

State: Uttar Pradesh

Agriculture Contingency Plan for District: Ghaziabad

1.0 District Agriculture profile				
1.1	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)	Upper Gangetic Plain Region (V)		
	Agro Climatic Zone (NARP)	Western Plain Zone (UP-3)		
	List all the districts falling under the NARP Zone* (*>50% area falling in the zone)	Muzaffarnagar, Bagpat, G.B.Nagar and Bulandshahr, Meerut.		
	Geographic coordinates of district headquarters	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude
		28 ⁰ 39' 48.689"N	77 ⁰ 25' 48.838"E	209 Mt
	Name and address of the concerned ZRS/ ZARS/ RARS/ RRS/ RRTTS			
	Mention the KVK located in the district with address	K.V.K., Ordinance Factory (Chitood Gate), Pursi Muradnagar, Ghaziabad of S.V.P.U.A.&T, Meerut - 250110		
Name and address of the nearest Agromet Field Unit (AMFU, IMD) for agro-advisories in the Zone	Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel Univ of Agriculture & Technology, Modipuram, Meerut-250110, Uttar Pradesh			

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)	599	23	3 rd week of June	2 nd week of September
	NE Monsoon(Oct-Dec)	31	7	3 rd week of December	2 nd week of January
	Winter (Jan- March)	66	9	-	-

	Summer (Apr-May)	24	4	-	-
	Annual	720	43	-	-

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)	206.934	143.930	3.542	38.951	0.086	2.929	0.185	4.091	8.915	4.305

1.4	Major Soils	Area ('000 ha)	Percent (%) of total
	1. Sandy loams	37.43	26%
	2. Loams	61.89	43%
	3. Clay loams	17.28	12%

1.5	Agricultural land use	Area ('000 ha)	Cropping intensity %
	Net sown area	143.930	158.52%
	Area sown more than once	84.230	
	Gross cropped area	228.160	

1.6	Irrigation	Area ('000 ha)		
	Net irrigated area	133.335		
	Gross irrigated area	94.777		
	Rainfed area	10.595		
	Sources of Irrigation	Number	Area ('000 ha)	Percentage of total irrigated area

Canals		20.232	15.16%
Tanks		0.0	0%
Open wells		3.921	2.93%
Bore wells		109.182	81.84%
Lift irrigation schemes	NIL	-	-
Micro-irrigation		-	-
Other sources (please specify)		0.058	0.043%
Total Irrigated Area		133.335	
Pump sets			
No. of Tractors			
Groundwater availability and use* (Data source: State/Central Ground water Department /Board)	No. of blocks/ Tehsils Block-8	(%) area	Quality of water (specify the problem such as high levels of arsenic, fluoride, saline etc)
Over exploited	Hapur 1	15.40	Not reported
Critical	2	-	do
Semi- critical	2	--	do
Safe	3	-	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 of 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	-	-	22.340	-	-	-	-	22.340	
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	75.503	-	75.503	

	Sugarcane	-	-	-	-	-	63.260	-	63.260
	Mustard	-	-	-	0.162	1.854	2.016	-	2.016
	Toria	-	-	-	5.999	-	5.999	-	5.999
	Pulses		0.415	0.415	-	0.432	0.432	0.125	0.975

	Horticulture crops - Fruits	Area ('000 ha)		
		Total	Irrigated	Rainfed
	All Fruits (Major Mango)	20.732	9.165	11.567
	Horticulture crops - Vegetables	Total	Irrigated	Rainfed
	All Vegetables Crops	29.815	27.657	2.158
	Potato	0.705	-	-
	Medicinal and Aromatic crops	Total	Irrigated	Rainfed
	Cut Flowers(Gladiolus & Marigold)	0.875	0.875	-
	Plantation crops	Total	Irrigated	Rainfed
	Eucalyptus	0.245	-	0.245
	Poplar	1.267	1.267	-
	Eg., industrial pulpwood crops etc.			
	Fodder crops	Total	Irrigated	Rainfed
	Sorghum	75.082	23.58	51.50
	Bajra	23.072	5.82	17.25
	Barseem	12.586	12.586	-
	Maize	2.241	2.241	-
	Total fodder crop area	112.981	44.227	68.75

