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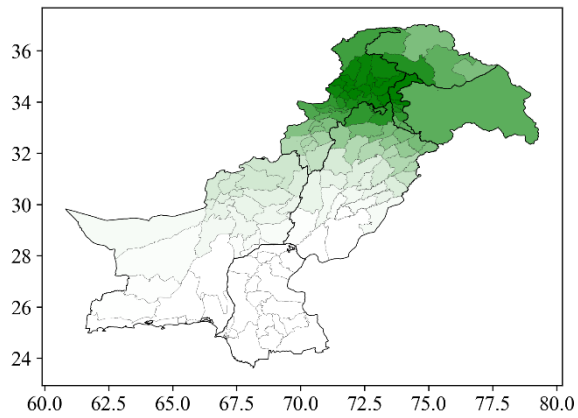
Seasonal Agro-Climate Outlook and Advisory for February - April 2026

Brief Introduction

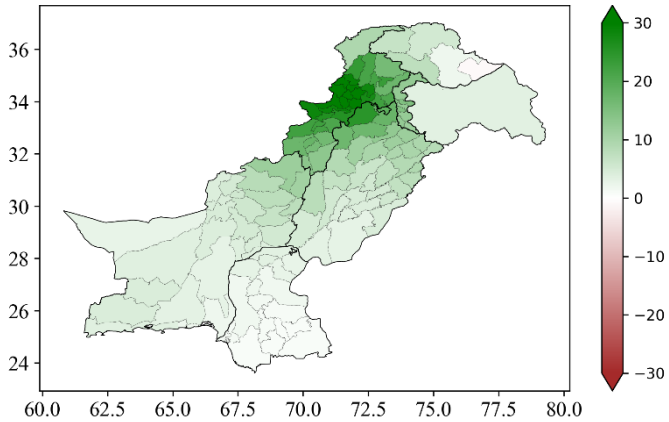
The Pakistan Meteorological Department issues monthly and seasonal forecasts using global climate models at the end of each month. Since a single model and dataset are not deemed reliable for long-term prediction and forecasting, models developed by various institutes and different datasets are utilized 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)

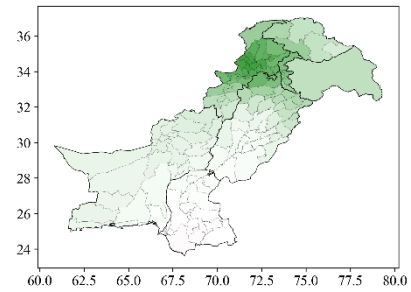
Total Precipitation (mm), FMA 2026



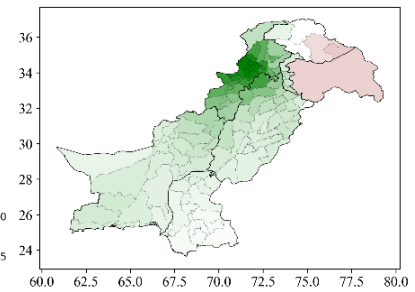
Precipitation (mm) Anomaly Outlook, FMA 2026



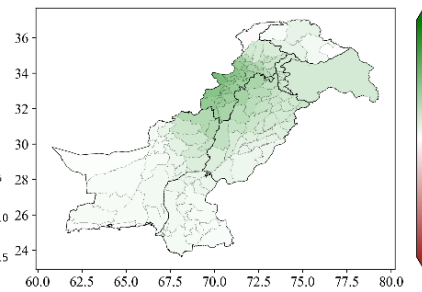
Precipitation (mm) Anomaly, Feb 2026



Precipitation (mm) Anomaly, Mar 2026



Precipitation (mm) Anomaly, Apr 2026



The precipitation outlook for February to April 2026 (FMA 2026) suggests that Pakistan is likely to experience generally above-normal precipitation. This is particularly pronounced in the northern regions, including Gilgit-Baltistan, Azad Kashmir, and Upper Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, which can expect significantly above-normal precipitation. Punjab is anticipated to see moderately above-normal rainfall, while Balochistan and Sindh are expected to remain mostly near normal. Overall, the three-month forecast indicates a net positive rainfall anomaly at the national scale, especially evident in the northern and upper regions.

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Month-wise Situation

- In February 2026, above-normal precipitation is anticipated across the country. Northern Pakistan, particularly the upper regions such as Gilgit-Baltistan, Azad Kashmir, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, is expected to receive above-normal rainfall, with additional precipitation in parts of upper Punjab. Conversely, the remaining areas of Punjab and Balochistan are likely to experience slightly above-normal conditions, while Sindh is predicted to receive near-normal Precipitation.
- The precipitation anomaly for March 2026 indicates widespread above-normal precipitation throughout most of Pakistan, with the most significant positive anomalies expected in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and adjoining parts of Punjab, suggesting that March will likely be wetter than usual. However, Gilgit-Baltistan may experience mixed conditions, with varying precipitation levels across different locations.
- The precipitation anomaly for April 2026 shows a weaker, yet still positive, precipitation anomaly pattern over Pakistan, primarily concentrated in Azad Kashmir, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, and neighboring areas of Balochistan. Other regions are expected to receive slightly above normal amounts of precipitation.

