Vol: 06-2018

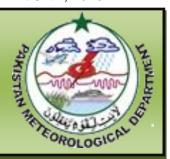
Highlights...

- Above normal rain was reported in central Punjab and Khanpur in southern Punjab, upper Sindh and eastern GB region. Whereas below normal rainfall reported in KPK, most parts of upper & lower Punjab, lower Sindh, western GB and Quetta valley in Balochistan.
- Thermal regime in this month showed mostly normal to slightly below normal trend in most of the agricultural plains of the country.
- ETo observed normal to below normal in the agricultural plains of the country except D.I.Khan in lower KP and Tandojam in lower Sindh, where it remained below normal.
- R.H. observed normal to below normal in most of the agriculture plains of the country except Peshawar in upper KP, Rawalpindi in Potohar Region and central Punjab where it was observed above normal.
- Agricultural soils showed cooler trend in most of the agricultural soils in the country, more significant in upper parts of the country as compared to lower parts of the country. However values of soil temperature at different depths observed above normal in Tandojam.
- Picking of seasonal vegetables and fruits, removal of weeds manually and through weedicides and application of pesticides were the major field activities in most of the agricultural plains of the country.
- Crop water requirement of sugarcane crop reaches its peak in June. 8-9 times irrigation with suitable gaps is suggested by experts during June. In case of water shortage the crop completes its maturity early and results significant drop in yield.
- Occasional dust/windstorm is the regular feature of weather over most parts of the country especially lowers half of the country during June. Farmers are advised to be aware of such expected events so that in time precautionary measures may be taken to protect standing crops.
- The outlook for the month of July 2018 shows that normal to below normal rainfall is expected in most parts of the country with maximum negative anomaly in eastern Punjab. However, few areas of KP, FATA and GB may receive above normal rains.

Contents

Explanatory Note	Pg. 2
Rainfall Departure Maps	Pg.3
Minimum Temperature Graphs	Pg. 4
Evapotranspiration Graphs	Pg. 5
Crop Report	Pg. 4
Moisture Regime	Pg. 5
Temperature Regime	Pg. 7
Solar & Wind Regime	Pg. 9
Cumulative Maps	Pg. 10
Expected Weather	Pg. 12
Monthly Weather Outlook	Pg. 14
Farmer's advisory In Urdu	Pg. 15
Crop Advisory (Cotton)	Pg. 16

Patron-in-Chief: Dr. Ghulam Rasul, Director General Editor-in-Chief: Asma Jawad Hashmi, Acting 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: www.pmd.gov.pk



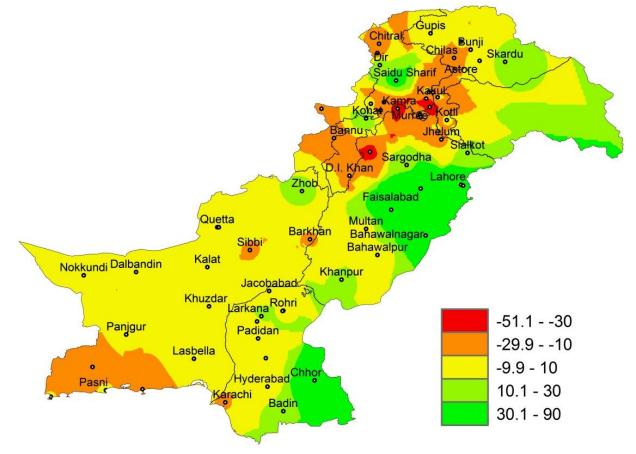
June, 2018

JUNE, 2018

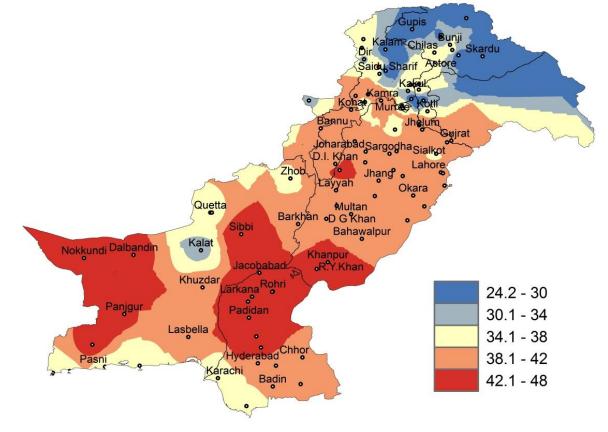
EXPLANATORY NOTE

- 1. This Agrometeorological bulletin is prepared on the basis of data from 15 stations of Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD). These stations, selected in consultation with the agricultural authorities, represent major agricultural areas of the country. There are still important agricultural areas which are not represented by the stations included in the bulletin. This may be (a) because there are no PMD stations in these areas and /or (b) the fact that we had to limit the number of stations due to the requirement of speedy data communication and processing (both of which are important for producing and dispatching timely Agrometeorological bulletins).
- 2. Due to the above, all inferences and conclusions hold true primarily for the above areas and not for Pakistan territory which include areas that may not be very important from the agricultural point of view and the climate of which may not bear directly on agriculture in the major producing areas.
- **3.** The normally expected weather of next month is prepared on the basis of premise of normal or near normal weather prevailing during the coming month. As such it should not be confused with synoptic weather of the next month.
- 4. Summer Season/ Kharif remains from April/May to October/November and Rabi season from November to April. Mean Daily Maximum Temperature images are included in summer and Mean Minimum Temperature images are included in winter in the Bulletin.
- 5. In the tables, the values in the parentheses are based on 1981 to 2010 normal. Normal values (in parenthesis) of Soil Temperatures are based upon 10 years data. Dotted line (---) means missing data. Solar radiation intensities are computed from sunshine duration using co-efficients developed by Pakistan Meteorological Department.

