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Highlights...

- During January 2024, below normal rains reported from most parts of the country. Mainly cold and dry weather with dense foggy atmosphere badly affected crop growth and others agricultural activities during the month.
- Thermal regime particularly the night time temperatures remained mostly normal to slightly below normal in Punjab, KP and Sindh. However, above normal minimum temperatures observed in most parts of Baluchistan and Gilgit Baltistan.
- The mean Relative Humidity (RH) remained above normal over most parts of the country particularly in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Potohar region, Central & Southern Punjab, and Sindh. However, below normal values are recorded over Quetta valley and Gilgit Baltistan.
- The reference crop evapotranspiration (ETo) remained mostly normal to below normal in most parts of the country particularly in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Potohar region, Central & Southern Punjab and Gilgit Baltistan. However, above normal values also recorded in Quetta valley and Sindh.
- During February 2024, mostly normal to slightly above normal precipitation is expected in most parts of the country. Whereas normal to slightly below normal precipitation is likely in lower belt of Gilgit Baltistan, central Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, adjoining areas of Kashmir and Potohar region.
- During February 2024, above normal mean temperature is likely over most parts of the country.
- Farmers are advised to take precautionary measures to protect their crops, vegetables, orchids, and livestock from the harmful impacts of expected dry weather conditions.

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EXPLANATORY NOTE

- 1. This Agrometeorological bulletin is prepared based on 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 based on 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 January 2024

During this month of January, below normal rains reported from most parts of the country except Lasbella district of Baluchistan where near normal rainfall was reported. (Fig.1b).

Light rainfall was reported from all over the country. Whereas moderate amount of rainfall was observed in Upper KP, Kashmir, the Potohar region, north-western and coastal areas of Baluchistan. While dry weather prevailed during the month in the south-eastern region of Sindh province. (Fig. 1a). Maximum number of rainy days were recorded 06 at Quetta (Samungli), 04 at Mangla, Jhelum, Quetta (Sh Manda) each and 03 days at Muzaffarabad, Kotli, Garhi dupatta, Parachinar, Balakot, Saidu Sharif, Ghawader, Pattan and Narowal each.



Figure 1(a): Actual Rainfall (mm) during January 2024

Figure 1(b): Departure of Rainfall (mm) during January 2024



Figure 1(c): Comparison of Actual Precipitation (mm) with Normal values (1991-2020) for selected locations (January 2024)

S.No	Station	Total Rainfall (mm)
1.	Dir	58
2.	Rawalpindi	50
3.	Pattan	45
4.	Muzaffarabad City	44
5.	Muzaffarabad Airport	41
6.	Parachinar	35
7.	Rawalakot	33
8.	Ormara	30
9.	G.Dopatta	28
10.	Malamjabba	23

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

Moisture Regime during the current months of Rabi Season (October 2023– January 2024)



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

January is the fourth month of the 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 (except in the upper half) have considerable moisture deficiency based on the weather conditions in the recent months. However, the standing crops and vegetable/orchards have been growing with satisfactory pace in most parts of the country (Fig.1d). Rainfall reported during the last week of this month helped the growth of standing crops to some extent.

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

Temperature Regime during January 2024

Temperature plays a vital role in the growth and development of crops. Thermal regime particularly the night time temperatures remained mostly normal to slightly below normal in Punjab, KP, and Sindh. However, above normal minimum temperatures observed in most parts of Baluchistan, Gilgit Baltistan. Whereas below normal minimum temperatures observed over the lower parts of the Sindh particularly Badin (Fig.2b).

The lowest temperatures observed over the northeastern parts Gilgit Baltistan. (Fig.2a).

The night time temperature at selected locations remained normal to below normal with departure of -1.2°C in Peshawar Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and -3.0°C in Potohar region, whereas the rest of Punjab (Selected locations) observed nearly normal temperatures. However, slightly below normal in Sindh. Moreover, above normal temperature observed in Quetta valley with maximum departure of 2.0°C. Whereas, Gilgit Baltistan showed a mixed trend (Fig.2c).

