PAKISTAN METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
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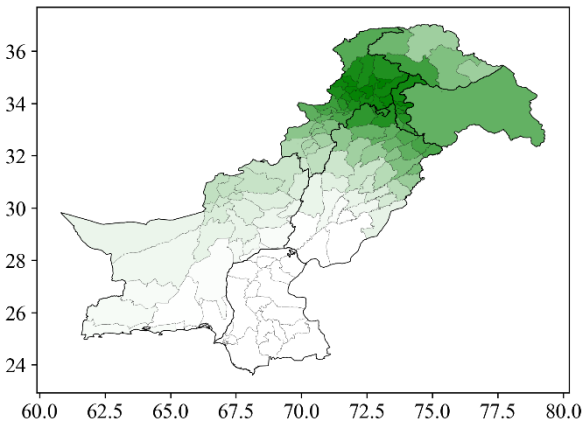
Seasonal Agro-Climate Outlook and Advisory for December 2025 - February 2026

Brief Introduction

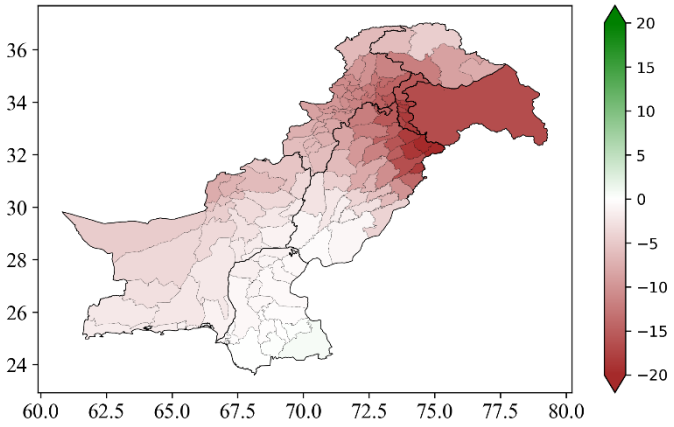
The Pakistan Meteorological Department issues monthly and seasonal forecasts using global climate models at the end of each month. Since a single model and dataset are not deemed reliable for long-term prediction and forecasting, models developed by various institutes and different datasets are utilized for accuracy, along with different boundary conditions for each model output. Currently, 13 recommended models are employed to generate a multi-model ensemble for seasonal predictions.

Seasonal Projections (Precipitation)

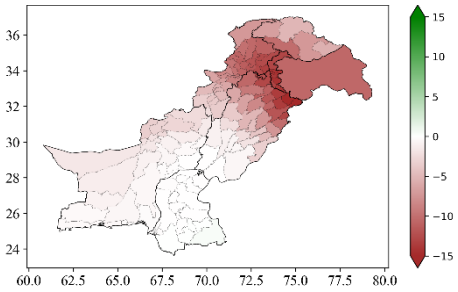
Total Precipitation (mm), DJF 2025-26



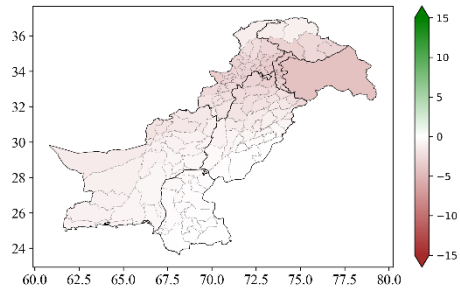
Precipitation (mm) Anomaly Outlook, DJF 2025-26



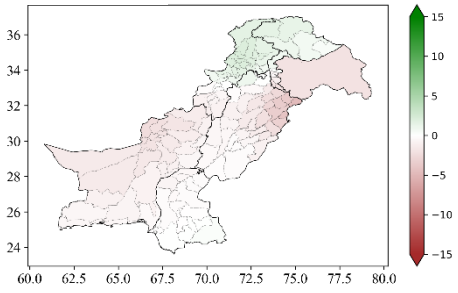
Precipitation (mm) Anomaly, Dec 2025



Precipitation (mm) Anomaly, Jan 2026



Precipitation (mm) Anomaly, Feb 2026



The Precipitation outlook for December 2025 to February 2026 (DJF 2025-26) in Pakistan indicates that most parts of the country is expected to experience below-normal Precipitation. The northern parts, especially northeastern Punjab, Kashmir and adjoining areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are anticipated to face significant deficits. In contrast, the southeastern parts including Southern Punjab and Sindh are expected to receive near normal precipitation.

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Month-wise Situation

- During December 2025, below normal precipitation is expected across northern regions, particularly in the central and northeastern parts of Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Kashmir, and Gilgit Baltistan, as well as western belt of Balochistan. In contrast, Sindh, along with adjoining south Punjab and the adjoining districts of Balochistan, are expected to experience normal precipitation during this period.
- The trend of below-normal precipitation is predicted to be lesser during January 2026. The most notable shortfalls are expected in the same areas as observed in December, with near-normal Precipitation occurring in the southern regions, particularly in Sindh and southeastern Punjab.
- During February 2026, below-normal precipitation trend is going to persist only in the northeastern Punjab, Kashmir, and western Balochistan. The northern areas are anticipated to receive slightly above-normal precipitation, particularly in Upper Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit Baltistan along with the northern parts of Azad Jammu & Kashmir. Whereas the lower parts of the country, particularly Sindh and southern Punjab, are expected to receive near-normal precipitation.

