

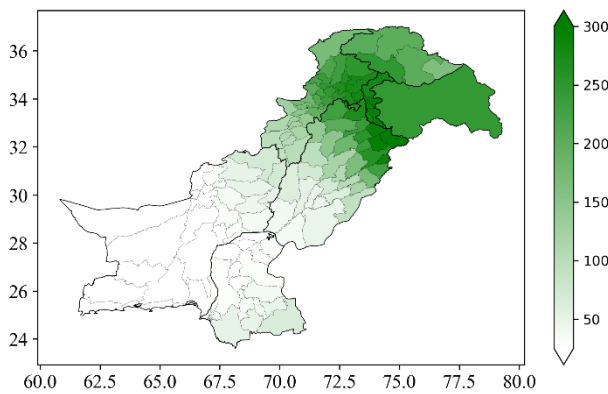
## Seasonal Agro-Climate Outlook and Advisory for June - August 2026

### **Brief Introduction**

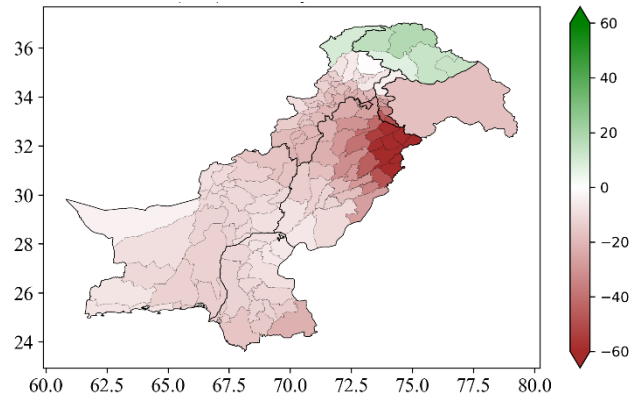
The Pakistan Meteorological Department issues monthly and seasonal forecasts using global climate models at the end of each month. Since a single model and dataset are not deemed reliable for long-term prediction and forecasting, models developed by various institutes and different datasets are utilized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

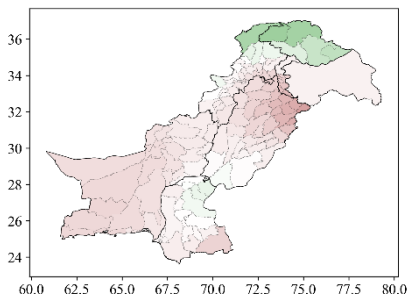
**Total Precipitation (mm), JJA 2026**



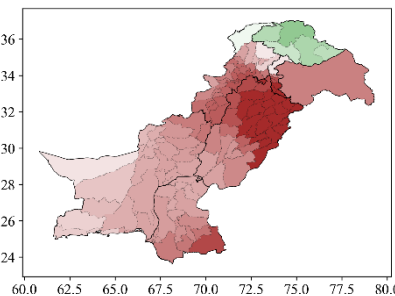
**Precipitation (mm) Anomaly Outlook, JJA 2026**



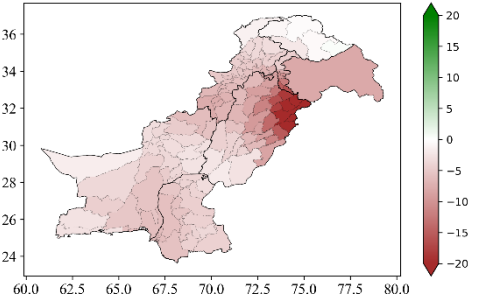
**Precipitation (mm) Anomaly, Jun 2026**



