Monthly Bulletin National Agromet Centre Pakistan Meteorological Department



Vol: 07-2018 July, 2018

Highlights...

- ❖ Rainfall remained below normal in the agricultural plains of the country except Peshawar in KP, Rawalpindi in Potohar region and central Punjab, whereas it was observed above normal during July 2018.
- Thermal regime in this month remained normal to slightly below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country.
- ETo observed mostly normal to below normal in the agricultural plains of the country except KP, Jhelum & Sargodha in Punjab, Gilgit in GB and Tandojam in lower Sindh, where it remained above normal.
- ❖ R.H. remained normal to below normal in most of the agricultural 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.
- ❖ Farmers are advised to clear the crops from weeds appear after present monsoon rains especially in central and upper parts of the country.
- ❖ The outlook for the month of August 2018 shows that normal to below normal rainfall is expected in most parts of the country with maximum negative anomaly in north eastern Punjab and adjoining areas of Kashmir.

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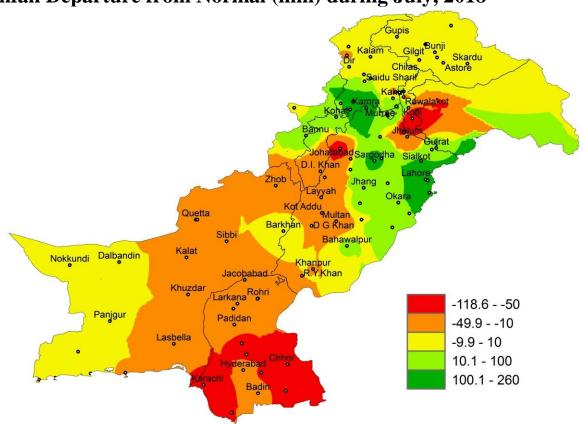
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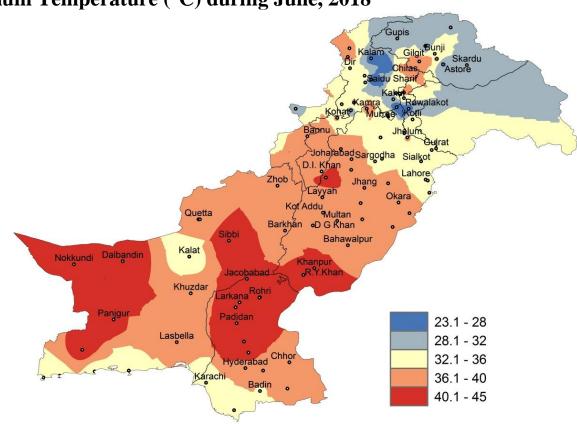
EXPLANATORY NOTE

- 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 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 July, 2018



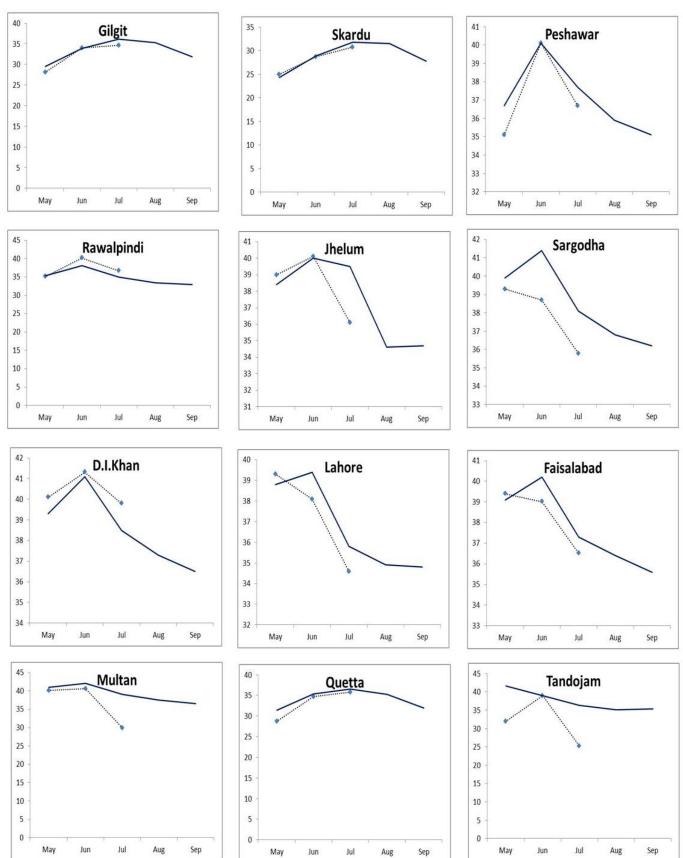
Maximum Temperature (°C) during June, 2018