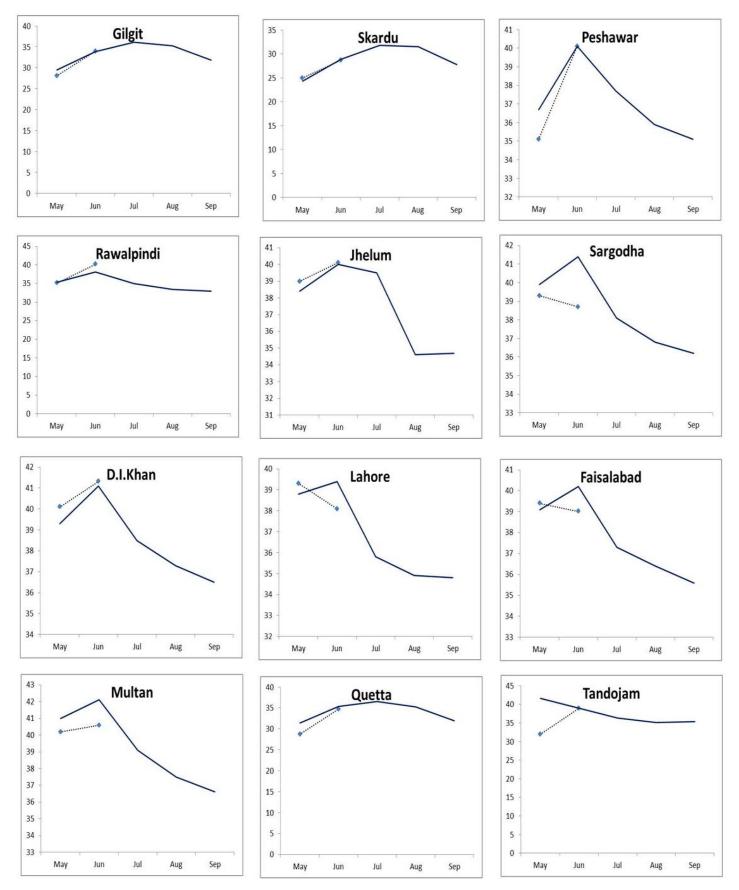
Rainfall Departure from Normal (mm) during June, 2018



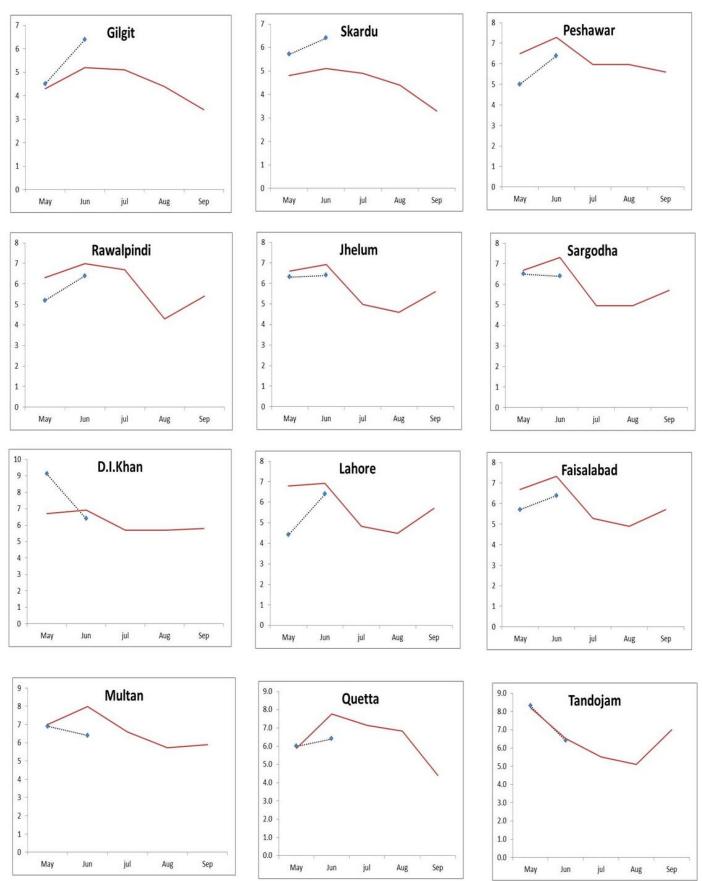
Maximum Temperature (°C) during June, 2018



Maximum Temperature (°C) during Kharif Season (May – June) Dotted Curve: Current Season (May – June, 2018) in °C Smooth Curve: Normal values of Kharif Season



Evapotranspiration (mm/day) during Kharif Season (May – June) Dotted Curve: Current Season (May – June, 2018) Smooth Curve: Normal values of Kharif Season



Crop Report during June, 2018

Picking of seasonal vegetables and fruits, removal of weeds manually and through weedicides and application of pesticides were the major field activities in most of the agricultural plains of the country.