**Precipitation (mm) Anomaly, Jul 2026**



**Precipitation (mm) Anomaly, Aug 2026**



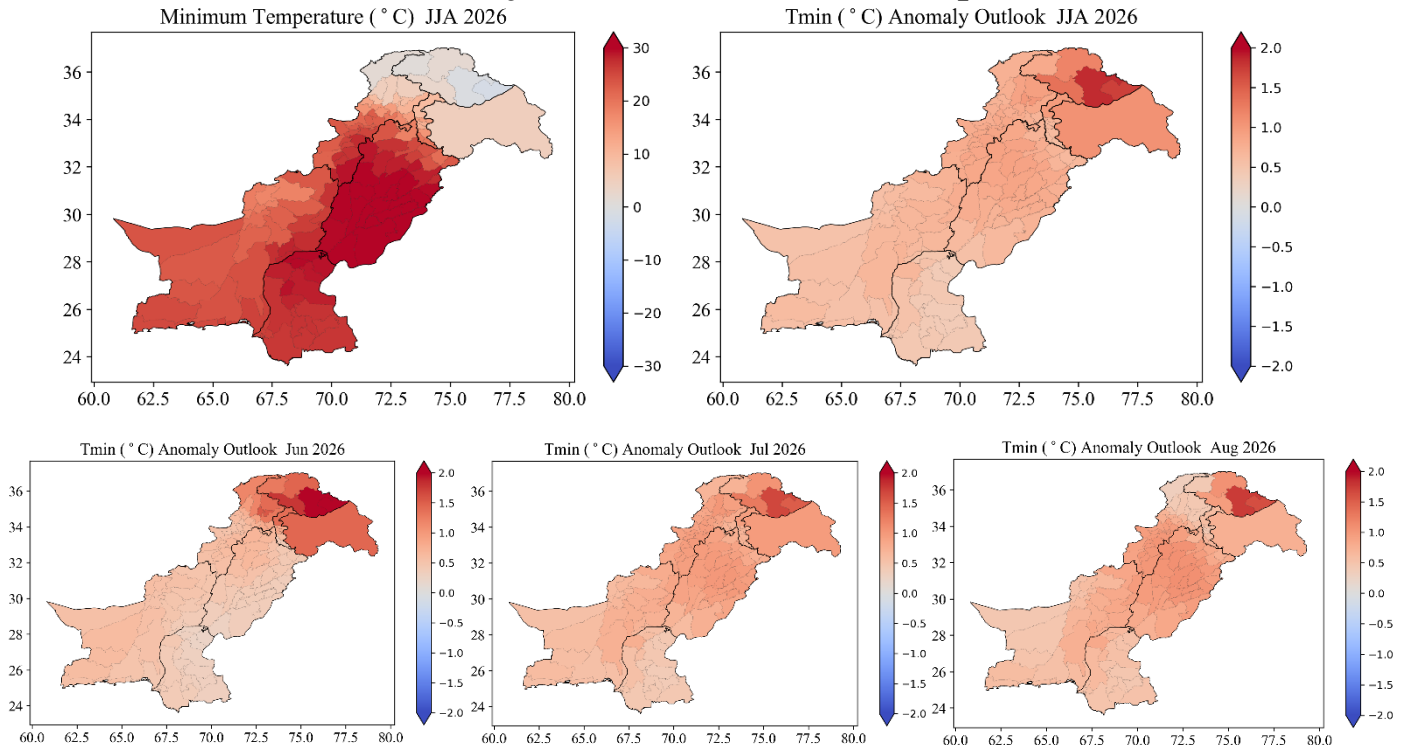
The precipitation outlook for June to August 2026 (JJA 2026) indicates that Pakistan is anticipated to experience below-normal rainfall, with the most significant deficits expected in Upper and Central Punjab along with some adjacent areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Azad Jammu and Kashmir. However, slightly above normal rainfall is expected in northern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit Baltistan.



### **Month-wise Situation**

- The precipitation outlook for June 2026 reveals a mixed pattern. Gilgit Baltistan and upper Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are projected to receive slightly above-normal precipitation. At the same time, upper Punjab, Balochistan and southern Sindh are expected to receive slightly below normal whereas southern Punjab and upper Sindh are anticipated to experience mainly nearly normal rainfall.
- The precipitation anomaly for July 2026 suggests a concerning trend, indicating an intense below-normal pattern across Pakistan, with the most evident negative anomalies over the agricultural plains of Upper and Central Punjab along with some adjacent areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Lower Sindh. Whereas, slightly above normal precipitation is expected in Gilgit Baltistan.
- The precipitation outlook for August 2026 indicates a slight decrease in the trend of below-normal precipitation, with the most significant deficits persisting in the same areas as in July. However, Gilgit-Baltistan is expected to shift from above-normal precipitation to a near-normal range.

