

Seasonal Agro-Climat Outlook and Advisory for **August - October 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)

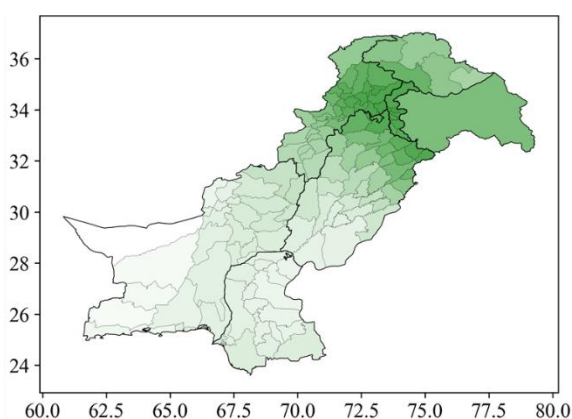


Fig. 1(a) Total Precipitation (mm), ASO 2026

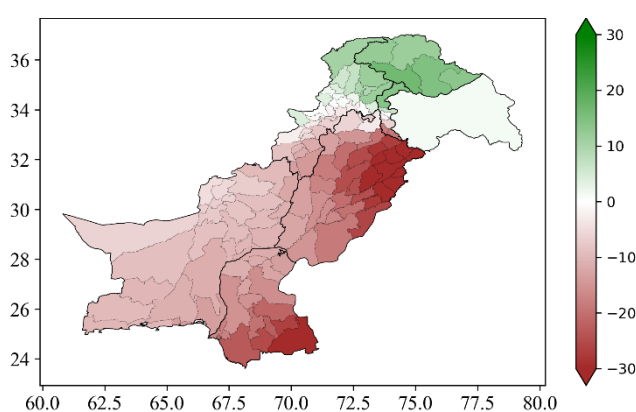


Fig. 1(b) Precipitation (mm) Anomaly Outlook, ASO 2026

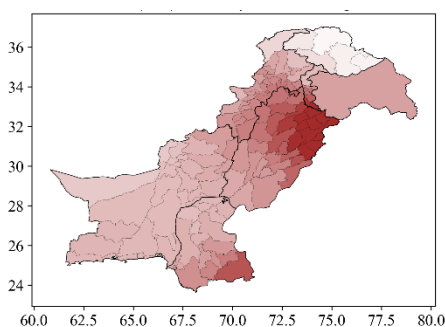


Fig. 1(c) Precipitation (mm) Anomaly, Aug 2026

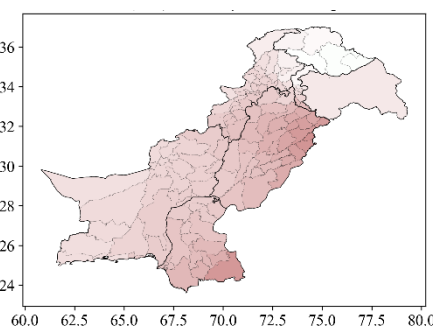


Fig. 1(d) Precipitation (mm) Anomaly, Sep 2026

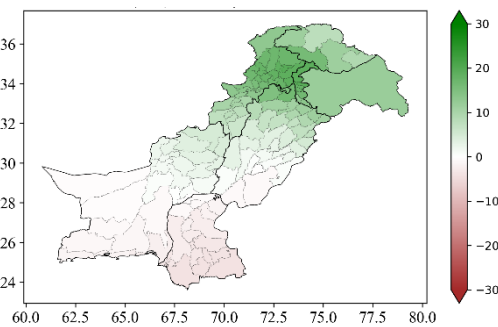


Fig. 1(e) Precipitation (mm) Anomaly, Oct 2026

The precipitation outlook for August to October 2026 (ASO 2026) indicates that Pakistan is anticipated to experience below-normal rainfall, with the most significant deficits expected in upper Punjab particularly in northeastern and central parts of the province along with some southern parts of Sindh. However, near normal to slightly above normal rainfall is expected in Gilgit Baltistan, northern parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Azad Jammu & Kashmir (Fig. 1b).

Month-wise Situation

- The precipitation outlook for August 2026 indicates that the below normal pattern is likely to persist across the country, with the most evident negative anomalies over northeastern and central parts of Punjab along with some adjacent areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Azad Jammu and Kashmir and southeastern parts of Sindh. Whereas, near normal precipitation is expected in Gilgit Baltistan (Fig. 1c).
- The precipitation outlook for September 2026 indicates below normal trend with slight decrease in the intensity of below-normal precipitation, with the most significant deficits persisting in the same areas as in August. However, Gilgit-Baltistan and northern parts of Azad Jammu & Kashmir are expected to receive near normal precipitation (Fig. 1d).
- The precipitation anomaly for October 2026 shows above normal rainfall pattern is likely to persist across the upper parts of Pakistan, with the most evident positive anomalies over Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit-Baltistan and upper parts of Punjab. Whereas, near normal to slightly below precipitation is expected in Sindh, southern Punjab and southern coastal areas of Balochistan (Fig. 1e).

