Monthly Agromet Bulletin National Agromet Centre

Pakistan Meteorological Department Islamabad

Vol: 06-2014

Highlights...

• Above normal rain was reported in KPK and in some parts of Punjab like Sargodha and Lahore in central Punjab and Khanpur in southern Punjab. Whereas below normal rainfall is reported in different parts of Punjab, Sindh, Gilgit Baltistan and Balochistan.

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

•ETo and R.H observed mostly below normal in the country.

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

• Picking of seasonal vegetables and fruits, removal of weeds manually and through weedicides and application of pesticides were the major field activities in most of the agricultural plains of the country.

•Farmers are advised to clear the crops from weeds due to present monsoon rains especially in upper parts of the country.

•July is the wettest month in most parts of the country. Therefore farmers should be careful to protect their crops and livestock from expected flash flooding in this month.

JUNE, 2014

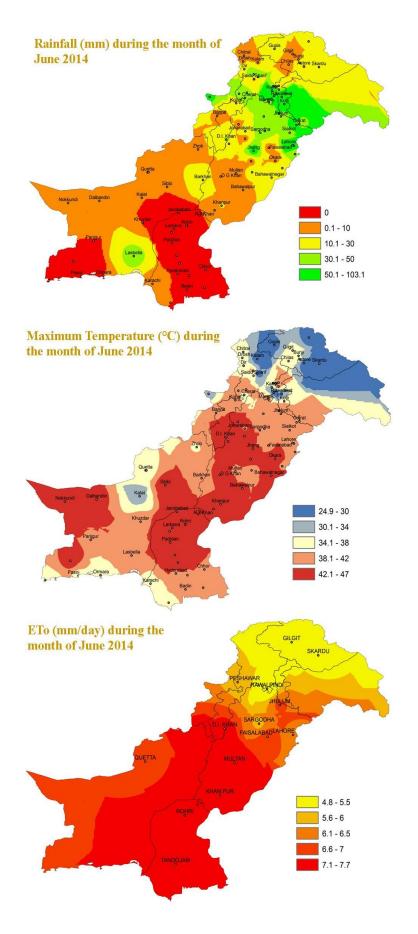
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EXPLANATORY NOTE

- 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 June, 2014

Picking of seasonal vegetables and fruits, removal of weeds manually and through weedicides and application of pesticides were the major field activities in most of the agricultural plains of the country.

In **Punjab:** The germination and early growth of cotton crop is reported satisfactory. Early sown varieties are at fruiting/boll maturing stage. Attacks of sucking pests and white fly have been observed at various places. In time and proper use of pesticides by the farmers may protect the crops from these attacks at this important stage of crop's life cycle. Transplantation of rice coarse varieties is in progress. Transplantation of Basmati reported at final stage. The condition of standing sugarcane crop has been reported satisfactory and is growing well. However, good rains to maintain crop water requirement are required for a well healthier growth of the crop in central and lower parts. On the other side, light attack of borer has been reported at certain places near Faisalabad and Sahiwal. The standing spring maize crop is reported at maturity stage. Harvesting/threshing of sunflower is started at some places. Sowing of autumn maize has started and germination of the crop is reported satisfactory. Overall condition of standing fruits and vegetables is reported satisfactory in the province due to favorable soil and atmospheric conditions observed during the month.

In **Sindh:** Cotton crop is in flowering/ boll formation stage and is growing in a satisfactory condition. Light pest attack has been reported from some areas but is under control. Sugarcane crop is also growing satisfactory. Transplantation of rice crop is almost done and general conditions of the crop are reported satisfactory. The harvesting/threshing of sunflower/safflower/linseed/castor is completed. Sowing of Sesame is completed and its germination reported as normal. Picking of mango is going to be completed soon and good production reported this year due to favorable conditions. Condition and production of seasonal vegetables is also reported satisfactory.

In **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:** Sowing of Hybrid varieties of maize crop has been completed and sowing of open pollinated varieties in progress. Early growing maize varieties are growing satisfactory. Condition of sugarcane is reported satisfactory and normal growth is reported. Seasonal fruits have ripened and are available in the market. All vegetables are growing in normal condition and farmers are obtaining normal production. Harvesting of potato crop in plain areas is completed and normal production is expected. Harvesting of onion is almost completed and production remained satisfactory. Harvesting of sunflower is in progress in the plain areas of the province. Picking of other seasonal vegetables and some fruit orchids remained in progress during the month.

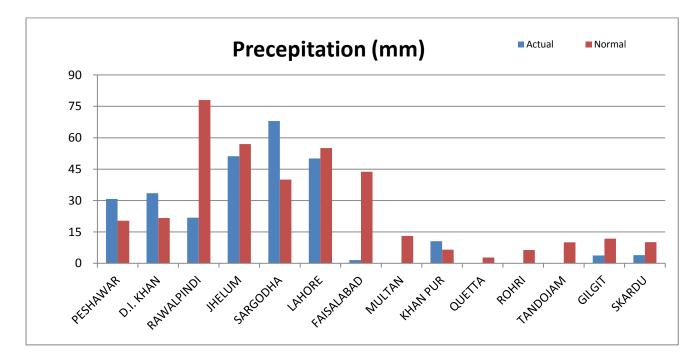
In **Balochistan:** Apple/almond orchards are growing normal. Harvesting/growth of seasonal fruits and vegetables are reported satisfactory. Harvesting of musk melon has been started in northern parts of the province. Sowing/germination of cotton in Nasirabad division is reported satisfactory.