## Seasonal Projections (Minimum Air Temperature)

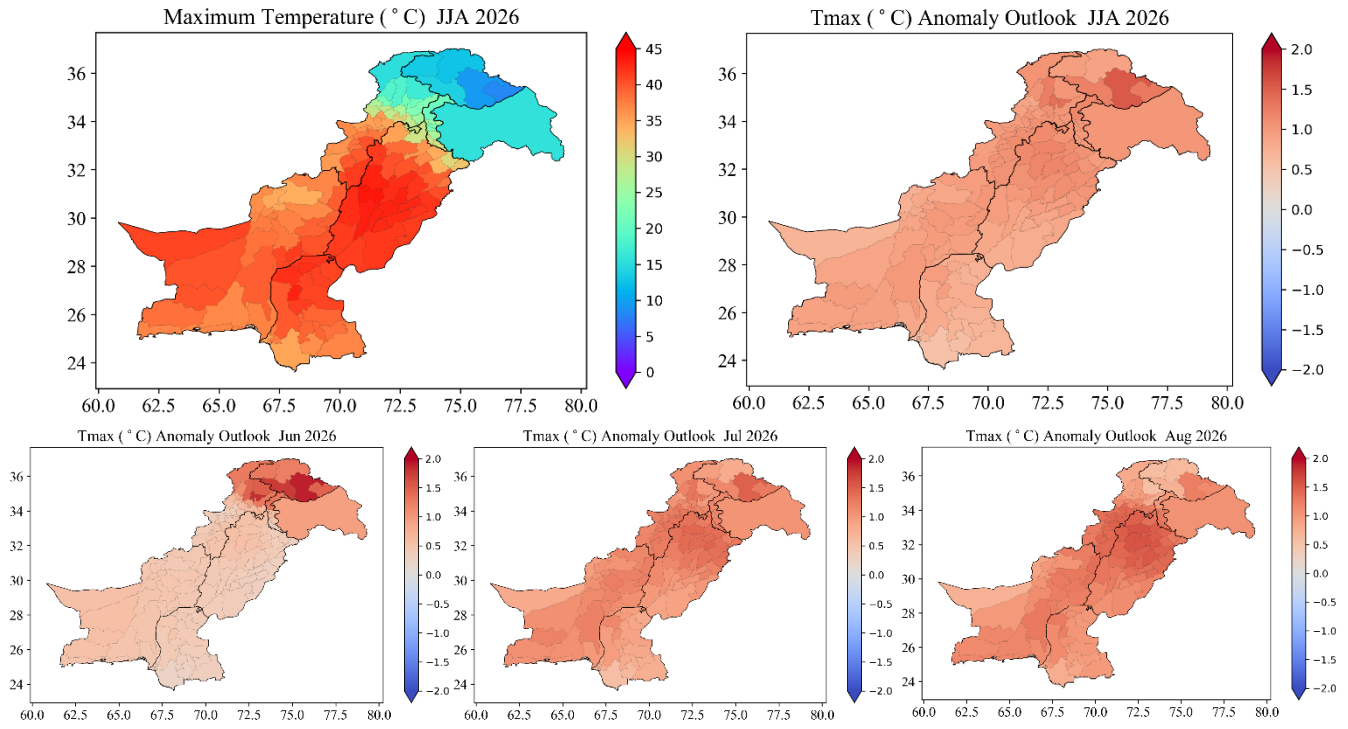


A tendency of above-normal minimum (nighttime) temperatures is expected nationwide during May to July 2026 (JJA), with the most significant warming anomalies anticipated in northern parts, particularly in Gilgit-Baltistan.

### Month-wise Situation

- In June 2026, minimum temperatures are expected to exceed normal levels, with the most significant warming anomalies predicted for northern areas. However, the agricultural plains of Punjab and Sindh are expected to remain near seasonal averages.
- In July 2026, the trend of above-normal minimum temperatures is projected to continue nationwide with increased intensity.
- In August 2026, above-normal minimum temperatures are expected to persist, following a trend similar to that of July.

## Seasonal Projections (Maximum Air Temperature)

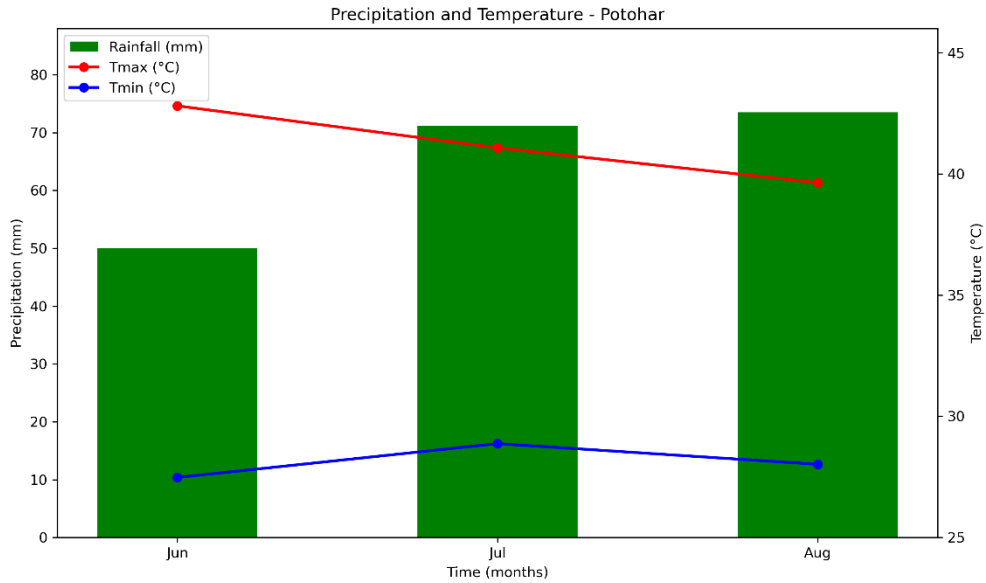


A nationwide trend of above-normal daytime temperatures is expected, particularly in Gilgit Baltistan and upper Punjab during the JJA 2026.

