Monthly Agromet Bulletin

National Agromet Centre Pakistan Meteorological Department



Vol: 8-2016 AUGUST 2016

Highlights...

- During August, Rainfall remained below normal in the agricultural plains of upper KP, Potohar region, parts of central Punjab, Balochistan and GB. Whereas lower KP, different parts of central and south Punjab and agricultural plains of Sindh received normal to above normal rainfall.
- Air temperatures remained normal to above normal in KP, Potohar region and southern Punjab while below normal in rest of the agricultural plains of the country during the last month.
- ETo remained normal to below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country while above normal in Potohar region, western areas of southern Punjab and lower Sindh.
- Relative Humidity remained mostly normal to below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country especially in northern Baluchistan, GB and Sindh.
- Agricultural soils showed normal to cooler trend in most parts of the country except in lower Sindh, 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.
- Prevailing hot and humid atmospheric conditions are 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.

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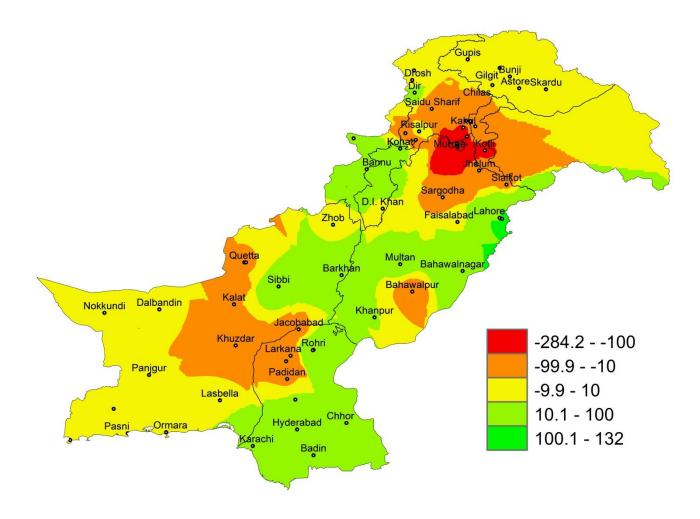
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EXPLANATORY NOTE

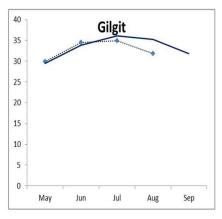
- 1. This Agrometeorological bulletin is prepared on the basis of data from 15 stations of Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD). These stations, selected in consultation with the agricultural authorities, represent major agricultural areas of the country. There are still important agricultural areas 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 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. Doted line (---) means missing data. Solar radiation intensities are computed from sunshine duration using co-efficients developed by **Dr. Qamar-uz-Zaman Chaudhry** of Pakistan Meteorological Department.

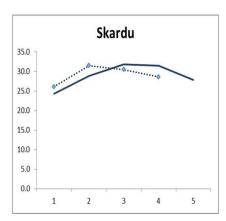
Rainfall Departure from Normal (mm) during August, 2016

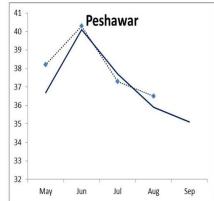


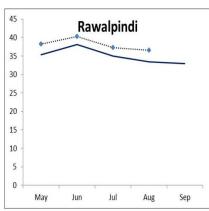
Maximum Temperature (°C) during Kharif Season (August-2016)

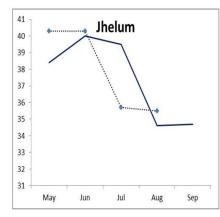
Dotted Curve: Current Season (August-2016) in °C **Smooth Curve**: Normal values of Kharif Season