In **Punjab:** The germination and early growth of cotton crop is reported satisfactory. Early sown varieties are at fruiting/boll maturing stage. In time and proper use of pesticides by the farmers may protect the crops from pest attacks at this important stage of crop's life cycle. Transplantation of rice coarse varieties is in progress. Transplantation of Basmati reported at final stage. The condition of standing sugarcane crop has been reported satisfactory and is growing well. However, good rains to maintain crop water requirement are required for a well healthier growth of the crop in central and lower parts. The standing spring maize crop is reported at maturity stage. Harvesting/threshing of sunflower is started at some places. Sowing of autumn maize has started and germination of the crop is reported satisfactory. Overall condition of standing fruits and vegetables is reported satisfactory in the province due to favorable soil and atmospheric conditions observed during the month.

In **Sindh:** Cotton crop is in flowering/ boll formation stage and is growing in a satisfactory condition. Sugarcane crop is also growing satisfactory. Transplantation of rice crop is almost done and general conditions of the crop are reported satisfactory. The harvesting / threshing of sunflower / safflower / linseed / brassica is completed. Sowing of Sesame is completed and its germination reported as normal. Picking of mango is going to be completed soon and good production reported this year due to favorable conditions. Condition and production of seasonal vegetables is also reported satisfactory.

In **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:** Sowing of Hybrid varieties of maize crop has been completed and sowing of open pollinated varieties in progress. Early growing maize varieties are growing satisfactory. Condition of sugarcane is reported satisfactory and normal growth is reported. Seasonal fruits have ripened and are available in the market. All vegetables are growing in normal condition and farmers are obtaining normal production. Harvesting of potato crop in plain areas is completed and normal production is expected. Harvesting of onion is almost completed and production remained satisfactory. Harvesting of sunflower is in progress in the plain areas of the province. Picking of other seasonal vegetables and some fruit orchids remained in progress during the month.

In **Baluchistan:** Apple/almond orchards are growing normal. Harvesting/growth of seasonal fruits and vegetables are reported satisfactory. Harvesting of musk melon has been started in northern parts of the province. Sowing/germination of cotton in Nasirabad division is reported satisfactory.

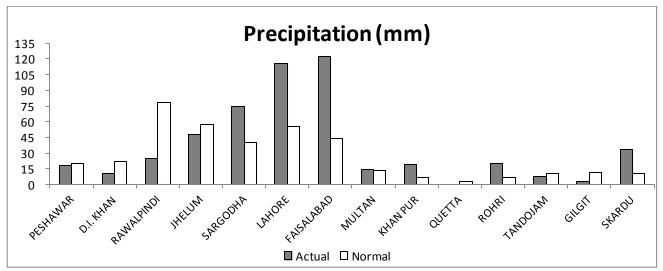
In **Gilgit Baltistan**: Harvesting of wheat crop is completed and normal yield is expected. Sowing of maize is in progress. Growing / picking of summer vegetables and seasonal fruits are satisfactory. Harvesting of Potato crop is in progress and normal production is expected.

Moisture Regime during June, 2018

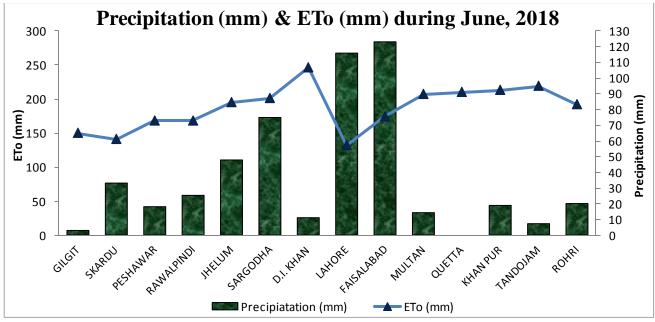
Generally June is the hottest and one of the driest months in Pakistan. However during this June, above normal rain was reported in central Punjab and Khanpur in southern Punjab, upper Sindh and eastern GB region. Whereas below normal rainfall reported in KPK, most parts of upper & lower Punjab, lower Sindh, western GB and Quetta valley in Balochistan.

The highest amount of rainfall reported in the month was 206.2 mm at Toba Tek Singh followed by 147.4 mm at Rawalakot, 129.5 mm at Kasur, 125.2 mm at Faisalabad and 121.0 mm at Malam Jabba.

The maximum number of rainy days in the country was observed as 15 days at Bagrote, 13 days at Balakot, 12 days at Rawalakot and 11 days at Lahore, Okara Sargodha, Garhi Dopatta and Gilgit each.

