Monthly Agromet Bulletin National Agromet Centre Pakistan Meteorological Department

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Highlights...

- Mostly below normal rainfall was observed in most of the agricultural plains of the country. However, above normal rainfall was observed in Potohar region and Sargodha, Lahore & Faisalabad in Punjab.
- Thermal regime in this month remained normal to above normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country during the month.
- ETo remained normal to below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country.
- RH remained normal to below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country except Rawalpindi in Potohar region where it was observed above normal due to heavy rains reported in these areas.
- Agricultural soils showed mostly normal to cooler trend in most of the agricultural plains of the country. However soil temperature observed normal to below normal in Potohar region and central Punjab.
- 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 outlook for the month of October 2019 shows that normal to above normal rainfall is expected in most parts of the country whereas maximum positive anomaly can be seen in some area of Kashmir and upper KP.

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SEPTEMBER 2019

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 is because there are no PMD stations in these areas.
- **2.** Accordingly, all the inferences and conclusions hold true primarily for the above mentioned areas only, since the rest may not be very important from the agricultural point of view.
- **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 predicted weather of the next month.
- 4. Kharif season extends from April/May to October/November and Rabi season from October to April. Mean Daily Maximum Temperature images are included during summer season and Mean Minimum Temperature images are included during winter in the Bulletin.
- 5. In the tables, the values in the parentheses are based on 1981 to 2010 normal. Normal values of Soil Temperatures are based upon last 10 years data. Dotted line (---) means missing data. Solar radiation intensities are computed from sunshine duration (recorded by PMD) using coefficients developed by Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations "FAO" (Irrigation and Drainage Paper 56; Crop Evapotranspiration: Guidelines for Computing Crop Water Requirements).

Rainfall Departure from Normal (mm) during September, 2019



Maximum Temperature (°C) during September, 2019



Maximum Temperature (°C) during Kharif Season (May – September) Dotted Curve: Current Season (May – September, 2019) in °C Smooth Curve: Normal values of Kharif Season



Evapotranspiration (mm/day) during Kharif Season (May – September) Dotted Curve: Current Season (May – September-2019) **Smooth Curve:** Normal values of Kharif Season



Crop Report during September, 2019

Spraying of chemicals on cotton and sugarcane, picking of early grown cotton verities were the major field operations in most of the agricultural areas of the country. Some farmers have started land preparation for sowing Rabi crops specially on fallow lands and sowing of winter vegetables was also in progress during the month.

In **Punjab:** Major 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. Opening and picking of cotton crop has been started in the province. Condition of rice crop is reported satisfactory and harvesting of early grown verities has been started. 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 in normal condition. Picking of the crop is in progress in different areas. Condition of rice crop is reported satisfactory and harvesting of early grown varieties of rice crop has been started in some areas. Sowing and early growth of sunflower is reported satisfactory. Growth of sugarcane is also reported satisfactory. Some pest's attacks have also been reported on sugarcane but overall condition of the crop is reported satisfactory in different areas. Sowing of winter vegetables has been started in the province.

In **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:** Growth and development of all standing crops reported above normal due to satisfactory rains in the province during monsoon up to September. Major standing crops during the month were sugarcane and maize. The growth of both crops was reported above 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, 2019

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 this September, mostly below normal rainfall was observed in most of the agricultural plains of the country. However, above normal rainfall was observed in Potohar region and Sargodha, Lahore & Faisalabad in Punjab.

The highest amount of rainfall reported in the month was 217.83 mm in Chaklala Airbase followed by 183.54 mm in Mangla, 182.42 mm in Sailkot, 169.42 mm in Narowal, 155.85 mm in Sialkot Cantt and 155.72 mm in Islamabad.

Number of rainy days recorded in agricultural plains of the country ranged from 1 to 17. Maximum number of rainy days was recorded 17 days in Mangla followed by 16 days in Jhelum, 13 days in Sialkot Cantt & Islamabad each, 12 days in Chaklala and 11 days in Islamabad Airport, Lahore and Murree each.



Comparison of Actual Precipitation (mm) during the month of September, 2019 with Normal values



Precipitation (mm) & ETo (mm) during the month of September, 2019

The evaporative demand of the atmosphere represented by reference crop evapotranspiration (ETo) remained normal to below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country. However ETo was observed above normal in Quetta valley in Baluchistan and D.I.Khan in KP. The highest value of ETo was estimated in D.I.Khan.



