SEPTEMBER, 2017

Monthly Agromet Bulletin

National Agromet Center Pakistan Meteorological Department



Vol: 09-2017 SEPTEMBER 2017

Highlights...

- Rainfall observed mostly below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country during the month except Skardu in GB & isolated places in Punjab, KP and Baluchistan where above normal rainfall was observed.
- ❖ Thermal regime in this month remained normal to slightly above normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country during the month.
- ❖ Both ETo and R.H. showed below normal trend in most of the agricultural plains of the country.
- Agricultural-Soils remained below normal at shallow layers except in Tandojam in lower Sindh and warmer trend was observed in intermediate and deep layers in most of the agricultural plains of the country.
- 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.
- ❖ 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 October 2017 shows that normal to slightly above normal rainfall is expected in all parts of the country except Sindh.

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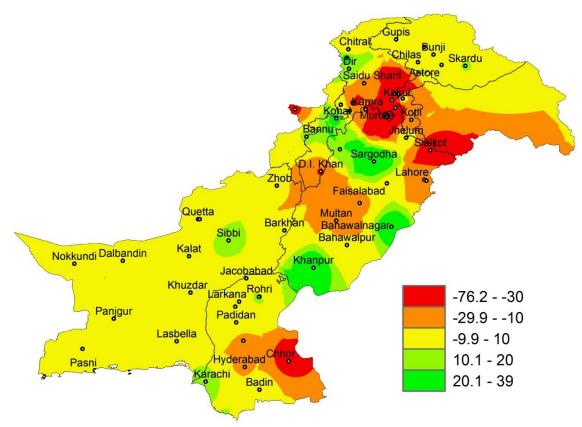
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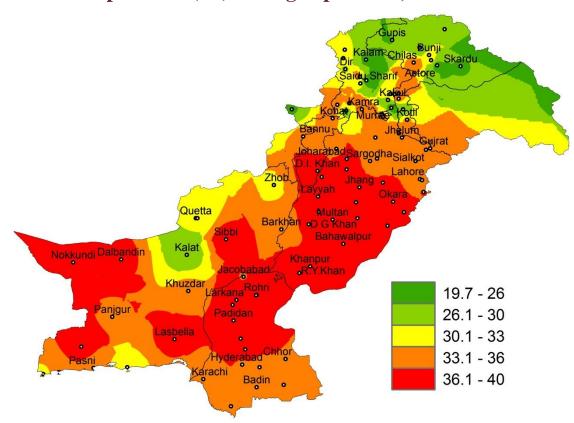
EXPLANATORY NOTE

- 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 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 September, 2017

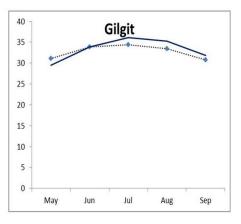


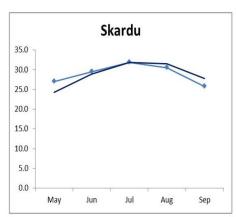
Maximum Temperature (°C) during September, 2017

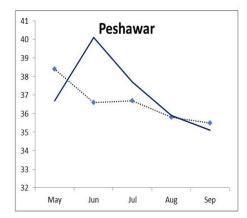


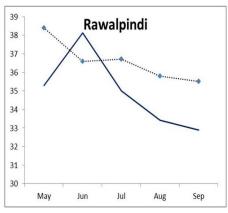
Maximum Temperature (°C) during Kharif Season (September-2017)

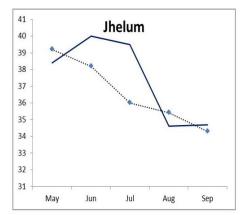
Dotted Curve: Current Season (September-2017) in °C **Smooth Curve**: Normal values of Kharif Season

