Monthly Agromet Bulletin

National Agromet Centre Pakistan Meteorological Department



Vol: 08-2017 AUGUST 2017

Highlights...

- Rainfall remained normal to below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country except southern KP, isolated places of central Punjab where above normal rainfall was recorded during August 2017.
- Thermal regime in this month remained normal to slightly warmer than normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country during the month.
- ❖ ETo remained normal to above normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country except upper KP, isolated places in central Punjab, lower GB, upper Sindh and Balochistan.
- R.H was observed mostly below normal in the agricultural plains of the country.
- Agricultural-Soils observed normal to below normal trend in most of the agricultural plains except Lower Sindh represented by Tandojam where it was observed above normal.
- Spraying of chemicals on cotton and sugarcane, removal of weeds from cotton and other crops were the major field operations in most of the agricultural areas of the country.
- The present hot and humid atmosphere 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.
- The outlook for the month of September 2017 shows that normal to below normal rainfall is expected in all parts of the country except upper KP.

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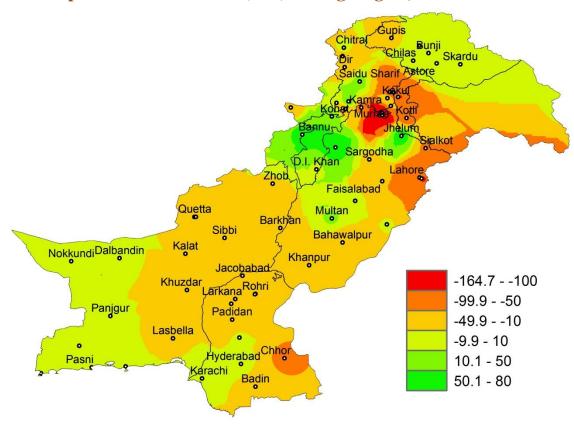
Website: http://namc.pmd.gov.pk

EXPLANATORY NOTE

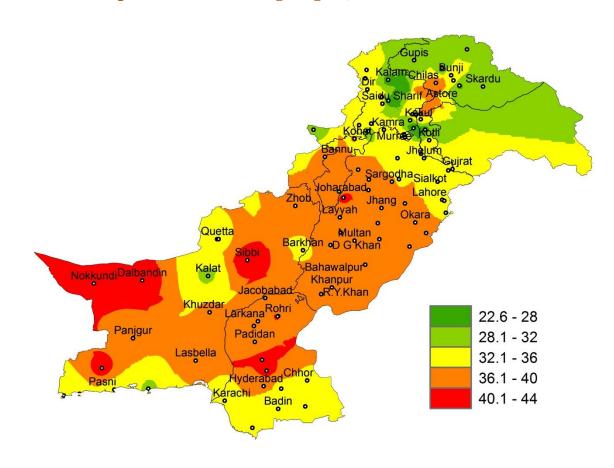
1. This Agrometeorological bulletin is prepared on the basis of data from 15 stations of Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD). These stations, selected in consultation with the agricultural authorities, represent major agricultural areas of the country. There are still important agricultural areas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

Rainfall Departure from Normal (mm) during August, 2017

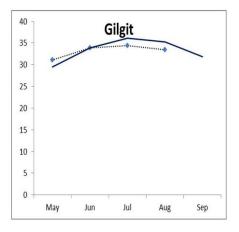


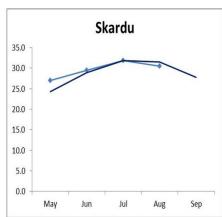
Maximum Temperature (°C) during August, 2017

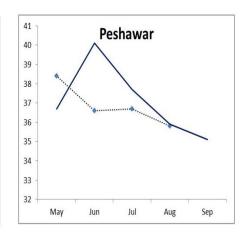


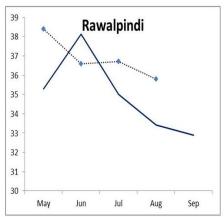
Maximum Temperature (°C) during Kharif Season (August-2017)