In **Gilgit Baltistan**: Harvesting of wheat crop is completed and normal yield is expected. Sowing of maize is in progress. Growing / picking of summer vegetables and seasonal fruits are satisfactory. Harvesting of Potato crop is in progress and normal production is expected.

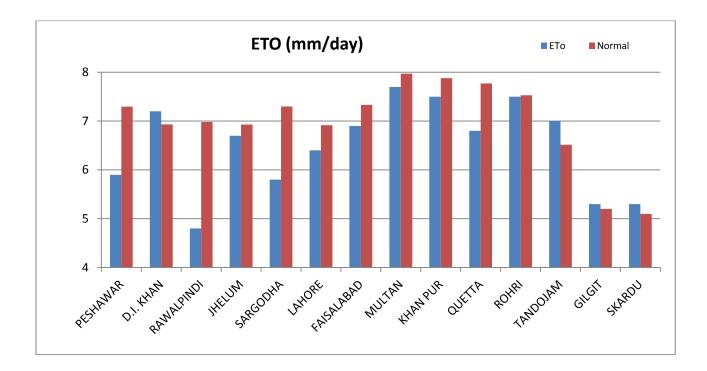
Moisture Regime during June, 2014

Generally June is the hottest and one of the driest months in Pakistan. However during this June light to moderate rain was reported in most of the agricultural plains of the country. Above normal rain was reported in KPK and in some parts of Punjab like Sargodha and Lahore in central Punjab and Khanpur in southern Punjab. Whereas below normal rainfall is reported in different parts of Punjab, Sindh, Gilgit Baltistan and Balochistan.

The highest amount of rainfall reported in the month was 103.2mm at Murree followed by 103mm at Rawalakot, 88mm at Kakul 87.4mm at Sialkot. Maximum number of rainy days was reported 11 at Skardu followed by 10 days at Gujrat, Sialkot and Muzaffarabad each.

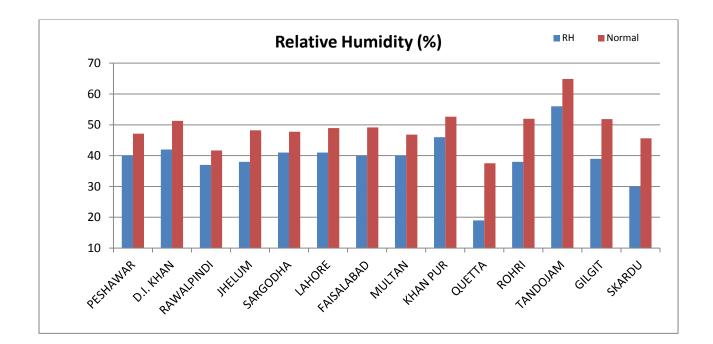


The evaporative demand of the atmosphere represented by reference crop evapotranspiration (ETo) was mostly observed normal to below normal in the agricultural plains of the country. The highest value of ETo was observed at Multan and lowest value was observed at D.I.Khan.



The mean daily Relative Humidity (R.H) which generally remains low in this month (due to relatively clear skies) remained below normal in the country due to mostly below normal rainfall and clear skies observed during the month.

Maximum value of mean Relative Humidity was observed 56% at Tandojam, followed by 46% at Khanpur and 42% at D.I.Khan while the minimum value was observed at Quetta (19%). Number of days with mean R.H greater or equal to 80% was observed nil at all agricultural plains of the country due to comparatively hot and dry weather observed during the month.



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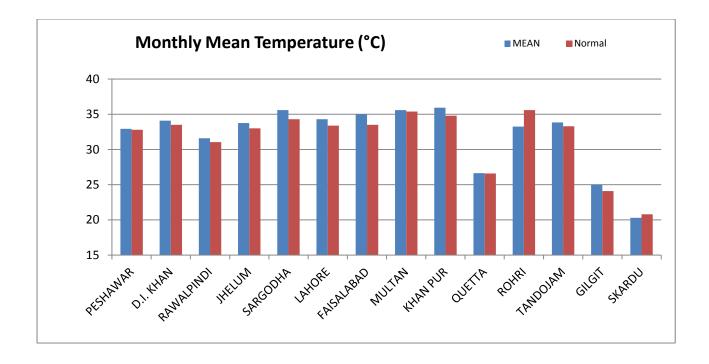
Monthly Bulletin

The combined impact of below normal relative humidity and below normal ETo along with satisfactory rainfall in most of the agricultural plains of the country indicates satisfactory moisture conditions. But below normal R.H and rainfall shows some moisture stress in the country. However monsoon rains may help to bring normal moisture condition for standing crops. However hot and wet conditions sometime favor pests attack on standing crops, especially in sugarcane and cotton growing areas. Reports of pest's attacks have already been reported on cotton in certain areas. Therefore farmers must be careful about timely and proper use of pesticides to avoid/minimize such losses during monsoon season.