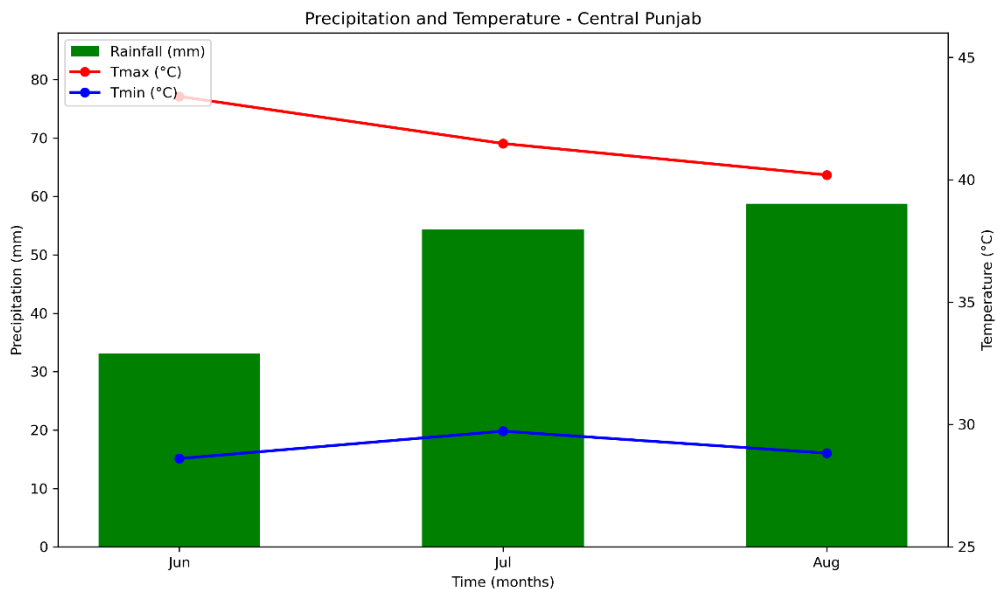
### Month-wise Situation

- In June 2026, maximum temperatures are anticipated to be slightly above average, particularly in Gilgit-Baltistan, northern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Kashmir.
- For July 2026, a trend of higher-than-normal maximum temperatures is expected to intensify nationwide.
- In August 2026, daytime temperatures are expected to follow a trend similar to that of July.

### Outlook for Agroclimatic Zones



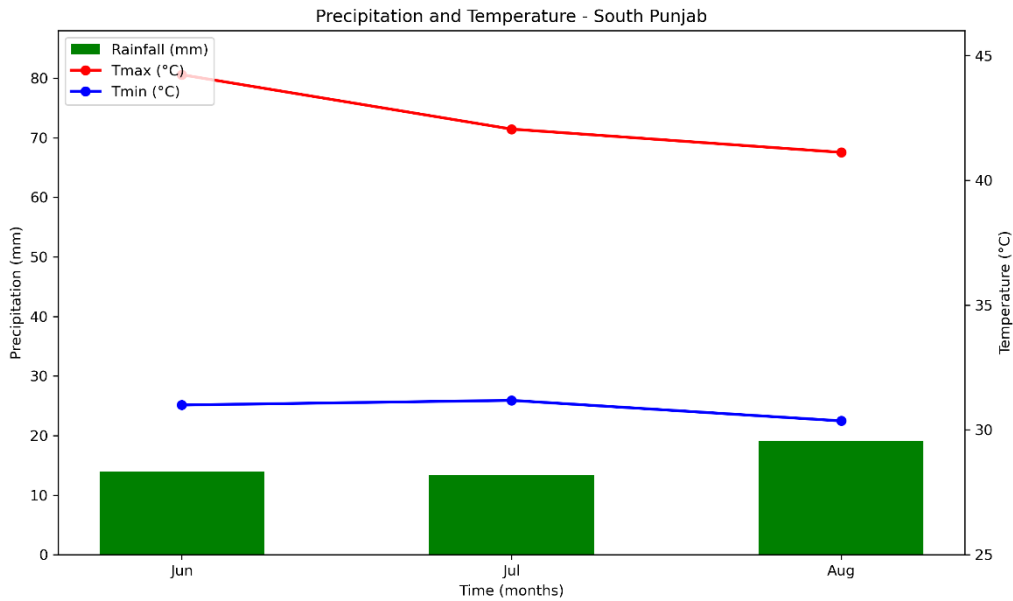
The **Potohar Region** is expected to receive increasing precipitation from June to August, reflecting the influence of the monsoon season. Maximum temperature (Tmax) shows a gradual decline throughout the period, decreasing from June to August. In contrast, minimum temperature (Tmin) increases from June to July before decreasing slightly in August.



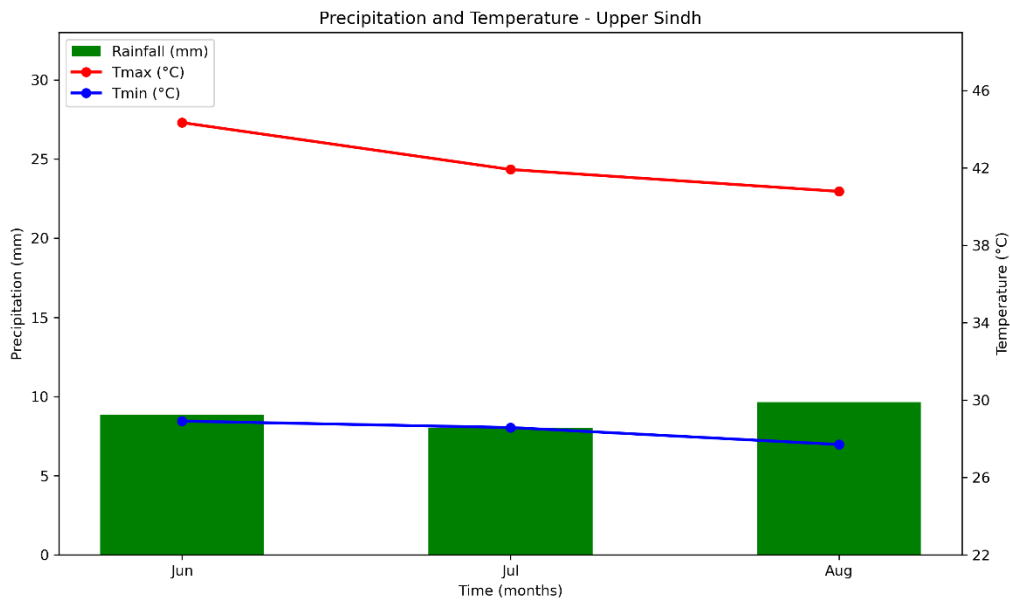
**Central Punjab** is expected to experience increasing precipitation from June to August, with a notable rise in rainfall during July and a further increase in August. Maximum temperature (Tmax) decreases gradually throughout the period, whereas minimum temperature (Tmin) increases slightly in July before declining in August.