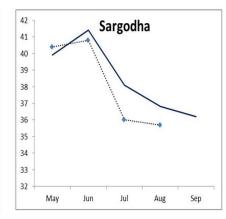


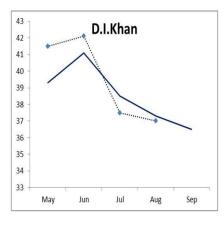


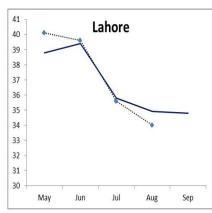


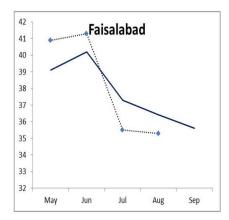


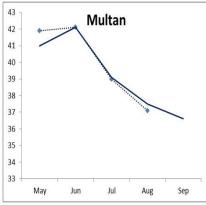


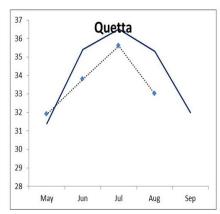


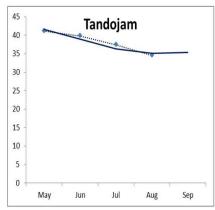






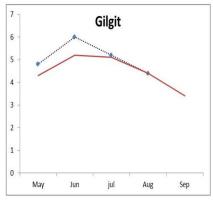


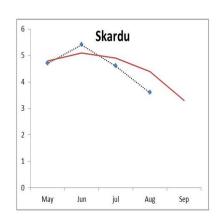


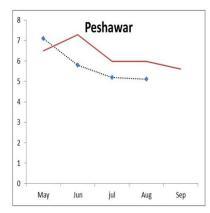


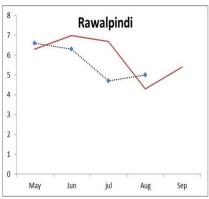
Evapotranspiration (mm/day) during Kharif Season (August-2016)

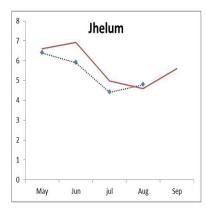
Dotted Curve: Current Season (August-2016) in °C **Smooth Curve**: Normal Values of Kharif Season

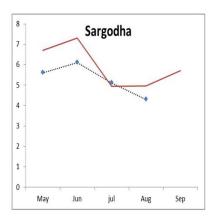


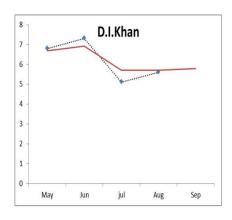


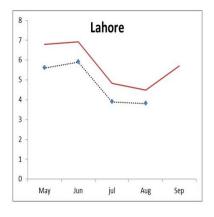


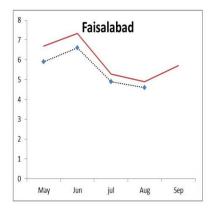


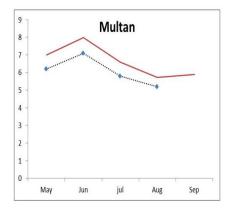


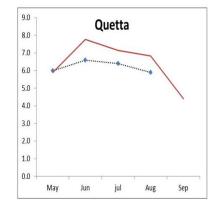


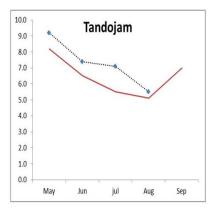












Crop Report during August, 2016

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. 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 rest parts 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 grown 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 at flowering/maturity stages and threshing of sunflower is in progress, Jatropha and ground nut are at vegetative stage. The condition of these crops is reported satisfactory. The growth of in field 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 in the fields are 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 crops are growing in a normal manner. Condition and yield of orchards and summer vegetables are also reported satisfactory.