Temperature Regime during June, 2014

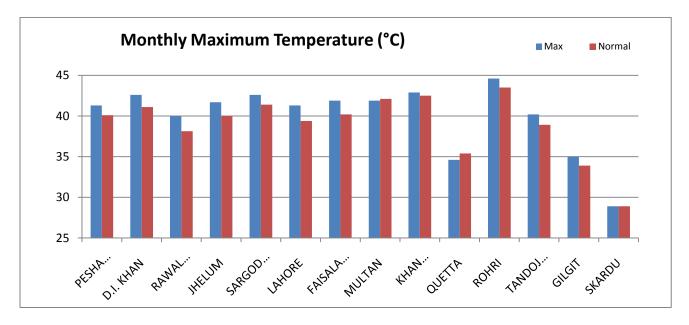
Temperature plays vital role in the growth and development of crops. Thermal regime in this month showed mostly normal to slightly above normal trend in most of the agricultural plains of the country.

Mean daily temperature ranged 33- 34°C in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh, 32-34°C in Potohar region and 34-36°C in the remaining agricultural plains of Punjab, 20 to 25°C in Gilgit Baltistan region and it was observed 27°C in the high elevated agricultural plains of Balochistan represented by Quetta valley.



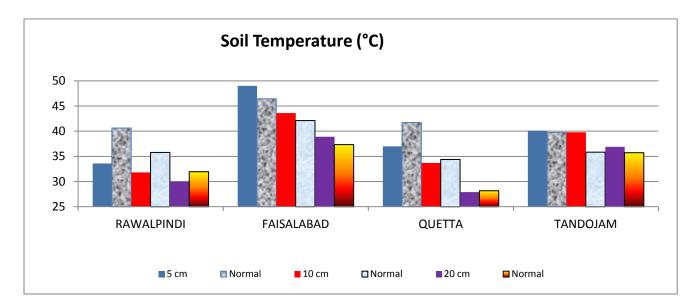
The day time temperature represented by mean maximum remained normal to below normal by 1-2°C in most of the agricultural plains of the country. The highest maximum temperature in the agricultural plains of the country was recorded 48.0 °C at Rohri.

Maximum number of stress days with maximum temperature greater or equal to 40°C and R.H less than or equal to 30% was observed 9 days at Khanpur, 8 days at Faisalabad and Lahore each, 7 days at Jhelum and Peshawar each.



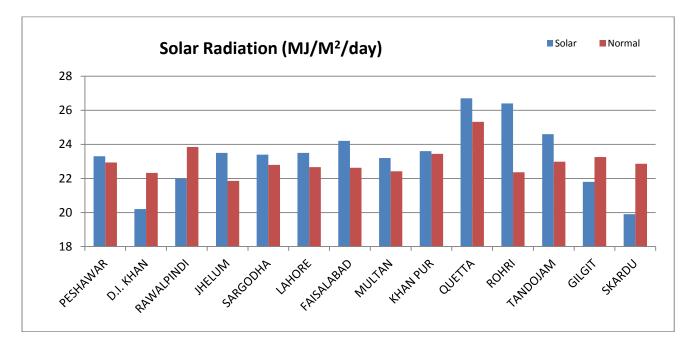
Agricultural soils showed cooler trend in most of the agricultural soils in the country, more significant in upper parts of the country represented by Rawalpindi. Whereas values of soil temperature at different depths observed above normal in Faisalabad.

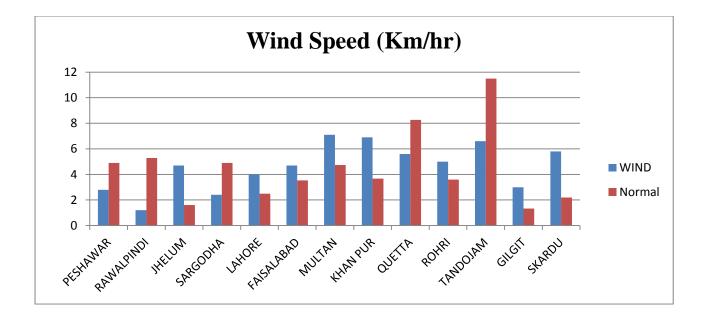
From the general analysis of soil behavior it has been observed that this June remained comparatively cooler in in upper and lower parts of the country and observed warmer in central parts represented by Faisalabad. Soil temperature data also reveal that soil moisture condition is in satisfactory range, which may be further improved due to coming monsoon season.