Seasonal Projections (Minimum Air Temperature)

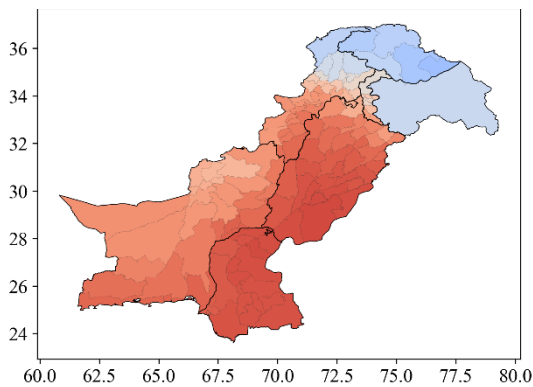


Fig. 2(a) Minimum Temperature (°C), ASO 2026

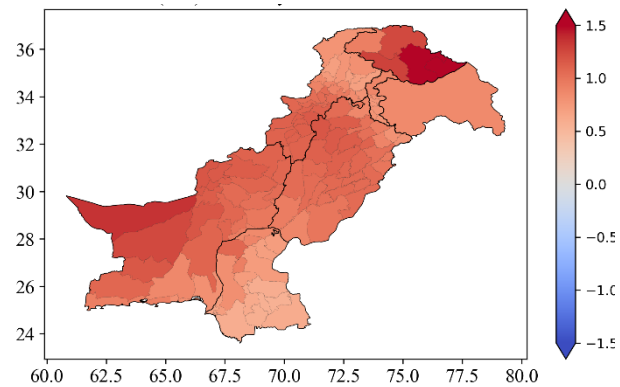


Fig. 2(b) Minimum Temperature Anomaly (°C), ASO 2026

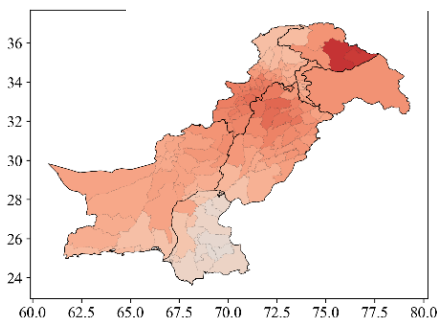


Fig. 2(c) Tmin Anomaly (°C), Aug 2026

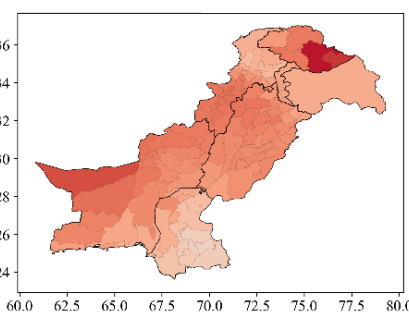


Fig. 2(d) Tmin Anomaly (°C), Sep 2026

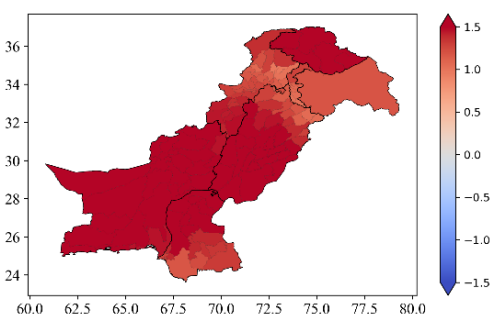


Fig. 2(e) Tmin Anomaly (°C), Oct 2026

A tendency of above normal minimum (night-time) temperatures is expected in most parts of the country during August to October 2026 (ASO), with the most significant warming anomalies anticipated in Gilgit-Baltistan and western parts of Balochistan (Fig. 2b).

Month-wise Situation

- In August 2026, minimum temperatures are expected to remain above normal in most parts of the country, with the most significant warming anomalies predicted for Gilgit Baltistan, upper Punjab and adjoining areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Fig. 2c).
- During September 2026, the trend of above-normal minimum temperatures is projected to continue nationwide with slightly increased intensity as compared to August particularly in Gilgit Baltistan, western parts of Balochistan, upper Punjab and adjoining areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Fig. 2d).
- In October 2026, above-normal minimum temperatures are expected to persist across the country, with an increased intensity (Fig. 2e).

Seasonal Projections (Maximum Air Temperature)