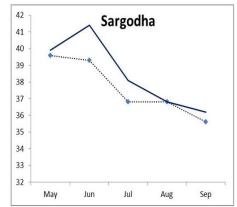


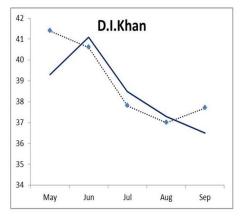


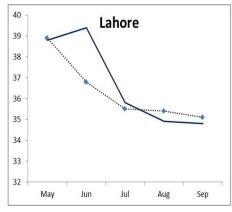


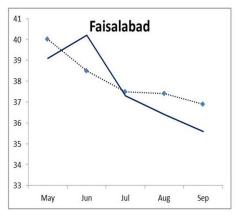


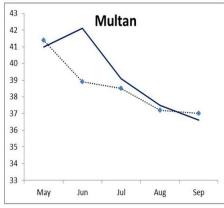


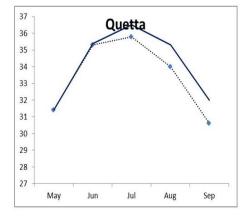


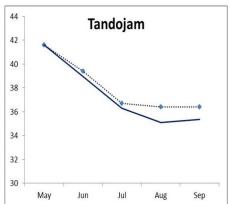






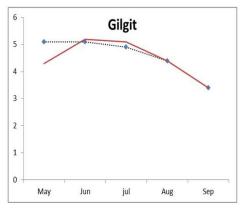


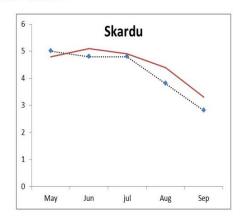


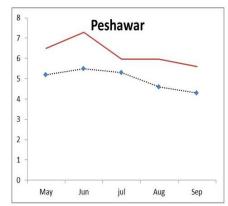


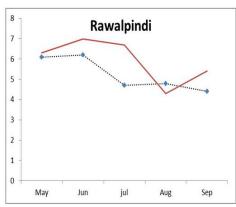
Evapotranspiration (mm/day) during Kharif Season (September-2017)

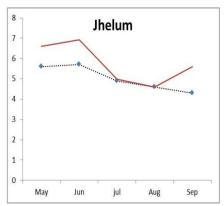
Dotted Curve: Current Season (September-2017) in °C **Smooth Curve**: Normal Values of Kharif Season

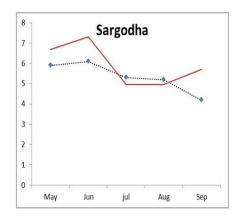


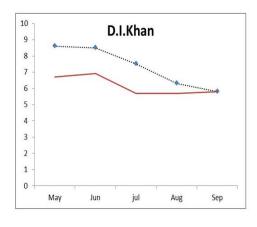


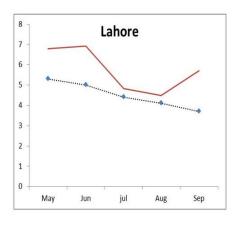


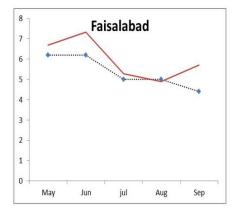


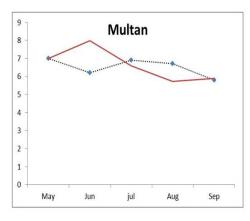


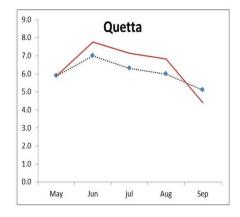


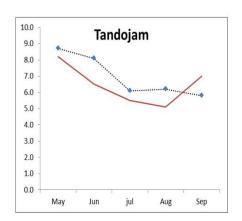












Crop Report during September, 2017

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 crops in Punjab are cotton, rice and sugarcane. The growth and development of cotton crop has been reported satisfactory. It is in the maturity stage. The condition of rice crop is reported satisfactory and it is in the tillering stage. Sowing of maize (autumn) has been completed. Germination and growth of the crop is reported satisfactory. Condition of sugarcane crop is reported satisfactory. Sowing of pulses and winter vegetables has been started.

In **Sindh:** Growth of cotton crop is reported satisfactory. It is at boll opening stage in the province. Transplantation of rice crop is completed and general condition of the crop is reported satisfactory. Sowing and early growth of sunflower is reported satisfactory. Growth of sugarcane is also reported satisfactory. Sowing of winter vegetables has been started in the province.

In **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:** Growth and development of all standing crops reported satisfactory. Major standing crops during the month were sugarcane and maize. The growth of both crops was reported normal due to satisfactory atmospheric conditions. Condition of Sugarcane crop is reported well. Maize is at grain formation stage in most parts and harvesting of early grown verities has been started in the lower and central plain 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. Sowing of winter vegetables is in progress.

