# Monthly Agromet Bulletin National Agromet Centre Pakistan Meteorological Department Islamabad

#### Vol: 04-2014

# Highlights...

•Above normal precipitation was reported in most of the agricultural plains in upper half and below normal precipitation was reported in lower half and GB region in the north.

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

• ETo remained normal to below normal in most of the agricultural planes of the country except Peshawar in upper KP, Khanpur in southern Punjab, Rohri in upper Sindh and GB region where it remained above normal. and R.H observed normal in most of the upper half and below normal in lower half of the country.

•Agricultural soils showed mostly normal trend in most of the agricultural plains of the country.

•Wheat crop harvesting/threshing, Spraying/manual Weedicides operations on orchards 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 harvest wheat crop in time. Deadline for cotton cultivation in 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 wheat crop during harvesting/threshing.

# **APRIL**, 2014

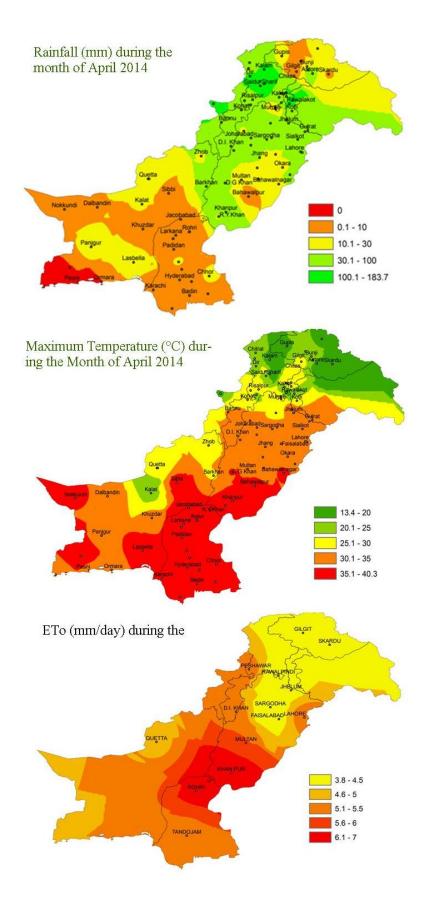
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#### EXPLANATORY NOTE

- 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 April, 2014

Harvesting/threshing of wheat and other Rabi crops and sowing of Kharif crops especially cotton and maize were the major field activities during the month. Operations of chemical spraying against pest attacks on fruit orchards and irrigation practices as per requirement were also in progress during the month. Pace of growth and development of standing crops both in irrigated and rainfed areas remained satisfactory due to favorable weather conditions.

In **Punjab:** Harvesting and threshing of wheat crop is in full swing and good yield is expected this year both in rainfed and irrigated planes. Harvesting and threshing of oilseed, Gram and Lentil is also in progress and better yield is expected due to favorable weather conditions during the season. Growth of seasonal vegetables is reported satisfactory and picking of early grown verities is in progress. Growth of fruit orchards including mangos is reported satisfactory. Mango orchards are reported mostly at fruit formation stage.

In **Sindh:** Threshing of wheat crop is almost completed throughout the province and good yield is expected. Sowing of cotton crop has been completed in most of the growing area and the crop is at germination or early growing stage. Castor oil is growing satisfactory and its picking is in progress. Safflower is near to maturity stage and its growth has reported well. Threshing of linseed has been reported in progress. Sunflower is growing well and is reported at flowering stage. Growth of summer vegetables is reported satisfactory and their picking is in full swing. Mangoes are growing at full fruit formation stage and normal crop is expected this year.

In **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:** Overall growth and development of wheat crop in the province is reported satisfactory. The crop is growing at maturity stage. No pest attack has been reported so far on the crop. Harvesting/threshing of the crop has started in the lower planes of the province. Growth of summer vegetables has been reported satisfactory. Harvesting/marketing of winter vegetables is also in progress in upper hilly areas of the province. Growth of fruit orchards is also reported satisfactory and are at flowering stage. Chemical spraying on orchards against insects and fungus attacks was in progress. Attacks of aphids and mealy bug have been reported.

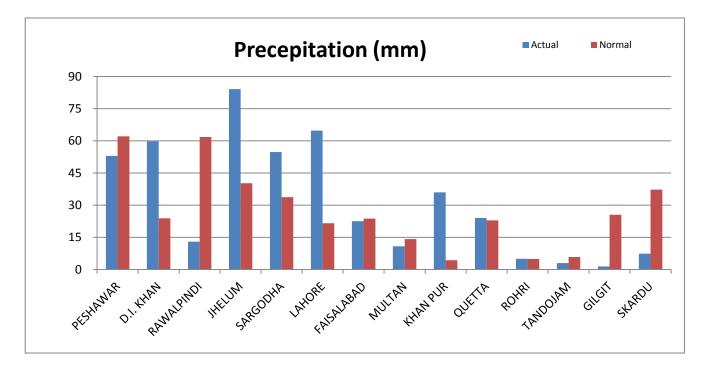
In **Balochistan:** Condition of standing crops like wheat, maize and canola has been reported satisfactory. Wheat crop is at maturity/full maturity and its growth is reported satisfactory. Growth of fruit orchards and that of seasonal vegetables is satisfactory and picking/harvesting is in progress.