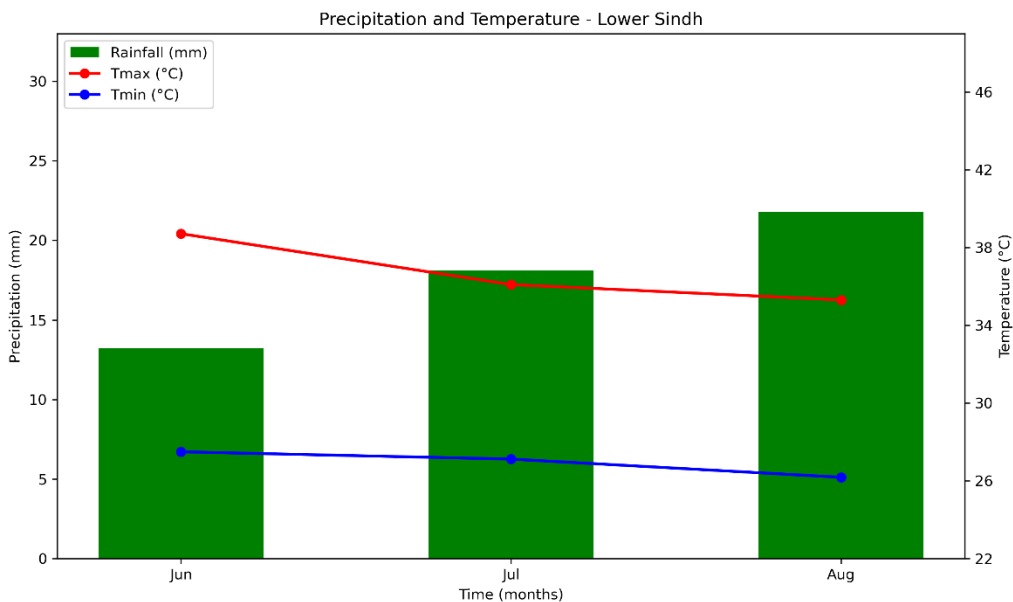
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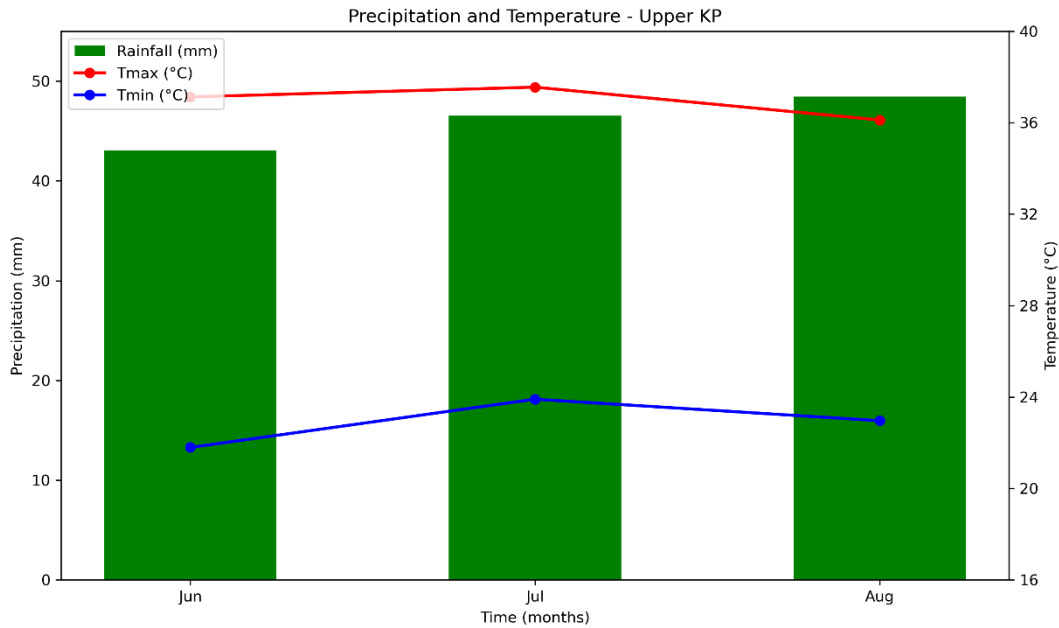
**South Punjab** is expected to receive relatively low precipitation during the period, with rainfall remaining nearly unchanged from June to July and increasing slightly in August. Maximum temperature (Tmax) shows a gradual decline from June to August, while minimum temperature (Tmin) remains fairly stable, with a slight increase in July followed by a decrease in August.



