Monthly Agromet Bulletin National Agromet Centre Pakistan Meteorological Department Islamabad



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Highlights...

- •Rainfall observed mostly below normal in the agricultural plains of the country during the month. However satisfactory rainfall was reported in most of the agricultural for standing crops and no flash flooding reported.
- •Thermal regime in this month remained normal to slightly above normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country during the month.
- •ETo mostly remained normal to above normal and R.H exhibits mostly below normal in the agricultural plains of the country.
- Agricultural-Soils observed normal to below normal trend in most of the agricultural plains, which indicates satisfactory soil moisture conditions.
- Spraying of chemicals on cotton and sugarcane, picking of early grown cotton verities and removal of weeds from cotton and other crops were the major field operations in most of the agricultural areas of the country.
- •The present hot and humid atmosphere is very favourable for pest and viral attack/rapid weeds growth in standing crops like cotton, sugarcane and maize. Farmers should be very careful in this regard to take in time precautionary measures for their control.

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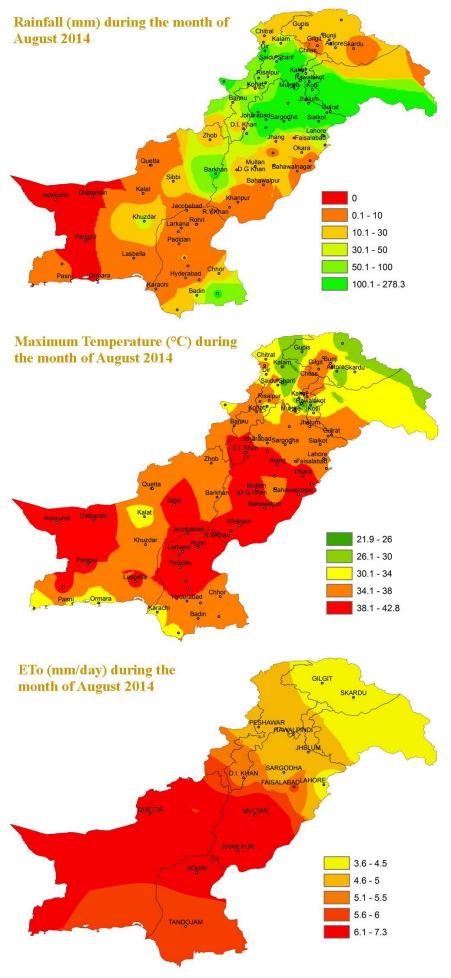
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EXPLANATORY NOTE

1. This Agrometeorological bulletin is prepared on the basis of data from 15 stations of Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD). These stations, selected in consultation with the agricultural authorities, represent major agricultural areas of the country. There are still important agricultural areas which are not represented by the stations included in the bulletin. This may be (a) because there are no PMD stations in these areas and /or (b) the fact that we had to limit the number of stations due to the requirement of speedy data communication and processing (both of which are important for producing and dispatching timely 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 season is considered from April/May to October/November and winter from November to April. Mean Daily Maximum Temperature images are included in Summer and Daily Mean Minimum Temperature images are included in Winter in the Bulletin.
- 5. In the tables, the values in the parentheses are based on 1981 to 2010 normal. Normal values (in parenthesis) of Soil Temperatures are based upon 10 years data. Doted line (---) means missing data. Solar radiation intensities are computed from sunshine duration using co-efficients developed by **Dr. Qamar-uz-Zaman Chaudhry** of Pakistan Meteorological Department.



Crop Report during August, 2014

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

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

In **Sindh:** Over all crops growth and development in the province is reported satisfactory but dry weather/shortage of canal water negatively affected crop growth during the month. Cotton is at flowering/picking stages in the province. Picking of early growing verities is in progress. Transplantation of rice crop is completed and general condition of the crop is reported satisfactory. Oil seed crops like castor and sunflower are growing at flowering/maturity stages and threshing of sunflower is in progress, Jtropha and ground nut are growing at vegetative stage. The condition of these crops is reported satisfactory. The growth of standing vegetables is also reported satisfactory.