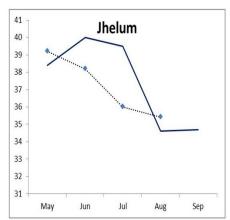
Dotted Curve: Current Season (August-2017) in °C **Smooth Curve**: Normal values of Kharif Season

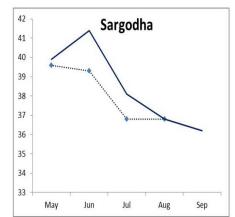


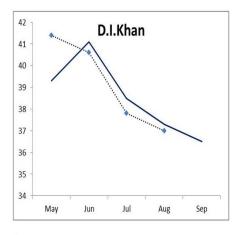


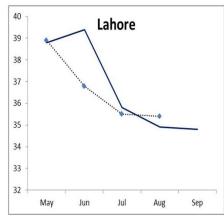


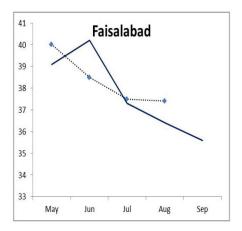


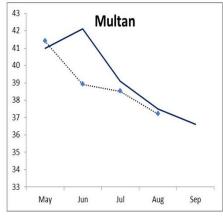


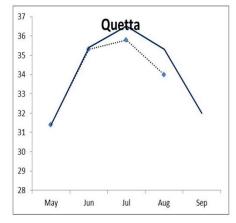


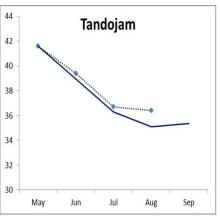






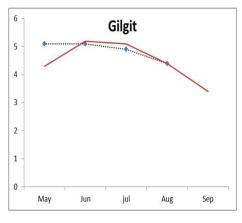


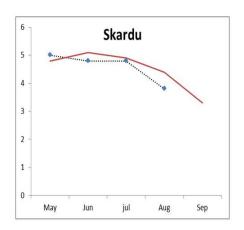


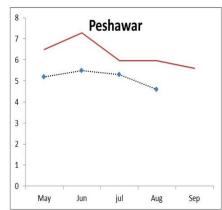


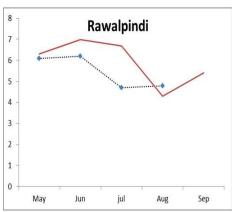
Evapotranspiration (mm/day) during Kharif Season (August-2017)

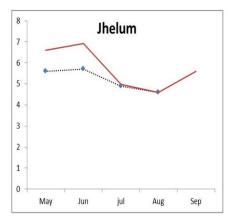
Dotted Curve: Current Season (August-2017) in °C **Smooth Curve**: Normal Values of Kharif Season

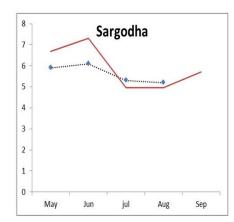


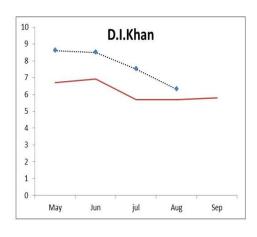


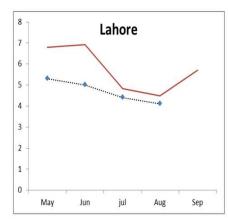


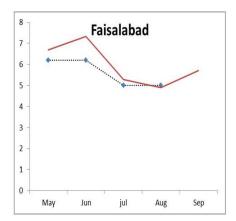


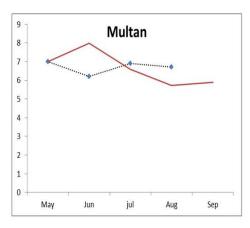


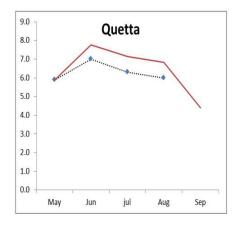


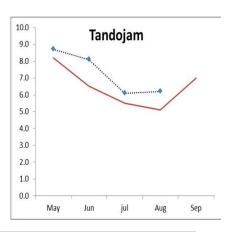












Crop Report during August, 2017

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 spray operations are in progress to control the 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.