Maximum Temperature (°C) during Kharif Season (May – June)

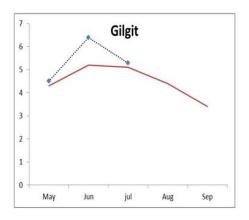
Dotted Curve: Current Season (May – July, 2018) in °C

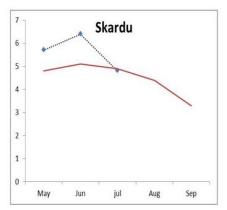
Smooth Curve: Normal values of Kharif Season

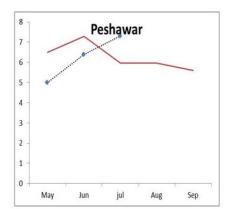


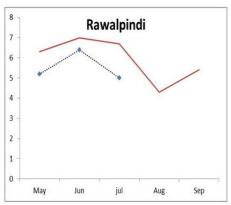
Evapotranspiration (mm/day) during Kharif Season (May – June)

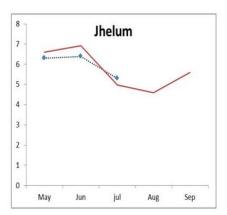
Dotted Curve: Current Season (May – July-2018) **Smooth Curve:** Normal values of Kharif Season

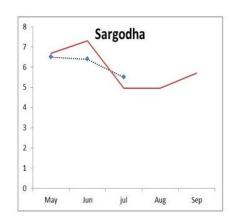


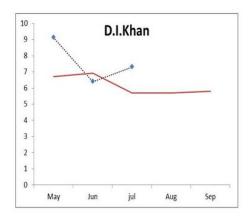




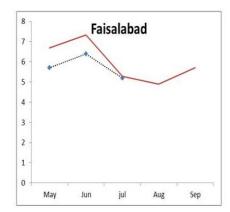


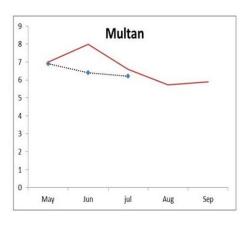


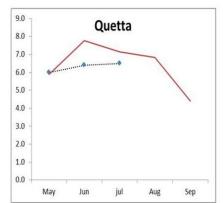


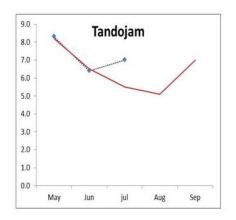












Crop Report during July, 2018

Spraying chemicals on cotton crop and transplantation of paddy nursery by manual and mechanical methods in irrigated planes were the major field activities in this month. Weeds removing and hoeing practices were also in progress. Satisfactory monsoon rains have positively affected the crop growth and development in most of the agricultural plains of the country.

In **Punjab**: The stand and growth of cotton crop is reported satisfactory. Early sown verities are at squaring/ boll formation stage and picking has reported at certain places. Transplantation of rice Irri and Course verities was completed and of Basmati verities were in progress till the end of this month. Sowing of autumn maize was reported in progress. Growth of sugarcane was reported satisfactory. The growth of the crop has reported much better in the central and northern parts due to good rains received there.

In **Sindh**: Cotton is at boll formation stage and is growing satisfactory. Sugarcane crop is also growing satisfactory and is growing at vegetative stage. Transplantation of rice crop is completed and general conditions of the crop are reported satisfactory. Growth of Sesame is reported normal and is growing at flowering stage. Threshing of linseed, castor oil and safflower is completed and ground nut is growing at vegetative stage. Overall production of Banana, mango and other fruits is reported well.