In **Khyber Pakhtoonkhawa:** Growth and development of all standing crops is reported satisfactory. Rains reported during this monsoon season have positively affected the crops throughout the province. Major standing crops during the month were sugarcane and maize. The growth of both crops was reported satisfactory. Maize is at grain formation stage in most parts and harvesting of early grown verities has been started in the lower and central plane areas. Rice crop is also reported satisfactory and is growing at grain filling stage and is in healthy condition. Overall condition of orchards is reported satisfactory in the province.

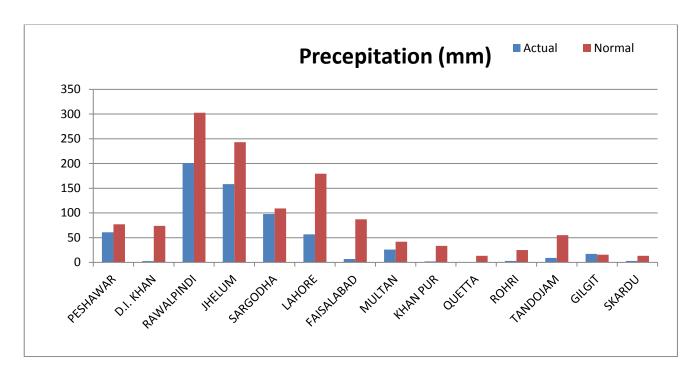
In **Balochistan:** Condition of standing crops like cotton, sunflower, maize and orchards is reported satisfactory. Marketing of local fruits and vegetables is in progress.

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

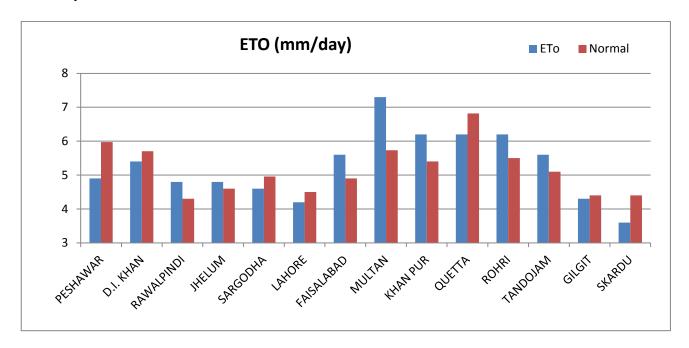
Moisture Regime during August, 2014

August remains generally hot and wet in Pakistan. Summer monsoon rains normally start in the first week of July and continue till the mid of September. Rainfall during this August showed below normal but satisfactory trend in most of the agricultural plains of the country. No significant flash flooding observed in the country during the month.

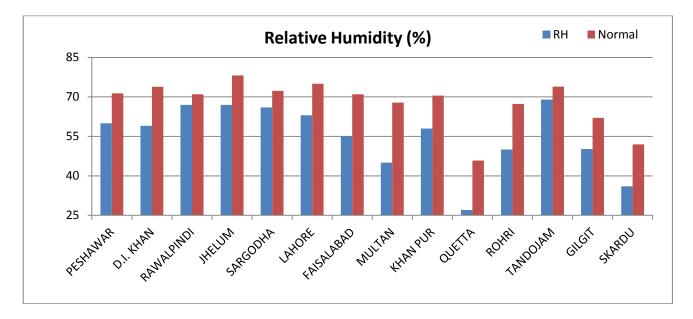
Highest amount of rainfall was reported 279mm at Rawalpindi, followed by 209mm at Islamabad, 189mm at Mandibahudin, 188mm at Sialkot, 183mm at Gujrat and 174.3mm at Mangla. Maximum number of rainy days was reported 16 at Malam Jabba and Kakul, followed by 14 days at Murree and Karachi.



The evaporative demand of the atmosphere represented by reference crop evapotranspiration (ETo) remained normal to below normal in most of the agricultural plains of KPK, parts of central Punjab and GB region and observed above normal in Potohar region and southern Punjab, Sindh and Quetta region in Baluchistan. The highest value of ETo was estimated in Multan in southern Punjab.



The mean daily Relative Humidity (R.H) remained normal to below normal in most of the agricultural planes of the country. Maximum value of mean Relative humidity was observed 69% at Tandojam, followed by 67% at Jhelum and Rawalpindi each. Maximum number of days with mean R.H greater or equal to 80% was observed for 2 days at Jhelum, Rawalpindi and Sargodha each.