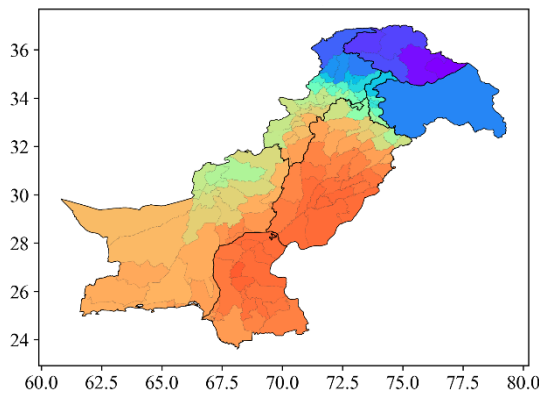


Fig. 3(a) Maximum Temperature (°C), ASO 2026

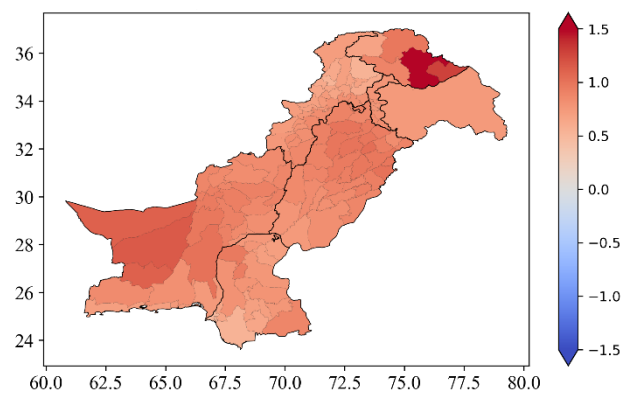


Fig. 3(b) Maximum Temperature Anomaly (°C), ASO 2026

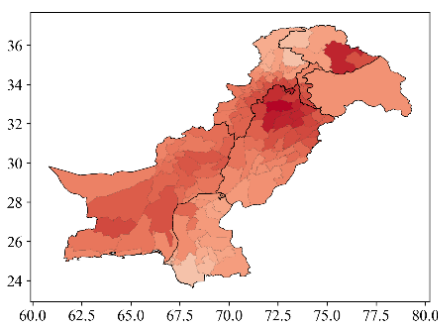


Fig. 3(c) Tmax Anomaly (°C), Aug 2026

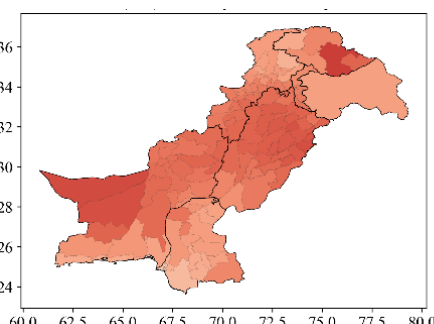


Fig. 3(d) Tmax Anomaly (°C), Sep 2026

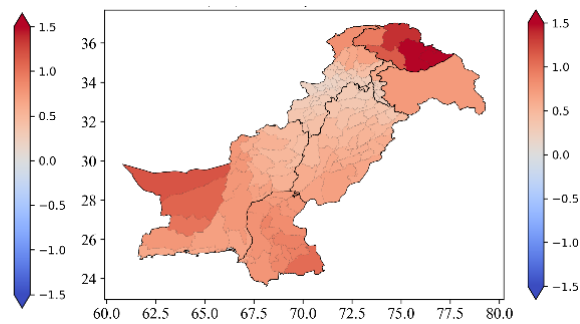


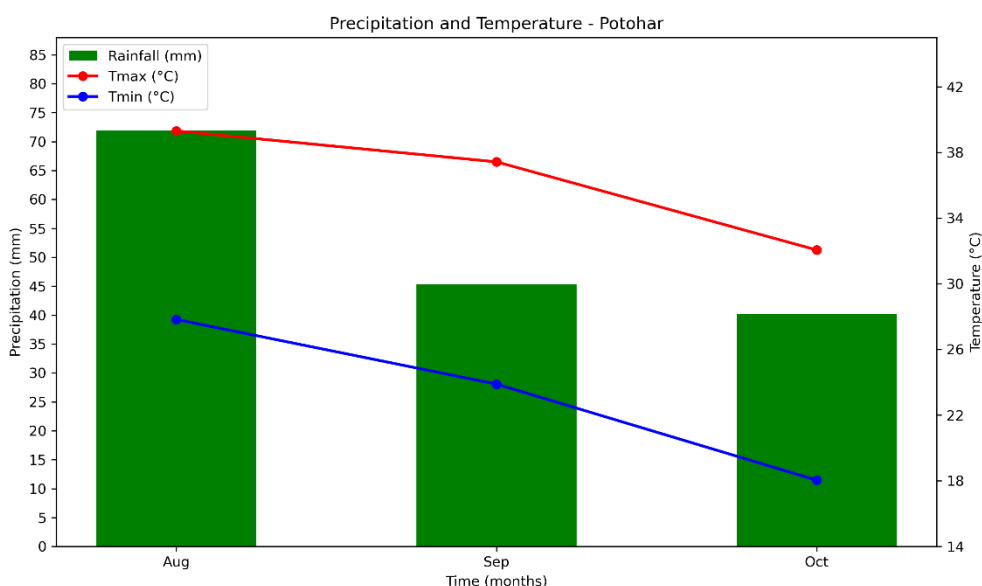
Fig. 3(e) Tmax Anomaly (°C), Oct 2026

A nationwide trend of above-normal day-time temperatures is expected across the country, particularly in Gilgit Baltistan and western parts of Balochistan during ASO 2026 (Fig. 3b).

