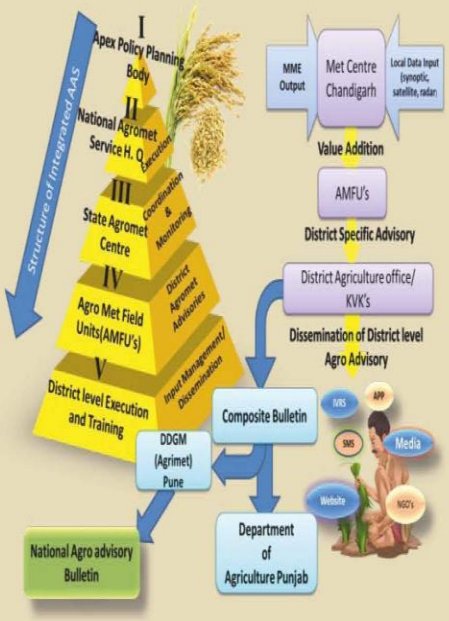
Gramin Krishi Mausam Seva (GKMS)

GKMS project under Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) is being implemented in Punjab and Haryana in collaboration with scientist from State agricultural universities, ICAR institutions and other central and state Agencies.

. Latest mode of communications i.e. SMS and Interactive Voice Response System are being utilized for dissemination of Advisories. Five day district and block level quantitative forecast for 7 weather parameters viz. rainfall, maximum temperature, minimum temperature, advisories is issued on Tuesdays & Fridays for the benefit of the farming

community. Haryana state has two AMFU's (Agromet Field Units) whereas Punjab has five AMFU's. In a recent initiative DAMU's (District Agromet Units) have been established at district level in both states. In first phase of the scheme six DAMU's in Haryana and five DAMU's in Punjab have been established. All districts will covered in phased manner.



Climate of Chandigarh

- Average annual Maximum Temperature is 30.4°C.
- Average annual Minimum Temperature is 16.4°C.
- Mean Maximum Temperature of Hottest Months (May & June) is 38.3°C.
- Mean Minimum Temperature of Hottest Months (May & June) is
- 24.0°C.
- Ever Recorded Maximum Temperature was 45.3°C on 8th June 1966 .
- Ever Recorded Minimum Temperature was 0.0°C on 9th February 1974.
- Average annual Rainfall is 106.8 cm.
- Average annual Rainy days are 46.
- Mean monthly highest rainfall observed in August
- is 28.8 cm.
- Mean monthly lowest rainfall observed in November
- is 1.0 cm.
- Ever recorded Heaviest Rainfall in 24 Hrs. is 21.2 cm on 19th August 1978.

Temperature and Rainfall over Chandigarh.

Month	MAXIMUM (°C)	MINIMUM (°C)	RAINFALL (mm)
January	20.6	5.6	42.5
February	22.7	8.1	42.1
March	28.2	13	34.4
April	34.3	18.7	14.3
May	38.2	22.9	32.5
June	38.4	24.9	130.2
July	34.3	24	283.3
August	32.9	23.3	287.8
September	33.2	21.7	145.2
October	32.2	17.3	22.2
November	27.5	10.8	9.9
December	22.1	6.6	23.4
Annual	30.4	16.4	1067.8

Conferences and Meets

Meteorological centre Chandigarh regularly organizes Conferences and user meets on topics related to weather and climate. Some of the prominent conferences and users meets organized in recent past are given below.

- Weather & Climate extremes (TROPMET - 2015), National Symposium:15th - 18th February 2015.
- Weather & Climate extremes in North - West India, Issues and Challenges":16th March 2017.
- User meet on Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa Punjab 2018:14th March.

Student Visits

Meteorological centre Chandigarh encourages students to visit its campus and have practical experience about various aspects of weather, climate and forecasting.

Mobile Applications

Following Mobile apps are available to disseminate weather related information and alerts.

- **Mausam App** for Location specific forecast & warning.
- **Meghdoot App** for Agro Advisory Service.
- **Damini App** for Lightning alert.

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मौसम केंद्र चंडीगढ़

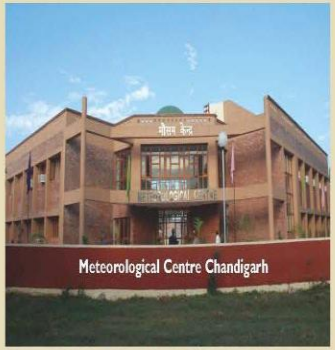
भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
(पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय)
भारत सरकार