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

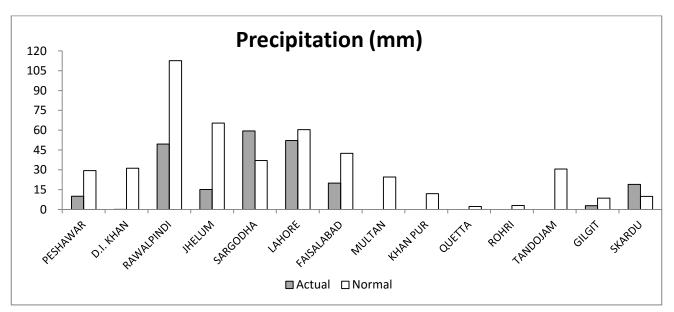
In **Gilgit-Baltistan:** The main crops in the area are maize and lobiya. Both these two crops are growing normally. Condition and yield of orchards and summer vegetables are also reported satisfactory.

Moisture Regime during September, 2017

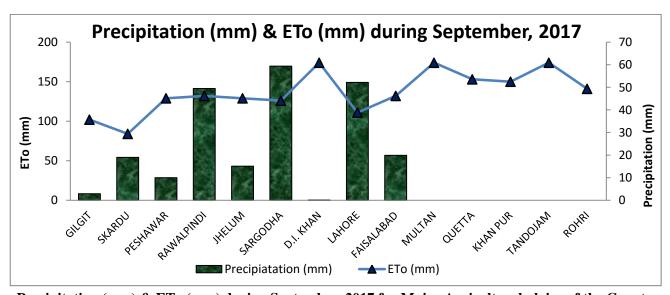
September is the last month of monsoon rains in Pakistan. Monsoon weather systems remain active till the mid of this month. These monsoon weather systems along with westerly waves penetrate mostly in the upper half of the country and cause rainfall of light to moderate intensity in this month. However, in September 2017, mostly below normal rainfall was recorded in most of the agricultural plains of the country except Skardu in GB & isolated places in Punjab, KP and Baluchistan where above normal rainfall was observed.

The highest amount of rainfall reported in the month was 109 mm in Garhi Dopatta followed by 106 mm in Malam Jabba, 96 mm in Dir, 92 mm in Islamabad, 83 mm in Karachi and 79 mm in Lahore.

Number of rainy days recorded in agricultural plains of the country ranges between 01 to 11 days. Maximum number of rainy days was observed as 11 days in Bagrote, followed by 10 days in Murree, 09 days in Lahore and Skardu each and 08 days in Gilgit, Bunji and Dir each.

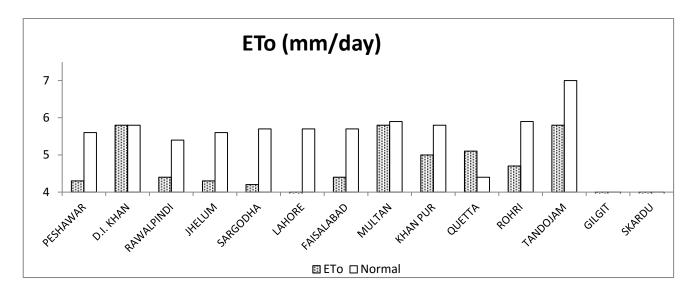


Comparison of Actual Precipitation (mm) during the month of September, 2017 with Normal values



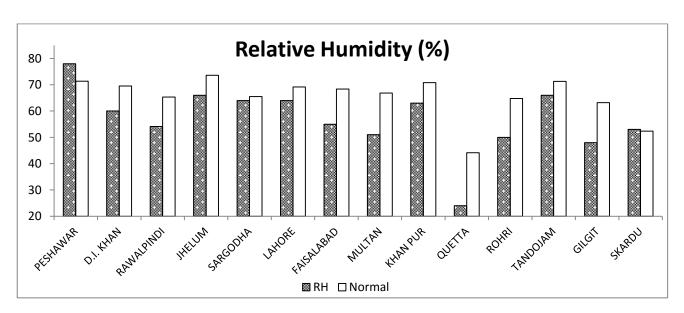
Precipitation (mm) & ETo (mm) during September, 2017 for Major Agricultural plains of the Country

The evaporative demand of the atmosphere represented by reference crop evapotranspiration (ETo) remained below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country. The highest value of ETo was estimated in Multan in Southern Punjab, D.I. Khan in Lower KP and Tandojam in Lower Sindh.