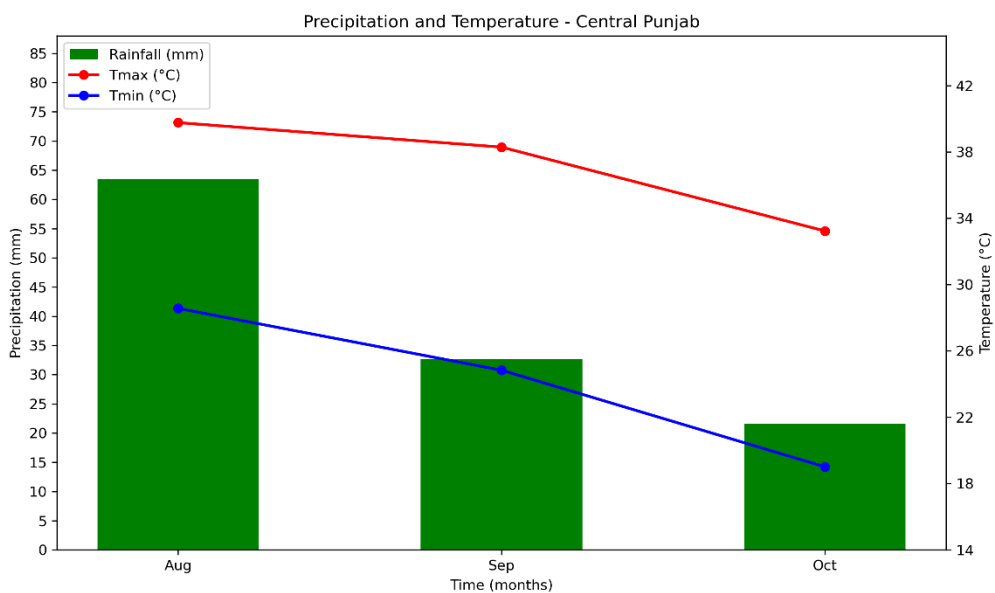
Month-wise Situation

- In August 2026, maximum temperatures are anticipated to be above normal, particularly in Gilgit-Baltistan, parts of Balochistan, upper Punjab along the adjoining areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Azad Jammu & Kashmir (Fig. 3c).
- For September 2026, a trend of higher than normal maximum temperatures are expected to continue particularly in western Balochistan, Punjab and Gilgit Baltistan (Fig. 3d).
- In October 2026, daytime temperatures are expected to remain above normal in Gilgit Baltistan, western Balochistan and southeastern Sindh. Near normal temperatures are expected in northern Punjab along the adjoining areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Azad Jammu & Kashmir (Fig. 3e).