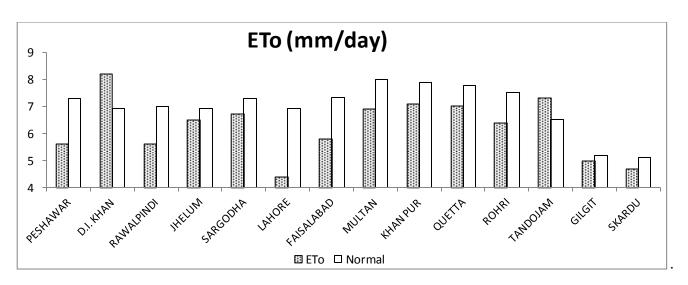


Comparison of Actual Precipitation (mm) during the month of June, 2018 with Normal values for major agricultural plains of the Country



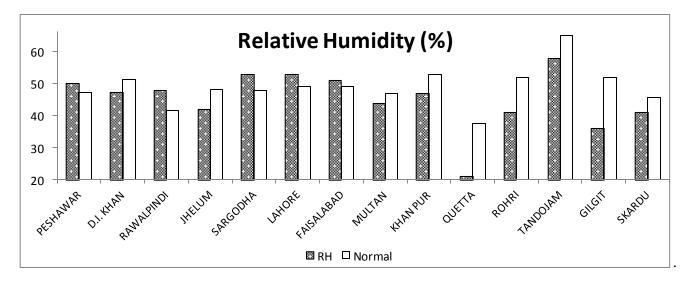
Precipitation (mm) & ETo (mm) during June, 2018 for Major Agricultural plains of the Country

The evaporative demand of the atmosphere represented by reference crop evapotranspiration (ETo) was mostly observed normal to below normal in the agricultural plains of the country except D.I.Khan in lower KP and Tandojam in lower Sindh, where it remained below normal.



The mean daily Relative Humidity (R.H) was observed normal to below normal in most of the agriculture plains of the country except Peshawar in upper KP, Rawalpindi in Potohar Region and central Punjab where it was observed above normal.

Maximum value of mean Relative Humidity was observed 58% at Tandojam, followed by 53% at Sargodha and Lahore each while the minimum value was observed at Quetta (21%). Number of days with mean R.H greater or equal to 80% was observed 03 day at Lahore, Sargodha and Faisalabad each followed by 02 days at Jhelum, 01 day at Multan and Skardu each.

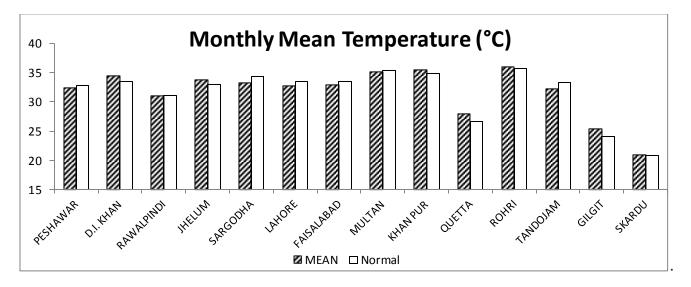


The combined impact of below normal relative humidity and below normal ETo along with satisfactory rainfall in most of the agricultural plains of the country indicates satisfactory moisture conditions. But below normal R.H and rainfall shows some moisture stress in the country. However monsoon rains may help to bring normal moisture condition for standing crops. However hot and wet conditions sometime favor pests attack on standing crops, especially in sugarcane and cotton growing areas. Therefore farmers must be careful about timely and proper use of pesticides to avoid/minimize such losses during monsoon season.

Temperature Regime during June, 2018

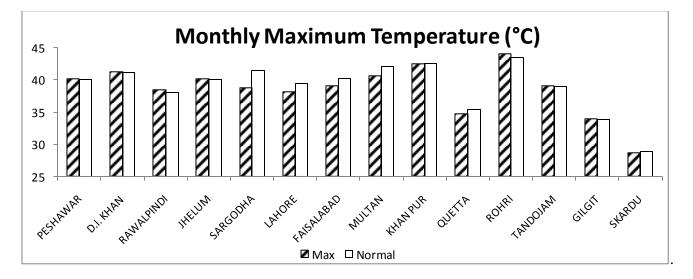
Temperature plays vital role in the growth and development of crops. Thermal regime in this month showed mostly normal to slightly below normal trend in most of the agricultural plains of the country.

Mean daily temperature remained above normal (by 1-2°C) in most of the agricultural plains of the country. Mean daily temperature ranged between 32 to 35°C in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 31 to 34°C in Potohar plateau, 33 to 36°C in remaining parts of Punjab, 32 to 36°C in Sindh, 21 to 25°C in Gilgit-Baltistan region and it was observed 28°C in the high elevated agricultural plains of Baluchistan represented by Quetta valley.



The day time temperature represented by mean maximum also remained normal to below normal by 1- 2° C in most of the agricultural plains of the country. The highest maximum temperature in the agricultural plains of the country was recorded 51°C at Moin-jo-daro and Dadu each. The lowest minimum was recorded at 8°C at Hunza.