Mean monthly temperature (at selected locations) ranged between 09 to 10°C in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 09 to 10°C in Potohar plateau, 09 to 12°C in remaining parts of Punjab, 12 to 16°C in agricultural plains of Sindh, 0.0 to 6.0°C in Gilgit-Baltistan region and it was observed 8.3°C in the high elevated agricultural plains of Baluchistan represented by Quetta valley (Fig.2d).



Figure 2(a): Minimum Temperature (°C) during January 2024

Figure 2(b): Departure of Minimum Temperature (°C) during January 2024



Figure 2(c): Comparison of Actual Minimum Temperature (°C) with Normal values (1991-2020) for selected locations (January 2024)



Figure 2(d): Comparison of Monthly mean Temperature (°C) with Normal values (1991-2020) for selected locations (January 2024)

Mean Monthly Minimmum Temperature (°C) during Rabi Season (Oct 2023 – April 2024) Dotted Curve: Current months (Oct, 2023 - Jan, 2024) 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 January 2024

The mean Relative Humidity (RH) remained above normal over most parts (Selected locations) of the country particularly in lower Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Potohar region, Central & Southern Punjab, and Sindh province. Below normal values are recorded over Quetta valley and Gilgit Baltistan. Maximum value of mean RH observed as 88% at D.I Khan, 86% at Sargodha ,85% at Jhelum, and 82% at Faisalabad (Fig.3a). Maximum number of days with mean RH greater than or equal to 80% observed at D.I.Khan for 25 days.



Figure 3(a): Comparison of Actual Relative Humidity (%) with Normal values (1991-2020) for selected locations (January 2024)

Wind Regime and Solar Radiation during January 2024

Mean wind speed at selected locations of the country ranged between 0.0 - 3.7/h with northeastern trend. Maximum wind speed recorded as 3.7 km/h at Quetta valley (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 and Sindh due to consistent dense fog/smog conditions prevailed in these areas. Whereas mixed trend observed in Gilgit Baltistan (Fig.4b).



Figure 4(a): Comparison of Mean Wind speed (Km/hrs.) with Normal values (1991-2020) for selected locations (January 2024)



Figure 4(b): Comparison of Sunshine hours with Normal values for selected locations (January 2024)

Reference Evapotranspiration Regime during January 2024

The evaporative demand of the atmosphere represented by reference crop evapotranspiration (ETo) remained mostly normal to below normal (selected locations) of the country particularly in lower Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Potohar region, Central & Southern Punjab and Gilgit Baltistan. Above normal values recorded only in Quetta valley and Sindh (Fig.5b). The highest value of daily based ETo (1.9 mm/day) has been estimated for Quetta and Tandojam.



Figure 5(a): Reference ETo (mm) during January 2024







Figure 5(c): Cumulative Water Stress (ETo - Rain) during (Oct 2023- January 2024)



Figure 5(d): Precipitation (mm) & ETo (mm) during the month of January 2024

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

Cumulative water stress has been observed over most of the lower parts (selected locations) of the country during current months (Oct-23 to Jan-24) 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 and minimum values of ETo (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

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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 Rabi Season (Oct 2023 – April 2024) Dotted Curve: Current months (Oct, 2023 - Jan, 2024) Plain Curve: Normal values



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

Soil Temperatures during January 2024

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 nearly normal to above normal pattern in terms of temperatures in most parts (selected locations) particularly in Rawalpindi, Faisalabad, Quetta, Tandojam, Khanpur and Peshawar. Whereas shallow layers at Faisalabad recorded below normal soil temperatures (Fig.6a & 6b).



Figure 6(a): Comparison of Actual Soil Temperature (°C) with Normal values (2011-2020) for selected locations (January 2024)



Figure 6(b): Comparison of Actual Soil Temperature (°C) with Normal values (2011-2020) for selected locations (January 2024)

From the general analysis of soil behavior in this month, it is concluded that most of the agricultural soils (selected locations) have shown normal to warmer trend in recorded soil temperatures. Although, the major Rabi crops and vegetables have been sown across the country. Moreover, February is the coldest and important month for the early growth of Rabi crops in most of the agricultural plains of the country particularly over the upper half. Farmers of these regions may take precautionary measures to protect their crops, vegetables, orchids, and livestock from the harmful impacts of expected extremely cold weather conditions.

