

## TOPOGRAPHY AND AGRO CLIMATIC CHARACTERISTICS

### Topography:

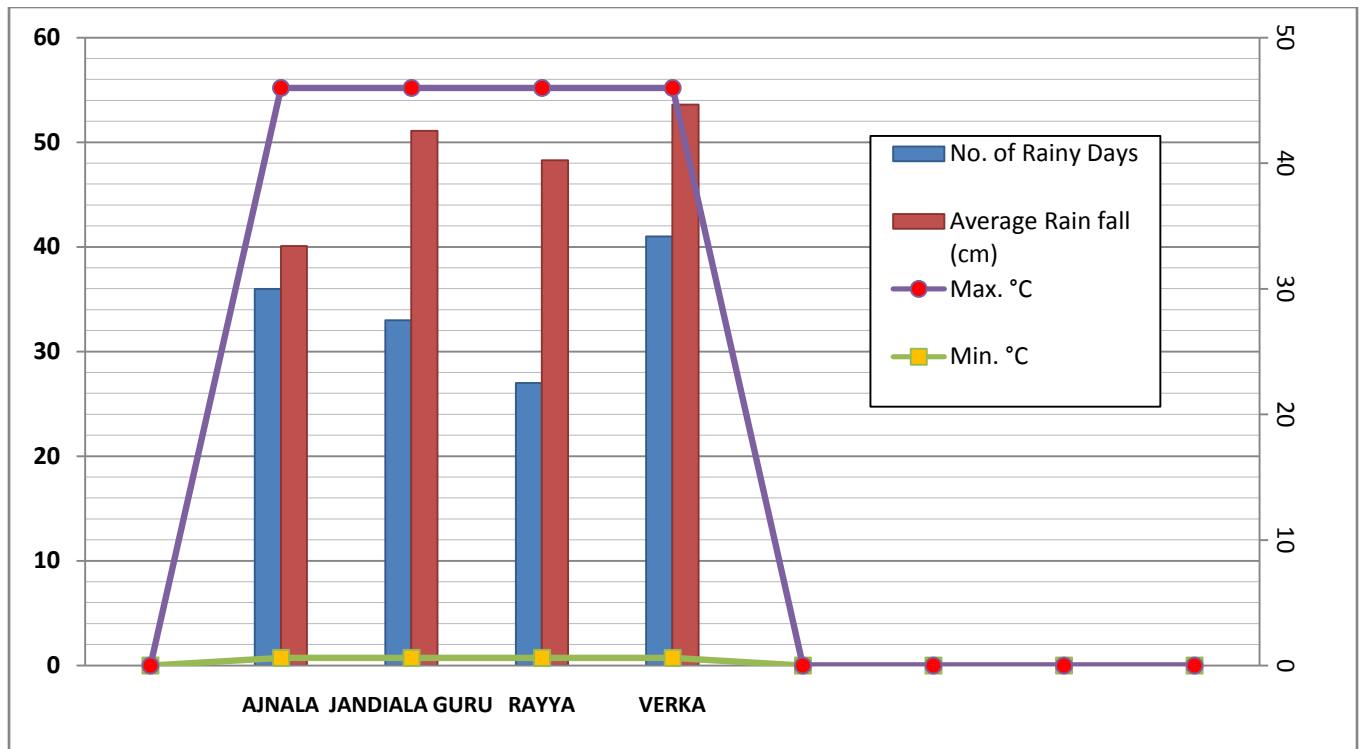
Out of the six agro-climatic regions of Punjab, the district falls under Central Alluvial Plains as shown in fig 5



**Fig -5. Agro climatic regions of district Amritsar**

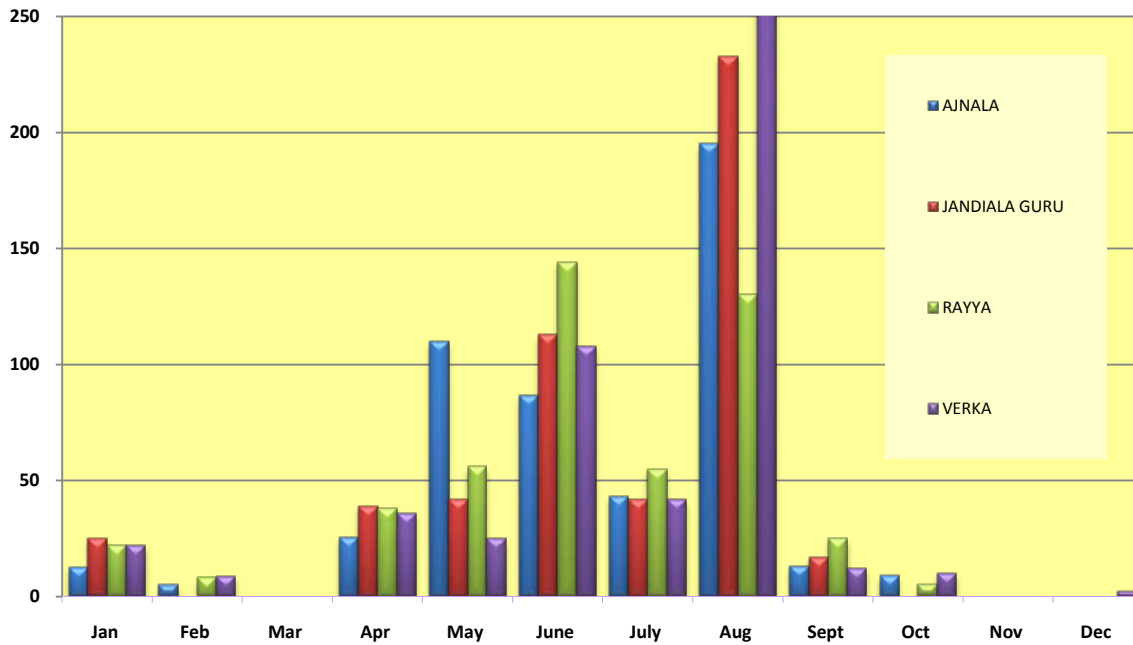
### Climate:

Amritsar district experiences extremes of climatic conditions. Summers are extremely hot and winter is very cold. The year may be divided into three seasons. The cold winter (November to February), the hot summer (March to June) and monsoon season (mid June to mid September). The average minimum and maximum temperature is  $0.6^{\circ}$  to  $1^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $41.8^{\circ}$  to  $45.4^{\circ}\text{C}$  in winter and summer respectively. Monsoon generally starts in the first week of July. The mean annual rainfall fluctuate around 417.7 mm, the major part of which is received during the months of July, August and September with a few showers of rain during winter months. The rainfall data of the district for the last four years have been presented in Annexure no 11 and 12 and the month wise data about minimum and maximum temperature and the relative humidity in the district have been presented in Annexure no 10

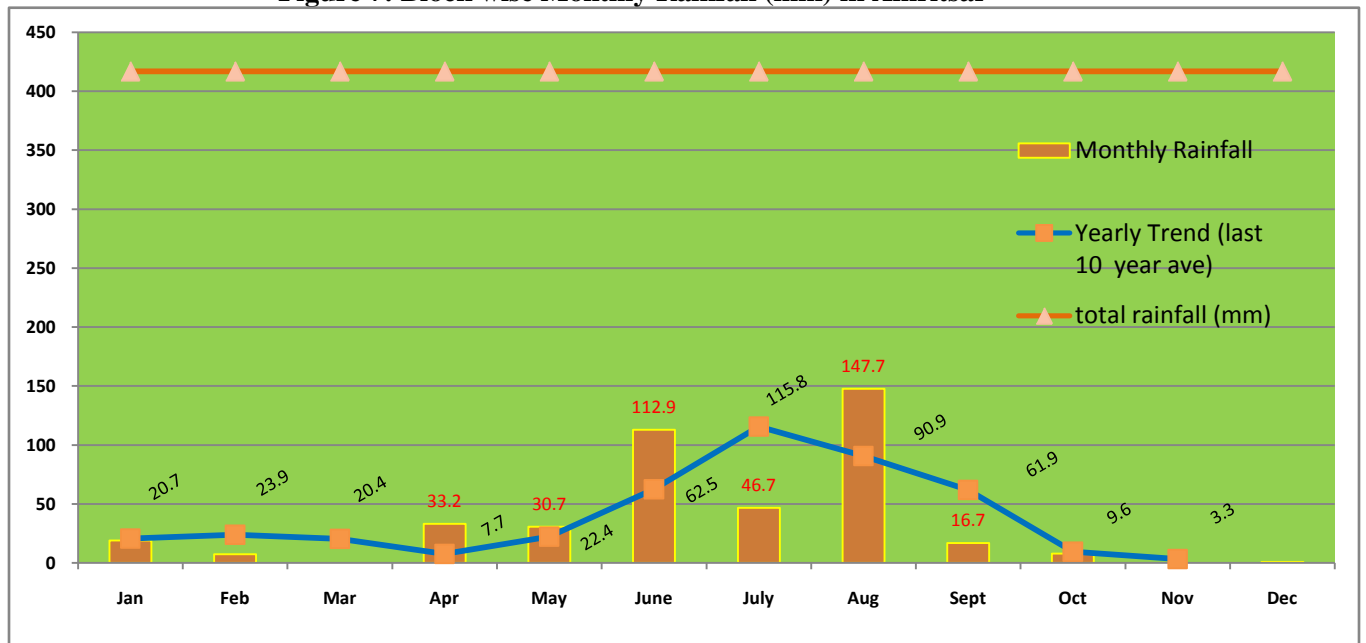


**Figure 6: Average Rainfall, No of Rainy days, Max and Min Temperature of District Amritsar**

As climatic factors especially rainfall are very detrimental to district Amritsar due to the fact that all the blocks of the district fall in dark zone and the district is fully dependent on its ground water resources especially for kharif season sowing of paddy, so it becomes very important to take transplanting of paddy as near as possible to the season where the rainfall occurs more than the annual average rainfall of the district as depicted by blue line in the figure 8



**Figure 7: Block wise Monthly Rainfall (mm) in Amritsar**



**Figure 8: Monthly Rainfall (mm) of District Amritsar**