Monthly Agromet Bulletin National Agromet Centre

Pakistan Meteorological Department Islamabad



Vol: 02-2014 FEBRUARY, 2014

Highlights...

- •Dry weather/below normal precipitation was reported in the country. Dry continental atmosphere prevailed over most of the agricultural plains of the country during the month.
- •Thermal regime in this month remained mostly normal/slightly cooler in the agricultural plains of the country.
- •ETo observed above normal and R.H mostly remained below normal in the agricultural plains of the country.
- Agricultural soils showed mostly normal to cooler trend in the country.
- •Spraying/manual Weedicides operations on wheat and other Rabi crops and preparation of land/transplantation of summer vegetables nursery were the major field activities in most of the agricultural plains of the country during the month.
- •Farmers are advised to clear the crops from weeds at the present flowering and milk maturity stages of wheat crop.
- •Occasional heavy rainfall along with hailstorms for short periods is the regular feature of weather over potohar region and hilly areas of KP during March. Farmers are advised to be aware of such expected events so that in time precautionary measures may be taken to protect standing crops.

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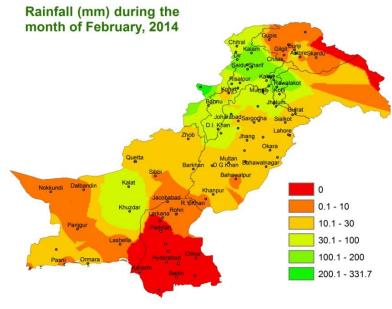
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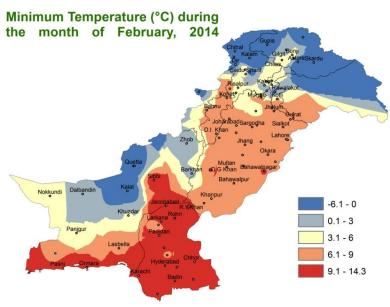
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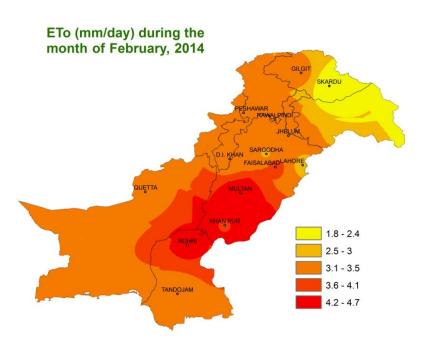
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EXPLANATORY NOTE

- 1. This Agrometeorological bulletin is prepared on the basis of data from 15 stations of Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD). These stations, selected in consultation with the agricultural authorities, represent major agricultural areas of the country. There are still important agricultural areas which are not represented by the stations included in the bulletin. This may be (a) because there are no PMD stations in these areas and /or (b) the fact that we had to limit the number of stations due to the requirement of speedy data communication and processing (both of which are important for producing and dispatching timely Agrometeorological bulletins).
- 2. Due to the above, all inferences and conclusions hold true primarily for the above areas and not for Pakistan territory which include areas that may not be very important from the agricultural point of view and the climate of which may not bear directly on agriculture in the major producing areas.
- **3.** The normally expected weather of next month is prepared on the basis of premise of normal or near normal weather prevailing during the coming month. As such it should not be confused with synoptic weather of the next month.
- **4.** Summer Season/ Kharif remains from April/May to October/November and Rabi season from November to April. Mean Daily Maximum Temperature images are included in summer and Mean Minimum Temperature images are included in winter in the Bulletin.
- 5. In the tables, the values in the parentheses are based on 1981 to 2010 normal. Normal values (in parenthesis) of Soil Temperatures are based upon 10 years data. Dotted line (---) means missing data. Solar radiation intensities are computed from sunshine duration using co-efficients developed by Pakistan Meteorological Department.







Crop Report during February, 2014

Spraying/manual Weedicides operations on wheat and other Rabi crops and preparation of land/transplantation of summer vegetables nursery were the major field activities in most of the agricultural plains of the country during the month. Operations of chemical spraying against pest attacks on fruit orchards due to cloudy/moist atmosphere during the month were also in progress. Pace of growth and development of the crops in rainfed areas remained unsatisfactory due to continuous below normal rainfall/dry weather and growth of crops in irrigated areas observed satisfactory during the current Rabi season in the agricultural plains of the country.

In **Punjab:** Growth of wheat crop is reported satisfactory both in rainfed and irrigated areas due to good rainfall throughout the month. The crop is reported at shooting/heading stage in most of the agricultural plains of the province. Growth of gram and lentil has also been reported satisfactory and the crops are at flowering/pod formation stage. Harvesting of oilseed crop has been started at Bahalpur divison. No serious pest attack has been reported on these crops. Harvesting/crushing of sugarcane has almost been completed and good yield is reported. Sowing/land preparation for summer vegetables is in progress.

In **Sindh:** Growth and development of wheat crop in the province is reported satisfactory. The crop is at wax/milk/full maturity stage and its harvesting has started in some areas of Sindh. No pest attack has been reported on the crop. Castor oil is growing satisfactory and its first picking is in progress. Safflower is at vegetative stage and growth has reported good. However a minor attack of black aphids has been reported on the crop due to persistent cloudy/ moist atmosphere during the month. Growth of linseed has been reported well and the crop is at capsule formation stage. Mangoes are at flowering stage and Hopper attack has been reported in some areas of lower Sindh. The growth of other seasonal fruits like guava, banana, Cheeko is in good condition.