The mean daily Relative Humidity (R.H) remained normal to below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country except Rawalpindi in Potohar region where it was observed above normal due to heavy rains reported in these areas.

Maximum value of mean Relative humidity was observed 71% at Rawalpindi and Jhelum each followed by 70% at Lahore and 69% at Tandojam. Maximum number of days with mean R.H greater or equal to 80% was observed for 3 days at Rawalpindi and Jhelum each and 2 days at Lahore.



From overall analysis of the whole monsoon season of this year it is evident that satisfactory rains were reported in all agricultural plains of the country during this season. However the moisture stress has almost ended and sufficient moisture is available in the atmosphere producing favorable conditions for the coming Rabi crops especially at sowing time. Farmers of follow lands should utilize the present soil moisture for sowing wheat especially in upper half of the country.

Temperature Regime during September, 2019

Temperature plays vital role in the growth and development of crops. Thermal regime in this month remained normal to above normal 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 31 to 32°C in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 29 to 32°C in Potohar plateau, in remaining parts of Punjab it ranged from 31 - 33°C, 32 to 40°C in Sindh, 20 to 25°C in Gilgit-Baltistan region and it was observed 25°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 1-3°C in most of the agricultural plains of country. The highest maximum temperature in the agricultural plains of the country was recorded 46.5°C at Turbat.

Number of stress days with maximum temperature greater or equal to 40°C and R.H. less than or equal to 30% was not observed during the month.



Monthly Bulletin

Agricultural soils showed mostly normal to cooler trend in most of the agricultural plains of the country. However soil temperature observed normal to below normal in Potohar region and central Punjab. Significant rise was observed in lower Sindh represented by Tandojam and Northern Baluchistan represented by Quetta Valley.

At intermediate and deep layers the soil temperature remained normal to above normal in Potohar region represented by Rawalpindi, Lower Sindh represented by Tandojam, central Punjab represented by Faisalabad and Northern Baluchistan represented by Quetta Valley.





From the general analysis of soil behavior in this month, it is concluded that moisture has penetrated more in deep layers at potohar region and central Punjab as compared to lower parts of the country due to comparatively less rainfall reported during the month. However, overall condition of moisture content is satisfactory for sowing of coming wheat and other seasonal crops & vegetables especially in rainfed areas of the country. Therefore farmers are advised to cultivate Rabi crops well in time so that soil moisture stored due to monsoon rains in September may be fully utilized especially in northern rainfed areas of the country.

Solar Radiation and Wind Regime during September, 2019

Total bright sunshine hours and solar radiation intensity remained normal to below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country except Rohri and Quetta region in Baluchistan where it was observed above normal.



Mean wind speed throughout agricultural plains of the country ranged between 1 to 9 km/h with Northeast to North-west and South trend.



Cumulative Rainfall, ETo and Water Stress for Kharif Season (May-September, 2019) Cumulative Rainfall



Normally Expected Weather during October, 2019

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 Baluchistan, 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.

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	
10mm	16	16	18	18	9	9	
15mm	12	9	14	10	1	5	
25mm	6	6	5	4	0	3	

The probability of occurrence of rainfall is given below:

The mean daily relative humidity may range between 45% and 55% during the month. Over high agricultural plains of Baluchistan, 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 Baluchistan, 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 Baluchistan. It would be close to 3.5 mm/day over high agricultural plains of Baluchistan. 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 Baluchistan, 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 Baluchistan. 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 Baluchistan 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		Water Requirement		
	Region	(mm)	Cubic Meter/Hectare	
	1	Northern Punjab, Northern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and high agricultural plains of Baluchistan	110-120	1100-1200
	2	Southern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Southern Punjab	140-160	1400-1600
	3	Sindh and Southern Baluchistan	180-190	1800-1900

Monthly Weather Outlook for October, 2019

The outlook for the month of October 2019 shows that normal to above normal rainfall is expected in most parts of the country whereas maximum positive anomaly can be seen in some area of Kashmir and upper KP.