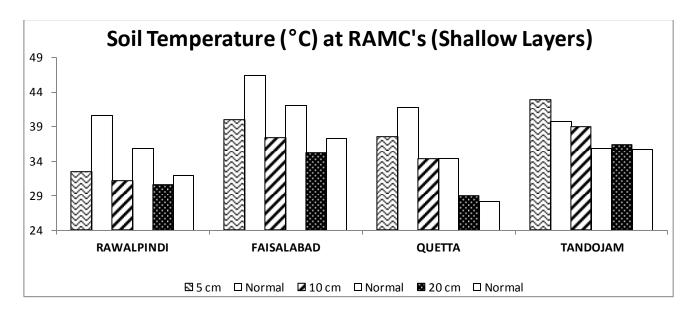
Maximum number of stress days with maximum temperature greater or equal to 40°C and R.H less than or equal to 30% was observed 19 days at Rohri, 06 days at Jhelum, 04 days at Peshawar and Gilgit each, 03 days at Rawalpindi and Multan each, 01 day at D.I.Khan and Faisalabad each.

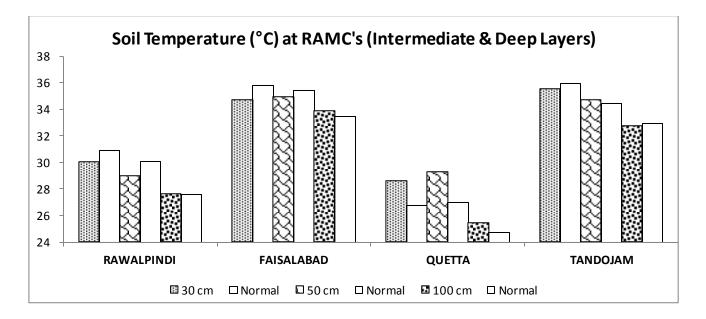


Monthly Bulletin

Agricultural soils showed cooler trend in most of the agricultural soils in the country, more significant in upper parts of the country as compared to lower parts of the country. However values of soil temperature at different depths observed above normal in Tandojam.

At intermediate and deep layers the soil temperature remained normal to below normal in Potohar region represented by Rawalpindi and central Punjab represented by Faisalabad whereas it showed warmer trend in Northern Baluchistan represented by Quetta Valley.



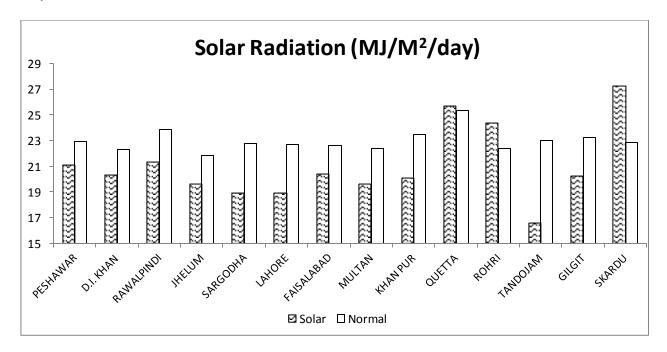


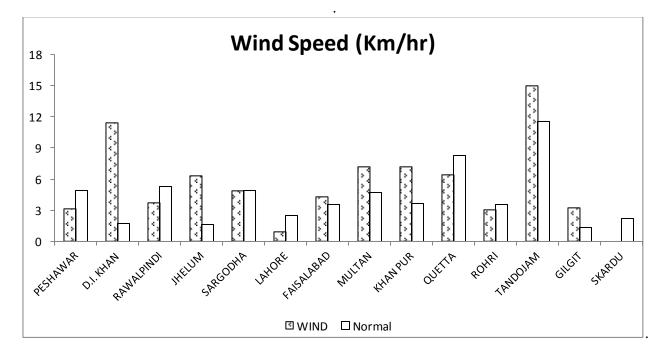
From the general analysis of soil behavior it has been observed that this June remained comparatively cooler in upper and central parts of the country and observed warmer in lower parts represented by Tandojam. Soil temperature data also reveal that soil moisture condition is in satisfactory range in most of the agricultural lands of the country, which may further improve during coming monsoon season.

Solar Radiation and Wind Regime during June, 2018

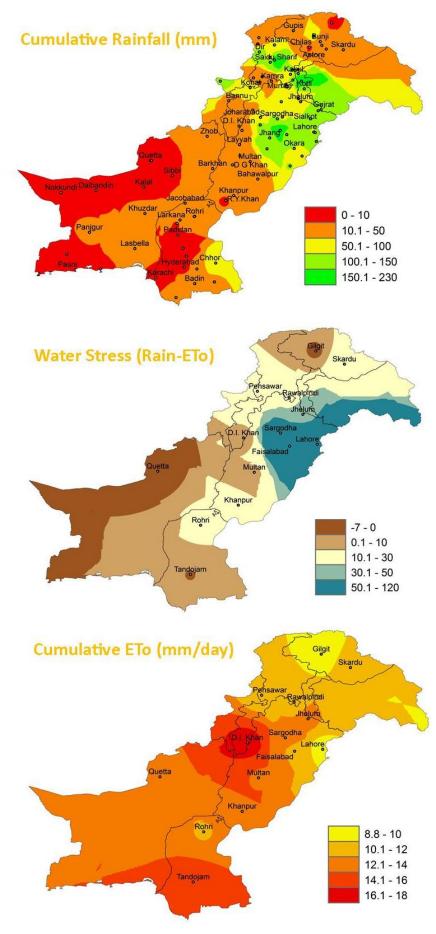
Total bright sunshine hours and solar radiation intensity remained normal to below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country except Quetta in northern Balochistan, Rohri in lower Sindh and Skardu in eastern GB where these values were observed above normal.

