

Monthly Agromet Bulletin

National Agromet Centre

Pakistan Meteorological Department Islamabad



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Highlights...

- Monsoon rains in August were observed above normal in Potohar region and parts of central Punjab, Sindh, GB and Quetta valley in Balochistan. Whereas below normal rains were reported in KP, Sargodha in central Punjab and parts of southern Punjab. Heavy rains/flash flooding was also reported in different parts of the country during the month. Record spells of heavy rain were reported in Potohar region. Highest amount of rainfall amounting 818mm was reported from Saidpur in Islamabad.
- Thermal regime in this month remained mostly normal to below normal in major agriculture areas. Mean daily temperature remained normal to below normal by 1-2°C in Punjab, Quetta valley, lower Sindh and Skardu region in GB. Whereas it was observed above normal by the same extent in upper KP, upper Sindh and Gilgit in GB region.
- ETo and R.H remained below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country. However the rise in ETo was observed more significant than R.H.
- Agricultural-Soils observed normal to below normal trend in most of the agricultural plains, which indicates satisfactory soil moisture conditions.
- Spraying of chemicals on cotton and sugarcane, picking of early grown cotton varieties and removal of weeds from cotton and other crops were the major field operations in most of the agricultural areas of the country.
- The present hot and humid atmosphere is very favourable for pest and viral attack/rapid weeds growth in standing crops like cotton, sugarcane and maize. Farmers should be very careful in this regard to take in time precautionary measures for their control.

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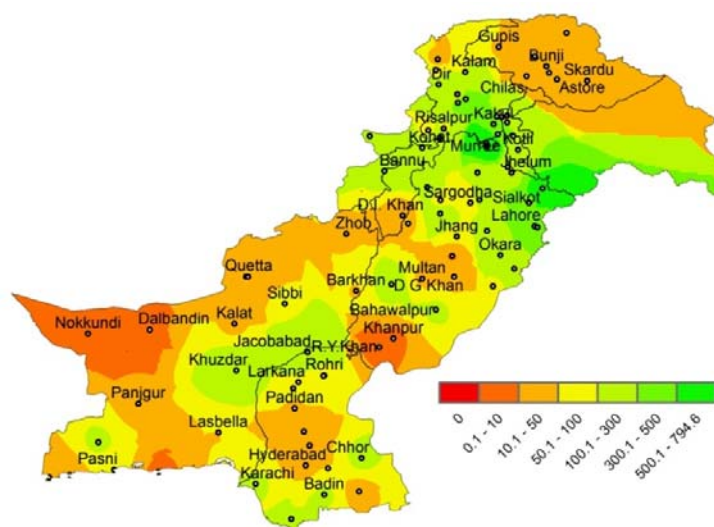
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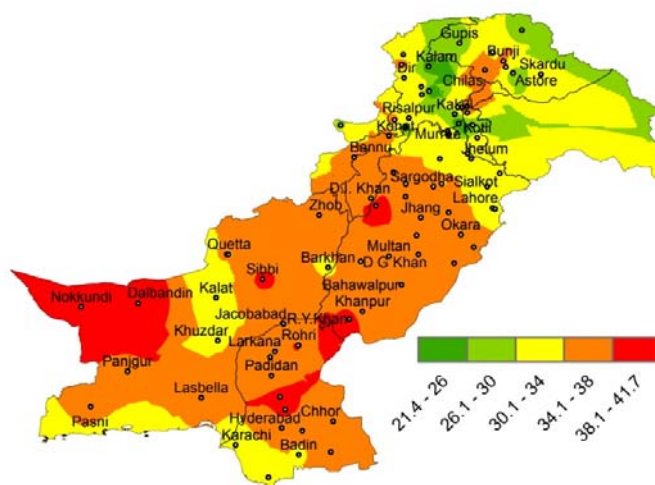
EXPLANATORY NOTE

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 agro meteorological 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 season is considered from April/May to October/November and winter from November to April. Mean Daily Maximum Temperature images are included in summer and Daily 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 **Dr. Qamar-uz-Zaman Chaudhry** of Pakistan Meteorological Department.

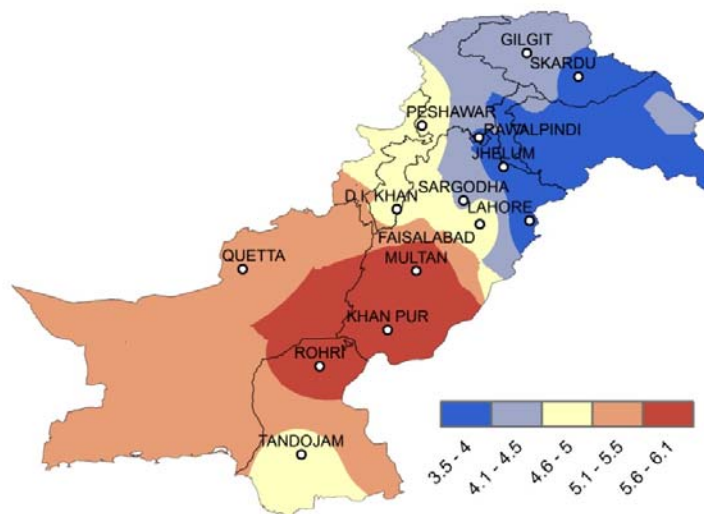
Rainfall distribution (mm) during the month of August, 2013



Maximum Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) during the month of August, 2013



ETo (mm/day) during the month of August, 2013



Crop Report during August, 2013

Spraying of chemicals on cotton and sugarcane, picking of early grown cotton varieties and removal of weeds from cotton and other crops were the major field operations in most of the agricultural areas of the country.

In **Punjab:** Major standing crops in Punjab are cotton, rice, sugarcane and maize. The growth and development of cotton crop has been observed/reported satisfactory. The early growing crop is at picking stage. However heavy rains and flood water have affected the crop planted along the rivers. Attacks of different sucking pests have been reported in most of the cotton growing areas. Attack of CLCV and Mealy Bug is also reported in parts of the province. The spray operations are in progress to control these pest attacks. Condition of rice crop is reported satisfactory and transplantation of the crop is completed in some areas and is in progress in other areas of the province. Sowing of maize (autumn) has been in progress in the province. Germination and early growth of the crop is reported satisfactory in parts of the province. Condition of sugarcane crop is reported satisfactory. However mild attacks of some pests are reported in some areas of the province.

In **Sindh:** Over all crops growth and development in the province is reported satisfactory due to satisfactory rains. However heavy rains and flood water in some areas beside river Indus have badly affected/damaged standing crops. Cotton is at flowering/ ball opening stage and is growing satisfactory in most of the flood free areas. Picking of early growing varieties is in progress. Transplantation of rice crop is completed and general condition of the crop is reported satisfactory. Oil seed crops like castor and sunflower are growing at flowering/maturity stages and threshing of sunflower is in progress, Jatropha and ground nut are growing at vegetative stage. The condition of these crops is reported satisfactory. The growth of standing vegetables is also reported satisfactory. Condition of orchards is also satisfactory in most of the agricultural plains. Fresh banana fruits are available in the market.

In **Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa:** Growth and development of all standing crops is reported satisfactory. Major standing crops during the month were sugarcane and maize. The growth of both crops was reported satisfactory. Normal to above normal rains have positively affected growth and development of standing crops in most parts of the province during the month. Condition of Sugarcane crop is reported well. Maize is at grain formation stage in most parts and harvesting of early grown varieties 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.

