### Monthly Bulletin National Agromet Centre Pakistan Meteorological Department

#### Vol: 01-2017

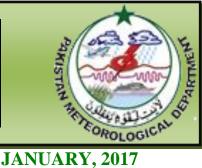
### Highlights...

- Normal to above normal rainfall with snowfall over the hills was reported from most of the agricultural plains of the country.
- 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 cooler trend in the country due to above normal rains during the month.
- 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.
- The outlook for the month of February shows that normal to below normal rainfall is expected in central region which includes Punjab, northern Balochistan and southern KP. However, upper Sindh may get slightly above normal rainfall.

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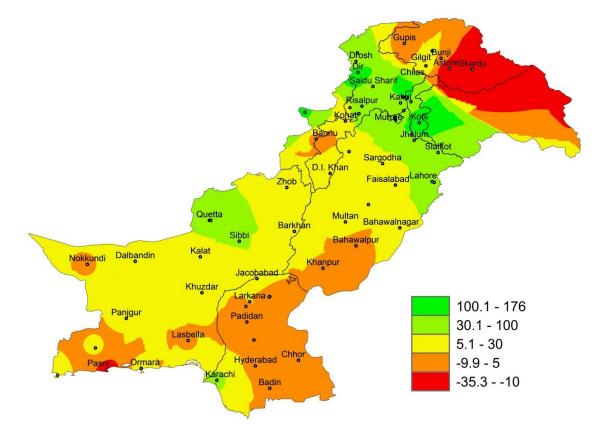
Patron-in-Chief: **Dr. Ghulam Rasul**, Director General, Editor-in-Chief: **Dr. Azmat Hayat Khan**, Director, Editor: **Khalida Noureen**, Meteorologist Published by: National Agromet Center (NAMC) P.O.Box:1214,Sector:H-8/2 Islamabad, PAKISTAN **Tel:** +92-51-9250592, **Fax:** +92-51-9250368, **Email**: dirnamc@yahoo.com **Website**: <u>http://namc.pmd.gov.pk</u>



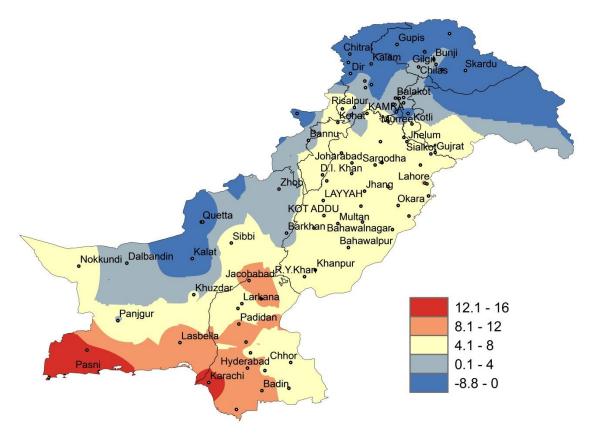
#### **EXPLANATORY NOTE**

- 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 coefficients developed by Pakistan Meteorological Department.

#### Rainfall Departure from Normal (mm) during January, 2017



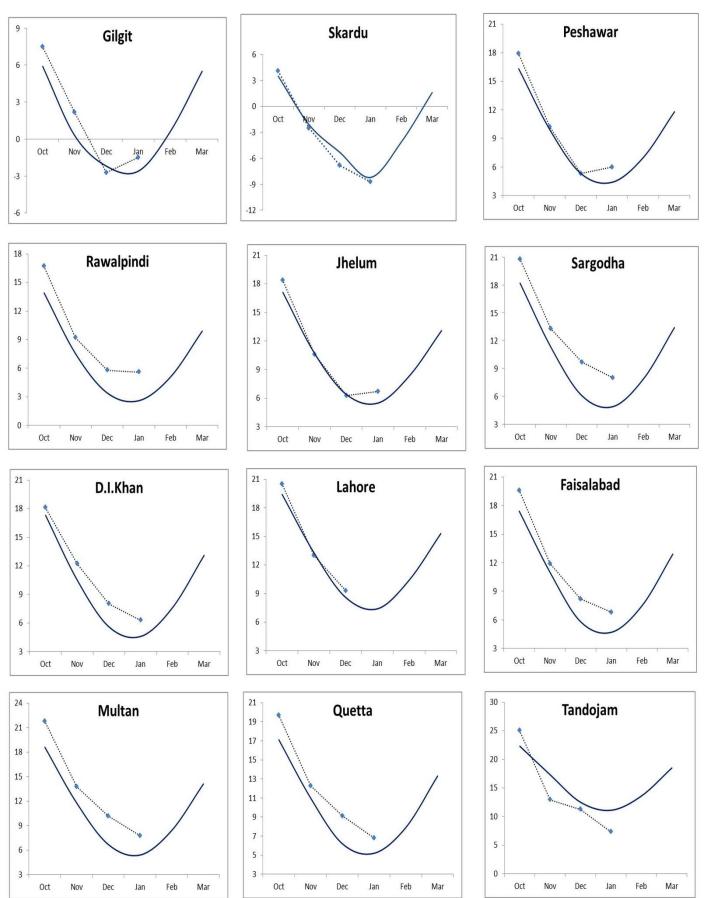
Minimum Temperature (°C) during January, 2017



