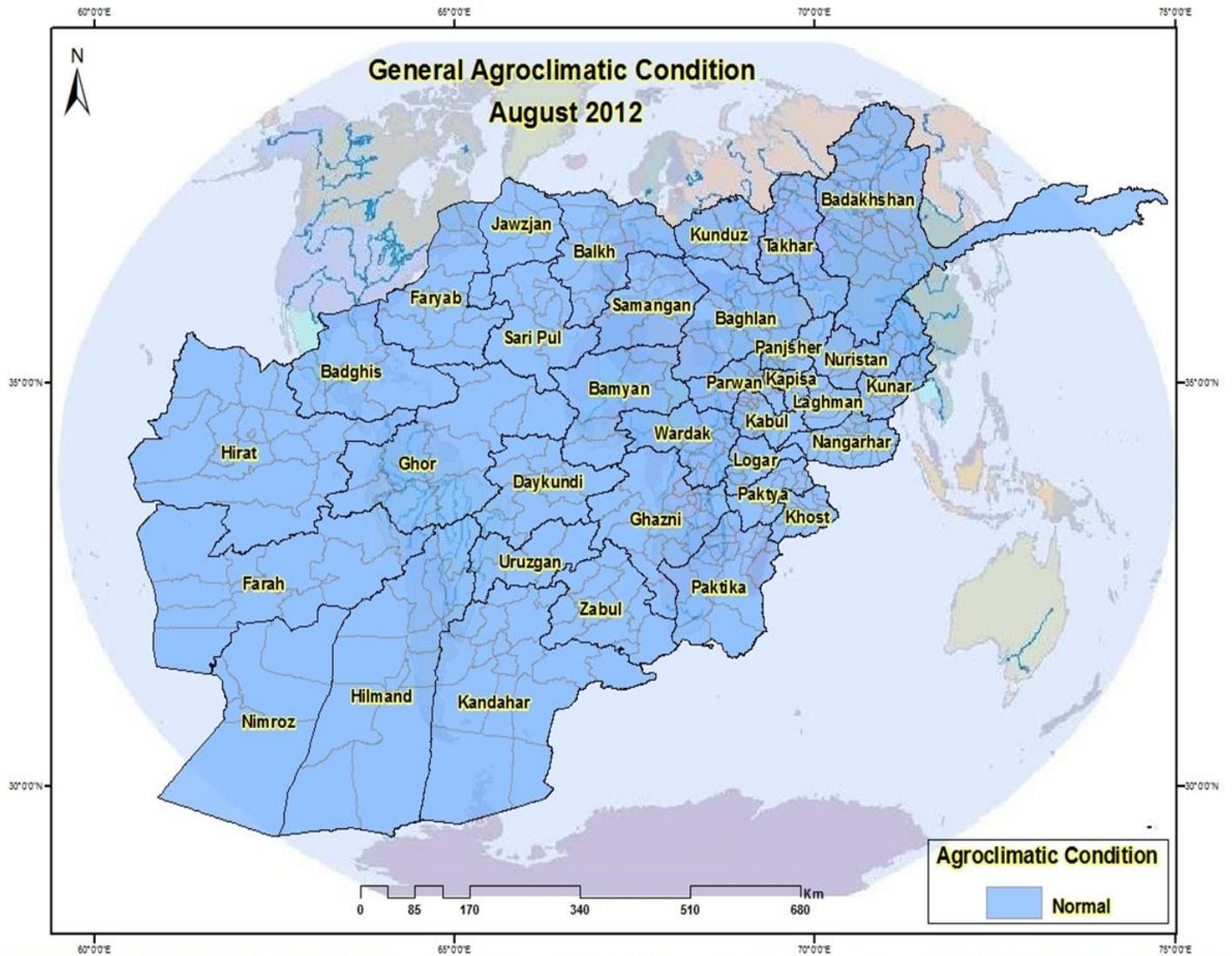




Issue No: 90
August: 2012

The Afghanistan Agrometeorological Monthly Bulletin

Topics Crop Information Precipitation Temperature NDVI



Adverse Factor

1

Crop Condition

2

Crop Stage

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The Agromet Project of USGS, is working together with the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) and the Afghan Meteorological Authority (AMA) of Ministry of Transport (MoT)

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Data Source:

Ministry of Agriculture , Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), Agromet Project , Afghan Meteorological Authority (AMA), United States Geological Survey (USGS).

Summary

During the month of August 2012, the Indian monsoon was very active which resulted heavy showers (more than 40mm) in some parts of the Eastern and Southeastern regions, isolated showers (less than 25 mm) was observed across Northeastern and Central parts of the country during late August 2012. No rainfall is recorded in rest parts of the country during this month.

During the month of August 2012 temperature had different situation, gradually temperature had an increase in Eastern region and the Southeastern temperature had light decrease, in generally no significant change in temperature during August 2012. Comparison of monthly average of temperature for the month of August 2012 with the same month in 2011 shows variable state of temperature.

Crop Stage, Crop Condition and Adverse Factor

Zone	Province	District	Station	Wheat		
				Crop Stage	Crop Condition	Adverse Factor
Central	Kabul	Shakardara	Karizmir	Harvesting		
		Paghman	Paghman			
		Kabul	Darulaman	Harvested		
		Surubi	Surubi			
	Panjsher	Dara	Dara	Harvesting		
		Dashtak	Dashtak	Harvested		
	Parwan	Syagerd	Gorband	Harvesting		
		Charikar	Charikar	Harvested		
	Kapisa	Mahmoodraji	Mahmoodraji			
		Kohistan	Kohistan			
	Wardak	Maidan shehr	Maidan shehr	Harvesting		
	Logar	Pole Alam	Pole Alam	Harvested		
	Bamyan	Bamyan	Bamyan	Maturity	Normal	Not Existed
		Yakawlang	Yakawlang	Maturity	Normal	Not Existed
		Panjab	Panjab	Maturity	Good	Not Existed
		Shebar	Shebar	Grain Filling	Normal	Not Existed
		Kohmard	Kohmard	Harvested		
	Ghazni	Muqur	Muqur			
		Andar	Bande Sardi			
	Dikondy	Nili	Nili	Harvesting		
Khideer		Khideer				
East	Nangarhar	Agam	Agam	Harvested		
		Batikot	Ghaziabad			
		Jalalabad	Farm jaded			

Crop Stage, Crop Condition and Adverse Factor

Zone	Province	District	Station	Wheat			
				Crop Stage	Crop Condition	Adverse Factor	
East	Kunar	Asmar	Asmar	Harvested			
		Asad Abad	Asad Abad				
		Chawkay	Chawkay				
	Laghman	Mihtarlam	Mihtarlam				
		Qarghay	Qarghay				
		Alengar	Alengar				
	Noristan	Paroon	Paroon	Maturity	Normal	Not Existed	
		Do Ab	Do Ab	Maturity	Normal	Poor Rainfall	
		Norgaram	Norgaram	Harvested			
		Waigal	Waigal				
Wama		Wama					
North East	Takhar	Taluqan	Taluqan	Harvesting			
		Rostaq	Rostaq				
	Kunduz	Imam Sahib	Imam Sahib	Harvested			
		Qaliazal	Aqtipa				
		Khan Abad	Khan Abad				
		Kunduz	Kunduz				
		Archi	Archi				
		Chardara	Chardara				
		Ali Abad	Ali Abad				
	Baghlan	Pulikhomri	Pozaishan	Harvesting			
		Doshy	Doshy				
	Badakhshan	Argo	Argo	Harvesting			
		Baharak	Baharak				
		Ashkashm	Ashkashm	Maturity	Normal	Poor Rainfall	
		Eaftale Sofla	Eaftale Sofla	Vegetative	Normal	Poor Rainfall	
		Khash	Khash	Harvesting			
		Faiz Abad	Faiz Abad				
	South East	Khost	Khost	Khost	Harvested		
			Khost	Shimal			
Ali Sher			Ali Sher				
Paktia		Zormat	Rohani Baba	Harvesting			
		Gardiz	Tera				
Paktika		Urgon	Urgon	Harvested			
		Sharana	Sharana				
		Khair kot	Khair Kot				

