

State: Uttar Pradesh

Agriculture Contingency Plan for District: Pilibhit

District Agriculture profile				
1.1	Agro-Climatic/Ecological Zone			
	Agro Ecological Sub Region (ICAR)	Northern Plain, Hot Subhumid (Dry) Eco-Region (9.2)		
	Agro-Climatic Zone (Planning Commission)	UPPER GANGETIC PLAIN REGION (V)		
	Agro Climatic Zone (NARP)	MID WESTERN PLAIN ZONE (UP-4)		
	List all the districts falling under the NARP Zone* (*>50% area falling in the zone)	Pilibhit, Bareilly, Muradabad, Shahjampur, Badaun, Bijnor, Rampur, Jyotibaphule Nagar		
	Geographic coordinates of district headquarters	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude
		28 ^o 33' 31.824" N	78 ^o 3' 13.018"E	171 mt.
	Name and address of the concerned ZRS/ ZARS/ RARS/ RRS/ RRTTS	Nil		
	Mention the KVK located in the district with address	K.V.K, Tanda Bijesi New Aria Pilibhit of S.V.P.U. A & T, Meerut		
Name and address of the nearest Agromet Field Unit (AMFU, IMD) for agro-advisories in the Zone	I.V.R.I. Bareilly & G.B.P. University Pantnagar			

1.2	Rainfall	Normal RF(mm)	Normal Rainy days (number)	Normal Onset (specify week and month)	Normal Cessation (specify week and month)
	SW monsoon (June-Sep):	1085.4	70	2 nd week of June	3 rd week of Sept
	NE Monsoon(Oct-Dec):	50.7	14	3 rd week of Dec	2 nd week of Jan
	Winter (Jan- March)	74	16	-	-
	Summer (Apr-May)	31.9	7	-	-

	Annual	1242	107	-	-
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1.3	Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Geographical area	Cultivable area	Forest area	Land under non-agricultural use	Permanent pastures	Cultivable wasteland	Land under Misc. tree crops and groves	Barren and uncultivable land	Current fallows	Other fallows
	Area ('000 ha)	378.315	239.014	80.010	41.535	0.259	3.250	4.482	6.881	1.097	1.787

1.4	Major Soils	Area ('000 ha)	Percent (%) of total
	1. Sandy loam	25.69	10.75
	2. Loam	68.26	28.56
	3. Clay loam	101.46	42.45
	4. Silt loam	41.23	17.25

1.5	Agricultural land use	Area ('000 ha)	Cropping intensity %
	Net sown area	239.014	167.56%
	Area sown more than once	161.478	
	Gross cropped area	400.492	

1.6	Irrigation	Area ('000 ha)		
	Net irrigated area	231.439		
	Gross irrigated area	387.109		
	Rainfed area	7.575		
	Sources of Irrigation	Number	Area ('000 ha)	Percentage of total irrigated area
	Canals		40.492	18.41%
	Tanks		0.100	0.04%
	Open wells		0.545	0.248%
	Bore wells		178.600	81.21%
	Lift irrigation schemes	NIL	-	-
	Micro-irrigation		-	-
	Other sources (please specify)		0.176	0.08%
	Total Irrigated Area		219.913	
	Pump sets			

No. of Tractors			
Groundwater availability and use* (Data source: State/Central Ground water Department /Board)	No. of blocks/ Tehsils Block-7	(%) area	Quality of water (specify the problem such as high levels of arsenic, fluoride, saline etc)
Over exploited	-	-	Not reported
Critical	-	-	do
Semi- critical	2	-	do
Safe	5	-	do
Wastewater availability and use	-	-	do
Ground water quality			
*over-exploited: groundwater utilization > 100%; critical: 90-100%; semi-critical: 70-90%; safe: <70%			

1.7 Area under major field crops & horticulture (as per latest figures, 2008-09)

1.7	Major field crops cultivated	Area ('000 ha)							
		<i>Kharif</i>			<i>Rabi</i>			Summer	Grand total
		Irrigated	Rainfed	Total	Irrigated	Rainfed	Total		
Rice	154.810	-	154.810	-	-	-	-	154.810	
Wheat	-	-	-	155.015	-	155.015	-	155.015	
Sugarcane	-	-	-	52.083	-	52.083	-	52.083	
Sesame	-	1.307	1.307	-	-	-	-	1.307	
Mustard	-	-	-	-	9.552	9.552	-	9.552	
Toria	-	-	--	13.995	-	13.995	-	13.995	
Lentil	-	-	-	-	2.558	2.558	-	2.558	
Blackgram	-	0.169	0.169	-	-	-	-	0.169	

Horticulture crops -	Area ('000 ha)		
	Total	Irrigated	Rainfed
	Fruits		
Mango	1.481	0.888	0.592

Muskmelon	0.166	0.099	0.0664
Horticulture crops - Vegetables	Total	Irrigated	Rainfed
Potato	0.638	0.638	-
Pea	0.240	0.240	-
Medicinal and Aromatic crops	Total	Irrigated	Rainfed
Plantation crops	Total	Irrigated	Rainfed
Poplar	15.856	15.856	-
Eucliptus	2.75	-	2.75
Eg., industrial pulpwood crops etc.			
Fodder crops	Total	Irrigated	Rainfed
Sorghum	36.365	16.152	20.204
Pearl millet	3.218	-	3.218
Berseem	4.892	4.892	-
Total fodder crop area	44.466	21.044	23.442
Grazing land	-	-	-
Sericulture etc	-	-	-
Others (specify)	-	-	-