	Grazing land	0.028	–	0.028
	Sericulture etc			

1.8	Livestock	Male ('000)	Female ('000)	Total ('000)		
	Non descriptive Cattle (local low yielding)	16.162	106.362	122.524		
	Improved cattle					
	Crossbred cattle	9.544	47.159	56.703		
	Non descriptive Buffaloes (local low yielding)	83.064	332.264	415.328		
	Descript Buffaloes	35.599	142.398	177.998		
	Goat	16.403	36.085	52.488		
	Sheep(India+Exotic)	0.490	0.643	1.133		
	Others (Camel, Pig, Yak etc.)			650.850		
	Commercial dairy farms (Number)					
1.9	Poultry	No. of farms	Total No. of birds ('000)			
	Commercial	0	0			
	Backyard		19.573+12.522 = 32.095			
1.10	Fisheries (Data source: Chief Planning Officer)					
	A. Capture					
	i) Marine (Data Source: Fisheries Department)	No. of fishermen	Boats		Nets	Storage facilities (Ice plants etc.)
			Mechanized	Non-mechanized		
		–	–	–	–	–
ii) Inland (Data Source: Fisheries Department)	No. Farmer owned ponds		No. of Reservoirs		No. of village tanks	
	-		05/68.595ha		657/642.46ha	
	B. Culture					

		Water Spread Area (ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production ('000 tons)
	i) Brackish water (Data Source: MPEDA/ Fisheries Department)	–	–	45.5Mt
	ii) Fresh water (Data Source: Fisheries Department)		0.27	0.2151

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)							
Major Field crops (Crops identified based on total acreage)										
	Rice	61.368	2747	–	–	–	–	61.368	2747	32.245
	Wheat	–	–	303.975	4026	–	–	303.975	4026	364.76
	Sugarcane	–	–	332.440	525514	–	–	332.440	525514	63.345
	Mustard	–	–	2.228	1105	–	–	2.228	1105	–
	Toria	–	–	5.810	969	–	–	5.810	969	–
	Pulses	0.177	852	0.100	426	–	–	0.277	412	0.075
Major Horticultural crops (Crops identified based on total acreage)										
	All Fruits							211.990		
	All Vegetables							588.757		
	Potato							17.622		
	Flowers							0.810		