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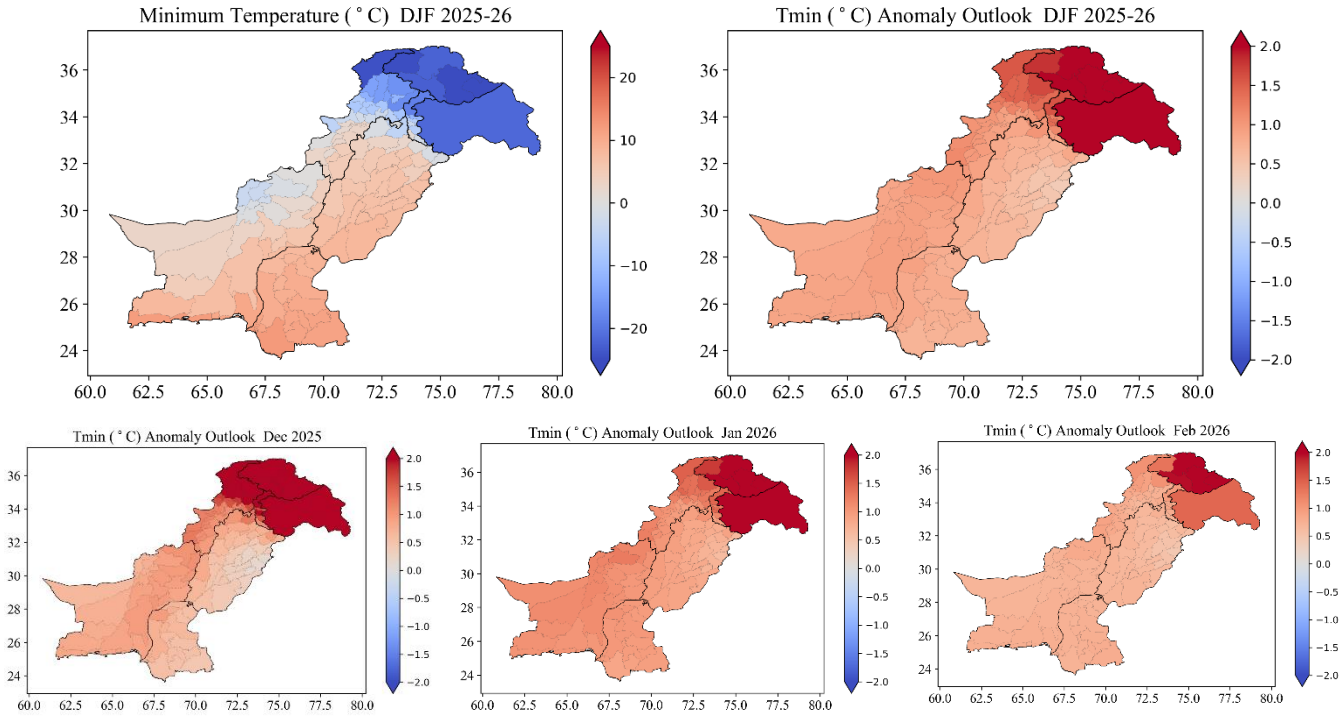
Seasonal Projections (Minimum Air Temperature)



A tendency of above-normal minimum (night time) temperatures are expected across most parts of the country during December 2025 to February 2026, with the most significant warming anomalies anticipated in northern parts particularly in Gilgit-Baltistan, Kashmir and upper Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Month-wise Situation

- During December 2025, it is likely that slightly to significantly above-normal minimum temperatures are expected to prevail across most parts of the country, with the most pronounced warming anomalies impacting northern belt, especially in Gilgit-Baltistan, Upper Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Kashmir.
- In January 2026, above normal minimum temperatures are likely across most parts of the country especially in Gilgit-Baltistan, Kashmir and the adjoining regions of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- In February 2026, above-normal minimum temperatures are projected to continue throughout most parts of the country particularly in Gilgit-Baltistan.