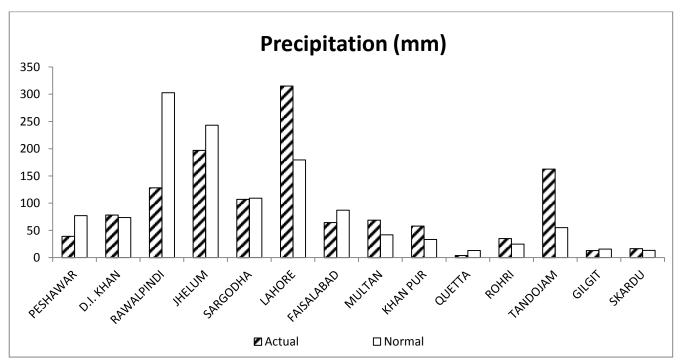
Moisture Regime during August, 2016

August remains generally hot and wet in Pakistan. Summer monsoon rains normally starts in the first week of July and continue till the mid of September. Rainfall during this August showed below normal but satisfactory trend in most of the agricultural plains of the country. No significant flash flooding have been reported from the country during the month.

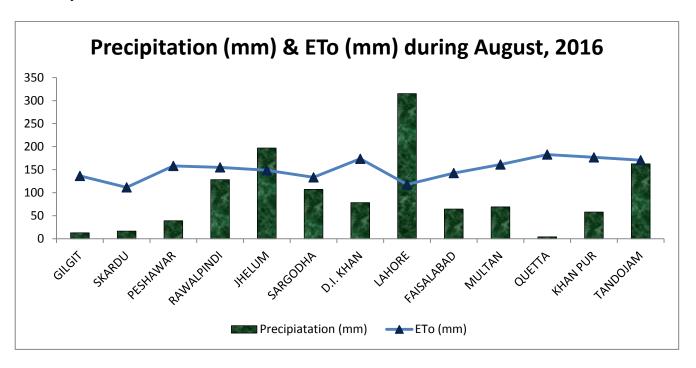
Rainfall remained below normal in the agricultural plains of upper KP, Potohar region, parts of central Punjab, Balochistan and GB. Whereas lower KP, different parts of central and south Punjab and agricultural plains of Sindh received normal to above normal rainfall.

The highest amount of rainfall was reported 341mm at Malam Jabba, followed by 317mm at Lahore, 291mm at Mandi Bahauddin, 265mm at Islamabad, 262mm at Sialkot and 256mm at Mangla.

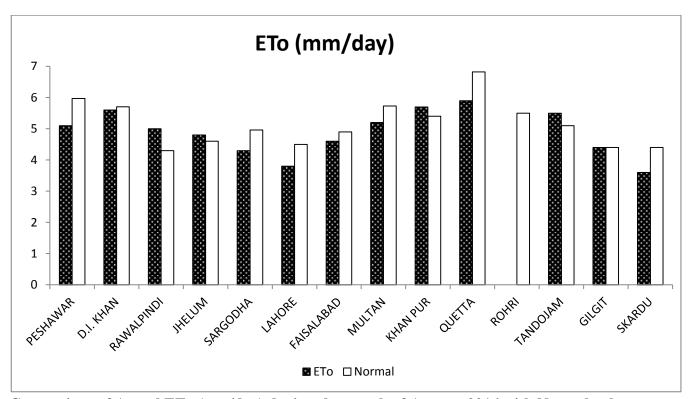
Number of rainy days recorded in agricultural plains of the country ranged from 1 to 22. Maximum numbers of rainy days were recorded as 22 at Gilgit and Lahore, followed by 17 days at Bagrote, 16 days at Kasur, Murree and Parachinar.



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

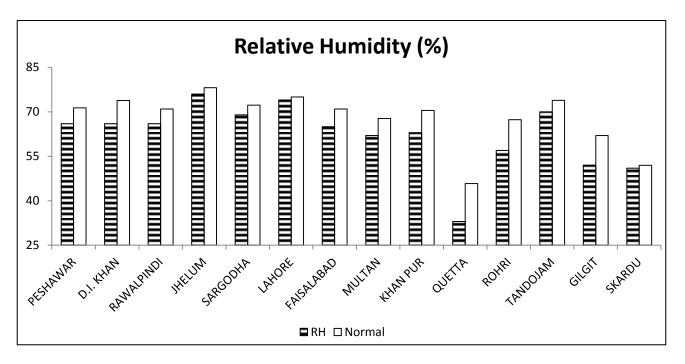


The evaporative demand of the atmosphere represented by the reference crop evapotranspiration (ETo) remained normal to below normal in most of the agricultural plains of KPK, central Punjab, Khanpur in south Punjab, upper Sindh, Quetta region in Baluchistan and GB region and observed above normal in Potohar region and parts of southern Punjab and lower Sindh. The highest value of ETo was estimated in Quetta in Baluchistan.