Mean wind speed ranged throughout agricultural plains of the country reached up to 15 km/h with mainly North-West and South to Southwest trend.





Cumulative Rainfall, ETo and Water Stress for Kharif Season (June-2018)



Normally Expected Weather during July, 2018

July is generally a rainy month over Pakistan. Monsoon currents invade the northeastern parts, along with southeasterly winds whereas southwesterly flow prevails across the coastal belt. Existence of heat low over Baluchistan and adjoining areas of Sindh and Punjab provides the driving force to monsoon which is now attaining full swing. Monsoon rains is normally during the first week of July. All Pakistan seasonal prediction of Monsoon (July-September) is expected to be +05-15% of the long term average. The probability of occurrence of rainfall on pentade basis over Potohar plains during July is as given below:-

Amount	PERCENTAGE PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE OF DIFFERENT						
	AMOUNT OFF RAINFALL IN JULY						
Dates	1-5	6-10	11-16	17-20	21-25	26-31	
10 mm	53	53	66	66	75	83	
15 mm	49	45	58	65	73	80	
25 mm	38	39	47	56	60	75	

This year Northern parts of Punjab which forms the monsoon belt are expected to receive 250 mm precipitation, Central Punjab about 200 mm and southern Punjab as well as KP around 150 mm. Sindh and Baluchistan may get significant amount of precipitation from Agrometeorological point of view during the month. However, areas adjoining the coast would experience July precipitation ranging between 100 mm and 200 mm.

Evaporative demand of the atmosphere is likely to maintain the level of June, which was close to normal. ETo values may range between 5 and 8 mm/day throughout the country with an increasing trend toward south. The mean daily R.H% is also expected to range form 60% to 70% except arid zone where is may be around 40%.

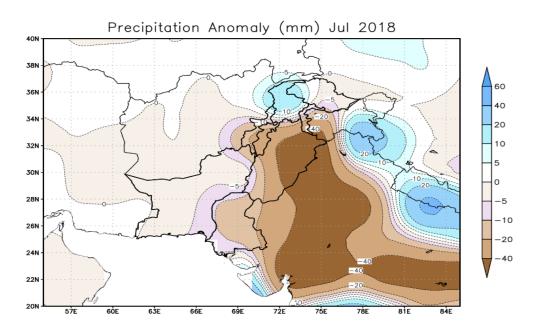
The mean daily temperature is likely to vary from 30 to 34°C over low elevation plains whereas in and around Quetta valley, it may be about 28°C. The mean daily maximum temperatures may range between 35°C and 40°C and minimum temperature 24 to 28°C. The minimum temperature averaged over the month of July may be around 20°C. The occurrence of moderate or sever hygrothermal stress is not expected anywhere in the country because of increasing level of relative humidity due to monsoon air mass.

The water requirement of full-canopied crop is given as under:-

		Water Requirements		
S. No.	Region	(mm)	Cubic Meter/Hectare	
1.	Northern and Central Punjab and Lower KP	300-330	3000-3300	
2.	Southern Punjab and Baluchistan	365-370	3650-3700	
3.	Upper KP	380-385	3800-3850	

Monthly Weather Outlook for July, 2018

The outlook for the month of July 2018 shows that normal to below normal rainfall is expected in most parts of the country with maximum negative anomaly in eastern Punjab. However, few areas of KP, FATA and GB may receive above normal rains.



Research 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)

- 1 ۔ سال 69-2040 کے دوران درجہ حرارت میں قابل ذکراضافہ ہوسکتا ہے۔ جو کہ دن کے دقت c.2°2.2°2.2 تک ہوگا۔
 - 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 ہیداوار میں 17 فیصد اور گندم کی ہیداوار میں 14 فیصد تک کمی ہو سکتی ہے۔
 - 4۔ اگرموسی تغیرات کا مناسب بندوبست نہ کیا گیا۔ تو کسانوں کی اکثریت کومعاشی نقصان کا سامنا کرنا پڑے گا۔
- 5۔ موسی تغیرات کے سدِّ باب (بذریعہ نی ٹیکنالوجی کا استعال اور بہتر نظم ونسق) ہے خربت میں کمی اور کسانوں کی زندگی میں خوشحالی لائی جاسکتی ہے۔

(ايگمپ پاکستان 2012-2014)