Meteorological Centre Chandigarh

India Meteorological Department
(Ministry of Earth Sciences)
Government of India

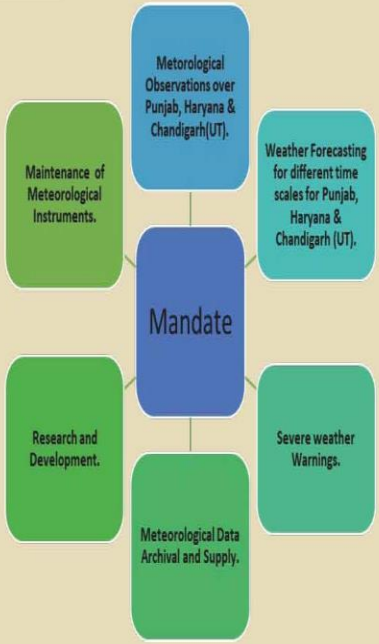
About Meteorological Centre, Chandigarh

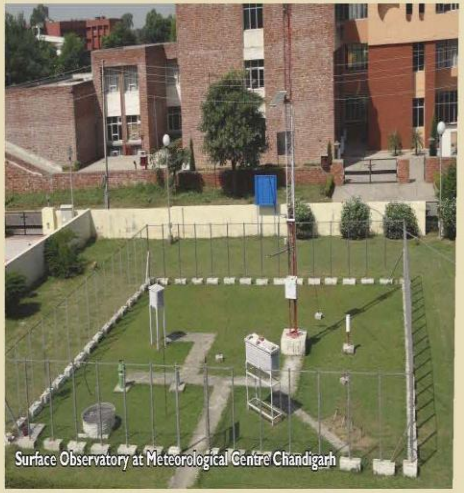
- Meteorological Centre, Chandigarh was established in 1980 and started functioning from 1st January, 1982.
- The office shifted to present location in sector 39C, Chandigarh in the year 2009.
- Prime mandate of the Centre is to provide Weather forecast and climate services to Haryana, Punjab, Chandigarh and the neighbouring area.



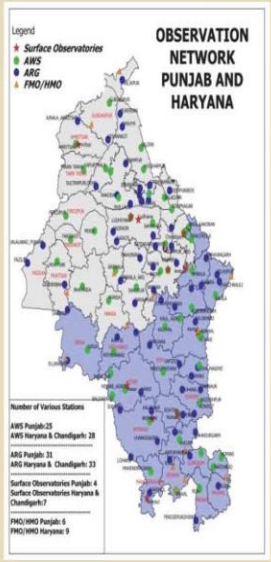
Organization Structure

Mandate



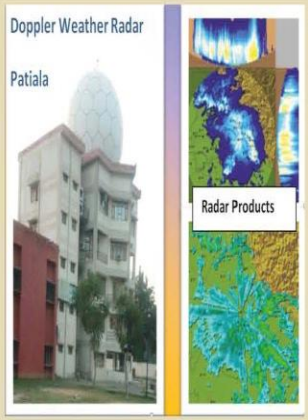


Observational Network



Meteorological Centre Chandigarh monitors over 11 surface observatories, 53 automatic weather stations, 64 Automatic Rain gauge stations, 7 Agro AWS stations and 15 Hydro Met/Flood Met stations in Punjab and Haryana. Observational Network will be further expanded to increase the data density to meet the requirement of Prime sectors such as agriculture, power, water management, insurance, tourism etc.

Doppler Weather Radar Patiala



A Doppler Weather Radar has been installed at Patiala, Punjab. It has been of immense help in providing precise location and time specific warnings for heavy rainfall and strong winds on a short time scale.

Upper air observations of temperature, wind, humidity and pressure using hydrogen filled balloon bound GPS based radiosonde with meteorological sensors are made twice daily at Patiala along with pilot balloon observation at Ambala and Amritsar.

Services Being Provided By Meteorological Centre Chandigarh

1. **Weather forecast and warnings for various durations**
   a. Seasonal and long range forecast including that of Monsoon
   b. 5 day weather forecast and warnings with 2 day outlook. Warnings are issued for, Extreme Rainfall events, Hailstorm, Thunderstorms, Dust Storm / Sandstorms, Heatwave, Cold wave, Frost, Squall,
   c. Nowcast is issued at 3 hourly intervals, in this forewarning about the impeding severe weather in a specific region/ District with a lead time of 2-3 Hours is given.
   d. Sector specific forecasts. e.g. forecasts issued to Power department, Dam authorities, irrigation and flood control department, Railways etc.
   e. Agrometeorological Services :
   - In collaboration with state agriculture universities agrometeorological bulletin are issue twice a week on Tuesday and Friday.
   - Drought Monitoring: The IMD and State Governments collect data on rainfall every day during the rainy season. The IMD maintains its network of weather stations throughout the country. Within the State Government, data are collected at the Tehsil / Taluka / Block level(s). The actual rainfall is compared with the Long Period Average (LPA), which is standardized on a daily, weekly and monthly basis. Such a comparison provides information on the deficit or excess of rainfall in a particular sub-division/District for a certain period

   f. Environmental pollution monitoring and forecasts
2. **Compiling daily weather data and keeping climatological records. Which include**
   a. Climatological Normal
   b. Climatological extremes.
3. **Supply of weather and Climate data.**
4. **New areas**
   a. Climate and Health.
   b. Urban Meteorology.
   c. Climate/Weather and tourism.