1.8	Livestock	Male ('000)	Female ('000)	Total ('000)
	Non descriptive Cattle (local low yielding)	64.686	168.692	233.378
	Crossbred cattle & Improved cattle	2.957	7.935	10.892
	Non descriptive Buffaloes (local low yielding)	51.713	149.072	200.786
	Descript Buffaloes	22.163	63.883	86.051
	Goat	25.841	64.024	89.865
	Sheep(Indigenous + Exotic)	.688+.015	1.167+.070	1.940
	Others (Camel, Pig, Yak etc.)			486.746
	Commercial dairy farms (Number)			
1.9	Poultry	No. of farms	Total No. of birds ('000)	
	Commercial	0	0	
	Backyard		22.051+28.158=50.209	
1.10	Fisheries (Data source: Chief Planning Officer)			
	A. Capture			
	i) Marine (Data Source:	No. of fishermen	Boats	Nets
				Storage

Fisheries Department)		Mechanized	Non-mechanized	Mechanized (Trawl nets, Gill nets)	Non-mechanized (Shore Seines, Stake & trap nets)	facilities (Ice plants etc.)
		-	-	-	-	-
ii) Inland (Data Source: Fisheries Department)	No. Farmer owned ponds	No. of Reservoirs		No. of village tanks		
B. Culture						
		Water Spread Area (ha)		Yield (t/ha)	Production ('000 tons)	
i) Brackish water (Data Source: MPEDA/ Fisheries Department)		-		-	-	
ii) Fresh water (Data Source: Fisheries Department)		-		-	-	

1.11 Production and Productivity of major crops (Average of last 5 years: 2008-09)

1.11	Name of crop	Kharif		Rabi		Summer		Total		Crop residue as fodder ('000 tons)
		Production ('000 t)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Production ('000 t)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Production ('000 t)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Production ('000 t)	Productivity (kg/ha)	
Major Field crops (Crops to be identified based on total acreage)										
	Rice	403.280	2605	-	-	-	-	403.280	2605	515.84
	Wheat	-	-	564.565	3642	-	-	564.565	3642	677.478
	Sugarcane	-	-	3010.397	57800	-	-	3010.397	57800	451.545
	Sesame	-	97	-	-	-	-	0.127	97	-
	Mustard	-	-	8.469	887	-	-	8.469	887	-
	Toria	-	-	12.846	918	-	-	12.846	918	-
Major Horticultural crops (Crops to be identified based on total acreage)										
	Pea	-	-	14.335	22469	-	-	14.335	22469	-
	Potato	-	-	3.612	15050	-	-	3.612	15050	-
	Mango	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.798	5265	-

	Muskmelon	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.316	26000	
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1.12	Sowing window for 5 major field crops (start and end of normal sowing period)	Rice	Wheat	Sugarcane	Sesame & Blackgram	Toria	Mustard
	Kharif- Rainfed	July	-	-	-	-	-
	Kharif-Irrigated	June-July	-	-	July	-	-
	Rabi- Rainfed	-	Nov-Dec	March-April	-	September	Oct
	Rabi-Irrigated	-	Nov-Dec	March-April	-	September	Oct-Nov