In **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:** Overall growth and development of wheat crop in the province is reported satisfactory. However below normal rains/dry weather reported during the month have affected the crop growth to some extent in rainfed areas. The crop is at shooting/heading/flowering stage. No pest attack has been reported on the crop. Harvesting/crushing of sugarcane has almost completed and good yield has been reported. Sowing/land preparation for summer vegetables has started.

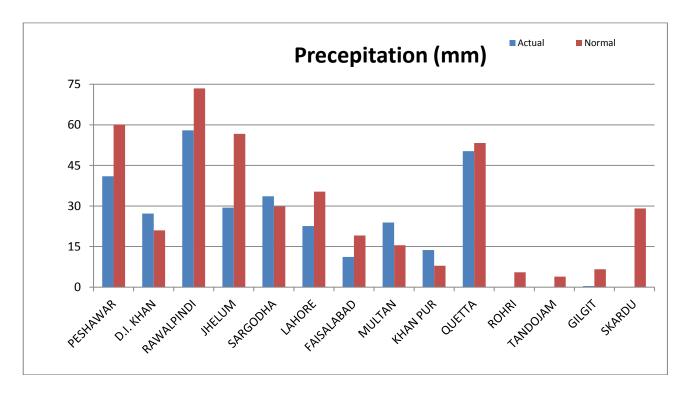
In **Balochistan:** Condition of standing crops like wheat, maize and canola has been reported satisfactory. All these crops are at their early growing stage. Growth of fruit orchards and that of seasonal vegetables is satisfactory and harvesting/picking is in progress.

In Gilgit Baltistan: Most of the agricultural activities stop during the winter season in the area.

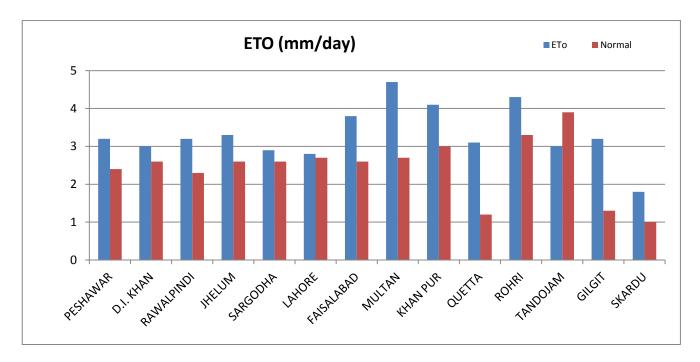
Moisture Regime during February, 2014

Winter rains generally continue from December to March in Pakistan. During this winter, below normal rains reported from December to February in most of the agricultural plains of the country. Whereas above normal rains were reported in lower parts of KP and areas of central and southern Punjab. Due continues dry weather/below normal rains during winter season, Rabi crops including wheat crop normal growth is badly affected in rainfed areas of Punjab and KP.

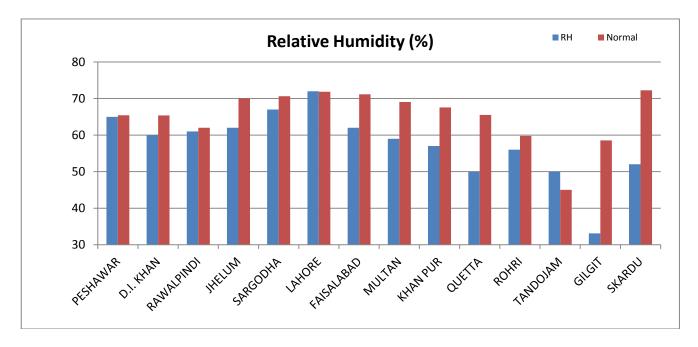
Numbers of rainy days recorded in the country ranged from 1 to 12days. The maximum number of rainy days in the country was observed 12 at Peshawar followed by 10 days at Jhelum and 08 days at Rawalpindi and Lahore each.



The evaporative demand of the atmosphere represented by reference crop evapotranspiration (ETo) remained above normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country due to mostly dry weather/clear skies observed during the month. Highest values to ETo were recorded 4.7 mm/day at Multan and 4.3 mm/day at Rohri.



The mean daily Relative Humidity (R.H) remained normal to below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country due to mostly below normal rainfall/dry weather reported during the month. Maximum value of mean Relative humidity was observed 72% at Lahore followed by 67% at Sargodha and 65% at Peshawar. The minimum value was observed at Gilgit as 33%.



From overall analysis, it is evident that mostly normal moisture conditions observed in irrigated areas and moisture deficit conditions observed in rainfed areas due to below normal rains reported in this month. Due to which the moisture stress condition prevailed over most of the rainfed agricultural plains for the last three to four months especially in rainfed areas. Rains occurred in this month have produced good atmospheric conditions for the development and growth of the crops. However further rains are required to Rabi crops epically grown in rainfed areas.

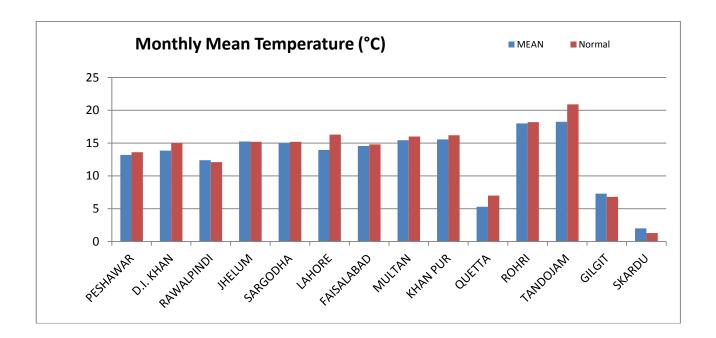
Temperature Regime during February, 2014

Temperature plays vital role in the growth and development of crops. Thermal regime in this month remained normal or slightly below normal in most agricultural plains of the country.

