Monthly Agromet Bulletin National Agromet Centre

Pakistan Meteorological Department Islamabad

Vol: 07-2016

Highlights...

- During this July, Rainfall observed below normal in the agricultural plains of lower KP, parts of central and south Punjab and Sindh. Whereas upper KP, Potohar region, different parts of central and south Punjab and agricultural plains of GB received normal to above normal rainfall.
- Flash flooding observed in parts of KP and Punjab during the month.
- Thermal regime in this month remained mostly normal/slightly cooler in the agricultural plains of the country.
- ETo remained normal to slightly below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country except Tandojam in lower Sindh where ETo observed above normal.
- R.H remained normal in most of the agricultural plains of KP, Potohar region and central Punjab. Whereas these values observed below normal in south Punjab, Quetta valley, Sindh and GB region
- ✤ 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 central and upper parts of the country.
- August is one of the wettest months in most parts of the country. Therefore farmers should be careful to protect their crops and livestock from expected heavy rains/flash flooding in this month..

JULY, 2016

Contents

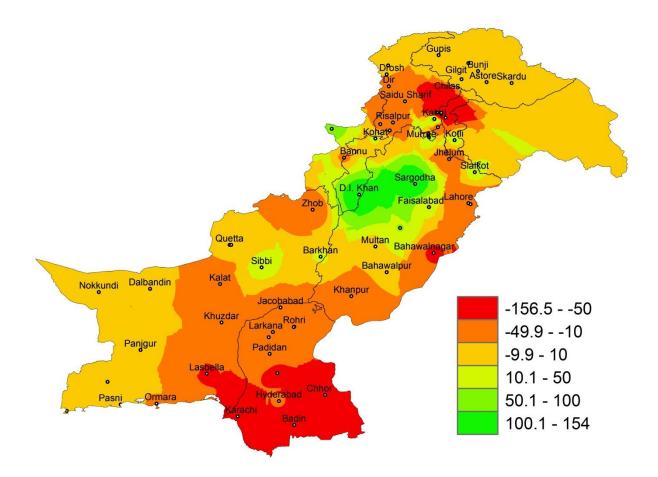
Explanatory Note	Pg. 2
Rain Departure Maps	Pg. 3
Maximum Temperature Graph	Pg. 4
Evapotranspiration Graph	Pg. 5
Crop Report	Pg. 6
Moisture Regime	Pg. 7
Temperature Regime	Pg. 10
Solar & Wind Regime	Pg. 12
Cumulative Maps	Pg. 13
Expected Weather	Pg. 14
Weather Outlook	Pg. 15
AgMIP findings	Pg. 16
Farmer's advisory In Urdu	Pg. 17
Crop Advisory (Sugarcane)	Pg. 18

Pattern-in-Chief: **Dr. Ghulam Rasul**, Director General, Editor-in-Chief: **Dr. Azmat Hayat Khan**, Director, Editor: **Muhammad Ayaz**, Meteorologist Published by: **National Agromet Center** (NAMC) P.O.Box:1214, Sector: H-8/2, Islamabad, PAKISTAN **Tel:** +92-51-9250592, **Fax:** +92-51-9250368 **Email:** dirnamc@yahoo.com

EXPLANATORY NOTE

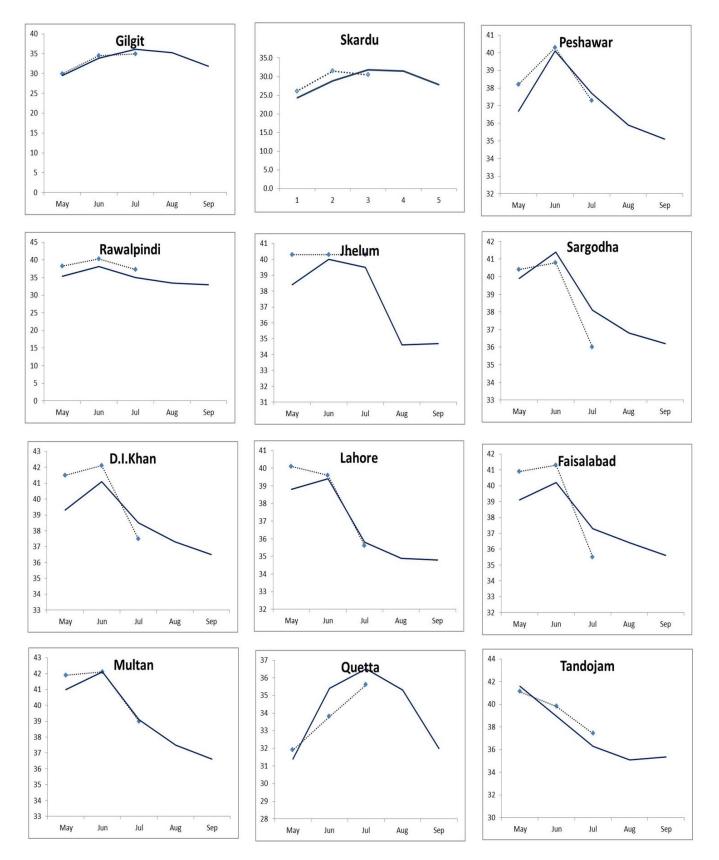
- 1. This Agrometeorological bulletin is prepared on the basis of data from 15 stations of Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD). These stations, selected in consultation with the agricultural authorities, represent major agricultural areas of the country. There are still important agricultural areas 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.