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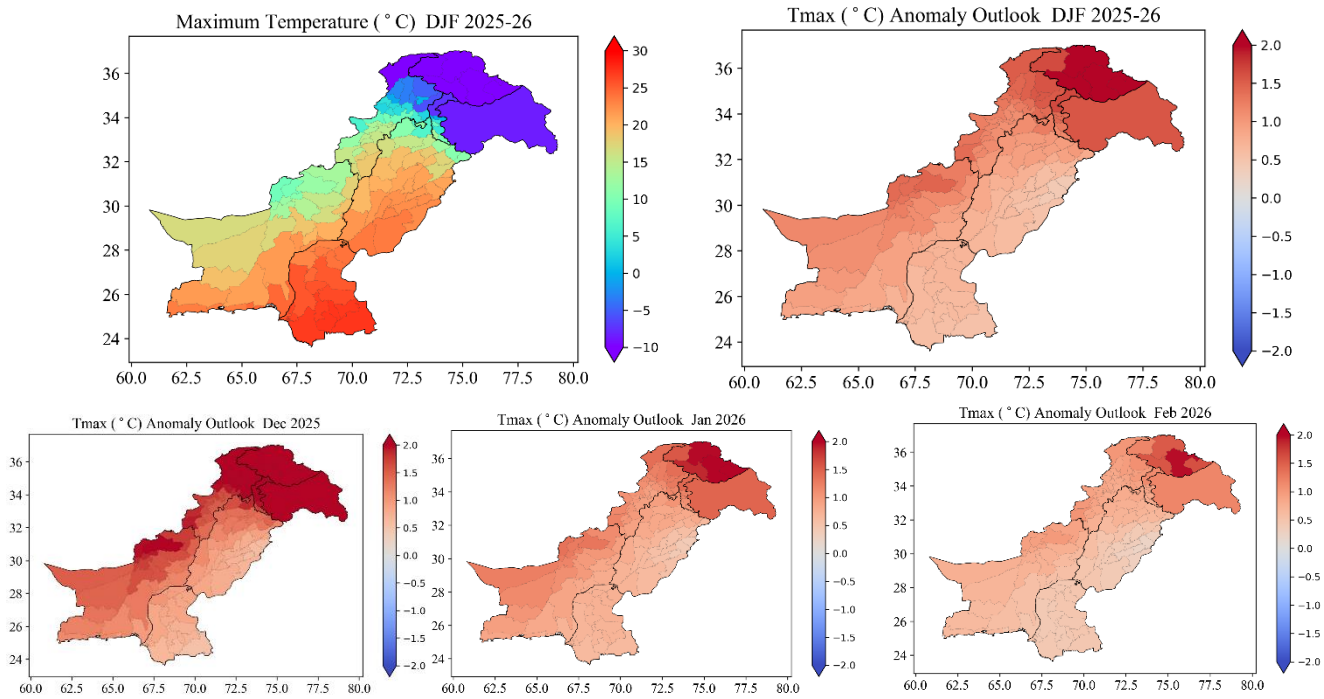
Seasonal Projections (Maximum Air Temperature)



A tendency of above-normal maximum/day temperature is anticipated nationwide, particularly across the northern part of the country extending along the western belt, with most warming day time temperatures over Gilgit-Baltistan during the period DJF (2025-26).

Month-wise Situation

- In December 2025, above-normal maximum temperatures are anticipated across most parts of the country, especially in Gilgit Baltistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, northwestern Balochistan, and Kashmir.
- Above-normal maximum temperatures are projected to persist nationwide and intensify in northern areas, particularly in Gilgit-Baltistan, during January 2026.
- Throughout February 2026, above-normal day time temperatures are expected to continue across most parts of the country particularly in Gilgit Baltistan. However, some parts of central and southern Punjab are likely to experience near normal daytime temperatures.

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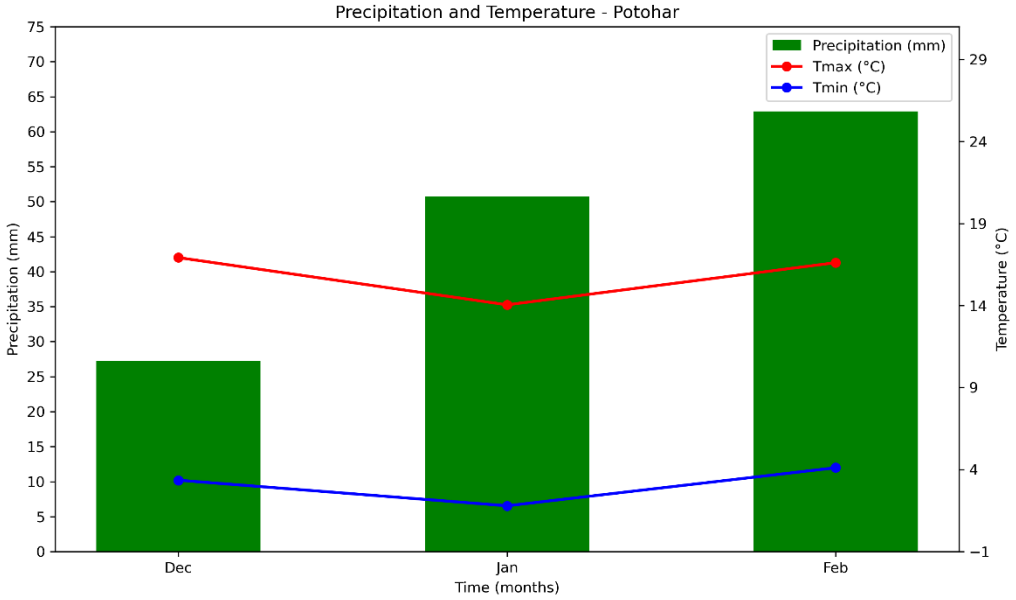
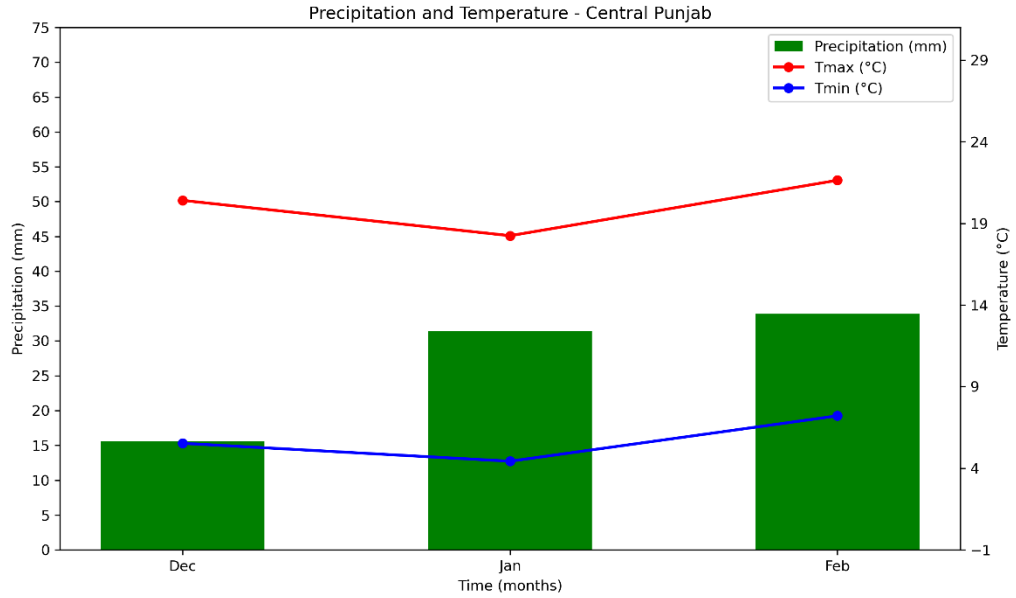
Outlook for Agroclimatic Zones



