day	PERCENTAGE PROBABILITY OF OCCURANCE OF DIFFERENT AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL IN FEBUARY					
	1-5	6-10	11-16	17-20	21-25	26-28
10 mm	21	22	38	40	42	29
20 mm	13	18	32	30	34	21
30 mm	6	8	21	13	17	12

The days and night, during February may be slightly warmer than January. The maximum temperature in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtoonkhawa are likely to range between 19 to 24°C, 25 to 28°C in Sindh and lower Balochistan. Quetta valley will have average day temperatures around 13°C. The minimum temperature may vary from 5 to 9°C in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtoonkhawa. Slightly higher minimum would be experienced in lower Balochistan and Sindh varying from 10 to 13°C. In Quetta valley, monthly average of minima will be around 0°C. The frequency of occurrence of freezing nights will be higher in Quetta followed by mountainous and sub mountainous plains of Khyber Pakhtoonkhawa and Punjab.

The photo period during February is expected to vary between 6 hours in the north and 9 hours in the South following more or less uniformly increasing trend from north to south. Accordingly, the solar radiation intensity would also be higher in South as compared to north. It would range from 12 to 16 MJ/M²/day. Wind speed at low elevation plains may remain less than 7 km/hr whereas at higher elevation it may be slightly higher. Westerly component will remain more prevalent.

The monthly water requirement of wheat crop during February is given below:

S.No	Region	Water Requirement		
		(mm)	Cubic Meter/Hectare	
1.	Quetta valley	20-25	200-250	
2.	Potohar plateau and upper KPK	30-35	300-350	
3.	Central Punjab and lower KPK	35-40	350 -400	
4	Southern Punjab	40-45	400-450	
5.	Sindh and lower Balochistan	45-55	450-550	

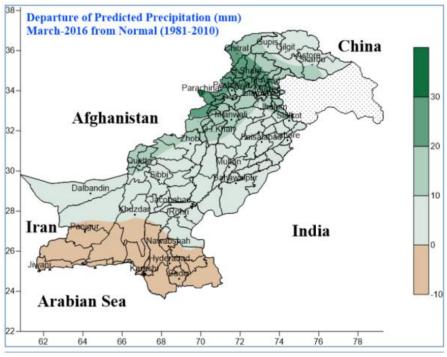
Precipitation Forecast

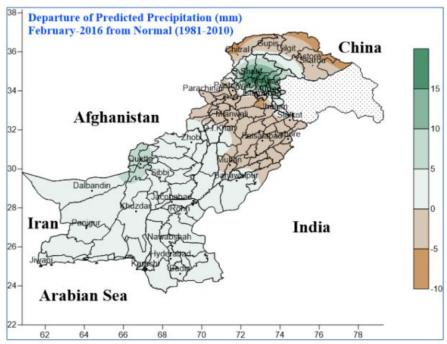
February 2016

The outlook for the month of February shows that normal to below normal precipitation is expected in most parts of the country except a few places in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and the adjoining areas of Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa and Punjab, where slightly above normal precipitation is likely to occur. Southwestern Baluchistan is also expected to get slightly above normal precipitation.

March 2016

The outlook for the month of March shows that above normal precipitation is most likely to occur in most parts of the country. Coastal areas of Sindh and Baluchistan may get normal to slightly below normal rainfall during the month.





فروری2<u>01</u>6ءمیں کاشتکاروں کے لیےزرعی مشورے

ماہ جنوری میں ملک کے زیادہ ہر زرگ میدانوں میں معمول ہے کم بارشیں ہوئیں۔ ماہ فروری میں ملک کے اکثر حصوں میں بارش اور پہاڑوں پر برف باری ہونے کی قوقع ہے جو کررہ کا کی خصوصاً گذم کی فصل کے لیے نہایت بی مفید ٹابت ہوں گی ۔ کسان حضرات ہے گزارش ہے کہ کھیتوں کے گر دھانتی پشتے مظبوط کر بین تا کہ زیادہ سے زری زمین میں محفوظ ہو سکے۔ ماہ فروری میں دہید حمارت بندر کی برھیں گے تا ہم بلندی پر واقع زرق میدانوں میں برف اور بارش کی وجہ سے درجہ حمارت نقط انجما دے گرسکتا ہے ۔ اس لیے اس ماہ کے دوران کسان حضرات سے مندرجہ ذیل نگارشات کو طوظ خاطر رکھے کی گزارش ہے۔