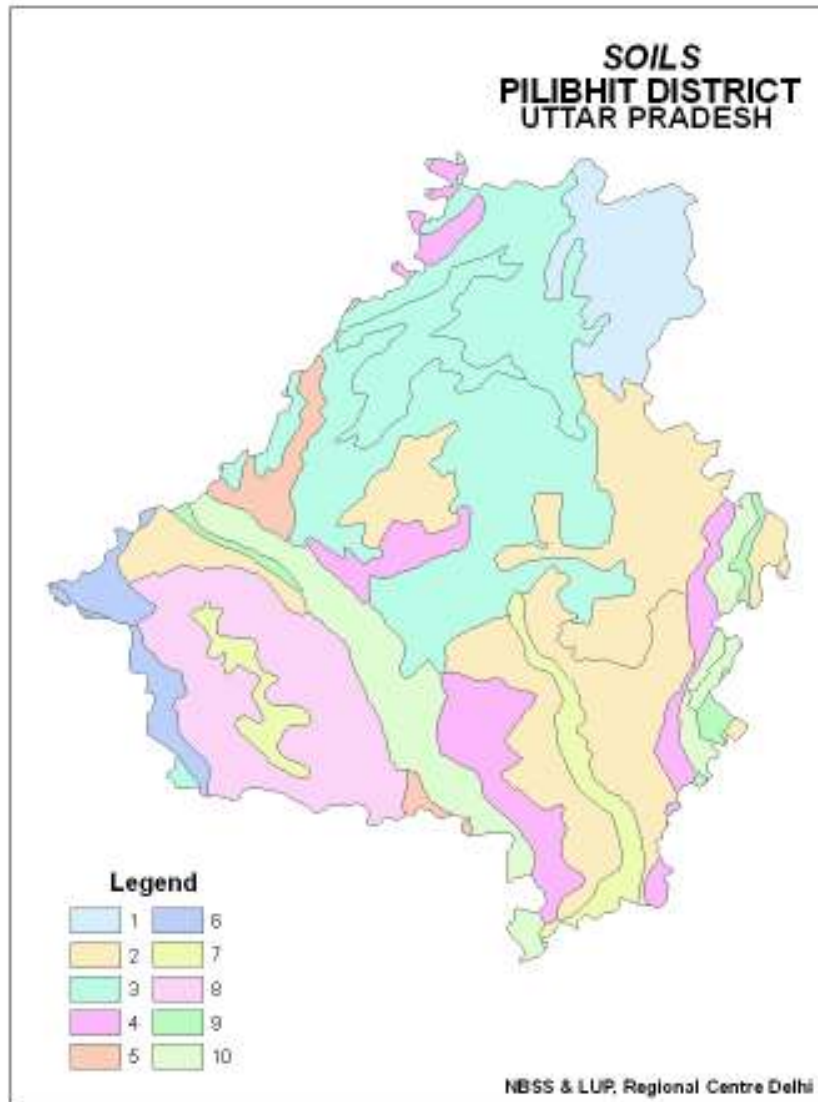
1.13	What is the major contingency the district is prone to? (Tick mark)	Regular	Occasional	None
	Drought	x	√	x
	Flood	x	√	x
	Cyclone	x	x	√
	Hail storm	x	√	x
	Heat wave	x	√	x
	Cold wave	x	√	x
	Frost	x	√	x
	Sea water intrusion	x	x	√
	Pests and disease outbreak (specify) Sheath blight, Stem borer, Pyrrilla, Rust, Loose smut etc.	√	x	x
	Others (specify) Fog	√	x	x

1.14	Include Digital maps of the district for	Location map of district within State as Annexure I	Enclosed: Yes
		Mean annual rainfall as Annexure 2	Enclosed: No
		Soil map as Annexure 3	Enclosed: Yes

Annexure I



Soil map



1. Deep, loamy soils and silty soils
2. Deep, loamy soils.
3. Deep, loamy soils and silty soils .
4. Deep, fine soils and loamy soils .
5. Deep, loamy soils and loamy soils
6. Deep, loamy soils and sandy soils
7. Deep, loamy soils (moderate water logging and slight salinity) and fine soils (slightly water logging) .
8. Deep, loamy soils (severely flooding and slight salinity/sodicity).
9. Deep, sandy soils (moderate flooding) and loamy soils (slight flooding)
10. Deep, stratified loamy soils, with moderate flooding associated with sandy soils with moderate flooding .

2.0 Strategies for weather related contingencies

2.1 Drought

2.1.1 Rain fed situation (Rain fed area is negligible, so there is no need of contingencies)

Condition			Suggested Contingency measures		
Early season drought (delayed onset)	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop / Cropping system	Change in crop / cropping system including variety	Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation
Delay by 2 weeks					
Condition			Suggested Contingency measures		
Early season drought (delayed onset)	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Change in crop/cropping system	Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation
Delay by 4 weeks 4 th week of June					
Condition			Suggested Contingency measures		
Early season drought	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Change in crop/cropping system	Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation
Delay by 6 weeks 2 nd week of July					
Condition			Suggested Contingency measures		
Early season drought	Major Farming situation		Change in crop/cropping system	Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation
Delay by 8 weeks 4 th week of July					

Condition			Suggested Contingency measures		
Early season drought (Normal onset)	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop / Cropping system	Crop management	Soil nutrient & moisture conservation measures	Remarks on Implementation
Normal onset followed by 15-20 days dry spell after sowing leading to poor germination/crop stand etc.					
Condition			Suggested Contingency measures		
Mid season drought (long dry spell, consecutive 2 weeks rainless (>2.5 mm) period)	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Crop management	Soil nutrient & moisture conservation measures	Remarks on Implementation
At vegetative stage					
Condition			Suggested Contingency measures		
Mid season drought (long dry spell)	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Crop management	Soil nutrient & moisture conservation measures	Remarks on Implementation
At flowering/ fruiting stage					
Condition			Suggested Contingency measures		
	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Crop management	Rabi crop planning	Remarks on Implementation
Terminal drought (Early withdrawal of monsoon)					