Crop Stage, Crop Condition and Adverse Factor

Zone	Province	District	Station	Wheat					
				Crop Stage	Crop Stage	Crop Stage			
South	Nimroz	Zaranj	Zaranj	Harvesting					
		Kandahar	Kandahar						
	Kandahar	Kohkaran	Kohkaran	Harvested					
		Zabul	Qalat						
	Urozgan	Tirin Kot	Tirin Kot						
	Hilmand	Nad Ali	Nad Ali						
		Greshk	Greshk						
		Nawa	Nawa						
Lashkargah		Bolan							
North	Balkh	Takhta pol	Dihdadi				Harvesting		
		Mazar shareef	Mazare shareef	Ploughing					
		Nahrishahi	Nahrishahi	Harvesting					
		Dawlat Abad	Dawlat Abad						
	Jawzjan	Sheberghan	Sheberghan						
		Darzab	Darzab						
	Saripul	Saripul	Saripul						
		Sancharak	Sancharak						
		Sozmaqala	Sozmaqala						
	Faryab	Maimana	Maimana						
		Andkhoy	Andkhoy						
		Garzeewan	Garzeewan						
	Samangan	Aibak	Aibak				Maturity	Good	Not Existed
		Dara Souf	Dara Souf				Harvesting		
		Sar bagh	Sarbagh						
North West	Badghis	Qalainow	Qalainow				Harvested		
	Ghor	Chaghcharan	Chaghcharan						
		Dawlat yar	Dawlat yar	Maturity	Normal	Not Existed			
	Hirat	Shindand	Shindand						
		Hirat	Hirat						
		Zindajan	Zindajan						
		Gwazara	Falahat	Harvesting					
	Farah	Hirat	Farm Urdokhan	Harvested					
		Farah	Farah						

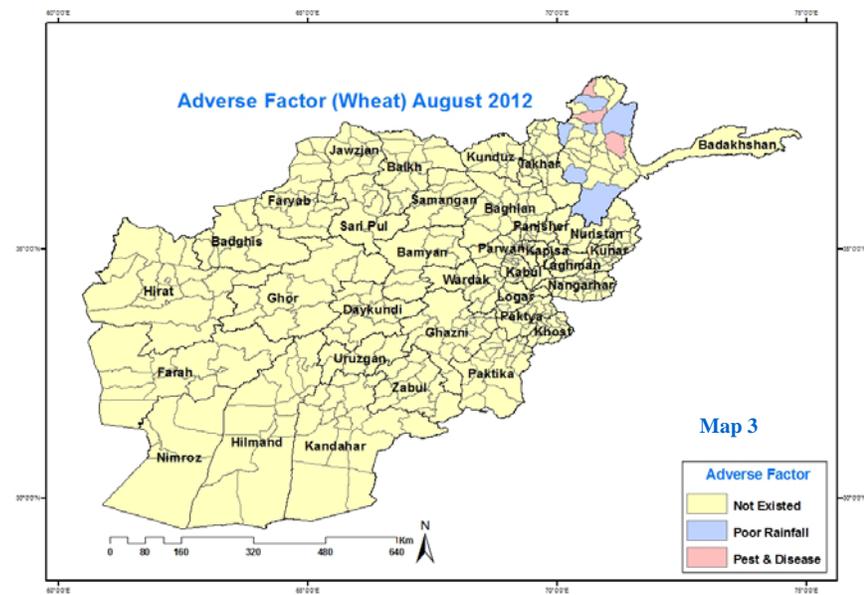
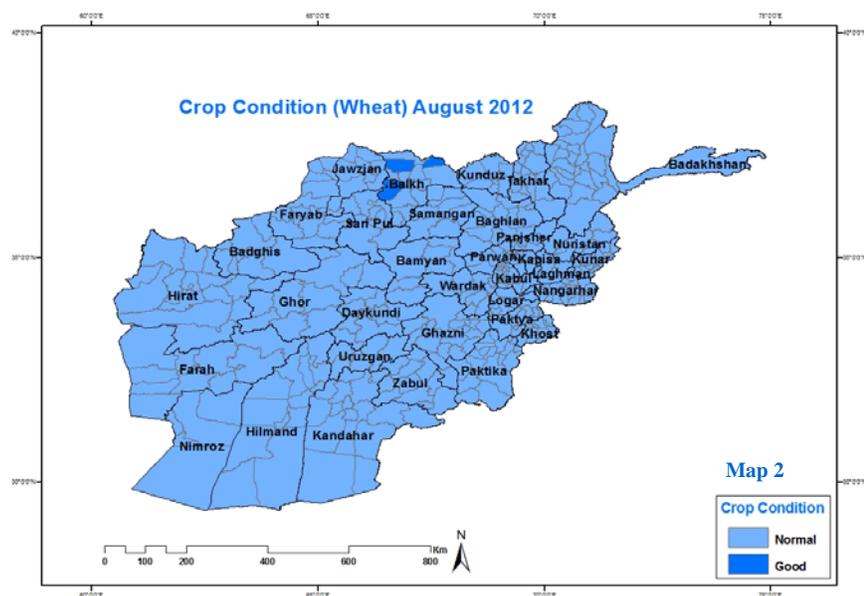
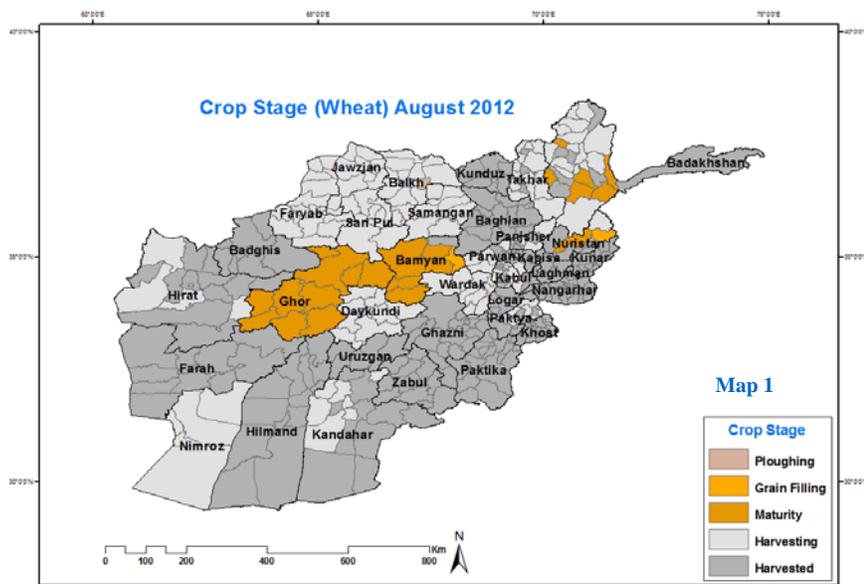
Crop Stage, Crop Condition and Adverse Factor