Rainfall Departure from Normal (mm) during the month of July 2016



Maximum Temperature (°C) during Kharif Season (July-2016)

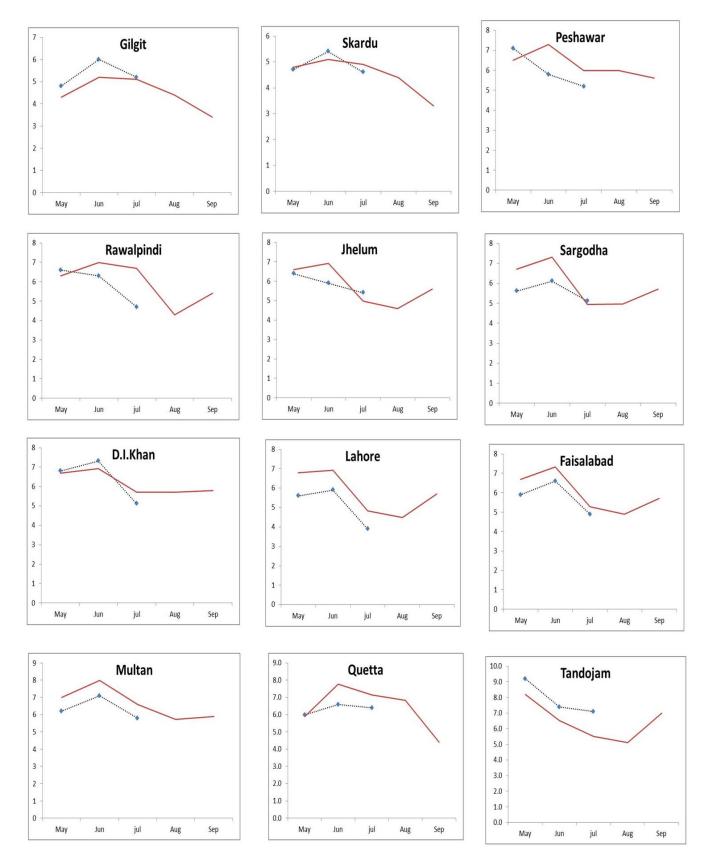
Dotted Curve: Current Season (July-2016) in °C **Smooth Curve**: Normal values of Kharif Season



4

Evapotranspiration (mm/day) during Kharif Season (July-2016)

Dotted Curve: Current Season (July-2016) in °C **Smooth Curve**: Normal Values of Kharif Season



Crop Report during July, 2016

Spraying chemicals on cotton crop and transplantation of paddy nursery by manual and mechanical methods in irrigated plains were the major field activities in this month. Weeds removing and hoeing practices were also in progress. Satisfactory monsoon rains have positively affected the crop growth and development in most of the agricultural plains of the country.

In **Punjab**: The stand and growth of cotton crop is reported satisfactory. Early sown verities are at squaring/ boll formation stage and picking has reported at certain places. Attack of sucking pests on early grown varieties has been reported at some places, which are being controlled by applying recommended pesticides. Transplantation of rice Irri and Course verities was completed and of Basmati verities were in progress till the end of this month. Sowing of autumn maize was reported in progress. Growth of sugarcane was reported satisfactory except some reports of attack of top borer, being observed at some places. The growth of the crop has reported much better in the central and northern parts due to good rains received there.

In **Sindh**: Cotton is at boll formation stage and is growing satisfactory. Sugarcane crop is also growing satisfactory and is growing at vegetative stage. Transplantation of rice crop is completed and general conditions of the crop are reported satisfactory. Growth of Sesame is reported normal and is growing at flowering stage. Threshing of linseed, castor oil and safflower is completed and ground nut is growing at vegetative stage. Overall production of Banana, mango and other fruits is reported well.

In **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**: Sowing of Hybrid/open pollinated verities of maize has completed in the province. Hoeing, weeding and application of second dose of fertilizer are in progress. Harvesting of sunflower is in progress and normal yield is expected. Curing of Virginia tobacco is reported in progress. The growth of sugarcane was going normal. No disease or pest attack is reported. Transplantation and fertilization of rice has been completed. Condition of fruit orchards is reported satisfactory. Harvesting of garlic was in progress. Sowing of mung/mash has completed in hilly areas and is in progress in plane areas of the province.

In **Baluchistan**: Wheat crop at northern hilly areas is at maturity stage and barley at milk maturity stage. Sowing season of paddy crops was near to end. Harvesting and marketing of seasonal fruits and vegetables was in progress. Growth of sunflower was at flowering stage. Condition of the crop was reported normal.