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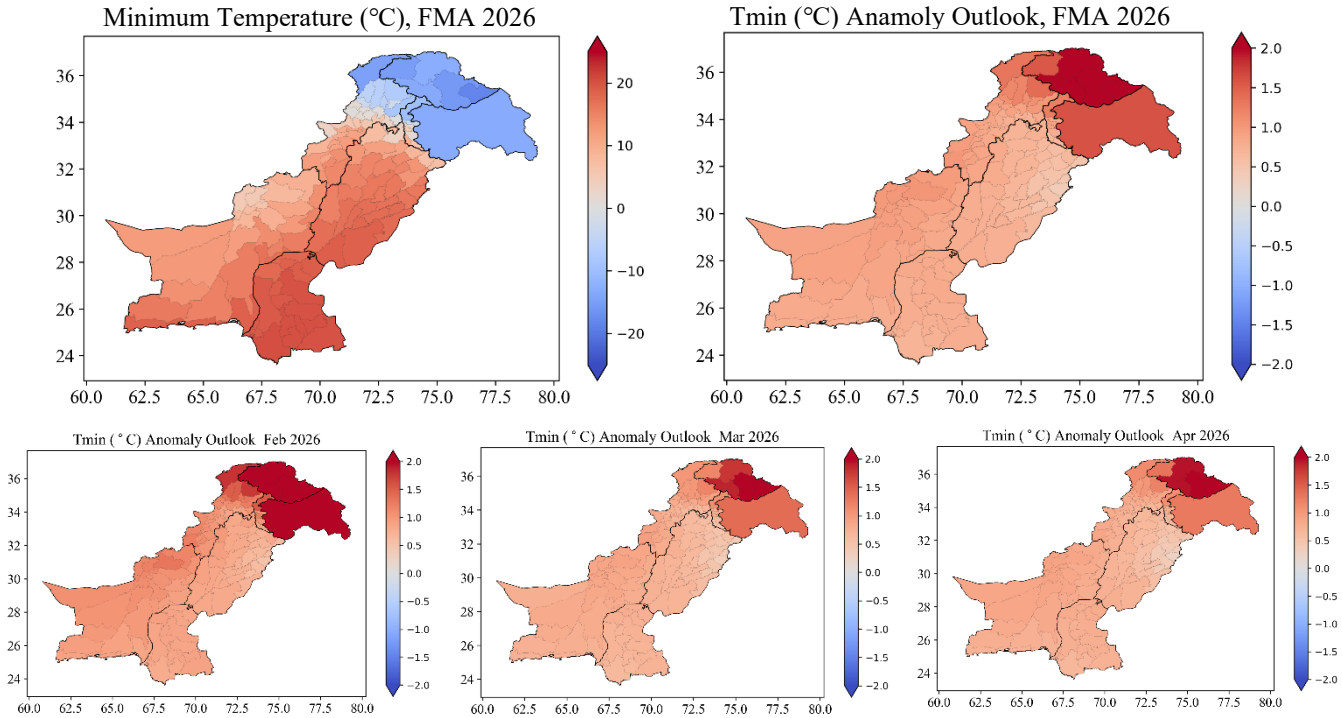
Seasonal Projections (Minimum Air Temperature)



A tendency of above-normal minimum (nighttime) temperatures is expected nationwide during February to April 2026 (FMA), with the most significant warming anomalies anticipated in northern parts, particularly in Gilgit-Baltistan.

Month-wise Situation

- In February 2026, minimum temperatures are expected to be above normal by approximately 2.0°C across the country, with the most significant warming anomalies occurring in northern regions, especially in Gilgit-Baltistan, Upper Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Kashmir.
- In March 2026, above-normal minimum temperatures are expected to continue nationwide.
- In April 2026, above-normal minimum temperatures are likely to persist, following a similar pattern as seen in March.