Zone	Province	District	Station	Maize		
				Crop Stage	Crop Condition	Adverse Factor
Central	Kabul	Surubi	Surubi	Flowering	Normal	Weeds
	Panjsher	Dashtak	Dashtak	Emergence	Good	Not existed
	Parwan	Syagerd	Gorband	Flowering	Normal	Shortage of Input
		Charikar	Charikar	Flowering	Good	Not existed
	Kapisa	Mahmoodraqi	Mahmoodraqi	Vegetative	Normal	Not existed
		Kohistan	Kohistan	Maturity	Good	weeds
	Logar	Pole Alam	Pole Alam	Grain Filling	Normal	Not existing
	Bamyan	Kohmard	Kohmard	Vegetative	Normal	Not existing
Ghazni	Muqur	Muqur	Vegetative	Normal	Not existing	
Dikondy	Khideer	Khideer	Grain Filling	Normal	Not existing	
East	Nangarhar	Agam	Agam	Flowering	Normal	Not existing
		Batikut	Ghaziabad	Flowering	Normal	Not existing
		Jalalabad	Farm jaded	Flowering	Normal	Poor rainfall
	Kunar	Asmar	Asmar	Flowering	Good	Not Existed
		Asad Abad	Asad Abad	Flowering	Normal	Poor rainfall
		Chawkay	Chawkay	Flowering	Good	Not existed
	Laghman	Qarghay	Qarghay	Harvesting		
		Alengar	Alengar	Flowering	Normal	Not Existed
	Noristan	Paroon	Paroon	Maturity	Normal	Not Existed
		Do Ab	Do Ab	Maturity	Normal	Poor rainfall
Norgaram		Norgaram	Flowering	Normal	Poor rainfall	
Waigal		Waigal	Vegetative	Normal	Poor rainfall	
North East	Kunduz	Kunduz	Kunduz	Emergence	Normal	Not existed
		Archi	Archi	Flowering	Normal	Not existed
		Ali Abad	Ali Abad	Flowering	Normal	Past and disease
	Baghlan	Pulikhomri	Pozaiشان	Flowering	Normal	Not existed
South East	Khost	Khost	Shimal	Flowering	Normal	Not existing
		Ali Sher	Ali Sher	Flowering	Normal	Poor rainfall
	Paktia	Zormat	Rohani Baba	Harvesting		
		Gardiz	Tera	Vegetative	Good	Not existed
Paktika	Urgon	Urgon	Emergence	Normal	Not existed	
South	Kandahar	Kohkaran	Kohkaran	Maturity	Normal	Not existed
	Urozgan	Tirin Kot	Tirin Kot	Emergence	Normal	Not existed
	Hilmand	Nad Ali	Nad Ali	Grain Filling	Normal	Pest& Diseases
		Greshk	Greshk	Grain Filling	Normal	Pest& Diseases
		Nawa	Nawa	Grain Filling	Normal	Pest& Diseases
		Lashkargah	Bolan	Grain Filling	Normal	Pest& Diseases
North	Balkh	Takhta pol	Dihdadi	Flowering	Normal	Not existed
		Mazar shareef	Mazare shareef	Flowering	Normal	Not existing
		Nahrishahi	Nahrishahi	Flowering	Normal	Not existing
	Saripul	Saripul	Saripul	Grain Filling	Good	Not existed
	Faryab	Maimana	Maimana	Vegetative	Normal	Not existed
	Samangan	Dara Souf	Dara Souf	Flowering	Good	Not existed
North West	Hirat	Shindand	Shindand	Emergence	Normal	Late planting
		Hirat	Hirat	Maturity	Normal	Not existed
	Farah	Farah	Farah	Grain Filling	Normal	Not existed

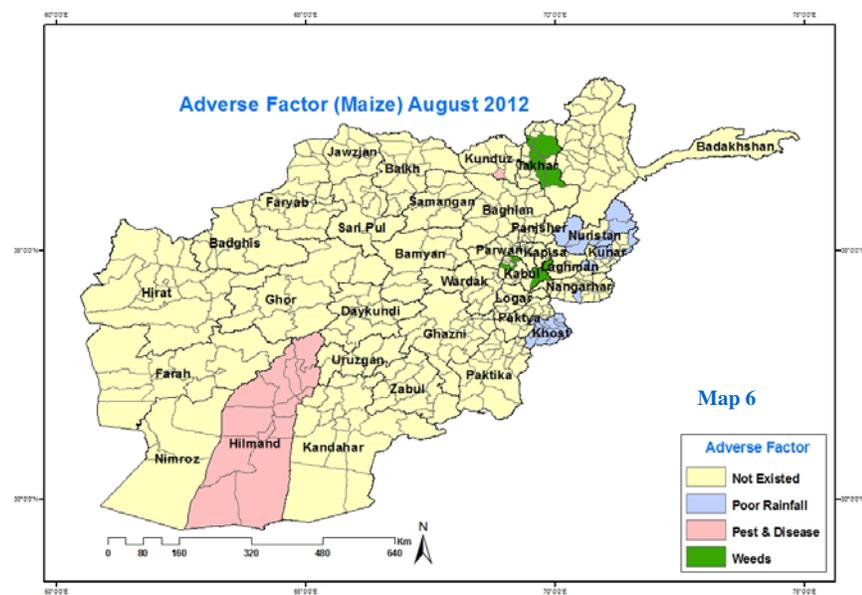
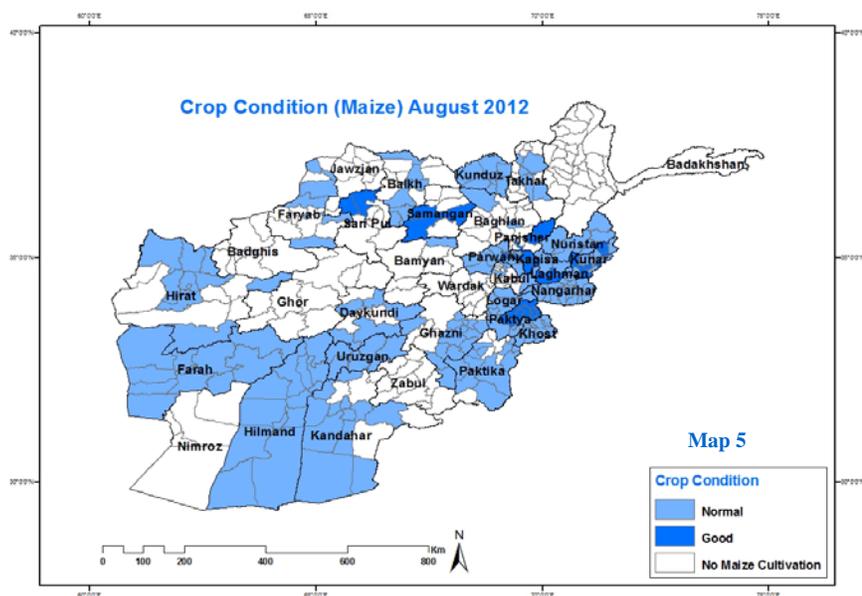
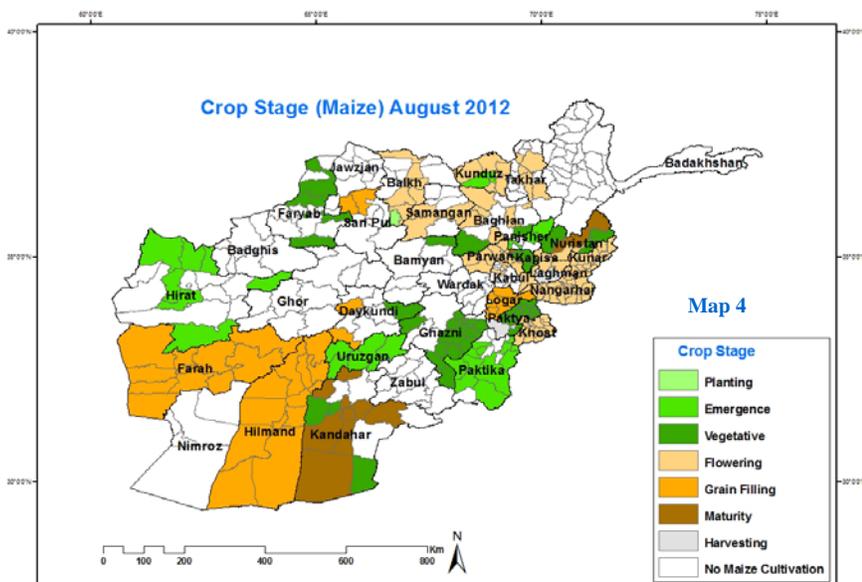
Crop Stage, Crop Condition and Adverse Factor