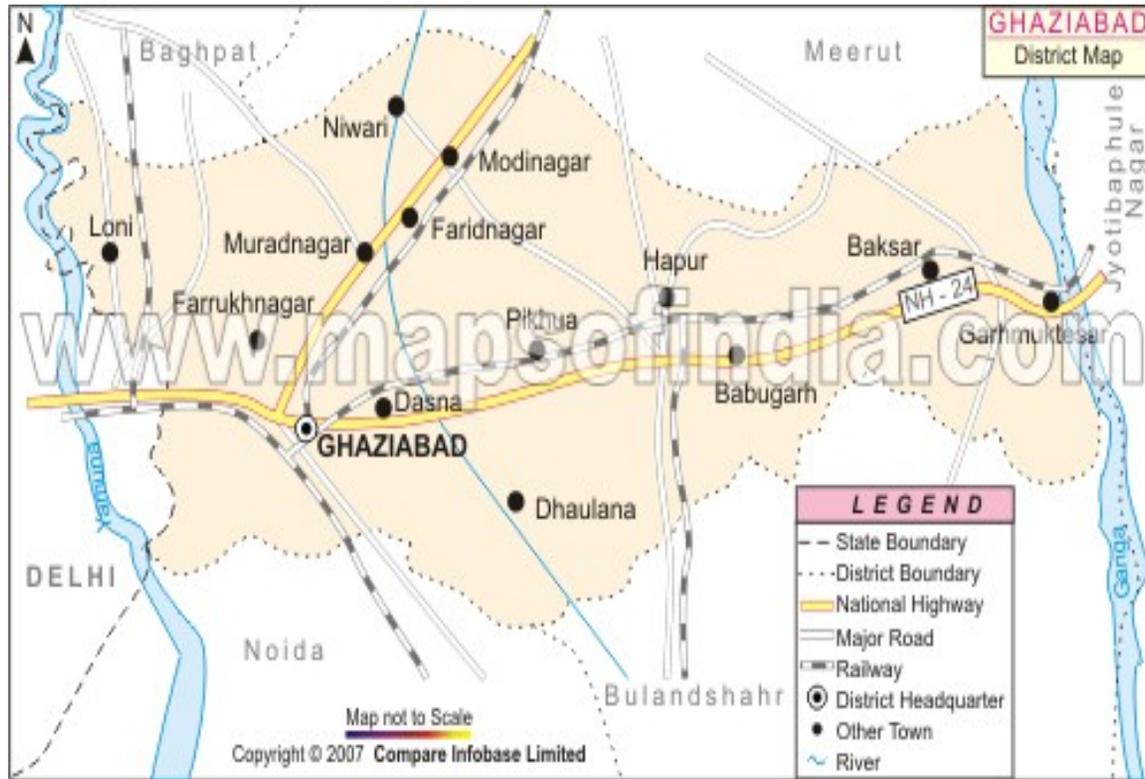
1.12	Sowing window for 5 major field crops	Rice	Wheat	Sugar cane	Pigeonpea	Mustard
	Kharif- Rainfed				June-July	

	Kharif-Irrigated	June-July		March-May	April-June	
	Rabi- Rainfed					October
	Rabi-Irrigated		November-December	October-November		October-November

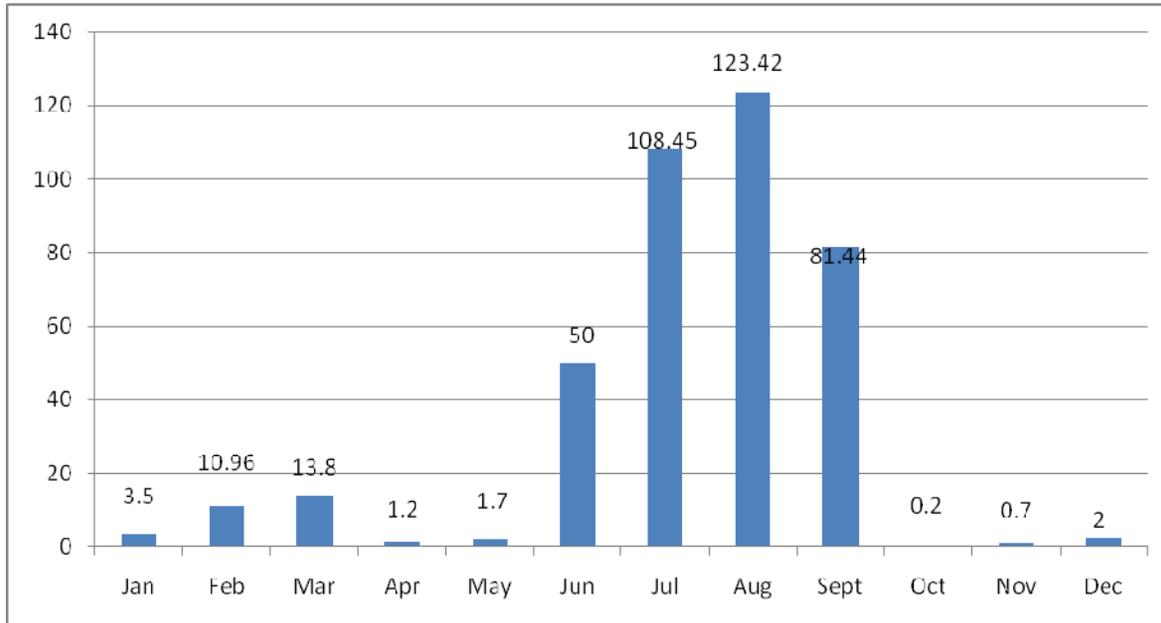
1.13	What is the major contingency the district is prone to? (Tick mark)	Regular	Occasional	None
	Drought		√	
	Flood			
	Cyclone		√	
	Hail storm			√
	Heat wave	√		
	Cold wave	√		
	Frost		√	√
	Sea water intrusion			
	Sheath blight,BPH, Pyrilla etc.		√	
	Fog	√		

