# Monthly Agromet Bulletin National Agromet Centre Pakistan Meteorological Department

## Vol: 11-2023

#### Highlights...

- During November 2023, normal to above normal rains reported from most parts of the country particularly the coastal areas surrounding Pasni, northwestern belt of Punjab, eastern parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and a few isolated locations of Baluchistan & Sindh whereas below normal rainfall is expected over northwestern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and northwestern parts of the country.
- The night temperatures remained above normal in most parts of the country mainly the northwestern parts of Baluchistan. Whereas, slightly above normal temperatures are recorded over the western belt of Baluchistan. However, below normal temperatures observed over some southeastern parts of Baluchistan particularly Lasbella.
- The mean daily Relative Humidity (RH) remained above normal over most parts (Selected locations) of the country particularly in lower Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Potohar region, Central Punjab and Quetta valley. Below normal values are recorded over South Punjab and Gilgit Baltistan. However, mixed trend has been Sindh.
- Reference crop evapotranspiration (ETo) remained below normal in some parts (selected locations) of the country particularly in lower Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Potohar region and central Punjab whereas above normal in Quetta valley. However, mixed trend has been observed in Southern Punjab and Sindh. Normal to slightly below normal values are expected over Gilgit Baltistan.
- During December 2023, nearly normal to slightly above rainfall (snowfall over the high mountain in upper Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) is likely over most parts of the country particularly the central parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- The mean temperatures are expected to remain above normal over most parts of the country particularly over western Baluchistan and northern parts of the country including upper Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit Baltistan and Kashmir during December 2023.
- Farmers are advised to take care of their nurseries, crops and orchards according to weather forecast and advisory issued by PMD and agriculture department.

### November 2023

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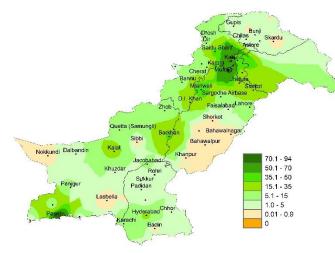
## EXPLANATORY NOTE

- 1. This Agrometeorological bulletin is prepared on the basis of data from 14 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 Monthly Maximum Temperature images are included in summer and Mean Monthly Minimum Temperature images are included in winter in the Bulletin.
- 5. In the tables, the values in the parentheses are based on 1991 to 2020 climate 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.

### Moisture Regime during November, 2023

During this month of November, normal to above normal rains reported from most parts of the country particularly the coastal areas surrounding Pasni, northwestern belt of Punjab, eastern parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and a few isolated locations of Baluchistan & Sindh whereas below normal rainfall is expected over northwestern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and northwestern parts of the country. However, nearly normal rainfall reported from the central to southern parts of Punjab, upper Sindh, eastern belt of Gilgit Baltistan and most parts of Baluchistan (Fig.1b).

The coastal areas surrounding Pasni and upper parts of the country particularly eastern belt of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Potohar region recorded considerable amount of rainfall during the month. Dry weather conditions observed over southern Punjab and few isolated locations of Baluchistan. (Fig.1a). Maximum number of rainy days were recorded as 03 days at Lahore City, Narowal, 08 days at Jhelum, Garhi Dupatta, Gupis, Muzaffarabad AP, Hunza, Balakot, Chitral, Kakul, Kalam, Malam Jabba, Pattan Saidu Sharif, Kalat, and Quetta (Samungli) each.



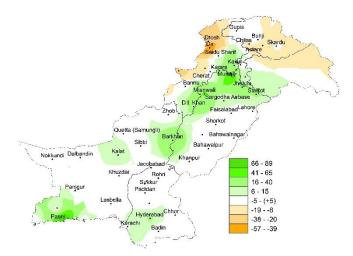


Figure 1(a): Actual Rainfall (mm) during November, 2023

Figure 1(b): Departure of Rainfall (mm) during November, 2023

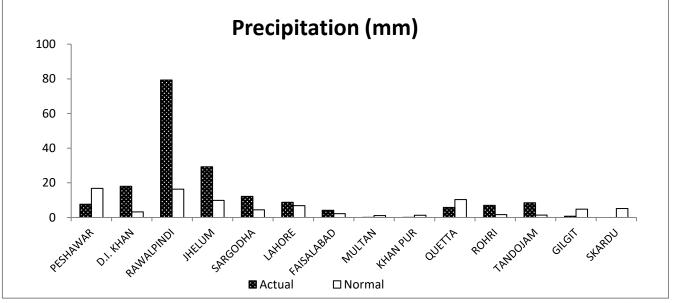


Figure 1(c): Comparison of Actual Precipitation (mm) with Normal values (1991-2020) for selected locations (November, 2023)