In **Sindh:** Over all crops growth and development in the province is reported satisfactory during the month. Cotton is at flowering/picking stages in the province. 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 groundnut 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.

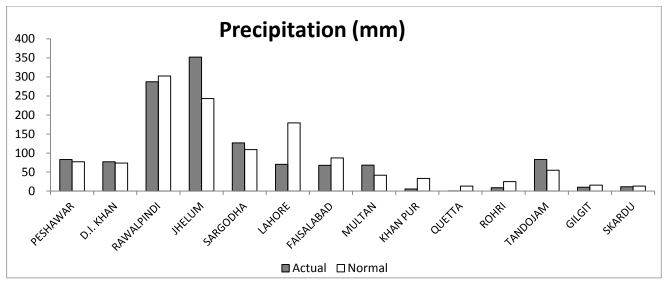
In **Gilgit Baltistan:** The main crops in the area are maize and lobiya. Both these two crops are growing normally. Condition and yield of orchards and summer vegetables are also reported satisfactory.

Moisture Regime during August, 2017

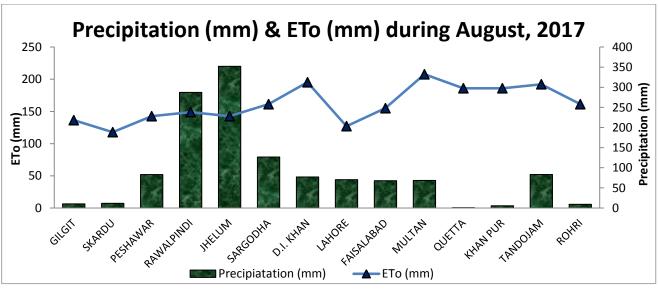
August remains generally hot and wet in Pakistan. Summer monsoon rains normally start in the first week of July and continue till the mid of September. During this August, the moisture condition of soil and atmosphere remained satisfactory in most of the agricultural plains of the country. Rainfall remained normal to below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country except southern KP, isolated places of central Punjab where above normal rainfall was recorded during August 2017.

The highest amount of rainfall reported in the month was 395 mm at Malam Jabba, followed by 314 mm at Sialkot, 312 mm at Jhelum, 298 mm at Mangla, 283 mm at Islamabad and 262 mm at Murree.

Number of rainy days recorded in agricultural plains of the country ranges between 01 to 19 days. Maximum number of rainy days was observed as 19 days in Sialkot, followed by 18 days in Karachi, 17 days in Murree and Bagrote each and 16 days in Islamabad.

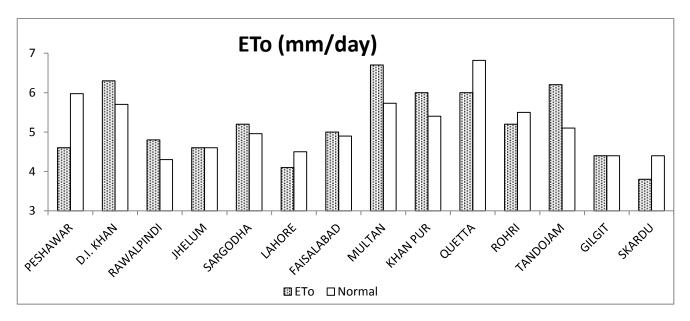


Comparison of Actual Precipitation (mm) during the month of August, 2017 with Normal values