The **Potohar Region** is expected to receive considerable precipitation, especially in January and February 2026. Additionally, following the seasonal patterns, maximum and minimum temperatures are anticipated to gradually decrease till January and rise again in February.



Central Punjab is expected to experience to receive lesser precipitation during the period (DJF). The maximum and minimum temperatures are predicted to gradually decrease till January and increase in February.

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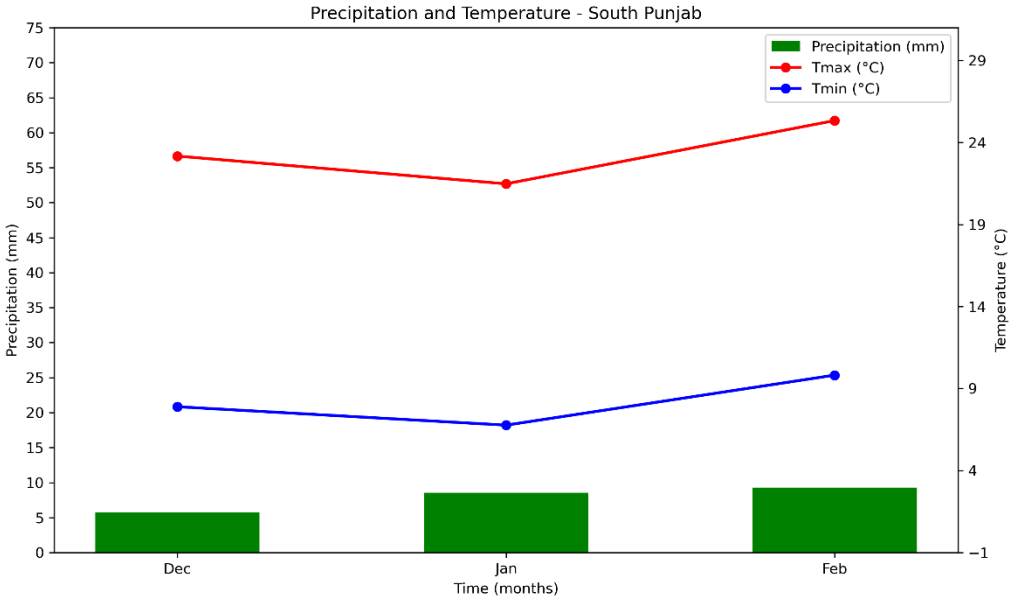

Southern Punjab is expected to receive fewer precipitation over the next three months (DJF). Additionally, maximum and minimum temperatures are expected to decrease gradually till January and then rise in February.