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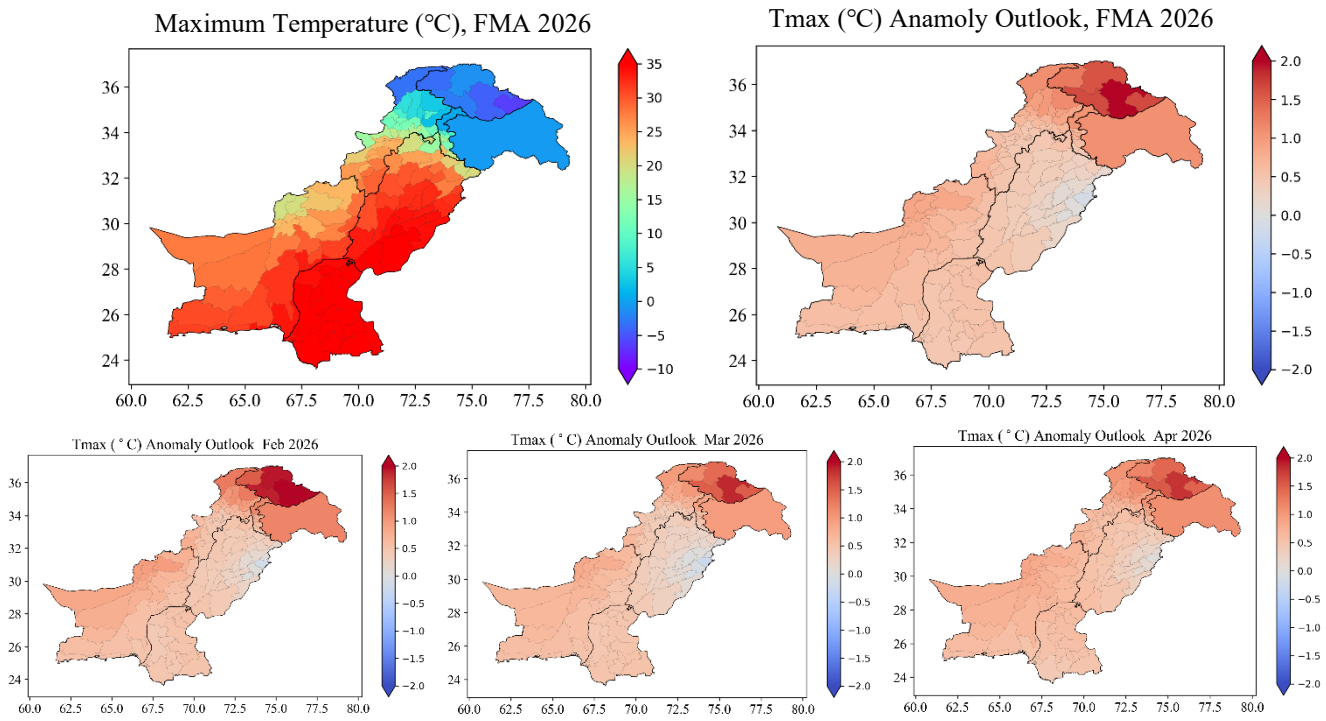
Seasonal Projections (Maximum Air Temperature)



A trend of above-normal maximum (daytime) temperatures is anticipated across much of the country. The most substantial increases in daytime temperatures are expected in Gilgit-Baltistan and adjoining regions of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Azad Jammu and Kashmir during the FMA period of 2026. In contrast, only isolated areas in eastern Punjab are projected to experience near-normal temperatures.

Month-wise Situation

- In February 2026, above-normal maximum temperatures are expected across most of the country, with the most significant anomalies occurring in Gilgit Baltistan and adjoining parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Upper Kashmir. Only a few areas in eastern Punjab are anticipated to experience normal to slightly below temperatures.
- Above-normal maximum temperatures are forecasted to continue nationwide, following a similar trend as observed in February.
- Throughout April 2026, above-normal maximum temperatures are expected to persist nationwide, maintaining the same pattern as the previous months.

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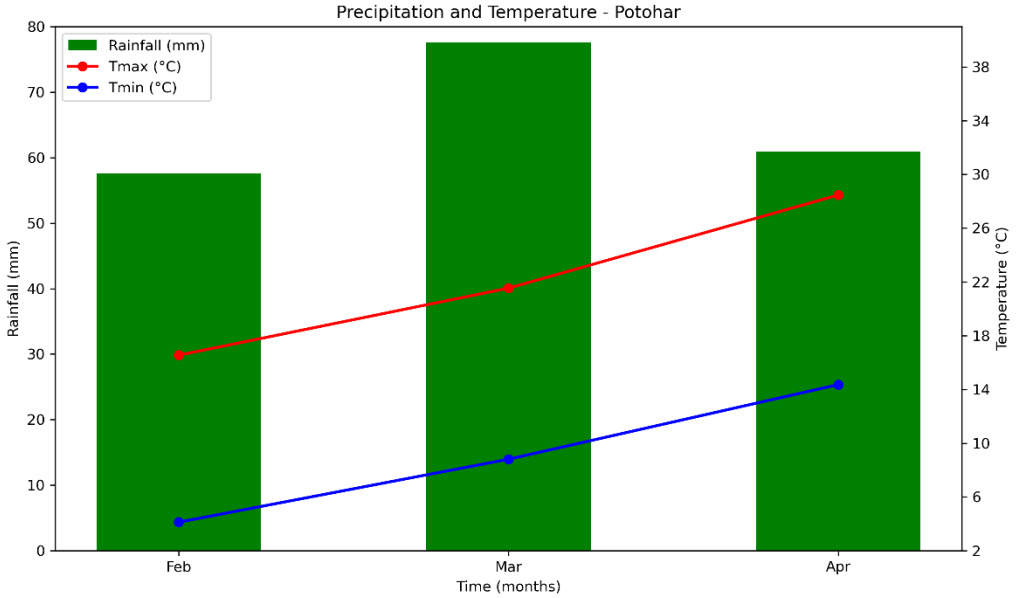
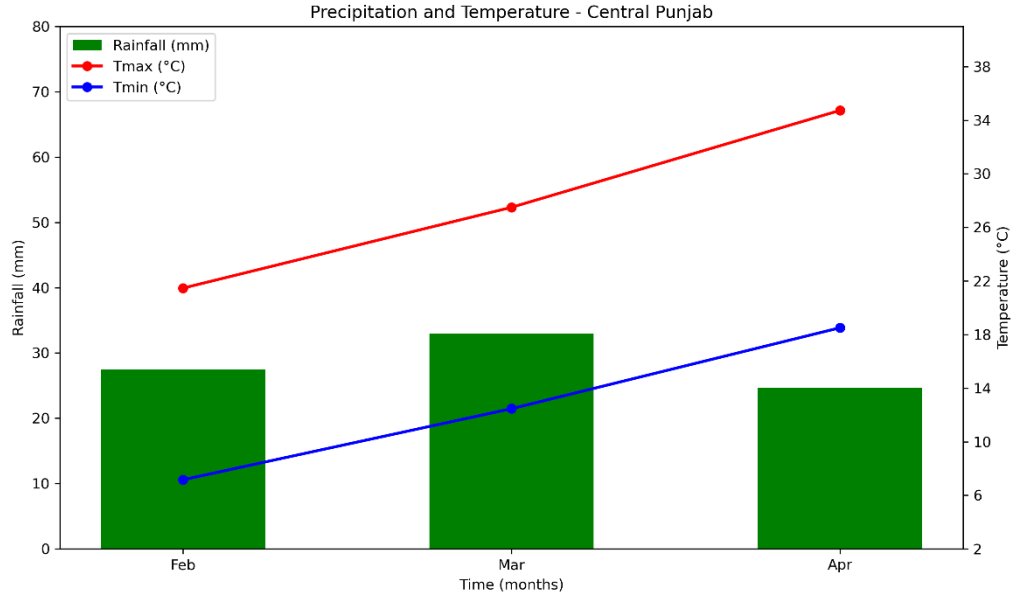
Outlook for Agroclimatic Zones