S.No	Station	Total Rainfall (mm)
1.	Pasni	94.0
2.	Chaklala Airbase	83.0
3.	Attock	75.0
4.	Balakot	74.0
5.	Kakul	72.0
6.	Malam Jabba	68.0
7.	Murree	57.0
8.	Mianwali Airbase	47.0
9.	Kamra Airbase	46.7
10.	Mangla	45.0

Table 1(a): Monthly Total Rainfall Recorded during November 2023

Moisture Regime during the current months of Rabi Season (October– November, 2023)

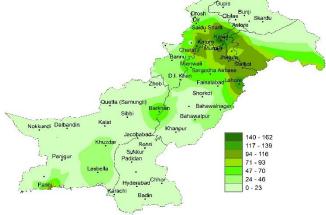


Figure 1(d): Actual Cumulative Rainfall (mm)

November is the second month of Rabi season. All the seasonal crops including wheat, mustard, grams etc and vegetables are sown in the first two months of the season. At present, the major agricultural soils (particularly in the upper half) hold considerable reserves of the moisture contents based on the weather conditions in the recent months. Accordingly, the standing crops and vegetable/orchards are growing with satisfactory pace in most parts of the country. However, few severe weather events (heavy rainfall / hails / windstorm) observed at isolated places have damaged the seasonal vegetables and fruits. (Fig.1d).

\*\*\* Cumulative Rainfall = Sum of all the rainfall events recorded during the current months of Kharif Season

## **Temperature Regime during November, 2023**

Temperature plays a vital role in the growth and development of crops. Thermal regime particularly the night time temperatures remained above normal in most parts of the country mainly the northwestern parts of Baluchistan. Whereas, slightly above normal temperatures are recorded over the western belt of Baluchistan. However, below normal temperatures observed over some southeastern parts of Baluchistan particularly Lasbella (Fig.2b).

The Lowest temperatures observed over the northeastern parts of the country including Gilgit Baltistan and Kashmir (Fig.2a).

The night time temperature remained above normal (at selected locations) with maximum departure of  $2.8^{\circ}$ C in Punjab,  $4.5^{\circ}$ C in Quetta valley and  $3.5^{\circ}$ C in D.I Khan in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa whereas mixed trend has been observed in Sindh. However, nearly normal to slightly above normal in Gilgit-Baltistan with a maximum departure of  $1.3^{\circ}$ C and  $1.3^{\circ}$ C in Potohar region (Fig.2b).

Mean monthly temperature (at selected locations) ranged between 17 to 21°C in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 17 to 20°C in Potohar plateau, 20 to 22°C in remaining parts of Punjab, 21 to 23°C in agricultural plains of Sindh, 5 to 12°C in Gilgit-Baltistan region and it was observed 13.2°C in the high elevated agricultural plains of Baluchistan represented by Quetta valley (Fig.2d).

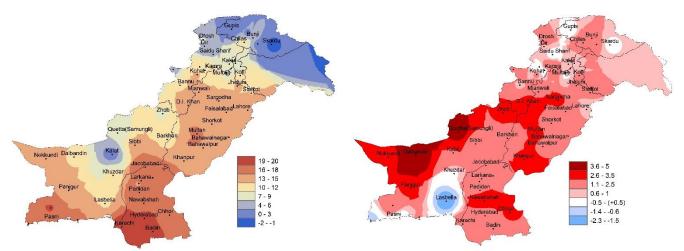


Figure 2(a): Minimum Temperature (°C) during November, 2023

Figure 2(b): Departure of Minimum Temperature (°C) during November, 2023

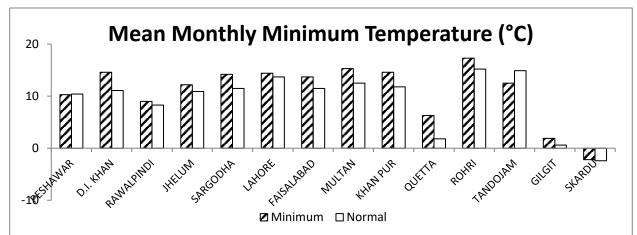


Figure 2(c): Comparison of Actual Maximum Temperature (°C) with Normal values (1991-2020) for selected locations (November, 2023)

