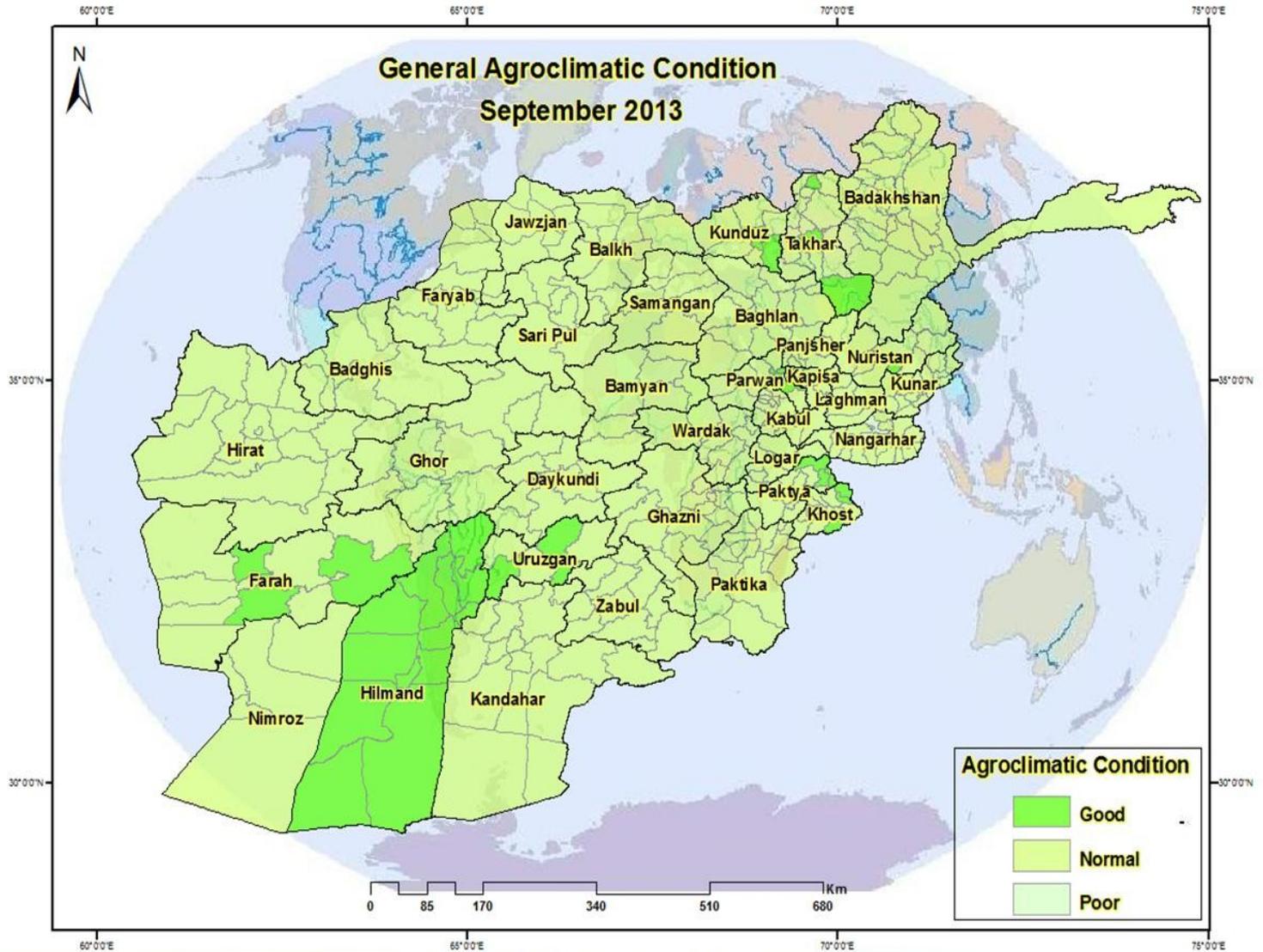




The Afghanistan Agrometeorological Monthly Bulletin

Issue No: 103
September: 2013

Topics Crop Information Precipitation Temperature NDVI



Harvested

1



Crop Condition

2



Crop Stage

3



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

Due to the climate change and synoptic situations, rainfall situation has been changed. Comparison of rainfall data for the month of September 2013 with the same month in 2012 shows, that rainfall had significant decrease during the month of September 2013 over the same month of last year all over the country.

Comparison of monthly average of temperature for the month of September 2013 with the same month in 2012 shows that, there is significant change in temperature during the month of September 2013 compared to the same month of last year all around the country.

Crop Stage, Crop Condition and Adverse Factor

Zone	Province	District	Station	Wheat		
				Crop Stage	Crop Condition	Adverse Factor
Central	Kabul	Shakardara	Karizmir	Harvested		
		Paghman	Paghman	Planting		
		Kabul	Darulaman	Ploughing		
		Surubi	Surubi	Harvested		
	Dara	Dara				
	Panjsher	Dashtak	Dashtak	Ploughing		
		Syagerd	Gorband			
	Parwan	Charikar	Charikar	Harvested		
		Mahmoodraqi	Mahmoodraqi			
	Kapisa	Kohistan	Kohistan	Ploughing		
		Maidan shehr	Maidan shehr			
	Wardak	Sayed Abad	Sayed Abad	Harvested		
		Pole Alam	Pole Alam			
	Logar	Bamyan	Bamyan	Harvesting		
		Yakawlang	Yakawlang	Harvested		
	Bamyan	Panjab	Panjab	Harvesting		
		Shebar	Shebar			
		Kohmard	Kohmard	Ploughing		
		Ghazni	Andar	Bande Sardi	Planting	
	Day Kundi	Nili	Nili	Harvested		
Khideer		Khideer	Harvesting			
East	Nangarhar	Agam	Agam	Harvested		
		Batikot	Ghaziabad			
		Bahsood	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	Harvesting					
		Do Ab	Do Ab	Maturity	Good	Not Existed			
		Norgaram	Norgaram	Harvested					
		Waigal	Waigal						
Wama		Wama	Grain Filling	Normal	Not Existed				
North East	Takhar	Taluqan	Taluqan	Harvested					
		Rostaq	Rostaq						
	Kunduz	Imam Sahib	Imam Sahib						
		Qaliazal	Aqtipa						
		Khan Abad	Khan Abad						
		Kunduz	Kunduz						
		Archi	Archi						
		Chardara	Chardara						
	Baghlan	Pulikhomri	Pozaishan						
		Dushi	Dushi						
	Badakhshan	Argo	Argo						
		Baharak	Baharak				Ploughing		
		Ashkashm	Ashkashm				Maturity	Normal	Not Existed
		Khash	Khash				Ploughing		
		Faiz Abad	Faiz Abad						
	South East	Khost	Khost				Khost	Harvested	
Khost			Shimal						
Ali Sher			Ali Sher						
Paktia		Zormat	Rohani Baba	Planting					
		Gardiz	Tera						
Paktika		Urgon	Urgon	Ploughing					
		Sharana	Sharana						
		Khair kot	Khair Kot						