Zone	Province	District	Station	Rice		
				Crop Stage	Crop Condition	Adverse Factor
Central	Kabul	Surubi	Surubi	Flowering	Normal	Weeds
East	Nangarhar	Agam	Agam	Flowering	Normal	Not Existed
		Batikot	Ghaziabad	Flowering	Normal	Not Existed
		Jalalabad	Farm jaded	Flowering	Normal	Poor Rainfall
		Behsood	Behsood	Flowering	Normal	Poor Rainfall
	Kunar	Asmar	Asmar	Vegetative	Normal	Not Existed
		Asad Abad	Asad Abad	Flowering	Normal	Poor rainfall
	Laghman	Mihtarlam	Mihtarlam	Flowering	Normal	Poor Rainfall
		Qarghay	Qarghay	Emergence	Good	Not Existed
North East	Takhar	Taluqan	Taluqan	Vegetative	Normal	Weeds
	Kunduz	Imam Sahib	Imam Sahib	Flowering	Normal	Not Existed
		Qaliazal	Aqtipa	Grain Filling	Normal	Not Existed
		Khan Abad	Khan Abad	Flowering	Normal	Weeds& Diseases
		Kunduz	Kunduz	Grain Filling	Good	Not Existed
		Archi	Archi	Flowering	Normal	Not Existed
		Ali Abad	Ali Abad	Grain Filling	Normal	Weeds
	Baghlan	Pulikhomri	Pozaishan	Flowering	Normal	Not Existed
		Doshy	Doshy	Flowering	Good	Not Existed
South East	Khost	Khost	Khost	Flowering	Normal	Not Existed
		Khost	Shimal	Vegetative	Normal	Not Existed
		Ali Sher	Ali Sher	Flowering	Normal	Poor rainfall
	Paktia	Zormat	Rohani Baba	Grain Filling	Good	Not Existed
South	Urozgan	Tirin Kot	Tirin Kot	Emergence	Normal	Not Existed

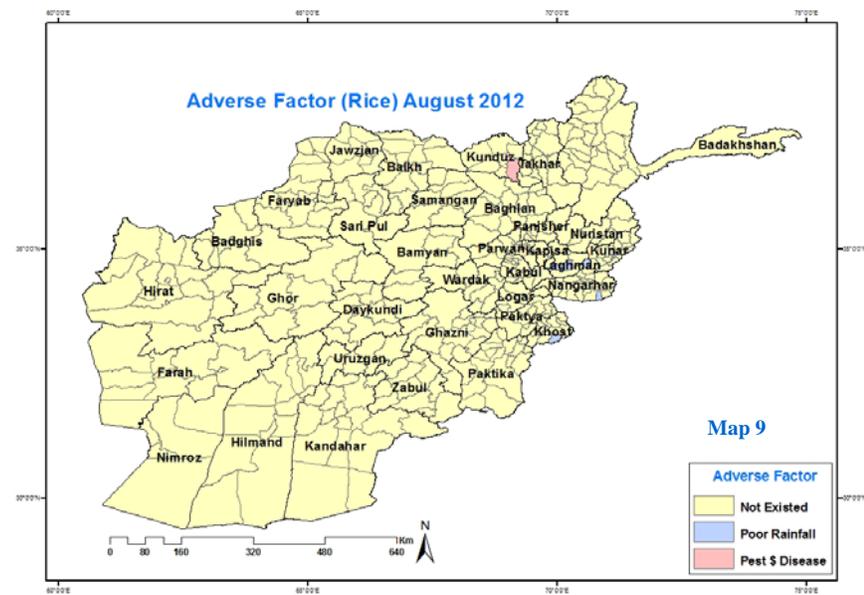
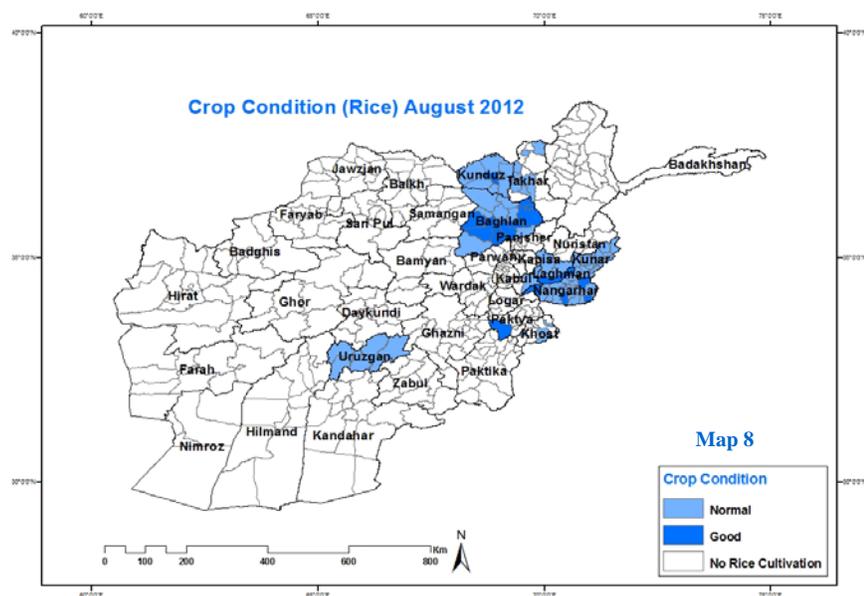
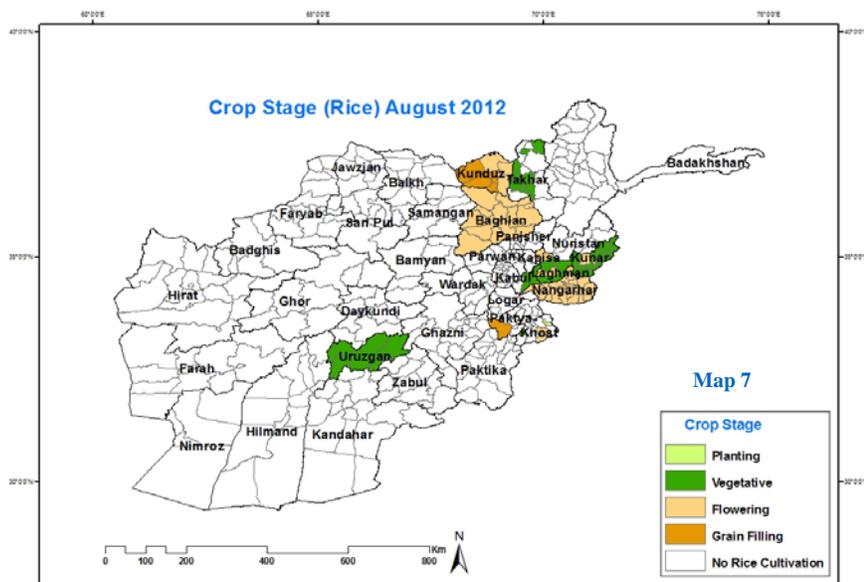
Wheat Crop Stage, Condition and Adverse Factor Maps



Wheat Crop Stage, Condition and Adverse Factor Maps



Wheat Crop Stage, Condition and Adverse Factor Maps



First of all some description is needed to be mentioned regarding rainfall and its circumstances, as its clear there are so many documental investigations in terms of rainfall observations. As it is known to all rainfall is climatic parameter and this parameter showing the greatest variations in various regions that is of course according to their regional specifications with respect to MSL, the record for each regional station, particularly when it is fragment and covers a short period only, must be checked as to whether or not it is representative and will provide reliable rainfall estimates for use in planning.

There are several methods to determine the representativeness of the record, i.e. to determine if the number of the years of observation is sufficient and if the variation is not too large to permit acceptable estimates of dependable rainfall.

As it is obvious some components are feeling to be important and worth mentioning here, in this regard. I.e. Data Homogeneity, that is more than any other climatologically variable, the interpretation of rainfall variability needs a higher degree of statistical manipulation. Most available methods are only justified when the data are homogeneous. That is because, Non-homogeneity of data can be caused by change in location of station, change of instrument and or change in observation practices and manners during the record period.

And also, there is a cause is that in the evaluation of data calendar periods rather than seasonal periods are used. And another reason can be that the period of observation is too short to allow reliable evaluation.

Finally the other cause of non-homogeneity can be the result of changes in climate. Summary to test the homogeneity of the rainfall record the following simple methods and factors. Data plotting, Run test, Double-mass curve analysis. And also another concepts is important to be taken under the consideration like below. Variation in rainfall, frequency of rainfall, missing data, and additional data, which depending to the regression equation between data from two or more stations can be determined by the equation of $y = ax + b$.

When rain water falls on the soil surface, some of it infiltrates into soil, some it stagnates on the surface, while some flows over the surface as runoff, and when the rainfall stops some of the water stagnating on the surface evaporates to the atmosphere while the rest of rainfall water slowly infiltrates into the soil (root-zone). From all the water that infiltrates into the soil some percolates in the below the root zone, while the rest remains stored in the root zone, this rainfall water called EFFECTIVE RAINFALL. In other words the effective rainfall is the total rainfall minus runoff, minus evaporation and minus deep percolation only the water retained in the root zone can be used by the plants and represents what is called the effective part of the rain water. The term effective rainfall is used to define this fraction of the total amount of rain-water useful for meeting the water need of the crop.