Monthly Weather Outlook for November, 2019

The outlook for the month of November 2019 shows that normal to slightly above normal rainfall is expected in most parts of the country. However, below normal rainfall is expected in south western parts of 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).
- 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)

- 4۔ اگر موسی تغیرات کا مناسب بند وبست نہ کیا گیا۔تو کسانوں کی اکثریت کومعاشی نقصان کا سامنا کرنا پڑے گا۔
- 5۔ موسمی تغیرات کے سدِّ باب (بذریعیذی شیکنالوجی کا استعال اور بہتر نظم ونسق) ہے خربت میں کمی اور کسانوں کی زندگی میں خوشحالی لائی جاسکتی ہے۔

(ايگمپ يا كتان 2012-2014)

اکتوبر 2019ء میں کاشتکاروں کیلئےزرعی موسمیاتی مشورے

۳۔ محکم زراعت مختلف فسلوں کے ساتھ گندم کی مخلوط کا شت کا مشورہ دیتا ہے۔ بیک وقت کھیت میں ایک سے زیادہ فسلوں کا ہونا مخلوط کو لاتا ہے۔ نہر کیا زیادہ ارش کے علاقوں میں بیطریقد مفید ہے کیونکہ پودوں کیلئے پانی وافر مقدار میں موجود ہوتا ہے۔ سان اگر روفت جڑ کی بوٹیوں کا تد ارک پانی اور کھا دکا تناسب مناسب رکھیں تو باغات کے ساتھ گندم اور رکتی بیطریقد مفید ہے کیونکہ پودوں کیلئے پانی وافر مقدار میں موجود ہوتا ہے۔ سان اگر روفت جڑ کی بوٹیوں کا تد ارک پانی اور کھا دکا تا سب مناسب رکھیں تو باغات کے ساتھ گندم اور رکتی بیطریقد مفید ہے کیونکہ پودوں کیلئے پانی وافر مقدار میں موجود ہوتا ہے۔ سمان اگر روفت جڑ کی بوٹیوں کا تد ارک پانی اور کھا دکا تناسب مناسب رکھیں تو باغات کے ساتھ گندم اور رکتی کی دوسر کی مل زیادہ پیدا وار سے ساتھ رکھیں تو باغات کے ساتھ گندم اور رکتے کہ کہ دوسر کو مفل دیا دہ بیدا وار سے مناسب رکھیں تو باغات کے ساتھ گندم اور رکتی کی دوسر کو مل زیادہ پیدا وار کے ساتھ گندم اور رکتے کہ موجود ہوتا ہے۔ کہ ماتھ گندم اور رکھی کہ میں اور باغات دیل ما دور کی کھی موجود ہوتا ہے۔ کہ ماتھ گندم اور رکھی دول کے ملک مل مل کے ماتھ گندم اور رکتے کہ ماتھ کندم اور رکھی دوسر کو مل کھیں اور کی سے دیل ہوں کا تھ دول کو مل کھی ہود ہوتا ہے۔ میں مال کہ دوسر کو مل دیا دہ پیدا وار کے ساتھ گوں ہوں کھی ہوں کو مل دول مول دار میں تھا گا ہے جا سے میں ۔

۷۔ دھان کی فصل اس وقت پیداوار کے آخری مراحل میں ہے میہ وہ وقت ہے جب حیاول کی فصل کو پانی کی اشد ضر ورت ہوتی ہے ۔ کسان عام طور پر کھیت کو پانی سے لباب بھر دیتے ہیں سے ہرگز درست نہیں ہے بلکہ پانی کا ضیاع ہے ۔ منا سب مقد ار میں کھیت کو پانی دیا جائے تا کہ کٹی دنوں تک وہ کھڑا ندر ہے اس کفائیت سے حاصل حکہ ہ پانی کو کسی دوسری فصل کو مہیا کر کے اس سے بھی بہتر پیدا وار حاصل کی جاستی ہے ۔

