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Highlights...

- Mainly cold and dry weather prevailed, while very cold in hilly areas, foggy conditions also persisted in plain areas of the country.
- ✤ Thermal regime particularly the night time temperatures and soil temperatures at different depths remained normal to above normal in most parts of the country. However, below normal temperatures observed over south/western parts of Baluchistan.
- Mean Relative humidity (rh) remained below normal over most parts of the country particularly in lower Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and central Punjab due to below normal rainfall reported during the month.
- Reference crop evapotranspiration (ETo) remained above normal in some parts of the country. Normal to above normal values recorded in Gilgit Baltistan, while mixed trend has been observed in Potohar region and below normal valued are reported from central Punjab.
- During February 2025, below-normal rainfall is likely in most parts of the country.
- During February 2025, above normal mean temperature is likely over most parts of the country particularly over Kashmir and adjoining areas of Gilgit Baltistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- Farmers are advised to take care of their standing crops, nurseries and orchards by maintaining the moisture availability due to consistent below normal rainfall during the season.

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January 2025

EXPLANATORY NOTE

- 1. This Agrometeorological bulletin is prepared on the basis of data from 14 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 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 1991 to 2020 climate 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 coefficients developed by Dr. Qamar-Uz-Zaman Chaudhry of Pakistan Meteorological Department.

Moisture Regime during January 2025

During this month of January, below normal rains reported from most parts of the country. (Fig.1b).

During the month, moderate to heavy precipitation was recorded across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit-Baltistan, Kashmir, and upper Punjab. Light to moderate rainfall was observed in southern Punjab and western Balochistan, with Quetta experiencing winter rains and snowfall. In contrast, dry weather conditions prevailed over most parts of southern Balochistan and Sindh, particularly in the coastal areas of both regions. (Fig.1a). Maximum number of rainy days were recorded 11 at Chitral, 09 at Drosh, 08 at Garidupatta, 07 at Astore, Dir, Kakul, Muzaffarabad, 06 at Balokot, Murree, Saidu Sharif, 05 at Kalat, Quetta.





Figure 1(a): Actual Rainfall (mm) during January 2025

Figure 1(b): Departure of Rainfall (mm) during January 2025



Figure 1(c): Comparison of Actual Precipitation (mm) with Normal values (1991-2020) for selected locations (January 2025)

S.No	Station	Total Rainfall (mm)
1.	Chitral	146.9
2.	Mirkhani	98.5
3.	Dir	92.5
4.	Kalam	88.8
5.	Drosh	85.6
6.	Pattan	58.0
7.	Dalbandin	42.02
8.	Malamjabba	42.0
9.	Astore	39.51
10.	Muzaffarabad Airport	26.7

Table 1(a): Monthly Total Rainfall Recorded during January 2025

Moisture Regime during the current months of Rabi Season (October 2024– January 2025)



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

January is the third 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 major agricultural soils (except in the upper half) has considerable moisture deficiency based on the weather conditions in the recent months. However, the standing crops and vegetable/orchards have been growing with satisfactory pace in most parts of the country. (Fig.1d).

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

Temperature Regime during January 2025

Temperature plays a vital role in the growth and development of crops. Thermal regime particularly the night time temperatures remained normal to above normal in most parts of the country mainly the northwest Baluchistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab and Sindh. However, below normal temperatures observed over some south/western parts of Baluchistan. (Fig.2b).

The lowest temperatures observed over the northeastern parts of the country including Gilgit Baltistan and Kashmir (Fig.2a).

The night time temperature remained above normal (at selected locations) with maximum departure of 3.8°C in Parachinar (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), 2.3°C in Turbat (Balochistan), 0.9°C in Shaheed Benazirabad (Sindh), 1.4°C in Murree (Punjab), 2.1°C in Skardu (Gilgit Baltistan). (Fig.2b).

Mean monthly temperature (at selected locations) ranged between 13 to 15°C in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 12 to 13°C in Potohar plateau, 13 to 15°C in remaining parts of Punjab, 15 to 16°C in agricultural plains of Sindh, -01 to 05°C in Gilgit-Baltistan region and it was observed 6.2°C in the high elevated agricultural plains of Baluchistan represented by Quetta valley (Fig.2d).