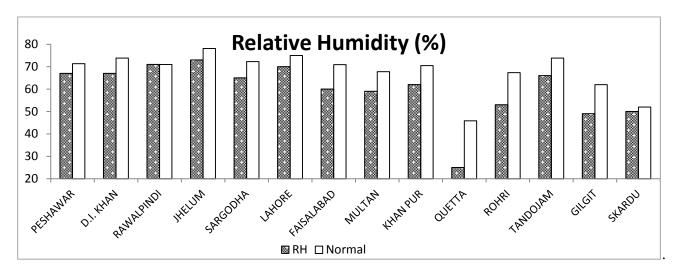
Precipitation (mm) & ETo (mm) during August, 2017 for Major Agricultural plains of the Country

The evaporative demand of the atmosphere represented by reference crop evapotranspiration (ETo) remained normal to above normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country except upper KP, isolated places in central Punjab, lower GB, upper Sindh and Balochistan. The highest value of ETo was observed in Multan in southern Punjab.



The mean daily Relative Humidity (R.H) remained below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country.

Maximum value of mean Relative humidity was observed 73% at Jhelum, followed by 71% at Rawalpindi and 70 % at Lahore. Number of days with mean R.H greater or equal to 80% was observed as 6 days at Lahore, followed by 4 days at Lahore, 3 days at Rawalpindi and Sargodha each and 2 days at Tandojam, Khanpur, Multan and Faisalabad each.

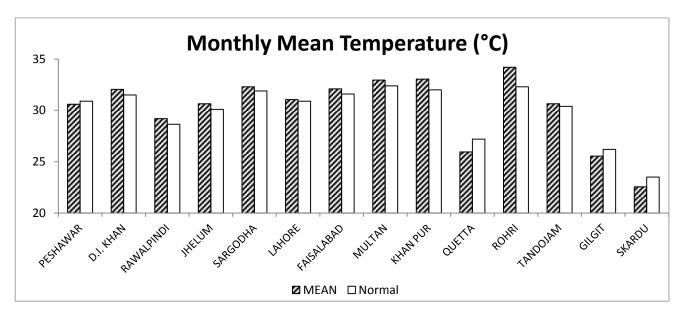


From overall analysis of the whole monsoon season of this year it is evident that below normal but satisfactory rains were reported in most the agricultural areas of the country during July and August. Overall crop growth and development was reported normal in most of the areas. No significant flash flooding or damage to standing corps due to heavy rains was reported during this monsoon season.

Temperature Regime during August, 2017

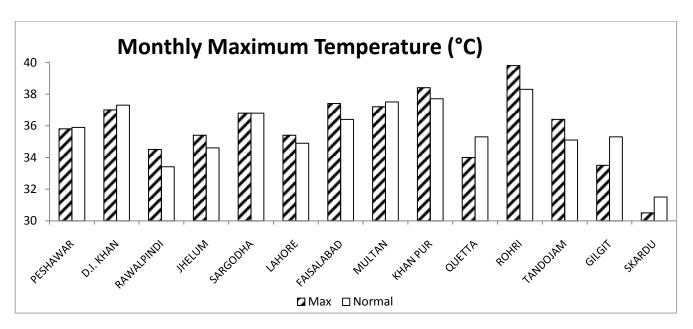
Temperature plays vital role in the growth and development of crops. Thermal regime in this month remained normal to slightly warmer than normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country.

Mean daily temperature remained normal to slightly above normal by 1 to 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 the Potohar Plateau and 31 to 33°C in the remaining agricultural plains of the Punjab. In Sindh it ranged between 30 to 34°C, in Gilgit-Baltistan region 23 to 26°C and observed 26°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 above normal in most of the agricultural plains except Quetta valley and GB region where it was observed below normal.

