State: Uttar Pradesh

Agriculture Contingency Plan for District: Meerut

.0 Di .1	istrict Agriculture profile Agro-Climatic/Ecological Zone							
-	Agro Ecological Sub Region (ICAR)	Northern Plain (And Central Highlands) Including Aravallis, Hot Semi-Arid Eco-Region (4.1)						
	Agro-Climatic Zone (Planning Commission)	Agro-Climatic Zone (Planning Commission) Upper Gangetic Plain Region (V)						
	Agro Climatic Zone (NARP)	Western Plain Zone	e (UP-3)					
	List all the districts falling under the NARP Zone* (*>50% area falling in the zone)	Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Baghpat, Ghaziabad, G.B. Nagar and Bulandshahar.						
	Geographic coordinates of district headquarters	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude				
		28° 98'	77° 07'	218 Mt				
	Name and address of the concerned ZRS/ ZARS/ RARS/ RRS/ RRTTS	ZRS, Modipuram, Meerut, S.V.Patel University of Agriculture & Technology, Meerut - 250110						
	Mention the KVK located in the district with address	Swami Kalyan Dev Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hastinapur of S.V.P.U.A. & T, Meerut.						
	Name and address of the nearest Agro met Field Unit (AMFU, IMD) for agro-advisories in the Zone	College of Agricultural sciences, S.V.Patel University of Agriculture & Technology, Meerut - 250110						

1.2	Rainfall	Normal RF(mm)	Normal Rainy	Normal Onset	Normal Cessation
			days (number)	(specify week and month)	(specify week and month)
	SW monsoon (June-Sep)	598	46	3 rd week of July	2 nd week of September
	NE / Post Monsoon (Oct-Dec)	31	12	3 rd week of December	-
	Winter (Jan- March)	66	14	-	-
	Summer (Apr-May)	24	07	-	-

Annual	719	79	-	-

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)	273.005	198.941	21.314	39.336	0.376	2.596	2.012	2.859	2.997	2.574

1. 4	Major Soils	Area ('000 ha)	Percent (%) of total
	Very deep Loam soils	69.6	35%
	Very deep Sandy Loam soils	55.7	28%
	Very deep Sandy soils	67.6	34%
	Very deep Silty Loam soils	5.9	3%

1.5	Agricultural land use	Area ('000 ha)	Cropping intensity %
	Net sown area	198.941	152.67%
	Area sown more than once	104.783	
	Gross cropped area	303.724	

1.6	Irrigation	Area ('000 ha)				
	Net irrigated area	191.827				
	Gross irrigated area	303.706				
	Rainfed area	7.114				
	Sources of Irrigation	Number	Area ('000 ha)	Percentage of total irrigated area		
	Canals	-	35.608	18.56%		
	Tanks		0.141	0.073%		

Open wells		0	-
Bore wells		155.949	81.3%
Lift irrigation schemes		-	
Micro-irrigation		-	
Other sources (Sewage water/ drains)		0.129	0.067%
Total Irrigated Area		191.827	
Pump sets			
No. of Tractors			
Groundwater availability and use* (Data source: State/Central Ground water Department /Board)	No. of blocks/ Tehsils Block-12	(%) area	Quality of water (specify the probler such as high levels of arsenic, fluoric saline etc)
Over exploited	0	-	Not reported
Critical	1 (Kharkhauda)	8.357	do
Semi- critical	3	-	do
Safe	8	-	do
Wastewater availability and use	Daurala, Meerut	-	do
Ground water quality		Good	

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

1.7	Major field crops cultivated	Area ('000 ha)								
	curryaccu		Kharif			Rabi		Summer		
		Irrigated	Rainfed	Total	Irrigated	Rainfed	Total		Grand total	
	Rice	17.629	-	17.629	-	-	-	-	17.629	
	Maize	0.329	-	0.329	-	-	-	-	0.339	
	Sugarcane	-	-	-	8.365	-	8.365	121.258	129.623	
	Wheat	-	-	-	87.795	-	87.795	-	87.795	

Pulses	-	0.253	0.253	0.30	0.446	0.746	0.245	1.244

Horticulture crops -		Area ('000 ha)	
Fruits	Total	Irrigated	Rainfed
Mango	18	12	6
Guava	3.5	3.050	0.450
Other Fruits Crops	3.232	2.262	0.969
Horticulture crops - Vegetables	Total	Irrigated	Rainfed
Potato	8.768	8.768	-
Other Vegetable Crops	32.815	32.815	-
Medicinal and Aromatic crops	Total	Irrigated	Rainfed
Flowers	0.850	0.850	-
Plantation crops	Total	Irrigated	Rainfed
Popular	0.456	0.456	-
Fodder crops	Total	Irrigated	Rainfed
Sorghum	16.538	11.325	5.213
Berseem /oat	1.321	1.321	-