In **Gilgit Baltistan**: The growth of wheat crop is in progress and is reported satisfactory. The crop is at stem extension/shooting stage in most of the regions. The growth of seasonal orchards and vegetables is also reported satisfactory.

#### Moisture Regime during April, 2014

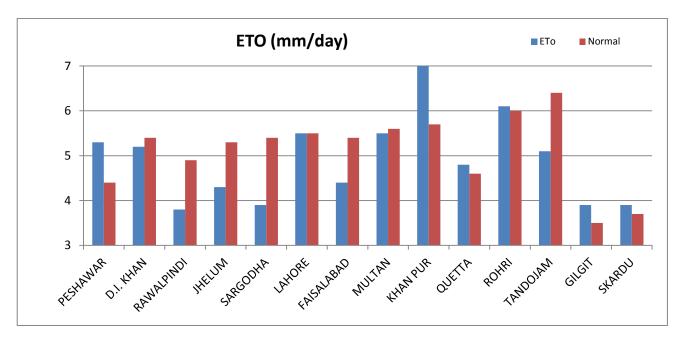
Winter rains generally continue from December to March in Pakistan. April and May are comparatively drier months in the pre-monsoon period. During this April, mix trend was observed in the agricultural planes of the country. It is depicted in the graph bellow for monthly precipitation that at some locations it remained above normal like D.I.Khan, Jhelum, Sargodha, Lahore, Faisalabad, Quetta and Tandojam. Whereas at rest of the specified places precipitation remained below normal.

Overall in the country, the highest amount of rainfall was reported 173.0 mm at Parachinar, followed by 119.1 mm at Dir 115.1 at Lahore, 94.0 mm at Cherat, 93.0 mm at Garhi Dopatta, 88.3 at Risalpur and 83.9 mm at Jhelum.

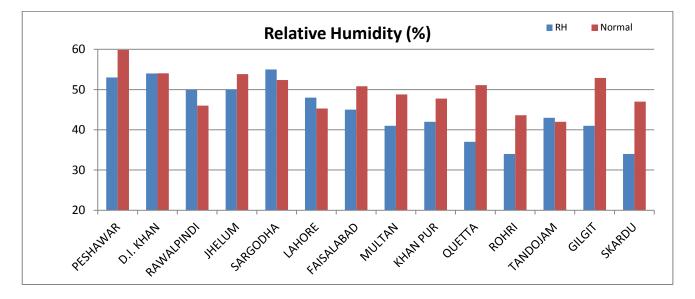


Number of rainy days recorded in the most of the agricultural planes ranged from 01 to 24 days. The maximum number of rainy days in the country was observed 18 days at Rawalakot, followed by 15 days at Malam Jabba and 14 days at Parachinar, Dir and Gujrat each.

The evaporative demand of the atmosphere represented by reference crop evapotranspiration (ETo) remained normal to below normal in most of the agricultural planes of the country except Peshawar in upper KP, Khanpur in southern Punjab, Rohri in upper Sindh and GB region where it remained above normal.



The mean daily Relative Humidity (R.H) showed mixed trend in the country. Maximum values of Relative humidity observed 55% at Sargodha followed by 54% at D.I.Khan, 53% at Peshawar and 50% at Rawalpindi and Jhelum each. The minimum value was observed 34% at Skardu and Rohri. Maximum number of days with mean R.H greater or equal to 80% was observed 3 days at Peshawar and 2 days at Jhelum and Sargodha each.

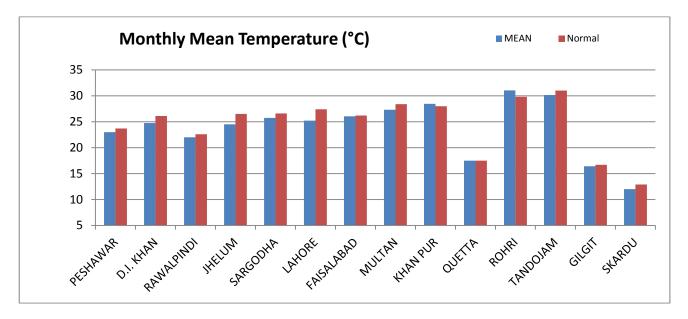


From overall analysis, it is evident that satisfactory rains were received in most of the agricultural planes of the country during the month .Overall good rains were received during the last two months which not only put positive impact on the standing crops but has also provided sufficient moisture for the upcoming crops at initial stages. But at the mean time expected heat waves with dust storms in this stage of pre-monsoon period may produce some moisture stress, especially in the rainfed areas in the lower half planes of the country.

#### **Temperature Regime during April, 2014**

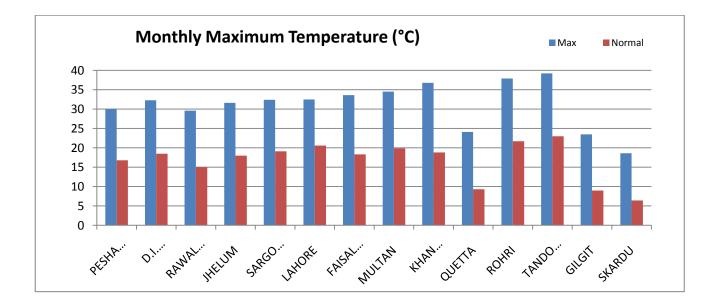
Temperature plays vital role in the growth and development of crops. Thermal regime showed mostly normal trend in the agricultural planes of the country.