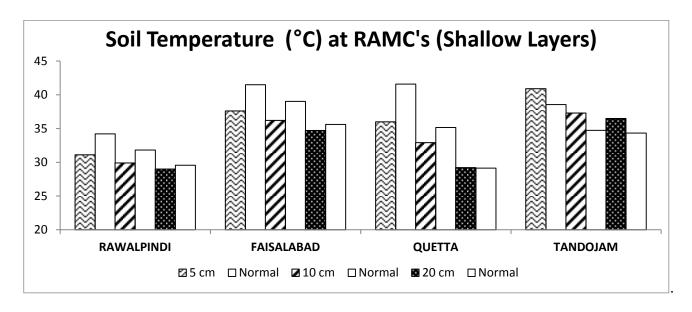
The highest maximum temperature in the agricultural plains of the country was recorded 45.5°C at Turbat.

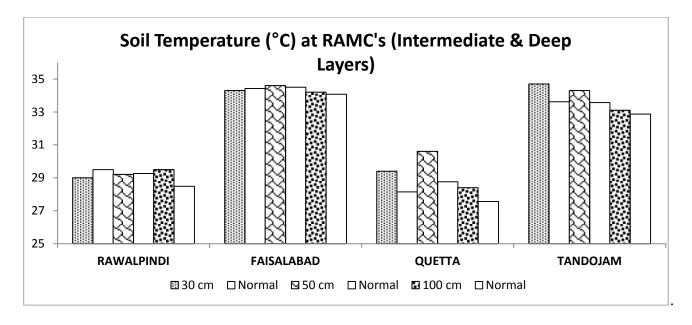


Agricultural soils showed normal to cooler trend in most of the agricultural plains of the country except in lower Sindh represented by Tandojam.

Significant drop in soil temperatures at each station was observed at shallow layers than intermediate & deep soils. However, at intermediate and deep layers the soil temperature showed warmer trend in lower Sindh as well as in Balochistan represented by Quetta Valley.

From the general analysis of soil and atmospheric behavior in this month, it is concluded that moisture deficiency was observed during the month due to warmer than normal atmosphere and soil in different parts of the country. But satisfactory rains during August and expected rains in the month of September may improve moisture content of soil and atmosphere in the coming months.

