Monthly Agromet Bulletin National Agromet Centre

Pakistan Meteorological Department Islamabad

Vol: 03-2014

Highlights...

•Above normal precipitation was reported in most of the agricultural plains of the country.

•Thermal regime in this month remained mostly normal/slightly cooler in the agricultural plains of the country.

•ETo observed mostly below normal in the country and R.H observed normal to below normal in some areas of upper half and above normal in lower half of the country.

•Agricultural soils showed mostly normal to cooler trend in most of the agricultural plains of 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 maturity stages of wheat crop. The best cultivation deadline for Sindh is 15May and for Punjab is up to the end of May, keeping crop water requirement of cotton crop in mind.

•Cultivation/preparation of land for cotton crop has been started in lower parts of the country.

•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/April. Farmers are advised to be aware of such expected events so that in time precautionary measures may be taken to protect standing crops.

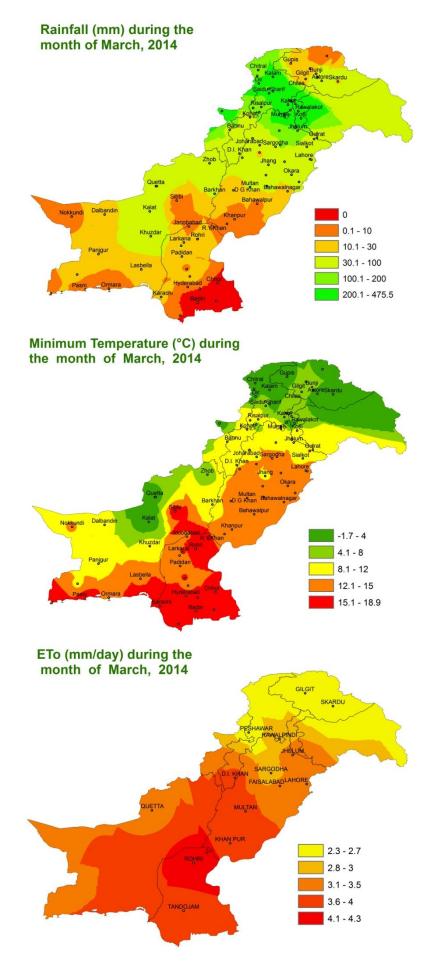
MARCH, 2014

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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 March, 2014

Spraying/manual weedicides operations on wheat and other Rabi crops, harvesting/threshing of wheat in lower parts of the country, harvesting/crushing of sugarcane and irrigation as per requirement were the major field activities during the month. Operations of chemical spraying against pest attacks on fruit orchards during the month were also in progress. Pace of growth and development of the crops both in irrigated and rainfed areas remained satisfactory due to favorable weather conditions. But wide spread heavy rainfall along with hail in upper parts damaged orchards at flowering stage especially in potohar region and hills of KP.

In **Punjab:** Growth of wheat crop is reported satisfactory both in rainfed and irrigated areas. However mild rust attack has been reported at Rawalpindi and Gujranwala divisions. The crop is reported at early /full maturity stage in most of the agricultural plains of the province at the end of this month. Harvesting of the crop has started in some areas of the province. Growth of oilseed is reported satisfactory. The crop is at maturity stage and harvesting has started in some areas. No pest attack on the crop has reported. Growth of gram and lentil has also been reported satisfactory and the crops are at grain formation/pod formation stage. Harvesting of the green gram is in progress. No serious pest attack has been reported on these crops. Sowing of summer vegetables has completed and are growing satisfactory. Sowing of other spring/kharif crops like sugarcane, cotton, sunflower and maize have also been in progress.

In **Sindh:** Harvesting of wheat crop is almost completed throughout the province. Good yield is expected. Land preparation/sowing of cotton crop has been started. Castor oil is growing satisfactory and its picking is in progress. Safflower is at flowering stage and growth has reported well. Growth of linseed has been reported well and the crop is at maturity stage. Sowing of sunflower is almost completed and the crop is growing at early vegetative stage. Mangoes are at fruit formation stage. The growth and picking of other seasonal fruits like guava, banana, Cheeko is in full swing. Summer vegetables are growing satisfactory and picking of early grown verities has been started in some areas.

In **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:** Overall growth and development of wheat crop in the province is reported satisfactory. The crop is growing at flowering/ early maturity stage. No pest attack has been reported so for on the crop. Harvesting/crushing of sugarcane has been completed and good yield has been reported. Sowing of summer vegetables has been completed. Harvesting/marketing of winter vegetables is also in progress. Growth of orchards is also reported satisfactory. They are at flowering/early fruit formation stage. Damage to orchards and other standing crops is reported hilly areas due to occasional hail storms. Chemical spraying on orchards against insects and fungus attacks was in progress.