Mean daily temperature ranged 23 - 25°C in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 22-25° in Potohar plateau, in remaining parts of Punjab it ranged 25-29°C, in Sindh it ranged 30-31°C, in Gilgit Baltistan region it ranged 12 to 16°C and was observed 17.5°C in Quetta valley.

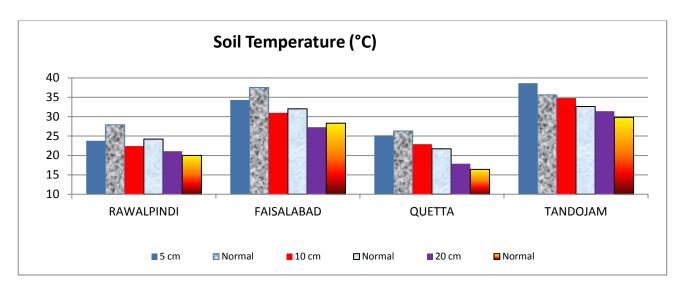


The day time temperature represented by mean maximum remained normal to above normal in most of the agricultural planes of the country.

Maximum number of stress days with minimum temperature less than or equal to 0°C was observed nil in agricultural planes due to seasonal rise in temperature. Number of stress days with maximum temperature greater or equal to 40°C and R.H. less than or equal to 30% was observed for 04 days at Khanpur and Multan and 3 days at Faisalabad.



Temperature for agricultural soils showed mixed trend in most of the agricultural plains of the country. All over the country it remained normal to below normal in the shallow as well as root-zone layers except at Tandojam where it remained above normal. The minimum value for 5 cm depth was recorded at Quetta as 25°C whereas the maximum figure recorded at Tandojam as 39°C. Whereas for root-zone layers like 20 cm, the minimum & maximum values for soil temperature recorded as 17 & 31°C at Quetta and Tandojam respectively.

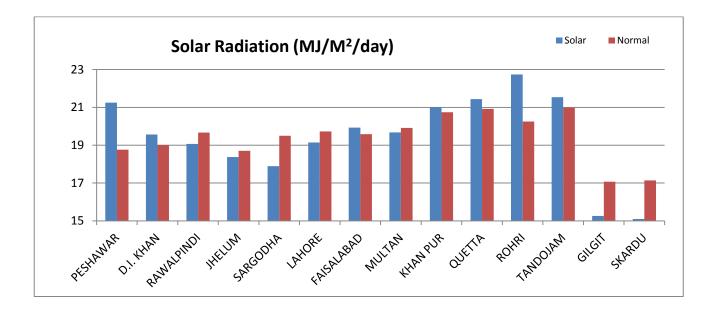


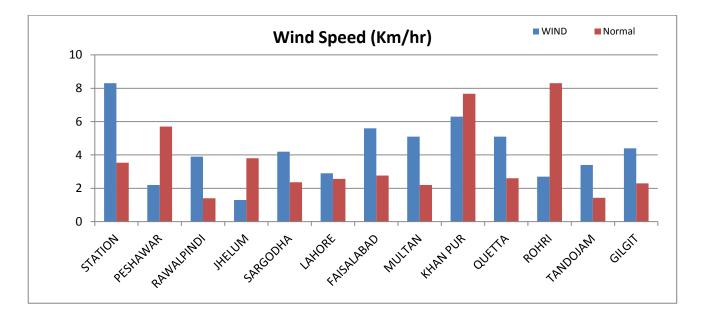
From the general analysis of soil temperature behavior in this month, it is concluded that at the present the agricultural soil is not being affected by any significant moisture stress due to above normal rains in most of the agricultural plains during the Rabi season. However the soil data indicates slightly dry conditions in Tandojam region.

Sowing of coming Kharif crops is started. At the germination stage main Kharif crop (cotton) requires sufficient moisture. The farmers are advised to make use of the available soil moisture properly so that the water /moisture requirement of the crop may be fulfilled and the crop may not damage at this initial stage.

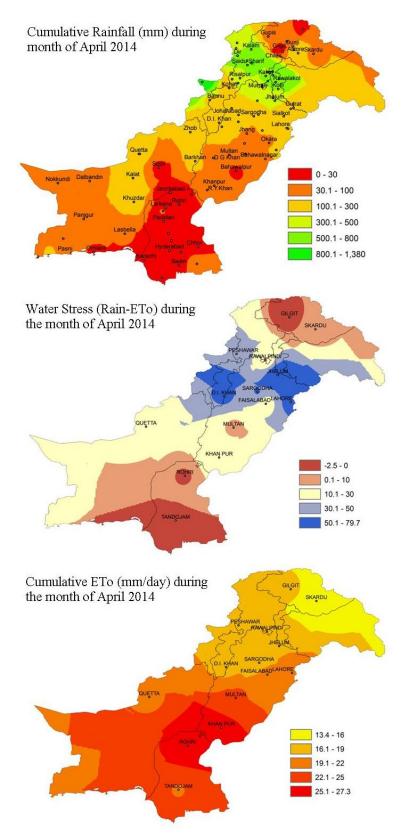
#### Solar Radiation and Wind Regime during April, 2014