In **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**: Sowing of Hybrid/open pollinated verities of maize has completed in the province. Hoeing, weeding and application of second dose of fertilizer are in progress. Harvesting of sunflower is in progress and normal yield is expected. Curing of Virginia tobacco is reported in progress. The growth of sugarcane was going normal. Transplantation and fertilization of rice has been completed. Condition of fruit orchards is reported satisfactory. Harvesting of garlic was in progress. Sowing of mung/mash has completed in hilly areas and is in progress in plane areas of the province.

In **Baluchistan**: Wheat crop at northern hilly areas is at maturity stage and barley at milk maturity stage. Sowing season of paddy crops was near to end. Harvesting and marketing of seasonal fruits and vegetables was in progress. Growth of sunflower was at flowering stage. Condition of the crop was reported normal.

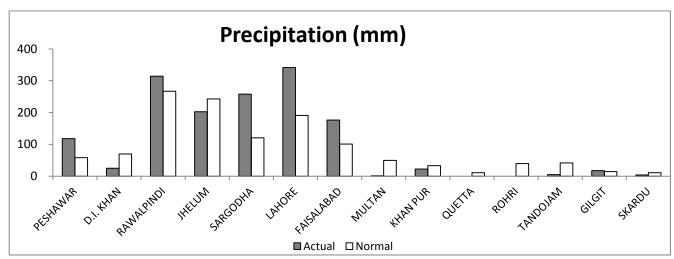
In **Gilgit Baltistan**: The main standing crops in the area are maize and lobiya. Their normal growth is reported and they are in shooting stage. Condition and yield of orchards and summer vegetables is reported satisfactory.

Moisture Regime during July, 2018

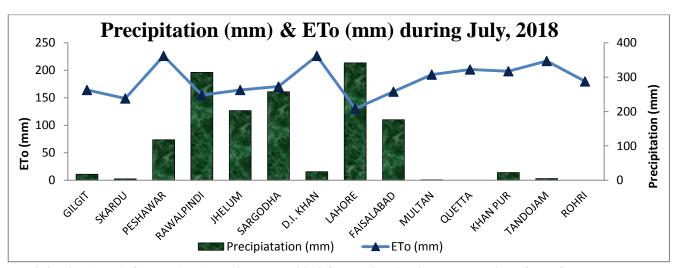
July remains generally hot and wet in Pakistan. During this July, in general, the moisture condition of soil and atmosphere remained satisfactory in most of the agricultural plains of the country due to near to normal/ normal/ slightly below normal rainfall received in different parts of the country, which has produced satisfactory atmospheric conditions for the growth of standing crops. Rainfall remained below normal in the agricultural plains of the country except Peshawar in KP, Rawalpindi in Potohar region and central Punjab, whereas it was observed above normal.

The highest amount of rainfall reported in the month was 472 mm at Kamra followed by 445.3 mm in Murree, 400.4 mm in Lahore (Airport), 388 mm in Muzaffarabad, 371 mm in Islamabad (Zero Point), 364 mm in Malam Jabba and 359.2 mm in Sialkot.

Number of rainy days recorded in agricultural plains of the country ranged from 1 to 22. The maximum number of rainy days in the country was observed as 22 days in Islamabad & Kakul each followed by 21 days in Rawalakot & Murree each, 20 days in Lahore & Malam Jabba each and 19 days in Kamra & Sialkot each.