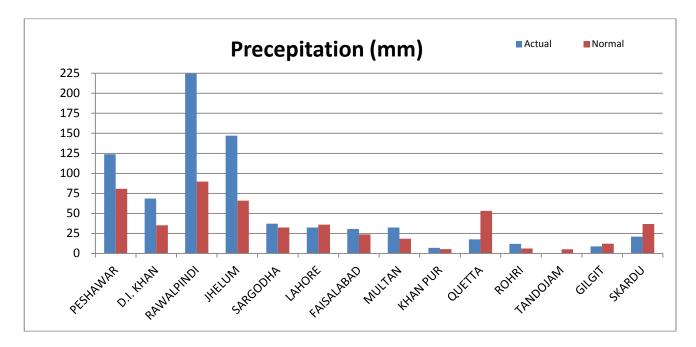
In **Balochistan:** Condition of standing crops like wheat, maize and canola has been reported satisfactory. All these crops are at their early growing stage. Growth of fruit orchards and that of seasonal vegetables is satisfactory and picking/harvesting is in progress.

In **Gilgit Baltistan**: The growth of wheat crop is in progress and is reported satisfactory. The crop is at early growing stage in most of the region. The growth of seasonal orchards and vegetables is also reported satisfactory.

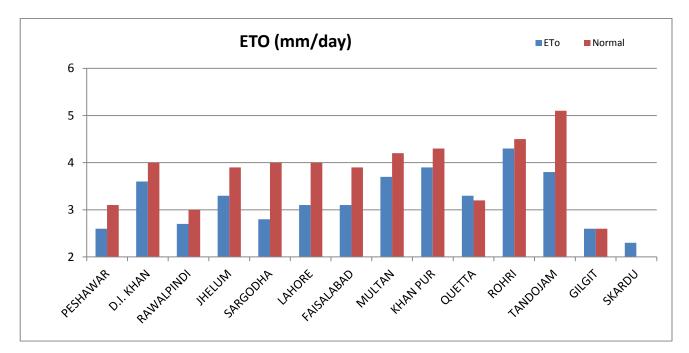
Moisture Regime during March, 2014

Winter rains generally continue from December to March in Pakistan. March is normally one of the wettest months of winter season. During this March, above normal rains were reported in KP, Punjab and upper Sindh. Whereas below normal rains are reported at Quetta valley in Balochistan and Gilgit Baltistan region.

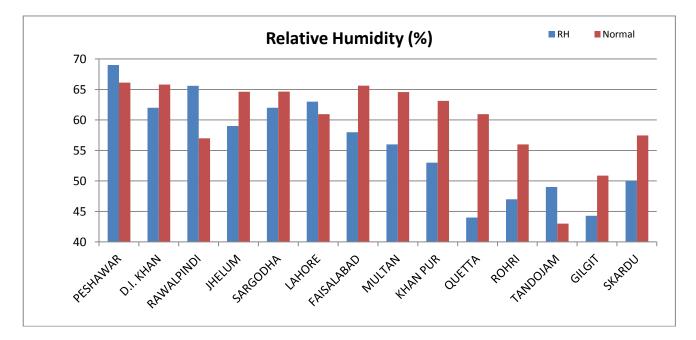
Numbers of rainy days recorded in the country ranged from 1 to 12days. The maximum number of rainy days in the country was observed 17 at Peshawar followed by 13 days at Rawalpindi and Jhelum and 12 days at D.I.Khan, Gilgit and Lahore each.



The evaporative demand of the atmosphere represented by reference crop evapotranspiration (ETo) remained normal to below normal in all agricultural plains of the country due to wet/cloudy atmosphere observed during the month. The lowest value of ETo was observed 2.3mm/day at Skardu in GB and highest value of 4.3mm/day at Rohri in upper Sindh.



The mean daily Relative Humidity (R.H) was observed above normal in upper KP, Rawalpindi in Potohar region, and Lahore in central Punjab and Tandojam in lower Sindh. Whereas below normal R.H was observed in lower KP, parts of Punjab, upper Sindh, Quetta valley and GB. Maximum value of mean Relative humidity was observed 69% at Peshawar followed by 66% at Rawalpindi and 63% at Lahore division. The minimum value was observed 44 % at Quetta and Gilgit each.



From overall analysis, it is evident that although above normal rains were received and generally weather conditions remained very favorable during the month in most of the agricultural plains of the country, producing good impact on the standing crops particularly on wheat crop which is on the maturity stage. Farmers of wet areas, especially in upper half agricultural plains of the country must be careful about timely and proper use of chemical spraying to avoid/minimize losses caused by pest attacks.

Temperature Regime during March, 2014

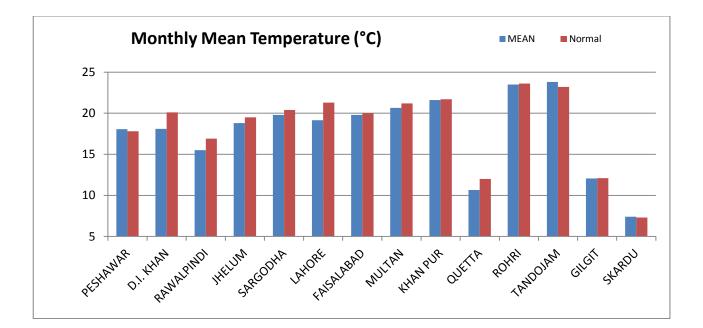
Temperature plays vital role in the growth and development of crops. Thermal regime remained normal/ slightly cooler in most of the agricultural plains during the month due to wet and cloudy atmosphere observed over most of the agricultural plains of the country.