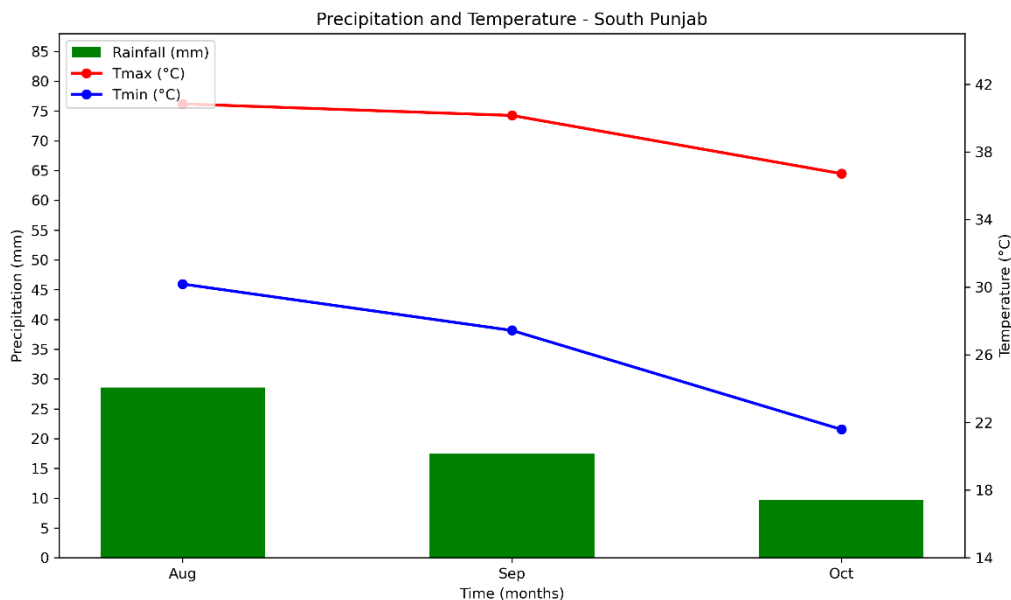
Outlook for Agroclimatic Zones



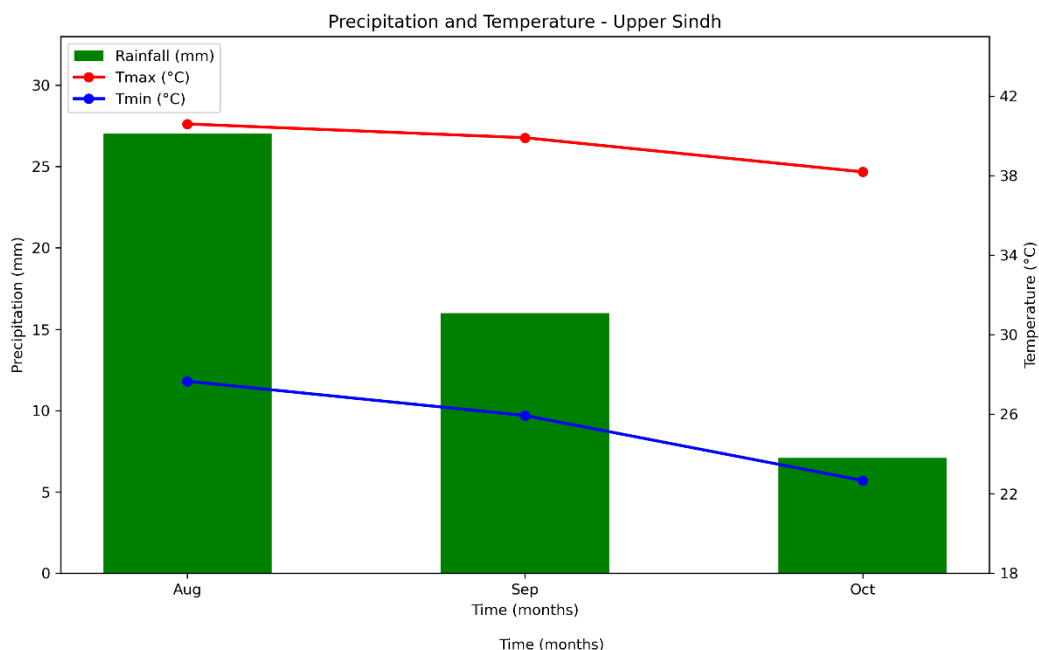
The **Potohar Region** is expected to receive substantial precipitation from August to October, particularly during the first month. Moreover, the maximum and minimum temperatures are anticipated to gradually decline in alignment with established seasonal patterns.



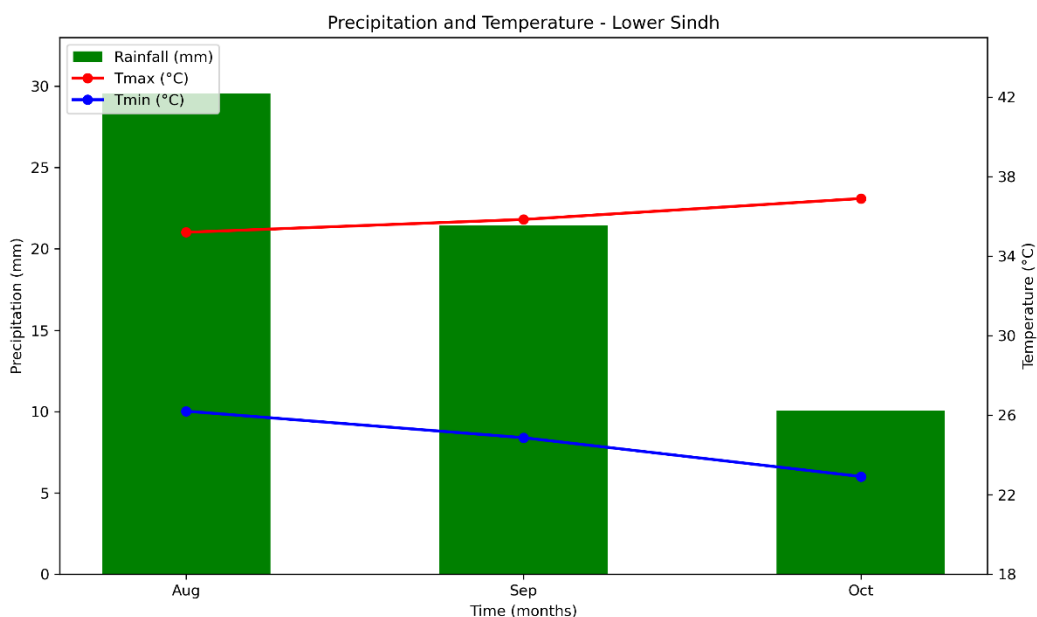
Central Punjab is expected to receive reasonable precipitation particularly during the month of August. The maximum and minimum temperatures are likely to gradually decrease following the seasonal pattern.



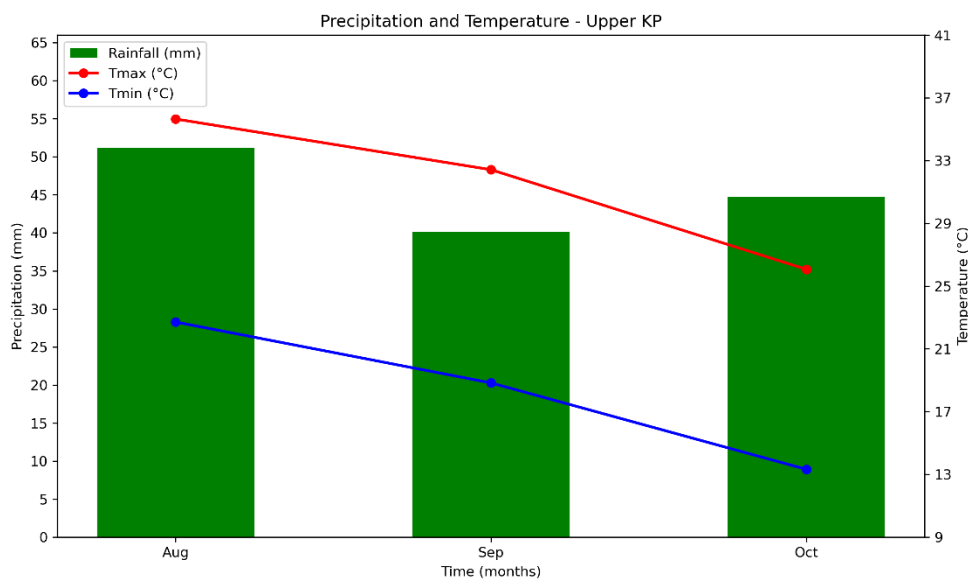
Southern Punjab is expected to receive relatively low precipitation during the period, with a decreasing rainfall pattern observed from August to October. The maximum and minimum temperatures may gradually decrease, following the seasonal trend.