Figure 2(a): Minimum Temperature (°C) during January 2025

Figure 2(b): Departure of Minimum Temperature (°C) during January 2025



Figure 2(c): Comparison of Actual Minimum Temperature (°C) with Normal values (1991-2020) for selected locations (January 2025)



Figure 2(d): Comparison of Monthly mean Temperature (°C) with Normal values (1991-2020) for selected locations (January 2025)

Mean Monthly Minimum Temperature (°C) during Rabi Season (Oct 2024 – April 2025) Dotted Curve: Current months (Oct, 2024 - Jan, 2025) 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 January 2025

The mean daily Relative Humidity (RH) remained below normal over most parts (Selected locations) of the country particularly in lower Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Central Punjab. Maximum value of mean RH observed as 61% at Lahore, Faisalabad, Khanpur and 56% at D.I Khan. (Fig.3a). Maximum number of days with mean RH greater than or equal to 80% observed at Lahore for 07 days.



Figure 3(a): Comparison of Actual Relative Humidity (%) with Normal values (1991-2020) for selected locations (January 2025)

Wind Regime and Solar Radiation during January 2025

Mean wind speed at selected locations of the country ranged between 0.0 - 5.0 km/h with northeastern trend. Maximum wind speed recorded as 5.1 km/h at Quetta in Baluchistan (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, Quetta valley and Sindh except Gilgit Baltistan (Fig.4b).



Figure 4(a): Comparison of Mean Wind speed (Km/hrs.) with Normal values (1991-2020) for selected locations (January 2025)



Figure 4(b): Comparison of Sunshine hours with Normal values for selected locations (January 2025)

Reference Evapotranspiration Regime during January 2025

The evaporative demand of the atmosphere represented by reference crop evapotranspiration (ETo) remained above normal in some parts (selected locations) of the country particularly in lower Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Southern Punjab, Quetta valley and Sindh. Normal to above normal values recorded in Gilgit Baltistan. However, mixed trend has been observed in Potohar region. Whereas, below normal values are reported over Central Punjab (Fig.5b). The highest value of daily based ETo (3.0 mm/day) has been estimated for Khanpur.



Figure 5(a): Reference ETo (mm) during January 2025



Figure 5(b): Comparison of Actual ETo (mm/day) with Normal values (1991-2020) for selected locations (January 2025)



Figure 5(c): Cumulative Water Stress (ETo - Rain) during (Oct 2024- January 2025)



Figure 5(d): Precipitation (mm) & ETo (mm) during the month of January 2025

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 may experience a water deficit for the particular month of January, resulting in a reduction of soil moisture, potentially lower water levels in lakes & rivers and possible drought conditions in these regions (Fig.5d).

Cumulative water stress has been observed over most of the lower parts (selected locations) of the country during current months (Oct-24 to Jan-25) of Rabi season particularly Southern Punjab, western Baluchistan and central to lower parts of Sindh recorded maximum values of stress whereas some 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, decreased water availability for ecosystems and potential impacts on water resources for human consumption and industrial use. Additionally, appropriate water management practices should be followed to ensure efficient use and conservation of water resources during such limited water supply conditions. However, it's essential to consider long-term trends and fluctuations to understand the region's overall water balance and potential impacts on the local ecosystem.

Reference Crop Evapotranspiration (mm/day) during Kharif Season (Oct 2024 – April 2025) Dotted Curve: Current months (Oct, 2024 – Jan, 2025) Plain Curve: Normal values



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

Soil Temperatures during January 2025

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 above normal pattern in terms of temperatures in most parts (selected locations) particularly in Rawalpindi, Faisalabad, Quetta, Tandojam, Khanpur and Peshawar. (Fig.6a & 6b).







Figure 6(b): Comparison of Actual Soil Temperature (°C) with Normal values (2011-2020) for particular locations (January 2025)

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 except Tandojam in lower Sindh. Although, the major Rabi crops and vegetables/orchards have been sown across the country. Moreover, February is the coldest and important month for the early growth of Rabi crops in most of the agricultural plains of the country particularly over the upper half. Farmers of these regions may take precautionary measures to protect their crops, vegetables, orchids and livestock from the harmful impacts of expected extremely cold weather conditions.

Crops Condition during January 2025

In addition to the other activities, harvesting of sugarcane and sowing of seasonal vegetables, pulses etc were the major field operations in major agricultural plains of the country including Punjab and Sindh. Besides, harvesting of high-grade Rice (Basmati) has also been completed in the particular regions of Punjab and Sindh. However, moisture deficiency and rising crop water requirement has been observed mostly in lower and central parts of the country especially rainfed areas.