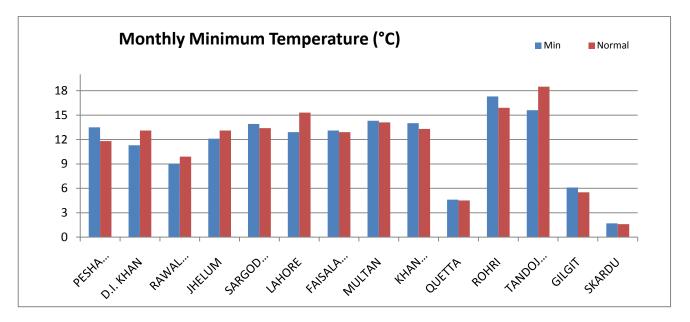
Mean daily temperature rounded to 18°C in Khyber Pakhtoonkhawa, 16 to 19°C in Potohar plateau, in remaining parts of northern Punjab it ranged 19-22°C, in Sindh it reached to 24°C, in Gilgit Baltistan region it ranged 7 to 12°C and was observed 11°C in Quetta valley.

The night time temperature represented by mean minimum remained normal to below normal by $1-2^{\circ}C$ in most of the agricultural plains except upper KP represented by Peshawar, upper Sindh represented by Rohri and Gilgit in GB where it remained above normal by the same extent.

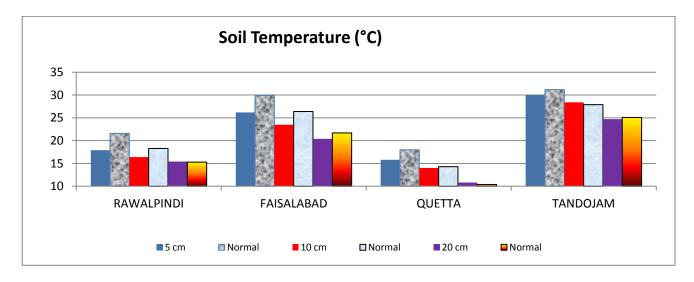
The highest maximum temperature in the agricultural plains of the country was recorded 31.5° C at Tandojam and lowest minimum temperature was recorded -9° C at Astore in GB.

Maximum number of stress days with minimum temperature less than or equal to 0°C was observed for 10 days in Skardu, followed by 3 days in Quetta valley and 1 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 .





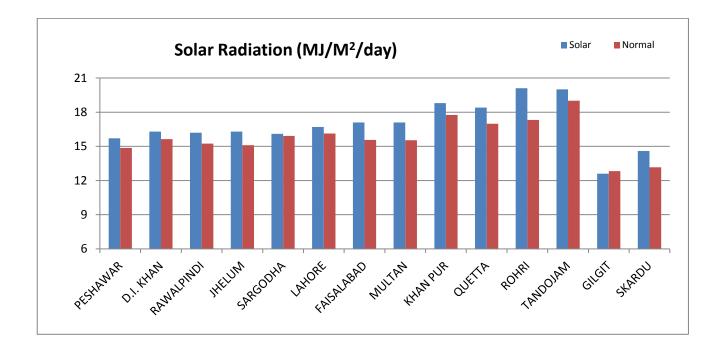
Agricultural soils showed normal to cooler trend in most agricultural areas of the country. The drop in soil temperature at rainfed Potohar region and agricultural plains of central Punjab is more significant than lower agricultural plains of Quetta valley and Tandojam.