Mean daily temperature remained normal to slightly below normal (by 1°C) in most of the agricultural plains of the country. Mean daily temperature ranged 13 - 14°C in Khyber Pakhtoonkhawa, 12 to 15°C in Potohar plateau, in remaining parts of Punjab it ranged 14-16°C, in Sindh it ranged 18-19°C, in Gilgit Baltistan region it ranged 2 to 8°C and was observed 7°C in the high elevated agricultural plains of Balochistan represented by Quetta valley.

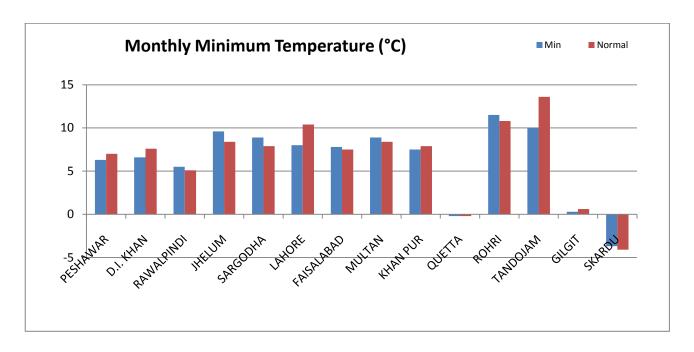
The day time temperature represented by mean maximum remained normal to below normal by 1-2°C in most of the agricultural plains except Skardu region where it remained above normal by 1°C. The highest maximum temperature in the agricultural plains of the country was recorded 31.5°C at Tandojam. The night time temperature represented by mean minimum remained above normal by 1 to 3°C in most of the agricultural plains of the country except Tandojam region of lower Sindh, where it remained slightly below normal (by 1°C). The lowest minimum temperature was recorded –10.5°C at Skardu.

Maximum number of stress days with minimum temperature less than or equal to 0° C was observed for 28days in Skardu, followed by 16 days in Quetta valley and 13 days in Gilgit. Number of stress days with maximum temperature greater or equal to 30° C or 40° C and R.H. less than or equal to 30° was nil in all agricultural plains of the country .

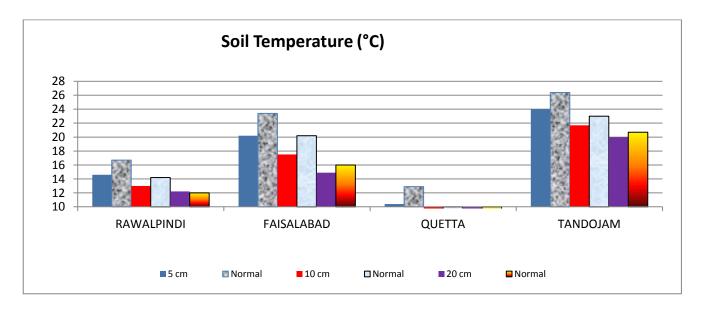


The night time temperature represented by mean minimum remained mostly normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country. The lowest minimum temperature was recorded -8° C at Skardu and extreme maximum temperature during the month was recorded 29°C at Tandojam.

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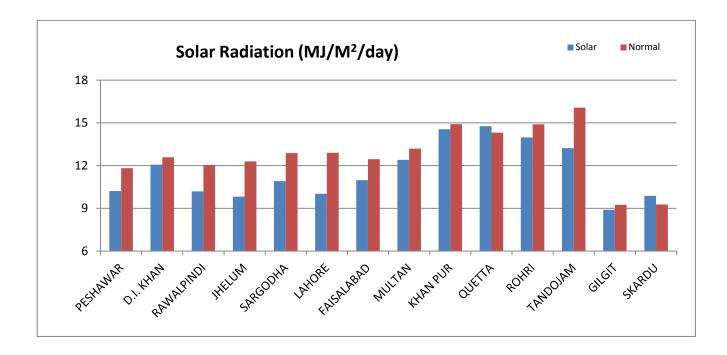
Agricultural soils showed mostly normal or cooler trend in most agricultural areas in the country. It shows that no significant moisture stress exists in the agriculture soils in the country.

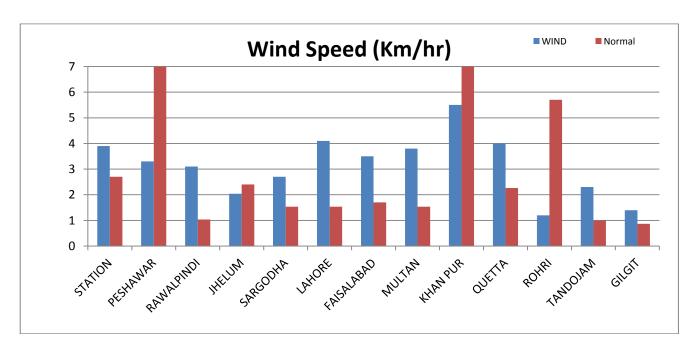


From the general analysis of soil behavior in this month, it is concluded that crop growth and development are free from any significant moisture stress due to mostly normal to below normal air temperature and satisfactory rainfall in the agricultural plains during the month. But crops are affected in rainfed areas to some extent due to below normal rains during this rabi season.