Crop Stage, Crop Condition and Adverse Factor

Zone	Province	District	Station	Wheat		
				Crop Stage	Crop Condition	Adverse Factor
South	Nimroz	Zaranj	Zaranj	Harvested		
	Kandahar	Kandahar	Kandahar			
		Kohkaran	Kohkaran			
	Zabul	Qalat	Qalat			
	Urozgan	Tirin Kot	Tirin Kot			
	Hilmand	Nad Ali	Nad Ali			
		Greshk	Greshk			
		Nawa	Nawa			
Lashkargah		Bolan				
North	Balkh	Takhta pol	Dihdadi			
		Mazar shareef	Mazare shareef			
		Nahrishahi	Nahrishahi			
		Dawlat Abad	Dawlat Abad			
	Jawzjan	Sheberghan	Sheberghan	Harvested		
		Darzab	Darzab	Ploughing		
		Aqcha	Aqcha			
	Saripul	Saripul	Saripul	Harvesting		
		Sancharak	Sancharak	Harvested		
		Sozmaqala	Sozmaqala			
	Faryab	Maimana	Maimana	Harvested		
		Andkhoy	Andkhoy			
		Garzeewan	Garzeewan			
	Samangan	Aibak	Aibak	Harvesting		
		Dara Souf	Dara Souf	Harvested		
Sar bagh		Sarbagh				
North West	Badghis	Maqur	Maqur	Harvesting		
		Qalainow	Qalainow			
	Ghor	Chaghcharan	Chaghcharan			
		Dawlat yar	Dawlat yar			
	Hirat	Shindand	Shindand	Harvested		
		Hirat	Hirat			
		Zindajan	Zindajan			
		Gwazara	Falahat		Ploughing	
		Hirat	Farm Urdokhan		Harvested	
	Farah	Farah	Farah	Ploughing		

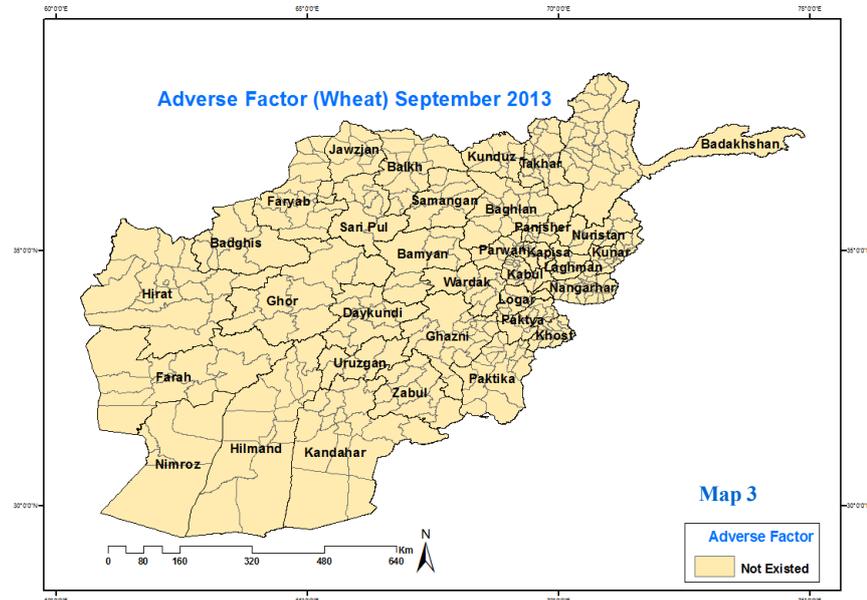
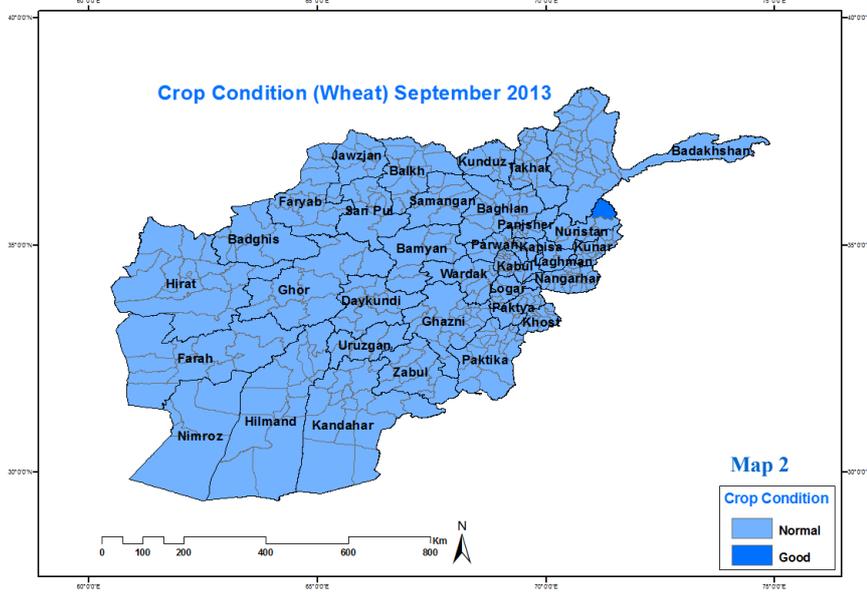
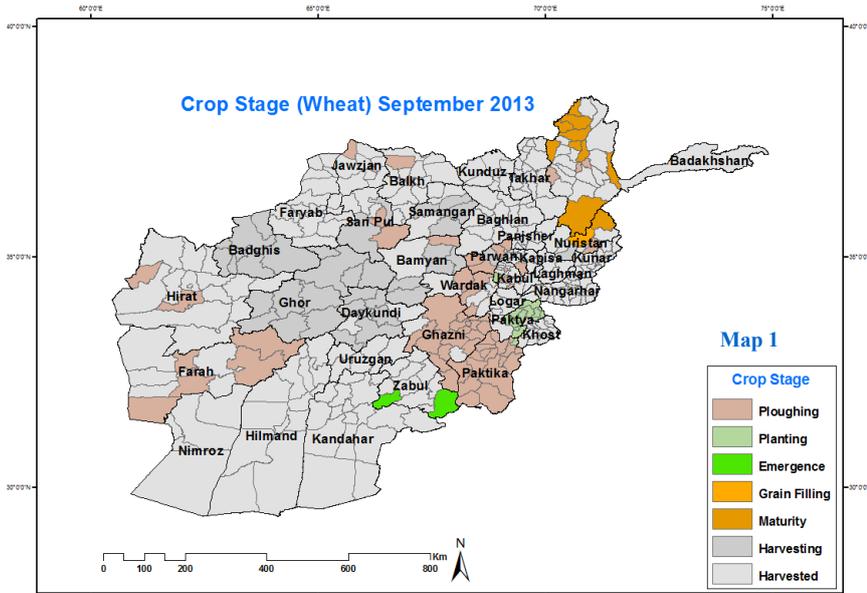
Crop Stage, Crop Condition and Adverse Factor

Zone	Province	District	Station	Maize		
				Crop Stage	Crop Condition	Adverse Factor
Central	Kabul	Surubi	Surubi	Maturity	Normal	Weeds
	Panjsher	Dashtak	Dashtak	Flowering	Normal	Not Existed
	Parwan	Syagerd	Gorband	Harvesting		
		Charikar	Charikar	Maturity	Good	Not Existed
	Kapisa	Mahmoodraqi	Mahmoodraqi	Grain Filling	Poor	Weeds
		Kohistan	Kohistan	Maturity	Normal	Weeds
	Logar	Pole Alam	Pole Alam	Harvesting		
	Bamyan	Kohmard	Kohmard	Maturity	Normal	Not Existed
Day Kundi	Khideer	Khideer	Harvesting			
East	Nangarhar	Agam	Agam	Maturity	Normal	Not Existed
		Batikot	Ghaziabad	Harvesting		
		Jalalabad	Farm Jaded	Maturity	Normal	Not Existed
	Kunar	Asmar	Asmar	Maturity	Normal	Poor Rainfall
		Asad Abad	Asad Abad	Maturity	Normal	Not Existed
	Laghman	Chawkay	Chawkay	Harvesting		
		Qarghay	Qarghay	Harvesting		
	Noristan	Alengar	Alengar	Maturity	Normal	Not Existed
		Paroon	Paroon	Harvesting		
		Do Ab	Do Ab	Maturity	Good	Not Existed
Norgaram		Norgaram	Harvesting			
North East	Kunduz	Waigal	Waigal	Grain Filling	Good	Not Existed
		Imam Sahib	Imam Sahib	Harvesting		
		Kunduz	Kunduz	Maturity	Good	Not Existed
		Archi	Archi	Maturity	Normal	Not Existed
	Ali Abad	Ali Abad	Maturity	Normal	Pest & Diseases	
Baghlan	Pulikhomri	Pozaishan	Grain Filling	Normal	Pest & Diseases	
South East	Khost	Khost	Shimal	Maturity	Normal	Not Existed
		Ali Sher	Ali Sher	Maturity	Good	Not Existed
	Paktia	Zormat	Rohani Baba	Harvesting		
		Gardiz	Tera	Maturity	Good	Not Existed
South	Kandahar	Kohkaran	Kohkaran	Grain Filling	Good	Not Existed
	Urozgan	Tirin Kot	Tirin Kot	Maturity	Good	Not Existed
	Hilmand	Nad Ali	Nad Ali	Grain Filling	Good	Not Existed
		Greshk	Greshk	Grain Filling	Good	Not Existed
		Nawa	Nawa	Grain Filling	Good	Not Existed
		Lashkargah	Bolan	Grain Filling	Good	Not Existed
North	Balkh	Takhta pol	Dihdadi	Maturity	Normal	Not Existed
		Mazar shareef	Mazare shareef	Grain Filling	Normal	Not Existed
		Nahrishahi	Nahrishahi	Maturity	Normal	Not Existed
	Faryab	Maimana	Maimana	Maturity	Normal	Not Existed
North West	Hirat	Shindand	Shindand	Harvesting		
	Farah	Farah	Farah	Grain Filling	Good	Not Existed