1.1.2. Drought Irrigated situation

Condition	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/ cropping system	Change in crop/cropping system	Suggested Contingency measures			
				Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation		
Delayed release of water in canals due to low rainfall	Up land sandy loam soils	Rice (Basmati)-Wheat	Replace rice with maize or aerobic rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use short duration varieties Rice: PS 4, 5, PB 1, PRH 10 Maize: Kanchan, Sweta, Navin, Surya Pearl millet: Wcc-75, Raj-171, Pusa-23, Pusa-322 Light irrigation with tube well water Follow alternate wetting and drying schedule of irrigation in rice Alternate Furrow irrigation Mulching in sugarcane / maize 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seed through KSSC and NFSM Adequate supply of electricity/ diesel should be ensured by the Govt. agencies. 		
		Sorghum (Fodder) /Maize-Potato/ Wheat	Pearl millet/Greengram/ Blackgram - Potato/ Wheat				
		Sugarcane +Cucurbits – Ratoon-Wheat	No change				
	Low land clay loam soils	Rice-wheat	Basmati rice -Wheat			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use short duration varieties e.g. Rice: PS 4, 5, PB1, PRH 10 Maize: Kanchan, Sweta, Navin, Surya Pearl millet (Fodder): Wcc-75, Raj-171, Pusa-23, Pusa-322 Light irrigation with tube well water Follow alternate wetting and drying schedule of irrigation in rice Alternate Furrow irrigation Mulching in sugarcane 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seed through KSSC and NFSM Adequate supply of electricity/diesel should be ensured by the Govt. agencies.
		Sorghum Fodder-Wheat	Pearl millet-Wheat				
		Sugarcane-Ratoon-Wheat	No change required				

Condition	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Change in crop/cropping system	Suggested Contingency measures	
				Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation
Limited release of	Up land sandy loam soils	Rice (Basmati)-Wheat	No change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Light irrigation with tube well water at critical stages only 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate supply of
		Sorghum (Fodder)/ Maize-	No change		

Condition	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Suggested Contingency measures		
			Change in crop/cropping system	Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation
water in canals due to low rainfall		Potato/ Wheat		e.g CRI, Tillering &.Flowering stage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow alternate wetting and drying schedule of irrigation in rice Alternate Furrow irrigation Mulching in sugarcane/ maize 	electricity/ diesel should be ensured by the Govt. agencies.
		Sugarcane +cucurbits –Ratoon-Wheat	No change		
	Low land clay loam soils	Rice-wheat	No change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Light irrigation with tube well water at critical stages only e.g CRI, Tillering &.Flowering stage Follow alternate wetting and drying schedule of irrigation in rice Alternate Furrow irrigation Mulching in sugarcane 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply of inter cultural implements through RKV Adequate supply of electricity/diesel should be ensured by the Govt. agencies.
		Sorghum Fodder-Wheat	No change		
		Sugarcane-Ratoon-Wheat	No change		

Condition	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Suggested Contingency measures		
			Change in crop/cropping system	Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation
Non release of water in canals under delayed onset of monsoon in catchment	Up land tube well irrigated canal sandy loam soil	Basmati rice	Maize/Arabic Rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited irrigation Alternate Furrow irrigation Drip irrigation Mulching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seed through KSSC and NFSM Supply of inter cultural implements through RKVY
		Sorghum/ Maize	Pearl millet /Pigeonpea/Blackgram		
		Sugarcane +cucurbits	Sugarcane		
	Low land tube well irrigated canal clay loam soil	Rice	Pearl millet/Blackgram/Greengram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited irrigation Alternate Furrow irrigation Drip irrigation Mulching Alternate furrow irrigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seed through KSSC and NFSM Harvesting and threshing implements through RKVY
		Sorghum Fodder	Pearl millet/Sorghum Fodder		
		Sugarcane + cucurbits	Sugarcane		
Condition	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Change in crop/cropping system	Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation

Condition	Suggested Contingency measures				
	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Change in crop/cropping system	Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation
Lack of inflows into tanks due to insufficient /delayed onset of monsoon	1) Farming situation:	Cropping system 1:	NA	NA	NA

Condition	Suggested Contingency measures				
	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Change in crop/cropping system	Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation
Insufficient groundwater recharge due to low rainfall	Upland tube well irrigated canal sandy loam soil	Basmati rice	Maize/Arabic Rice /Vegetables (Tomato, Brinjal, cucrbits etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited irrigation Alternate Furrow irrigation Drip irrigation Mulching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seed through KSSC and NFSM Harvesting and threshing implements through RKVY
		Sorghum/Maize	Pearl millet /Pigeonpea/Blackgram		
		Sugarcane +cucurbits	Sugarcane		
	Lowland tube well irrigated canal clay loam soil	Rice	Pearl millet/Blackgram/Greengram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited irrigation Alternate Furrow irrigation Drip irrigation Mulching Alternate furrow irrigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seed through KSSC and NFSM Micro/drip/sprinkler irrigation under govt. schemes Supply of inter cultural implements through RKVY
		Sorghum Fodder	Pearl millet/Sorghum Fodder		
		Sugarcane + cucurbits	Sugarcane		

2.2 Unusual rains (untimely, unseasonal etc) (for both rainfed and irrigated situations)

Condition	Suggested contingency measure			
	Vegetative stage	Flowering stage	Crop maturity stage	Post harvest
Continuous high rainfall in a short span leading to water logging				
Maize + Blackgram /Greengram /cucurbits	Provide drainage	Provide drainage	Drain out & Harvesting at physiological maturity stage	Shift to safer place
Sugarcane +Cucurbits	Provide drainage	Provide drainage	Drain out & Harvesting at physiological maturity stage and Picking of cucurbits crop.	Shift to safer place