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

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 76% at Jhelum, followed by 74% at Lahore. Maximum number of days with mean R.H greater or equal to 80% was observed for 11 days at Lahore, followed by 4 days at Jhelum and 3 days at Rawalpindi.



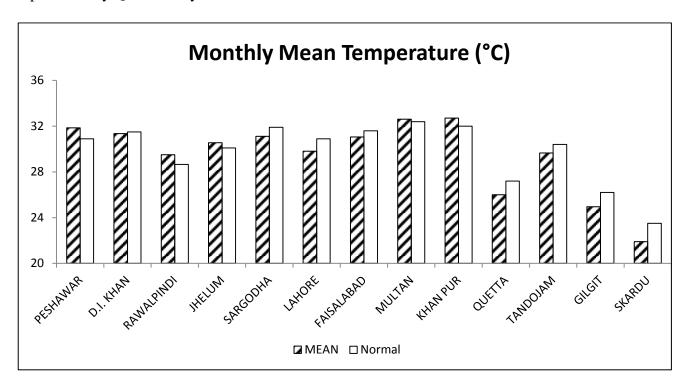
Comparison of Actual Relative Humidity (%) during the month of August, 2016 with Normal values

From overall analysis of the whole monsoon season of this year it is evident that below normal but 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. No significant flash flooding or damage to standing corps due to heavy rains was reported during this monsoon season.

Temperature Regime during August, 2016

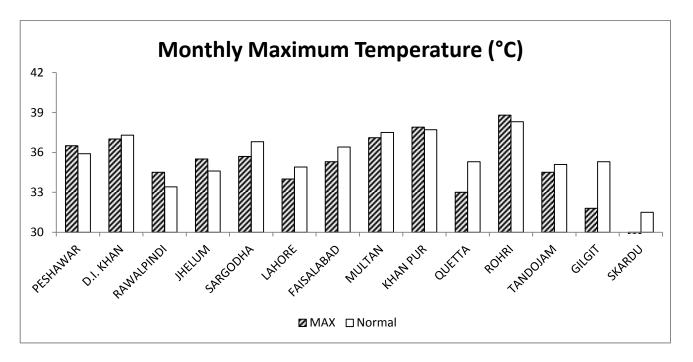
Temperature plays vital role in the growth and development of crops. Thermal regime in this month remained normal to slightly below normal (1-2°C) in most of the agricultural plains of the country.

Mean daily temperature ranged 31 to 32°C in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 30 to 31°C in Potohar plateau, 30 to 33°C in remaining parts of Punjab, 30°C in agricultural plains of Sindh represented by Tandojam, 22 to 25°C in Gilgit Baltistan region and 26°C in the high elevated agricultural plains of Balochistan represented by Quetta valley.



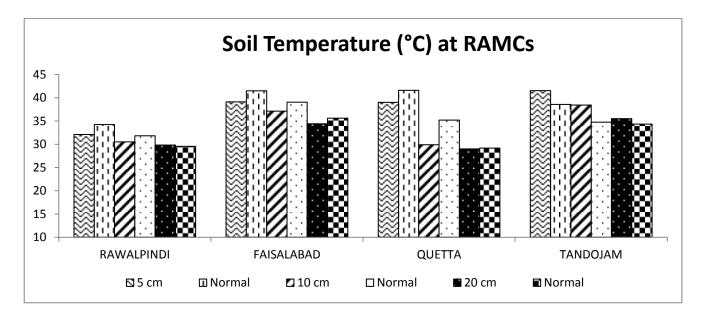
The day time temperature represented by mean maximum remained above normal in most of the agricultural plains upper KP, Potohar region, parts of southern Punjab, and upper Sindh, whereas in lower KP, central Punjab, Quetta valley and GB region it was observed as below normal.