Crop Stage, Crop Condition and Adverse Factor

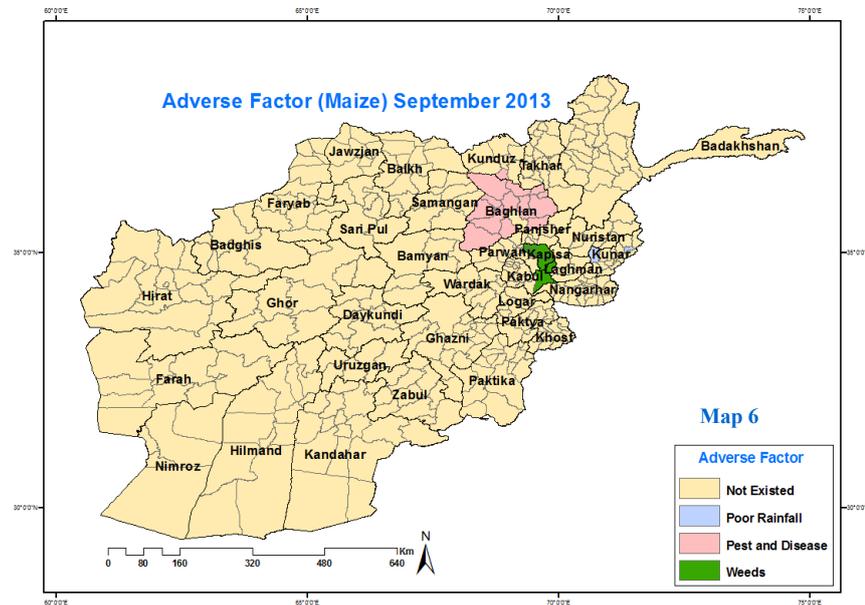
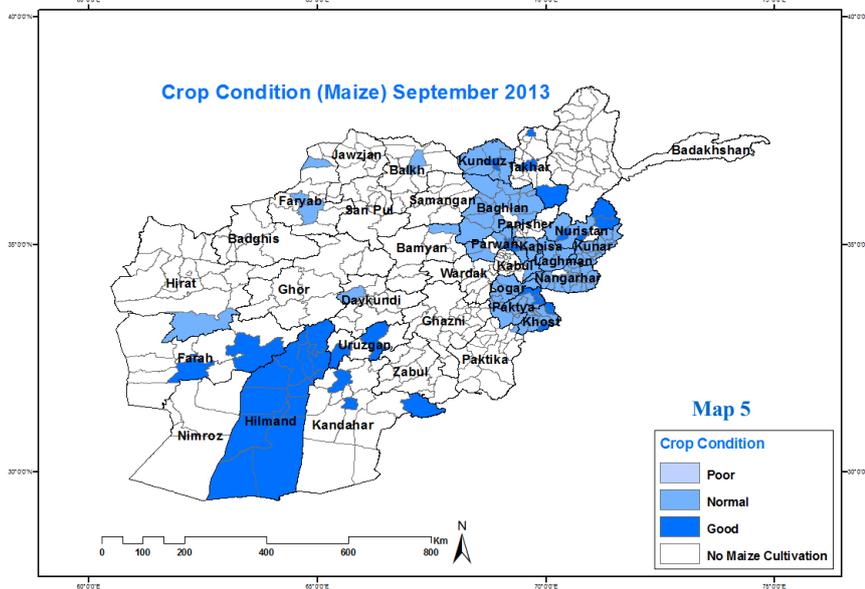
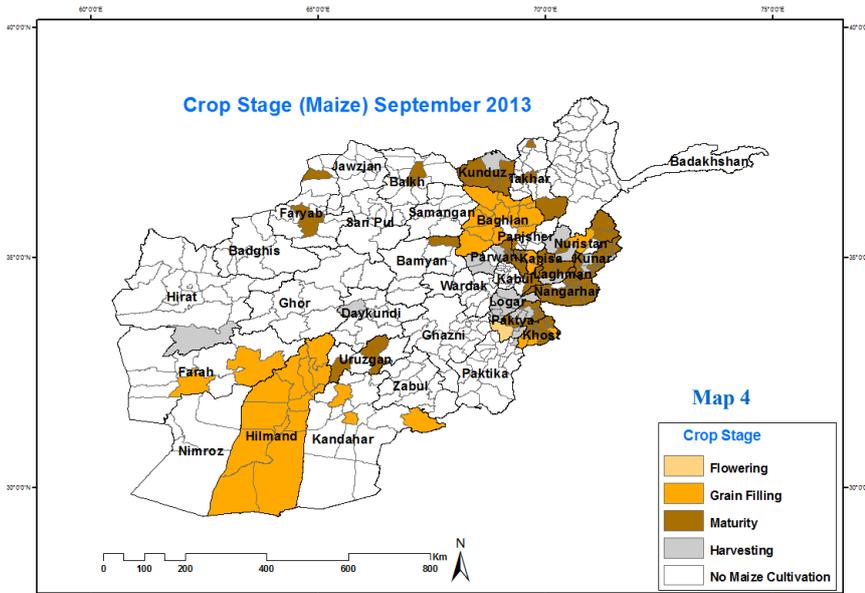
Zone	Province	District	Station	Rice		
				Crop Stage	Crop Condition	Adverse Factor
Central	Kabul	Surubi	Surubi	Grain Filling	Normal	Weeds
East	Nangarhar	Agam	Agam	Flowering	Poor	Pest & Diseases
		Batikot	Ghaziabad	Harvesting		
		Jalalabad	Farm Jaded	Maturity	Normal	Pest & Diseases
	Kunar	Asmar	Asmar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