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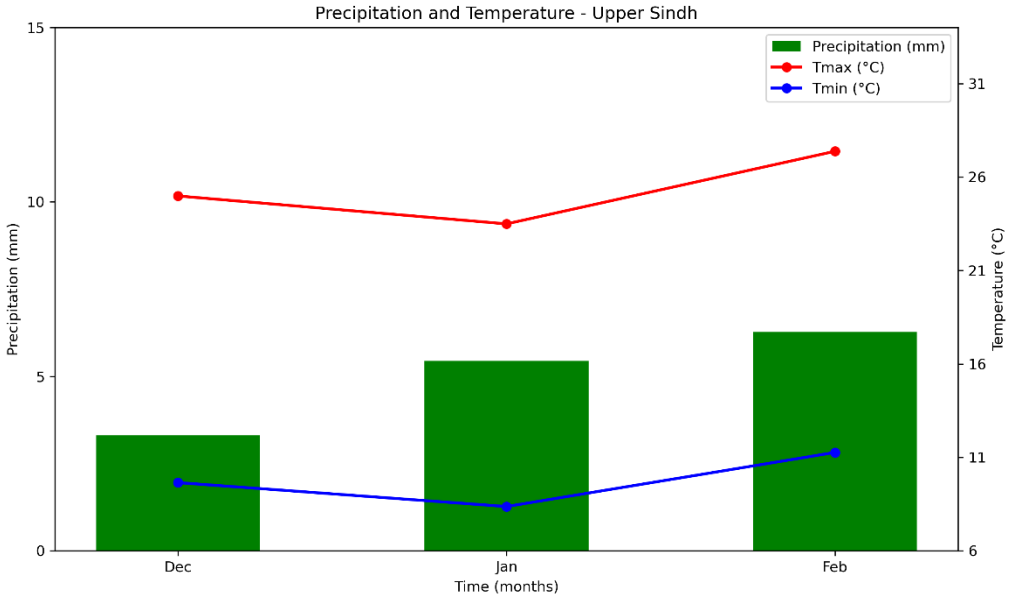
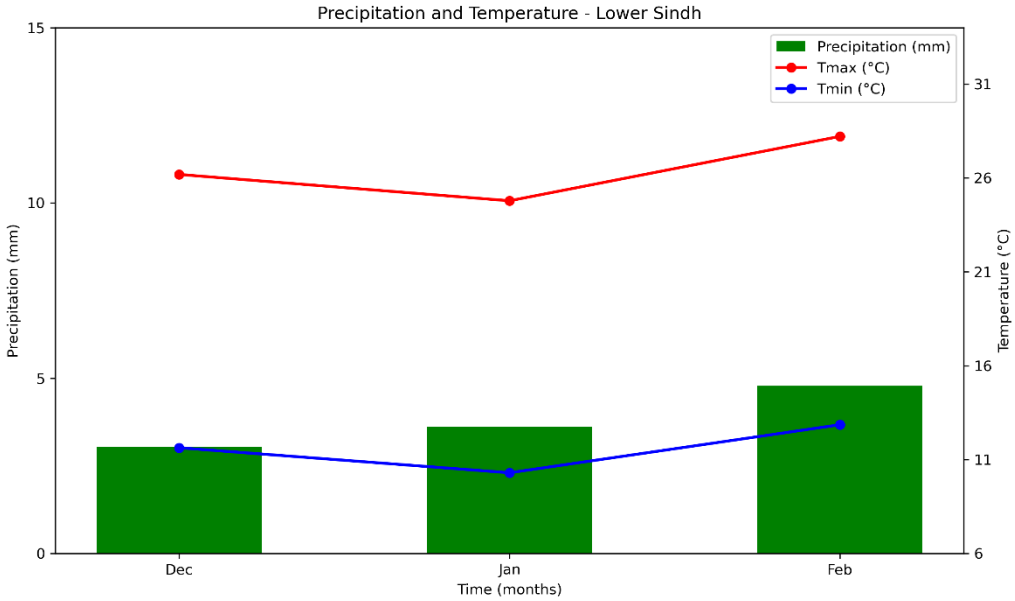


Upper Sindh is expected to receive very few rainfalls during the mentioned period (DJF). Additionally, the maximum and minimum temperatures are predicted to gradually decrease till January and increase in February.



Lower Sindh is anticipated to receive few rainfalls during the period (DJF). Following the seasonal patterns, both the maximum and minimum temperatures are predicted to gradually decrease till January and then increase in February.