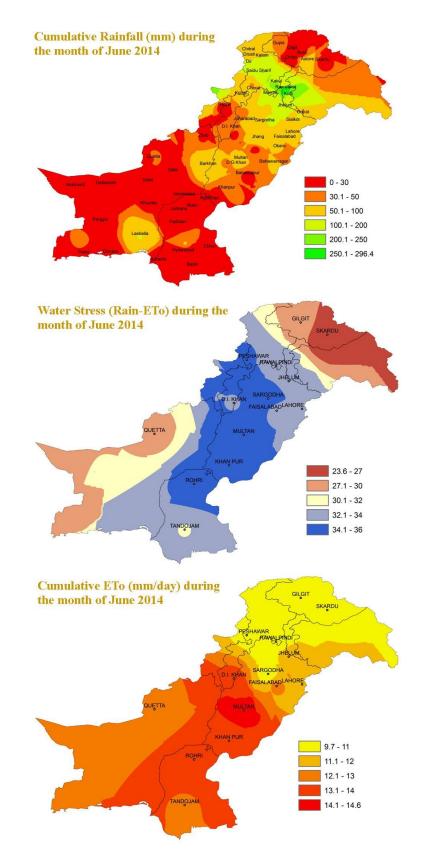


Solar Radiation and Wind Regime during May, 2014

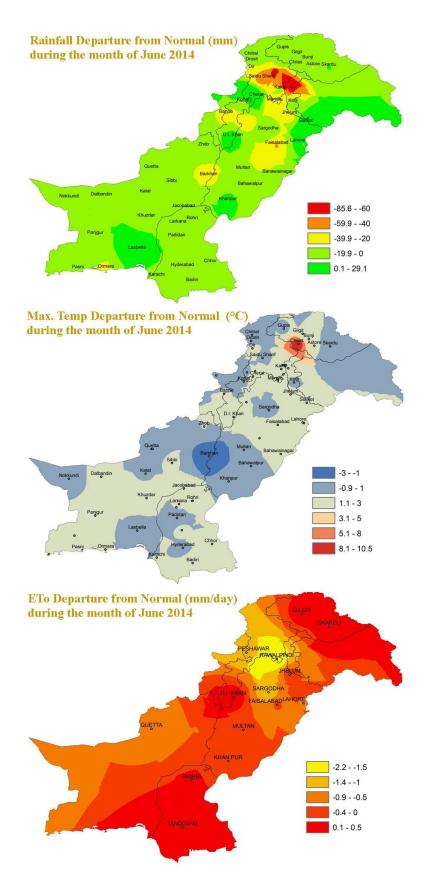
Total bright sunshine hours and solar radiation intensity showed mixed trend in the country. These values remained normal to above normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country except lower KPK, Rawalpindi in the Potohar region and areas of Gilgit Baltistan where these values remained below normal. Mean wind speed ranged throughout agricultural plains of the country between 1 to 7 km/h with North-West and South to Southwest trend.







Cumulative Rainfall, ETo and water stress for Rabi Season (May to Sep)



Normally Expected Weather during July, 2014

July is generally a rainy month over Pakistan. Monsoon currents invade the northeastern parts, along with southeasterly winds whereas southwesterly flow prevails across the coastal belt. Existence of heat low over Balochistan and adjoining areas of Sindh and Punjab provides the driving force to monsoon which is now attaining full swing. Monsoon rains is normally during the first week of July. All Pakistan seasonal prediction of Monsoon (July-September) is expected to be +05-15% of the long term average. The probability of occurrence of rainfall on pentade basis over Potohar plains during July is as given below:-

Amount	PERCENTAGE PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE OF DIFFERENT						
	AMOUNT OFF RAINFALL IN JULY						
Dates	1-5	6-10	11-16	17-20	21-25	26-31	
10 mm	53	53	66	66	75	83	
15 mm	49	45	58	65	73	80	
25 mm	38	39	47	56	60	75	

This year Northern parts of Punjab which forms the monsoon belt are expected to receive 250 mm precipitation, Central Punjab about 200 mm and southern Punjab as well as KPK around 150 mm. Sindh and Balochistan may get significant amount of precipitation from Agrometeorological point of view during the month. However, areas adjoining the coast would experience July precipitation ranging between 100 mm and 200 mm.

Evaporative demand of the atmosphere is likely to maintain the level of June, which was close to normal. ETo values may range between 5 and 8 mm/day throughout the country with an increasing trend toward south. The mean daily R.H% is also expected to range form 60% to 70% except arid zone where is may be around 40%.

The mean daily temperature is likely to vary from 30 to 34°C over low elevation plains whereas in and around Quetta valley, it may be about 28°C. The mean daily maximum temperatures may range between 35°C and 40°C and minimum temperature 24 to 28°C. The minimum temperature averaged over the month of July may be around 20°C. The occurrence of moderate or sever hygrothermal stress is not expected anywhere in the country because of increasing level of relative humidity due to monsoon air mass.

The water requirement of full-canopied crop is given as under:-

		Water Requirement			
S.No	Region		(mm)	Cubic	Meter/
				Hectare	
1	Northern and Central Punjab and Lower	KPK	300-330	3000-3300	
2	Southern Punjab and Balochistan		365-370	3650-3700	
3	Upper KPK		380-385	3800-3850	

Seasonal Weather Update

Introduction

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

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

Synoptic Situation

• Location of jet stream (U wind at 200 hPa) is at normal position with slightly higher than normal intensity over north. Most of the region including Pakistan, western Nepal and northern parts of India may prevail slightly above normal zonal winds at 200 hPa.