Wheat Crop Stage, Condition and Adverse Factor Maps



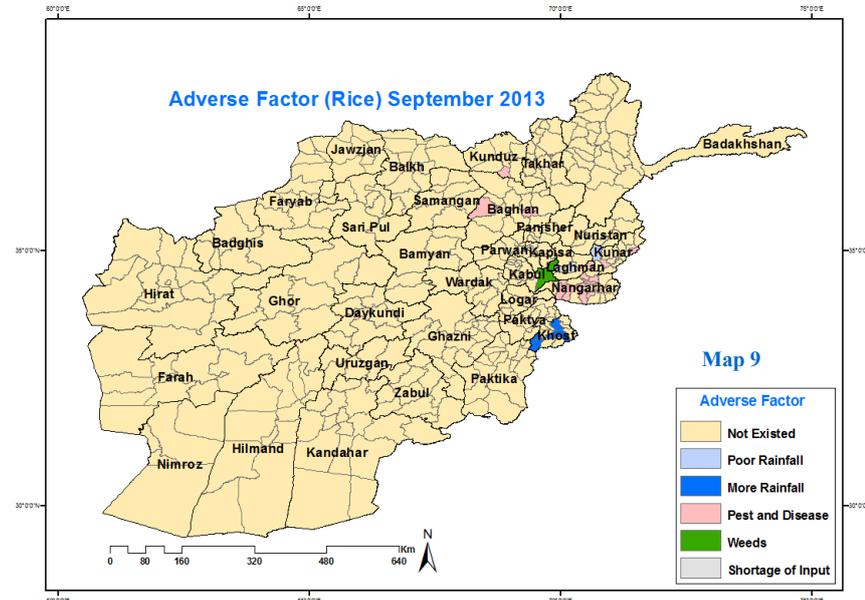
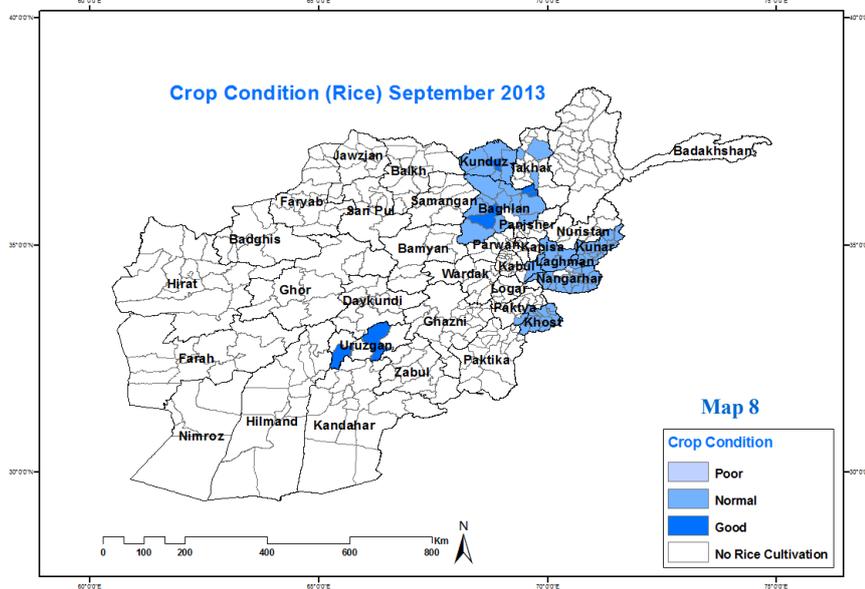
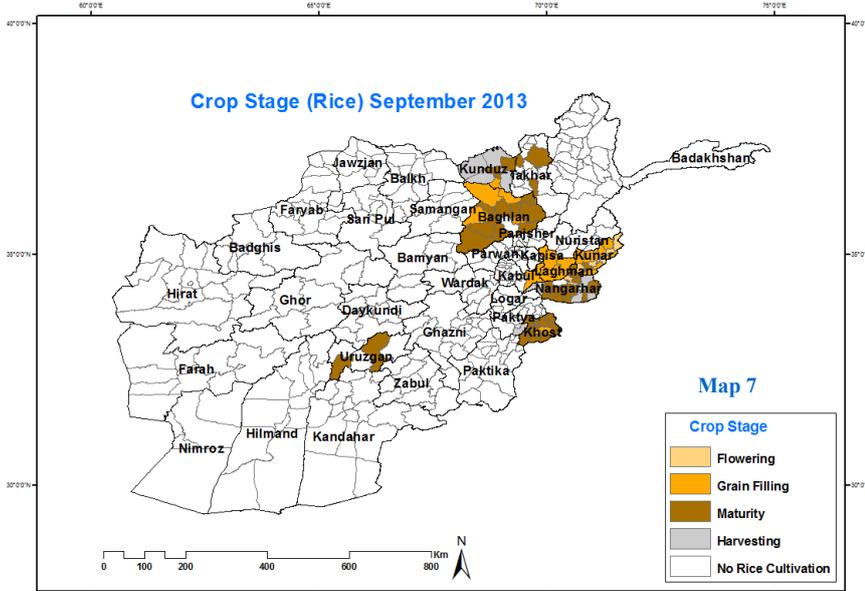
Data Source: Agromet Network

Maize Crop Stage, Condition and Adverse Factor Maps



Data Source: Agromet Network

Rice Crop Stage, Condition and Adverse Factor Maps



Data Source: Agromet Network

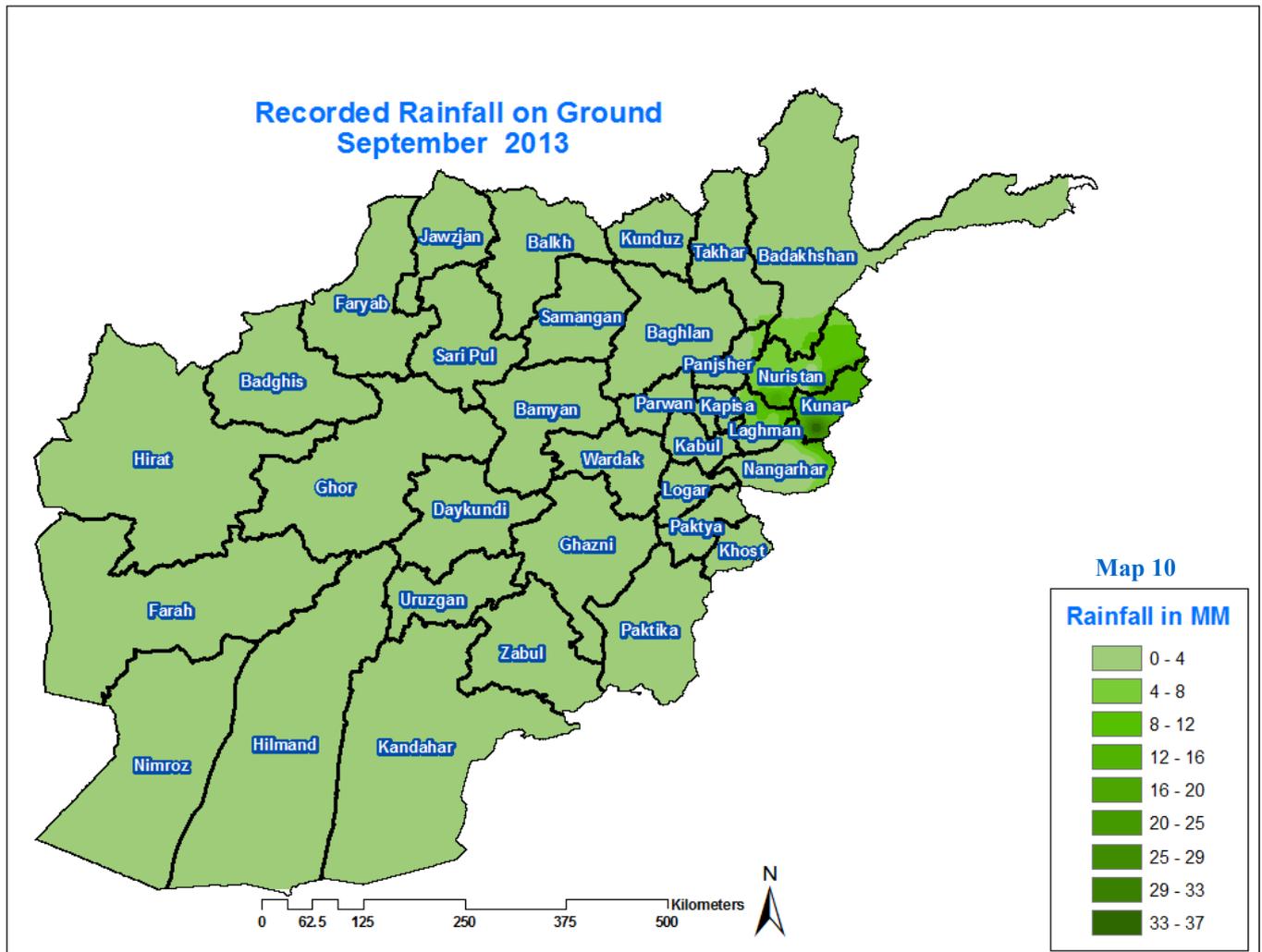
Precipitation

Due to the climate change and synoptic situations , rainfall situation has been changed. Comparison of rainfall data for the month of September 2013 with the same month in 2012 (Chart1) shows that rainfall had significant decrease during the month of September 2013 over the same month of last year all over the country.

