November 2024

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Highlights...

- During November, below-normal rains were observed in most parts of the country, particularly in Punjab, Sindh, Kashmir, South & west Baluchistan. Whereas normal to slightly above normal rainfall was reported in northern/eastern Baluchistan, north-western parts of Gilgit Baltistan and some scatter locations of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- Thermal regime particularly the night time temperatures remained above normal in most parts of the country due to dry weather/clear sky.
- The mean Relative Humidity (RH) remained normal to slightly above normal over most parts (selected locations) of the country particularly in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, south & central Punjab, Potohar region and Quetta Valley.
- The evaporative demand of the atmosphere represented by reference crop evapotranspiration (ETo) remained below normal in some parts (selected locations) of the country particularly in lower Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Potohar region and central Punjab. Whereas normal to slightly above normal in Southern Punjab, Sindh, Gilgit Baltistan, and Quetta valley.
- During December 2024, normal to below-normal precipitation is likely over most parts of the country, particularly in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, upper Punjab, Gilgit Baltistan and Kashmir. Whereas mostly normal rainfall is expected in Baluchistan and Sindh.
- During December 2024, above-normal mean temperature(1-2°C) is likely in most parts of the country particularly in Gilgit Baltistan, Kashmir, and upper Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Meanwhile normal to slightly below normal mean air temperature is expected in lower Sindh.
- Farmers are advised to take care of their nurseries, crops and orchards according to weather forecast and advisory issued by PMD and agriculture department.

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EXPLANATORY NOTE

- 1. This Agrometeorological bulletin is prepared based on data from 14 stations of the 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 that 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 primarily for the above areas and not for Pakistan territory which includes areas that may not be very important from the agricultural point of view and the climate which may not bear directly on agriculture in the major producing areas.
- **3.** The normally expected weather of next month is prepared based on the premise of normal or near normal weather prevailing during the coming month. As such it should not be confused with the synoptic weather of the next month.
- **4.** Summer Season/ Kharif remains from April/May to October/November and the Rabi season from November to April. Mean Monthly Maximum Temperature images are included in summer and Mean Monthly Minimum Temperature images are included in winter in the Bulletin.
- 5. In the tables, the values in the parentheses are based on the 1991 to 2020 climate normal. Normal values (in parenthesis) of Soil Temperatures are based on 10-year data. The dotted line (---) means missing data. Solar radiation intensities are computed from sunshine duration using coefficients developed by Dr. Qamar-Uz-Zaman Chaudhry of the Pakistan Meteorological Department.

Moisture Regime during November 2024

During November, below-normal rains were observed in most parts of the country, particularly in Punjab, Sindh, Kashmir, South & west Baluchistan. Whereas normal to slightly above normal rainfall was reported in northern/eastern Baluchistan, northwestern parts of Gilgit Baltistan and some scatter locations of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Fig.1b).

Highest amount of rainfall recorded was 110.0 mm at Dir in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa during the month of November 2024 (1a).

The maximum number of rainy days were recorded 06 at Astore at, 05 at Dir, 04 at Islamabad zero point, Gilgit, Muzaffarabad, Balakot, Chitral, Drosh & Saidu Sharif 03 at Murree, Chilas, Garidupatta, Rawalakot, Peshawar & Risalpur, 02 at Mianwali, Mangla, Sialkot, Bannu, D.I.Khan, Kakul, Parachinar and Barkhan each.