The mean daily Relative Humidity (R.H) remained normal to below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country except Peshawar in Upper KP where it was observed above normal.

Maximum value of mean R.H was observed 78% at Peshawar, followed by 66% at Jhelum and Tandojam each. Number of days with mean R.H greater or equal to 80% was observed as 12 days at Peshawar, 04 days at Gilgit, 03 days at Jhelum, 02 days at Sargodha and 01 day at Lahore, Khanpur Rawalpindi and Skardu each.

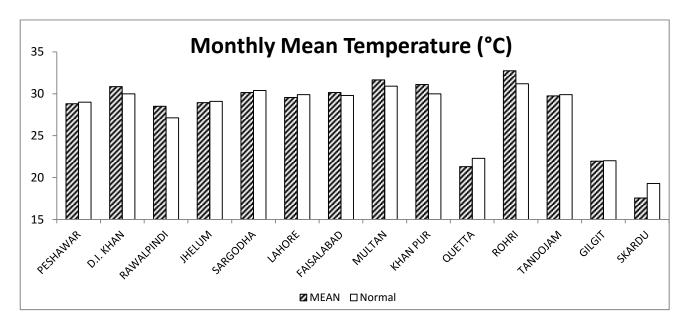


From overall analysis of the whole monsoon season of this year it is evident that below normal but satisfactory rains were reported in most the agricultural areas of the country during July and August. Overall crop growth and development was reported normal in most of the areas.

Temperature Regime during September, 2017

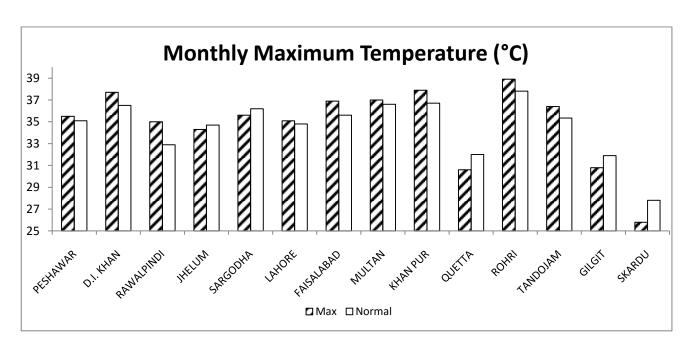
Temperature plays vital role in the growth and development of crops. Thermal regime in this month remained normal to slightly above normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country.

Mean daily temperature ranged between 29 to 31°C in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 29 to 30°C in Potohar plateau, 30 to 32°C in remaining parts of Punjab, 30 to 33°C in agricultural plains of Sindh, 19 to 22°C in Gilgit-Baltistan region and it was observed 21°C in the high elevated agricultural plains of Baluchistan represented by Quetta valley.



The day time temperature represented by mean maximum also remained above normal by 1-2°C in the agricultural plains of KP, Sindh and GB and below normal by 1-3°C in Punjab.

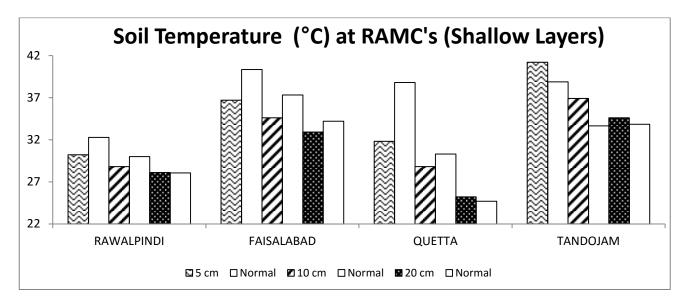
The highest maximum temperature in the agricultural plains of the country was recorded 44°C at Rahim Yar Khan and Lasbela each.

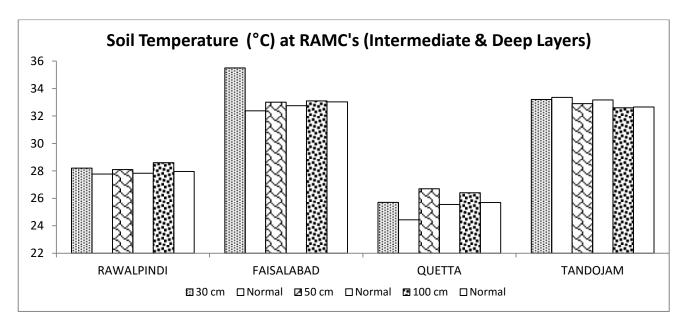


Agricultural soils showed normal to cooler trend in most of the agricultural plains of the country except in lower Sindh represented by Tandojam.

