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Pakistan Meteorological Department

Vol: 03-2025 March 2025

Highlights...

- During March, below normal rains were reported from most parts of the country except in Badin where near normal rainfall was received. However, above-normal rainfall was observed in the northern parts particularly in Gilgit Baltistan and northern belt of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- The thermal regime particularly the night time temperatures remained mostly above normal over most parts of the country except Gilgit Baltistan, some parts of eastern and central Khyber Pakhtunkhwa along the adjoining areas of Azad Jammu and Kashmir and coastal areas surrounding Pasni in Balochistan where below normal temperatures were observed.
- The mean Relative Humidity (RH) remained below normal over most parts (Selected locations) of the country particularly the Pothohar region, Central Punjab, Southern Punjab, Sindh and Gilgit Baltistan.
- The evaporative demand of the atmosphere, as indicated by reference crop evapotranspiration (ETo) at the selected location showed a mixed trend.
- During April 2025, nearly normal to below normal rainfall is likely in most parts of the country particularly over Khyber Pakhtunkhwa along with Pothohar region and north eastern Punjab
- During April 2025, above normal mean temperature is likely in most parts of the country, particularly in Upper Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit Baltistan and Kashmir
- Farmers are advised to take precautionary measures to protect their crops, vegetables, orchards and livestock against the potential impacts of variable weather conditions expected in April.

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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 March 2025

During this month of March, below normal rains were reported from most parts of the country except in Badin where near normal rainfall was received. However, above-normal rainfall was observed in the northern parts particularly in Gilgit Baltistan and northern belt of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Fig.1b).

A considerable amount of rainfall was reported from most of the upper parts of the country, particularly central to upper Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit-Baltistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Pothohar region. While, dry weather was observed in most parts of Sindh and eastern/southern Balochistan (Fig.1a). The maximum number of rainy days was recorded 12 at Rawalakot and Kalam each.

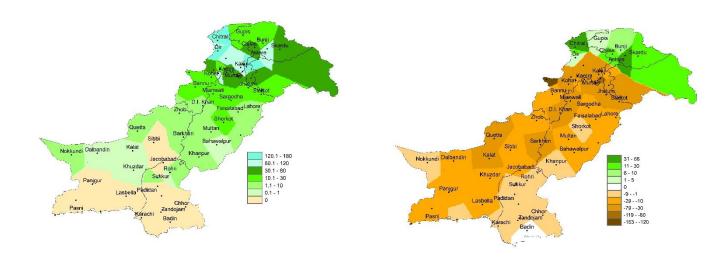


Figure 1(a): Actual Rainfall (mm) during March 2025

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

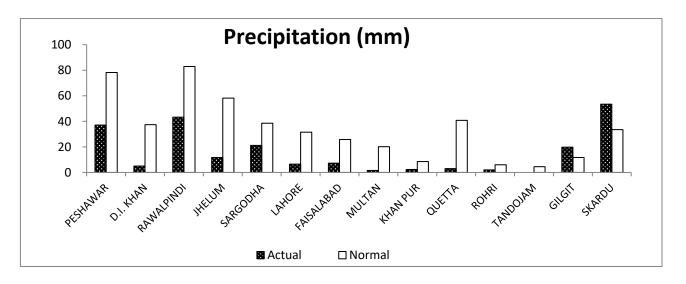


Figure 1(c): Comparison of Actual Precipitation (mm) with Normal values (1991-2020) for selected locations (March 2025)

S.No	Station	Total Rainfall (mm)
1.	Dir	219.0
2.	Kalam	200.0
3.	Malamjabba	178.0
4.	Chitral	169.6
5.	Mirkhani	147.0
6.	Muzaffarabad Airport	122.6
7.	Rawalakot	118.3
8.	Pattan	117.0
9.	Drosh	116.4
10.	Lower Dir	116.0

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

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

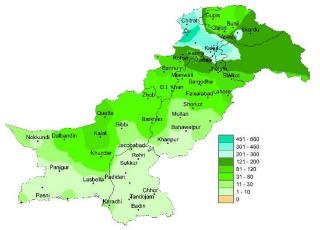


Figure 1(d): Actual Cumulative Rainfall (mm)

March is considered to be the second last month of the Rabi season, a critical phase for agriculture. During the first two months of this season, essential seasonal crops such as wheat, mustard, and grams, along with a variety of vegetables, are sown. The effects of rainfall on these crops significantly depend on its timing, intensity, and distribution. Adequate and well-distributed rainfall during this period is vital for enhancing soil moisture, which is essential for effective grain filling and overall crop health.