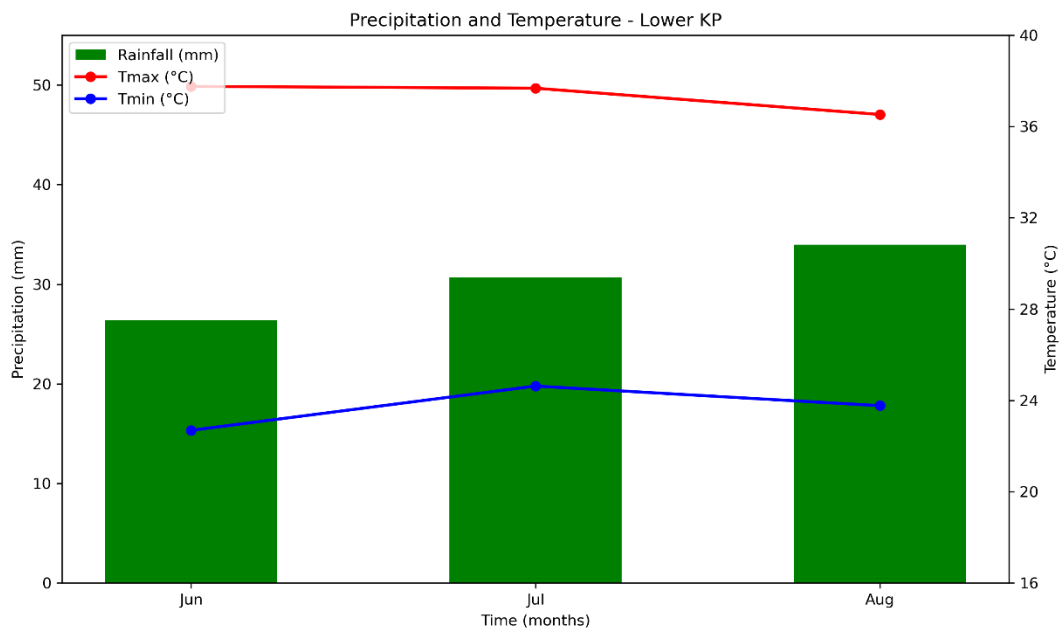
**Upper Sindh** is expected to receive low precipitation throughout the period, with rainfall remaining almost unchanged from June to July and increasing slightly in August. Maximum temperature (Tmax) decreases gradually from June to August, while minimum temperature (Tmin) remains relatively stable with a slight decline toward August.



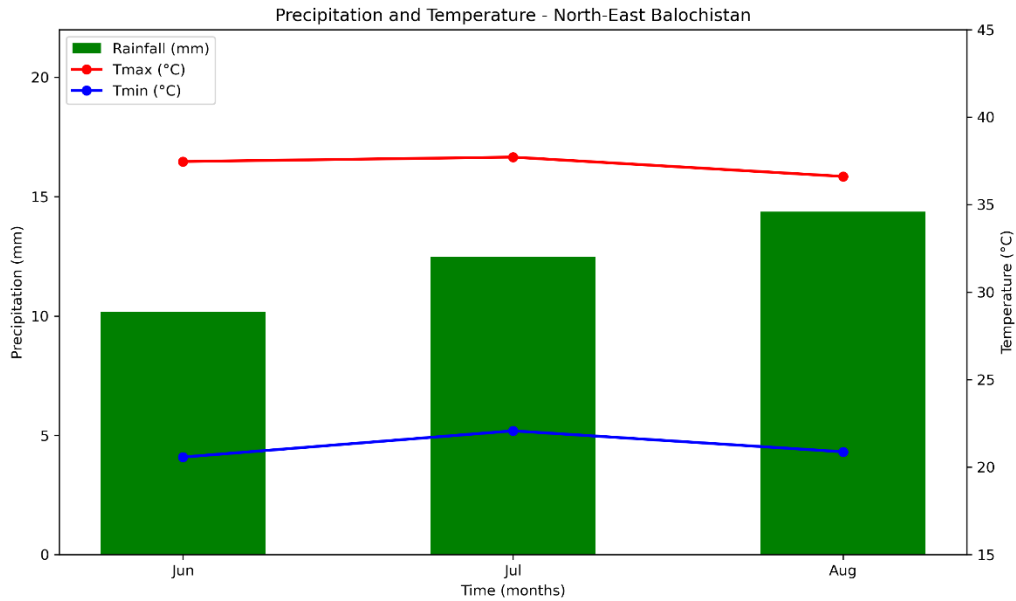
**Lower Sindh** is expected to experience increasing precipitation from June to August, with rainfall rising steadily throughout the period. Maximum temperature (Tmax) shows a gradual decline over the months, whereas minimum temperature (Tmin) remains relatively stable, decreasing slightly by August.