The equation developed to compute the effective precipitation is given below.

$P_e = 0.8P - 25$. If $P >$ than 75mm/month.

$P_e = 0.6P - 10$. If $P <$ than 75mm/month.

Factors affecting effective precipitation are climate, soil texture, soil structure, depth of root zone, topography, initial soil moisture content and irrigation method. In irrigated agriculture it has been defined as that portion of the total annual or seasonal rainfall which is useful directly and /or indirectly for crop production at the site where it falls. The effective part of rainfall may vary between zero and near 100%. It should not be unsaid that rainfall and temperature are the prime factors in determining the world's climate and therefore the distribution of vegetation types, and can be said that there is a strong correlation between rainfall and biomass since water is one of primary inputs to photosynthesis. And now it is important to judge about our data and observational document in different regions of the homeland (Afghanistan). Hereafter we are going to analysis rainfall observational data according to its climatic distributed zone. i.e. bellow tables, and more over the following table can be distributed into three another tables indicating, table of high-rainfall regions, table of low-rainfall regions and table of effective-rainfall.

Precipitation

Station Name	August of (2012)			Deviation	Comparison	Prediction
	2011	2012	LTA			
Bamyan	0	0	0	0	Under normal	Probable Drought
Jaghato	108		41	41	Not determined	Not determined
Kabul	7.2	7.2	1.2	-30.8	Under normal	Probable Drought
Logar	15.6	0	2	2	Close to normal	Periodic Drought
Paghman	26	10	1.9	1.9	Close to normal	Periodic Drought
Sarobi	1.4	11	2.4	-8.6	Close to normal	Long Drought
Asmar	28	44	23.8	-20.2	Under normal	Drought is seen.
Ghazi abad	48	0	8.7	8.7	No change	No change . Table 1
Jalalabad	25	0	5	5	Normal Fit.	No change Is seen.
Mehterlam	28	0	4.4	4.4	Close to Normal	Not significant Change.
Paroon	195	34	50.3	16.3	Over normal	No Drought
Baghlan	0	0	0	0	Normal Fit.	No change Is seen.
Faizabad	0	0	1.1	1.1	Close to Normal.	Not significant Change
According to the prediction which was taken place there is no a significant change is predicted.						
Kunduz	0	0	0.3	0.3	Normal Fit.	No change Is seen.
Talughan	0	0	0.3	0.3	Normal Fit.	No change Is seen.
Aibak	0	0	0	0	Close to normal	No significant Change.
Dara-e-soof	0	0	0	0	Normal	No change
Jawzjan	0	0	0	0	Normal	No change
Mazar	0	0	0	0	Normal Fit.	No change is seen.
Saripul	0	0	0	0	normal	Not significant Change.
Kandahar	0	0	1	1	Normal Fit.	No change
Lashkerga	0	0	0.1	0.1	Normal Fit.	No change
Uruzgan	0	0	0	0	normal	No significant Change.
Zaranj	0	0	0	0	Normal Fit.	No change
Gardiz	56.3	0	7.5	7.5	Normal Fit.	No change
Ghazni	1.5	1.6	2.4	0.8	No change .	No change .
Khost	116	94.4	6	6	Extreme of normal	Significant Change.
Sardi	0	0	1.5	1.5	Un known	Un known.
Urgun	9	0	11.4	11.4	No change	No change .
Farah	0	0	0	0	No change	No change .
Hirat	0	0	0	0	No change .	No change .
Qalaw-e-naw.	0	0	0	0	No change .	No change.
Shindand	0	0	0	0	No change .	No change.

Precipitation

During the month of August 2012, the Indian monsoon was very active which resulted heavy showers (more than 40mm) in some parts of the Eastern and Southeastern regions, isolated showers (less than 25 mm) was observed across Northeastern and Central parts of the country during late August 2012. No rainfall is recorded in rest parts of the country during this month.

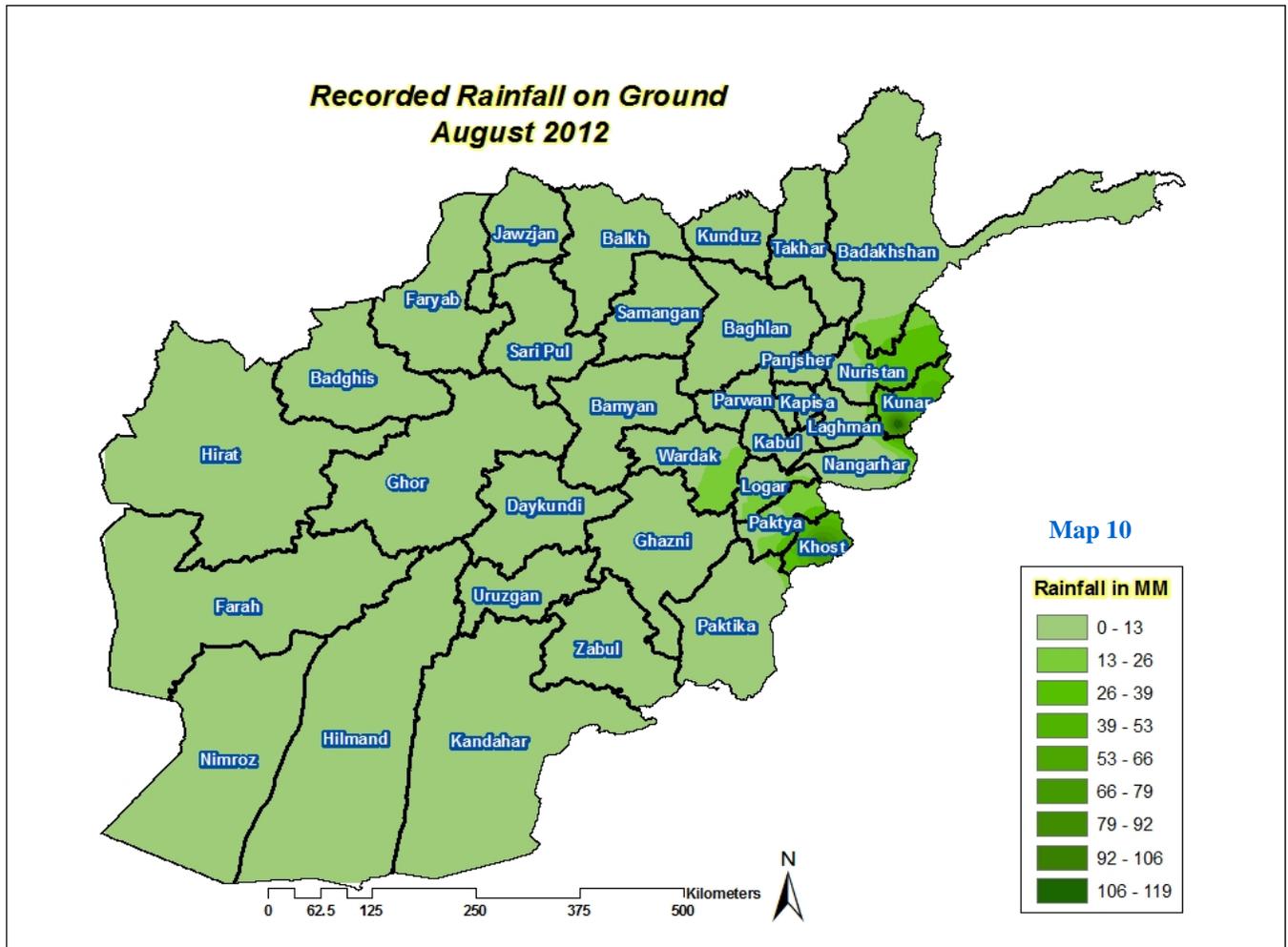
However the country received good rainfall during the month of August 2012 because of an active monsoon,, Indian monsoon typically did not affect a wide area of Afghanistan as it was expected, finally rainfall had a significant decrease in August 2012.

Comparison of recorded rainfall for the month of August 2012 with the same month in 2011

(Chart 1) shows significant decrease of rainfall during the month of August 2012 over the same month of last year all around the country.