Total fodder crop area	17.859	12.646	5.213
Grazing land	0.123	-	0.123
Sericulture etc	Nil	-	-

Male ('000)

Female ('000)

Total ('000)

1.8

Livestock

	ii) Inland (Data Source: Fisheries	Nil No. Farmer own	-	-	Gill nets) - eservoirs	trap nets) - No. of village ta	-
					Gill nets)	trap nets)	,
	·r 9		Mechanized	Non- mechanized	Mechanized (Trawl nets,	Non-mechanized (Shore Seines, Stake &	(Ice plants etc.)
	i) Marine (Data Source: Fisheries Department)	No. of fishermen	Boats		Nets	Storage facilities	
	A. Capture						
1.10	Fisheries (Data source: Chief Plannin	ng Officer)					
	Backyard					16.300	
	Commercial					14.806	
1.9	Poultry		No. of farms		Tota	l No. of birds ('000)	
	Commercial dairy farms (Number)					1113.	070
	Camel, Pig, Yak etc.		3.06/+.098		3.043+0.173	1115.	
	Goat Sheep Indio + Exotic		16.801 3.067+.098		32.243 3.643+0.173	49.0 6.98	
	Descript Buffaloes		62.811		261.504	324.3	
	Non descriptive Buffaloes (local low	yielding)	146.560		610.177	756.7	
	Crossbred cattle		25.210		108.466	133.6	576
	Improved cattle		10.084		43.386	53.4	70
			v yielding) 15.126 65.0796			05	

Department)	06	-		818
B. Culture				
		Water Spread Area (ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production ('000 tons)
i) Brackish water (Data Sour	rce: MPEDA/ Fisheries Department)	-	-	215
ii) Fresh water (Village tanks	s)(Data Source: Fisheries department)	797.60	-	-

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

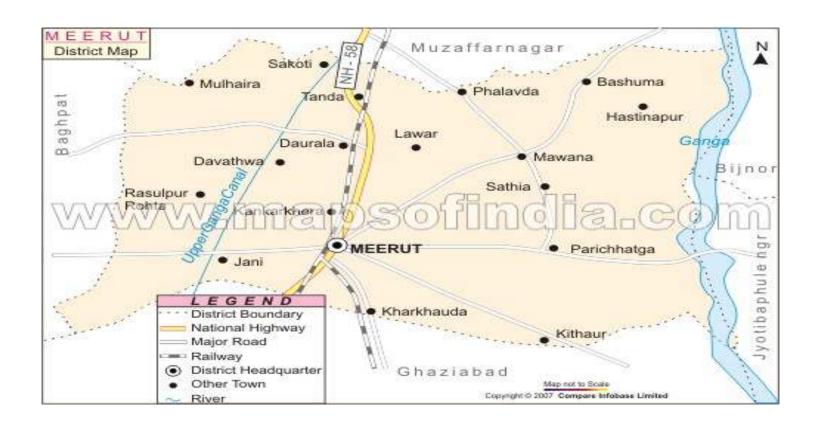
1.11	Name of crop		Kharif	R	abi	Sur	nmer	Т	Total	
		Production ('000 t)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Production ('000 t)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Production ('000 t)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Production ('000 t)	Productivity (kg/ha)	residue as fodder ('000
										tons)
Major	Field crops (Crop	s identified b	ased on total acreag	ge)						
	Rice	45.113	2559	-	-	-	-	45.113	2559	54.14
	Maize	0.645	1903	-	-	-	-	0.645	1903	0.015
	Pulses	0.120	442	0.234	872	0.118	6.28	0.472	679	0.216
	Wheat	-	-	314.833	3586	-	-		3870	
	Sugarcane	-	-	533.69	63800	-	-	533.69	63800	122.7
	Mustard	-	-	4.105	1105	-	-	4.105	1105	-
Major 1	Horticultural crop	os (Crops ide	ntified based on tota	al acreage)						
	All Fruits	-	-	-	-	-	-	220.150	106.19	
	All Vegetables	-	-	-		-	-	613.449	186.94	
	Potato	-	-	-	-	-	-	206.311	235.3	
	Flowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.900	105.88	