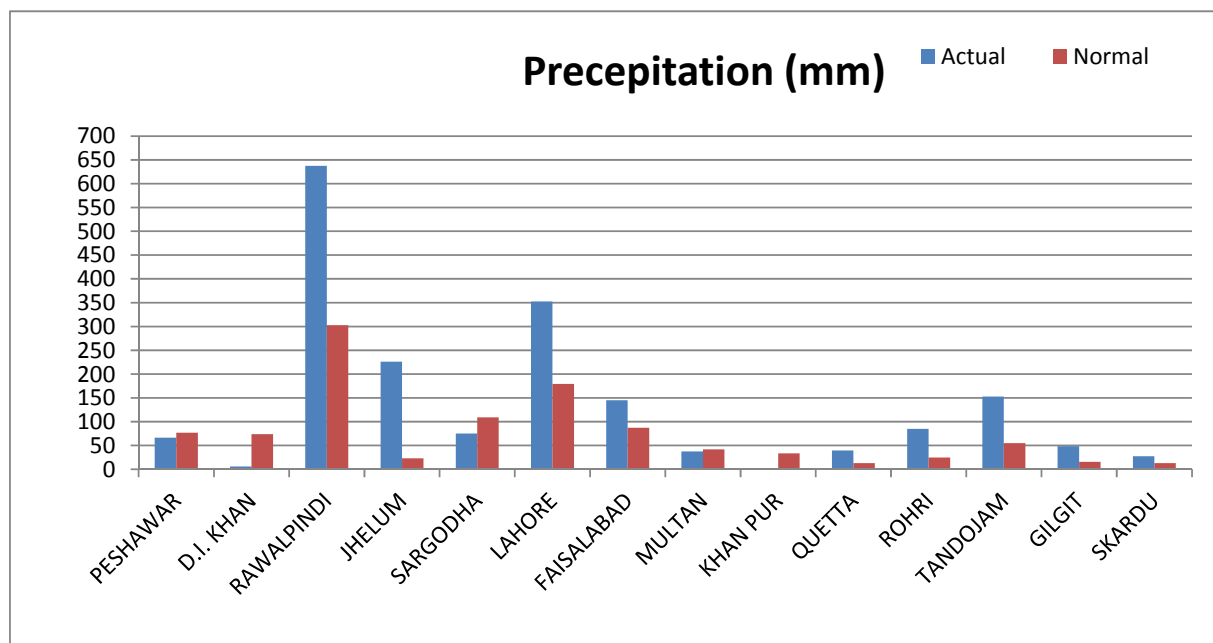
In **Balochistan:** Condition of standing crops like cotton, sunflower, maize and orchards is reported satisfactory. Marketing of local fruits and vegetables is in progress.

In **Gilgit Baltistan:** The main crops in the area are maize and lobiya. Both crops are growing normally. Condition and yield of orchards and summer vegetables are also reported satisfactory.

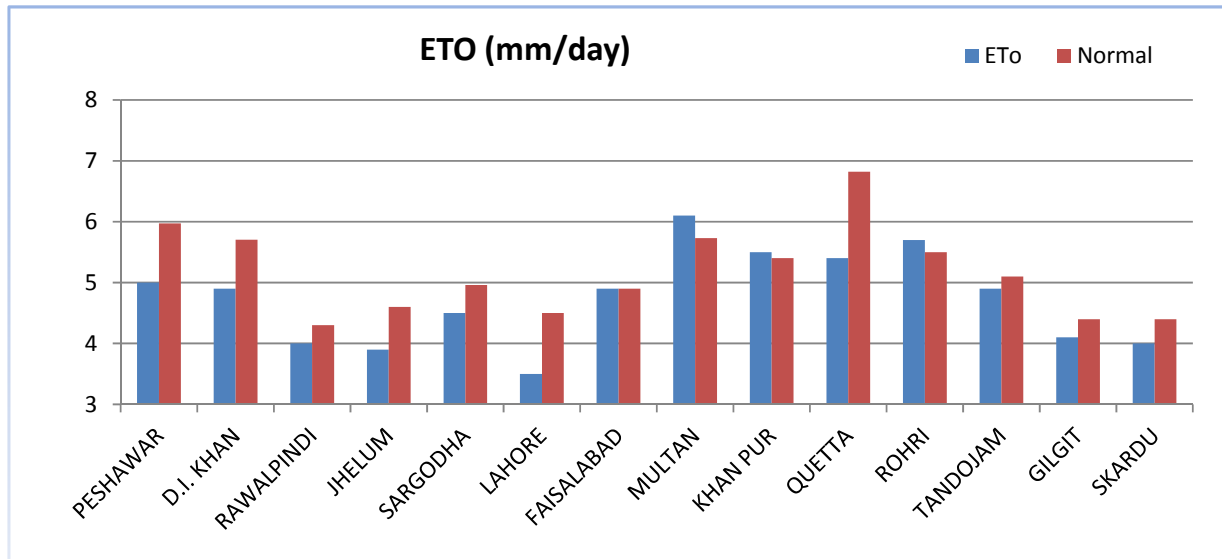
Moisture Regime during August, 2013

August remains generally hot and wet in Pakistan. Summer monsoon rains normally start in the first week of July and continue till the mid of September. Rainfall during this August showed mixed trend in the country. Monsoon rains in August were observed above normal in Potohar region and parts of central Punjab, Sindh, GB and Quetta valley in Balochistan. Whereas below normal rains were reported at KP, Sargodha in central Punjab and parts of southern Punjab. Heavy rains/flash flooding was also reported in different parts of the country during the month. Record spells of heavy rain were reported in Potohar region.

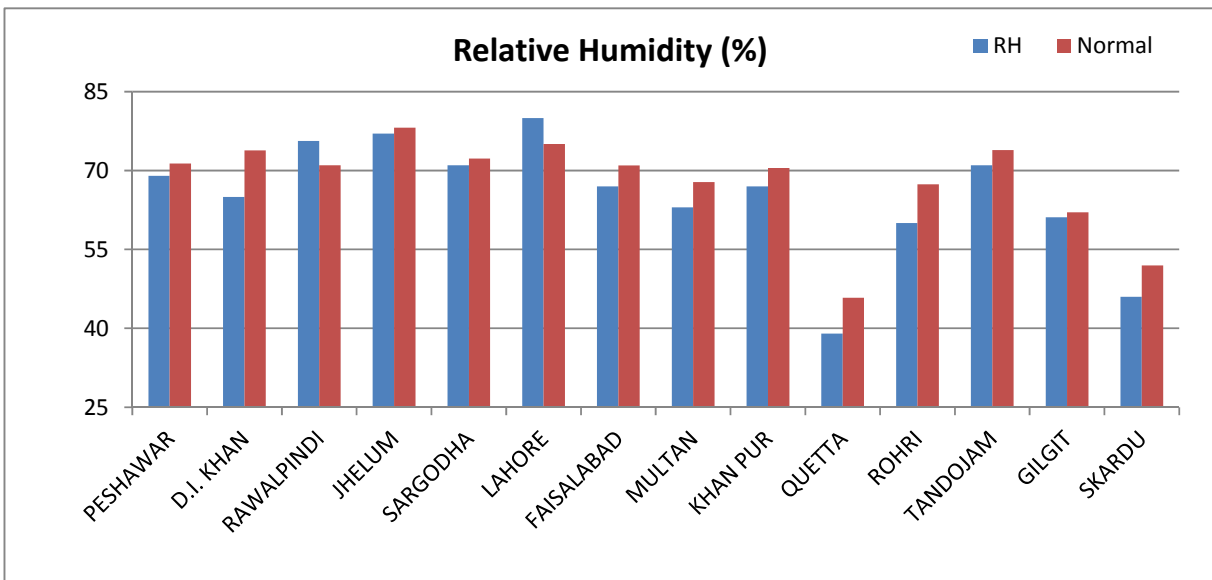
Highest amount of rainfall was reported 818mm at Islamabad (Saidpur) followed by 670 mm at Islamabad (A/P) and Sialkot cantt each, 587mm at Islamabad (Shamsabad), 513mm at Lahore A/P and 468mm at Gujranwala.



The evaporative demand of the atmosphere represented by reference crop evapotranspiration (ET_o) remained normal to below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country except southern Punjab and upper Sindh represented by Rohri, where it remained above normal. The highest value of ET_o was estimated at Multan in southern Punjab.



The mean daily Relative Humidity (R.H) remained normal to below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country including agricultural plains of Khyber Pakhtoonkhawa, Gilgit Baltistan region, most agricultural plains of Punjab and Sindh. Whereas it remained above normal in Lahore and Rawalpindi division of Punjab. Highest value of mean relative humidity was observed at Lahore followed by Jhelum and Rawalpindi division.