September 2013 with the same month of long term average (Chart1) also shows decrease of rainfall during the month of September 2013 over the same month of long term average all around the country.

As Map (10) shows rainfall occurred in some parts of Eastern and Capital regions during the month of September 2013.

Comparison of rainfall data for the month of



Precipitation

Geographic information system (GIS), the spatial interpolation of agro climate data, random weather generators (RWG), weather predictions and early warnings play an essential role in many farming operations. For instance, weeding is best done in a rainless period, planting requires regular but not too heavy rain, spraying pesticides cannot be done in windy weather, and etcetera.

The main difficulty is often to present the forecasts in such a way that they are understandable to farmers, the general issue of communicating information to the farming community was recently discussed by agro meteorologist of agro met department.

In this regard at the present time the decision tools must be prepared by agro meteorological services of (MAIL) in collaboration with Agricultural Extensions services and subsequently disseminated to farmers. In dry areas like Zaranj in which there is lesser rainfall there is a concept to response farming in the name of flex cropping, which it is used in the context of a crop-rotation where Summer fallow is a common practice amongst the experienced farmers it means that (1 year crop, 1 year fallow).

To write analytically, the variations of rainfall during the length of September in different parts of Afghanistan. This variations of rainfall can be distributed in some items due to the rainfall characteristics and its specifications of geographical position and so on. Such as bellow.

Extreme of Rainfall for the month of September in all regions:

As it is appear from observational data, Asmar is the region with the high amounts of rainfall (14mm) and is the highest rainfall in the country so the region of Asmar is a wet region in the month of September.

In this regard the other extreme is the lowest amount of rainfall which can be considered in the region of Paghman with having (3mm) at the same month, which can be counted as a dry place.

Comparison – Analyses : if we take the comparison with the average of 2012 we will find that rainfall in each region is poor in comparison with the same month, in general it can be said that rainfall in the September of 2013 is much poor than the average of September / 2012. And also we may compare the rainfall of the September of 2013 with the Long term average which analytically can have an accurate conclusion, for example.

The regions of Kabul is the only one place with the value of (3.2mm) and is above the line of long term average, all the other stations are bellow the line of long term average in the month of September of 2013.

According to the MAP of (Recorded Rainfall on the Ground), in September of 2013, indicated that there is a small region in the East of Afghanistan which is sent by satellite and show about from 6 to 8mm rainfall in the regions like Nooristan- and Kunar.

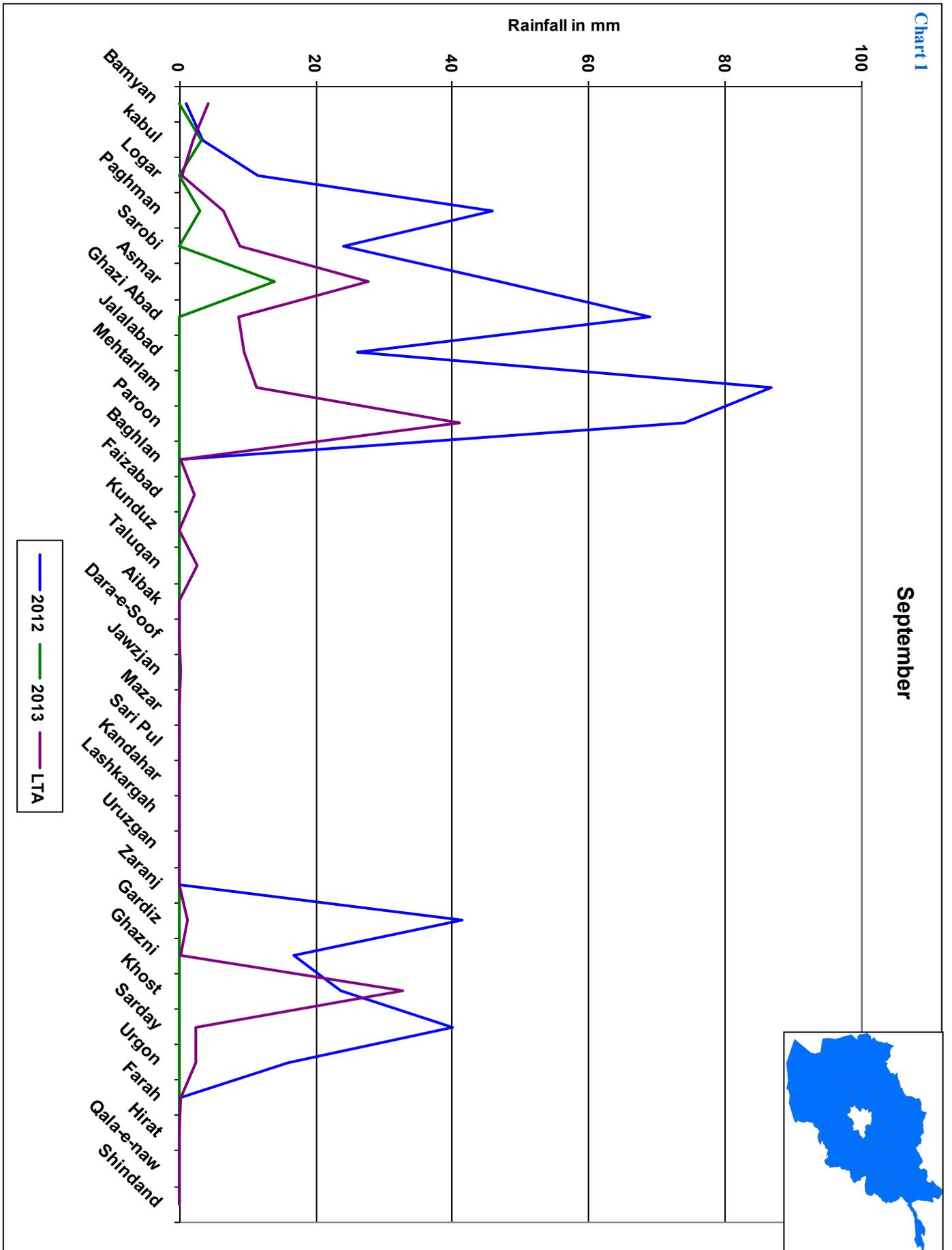
CONCLUSION: in conclusion we can predict that the month of September of 2013 is the driest month in all over the country.