In **Punjab:** Major crops in Punjab are wheat, sugarcane, maize and rice. The initial growth and development of wheat crop has been observed/reported satisfactory. However, the crop is facing moisture deficiency in rainfed areas due to consistent dry weather. Harvesting of high-grade Basmati rice has been completed. The condition of sugarcane crop is reported satisfactory, and its harvesting is under process. Growth and production of orchards including oranges is satisfactory. Moreover, sowing of pulses and winter vegetables is ongoing.

In **Sindh:** The major crops in Sindh are wheat, rice and sugarcane. Wheat is growing well in most parts of the province and harvesting of high-grade rice has been completed. The condition of sugarcane crop is reported satisfactory and its harvesting reported in progress. Besides, the seasonal vegetables including Tomato, Chilies, Onions etc and pulses have been growing in satisfactory condition in most areas.

In **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:** The major crops in the province are wheat, sugarcane, maize etc and all of these are growing well. Moreover, condition of orchards including citrus fruit is reported satisfactory in most parts of the province and sowing of winter vegetables is in progress. However due to below normal rains reported during the month, the condition of standing crops and vegetables is affected in certain rainfed areas.

In **Baluchistan:** Growth of standing crops, vegetables and orchards in the province is reported satisfactory. Moisture stress due to below normal rainfall in most parts of the province has affected the growth of standing corps in some areas.

In **Gilgit Baltistan:** The growth of main crops including maize and seasonal orchards are reported satisfactory.

Normally Expected Weather during February

February has been considered the core month of winters in Pakistan. As per climatic normal, winter commonly as "Western weather systems known Disturbances" become active over the country during this month and generally produce 3-4 weather Pakistan region. Accordingly, systems in rainfalls along with snow over the high mountains occur particular during this month. The areas of northwestern Baluchistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa^{[jgu}] Gilgit



Baltistan, Kashmir and norther parts of Punjab receive considerable amount of precipitation due to westerly troughs passing across the area. However, fewer rains occur over the rest parts including the southern Punjab, Sindh and adjoining southwestern parts of Baluchistan (Fig.7a).



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

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

The air temperatures decrease in comparison to December 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 areas like Gilgit Baltistan, northern belt of Kashmir, upper-western Khyber Pakhtunkhwa etc. and the northwestern belt of Baluchistan covering Kalat valley. On the other hand, the highest temperatures are generally recorded in most parts of Sindh and the coastal belt of Baluchistan.

*** Climatic Normal = Average value of 30-years data (1991-2020).

Weather Forecast for February 2025

During February 2025, below normal precipitation is likely over most parts of the country particularly Potohar region, northeast Punjab and upper Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Central and western regions also have slightly below normal rainfall expected. South Punjab and Sindh expected near to normal rainfall.



In February 2025, above normal mean temperatures are expected in most parts of the country, particularly in the northern areas. The central and western regions are predicted to experience slightly above normal, while southern Punjab is likely to remain normal mean temperatures.



فرورى 2025ء میں کاشتکاروں کیلئے زرعی موسمیاتی مشورے

ماہ جنوری کے دوران ملک کے بیشتر زرعی میدانوں میں موسم سر داور خشک رہا۔فروری میں بھی معمول سے کم بار شیں متوقع ہیں اور درجہ حرارت معمول سے زیادہ (C°T-1) رہنے کاامکان ہے۔

ماہ فرور ی کے دوران کسان حضرات سے مندر جہ ذیل گزار شات کو ملحوظ خاطر رکھنے کی گزار ش ہے -

ا۔ معمول سے کم بارشیں ہونے کے باعث اچھی پیدادار کے لئے فصل کی ضرورت کے مطابق و قضح و قضے سے آبپا شی کا بند وابت کریں۔ ساتھ ساتھ کیمیائی ادویات وغیر ہ کا بھی خاص خیال ر کھاجائے۔ تا کہ اچھی پیدادار حاصل ہو سکے۔

۲۔ فصل میں جڑی بوٹیوں کی موجود گی پیدادار میں کمی کے علاوہ دیگر منفی اثرات کا باعث بھی بنتی ہے لہذاا چھی پیدادار حاصل کرنے کے لیےان جڑی بوٹیوں کی تلفی کے لیے فصل پر زہر ملیاد ویات کا سپر کریں۔ تیز ہوائوں یابارش کی صورت میں سپرے ہر گزنہ کریں اور محکمہ زراعت کے مشورے پر عمل کریں۔