In **Gilgit Baltistan**: The main standing crops in the area are maize and lobiya. Their normal growth is reported and they are in shooting stage. Condition and yield of orchards and summer vegetables is reported satisfactory.

6

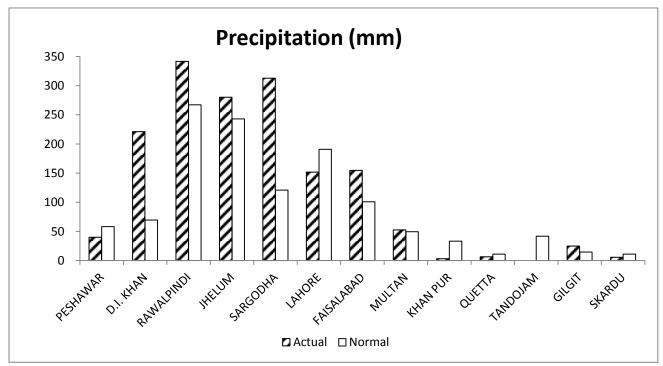
Moisture Regime during July, 2016

July remains generally hot and wet in Pakistan. During this July, in general, satisfactory rainfall received in most of the agricultural plains especially in upper and central half of the country which has produced satisfactory atmospheric conditions for the growth of standing crops. Flash flooding observed in parts of KP and Punjab during the month.

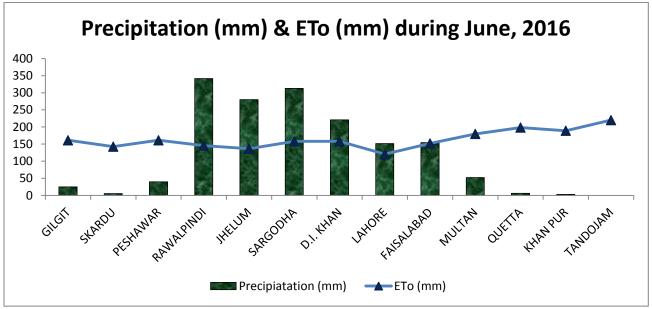
Rainfall remained below normal in the agricultural plains of lower KP, parts of central and south Punjab and Sindh. Whereas upper KP, Potohar region, different parts of central and south Punjab and agricultural plains of GB received normal to above normal rainfall.

The highest amount of rainfall reported in the month was 500.7mm in Gujranwala followed by 358.4mm in Islamabad, 347.5mm in Kakul and 341.5mm in Sialkot.

Number of rainy days recorded in agricultural plains of the country ranged from 1 to 24. Maximum number of rainy days was recorded 24 days in Murree followed by 22 days in Islamabad and Kotli each, 21 days in Mangla and 20 days in Rawalakot.

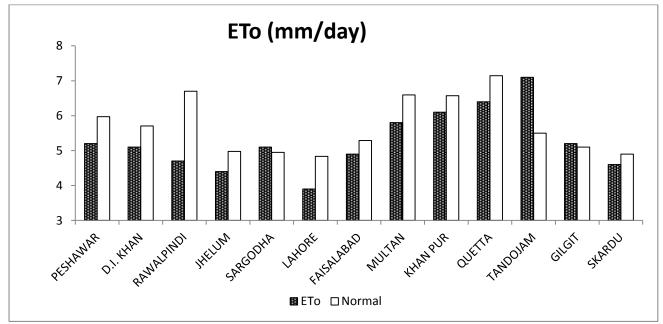


Comparison of Actual Precipitation (mm) during the month of July, 2016 with Normal values

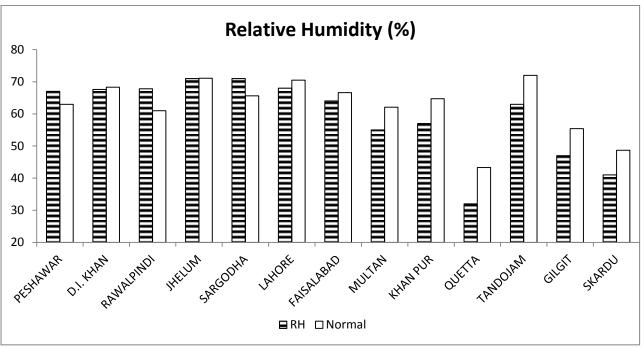


Precipitation (mm) & ETo (mm) during the month of July, 2016

The evaporative demand of the atmosphere represented by reference crop evapotranspiration (ETo) remained normal to slightly below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country except Jhelum in central Punjab and Tandojam in lower Sindh where ETo observed above normal. The highest value of ETo was estimated in Tandojam due to dry weather reported during the month.