#### Monthly Bulletin

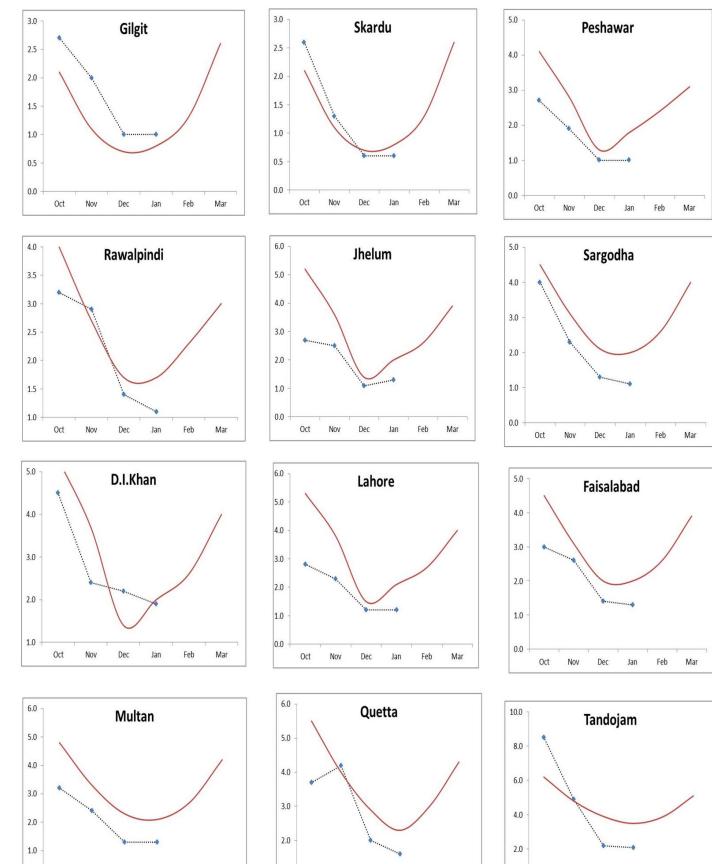
#### Minimum Temperature (°C) during Rabi Season (January-2017)

**Dotted Curve**: Current Season (January-2017) in °C **Smooth Curve**: Normal values of Rabi Season



#### Evapotranspiration (mm/day) during Rabi Season (January-2017)

**Dotted Curve**: Current Season (January-2017) in °C **Smooth Curve**: Normal Values of Rabi Season



Dec

Jan

Feb

Mar

0.0

Oct

Nov

Dec

Jan

Mar

Feb

1.0

Oct

Nov

0.0

Oct

Nov

Dec

Jan

Feb

Mar

#### Crop Report during January, 2017

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 harvesting of sugarcane crop is in process. The harvesting of oilseed crop (Brassica) has started and good yield is expected this year. 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, Brassica is at Maturity stage and sunflower at early germination stage. 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 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.