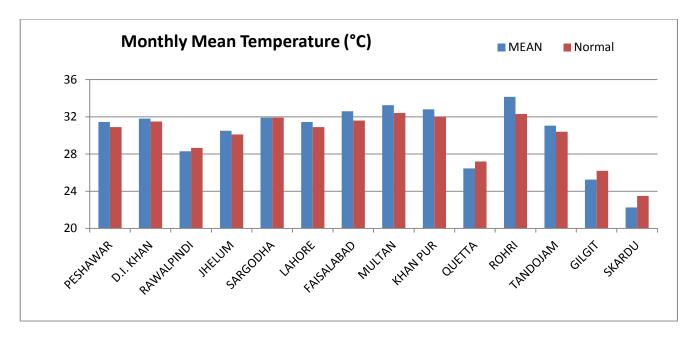


From overall analysis of the whole monsoon season of this year it is evident that below normal but satisfactory rains were reported in most the agricultural areas of the country during July and August. Overall crop growth and development was reported normal in most of the areas. No significant flash flooding or damage to standing corps due to heavy rains was reported during this monsoon season.

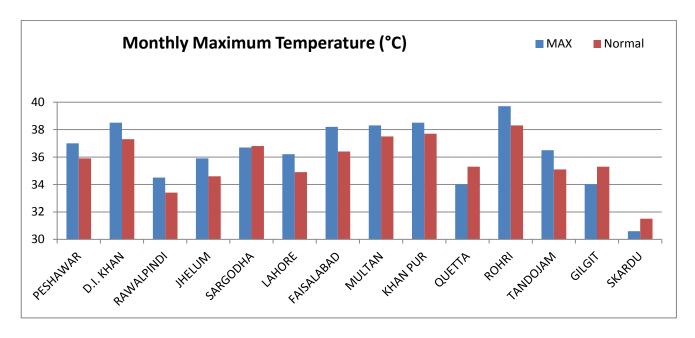
Temperature Regime during August, 2014

Temperature plays vital role in the growth and development of crops. Thermal regime in this month remained normal to slightly warmer than normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country. The main reason for this trend is the clear skies, which prevailed in most parts of the country for most of the days during the month.

Mean daily temperature ranged 31 to 32°C in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 28 to 30°C in Potohar plateau, 30 to 33°C in remaining parts of Punjab, 31 to 34°C in agricultural plains of Sindh, 22 to 25°C in Gilgit Baltistan region and it was observed 26°C in the high elevated agricultural plains of Balochistan represented by Quetta valley.

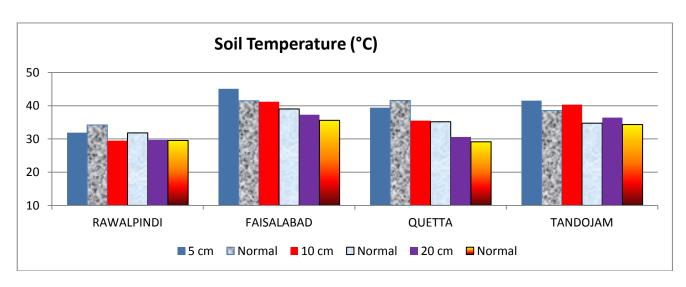


The day time temperature represented by mean maximum also remained above normal in most of the agricultural plains except Quetta valley and GB region where it was observed below normal. The highest maximum temperature in the agricultural plains of the country was recorded 42.8°C at Dalbandin. Maximum number of stress days with maximum temperature greater or equal to 40°C and R.H. less than or equal to 30% was observed nil in the country.