1.12	Sowing window for 5 major field crops	Rice	Wheat	Sugarcane	Pulses	Potato
	Kharif- Rainfed	-	-	-	July – August	-
	Kharif-Irrigated	June – July	-	March – May	May – June	-
	Rabi- Rainfed	-	-	-	October – November	-
	Rabi-Irrigated	-	November – December	October – November	November – December	October – November

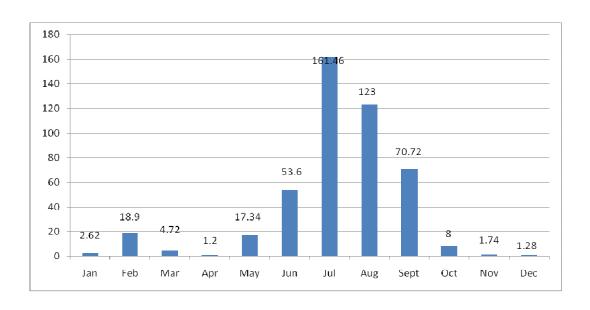
1.13	What is the major contingency the district is prone to? (Tick mark)	Regular	Occasional	None
	Drought			V
	Cyclone			V
	Hail storm		V	
	Heat wave		V	
	Cold wave	√		
	Frost			V
	Sea water intrusion			V
	Sheath blight & Hopper in rice		V	
	Fog	V		

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 II	Enclosed: Yes
		Soil map as Annexure III	Enclosed: Yes

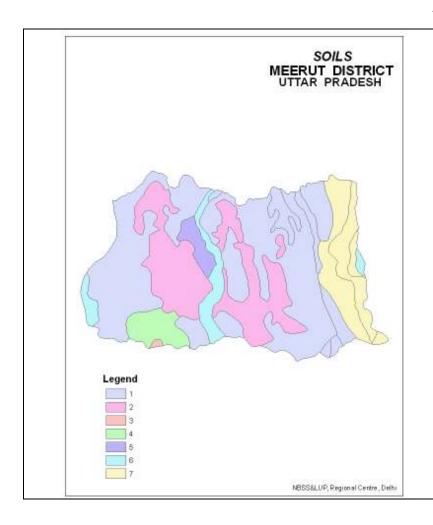
Annexure I



Annexure II



Annexure III



Alluvial plain (0-1% slope)

- 1. Deep, loamy soils and slightly eroded.
- 2. Deep, loamy soils and slightly eroded associated with silty soils.
- 3. Deep, fine soils moderately saline and sodic associated with loamy soils, slightly eroded.
- 4. Deep, loamy soils, moderate salinity and sodicity associated with loamy soils with moderate salinity and strong sodicity
- 5. Deep, silty soils associated with loamy soils slightly eroded.

Old Alluvial plain with river left out channels/Oxbows/point bars (1-3%slope)

6. Deep, loamy soils and slightly eroded associated with stratified loamy soils slightly eroded

Active Flood Plain (1-3% slope)

7. Deep, sandy soils with moderate flooding associated with stratified loamy soils and slight flooding.

2.0 Strategies for weather related contingencies

2.1 Drought

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

Condition			Suggested Contingency measures				
Early season drought (delayed onset)	Major Farming situation ^a	Normal Crop / Cropping system ^b	Change in crop / cropping system ^c including variety	Agronomic measures ^d	Remarks on Implementatio n ^c		
Delay by 2 weeks			•				
			Not applicable				
Delay by 4 weeks			Not applicable				
Delay by 6 weeks			Not applicable				
Delay by 8 weeks			Not applicable				

Condition			Suggested Contingency measures		
Early season drought (Normal onset)	Major Farming situation ^a	Normal Crop / Cropping system	Crop management	Soil nutrient & moisture conservation measures	Remarks on Implementatio n
Normal onset followed by 15-20 days dry spell after sowing leading to poor germination/crop stand etc.					
At vegetative stage	Not applicable				
At flowering/ fruiting stage	Not applicable				
Terminal drought			Not applicable		