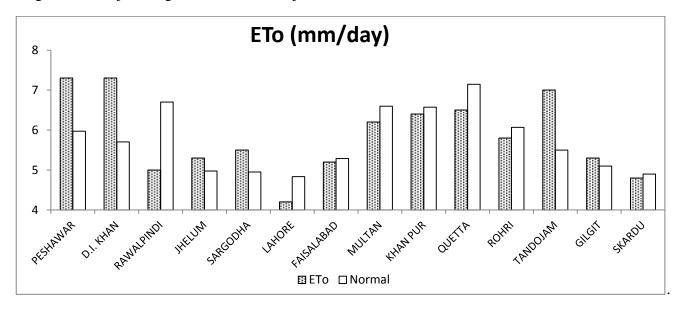


Comparison of Actual Precipitation (mm) during the month of July, 2018 with Normal values for major agricultural plains of the Country



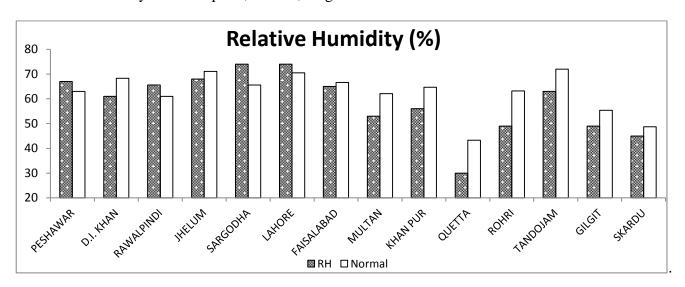
Precipitation (mm) & ETo (mm) during July, 2018 for Major Agricultural plains of the Country

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 KP, Jhelum & Sargodha in Punjab, Gilgit in GB and Tandojam in lower Sindh, where it remained above normal.



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, Rawalpindi in Potohar Region and central Punjab where it was observed above normal.

Maximum value of mean Relative Humidity was observed 74% at Lahore & Sargodha each followed by 68% at Jhelum and 67% at Peshawar while the minimum value was observed at Quetta (30%). Number of days with mean R.H greater or equal to 80% was observed 09 days at Sargodha followed by 08 days at Lahore and 02 days at Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Gilgit and Peshawar each.

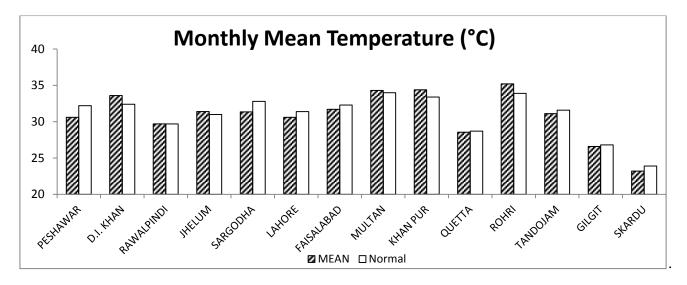


The combined impact of slightly below normal relative humidity along with mostly below normal ETo along with satisfactory rains during the month has produced satisfactory/normal growing conditions for standing crops. However expected monsoon rains during August may help to bring normal moisture condition for standing crops in the coming monsoon season. Farmers must be careful about timely and proper use of pesticides to avoid/minimize such losses during monsoon season. Farmers of the cotton growing areas should also be careful about the bad effects of stagnant water in the fields during monsoon season, which ultimately reduces/stops the normal growth of cotton plant.

Temperature Regime during July, 2018

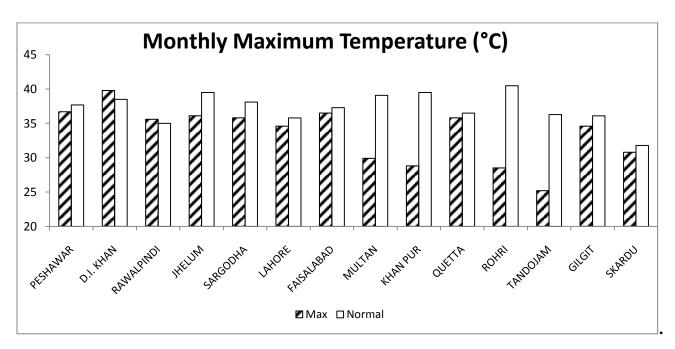
Temperature plays vital role in the growth and development of crops. Thermal regime in this month remained normal to slightly below normal $(1-2^{\circ}C)$ in most of the agricultural plains of the country.