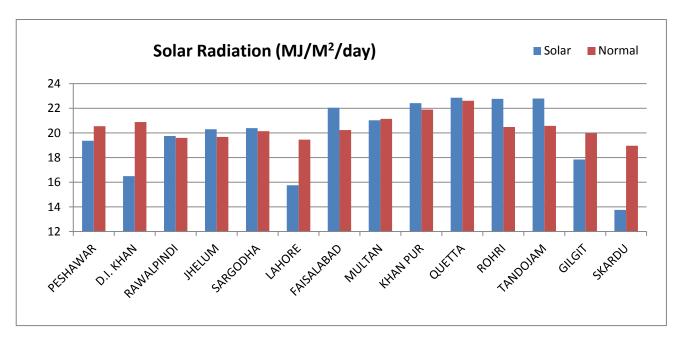
Agricultural soils showed mostly normal to warmer trend in most of the agricultural areas of the country. However soil temperature observed normal to below normal in Potohar region. Significant rise was observed central Punjab represented by Faisalabad and lower Sindh represented by Tandojam.

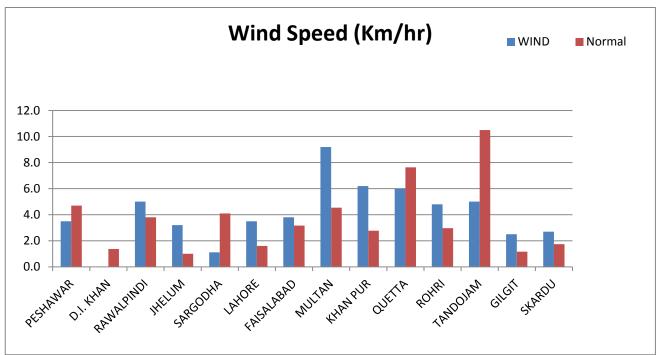
From the general analysis of soil and atmospheric behavior in this month, it is concluded that moisture deficiency was observed during the month due to warmer than normal atmosphere and soil in different parts of the country. But satisfactory rains during August and expected rains in the month of September may improve moisture content of soil and atmosphere in the coming months.



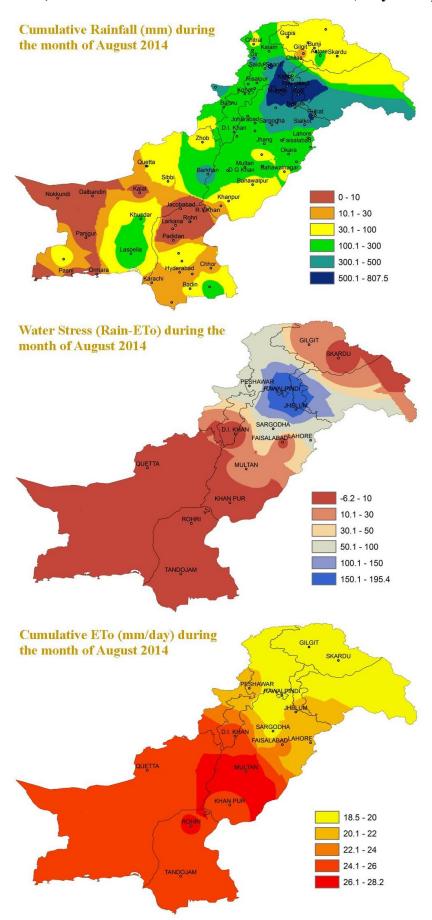
Solar Radiation and Wind Regime during August, 2014

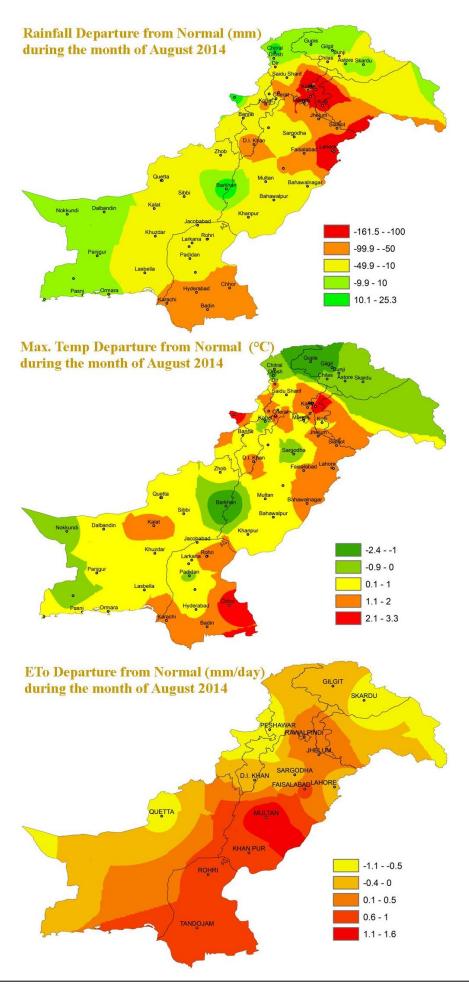
Total bright sunshine hours and solar radiation intensity remained below normal in the agricultural plains of KPK, Lahore in central Punjab and GB region. Whereas it was observed normal to above normal elsewhere in the country. Mean wind speed throughout agricultural plains of the country ranged between 2 to 9 km/h with North-east to North-west and South trend. Maximum wind speed was observed 8.0 km/h in Multan.