Probability outlook: Above normal intensity of jet stream is associated with above normal precipitation in the region and scenario indicates that average rainfall will be in the country. The weather system will be focused towards northern region.

• A trough at 500 hPa is expected to be over west of the country. However a strong ridge may prevail over the country during the season which causes to reduce influence of monsoon over the country.

Probability outlook: Rainfall may be below normal over the country with significantly below normal over southern parts of the country.

• Surface temperatures are expected to be on higher side than normal all over the country with higher values over central parts.. However, northern and southern parts may prevail normal surface temperature.

• North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) is in negative phase (-0.97) during Jun. 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.as cii.table

Probability outlook: Weather system approaching from west will be focused over central and northern parts of the country.

• The SST anomaly in the Nino3.4 region in recent weeks has been near the borderline of neutral and El Nino during the mid-May to mid-June period, 2014. For May the Nino3.4 SST anomaly was 0.45 C, indicative of neutral conditions but very close to the borderline of El Nino, and for Mar-May it was 0.16 C. It is predicted that for likelihood for a transition from neutral ENSO conditions to El Niño conditions during summer 2014, with probabilities of El Niño rising to 70% by Jun-Aug 2014, and to approximately 80% by northern autumn 2014. The latest set of model ENSO predictions, from mid-June. For all model types, the probability for neutral ENSO conditions is below 25% between Aug-Oct 2014 and Jan-Mar 2015, being between 30% and 39% during Jun-Aug and Jul-Sep, and again at the end of the forecast period in Feb-Apr 2015. Probabilities for El Niño rise to more than 75% during the very same times, Aug-Oct 2014 to Jan-Mar 2015. Probabilities for El Niño fall to about 60% by Feb-Apr 2015. No model predicts La Niña conditions for any of the 3-month periods between Jun-Aug 2014 and Feb-Apr

2015. .(http://iri.columbia.edu/our-expertise/climate/forecasts/enso/current/?enso_tab=enso-cpc_update)

Probability outlook: La Nina (1%), Neutral (26%) and El Nino (73%) during Jul-Aug-Sep, 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 (Jul-Sep2014)

Synthesis of the latest model forecasts for July- Sep, 2014 (JAS), current synoptic situation and regional weather expert's judgment indicates that below normal precipitation is expected all over the country with extremely below average during July, below normal during August and normal during September. Above average day temperature is likely to occur during whole predicted month all over the country. The months of July and August likely to prevail much higher day temperature (> 4 Oc) over central parts of the country. A neutral lead to El Nina condition is expected to persist throughout the predicted period.

Weather outlook

"Below average precipitation is expected during the season all over the country with above normal day temperature."

- I. Below average precipitation is expected during predicted season.
- II. In Jul, significantly below average precipitation is expected all over the country except GB. Day temperatures are likely to be above normal all over the country with higher value over southern Punjab.
- III. First phase (July) of monsoon is expected dry all over the country
- IV. Two to three rainy spells are expected during July with moderate intensity.
- V. Very limited chances of flash flooding in the country.
- VI. Very limited chances of monsoon rainfall over southern parts during July.
- VII. Below normal rainfall is expected during the month of August.
- VIII. One rainy spell is expected over southern parts of the country during August.
- IX. Above normal day temperature are expected during August causes more discharge will be expected in rivers of the country.
- X. Month of Ramadan will be hot and less than normal rain will be expected.
- XI. Two to three rainy spells are expected during August with moderate to higher intensity during first (1-10th) and last week of August.
- XII. Normal rainfall is expected during the month of September.
- XIII. Rainy tracks will be towards upper parts and southern parts of the country during September.

- XIV. Two to three rainy spell with moderate intensity are expected during first and third week of September.
- XV. Expected Maximum temperature will be above normal during whole predicted month with higher values will be during August. Day temperature will be much higher (about 5 ° C) from normal.

	Jul, 2014		Aug, 2014		Sep, 2014		Jul-Sep, 2014	
	Ave	Ехр	Ave	Ехр	Ave	Ехр	Ave	Ехр
GB	15.9	Blw. Ave	16.8	Blw. Ave	12.4	Abv. Ave	45.1	Ave
КР	99.5	Blw. Ave	92.5	Blw. Ave	42.7	Blw. Ave	234.7	Blw. Ave
АЈК	181.0	Blw. Ave	160.7	Blw. Ave	70.9	Blw. Ave	412.5	Blw. Ave
FATA	61.7	Blw. Ave	67.0	Blw. Ave	29.7	Ave	158.4	Ave
PUNJAB	105.3	Blw. Ave	96.1	Blw. Ave	36.8	Blw. Ave	238.2	Blw. Ave
BALUCHISTAN	29.5	Blw. Ave	22.2	Blw. Ave	4.8	Abv. Ave	56.5	Blw. Ave
SIND	63.5	Blw. Ave	60.2	Blw. Ave	20.2	Abv. Ave	143.9	Blw. Ave
	Precipitation is in mm/month							
Pakistan	60.7	Blw. Ave	54.5	Blw. Ave	20.3	Ave	135.5	Blw. Ave