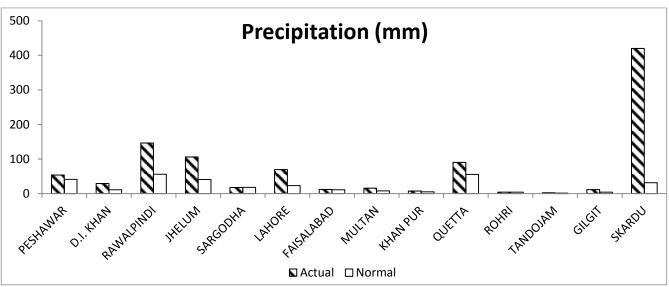
In **Baluchistan:** Condition of standing crops and orchards is reported satisfactory. All varieties of apples have developed colour and picking of the fruit is in progress. Yield of winter vegetables are reported well and these are available in the market.

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.

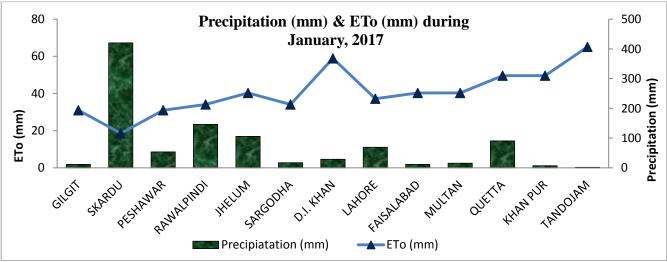
#### Moisture Regime during January, 2017

Normally January is considered a rainy month in winter season in the agricultural plains of the country. During this month, normal to above normal rainfall with snowfall over the hills has been reported in the agricultural plains of the country. Highest amount of rainfall is reported as 289 mm at Dir followed by 259.9 mm at Rawalakot, 253 mm at Malam Jabba, 245.7 m at Kotli and 224.8 mm at Muzaffarabad.

Numbers of rainy days recorded in agricultural plains of the country ranged from 1 to 17 days. Maximum number of rainy days observed as 17 at Rawalakot, Kalam and Malam Jabba each, followed by 16 days at Dir and 15 days at Islamabad, Murree, Garhi Dopatta, Muzaffarabad and Saidu Sharif.

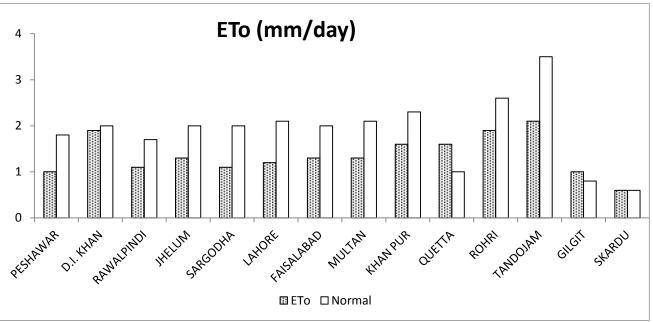


Comparison of Actual Precipitation (mm) during the month of January, 2017 with Normal values for Major Agricultural plains of the Country



Precipitation (mm) & ETo (mm) during the month of January, 2017 for Major Agricultural plains of the Country

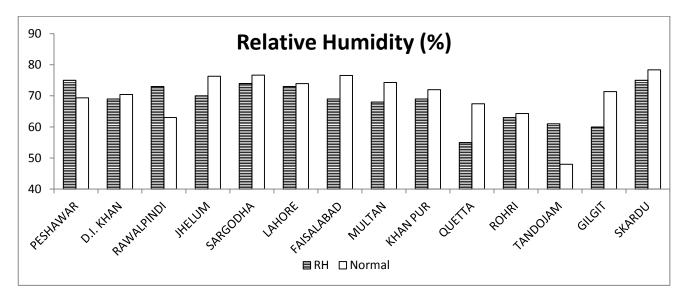
The evaporative demand of the atmosphere represented by reference crop evapotranspiration (ETo) remained normal to below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country except Quetta valley and GB region where it remained normal to above normal. The highest value of ETo has been estimated at Tandojam in lower Sindh.



Comparison of Actual ETo (mm/day) during the month of January, 2017 with Normal values of Major Agricultural plains of the Country

The mean daily Relative Humidity (R.H) remained normal to slightly below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country except Tandojam in lower Sindh, Peshawar in KP and Rawalpindi in Potohar region where it is observed above normal.