The **Potohar Region** is expected to receive considerable precipitation, especially in March 2026. Additionally, following the seasonal patterns, maximum and minimum temperatures are anticipated to gradually increase.



Central Punjab is expected to receive satisfactory precipitation during the period (FMA). The maximum and minimum temperatures are predicted to increase following the seasonal pattern.

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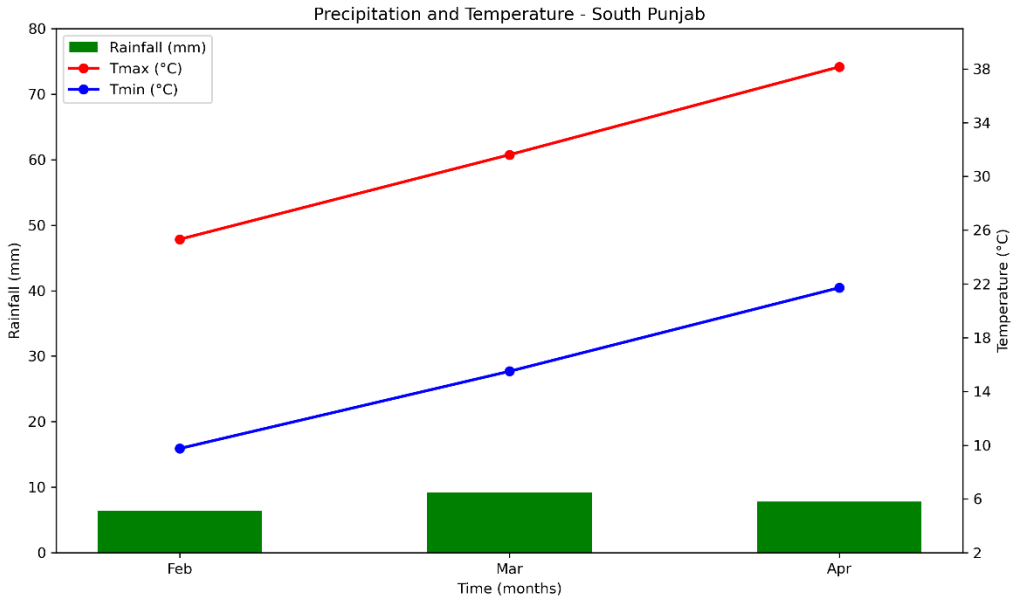

Southern Punjab is expected to receive light precipitation over the next three months (FMA). Additionally, maximum and minimum temperatures are predicted to gradually increase as per the seasonal pattern.