Precipitation

Station Name	September			Deviation	Comparison	Table 3 Prediction
	2012	2013	LTA			
Bamyan	1	0	4.1	4.1	Bellow normal	Dryness.
Kabul	3.4	3.2	2	-1.2	Above normal	No dryness
Logar	11.4	0	0.4	0.4	Bellow normal	Dryness
Paghman	46	3	6.5	3.5	Bellow normal	Dryness
Sarobi	24	0	8.8	8.8	Above normal	No dryness
Asmar	47	14	27.7	13.7	Bellow normal	Dryness
Rainfall decreased in 2013 with respect to 2012						
Ghazi Abad	69.0	0	8.6	8.6	Bellow normal	Dryness
Jalalabad	26.0	0	9.4	9.4	Bellow normal	Dryness
Mehterlam	86.9	0	11.3	11.3	Bellow normal	Dryness
Paroon	74	0	41	41	Bellow normal.	Dryness
Baghlan	0	0	0.2	0.2	Bellow normal	Dryness
Faizabad	0	0	2.2	2.2	Bellow normal	Dryness
Kunduz	0	0	0	0	Bellow normal	Dryness
Taluqan	0	0	2.6	2.6	Bellow normal	Dryness
Aibak	0	0	0	0	No change	No change
Dara-e-soof	0	0	0	0	No change	No change
Jawzjan	0	0	0.2	0.2	Bellow normal	dryness
Mazar sharif	0	0	0	0	No change	No change
Sari pul	0	0	0	0	No change	No change
Kandahar	0	0	0	0	No change	No change
Lashkargah	0	0	0	0	No change	No change
Uruzgan	0	0	0	0	No change	No change
There is No change with respect to the year of (2012).						
Zaranj	0	0	0	0	Bellow normal	Dryness
Gardiz	41.5	0	1.2	1.2	Bellow normal	Dryness
Ghazni	16.7	0	0.2	0.2	Bellow normal	Dryness
Khost	23.6	0	32.7	32.7	Bellow normal	Dryness
Sardi	40	0	2.3	2.3	Bellow normal	Dryness
Urgon	16	0	2.4	2.4	Bellow normal	Dryness
Farah	0	0	0.1	0.1	Bellow normal	Dryness
Hirat	0	0	0	0	Bellow normal	Dryness
Qala-e-naw	0	0	0	0	Bellow normal	Dryness
Shindand	0	0	0	0	Bellow normal	Dryness
Rainfall decreases at all with respect to the year of (2012).						

Rainfall Graphs for the Month of September 2013



Rainy Days

The number of rainy days are so important from many aspects, for example, to enrichment of soil moisture and feeding the zone of crop's root and also filling the underground water and so on, for better understanding it is required to discuss analytically regarding the number of rainy days.

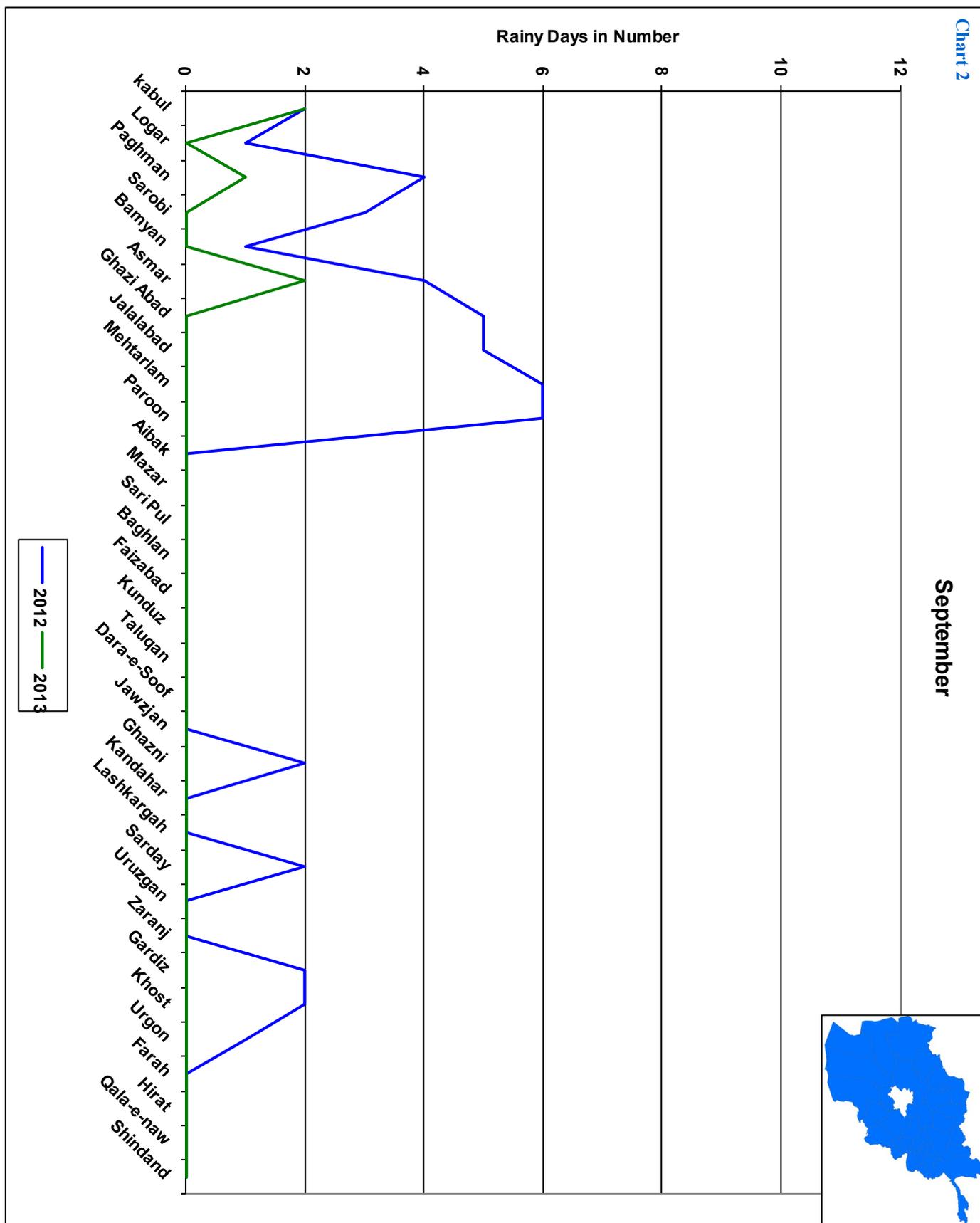
There are two extremes number of rainy days which have been occurred in regions like Asmar and Kabul with having (2mm) in September /2013, it was the maximum amount of rainfall which was happened in the month of September in all over Afghanistan, in this regard, there is another region in the name of Paghman with having the least amount of rainfall of only one (1mm), so it can be said that, Kabul was the wettest place and Paghman was the relatively dry place with respect

to one another but those regions that there were zero rainfall, meaning, no rainfall, were the driest places at the same month (September). And if we analyze the number of rainy days on the base of comparison with respect to the September of 2012, easily can be found that there are more rainy days in September of 2012 than September of 2013.

For example there the regions like Paroon and Mehterlam with (6mm) in September 2012, whereas the same month in September of 2013 is absolutely dry and also the regions like Jalalabad and Mehterlam had (5mm) in the September of 2012, whereas the mentioned regions at the same month of the same year is absolutely dry. So in conclusion, September of 2013 is a critical dry month for the most parts of the country.