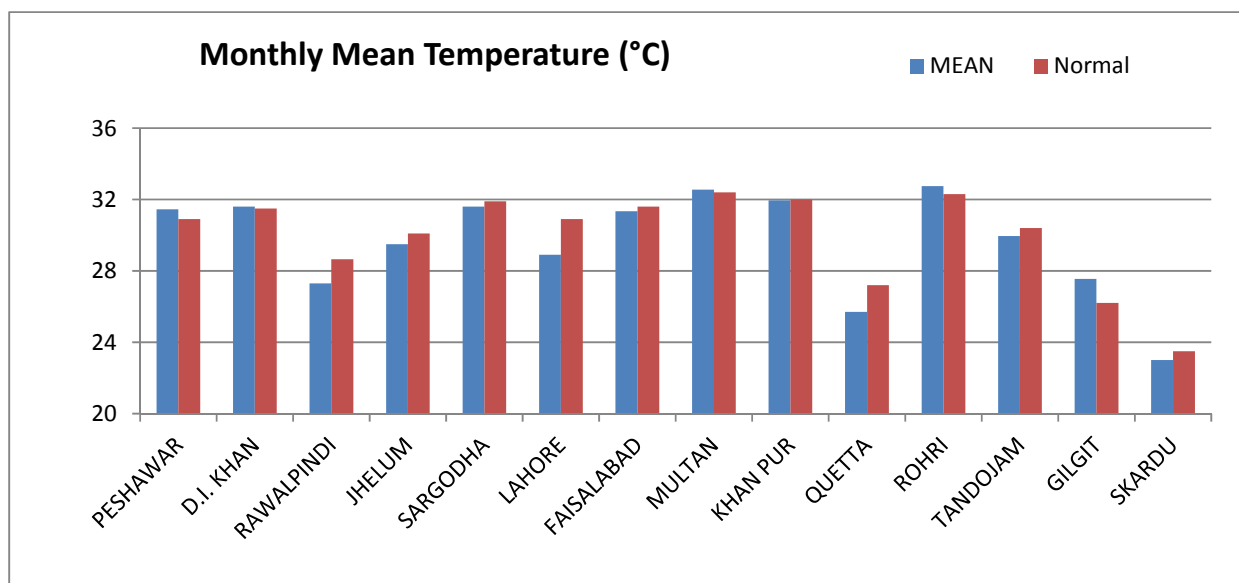


From overall analysis of the whole monsoon season of this year it is evident that satisfactory rains were reported during August. Due to which moisture condition is satisfactory in most of the agricultural plains of the country especially rainfed areas of Punjab and KP.

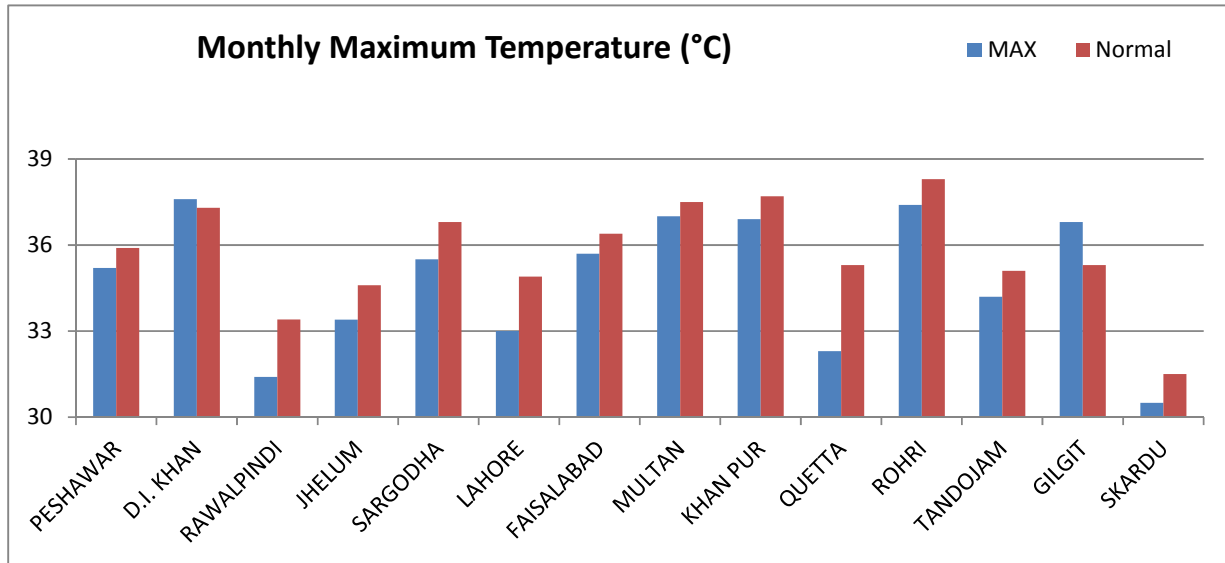
Temperature Regime during August, 2013

Temperature plays vital role in the growth and development of crops. Thermal regime in this month remained mostly normal to below normal in major agricultural areas. Mean daily temperature remained normal to below normal by 1-2°C in Punjab, Quetta valley, lower Sindh and Skardu region in GB. Whereas it was observed above normal by the same extent in upper KP, upper Sindh and Gilgit in GB region.

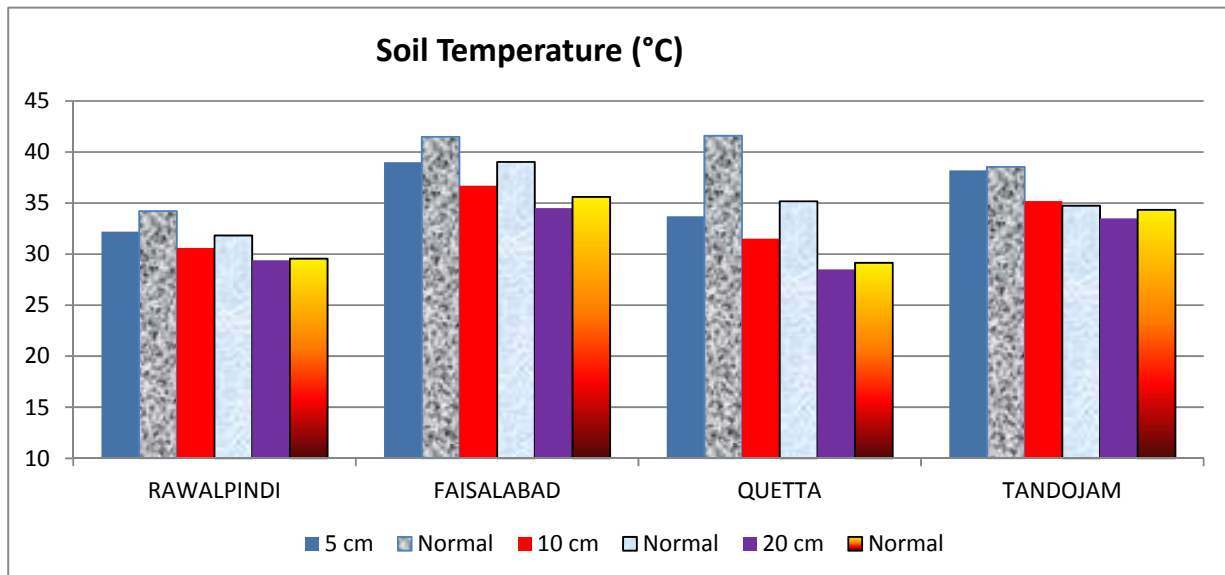
Mean daily temperature rounded to 32°C in Khyber Pakhtoonkhawa, 27 to 30°C in Potohar plateau, 29 to 33°C in remaining parts of Punjab, 30 to 33°C in agricultural plains of Sindh, 23 to 28°C in Gilgit Baltistan region and it was observed 26°C in the high elevated agricultural plains of Balochistan represented by Quetta valley.



The day time temperature represented by mean maximum remained normal to below normal by 1°C in most of the agricultural plains during month except Gilgit in GB region where it was observed 2°C above normal. The highest maximum temperature in the agricultural plains of the country was recorded 37.6°C at D.I.Khan.