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





Normally Expected Weather during September, 2014

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Seasonal Weather Update

Introduction

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

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

Synoptic Situation

- Location of jet stream (U wind at 200 hPa) is 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 central parts of the country. As a result, weather system influenced by local weather phenomenon wills effects in these regions.
- <u>Probability outlook</u>: Precipitation is likely to occur over upper and central 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 negative phase (-1.68) and in increasing trend. 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
- <u>Probability outlook</u>: Above Normal precipitation over all parts of the country will be expected. The focus of weather tracks may be towards central of the country.
- During August 2014, above-average sea surface temperatures (SST) continued across much of the equatorial Pacific. Most of the Niño indices warmed during the month with values of +0.5°C in Niño-4, +0.4°C in Niño-3.4, +0.4°C in Niño-3, and +0.8°C in Niño-1+2. Subsurface heat content anomalies (averaged between 180°-100°W) also increased during the month as above-average subsurface temperatures developed across the central and east-central equatorial Pacific. This warming is associated with the downwelling phase of an equatorial oceanic Kelvin wave triggered in July by low-level westerly wind anomalies. Westerly wind anomalies continued in the central

and eastern part of the basin early in August, but weakened by the end of the month. Enhanced easterly upper-level wind anomalies have prevailed during much of the month, and the Southern Oscillation Index has been negative.

Most of the models continue to predict El Niño to develop during September-November and to continue into early 2015. A majority of models and the multi-model averages favor a weak El Niño. At this time, the consensus of forecasters expects El Niño to emerge during September-October and to peak at weak strength during the late fall and early winter (3-month values of the Niño-3.4 index between 0.5°C and 0.9°C). The chance of El Niño is at 60-65% during the Northern Hemisphere fall and winter. (http://iri.columbia.edu/ourexpertise/climate/forecasts/enso/current/?enso_tab=enso-cpc_update)

<u>Probability outlook</u>: La Nina (0%), Neutral (57%) and El Nino (43 %) 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 (Sep- Nov 2014)

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

- I. Above average rainfall is expected during last phase (September) of monsoon.
- II. Above average rainfall may cause flash flooding over eastern and western rivers of the Pakistan.
- III. In September, above average rainfall is expected all over the country with average over north eastern parts of the country. Day temperatures are likely to be above normal all over the country with higher value over eastern and central parts of the country.
- IV. Monsoon current will be discontinued from mid of September and normal rainfall will occur in the rest of the month.
- V. Above normal rainfall is expected over all the provinces except Kashmir.
- VI. Day temperature will be on higher side all over the country with higher values over south eastern portion of Punjab and eastern parts of Sindh.
- VII. Below normal rainfall is expected during October all over the country.
- VIII. Slight rainy spell are expected over KP and FATA provinces during second decade of October.
- IX. Night temperature will be on higher side during the month of October all over the country will higher values over central eastern portion.