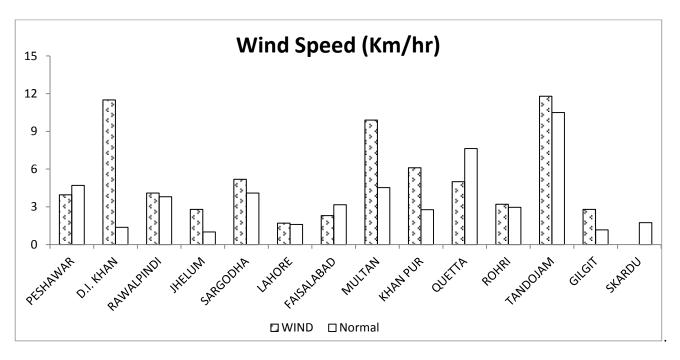


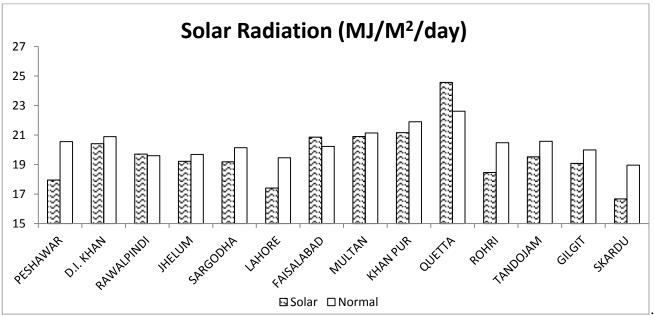


Solar Radiation and Wind Regime during August, 2017

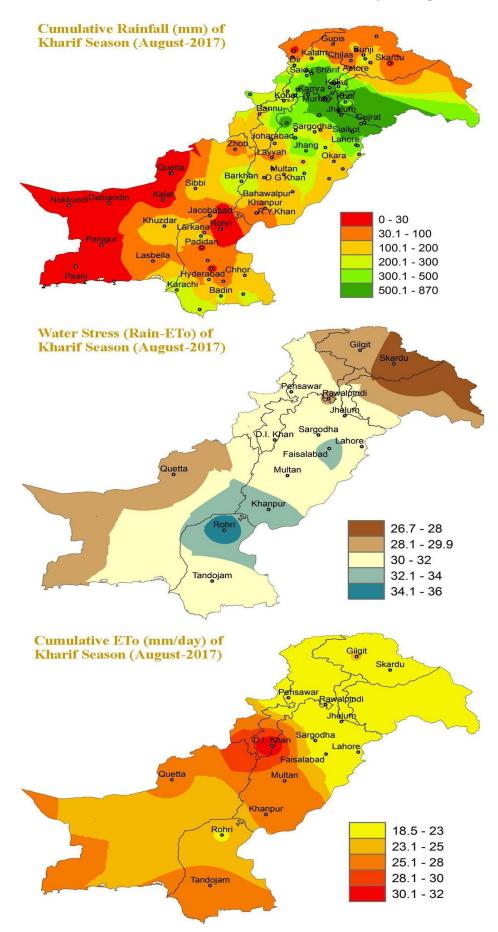
Total bright sunshine hours and solar radiation intensity remained below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country.

Mean wind speed throughout agricultural plains of the country ranged between 1 to 12 km/h (recorded at D.I.Khan & Tandojam) with Northeast to Northwest and South trend.





Cumulative Rainfall, ETo and Water Stress for Kharif Season (May to August-2017)



Normally Expected Weather during September, 2017

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 probabili	ty of occurrenc	e of rainfall is	given below:
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	PERCEN				RENCE OF D	IFFERENT
Amount / Dates	AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL IN SEPTEMBER					
	1-5	6-10	11-16	17-20	21-25	26-30
10 mm	53	44	36	39	18	25
15 mm	44	34	30	32	13	19
25 mm	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.

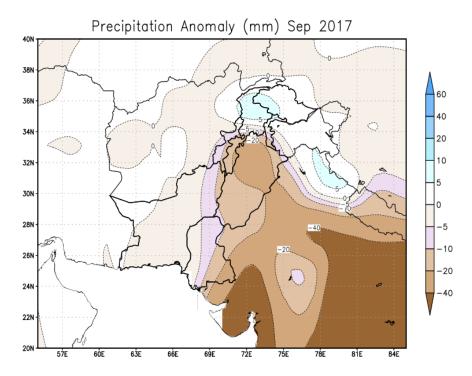
The daily duration of bright sunshine is expected to range between 8 to 10 hours with an increasing tendency towards southern latitudes of the country. The mean daily wind speeds may vary from 4 to 9 Km/hour. Southerly component of wind may prevail over most parts of the country.

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		
	Region	(mm)	Cubic Meter/Hectare	
1	Northern Punjab, K.P.K and high plains of	130–150	1300-1500	
1	Balochistan.	100 100	1300 1200	
2	Southern Punjab, Upper Sindh and adjoining	155–170	1550–1700	
2	Balochistan	133 170	1330-1700	
3	Lower Sindh Southern Balochistan	175–190	1750–1900	

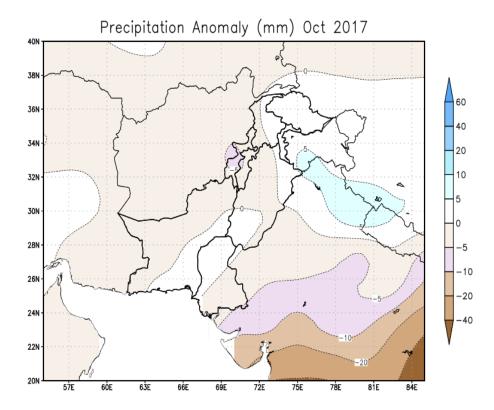
Monthly weather outlook for September 2017

The outlook for the month of September shows that normal to below normal rainfall is expected in most parts of the country with maximum negative anomaly in Punjab, and south-eastern Sindh. However, normal to slightly above normal rainfall is expected in a small patch located in upper KP.