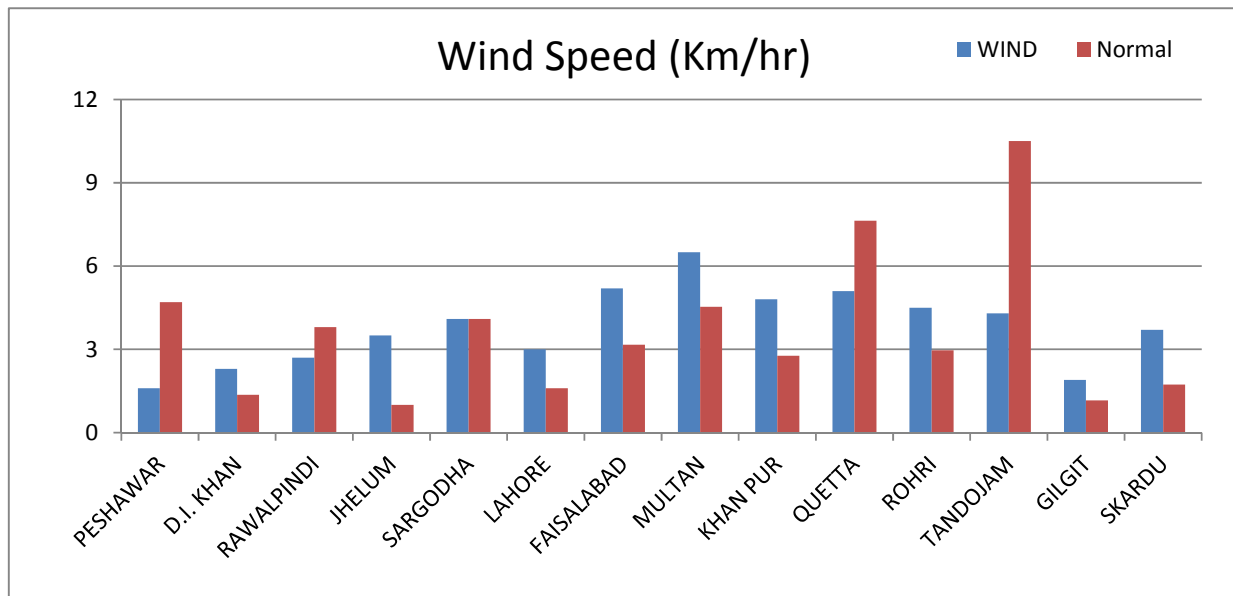
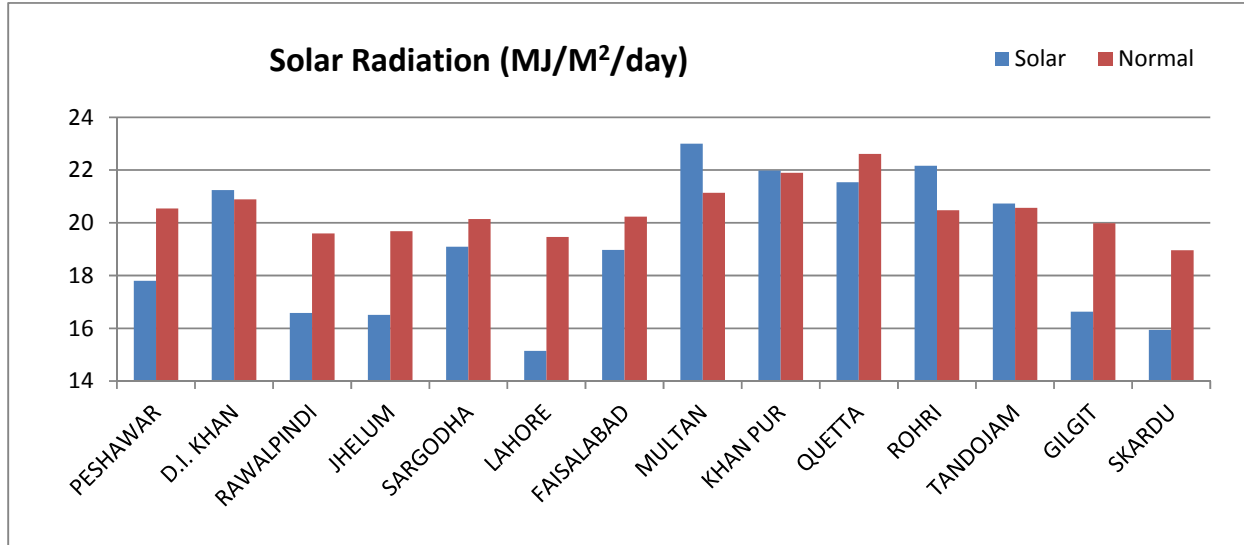


Agricultural soils showed mostly normal to cooler trend in most of the agricultural areas of the country. From the general analysis of soil and atmospheric behavior in this month, it is concluded that moisture condition of soil and atmosphere is satisfactory for standing crops in most of the agricultural plains of the country due to satisfactory rains/cloudy atmosphere in monsoon season, which may further improve in September.



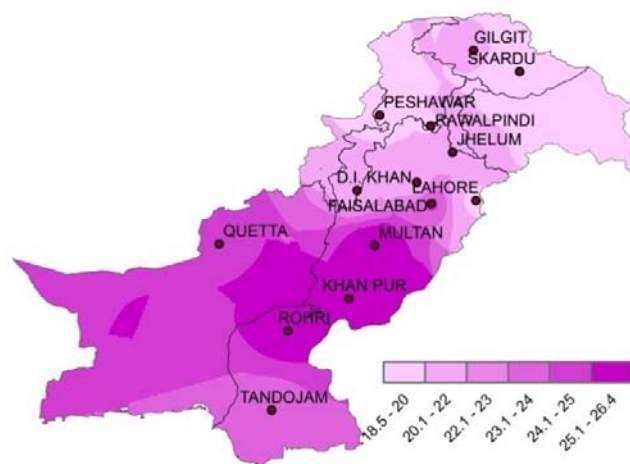
Solar Radiation and Wind Regime during August, 2013

Total bright sunshine hours and solar radiation intensity remained below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country. This is mainly due to rainy/cloudy atmosphere in this month in these areas. Whereas it was observed above normal in Multan in southern Punjab and Rohri in upper Sindh. Mean wind speed throughout agricultural plains of the country ranged between 2 to 6 km/h with North-east to North-west and South trend.

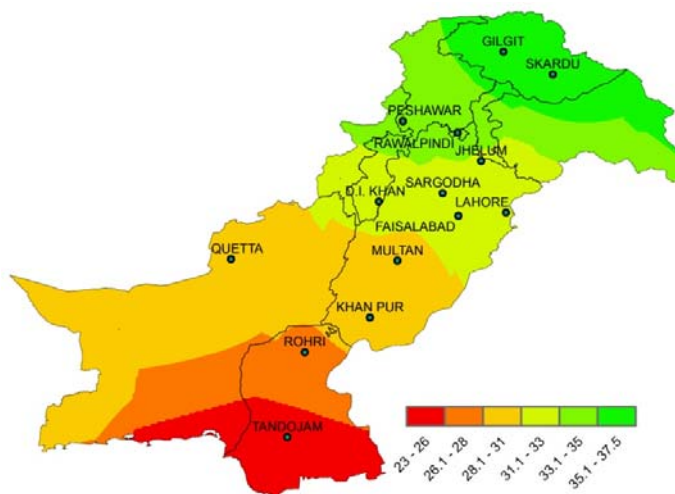


Cumulative Rainfall, ETo and water stress for Kharif Season (May to September)