Crops Condition during January 2024

Crushing of Sugarcane and picking of seasonal vegetables and fruits especially Citrus and Apple were the major field activities in most of the agricultural plains of the country during the month. Also, irrigation as per crops' requirement and the fertilizers application were practiced in particular regions.

In Punjab: The growth and development of the crops both in rainfed and irrigated areas has been reported as satisfactory. Recently occurred rains have improved this situation, particularly in the rainfed belt. Wheat crop is reported at shooting stage in most parts. Growth and development of grams and chickpea have been reported satisfactory. The early sown crop is attaining the flowering stage. The growth of oilseed crops including mustard is reported satisfactory and the crop is at pod formation while the mid and late-sown crop is at the flowering stage. Sowing of Masoor crop has been completed. Germination/growth of the crop is reported satisfactory. Harvesting/picking of winter vegetables and fruit (Citrus) is in progress and good yield has been obtained this year. However, the growth of major crops like Wheat has badly affected due to dry weather and dense foggy atmosphere during the last 2-3 months especially in the rainfed areas of the province.

In Sindh: Condition of Wheat crop is reported satisfactory. The crop has been entered into maturity stages. Condition of oil seed crops is reported satisfactory. Castor oil etc are growing satisfactory at capsule formation stage. Rape Mustard is at pod formation stage, Safflower and Linseed are at vegetative stage and sunflower at early germination stage. Crushing of Sugarcane is in full swing and good yield is expected in the areas which are not affected by floods. Seasonal fruits like Guava, Banana, and Cheeko are in good condition. Cheeko and Apple stone (Bare) are at fruit formation stage. Picking/harvesting of winter vegetables is in progress and good yield is being obtained.

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: Based on satisfactory rains during the last days of January, the growth and development of the crops, vegetables, and orchards in irrigated as well as in rainfed areas are reported satisfactory. The condition of Wheat crop is reported satisfactory and its shooting stage. The growth of oil is reported satisfactory. Harvesting/crushing of Sugarcane crop is in progress and good yield is expected. The growth of oil seed crops including newly introduced biofuel crop Jatropha is reported satisfactory. Harvesting of winter vegetables is in progress and these are available in the market. Growth of orchid is satisfactory and good yield of Citrus has been reported. Growth of Wheat crop is affected to some extent in the rainfed areas of the province due to dry weather prevailed during the last 2-3 months especially in the lower half of the province.

In Baluchistan: Condition of standing crops and orchards is reported satisfactory. All varieties of Apples have developed color and picking of the fruit is in progress. Yield of winter vegetables are reported well, and these are available in the market.

In Gilgit-Baltistan: Most of the agricultural activities has been suspended due to extreme cold and snowy conditions in most parts of the region.

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Normally Expected Weather during February

February has been considered the core month of winters in Pakistan. As per climatic normal, winter systems commonly "Western weather known as Disturbances" become active over the country during this month and generally produce 3-4 weather systems in Pakistan region. Accordingly, rainfalls along with snow over the high mountains occur during this month.



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

During February, the upper parts particularly Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Kashmir, and northern parts of Punjab would receive considerable amount of precipitation due to westerly troughs passing across the area. However, fewer rains occur over most of Sindh and Western Baluchistan (Fig.7a).



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



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

The air temperature increases in February over the whole country following the seasonal pattern. The lowest temperatures are expected particularly over the northeastern parts of Gilgit Baltistan and adjoining areas of Kashmir (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 the prevailing atmospheric conditions and is discussed in the following pages.

^{***} Climatic Normal = Average value of 30-years data (1991-2020).

Weather Forecast for February 2024

During February 2024, mostly normal to slightly above normal precipitation is expected in most parts of the country. Whereas normal to slightly below normal precipitation is likely in the lower belt of Gilgit Baltistan, central Khyber Pakhtunkhwa along the adjoining areas of Kashmir and Potohar region (Fig.8a).