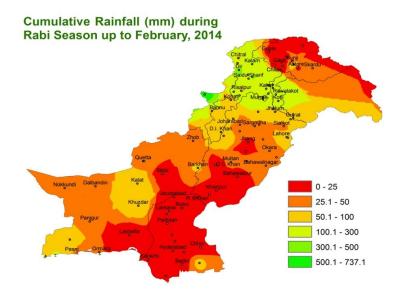
Solar Radiation and Wind Regime during February, 2014

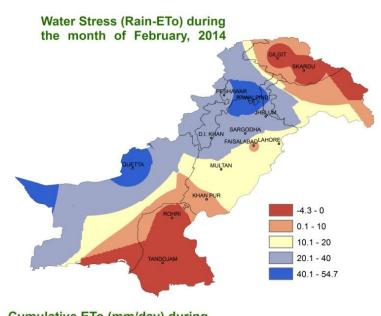
Total bright sunshine hours and solar radiation intensity showed falling trend in most of the agriculture plains in this month. Mean wind speed throughout agricultural plains of the country reached up to 6 km/h with North to North-West trend.

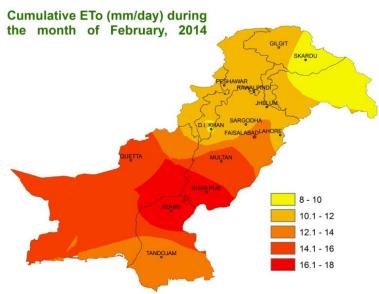


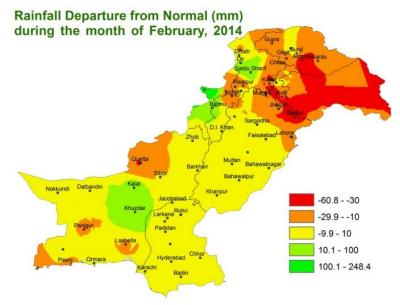


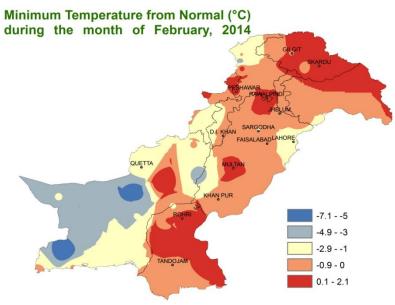
Comulative Rainfall, ETo and water stress for Rabi Season (October to April)

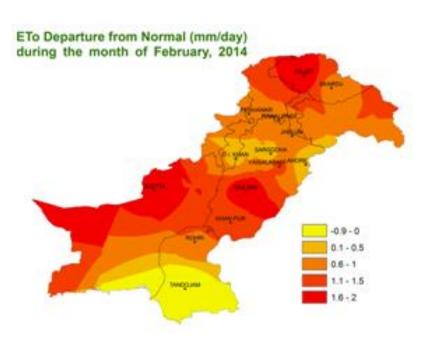












Normally Expected Weather during March, 2014

March is normally the wettest month of winter season. Heating starts over the subcontinent due to increasing solar angle and the sun shine over the equator during last decade of the month. Heating trend triggers energetic weather systems, which resulted in increasing number of dust / wind storms and precipitation. March marks substantial addition to Rabi season precipitation and rising temperatures contribute significantly in photosynthesis process. The probability of occurrence of rainfall during March over Potohar plains is given below:-

Amounts/ Dates	Percentage Probability of Occurrence of different Amounts of Rainfall in March					
	1-5	6-10	11-16	17-20	21-25	26-31
10 mm	26	30	29	51	43	40
15 mm	22	23	21	36	35	23
25 mm	13	18	16	21	22	14

Potohar plateau and northern KPK may receive precipitation ranging from 160mm to 190mm depending upon location. However, remaining parts of Punjab, KPK and high agricultural plains of Balochistan are likely to experience precipitation between 125mm and 150mm. The rainfall amounts in rest parts of the country would also be significant.

The level of mean daily relative humidity is expected to drop as compared to January/February and would range between 45% and 60%. The daily evaporative demand of the atmosphere will increase with increasing temperature trend and mean daily values averaged over the month would vary from 3mm to 4mm in KPK, Punjab and high plains of Balochistan. However, ETo values would rise to 5mm/day in Southern Sindh and lower Balochistan.

The mean daily temperature would follow an increasing trend from north towards south and will vary between 17°C and 26°C whereas in Quetta valley it would be around 11°C. The daily maximum is likely to make monthly average as 24 to 34°C and minimum as 10 to 18°C from north towards south. The occurrence of freezing temperature is likely in Quetta valley, whereas daytime temperature may approach to 40°C in lower Sindh.

The mean daily duration of bright sunshine is likely to range from 7 to 9 hours following an increasing trend from north towards south. The mean daily wind speed may vary between 4 to 10 km/hr and would prevail mainly from north and west direction.

Wheat is the major Rabi crop in the agricultural plains of the country growing at different phonological phases e.g. at shooting in high agricultural plains of the country and heading to grain formation in low elevation plains during March. The crop water requirement of wheat in different regions is given as under:

S.No	Region	Water Requirement		
		(mm)	Cubic Meter/Hectare	
1	Northern KPK and adjoining Punjab and high plains of Balochistan.	90-110	900-1100	
2	Most of Punjab and Southern KPK.	120-140	1200-1400	
3	Sindh and lower Balochistan.	140-150	1400-1500	

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 Jan 01, 2014. Model's output then tuned by applying Regional Correction Factor (RCF). RCF has computed by comparison of Long Range Averages (LRA) with model's simulation for the period (2004-2012) on monthly basis. 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.