Significant drop in soil temperature was observed in the northern Balochistan region at shallow layers. However, at intermediate and deep layers the soil temperature showed warmer trend in Potohar region represented by Rawalpindi, central Punjab represented by Faisalabad, lower Sindh as well as Northern Baluchistan represented by Quetta Valley.

From the general analysis of soil behavior in this month, it is concluded that overall condition of moisture content is satisfactory for the sowing of coming wheat, other seasonal crops and vegetables especially in rainfed areas of the country. Therefore farmers are advised to cultivate Rabi crops well in time so that soil moisture preserved due to monsoon rains in the recent season may fully be utilized especially in northern rainfed areas of the country.

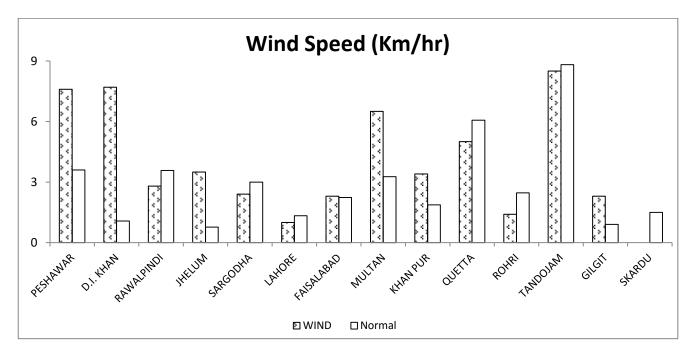


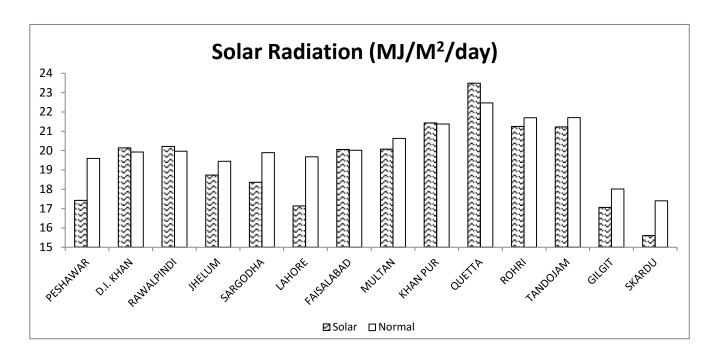


Solar Radiation and Wind Regime during September, 2017

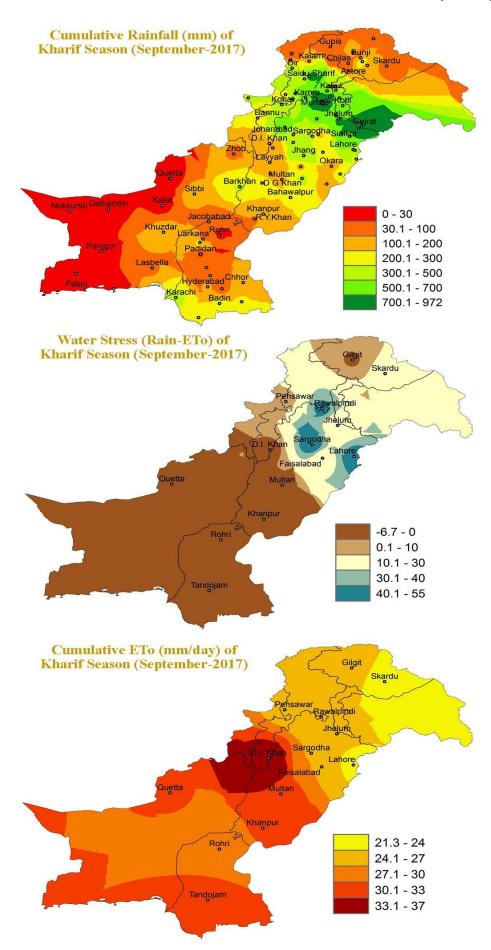
Total bright sunshine hours and solar radiation intensity remained normal to below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country.

Mean wind speed throughout agricultural plains of the country ranged between 1 to 9 km/h.