Comparison of Actual ETo (mm/day) during the month of July, 2016 with Normal values



Comparison of Actual Relative Humidity (%) during the month of July, 2016 with Normal values

The mean daily Relative Humidity (R.H) remained normal in most of the agricultural plains of KP, Potohar region and central Punjab. Whereas these values observed below normal in south Punjab, Quetta valley, Sindh and GB region. Maximum value of mean Relative humidity was observed 71% at Sargodha, followed by 68% at Rawalpindi, D.I.Khan and Lahore. Maximum number of days with mean R.H greater or equal to 80% was observed for 07 days at Sargodha followed by 02 days at Peshawar and Lahore and 01 day at Rawalpindi and Faisalabad each.

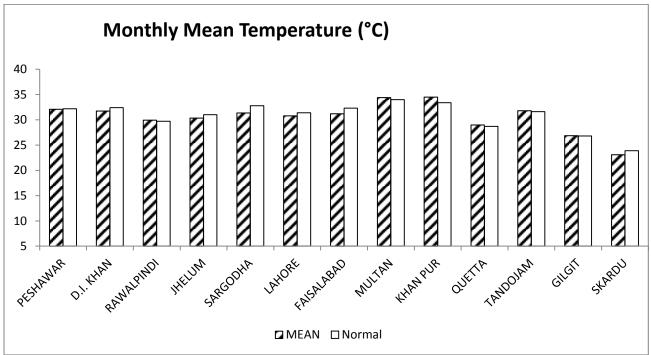
The combined impact of normal to below normal relative humidity along with mostly below normal ETo along with satisfactory rains during the month has produced satisfactory/normal growing conditions for standing crops especially in central and upper parts. However expected monsoon rains during August may help to bring normal moisture condition for standing crops in the coming monsoon season. Hot and wet conditions sometime favor pests attack on standing crops, especially in sugarcane and cotton growing areas. Reports of pest 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.

Farmers of the cotton growing areas should also be careful about the bad effects of stagnant water in the fields during monsoon season, which ultimately reduces/stops the normal growth of cotton plant.

Temperature Regime during July, 2016

Temperature plays vital role in the growth and development of crops. Thermal regime in this month remained normal to slightly berlow normal $(1-2^{\circ}C)$ in most of the agricultural plains of the country.

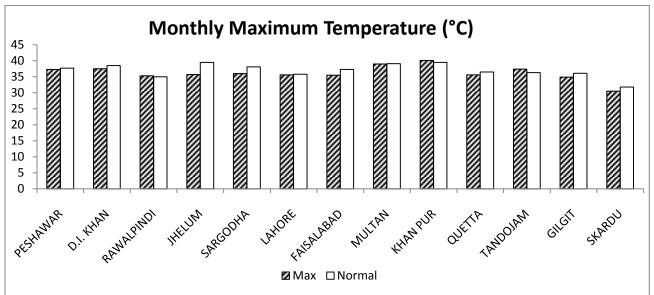
Mean daily temperature rounded to 32°C in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 30-31°C in Potohar plateau, in remaining parts of Punjab it ranged 32 to 35°C, in Sindh it ranged 32 to 36°C, in Gilgit Baltistan region it ranged 24 to 26°C and it was rounded to 29°C in the high elevated agricultural plains of Baluchistan represented by Quetta valley.



Monthly Mean Temperature (°C) during the month of July, 2016

The day time temperature represented by mean maximum also remained normal to above normal by 1-3°C in most of the agricultural plains of the country. The highest maximum temperature was recorded 49°C at Dalbandin.

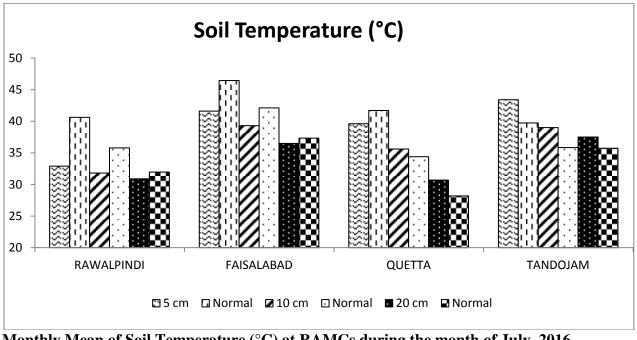
Maximum number of stress days with maximum temperature greater or equal to 40°C and R.H. less than or equal to 30% was recorded 06 day in Jhelum.



Monthly Maximum Temperature (°C) during the month of July, 2016

Agricultural soils showed normal to cooler trend in most of the agricultural plains of the country. Agricultural soils showed more significant drop in soil temperature in Potohar region and central Punjab. Significant drop in soil temperature at each station was observed at shallow layers than deep soils.

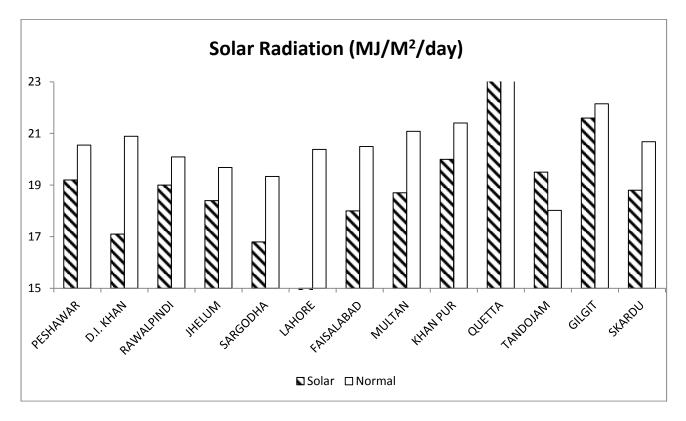
From the general analysis of soil behavior it is concluded that soil moisture condition is better all over the country due to satisfactory rains received during the month. Coming monsoon rains may further improve soil moisture condition in the coming month.