Acknowledgement: NAMC is gratefully acknowledges the International Research Institute (IRI) for climate and Society for providing access of dynamical prediction of Global Climate Model ECHAM4P5, developed and operated by European Center for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts model's simulations and hindcast data to support the formulation of seasonal weather outlook of Pakistan. Output maps have been prepared by using IRI climate software.

Synoptic situation

 Location of jet stream (U wind at 200 hPa) is at normal position with normal intensity and same areas of high winds towards the west. However, it movement trend is slightly towards central and southern regions over the country.

Probability outlook: Normal intensity of jet stream is associated with normal normal precipitation in the region and it seems that weather systems will be focused towards central and southern parts of the country.

• A trough at 500 hPa is expected to be over central parts of the country. As a result, track of the western disturbances may be changed and tilted towards central and southward.

Probability outlook: Precipitation is likely to occur more frequently over central and southern parts of the country. Normal precipitation is expected all over the country.

- Surface temperatures are expected to be on higher side than normal over southern parts of the country as compared with normal (1981-2010). However, central and northern parts with normal temperature will be expected during March and coming months.
- North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) is in positive phase (1.34) approaching towards positive phase. As a result normal track of western disturbances will persist. http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/precip/CWlink/pna/norm.nao.monthly.b5001.current.asc ii.table

Probability outlook: Normal precipitation over all parts of the country will be expected. The focus of weather tracks may be towards central of the country.

• Nearly all model forecasts indicate the persistence of ENSO-neutral (Niño-3.4 index between - 0.5°C and 0.5°C) through the Northern Hemisphere spring 2014, but afterwards, an increasing number of models suggest the possible onset of El Niño. Strong surface westerly winds in the western Pacific and the slight eastward shift of above-average temperatures in the subsurface western Pacific potentially portend warming in the coming months. However, the spring is also historically associated with lower forecast skill, so the chance of El Niño developing after the spring is not much different from ENSO-neutral. The consensus forecast is for ENSO-neutral to

continue through the Northern Hemisphere spring 2014 (http://iri.columbia.edu/our-expertise/climate/forecasts/enso/2014-february-quick-look/?enso_tab=enso-cpc_update) Probability outlook: La Nina (3%), Neutral (79%) and El Nino (18 %) during Mar-Apr-May, 2014 season

- Arabian Sea Surface Temperatures are expected to be slightly below normal near western coastal belt of Pakistan.
- Caspian Sea surface temperatures expected to be slightly above normal over southern half and below normal over upper half.
- Mediterranean Sea surface temperatures are normal to slightly above normal.
- Bay of Bengal Sea Surface Temperatures are slightly below normal.

Probability outlook: Sea Surface Temperature trend is going towards normal leads to normal/below normal rainfall over the region.

Seasonal Weather Outlook Summary (Jan, 2014)

Synthesis of the latest model forecasts for Mar-May, 2014 (MAM), current synoptic situation and regional weather expert's judgment indicates that slightly below average precipitation is expected all over the country with below normal during March and April and normal during May. Normal temperature is likely to occur during March and May while above normal day temperature will be expected during April over most part of the country. Neutral-ENSO condition is expected to persist throughout the predicted period.

Weather outlook

"Below Average precipitation is expected during the season all over the country with slightly higher day temperature than normal."

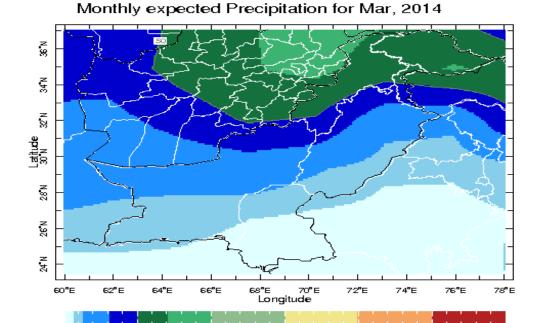
- I. Below average precipitation is expected during predicted season.
- II. In March below average precipitation is expected all over the country with slightly above over extreme northern and southern parts of the country. Night temperatures are likely to be normal all over the country.
- III. In April average precipitation is expected over central parts, above normal over extremely northern parts and below normal over northern parts of the country. Surface temperature will be normal slightly above normal over southern and central parts of the country.
- IV. In May average precipitation is expected over the country with below normal over northern parts, normal over central parts and above normal over southern parts of the country. Day temperature will be on higher side than normal all over the country.
- V. Two to three rainy spells are expected during March during each decade. The focus of rainy spell will be towards central and southern parts of the country.
- VI. In April one to two rainy spell are expected in third decade and focus may be towards southern parts (Sindh) of the country.
- VII. Pollen allergy particle will be increased during March due to rise in temperature.
- VIII. Expected Minimum temperature will be normal all over the country during whole predicted months whereas April will be expected higher than normal over southern parts of the country.