س-ماہ فروری میں بندر ت⁵درجہ حرارت میں اضافے کے ساتھ ساتھ فصلوں کی نشود نمائھی تیز ہوتی جائے گی۔ گندم کی فصل سٹہ نکالنے کے مرحلہ پر پنچن رہی ہو گی۔اس مرحلہ میں پانی کی کمی فصل کی پیداوار کوبری طرح متاثر کرتی ہے۔اس لئے ضروری ہے کہ اس دورا نیے میں فصل کواچھی طرح سیر اب کریں۔

کسان حضرات موسمی حالات سے متعلق مزید معلومات کیلئے محکمہ موسمیات کے قریبی دفتر سے رابطہ کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ جن کا پنہ درج ذیل ہے۔

- ا۔ محکمہ موسمیات، نیشنلاگرومیٹ سنیٹر، پی۔او۔ بکس نمبر 1214، سیگٹرا پچ ایٹ ٹو،اسلام آباد۔ فون نمبر : 051-9250299-
- ۲_ محکمه موسمیات، نیشنل فور کاسٹنگ سنیٹر برائے زراعت، پی۔او۔ بکس، 1214، سیکٹرا پچ ایٹ ٹو، اسلاآ باد۔ فون نمبر: 9250364-051
 - س محکمه موسمیات، ریجنل ایگرومیٹ سنیٹر، نزد بارانی یونیور سٹی، مرک روڈ، راولپنڈ ک۔ فون نمبر: 051-9292149-
 - ۳ محکمه موسمیات، ریجنل ایگر و میٹ سنیٹر، ایوب ریسرچ انسٹیٹیوٹ، جھنگ روڈ، فیصل آباد۔ فون نمبر: 041-9201803-
 - ۵_ محکمه موسمیات، ریجنل ایگرومیٹ سنیٹر، ایگر کیلچر رریسر چی انسٹیٹیوٹ، ٹنڈ وجام۔ فون نمبر: 022-9250558-
 - ۲_ محکمه موسمیات، ریجنل ایگرومیٹ سنیٹر، ایگر کیلچرر ریسرچ انسٹیٹیوٹ، سریاب روڈ، کوئٹہ۔ فون نمبر: 081-112119-

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گندم کی پیدادار پر بشمول موسم اثر انداز ہونے دالے اہم عوامل

1) <u>تعارف</u>: گندم پاکستان میں موسم رما (ریچ) کی سب سے اہم فصل ہے جس کی 80 فیصد کا شت اور پیدادار ہنجاب ،تقریباً 15 فیصد سند ھاور با تی خیبر پختو نخوا ھاور بلوچستان میں ہوتی ہے۔ گندم پاکستان کے کثریتی آبا دی کی خوداک کالا زمی تجرب سپاکستان میں گندم کی اور سطاقی ایکز پیدادارڈ قیافترمما لک کے مقاطبے میں آدہی ہے جبکہ پاکستان میں اُگائے جاندوالے بیچوں سے حاصل ہونے والی کی زیادہ سے زیادہ پیدادار،اور ساحاصل ہونے والی پیدادارکا صرف ایک (Potencial yield) کے مقاطبے میں ایک چوتھاتی ہے۔

3) كاشت_(آبويوا كيمط بن كاشت كاوتت اوريج كىمقدار):