Mean daily temperature ranged between 31 to 34°C in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 30 to 31°C in Potohar plateau, 31 to 34°C in remaining parts of Punjab, 31 to 35°C in Sindh, 23 to 27°C in Gilgit-Baltistan region and it was observed 29°C in the high elevated agricultural plains of Baluchistan represented by Quetta valley.



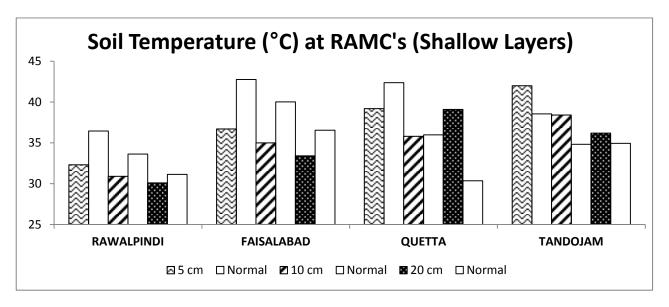
The day time temperature represented by mean maximum also remained normal to below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country except D.I.Khan in lower KP where it was observed above normal. The highest maximum temperature was recorded 48.5°C at Sibbi and the lowest minimum was recorded at 8.4°C at Bagrote.

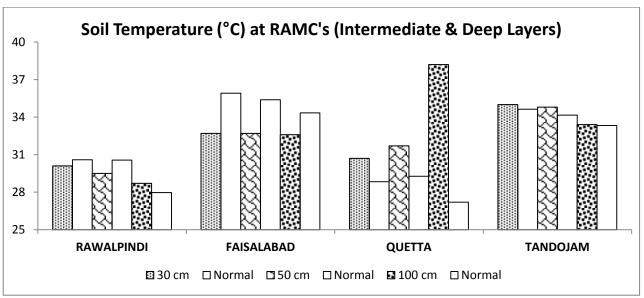
Maximum number of stress days with maximum temperature greater or equal to 40° C and R.H. less than or equal to 30% was 02 days at Gilgit and Rohri each and 01 day at Peshawar.



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.



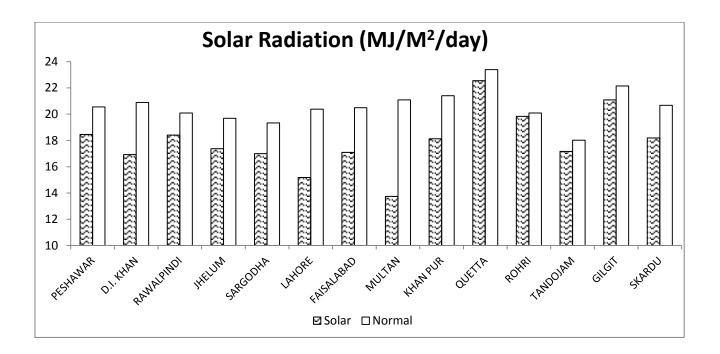


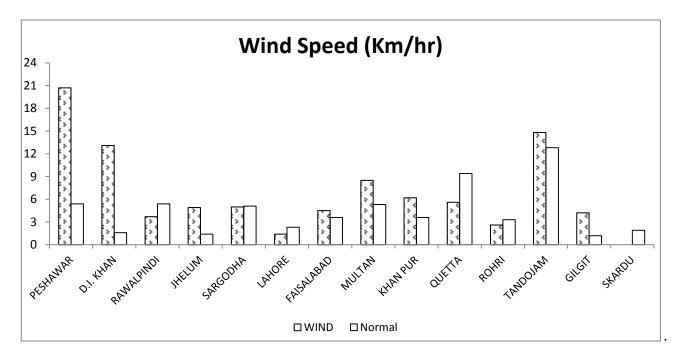
From the general analysis of soil behavior it is concluded that soil moisture condition is better all over the country due to satisfactory rains received during the month. Coming monsoon rains may further improve soil moisture condition in the coming month.