2.1.2 Drought- Irrigated situation

Condition	Suggested Contingency measures	

	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/ cropping system	Change in crop/cropping system	Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation
Delayed release of water in canals due to low rainfall	Upland sandy loam soils	Rice (Basmati)-Wheat	Replace rice with maize or aerobic rice Use short duration varieties of Rice: PS 4, 5, PB 1, PRH 10 Maize: Kanchan, Sweta, Navin, Surya	Light irrigation with tube well water, Follow alternate wetting and drying schedule of irrigation in rice, Alternate Furrow irrigation, Mulching in sugarcane / maize	Seed through KSSC and NFSM, Adequate supply of electricity/diesel should be ensured by the Govt. agencies.
		Sorghum (Fodder)/Maize- Potato/ Wheat	Bajra/Greengram/ Blackgram - Potato/ Wheat Bajra:Wcc-75,Raj-171,Pusa-23,Pusa-322		
		Sugarcane +cucurbits -Ratoon-Wheat	No change		
	Lowland clay loam soils	Rice-wheat	Basmati rice –Wheat Use short duration varieties of Rice: PS 4, 5, PB 1, PRH 10	Light irrigation with tube well water, Follow alternate wetting and drying schedule of irrigation in rice,	Seed through KSSC and NFSM, Adequate supply of electricity/diesel should be ensured by the Govt.
		Sorghum Fodder- Wheat	Bajra-Wheat Bajra:Wcc-75,Raj-171,Pusa- 23,Pusa-322	Alternate Furrow irrigation, Mulching in sugarcane	agencies.
		Sugarcane-Ratoon- Wheat	No change		

Condition			Suggested Contingency measures			
	Major Farming situation ^f	Normal Crop/cropping system ^g	Change in crop/cropping system ^h	Agronomic measuresi	Remarks on Implementation ^j	
Limited release	Upland sandy loam soils	Rice (Basmati)-Wheat	No change	Follow alternate wetting and	Adequate supply of	
of water in canals due to low rainfall		Sorghum (Fodder)/Maize- Potato/ Wheat	No change	rice, should	electricity/diesel should be ensured by the Govt. agencies.	
iow railitaii		Sugarcane +cucurbits -	No change		the Govt. agencies.	

Condition				Suggested Contingency measures	S
	Major Farming situation ^f	Normal Crop/cropping system ^g	Change in crop/cropping system ^h	Agronomic measuresi	Remarks on Implementation ^j
		Ratoon-Wheat		Mulching in sugarcane/ maize	
	Lowland clay loam soils	Rice-wheat	No change		Supply of inter cultural
		Sorghum Fodder-Wheat	No change		implements through
		Sugarcane-Ratoon-Wheat	No change required	Alternate Furrow irrigation, Mulching in sugarcane/ maize	RKV, Adequate supply of electricity/diesel should be ensured by the Govt. agencies.

Condition			Suggested Contingency measures			
	Major Farming situation ^f	Normal Crop/cropping system ^g	Change in crop/cropping system ^h	Agronomic measuresi	Remarks on Implementation ^j	
Non release of	Upland tube well	Basmati rice	Maize/Arabic Rice	Limited irrigation,	Seed through KSSC and	
water in canals under delayed	irrigated canal sandy loam soil	Sorghum/Maize	Sorghum /Bajra /Pigeonpea/Blackgram	Alternate furrow irrigation,	NFSM, Supply of inter cultural	
onset of monsoon in		Sugarcane +cucurbits	Sugarcane	Drip irrigation, Mulching	implements through RKVY	
catchment	Lowland tube well irrigated canal clay loam	Rice	Bajra/ Blackgram/Greengram	Limited irrigation, Alternatefurrow	Seed through KSSC and NFSM,	
	soil	Sorghum Fodder	Bajra/Sorghum Fodder	irrigation,	Harvesting and threshing	
		Sugarcane + cucurbits	Sugarcane	Drip irrigation, Mulching	implements through RKVY	
Condition			S	Suggested Contingency mea	sures	
	Major Farming situation ^f	Normal Crop/cropping system ^g	Change in crop/croppin system ^h	Agronomic measu	res ⁱ Remarks on Implementation ^j	
Lack of inflows into			Not Applicable			
tanks due to insufficient						
/delayed onset of monsoon						

Condition			Suggeste	ed Contingency measu	ures	
	Major Farming situation ^f	Normal Crop/cropping system ^g	Change in crop/cropping system ^h	Agronomic measures ⁱ	Remarks on Implementation ^j	
Insufficient groundwater recharge due	Upland tube well irrigated canal sandy loam soil	Basmati rice	Maize/Aerobic Rice /Vegetable (cucurbits)/Blackgram	Limited irrigation, Alternatefurrow irrigation,	Seed through KSSC and NFSM, Harvesting and	
to low rainfall		Sorghum/Maize	Bajra /Pigeonpea/ Blackgram	Drip irrigation,	threshing implements through RKVY	
		Sugarcane +cucurbits	Sugarcane	Mulching		
	Lowland tube well irrigated canal clay loam soil Rice Sorghum Fodder Sugarcane + cucurbits	Rice	Bajra/Greengram/ Blackgram	Alternatefurrow and NFSM,	Seed through KSSC	
		Sorghum Fodder	Bajra Fodder		*	
		Sugarcane	Drip irrigation, irrigation schemes Supply	Micro/drip/sprinkler irrigation under govt. schemes, Supply of inter cultural implements through RKVY		