Maximum value of mean Relative humidity is observed 75% at Peshawar and Skardu each followed by 74% at Sargodha. The minimum value is recorded as 55% at Quetta. Number of days with mean R.H greater than or equal to 80% was observed for 11 days at Peshawar followed by 09 days at Lahore, Sargodha and Skardu each and 07 days at Jhelum and Faisalabad.



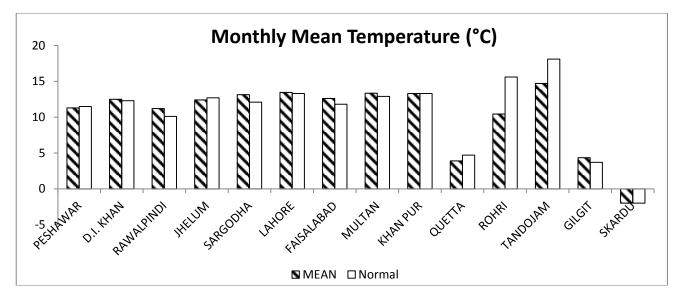
From overall analysis during January, it is evident that normal to above normal rains have been received in most of the agricultural plains of the country. Water stress conditions were not observed in the agricultural plains due to plentiful rains received during the month. Expected winter rains in the coming February may further improve the moisture content in atmosphere and soils in the agricultural plains of the country.

#### **Temperature Regime during January, 2017**

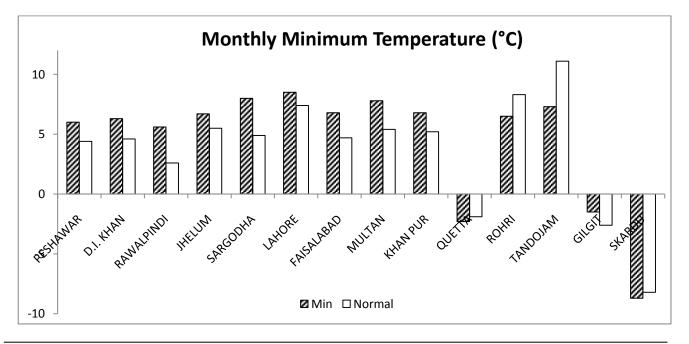
Temperature plays vital role in the growth and development of crops. Thermal regime in this month remained normal to above normal  $(1-2^{\circ}C)$  in most of the agricultural plains of the country.

Mean daily temperature remained normal to above normal by 1-3°C in all agricultural plains of the country. Mean daily temperature ranged between 11 to 13°C in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 11 to 14°C in Punjab, 11 to 15°C in Sindh, -2 to 4°C in Gilgit-Baltistan region and it was observed 4°C in the high elevated agricultural plains of Baluchistan represented by Quetta valley.

Number of stress days with minimum temperature less than or equal to  $0^{\circ}$ C was observed throughout the month in Skardu for 23 days in Quetta valley, and 18 days in Gilgit. Number of stress days with maximum temperature greater or equal to  $30^{\circ}$ C or  $40^{\circ}$ C and R.H. less than or equal to  $30^{\circ}$  was not observed in the agricultural plains of the country.

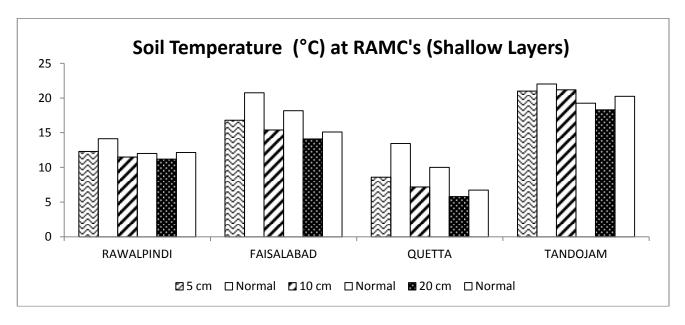


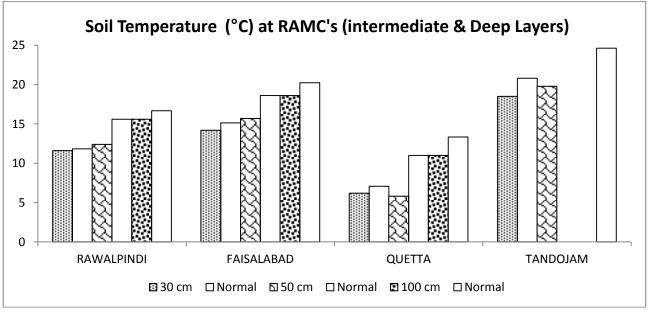
The night time temperature represented by mean minimum remained normal to above normal by 1-3°C over most of the agricultural plains of the country during the month. The lowest minimum temperature was recorded as -15.5°C at Kalam.