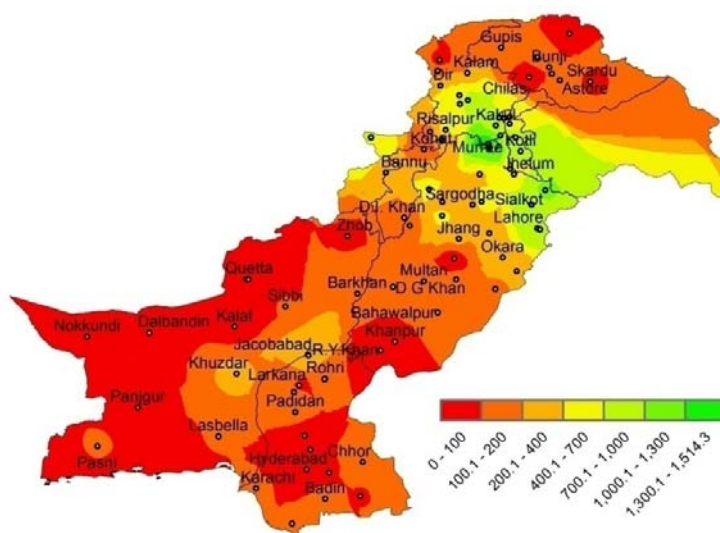
Cumulative ETo (m m) during Rabi
Season up to August, 2013



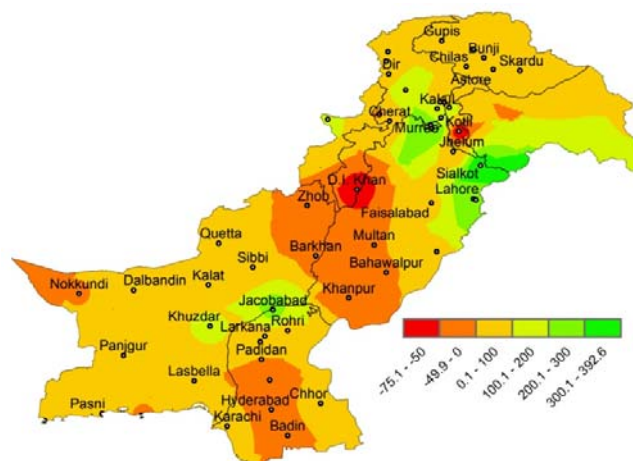
Water Stress (Rain-ETo) during Rabi
Season up to August, 2013



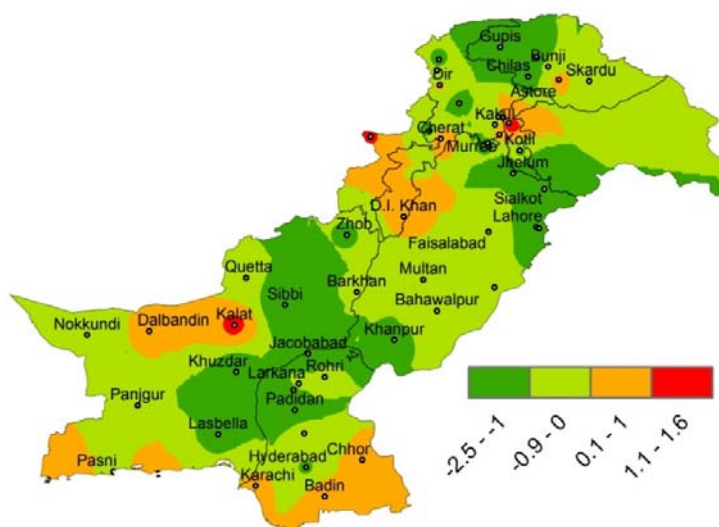
Cumulative rainfall (mm) during Rabi
Season up to August, 2013



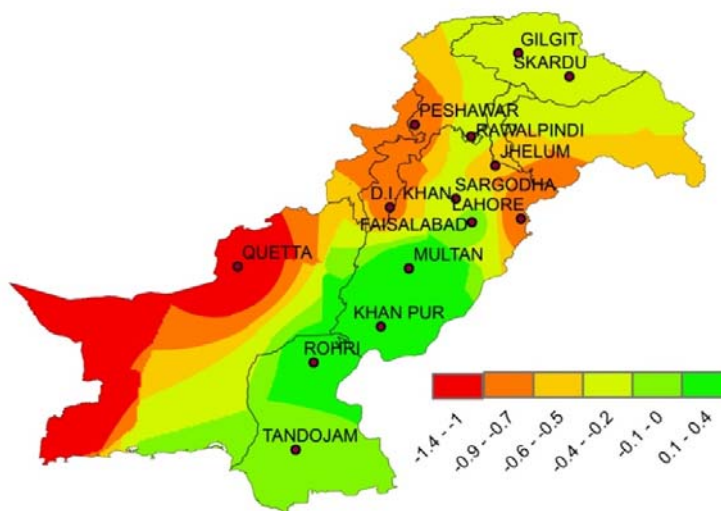
Rainfall Departure from Normal (mm) during the month of August, 2013



Maximum Temperature Departure from Normal (°C) during the month of August, 2013



ETo Departure from Normal (mm/day) during the month of August, 2013



Normally Expected Weather during September, 2013

Most easterly currents (monsoon) are also expected to prevail during first fortnight of the month. These systems normally influence the north eastern parts of the country. Light to moderate rain/thunderstorm are expected in Khyber Pakhtoonkhawa, Northern divisions of Punjab and lower Sindh. Some post monsoon rains are also expected in the later part of the month.

The precipitation amount would be less relative to August. In Khyber Pakhtoonkhawa, Sindh and Southern Punjab, it may range from few millimeters to 30mm. Over northern and north eastern Punjab, the September precipitation may range between 80 to 110 mm. High agricultural plains of Balochistan are expected to remain practically dry during the month. **The probability of occurrence of rainfall is given below:**

Amount / Dates	PERCENTAGE PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE OF DIFFERENT AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL IN SEPTEMBER					
	1-5	6-10	11-16	17-20	21-25	26-30
10mm	53	44	36	39	18	25
15mm	44	34	30	32	13	19
25mm	39	30	14	21	08	12

Despite some drop in air temperature and smaller day length, the evaporative demand of the atmosphere will generally increase as compared to August. The reason for that increase in ETo values is relatively clear sky especially during the second fortnight. The ETo values may range from about 5 to 7mm/day with more or less uniformly increasing trend from north to south.

The mean daily relative humidity over the agricultural plains of the country may vary between 50 to 65% except high agricultural plains of Balochistan, where it would be around 40%.

The mean daily air temperature in crop atmosphere is expected to range between 29°C and 32°C except Quetta, where it may average to 22°C. The mean maximum temperature may vary between 33 to 38°C over most of the agricultural areas, whereas Quetta may experience it around 32°C. The mean minimum temperature is likely to remain in the range of 20 to 26°C and about 11°C at high agricultural plains of Balochistan.

The daily duration of bright sunshine is expected to range between 8 to 10 hours with an increasing tendency towards southern latitudes of the country. The mean daily wind speeds may vary from 4 to 9 Km/hour. Southerly component of wind may prevail over most parts of the country.

Rainfall during August contributed to soil moisture reserves for standing crops. Normal rainfall is expected during the month. Keeping in view prevailing weather and crop condition, following is the water requirement of full canopied healthy crops in different regions of the country during September:

S.No	Region	Water Requirement	
		(mm)	Cubic Meter/Hectare
1	Northern Punjab, K.P.K and high plains of Balochistan.	130–150	1300–1500
2	Southern Punjab, Upper Sindh and adjoining Balochistan	155–170	1550–1700
3	Lower Sindh Southern Balochistan	175–190	1750–1900

Seasonal Weather Update

Introduction

A variety of methods including dynamical models, statistical methods, regional expert judgments and combination of them have been used to generate long-range weather forecast by the different climate prediction centers around the world. National Agromet Center (NAMC), Pakistan Meteorological Department adopts an ensemble approach to formulate its seasonal weather outlook for Pakistan (on experimental basis), taking into consideration available products from major climate prediction centres and different Global Climate Models (GCMs).

Regional weather (precipitation and temperature) outlook is predicted from different global climate models by using persisted sea surface temperature on 0000 May 01, 2013. That might be somewhat different from actual weather because of time to time variation in Sea Surface Temperature (SST) during the season. Accuracy of Outlook seasonal weather mainly depend upon SST used in global climate models. Even with use of accurate SST, still is uncertainty in the climate forecast due to chaotic internal variability of the atmosphere.