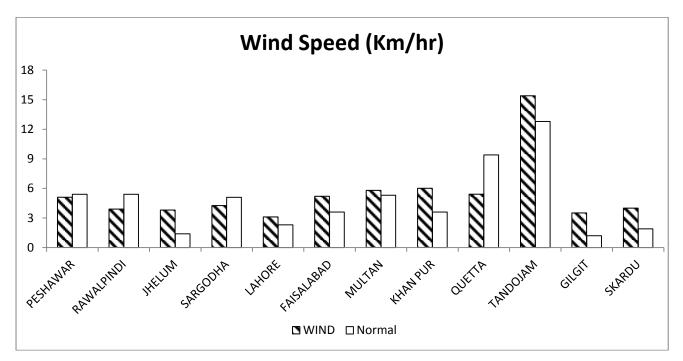


Monthly Mean of Soil Temperature (°C) at RAMCs during the month of July, 2016

Solar Radiation and Wind Regime during July, 2016

Total bright sunshine hours and solar radiation intensity remained below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country except agricultural plains of Sindh where these values remained above normal. Mean wind speed throughout agricultural plains of the country ranged between 1 to 8km/h with Northeast and South to Southwest trend.





Chitral Gupis Kalam Gilgit Bunji Dir Chitas Astoreskardu Saidussharif Cumulative Rainfall (mm) of Kharif Season (July-2016) Kaler Kamra Rawalakot Mutan Koti Kohate Baonu S Jhalum Johatabad Sargogha Sialko D.I. Khan Lahore Zhob Okara • Quetta Multan D G Khan Bahawalnagar Barkhan Sibbi Bahawalpur Kalat Khanpur "R.Y.Khan babad 0 - 10 Khuzda Larkana Rohri 10.1 - 30 Panjgur Padidan 30.1 - 100 Laspella 100.1 - 300 Hyderabad Ching 300.1 - 500 arachi Badin 500.1 - 736 • Water Stress (Rain-ETo) of Kharif GILGIT Season (July-2016) SKARDU PESHAN PIND TELUM KHAN BADLAHORE QUETTA MULTAN KHAN PUR -7.1 - 0 0.1 - 30 30.1 - 100 100.1 - 200 TANDOJAM 200.1 - 335 Cumulative ETo (mm/day) of Kharif GILGIT Season (July-2016) SKARDU PESHAWAR RAWALPINDI and s JHELUM 5º D.I. KHAN SARGODHA FAISALABADLAHORE QUETTA MULTAN KHAN PUR 14.7 - 16 16.1 - 18 18.1 - 20 20.1 - 22 22.1 - 24

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

Normally Expected Weather during August, 2016

During August monsoon rain bearing systems will produce precipitation. These rains are of immense importance for the farmers in relation to present and future crop requirements. In the absence of proper land management, the intense rains may erode the upper soil layers and fertility of the soil would be badly affected. If soil and moisture conservation measures are exercised, the farmers of the area could be benefited through available moisture for sowing and early growth of Rabi crops. Due to weaker pace of monsoon this year, the rain are expected to remain 30% below normal in most of the agricultural plains of Pakistan with occasionally heavy rains in some parts.

Amount	PERCENTAGE PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE OF DIFFERENT					
	AMOUNT OFF RAINFALL IN AUGUST					
Dates	1-5	6-10	11-16	17-20	21-25	26-31
10 mm	71	81	78	69	75	64
15 mm	68	74	73	66	70	52
25 mm	56	68	58	56	49	40

The probability of occurrence of rainfall over Potohar plains is given below:-

The evaporative demand of the atmosphere would decrease as compared to July due to increased cloudiness, less solar radiation intensity and increase level of humidity. ETo values would range from 4 to 7 mm/day. The maximum ETo values would take place over agricultural areas along 30° latitude of the country. The mean daily relative humidity is expected to range from 60 to 75% except high agricultural plains of Baluchistan where it may be around 40%.

The mean daily temperatures may range between 31 and 33°C over Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, central and southern Punjab, Northern Punjab and high agricultural plains of Baluchistan may experience it from 26 to 29°C. The mean maximum would be in upper 30°C and mean minimum in upper 20°C except high agricultural plains of Baluchistan where it would be around 18°C. The occurrence of hygrothermal stress is not expected because of higher humidity level. The upper soil layers would be slightly cooler than July due to relatively cooler crop environment.