X. The month of November will be dry month all over the country.

Expected Maximum temperature will be slightly below normal during November

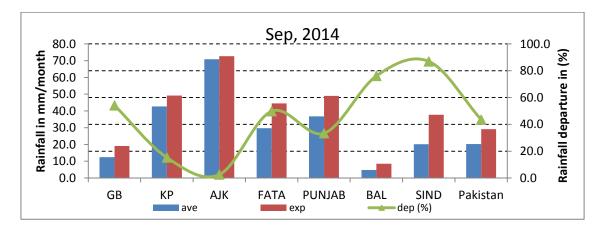
Monthly Quantitative Weather Forecast

	Sep, 2014		Oct, 2014		Nov, 2014		Sep-Nov, 2014	
	ave	ехр	ave	ехр	ave	ехр	ave	ехр
GB	12.4	Abv. Ave	9.6	Blw. Ave	10.0	Blw. Ave	31.9	Ave
KP	42.7	Abv. Ave	23.9	Blw. Ave	20.0	Blw. Ave	86.7	Ave
AJK	70.9	Ave	31.7	Blw. Ave	23.6	Blw. Ave	126.2	Blw. Ave
FATA	29.7	Abv. Ave	13.2	Blw. Ave	10.9	Abv. Ave	53.9	Abv. Ave
PUNJAB	36.8	Abv. Ave	8.4	Blw. Ave	4.2	Blw. Ave	49.4	Ave
BALUCHISTAN	4.8	Abv. Ave	3.7	Blw. Ave	3.2	Ave	11.7	Ave
SIND	20.2	Abv. Ave	4.5	Blw. Ave	1.6	Blw. Ave	26.4	Abv. Ave
Pakistan	20.3	Abv. Ave	7.8	Blw. Ave	5.7	Blw. Ave	33.7	Ave

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

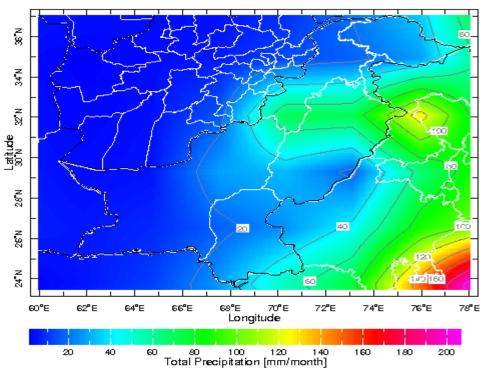
Average

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.

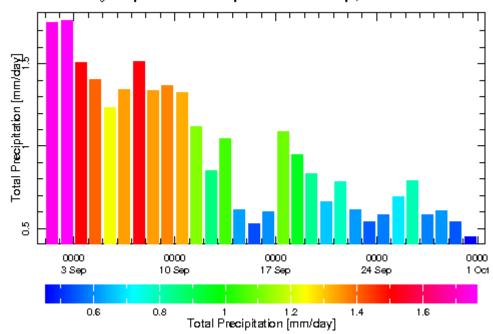


Spatial distribution of expected rainfall

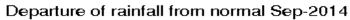
Monthly expected Precipitation for Sep, 2014