Synoptic Situation

- Location of jet stream (U wind at 200 hPa) is approximately same as normal but with slightly above normal strength. Increasing (decreasing) trend over northern (southern) parts of the country in intensity is expected during September and coming months.

Probability outlook: Western weather system influence will be dominate during September causes more rains over northern parts of the country.

- A trough at 500 hPa is prominent over the region. A ridge over Afghanistan can also be seen over central parts of the country. Mostly normal pattern is followed during September.

Probability outlook: Western weather system will give rain over northern parts and southwest and central western parts and of the country (Baluchistan and lower Punjab) will receive less rain during September.

- Area of high surface temperature expands during September from normal (1982-2010) over central parts of the country. Day temperature will be on higher side during September over central parts of the country
- North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) is in slightly positive phase (0.97) and may cause to shift western disturbances towards north during coming months.. (Data source: CPU, monthly mean index)

Probability outlook: Normal rainfall over the country. The focus of weather tracks may be towards northern side.

- Most of the set of dynamical and statistical model predictions neutral conditions for the Sep-Oct-Nov (SON). ENSO-neutral conditions persisted during July 2013, as reflected by near-average sea surface temperatures (SSTs) across the central and east-central equatorial Pacific and below-average SSTs in the eastern Pacific. Most model forecasts continue to predict ENSO-neutral (Niño-3.4 index between -0.5°C and 0.5°C) into the Northern Hemisphere till spring 2014. The statistical model forecasts remain cooler in the Niño-3.4 region relative to the

dynamical model forecasts. Similar to last month, the forecast consensus favors ENSO-neutral (60% chance or greater) through October – December 2013. Data source: http://iri.columbia.edu/climate/ENSO/currentinfo/SST_table.html

Probability outlook: La Nina (21%), Neutral (66%) and El Nino (13 %) during Sep-Oct-Nov season

- Arabian Sea Surface Temperatures are above normal near the coast of Pakistan.
- Caspian Sea surface temperatures are above normal.
- Mediterranean Sea surface temperatures are normal to slightly above normal.
- Bay of Bengal Sea Surface Temperatures are normal.

Probability outlook: Sea Surface Temperature trend is going towards normal leads to normal rainfall over the region and below than normal over Bangladesh and eastern coast of India

Seasonal Weather Outlook Summary (Sep- Nov 2013)

Synthesis of the latest model forecasts for Sep-Nov, 2013 (SON), current synoptic situation and regional weather expert's judgment indicates that normal rainfall is expected all over the country with slightly above normal during September and below normal during October and November. The slightly above normal temperature is likely to occur in central parts of the country during predicted period. Temperature will be higher over central parts of the country including south Punjab, North Eastern Baluchistan, upper Sindh and southern KP from surroundings. Neutral-ENSO condition is expected to persist throughout the predicted period.

Weather outlook

“Slightly above normal during September, below Normal during October and November”

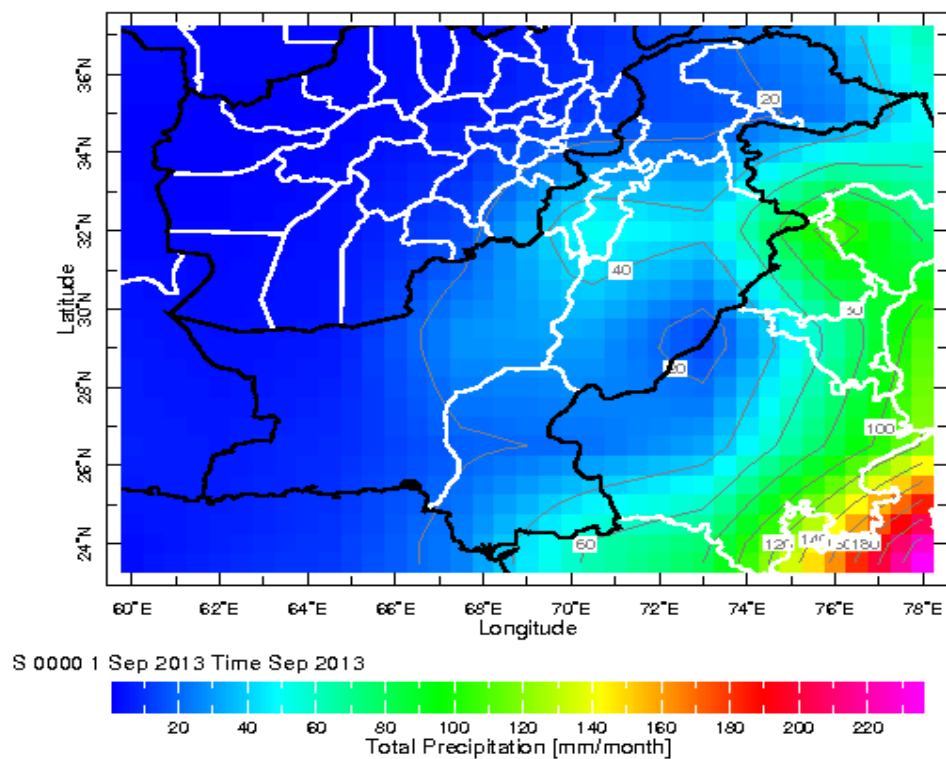
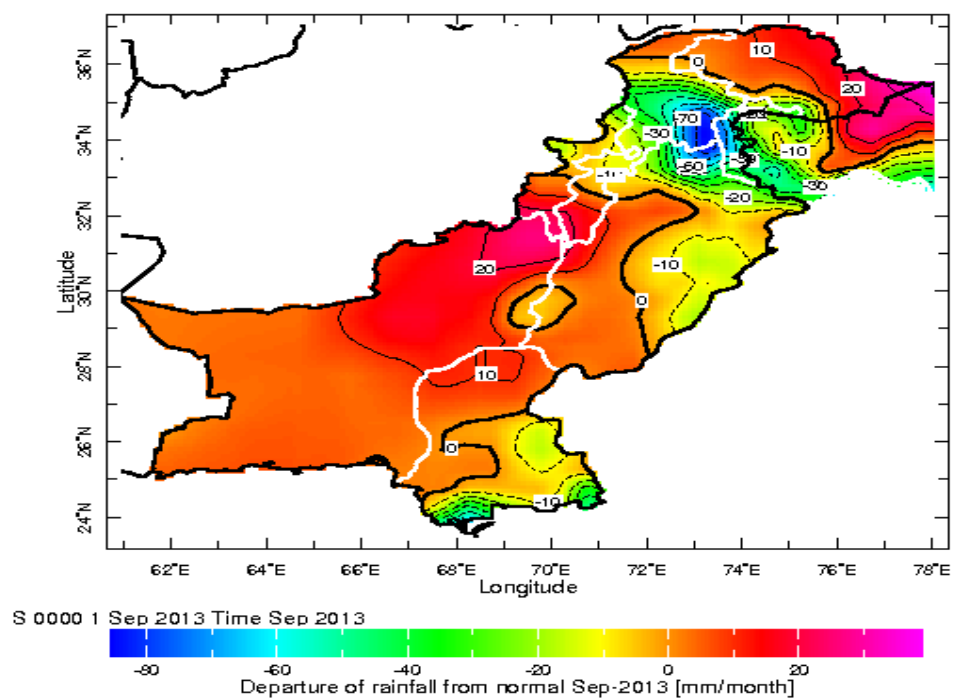
- Average ($\pm 10\%$) rainfall is expected during predicted season 2013.
- Monsoonal current likely to cut-off from third week of September.
- Intensity and frequency of monsoon will be normal during slightly above normal during September.
- Western weather currents will mostly effective from October but due to positive NAO, it focus will be over northern parts of the country.
- Main spell with intensity of 2 mm area weighted rainfall over the country is likely to come during end of second week of September.
- The focus of monsoonal weather systems during September will be towards central and Upper Punjab, KP and Kashmir. However, one spell of monsoonal rain is expected over Sind and lower Punjab during September as well.
- Expected Maximum day temperature will be slightly above normal all over the country during the season. In September, above normal temperature is likely to prevail all over the country with highest over central parts of the country including north east Baluchistan, south Punjab and upper Sindh. Day temperature will drop below than normal over extreme northern parts of the country during September, while still become above normal over southern parts of the country.
- Flash flooding over foot hills of the Suleiman ranges cannot be ignored during last phase (September) of monsoon
- Minimum temperature will be on higher side during October and November from the normal throughout the country.