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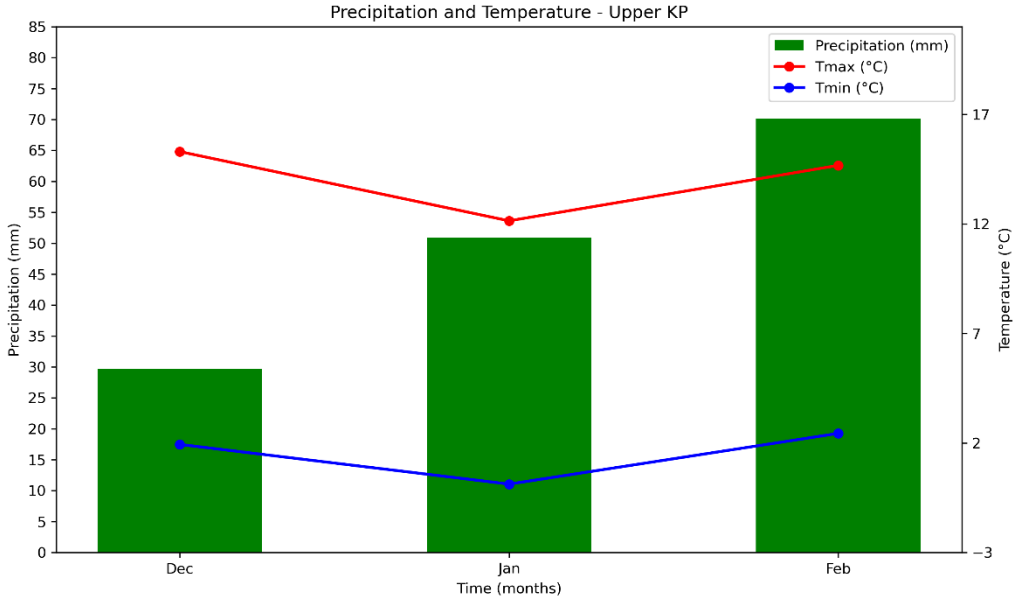
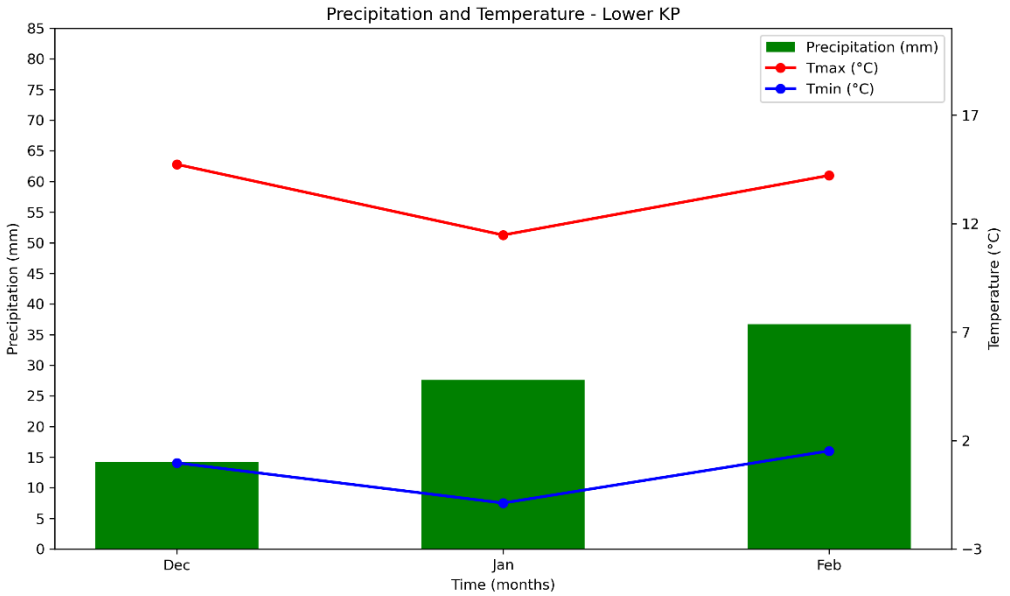


Upper Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is expected to receive considerable precipitation throughout the DJF 2025-26 period. The maximum and minimum temperatures are predicted to gradually decrease in January and rise again in February.



Lower Khyber Pakhtunkhwa may comparatively receive lower amount of precipitation during the period (DJF). Additionally, maximum and minimum temperatures are predicted to gradually decrease in January and then rise in February, following the seasonal pattern.

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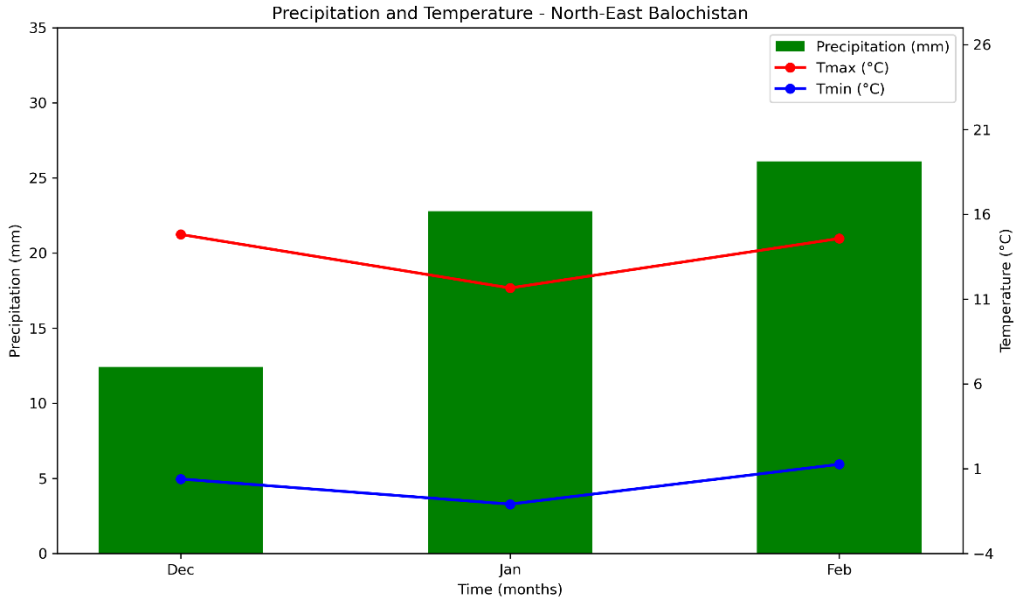
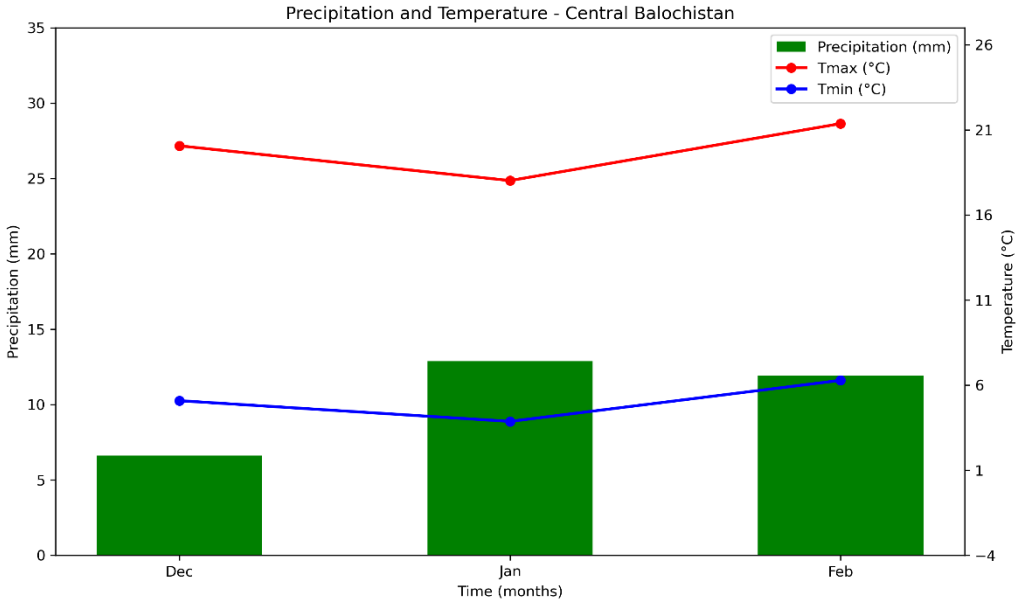