Solar Radiation and Wind Regime during July, 2018

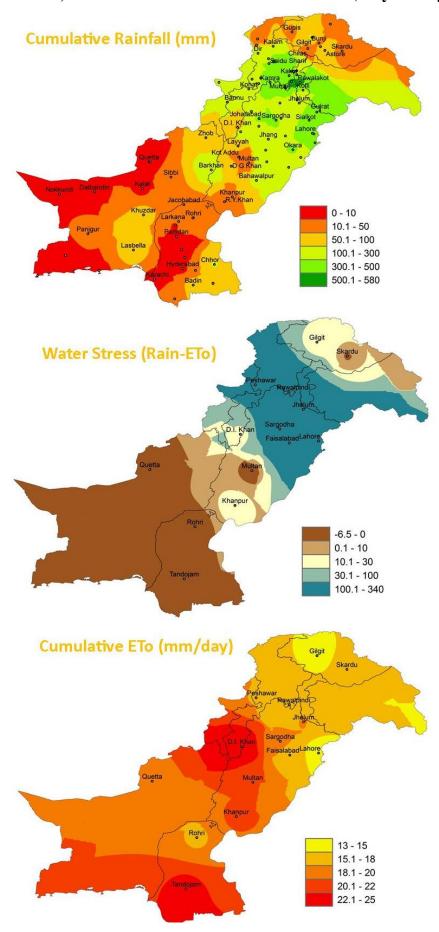
Total bright sunshine hours and solar radiation intensity remained below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country.

Mean wind speed throughout agricultural plains of the country reached up to 21 km/h with Northeast and South to Southwest trend.





Cumulative Rainfall, ETo and water stress for Rabi Season (May to July-2018)



Normally Expected Weather during August, 2018

During August monsoon rain bearing systems will produce precipitation. These rains are of immense importance for the farmers in relation to present and future crop requirements. In the absence of proper land management, the intense rains may erode the upper soil layers and fertility of the soil would be badly affected. If soil and moisture conservation measures are exercised, the farmers of the area could be benefited through available moisture for sowing and early growth of Rabi crops. Due to weaker pace of monsoon this year, the rain are expected to remain 30% below normal in most of the agricultural plains of Pakistan with occasionally heavy rains in some parts.

The probability of occurrence of rainfall over Potohar plains is given below:-

propagation of the propagation o							
Amount	PERCENTAGE PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE OF DIFFERENT						
	AMOUNT OFF RAINFALL IN AUGUST						
Dates	1-5	6-10	11-16	17-20	21-25	26-31	
10 mm	71	81	78	69	75	64	
15 mm	68	74	73	66	70	52	
25 mm	56	68	58	56	49	40	

The evaporative demand of the atmosphere would decrease as compared to July due to increased cloudiness, less solar radiation intensity and increase level of humidity. ETo values would range from 4 to 7 mm/day. The maximum ETo values would take place over agricultural areas along 30° latitude of the country. The mean daily relative humidity is expected to range from 60 to 75% except high agricultural plains of Baluchistan where it may be around 40%.

The mean daily temperatures may range between 31 and 33 °C over Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, central and southern Punjab, Northern Punjab and high agricultural plains of Baluchistan may experience it from 26 to 29 °C. The mean maximum would be in upper 30°C and mean minimum in upper 20°C except high agricultural plains of Baluchistan where it would be around 18 °C. The occurrence of hygrothermal stress is not expected because of higher humidity level. The upper soil layers would be slightly cooler than July due to relatively cooler crop environment.

The daily bright sunshine duration during August is expected to range between 8 and 10 hrs throughout the country. The solar intensity will vary from 20 to 24 MJ/M2/day. Mean daily wind speeds will range between 3 and 12 Km/hr. The prevailing wind direction may vary from East to South.

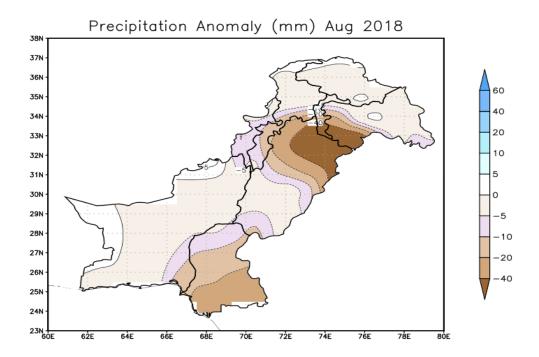
Among the Kharif crops, most important crops are rice, cotton and sugarcane. All of them may be approaching their reproductive stage of development, i.e., the period of maximum water demand. Due to rains in northern parts of the country, soil moisture will be surplus in northern Punjab and adjoining KPK.