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



Normally Expected Weather during October, 2017

October is the transition month between the summer and winter weather systems. In general, October is considered as the driest month of the Rabi season. However, a few falls of light and moderate rain are expected over northern Balochistan, upper divisions of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, submountaineous areas of Punjab and Kashmir due to incursion of moisture from the westerly troughs. Quantitatively, northern Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is expected to receive 30 to 100 mm of rainfall. Rest of the country would remain practically dry as amount of rainfall is not likely to exceed 10 mm.

The probability	of occurrence	of rainfall is	given below:
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Amount / Dates	PERCENTAGE PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE OF DIFFERENT AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL IN OCTOBER					
	1-5	6-10	11-16	17-20	21-25	26-30
10 mm	16	16	18	18	9	9
15 mm	12	9	14	10	1	5
25 mm	6	6	5	4	0	3

The mean daily relative humidity may range between 45% and 55% during the month. Over high agricultural plains of Balochistan, it may be around 35%. In general, the mean relative humidity all over the country would be 10% less than September except high agricultural plains of Balochistan, where it is expected to be slightly higher. Despite the shorter days, cooler atmosphere and less intense solar radiation, evaporative demand of the atmosphere is expected to maintain the level of September values. The reasons are the clearer skies and drier atmosphere during October, relative to September. The ETo values are expected to range between 4.0 and 5.5 mm/day over most parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab and Southern Balochistan. It would be close to 3.5 mm/day over high agricultural plains of Balochistan. It may exceed 6 mm/day over Sindh.

The mean daily temperatures are expected to drop about 3 to 5°C relative to September. They may range 22 to 26°C over most of Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. However, it may exceed 30°C in Sindh whereas in high agricultural plains of Balochistan, it would be close to 15°C. The mean maximum temperatures are expected to range between 31 and 37°C. They are expected to be around 25°C in Quetta. Maxima may exceed 40°C at few places mainly in southern Punjab, upper Sindh and adjoining Balochistan. Mean daily minimum temperatures are expected to range between 14°C and 22°C except in high agricultural plains of the country. High agricultural plains of Balochistan are expected to experience few freezing nights towards the end of the month.

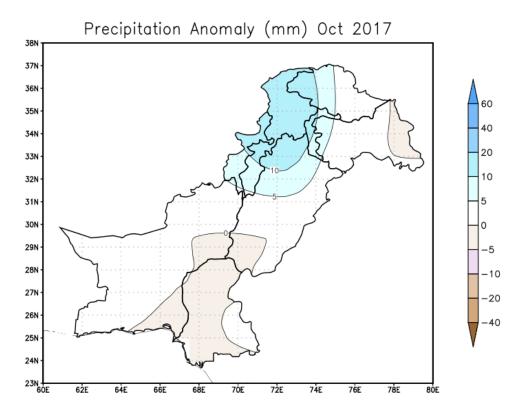
The numbers of bright sunshine hours are expected to range between 9 hours a day in north to 10 hours a day in south. Besides lower solar angle, there will be slight increase in bright sunshine duration relative to last September due to clearer skies during October. The intensities of solar radiation are expected to range between 17 and 20 $MJ/M^2/day$ throughout the country.

During October, mean wind speeds are expected to remain below 10 Km/hour over most of agricultural areas of the country. It is expected that prevailing southerly wind flow may shift to northwesterly direction. Following is the water requirement of full canopied healthy crops in different regions of the country during October:

S. No	Region	Water Requirement		
		(mm)	Cubic Meter/Hectare	
1	Northern Punjab, Northern Khyber Pakhtoonhawa and high agricultural plains of Balochistan	110-120	1100-1200	
2	Southern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Southern Punjab	140-160	1400-1600	
3	Sindh and Southern Balochistan	180-190	1800-1900	

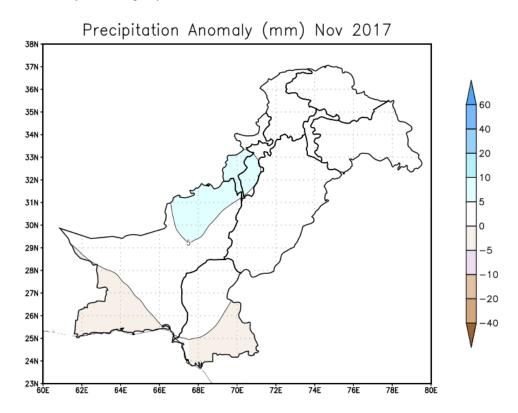
Monthly weather outlook for October 2017

The outlook for the month of October shows that normal to slightly above normal rainfall is expected in the upper half of the country as well as in Balochistan whereas below normal rainfall may occur in Sindh.