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

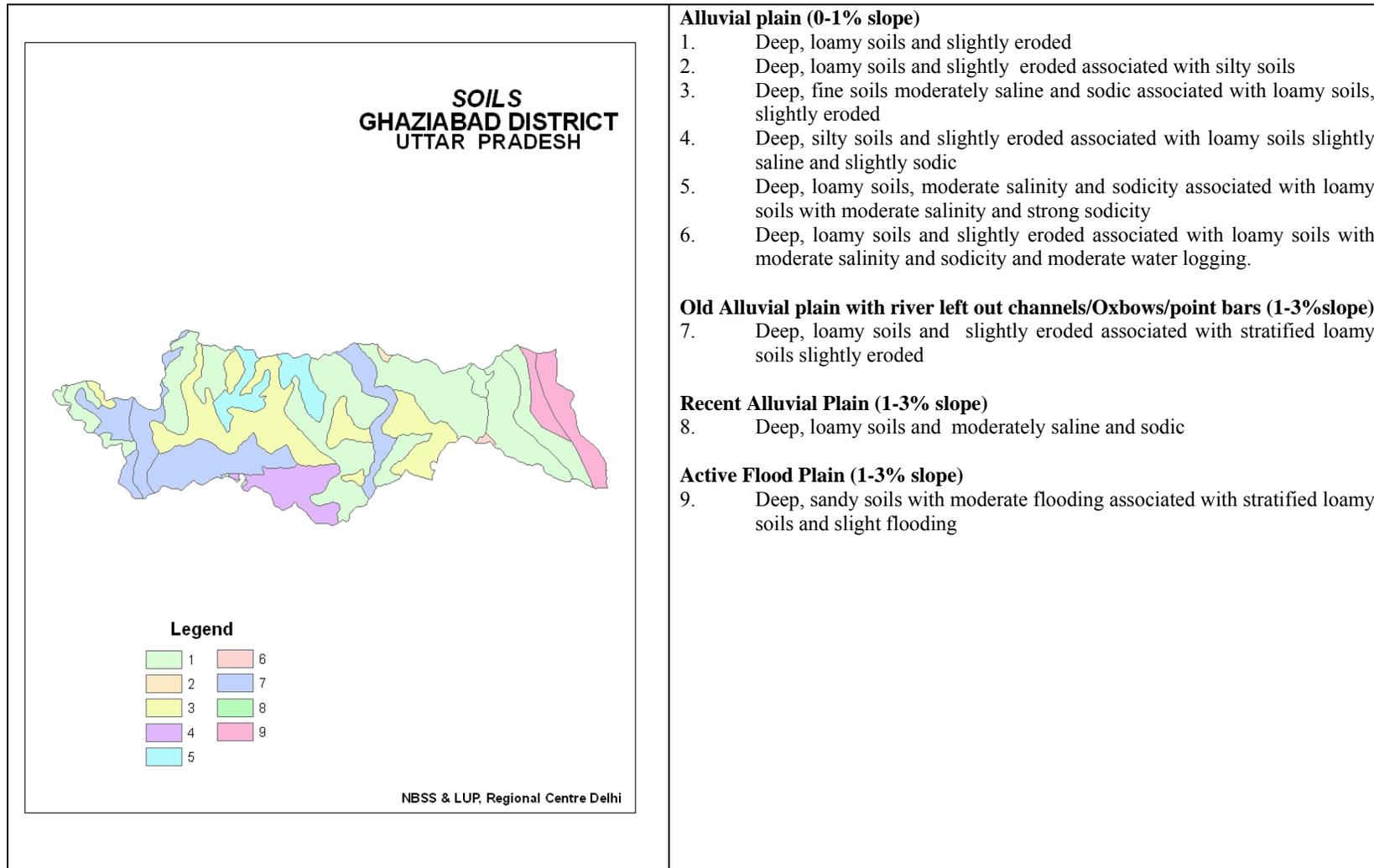
Annexure I



Annexure II



Annexure III



2.0 Strategies for weather related contingencies

2.1 Drought

2.1.1 Rainfed situation

Condition	Major Farming situation ^a	Normal Crop / Cropping system ^b	Suggested Contingency measures		
			Change in crop / cropping system ^c including variety	Agronomic measures ^d	Remarks on Implementation ^e
Delay by 2 weeks 4 th week of June	Deep soil, yellow colored alluvial loam soils	Maize/ Sorghum/ Bajra/ Pigeonpea	Maize: Kanchan, Navin Navjyoti, Azad utam,Surya,Meerut pili,Ganga 2,11 Samrat etc Sorghum: CSH 14, 16, CSB 13, 15, SPB 1338 etc Bajra: Raj-171, WCC-75, Pusa 23, 322, ICMH-451 etc. Pigeonpea: UPAS 120, ICPL 151, Pusa 33 etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation furrow • Inter-cultivation • Sowing with multi seed drill • Wider spacing for pigeonpea 	-
Delay by 4 weeks 2 nd week of July	Deep soil, yellow colored alluvial loam soils	Maize/ Bajra/ Til/ Blackgram	Maize: Kanchan, Navin Navjyoti, Azad utam,Surya,Meerut pili,Ganga 2,11 Samrat etc Bajra: Raj-171,WCC-75,Pusa 23, 322 icmh-451 Til: Pergati, shekar, TA-78, TA-12 Blackgram: Narender Blackgram-1, Pant U-30, 19, 35 etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation furrow • Inter-cultivation • Sowing with multi seed drill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linkage under RKVY for supply of seed drills • Supply of seed through govt. programmes <i>ie.</i> NFSM,RKVY • Re-scheduling of canal calendar