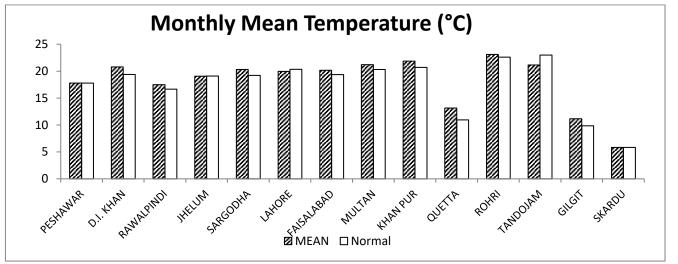


Figure 2(d): Comparison of Monthly mean Temperature (°C) with Normal values (1991-2020) for selected locations (November, 2023)

Mean Monthly Maximum Temperature (°C) during Rabi Season (Oct 2023 – April 2024) Dotted Curve: Current months (Oct - Nov, 2023) Plain Curve: Normal values

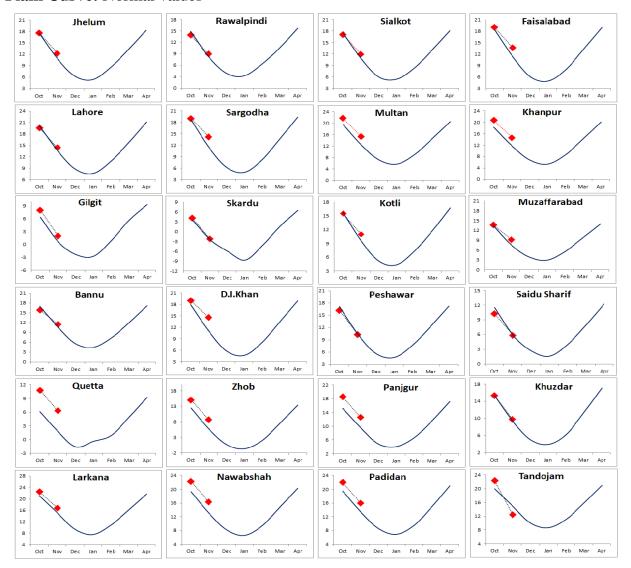


Figure 2(e): Comparison of mean monthly Temperature (°C) with Normal values (1991-2020) for selected locations.

## **Relative Humidity Regime during November, 2023**

The mean daily Relative Humidity (RH) remained above normal over most parts (Selected locations) of the country particularly in lower Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Potohar region, Central Punjab and Quetta valley. Below normal values are recorded over South Punjab and Gilgit Baltistan. However, mixed trend has been Sindh. Maximum value of mean RH observed as 72% at Jhelum, 70% at D.I Khan, 69% at Sargodha, and Faisalabad each (Fig.3a). Maximum number of days with mean RH greater than or equal to 80% observed at Sargodha for 03 days.

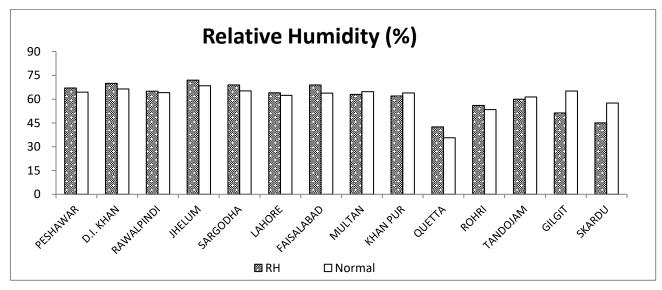


Figure 3(a): Comparison of Actual Relative Humidity (%) with Normal values (1991-2020) for selected locations (November, 2023)

## Wind Regime and Solar Radiation during November, 2023

Mean wind speed at selected locations of the country ranged between 0.3 - 4.5 km/h with southeastern trend. Maximum wind speed recorded as 4.5 km/h at Quetta in Baluchistan (Fig.4a). Total bright sunshine hours and solar radiation intensity remained below normal over the selected locations of lower Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Potohar region, central & southern Punjab, Quetta valley, Sindh and Gilgit Baltistan (Fig.4b).