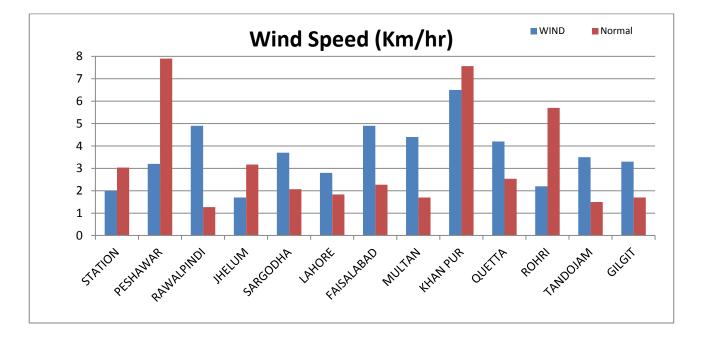


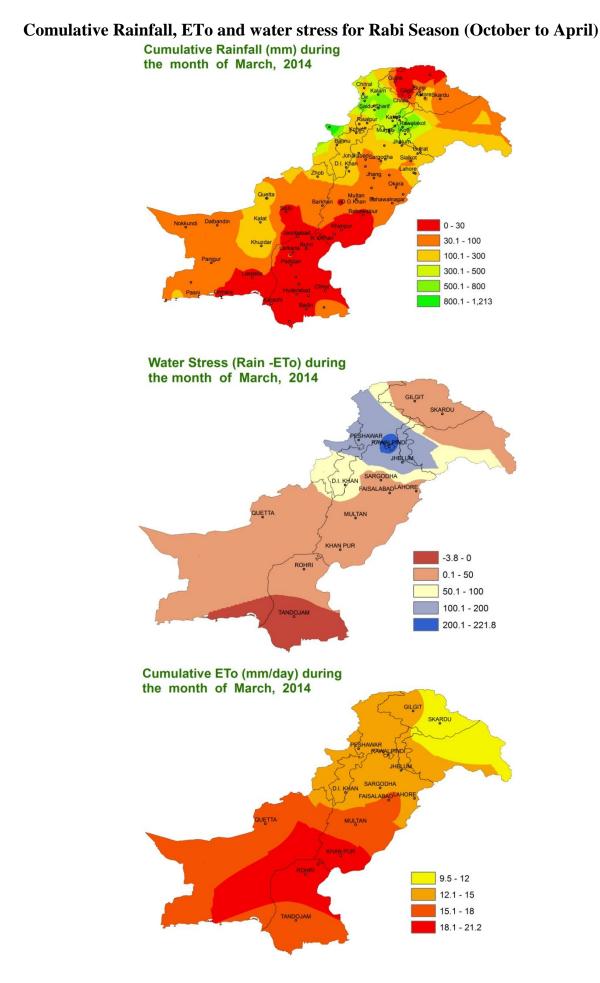
From the general analysis of soil behavior in this month, it is concluded that crop growth and development are free from any moisture stress due to above normal rains in March satisfactory moisture is present in soil for the cultivation of coming Kharif crops.

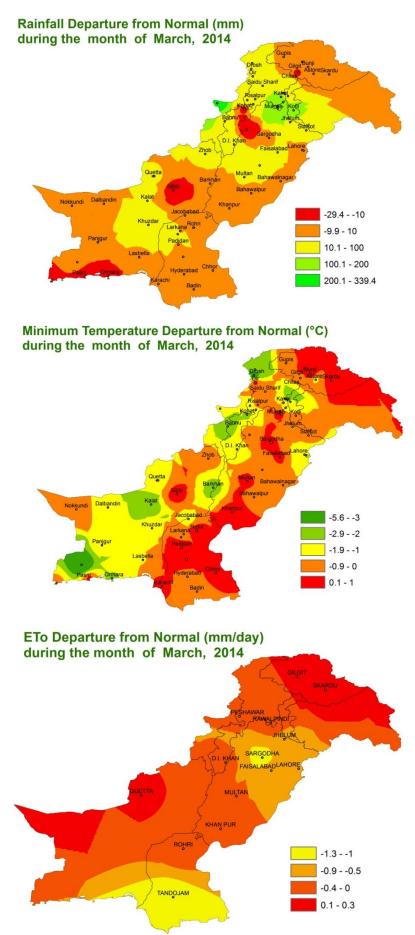
Solar Radiation and Wind Regime during March, 2014

Total bright sunshine hours and solar radiation intensity remained above normal to slightly above normal in the agricultural plains of the country. Mean wind speed throughout agricultural plains of the country reached up to 6.5 km/h with North to North-West trend.









Normally Expected Weather during April, 2014

Westerly rain bearing systems will remain active over Pakistan with the decreasing frequency of occurrence as compared to the peak winter months. The northern parts of the country will be mainly influenced by these weather systems and frequency of precipitation days would be greater in these areas as compared to other parts of the country. Some precipitation associated with thunderstorm/ hailstorm is also expected due to local weather developments in the northern parts. However, due to increased solar heating, mesoscale convective activity dominates over the plains and mountainous areas. As a result, sometimes heavy downpour associated with hailstorm and thunderstorm occurs with localized characteristics. Occasional dust storm or gusty winds are the common features of April. The probability of occurrence of rainfall during April over Potohar plains is given below:

AMOUNTS/ DATES	PERCENTAGE PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE OF DIFFERENT AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL IN APRIL							
	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30		
10 mm	36	35	21	18	16	30		
15 mm	25	23	18	16	06	21		
25 mm	10	12	12	12	03	09		

The evaporative demand of the atmosphere is expected to increase as compared to March by 1 to 2 mm/day because of increasing heating trend. The ETo values may range between 4.5 and 6.5 mm/day following a uniform increasing trend from North to South. The mean daily relative humidity is likely to range from 40% to 50% in most of the agricultural plains of the country except southern Punjab and upper Sindh where it may be around 35%.