As demonstrated in (Fig.1b), below-normal rainfall was observed over the most parts of the country, except Gilgit-Baltistan and the northern belt of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. This decline in rainfall during the recent month has led to water stress in major agricultural soils throughout the country that may negatively impact crop's growth and further development particularly in upper rainfed areas of Pothohar and Sargodha division (Fig.1d).

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

Temperature Regime during March 2025

Temperature plays a vital role in the growth and development of crops. The thermal regime particularly the night time temperatures remained mostly above normal over most parts of the country except Gilgit Baltistan, some parts of eastern and central Khyber Pakhtunkhwa along the adjoining areas of Azad Jammu and Kashmir and coastal areas surrounding Pasni in Balochistan where below normal temperatures were observed (Fig.2b).

The lowest temperatures were observed over Gilgit Baltistan and Northwestern parts of upper Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Fig.2a).

The night-time temperatures at selected locations across most of the country remained above normal, with maximum departures of 1.4°C recorded in Potohar region, 1.2°C in Central Punjab, 1.0°C in southern Punjab, 2.5°C in Quetta and 1.0°C in Sindh. However, it remained nearly normal in Gilgit Baltistan. (Fig.2c).

Mean monthly temperatures at selected locations ranged from 19 to 23°C in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 19 to 22°C in the Potohar plateau, 21 to 24°C in other parts of Punjab, 24 to 26°C in the agricultural plains of Sindh, 6 to 13°C in the Gilgit-Baltistan region and were recorded at 13.6°C in the high-elevated agricultural plains of Balochistan represented by the Quetta valley. (Fig.2d).

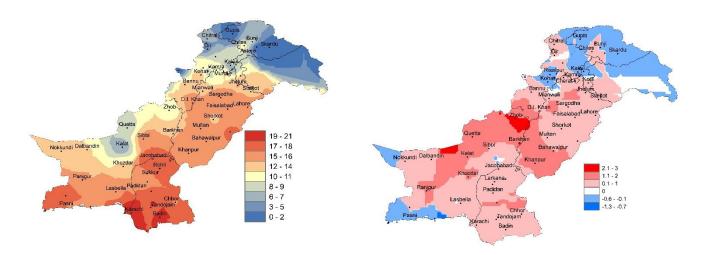


Figure 2(a): Minimum Temperature (°C) during March 2025

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

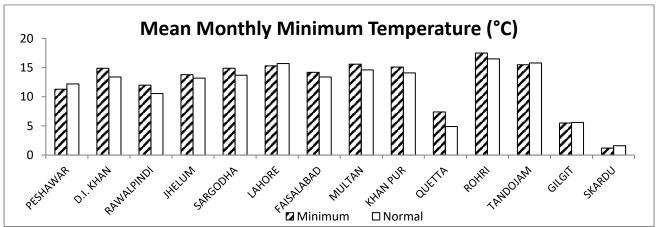


Figure 2(c): Comparison of Actual Minimum Temperature (°C) with Normal values (1991-2020) for selected location (March 2025)

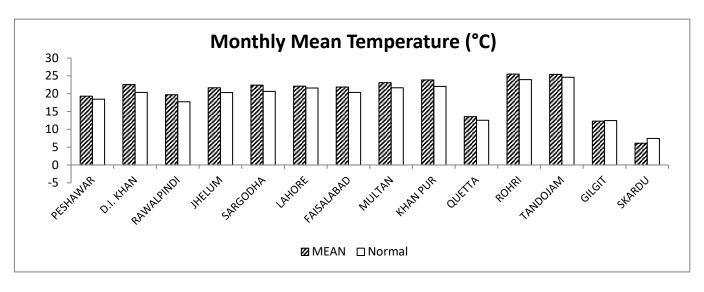


Figure 2(d): Comparison of Monthly mean Temperature (°C) with Normal values (1991-2020) for selected locations (March 2025)

Mean Monthly Minimmum Temperature (°C) during Rabi Season (Oct 2024 – April 2025)

Dotted Curve: Current months (Oct, 2024 - Mar, 2025)