Monthly weather outlook for November 2017

The outlook for the month of October shows that overall normal to below normal rainfall is expected in most parts of the country with slightly above normal rainfall in lower KP and northern Baluchistan.



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° در رات کو 2.2° کی ہوگا۔

2۔ گرمیوں کی بارش میں 25 فیصد اضا فہ اور سر دیوں 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 کامناسب بندوبست نہ کیا گیا۔تو کسانوں کی اکثریت کومعاشی نقصان کا سامنا کرنا پڑے گا۔

5۔ موسی تغیرات کے سدِّ باب (بذریعهٔ نُی ٹیکنالوجی کا استعال اور بہترنظم ونسق) ہے غربت میں کمی اور کسانوں کی زندگی میں خوشحالی لا ئی جاسکتی ہے۔

(اللَّمب يا كتان 2012-2014)

اکتوبر <u>201</u>7ء میں کا شتکاروں کیلئے زرعی موسمیاتی مشورے

اس سال ماہ تمبر میں مون سون کی بارشیں معمول ہے کم ہوئیں۔ رہے کی کا شت کا آغاز وسطا کتو ہر ہے ہوجائے گا۔ تمبر کے آخرتک ہونے والی بارش کی ٹی اگرزمین میں مناسب طریقے ہے محفوظ کر کی گئی ہوتو یہ فصل رہے ہوئے گئی ہوتو یہ ہوئے گئی ہوتو یہ ہوئے گئی ہوتو یہ ہوئے ہوئے ہوئے ہوئے گئی فصل سے اچھی بیدا وارکیلیے موزوں منصوبہ بندی کرما وقت کی اہم خرورت ہے۔ اس خمن میں کسانوں کیلئے مندرجہ ذیل زرعی موسمیاتی مشور سے بہت ہم ثابت ہو سکتے ہیں۔ اس منتو کی فصل سے اپھر کی فصل کی بوائی کا آغازا کتو ہر کے وسط سے شروع ہوگا۔ گندم اس موسم کی اہم ترین فصل ہے۔ بہترین بیدا وار ماصل کرنے کیلئے ضروری ہے کہ گندم کی کا شت نومبر کے وسط تک بہرصورت مکمل کرئی جائے تا کہ مطلوبہ بیدا وار ماصل کرنے کیلئے فصل کو یورا وقت ل سکے۔

۷۔ دھان کی فصل اس وقت پیداوار کے آخری مراحل میں ہے یہ وہ وقت 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۔منا سب مقدار میں کھیت کو پانی دیا جائے تا کہ کئی دنوں تک وہ کھڑا ندر ہے اس کفائیت سے حاصل محد ہ پانی کوکسی دوسری فصل کومہیا کر کے اس سے بھی بہتر پیدا وار حاصل کی جا سکتی ہے ۔

۵۔ موسم برسات میں جاری کر دہمشوروں میں کہا گیا تھا کہ کھیوں کی وٹ بندی ہے گھاس بھوس کوتلف نہ کیا جائے کیونکہ یہ پانی کے بہاؤ کے ساتھ مٹی کے کٹاؤ کوکا فی حد تک روکتا ہے ۔اب کھیتوں میں رئتے کی کاشت کرنا ہےا وران گھاس بھوس کے یو دوں کوفوری طور پر تلف کر دیا جائے نا کہ زمین میں محفوظ نمی فصل کی کاشت کے کام آسکے ۔

۲۔ نراعت کی کامیا بی میں مومی حالات کا بہت عمل خل ہے اور بہتر تھکت عملی سے غیر موز وں موسی حالات سے بھی استفادہ کیا جاسکتا ہے محکمہ بیموسمیات کی پیٹیگوئی کولموظ خاطر رکھ کرمحکمہ ذراعت کے ماہرین کی مشاورت سے اپنے معمولات سطے کریں تو بیداوار میں خاطر خواہ اضافہ مکن ہے موسی حالات سے متعلق مزید معلومات کیلئے محکمہ موسمیات کے قریبی وفتر سے دابطہ کیا جاسکتا ہے ۔ جن کا پیة درج ذیل ہے ۔