Figure 8(a): Rainfall(mm) Anomaly Outlook Feb-2024







فروری ۲۰۲۰ ب_عمیں کاشتکاروں کے لیے زرعی مشورے

ماہ جنوری میں ملک کے زیادہ تر زرعی میدانوں میں معمول سے بہت کم بارشیں ہوئیں ۔ کم بارشوں نے زیادہ تر میدانوں علاقوں میں گندم کی فصل کیلئے آبپاشی کی ضرورت کو بڑھادیا۔ فروری موسم سرماکا دوسر اسر دترین مہینہ ہو تاہے لیکن اس ماہ میں درجہ حرارت بتدرتی بڑھتے ہیں۔ تاہم بلندی پر واقع علاقوں میں برف اور بارش کی وجہ سے درجہ حرارت نقطہ انجماد کے قریب ہی رہتا ہے۔ فروری ۲۰۲۴ میں ملک کے بیشتر حصوں میں معمول کے مطابق بار شوں / برف باری کا امکان ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ اکثر مقامات پر اوسط درجہ حرارت معمول سے قدر نے زیادہ رہنے کی توقع ہے۔

ماہ فروری کے دوران کسانوں سے مندرجہ ذیل گزار شات ملحوظ خاطر رکھنے کی گزارش ہے۔

ا۔ ماہ فروری جیسے جیسے اپنے اختتام کی جانب بڑھے گادر جہ حرارت میں بتدر نئج اضافہ ہو تاجائے گااس کے ساتھ فصلوں کی نشود نمائبھی تیز ہو جائے گی۔ ملک کے بالائی میدانوں میں گندم کی فصل سٹہ نکالنے کے مرحلہ پر پنچ رہی ہو گی۔ یہ وہ مرحلہ ہے جہاں پانی کی کمی فصل کی پید اوار کوبری طرح متاثر کرتی ہے۔ اس لئے ضروری ہے کہ آپ اس دورانیئے میں فصل کواچھی طرح سیر اب کریں۔

۲۔ بار شوں یا آبپاش کے بعد کھیتوں میں جڑی بوٹیوں کی موجو دگی پیدادار میں کمی کا باعث بنتی ہے۔لہذاا چھی پیدادار حاصل کرنے کے لیے ان جڑی بوٹیوں کی تلفی کے لیے فصل پر زہر کا فوراً سپرے کریں۔ تیز ہوا، دھندیابارش کی صورت میں سپرے ہر گزنہ کریں اور محکمہ زراعت کے مشورے پر عمل کریں۔

سد دودھ دینے والے جانوروں اور انکے بچوں کیلئے سر دی کی شدت سے بچاؤ کے لیے مناسب انتظامات نہ ہونے کی صورت میں بیہ ان کیلئے بہت نقصان دہ ثابت ہوتی ہے اور اس سے متاثر ہونے والے جانوروں کی دودھ کی پید اوار بہت کم ہوجاتی ہے. جبکہ انکے بچے بعض او قات زندگی سے ہاتھ دھو بیٹھتے ہیں۔ اس لئے ضر وری ہے کہ انہیں رات کی سر دی سے محفوظ رکھاجائے۔

^ہ۔ مرغیوں کے انڈے اور گوشت کی پیدادار بھی سر دی کی شدت کی وجہ سے بری طرح متاثر ہوتی ہے۔ اس نقصان سے بچنے کیلیۓ ضر وری ہے کہ جانوروں کے شیڈ مناسب درجہ حرارت تک گرم رکھے جائیں۔

موسمی حالات سے متعلق مزید معلومات کیلئے محکمہ موسمیات کے قریبی دفتر سے رابطہ کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ جن کا پنہ درج ذیل ہے۔

گندم کی پیدادار پر بشمول موسم اثر انداز ہونے دالے اہم عوامل

1) <u>تعارف</u>: گندم پاکستان میں موسم رما (ریچ) کی سب سے اہم فصل ہے جس کی 80 فیصد کا شت اور پیدادار ہنجاب ،تقریباً 15 فیصد سند ھاور با تی خیبر پختو نخوا ھاور بلوچستان میں ہوتی ہے۔ گندم پاکستان کے کثریتی آبا دی کی خوداک کالا زمی تجرب سپاکستان میں گندم کی اور سطاقی ایکز پیدادارڈ قیافترمما لک کے مقاطبے میں آدہی ہے جبکہ پاکستان میں اُگائے جاندوالے بیچوں سے حاصل ہونے والی کی زیادہ سے زیادہ پیدادار،اور ساحاصل ہونے والی پیدادارکا صرف ایک (Potencial yield) کے مقاطبے میں ایک چوتھاتی ہے۔