جولائی 2018ء میں کاشتکاروں کے لئے زرعی موسمیاتی مشورے

جولائی بھی جون کی طرح سال کا گرم ترین مہینہ ہوتا ہے۔اس ماہ میں بارشیں زیا دہ ہوتی ہیں جوز مینی کٹاؤ کا باعث بنتی ہیں۔اس لحاظت کسانوں کیلئے سے دشوارترین مہینہ ہوتا ہے۔ ملک کے زیادہ تر حصوں میں اس مہینے و قفے و قفے سے مون سون کی بارشوں کا سلسلہ جاری رہنے کا امکان ہے۔ پوٹھو ہار،بالائی اوروسطی پنجاب، خیبر پختوانخوہ اور سندھ کے علاقوں میں موسلا دھار بارشیں ہونے کی تو قعے ہے۔جس سے پانی کے ذ خائر بہتر ہو سکتے ہیں۔اس صورت حال کو یدنظر رکھتے ہوئے مندرہہ ذیل تجاویز کا شتکار بھائیوں کیلئے پیش خدمت ہیں۔

آئندہ فصل کے لئے استعال میں لایا جا سکے اورا گرمکن ہو سکتو پانی کیلئے نا لاب بنائے جائے تا کہ پانی کوموشیوں کیلئے استعال کر سکیں۔ ۵۔ کپاس کی کا شت دالےعلاقوں میں زمینوں سے بارش کے دوران ا ضافی پانی نکال لیں جو کہ فصل کیلئے نقصان دہ ثابت ہوسکتا ہے۔ ۲۔ اپنی تمام ترکیبتی با ڑی موکی پیشگوئیوں کے مطابق کریں ۔موکی پیشگوئیوں کے سلسلے میں اخبار، ریڈیو ،ٹیلیویژن سے مربوط رہیں اورا گر کوئی زرعی موسمیاتی مسلہ در پیش ہوتو ہمارے مند روجہ ذیل د فاتر ہے آپ بخو بی مد دحاصل کر سکتے ہیں ۔

ا۔ محکمہ موسمیات ،نیشنلا گیرومیٹ سنیٹر، پی ۔او ۔بکس نمبر 1214 ،سیگرار کچ ایٹ ٹو ،اسلام آبا دیفون نمبر: -9250299-051

- ۲۔ محکمہ موسمیات ، نیشنل فور کا سٹنگ سنیٹر برائے زراعت ، پی ۔او ۔ بکس ، 1214 ، کیٹرا بچ ایٹ ٹو، اسلا آبا دیفون نمبر : 051-9250364
 - ۳۰ محکمه موسمیات، ریجنل ایگرومیٹ سنیٹر، نز دبا رانی یو نیور شی، مرک رو ڈ، راولپنڈ می فون نمبر: 051-9292149
 - ۳ محکمه موسمیات ، ریجنل ایگرومیٹ سنیٹر، ایوب ریسرچ انٹیٹیوٹ، جھنگ رو ڈ، فیصل آبا دیفو ن نمبر :- 041-9201803
 - ۵ _ محکمه موسمیات ،ریجنل ایگرومیٹ سنیٹر،ایگریکلچررریسرچ انسٹیٹیوٹ ، ٹنڈ و جام فون نمبر:-8250558-022
 - ۲- محکمه موسمیات ،ریجنل ایگرومیٹ سنیٹر، ایگریکلچر رریسرچ انٹیٹیوٹ ،سریاب روڈ ،کوئٹہ فون نمبر :- 081-921121 تفصیلی مومی معلومات کیلئے محکمہ موسمیات کی ویب سائٹ <u>www.pmd.gov.pk</u>ملا خطہ فر مائیں ۔

