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Furthermore, dry spells exist in these areas, which exacerbates the effects of overgrazing, resulting in complete and consistent injury to a few forms of vegetation. The storm rain shadow is available in the northern parts of Pakistan. The native climate is harsh, bone-dry, and has fluctuating temperatures that are usually lowest in the winter and highest in the summer. Agro-Ecological Zones of Pakistan Indus delta Southern water system plain Sandy desert Northern water system plain Barani terrains Western dry mountains Western dry mountains Dry western level Suleiman piedmont It includes the cities of Thatta Badin and Hyderabad. In this district, the annual precipitation ranges from (125-250 mm). Earth and residue are the soil types. The atmosphere is parched tropical coastal in the summer, with sweltering straw hats in the winter. Sugarcane, cotton, and heartbeats are the most important harvests in the Indus Delta. Tharparkar, Sanghar, Dadu, Kahirpur, Larkana, Nawabshah, Jacobabad, Sukar, Shikarpur, Sibi, and Rahim Yar Khan are included in this zone. Annual precipitation (125 mm increments up to 250 mm) and soil composition (sediment topsoil and silty earth) The sub-tropical mainland has a parched atmosphere with hot summers and mild winters. Rice yields in the summer and wheat yields in the winter are the most significant. Bahawalnagar, Rahim Yar Khan, Tharparkar, Sanghar, Muzaffargarh, Nawabshah, Minawali, and Sargodha are areas of the sandy desert. The annual precipitation ranges from 125 to 250 millimetres, and the soil types are topsoil and sandy soil. Summers are incredibly hot, and winters are remarkably cold. Wheat, castor, millet, and guar are the most important ones. Bahawalnagar, Rahimyar Khan, Multan, Vehari, Sahiwal, Lahore, Faisalabad, Jhang, Chiniot, Gujranwala, Sargodha, and Gujrat are among the areas included. Peshawar and Mardan are included as well. Precipitation ranges from 125 to 500 mm, with soil types including topsoil, topsoil soil, and sandy. The atmosphere is bone-dry and semi-bone-dry. Cotton, sugarcane, corn, and wheat are the main crops. Wheat and Berseem are also grown in Peshawar and Mardan. D.I. Khan, Bannu, Minawali, Talagang, Attock, Abbottabad, Rawalpindi, Chakwal, Jhelum, Gujrat, and Sialkot are among the Barani zones. Yearly precipitation varies from (1000 mm in the northeast to 200 mm in the southwest) soils of various types. The atmosphere at the foot of the mountain is about to get muggy, with hot summers and cold winters, while the southern portion is semi-arid. Maize, wheat (zones of more than 700mm of precipitation), millets, sorghum, gram, and lentils are the most important harvests (where precipitation is under 500 mm). Rawalpindi, Hazara, and Mansehra are all part of this zone. The soil is silty mud and mud topsoil, with annual precipitation of 1000-3000 mm. Since it contains/includes mountains and heights, the atmosphere is homogeneous. Maize, wheat, and rice are the main crops. It includes the Peshawar and Kohat provinces of Chitral, Dir, Swat, Kalakand, Mohmed Agency, Khyber, and Tribale. The annual precipitation ranges from 300 to 1000 mm. The soil types are clayey and profound. Summer has a laid-back vice, while winter is crisp. Maize, barley, and grains are the main crops. The regions of Kohat, Bannu, North and South Waziristan, Zhob, Lorelai, Kalat, Sibi, Quetta, and Karachi are included in the northern dry mountains. Precipitation ranges every year (125mm southwest to 500mm in the North) There are two types of soil: profound and topsoil. Summers are mellow, and winters are chilly. Wheat, maize, and food are the main crops. Karachi, Dadu, Mekran, Kharan, Chagai, and Lasbella are among them. Calcareous sediment topsoil is a soil category with a yearly rainfall range of 50-200mm. 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