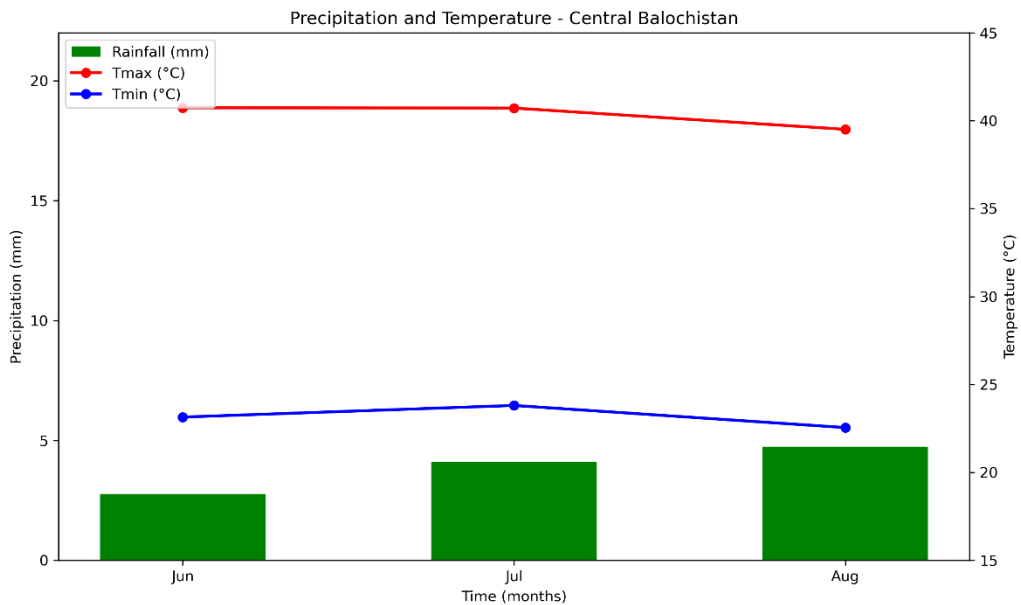
**Upper Khyber Pakhtunkhwa** is expected to receive moderate precipitation, with rainfall increasing steadily from June to August. Maximum temperature (Tmax) remains relatively stable, showing only a slight decline by August. Minimum temperature (Tmin) increases from June to July and then decreases slightly in August.



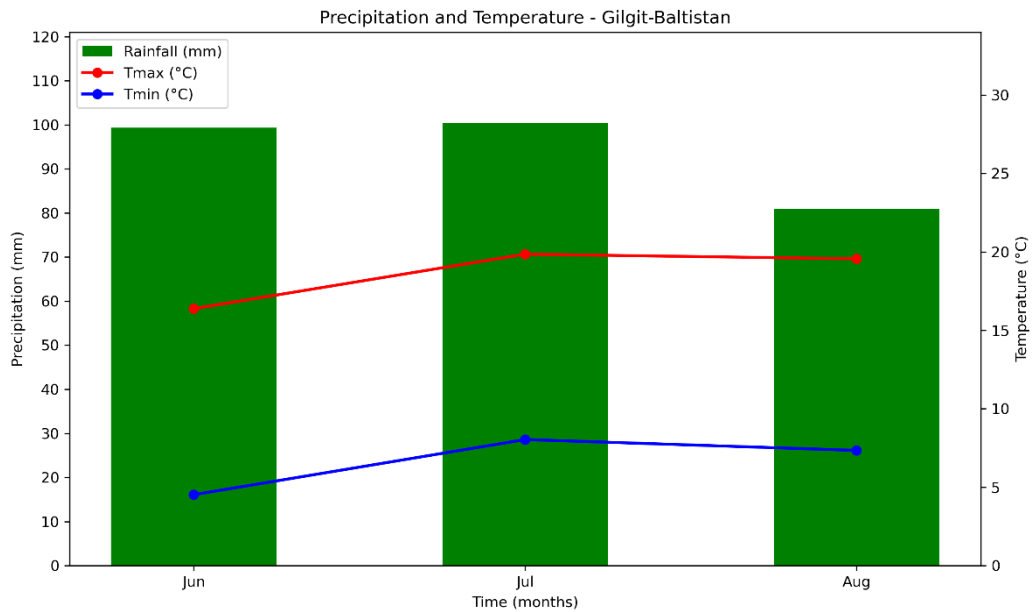
**Lower Khyber Pakhtunkhwa** is expected to experience a gradual increase in precipitation from June to August. Maximum temperature (Tmax) remains nearly constant from June to July before decreasing slightly in August. Minimum temperature (Tmin) rises in July and then declines marginally in August.