The water requirement of a full canopied, healthy growing crop is given below:

S. No.	Region	Water Requirement		
	Region	(mm)	Cubic Meter/Hectare	
1.	Central Punjab & adjoining KPK	130-160	1300-1600	
2.	Southern Punjab Upper Sindh & adjoining Baluchistan	170-200	1700-2000	
3.	Lower Sindh & high plains of Baluchistan	120-135	1200-1350	

Monthly Weather Outlook for August, 2018

The outlook for the month of August 2018 shows that normal to below normal rainfall is expected in most parts of the country with maximum negative anomaly in north eastern Punjab and adjoining areas of Kashmir.



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 کدن کے وقت 2.8°c اور رات کو 2.2°c تک 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 ہے دھان کی پیداوار میں 17 فیصد اور گندم کی پیداوار میں 14 فیصد تک کی ہوسکتی ہے۔
 - 4۔ اگرموسی تغیرات کامناسب بندوہت نہ کیا گیا۔تو کسانوں کی اکثریت کومعاثی 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۔

(ا يگمپ يا كستان 2012-2014)

محکمہ موسمیات، اسلام آباد اگست **201**8ء میں کا شتکاروں کے لئے زرعی موسمیاتی مشورے

ماہ جولائی پاکستان میں مون سون ہارشوں کے آغاز کامہینہ ہوتا ہے۔اس ماہ میں ہارشیں زیا دہ ہوتی ہیں جوز مینی کٹاؤ کاہا عث بنتی ہیں اس سال ماہ جولائی میں اچھی ہارشیں ریکارڈ کی گئی۔اگست کے مہینے میں ہوا میں نمی کی مقدار زیا دہ ہونے سے بس کی صورت حال رہتی ہے۔ ملک کے زیا دہ ترحصوں میں اس مہینے وقفے وقفے سے مون سون کی ہارشوں کا سلسلہ جاری رہنے کا امکان ہے۔جس سے پانی کے ذخائر بہتر ہوسکتے ہیں۔اس صورت حال کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے مند رہد ذیل تجاویز کا شکار بھائیوں کیلئے بیش خدمت ہیں۔