Figure 1(a): Actual Rainfall (mm) during November 2024



Figure 1(b): Departure of Rainfall (mm) during November 2024



Figure 1(c): Comparison of Actual Precipitation (mm) with Normal values (1991-2020) for selected locations (November 2024)

S.No	Station	Total Rainfall (mm)
1.	Dir	110
2.	Khuzdar	54
3.	Kakul	36
4.	Saidu Sharif	31
5.	G.Dopatta	24
6.	Balakot	19
7.	Barkhan	17
8.	Muzaffarabad Airport	16
9.	Murree	15
10.	Parachinar	13

Table 1(a): Monthly Total Rainfall Recorded during November 2024

Moisture Regime during the current months of Rabi Season (October-November 2024)



Figure 1(d): Actual Cumulative Rainfall (mm)

November is the second month of Rabi season. All the seasonal crops including wheat, mustard, grams etc and vegetables are sown in the first two months of the season. At present, the standing crops and vegetable/orchards are growing with satisfactory pace in most parts of the country. Also, the major agricultural soils experience moisture deficiency due to prevailing dry weather/below normal rains during October and November. Accordingly, the standing crops and vegetable/orchards are growing with moisture stress especially in the rainfed areas (Fig.1d).

*** Cumulative Rainfall = Sum of all the rainfall events recorded during the current months of Rabi Season.

Temperature Regime during November 2024

Temperature plays vital role in the growth and development of crops. Thermal regime particularly the night time temperatures remained above normal in most parts of the country due to dry weather/clear sky (Fig.2b).

The Lowest temperatures was observed of -2.0°C at Skardu in Gilgit-Baltistan during the month (Fig.2a).

The night time temperature (at selected locations) remained above normal with the departure of 4.3°C in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 1.9°C Potohar region, 3.9°C Central Punjab, 4.5°C South Punjab, 4.3°C Sindh, 2.4°C Gilgit-Baltistan region and 1.5°C, at Quetta valley in Baluchistan (Fig.2c).

Mean monthly temperature (at selected locations) ranged between 19 to 22°C in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 19 to 20°C in Potohar plateau, 21 to 24°C in remaining parts of Punjab, 25 to 26°C in agricultural plains of Sindh, 06to 12°C in Gilgit-Baltistan region and it was observed 14°C in the high elevated agricultural plains of Baluchistan represented by Quetta valley (Fig.2d).



Figure 2(a): Minimum Temperature (°C) during November 2024

Figure 2(b): Departure of Minimum Temperature (°C) during November 2024



Figure 2(c): Comparison of Actual Minimum Temperature (°C) with Normal values (1991-2020) for selected location (November 2024)



Figure 2(d): Comparison of Monthly mean Temperature (°C) with Normal values (1991-2020) for selected locations (November 2024)

Mean Monthly Maximum Temperature (°C) during Rabi Season (October 2024 – April 2025) Dotted Curve: Current months (October - November, 2024) Plain Curve: Normal values



Figure 2(e): Comparison of mean monthly Temperature (°C) with Normal values (1991-2020) for selected locations.

Relative Humidity Regime during November 2024

The mean Relative Humidity (RH) remained normal to slightly above normal over most parts (selected locations) of the country particularly in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, south & central Punjab, Potohar region and Quetta Valley. Whereas normal to below normal values (RH) were observed in Sindh, and Gilgit Baltistan. The maximum value of mean (RH) was observed as 70% at Jhelum, followed 68% at Faisalabad, 67% at D. I. Khan & Sargodha, 66% at Peshawar, Khanpur & Multan, 65% at Lahore, 63% at Rawalpindi, and 57% at Tandojam each. (Fig.3a). None of the station observed mean RH greater than or equal to 80%.



Figure 3(a): Comparison of Actual Relative Humidity (%) with Normal values (1991-2020) for selected locations (November 2024)

Wind Regime and Solar Radiation during November 2024

Mean wind speed at (selected locations) of the country ranged between 0.2 - 4.2 Km/h with directions northeastern trend. The maximum wind speed recorded was 4.2 km/h at Quetta, 2.9 km/h at Rohri and 2.1 km/h at D.I.Khan & Gilgit (Fig.4a). Total bright sunshine hours and solar radiation intensity remained below normal over the selected locations of lower Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Potohar region, central & southern Punjab, Gilgit Baltistan, Quetta valley and Sindh (Fig.4b).