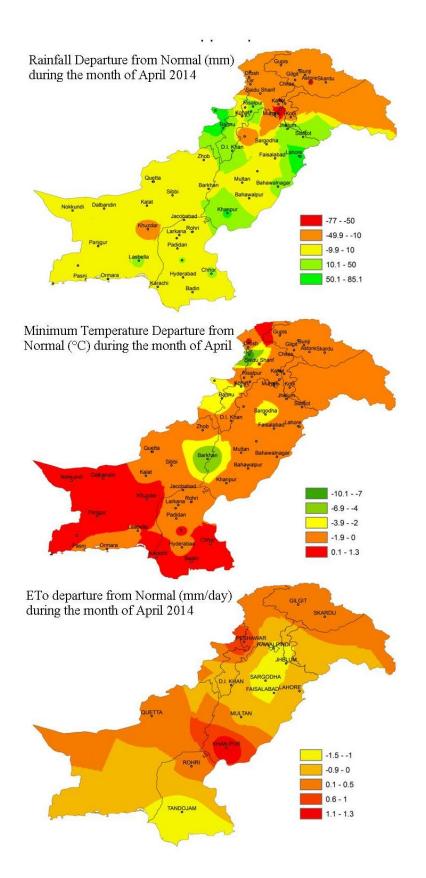
Total bright sunshine hours and solar radiation intensity remained above normal in KP, parts of central and southern Punjab, Quetta valley, Sindh and below normal in GB, Potohar region and parts of central Punjab. Mean wind speed throughout agricultural plains of the country reached up to 8 km/h (recorded at Peshawar) with mainly North-Wards direction.





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





#### Normally Expected Weather during May, 2014

According to long term average, precipitation over Potohar plateau and upper Khyber Pakhtunkhawa ranges between 25 mm and 40 mm, Central Punjab and Southern Khyber Pakhtunkhawa 10 mm to 25 mm and rest of the agricultural plains of the country less than 10 mm. The probability of occurrence of rainfall during May over Potohar plains is given below:

AMOUNT/ DATES	PERCENTAGE PROBABLITY OF OCCURANCE OF DIFFERENT AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL IN MAY						
	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-31	
10mm	20	25	16	13	26	17	
15mm	12	16	12	7	14	12	
25mm	4	8	8	5	8	4	

The evaporative demand of the atmosphere during May would shoot up as compared to April due to drier and hotter crop atmosphere. It is expected to range between 6 mm/day and 8 mm/day throughout the country.

The mean daily air temperature may range between 30-35°C in most of the lower elevated agricultural plains of the country. In high agriculture plains of Balochistan it may be close to 25°C. Mean maximum temperature may range between 35 to 40°C over most parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and northern Punjab, it may range from 40 to 45°C in most of the Sindh plains and central Punjab. In Quetta valley it would be close to 30°C. Mean minimum temperature is expected to remain close to 25°C in most parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and upper Punjab whereas it would be between 20 to 25°C over the agricultural plains of central Punjab and adjoining areas of Sindh. In Quetta valley it may remain around 12°C. Moderate to severe hygrothermal stress is expected over most of the low elevation agricultural areas of the country.

Duration of bright sunshine hours may increase considerably all over the country due to clear sky and higher solar angle. The duration may increase to 9.5-11 hrs/day. Direction of wind would be northwest to north with 6 km/hour speed over the plains of Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The intensity of solar radiation may range from 21 MJ/M<sup>2</sup>/day to 24 MJ/M<sup>2</sup>/day over most of the agricultural plains of the country. The water requirements for healthy growing, full canopied crop in different regions of the country are given below:

	Region	Water Requirements			
S.No		mm	Cubic Meter/Hectare		
1	Khyber Pakhtunkhawa, High Plains of Balochistan & Northern Punjab.	180	1800		
2	Central and Southern Punjab	200-210	2000-2100		
3	Upper Sindh and adjoining Balochistan	220	2200		
4	Lower Sindh	240	2400		

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

Probability outlook: Above normal intensity of jet stream is associated with above normal precipitation in the region and it seems that weather systems will be focused towards northern parts of the country. A trough at 500 hPa is expected to be over upper and lower parts of the country. As a result, weather system influenced by local weather phenomenon wills effects in these regions.

Probability outlook: Precipitation is likely to occur over upper and lower parts of the country due to local development.