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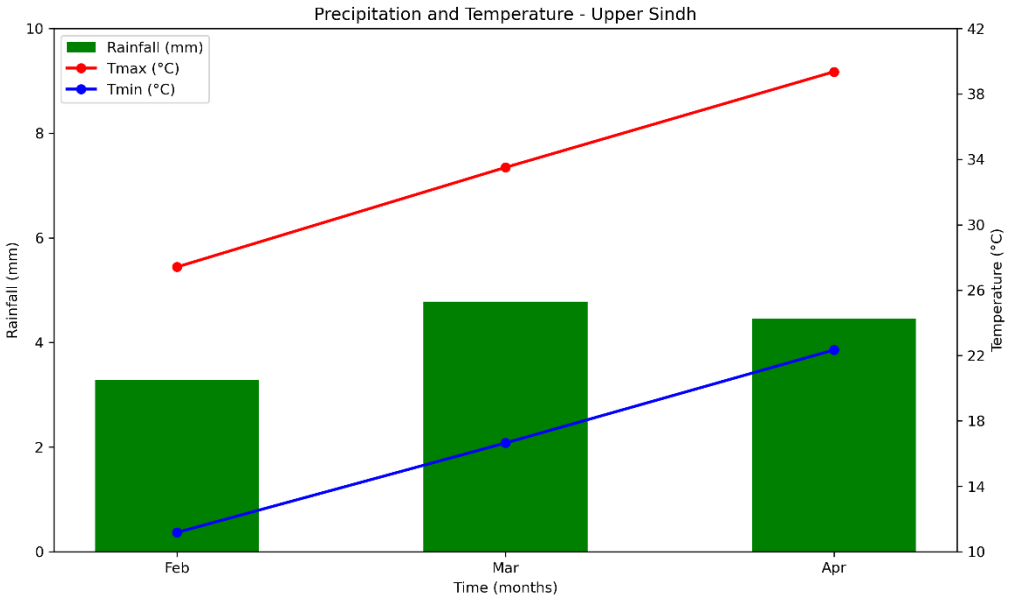
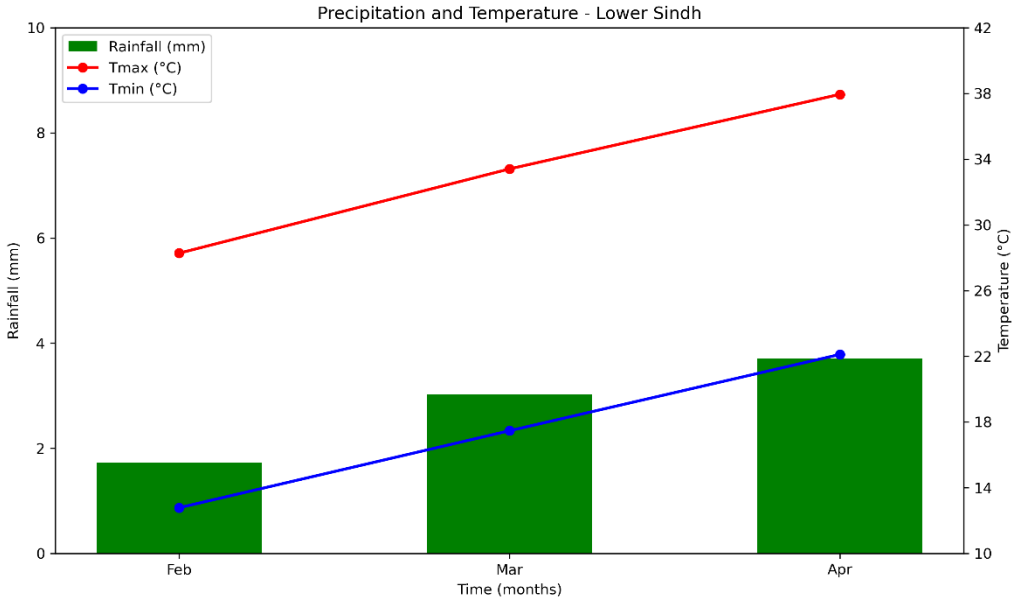


Upper Sindh is expected to receive few rainfalls during the mentioned period (FMA). Moreover, maximum and minimum temperatures are predicted to increase following the seasonal pattern gradually.



Lower Sindh is anticipated to receive few rainfalls during the period (FMA). Following the seasonal patterns, both the maximum and minimum temperatures are predicted to gradually increase following the seasonal pattern.