Blackgram or Greengram	Provide drainage	Provide drainage	Drain out & Harvesting at physiological maturity stage.	Safe storage against storage pest and disease
Horticulture				
Okra	Provide drainage	Provide drainage	Picking of vegetables at physiological maturity stage	Shift to safer place
Cucurbits	Provide drainage	Provide drainage	Drain out & Harvesting at physiological maturity stage and picking of cucurbits crop.	Shift to safer place
Brinjal	Provide drainage	Provide drainage	Picking at physiological maturity stage	Shift to safer place
Tomato	Provide drainage	Provide drainage	Picking at physiological maturity stage	Shift to safer place
Mango	-	-	Spray of 2% urea+fungicide	-
Muskmelon	-	-	Spray of 2% urea+fungicide	-
Heavy rainfall with high speed winds in a short span				
Sugarcane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthing • Tying • Use Wind breaks 	Provide drainage Use Wind breaks	Drain out & Harvesting at physiological maturity stage Use Wind breaks	Shift to safer place
Maize/Sorghum	Provide drainage Use Wind breaks	Provide drainage Use Wind breaks	Drain out & Harvesting at physiological maturity stage Use Wind breaks	Shift to safer place
Blackgram/ Greengram	Provide drainage Use Wind breaks	Provide drainage Use Wind breaks	Drain out & Harvesting at physiological maturity stage Use Wind breaks	Shift to safer place
Rice basmati	Provide drainage Use Wind breaks	Provide drainage Use Wind breaks	Drain out & Harvesting at physiological maturity stage Use Wind breaks	Shift to safer place
Pigeonpea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide drainage • Sowing on raised bed • Use Wind breaks 	Provide drainage Use Wind breaks	Drain out & Harvesting at physiological maturity stage Use Wind breaks	Shift to safer place
Horticulture				
Okra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide drainage • Sowing on raised bed • Use Wind breaks 	Provide drainage Use Wind breaks	Drain out & Harvesting at physiological maturity stage Use Wind breaks	Shift to safer place
Brinjal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide drainage • Sowing on raised bed • Use Wind breaks 	Provide drainage Use Wind breaks	Drain out & Harvesting at physiological maturity stage Use Wind breaks	Shift to safer place
Tomato	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide drainage 	Provide drainage	Drain out & Harvesting at physio-	Shift to safer place

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sowing on raised bed • Use Wind breaks 	Use Wind breaks	logical maturity stage Use Wind breaks	
Cauliflower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide drainage • Sowing on raised bed • Use Wind breaks 	Provide drainage Use Wind breaks	Drain out & Harvesting at physiological maturity stage Use Wind breaks	Shift to safer place
Cucurbits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide drainage • Sowing on raised bed • Use Wind breaks 	Provide drainage Use Wind breaks	Drain out & Harvesting at physiological maturity stage Use Wind breaks	Shift to safer place
Mango	Use Wind breaks	Use of NAA spray Use Wind breaks	Use of NAA spray Use Wind breaks	-
Muskmelon	Use Wind breaks	Use of NAA spray Use Wind breaks	Use of NAA spray Use Wind breaks	-
Outbreak of pests and diseases due to unseasonal rains				
Rice basmati	Need based plant protection IPDM for Rice/pluses	Need based plant protection IPDM for Rice/pluses	Do not use Hazardous pesticide at maturity stage	Shift to safer place
Sugarcane				
Sorghum fodder				
Blackgram/ Greengram				
Pigeonpea				
Horticulture				
Okra	Need based plant protection IPDM for Rice/pluses	Need based plant protection IPDM for Rice/pluses	Do not use Hazardous pesticide at maturity stage	Shift to safer place
Brinjal				
Tomato				
Cucurbits				
Cauliflower				

2.3 Floods

Condition	Suggested contingency measure			
	Seedling / nursery stage	Vegetative stage	Reproductive stage	At harvest
Transient water logging/ partial inundation				
Rice basmati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re sowing of nursery • Direct sowing of rice • Sowing of nursery on raised bed 	• Provide drainage	• Provide drainage	Shift to safer place
Sugarcane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct sowing 	• Provide drainage	• Provide drainage	Shift to safer place

			•	
Sorghum fodder	• Direct sowing	• Provide drainage	• Provide drainage •	Shift to safer place
Blackgram Greengram	• Direct sowing	• Provide drainage	• Provide drainage •	Shift to safer place
Pigeonpea	• Direct sowing	• Provide drainage	• Provide drainage	Shift to safer place
Horticulture				
Okra	• Re sowing of nursery • Sowing of nursery on raised bed • Re transplanting	• Provide drainage	• Provide drainage	Shift to safer place
Brinjal	• Re sowing of nursery • Sowing of nursery on raised bed • Re transplanting	• Provide drainage	• Provide drainage	Shift to safer place
Tomato	• Re sowing of nursery • Sowing of nursery on raised bed • Re transplanting	• Provide drainage	• Provide drainage	Shift to safer place
Continuous submergence for more than 2 days				
Rice	• Re sowing of nursery • Direct sowing of rice • Sowing of nursery on raised bed	• Provide drainage	• Provide drainage	Shift to safer place
Horticulture				
Okra	• Re sowing of nursery • Sowing of nursery on raised bed • Re transplanting	• Provide drainage	• Provide drainage	Shift to safer place
Brinjal	• Re sowing of nursery • Sowing of nursery on raised bed • Re transplanting	• Provide drainage	• Provide drainage	Shift to safer place
Tomato	• Re sowing of nursery • Sowing of nursery on raised bed • Re transplanting	• Provide drainage	• Provide drainage	Shift to safer place
Mango	• Re sowing of nursery • Sowing of nursery on raised bed • Re transplanting	• Provide drainage	• Provide drainage	Shift to safer place
Sea water intrusion³	NA	NA	NA	NA