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 (0.31) 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 indicating an increased likelihood of El Niño this year compared with last month. Most of the models indicate that ENSO-neutral (Niño-3.4 index between -0.5°C and 0.5°C) will persist through much of the remainder of the Northern

Hemisphere spring 2014, with many models predicting the development of El Niño sometime during the summer or fall. Despite this greater model consensus, there remains considerable uncertainty as to when El Niño will develop and how strong it may become. This uncertainty is amplified by the inherently lower forecast skill of the models for forecasts made in the spring. While ENSO-neutral is favored for Northern Hemisphere spring, the chances of El Niño increase during the remainder of the year, and exceed 50% by the summer.(http://iri.columbia.edu/our-

expertise/climate/forecasts/enso/current/?enso\_tab=enso-cpc\_update)

Probability outlook: La Nina (2%), Neutral (53%) and El Nino (45%) during May-Jun-Jul, 2014 season Arabian Sea Surface Temperatures are expected to be slightly above 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 close to normal.

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

#### Seasonal Weather Outlook Summary (May-Jul, 2014)

Synthesis of the latest model forecasts for May-Jul, 2014 (MJJ), current synoptic situation and regional weather expert's judgment indicates that slightly normal precipitation is expected all over the country with average during May, above normal during June and below normal during June. Below average day temperature is likely to occur during May, average during June and above average during July in most parts of the country. A neutral lead to El Nina condition is expected to persist throughout the predicted period.

#### Weather outlook

# "Slightly below average precipitation is expected during the season all over the country with normal day temperature."

- I. Slightly below average precipitation is expected during predicted season.
- II. In May, average precipitation is expected all over the country with average over central parts of the country while below average over extreme south and north parts of the country. Day temperatures are likely to be below normal all over the country with higher value over central parts of the country.
- III. The month of June will be wet month during predicted period.
- IV. Pre-Monsoon rain starts from second week of the June.

#### V. Expected date of monsoon in the country will be from 21-23<sup>rd</sup> June (Insha-Allah)

- VI. Good rainy spell will be occurred during first two week from its start i.e. from Jun-21 to July-07.
- VII. Monsoon currents will be slowdown after one-two spell.
- VIII. Month of July will be hot and less wet causes harder month of Ramadan.
- IX. In June, above average precipitation is expected over central and lower parts and average over upper parts of the country. Surface day temperature will be normal all over the country.

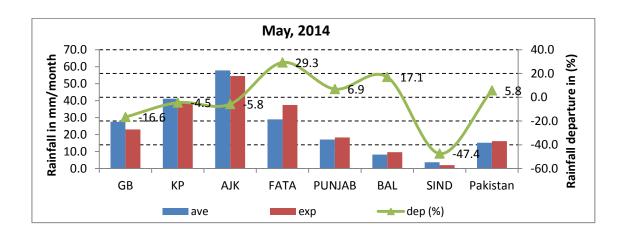
- X. In July, slightly below average precipitation is expected over the country. Day temperature will be above normal all over the country.
- XI. Two to three rainy spells (pre-monsoon) are expected in last decade of June (21-30 June).
- XII. Expected Maximum temperature will be below normal during May and it further tilted towards higher side from last decade of June. As a result, July will be hotter month with respect long range normal with a value of 2 degree over central parts of the country.

	May, 2014		Jun, 2014		Jul, 2014		May-Jul, 2014	
	Ave	Ехр	Ave	Ехр	Ave	Ехр	Ave	Ехр
GB	27.6	Blw. Ave	19.0	Ave	15.9	Blw. Ave	62.5	Ave
КР	41.1	Ave	40.8	Ave	99.5	Blw. Ave	181.4	Ave
AJK	57.8	Ave	76.8	Ave	181.0	Blw. Ave	315.6	Blw. Ave
FATA	29.0	Abv. Ave	28.3	Abv. Ave	61.7	Ave	119.0	Ave
PUNJAB	17.1	Ave	36.5	Abv. Ave	105.3	Blw. Ave	158.9	Ave
BALUCHISTAN	8.2	Abv. Ave	13.4	Abv. Ave	29.5	Blw. Ave	51.1	Ave
SIND	3.7	Blw. Ave	10.8	Abv. Ave	63.5	Blw. Ave	78.1	Blw. Ave
	Precipitation is in mm/month							
Pakistan	15.2	Ave	22.5	Abv. Ave	60.7	Blw. Ave	98.5	Blw. Ave
	4004 004				(2)			<b>A</b>

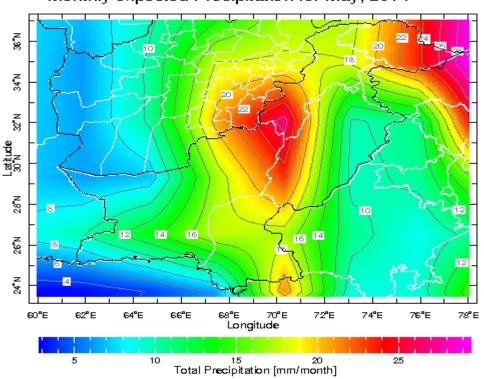
**Monthly Quantitative Weather Forecast** 

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

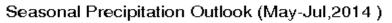
Note: Average precipitation is computed by using Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) gridded data by resolution  $(0.5x0.5^{\circ})$  latitude by longitude. Ensembles of different climate models are used for computation of expected precipitation over the region.