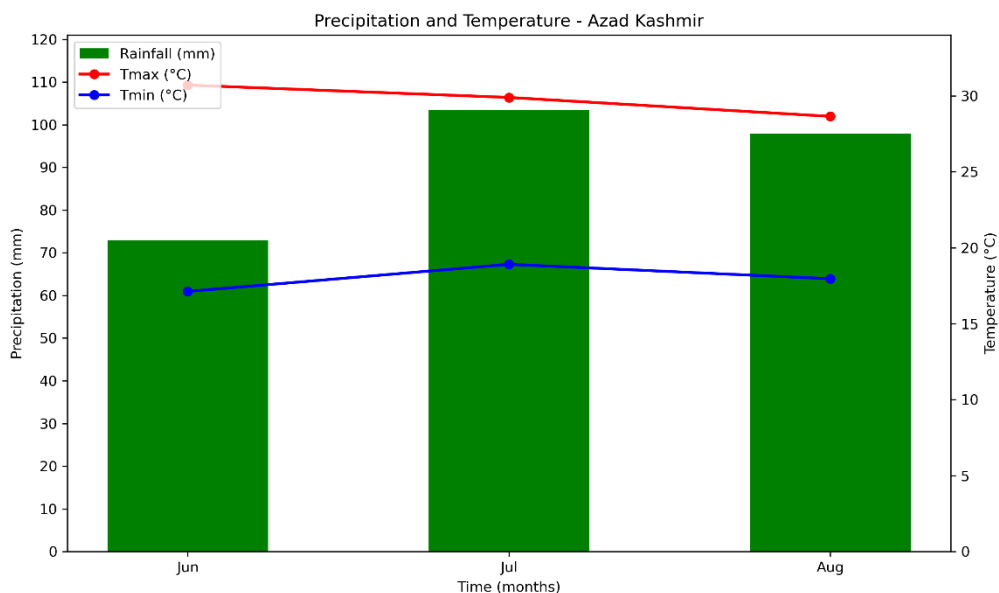
**North-Eastern Balochistan** is expected to receive moderate precipitation, with rainfall increasing steadily from June to August. Maximum temperature (Tmax) remains relatively stable, showing only a slight decline by August. Minimum temperature (Tmin) increases from June to July and then decreases slightly in August.



**Central Balochistan** is anticipated to experience low precipitation, with rainfall levels gradually increasing from June to August. The maximum temperature (Tmax) remains relatively stable, with only a slight decline expected by August. Meanwhile, the minimum temperature (Tmin) rises from June to July before experiencing a slight decrease in August.



**Gilgit Baltistan** is expected to receive very high precipitation throughout the period, with rainfall remaining high in June and July before decreasing slightly in August. Maximum temperature (Tmax) increases from June to July and remains nearly stable in August. Minimum temperature (Tmin) also rises in July and then decreases slightly in August.



**Azad Jammu and Kashmir** is expected to receive very high precipitation throughout the period, with rainfall remaining high in June and July before decreasing slightly in August. Maximum temperature (Tmax) increases from June to July and remains nearly stable in August. Minimum temperature (Tmin) also rises in July and then decreases slightly in August.



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### **Advisories to Farmers Based on Recent and Expected Weather Conditions**

The JJA 2026 season is characterized by below-normal rainfall across most of Pakistan, particularly in Punjab and Sindh, alongside above-normal minimum and maximum temperatures nationwide. This combination will increase crop water demand, severely impact crop development in certain regions, raise pest and disease pressure during the Kharif season. Farmers are advised to focus on efficient irrigation, timely field operations, and proactive crop protection.

Cotton crop across most of **Punjab** are at the emergence to flowering and boll development stages, making them vulnerable to heat and moisture stress. With below-normal rainfall and high temperatures in June and July, farmers should ensure timely and frequent irrigation, especially during flowering and boll formation, to avoid yield losses. In Central and South Punjab, focus on water management, canopy care, and balanced nutrition to maintain crop growth under stress conditions. Increased heat may raise whitefly, jassid, and bollworm pressure, so regular scouting and timely control measures are essential. In Potohar rain-fed areas, adopt moisture conservation practices like deep ploughing, mulching, and weed control. For groundnut (peanut), ensure timely irrigation at flowering and pod development stages. Any locally grown kharif crops or early-sown fodder nearing maturity should be harvested promptly to avoid heat-related losses.

Crop conditions **in Sindh**, especially cotton crop in Tandojam, Padidan, Dadu, and surrounding areas, are at germination to early vegetative stages, making them highly vulnerable to moisture stress. Farmers must ensure regular irrigation scheduling with short intervals, especially during early growth stages. Heat stress may slow plant development and reduce stand uniformity, so maintaining optimal soil moisture is critical. Rising temperatures are expected to increase pest attacks and viral diseases, necessitating early monitoring and preventive pesticide applications. Prioritizing weed control is essential to minimize competition for limited moisture.

In **Upper Khyber Pakhtunkhwa** moisture conditions will support maize sowing and early vegetative growth, but farmers should ensure proper field drainage during rainfall events to avoid waterlogging. In Lower KP, warm and humid conditions favor rapid pest development in maize and vegetables; therefore, preventive pest management and regular field inspection are necessary. Timely nitrogen application should be aligned with irrigation to maintain crop growth.

In most districts of **Balochistan**, water scarcity is the key constraint. Farmers should adopt efficient irrigation practices (drip/scheduled irrigation where available) and prioritize moisture conservation techniques. For any kharif crop, early-stage irrigation is critical to ensure proper establishment under hot conditions.

**Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Jammu & Kashmir** will receive considerable rainfall in June–July, followed by a slight reduction in August, with strong warming trends. Conditions are favorable for crop and pasture growth, but excess moisture may damage crops in sloped areas. Farmers should focus on drainage management in fields, especially for potatoes, maize, and orchards. Due to high humidity, there is an increased risk of fungal diseases in fruit crops, so timely fungicide applications and orchard sanitation are recommended. Soil erosion control measures should be strengthened during heavy rainfall periods.

Overall, the **JJA 2026** season demands high irrigation efficiency, heat stress management, and proactive pest control, especially in Punjab and Sindh, where rainfall deficits are expected. Timely crop operations, efficient water use, and continuous field monitoring will be key to sustaining crop productivity.