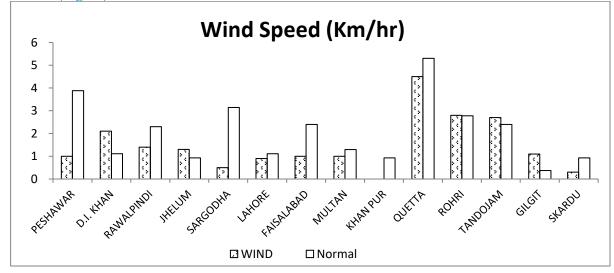


Figure 4(a): Comparison of Mean Wind speed (Km/hrs.) with Normal values (1991-2020) for selected locations (November, 2023)

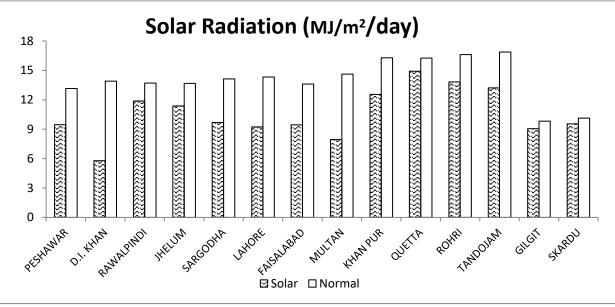


Figure 4(b): Comparison of Sunshine hours with Normal values for selected locations (November, 2023)

## **Reference Evapotranspiration Regime during November, 2023**

The evaporative demand of the atmosphere represented by reference crop evapotranspiration (ETo) remained below normal in some parts (selected locations) of the country particularly in lower Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Potohar region and central Punjab whereas above normal in Quetta valley. However, mixed trend has been observed in Southern Punjab and Sindh. Normal to slightly below normal values are expected over Gilgit Baltistan (Fig.5b). The highest value of daily based ETo (3.2 mm/day) has been estimated for Khanpur.

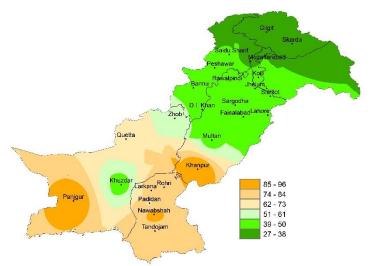


Figure 5(a): Reference ETo (mm) during November, 2023

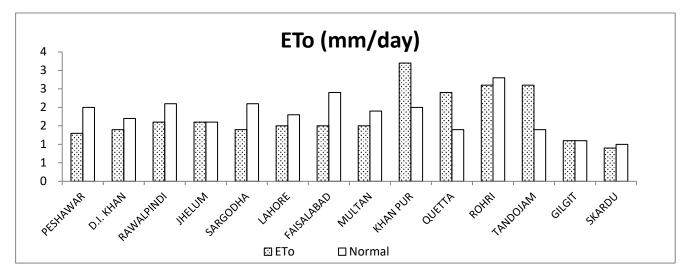


Figure 5(b): Comparison of Actual ETo (mm/day) with Normal values (1991-2020) for selected locations (November, 2023)

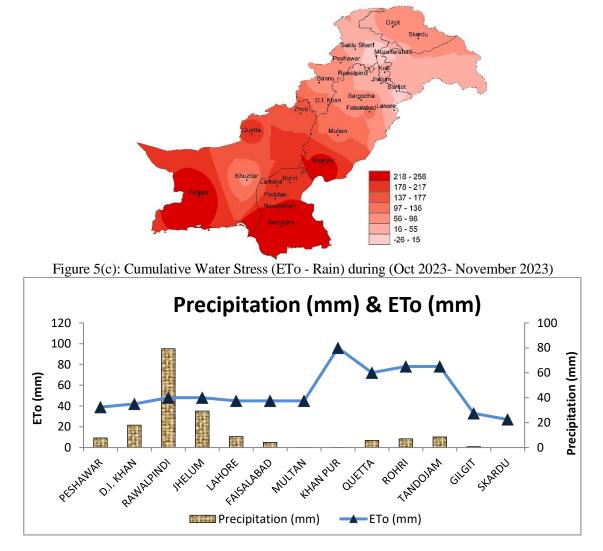


Figure 5(d): Precipitation (mm) & ETo (mm) during the month of November, 2023

It has been observed that water demand through evapotranspiration exceeds the available water supply from precipitation due to which the most parts (selected locations) of country particularly lower Khyber

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Pakhtunkhwa, central & southern parts of Punjab, Potohar region, Quetta valley, Sindh and Gilgit Baltistan may experience a water deficit for the particular month of October, resulting in a reduction of soil moisture, potentially lower water levels in lakes & rivers and possible drought conditions in these regions (Fig.5d).