Figure 4(a): Comparison of Mean Wind speed (Km/hrs.) with Normal values (1991-2020) for selected locations (November 2024)



Figure 4(b): Comparison of Sunshine hours with Normal values for selected locations (November 2024)

Reference Evapotranspiration Regime during November 2024

The evaporative demand of the atmosphere represented by reference crop evapotranspiration (ETo) remained below normal in some parts (selected locations) of the country particularly in lower Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Potohar region and central Punjab. Whereas normal to slightly above normal in Southern Punjab, Sindh, Gilgit Baltistan, and Quetta valley (Fig.5b). The highest value of daily based ETo (3.1 mm/day) has been estimated for Khanpur in Southern Punjab.



Figure 5(a): Reference ETo (mm) during November 2024



Figure 5(b): Comparison of Actual ETo (mm/day) with Normal values (1991-2020) for selected locations (November 2024)



Figure 5(c): Cumulative Water Stress (Cum. ETo - Cum. Rain) during (April 2024 - October 2024)



Figure 5(d): Precipitation (mm) & ETo (mm) during the month of November 2024

It has been observed that water demand through evapotranspiration exceeds the available water supply from precipitation due to which the most parts (selected locations) of country particularly lower Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, central & southern parts of Punjab, Potohar region, Quetta valley, Sindh and Gilgit Baltistan experienced water deficit for the month of November, resulting in a reduction of soil moisture, potentially lower water levels in lakes & rivers and possible drought conditions in these regions (Fig.5d).

However, only Gilgit observed a considerable amount of precipitation compared to evapotranspiration, indicating a surplus of water in these regions (Fig. 5d). This suggests that more water is available than what is being used or lost, leading to an increase in soil moisture, potential groundwater recharge, and the replenishment of water bodies such as lakes and reservoirs.

Cumulative water stress has been observed over most of the lower parts (selected locations) of the country during current months (ON 2024) of Rabi season particularly Southern Punjab, western Baluchistan and central to lower parts of Sindh recorded maximum values of stress whereas eastern parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and adjoining areas of Kashmir & Potohar region along the eastern belt of Punjab showed minimum stress due to the valuable amount of rainfall. (Fig.5c).

A water deficit can have significant implications for these regions, including challenges for agriculture, reduced water availability for ecosystems, and potential impacts on water resources for human consumption and industrial use. Additionally, appropriate water management practices should be implemented to ensure the efficient use and conservation of water resources during periods of limited supply. However, it is essential to consider long-term trends and fluctuations to understand the region's overall water balance and the potential impacts on the local ecosystem.

Reference Crop Evapotranspiration (mm/day) during Rabi Season (Oct. 2024 - Apr.2025) Dotted Curve: Current months (October - November, 2024)

Plain Curve: Normal values





Soil Temperatures during November 2024

Soil temperature plays a crucial role in agriculture as it directly influences various plant and crop processes, soil health and overall agricultural productivity including seed germination, root development, nutrient availability, water use efficiency, growth and development of plant, pest and disease management, crop selection, planting timing and climate resilience.

Generally, agricultural soils have shown almost normal to slightly above normal pattern in terms of temperatures in most parts (selected locations) particularly in Rawalpindi, Faisalabad, Quetta, Khanpur, Peshawar and Usta Muhammad. (Fig.6a & 6b).





Figure 6(b): Comparison of Actual Soil Temperature (°C) with Normal values (2011-2020) for selected locations (November 2024)

From the general analysis of soil behavior in this month, it is concluded that most of the agricultural soils (selected locations) have shown warmer trend in recorded soil temperatures. Although, the major Rabi crops and vegetables/orchards have been sown across the country. Farmers are advised to arrange suitable irrigation for healthier growth of their crops at initial levels. Moreover, the weather conditions in past month has improved the soil moisture condition for supporting the growth of Rabi crops.

Crops Condition during November 2024:

In **Punjab:** The major crops are wheat, sugarcane, maize and rice. Wheat growth is progressing well, rice harvesting is complete, and maize sowing has been finished. The condition of sugarcane is also favorable, and the harvesting is underway. Orchard growth, including oranges are good, pulses and winter vegetables are being sown. Below-normal rains in Punjab have caused moisture stress on standing crops, vegetables and orchards.