Plain Curve: Normal values

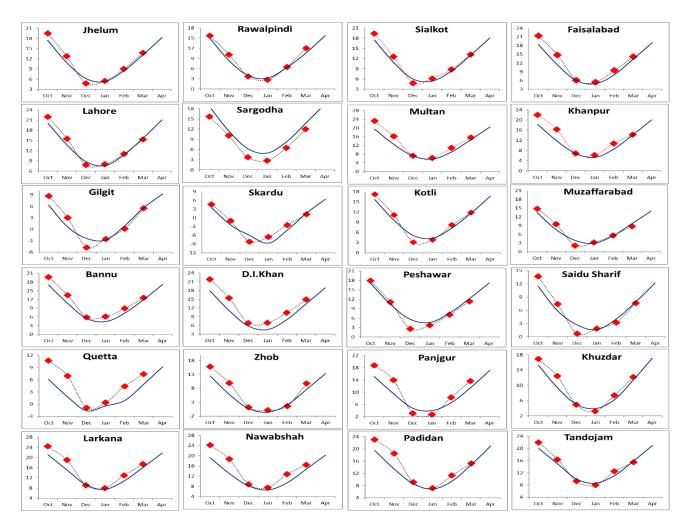


Figure 2(e): Comparison of mean monthly Temperature (°C) with Normal values (1991-2020) for selected locations.

Relative Humidity Regime during March 2025

The mean Relative Humidity (RH) remained below normal over most parts (Selected locations) of the country particularly the Potohar region, Central Punjab, Southern Punjab, Sindh and Gilgit Baltistan. The maximum value of mean RH was observed as 51% at Peshawar, 50% at Skardu, 49% at D.I.Khan, Rawalpindi and Faisalabad, 48% at Jhelum and Tandojam (Fig.3a). Maximum number of days with mean RH greater than or equal to 80% observed at Skardu for 04 days.

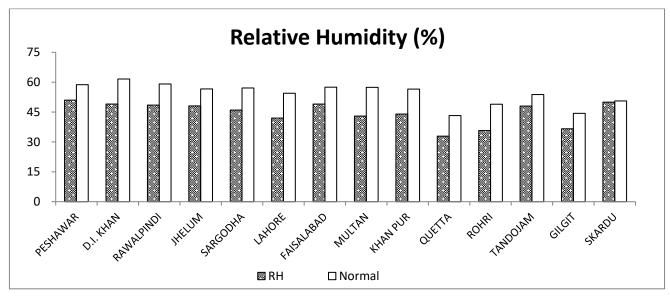


Figure 3(a): Comparison of Actual Relative Humidity (%) with Normal values (1991-2020) for selected locations (March 2025)

Wind Regime and Solar Radiation during March 2025

The mean wind speed at various locations across the country ranged from 1.1 to 6.2 km/h, exhibiting a northeasterly trend. The highest recorded wind speed was 6.2 km/h in Jhelum (see Fig.4a). Additionally, the total hours of bright sunshine and solar radiation intensity remained above normal in the selected areas of lower Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the Potohar region, central and southern Punjab, Quetta Valley, Sindh and Gilgit Baltistan (Fig.4b).

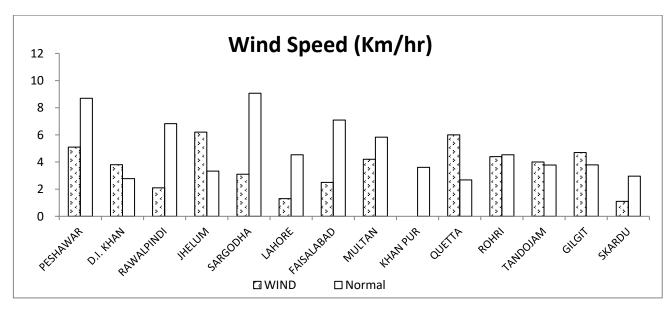


Figure 4(a): Comparison of Mean Wind speed (Km/hrs.) with Normal values (1991-2020) for selected locations (March 2025)

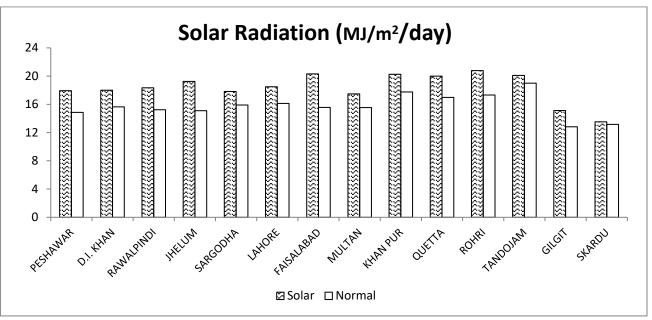


Figure 4(b): Comparison of Sunshine hours with Normal values for selected locations (March 2025)

