

State: Uttar Pradesh
Agriculture Contingency Plan for Ambedkarnagar District

| | | | | |
|---|--|---|-----------|--------------|
| 1.0 District Agriculture profile | | | | |
| 1.1 | Agro-Climatic/ Ecological Zone | | | |
| | Agro-Ecological Sub Region(ICAR) | Eastern Plain, Hot Subhumid (moist) Eco-sub region (13.1) | | |
| | Agro-Climatic Zone (Planning Commission) | Middle Gangetic Plain Region (IV) | | |
| | Agro-Climatic Zone (NARP) | Eastern Plain Zone (UP-9) | | |
| | List all the districts falling the NARP Zone* (^ 50% area falling in the zone) | | | |
| | Geographical coordinates of district headquarters | Latitude | Longitude | Altitude(mt) |
| | | 26° 47' N | 82° 12' E | - |
| | Name and address of the concerned ZRS/ZARS/RARS/RRS/RRTTS | | | |
| | Mention the KVK located in the district with address | Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Distt. Ambedkar Nagar | | |
| Name and address of the nearest Agromet Field Unit(AMFU,IMD)for agro advisories in the Zone | Narendra Dev University of Agriculture and Technology, Kumarganj, Faizabad | | | |

| | | | | | |
|-----|------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1.2 | Rainfall | Normal RF (mm) | Normal Rainy Days (Number) | Normal Onset | Normal Cessation |
| | SW monsoon (June-sep) | 891.3 | 49 | 2 nd week of June | 3 rd week of September |
| | Post monsoon (Oct-Dec) | 57.0 | 10 | | |
| | Winter (Jan-March) | 45.2 | 10 | - | - |
| | Pre monsoon (Apr-May) | 35.4 | 2 | - | - |
| | Annual | 1028.9 | 71 | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 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 in (000 ha) | 236.2 | 190.8 | 0.328 | 4.1 | 0.5 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 10.5 | 5.0 |

| | | | |
|-----|---|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1.4 | Major Soils (common names like red sandy loam deep soils (etc.,))* | Area ('000 ha) | Percent (%) of total |
| | Deep, loamy soils and slightly eroded associated with silty soils | 68.7 | 36 |
| | Deep, loamy soils and slightly eroded | 47.5 | 25 |
| | Deep, fine soils moderately saline and sodic | 23.0 | 12 |

| | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| 1.5 | Agricultural land use | Area('000 ha) | Cropping intensity (%) |
| | Net sown area | 166.9 | 168.98 % |
| | Area sown more than once | 115.1 | |
| | Gross cropped area | 282.0 | |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| 1.6 | Irrigation | Area('000 ha) | | |
| | Net irrigation area | 158.16 | | |
| | Gross irrigated area | 270.30 | | |
| | Rain fed area | 8.76 | | |
| | Sources of irrigation (Gross Irrigated Area) | Number | Area('000 ha) | Percentage of total irrigated area |
| | Canals | | 35.255 | 13.0 |
| | Tanks | | 0 | |
| | Open wells | | 0 | |
| | Bore wells(Tube wells) | | 235.053 | 87.0 |
| | Lift irrigation schemes | | NA | |
| | Micro-irrigation | | NA | |
| | Other sources | | 0 | |
| | Total Irrigated Area | | 270.308 | |
| | Pump sets (2011-12) | 64142 | | |
| | No. of Tractors | 11773 | | |
| | Groundwater availability and use* (Data source: State/ Central Ground water Department/ Board) | No of blocks- Tehsils- | (%)area | Quality of water |
| | Critical | | | |
| | Semi-critical | 1 | | |
| | Waste water availability and use | | | |
| | Ground water quality | | | |

*over-exploited groundwater utilization> 100%; critical: 90-100%; semicritical:70-90%; safe:<70%

1.7 Area under major field crops & (As per latest figures 2011-12)

| 1.7 | Major field crops cultivated | Area('000 ha) | | | | | | | Summer | Total |
|-----|------------------------------|---------------|----------|---------|-----------|----------|---------|---|---------|-------|
| | | Kharif | | | Rabi | | | | | |
| | | Irrigated | Rain fed | Total | Irrigated | Rain fed | Total | | | |
| | Wheat | - | - | - | 118.354 | 0 | 118.354 | - | 118.354 | |
| | Rice | 115.729 | 0.071 | 115.800 | - | - | - | - | 115.800 | |
| | Sugarcane | 11.102 | 0 | 11.102 | - | - | - | - | 11.102 | |
| | Pea | - | - | - | 4.447 | 0 | 4.447 | - | 4.447 | |
| | Potato | - | - | - | 4.301 | 0 | 4.301 | - | 4.301 | |
| | Rapeseed Mustard | - | - | - | 3.633 | 0 | 3.633 | - | 3.633 | |
| | Pigeonpea | Not available | | | | | | | | |