No	Station Name	September		Comparison Prediction with respect to (2012) Table 2
		Rainy Days		
		2012	2013	
1	Kabul	2	2	No change
2	Logar	1	0	Dryness
3	Paghman	4	1	Dryness
4	Sarobi	3	0	Dryness
5	Bamyan	1	0	Dryness
6	Asmar	4	2	Dryness
7	Ghaziabad	5	0	Dryness
8	Jalalabad	5	0	Dryness
9	Mehterlam	6	0	Dryness
10	Paroon	6	0	Dryness
11	Aibak	0	0	No change
12	Mazar	0	0	No change
13	Saripul	0	0	No change
14	Baghlan	0	0	No change
15	Faizabad	0	0	No change
16	Kunduz	0	0	No change
17	Taluqan	0	0	No changes
18	Dara-e-soof	0	0	No changes
19	Jawzjan	0	0	No change
20	Ghazni	2	0	Dryness
21	Kandahar	0	0	No changes
22	Lashkergah	0	0	No changes
23	Sardi	2	0	Dryness
24	Uruzgan	0	0	No changes
25	Zaranj	0	0	No changes
26	Gardiz	2	0	Dryness
27	Khost	2	0	Dryness
28	Urgone	1	0	Dryness
29	Farah	0	0	No changes
30	Hirat	0	0	No changes
31	Qala-e-naw	0	0	No changes
32	Shindand	0	0	No change

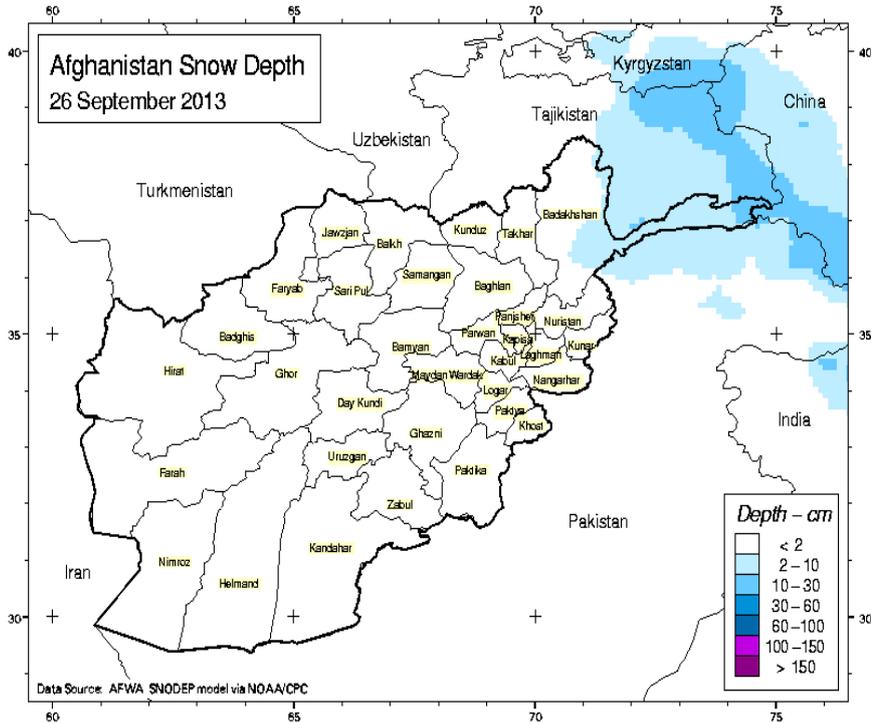
Rainy Days for the Month of September 2013



Comparison of rainy days for the month of September 2013 with the same month of last year (Chart 2) shows

decrease of rainy days during the month of September 2013 over the same month of last year .

Afghanistan Snow Depth for month of September 2013



Map 11

In a small part of the Northeastern region some snow is visible, but not more than 30 cm. Map (11) shows snow depth for the end of September 2013.

As map (11) shows the snow depth has been recorded from 10 to 30 cm in a small part of the Northeastern region.



Wheat Crop Stage in Bamyan Province.

Temperature is required for crops in every stage of growing, and its worth mentioning that, there is a particular temperature degrees for each growing stage and this regard, each crop has a specific temperature for its own growth from the beginning up to harvesting. It is worth mentioning that all crops growing period lies in the interval of Frost-damages and Heat- stress in which it is necessary to understand this variations of different degrees with its specific variations first of all the peak values of temperature must be known.

Extreme Temperatures: extreme temperature is the high maximum temperature in which is some what not so proper for some of the crops, that is because however the heat intense the water vapor is also intense, so the crops need to take water and eventually the crop will die from hunger, on condition of water deficiency. In connection with that high maximum temperature makes the crops in a water need condition. For example Hirat is the region with having the high- maximum temperature of (40.2 degrees of Celsius) in the month of September of 2013. And also the maximum low temperature at the same month is happened in Bamyan province of (29mm) , which is a suitable temperature for activities and planting.

Minimum Temperature: minimum temperature is the least temperature which is happened at the same month, this temperature is also in the period of frost can be damaged for crops in particular in the cold season.

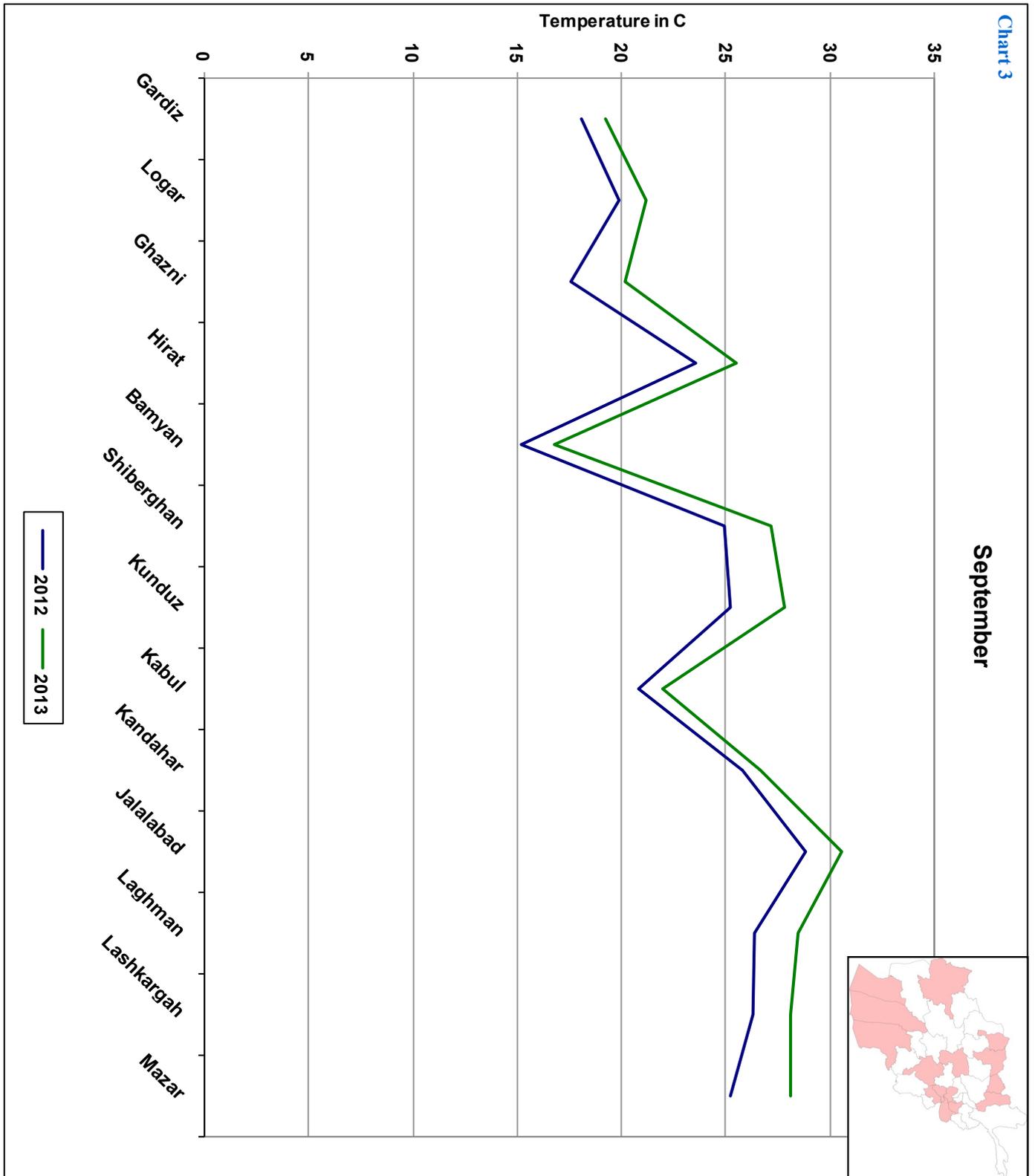
Minimum High : Minimum high is a range of temperature which can be suitable for the most of the

crops, if we look over the data, there would be two limits of minimum temperature, minimum high in which happened in Jalalabad region with the value of (22 degrees of Celsius), and also the minimum low temperature is experienced in Logar region with having (5 degrees Celsius). In connection to that there is another temperature in relevant to crops growth, that is the actual temperature, actual temperature is a very significant temperature for crops growth, this temperature is also variates in the range of variation from a maximum point to a minimum point, and indicating the instantaneous heat-requirements of the crops, and we analyze according the bellow table of observational data. The actual high temperature: on the base of recorded data from the table, Jalalabad is the region in which experienced the high actual temperature of (30.6 Celsius degrees) in the month of September/ 2013, and it is account of the warmest and driest region with respect to the other stations. In this regard Bamyan is the region in which experienced the lower actual temperature of (16.8 Celsius degrees), at the same Month of the year.