The daily bright sunshine duration during August is expected to range between 8 and 10 hrs throughout the country. The solar intensity will vary from 20 to 24 $MJ/M^2/day$. Mean daily wind speeds will range between 3 and 12 Km/hr. The prevailing wind direction may vary from East to South.

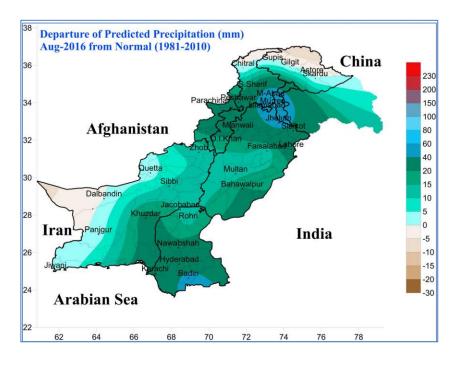
Among the Kharif crops, most important crops are rice, cotton and sugarcane. All of them may be approaching their reproductive stage of development, i.e., the period of maximum water demand. Due to rains in northern parts of the country, soil moisture will be surplus in northern Punjab and adjoining KPK.

S.No	Region	Water Requirement		
5.110	Kegion	(mm)	Cubic Meter/Hectare	
1	Central Punjab & adjoining KPK	130-160	1300-1600	
2	Southern Punjab Upper Sindh & adjoining Baluchistan	170-200	1700-2000	
3	Lower Sindh & high plains of Baluchistan	120-135	1200-1350	

The water requirement of a full canopied, healthy growing crop is given below:

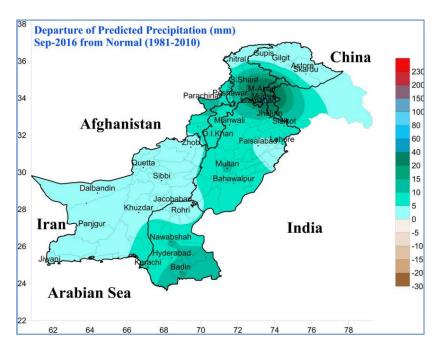
Weather Outlook for August 2016

The outlook for the month of August 2016 shows that above normal rainfall in monsoon dominated regions of the country. The monsoon currents are expected to extend in all parts of the country. In extreme northern tips and south western tips of the country there may be normal to below normal rainfall during the month of August, 2016.



Weather Outlook for September 2016

The outlook for the month of September 2016 shows that normal to slightly above normal rainfall is expected in the monsoon dominated regions of Punjab, Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa and Azad Jammu and Kashmir. Sindh and adjoining areas of Baluchistan (the coastal belt) and southern Punjab may get above normal rainfall. Overall above normal rainfall is expected throughout the country during the month of September, 2016.



Findings of AgMIP Pakistan, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad

- There would be significant increase in temperature i.e., 2.8°C in day and 2.2°C in the night during mid-century (2040-2069)
- There would be significant variability in rainfall patterns (about 25% increase in summer & 12% decrease in winter during 2040-2069)
- Climate Change will affect the crop yields negatively (about 17% for rice and 14 % for wheat)
- 4. If there will be no adaptation to Climate Change, majority of farmers would be the economic losers
- 5. With Adaptation to Climate Change (through technology and management), there would be significant decrease in poverty and improvement in the livelihood of farming community.

(Agricultural Model Inter-comparison and Improvement Project (AgMIP) Pakistan 2012-2014)

- 1۔ سال 69-2040 کے دوران درجہ حرارت میں قابل ذکراضافہ ہوسکتا ہے۔ جو کہ دن کے وقت c.2°2.2°2.2 تک ہوگا۔
 - 2۔ گرمیوں کی بارش میں 25 فیصد اضافہ اور سردیوں کی بارش میں 12 فیصد تک کمی کا امکان ہے۔
 - 3۔ مندرجہ بالاموسی تغیرات کی وجہ ہے دھان کی ہیداوار میں 17فیصد اور گندم کی ہیداوار میں 14فیصد تک کی ہوسکتی ہے۔
 - 4۔ اگرموسی تغیرات کا مناسب بندوبست نہ کیا گیا۔ تو کسانوں کی اکثریت کومعاشی نقصان کا سامنا کرنا پڑے گا۔

5۔ موتی تغیرات کے سدِّباب (بذریعہٰ ٹیکنالوجی کا استعال اور بہترنظم ونسق) ہے خربت میں کمی اور کسانوں کی زندگی میں خوشحالی لائی جاسکتی ہے۔