North-Eastern Balochistan may receive fewer precipitation during the period DJF 2025. Additionally, maximum and minimum temperatures are predicted to gradually decrease in January and then rise in February as per the seasonal pattern.



Central Balochistan is expected to receive lesser rainfalls during the period (DJF). The maximum and minimum temperatures are predicted to gradually decrease in January and then rise in February.

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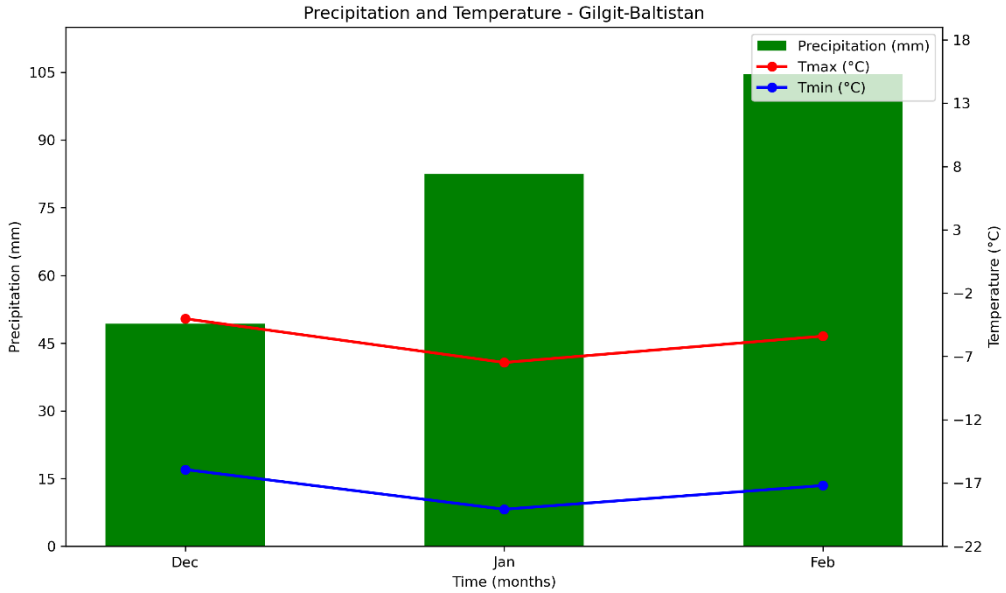
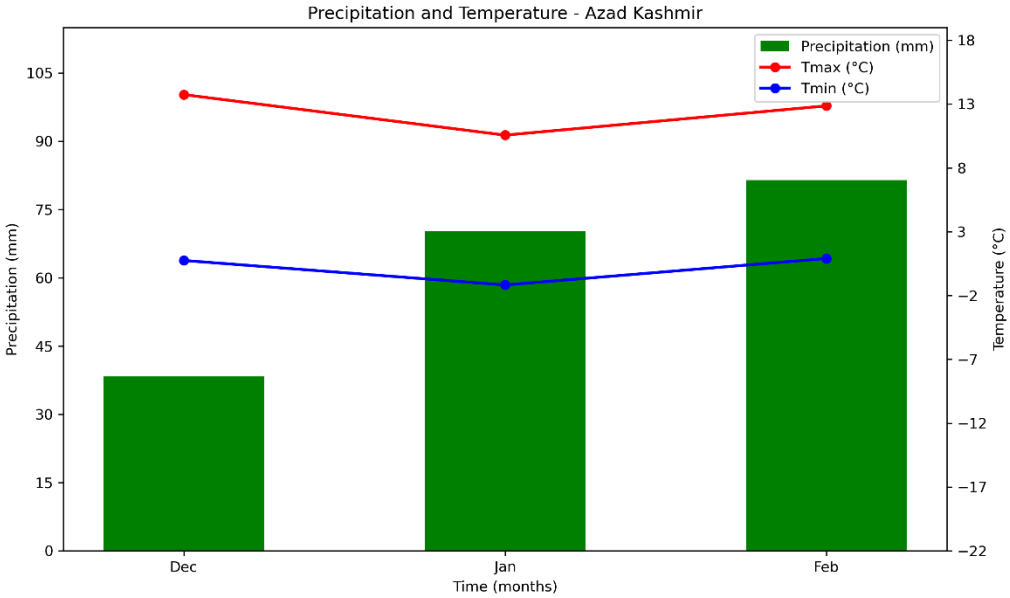