2.4 Extreme events: Heat wave / Cold wave/Frost/ Hailstorm /Cyclone/Fog

Extreme event type	Suggested contingency measure			
	Seedling / nursery stage	Vegetative stage	Reproductive stage	At harvest
Heat Wave				
Rice basmati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re sowing of nursery • Light and frequent irrigation during night 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation interval should be decreased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation interval should be decreased 	Light and frequent irrigation
Sugarcane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mulching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation interval should be decreased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation interval should be decreased 	Light and frequent irrigation
Sorghum fodder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re sowing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation interval should be decreased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation interval should be decreased 	Make silage
Blackgram /Greengram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re sowing • Mulching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light irrigation for survival 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Light irrigation for survival 	•Pod picking
Pigeonpea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re sowing • Mulching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light irrigation for survival 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Light irrigation for survival 	•Pod picking
Horticulture				
Okra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re sowing of nursery • Re transplanting • Mulching • Light watering during night 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light irrigation for survival 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Light irrigation for survival 	•Harvesting of fruits
Brinjal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re sowing of nursery • Re transplanting • Mulching • Light watering during night 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light irrigation for survival 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Light irrigation for survival 	•Harvesting of fruits
Tomato	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re sowing of nursery • Re transplanting • Mulching of nursery beds • Light irrigation during night 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light irrigation for survival 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Light irrigation for survival 	•Harvesting of fruits
Mango	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray of water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Spray of water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Spray of water 	-
Muskmelon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray of water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Spray of water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Spray of water 	-
Cold wave				
Wheat	Light irrigation	Light irrigation	Light irrigation	Light irrigation
Sugarcane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mulching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Light irrigation for survival 	--	•Harvesting of cane
Horticulture				
Tomato	Grow some inter crop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light Sprinkler irrigation 	--	•Harvesting of fruits

Pea	Grow some inter crop	• Light Sprinkler irrigation	--	•Harvesting of fruits
Potato	Grow some inter crop	• Light Sprinkler irrigation	--	•Harvesting
Frost				
Sugarcane	• Light irrigation	•Light irrigation	•Light irrigation	•Harvesting of cane
Pigeonpea	• Grow as inter crop • Smoke at night	• Light Sprinkler irrigation • Smoke at night	• Light irrigation for survival • Smoke at night	Smoke at night
Horticulture				
Potato	•Light irrigation for survival •Smoke at night	•Light irrigation for survival •Smoke at night	•Light irrigation for survival •Smoke at night	•Harvesting
Tomato	•Light irrigation for survival •Smoke at night	•Light irrigation for survival •Smoke at night	•Light irrigation for survival •Smoke at night	•De halming
Pea	•Light irrigation for survival •Smoke at night	•Light irrigation for survival •Smoke at night	•Light irrigation for survival •Smoke at night	•Harvesting
Mango	• Irrigation &Smoking during night	•Irrigation &Smoking during night	•Irrigation &Smoking during night	
Muskmelon	•Irrigation &Smoking during night	•Irrigation &Smoking during night	•Irrigation &Smoking during night	
Horticulture				
All the Vegetable crops	Re sowing	Re sowing of Catch crop	Harvest for fodder	Pre Harvesting
All the Fruit crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use anti hail net • Spray of fungicide with 2% urea solution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use anti hail net • Spray of fungicide with 2% urea solution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use anti hail net • Spray of fungicide with 2% urea solution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Harvest the damaged fruits •Spray of fungicide with 2% urea solution
Fog				

2.5 Contingent strategies for Livestock, Poultry & Fisheries

2.5.1 Livestock

	Suggested contingency measures		
	Before the event	During the event	After the event
Drought			

Feed and fodder availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fodder crop Insurance • Making of feed blocks • Encourage farmers to allocate some lands for cultivating perennial fodder (Napier grass, Subabul), specially on bunds and wasteland • Establishing fodder banks, encouraging fodder crops in irrigated area • Making silage or hay of excess fodder. • Statistics regarding feed/fodder availability and requirement should be updated by the concerned deptt. • Seed production and development of drought resistant crops and their varieties of fodder crops. • Encourage farmers to adopt sprinkler irrigation system. • Training to the farmers and extension functionaries for production and long term storage of feed and fodder. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilizing fodder from perennial trees/shrubs/fodder bank reserves for small ruminant. • Utilizing stored fodder as silage, hay, feed blocks & mixture etc. • Migration of herd /flock to other places. • Establishment of communication and linkage with other state agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availing crop insurance • Cultivation of fast growing green fodder crops. • Development of drought resistance fodder. • Increase the no. of Fodder Banks for future use.
Drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserving water in the pond/tank for drinking purpose. • Excavation of bore well/creation of tanks or ponds. • De-silting of village ponds on regular basis and adopt water harvesting techniques through water shed approach. • Filling of the ponds with canal/tube well water during lean period. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using preserved water in the tanks for drinking • Available ground water should be used for drinking on priority basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recharge of well/ Tanks etc.
Health and disease management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers should be encouraged to avail Livestock insurance • Training to livestock owners regarding natural calamities. • Veterinary preparedness with medicines and vaccines. • Vaccination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduction mass animal health camp and treating the effected animals. • Mass campaigning though different media regarding possible outbreak of diseases and their management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availing insurance benefits. • Followed standard Livestock management practices. • Proper health care & treatment.
Floods			
Feed and fodder availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fodder crop Insurance • Making of feed blocks • Encourage farmers to allocate some lands for cultivating perennial fodder (Napier grass, Subabul), 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilizing fodder from perennial tress/shrubs/fodder bank reserves. • Use of feed mixture/block hay etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availing crop insurance • Cultivation of fast growing green fodder crops