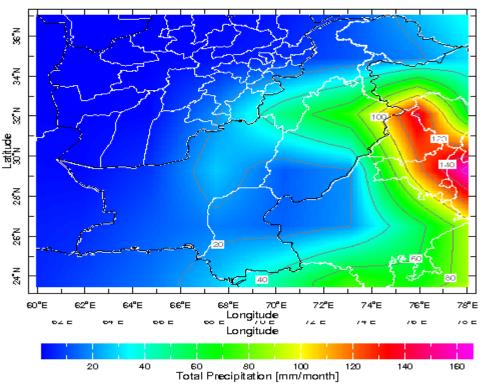
Monthly Quantitative Weather Forecast

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

Average precipitation

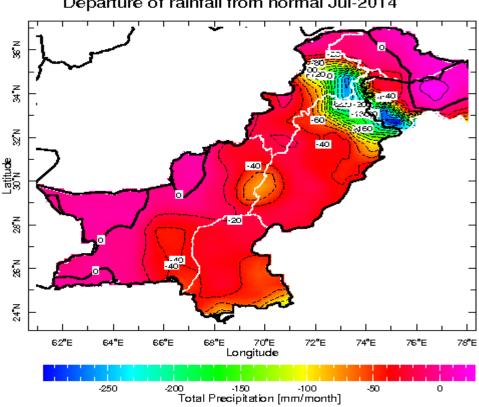
Note: Average precipitation is computed by using Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) gridded data by resolution $(0.5 \times 0.5^{\circ})$ latitude by longitude. Ensembles of different climate models are used for computation of expected precipitation over the region.

1. Spatial distribution of expected rainfall during July, 2014 (GCM-ECHAM)



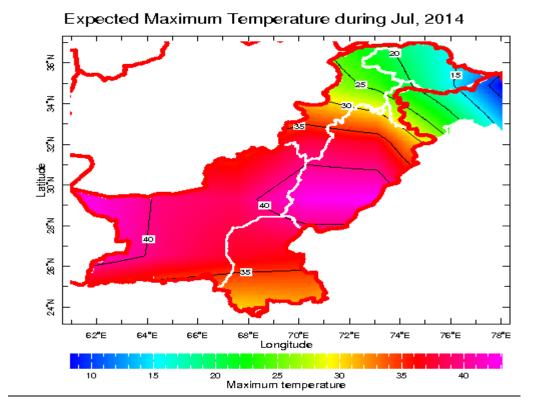
Monthly expected Precipitation for Jul, 2014

2. Monthly departure from normal (rainfall) during July, 2014

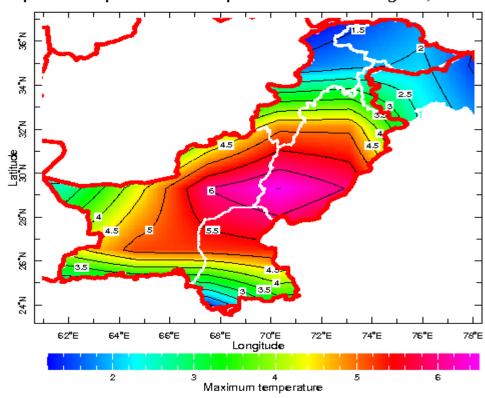


Departure of rainfall from normal Jul-2014

3. Spatial distribution of expected maximum temperature during Jul, 2014



4. Departure of expected maximum temperature during Jul, 2014



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

جون 2014ء میں کاشتکاروں کے لئے زرعی موسمیاتی مشورے

گندم کی کٹائی اور گہائی میدانی علاقوں میں کمل ہو چکی ہے۔جب کہلند کی پر واقع زرقی علاقوں میں جون کے آغاز میں بیٹل شروع ہوگا۔ اس صورت حال کو مذخلر رکھتے ہوئے مندرہ بر یل تجاویز کاشکار بھائیوں کیلیے پیش خدمت ہیں ۔

ا۔ شدید گرمی اور ہوا میں نمی کی مقدار میں کی کی دنبہ سے زین آور پودوں کی سطح سے بنادات کے زریعے پانی کاضیا**ئ** ہیت زیادہ ہوتا ہے۔اس کئے تھوڑے وقفے کے بعد فصل کو پانی ملتا رہتے ہیدادار متار^د ہیں ہوتی ۔