However, Rawalpindi observed considerable amount of precipitation than evapotranspiration that indicates surplus of water in these regions (Fig.5d). This means that more water is available than what is being used or lost, leading to an increase in soil moisture, potential groundwater recharge and the filling of water bodies like lakes and reservoirs.

Cumulative water stress has been observed over most of the lower parts (selected locations) of the country during current months (ON 2023) of Rabi season particularly Southern Punjab, western Baluchistan and central to lower parts of Sindh recorded maximum values of stress whereas some eastern parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and adjoining areas of Kashmir & Potohar region along the eastern belt of Punjab showed minimum stress due to the valuable amount of rainfall (Fig.5c).

A water deficit can have significant implications for these regions, including challenges for agriculture, decreased water availability for ecosystems and potential impacts on water resources for human consumption and industrial use. Additionally, appropriate water management practices should be followed to ensure efficient use and conservation of water resources during such limited water supply conditions. However, it's essential to consider long-term trends and fluctuations to understand the region's overall water balance and potential impacts on the local ecosystem.

#### Reference Crop Evapotranspiration (mm/day) during Kharif Season (Oct 2023 – April 2024) Dotted Curve: Current months (Oct-Nov, 2023) Plain Curve: Normal values

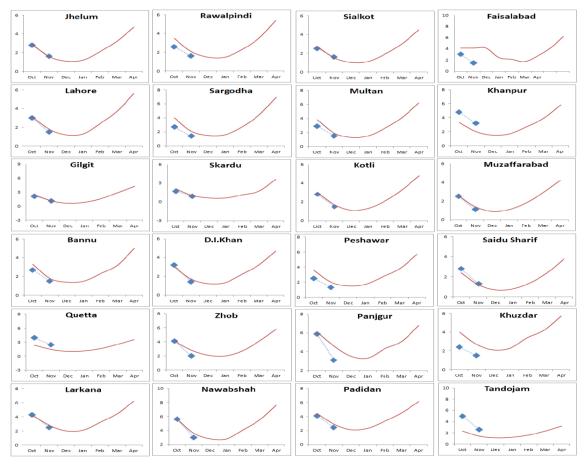


Figure 5(e): Comparison of Actual ETo (mm/day) with Normal values (1991-2020) for selected locations.

## Soil Temperatures during November, 2023

Soil temperature plays a crucial role in agriculture as it directly influences various plant and crop processes, soil health, and overall agricultural productivity including seed germination, root development, nutrient availability, water use efficiency, growth and development of plant, pest and disease management, crop selection, planting timing and climate resilience.

Generally, agricultural soils have shown almost above normal pattern in terms of temperatures in most parts (selected locations) particularly in Rawalpindi, Faisalabad, Quetta, Khanpur and Peshawar except the shallow layers of Tandojam where below normal values were recorded. (Fig.6a & 6b).

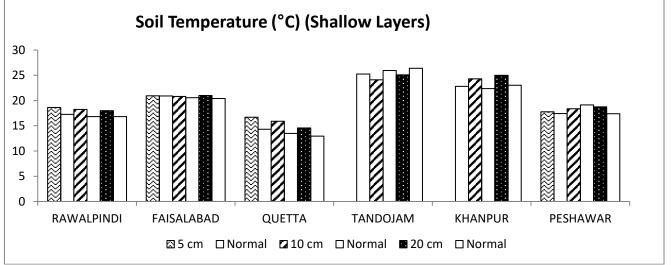


Figure 6(a): Comparison of Actual Soil Temperature (°C) with Normal values (2011-2020) for particular locations (November, 2023)

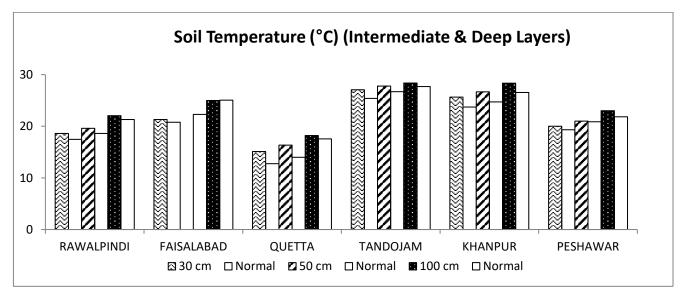


Figure 6(b): Comparison of Actual Soil Temperature (°C) with Normal values (2011-2020) for particular locations (November, 2023)

From the general analysis of soil behavior in this month, it is concluded that most of the agricultural soils (selected locations) have shown warmer trend in recorded soil temperatures. Although, the major Rabi crops and vegetables/orchards have been sown across the country. Farmers are advised to arrange suitable irrigation for healthier growth of their crops at initial levels. Moreover, the weather conditions in past month has improved the soil moisture condition for supporting the growth of Rabi crops.