Mean daily air temperatures may range between 23° C and 30° C over most of the low elevation agricultural plains of the country whereas in high agricultural plains of Balochistan, it may be around 17°C. The mean daily maximum temperatures are expected to range from 30 to 39°C following a southward increasing trend except Quetta valley where it may remain around 25°C. The mean minimum temperatures are likely to be in the range of 15 to 23°C except high agricultural plains of Balochistan where it may remain around 8°C. The mean daily duration of bright sunshine is expected to range from 8 to 10 hours over most of the agricultural plains of the country. The intensity of solar radiation may range from 19 to 21 MJ/M²/day. The mean daytime wind speeds are likely to range from 4-8 Km/hour over most of agricultural areas of the country except high agricultural plains of Balochistan where it may average about 11 Km/hour.

The water requirement of full canopied, healthy and normally growing crops is given below for different agroclimates of the country. The Rabi crops in the field may be close to maturity in low elevation agricultural plains, therefore, no irrigation is recommended in such areas. At higher elevations, the crops may be around early reproductive stage, where they would require maximum amounts of water.

S.No	Region	Water Requirement			
		(mm)	Cubic Meter/Hectare		
1	Northern KPK, Northern Punjab and high plains of Balochistan	120-150	1200-1500		
2	Central Punjab and Southern KPK	150-165	1500-1650		
3	Southern Punjab & Sindh	170-190	1700-1900		

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 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 less than normal intensity. The region may prevail less than normal winds strength. The movement of higher strength winds may cover wider area than normal over the region.

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

• A ridge at 500 hPa is expected to be over central parts of the country. As a result, western disturbances may be de tracked from normal path.

Probability outlook: Precipitation is likely to occur less than normal precipitation over the region.

- Surface temperatures are expected to be on higher side than normal over central parts of the country as compared with normal (1981-2010). However, northern and southern parts may prevail normal surface temperature.
- North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) is in positive phase (0.8) approaching towards neutral 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.ascii.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.

• The model predictions of ENSO for this summer and beyond are relatively unchanged from last month. Almost all the models indicate that ENSO-neutral (Niño-3.4 index between -0.5°C and 0.5°C) will persist through the rest of the Northern Hemisphere spring 2014. While all models predict warming

in the tropical Pacific, there is considerable uncertainty as to whether El Niño will develop during the summer or fall. If westerly winds continue to emerge in the western equatorial Pacific, the development of El Niño would become more likely. However, the lower forecast skill during the spring and overall propensity for cooler conditions over the last decade still justify significant probabilities for ENSO-neutral. The consensus forecast is for ENSO-neutral to continue through the Northern Hemisphere spring 2014, with about a 50% chance of El Niño developing during the summer or fall (http://iri.columbia.edu/our-expertise/climate/forecasts/enso/current/?enso_tab=enso-cpc_update)

Probability outlook: La Nina (4%), Neutral (68%) and El Nino (28%) during Apr-May-Jun, 2014 season

• Arabian Sea Surface Temperatures are expected to be slightly above normal near western coastal belt of Pakistan.

Seasonal Weather Outlook Summary (Apr, 2014)

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

Weather outlook

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

- I. Average precipitation is expected during predicted season.
- II. In April, below average precipitation is expected all over the country with average over extreme northern and southern parts of the country. Day temperatures are likely to be above normal all over the country with higher value over central parts of the country.
- III.In May, slightly above average precipitation is expected over central parts, below normal over extremely northern and southern parts of the country. Surface temperature will be normal slightly all over the country.

IV. In June, slightly above average precipitation is expected over the country except over Punjab and Sind. Average precipitation is expected over Punjab and Sind. Day temperature will be normal all over the country.

V. Two to three rainy spells are expected during April with light rainy spells over isolated place during second decade (11-20 April).

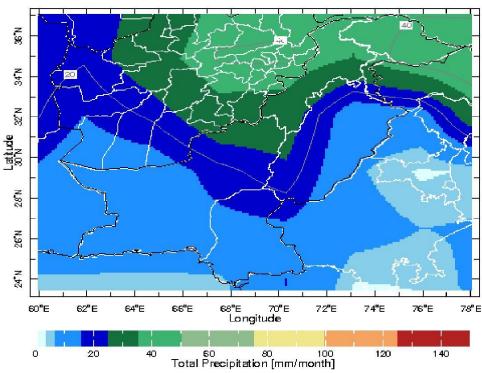
	Apr, 2014		May, 2014		Jun, 2014		Apr-Jun, 2014	
	Av e	Ехр	Ave	Ехр	Ave	Ехр	Ave	Ехр
GB	43.5	Ave	27.6	Blw. Ave	19.0	Abv. Ave	90.1	Ave
КР	74.7	Blw. Ave	41.1	Ave	40.8	Abv. Ave	156.6	Ave
AJK	94.9	Ave	57.8	Ave	76.8	Abv. Ave	229.5	Ave
FATA	51.5	Ave	29.0	Abv. Ave	28.3	Abv. Ave	108.8	Abv. Ave
PUNJAB	22.4	Blw. Ave	17.1	Abv. Ave	36.5	Ave	76.1	Ave
BALUCHISTAN	11.5	Blw. Ave	8.2	Abv. Ave	13.4	Abv. Ave	33.1	Ave
SIND	3.6	Ave	3.7	Blw. Ave	10.8	Ave	18.1	Ave
	Precipitation is in mm/month							
Pakistan	23.1	Blw. Ave	15.2	Ave	22.5	Ave	60.8	Ave