ا۔ فصل کوکورے کے معزار اُت سے بچانے کے کیے کوراپڑنے والی متوقع راتوں میں کھیتوں میں ہلکی آبیا تی کرنے سے کھیت کا دہید حرارت فوراً یاا جا تک کم نہیں ہوتا بلکہ آہتہ آہتہ کم ہوتا ہاور اس دوران پودے میں کورے کے خلاف مقابلہ کرنے کی صلاحیت بہیا ہوجاتی ہے۔ اسکے علاوہ کورے سے بچاؤ کے لیے پودوں پر بنائی گڑتکوں کی چھونپڑ کی کون کے وقت سورج کی ست کھول دینا جا ہے۔ تا کہ سورج کی روشنی یودوں کو کہنچتی رہے۔

۲۔ فصل میں جڑی او ٹیوں کی موجود گل پیداوار میں کمی کےعلاو ہو گیر منفی اثر ات کابا عث بھی بنتی ہے لہٰ دااچھی پیداوا رہاصل کرنے کے لیےان جڑ کیاو ٹیوں کی تلفی کے لیے صل پر زہر کا فورا سپرے کریں ۔ بیز ہوا، دھندیابا رش کی صورت میں سپر سے ہرگز نہ کریں اورمحکہ زراعت کے مشورے رہمل کریں ۔

۔ دودھ دینے والے جانوں اورائے بچوں کیلیے سر دی کی شدت ہے بچاؤ کے لیے مناسب انظامات ندہونے کی صورت میں تو پننے والی سر دی بہت نقصان دہ ثابت ہوتی ہے اوراس سے متاثر ہونے والے جانوروں کی دودھ کی پیداوار بہت کم ہوجاتی ہے جبکہ انکے بچائیض اوقات زندگ سے ہاتھ دھو جیلتے ہیں ۔اس کئے ضروری ہے کہ انہیں رات کی سر دی اور دشک ہوا وک سے محفوظ رکھا جائے۔ مرغیوں کے ایڈ سے اور کوشت کی پیداوار بھی سر دی کی شدت کی وجہ سے ہر کی طرح متاثر ہوتی ہے ۔اس نقصان سے بچتے کیلئے ضروری ہے کہ جانوروں کے شیڈ مناسب درجہ حمارت تک گرم رکھے جائیں۔

۳۔ ماہ فروری بیسے جیسا پنے اختیام کی جانب ہڑھے گا دیجہ حمارت میں اضافیہ ونا جائے گااس کے ساتھ فسلوں کی نشو ونرا بھی تیز ہوجائے گی۔ گندم کی فصل میں فکالنے کے مرحلہ پر پہنچے رہی ہوگی۔ یہ وہ مرحلہ ہے جہاں بانی کی کمی فصل کی پیداوار کوہر کی طرح متاثر کرتی ہے۔ اس کے ضروری ہے کہ آپ اس دورائیئے میں فعل کو چھی طرح سیراب کریں موسی حالات سے متعلق مزید معلومات کیلئے محکمہ موسمیات کے تر بھی دفتر سے رابط کیا جا سکتا ہے جن کا پید درج ذیل ہے۔

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گندم کی پیداوار پربشمول موسم اثر انداز ہونے والے اہم عوامل

1) <u>تعارف</u>:

محمدم پاکستان میں موسم مرما (رکتے) کی سب سے اہم فصل ہے۔ جس کی 80 فیصد کاشت اور پیداوا رہنجا ہے، تقریباً 15 فیصد سند ھاور یا تی خیبر پختو نخوا ہاور بلوچستان میں ہوتی ہے۔ گندم پاکستان کے کثریتی آباد دی کی خوراک کالا زی بجر ہے ۔ پاکستان میں گندم کی اوسطاً ٹی ایکڑ پیداوار ترقیا فیت مما لک کے مقابلے میں آدھی ہے جبکہ پاکستان میں اُگائے جانیوا لے بجوں سے حاصل ہونے والی کی زیادہ سے زیاد و پیداوار، اوسط حاصل ہونے والی پیداوار کا صرف ایک (Potencial yield) کے مقابلے میں ایک چوتھائی ہے۔