### **Crops Condition during November, 2023**

In addition to the sowing of Rabi and harvesting of sugarcane and seasonal vegetables were the major field operations in major agricultural plains of the country including Punjab and Sindh. Besides, harvesting of highgrade Rice (Basmati) was also in progress in the particular regions of Punjab and Sindh.

In **Punjab:** Major crops in Punjab are wheat, sugarcane, maize and rice in particular parts. The initial growth and development of wheat crop has been observed/reported satisfactory. Condition of rice crop is reported satisfactory and harvesting of high-grade verities has been completed. Sowing of maize (autumn) has been completed. Germination and growth of the crop is reported satisfactory. The condition of sugarcane crop is reported satisfactory and its harvesting is under process. Growth and production of orchards including oranges is satisfactory. Moreover, sowing of pulses and winter vegetables is ongoing.

In **Sindh:** The major crops in Sindh are wheat, rice and sugarcane. Sowing of wheat, pluses winter vegetables have been completed. Also, the condition of sugarcane crop is reported satisfactory and its harvesting is under process in rest parts.

In **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:** Except the riverine belts, growth and development of all the standing crops reported satisfactory. The major crops in the province are wheat, sugarcane and maize etc. The harvesting of sugarcane is continued. Moreover, condition of orchards including oranges is reported satisfactory in most parts of the province and sowing of winter vegetables is in progress.

In **Baluchistan:** In the northern Baluchistan, wheat crop, seasonal vegetables reported good whereas rice crop in eastern part of the province is in the field and reported good. Overall, the seasonal crops, fruits and vegetables in rest parts have been reported in good condition.

In **Gilgit Baltistan:** The agricultural crops including potato and maize are growing with normal pace. Besides, the picking and marketing of seasonal fruit like peach, cherries, grapes etc. are in progress.

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## Normally Expected Weather during December

As per climatic normal. winter weather systems commonly known as "Western Disturbances" become over during active the country the month of December. Three to four troughs of westerly waves generally produce weather systems in Pakistan region especially over the upper half and western regions.

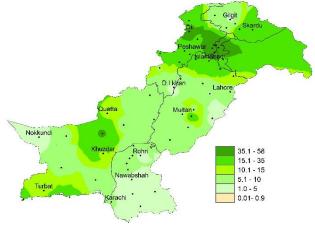


Figure 7(a): Climatic Normal of Rainfall (mm) for December

During December, the particular areas of upper to central Khyber Pakhtunkhwa along the adjoining areas of Punjab and Kashmir would receive considerable amount of precipitation. However, fewer rains occur over some lower parts of Sindh (Fig.7a).

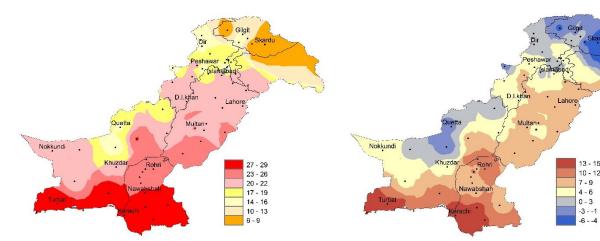


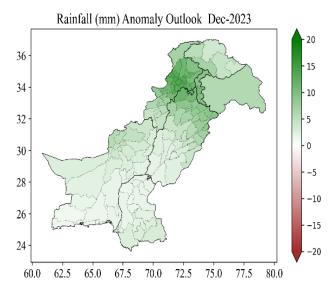
Figure 7(b): Climatic Normal of Maximum Temperature (°C) for December

Figure 7(c): Climatic Normal of Minimum Temperature (°C) for December

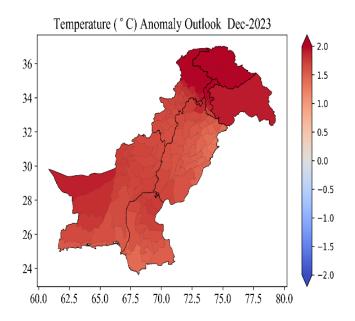
The air temperatures decrease in comparison to November over the whole country following the seasonal pattern. Both the day and night temperatures (Maximum and Minimum values) lower down in this month. The lowest temperatures are expected particularly over the northern parts of Kashmir along the adjoining eastern belt of Gilgit Baltistan and some parts of northwestern Baluchistan especially in Kalat and Quetta valley (Fig.7c). On the other hand, the highest temperatures are generally recorded in most of the central to lower parts of Sindh and coastal areas surrounding Baluchistan (Fig.7b). However, the expected situation may be different as per prevailing atmospheric conditions and is discussed in the following pages.