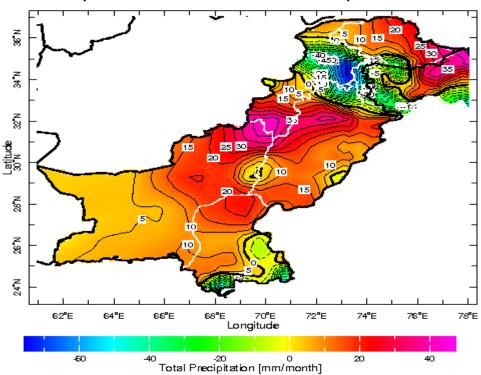


Daily expected Precipitation for Sep, 2014

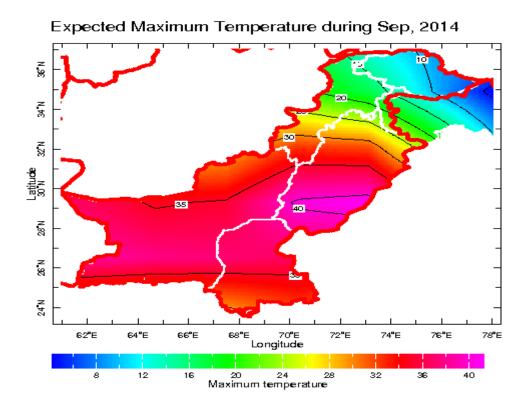


Monthly departure from normal (Rainfall) during Sep, 2014

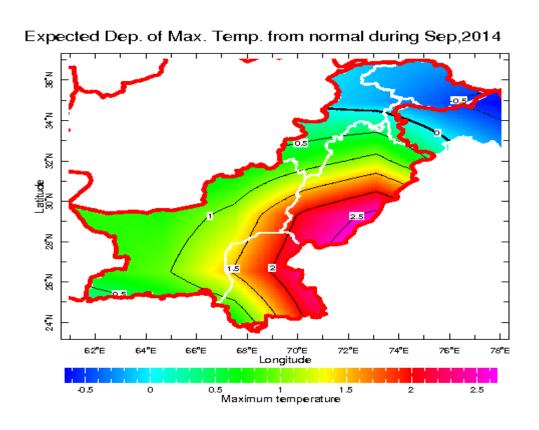




Spatial distribution of expected maximum temperature during Sep, 2014



Monthly departure from normal (Maximum Temperature) during Sep, 2014



ستمبر 2014ء میں کاشتکاروں کیلئے زرعی موسمیاتی مشورے

ماہ اگست میں ملک کے بیشتر حصوں میں اس مرتبہ معمول سے زیا دہا رشیں ہوئیں جس کی وجہ سے رہے گی فصل کیلئے پانی مناسب مقدار میں مہیا ہوگا۔اگست میں ہونے والی بارشیں بارانی علاقوں کے کاشتکاروں کیلئے بہت زیا دہ مفید ٹا بت ہوگا کیونکہ رہے گیا گا خاز وسطا کتو ہہ سے ہوجائے گا۔ تتبر کے آخر میں ہونے والی بارش کی نمی اگر زمین میں مناسب طریقے سے محفوظ کرلی گئی ہوتو یہ فصل رہے گی کا شت اوراسکی ابتدائی نشو ونما کیلئے انتہائی سازگار حالات پیدا کرے گی۔ جولائی کی طرح اگست میں بھی ۔ ملک کے اکثر زرگ میں انوں میں معمول سے کم بارش ہوئی۔ ستبر کے متوقع موسمی حالات کے مطابق مندرجہ ذیل زرگ موسمیاتی نگارشات پیش خدمت ہیں۔