Delay by 6 weeks 4 th week of July	Deep soil, yellow colored alluvial loam soils	Blackgram/Mungbean / Toria/ Bajra	Blackgram: Narender Blackgram-1, Pant U-30, 19, 35 Mungbean: PantGreengram -2, 3, Narender mung -1, 4, SML-668, PDM-11 Bajra: Raj-171,WCC-75,Pusa 23, 322 icmh-451	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sowing with multi seed drill 	

Delay by 8 weeks 2 nd week of August	Deep soil, yellow colored alluvial loam soils	Toria	Toria: P.T.-30, 507, 303, Bhawani, T-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation furrow • Inter-cultivation • Sowing with multi seed drill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seed-drill under RKVY • Supply of seed through govt. agencies <i>ie.</i> NFSM
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Condition	Major Farming situation ^a	Normal Crop / Cropping system	Suggested Contingency measures		
			Crop management	Soil nutrient & moisture conservation measures	Remarks on Implementation
Early season drought (Normal onset)					
Normal onset followed by 15-20 days dry spell after sowing leading to poor germination/crop stand etc.	Upland (Irrigated)	Rice/ Sugarcane/ Blackgram/ Greengram/ Sorghum (Fodder)	1. Thinning, weeding and gap filling in existing crop. 2. Re sowing 3. Selection/nursery sowing of short duration rice cultivar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter cultivation • Conservation furrow • Thinning and weeding • Mulching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply of inter cultural implements through RKVY • Farm ponds through IWSM programme • Pulse crop seeds supply through NFSM
	Un irrigated upland	Maize/ Sorghum/ Pigeonpea/Greengram	Gap filling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter cultivation • Conservation furrow • Thinning and weeding • Mulching 	
	Un irrigated lowland	Pigeonpea/ Bajra/ Blackgram			