Monthly Quantitative Weather Forecast

	Mar, 2014		Apr, 2014		May, 2014		Mar-May, 2014	
	ave	exp	ave	exp	ave	exp	ave	exp
GB	34.6	Abv. Ave	43.5	Abv. Ave	27.6	Blw. Ave	105.7	Abv. Ave
KP	92.5	Blw. Ave	74.7	Blw. Ave	41.1	Blw. Ave	208.3	Blw. Ave
AJK	127.5	Blw. Ave	94.9	Blw. Ave	57.8	Blw. Ave	280.2	Blw. Ave
FATA	67.4	Blw. Ave	51.5	Ave	29.0	Blw.	147.8	Blw.
PUNJAB	30.9	Blw. Ave	22.4	Ave	17.1	Ave	70.4	Blw.
BALUCHISTAN	23.3	Blw. Ave	11.5	Abv. Ave	8.2	Abv. Ave	43.1	Abv. Ave
SIND	4.7	Abv. Ave	3.6	Abv. Ave	3.7	Abv. Ave	12.0	Abv. Ave
	Precipitation is in mm/month							
Pakistan	31.7	Blw. Ave	25.4	Blw. Ave	15.2	Ave	72.3	Blw. Ave

Ave.: average (1981-2010), Exp.: Expected rainfall, Below Average (Blw. Ave) < -15 %, Average precipitation range (Ave) = -15 to +15 %, Above Average (Abv.Ave) > +15 % 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 March, 2013 (GCM-ECHAM)

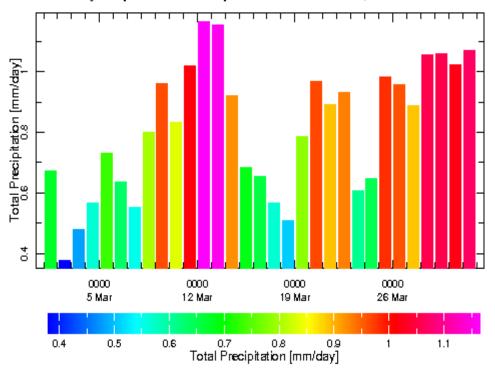


100 150 200 Total Precipitation [mm/month] 250

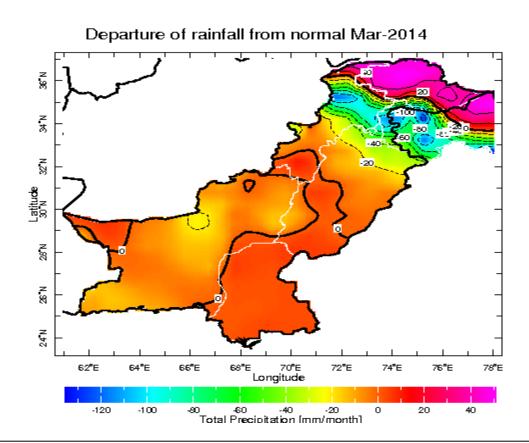
300

Expected daily rainfall, March2014

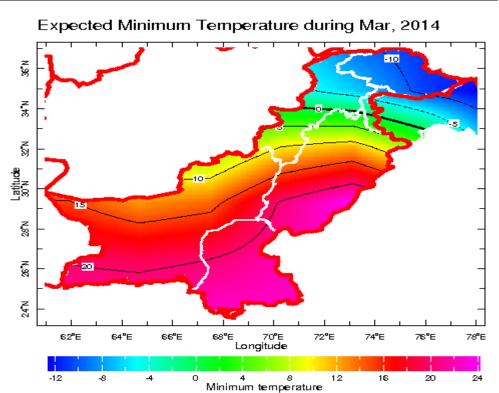
Daily expected Precipitation for March, 2014



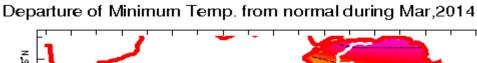
Monthly departure from normal (Rainfall) during March, 2014

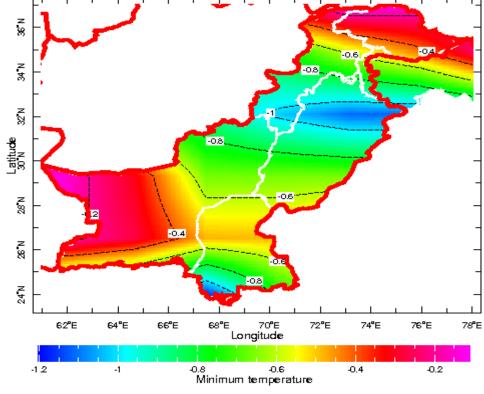


Spatial distribution of expected Minimum Temperature during March, 2014



Monthly departure from normal (Minimum Temperature) during March, 2014





مارچ2014ء میں کاشتکاروں کے لیے زرعی موسمیاتی مشورے

ما وفروری میں پورے ملک کے زیا وہ تر زرق میدانوں میں معمول ہے کم بارشیں ہوئیں۔جس سے کھیتوں میں نمی کی کی ہوگئے ہے۔ماری کے مہینے میں معمول کے مطابق بارشیں متوقع ہیں۔اس لیے نہری علاقوں کے ساتھ ساتھ بارانی علاقوں میں بھی گندم اور دوسری فسلوں کی نشو نمامیں کا فی بہتری آجائے گی اور گندم کی اچھی بیدوار متوقع ہے۔

ا۔ مسلسل بارشوں اور مطلع ابر آلودر ہے ہے ہوا بین نی ہڑھ جاتی ہے۔جس کی وجہ سے فسلوں پر بیار یوں یامھز کیڑوں کے ملوں کا خطر ہرڑھ جاتا ہے کسی بھی بیاری یا زہر لیے کیڑوں کے جملے کی صورت بیں کسان حضرات کوتا کید کی جاتی ہے کہ ہر وقت محکہ ذراعت کے منظور کردہ کیڑے ماراسپر سے کر کے فصل کوفقصان سے بچائیں۔