- ا۔ بارانی علاقوں کے کسان موجو دہ وقر کواستعال کرتے ہوئے بہترین پیداوار حاصل کرسکتے ہیں۔اس وقت زمینوں میں کم سے کم بل چلایا جائے اور بل چلانے کے بعد سہاگہ ضروردے دیا جائے تا کہ زمین نے نمی کا ضیاع کم سے کم ہو۔اگر گندم کی کاشت کیلئے محکمہ ذراعت کے تجویز کردہ دورانے میں کسی روزہ املی میٹریااس سے زیا دہارش ہوجائے واس وقر پرکاشت کی گئی فعمل کی اگائی بہترین ہوتی ہے۔ گربارش کے نظار میں فعمل کاشت کرنے میں ہرگر دیر نہ کریں۔ کیونکہ ابھی زمین میں نمی موجو دہے جبو کہ اچھی اُگائی کامو جب بن سکتی ہے۔
- ۲ دھان کی فصل اس وقت ہیدا وار کے آخر ی مراحل میں ہے یہ وہ وقت ہے جب چاول کی فصل کو پانی کی اشد ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔ کسان عام طور پر کھیت کو پانی سے لبالب بھر
 د ہے ہیں یہ ہرگز درست نہیں ہے بلکہ پانی کا ضیاع ہے۔ مناسب مقدار میں کھیت کو پانی دیا جائے تا کہ گئی دنوں تک وہ کھڑا ندر ہے اس کھائیت سے حاصل شدہ پانی کو کسی دوسری فصل کو مہیا کر کے اس سے بھی بہتر پیدا وارحاصل کی جاسکتی ہے۔
- ۳۔ کپاس اس وفت اپنے نا زکترین دور میں داخل ہوگئ ہے۔ زیا دوتر کپاس پیجائی کے بعد تقریبا90 سے 100 دن کی ہے۔ اس مرحلہ پر بجرپور پھول، بوٹی اور پچھے ٹینڈے چھوٹے بڑے سائز کے بن چکے ہیں۔اس وفت پو داپانی کے لحاظ ہے حساس ترین دور میں داخل ہوگیا ہے۔اس حالت میں کپاس کی فصل کو کی یا نیا دتی دونوں صورتوں میں پھول اور ٹینڈ وں کے گرنے کا اندیشہ ہے۔ چنانچے اس دوران کپاس کی پانی کی ضرورت پوری کرنا ضروری ہے۔لیکن پانی کم مقدار میں دیا جائے سا کہ زمین جلدوتر حالت میں آجائے۔ کیونکہ زمین سے بودا وتر حالت میں بی خوراک حاصل کرسکتا ہے۔
- ۷۔ ملک کے پچھ حصوں سے کپاس کی فصل پر پیتہ مروڑ وائرس کی اطلاعات موصول ہو کمیں ہیں۔ لہذا کسان حضرات سے استدعاہے کہ اسپر سے کرنے سے پہلے محکمہ موسمیات کی درگئی پیشن کوئی کے مطابق خٹک موسم میں سپر سے کامل کریں۔ زراعت کی کامیا بی میں موسمی حالات کا بہت عمل دخل ہے اور بہتر حکمت عملی سے غیر موزوں موسمی حالات سے بھی استفادہ کیاجا سکتا ہے محکمہ عموسمیات کی پیشگوئی کولو ظاخار رکھ کر محکمہ ذراعت کے ماہرین کی مشاورت سے اپنے معمولات مطے کریں تو بیداوار میں خاطر خواہ اضافہ مکن ہے۔ موسمی حالات سے متعلق مزید معلومات کیلئے محکمہ موسمیات کے تربی وفتر سے رابط کیاجا سکتا ہے جن کا بیتہ درج ذیل ہے۔
 - ا ـ محكمه موسميات بيشنل اليكروميث شيئر، بي او ببس نبير 1214 بهيلفرات ابياثو ،اسلام آبا د فون نمبر: -9250299-051
 - ۷۔ محکمہ موسمیات بیشنل فور کا سننگ سنیٹر ہرائے زراعت، پی یا و بیس، 1214 ہیکٹرانے ایٹ او اسلاآیا دیفون نمبر: 051-9250364
 - س_ محكمه موسميات، رئيجنل الگيروميث سنيشر، نز دباراني يونيورڻي ،مري روڙه ، راولپنٽري فون نمبر: -5 929063 051
 - ٣ محكمه موسميات، ريجنل اليگروميث سنيشر، ايوب ريسرچ انشيشيوث، جهنگ روژ، فيصل آبا د_فون نمبر:-041-2657047
 - ۵ محكمه موسميات، ريجنل اليكروميث سنيثر، اليكريكلچر دريسري انشيشيوث، ثندٌ وجام -فون نمبر: -86583-0222
 - ۲ محكمه موسمیات، رئیجنل ایگر ومیت سنیشر، ایگر کنگیجرر رئیسری انشینیوٹ، سریاب روژ، کوئنه فون نمبر: -9211211 981 981
 تفصیلی موسمی معلومات کیلیے محکمه موسمیات کی ویب سائٹ www.pakmet.com.pk

کاد(گئے) کی فصل پرموسم ہے متعلق اٹر انداز ہو نیوالے اہم عوامل

2۔ پاکستان میں گئے کی کاشت زیا دہر متبر -اکتور (موہم خزاں) اور فروری-ماری (موہم بہار) میں ہوتی ہے۔ پیداوار کے لھاظ سے موہم خزاں کی کاشت ہوہم بہار کے مقابلے میں بہتر ہے۔ چبکہ خبر پختو نخواہ میں کاشت اکتور - تک تمل کرنی چاہیا ہی گئی تہر اوراکتور کے کاشت والی فصل کوموزوں آب ہوامیسرآ جاتی ہیں۔ دریے کاشت کرنے پر گمل پیدا وار 30 فیصد تک کم ہوسکتی ہے۔ اسلئے کہ دریر سے کاشت کرنے والی فصل کومناسب آب وہوا دستیاب نیس ہوتی ہے۔ اسلئے کہ دریر سے کاشت کرنے والی فصل کومناسب آب وہوا دستیاب نیس ہوتی ۔

جنوری میں شروع کردیں ۔ فروری رماری میں کائی گئی فصل موڈی فصل (Ratoon Crop) کیلئے سب سے زیا وہ موزوں ہے ۔