Condition	Major Farming situation ^a	Normal Crop/cropping system ^b	Suggested Contingency measures		
			Crop management	Soil nutrient & moisture conservation measures	Remarks on Implementation
Mid season drought (long dry spell, consecutive 2 weeks rainless)					

(>2.5 mm period)					
At vegetative stage	Upland (irrigated)	Rice/ Sugarcane/ Blackgram/ Greengram/ Sorghum (Fodder)	Thinning & weeding Postponement of top dressing of Urea Life saving irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter cultivation • Conservation furrow • Thinning and weeding • Mulching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply of inter cultural implements through RKVY • Farm ponds through IWSM programme • Pulse crop seeds supply through NFSM • Micro/drip/sprinkler irrigation under govt. schemes
	Un irrigated upland	Maize/ Sorghum/ Pigeonpea/Greengram			
	Un irrigated lowland	Pigeonpea/ Bajra			

Condition			Suggested Contingency measures		
Mid season drought (long dry spell)	Major Farming situation ^a	Normal Crop/cropping system ^b	Crop management	Soil nutrient & moisture conservation measures	Remarks on Implementation
At flowering/ fruiting stage	Irrigated upland	Rice/ Sugarcane/ Blackgram/ Greengram/ Sorghum (Fodder)	1. Thinning, weeding and gap filling in existing crop. 2. Life saving irrigation 3. Weeding and weed mulching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation furrow • Thinning and weeding • Mulching • Urea spray or KCL spray 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm ponds through IWSM programme
	Irrigated lowland	Rice/ Sugarcane/ Sorghum (Fodder)			
	Un irrigated upland	Maize/ Sorghum/ Pigeonpea/Greengram			
	Un irrigated lowland	Pigeonpea/ Bajra			
Condition			Suggested Contingency measures		
	Major Farming situation ^a	Normal Crop/cropping system ^b	Crop management	Rabi crop planning	Remarks on Implementation
Terminal	Irrigated	Rice/ Sugarcane/ Blackgram/	Life saving irrigation	• Toria/mustard	• Farm ponds through IWSM

drought (Early withdrawal of monsoon)	upland	Greengram/ Sorghum (Fodder)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potato • Pea/Chickpea • Barseem/oat • Land labeling 	programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply of seed through ISOPM • Harvesting and threshing implements through RKVY • Supply of land laser labeler through CLDP or RKVY
	Irrigated lowland	Rice/ Sugarcane/ Sorghum (Fodder)	Life saving irrigation		
	Un irrigated upland	Pigeonpea/ Greengram/ Blackgram	Picking harvesting of pods Harvest at physiological maturity stage / Harvest as fodder		

2.1.2 Drought Irrigated situation

Condition	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/ cropping system	Change in crop/cropping system	Suggested Contingency measures	
				Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation
	Upland sandy loam soils	Sorghum (Fodder)/Maize-Potato/ Wheat	Bajra/Greengram/ Blackgram - Potato/ Wheat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use short duration varieties e.g. Rice: PS 4, 5, PB-1, PRH -10 Kanchan, Sweta, Navin, Surya Bajra (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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seed through KSSC and NFSM • Adequate supply of electricity/diesel should be ensured by the Govt. agencies.
		Sugarcane +cucurbits –Ratoon-Wheat	No change		
	Lowland clay loam soils	Rice-wheat	Basmati rice -Wheat		
		Sorghum Fodder-Wheat	Bajra-Wheat		
		Sugarcane-Ratoon-Wheat	No change		