Agricultural soils showed mostly normal to below normal trend at shallow, intermediate and deep layers in the major agricultural areas of the country.

At intermediate and deep layers, normal to below normal trend of soil temperatures is observed in all the major agricultural plains of the country represented by Faisalabad in Central Punjab, Quetta valley in Balochistan, Rawalpindi in Potohar Region and Tandojam in Lower Sindh.



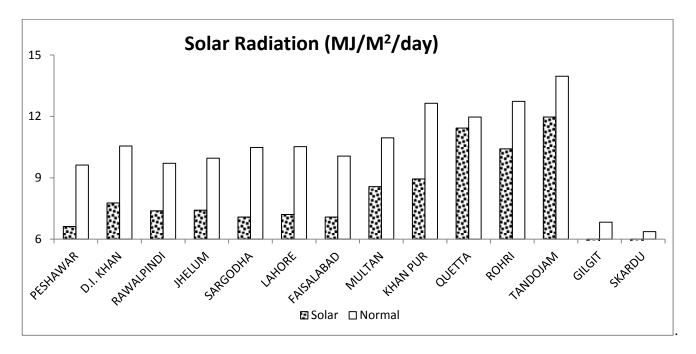


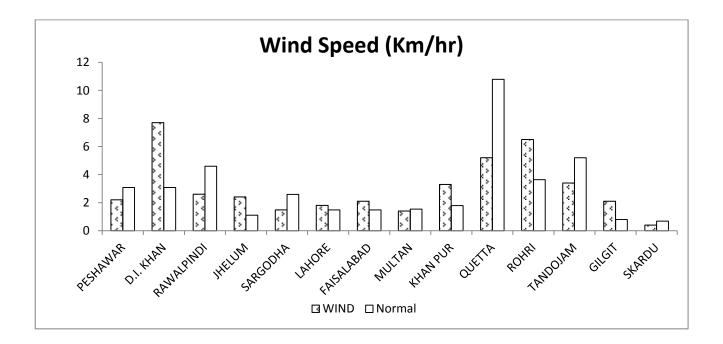
From the general analysis of soil behavior in this month, it has been observed that reasonable moisture content is available in the soils of irrigated as well as rainfed areas in upper and central parts of the country. However, moisture deficiency still exists in lower parts of the country. Thus in major agricultural areas, the situation of soil moisture is satisfactory to some extent. Further rains in coming months may improve the soil moisture conditions in rainfed as well as irrigated areas.

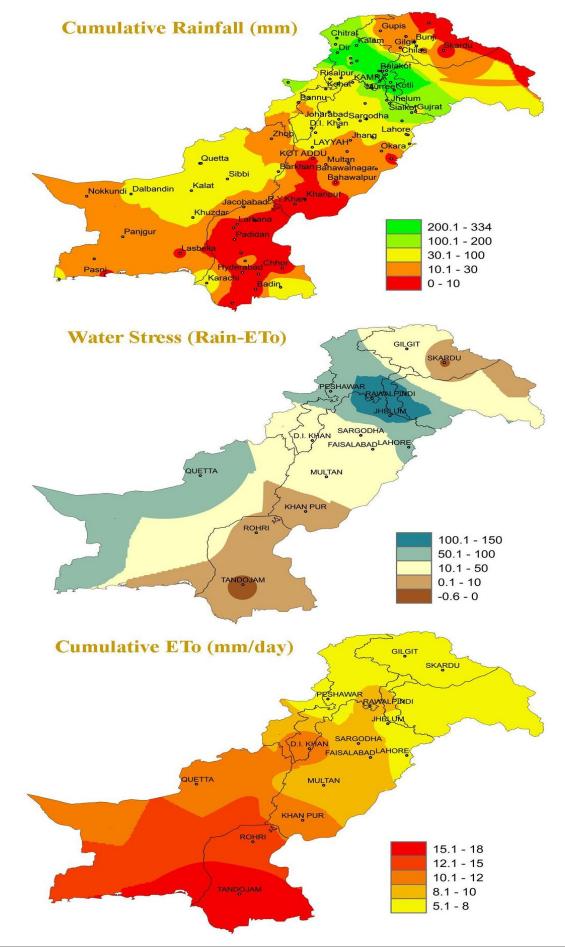
#### Solar Radiation and Wind Regime during January, 2017