- ا۔ فصل کی بوائی سے پہلے زمین کوزیا دہ سے زیا دہ ہموار کرنے کی کوشش کریں کیونکہ ڈھلوان سطحوں سے پانی زیادہ تیزی سے بہتا ہے۔
- ۱- موسم برسات میں زمینوں میں مکند حد تک بل نہ چلائیں اور کا شت شدہ کھیتوں میں کوڈی کرنے سے اجتناب کریں کیونکہ سل چلی زمین کی مٹی پانی سے با آسانی بہہ جاتی ہے۔ جس کی وجہ سے اوپر زرخیز مٹی کی تہہ بہہ جاتی ہے جس سے بود سے پی خورا ک حاصل کرتے ہیں۔ اس کا بہ ہر گز مطلب نہیں کہ فصلوں سے جڑی اوٹیوں کوتلف نہ کیا جائے بلکہ زمین کی سطح کی کم سے کم چھدائی کی جائے۔
- س۔ اپنے کھیتوں کی وٹ بندی پراُ گی ہوئی گھاس کواس موسم میں ہرگز نہ کا ٹیس کیونکہ یہ بانی کے بہا وُ کے ساتھ مٹی کے بہا وُ کورو کنے میں مد ددیتی ہے۔
- ۳۔ مون سون کے مہینوں میں بارانی علاقوں کے کسان اپنی زمینوں کے بند کو صنبوط بنا کیں تا کہ زیادہ سے زیادہ پانی زمین میں جذب ہو کرآئندہ فعال سے ای مقدار میں میں سے ممکن سے تابید کی اس میں میں میں میں میں میں میں میں میں اس سے میں اس میں میں میں می
 - فصل کے لئے استعمال میں لایا جا سکے اورا گرممکن ہو سکے تو بانی کیلئے تا لاب بنائے جائے تا کہ بانی کوموشیوں کیلئے استعمال کرسکیں۔
 - ۵۔ کیاس کی کاشت والے علاقوں میں زمینوں سے بارش کے دوران اضافی پانی نکال لیس جو کفصل کیلئے نقصان دہ ٹابت ہوسکتا ہے۔
- ۲- سیم مہینہ زیادہ درجہ حرارت اورنمی کی وجہ سے کیاس، کما داور مکئی وغیرہ کی فصلوں پر نقصان دہ کیڑوں کے حملوں کیلئے بہت معاون ہے ۔اسلئے کسان حضرات مسلسل پی فصلوں پر نظر رکھیں ۔ا ورکسی بھی حملے کی صورت میں ہروقت مناسب زہر یا شی کریں۔
- ے۔ اپنی تمام ترکیبتی ہاڑی موسی پیشگوئیوں کے مطابق کریں۔موسی پیشگوئیوں کے سلسلے میں اخبار، ریڈیو بٹیلیویژن سے مربوط رہیں اورا گر کوئی زرعی موسمیاتی مسئلہ درپیش ہوتو ہمارے مندرجہ ذیل دفاتر سے آپ بخو بی مدوحاصل کر سکتے ہیں۔
 - ا ـ محكمة موسميات، نيشنل اليكروميك سنيشر، بي -او بكس نمبر 1214 بهيشراتيج ايث لو،اسلام آبا دفون نمبر:-9250299-051
 - ۲۔ محکمہ موسمیات ، بیشنل فور کا سٹنگ سنیٹر برائے زراعت ، پی ۔او ۔ بکس ، 1214 ہیکٹرانچ ایٹ ٹو ،اسلا آبا دیفون نمبر :9250364-051
 - س- محکمه موسمیات ، ریجنل ایگرومیٹ سنیشر بز دبارانی یونیورٹی ،مری روڈ ، راولینڈی فون نمبر: -9292149-1051
 - ٧- محكم موسميات، رئيجنل اليكروميث سنيشر، الوب ريسر انشيثيوث، جهنگ رو دُ، فيصل آباد فون نمبر: -9201803 و 041
 - ۵- محكمه موسميات، ريجنل اليگروميث سنيشر، اليگريکلچررريسرچ انشينيوث بنند و جام فون نمبر: -825059-022
 - ۲ ۔ محکمه موسمیات، ریجنل ایگر ومیٹ سنیٹر، ایگر کیکچر رریسر چانشیٹیوٹ، سریاب روڈ، کوئٹہ فون نمبر: 9211211 081 تفصیلی موسی معلومات کیلیے محکمه موسمیات کی ویب سائٹ <u>www.pmd.gov.pk</u> ملا خطرفرما کیں ۔

کاد(گنے) کی فصل پرموسم ہے تعلق اثر انداز ہونیوالے اہم عوامل

2۔ پاکستان میں گئے کی کاشت زیا دہر ستمبر -اکتوبر (موہم نزاں) اور نروری-ماری (موہم بہار) میں ہوتی ہے۔ پیداوار کے لھا طے موہم نزاں کی کاشت ہوتم بہار کے مقالبے میں کہتر ہے۔ پیداوار کے لھا طے موہم نزاں کی کاشت ہوتم بہار کے مقالبے میں کہتر ہے۔ چبکہ خیبر پختو نخواہ میں کاشت اکتوبر - تک ممل کرنی جا ہے اس کے کہ تنہر اور اکتوبر کے کاشت والی فصل کوموزوں آب ہوا میسر آجاتی ہیں۔ دیر سے کاشت کرنے والی فصل کومناسب آب وہوا دستیاب نہیں ہوتی ہے۔ اسلئے کہ دیر سے کاشت کرنے والی فصل کومناسب آب وہوا دستیاب نہیں ہوتی ہے۔

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