- ا ... محكم موسميات بيشتل اليمروميث منيشر، بي ماو يهكس نمبر 1214 بهكفرا يج ايث نو ،اسلام آبا ديفون نمبر:-9250299-051
- ۲۔ محکہ موسمیات بیشنل فورکا سننگ سنیٹر پرائے زراعت ، بی ۔او بیکس، 1214 ہیکٹرانج ایٹ ٹو، اسلام آبا دیفون نمبر: 0514-9250364 م
 - محكه موسمیات ، رسیختل انگرومیت منیشر بز دیا رانی بونیورشی ، مری رود ، راولپند ی فون نمبر: 9292149-051
 - ۴- محكمه موسمیات، رئیجش انگیرومیت شنیش ایوب رئیسر چانشینیوٹ، جھنگ روڈی فیصل آبا دیفون نمبر: 7047 65- 265
 - » محكه موسمیات ، ریجنل ایگرومیٹ سنیشر، ایگریکلچرر ایسری انشینیوٹ ، ٹنڈوجام فیون نمبر : 83 7665-0222
 - ۷۔ محکد موسمیات ، ریجنل اگیرومیٹ شنیٹر ،اگیر کیکچرر ریسر چانشٹیٹیوٹ ،سریاب روڈ ، کوئٹر ۔ فون نمبر: 9211211-981 تفصیلی موسی معلومات کیلئے محکد موسمیات کی ویب سمائٹ <u>www.pmd.gov.pk</u> ملا خطرفر مائیس ۔

کاد(گئے) کی فصل پرموسم ہے متعلق اٹر انداز ہو نیوالے اہم عوامل

2 ۔ پاکستان میں گئے کی کاشت زیا دہر متبر -اکتور (موتم فراں) اور فروری-ماری (موتم بہار) میں ہوتی ہے۔ پیداوار کے لحاظ سے موتم فراں کی کاشت ہوتم بہار کے مقابلے میں بہتر ہے۔ جبر خبر پختو نخواہ میں کاشت اکتور - تک ممل کرنی چاہی اس کئے کہ تبر اوراکتور کے کاشت والی فصل کوموزوں آب ہوامیسرآ جاتی ہیں -دیر سے کاشت کرنے یہ گل پیداوار 30 فیصد تک کم ہوسکتی ہے۔ اسلئے کہ دیر سے کاشت کرنے والی فصل کومناسب آب وہوا دستیاب نہیں ہوتی ۔

2- دوسر فیسلوں کیفر سے کہا دی جیدا وار میں کھی 25 فیصد تک کی زائد جن کی بوٹیوں کیوبہ سے واقع ہوتی ہے۔ اس لئے کیائی یا غیر کیائی طریق سے جن کی بوٹیوں کور وہت تھے۔ کیا جائے تا کہ فیسل سے پاٹی اور دوسر سے غذائی اجزاء کا زیار ختم ہو موں ہوں کے بارشوں کے دوران خصوصاً کما دی کیلئے ہوت ہواں ہوں ہو ہو ہوں کہا جن کی ہو وقت روائی مواد کھر زراعت کے مشوروں جس کی ہروت روک تھا م خروری ہے اسٹے کہ Lodging کما دی پر اور کی کہا جن میں کہا بھی اس کے دوست روائی مواد کھر زراعت کے مشوروں کے دوران دو کردارا داکتا ہے خصوصاً وہا لہ جہاں ہوں ہوں کہا بڑی راز دو ہوں کے میں ابنا احتیاجی کہا بی کہا ہوں ہوں کے بارشیں زیادہ ہوں کہا بھی موادر سے کہا ہوں کہا ہوں ہوتا ہے اور پوراوفت سے پہلے چنگی (2000 mm کی اور خورت سے میں ہوگئی کی سب سے زیادہ ہوں کہا ساز کم روجا تا ہے اور پوراوفت سے پہلے چنگی (مسب سے زیادہ خری کو کہا ساز کم روجا تا ہے اور پوراوفت سے پہلے چنگی (مسب سے زیادہ خری کہا ہوں کہا ہوں کہ ہوں کے کہا کہ کہا ہوں کہ ہوں کہا کہا گور کہا ہوں کہا ہوں کہا ہوں کہا ہوں کہا ہوں کہا کہا کہا گور ک

جنوری بین شروع کردیں فروری رماری میں کائی گئی فصل موڈی فصل (Ratoon Crop) کیلیے سب سے زیا دہموزوں ہے۔