	<p>specially on bunds and wasteland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing fodder banks, encouraging fodder crops. • Making silage or hay of excess fodder and that should be stored on up land. • Statistics regarding feed/fodder availability and requirement should be updated by the concerned deptt. • Seed production and development of crops and their varieties of fodder crops for water logged conditions. • Training to the farmers and extension functionaries for production and long term storage of feed and fodder. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration of flock /herds • Establishment of communication and linkage with other state agencies 	
Drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making suitable provision for safe drinking surface water including excavation of bore well/hand pump (India mark—II) at community level. • Make farmers aware not to use contaminated/ flood water for drinking purpose. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contaminated flood water should not be used for drinking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open sources of drinking water (tank/well) should be further treated with potassium permanganate.
Health and disease management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Live stock Insurance • Training to livestock owners regarding natural calamities. • Veterinary preparedness with medicines and vaccines. • Vaccination • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduction mass animal health camp and treating the effected animals. • Training to livestock owners regarding natural calamities. • Establishment of Co-ordination with other Agencies. • Use of mass media to spread expert advice • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culling sick animals • Availing insurance benefits. • Culling unproductive livestock • Proper disposal of corpse of dead bodies to prevent the spread of contagious diseases.
Cyclone	NA	NA	NA
Heat wave and cold wave			

Shelter/environment management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid use of GI sheet for roofing in the animal shed • Create adequate sources for additional supply of water to protect the animals from heat waves. • Establishment of modern shelter sheds. • As far as possible grow shade trees such as Neem, Pilkhan, Karanj etc near the animal sheds. • Make provision for adequate no. of fans/coolers /heaters according to the situation, if possible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the thatches/ tarpaulins/ rags in the animal sheds to protect against direct entry of hot/ cold waves • Provide proper bedding to prevent from cold and proper ventilation to prevent from heat. • Provide drinking water to animal frequently during heat wave • Watch the forecast of weather department. • As for as possible the animal should be allowed to wallow in pounds/ canals/ river or give bath once or twice in a day during heat waves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair and maintenance of additional facilities
Health and disease management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insure the animals • Training to livestock owners/ para-vets regarding preventive measure against extreme weather conditions • Veterinary preparedness with medicines and vaccines etc. • Vaccination against FMD & Cold 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize village level animal health camps • Consult veterinary officer immediately if any adverse symptoms are noticed • Use of ITKs for food supplements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper after care of animals. • Availing insurance benefits. • Proper disposal of corpse of dead bodies to prevent the spread of contagious diseases.

^s based on forewarning wherever available

2.5.2 Poultry

	Suggested contingency measures			Convergence/linkages with ongoing programs, if any
	Before the event	During the event	After the event	
Drought				
Shortage of feed ingredients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making and storage of feed concentrates • Awareness regarding traditional feed banks. • Feed requirement data should be generated • Prepare the feed requirement data base of poultry farm. • Store the feed ingredients 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of feed concentrates/ mixture/blocks etc • Establishment of communication with other state agencies. • Use of locally available feed recourses. • Import the feed recourse form other states. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availing insurance • Increase the no. of feed banks for future use 	

Drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making extra facility for drinking water. • Repair & maintenance of water resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent supply of drinking water 		
Health and disease management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veterinary preparedness with medicines and vaccines. • Vaccination • Training to poultry Growers regarding natural calamities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment of affected poultry birds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culling of flock • Availing insurance benefits • Proper disposal of corpse of dead bodies to prevent the spread of contagious diseases 	
Floods				
Shortage of feed ingredients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient quantity of feed ingredients should be stored 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of stored feed in balanced form • Prevent the feed from moisture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning of feed store & repair if any. • Moist feed should be dried & treated as per requirement 	
Drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make provision of ground water for drinking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use only Ground water obtained from India Mrka II or Tubewell 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair, maintenance and cleaning of water recourse • Sanitation of open Wells 	
Health and disease management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veterinary preparedness with medicines and vaccines • Vaccination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration of flock if required • Treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availing insurance benefits. • Culling of unproductive flock 	
Cyclone	NA	NA	NA	
Shortage of feed ingredients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage and making of feed concentrates • Proper feed requirement data base 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of communication with other state agencies • Use of stored feed ingredient • Import of feed from other areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair and maintenance of feed store 	
Drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make provision of ground water for drinking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use only Ground water obtained from India Mrka II or Tubewell 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair and maintenance of water recourse 	