The highest maximum temperature in the agricultural plains of the country was recorded as 46°C at Turbat. Maximum number of stress days, defined as maximum temperature greater than or equal to 40°C and R.H less than or equal to 30%, were not reported from any part of the country.



Agricultural soils showed normal to cooler trend in most of the agricultural plains of the country except in Sindh represented by Tandojam. Agricultural soils showed more significant drop in soil temperature in Quetta Valley and central Punjab. Significant drop in soil temperature at each station was observed at shallow layers than deep soils.

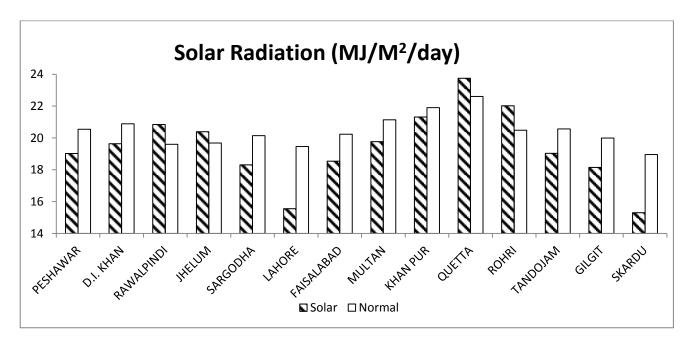
From the general analysis of soil behavior it is concluded that soil moisture condition is better all over the country due to satisfactory rains received during the month. Coming monsoon rains may further improve soil moisture condition in the coming month.

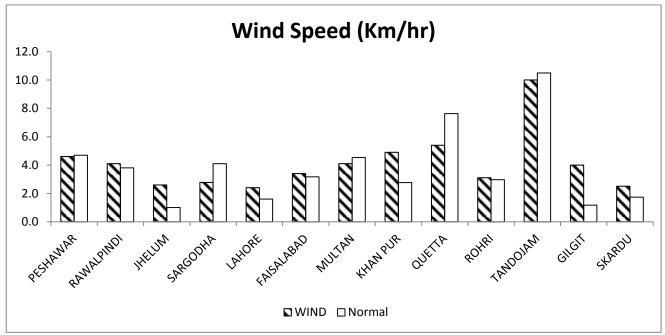


Solar Radiation and Wind Regime during August, 2016

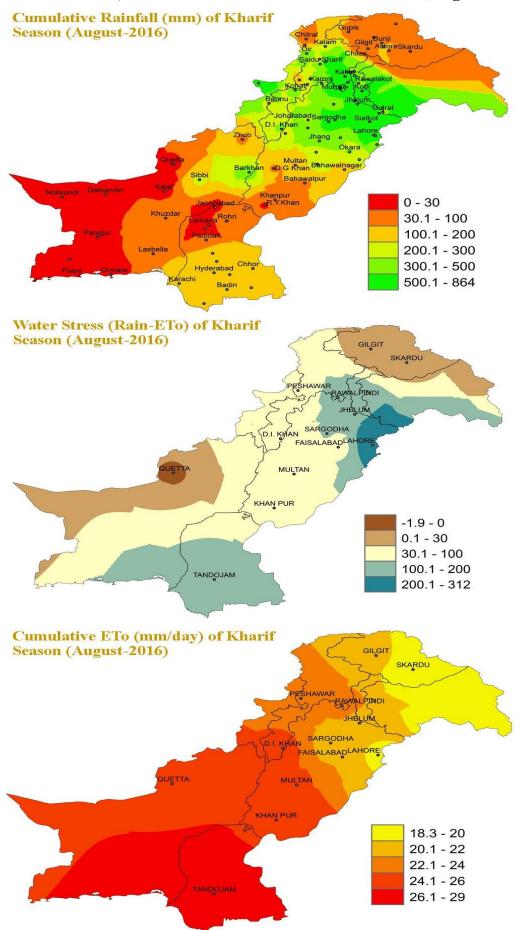
Bright sunshine hours and solar radiation intensity remained below normal in most of the agricultural plains except Potohar region, upper Sindh and Quetta valley in Baluchistan where these values were recorded above normal.