Frost Damage: if temperature takes place below the zero point of temperature scale on condition of wind speed of 5.5 m/s, that time frost is started, according to the valid scientific sources the frost of -11.6 on condition of wind speed 5m/s, this kind of frost absolutely danger for the most of crops life. That is because Chlorosis of affected tissues is the common symptom for that damage. A light frost may only affect new tissues. This issue will be discussed in the season of frost in detail.

Stations	September								
	Temperature in Celsius Degree								
	Max. 2013	Avg.	Deviation	Min. 2013	Avg.	Deviation	Actual 2013	Avg.	Deviation
Gardiz	29.4	18.1	-11.3	9.8	18.1	8.3	19.2	18.1	1.1
Logar	34	19.9	-14.1	5	19.9	14.9	21.2	19.9	1.3
Ghazni	30	17.6	-12.4	11	17.6	6.6	20.2	17.6	2.6
Hirat	40.2	23.6	-16.6	11.4	23.6	12.2	25.5	23.6	0.9
Bamyan	29	15.2	-13.8	5.8	15.2	9.4	16.8	15.2	1.6
Kunduz	39.4	25.2	-14.2	17	25.2	8.2	27.8	25.2	2.6
Kabul	33.8	20.8	-13.0	8.6	20.8	12.2	22	20.8	1.2
Kandahar	38.8	25.8	-13.0	15	25.8	10.8	26.7	25.8	0.9
Lashkergah	34.4	26.3	-8.1	21	26.3	5.3	28.1	26.3	1.8
Jalalabad	38	28.8	-9.2	22	28.8	6.8	30.6	28.8	1.8
Laghman	36.4	26.4	-10.0	18.6	26.4	7.8	28.5	26.4	2.1
Mazar-e-Sh-	40	25.2	-14.8	16.8	25.2	8.4	28.1	25.2	2.9

Average Temperature for the Month of September 2013

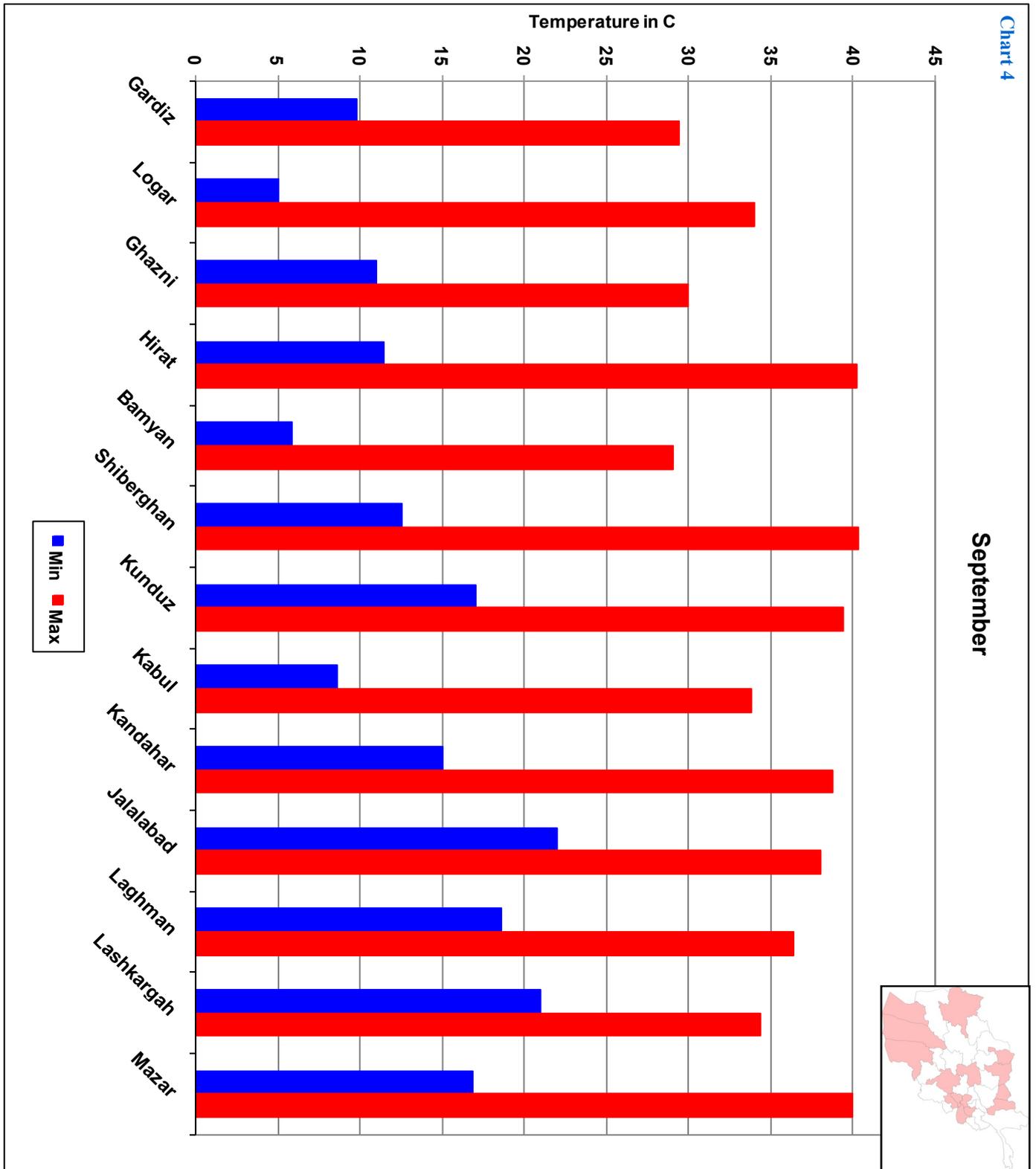


During the months of September 2013 the country experienced unexpected higher temperature and mostly temperature has risen all over the country. Maximum temperature has been recorded in Shiberghan 40.3° C during September 2013.

Comparison of monthly average of temperature for the

month of September 2013 with the same month in 2012 (Chart 3) shows that, there is significant change in temperature during the month of September 2013 compared to the same month of last year around the country.

Temperature for the Month of September 2013



Shiberghan with 40.3 °C were the warmest spot of the country during the month of September 2013

Chart (4) shows maximum and minimum temperature for the month of September 2013. As chart shows Shiberghan with 40.3 °C was the warmest spot of the country, and Bamyan with 5 °C experienced the lowest temperature.

For more information please contact:

Name	Position	Cell	Email Address
Mohammad ishaq Noori	Director of AMA (Ministry of Transportation)	0799461756	lshaq_avi@yahoo.com
Gh.Rabbani Haqiqatpal	Director of Marketing, Economics &Statistic Division (MAIL)	0700284879	rabani.haqiqatpal@gmail.com

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