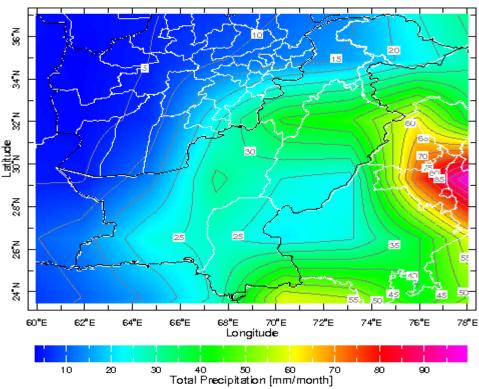


# Spatial distribution of expected rainfall during coming season (GCM-ECHAM)

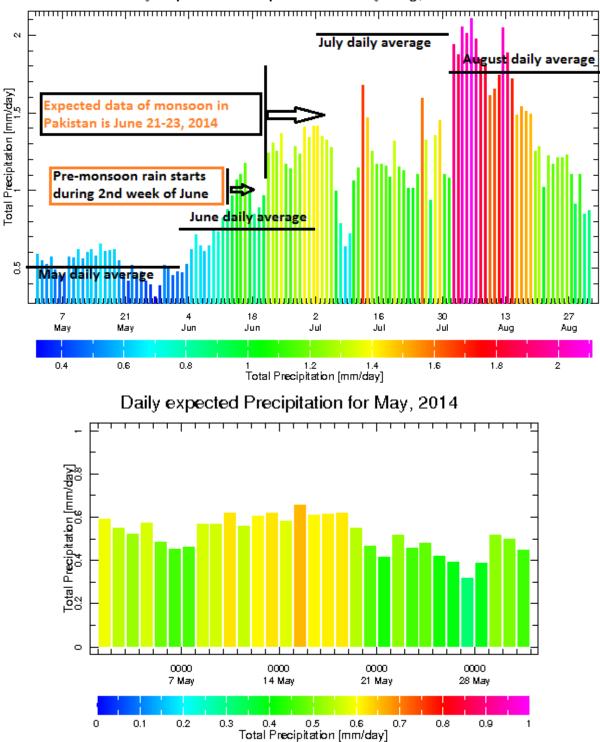


Monthly expected Precipitation for May, 2014





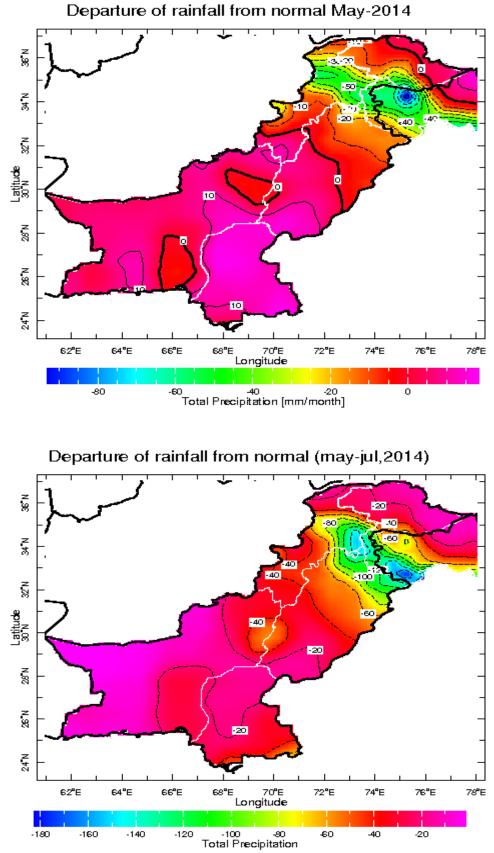
Expected daily rainfall



Daily expected Precipitation for May-Aug, 2014

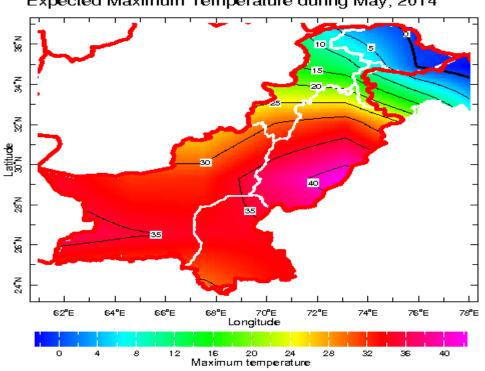
Note: It is ECHAM climate model prediction. The numbers of spell can be predicted from above graph. However, the exact data of start or end of spell can be varied and this can be in advance or delayed from the actual observation over the region.