Reference Evapotranspiration Regime during March 2025

The evaporative demand of the atmosphere represented by reference crop evapotranspiration (ETo) remained mostly below normal (selected locations) of the country particularly in Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Central and Southern Punjab whereas normal conditions were observed over Gilgit Baltistan. However, the above-normal values were recorded in D.I.Khan, Jhelum, Quetta valley, and Sindh (Fig.5b). The highest value of daily based ETo (5.0 mm/day) has been estimated in Rohri.

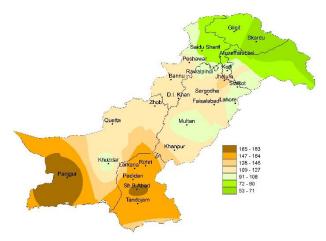


Figure 5(a): Reference ETo (mm) during March 2025

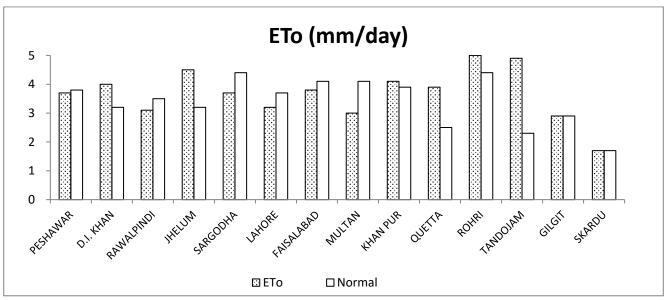


Figure 5(b): Comparison of Actual ETo (mm/day) with Normal values (1991-2020) for selected locations (March 2025)

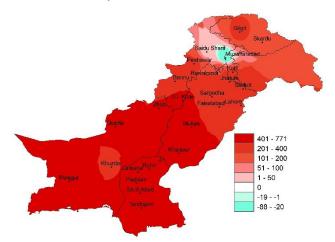


Figure 5(c): Cumulative Water Stress (ETo - Rain) during (Oct 2024- March 2025)

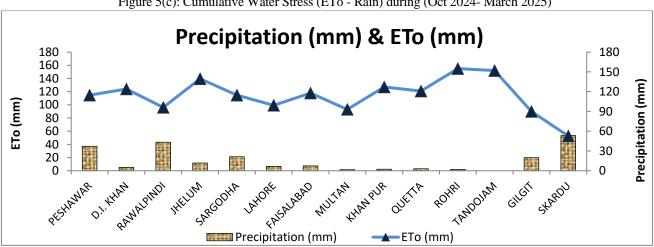


Figure 5(d): Precipitation (mm) & ETo (mm) during the month of March 2025

It has been observed that water demand through evapotranspiration exceeds the available water supply from precipitation due to which most parts (selected locations) of the country particularly Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Potohar region, Central & Southern Punjab, Sindh & Gilgit in Gilgit Baltistan may experience a water deficit for March, resulting in a reduction of soil moisture, potentially lower water levels in lakes & rivers and possible drought conditions in these regions due to dry weather prevailed for

most of the days during the month. Except for Skardu where the precipitation received (53.4 mm) closely matched the crop water demand, as indicated by the reference evapotranspiration (52.7 mm), suggesting a near balance between water supply and atmospheric water demand during the period. (Fig.5d).

Cumulative water stress has been observed over most of the parts (selected locations) of the country during the current months (Oct-23 to March-24) of the Rabi season particularly Sindh, Baluchistan and south Punjab recorded maximum values of stress whereas particular parts of eastern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Azad Jammu and Kashmir showed lower stress due to the valuable amount of rainfall and minimum values of ETo (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 the 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 Rabi Season (Oct 2024 – April 2025) Dotted Curve: Current months (Oct, 2024 - Mar, 2025)