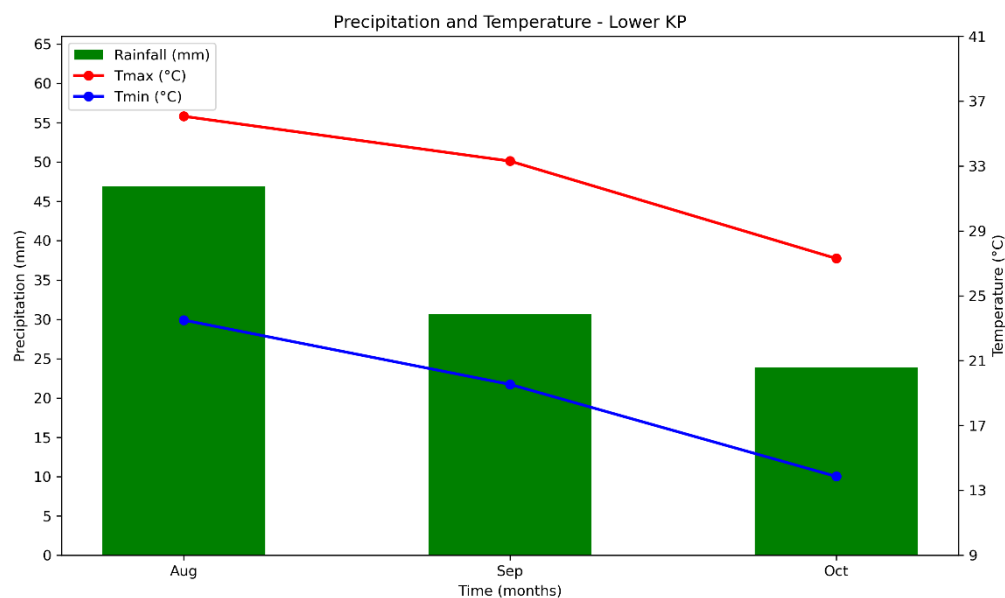
Upper Sindh is expected to receive low precipitation throughout the period, with decreasing rainfall trend during the forecasted period from August to October. Additionally, the maximum and minimum temperatures are expected to decrease according to established seasonal patterns.



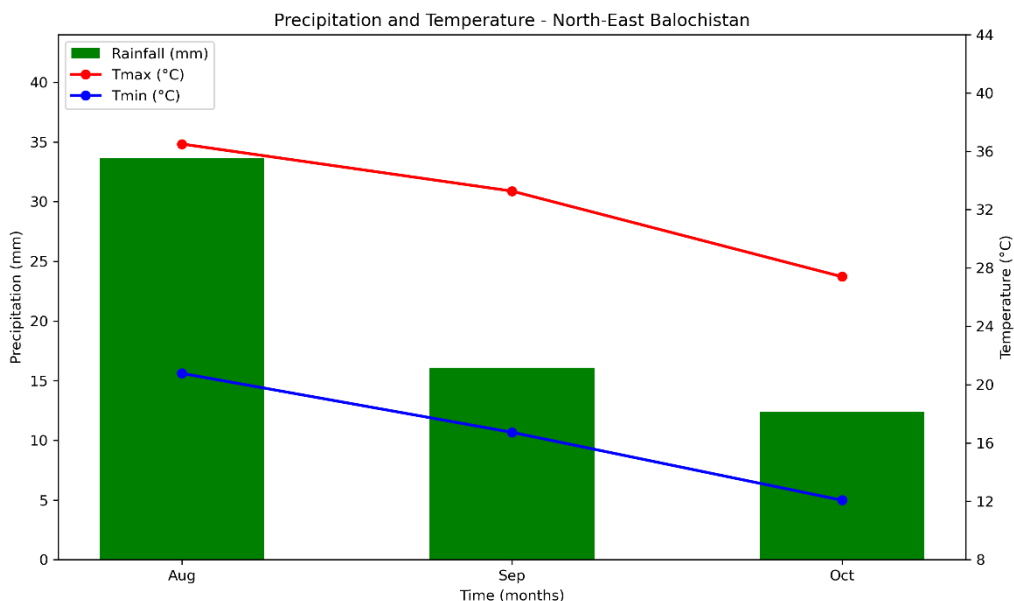
Lower Sindh is expected to experience lesser precipitation during the next three months. Moreover, the maximum temperature is expected to gradually increase from August to October. While minimum temperature is anticipated to gradually decrease, following the seasonal trend.