# Monthly departure from normal (precipitation) during coming season



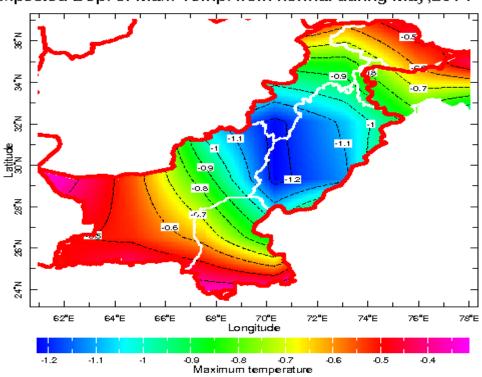
Spatial distribution of expected maximum temperature during

18



Expected Maximum Temperature during May, 2014

#### Departure of expected maximum temperature from normal



Expected Dep. of Max. Temp. from normal during May,2014

مئى 2014ء میں کاشتکاروں کے لئے زرعی موسمیاتی مشورے

ما دا پریل میں ملک کے بیشتر میدانی علاقوں میں گندم کی کٹائی/ گہائی تمل ہو چکی ہےاور جنوبی علاقوں میں کیاس کی کاشت جاری ہے تا ہم پچیشا بی علاقوں میں سلسل با رشوں، ژامہ با رکاور جنکڑ چلنے ے گندم کی کٹائی متاثر ہوتی ہے۔ می کے مبینے میں گرمی کی شدت میں مزیدا ضافہ ہو جائے گااور وقنا فو قتا تیز آیڈھی اور ژالہ با رکی بھی متوقع ہے۔ اس لئے موسم کی اس غیر یقینی صورتحال کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے شابی علاقوں کے کسان گہاتی جلدے جلد کم کرلیں کہ شقادا پنی سہولت کیلیے مند دہد دیل زرع موسمیاتی مشور مطحو خا خاطر رکھیں ۔

کٹائی اور گہائی کاعمل موسی پیشگوئی کے میں مطابق کریں ۔اس سے پہلے کہ فصل خرورت سے زیا دہ پک جائے اوردانے زیٹن پر گرما شروع ہو جائیں فصل کی بروقت کٹائی اور گہائی تمل کرلیں ۔اگر بارش متوقع ہوتو فصل کونہ کا ٹیں اور گہائی کامل بھی دوک دیں اور اکھٹی کی ہوتی گندم کو گرممکن ہوتو پلا سنک ہے ڈھانپ لیس کیونکہ بارش سے اماج اور کٹور کا معیار پر کی طرح متاثر ہوتا ہے۔

اگرآپ کا ذاتی تحریش نیس میتو کرائے کے تحریشر کے لئے کٹائی کے دوران بن اپنانمبرالگالیں نا کہ کٹائی کے بعد گھائی کیلیج آ پکوزیا دہ دیرا نظار نہ کرما پڑ ہے۔ جیسا کہ ہم پہلے ذکر کر چکے ہیں کہ تک کے موسی حالات نهادت غیریتینی ہوتے ہیں ۔اگر آپ بہتر سمجھیں تو کمبائن ہادد سٹر سے اپنی فصل کی کٹاتی اور گہاتی کروالیں اس میں بھوسہ کی پیداد ارقد رے کم لتی ہے گر آپ کی فصل متوقع موسی نقصان مایا تاخیر سے محفوظ ، موجاتی ہے۔ دوسر کی فصل کی کاشت کیلیے زین بھی فور کی خالی ہوجاتی ہے۔

گندم کی فصل ہے فارغ ہونے والے کھیت کو ٹل چلا کر کھلانہ چھوڑیں بلکہ ہما کہ چلا کر لیول کر دیں نا کہ تک کے مہینے میں پڑھتی ہوتی شرح بخیر زمین سے زیاد دہایی کے ضیاع کا سبب نہ بنے ۔خاص کر خود دو جزی او ٹیوں کوزئین میں دبادیں یا کٹھا کرکے آگ لگا دیں۔ اگر بارش موگاتو زئین زیا د دمانی جذب کرنے کی صلاحیت کھتی ہوگی ورز بیانی جذب ہونے کی بجائے بہہ کر دوسر ے کھیتوں میں چلا جائے گا۔ بارانی علاقوں کے کسانوں کیلیے پیطریقہ بے حدمنید ثابت ہوگا۔ بارش ہونے کی صورت میں ان کوجا ہے کر ٹریف کی فصل فور کی طور پر کا شت کر دیں۔

پنجاب اور بالانی سند ه میں خالی ہونے والی زئین کپاس اور چاول کیلئے تیار کرما شروع کردیں ۔ اپنی تمام ترکیحتی با ڑی مومی پیشگوئیوں کے مطابق کریں مومی پیشگوئیوں کے سلسلے میں اخبار، ریڈیو، ۵\_ شليويژن ب مربوط ربين او راگر كوتى زرق موسمياتى مسلر در پيش بوتو بمار مندر رو, ذيل د فاتر آب كى بخو بى مد دكر سكته بين .

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 لھا ط 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 دھنہ تقریباً 80 فیصد اور سندھ کا تقریباً 20 پر کی تعداد اور خیبر پختو نخواہ کے جنوبی علاقوں میں بھی کپاس کی کچھکا شت ہوتی ہے۔ پاکستان میں دوہ بر کی انھر کی ایک ہو کی علاقوں کا شت، بر وقت کھادوں کی فراہمی، مصفر کیٹروں کے تدارک کیلئے بر وقت اسپر سے مناصر مقدار میں پانی کی فراہمی اور بر سات کے دوران با رشوں پر ہے۔ کا شت ، بر وقت کھادوں کی فراہمی، مصفر کیٹروں کے تدارک کیلئے بر وقت اسپر سے مناسب مقدار میں پانی کی فراہمی اور بر سات کے دوران با رشوں پر ج