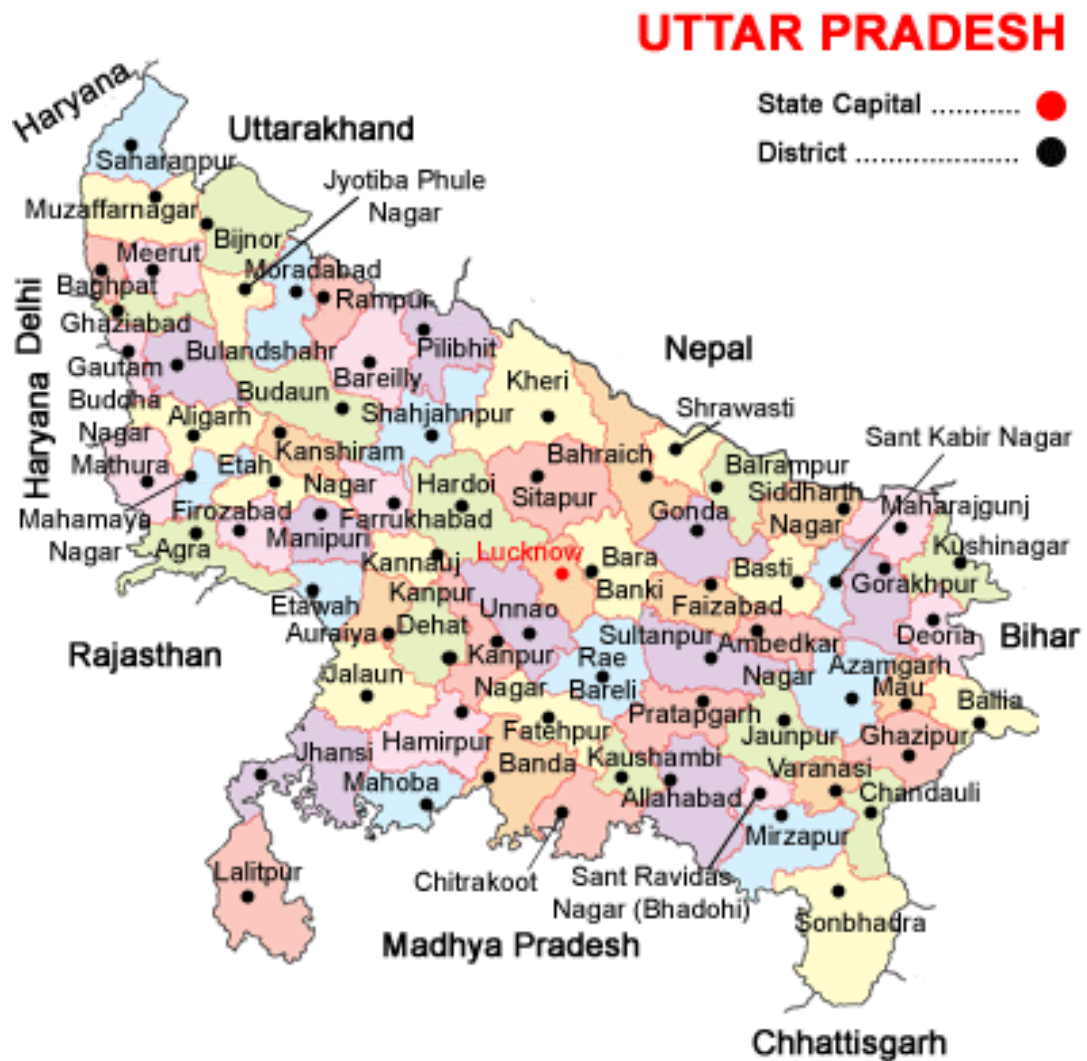
1.8 Production and productivity of major crops (Average of last 5 years)