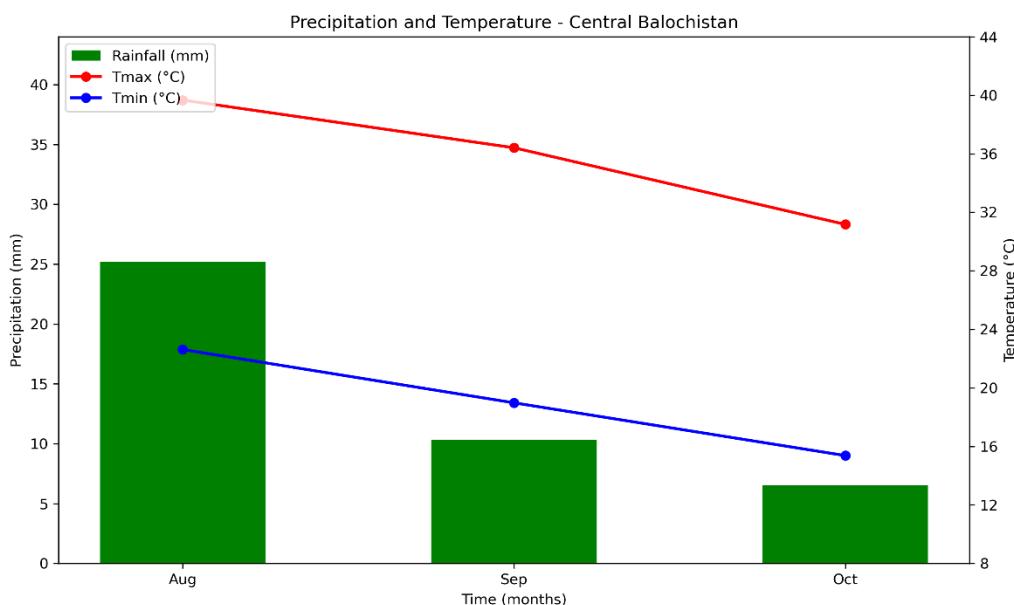
Upper Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is expected to receive significant precipitation throughout the period. The maximum and minimum temperatures are expected to gradually decrease following the seasonal pattern.



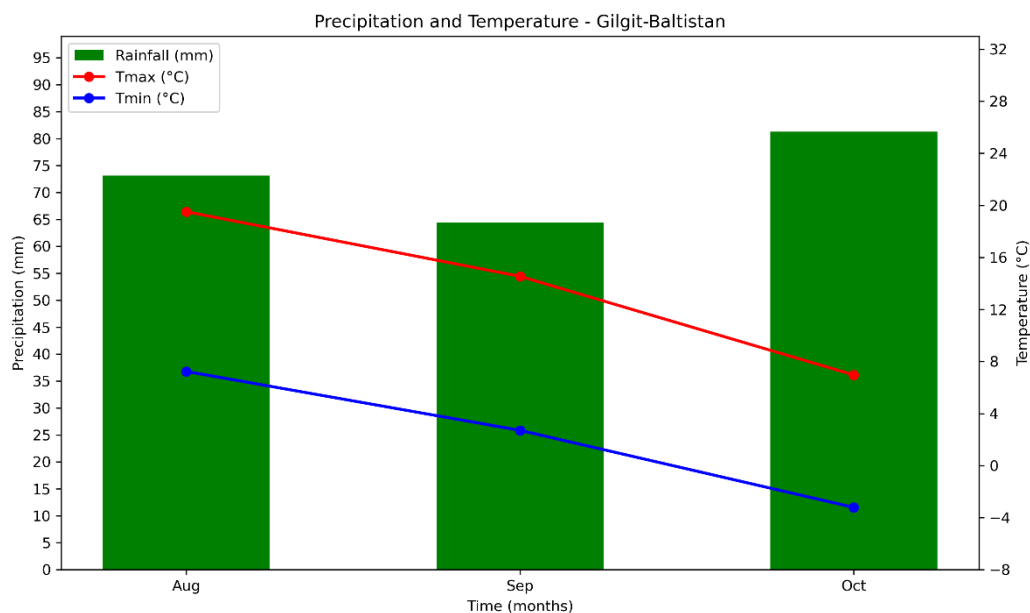
Lower Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is expected to receive reasonable amount of precipitation during the ASO 2026 period. The maximum and minimum temperatures are anticipated to gradually decrease following the seasonal pattern.