Plain Curve: Normal values

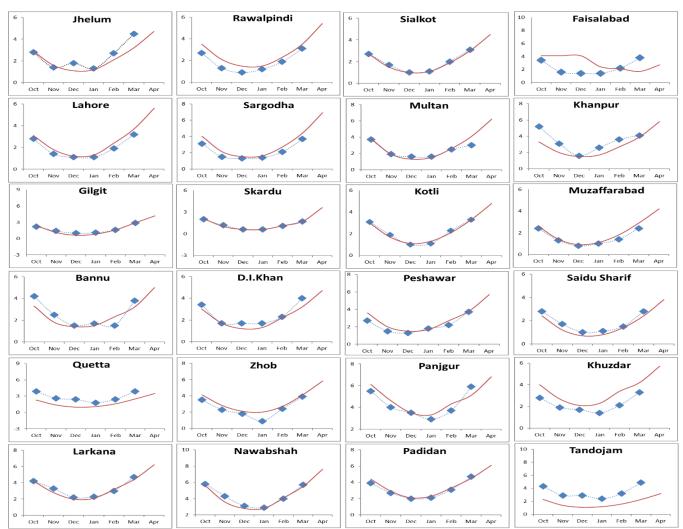


Figure 5(e): Comparison of Actual ETo (mm/day) with Normal values (1991-2020) for selected locations.

Soil Temperatures during March 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 warmer trends in terms of temperatures in most parts (selected locations) (Fig.6a & 6b).

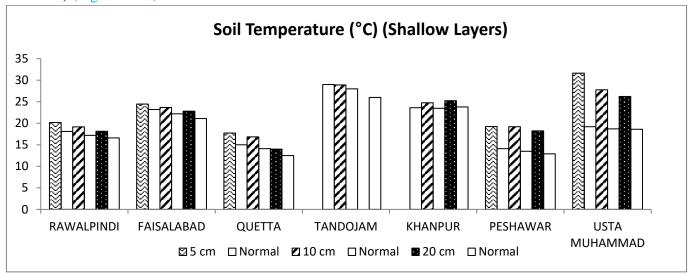


Figure 6(a): Comparison of Actual Soil Temperature (°C) with Normal values (2011-2020) for selected locations (March 2025)

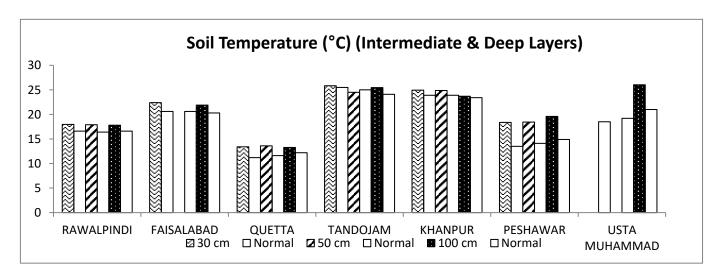


Figure 6(b): Comparison of Actual Soil Temperature (°C) with Normal values (2011-2020) for selected locations (March 2025)

From the general analysis of soil behavior this month, it is concluded that most of the agricultural soils (selected locations) have shown slightly above-normal trends in recorded soil temperatures. Although, the major Rabi crops and vegetables have been sown across the country. At present, the major agricultural soils in particular parts of the country may face moisture stress in water levels based on the recently prevailed weather conditions. Accordingly, the growth of the seasonal crops and vegetable/orchards have been affected in some parts of the country.

Crops Condition during March 2025

During the month, harvesting of Rabi crops, along with the picking of seasonal vegetables and fruits, remained the predominant agricultural activities in many plains across the lower half of the country. Concurrently, land preparation for the sowing of Kharif crops and vegetables continued in the southern regions. In the central parts, Rabi crops, including wheat, have reached maturity.

In **Punjab:** The primary crops include wheat, sugarcane, maize, and rice, each thriving in specific areas. Although wheat growth has been somewhat hampered by moisture stress in the rainfed regions of Pothohar and Central Punjab, the overall condition remains good, albeit with expectations of lower yields compared to previous harvests, especially in rainfed areas. The wheat crop has matured, with harvesting set to begin in April. Meanwhile, the sowing of maize for the summer season has been completed, and it has entered its growth stage, while the process of sowing sugarcane is ongoing. The growth of orchards is satisfactory, and the sowing of pulses and winter vegetables was also in progress.

In **Sindh:** The main crops consist of wheat, rice, and sugarcane. The condition of the wheat crop in this region is reported to be good and it has already been harvested. Additionally, the sowing of pulses and winter vegetables has been completed.