In **Sindh:** The major crops are wheat, rice, and sugarcane. Sowing of wheat, pulses and winter vegetables has been completed. The condition of the sugarcane crop is reported to be satisfactory. Below-normal rainfall in Sindh has led to moisture stress on standing crops, vegetables and orchards.

In **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:** The main crops in the province include wheat, sugarcane and maize. The growth and development of all standing crops are reported to be good. Additionally, the sowing of winter vegetables is in progress. Some scattered areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa received rainfall ranging from normal to slightly above normal which has positively impacted crop growth.

In **Baluchistan:** November is a key sowing period for wheat, barley, mustard and chickpeas in Balochistan, with coriander also being sown. Rainfall in northern and eastern Balochistan was normal to slightly above normal. Overall seasonal crops, fruits and vegetables are in good condition.

In **Gilgit Baltistan:** November marks the end of the harvesting period for fruits and seasonal vegetables, proceeding at a normal pace. Normal to slightly above-normal rainfall was reported in Gilgit-Baltistan which is favorable for crop growth.

Normally Expected Weather during December 2024

As per climatic normal, winter weather systems commonly known as "Western Disturbances" become active over the country during the month of December. Three to four troughs of westerly waves generally produce weather systems in Pakistan region especially over the upper half and western regions.



Figure 7(a): Climatic Normal of Rainfall (mm) for December 2024

During December, the particular areas of upper to central Khyber Pakhtunkhwa along the adjoining areas of Punjab and Kashmir would receive considerable amount of precipitation. However, fewer rains occur over some lower parts of Sindh (Fig.7a).



Figure 7(b): Climatic Normal of Maximum Temperature (°C) for December 2024



Figure 7(c): Climatic Normal of Minimum Temperature (°C) for December 2024

The air temperatures decrease in comparison to November over the whole country following the seasonal pattern. Both the day and night temperatures (Maximum and Minimum values) lower down in this month. The lowest temperatures are expected particularly over the northern parts of Kashmir along the adjoining eastern belt of Gilgit Baltistan and some parts of northwestern Baluchistan especially in Kalat and Quetta valley (Fig.7c). On the other hand, the highest temperatures are generally recorded in most of the central to lower parts of Sindh and coastal areas surrounding Baluchistan (Fig.7b). However, the expected situation may be different as per prevailing atmospheric conditions and is discussed in the following pages.

^{***} Climatic Normal = Average value of 30-year data (1991-2020).

Weather Forecast for December 2024

During December 2024, normal to below-normal precipitation is likely over most parts of the country, particularly in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, upper Punjab, Gilgit Baltistan and Kashmir. Whereas mostly normal rainfall is expected in Baluchistan and Sindh (Fig.8a).



Figure 8(a): Rainfall(mm) Anomaly Outlook December 2024

During December 2024, above-normal mean temperature(1-2°C) is likely in most parts of the country particularly in Gilgit Baltistan, Kashmir, and upper Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Meanwhile normal to slightly below normal mean air temperature is expected in lower Sindh (Fig.8b).





د سمبر 2024 ء شتکاروں کے لئے زرعی موسمیاتی مشورے

نومبر کے دوران ملک کے زیادہ ترعلاقوں میں معمول سے کم بارشیں ہوئیں۔ دسمبر کے دوران تھی ملک کے بیشتر علاقوں میں معمول سے کم بارشیں متوقع ہیں۔ جبکہ سندھ، جنوبی پنجاب اور بلوچستان کے زیادھ ترعلاقوں میں معمول کے قریب بارشیں ہونے کاامکان ہے۔