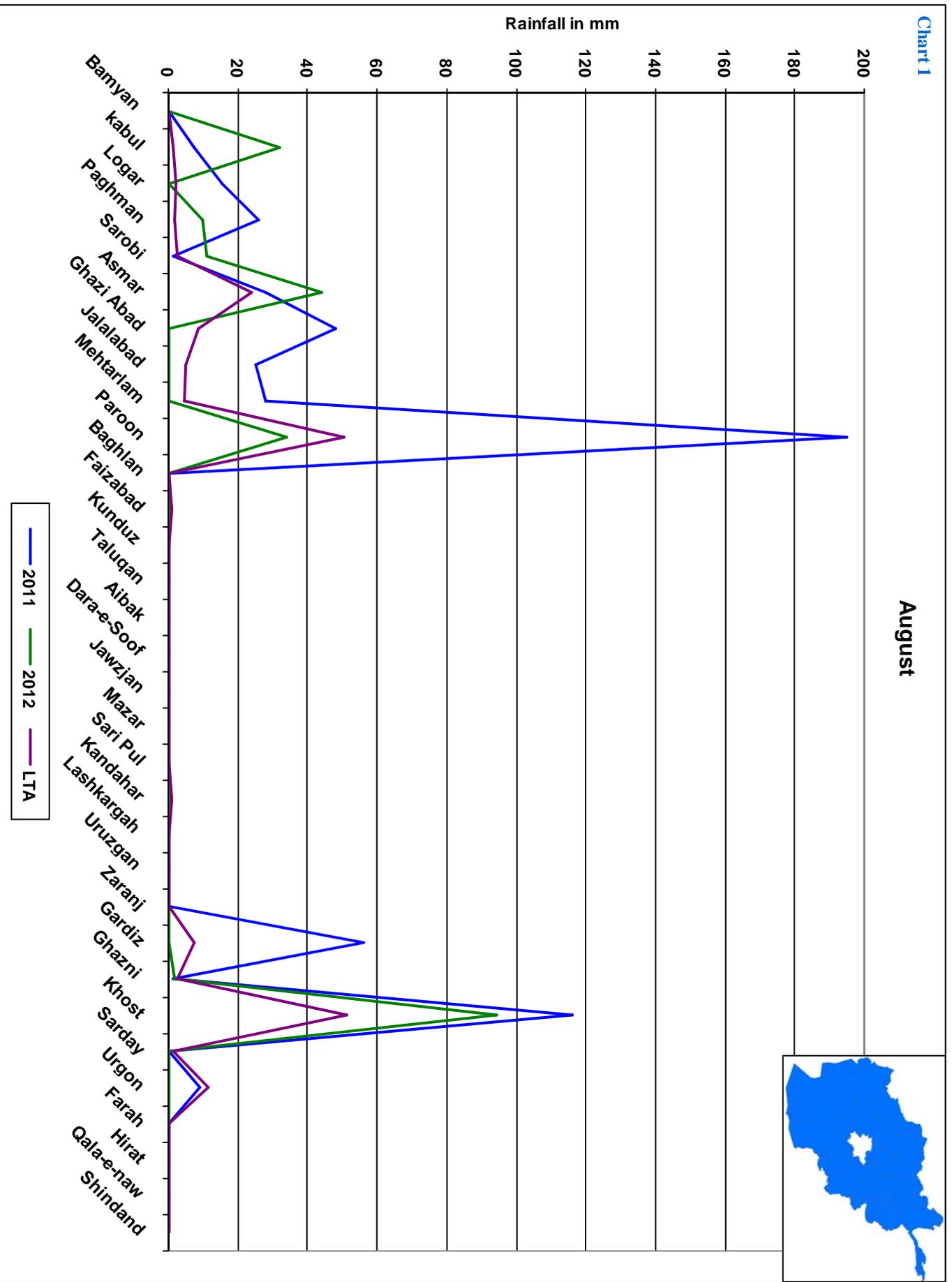
Comparison of rainfall data for the month of August 2012 with the same month of long term average (Chart 1) also shows an increase of rainfall during the month of August 2012 over the same month of long term average.

Most amount of rainfall has been occurred in some parts of the Eastern and Southeastern and some parts of the Capital received light rainfall during the month of August, in the rest of the country seasonal dryness continued.



Rainfall Graphs for the Month of August 2012

Chart 1



Rainy Days

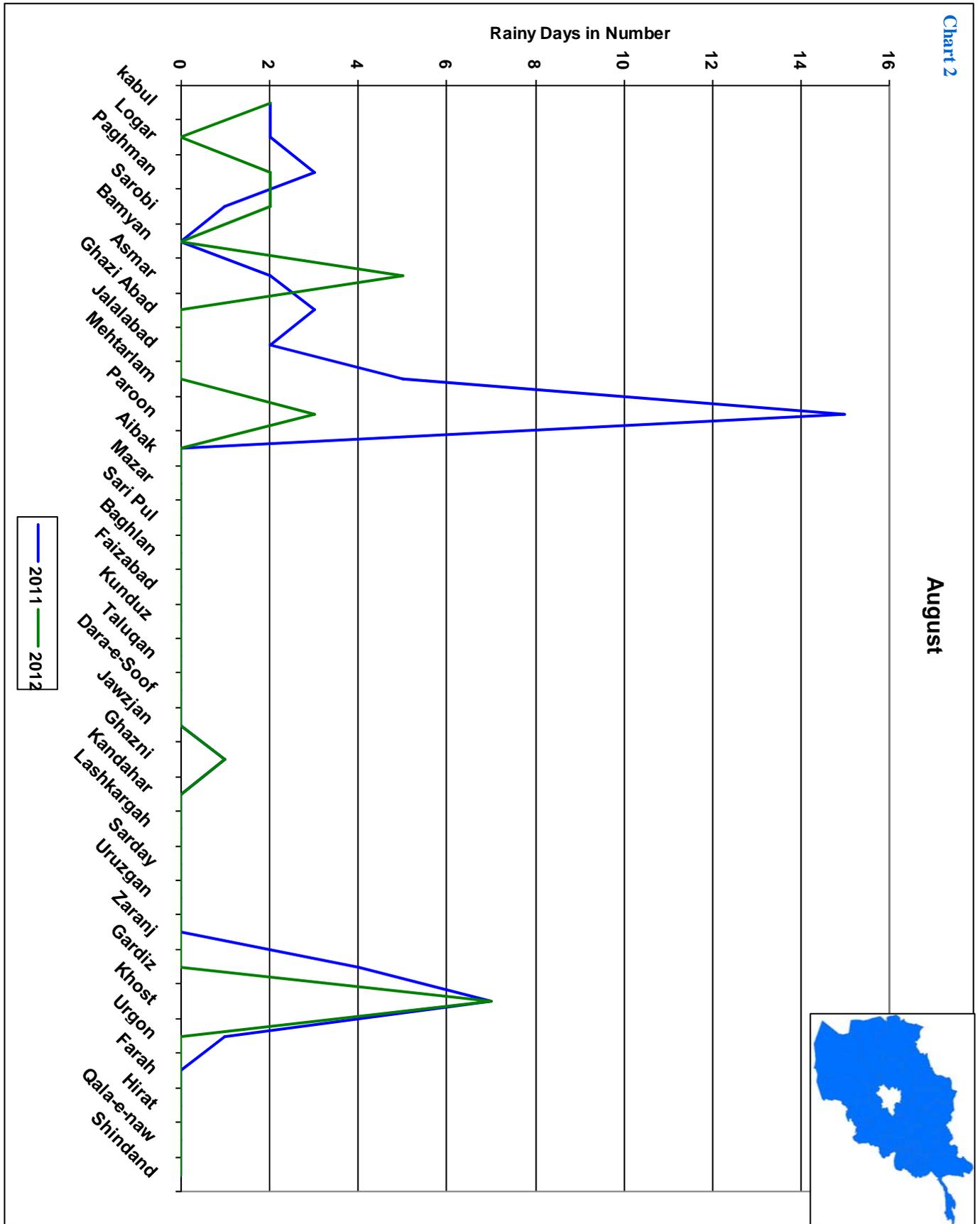
As it is clear for whom, who are involving either directly or indirect in the process of data analysis know that, rainy days are very important in crop's water sufficiency, that is because many rainy days can provide, a wet zone for crop's root. And also can increase groundwater and can keep environment refresh, so it is needed to take account on the rainy days, in this way the large number of rainy days are useful and important for crop growth stages, so it is worth mentioning that rainy days are an important factor for different kinds of crop in various phonological growth stages.