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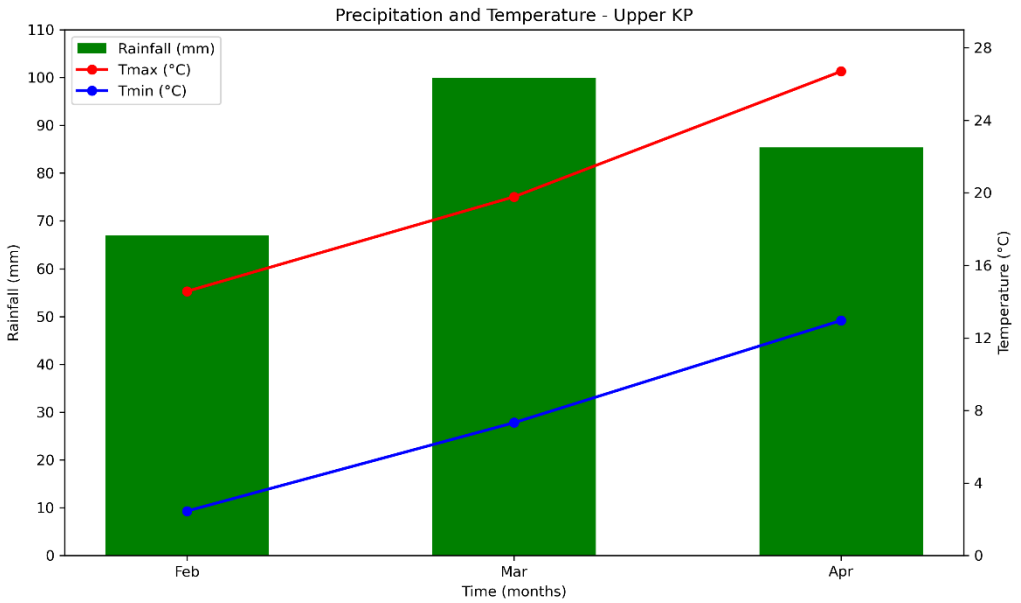
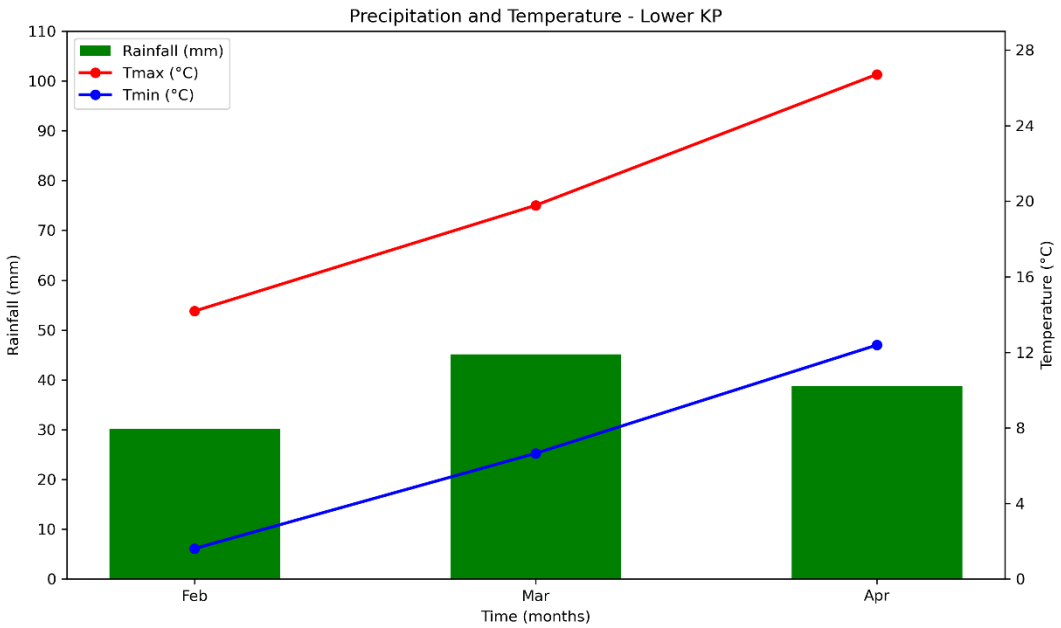


Upper Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is expected to receive substantial precipitation throughout the FMA 2026 period. The maximum and minimum temperatures are predicted to gradually increase as per the seasonal pattern.



Lower Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is likely to receive a considerable amount of precipitation during the period (FMA). Additionally, maximum and minimum temperatures are predicted to gradually increase, following the seasonal pattern.