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

Condition		Suggested contingency measure				
Continuous high rainfall in a short span leading to water logging	Vegetative stage ^k	Flowering stage ^l	Crop maturity stage ^m	Post harvest ⁿ		
Maize + Blackgram / Greengram /cucurbits	Provide drainage	Provide drainage	Drain out excess water, Harvesting at physiological maturity stage	Shift to safer place & dispose of produce as early as possible		
Sugarcane	Provide drainage		Drain out excess water and harvest the lodged crop as early as possible	Supply to sugar mills /crusher as early as possible or shift to safer place and cover the cane with trash materials		
Blackgram or Greengram	Provide drainage	Provide drainage	Drain out excess water 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 & dispose		

				of produce as early as possible
Cucurbits	Provide drainage	Provide drainage	Drain out excess water & Harvesting at physiological maturity stage and picking of cucurbits crop.	Shift to safer place & dispose of produce as early as possible
Brinjal	Provide drainage	Provide drainage	Picking at physiological maturity stage	Shift to safer place & dispose of produce as early as possible
Tomato	Provide drainage	Provide drainage	Picking at physiological maturity stage	Shift to safer place & dispose of produce as early as possible
Mango	-	-	Spray of 2% urea + Carbendazim 0.02% solution	-
Guava	-	-	Spray of 2% urea + Carbendazim 0.02% solution	-
Heavy rainfall with high speed winds in a short span ²				
Sugarcane	Earthing up, Tying		Drain out excess water and harvest the lodged crop as early as possible	Supply to sugar mills /crusher as early as possible or shift to safer place and cover the cane with trash materials
Maize/Sorghum	Provide drainage	Provide drainage, Use Wind breaks	Drain out excess water & Harvesting at physiological maturity stage	Shift to safer place & dispose of produce as early as possible
Blackgram/ Greengram	Provide drainage	Provide drainage, Use Wind breaks	Drain out excess water & Harvesting at physiological maturity stage	Shift to safer place & dispose of produce as early as possible
Rice (basmati)	Provide drainage	Provide drainage	Drain out excess water & Harvesting at physiological maturity stage	Shift to safer place & dispose of produce as early as possible
Pigeonpea	Provide drainage	Provide drainage	Drain out excess water &	Shift to safer place & dispose

	Sowing on raised bed		Harvesting at physiological maturity stage	of produce as early as possible
Horticulture				
Okra	Provide drainage, Sowing on raised bed	Provide drainage	Drain out excess water, Harvesting at physiological maturity stage	Shift to safer place & dispose of produce as early as possible
Brinjal	Provide drainage, Sowing on raised bed	Provide drainage	Drain out excess water, Harvesting at physio- logical maturity stage	Shift to safer place & dispose of produce as early as possible
Tomato	Provide drainage Sowing on raised bed Stacking	Provide drainage, Use Wind breaks, Stacking	Drain out excess water, Harvesting at physio- logical maturity stage Stacking	Shift to safer place & dispose of produce as early as possible
Cauliflower	Provide drainage, Sowing on raised bed	Provide drainage	Drain out excess water, Harvesting at physio- logical maturity stage	Shift to safer place & dispose of produce as early as possible
Cucurbits	Provide drainage, Sowing on raised bed	Provide drainage	Drain out excess water , Harvesting at physio- logical maturity stage	Shift to safer place & dispose of produce as early as possible
Mango	Use of wind breaks	Use of NAA spray	Use of NAA spray	-
Guava	Use of wind breaks	Use of NAA spray	Use of NAA spray	
Outbreak of pests and diseases due to unseasonal rains				
Rice (basmati)	Naad based alout	Need based plant	Avoid use of pesticide at maturity stage	Shift to safer place & dispose
Sugarcane	Need based plant protection IPDM for	protection IPDM for Rice/pluses		of produce as early as possible
Sorghum fodder	Rice/pluses	race, prases		

Blackgram/ Greengram				
Pigeonpea				
Horticulture				
Okra		Need based plant	Avoid use of pesticide at	Shift to safer place & dispose
Brinjal		protection IPDM for Rice/pluses	maturity stage	of produce as early as possible
Tomato	Need based plant	Rice/pluses		
Cucurbits	protection IPDM for			
Cauliflower	Rice/pluses			