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 ranged between 1 to 8 km/h with North to North-West trend. Maximum wind speed was observed 8 km/h in D.I.Khan.







#### Cumulative Rainfall, ETo and Water Stress for Rabi Season (October to January)

#### Normally Expected Weather during February, 2017

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 Pakhtunkhwa, 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 Pakhtunkhwa. 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 Pakhtunkhwa are likely to range between 19 to 24°C, 25 to 28°C in Sindh and lower Baluchistan. Quetta valley will have average day temperatures around 13°C. The minimum temperature may vary from 5 to 9°C in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. 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 Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab.

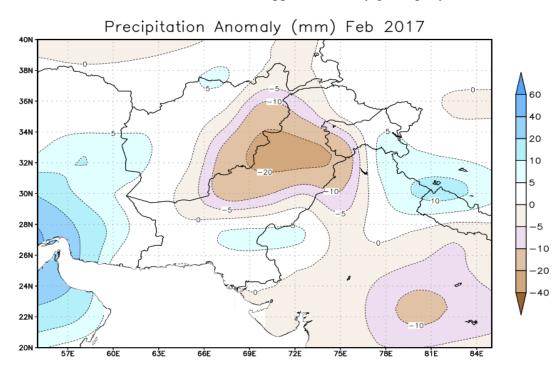
The photo period during February is expected to vary between 6 hours in the north and 9 hours in the South following more or less uniformly increasing trend from north to south. Accordingly, the solar radiation intensity would also be higher in South as compared to north. It would range from 12 to 16  $MJ/M^2/day$ . 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 KP	30-35	300-350	
3.	Central Punjab and lower KP	35-40	350 -400	
4	Southern Punjab	40-45	400-450	
5.	Sindh and lower Balochistan	45-55	450-550	

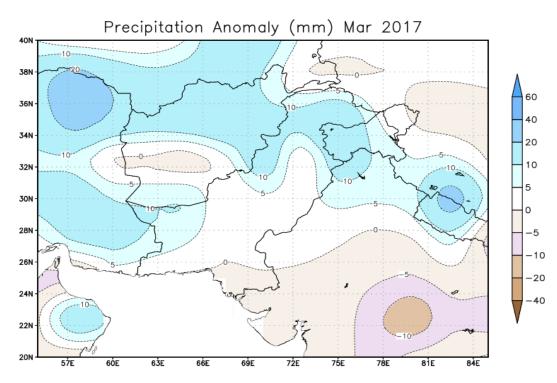
#### Weather Outlook for February 2017

The outlook for the month of February shows that normal to below normal rainfall is expected in most parts of the country with maximum negative anomaly in the central region which includes Punjab, northern Balochistan and southern KP. However, upper Sindh may get slightly above normal rainfall.



#### Weather Outlook for March 2017

The outlook for the month of March shows that normal to above normal rainfall is expected in most parts of the country with maximum positive anomaly in KP, GB, Kashmir and north-eastern Punjab. However, southern Sindh and adjoining areas may get slightly below normal rainfall.