Monthly weather outlook for October 2017

The outlook for the month of October shows that overall normal to below normal rainfall is expected in most parts of the country.



Research 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 اضا فیاور سردیوں کی بارش میں 12 فیصد تک کمی کا امکان ہے۔
 - 3۔ مندرجہ بالاموسی تغیرات کی وجہ سے دھان کی پیداوار میں 17 فیصد اور گندم کی پیداوار میں 14 فیصد تک کمی ہوسکتی ہے۔
 - 4۔ اگرموسی تغیرات کا مناسب بندوبست نہ کیا گیا۔ تو کسانوں کی اکثریت کومعاشی نقصان کا سامنا کرنا پڑے گا۔
- 5۔ موتی تغیرات کے سدّیاب (بذریعینی ٹیکنالوجی کا استعال اور بہترنظم ونسق) ہے غربت میں کمی اور کسانوں کی زندگی میں خوشحالی لائی جاسکتی ہے۔

(اللَّمب يا كتان 2012-2014)

ستبر 2017ء میں کاشتکاروں کیلئے زرعی موسمیاتی مشورے

ماہ اگست میں بھی ملک کے بیشتر حصوں میں اس مرتبہ اچھی بارشیں ہو کیں جس کی وجہ سے رہتے کی فصل کیلئے پانی مناسب مقدار میں مہیا ہوگا۔اگست میں ہونے والی بارشیں بارانی علاقوں کے اشتر کے آخر میں ہونے والی بارش کی نمی اگر زمین میں مناسب بارانی علاقوں کے کا شتکاروں کیلئے بہت زیا وہ مفید فابت ہوگئی کیونکہ رہتے کی کاشت کا آغاز وسطا کتو ہر سے ہوجائے گا۔ تتبر کے آخر میں ہونے والی بارش کی نمی کی 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 موسی حالات کے مطابق مندرجہ ذیل زرق موسمیاتی نگار شات پیش خدمت ہیں ۔