Gilgit Baltistan is expected to receive a valuable amount of precipitation during the mentioned period (DJF 2025-26). The maximum and minimum temperatures are predicted to gradually decrease in January and then rise in February.



Azad Jammu & Kashmir is expected to receive considerable precipitation during the next three months, particularly in January and February 2026. The maximum and minimum temperatures are predicted to decrease gradually in January and then rise in February.

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Advisories to Farmers Based on Recent and Expected Weather Conditions

The ongoing Rabi season shows broadly favorable wheat establishment across Pakistan, though regional contrasts in moisture availability and temperature patterns persist. With the December–February 2025–26 outlook indicating below-normal precipitation in northeastern Punjab, western Balochistan, and parts of KP, and near-normal precipitation in Sindh and southern Punjab, farmers are advised to emphasize moisture conservation where deficits are expected and ensure drainage at critical stages. Above-normal minimum and maximum temperatures particularly in northern Pakistan may influence early vegetative development, nutrient uptake. Whereas, the seasonal precipitation would boost the incidence of fungal diseases during mid-winter. Additionally, the occurrence of frost in particular plains / sub-mountainous regions of the country is also expected from the start of December up to 3rd / 4th week of January.

In **Punjab**, wheat across most parts of the province is growing well. Keeping in view the prevailing and expected weather conditions, farmers of canal irrigated areas are advised to complete wheat sowing as soon as possible on the fields vacated after rice and sugarcane crops. Delayed sowing of wheat can lead to a significant reduction in final yield. Balanced nitrogen application during tillering and strict weed control support canopy development, diurnal variation in temperatures together with dew occurrence warrant rust surveillance. Frequent irrigations and careful nutrient scheduling will be beneficial during the prolong dry periods. In Pothohar, soil-moisture variability in rainfed fields requires conservation measures such as residue retention, reduced tillage, and small-scale water harvesting. Foliar feeding should be applied only where leaf moisture is adequate, and for drought-affected fields fertilization may be delayed until meaningful rainfall occurs.

In **Sindh**, wheat in Upper Sindh shows favorable early growth under irrigated conditions. Below normal rainfall during DJF implies continued reliance on scheduled irrigation combined with active pest monitoring, as warmer minimum temperatures may encourage aphid buildup. In Lower Sindh, where normal precipitation is anticipated, ongoing recovery from localized waterlogging necessitates soil aeration, delayed nitrogen uses in saturated fields, and vigilant surveillance for fungal diseases. Early hoeing remains important for moisture regulation and facilitating root development.

In **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**, wheat in Upper KP will benefit from rainfall, while significant precipitation projected for January–February requires functional drainage, especially along sloping terrain. Above-normal night-time temperatures may trigger early pest emergence, necessitating regular scouting. In Lower KP, favorable germination supported by expected near-normal precipitation may be strengthened through timely irrigation, weed removal, and balanced fertilization as temperatures rise in February.

In **Balochistan**, wheat sowing in the northeast belt continues under improving moisture conditions supported by satisfactory DJF precipitation. Moisture-saving measures, frost protection during clear nights, and cautious nitrogen application remain essential. In western Balochistan, persistent precipitation deficits demand stronger reliance on bunds, terracing, micro-catchments, and efficient irrigation systems to maintain early crop development.

Across **Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Jammu & Kashmir**, considerable winter precipitation and warmer-than-normal nights will reduce frost stress but increase the likelihood of fungal diseases. Mulching, protective irrigation, adequate drainage, and timely top-dressing will support sustaining cereal and orchard vigor during late-winter temperature increases.

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Overall, region-specific adaptations—moisture conservation in deficit areas, drainage in wetter zones, nutrient optimization, and intensified pest and disease monitoring—will remain essential for sustaining Rabi crop performance under the projected DJF climate conditions.

Importantly, December is an 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 and orchids from the harmful impacts of expected cold weather conditions. Besides, farmers of northern areas and northern Baluchistan etc. may complete the sowing of their Rabi crops in time and arrange suitable irrigation for healthier growth of their crops at initial levels.