In **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:** The growth and development of all the standing crops were reported as satisfactory. The major crops in the province are wheat, sugarcane, maize etc. The harvesting of sugarcane is continued. Moreover, the condition of orchards is reported satisfactory in most parts of the province and the sowing of winter vegetables is in progress.

In **Baluchistan:** The condition of standing crops and orchards is reported good.

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

Normally Expected Weather during April

April is normally the wettest month of the winter season. Heating starts over the subcontinent due to increasing solar angle and the sunshine over the equator during the last decade of the month. The heating trend triggers energetic weather systems, which resulted in an increasing number of dust/windstorms and precipitation. March marks a substantial addition to Rabi season precipitation and rising temperatures contribute significantly to the photosynthesis process.

The areas of Northern-central Khyber Pakhtunkhwa along the adjoining areas of extreme northern Punjab and Azad Jammu and Kashmir would receive a considerable amount of precipitation. However, fewer rains are expected to occur over Sindh and Southwestern Baluchistan (Fig.7a).

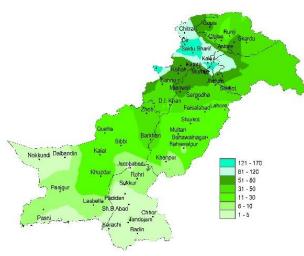


Figure 7(a): Climatic Normal of Rainfall (mm) for April

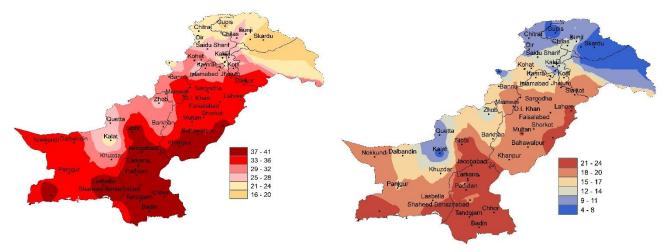


Figure 7(b): Climatic Normal of Maximum Temperature (°C) for April

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

The air temperature increases in April over the whole country following the seasonal pattern. Both the day and night temperatures (Maximum and Minimum values) increase in this month. The lowest temperatures are expected particularly over the northern areas like Gilgit Baltistan and northwestern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and northwestern Baluchistan covering Kalat and Quetta valley (Fig.7c). On the other hand, the highest temperatures are generally recorded in Sindh, southern Punjab, eastern belt of Balochistan (Fig.7b). However, the expected situation may be different as per the prevailing atmospheric conditions and is discussed in the following pages.

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

Weather Forecast for April 2025

In April 2025, nearly normal to below normal rainfall is likely in most parts of the country particularly over Khyber Pakhtunkhwa along with Pothohar region and northeastern Punjab (Fig.8a).

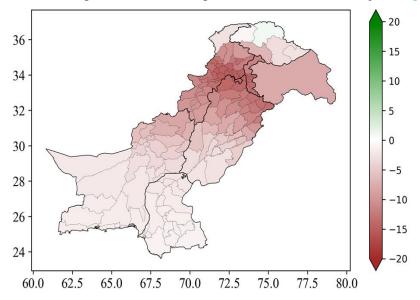


Figure 8(a): Rainfall(mm) Anomaly Outlook April 2025

During April 2025, above normal mean temperature is likely in most parts of the country, particularly in Upper Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit Baltistan and Kashmir (Fig.8b).