پاکستان میں گندم کی کاشت اکتوبر سے دسپرتک ہوتی ہے جبکہ گندم کی کٹائی مارچ ہے تک تک ہوتی ہے۔ درہ جرارت میں فرق کیوہ سے ملک کے ثالی پیاڑی علاقوں میں فصل 160-140 دن، وسطی میدانی علاقوں میں (بشمول وسطی/ شالی پنجاب او رخیبر پختو نخواہ کی علاقے) 140 -120 دن اور جنوبی پنجاب اور سندھ کے نسبتا گرم میدانی علاقوں 120-100 دن میں پک جاتی ہے۔ پاکستان میں او سطاقی ایکر پیداوار میں کوئی ایک بڑ کی دیشل کودیر سے کاشت کرنا ہے۔ پنجاب، سند ھاور خیبر پختو نخواہ کے زرعی ميدانوں ميں كانت كيليج آب ہوا كے لات بہترين دفت 20-1 نوبر ہے 15 نومبر كے بعد كانت كي گوفصل كى پيدادار ميں ہر روزتقرياً 20-15 كلوگرام في ايكز كي آنا شروع ہوجاتى ہے۔ يا كستان میں گندم کی کاشت جنور کی تک ہوتی رہتی ہے جس سے پیدادار میں 50 فیصد تک کی یا قع ہوئی ہے ۔ ARI Tandojam میں لگائے گئے گندم کے فصل کے نشونما اور حاصل پیدادار کا گیا رہ (2001-2011)، موازنہ کرنے کے بعد بیرات مان آئی ہے کہ پیدادار میں کو کی اسب سے پڑ کہ جہ دریہ سے کا شت تھا۔ جوضل دسمر میں کا شت کی گڑا تکی پیدادارنومبر میں کا شت کی جانے والی ضعلوں مقابلے میں انتہائی کم تھی باس وقت (2011-2000) کے دوران اگائے کیے ضلوں کے تجز بے ہویات بھی سما ہنچائی کہ دوپر سے کا شت کرنے پر گندم کے بعد ے کوشروع میں انتہائی کم دوپر جرارت کا سامنا کرمایڈا ہے جس کیونہ سے ثلاثے سے پہلےکام سہ (Vegetative Stage) کافی کمباہوجاتا ہےاور سے لکالتے کے بعد داند بند کے دوران یود کو5دن کے وقت ضرورت ن زیا دہ درہ حرارت کا سامنا کرمایز هتا ہے۔جس کیوہ ہے دا نہ بنتے کے مراحل وقت سے پہلے کمل ہو کیے نیتجاً میں یود کا قد اوردانے کا سائز کم ردگیا ۔اور یودا جلد کی دیگیا ۔اور پیدادار میں 50-30 فیصد تک کی آتی اسلیح کسان صفرات سے گزارش ہے کہ کپاس یا دین کی دوسری ضلوں سے زئن کو بروقت خالی کر کے گندم کی کا شت کیلیے زئین تیار کریں فصل کودقت پر کاشت کرنے سے خت سر دی کے دوران ماہ دسراور جنوری میں کور بےاور دهند کے نقصان سے بھی بیجاجا سکتاہے یہ بات مشاہد ہے میں آئی ہے کہ اگر ضمل کونومبر میں کاشت کی جائے تو د*نبر ا*جنور کی کے دوران یود پر کی پڑھوتر کی (Growth) اس حدتک ہوجاتی سے کہ کودائر ہے مرما دھند کے دومان بود سے کنشو نماریٹ ایر ات پڑھتے ہیں جبکہ دیر سے کامت کرنے مرگندم کا بودانشونرا کے مالکل شروب کے مراحل میں ہوتا سے اسلنے دہم را جنور کی کے دورمان کم درجه جرارت پراسکی شونمامتار جوجاتی بے مسلسل دهنداورکورے کی جنبہ سے شونما رُک جانیوتی ہےادر یودے کی ابتدائی مراحل طویل جوجاتے ہیں۔مارچ/ اپریل کی کاشت کیلیے منا سب مقدا ماد ر منظور شدہ اقسام کے چج کااستعال بھی انتہائی ضرور کی ہے یکنف مشاہدات او رتجریوں سے بیہ بات مانے آئی ہے کہ 50 کلوگرام ٹی ایکڑ چج نہر کی زمینوں کیلیجا ور 70-60 کلوگرام با رانی زمینوں کیلیج مناسب ہے۔ دیر سے کاشت کرنے پر چو نکہا گاؤ (Germination) کے دوران یود یے کی اموافق موکی حالات کا سمامنا کرمایز هتا ہے اس لئے فی ایکر اُشخبوالے پودوں کی تعداد کم ہوجاتی ہے۔ اس لت در سے کاشت کرنے پر کسانوں کو 15-10 کلوگرام فی ایکززیادہ چج کاشت کرنا جاہتے ۔

4) <u>گندم کی صل کیلئے پانی کی ضرورت اور آبپا شی کا شیڈول:</u>

جغرافیاتی کانت کی اور میں ایک کی میں ایک کر ملک کے کہ ترین میں اوں میں ایک کا طالع کی کہ میں ایک کی میں ایک کی میں ایک کی معدار اور ایک کے معدار اور ایک کی معدار اور ایک کے معدار اور کی معدار اور کے معدار اور کے معدار اور کے معدار اور کی معدار اور کے معدار اور کی معدار اور کے معدار اور کی معدار اور کی معدار اور کی معدار اور کے معدار اور کے معدار اور کی معدار ایک معدار ایک معدار اور کی معدار اور کی معدار ایک معدار کی معدار ک معدار معدان معدار کی معدار معدار کی معدال کی