# كاشت (آب ومواكيمطابق كاشت كاوقت):

# كپاس كى فصل كوآبياشى كى ضرورت:

 آنے کے امکانات ہوتے ہیں اور آگلی فصل (رقع) کی کاشت بھی دیر ہے ہوجاتی ہے ۔ ایسے حالات میں پودوں کو پانی کی فراہمی میں کی کیسا تھ ساتھ محکمہ زراعت کے مشور سے یمطابق کمیائی مادوں کامٹا سب استعال کر کے نشونما کو کم کیا جا سکتا ہے۔تا کہ یو دے کی پیخنگ (maturity) ہروفت کمل ہو۔ کپاس کی قسم اور مومی حالات کو مذخطر رکھ کر فصل کو پہلاپانی 30 سے 50 دن بعد لگا کیں ۔ باتی پانی 15 تا 20 دن کے وقفے سے لگا کیں اور وسطا کتو ہر سے پہلے آخری آ بیپا شی کریں۔آخری آ بیپا شی کی سے اور مومی حالات کو مذخطر رکھ کر فصل کو پہلاپانی کریں۔

کپاس کے نشونما کے دوران مصرر سال کیٹر وں کے حلوں کا موتی تہدیلیوں سے کہرالعلق ہے ۔ عام طور پر یہ مشاہد ہ کیا گیا ہے ۔ کہ موسم بر سات کے گرم مرطوب موسم بی کپاس پر سب سے زیادہ رہ چونے والے کیٹر ۔ شلا جیسائیڈ ز (چوں تھیلد)، مندیک ہیں سب تصحیلد اور تخلف اقسام کی شد یا سر ملد آور ہوتی ہیں ۔ ٹینڈ کی شد یوں او لکھر کی سنڈ کی کے مذارک کے لئے کھیت کے اردگر دیا لئوں میں باجر ہکا شت کریں تا کہ اس پر آنے والی چڑیاں اور پرند ۔ شدنڈ یوں کو کھا جا کیں ۔ یہ کی ڈیل اور للھر کی زر ڈی تو سیع کا رکنان کے مصورہ کے بغیر دوانکی نہ کریں بھورت دیگر نقصان کا خد شہ ہوگا ۔ لیکن کی دفتہ موسم کر ما میں ضل کر ما ما منا مسلس گرم اور خشک موسم سے جن ہوتا ہے۔ جس کے دوران جودن وغیرہ کا حملہ موج ہوتا ہے ۔ اس لئے کر سان دعنوا الے گرم طوب موسم کے دوران پر وقت کیا گی اس مال کس کر ما ور حشک موسم سے جن ہوتا ہے۔ جس کے والے کیٹر وں کا حملہ موقع ہوتا ہے ۔ اس لئے کسان دعفر اللہ گرم طوب موسم کے دوران پر وقت کیا گی اس میں اسلس گرم اور حشک موسم سے جن ہوتا ہے۔ جس کے مالے کیٹر وں کا حملہ موقع ہوتا ہے ۔ اس لئے کسان دعفر اللہ گرم طوب موسم کے دوران پر وقت کیا گی آل میڈ کے درمیان ہوا ور ہوتا میں کہ کو مالے ۔ میں اور لو سی من کر وقت ہوتا ہے۔ اس لئے کہ مان دعفر اللہ کر موضل میں کر موقع کی ہوتا ہے ۔ میں میں کہ والے کیٹر وں کا حملہ تکری کی اور موا تا ہے ۔ مالہ ڈکر کی میں گر میڈ ہو مال کی میں کر میں کر موقع میں ہو ۔ میں کی کا تنا سب 40 فیصد سے زیا دہ ہو ۔ اس دوران پر وقت میں ہو وں کا حملہ بتدرین کا موجو تا ہے ۔ 40 ڈگر کی میں گر میڈ یہ درمیں ہو ہو ہو میں ہو مال کی میں کی توں کی میں کر وال کی حملہ کر او میں میں کر میں گر وں کا حملہ کر ان کی میں میں کر وں کا حملہ کر کو درین کے اور میں میں گر میں کی میں کی دوران کی وال کی میں کر میں کا میں ہو ہو ہو جا ہے ۔ جب دن کا دوبہ ترار ہوں کا حملہ دوبر ہو ہو ہو میں جو میں کی میں کر میں میں میں کر میں کر دوران کی میں دوبر ہوں میں میں میں میں کر وال کر بی جاتا ہے ۔ 40 کر میں میں کر وال کی میں کر وال کر میں میں کر میں ہو ہوں کی میں دورا کی ہو ہوں کی ہو ہوں کا میں دوبر ہوں کی میں کر دورا کی ہو ہوں کا ہو ہو ہو ہو ہوں کی کر کر ہوں کی میں ہو ہوں ہوں کر اور ہوں ہوں ہوں ہوں ہوں ہوں ہو کی کو میں کر ہوں کر کر کر اورا کر می ہوں کر ہو کر ہوں کر

# <sup>ی</sup>مون سون کے دوران احتیاتی مذاہیر:

# فصل کی زائد جڑ ی بوٹیوں 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۔

موسم اور کیمیای کھا دول کے نتائے: 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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