Health and disease management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training to poultry growers regarding natural calamities. • Veterinary preparedness with medicines and vaccines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment of injured poultry birds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culling of flock • Availing insurance benefits. • Proper disposal of corpse of dead bodies to prevent the spread of contagious diseases. 	
Heat wave and cold wave				
Shelter/environment management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making sufficient provision of shelter to protect live stock from heat and cold waves • Establishment of alternate resource for water supply. • Modern shelter sheds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep the birds in appropriate shelter • Provide proper bedding to prevent from cold and proper ventilated to prevent from heat • Provide drinking water to birds frequently. • Adopted proper management practices. • Watch the forecast of weather department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making of modern shelter sheds • Increase the plantation of trees 	
Health and disease management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insurance • Veterinary preparedness with medicines and vaccines • Training to poultry growers regarding natural calamities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide proper treatment as per requirement • Treatment of injured poultry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availing insurance benefits • Culling of unproductive flock • Proper disposal of corpse of dead bodies to prevent the spread of contagious diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

^a based on forewarning wherever available

2.5.3 Fisheries/ Aquaculture

	Suggested contingency measures		
	Before the event	During the event	After the event
1) Drought			
A. Capture			
Marine	–	–	–
Inland			
(i) Shallow water depth due to insufficient rains/inflow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt appropriate measures to reduce water seepage or infiltration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvest the crop partially 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re stock
(ii) Changes in water quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular observation to check the water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add oxy-flow to improve oxygen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain appropriate level of water if

	quality and remove the pollutants if any.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Churning of pond water 	<p>possible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the water quality and remove the pollutants if any.
(iii) Any other	–	–	–
B. Aquaculture			
(i) Shallow water in ponds due to insufficient rains/inflow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt appropriate measures to reduce water seepage or infiltration from ponds • Avoid any kinds of water pollution and maintain water pH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the Oxygen availability into ponds for the survival of fish • Avoid any kind of water pollution • Add oxy-flow to improve oxygen into ponds. • Churning of pond water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain appropriate level of water in ponds • Check the water quality and remove the pollutants if any.
(ii) Impact of salt load build up in ponds / change in water quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add some fresh water from other source like cannel etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add oxy-flow to improve oxygen into ponds. • Churning of pond water • Add fresh water into pond for life saving and to reduce salt load 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add fresh water into pond for life saving and to reduce salt load • Maintain appropriate level of water in ponds • Check the water quality and remove the pollutants if any.
(iii) Any other	–	–	--
2) Floods			
A. Capture			
Marine	--	--	--
Inland			
(i) No. of boats / nets/damaged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boats, nets etc should be taken out from water bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close supervision of flood condition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damaged boat or nets should be repaired
(ii) No. of houses damaged	–	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair the damaged house.
(iii) Loss of stock	–	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanitation and proper disposal of corpse
(iv) Changes in water quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the height of bunds. 	--	--
(v) Health and diseases	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment if possible 	--
B. Aquaculture			
(i) Inundation with flood water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair the bunds to prevent the inflow of water • If inflow water is not polluted then place the net at inlet and outlet • Raise the height of bunds • Plan a proper drainage system at farm • Plantation of soil binding plants at 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid inflow of flood water from outside. • If inflow water is not polluted that can be permitted to flow through net placed at inlet and outlet of pond. • Fencing of net required in case of overflow to avoid the migration of fish 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair the damaged bunds • Check water quality • Change the water if it is polluted

	bund		
(ii) Water contamination and changes in water quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limeing @300 kg/ha 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stop inflow of contaminated water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain appropriate level of water in ponds • Check the water quality and remove the pollutants if any.
(iii) Health and diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limeing @300 kg/ha • Vaccination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diagnostic measures and provide appropriate medicines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limeing and medication as per requirement • Use Cifex to control ulcerative syndromes
(iv) Loss of stock and inputs (feed, chemicals etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marketable stock should be sold 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately remove the dead fishes from ponds and do sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After sanitation add new stock
(v) Infrastructure damage (pumps, aerators, huts etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dommageable infrastructures should be secured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not supplié Electric in flood éd area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repaire and service the damage infrastructure
(vi) Any other			
3. Cyclone / Tsunami	NA	NA	NA
4. Heat wave and cold wave			
A. Capture			
B. Aquaculture			
(i) Changes in pond environment (water quality)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain appropriate level of water in ponds <i>i.e.</i> 1.75m in 2m deep ponds • Check the water quality and remove the pollutants if any 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain appropriate level of water in ponds <i>i.e.</i> 1.75m in 2m deep ponds • Check the water quality and remove the pollutants if any 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain appropriate level of water in ponds <i>i.e.</i> 1.75m in 2m deep ponds • Check the water quality and remove the pollutants if any
i) Health and Disease management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limeing@300kg/ha 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medication as per requirement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove the dead fishes from ponds and add new stocks to compensate the production
(ii) Any other			

^a based on forewarning wherever available