Condition			Suggested Contingency measures		
	Major Farming situation ^f	Normal Crop/ cropping system	Change in crop/cropping system	Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mulching in sugarcane/Maize 	

Condition			Suggested Contingency measures			
	Major Farming situation ^f	Normal Crop/cropping system ^g	Change in crop/cropping system ^h	Agronomic measures ⁱ	Remarks on Implementation ^j	
Limited release of water in canals due to low rainfall	Upland sandy loam soils	Rice (Basmati)-Wheat	No change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow alternate wetting and drying schedule of irrigation in rice Alternate furrow irrigation Mulching in sugarcane/maize 	Adequate supply of electricity/diesel should be ensured by the Govt. agencies.	
		Sorghum (Fodder)/Maize-Potato/ Wheat	No change			
		Sugarcane +cucurbits –Ratoon-Wheat	No change			
	Lowland clay loam soils	Rice-wheat	No change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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			Suggested Contingency measures		
	Major Farming situation ^f	Normal Crop/cropping system ^g	Change in crop/cropping system ^h	Agronomic measures ⁱ	Remarks on Implementation ^j
Non release of water in canals under delayed onset of	Upland tube well irrigated canal sandy loam soil	Basmati rice	Maize/Aerobic 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	Bajra /Pigeonpea/Blackgram		
		Sugarcane +cucurbits	Sugarcane		

Condition	Suggested Contingency measures				
	Major Farming situation ^f	Normal Crop/cropping system ^g	Change in crop/cropping system ^h	Agronomic measures ⁱ	Remarks on Implementation ^j
monsoon in catchment	Lowland tube well irrigated canal clay loam soil	Rice	Bajra/Blackgram/Greengram	<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 fodder	Bajra/Sorghum fodder		
		Sugarcane + cucurbits	Sugarcane		
Condition	Suggested Contingency measures				
Major Farming situation ^f	Normal Crop/cropping system ^g	Change in crop/cropping system ^h	Agronomic measures ⁱ	Remarks on Implementation ^j	
Lack of inflows into tanks due to insufficient /delayed onset of monsoon			Not Applicable		

Condition	Suggested Contingency measures					
	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 to low rainfall	Upland tube well irrigated canal sandy loam soil	Basmati rice	Maize/Aeoabic Rice /Vegetables (Tomato, Brinjal, cucrbits etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternate Furrow irrigation Drip irrigation Mulching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seed through KSSC and NFSM Harvesting and threshing of implements through RKVY 	
		Sorghum/Maize	Bajra /Pigeonpea/Blackgram			
		Sugarcane +cucurbits	Sugarcane			
	Lowland tube well irrigated canal clay loam soil		Rice	Bajra/Blackgram/Greengram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternate Furrow irrigation Drip irrigation Mulching 	<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	Bajra/Sorghum Fodder		
			Sugarcane + cucurbits	Sugarcane		

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

Condition	Suggested contingency measure			
	Vegetative stage ^k	Flowering stage ^l	Crop maturity stage ^m	Post harvest ⁿ
Continuous high rainfall in a short span leading to water logging				
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				
Sugarcane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ear thing • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, 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
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 Wind breaks	Use of NAA spray	Use of NAA spray	-
Guava	Use Wind breaks	Use of NAA spray	Use of NAA spray	-
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 strong pesticide at maturity stage	Shift to safer place & dispose of produce as early as possible
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 strong pesticide at maturity stage	Shift to safer place & dispose of produce as early as possible
Brinjal				
Tomato				
Cucurbits				