- ا۔ کپاس اس وقت اپنے نا زکترین دور میں داخل ہوگئ ہے۔ زیا دوتر کپاس بیجائی کے بعد تقریبا 90 سے 100 دن کی ہے۔ اس مرحلہ پر بھر پور پھول، بوٹی اور پھے ٹینڈ ہے چھوٹے بڑڑے سائز کے بن چکے ہیں۔ اس وقت پو داپانی کے لحاظ سے حساس ترین دور میں داخل ہو گیا ہے۔ اس حالت میں کپاس کی فصل کو کی یا زیا دتی دونوں صورتوں میں پھول اور ٹینڈ وں کے گرنے کا اندیشہ ہے۔ چنانچاس دوران کپاس کی پانی کی ضرورت پوری کرنا ضروری ہے۔ لیکن پانی کم مقدار میں دیا جائے ساکہ ذیر حالت میں آجائے۔ کیونکہ زمین سے پودا وتر حالت میں بی خوراک حاصل کر سکتا ہے۔
- ۲ دھان کی فعل اس وقت پیدا وار کے آخری مراحل میں ہے بیدہ ہوفت ہے جب چاول کی فعل کو پانی کی اشد ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔ کسان عام طور پر کھیت کو پانی ہے اب کھر وہت ہوتی ہے۔ کسان عام طور پر کھیت کو پانی ہے اب کھر وہ ہے اس کھائیت ہے حاصل قد ہ پانی کو کسی دوسری فعل کو دیسے ہیں بیہ برگز درست نہیں ہے بلکہ پانی کا فعیاع ہے۔ منا سب مقدار میں کھیت کو پانی دیا جائے تا کہ گئی دنوں تک وہ کھڑا ندرہ اس کھائیت سے حاصل قد ہ پانی کو کسی دوسری فعل کو مہیا کر کے اس سے بھی بہتر بیدا وارحاصل کی جائے ہے۔
- ۳۔ ملک کے پچھ حصوں سے کیاس کی فصل پر پیۃ مروڑوائرس کی اطلاعات موصول ہو کیں ہیں۔ لہذا کسان حضرات سے استدعاہے کہ اسپر سے کرنے سے پہلے محکمہ موسمیات کی گئی پیشن گوئی کے مطابق خشک موسمیات کی مطابق خشک موسمیات کی مطابق خشک موسمیات کے بیشگوئی کولو ناخاطر رکھ کرمحکمہ ذراعت کے ماہرین کی مشاورت سے اپنے معمولات طے کریں تو پیداوار میں خاطرخواہ اضافہ کمکن ہے۔ موسمیات کی پیشگوئی کولو ناخاطر رکھ کرمحکمہ ذراعت کے ماہرین کی مشاورت سے اپنے معمولات طے کریں تو پیداوار میں خاطرخواہ اضافہ کمکن ہے۔ موسمیات کے میں دفتر سے دابطہ کیاجا سکتاہے جن کا پیۃ ورج ذیل ہے۔
 - _ محكمه موسميات بيشل اليكروميث سنيشر، بي او يكس نبر 1214 بهيكراتيج ايث و ،اسلام آبا د فون نمبر: -9250299-051
 - ٧_ محكمه موسميات بيشنل فوركاسننگ سنيشر برائ زراعت، بي او يېس، 1214 بيكفران كايين أو ،اسلاآ با و فون نمبر: 051-9250364
 - س_ محکمه موسمیات، ریجنل ایگرومیٹ سنیٹر، مز دبارانی یونیورٹی ،مری روڈ ، راولپنڈی فون نمبر: 9292149-051
 - ٧ محكمه موسميات، ريجنل اليگروميث سنيشر، ايوب ريسري انشيشيوث، جهنگ رو دُ، فيصل آبا د_فون نمبر: -041-9201803
 - ۵ _ محكمه موسميات، ريجنل اليكروميث سنيشر، اليكريكلچررديسري انشيشيوث، نند وجام _فون نمبر: -9250558 -022
 - ۷ محکمه موسمیات، ریجنل ایگر ومیٹ شیٹر، ایگر کیکچرر ریسرج انشیٹیوٹ، سریاب روڈ، کوئٹہ فون نمبر: 081-921121 081 تفصیلی موسمیات کیلیے محکمه موسمیات کی ویب سائٹ / http://www.pmd.gov.pk لاخطیفر مائیں -

کماد (گئے) کی فصل پرموسم ہے متعلق اثر انداز ہونیوا لے اہم عوامل

2 پاکتان میں گئے کی کاشت زیادہ رستمبر -اکتور (موہم خزاں) اور فروری-ماری (موہم بہار) میں ہوتی ہے۔ پیداوار کے لحاظ ہے موہم خزاں کی کاشت ہوتم بہار کے مقالے میں کہتر ہے۔ پیداوار کے لحاظ ہے موہم خزاں کی کاشت ہوتم بہار کے مقالے میں کہتر ہے۔ پیداوار کے لیا خواہ میں کاشت اکتور کے کاشت والی فصل کوموزوں آب ہوامیسر آجاتی ہیں۔ دیرے کاشت کرنے یہ گل پیداوار 30 فیصد تک کم ہوسکتی ہے۔ اسلے کہ دیرے کاشت کرنے والی فصل کومناسب آب و ہواد عیاب نہیں ہوتی ۔

جنوری میں شروع کردیں نے وری رماری میں کائی گئی فصل موڈی فصل (Ratoon Crop) کیلئے سب سے زیا دہموزوں ہے۔