Mean wind speed throughout agricultural plains of the country ranged between 2 to 10 km/h with Northeast to North-west and South trend. Maximum wind speed was observed as 10.0 km/h at Tandojam in the lower Sindh.





Cumulative Rainfall, ETo and water stress for Kharif Season (August-2016)



Normally Expected Weather during September, 2016

During August monsoon rain bearing systems will produce precipitation. These rains are of immense 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.

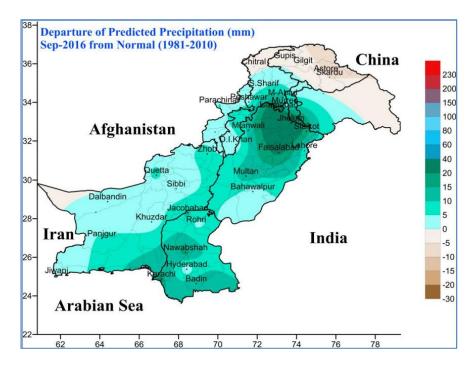
The daily duration of bright sunshine is expected to range between 8 to 10 hours with an increasing tendency towards southern latitudes of the country. The mean daily wind speeds may vary from 4 to 9 Km/hour. Southerly component of wind may prevail over most parts of the country.

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		
5.110	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	

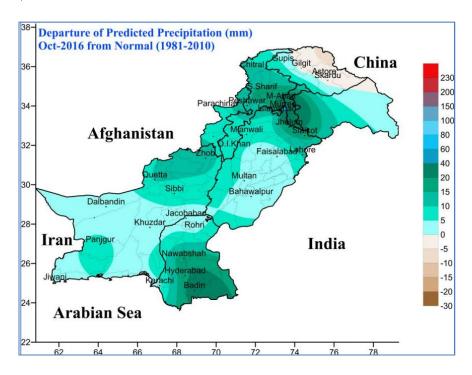
Weather Outlook for September 2016

The outlook for the month of September 2016 shows that above normal rainfall is expected in the monsoon dominated regions of Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Azad Jammu and Kashmir with maximum positive anomaly in northern Punjab and adjoining regions. Whereas, Sindh and adjoining areas of Baluchistan (the coastal belt) may get slightly above normal rainfall. Besides, Gilgit-Baltistan and northern parts of KP may get slightly below normal rainfall during the month of September, 2016.



Weather Outlook for October 2016

The outlook for the month of October 2016 shows that normal to slightly above normal rainfall is expected in northern parts of Punjab, Azad Jammu and Kashmir, adjoining areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh. However, northern parts of Gilgit-Baltistan may get slightly below normal precipitation. Overall slightly above normal rainfall is expected in most parts of the country during the month of October, 2016.



Findings of AgMIP Pakistan, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad

1. There would be significant increase in temperature i.e., 2.8°C in day and 2.2°C in the night during mid-century (2040-2069).

- 2. There would be significant variability in rainfall patterns (about 25% increase in summer & 12% decrease in winter during 2040-2069).
- 3. Climate Change will affect the crop yields negatively (about 17% for rice and 14% for wheat).
- 4. If there will be no adaptation to Climate Change, majority of farmers would be the economic losers.
- 5. With Adaptation to Climate Change (through technology and management), there would be significant decrease in poverty and improvement in the livelihood of farming community.