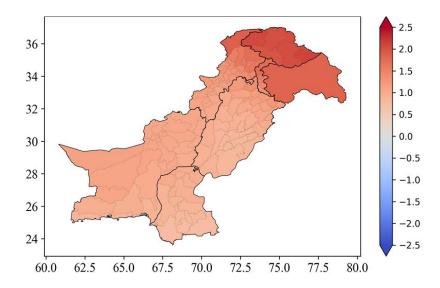


Figure 8(b): Mean Temperature (°C) Anomaly Outlook April 2025

ایریل 2025ء میں کاشتکاروں کے لئے زرعی موسمیاتی مشورے

مارج 2025 میں ملک کے زیادہ تر علاقوں میں معمول سے بہت کم بارشیں ریکارڈ کی گئیں جس کے باعث فصلوں کو آبیا ثنی کی ضرورت رہی اور ان کی نشوونما متاثر ہوئی۔ پنجاب کے بیشتر علاقے جن میں گندم اس دوران دانہ بننے کے مرحلے میں ہوتی ہے، نمی کی کی کے باعث اس کی پیداوار میں کی کا امکان ہے۔ جبکہ پھل دار درخت اور سبزیاں بھی متاثر ہوئی جس سے خوراک اور مویشیوں کے چارے کی قلت پیدا ہونے کا خدشہ ہے۔ اپریل کے مہینے میں ملک کے زیادہ تر ۔ بارانی علاقوں میں گندم، جو اور چارہ جات کی نشوونما بھی متاثر ہوئی جس سے خوراک اور مویشیوں کے چارے کی قلت پیدا ہونے کا خدشہ ہے۔ اپریل کے مہینے میں ملک کے زیادہ تر علاقوں میں فصلوں کی بوائی میں تاخیر ہو کئے ہوں میں درجہ حرارت میں موسی طرز پر بتدر تج اضافے کے ساتھ معمول کے قریب یا معمول سے کم بارشیں متوقع ہیں جس کے باعث بعض علاقوں میں فصلوں کی بوائی میں تاخیر ہو سکتے ہے۔

متوقع موسی حالات کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے کاشتکار بھائیوں کے لئے مندر جہ ذیل گزار شات پیش خدمت ہیں۔

- ا۔ اس مبینے میں گندم کی فصل صوبہ پنجاب اور خیبر پختونخواہ کے زرعی علاقوں میں مکمل طور پر پک جاتی ہے۔ جبکہ بلوچستان اور بالا کی علاقوں میں وہ نشوو نما کے اہم مر احل میں ہوتی ہے۔ اس لئے تیزبارش / ہوائیں اور ژالہ باری نقصان کا باعث ہو سکتی ہیں۔ ایسے علاقوں میں جہاں فصل پک جائے وہاں کا شکاروں کو چاہیے کہ موسمی پیش گو کی کے مطابق کچھ دنوں تک موسم خشک رہنے کی صورت میں فصل کی کٹائی اور گہائی مکمل کریں۔ اور اناج، بھوسہ وغیرہ کو بروقت محفوظ کرلیں تاکہ کسی نقصان سے بحاجا سکے۔
- ۲۔ کسان بھائیوں سے گزارش ہے کہ موسمی حالات کو دیکھ کر جلد از جلد گندم کی کٹائی کر کے تھیتوں کو کپاس یا دیگر فصلوں کیلئے تیار کیا جائے۔ ہمارے ملک میں کپاس کی فی ایکڑ کم پیداروار کی ایک بڑی وجہ فصل کو دیرسے کاشت کرنا بھی ہے جس کیوجہ سے فصل کو موافق موسمی حالات نہیں مل باتے۔
- س۔ کھیتوں سے بڑی بوٹیوں کی تلفی پر ہمیشہ زور دیاجاتا ہے۔وہ فصل کے جسے کاپانی اور خوراک استعال کر کے فصل کی پیداوار کو متاثر کر دیتی ہیں۔لہذااگر آپ اپنے کھیتوں میں سے اور ان کے کناروں پر اُگی بڑی بوٹیوں کو ختم نہیں کرتے توان کا فٹی زمین پر گرے گا اور آئندہ موسم میں کاشت ہونے والی فصل کے پھر مدمقابل آجائے گا۔اس کے علاوہ ان کے فٹی آئندہ فصل کے لئے رکھے آپ کے اناج میں ملیں گے اور اس کی کو الٹی کو بہت متاثر کریں گے اور منڈیوں میں فروخت کے وقت آپ کو اس کی قیمت بھی کم ملے گی۔اس کے ساتھ ساتھ آئندہ فصل کے لئے رکھے گئے بچی میں ان بڑی بوٹیوں کے بڑی کی ملاوٹ کی وجہ سے فصل کی پیداوار کو نقصان ہوتا ہے اور پیداوار بہت حد تک کم ہوجاتی ہے۔
- ۷۔ اپریل اور مئی کاموسم غیریقینی ہوتا ہے اس لئے آپ سے گزارش ہے کہ محکمہ موسمیات کی پیشگوئی کوملحوظ خاطر رکھ کر محکمہ زراعت کے ماہرین کی مشاورت سے اپنے معمولات طے کریں۔اس سلسلے میں ریڈیو، ٹیلیویژن اور اخبارات میں نشر اور شائع ہونے والی پیشگوئی کے علاوہ محکمہ موسمیات کے قریبی دفتر سے بھی رجوع کیا جا سکتا ہے۔اگر کوئی زرعی موسماتی مسئلہ در پیش ہو تو ہمارے مندر جہ ذیل دفاتر آپ کی بخوبی مدد کر سکتے ہیں۔
 - ا ۔ نیشنل ایگرومیٹ سنیٹریی ۔ او۔ بکس نمبر 1214، سیٹر ایٹی ایٹ ٹو، اسلام آباد ۔ فون نمبر: 9250299-051
 - ۲۔ نیشنل فور کاسٹنگ سنیٹر برائے زراعت، پی۔او۔ بکس،1214، سکٹرانچ ایٹ ٹو،اسلا آباد۔ فون نمبر: 4- 9250363 051