2) با کتان میں گندم کے بیداوار میں کی کی بنیا دی وجوہات:

۔ پاکستان میں اور میں گئے ہوئے کیوجہ سے اِن کا خرروت سے کم استعال ہو سمیاتی تبدیلی اور ہر سال ہا رش کا اُتار جڑھا و زراعت میں دیگرزری نیکنا لوجی کا کم استعال ہا کہ ہی زمین پر ہا رہا ر گندم کا اُگاؤہ اور فصل میں موجودزائد جڑئی او نیوں کی بہتات وغیر و شائل ہیں ساسلئے ہر سال پیداوار شن اُتا رجڑھاؤ سے لور سے ملک کی آبا دی متاثر ہوجاتی ہے پچھلے تین اچا رسال سے پاکستان میں گندم کی گئل پیداوار ملکی خرورت سے زیادہ دوری ہے ۔ 2011ء میں گندم کی گل پیداوار تقریباً 24 لاکھٹن رہی جو کہ سلکی خروریات سے زیادہ (3 سے کھلاکھٹن تک) رہی ہتا ہم 2010 اور 2011ء کے سیاد بیا بارشوں کیوجہ سے خیبر پختو نخواہ ، سندھاور پہنجاب کے پچھیلاقوں میں کھیتوں میں زائد ہا فی گھڑ اور جو ہتا ہے کہو میں ہوگی یا کم ہوئی جس کیوجہ سے اُن میں گئار ہوئی ۔ بھوتے ہیں۔ عکومت گر ہروقت کھڑ سے اِفی کے نکاس اور کساٹوں کو جے اور کھا دوغیرہ کی فراہمی مفت / سمر دیے بیٹی بنا کے تو ہروقت کا شت اور پیداوار میں فاطر خوا واضا فرمکن ہے۔

۵) گندم کی فصل کیلئے یانی کی ضرورت اور آبیاشی کاشیرول:

بروقت زائدجڑی بوٹیوں کی تلفی

گندم کی اور تین اور کیا ہے گئی پیداوارکیلئے گئیت ہے ہروفت جڑ کیاو ٹیوں کا خاتمہ کرنا چاہے تا کہ پودے کو السانی اور پوری طرح سورج کی روثنی ، پانی اور زئین ہے دوسر کی خسرے نہیں ۔ ایک انداز نے تمکیات فاضل جڑ کی اوٹیوں کے ممل روک تھام کے لئے منظور شدہ اسپر ہے وغیرہ کی اتھے ہوجاتی ہے ۔ فاضل جڑ کی اوٹیوں کے ممل روک تھام کے لئے منظور شدہ اسپر ہے وغیرہ کیسا تھا تھے مانے میں انہائی خروری ہے ۔ ہروفت اور مناسب و تفول کیسا تھا تا کر وجن اور فاسٹوری والی کھا دوں کی مناسب مقدار بھی زیا دہ پیداوار کیلیے خروری ہے ۔ تمام کسانوں خصوصاً با رانی علاقے جہاں آبیا شی کیلئے ٹیوب ویل کا استعال ہوتا ہو ہاں کے کسان صفرات سے گزارش ہے کی خطوں پر اسپر ہے کمیائی کھا دکا استعال یافسل کا شت کرنے کے وقت محکم موسمیات کے موسمیات کی موسمیات کی موسمیات کے موسمیات کے موسمیات کے موسمیات کی موسمیات کر دورت کی موسمیات کے موسمیات کی موسمیات کی موسمیات کی موسمیات کے موسمیات کی موسمیات کے موسمیات کی موسمیات کی موسمیات کی موسمیات کی موسمیات کو موسمیات کی موسمیات کی