(Agricultural Model Inter-comparison and Improvement Project (AgMIP) Pakistan 2012-2014)

1۔ سال 69-2040 کے دوران درجہ حرارت میں قابل ذکراضافہ ہوسکتا ہے۔ جو کہ دن کے وقت 2.8°c اور رات کو 2.2°c تک ہوگا۔

2۔ گرمیوں کی بارش میں 25 فیصد اضافہ اور سردیوں کی بارش میں 12 فیصد تک کمی کا امکان ہے۔

3۔ مندرجہ بالاموی تغیرات کی وجہ سے دھان کی پیداوار میں 17 فیصد اور گندم کی پیداوار میں 14 فیصد تک کمی ہوسکتی ہے۔

4۔ اگرموتی تغیرات کا مناسب بندوبست نہ کیا گیا۔ تو کسانوں کی اکثریت کومعاشی نقصان کا سامنا کرنا پڑے گا۔

5۔ موسی تغیرات کے سدِّیاب (بذریعینی ٹیکنالوجی کااستعال اور بہترنظم ونسق) ہے غربت میں کمی اور کسانوں کی زندگی میں خوشحالی لائی جاسکتی ہے۔

(أيكمب ما كتان 2012-2014)

ستبر 2016ء میں کاشتکاروں کیلئے زرعی موسمیاتی مشورے

ماہ اگست میں بھی ملک کے بیشتر حصوں میں اس مرتبہ اچھی ہارشیں ہو کیں جس کی وجہ سے رہتے کی فصل کیلئے پانی مناسب مقدار میں مہیا ہوگا۔ اگست میں ہونے والی ہارشیں ہارانی علاقوں کے کاشت کا آغاز وسطا کتو ہر سے ہو جائے گا۔ تتبر کے آخر میں ہونے والی ہارش 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 سیتبر کے متوقع موسمی حالات کے مطابق مندرجہ ذیل زرق موسمیاتی نگارشات پیش خدمت ہیں۔