### Weather Forecast for December 2023

During December 2023, nearly normal to slightly above rainfall (snowfall over the high mountain in upper Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) is likely over most parts of the country particularly the central parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.



During December 2023, above normal mean temperature is likely over most parts of the country particularly over western Baluchistan and northern parts of the country including upper Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit Baltistan and Kashmir.



# <u>پھلدار یو دوں اور زمر یوں کی کورے سے حفاظت</u>

پھلدار یودوں کدمومی اثرات سے بچانے کے لیے احتیاطی تد اپیر کاجائنا بہت لا زمی ہے۔ جب رات کوکورا پڑتا ہے تو شنڈک کی وجہ سے یا ٹی جم جاتا ہے تو وہ بلحاظ تجم پھیلنے کے عمل ے بتوں کے غلیے ٹوٹ جاتے ہیں اور بعد میں بنے مشک ہوجاتے ہیں۔اگر کورے کی شدت بہت زیا دہ ہوتواس سے پودوں کی شہنیاں بھی مشک ہوجاتی ہیں اور پودوں کی ، قامل تلقی نقصان ہوتا ہے جس سے پیدا داریر می طرح متاثر ہوتی ہے۔سدا بھار یودوں میں آم، کیچی مدیعا، کیلا اور لیمن وغیر دکورے سے بیصد متاثر ہوتے ہیں ۔کورا زیا دہتر دسمبر، جنور کا ورفر وری کے میں دس سر ماج ب کورار م نے کاعمل اس وقت شروع ہوتا ہے جب دن کے وقت دھوب رانے سے زمین اور بود گرم ہو جاتے ہیں اور گردو پیش کی ہوا گرم ہوجاتی ہے۔ اس طریحیا خات کے اور ایک گرم ہوا کی تہرین جاتی ہے۔ اور رات کو میدسلسلہ الٹ ہوجاتا ہے۔ زین ایٹی حرارت میرونی شعاع کے زریعے صاف اور شندے آسان کی طرف خارج کرتی ہے جس سے زمین کے قریب کی ہوا تھنڈی ہو حاتی ہے۔ رہتھنڈی ہوا گرم ہوا کی نسبت بھاری ہوتی ہے۔اس کئے وہ زمین کی سطح کے قریب رہتی ے اور رات کو بیہوا کورے یا کہر کی فکل اغتیار کر لیتی ہے۔ یا غمان حضرات کو دسمبر، جنور کی اور فرور کی کے میزوں میں بز المختاط رہنا جاہے۔ کم سے کم دردہ حرارت معلوم کرنے کیلئے مخصوص جكر جو با في خف بلند موهر ما ميٹر لگام جائے - ايک تحرماميٹر جا ديكٹر رقبہ تح كن في بے- اگر درد جرارت 0.5 ذكر كي ينتى كريڈ سے فيجكر جائے تو كورايٹ نے كى تو تع کی جائحتی ہے۔اگر تھر مامیٹر موجود نیں بتو سادہ طریقے سے بھی کو دارڈ نے کے بارے معلوم کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ اس طریقے میں ایک چوڑے برتن میں آ دھا کچ حکمرانی تک پانی ڈال کراسے کھلے کھیت یا باغ میں رکھیں اگر شام تک یا ٹی جنے لگے تو کورا پڑنے کا اسکان ہوتا ہے۔ تر شادہ پیلوں اورآم کے چھوٹے درختوں کومر دی اور کہر سے بچانے کے لئے جنتر جیے یود کی چشریوں کا یود کی ٹا مت تک ڈھانچہ بنا کرا س کے او پر یہ ال یا یو لی تھیں ہے دھانے دینا جاہتے بعض با غبان سیلطی کرتے ہیں کہ ڈھانچہ بنا نے بغیر کھوری پا پرالی سے ڈھانپ دیتے ہیں۔ ریطر یقد تھیک نہیں ہے۔ پچھ باغمان حضرات آم کے باغ کمگر دکیلاکا شت کردیتے ہیں ایہا کرنے سے بوداکور ے کے نقصان سے تو فی جاتا ہے لیکن یود کی خوراک کابیشتر صد کیلا حاصل کر لیتا ہے اوراً م کے یود کمزور ہوجاتے ہیں بعض با غبان حضرات اکتر یہ نومبر میں جارے کی فصل یعنی با جرہ وغیرہ کاشت کردیتے بی اس طرح یود ےکورے سے فتاح جاتے ہیں لیکن بہت سارے اجزاء خوراک جارے کی فصلات کی زرموجاتے ہیں اور پھلدا ردرختوں کوفائد ے کی بجائے ا فتصان مانیتا ہے۔ یودوں کے نیچلے صوں پر مٹی چڑ ھا کررکٹیں تا کہ یا ٹی سنے کو نہ لگ سکے اور رات کے وقت اخران کے لئے یودے زیا دہ حرارت جذب کرسکیں۔اگر میڈی ( inter cropping) فصل کی کا شت شروری ہوتو جوان یودوں کے پھیلا ڈ کیلیے معقول جگہ چھوڑ دی جائے اور اس میں اچھی طرح علی چلایا جائے ۔اگر برسیم کی کا شت کی گڑیوتوا سے ان میٹوں میں زیٹن کے بالکل قریب سے کانا جائے پودوں کے شوں کوسفید کی کی جائے۔ ایسے یود یے جن پر چنوں کی چھتر کی ندنی ہواور کم عمر ہوں ان کے گردیور بوں، کھوریوں، پرالی یا پھر بول تھین کپیٹ دی جائے کورے یا کہر کی متوقع را توں کو کھیوں میں یا ٹی دیا جائے اس سے امرود، آم اور تر شاد پھلوں کو کورے کے اثر ات ے با آسانی بیلا جاسکتا ہے۔ باغبان حضرات گندم کے بھو سے گھا س پھوس یا کسی ایسی چیز پر بھٹی میں استعال شد دفرنس آئل کوجلا کر مختلف جنگہوں پر دھواں پیدا کریں گیکن دھواں معمولی طور پر کم کرتا ہے۔ ہوا تو ڑپا ڑوں کا استعال نہ صرف سردہوا ڈی سے بیجاتا ہے جگہ گرم اور شک ہوا ڈن سے بھی محفوظ رکھتا ہے۔ آم کے کا شکا رآم کے باغات کو کورے سے بچانے کے لئے فاسلوری والی کھا دوں سنگل س رفاسفیٹ جساب 4 تا 6 کلوگرام پارٹریل س رفاسفیٹ 1 تا2 کلوگرام بلحاظ تمرنی بودا ڈالس اور بوناش والی کھاد ہماب 2 کلوگرام فی بودا ڈالیں میشم،آم، شہتوت اورزیتون کے لیے جلے درختوں کی با ژیں بہت ضروری ہیں۔ انہیں باغ لگا نے ، دونتین سال پہلے لگا تمیں۔ زیا دہ شنڈک والے علاقوں يعنى يوشوا ريا راوليندى ڈويژن يس تر شاد تعلوں كے يودوں كو يمبل ايك دوسال كور ، سے بجان فر كيليج ڈھائيا شرورى بے باغرانوں كوچا يت كدريد يوافى وى نشر ہونے والی موسمیاتی رپورٹ سے آگا در بین تا کہ قبل از وفت کورے سے بیجا ذکیلیے حفاظتی اقد امات کتے جا کی شمر آور با حات میں میڈنی فصل (inter cropping) یا لکل کا شت نیں کر ٹی چاہئے۔ کیونکہ دن کے وقت وہ زیتن کو حرارت جذب کرنے نیں دیتیں اور دوسرے کہر کی راتوں کونصائی رطوبت میں اضافہ کرتی ہیں۔ کہر کی متوقع راتوں یں آ بیاشی ضرر کریں ۔ پھول نگلنے سے پہلے موسم بہا ریں یو دوں پر سردی ہے متاثر دہٹا خوں کو کا بنے دیا جائے اور زخوں پر بورڈ و پیپٹ لگائی جائے۔

# مضمون کے ماخذ:

" Monthly Zarat Nama, Agriculture Department Govt of Punjab for the period 15-31 Dec, 2012.