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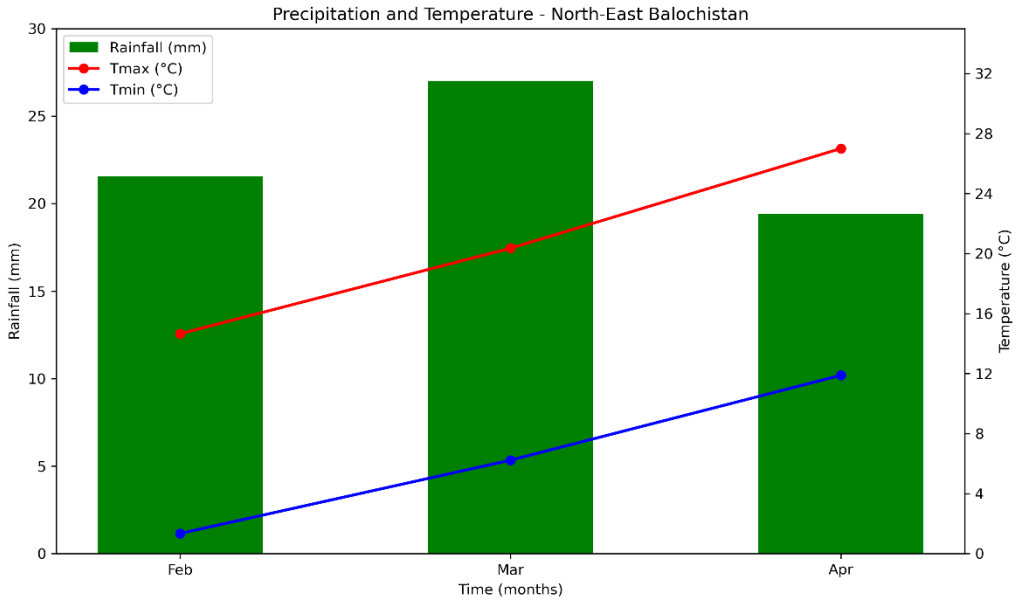
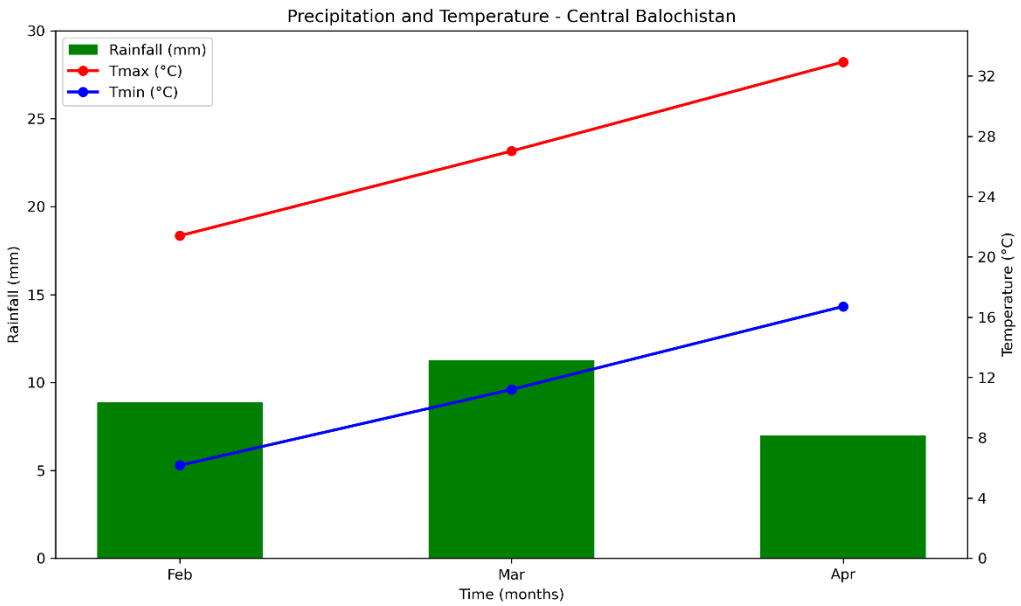


North-Eastern Balochistan is expected to receive substantial precipitation during the period FMA 2026. Additionally, maximum and minimum temperatures are predicted to gradually increase as per the seasonal pattern.



Central Balochistan is expected to receive considerable precipitation during the period (FMA). The maximum and minimum temperatures are predicted to gradually increase from February to April 2026.

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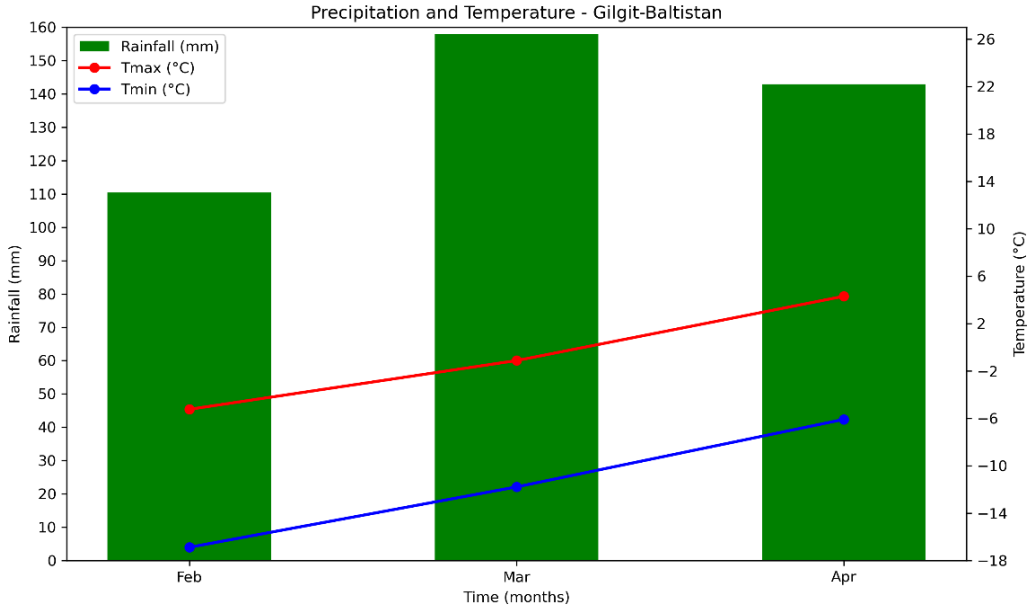
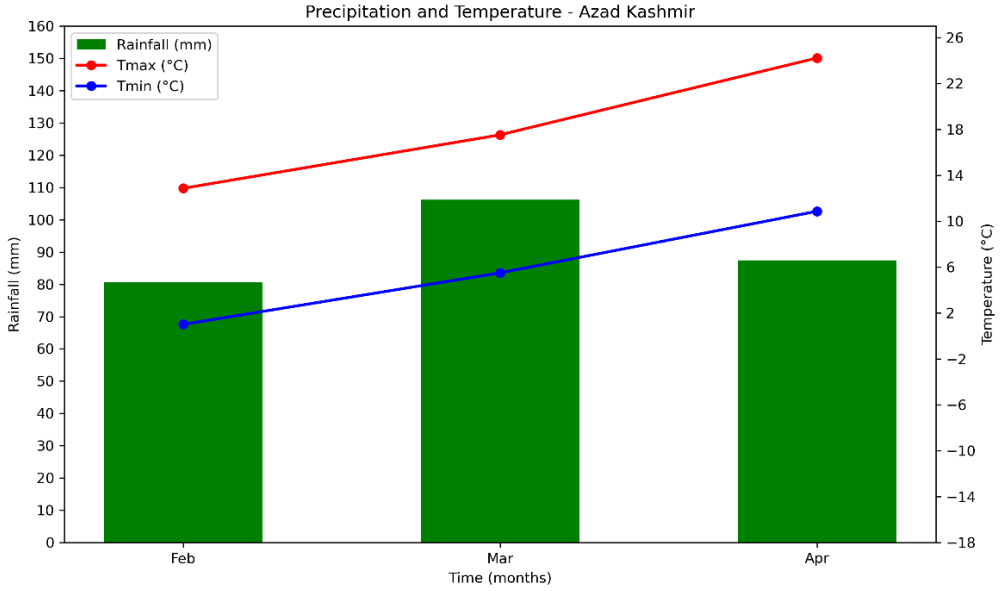