2.3 Floods

Condition	Suggested contingency measure ^o					
Transient water logging/ partial inundation ¹	Seedling / nursery stage	Vegetative stage	Reproductive stage	At harvest		
Rice (basmati)	Re sowing of nurseryDirect sowing of riceSowing of nursery on raised bed	Provide drainage	Provide drainage	Shift to safer place & dispose of produce as early as possible		
Sugarcane	Direct sowing	Provide drainage	Provide drainage	Shift to safer place & dispose of produce as early as possible		
Sorghum fodder	Direct sowing	Provide drainage	Provide drainage	Shift to safer place & dispose of produce as early as possible		
Blackgram/ Greengram	Direct sowing	Provide drainage	Provide drainage	Shift to safer place & dispose of produce as early as possible		
Pigeonpea	Direct sowing	Provide drainage	Provide drainage	Shift to safer place & dispose of		

				produce as early as possible
Horticulture				
Okra	Re sowing of nurserySowing of nursery on raised bedRe transplanting	Provide drainage	Provide drainage	Shift to safer place & dispose of produce as early as possible
Brinjal	Re sowing of nurserySowing of nursery on raised bedRe transplanting	Provide drainage	Provide drainage	Shift to safer place & dispose of produce as early as possible
Tomato	Re sowing of nurserySowing of nursery on raised bedRe transplanting	Provide drainage	Provide drainage	Shift to safer place & dispose of produce as early as possible
Continuous submerge	ence for more than 2 days			
Rice	Re sowing of nurseryDirect sowing of riceSowing of nursery on raised bed	Provide drainage	Provide drainage	Shift to safer place & dispose of produce as early as possible
Horticulture				
Okra	Re sowing of nurserySowing of nursery on raised bedRe transplanting	Provide drainage	Provide drainage	Shift to safer place & dispose of produce as early as possible
Brinjal	Re sowing of nurserySowing of nursery on raised bedRe transplanting	Provide drainage	Provide drainage	Shift to safer place & dispose of produce as early as possible
Tomato	Re sowing of nurserySowing of nursery on raised bedRe transplanting	Provide drainage	Provide drainage	Shift to safer place & dispose of produce as early as possible
Mango	Re sowing of nurserySowing of nursery on raised bedRe transplanting	Provide drainage	Provide drainage	Shift to safer place & dispose of produce as early as possible

2	
Sea water intrusion ³	Not Applicable

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

Extreme event type		Suggested contin	ngency measure ^r	
	Seedling / nursery stage	Vegetative stage	Reproductive stage	At harvest
Heat Wave				
Rice (basmati)	Re sowing of nursery	Irrigation interval should be	Irrigation interval should be	Light and frequent
	Light and frequent irrigation during night	decreased	decreased	irrigation
Sugarcane	Mulching	Irrigation interval should be decreased	Irrigation interval should be decreased	Light and frequent irrigation
Sorghum fodder	Re sowing	Irrigation interval should be decreased	Irrigation interval should be decreased	Make silage
Blackgram /Greengram	Re sowing Mulching	Light irrigation for survival	Light irrigation for survival	Pod picking
Pigeonpea	Re sowingMulching	Light irrigation for survival	Light irrigation for survival	Pod picking
Horticulture				
Okra	Re sowing of nurseryRe transplantingMulchingLight watering during night	Light irrigation for survival	Light irrigation for survival	Harvesting of fruits
Brinjal	 Re sowing of nursery Re transplanting Mulching Light watering during night 	Light irrigation for survival	Light irrigation for survival	Harvesting of fruits
Tomato	Re sowing of nursery	Light irrigation for	Light irrigation for survival	Harvesting of

	Re transplantingMulching of nursery beds	survival		fruits
	Light irrigation during night			
Mango	Spray of water	Spray of water	Spray of water	• -
Guava	• Spray of water	Spray of water	• Spray of water	• -
Cold wave ^q				
Wheat	Light irrigation	Light irrigation	Light irrigation	Light irrigation
Sugarcane		Light irrigation for survival		Harvesting of cane
Horticulture				
Tomato		Light Sprinkler irrigation	Light Sprinkler irrigation	Harvesting of fruits
Pea		Light Sprinkler irrigation	Light Sprinkler irrigation	Harvesting of fruits
Potato		Light Sprinkler irrigation		Harvesting
Frost				
Sugarcane	Light irrigation	Light irrigation	Light irrigation	Harvesting of cane
Pigeonpea	Surales et violat	Light irrigation	• Light irrigation	Smoke at night
TT (* 1)	Smoke at night	Smoke at night	Smoke at night	
Horticulture				
Potato	Light irrigation for survivalSmoke at night	Light irrigation for survivalSmoke 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	•Light irrigation for survival	•Light irrigation for survival	Harvesting
		1		