## Findings of AgMIP Pakistan, University of Agriculture Faisalabad

- 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)
- There would be significant variability in rainfall patterns (about 25% increase in summer & 12% decrease in winter during 2040-2069)
- 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)

- 2۔ گرمیوں کی بارش میں 25 فیصد اضافہ اور سردیوں کی بارش میں 12 فیصد تک کمی کا امکان ہے۔
- 3۔ مندرجہ بالاموسی تغیرات کی وجہ ہے دھان کی پیداوار میں 17 فیصد اور گندم کی پیداوار میں 14 فیصد تک کمی ہو سکتی ہے۔
  - 4۔ اگرموسی تغیرات کامناسب بند وبست نہ کیا گیا۔تو کسانوں کی اکثریت کومعاش نقصان کا سامنا کرنا پڑے گا۔
- 5۔ موسی تغیرات کے سدِّباب (بذریعہ نی ٹیکنالوجی کا استعال اور بہترنظم ونسق) سے غربت میں کمی اور کسانوں کی زندگی میں خوشحالی لائی جاسکتی ہے۔

## (ايگمپ پاکستان 2012-2014)

# فروری 2017ء میں کاشتکاروں کے لیے زرعی مشورے

ماہ جنوری میں ملک کے زیادہ تر زرعی میدانوں میں معمول ہے زیادہ بارشیں ہوئیں۔ماہ فروری میں ملک کے اکثر حصوں میں بارش اور پیاڑوں پر برف باری ہونے کی توقع ہے جو کہ راپنے کی فسلوں خصوصاً گندم کی فصل کے لیے نہایت ہی مفید ثابت ہوں گی۔کسان حضر ات ہے گرا رش ہے کہ کھیتوں کے گر دھانلتی پشتے مظوط کریں تا کہ زیادہ سے زیادہ نی میں محفوظ ہو تکے۔ ماہ فروری میں درہ جرارت ہندر نے برحیس کے اہم بلندی پر واقع زرعی میدانوں میں برف اور بارش کی وہ جو کہ رائی کھیتوں کے گر دھانلتی پشتے مظوط کریں تا کہ زیادہ سے زیاد ہوئی زمین میں محفوظ ہو تکے۔ ماہ فروری میں مدہ جرارت ہندر نے برحیس کے اہم بلندی پر واقع زرعی میدانوں میں برف اور بارش کی وجہ سے درہ جرارت نقط انجما دی گر سکتا ہے ۔ اس لیماس ماہ کے دوران کسان حضر ات سے مندرہ دیل نگار شات کو ملح و ظاہ طرر کھے کی گڑا رش ہے۔

ا۔ اس دوران پود میں کورے کے مضرار ات سے بچانے کے کیے کوراپڑنے والی متوقع راتوں میں تعلقی آیپاشی کرنے سے کھیت کا درمہ جرارت فوراً یا اچا تک کم نہیں ہوتا بلکہ آ ہت کہ ہوتا ہے اور اس دوران پود میں کورے کے خلاف مقابلہ کرنے کی صلاحیت پیدا ہوجاتی ہے یا سکے علاوہ کورے سے بچاؤ کے لیے پودوں پر بنائی گئی تکوں کی چھونیٹر می کودن کے وقت سورج کی ست کھول دینا چا ہے تا کہ سورج کی روشنی پودوں کو پہنچی رہے۔

۲۔ فصل میں جمڑی او نیوں کی موجود گی پیداوار میں کی کےعلاو ہدیگر منفی اثرات کابا حث بھی بنتی ہے لہندا انچھی پیداوار حاص کرنے کے لیےان جمڑی او نیوں کی تلفی کے لیےضل پر زہر کا فورا سپرے کریں یہ پر ہوا، دھند یابا رش کی صورت میں سپر سے ہرگز نہ کریں اور محکہ زراعت کے مشور سے پرعمل کریں۔

۳۔ دود هدینے والے جانو یوں اور انگریچوں کیلیے مردی کی شدت بچاؤ کے لیے مناسب انتظامات نہ ہونے کی صورت میں قذیفنی والی مرد کی بہت نقصان دہ ثابت ہوتی ہے اور اس سے متاثر ہونے والے جانوروں کی دور ہد کی پیداوار بہت کم ہوجاتی ہے جبکہ الکے بچ بعض اوقات زندگی سے ہاتھ دہو بیٹھتے ہیں ۔ اس لئے ضروری ہے کہ انہیں رات کی سرد کی اور ک سے محفوظ رکھا جائے۔ مرغیوں کے ایڈ سے اور کوشت کی پیداوار بھی سردی کی شدت کی دینے ہوئے اوقات زندگی سے ہاتھ دہو بیٹھتے ہیں ۔ اس لئے ضروری ہے کہ انہیں رات کی سرد کی او کو اسے محفوظ رکھا جائے۔