محکمہ موسمیات ، اسلام آباد اگست 2016ء میں کاشتکاروں کے لئے زرعی موسمیاتی مشورے

ماہ جولائی پاکستان میں مون سون بارشوں کے آغاز کا مہینہ ہوتا ہے ۔اس ماہ میں بارشیں زیا دہ ہوتی ہیں جوز بیٹی کٹا ؤ کا باعث بنتی ہیں اس سال ماہ جولائی میں اچھی بارشیں ریکا رڈ کی گئی۔اگست کے مہینے میں ہوا میں نمی کی مقدا رزیا دہ ہونے سے حبس کی صورت حال رہتی ہے ۔ملک کے زیا دہ تر حصوں میں اس مہینے وقفے وقفے سے مون سون کی بارشوں کا سلسلہ جاری رہنے کاا مکان ہے۔جس سے پانی کے ذخائر بہتر ہو سکتے ہیں ۔اس صورت حال کو مذاخر رکھتے ہوئے مندر جد ذیل تجاویز کا شتار کا بعث بنتی میں اس سال ماہ جولائی میں اس ہارشوں کا سلسلہ جاری رہنے کاا مکان ہے۔جس سے پانی کے ذخائر بہتر ہو سکتے ہیں ۔اس صورت حال کو مذاخر رکھتے ہوئے مند روز یک میں اس میں یہ میں اس میں اس میں حال ہوئی کی سے میں اس ہیں ۔

ا۔ پیسل کی بوائی سے پہلے زمین کوزیا دہ سے زیا دہ ہموا رکرنے کی کوشش کریں کیونک ڈھلوان سطحوں سے پانی زیا دہ تیز می سے بہتا ہے ۔

۲۔ موسم برسات میں زمینوں میں ممکنہ حد تک ہل نہ چلا کمیں اور کاشت شدہ کھیتوں میں گوڈی کرنے سے اجتناب کریں کیونکہ تعل چلی زمین کی مٹی پانی سے با آسانی بہہ جاتی ہے ۔جس کی وجہ سے اوپر زرخیزمٹی کی تہہ بہہ جاتی ہے جس سے پو دے اپنی خوراک حاصل کرتے ہیں ۔اس کا بیہ ہرگز مطلب نہیں کہ فعلوں سے جڑ می بوٹیوں کو تلف نہ کیا جائے بلکہ زمین کی سطح کی کم سے کم چھدائی کی جائے ۔

۳۔ اپنے کھیتوں کی وٹ بندی پر اُگی ہوئی گھاس کواس موسم میں ہرگز نہ کاٹیں کیونکہ یہ پانی کے بہاؤ کے ساتھ ٹی کے بہاؤ کوروکنے میں مدددیتی ہے۔

۴۔ مون سون کے مہینوں میں بارانی علاقوں کے تسان اپنی زمینوں کے بند کو معنبوط بنا کمیں تا کہ زیادہ سے زیادہ پانی زمین میں جذب ہو کر آئندہ فصل کے لئے استعال میں لایا جا سکھا وراگر ممکن ہو سکھتی پانی کہلیے تا لا ب بنائے جائے تا کہ پانی کو موشیوں کیلیے استعال کر سکیں ۔

۵ _ کپاس کی کاشت والے علاقوں میں زمینوں سے بارش کے دوران اضافی پانی نکال لیس جو کہ فصل کیلئے نقصان دہ ثابت ہو سکتا ہے ۔

۲ ۔ سید مہینہ زیا دہ درد جرارت اورنمی کی وجہ سے کپاس ، کمادا ورکمنی وغیرہ کی فضلوں پر نقصان دہ کیڑوں کے حلوں کیلئے بہت معاون ہے۔اسلنے کسان حضرات مسلسل اپنی فصلوں پرنظر رکھیں ۔ا ورکسی جملے کی صورت میں بر وقت منا سب زہر پایٹی کریں۔

ے۔ اپنی تمام ترکیتی باڑی موسمی پیشگوئیوں کے مطابق کریں ۔موسمی پیشگو ئیوں کے سلسلے میں اخبار، ریڈیو، ٹیلیویژن سے مربوط رمیں اورا گرکوئی زرعی موسمیاتی مسئلہ در پیش ہوتو ہمارے مند رجہ ذیل دفاتر ہے آپ بخو بی مددحاصل کر سکتے ہیں ۔

- ا۔ سمحکمہ موسمیات ، بیشنل انگر ومیٹ سنیٹر، پی ۱ و یکس نمبر 1214 ، سیکفرانیج ایٹ ٹو ،اسلام آبا دیفون نمبر : 9250299-051
- ۲_ محکمه موسمیات ، نیشن فورکا سننگ سنیٹر برائے زراعت، پی _او _ کبس، 1214 ، سیکٹرا کچ ایسٹاٹو ، اسلا آبا دیفون نمبر : 051-9250364 د 100
 - ۳ محکمه موسمیات، ریجنل ایگرومین سنیشر مز دبا رانی یونیورٹی، مری روڈ، را ولپنڈی فون نمبر: 9292149 051
 - ۴ محکمه موسمیات، ریجنل ایگر و مین سنیشر، ایوب ریسر بی انشینیون، جھنگ روڈ، فیصل آبا د_فون نمبر :-041-9201803
 - ۵_ محکمة موسميات، ريجنل الگروميث سنيشر، الگريکلچررريسر، انشينيوث، مُندُ وجام فون نمبر: 2250558 222
 - ۲_ محکمه موسمیات، ریجنل ایگر ومیٹ سنیٹر، ایگریکلچر رریسر چانسٹیٹیوٹ، سریاب روڈ، کوئٹہ فون نمبر: 0211211 180