Monthly Quantitative Weather Forecast

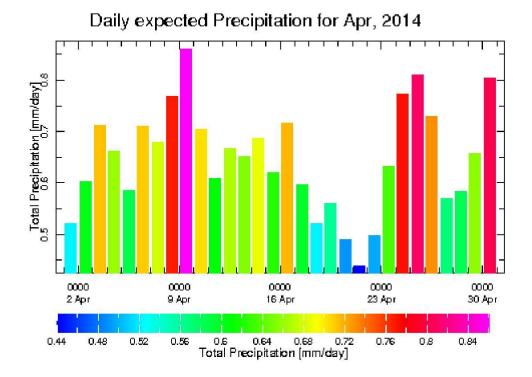
Ave.: average (1981-2010), **Exp.**: Expected rainfall, **Below Average** (Blw. Ave) < -15 %, precipitation range (Ave) = -15 to +15 %, **Above Average** (Abv.Ave) > +15 %

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

Spatial distribution of expected Rainfall during April, 2013 (GCM-ECHAM)

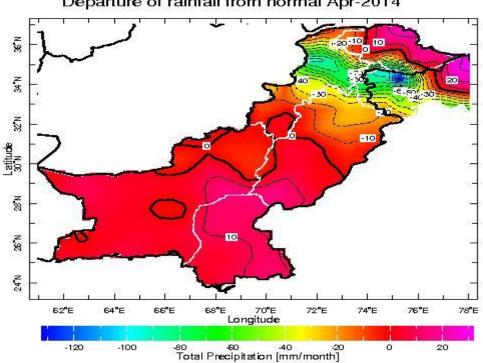


Monthly expected Precipitation for Apr, 2014



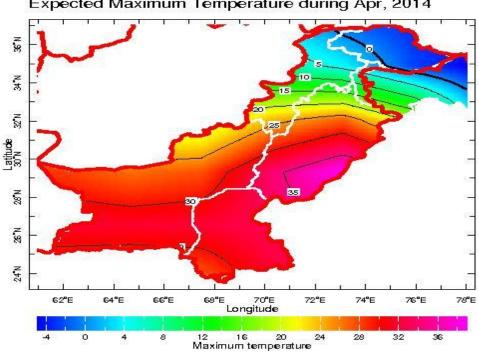
Expected daily rainfall, April 2014

Monthly departure from normal (Rainfall) during April, 2014



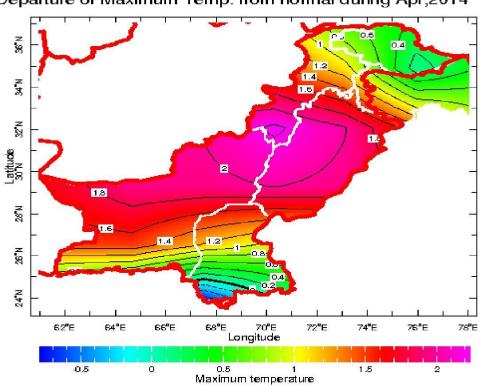
Departure of rainfall from normal Apr-2014

Spatial distribution of expected Minimum Temperature during April, 2014



Expected Maximum Temperature during Apr, 2014

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



Departure of Maximum Temp. from normal during Apr,2014

اپریل 2<u>014ء میں</u> کاشتکاروں کے لئے زرعی موسمیاتی مشورے

ہاہ مارچ میں ملک کے اکثر زرعی میدانوں میں با رشیں معمول ہے زیا وہ ریکا رڈ ہو کیں رکھے کی اہم فصل گندم جو کہ سٹرنکا لئے/ پکنے یا کا شنے کے مراحل میں ہے کواس ے قابل ذکر نقصان نہیں ہوا تا ہم تیز ہوا وُں/ آندھی اور ژالہ باری ہے کچھیلاتوں میں سنریوں اور پھلدا ردرختوں کو نقصان پہنچا ہے اسلئے کہ زیا دہ تر پھلدا ردرخت پھول نکالنے کے مراحل ہے گز ررہے ہیں ۔ اپریل کے متوقع موسمی حالات کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے کا شتکار بھائیوں کے لئے مندرد ہد ذیل گز ارشات پیش خدمت ہیں ۔

ا۔ اپریل میں وفقافو قتاتیز ہواؤں کے ساتھ بارش اور ژالہ باری کی توقع ہے اس مہنے میں گندم کی فصل صوبہ سندھاورصوبہ پنجاب کے علاقوں میں پک جائے گی۔جبکہ دوسر ے علاقوں میں بھی وہ نشو ونما کے آخری مراحل میں ہوگی ۔اس لئے تیز با رش اور ژالہ با ری نقصان کا با عث ہو کتی ہے ۔ایسے علاقوں میں جہاں فصل کپ جائے وہاں کاشتکا روں کوچا ہے کہ مومی پیش کوئی کے مطابق اگر آسند ہ کچھ دنوں تک موسم خشک رہنے کی تو قص ہےتو مشینوں کی مدد سے فصل کی کٹائی اور گہائی تکمل کر کے مان جا اور مجدوسہ سنجال لیں ۔ یا درب کفراب موسم سے ہونے والانقصان مشینوں برآنے والی لاگت سے کہیں زیا دہ ہوتا ہے۔