۲ مارچ کے مہینے میں درجہ ترارت فروری کی نسبت کافی ہڑھ جا کیں گے اور درجہ ترارت کے ہڑھنے نے فصل کی نشو ونما بھی ہڑھ جاتی ہے۔ پہاڑی علاقوں میں شدید سردی کی وجہ ہے گئا میں شدید سردی کی وجہ ہے گئا میں شدید سردی کی میں ہے گئی ہوکہ مارچ کے کہ درجہ میں گئی ہوکہ مارچ کے مہینے میں ہونا کرنے کے مرحلے میں تھی جو کہ مارچ کے مہینے میں داخل میں دوجہ ترارت کم سے کم مطلوب ہوتے ہیں اس لحاظ ہے پہاڑی علاقوں کے ذرق میدانوں میں فروری کے درجہ ترارت نہایت سازگارہ ہے اور گذرم کی فصل نے بونا کرنے کا مرحلہ بخو بی طے کرلیا ہے۔

۳۔ ماہرین زراعت اگر کھا دیے استعال کامشورہ دیں تو ہا رائی علاقوں سے کا شکارہا رش کی پیٹگوئی ہے ایک دن قبل کھیتوں میں کھا دڈال دیں۔ گراس سے قبل ابھی وقت ہے کہ کھیتوں کوجڑ کیاو ٹیوں ہے الکل صاف کر دیا جائے تا کہ کھا دکا فائدہ سرف اور سرف فصل کے پودوں کوجو ور ندجڑ کیاوٹیاں کھا دے استفادہ کر کے فصل پر چھاجا کیں گیا ور فصل کی بیداوار رہی طرح متاثر ہوگی۔ جڑ کیاوٹیوں فصل کے پودوں سے عموماً زیا دہ اپنی استعال کرتی جیں اس کے جڑ کیاوٹیوں کا کھیت سے خاتمہ اشد خروری ہے۔ جڑ کیاوٹیوں کی بیداوار میں کے سے کہ نراعت کی سفارش کردہ مختلف کیمیائی ادویات استعال کی جاسکتی جی ساگر کیمیائی طریقے ہے ممکن ندہوتو ہاتھ سے جڑی بوٹیاں تلف کریں۔

۷۔ زراعت کی کامیابی میں موسمی حالات کا بہت عمل دخل ہے اور بہتر حکمت عملی نے بیر موز وں موسمی حالات سے بھی استفادہ کیاجا سکتاہے میکم موسمیات کی پیشگوئی کوفوظ خاطر رکھ کرمحکمہ ذراعت کے ماہرین کی مشاورت سے اپنے معمولات سے محکمہ موسمیات کے قریبی خاطر رکھ کرمحکمہ ذراعت کے ماہرین کی مشاورت سے اپنے معمولات سے محکمہ موسمیات کے قریبی وفتر سے دابطہ کیاجا سکتاہے ۔ جن کا پینہ ورج ذیل ہے۔

- ا_ نيشنل الكروميف سينطريي _اوبكس نمبر ١٢١٣ الميكفرات اليدالو اسلام آباد فون نمبر: -9250299-051
- ٧_ سنيشنل فوركا سننگ سينفر برائزراعت، بي _او _ بس ١٢١٨، سينفرائ ايسافه اسلام آبا د فون نمبر : -4-9250363-051
 - س_ ریجش ایرومیت سینومز دما رانی اینورشی مری رود، را ولینڈی فون نمبر:-9290635-051
 - ٣ ريجل الكروميك سينطر الوب ريسري الشينيوك، جهنگ رود، فيصل آبا و فون نمبر 2657047-041
 - ۵ ریجن ایگرومین سینطر، ایگریکلچرردیسری انشنینیوٹ مند وجام فون نمبر: -766583 -0222
 - ۷ ۔ ریجنل ایگرومیٹ سینٹر، ایگر لیکچررریسر چانشیٹیوٹ مسریاب روڈ کوئٹہ فون نمبر:-081-9211211-تفصیلی موسمی معلومات کیلے محکمہ موسمیات کی ویب www.pmd.gov.pk ملاحظہ کریں۔

گندم کی پیداوار پربشمول موسم اثر انداز ہونے والے اہم عوامل

1) <u>تعارف</u>:

گندم پاکستان میں موسم ہر ما (رکھ) کی سب سے اہم ضل ہے۔ جس کی 80 فیصد کاشت اور پیداوار پنجاب بقر بیا 15 فیصد سند ھاور با تی خیر پختو نخوا ہ اور بلوچستان میں ہوتی ہے۔ گندم پاکستان کے اکثر بی آبا دی کی خوراک کالا زمی تجرب ہے کستان میں گندم کی اوسطافی ایکڑ پیداوارز قیافت کے مقابلے می زیادہ سے زیادہ پیداوار راوسط ھامل ہونے والی پیداوار کاصرف ایک (Potencial yield) کے مقابلے میں ایک چو تھائی ہے۔

2) پاکتان میں گندم کے بیداوار میں کی بنیا دی وجوہات:

کا شت (آب وہوا کیمطابق کا شت کاوفت اور ایک کی مقدار):