کاد (گنے) کی فصل پرموسم ہے متعلق اثر انداز ہو نیوالے اہم عوامل

2۔ پاکستان میں گئے کی کاشت زیا دہر سنمبر -اکتوبر (موسم خزاں) اور فروری - ماریک (موسم بہار) میں ہوتی ہے - پیداوار کے لحاظ سے موسم خزاں کی کاشت ہوتے بہار کے مقالب میں بہتر ہے۔ جب خیبر پختونخوا ہ میں کاشت اکتو ر۔ تک تمل کرنی جائے اس کئے کہ تنبیر اور اکتو کر کے کاشت والی فصل کدموزوں آب ہوا میسر آجاتی ہیں۔ دیر سے کاشت کرنے پر گل پیداوار 30 فیصد تک کم ہو یحق ہے۔ اسلنے کہ دیر سے کاشت کرنے والی فصل کو مناسب آب وہوا دستیاب نہیں ہوتی۔ 3۔ دوس فصلوں کیلر ج کماد کے پیدا داریں بھی 25 فیصد تک کی زائد جڑی پوٹیوں کیونہ سے واقع ہوتی ہے۔ اس لئے کمانی یا غیر کمانی طریقوں ہے جڑی پوٹیوں کوئر وفت تلف کیا جائے تا کہ کھل سے یا ٹی اور دوسر نے ندائی اجزاء کا زیار ختم ہو مون سون کے بارشوں کے دوران خصوصاً کما دیے تعبیروں میں جڑ کی بوٹیوں کی سبتا ت ہوجاتی ہے جس کی روفت روک تھام ضروری بہتا کہ فصل کی نشونما متاثر ندہو۔ مون ہون سے پہلے بی فصل کو Lodging سے بیانے کیلیے روفت روایتی مواد محکمہ زداعت کے مشوروں کیطابق احتیاطی تد ایر کرنی جائے۔ اسلنے کہ Lodgng کمادکی پیدا وارکم کرنے میں سب سے زیادہ کردا داد کرتا ہے خصوصاً و مطاقد جہاں مون مون کی بارشیں زیادہ ہوں 4۔ کماد کے فصل کو 1500 mm 2000 یا ٹی کی شرورت ہوتی ہے۔ جوکہ 15 سے 20 دفعہ یا ٹی دینے سے پورا ہوتا ہے۔ فصل کو یا ٹی کی سب سے زیا دہشرورت مون ون سے پہلے کی اور جون کے مینے میں ہوتی ہے۔ یا ٹی کے کی کیود سے کماد کے بودے کا سائز کم ردجا تا ہے اور بوداوفت سے پہلے پچنگی (mature stage) کے مراحل طے کر لیتا ہے تا ہم زائدیا ٹی کیسا تھ ساتھ لگ مون ہون کی بارشیں ہوجا کیں توفصل میں زائد جڑی بوٹیوں کی بہتا ت ہوجاتی ہے اور فقصان یہ دکیٹر وں کے حملوں کاخد شہر بھی رہتا ہے۔ عام طور پر ماری ماری میں 10-12 دن کے بعد مگر جون میں 9/8 دن کے بعد جولائی راگست میں (اگر با رشیں ہوں)12-14 دن کے بعد ، تتمبر راکتو سر میں 13 -20 دن کے بعداورنومبر ردمبر میں 25 -30 دن کے بعدیا ٹی دیٹا جائے ، فصل کے کٹائی سے تقریباً کی مہینہ پہلے یا ٹی دیٹا بند کرنا جائے کیکن فصل کے جس جھے کو آئندہ فنگ کیلئے رکھناہوا تھی یا ٹی دینا جائے تا کہ دمبر میں (Frost) کھورے سے نقصان نہ پنچے۔مون سون کے درمیان بہت صحت مند فصل کو یا ٹی دینے میں احتیاط سے کام کیں تا کہ نصل(Lodging) گرجانے سے محفوظ رہے مون سون سے پہلے بی فصل کی Lodgng سے بیانے کیلیے یہ وقت روایتی اور تحکم نہ زراعت کے مشوروں کی مطابق احتیاطی تد ابیر کرنی جائے ۔ سلنے کہ Lodging کما دکی بیداورکم کرنے میں سب سے زیا وہ کردارا داکرتا بے صوصاً وہ علاقہ جہاں مون مون کی بارشیں زیا وہ ہوں۔ 5- نصل کی کٹائی کاشت کے صاب سے ہو ٹی جائے۔ کھیتی فصل (Early Sown) اورمو ڈی فصل کی کٹائی نومبر ، درمیا ٹی فصل کی کٹائی دَمبرا ورتی صل کی کٹائی جۇرى بىن شروع كردىي _ فرورى مارىڭا بىن كانى گى فصل موڈى فصل (Ratoon Crop) كىلىے سب سے زيا د موزوں ہے۔