	•Smoke at night	•Smoke at night	•Smoke at night	
Mango	Irrigation &Smoking during night	•Irrigation &Smoking during night	•Irrigation &Smoking during night	
Guava	•Irrigation &Smoking during night	•Irrigation &Smoking during night	•Irrigation &Smoking during night	Harvesting
Hailstorm				
All the crops	Re sowing	Re sowing of Catch crop	Harvest for fodder	Pre Harvesting
Horticulture				
All the Vegetable crops	Re sowing	Re sowing of Catch crop	Harvest for fodder	Pre Harvesting
All the Fruit crops	Use anti hail net Spray of fungicide with 2% urea solution	Use anti hail net Spray of fungicide with 2% urea solution	Use anti hail net Spray of fungicide with 2% urea solution	Harvest the damaged fruits Spray of fungicide with
				2% urea solution
Fog	Not applicable			

2.5 Contingent strategies for Livestock, Poultry & Fisheries

2.5.1 Livestock

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

Feed and fodder availability	 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. 	 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. 	 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	 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. 	 Using preserved water in the tanks for drinking Available ground water should be used for drinking on priority basis. 	Recharge of well/ Tanks etc.
Health and disease management	Farmers should be encouraged to avail Livestock insurance	Conduction mass animal health camp and treating the effected animals.	Availing insurance benefits.Followed standard Livestock

	 Training to livestock owners regarding natural calamities. Veterinary preparedness with medicines and vaccines. Vaccination 	Mass campaigning though different media regarding possible outbreak of diseases and their management.	management practices. • Proper health care & treatment.
Floods			
			Availing crop insurance
Feed and fodder availability		Utilizing fodder from perennial tress/shrubs/fodder bank reserves.	Cultivation of fast growing green fodder crops
	Fodder crop Insurance	Use of feed mixture/block hay etc	
	Making of feed blocks	Migration of flock /herds	
	• Encourage farmers to allocate some lands for cultivating perennial fodder (Napier grass, Subabul), specially on bunds and wasteland	Establishment of communication and linkage with other state agencies	
	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.		
Drinking water	Making suitable provision for safe drinking surface water including excavation of bore well/hand pump (India mark—II) at community level.	Contaminated flood water should not be used for drinking.	Open sources of drinking water (tank/well) should be further treated with potassium
	Make farmers aware not to use contaminated/ flood water for drinking purpose.		per magnate.

and Health disease management	 Live stock Insurance Training to livestock owners regarding natural calamities. Veterinary preparedness with medicines and vaccines. Vaccination 	 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 expat advice 	 Culling sick animals Availing insurance benefits. Culling unproductive livestock Proper disposal of corpse of dead bodies to prevent the spread of contagious diseases.
Cyclone		Not Applicable	
Heat wave and cold wave			
Shelter/environment management	 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 	 Provide the thatches/ tarpaulins 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 allow in pounds/ canals/ river or give bath once or twice in a day during heat waves 	Repair and maintenance of additional facilities

Health and disease management	 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 	 Organize village level animal health camps Consult veterinary officer immediately if any adverse symptoms are noticed Use of ITKs for food supplements 	 Proper after care of animals. Availing insurance benefits. Proper disposal of corpse of dead bodies to prevent the spread of contagious diseases.
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s based on forewarning wherever available

2.5.2 Poultry

	Suggested contingency measures			Convergence/linkages with ongoing programs, if any
	Before the event ^a During the event After the event			
Drought				
Shortage of feed ingredients	 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 	 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. 	 Availing insurance Increase the no. of feed banks for future use 	

Drinking water	 Making extra facility for drinking water. Repair & maintenance of water resources 	Frequent supply of drinking water		
Health and disease management	 Veterinary preparedness with medicines and vaccines. Vaccination Training to poultry Growers regarding natural calamities. 	Treatment of affected poultry birds	 Culling of flock Availing insurance benefits Proper disposal of corpse of dead bodies to prevent the pared of contagious diseases 	
Floods				
Shortage of feed ingredients	Sufficient quantity of feed ingredients should be stored	 Use of stored feed in balanced form Prevent the feed from moisture. 	 Cleaning of feed store & repair if any. Moist feed should be dried &treated as per requirement 	
Drinking water	Make provision of ground water for drinking	Use only Ground water obtained from India Mrka II or Tubewell	Repair, maintenance and cleaning of water recourse Sanitation of open Wells	
Health and disease management	Veterinary preparedness with medicines and vaccines Vaccination	Migration of flock if required Treatment	Availing insurance benefits.Culling of unproductive flock	