Rainy days in each province depending upon some factors like sea level altitude, latitude, longitude, site topographic view and mountainous situation. It can be determined the rainy days of each province by the following table.

As it has already been mentioned, however the number of rainy days be more and more, to that extend, would be useful and fruitful for the most of cultivars, on the other side, rainy days can be the most effective index for drought and non-drought seasons (wet & dry) spells.

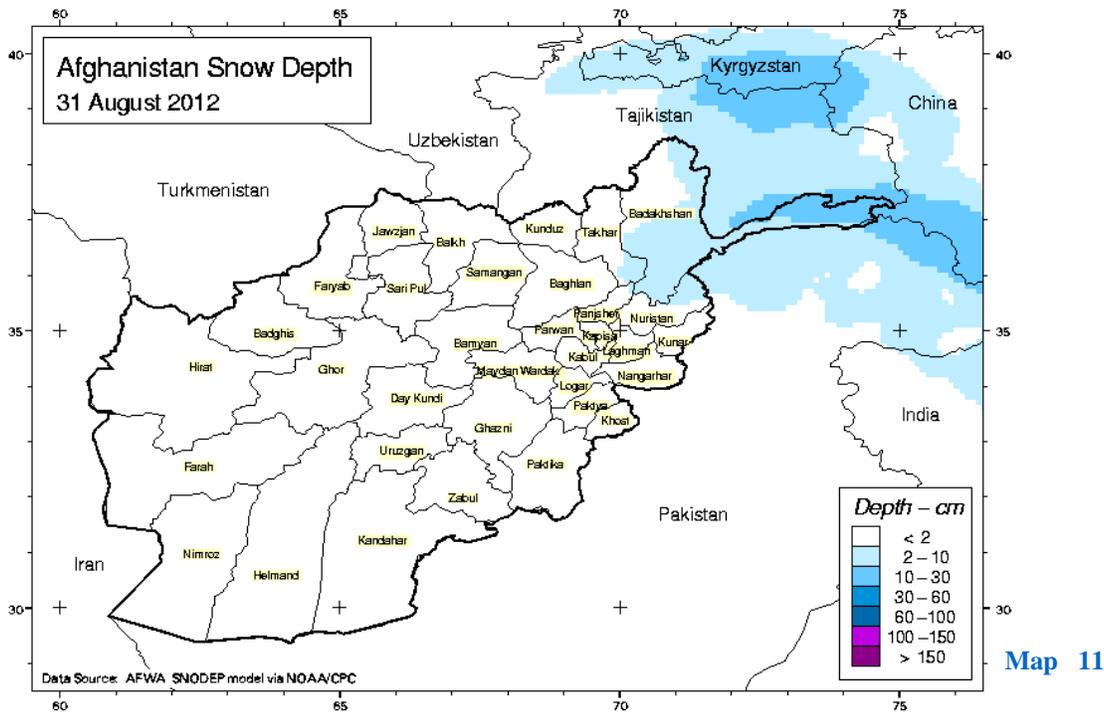
No	Station Name	August of 2012		Comparison Prediction Table 2
		Rainy Days		
		2011	2012	
1	Paroon	15	3	Dry
3	Kabul	2	0	Dryness
4	Mehterlam	5	0	Dryness
5	Paghman	3	2	No change
6	Ghazi abad	3	0	Dryness
7	Logar	2	0	Dry
8	Khost	7	7	No change.
9	Gardiz	4	0	dryness
10	Asmar	2	5	Not dry
11	Sarobi	1	2	No change.
12	Ghazni	1	1	No change and dry
13	Jalalabad	2	0	No change and dry
14	Aibak	0	0	No change and dry
15	Mazar	0	0	No change and dry
16	Sari pul	0	0	No change and dry
17	Faiz abad	0	0	No change and dry
18	Dara-e-soof	0	0	No change and dry
19	Uruzgan	0	0	No change and dry
20	Baghlan	0	0	No change and dry
21	Kunduz	0	0	Not dry
22	Talughan	0	0	No observation
23	Jawzjan	0	0	No change and dry
24	Bamyan	0	0	Not dry.
25	Kandahar	0	0	No change and dry
26	Lashkergha	0	0	No change and dry
27	Sardi	0	0	No change and dry
28	Zaranj	0	0	No change and dry
29	Urgone	0	0	No change and dry
30	Farah	0	0	No change and dry
31	Hirat	0	0	No change and dry
32	Qala-e-naw	0	0	No change and dry
33	Shindand.	0	0	No change and dry

Rainy Days for the Month of August 2012



Comparison of rainy days for the month of August 2012 with the same month of last year (Chart 2) shows that rainy days had significant decrease during the month of August 2012 over the same month of last year.

Afghanistan Snow Depth for month of August 2012



The Northeastern region is the only place where snow stays longer than the other snow cover areas in the country, we can say that this region is the permanent resources of water flows in the rivers of the country.

Map (11) shows snow depth for the end of August 2012. As map (11) shows the snow depth has been recorded from 30 cm to 60 cm in the Northeastern region.



Average Temperature for the Month of August 2012

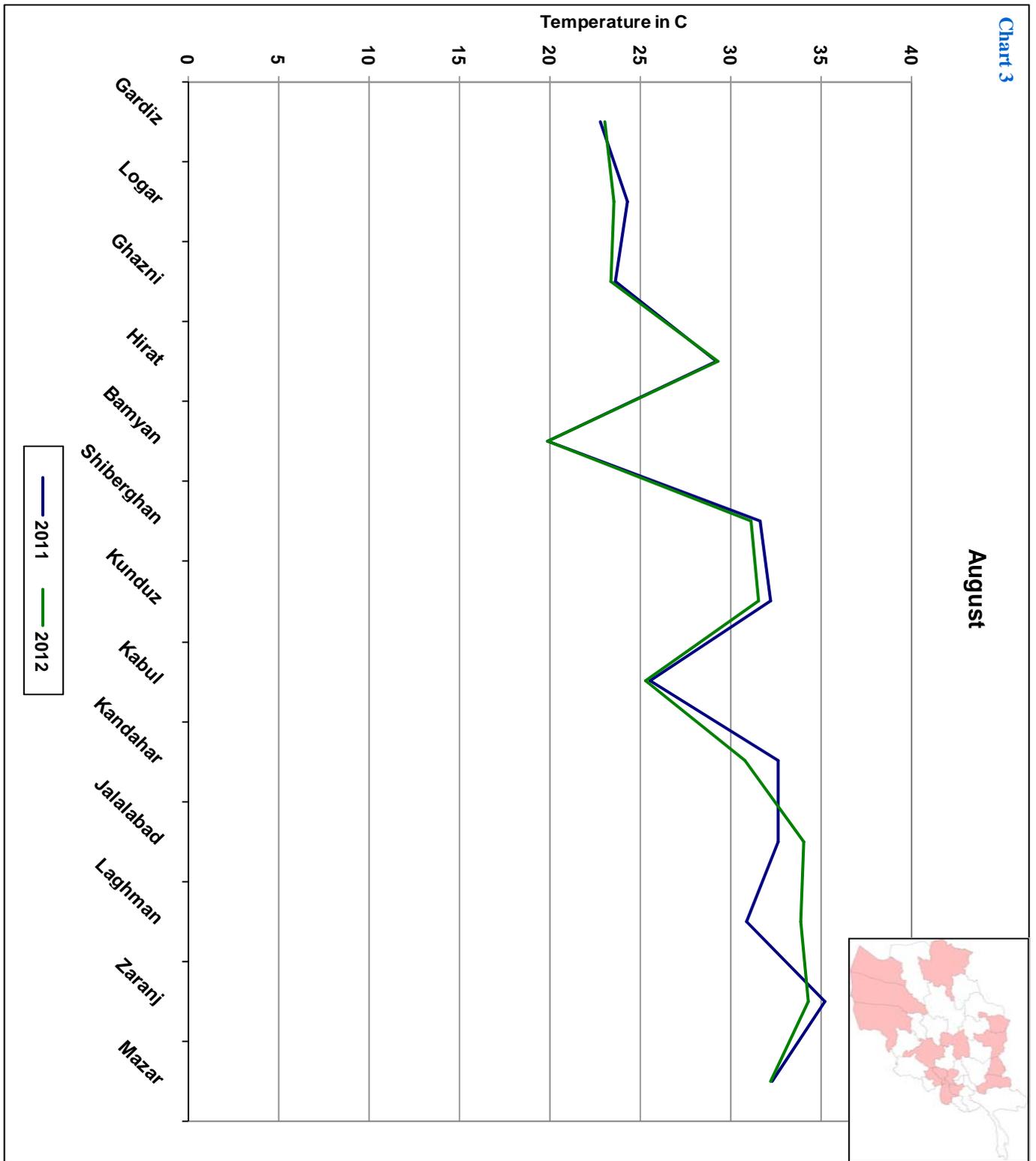
It is evident that the air temperature and crops study together, that is because there, no crop can be studied without understanding of temperature-distribution in the length of their growth stages, from seeding up to harvesting process, that is because the air surface air temperature is one of the important variable, which influences all stages of crop during its growth, development and reproductive phase. As such a short-duration crop becomes medium or long duration crop depending upon its environmental temperature under which it is grown. Most of the crops have upper and lower limits of temperature, below or above which they may not come up. The influence of temperature on various phases of crops could be explained better through concepts like cardinal temperature points, thermoperiodism,