 - هم. ریجنل ایگرومیٹ سنیٹر،ایوب ریسرچانسٹیٹیوٹ، جھنگ روڈ، فیصل آباد۔ فون نمبر: 9201803-041
 - ۵۔ ریجنل ایگرومیٹ سنیٹر ، ایگر کیگچررریسرچانسٹیٹیوٹ، ٹنڈو جام۔ فون نمبر: 3097337 0305
 - ۷- ریخبل ایگرومیٹ سنیٹر، ایگر کیکچررریسر ج انسٹیٹیوٹ، سریاب روڈ، کوئٹہ۔ فون نمبر: 9211205-081 تفصیلی موسمی معلومات کیلئے محکمہ موسمیات کی ویب سائٹ www.pmd.gov.pk ملاخطہ فرمائیں۔

<u>کپاس کی کاشت پرموسمی اثرات</u>

یا کستان ایک زرگ ملک ہےاورمکی تر تی کاانحصار زری پیداوا رہر ہے ملی آبا دی کااکثریتی حصہ زراعت اوراس سے متعلقہ صنعتوں سے مسلک ہے۔

2۔ کسان عام طور پر رہ تن کے فعملوں کی دیر سے کٹائی کیوں سے نہائی کیوں سے نہائی کیوں سے کہاں کی اجد سے کہاں کی اجد سے کہاں کی اجد الی نشونما کے دوران جب پورا انہائی کمز وراورہا زک ہوتا ہے ۔ مورج کے تیز شعاعوں اورا نہائی زیادہ درجہ جرارت کا سامنا کرتا ہے پورے کیلئے پائی کی ضرورت بڑھ جاتی ہے جس کیوں سے فصل کیا بندائی نشونما متاثر ہوجاتی ہے فصل کیلئے پائی کی ضرورت کو سامنے رکھ کر کہاں کی کا شت سندھ میں 15 اپر بل سے 15 می اور پنجاب میں مگی کے مہینے میں کمل ہوئی جا ہے ۔ وقت پر کا شت ند ہونے والی فصل پر معز کیٹر والی فصل میں کا بندائی نشونما متاثر ہوجاتی کے مورد کے کہا گاؤ (Germination) کے دوران دوجہ حرارت کی بہتر کے نشونما سے کہاں کے دوران دوجہ کہتر کے نشونما سے کہتر ہوگا کہ کہتر ہوگا گاؤ (Vegatitive growth) کے دوران 20 سے 40 دن کے وقت جبکہ رہا ہے کہتے ہو جبکہ شروع کے کھول جنسے کیکر ٹینڈ کے جائے کہ درجہ جمارت کو 20 کا میں میں گاگئی کہ کہتر کے اور بہتر کی ممکن ہے جب فصل کی کا شت ہروقت ہو۔

3 ۔ فصل کی کاشت کمیائی کھا دوں، آبیا ٹی اور ہرتم کمیائی اسپر ہے سے بثبت نتائج حاصل کرنے کیلیجے موسی معلومات انتہائی ضروری ہے ورزفصل کی کاشت، کمیائی کھا دوں کے استعمال، آبیا ٹی اور اسپرے وغیرہ کے فوراُبعد بارش نقصان کا باعث بنتی ہے۔ اس لئے کسان بھائیوں سے گزارش ہے کہ ہروقت موسم سے باخبررہے ۔مند ردچہ ذیل فون نمبر پر آپ کو مفت موسی مشورے مل سکتے ہیں۔

تحریر جحدایاز میشرولوجست نیشنل ایگرومیت سنشراسلام آباد کمپیر کمپوزیش علی ان شاه بیشرولوجیکل استفت نیشنل ایگرومیت سنزاسلام آباد