Cyclone		Not Applicable	
Shortage of feed ingredients	Storage and making of feed concentrates Proper feed requirement data base	 Establishment of communication with other state agencies Use of stored feed ingredient Import of feed from other areas 	Repair and maintenance of feed store
Drinking water	Make provision of ground water for drinking	Use only Ground water obtained from India Mrka II or Tubewell	Repair and maintenance of water recourse
Health and disease management	 Training to poultry growers regarding natural calamities. Veterinary preparedness with medicines and vaccines. 	Treatment of injured poultry birds.	 Culling of flock Availing insurance benefits. Proper disposal of corpse of dead bodies to prevent the pared of contagious diseases.
Heat wave and cold wave			
Shelter/environment management	 Making sufficient provision of shelter to protect live stock from heat and cold waves Establishment of alternate resource for water supply. Modern shelter sheds. 	 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 fore cast of weather department. 	Making of modern shelter sheds Increase the plantation of trees
Health and disease management	Insurance Veterinary preparedness with	Provide proper treatment as per requirement	Availing insurance benefits Culling of unproductive

medicines and vaccines	Treatment of injured poultry	flock	
• Training to poultry growers regarding natural calamities		 Proper disposal of corpse of dead bodies to prevent the pared of contagious 	
		diseases	

^a based on forewarning wherever available

2.5.3 Fisheries/ Aquaculture

	Suggested contingency measures			
	Before the event ^a	During the event	After the event	
1) Drought	·			
A. Capture				
Marine	_	_	_	
Inland				
(i) Shallow water depth due to insufficient rains/inflow	Adopt appropriate measures to reduce water seepage or infiltration	Harvest the crop partially	• Re stock	
(ii) Changes in water quality	Regular observation to check the water quality and remove the pollutants if any.	Add oxy-flow to improve oxygenChurning of pond water	 Maintain appropriate level of water if possible Check the water quality and remove the pollutants if any. 	
B. Aquaculture				
(i) Shallow water in ponds due to insufficient rains/inflow	 Adopt appropriate measures to reduce water seepage or infiltration from ponds Avoid any kinds of water pollution and maintain water pH 	 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 	 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	Add some fresh water from other source like cannel etc	 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 	 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.
2) Floods			
A. Capture			
Marine			
Inland			
(i) No. of boats / nets/damaged	Boats, nets etc should be taken out from water bodies	Close supervision of flood condition	Damaged boat or nets should be repaired
(ii) No. of houses damaged	_	_	Repair the damaged house.
(iii) Loss of stock	_	_	• Sanitation and proper disposal of corpse
(iv) Changes in water quality	• Increase the height of bunds.		
(v) Health and diseases		• Treatment if possible	
B. Aquaculture			
(i) Inundation with flood water	 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 bund 	 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 	 Repair the damaged bunds Check water quality Change the water if it is polluted

(ii) Water contamination and	• Limeing @300 kg/ha	Stop inflow of contaminated	Maintain appropriate level of water in ponds
changes in water quality		water	 Check the water quality and remove the pollutants if any.
(iii) Health and diseases	Limeing @300 kg/ha Vaccination	Diagnostic measures and provide appropriate medicines	Limeing and medication as per requirement
			Use Cifex to control ulcerative syndromes
(iv) Loss of stock and inputs (feed, chemicals etc)	Marketable stock should be sold	Immediately remove the dead fishes from ponds and do sanitation	After sanitation add new stock
(v) Infrastructure damage (pumps, aerators, huts etc)	Dommageable infrastructures should be secured	Do not supplié Electric in flood éd area	Repaire and service the damage infrastructure
3. Cyclone / Tsunami		Not applicable	
4. Heat wave and cold wave			
A. Capture			
Marine			
Inland			
B. Aquaculture			
(i) Changes in pond	Maintain appropriate level of water in ponds <i>ie</i> . 1.75m in 2m deep ponds	Maintain appropriate level of water in ponds <i>ie.</i> 1.75m in 2m deep ponds	 Maintain appropriate level of water in ponds ie. 1.75m in 2m deep ponds
environment (water quality)	Check the water quality and remove the pollutants if any	Check the water quality and remove the pollutants if any	 Check the water quality and remove the pollutants if any
i) Health and Disease management	• Limeing@300kg/ha	Medication as per requirement	Remove the dead fishes from ponds and add new stocks to compensate the production

^a based on forewarning wherever available