and growing degree days, and optimum temperature. According to the following table there is a distributed points of temperature for related crops in each observational station. Before formation the table of temperature -distribution, there is some explanations regarding the table, needed to be done. Table filling by maximum degree of temperature/ minimum degree of temperature / comparison average temperature in 2011/ actual temperature in 2012 for both Max and Min, and deviation temperature from mean, and the names of depended stations, and that must be filled in terms of temperature orderly, namely from hot spots up to cold spots, on the other hand, from high temperature regions to the low temperature regions and gradually to cool and finally cold.

Station	Max-tem-Celsius degree 2012	Average 2011	Deviation	Min-Tem-Celsius degree. 2012	Average 2011	Deviation	Actual 2012	Table 3	
								Average 2011	Deviation
Zarang	45	35.2	9.8	24.2	35.2	1.0	34.3	35.2	0.9
Jalalabad	44.0	32.6	11.6	24	32.6	-8.6	34	32.6	1.4
Mazar	43.0	32.3	10.7	21.4	32.3	10.9	32.2	32.3	0.1
Shiberghan	42.5	31.6	10.9	20.3	31.6	11.3	31.1	31.6	0.5
Kunduz	42.4	32.2	10.2	20.8	32.2	11.2	31.5	32.2	0.7
Kandahar	41.7	32.6	9.1	19.8	32.6	2.8	30.8	32.6	1.8
Laghman	40.4	30.9	9.5	21.6	30.9	9.3	33.9	30.9	3.0
Hirat	39.8	29.2	10.6	19	29.2	10.2	29.3	29.2	0.1
Kabul	37.6	25.5	12.1	12.4	25.5	13.1	25.3	25.5	0.2
Logar	37	24.3	12.7	10	24.3	14.3	23.5	24.3	0.8
Ghazni	34	23.6	10.4	12.7	23.6	10.9	23.4	23.6	0.2



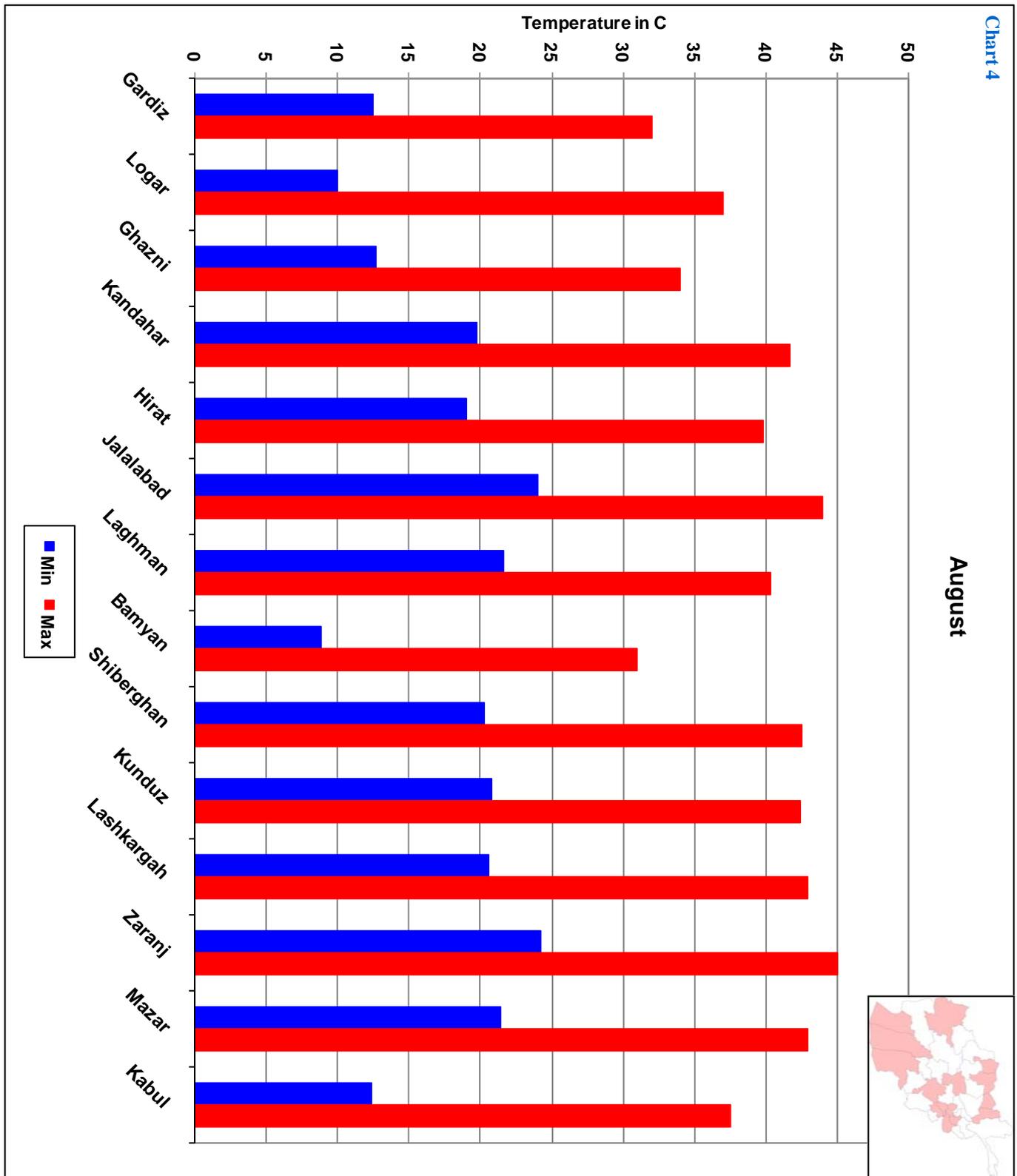
Average Temperature for the Month of August 2012



During the month of August 2012 temperature had different situation, gradually temperature had an increase in Eastern region and the Southeastern temperature had light decrease, in generally no significant change in temperature during August 2012. Comparison of monthly average of temperature for the month of August 2012 with the same month in 2011 (Chart3) shows variable state of

temperature during this month. During the month of August 2012 temperature was lower in some parts of the country over the same month of last year, in some parts of the country temperature was accompanied with decrease, in general temperature was lower compared to the same month of last year in most parts of the country.

Temperature for the Month of August 2012



Zaranj with 47 °C was the warmest spot of the country during the month of July 2012

Chart (4) shows maximum and minimum temperature for the month of August 2012. As chart (4) shows Zaranj with 45 °C was the warmest spot of the country,

and Bamyan with 8.8 °C experienced lower temperature during the month of August 2012

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