- ا۔ با رانی علاقوں کے کسان موجو وہ وَرکواستعال کرتے ہوئے بہترین پیداوا رحاصل کرسکتے ہیں۔اس وفت زمینوں میں کم ہے کم بل چلایا جائے اور بل چلانے کے بعدسہا گہ خروردے دیا جائے تا کہ زمین نے نمی کا ضیاع کم ہے کم ہو ۔اگر گندم کی کا شت کیلئے محکمہ ذراعت کے تجویز کردہ دورانے میں کسی روز • المی میٹریا اس سے زیادہ بارش ہوجائے واس وَرَّر برکا شت کی گئی فصل کی اگائی بہترین ہوتی ہے ۔ گر بارش کے انتظار میں فصل کا شت کرنے میں ہرگز دیر نہ کریں ۔
- ۲ دھان کی فصل اس وفت پیدا وار کے آخر ی مراحل میں ہے بیوہ وفت ہے جب چاول کی فصل کو پانی کی اشد ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔ کسان عام طور پر کھیت کو پانی سے لبالب بھر
 دیتے ہیں یہ ہرگز درست نہیں ہے بلکہ پانی کا ضیاع ہے۔ مناسب مقدار میں کھیت کو پانی دیا جائے تا کہ گئی دنوں تک وہ کھڑا ندرہاس کفائیت سے حاصل قدہ وپانی کوکسی دوسری فصل کو مہیا کر کے اس سے بھی بہتر پیدا وارحاصل کی جاسکتی ہے۔
- ۳۔ کیاس اس وقت اپنے نا زکترین دور میں داخل ہو گئے ۔ زیا دوتر کیاس بیجائی کے بعد تقریبا 90 سے 100 دن کی ہے۔ اس مرحلہ پر بھر پور بھول، بوٹی اور پھے ٹینڈ کے چھوٹے بڑ سے سائز کے بن چکے ہیں ۔ اس وقت پو داپانی کے لحاظ سے صاس ترین دور میں داخل ہو گیا ہے۔ اس حالت میں کیاس کی فصل کو کی یا زیا دتی دونوں صورتوں میں بھول اور ٹینڈ وں کے گرنے کا اندیشہ ہے۔ چنانچیاس دوران کیاس کی پانی کی ضرورت پوری کرنا ضروری ہے ۔ لیکن پانی کم مقدار میں دیا جائے ۔ تا کہ زمین جلد وتر حالت میں آجائے۔ کیونکہ زمین سے بیودا وتر حالت میں بی خوراک حاصل کرسکتا ہے۔
- ۷۔ ملک کے پچھ صوں سے کہاں کی فصل پر پیۃ مروڑوائری کی اطلاعات موصول ہو کیں ہیں۔ لہذا کسان صفرات سے استدعا ہے کہ اسپر سے کرنے سے پہلے محکمہ موسمیات کی دی گئی پھن گوئی کے مطابق خشک موسم میں سپر سے کا عمل کریں۔ زراعت کی کامیا بی میں موسمی حالات کا بہت عمل دخل ہے اور بہتر تحکمت عملی سے غیر موزوں موسمی حالات سے بھی استفادہ کیا جا سکتا ہے ۔ محکمہ عمد موسمیات کی پیشگوئی کولو ظ خاطر رکھ کرمحکمہ ذراعت کے ماہرین کی مشاورت سے اپنے معمولات سطے کریں تو پیداوار میں خاطر خواہ اضافیمکن ہے۔ موسمی حالات سے متعلق مزید معلومات کیلئے محکمہ موسمیات کے قریبی دفتر سے رابطہ کیا جا سکتا ہے جن کا پیۃ درج ذیل ہے۔
 - ا _ محكمه موسميات، بيشنل اليروميث سنيشر، بي او _ بكس نبير 1214 بيكفرات ايث و اسلام آبا د فون نمبر: -9250299-051
 - ۷۔ محکمہ موسمیات بیشنل فور کا سفتگ سنیٹر ہرائے زراعت ، بی ۔ا و بیس، 1214 ہیکھرات کے ایٹ ٹو ،اسلا آبا دیفون نمبر: 051-9250364
 - س_ محكمه موسميات، ريجنل اليكروميث منيشر، مز دباراني يونيورشي بمرى رود، راوليندي فون نمبر: 9292149-051
 - ۵- محكمه موسميات، ريجنل اليگروميث سنيثر، ايوب ريسرچ انشينيوث، جينگ رو دُ، فيصل آبا د_فون نمبر:-9201803-041
 - ا ۔ محکمه موسمیات، ریجنل ایگر ومیٹ شیٹر، ایگر کیکچرر ریسری انشیٹیوٹ بٹنڈ وجام ۔فون نمبر:-8250558-022
 - ۷ محكمه موسميات، ريجنل الگروميث نيشر، الگريکلچررريسرج انشيشيوث، سرياب روژ، کوئه فون نمبر: 1921121 081 92 تفصيلي موسمي معلومات كيليځ محكمه موسميات كي ويب سائت / http://www.pmd.gov.pk لاخطه فرما كيل

کماد (گئے) کی فصل پرموسم ہے متعلق اثر انداز ہو نیوالے اہم عوامل

2 پاکتان میں گئے کی کاشت زیا دہر متبر -اکتور (موتم خزاں) اور فروری-ماری (موتم بہار) میں ہوتی ہے ۔ پیداوار کے لحاظ سے موتم خزاں کی کاشت ہوتم بہار کے مقابلے میں بہتر ہے۔ چبکہ خیبر پختو نخواہ میں کاشت اکتور - تک ممل کرنی چاہی اس کے کہ تنہر اوراکتور کے کاشت والی فصل کوموزوں آب ہوامیسر آجاتی ہیں۔ دیر سے کاشت کرنے یہ گل پیدا وار 30 فیصد تک کم ہوسکتی ہے۔ اسلے کہ دیر سے کاشت کرنے والی فصل کومناسب آب وہوا دستیاب نہیں ہوتی ۔