3) كاشت_(آبويوا كيط إن كاشت كاوتت اوريج كى مقدار):

پاکستان میں گندم کی کاشت اکتوبر سے دسپرتک ہوتی ہے جبکہ گندم کی کٹائی مارچ ہے تک تک ہوتی ہے۔ درہ جرارت میں فرق کیوہ سے ملک کے ثالی پیاڑی علاقوں میں فصل 160-140 دن، وسطی میدانی علاقوں میں (بشمول وسطی/ شالی پنجاب او رخیبر پختو نخواہ کی علاقے) 140 -120 دن اور جنوبی پنجاب اور سندھ کے نسبتا گرم میدانی علاقوں 120-100 دن میں پک جاتی ہے۔ پاکستان میں او سطاقی ایکر پیداوار میں کوئی ایک بڑ کی دیشل کودیر سے کاشت کرنا ہے۔ پنجاب، سند ھاور خیبر پختو نخواہ کے زرعی ميدانوں ميں كانت كيليج آب ہوا كے لات بہترين دفت 20-1 نوبر ہے 15 نومبر كے بعد كانت كي گوفصل كى پيدادار ميں ہر روزتقرياً 20-15 كلوگرام في ايكز كي آنا شروع ہوجاتى ہے۔ يا كستان میں گندم کی کاشت جنور کی تک ہوتی رہتی ہے جس سے پیدادار میں 50 فیصد تک کی یا قع ہوئی ہے ۔ ARI Tandojam میں لگائے گئے گندم کے فصل کے نشونما اور حاصل پیدادار کا گیا رہ (2001-2011)، موازنہ کرنے کے بعد بیرات مان آئی ہے کہ پیدادار میں کو کی اسب سے پڑ کہ جہ دریہ سے کا شت تھا۔ جوضل دسمر میں کا شت کی گڑا تکی پیدادارنومبر میں کا شت کی جانے والی ضلوں مقابلے میں انتہائی کم تھی باس وقت (2011-2000) کے دوران اگائے کیے ضلوں کے تجز بے ہویات بھی سما ہنچائی کہ دوپر سے کا شت کرنے پر گندم کے بعد ے کوشروع میں انتہائی کم دوپر جرارت کا سامنا کرمایڈا ہے جس کیونہ سے ثلاثے سے پہلےکام سہ (Vegetative Stage) کافی کمباہوجاتا ہےاور ٹے ٹکالتے کے بعد داند بند کے دوران یود کو5دن کے وقت ضرورت نے زیا دہ درہ حرارت کا سامنا کرمایز هتا ہے۔جس کیوہ ہے دا نہ بنتے کے مراحل وقت سے پہلے کمل ہو کیے نیتجاً میں یود کا قد اوردانے کا سائز کم ردگیا ۔اور یودا جلد کی دیگیا ۔اور پیدادار میں 50-30 فیصد تک کی آتی اسلیح کسان صفرات سے گزارش ہے کہ کپاس یا دیم کی دوسر کی ضلوں سے زئین کو بروقت خالی کر کے گندم کی کا شت کیلیے زئین تیار کریں فصل کودقت پر کاشت کرنے سے خت سر دگ کے دوران ماہ دسراور جنوری میں کور بےاور دهند کے نقصان سے بھی بیجاجا سکتاہے یہ بات مشاہد ہے میں آئی ہے کہ اگر ضمل کونومبر میں کاشت کی جائے تو د*نبر ا*جنور کی کے دوران یود پر کی پڑھوتر کی (Growth) اس حدتک ہوجاتی سے کہ کودائر ہے مرما دھند کے دومان بود سے کنشو نماریٹ ایر ات پڑھتے ہیں جبکہ دیر سے کامت کرنے مرگندم کا بودانشونرا کے مالکل شروب کے مراحل میں ہوتا سے اسلنے دہم السر جنور کی کے دورمان کم درجه جرارت پراسکی شونمامتار جوجاتی بے مسلسل دهنداورکورے کی جنبہ سے شونما رُک جانیوتی ہےادر یودے کی ابتدائی مراحل طویل جوجاتے ہیں۔مارچ/ اپریل کی کاشت کیلیے منا سب مقدا ماد ر منظور شدہ اقسام کے چج کااستعال بھی انتہائی ضرور کی ہے یکنف مشاہدات او رتجریوں سے بیہ بات مانے آئی ہے کہ 50 کلوگرام ٹی ایکڑ چج نہر کی زمینوں کیلیجا ور 70-60 کلوگرام با رانی زمینوں کیلیج مناسب ہے۔ دیر سے کاشت کرنے پر چو نکہا گاؤ (Germination) کے دوران یود یے کی اموافق موکی حالات کا سمامنا کرمایز هتا ہے اس لئے فی ایکر اُشخبوالے پودوں کی اتعداد کم ہوجاتی ہے۔ اس لت در سے کاشت کرنے پر کسانوں کو 15-10 کلوگرام فی ایکززیادہ چج کاشت کرنا جاہتے ۔