۲۔ گندم کی کٹائی اور گہائی کے مل میں زیا دوہ قفہ ٹیل ہونا چاہئے کیونکہ غیر متوقع موسی حالات کے بیش نظر نقصان کا آند شرہے۔ جن علاقوں میں کٹائی آور گہائی کمل ہو چکی ہے۔ وہاں انا خاور مجود کو تفویز کر نے کیلیے مربع ایک کا اسٹوں ونا چائے۔ جس کو اندراور اہر سینٹ سے پلستر مجوب کو تفوظ کرنے کو اہمیت دکی جانی چائے بچوب کو تفوظ کرنے کیلیے غیر شدہ کمرہ زیا دہ موزوں ہے سان کا آند شرہے۔ جن علاقوں میں کٹائی آور گہائی کمل ہو چکی ہے۔ وہاں انا خاور کر دینا چائی کی کو تی موال خ درجہ اس میں اناح ذخیرہ کرنے سے پہلے تکہ زراعت کی سفارش کر دہ دوائی اسپر نے کر لیٹی چائے اس کی کٹائی آور گہائی کمل ہو چکی ہے۔ وہ ہاں انا خاور حروری ہے کہا جن کو تی موال خ در خیرہ کرنے سے پہلے تکہ زراعت کی سفارش کر دہ دوائی اسپر نے کر لیٹی چائے ہیں طرح ان کی کو دوائی لگا کر دخیرہ کرنے جائے ہوں سے خور کو تعلق میں میں میں میں میں میں میں می

۳۔ فصل خریف کی کاشت سے پہلے بل چلا کراپنے کھیت کواچھی طرح ہموارکرلیں ورنہ موسم برسات میں تیز بارش کی ہوبہ سے اپ کے کھیت کی زرخیرمتی بہہ کر دوسر کے کھیتوں میں چلی جائے گی۔ کیونکہ ڈھلوان سطح پر بارش کی ہوبہ سے ٹی کا کٹاؤ بہت تیز کی سے ہوتا ہے یا کہ طرح آپ کی سال کی گھنت میں تیا ہوائے گ

۳۔ گندم ے فارغ ہونے والے تحیتوں میں ہل چلا کرانہیں کھلا چھوڑ دیا جائے تا کہ ہا رش ہونے پرزیا دہ پانی تحیتوں میں جزب ہو سکھا ورہا رش کے آنے پر سہا کہ دے کرنی کوتھو ظاکر لیاجائے بھر ایک دو دن وقفے کے بعد ہلکا ہل چلا کراس کھیت میں تکلیفسل کا شت کر دمی جائے ۔

۵۔ اپنی تمام ترکیستی با ژی مومی پیشگوئیوں کے مطابق کریں مومومی پیشگوئیوں کے سلسلے میں اخبار، ریڈیو، ٹیلیویژن سے مربو طرمیں اورا گرکوتی زرعی موسمیاتی مسلہ درپیش ہوتو ہمارے مندرہ دنیل دفاتر سے آپ بخو بی مددھامل کر سکتے ہیں۔

- ا- محكه موسميات بيشتل المكرومين سنيش، بي ساو يكس نمبر 1214، سيكثرات اين ثو،اسلام آبا ديفون نمبر :-2250299-051
- ۲ محکمہ موسمیات بیشش فورکاسٹنگ سنیٹر برائے زراعت، پی ۔او ۔ بکس، 1214، سیکٹرا بیج ایٹ ٹو، اسلا آبا دیفون نمبر: 051-9250364 051 تفصیلی موسمی معلومات کیلیے تحکمہ موسمیات کی و بیب سائٹ <u>www.pakmet.com.pk</u> ملاخطہ فرما تکیں ۔