<u>کپاس کی فصل ہر ہر سات کے دوران موسمی اثر ات</u>

یا کستان ایک زرعی ملک ہےاور کلی تر تی کا تصارز رقی پردا وار پر ہے کلی آبا دی کا اکثرینی حصہ زراعت اور اس سے متعلقہ صنعتوں سے منسلک ہے۔ کیا س یا کستان کی اہم نقد آور فصل ہے۔ جس کی پنجاب اور سند دھ کے نہری علاقوں میں کا شت ہوتی ہے۔ گل پیدادار کے کھا تلے یا کستان کیا س پیدا کرنے والے مما لک میں پو تی بسر پر ہے جب ٹی ایٹر پیدا وار کے لحاظ سے پاکستان کا شارعا مطور پر آخریں ہوتا ہے۔ بیہوسم گرما (ریم) کا ہم فصل ہے جس کی کا شت پنجاب میں کر بون اوراس سے پہلے سندر ہیں ایریل/مک میں ہوتی ہے۔ یا کستان میں کیا می کے فصل کیلیج یا ٹی کی شرورت تقریباً 550 سے 700 ملی میٹر تک ہے۔ درجہ ارت اور ہوا میں کی کے فرق کیوجہ سے سندرہ میں یا ٹی کی ضرورت مون ہون سے پہلے پنجاب کے مقالبے تین نہ بتازیا رہ ہوتی ہے۔جبکہ مون سون کے دوران جنوبی پنجاب میں کیاس کے فصل کیلیج یا ٹی کی ضرورت سندرھ ے پر دوجاتی ہے۔ سندھ کے بالائی علاقوں میں پانی کی طلب زیریں سندھ سے زیا وہ ہے می طرح وسطی پنجاب کے زرعی میدا نوں کے مقابلے میں گرم اور نسبتاً مشک جنوبی علاقوں میں یانی کی طلب زیارہ ہوتی ہے۔ یا کستان کے زیادہ تر براکدا ت اور صنعت سے متعلق لیبر کی ایک بڑی تعداد کے روز گارا ورگز ریسر کا تحصار کیا می کی چوادار پر ہے۔ کیا می ک مجموعی ہیداوار میں بنجاب کا حصر تقریباً 80 نیصد اور سند حکا تقریباً 15 نیصد ہے جنب بلو چستان کے کچھنہر کی علاقوں اور شیر پختو تخو او کے جنوبی علاقوں میں بھی کیا س کی کچھکا شت ہوتی ہے۔ پاکستان میں کپاس کی نشونما اور پیدادا رمیں ردوبدل کا انحصار بنیا دی طور پرا پتھن کا کروفت فراہمی ، بروفت کا شت ، بروفت کھا دوں کی فراہمی ، مفرکیٹر وں کے تد ارک کیلیے بروفت اسپرے،مناسب مقدار میں یا ٹی کی فراہمی اور برسات کے دوران با رشوں برے سندھا ور پنجاب کے سمانوں کیلیج جو کیا می کاشت کرتے ہیں درجہ زیل مومی مشورے پیش نظر ہیں سب نزاد در بوج فا الميتر معللا جدمائيذز (جوس معيله)، مفير تمحن مست معيله اور مخلف اقسام كى منذيا ب ملداً ورموتى بي فينذ حك منذيون اور الشكرى منذى م بد ارک کے لئے کھیت کے اردگردیالائنوں میں باجرہ کاشت کریں تا کہ اس پرائے والی چڑیاں اور پرند ے شند ہیں کو کھا جا کیں ۔ کیمیائی انسدا دلے لئے اپنے علاقہ کے زرعی توسیعی کار کنان کے مشورہ کے بغیر روائی نہ کریں بصورت دیگر نقصان کا خدشہ ہوگا ۔ لیکن کی دفعہ وسم گر ما میں فصل کا سامنا مسلسل گرم اور شک موسم ے بھی ہوتا ہے۔ جس کے دوران جو ڈ وغير دكا تملية توقع ہوتا ہے۔ اس لئے تسان حضرات گرم مرطوب موسم كے دوران پر وفت كمياتى اسپر ے فصل كدمزيد نقصان سے بروفت بيمايا جاسكتا ہے۔ رس پتو نے والے كيٹر وں کا حملہ اس وقت سب سے زیا دہ ہوتا ہے۔ جب دن کا درجہ جرارت 35 سے 40 ڈگری سیٹی گریڈ کے در میان ہواور ہوا میں نی کا تناسب 40 فیصد سے زیا دہ ہو۔ اس سے کم نی یا درجہ حرارت بران کیزوں کا ملہ بتدریج کم ہوجاتا ہے ۔ 40 ڈگری سین گریڈ سے زیا دہ درد جرارت بردی ہونے والے کیزوں کے صلارک جاتے ہیں۔ بارش کے دوران کیا س فصل پر کیزوں کا ملدر ک جاتا ہے ارش ڈینے کے بعد کیزوں کا ملددوا رہ شروع موجاتا بے صوصا مل بھگ کا حملہ انجائی سطح برنی جاتا ہے۔

۳: مون مون کے دوران کپا س کے کھیٹ میں جڑی بوٹاں زیا دہ اُگنا شروع کر دبنی ہیں ۔جس سے کپا س کی فی ایکڑ پیدا دارت خاطر خوا ہ کی داقع ہوتی ہے۔ سمان حضرات سے گزارش ہے کہ فصل کی بوائی ہیشہ تر وتر میں کریں بصورت دیگر وتر کم ہونے کی صورت میں بنج کو 5 تا 6 سکھنے بھگو کرکا شت کریں ۔ جب پودے چھوٹے ہوں تو کھیٹ میں وتر آنے پر قطاروں کے درمیان مل چلا کریا جب پودے بڑے ہوں تو کمیا تی اسپر رے کرکے غیر شرور کی جڑی پو ٹیوں پر قابو پایا جا سکتا ہے۔

- Technical Report "An Analysis of Weather and Cotton Crop Development in Lower Sindh (2007-2012)", Muhammad Ayaz, Meteorologist, NAMC, Pakistan Meteorological Department, Islamabad.
- 2- Onset of Pest Attack on Cotton Crop of Punjab in Terms of Meteorological Parameters (2006-2010), MS-Dissertation by Muhammad Zeeshan, Assistant Meteorologist, NAMC, Meteorological Department, Islamabad.
- 3- Online Literature of PARC/NARC (<u>www.parc.gov.pk/</u>).
- 4- Waddle, 1994, WMO NO. 134 final. Agro Meteorology of some selected crops, Agrometeorology of Cotton production.