۳۔ ماہ فروری جیسے جیسے اختیام کی جانب بڑھے گا دینہ حمارت میں اضافہ ہوتا جائے گائ کے ساتھ ضلوں کی نشو ونما بھی تیز ہوجائے گی۔ گندم کی فصل سڑ نکالنے کے مرحلہ پڑیٹی دہی ہوگی ۔ یدوہ مرحلہ ہے جہاں پانی کی کی فصل کی پیداوار کو ہر کی طرح متاثر کرتی ہے۔ اس لئے ضروری ہے کہ آپ ان دورائیٹے میں کو چھی طرح سیراب کریں موتی حالات سے متعلق مزید معلومات کیلیے تحکہ موسمیات یے قریبی دفتر سے رابطہ کیا جا سکتا ہے جن کا پید درجن ذیل ہے۔

- ۲۔ سینٹش فورکاسٹنگ سینٹر برائے زراعت، پی ۔او یکس، 1214 ہیکٹران کا ایٹ ٹو،اسلام آبا دیفون نمبر: -4-051-9250363
  - ۳ . ريجنل المكروميث سينظر مزدما رانى يوندورش، مرى دو د، راوليندى فون نمبر : 051-9292149
  - ۲۰۰۰ ریجنل ایگرومین سینفر، ایوب ریسر، تانشینیوٹ، جھنگ رو ڈ، فیصل آبا دیفون نمبر: 041-9201803
    - ۵ ريجنل المكروميث سينفر، المكريكلچررريسر، السينيوب، شدّد وجام فون نمبر: 92505558- 222
  - ۲ ریجنل ایگرومیٹ سینٹر، ایگریکلچرررلیسر، تانشینیوٹ، سریاب روڈ کوئٹہ فون نمبر : 081-9211211-081-تفصیلی مومی معلومات کیلیئے محکہ موسمیات کی و ہیب<u>www.pmd.gov.pk</u>ملاحظہ کریں۔

1) تعارف:

گندم کی پیدادار پربشمول موسم اثر انداز ہونے والے اہم عوامل

2) پاکستان میں گندم کے پیداوار میں کمی کی بنیا دی وجو ہات:

3) <u>گندم کی صل کیلئے پانی کی ضرورت اور آبپاشی کا شیڈول</u>:

موت شوروں ، باخبر رہیں تا کر کسان بغیر کسی انتصان کے مخرج پر زیادہ ، زیادہ پیداوار حاصل کر سکیں .

<u>بروفت زا مدجر می بو ٹیوں کی تلفی</u> گندم کی اتحقی پیدادار کیلیے کھیت سے بروفت جڑ کیاد ٹیوں کا خاتمہ کرما چاہیے تا کہ پودے کوبا اسانی اور پوری طرح سورج کی روشی، پانی اورزین سے دوسر کی نملیات اور کھا دوغیرہ لیس ۔ ایک انداز سے نملیات فاضل جڑ کیاد ٹیوں کی وہند کا 24-14 فیصد تک کی یا قتع ہوجاتی ہے ۔ فاضل جڑ کی یو ٹیوں کے ممل روک تھام کے لئے منظور شدہ اسپر بے وغیرہ کیما تھ صاف ستحر ہے بچ کی کاشت بھی انتہا تی ضروری ہے ۔ بروفت اور مناسب وقفوں کیما تھا تھا کہ وجن اور فاسفور سوالی کھا دوں کی مار سورج کی روشی ، پانی اورزین سے دوسر کی وغیرہ کیما تھ صاف ستحر ہے بچ کی کاشت بھی انتہا تی ضروری ہے ۔ بروفت اور مناسب وقفوں کیما تھا تھا تھا وجن اور فاسفور سوالی کھا دوں کی مناسب مقدارتھی زیا دہ پیدادار کیلیے ضرور کی ہے منام کی سے م خصوصاً با دانی علاقے جہاں آئیا شی کیلیے ٹیوب ویل کا استعال ہوتا ہے کہ سان حضرات سے گز ارش ہے کہ تصور کی اتی کھا دیکا استعال یافصل کا شت کرنے کیوفت تکھ موسم یات ک