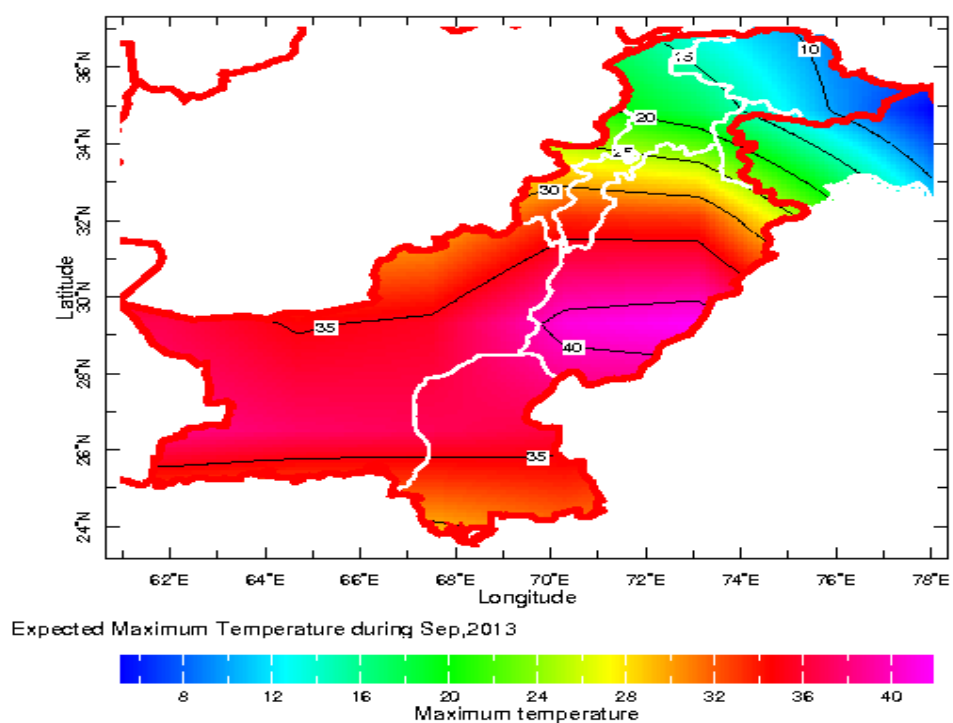
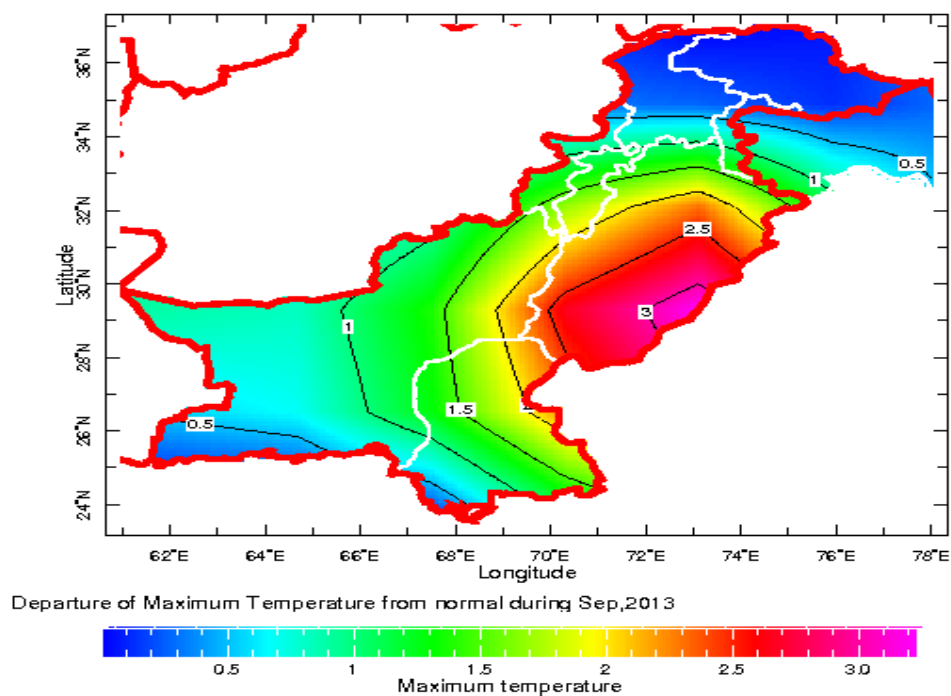
Monthly Quantitative Weather Forecast

	Sep, 2013		Oct, 2013		Nov, 2013		Sep-Nov, 2013	
	Average	Expected	Average	Expected	Average	Expected	Average	Expected
GB	12.4	Abv. Ave	9.6	Abv. Ave	10.0	Abv. Ave	31.9	Abv. Ave
KP	42.7	Blw. Ave	23.9	Blw. Ave	20.0	Blw. Ave	86.7	Blw. Ave
AJK	70.9	Blw. Ave	31.7	Blw. Ave	23.6	Blw. Ave	126.2	Blw. Ave
FATA	29.7	Ave	13.2	Blw. Ave	10.9	Blw. Ave	53.9	Ave
PUNJAB	36.8	Ave	8.4	Blw. Ave	4.2	Blw. Ave	49.4	Ave
BALUCHISTAN	4.8	Abv. Ave	3.7	Blw. Ave	3.2	Ave	11.7	Abv. Ave
SIND	20.2	Abv. Ave	4.5	Blw. Ave	1.6	Blw. Ave	26.4	Abv. Ave
Precipitation is in mm/month								
Pakistan	20.3	Abv. Ave	7.8	Blw. Ave	5.7	Blw. Ave	33.7	Ave

- *Below Average (Blw. Ave) < -10 %*,
- *Average precipitation range (Ave) = -10 to +10 %*,
- *Above Average (Abv.Ave) > +10 %*

Note: Average precipitation is computed by using Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) gridded data by resolution (0.5x0.5°) latitude by longitude. Ensembles of different climate models are used for computation of expected precipitation over the region.

Spatial distribution of expected rainfall during Sep, 2013 (GCM-ECHAM)**Monthly departure from normal (Rainfall) during Sep, 2013**

Spatial distribution of expected maximum temperature during Sep, 2013**Monthly departure from normal (Maximum Temperature) during Sep, 2013**