4) <u>گندم کی صل کیلئے پانی کی ضرورت اور آبپا شی کا شیڈول:</u>

بوائى كە 20-25 دن بعد (بشرطير كرض كى كاشت بروقت بونى بو)دير لإلى كوتركى حالت ليخى ف تلفنى كدودان يا تحود اليا تحود اليلي (Heading) جبرة مرايا لى داند بنى كدوران جب دان جر دود ه تلكه (Milk matruarity) دياجائ مولد غديا كى مورت من بيلى دفعه 20-25 دن بعد شكوف تلفن بيلياس كے دوران ديرى دفعه مرتفن كرتر جد تعري دفعه (Milk) (matruarity ليخى جب دانه كيابو كراس بدو ده نظفا درجو تى مرتبه (wax maturaty) ليخى جب دانه كون خالت من بول كرد دفعه يالى 25-25 دن بعد اور در مرايا لى محدور الله بلى (Milk matruarity) مرتفت تحود اليلياس كى دوران دينا چائے -بر وقت زائر جرش كى يو شيول كى تلفى

میرون و مربع می دست می دون کاروشی بداد ار کیلیے کمیت یروف میزید و معل کا خاتمد کما جائے تا کہ بود یح المالی اور بوری طرح مورج کی اوشی ، پالی اورزین سے دسری تعکمات اور کھادہ غیرہ لیس سایک الدازے تعکمات خاصل جز کداو نیوں کی اجد سے پیداد ارض 42-14 فیصد بحک کی واقع ہوجاتی ہے ۔ فاضل جز کداونیوں کے تعلم ساکھ ساتھ مرح سے معدور شددا سر سے و غیرہ کیماتھ صاف ستر سے ج کی کاشت بھی انتہائی شروری ہے ۔ بروفت اور مناحب و قتل کیماتھ مانل و جن اور فاسل جز کداونیوں کے تعلم اور کی منظور شددا سر سے و غیرہ کیماتھ صاف ستر سے ج کی کاشت بھی انتہائی شروری ہے ۔ بروفت اور مناحب و قتل کیماتھ مانل و جن اور فاسل جز کداونیوں کے تعلم اور کے منظور شددا سر سے و ضور ایک ساتھ مان ستر سے ج کی کاشت بھی انتہائی شروری ہے ۔ بروفت اور مناحب و قتل کیماتھ مانل و جن اور فاسل جز ک خصوصاً بالی علاقہ جہاں آبیا شی کی میں کا ستعال ہوتا ہے و جان کے کسان حضرات گر ارش ہے کو ضل حکور کار کا ستعال یا خصل کا شت کر موقور وں ایک مالی مالی میں ایک کار میں ایک کا ستعال ہوتا ہے و جان کے کسان حضرات گر ارش ہے کہ خصول پر اسپر سے کی ان کھا دیکی کا ستعال یا خصل کا شت کر کی اندوں

تحرير جحداياز ميثر ولوجست فيشل اليكروميت سنتراسلام أنبا د كمييز كميوزيش على ان شاد ميثر ولوجيل استفنت فيشل الكردميت سنراسلام آباد