Cauliflower				
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2.3 Floods

Condition	Suggested contingency measure ^o			
	Seedling / nursery stage	Vegetative stage	Reproductive stage	At harvest
Transient water logging/ partial inundation¹				
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 & dispose of produce as early as possible
Sugarcane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct sowing 	• Provide drainage	• Provide drainage	Shift to safer place & dispose of produce as early as possible
Sorghum fodder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct sowing 	• Provide drainage	• Provide drainage	Shift to safer place & dispose of produce as early as possible
Blackgram/ greengram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct sowing 	• Provide drainage	• Provide drainage	Shift to safer place & dispose of produce as early as possible
Pigeonpea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct sowing 	• Provide drainage	• Provide drainage	Shift to safer place & dispose of produce as early as possible
Horticulture				
Okra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re sowing of nursery • Sowing of nursery on raised bed • Re transplanting 	• Provide drainage	• Provide drainage	Shift to safer place & dispose of produce as early as possible
Brinjal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re sowing of nursery • Sowing of nursery on raised bed • Re transplanting 	• Provide drainage	• Provide drainage	Shift to safer place & dispose of produce as early as possible
Tomato	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re sowing of nursery • Sowing of nursery on raised bed 	• Provide drainage	• Provide drainage	Shift to safer place & dispose of produce

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re transplanting 			as early as possible
Continuous submergence for more than 2 days²				Shift to safer place & dispose of produce as early as possible
Rice	<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 & dispose of produce as early as possible
Horticulture				
Okra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re sowing of nursery • Sowing of nursery on raised bed • Re transplanting 	• Provide drainage	• Provide drainage	Shift to safer place & dispose of produce as early as possible
Brinjal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re sowing of nursery • Sowing of nursery on raised bed • Re transplanting 	• Provide drainage	• Provide drainage	Shift to safer place & dispose of produce as early as possible
Tomato	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re sowing of nursery • Sowing of nursery on raised bed • Re transplanting 	• Provide drainage	• Provide drainage	Shift to safer place & dispose of produce as early as possible
Mango	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re sowing of nursery • Sowing of nursery on raised bed • Re transplanting 	• Provide drainage	• Provide drainage	Shift to safer place & dispose of produce as early as possible
Sea water intrusion	Not Applicable			

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

Extreme event type	Suggested contingency measure ^r			
	Seedling / nursery stage	Vegetative stage	Reproductive stage	At harvest
Heat Wave^p				
Rice basmati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re sowing of nursery • Light and frequent irrigation 	• Irrigation interval should be decreased	• Irrigation interval should be decreased	Light and frequent irrigation

	during night			
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -
Guava	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -
Cold wave⁴				
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 	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvesting of cane

Horticulture				
Tomato	Provide shade by intercropping	• Light Sprinkler irrigation	• Light Sprinkler irrigation	• Harvesting of fruits
Frost				
Sugarcane	• Light irrigation	• Light irrigation	• Light irrigation	• Harvesting of cane
Pigeonpea	• Grow as inter crop • Smoke at night	• Light irrigation • Smoke at night	• Light irrigation • 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	--
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				

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	<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. 	<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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 		
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), specially on bunds and wasteland • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilizing fodder from perennial tress/shrubs/fodder bank reserves. • Use of feed mixture/block hay etc • Migration of flock /herds • 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

	fodder.		
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 expat 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	Not Applicable		
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 far 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.

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	<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 pared 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availing insurance benefits. Culling of unproductive flock 	
Cyclone	Not Applicable			
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 	<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 	

	medicines and vaccines.		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 fore cast 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 	

2.5.2 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	<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 quality and remove the pollutants if any. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add oxy-flow to improve oxygen • Churning of pond water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<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.
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 bund 	<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
(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
3. Cyclone / Tsunami			
Not Applicable			

4. Heat wave and cold wave			
A. Capture			
Marine	--	--	--
Inland			
B. Aquaculture			
(i) Changes in pond environment (water quality)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain appropriate level of water in ponds <i>ie.</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>ie.</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>ie.</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