سورج مکھی کے نشوونما اور پیداوار پر موسم اور دیگر عوامل کے اثرات

تعارف

پاکستان میں عام طور پر فصل 100 سے 150 دن میں پک جاتا ہے۔ سورج مکھی کا شمار اہم خوردنی تیل دار پھل میں ہوتا ہے۔ اس کے بیج میں پچاس فیصد تک تیل ہوتا ہے اس کے زیر کاشت رقبہ فی ایکڑ پیداوار میں اضافہ انتہائی ضروری ہے۔ اس وقت ہم ہر سال اربوں روپے کا خوردنی تیل درآمد کرتے ہیں۔ سورج مکھی کے تیل میں جراثیم اے، ڈی اور کے پائے جاتے ہیں اور اس کی کھل جانوروں اور مرغیوں کی خوراک کے طور پر استعمال کی جاسکتی ہے۔ اس کی سال میں دو فصلیں کاشت کی جاسکتی ہیں۔ سورج مکھی کی اچھی پیداوار کیلئے روزانہ اوسط درجہ حرارت 18 سے 25 ڈگری سینٹی گریڈ رکھا رہنا ہے۔ کاشت کے بعد 3 اگست کیلئے درجہ حرارت زیادہ سے زیادہ 40 ڈگری سینٹی گریڈ تک ہو اس سے زیادہ درجہ حرارت پر اگنے والے پودوں کی تعداد انتہائی کم رہ جاتی ہے۔ اگڑے کے دوران کم سے کم درجہ حرارت 4 ڈگری سینٹی گریڈ تک ہونا چاہئے جبکہ بعد میں 0 ڈگری سینٹی گریڈ سے کم درجہ حرارت کو بھی پورا برداشت کر سکتا ہے۔ دیر سے کاشت کرنے پر فصل جلدی پک جاتا ہے جس سے دانے کا سائز کم رہ جاتا ہے۔ اچھی پیداوار کیلئے فی ایکڑ 60 ہزار پودے لگا کر ضروری ہے جس میں دو تھاروں کے درمیان 0.9 میٹر کا فاصلہ ہو۔ اس کے علاوہ PH کی رینج 7.5-6.5 تک قابل برداشت ہے لیکن اس سے کم PH پر زمین میں Lime کی ملاوٹ ضروری ہے۔ سورج مکھی کا پودا زمین میں پوروں کی کمی سے بہت زیادہ متاثر ہوتا ہے جس علاقوں میں پوروں کی کمی ہو گی وہ زراعت کے مشورے پر مناسب مقدار میں پوروں کی ملاوٹ ہونی چاہئے۔ بارانی علاقوں میں کاشت کرنے کیلئے ضروری ہے کہ زمین میں گہرائی تک نمی رکھنے کی صلاحیت موجود ہو۔ اگر مندرجہ ذیل ہدایات پر عمل کیا جائے تو اس کی پیداوار میں خاطر خواہ اضافہ ہو سکتا ہے۔

وقت کاشت

سورج مکھی کی فصل سال کے کسی بھی مہینے میں کاشت کی جاسکتی ہے۔ سردی میں کاشت کی ہوئی فصل اگست میں بارش سے اٹھا رہا ہوتا ہے۔ مختلف علاقوں کیلئے سورج مکھی کی بیماریاں کاشت کے مقام الاوقات مندرجہ ذیل ہیں۔ فصل کو دیر سے کاشت کرنے پر جلدی پک جاتا ہے جس سے دانے کا سائز کم رہ جاتا ہے۔

میدانی علاقوں میں جنوری اور فروری کے مہینوں میں جبکہ سرد پہاڑی علاقوں میں مارچ سے جون تک جبکہ فرائ کی فصل جولائی اور اگست کے مہینوں میں کاشت زیادہ فائدہ مند ہیں۔

زمین کا انتخاب اور تیاری

بھاری میرا زمین سورج مکھی کی کاشت کیلئے سوزوں ہے۔ سم زدہ، پتھر بلی اور بہت زیادہ دستی زمین مناسب نہیں۔ زیادہ پیداوار کے لئے کم از کم ایک دفعہ گہرائی چلائیں۔ گہرے بل کے لئے زمین پلٹنے والا ریل استعمال کریں۔ اس کے بعد دو تین دفعہ کلاؤٹر پٹر چلا کر سہاگہ پھیر لیں۔ کھیت کا اچھی طرح ہموار ہونا ضروری ہے۔

سوزوں اقسام اور بیج کا حصول

سورج مکھی کی دو قسمی اقسام کاشت کریں کیونکہ ان کی پیداوار اور بیماریوں کے خلاف قوت مدافعت زیادہ ہوتی ہے۔ محکمہ زراعت سے منسلک رشہ بیجوں کی کاشت کریں۔

چھدرائی

اگڑے سے تقریباً ایک ہل ڈیڑھ ہفتہ بعد پودوں کی چھدرائی اس طرح کریں کہ پودوں کا درمیانی فاصلہ 22 سے 25 سنی میٹر رہ جائے۔ آبیاری علاقوں میں پودوں کی تعداد 22 تا 25 ہزار فی ایکڑ ہونی چاہئے۔ اصل بارانی علاقوں میں پودوں کی تعداد 18 سے 20 ہزار فی ایکڑ ہونی چاہئے۔

شرعی بیج

دو قسمی اقسام کا بیج 2 سے 3 حلقی کلگرام فی ایکڑ کافی ہے۔ جبکہ نیو بیج پلانٹر استعمال کرنے سے صرف ڈیڑھ کلگرام بیج فی ایکڑ استعمال ہوتا ہے۔

آبیاری

سورج مکھی کے فصل کیلئے 1000-600 لیٹر فی ضروری ہے۔ جس کا انحصار علاقے کے آب و ہوا پر ہے۔ پانی کی ضرورت پورا کرنے کیلئے پانی کی سب سے زیادہ ضرورت 55 فیصد پھول بننے کے دوران، 20 فیصد شروع کے Vegetative Growth کے دوران اور 25 فیصد دانہ بننے کے دوران ہوتی ہے۔ اچھی پیداوار کیلئے 4 سے 6 دفعہ پانی دینا ضروری ہے اگر موسم خشک ہو تو کاشت سے پہلے بھی کھیت کو پانی دینا چاہئے پورے فصل کے دوران آبیاری کا شیڈول درجہ ذیل ہے۔

آبیاری	بھائی فصل	خراسانی فصل
پہلا پانی	اگست کے 20 سے 25 دن بعد	اگست کے 20 سے 20 دن بعد
دوسرا پانی	پہلے پانی کے 20 دن بعد	پہلے پانی کے 15 دن بعد
تیسرا پانی	پھولوں کی ڈوٹیاں بننے کے بعد	پھولوں کی ڈوٹیاں بننے کے وقت
چوتھا پانی	پھول نکلنے کے وقت	پھول نکلنے کے وقت
پانچواں پانی، چھٹا پانی	بیج بننے کے وقت	بیج بننے کے وقت

کھادوں کا استعمال

ا۔ دیکھا یا سبز کھادیں دیکھا یا سبز کھادوں کی کمی پورا کرنے کیلئے 15 تا 20 گرام گوہر کی کھاد فی ایکڑ یوٹی سے ایک تا دو ماہ پہلے ڈالیں۔

ب۔ کیپانی کھادیں

اچھی پیداوار حاصل کرنے کیلئے ایک بوری ڈی اے بی سے ایک بوری پھاس اور دو بوری یوٹی یوٹی کے وقت جبکہ فصل پھولوں پر آنے لگے تو ایک بوری یوٹی یوٹی ایکڑ

دو بار ڈالیں۔

ضروریں کیڑے، بیماریاں اور ان کا اسداز:

محکمہ زراعت سے منظور شدہ اقسام کے اسپرے کریں

وقت پر داشت

جب مندرجہ ذیل علامات ظاہر ہوں تو فصل پک جاتی ہے۔

۱. جب پھول کی پشت زرد ہو جائے۔ ۲. پھول کی بیرونی پتلیاں لاپرواہی ہو جائیں۔

پکے پھولوں کو درختی سے کاٹ لیں اور تین یا چار دن دھوپ میں رکھ کر پھولوں کی نجی کم کر لیں۔ دھوپ لگانے کے لئے پھولوں کو پتلی تہہ کی صورت میں زمین پر پھیلا دیں اور بڑی بڑی ڈھیریاں نہ لگائیں کیونکہ اس سے پھول گل مز جاتے ہیں۔ جب پھولوں کو دھوپ لگ جائے تو کباٹن یا روٹریٹھر سے گہائی کر لیں۔

ذخیرہ کرنا

گہائی کے بعد چھ کو چند دن دھوپ میں رکھ کر مزید خشک کر لیں۔ اگرچہ میں نمی کی مقدار 8 سے 9 فیصد ہو۔ مٹی اور پتوں سے صاف ہو تو چھ کو ایک سال تک بخیر انتھان کے ذخیرہ کیا جاسکتا ہے۔

نوٹ: کھانہ اسپرے یا پانی دینے وقت محکمہ موسمیات کی خبروں سے ضرور باخبر رہنے کا انتھان سے بچا جائے۔

تحریر: محمد یاز، میٹرولوجسٹ

کمپوزنگ: پوزیشن: علی مان شاہ

مضمون کے ماخذ:

1. Food and Agriculture Organization "www.fao.org/hr/crop."

2. Government of Punjab, Agriculture Department "www.agripunjab.gov.pk."

3. Pakistan Agriculture Research Council "www.PARC.gov.pk"