Gilgit Baltistan is expected to receive a valuable amount of precipitation during the mentioned period (FMA 2026). The maximum and minimum temperatures are predicted to gradually increase as per the seasonal pattern.



Azad Jammu & Kashmir is expected to receive considerable precipitation during the next three months (FMA). The maximum and minimum temperatures are predicted to increase gradually from February to April 2026.

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Advisories to Farmers Based on Recent and Expected Weather Conditions

The Rabi season in Pakistan is showing overall good growth for wheat crops, which are currently at various stages ranging from tillering to heading and flowering, both under irrigated and rainfed conditions. Observations from selected wheat-growing areas indicate that crops are in good to very good condition, supported by generally favorable soil moisture levels. The weather outlook for February to April 2026 (FMA) suggests above-normal precipitation at the national level, particularly in the northern regions. Punjab is expected to see moderately above-normal rainfall, while Sindh and Balochistan are likely to experience near-normal rainfall with some localized positive anomalies. Both minimum and maximum temperatures are projected to remain above normal throughout the season, which may accelerate crop development and increase the risk of diseases. These conditions necessitate province-specific management strategies to protect yield potential.

In **Punjab**, wheat crops in Central and Southern Punjab are in good to very good condition, currently at the stem extension, shooting, and flag leaf stages. Adequate rainfall during FMA, especially in February and March, is expected to sustain soil moisture, particularly in rainfed areas. However, rising temperatures may speed up crop growth, leading to increased demands for water and nutrients. Farmers are advised to carefully manage irrigation and closely monitor their crops for rusts and other fungal diseases that thrive in warmer, humid conditions.

In **Sindh**, wheat crops in areas like Rohri, Tandojam, and Sakrand are also in good to very good condition, primarily at the stem elongation, heading, and flowering stages under irrigated systems. Rainfall is expected to be limited, and both daytime and nighttime temperatures will gradually increase. Therefore, efficient irrigation scheduling is crucial, especially during the flowering and grain setting stages, to prevent moisture stress. Regular field surveys are recommended to detect any disease development due to residual moisture and rising temperatures.

In **Balochistan**, particularly in Quetta and Ustah Muhammad, wheat crops are mainly at the tillering stage and show satisfactory establishment under irrigated conditions. The province is anticipated to receive near-normal to slightly above-normal precipitation during FMA, accompanied by gradually increasing temperatures. Farmers should avoid over-irrigation during rainy spells, adopt moisture conservation practices, and apply fertilizers cautiously to support healthy vegetative growth.

In **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**, significant rainfall is expected during FMA, especially in Upper KP. Wheat crops at the tillering and early stem extension stages will benefit from improved moisture; however, proper drainage is essential to prevent waterlogging. Above-normal minimum temperatures may also encourage early pest and disease activity, making regular monitoring important for farmers.

In **Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Jammu & Kashmir**, considerable precipitation and warmer-than-normal temperatures will support crop growth and decrease the risk of frost. However, increased humidity may heighten the pressure from fungal diseases. Farmers should ensure proper drainage, apply nutrients on time, and closely monitor their crops as they advance through growth stages.

Overall Advisory:

Integrated crop management is crucial from February to April 2026. Farmers should balance irrigation with expected rainfall, conserve moisture where necessary, ensure effective drainage in wetter areas, apply nutrients promptly, and enhance pest and disease monitoring under warmer-than-normal conditions to safeguard wheat productivity nationwide.