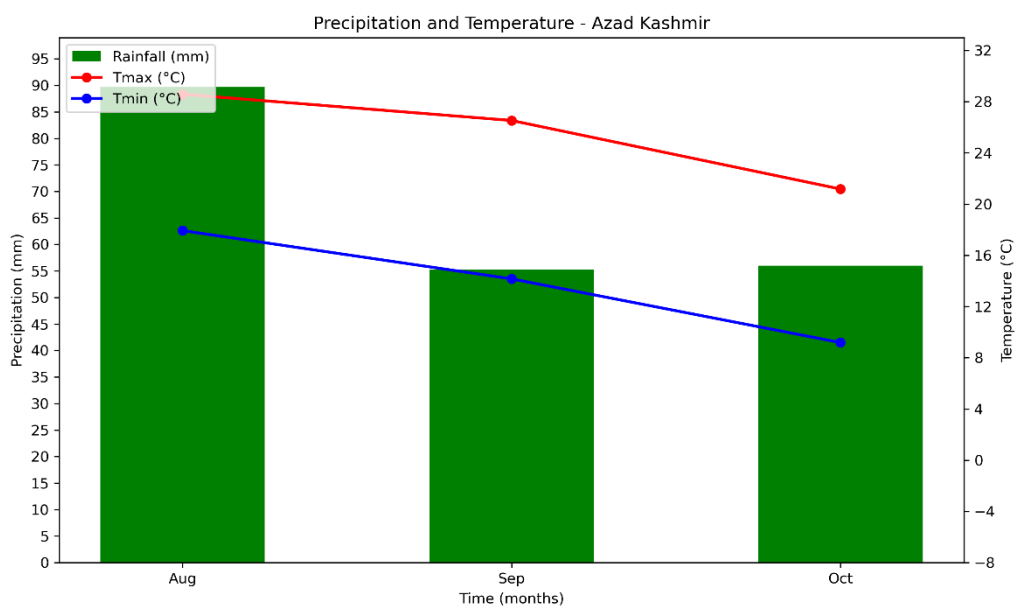
North-Eastern Balochistan is expected to receive satisfactory precipitation particularly during the first month of ASO 2026 period. The maximum and minimum temperatures are likely to decrease as per the seasonal pattern.



Central Balochistan is anticipated to experience reasonable precipitation particularly during the month of August. The maximum and minimum temperatures are expected to gradually decrease following the seasonal trend.



Gilgit Baltistan is expected to receive a significant amount of precipitation during the mentioned period (ASO 2026). The maximum and minimum temperatures are anticipated to gradually decrease following the seasonal pattern.



Azad Jammu and Kashmir is expected to receive considerable precipitation during the next three months. The maximum and minimum temperatures are expected to decrease following the seasonal pattern.



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Advisories to Farmers Based on Recent and Expected Weather Conditions

The ASO 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 is expected to increase crop water demand, impact sensitive phenological development, elevate pest and disease pressure during the Kharif season. Farmers are advised to focus on high irrigation efficiency, thermal stress mitigation, and proactive crop protection.

Cotton crop across **Punjab** is at important vegetative stages i.e. flowering and boll development stages, making it vulnerable to heat and moisture stress. However, a major threat during the monsoon season is the heightened risk of pest attacks and disease outbreaks. Following the recent rains in Pothohar and other parts of Punjab, farmers are advised to conduct regular field scouting and immediately remove all weeds. Timely weed management will prevent competition for vital soil nutrients and moisture, ensuring healthy crop development after the rainfall. Farmers are advised to make timely arrangements for appropriate insecticides and fungicides to counter these threats. Due to expected rains, farmers are advised to level fields and clear drainage channels to prevent root aeration deficiencies caused by waterlogging. Restrict sesame to well-drained loamy soils, as sudden waterlogging triggers rapid crop mortality.

In **Sindh**, where cotton is at a critical growth stage, farmers must immediately drain excess rainwater from their fields. High heat and humidity significantly increase the risk of disease and sucking pest attacks—such as thrips and whiteflies—making continuous field scouting essential. Reapply protective sprays if localized showers wash them away, keep fields clear of weeds, and consult the local Agriculture Department before applying recommended fertilizers or chemical treatments. Additionally, maintain a strict irrigation schedule with shorter intervals to protect crops from heat-induced growth delays during rising temperatures.

In **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**, the anticipated precipitation combined with warm and highly humid conditions, creates a prime environment for rapid pest development and fungal pathogens. Farmers must conduct regular field inspections and deploy preventive management against downy mildew and leaf blights in maize. While moisture scarcity is less critical here than in the south, localized rainfall events still require proper maintenance of field drainage channels to prevent sudden stagnation in lower-lying fields.

In most districts of **Balochistan**, water scarcity is the key constraint. Farmers are advised to use precise drip irrigation or evening basin watering in orchards to mitigate extreme evapotranspiration. For any kharif crop, early-stage irrigation is critical to ensure proper establishment under hot conditions.

In **Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Jammu & Kashmir**, significant precipitation combined with intense warming anomalies in GB poses severe risks of rapid glacial melt and flash floods. Farmers must avoid establishing nurseries near active river channels and strengthen soil erosion controls on sloped areas. In AJK and GB orchards, elevated night-time temperatures will accelerate fruit ripening, requiring tight harvest schedules to maintain firmness and well-ventilated storage to prevent mold growth under high humidity.

Overall, the **ASO 2026** season demands irrigation efficiency, heat stress management, and proactive pest control, especially in Punjab and Sindh where rainfall deficits are severe. Timely crop operations, efficient water conservation, and continuous field monitoring will be paramount to sustaining national agricultural productivity under these challenging climatic conditions.