یا کتان میں گندم کی کاشت اکتوبر ہے دہمرتک ہوتی ہے جبکہ گندم کی کٹائی مارچ ہے گئی تک ہوتی ہے۔ دىنىد جرارت ئىر فرق كيوندے ملك كے شالى پياڑى علاقوں مىں فصل 160-140 دن ، وسطى ميدانى علاقوں ميں (بشمول وسطى/شالى بنجاب اور شير پختو نخواه كى علاقے) 140 -120 دن اور جنوبى بنجاب اور سندھ کے نبتاً گرم میدانی علاقوں 120-100 دن میں یک جاتی ہے۔ یا کتان میں او سطا قی ایکڑ پیداوار میں کی کی ایک بڑ کی دبیقسل کوریہ سے کاشت کرنا ہے۔ پنجاب، سندھاور خیبر پختو نخواہ کے زرق ميدانوں ميں كاشت كيلئے آب مواكلوا ظامے بہترين وقت 20-1 نوبر ہے -15 نومبر كے بعد كاشت كي تخصل كى پيداوار ميں ہررو زنقرينا 20-15 كلوگرام في ايكز كى آنا شروع موجاتى ہے -يا كستان میں گندم کی کاشت جنوری تک ہوتی رہتی ہے جس سے پیداوار میں 50 فیصد تک کی واقع ہوئی ہے۔ ARI Tandojam میں لگائے کی گندم کے نصل کے نشو نمااور رہام کل ہیداوار کا گیا رہ (2000-2011) مواز ندکرنے کے بعد بیات سراہے آئی ہے کہ بیداوار میں کی کی سب ہے بڑ کی پیدریر سے کا شت تھا۔ بوضل دسم میں کا شت کی گانتی بیداوار نومبر میں کا شت کی جانے والی ضلوں مقالبلے میں انتہائی تم تھی ہاں وقت (21 20-2000) کے دوران اگائے مکے ضلوں کے تجزیر بات بھی سامنے آئی کر دیرے کا شت کرنے پر گندم کے یودے کوشرو مٹامیں انتہائی تم دورہ حرارت کا سامنا کرنا پڑا ہے بیش کیونیہ سے نگلنے سے پیلے کامر مہ (Vegetative Stage) کافی لمباہوجانا ہےاورہے نکالنے کے بعد داندینے کے دوران یودے کو 5 دن کے وقت ضرورت سے نیا دہ درجہ حمارت کا سامنا کرنا پڑھتا ہے۔جس کیوبہ سے دانسینے کے مراحل وقت ہے میلے ممل ہو گئے نتیجاً میں بودے کاقد اوردانے کا سائز کم رہ گیا ہاور بودا جلدی بک گیا ہاور پیداوار میں 50-30 فیصد تک کمی آئی ۔ اسلنے کسان عفرات سے گزارش ہے کہ کیات یا دی کی وسری ضلوں ہے زین کو ہروقت خالی کرئے گندم کی کاشت کیلئے زین تیار کریں قصل کووقت پر کاشت کرنے ہے خت سر دی کے دوران ماہ کبراور جنوری می کورےاور دھند کے نقصان ہے بھی بچاجا سکتاہے ۔یہ بات مشاہدے میں آئی ہے کہ اگر فصل کونومبر میں کاشت کی جائے تو کمبر اجنوری کے دوران پودے کی بروحوزی کی (Growth) اس حدتک ہو جاتی ہے کہ کوما پڑھنے ہریا دھند کے دورمان پودے کے نشو نما پر جنب اٹرات پڑھتے ہیں جبکہ دریرے کاشت کرنے پر گندم کا پودانشونرا کے بالکل شروع کے مراحل میں ہونا ہے اسلنے دمبر 1 جنوری کے دومان کم درجہ حمارت براسکی نشونمامتا تر ہوجاتی ہے مسلسل دھندا ورکور ہے کی وجہ ہے نشونما رُک جانیوتی ہے اور یود ہے کی ابتدائی مراحل طویل ہوجاتے ہیں۔ ارچی ایریل کی کاشت کیلئے مناسب مقدا ماور منظور شدہ اقسام کے ج کا استعال بھی انتہائی ضروری ہے مختلف مشاہدات اور تر ایوں سے بیات سامنے آئی ہے کہ 50 کلوگرام ٹی ایکڑ ج نہری زمینوں کیلیے اور 70-60 کلوگرام با رائی زمینوں کیلئے مناسب ہے۔ دیر سے کاشت کرنے مرچو نکسا گاؤ (Germination) کے دوران یود سے کا موافق مومی حالات کا سامنا کرنا پڑھتاہے اس لئے فی ایکڑ آھنے والے یودوں کی اتعداد کم ہوجاتی ہے ۔اس لئے درے کاشت کرنے بر کسانوں کو 15-10 کلوگرام فی ایکڑنیا دہ ج کاشت کرنا جائے۔

4) گندم کی فصل کیلئے پانی کی ضرورت اور آبیاشی کاشیرول:

<u>بروفت زا ئدجڑی پوٹیوں کی تلفی</u>

> تحرير جمرايازصاحب مير ولوجست نيشل الكروميك سنفراسلام آباد كميير كميوزيش على ان ماه ميرولوجيل اسفنت نيشل الكروميك سنزاسلام آباد

مضمون کے ماخذ:

- "An Analysis of weather & Wheat crop Development in lower Sindh (Tandojam) during the period 2000-01 to 2010-2011", MS-Dissertation, Muhammad .Ayaz, NAMC, PMD.
- 2." Monthly Zarat Nama, Agriculture Department Govt of Punjab for the period 1-15 Oct, 2012."