موسم برسات میں جاری کردہ مشوروں میں کہا گیا تھا کہ کھیتوں کی وف بندی ہے گھا س چھوس کو تلف نہ کیا جائے کیونکہ میہ پانی کے بہاؤ کے ساتھ مٹی کے کٹاؤ کو کافی حد تک رو کتاب موسم برسات میں جاری کردہ مشوروں میں رکھی کے کٹاؤ کو کافی حد تک رو کتاب ہے جاتے ہے کہ میں رکھی کی کا شت کرنا ہے اور ان گھاس چھوس کے پودوں کو فوری طور پر تلف کر دیا جائے تا کہ زمین میں تحفوظ نمی فصل کی کا شت کے کام آ سے ۔
۲ ۔ زراعت کی کا میانی میں موسم الات کا بہت محل دخل ہے اور کہتر حکمت عملی سے غیر موز وں موسمی حالات سے بھی استخلاف کر کا شت کرنا ہے اور ان گھا س چھوس کے پودوں کو فوری طور پر تلف کر دیا جائے تا کہ زمین میں تحفوظ نمی فصل کی کا شت کے کام آ سے ۔
۲ ۔ زراعت کی کا میانی میں موسمی حالات کا بہت محل دخل ہے اور پہتر حکمت عملی سے غیر موز وں موسمی حالات سے بھی استفادہ کیا جا سکتا ہے محکمہ موسمیا ت کی پیشگوئی کو لمحوظ خاص کی کا میں کہ کہ موسمیا ت کی پیشگوئی کو لمحوظ خاص کی کا میں کہ موسمیا ت کی پیشگوئی کو لمحوظ خاص کی کہ موسمی حکمہ موسمیا ت کی پیشگوئی کو لمحوظ خاص کی کا محد ہے موسمیا ت کی پیشگوئی کو لمحوظ خاص کے اور کہتر حکمت معلی سے غیر موز وں موسمی حالات سے بھی استفادہ کیا جا سکتا ہے محکمہ موسمیا ت کی پیشگوئی کو لمحوظ خاطر رکھ کر حکمہ دیکھی محکم خاطر رکھ کر حکمہ دیکھی موسمیا ت کی پیشگوئی کو لمح خالہ رکھی کہ موسمیا ت کی موسمی حکمہ موسمیا ت کی خاطر رکھ کر حکمہ دراحت سے ماہرین کی مشاورت سے اپنے محکمہ موسمیا ت کے خاطر رکھ کر حکمہ دراحت سے معلق مزیر معلومات کیلئے حکمہ موسمیا ت کے خاطر رکھی دی در خاطر خواہ داخل ہے ۔

- ٢- محكمه موسميات ، نيشنل فوركاستُنك سنيكر يرائح زراحت، بي-او يكس، 1214، سيكران ايك لو، اسلام آبا ديفون نمبر: 051-9250364
 - ۳ محكمه موسمیات، ریجنل الگرد مید سنینز بز دما رانی یوندرش، مرک روز، را ولپند ک فون نمبر: 05192921-051
 - ۴ محكمه موسميات، ريجل المكرومين سنيشر، ايوب ريسر على نشيشيوف، جينتك رود، فيصل آبا دينون نمبر: 047-265-041
 - ٥- محكمه موسميات، ريجن المكرومين سنيشر، المكريكلج رريس ج المنيشوف، شدُوجام فون نمبر:- 83 7665 -2222
 - ۲ محکمہ موسمیات، ریجنل ایگرومیٹ سنیٹر، ایگریکلچر رریسر چانسٹیٹیوٹ، سریاب روڈ، کوئیہ فون نمبر: 0211211- 081 تفصیلی موسی معلومات کیلیے تحکہ موسمیات کی و میہ سرائٹ <u>www.pmd.gov.pk</u>ط خطہ فرما تمیں -

<u>کماد(گنے) کی صل پرموسم سے متعلق اثرا نداز ہو نیوالےا ہم عوامل</u>

2- پاکستان میں گئے کی کاشت زیا دہر تنمبر -اکتوبر (موسم خزاں) اورنروری-ماری (موسم مبار) میں ہوتی ہے ۔ پیداوار کے لحاظ سے موسم خزاں کی کاشت ہوتم مبارکے مقالب میں مرتزاں کی کاشت ہوتم مبارک مقالب میں بہتر ہے۔ جبکہ خیبر پختو نخواہ میں کاشت اکتوبر - تک تکمل کرنی چاہئے اس لئے کہ متبر اور اکتوبر کے کاشت والی فصل کدموزوں آب ہوا میسر آجاتی ہیں ۔ دیر سے کاشت کرنے پر گل پیدا وار 30 فیصد تک کم ہو کمتی ہے۔ اسلنے کہ دیر سے کاشت کرنے والی فصل کومنا سب آب وہوا دستیا بندیں ہوتی ۔