۴۔ فصل سے جڑ می بوٹیوں کی تلفی پر ہمیشہ زور دیا جا تا رہا ہے۔ وہ فصل کے حصے کا پانی اور خورا ک استعال کر کے فصل کی پیدا وا رکومتا ثر کردیتی ہے۔لہذا اگر آپ اپنے تھیتوں میں سے اوران کے کنا روں پرا گی جڑی بوٹیوں کوشتم نہیں کرتے تو ان کا نیچ زمین برگر ے گا اور آئند ہموسم میں کا شت ہونے والی فصل کے پھر مدمقا مل آجائے گا۔اس کے علاوہ ان کے بنج آپ کے اماج میں ملیں گے اور اس کی کوالٹی کو بہت متاثر کریں گے اور منڈ یوں میں فروخت کے وقت آپ کواس کی قیمت بھی کم ملے گی ۔اس کے ساتھ ساتھ آئندہ فصل کے لئے رکھ گئے بنج میں ان جڑ می یو ٹیو ں کے بنج کی ملا وٹ کی وجہ سے فصل کی پیدادا رکونقصان ہونا ہے اور پیدادا رہبت حد تک کم ہوجاتی ہے ۔

کسان بھائیوں سے گزارش ہے کہ مومی حالات کو دیکھ کرجلدا زجلد گندم کی کٹائی کر کے تھیتوں کو کیاس کیلئے تیار کیا جائے۔ جارے ملک میں کپاس کی فی ایکڑ کم بیداروا رکی ایک بڑی وج فصل کودیر سے کا شت کرما بھی ہے جس کیوجہ سے فصل کوموا فق موسی حالا منے نہیں مل یاتے ۔

ار یل اور مکی کا موسم غیر یقینی ہوتا ہے اس لئے آپ ہے گزارش ہے کہ محکمہ موسمیات کی پیشگو ٹی کو طوط خاطر رکھ کر محکمہ زراعت کے ماہرین کی مشاورت سے اپنے _6' معمو لات سطے کریں۔ اس سلسلے میں ریڈ یو ٹیلیویژن اوراخبا رات میں نشر اور شائع ہونے والی پیٹیگوئی کے علاوہ محکمہ موسمیات کے قریبی دفتر سے بھی رجوع کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ اگر کوئی زرىموسمياتى مسله در ييش موقو جهار مندرجه ذيل دفاتر آپ كى بخو بى مددكر سكتے ہيں -

کیاس کی فصل پرموسمی اثر ات

تعارف:

کپاس پاکستان کی اہم نقد آور فصل ہے۔ جس کی پنجاب اور سندھ کے نہری علاقوں میں کا شت ہوتی ہے۔ گل پیدا دار کے کھا ظ سے پاکستان کپاس پیدا کرنے والے مما لک میں چوتے نبر پر ہے جبکہ فی ایکر پیدادار کے لحاظ سے پاکستان کا شارعام طور پر آخر میں ہوتا ہے۔ پاکستان کے زیا دہ تر بر آمدات اور صنعت سے متعلق لیبر کی ایک بڑی تعداد کے دوزگا راورگز ریسر کا انحصار کپاس کے اچھی پیدا دار پر ہے۔ کپاس کی مجموعی پیدادا رمیں پنجاب کا حضہ تقریباً 80 فیصد اور سندھ کے تبری علاقوں اور خیبر پختو نخواہ کے جنوبی علاقوں میں بھی کپاس کی کچھ کا شت ہوتی ہے۔ پاکستان میں دور برل کا انحصار بنا دی تر کا شت، بر وقت کھادوں کی فراہمی، مصفر کیٹروں کے دارک کیلئے ہوقت اسپر سے، مناصر مقدار میں پانی کی فراہمی اور برسات کے دوران با رشوں پر ہے۔ کا شت، بر وقت کھادوں کی فراہمی، مصفر کیٹروں کے دارک کیلئے ہو وقت اسپر سے، مناسب مقدار میں پانی کی فراہمی اور برسات کے دوران با رشوں پر ہے۔

كاشت (آب ومواكمطابق كاشت كاوقت):

كپاس كى فصل كوآبياشى كى ضرورت:

پاکستان میں کپاس کی فصل کیلئے پانی کی ضرورت تقریباً 550 سے 700 ملی میٹر تک ہوتی ہے۔ درجہ حرارت اور ہوا میں نمی کیلتی کی فصل کیلئے پانی کی ضرورت تقریباً 550 سے 700 ملی میٹر تک ہوتی ہے۔ درجہ حرارت اور ہوا میں نمی کیلتی کی فصل کیلئے پانی کی ضرورت سندھ میں کپاس کی فصل کیلئے پانی کی ضرورت سندھ میں کپاس کی فصل کیلئے پانی کی ضرورت سندھ سے ہز ھوجا تی ہے۔ سندھ میں کپاس کی فصل کیلئے پانی کی ضرورت سندھ سے ہز ھوجا تی ہے۔ سندھ میں کپاس کی فصل کیلئے پانی کی ضرورت سندھ میں کپاس کی فصل کیلئے پانی کی ضرورت سندھ مے ہز ھوجا تی ہے۔ سندھ میں پانی کی فسرورت سندھ مے ہز ھوجا تی ہے۔ سندھ میں کپاس کی فصل کیلئے پانی کی ضرورت سندھ مے ہز ھوجا تی ہے۔ سندھ میں کپاس کی فصل کیلئے پانی کی ضرورت سندھ مے ہز ھوجا تی ہے۔ سندھ میں پانی کی عال قول میں پانی کی فسرورت سندھ مے ہز ھوجا تی ہے۔ سندھ میں پانی کی عارض میں پانی کی طرف میں پانی کی فسرورت سندھ میں پانی کی خرورت سندھ میں پانی کی فس کی میں پانی کی فسرورت سندھ میں پانی کی خرورت سندھ میں پانی کی خرورت سندھ مے ہز ھوجا تی ہے۔ سندھ میں پانی کی عمل کی میں پانی کی میں پانی کی میں پانی کی فصل کی ہو ہوئی ہو ہوں ہے۔ سندھ میں پانی کی میں پانی کی میں پانی کی میں پانی کی میں ہو ہوں ہو ہوں ہے۔ سندھ میں پانی کی حکر ہوں میں پانی کی میں پانی کی میں پانی کی میں ہو ہوں ہوں ہوں ہوں ہو ہوں ہوں ہو حکر ہوں ہوتی ہے۔ میں پانی کی طلب زیر میں سندھ میں ہوں ہوں ہوں ہو ہوں ہے۔ اگر پود سے میں دوم سے کی میں میں کی اس ک حلب زیا دہ ہوتی ہے۔ میں میں پانی کی میں ہوں کی ہوں ہوں ہوں ہوں ہوں ہوں ہوں کی میں ہوں ہوں ہوں ہوں ہوں ہوں ہوں ہوں آنے کے امکانات ہوتے ہیں اور آگلی فصل (رقیع) کی کاشت بھی دیر ہے ہوجاتی ہے ۔ بسی حالات میں پودوں کو پانی کی فراہمی میں کمی کیساتھ ساتھ محکمہ زراعت کے مشور سے یمط بق کمیائی مادوں کامٹا سب ستعال کر کے نشونما کوتم کیا جا سکتا ہے ۔ تا کہ یو دے کی پیخنگ (maturity) ہروفت کمل ہو۔ کپاس کی قسم اور مومی حالات کو مذاخر رکھ کر فصل کو پہلاپانی 30 سے 50 دن بعد لگا کیں ۔ باتی پانی 15 تا 20 دن کے وقتے سے لگا کیں اور وسط اکتو ہر سے پہلے آخری آ بیا شی کریں۔ آخری آ بیا شی کی کی ساتھ میں کی قسم اور مومی حالات کو مذاخر کے کوئے لیے کریں۔

^شمون سون کے دوران احتیاتی تد ابیر:

فصل کى زايد جر مى بو نيوں سے بچاؤ:

مون سون کے دوران کپاس کے کھیت میں جڑی ہو ٹیاں زیا دہ اگنا شروع کر دیتی ہیں۔جس سے کپاس کی فی ایکر پیدادار میں خاطر خواہ کی واقع ہوتی ہے۔کسان حضر ات سے گزا رش ہے کہ فصل کی بوائی ہمیشہ تر وتر میں کریں بصورت دیگر وتر کم ہونے کی صورت میں بنج کو کڑا 6 تھنٹے بھکو کرکا شت کریں۔ جب پو دے چھوٹے ہوں تو کھیت میں وتر آنے پر قطاروں کے درمیان ہل چلا کریا جب پو دے ہوئے سول تو کمیائی اسپر ے کر کے غیر ضروری جڑی بوٹیوں پر قابو پایا جا سکتا ہے۔

موسماور كيمياى كمادول في سانخ : فصل کی کاشت کمیائی کھا دوں، آبپاشی اور ہر قسم کمیائی اسپر ے سے مثبت نتائج حاصل کرنے کیلیج موسی معلومات انتہائی خروری ہے ور نفصل کی کاشت، کمیائی کھا دوں کے استعال، آبیاشی اوراسپر _ وغیرہ کے فوراً بعد بارش نقصان کابا عث بنتی ہے۔ اس لئے کسان بھائیوں ۔ گزارش ہے کہ ہر وقت موسم ے باخبرر ہے۔

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