دسمبر کے دوران کسانوں سے مندر جہ ذیل گزار شات ملحوظ خاطر رکھنے کی گزار ش ہے۔

<u>پھلدار بودوں اور زمر یوں کی کورے سے حفاظت</u>

پہلدار پودوں کومومی اثرات سے بچانے کے لیے احتیاطی تدامیر کا جانتا بہت لا زمی ہے۔ جب رات کوکورا پڑتا ہے تو مشترک کی وجہ سے یا ٹی حم جاتا ہے تو وہ بلحاظ تحم پھیلنے کے عمل سے پنوں کے خلیے ٹوٹ جاتے ہیں اور بعد میں بیتے مشک ہوجاتے ہیں۔اگر کورے کی شدت بہت زیا دہ ہوتواس سے یودوں کی شہنیاں بھی مشک ہوجاتی ہیں اور یودوں کی ناتل تلقی نقصان ہوتا ہے جس سے پیدا داریر می طرح متاثر ہوتی ہے۔سدا بھار یودوں میں آم، کیچی مدیدہ کیلا اور کیمن وغیر دکورے سے بےحد متاثر ہوتے ہیں کےداریا دوتر دسمبر، جنوریا ورفر وری کے میزوں میں یہ تا ہے کورایٹر نے کاعمل اس وفت شروع ہوتا ہے جب دن کے وفت دھوب پڑنے سے زمین اور بود کرم ہو جاتے ہیں اورگر دو پیش کی ہوا گرم ہوجاتی ہے۔اس طرح یا خات کے اور ایک گرم ہوا کی تہہ بن جاتی ہے۔اور رات کو بید سلسلہ الٹ ہوجاتا ہے۔زین ایٹی حرارت میروٹی شعاع کے زریع صاف اور شندے آسان کی طرف خارج کرتی ہے جس سے زیین کے قریب کی ہوا تشنڈ کی ہو حاتی ہے۔ رہتشڈ کی ہوا گرم ہوا کی نسبت بھاری ہوتی ہے۔اس لئے وہ زیین کی سطح کے قریب رہتی ےاوررات کو رہوا کورے یا کہر کی فتک انتشار کر لیتی ہے۔ باغران حضرات کو دسمبر، جنوری اورفروری کے مہینوں میں بڑا مختاط رہنا جاہے۔ کم سے کم درد جرارت معلوم کرنے کیلئے مخصوص جكد جو بالح ف بلند بوهر ما مير لكام جائ - اي هرمامير جاد بكلر رقبه مح لت كافى ب- اكر درد جرارت 0.5 ذكر ك ينتى كريد سے فيجكر جائر تو كورار ف كى توقع کی جائمتی ہے۔اگر تھرمامیٹر موجود نیں بےتو سادہ طریقے سے بھی کو دارز نے کے بارے معلوم کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ اس طریقے میں ایک چوڑے برتن میں آ دھاائج حکمرائی تک پانی ڈال کراہے کھلے کھیت یا باغ میں رکھیں اگر شام تک یا ٹی جنے لگرتو کورا پڑنے کا اسکان ہوتا ہے۔ تر شادہ پیلوں اورآم کے چھوٹے درختوں کومردی اور کھر سے بیانے کے لئے جنتر ہیے یود کی چٹریوں کا یود کی قامت تک ڈھانچہ بنا کراس کے او پر یہ الی یا یو لی تھیں ہے دھانے دینا چاہتے بعض با غبان سیلطی کرتے ہیں کہ ڈھانچہ بنا بے بغیر کھور کیا پرالی سے ڈھانپ دیتے ہیں۔ بیطر یقد تھیکن بیس ہے۔ پچھ باغبان حضرات آم کے باغ کے گر دکیلا کا شت کردیتے ہیں ایہا کرنے سے بودا کورے کے نقصان سے تو ی جاتا ہے لیکن پورے کی خوراک کابیشتر حصہ کیلا حاصل کر لیتا ہے اوراً م کے بود کے کمزور ہوجاتے ہیں۔ بعض با غبان حضرات کتور، نومبر میں جارے کی فصل یعنی باجر، وغیر، کاشت کردیتے ہیں اس طرح بود کے درے سے بچکا جاتے ہیں لیکن بہت سا رے اجزا مرخورا ک جارے کی فصلا متے کہز رہو جاتے ہیں اور پیلدا ردرختوں کو فائد کے کا بحائے نقصان پنیتا ہے۔ یودوں کے نیلےصوں پرٹی 2 ٹھا کررکٹیں تا کہ ہا ٹی ننے کونہ لگ سکے اور رات کے وقت اخران کے لئے یود نے زیادہ حرارت جذب کرسکیں ۔اگر میانی (inter cropping) فصل کی کا شت شروری ہوتو جوان یودوں کے پھیلا ڈ کیلیے معقول جگہ چھوڑ دی جائے اور اس میں اچھی طرح عل جلایا جائے ۔اگر برسیم کی کا شت کی گئی ہوتوا سے ان میٹوں میں زیٹن کے مالکل قمریب سے کاما جائے ۔ یودوں کے شوں کوسفیدی کی جائے۔ ایسے یود بے جن پر چنوں کی چھتر کی نہ بنی ہواور کم عمر ہوں ان کے گرد بور بوں، برالی یا پھر بول تھیں لپیٹ دی جائے ۔کورے یا کہر کی متوقع را توں کو تھیتوں میں یا ٹی دیا جائے اس سے امرود، آم اورتر شا دیچلوں کو کورے کے اثر ات ے با آسانی بیلا جاسکتا ہے۔ باغبان حضرات گندم کے بھو سے کھاس پھوس یا کسی ایک چیز پر بھٹی میں استعال شدہ فرنس آئل کوجلا کر مختلف جگہوں پر دعواں پیدا کریں کیکن دھواں معمولی طور پر کم کرتا ہے۔ ہوا تو زبازوں کا استعال نہ صرف سردہوا ڈن سے بچاتا ہے جگہ گرم اور شک ہوا ڈن سے بھی محفوظ رکھتا ہے۔ آم کے کا شتکا رآم کے باغات کو کورے سے بیجانے کے لئے فاسلوری والی کھاروں سنگل سر فاسفیٹ جساب 4 تا 6 کلوگرام پارٹریل سر فاسفیٹ 1 تا2 کلوگرام بلحا طاعر نی بودا ڈالیس اور بوماش والی کھاد سجساب 2 کلوگرام فی بودا ڈالیس میشم ، آم شہتوت اورزیتون کے لیے جلے درختوں کی با ژیس بہت ضروری ہیں۔ انہیں باغ لگا نے سے دونتین سال پہلے لگا تمیں۔ زیا دہ شنڈک وا لے علاقوں لیٹن پوشوا ریا راولیندی ڈورٹن میں تر شاد تھلوں کے پودوں کو پہلے ایک دوسال کورے سے بچانے کیلیے ڈھانپا ضروری ہے ۔ باغبانوں کو چاہے کہ دیڈ بوائی وی نشر ہونے والی موسیاتی رپورٹ سے آگا در ہیں تا کہ قبل از وفت کورے سے بچاؤ کیلیے حفاظتی اقدامات کئے جا کیں شمر آور با خات میں میانی فصل (inter cropping) بالکل کاشت نیزس کرنی چاہئے۔ کیونکہ دن کے وقت وہ زیرن کو حرارت جذب کر نے نیزس ویتر یہا وردوسرے کہر کی راتوں کوفضائی رطوبت میں اضافہ کرتی ہیں۔ کہر کی متوقع راتوں یں آ بیاشی ضرر کریں ۔ پھول نگلنے سے پہلے موسم بہاریں یو دوں پر سردی ہے متاثر دہثا خوں کو کاٹ دیا جائے اور زخموں پر بورڈو پییٹ لگائی جائے۔

مضمون کے ماخذ:

" Monthly Zarat Nama, Agriculture Department Govt of Punjab for the period 15-31 Dec, 2012.

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