<u>کپاس کی تصل پر بر سات کے دوران موسمی اثر ات</u>

یا کستان ایک زرگی ملک جاور کلی ترتی کا تصارز رگی پیدا دار بر جنگی آبا دی کا اکثریتی صد زراعت اوراس سے متعلقہ صنعتوں سے مسلک ہے۔ کیا س پاکستان کی اہم فقد آور فصل ہے۔ جس کی پنجاب ورسندھ کے نہری علاقوں میں کا شت ہوتی ہے۔ کمل پیداوار کے لاطے پاکستان کیا س پیدا کرنے والے مما لک میں چو تیخ بسر یہ جبکہ ٹیا یکڑ پیداوار کے لحاظ سے پاکستان کا شارعا مطور پر آخریں ہوتا ہے۔ یہ موسم گرما (رین) کا اہم فصل ہے جس کی کا شت پنجاب میں مک/ جون اوراس سے پہلے سندر ہتا اپریل امک میں ہوتی ہے۔ یا کتان میں کیا می کے فصل کیلئے یا ٹی کا ضرورت تقریباً 550 سے 700 ملی میٹر تک ہے۔ درجہ ارت اور ہوا میں نمی کے فرق کیوجہ سے سندرہ میں پائی کا ضرورت مون ہون سے پہلے پنجاب کے مقالے میں سبتازیا دہ ہوتی ہے۔جبکہ مون سون کے دوران جنوبی پنجاب میں کیاس کے ضل کیلئے پانی کی شرورت سندرھ ے پر رہ جاتی ہے۔ سند دھ کے بالائی علاقوں میں یا ٹی کی طلب زیریں سند دھ ہے زیا وہ ہے اس طرح وسطی پنجاب کے زرعی میدا نوں کے مقابلے میں گرم اور نسبتنا شک جنوبی علاقوں میں یا ٹی کی طلب زیا دہ ہوتی ہے۔ یا کستان کے زیادہ تر برآ مدات اور صنعت سے متعلق لیم کی ایک بڑی تعداد کے روز گارا ورگز ربسر کا نحصار کیا می کے چھی پیداوار پر سے ۔ کیا می ک مجموعی پیداوار میں پنجاب کا مصد تقریر یا 80 نیصد اور سند حکا تقریر کا تفصد سے جنبہ بلو چستان کے کچھنہر کی علاقوں اور شیر پختو نخواہ کے جنو کی علاقوں میں بھی کیا س کی کچھکا شت ہوتی ہے۔ یا کستان میں کیا می کی نشونما اور پیدادار میں روبدل کا انحصار بنیا دی طور پر ایتھن کی کہ وفت فراہمی ، کہ وفت کاشت ، کہ وفت کھا دوں کی فراہمی ، مفرکیٹر وں کے قدارک کیلیے کہ وفت اسپرے،مناسب مقدار میں یا ٹی کی فراہمی اور پرسات کے دوران یا رشوں پر ہے سند ھا ور پنجاب کے کسانوں کیلیج جو کیا می کاشت کرتے ہیں درجہ زیل مومی مشورے پیش نظر ہیں ۱۱ - کیاس کے نشونما کے دوران مطرر ساں کیٹر وں کے حملوں کا موکی تبدیلیوں سے گہرانعلق ہے۔ عام نطور پر بید شاہدہ کیا گیا ہے۔ کہ یوسم برسات کے گرم مرفطوب موسم میں کیاس پر سب سے زیا دہ رس چونے والے کیٹر سے مثلاً جیسا ئیڈز (چوس تصلہ)، سفید کھی، شست تصله اور مختلف ا تسام کی سُنڈیاں حملہ آور ہوتی ہیں۔ ٹینڈ پ کی سُنڈیوں اور لشکر کی سنڈ ک کے تد ارک کے لئے کھیت کے اردگردیالائنوں میں باجر د کاشت کریں تا کہ اس پرائنے والی چڑیاں اور پرند سے شند یوں کوکھا جا کیں ۔ کیمیاتی انسدا دلے لئے اپنے علاقہ کے زرق توسیعی کار کنان کے مشورہ کے بغیر دوائی نہ کریں بصورت دیگر فقصان کا خدشہ ہوگا لیکن کی دفعہ وسم گر ما میں نصل کا سامنامسلسل گرم اور شک موسم ہے بھی ہوتا ہے۔ جس کے دوران جو ڈ وغیر دکا حملہ متوقع ہوتا ہے۔ اس لئے سمان حضرات گرم مرطوب موسم کے دوران پر وفت کمیائی اسپر ے سے فصل کومزید نقصان سے پر وفت بیمایا جا سکتا ہے۔ رس چونے والے کیٹر وں کا حملہ اُس وقت سب سے زیا دہ ہوتا ہے۔ جب دن کا درد چرا رہ 35 سے 40 ڈگری سیٹی گریڈ کے درمیان ہواور ہوا میں کی کا تناسب 40 فیصد سے زیا دہ ہو۔ اس سے کم نحیا اِ درجہ حرارت پران کیڑوں کاجملہ بتدریج کم ہوجاتا ہے ۔ 40 ڈگری سیٹی گریڈ سے زیادہ درد جرارت پر زی چونے والے کیڑوں کے جلے زک جاتے ہیں۔ پارش کے دوران کیا س ک فصل پر کیٹر وں کا حملہ ڈک جاتا ہے ارش ڈینے کے بعد کیٹر وں کا حملہ دوبا رہ شروع ہوجاتا ہے خصوصاً ملی بھک کا حملہ انتہا کی سطر یک خاجا ہے۔

۲: مون مون کے دوران کپاس کے کھیت میں جڑی بوٹیاں زیا دہ اُ گنا شروع کر دیتی ہیں ۔ جس سے کپاس کی ٹی ایکڑ پیدا دار میں خاطرخوا دکھی واقع ہوتی ہے۔ کسان حضرات سے گزارش ہے کہ فصل کی بوائی ہمیٹہ تر وتر میں کریں بصورت دیگر وتر کم ہونے کی صورت میں نیچ کو 5 تا 6 تصفیح بھوکرکا شت کریں۔ جب پودے چھوٹے ہوں تو کھیت میں وتر آنے پر قطاروں کے درمیان مل چلا کریا جب پودے بڑے ہوں تو کمیا تی اسپر ے کرکے غیر شرور کی جڑی بوٹیوں پر ثابو پایا جا سکتا ہے۔

- 1- Techenical Report " An Analysis of Weather and Cotton Crop Development in Lower Sindh (2007-2012)" by Muhammad Ayaz, Meteorologist, NAMC, Pakistan Meteoroligcal Department, Islamabad.
- 2- Onset of Pest Attack on Cotton Crop of Punjab in Terms of Meteorological Parameters (2006-2010), MS-Dissertation
- by Muhammad Zeeshan, Assistant Meteorologist ,NAMC,Pakistan Meteorological Department,Islamabad.
- 3- Online Literature of PARC/NARC (www.parc.gov.pk/).
- 4- Waddle,1994,WMO No. 134 final .Agro meteorlogy of some selected crops, Agrometeorology of Cotton production.