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Rainfall situation and Crop Contingency Plans in different parts of the country (as on 2nd September 2011)

The cumulative rainfall from southwest monsoon is in 1% excess of the normal at the country level for the period 1st June 2011 to 2nd September 2011. Out of the 36 meteorological sub divisions, 4 met sub divisions received deficit rainfall, 24 sub divisions received normal rainfall where as 8 met sub divisions received excess rainfall.

When the district level rainfall pattern is considered, few districts of Haryana are still under deficient / scanty category (Mewat, Panipat and Rohtak districts). In Bihar 7 districts received deficit rainfall and deficit range from -25% (Madhepura district) to -58% (Monghir district). In Chhattisgarh, 4 districts received deficit rainfall and deficit ranges between -24 to -36%. In Gujarat, 4 districts received deficit rainfall which ranged between -21 to -28%. Of all the states Haryana had the maximum number of districts under deficit/scanty category. About 12 districts of the state are falling under deficit category. Two districts of Jammu & Kashmir viz., Kargil and Leh received scanty rainfall whereas 8 districts received deficit rainfall. Two districts of Jharkhand, 3 districts of Vidarbha, 11 districts of Orissa, 5 districts of Punjab are still under deficit category whereas in Punjab Mansa and Sasnagar and Mohali districts are under scanty category. In East Uttar Pradesh, Maharajganj district is still under scanty category whereas 10 other districts are under deficit category. In West Uttar Pradesh, 7 districts are under deficit category. Eight districts in Gangetic west Bengal, 19 districts in West Madhya Pradesh, 13 districts in East Rajasthan, 5 districts in West Rajasthan, 5 districts in Konkan & Goa and 3 districts in Rayalaseema received rainfall in excess than the normal.

Main feature of weather forecast up to 7th September 2011

No signs of commencement of monsoon withdrawal from the northwest India during the week. Fairly widespread rainfall activity along the west coast, many parts of central and adjoining peninsular India is anticipated. Scattered rainfall activity over northwest India and northeastern states during first half of the week and fairly widespread thereafter is forecasted. Subdued rainfall activity over south peninsula and parts of east India is expected.

West Bengal

In the flood affected area of over six lakh hectare water has been receded. In this area wherever paddy is damaged, re-transplanting may be taken up with tillers separated from nearby rice fields that were not affected within a week's time. The Nitrogen fertilizer dose may be reduced by 10 Kg / ha from the recommended 20 Kg/ha due to this late transplanting. In areas where re-transplanting is not possible, short duration pulses like blackgram (c.v.

Navin and T-9), greengram (c.v. T-44, PDM-44), redgram (c.v. Bahar, PUSA-9 and Narender Arhara-1) may be sown by broadcasting.

Bihar

In Samastipur area, sowing of crops like arhar, maize and toria has been advised in the upland blocks where rainfall is scanty. In flood affected districts like Nalanda, Purnia, Behusarai, Gaya and Jehanabad, paddy crop is partially damaged and gap filling may be taken up in the damaged fields.

Jammu & Kashmir

As there was continuous and heavy rain during the past one week (20^{th} to 26^{th} August), farmers are advised to drain out excess water from fields of maize, pulses and bajra crops to avoid lodging. In late sown maize crop (at 60DAS) apply 2^{nd} dose of Nitrogen fertilizer to avoid Nitrogen deficiency.

Maharashtra

In Solapur region of Maharashtra foliar application of urea @ 2% in bajra and maize crops need to be under taken. The second dose of 40 Kg N /ha may be applied to 30 days old onion crop. Rabi jowar sowings may be taken up from 15^{th} September onwards and varieties like Selection -1, Phule, Mauli, Phule Anuradha for light soils and Phule Chitra and Maladhandi-35-1 for medium size and improved Phule Vasudha, Phule Yashoda, PVK Kranti and hybrids like CSH-15, CSH-19 may be chosen.

In Nasik area as already excess rainfall was occurred and the ensemble forecast for the next 5 days indicates continuous rain from 15-35 mm per day, the excess water from paddy fields may be drained out immediately and such water may be stored in farm ponds/ watershed tanks.

Orissa

In Jajpur, Kendrapara, Gajapati and Bhadrak districts wherever the rainfall is in excess drain out the excess water and delay the application of Nitrogenous fertilizer. A close watch may be kept on the incidence of swarming caterpillar in western Odisha.

Uttar Pradesh

In Uttar Pradesh so far, 88.7 lakh ha were sown with kharif crops out of 92.37 lakh ha. In areas so far unsown, sowing with short duration blackgram (c.v. Narendra Urd-1, Pant Urd-35, Pant Urd-3 and Azad Urd-2), green gram (c.v. Pant mung-1, Pant mung-3, Narendra mung-1, PDM-54, Malvia) may be taken up. The sowing of long duration variety of pigeon pea (c.v. Narendra Arhar-1, Narendra Arhar-2 and PDA-11) should be completed at the earliest. Sowing of bajra composite varieties like ICMV-155, WCC-65, ICTP-8203 and hybrids like Pusa -322 and Pusa-23 may be taken up immediately. In areas where the rainfall is in excess, double transplanting (Sanda method) of long duration of paddy variety in the flood prone area may be done provided that the plant population is poor and the planting may be done after the receding of flood waters. Foliar application of 5 Kg Zinc sulphate with 20 kg urea dissolved in 800 litres of water per ha to paddy crop is suggested. Maize crop which is at 40-45 DAS may be applied with second dose of nitrogenous fertilizer.