| 1.7 | Major field crops cultivated | Area('000 ha) | | | | | | | | Crop residue as fodder ('000 tons) |
|-----|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | Kharif | | Rabi | | Summer | | Total | | |
| | | Production ('000 t) | Productivity (Kg/ha) | Production ('000 t) | Productivity (Kg/ha) | Production ('000t) | Productivity (Kg/ha) | Production ('000 t) | Productivity (Kg/ha) | |
| | Rice | 303.267 | 2637 | - | - | - | - | 303.267 | 2637 | NA |
| | Wheat | - | - | 387.291 | 32.79 | - | - | 387.291 | 3279 | NA |
| | Pea | - | - | 5.112 | 1149 | - | - | 5.112 | 1149 | NA |
| | Sugarcane | 589.642 | 52531 | - | - | - | - | 589.642 | 52531 | NA |
| | Potato | - | - | 79.210 | 19064 | - | - | 79.210 | 19064 | NA |
| | Rapeseed Mustard | - | - | 3.035 | 856 | - | - | 3.035 | 856 | NA |
| | Pigeonpea | Not available | | | | | | | | |

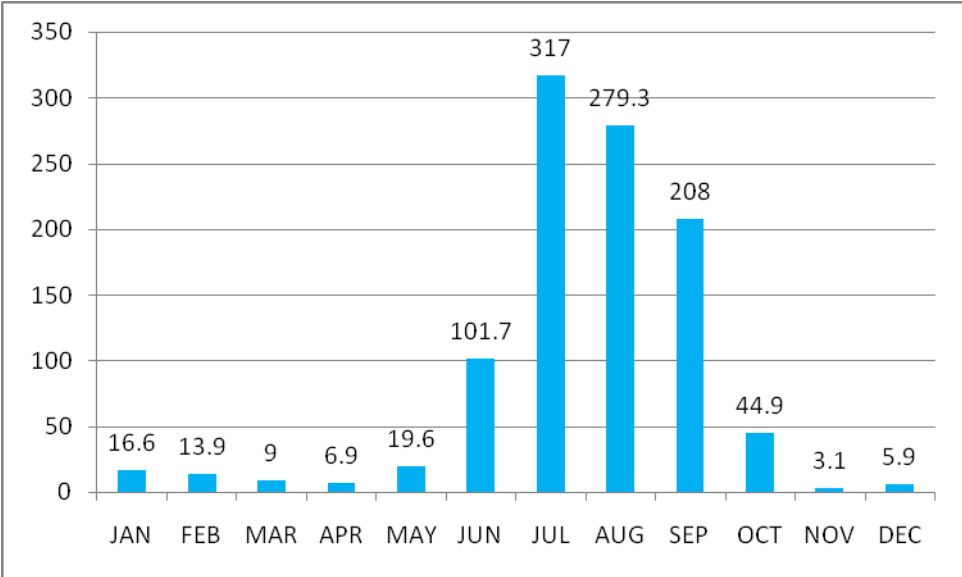
| 1.8 | Normal sowing window for 5 major field crops | Rice | Maize | Pigeon Pea | Urd | Wheat | Barley | Mustard | Pea |
|-----|--|---|--|--|--|---|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| | Kharif –Rainfed | 2 nd week of June to last week of June | 2 nd week of June to 2 nd week of July | Last week of June 2 nd week of August | Last week of June 2 nd week of August | - | - | - | - |
| | Kharif - Irrigated | 3 rd week of June to last week of July | 2 nd week of June to 2 nd week of July | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Rabi –Rainfed | | | | | - | Last week of Oct to First week of Nov | 2 nd week of Oct first week of Nov | 2 nd week of Sep to first week of Oct |
| | Rabi - Irrigated | | | | | 3 rd week of Nov to last week of Dec | - | 2 nd week of Oct first week of Nov | 2 nd week of Sep to first week of Oct |

| 1.9 | What is the major contingency the district is prone to? | Regular | Occasional | None |
|-----|--|---------|------------|------|
| | Drought | - | | |
| | Flood | - | ✓ | |
| | Cyclone | - | - | |
| | Hail storm | - | ✓ | |
| | Heat wave | - | √ | |
| | Cold wave | - | - | |
| | Frost | - | - | |
| | Sea water intrusion | - | - | |
| | Sheath Blight, Stemborror , Pyrilla loos smut, Heliothis, Rust etc white grub. | - | - | |

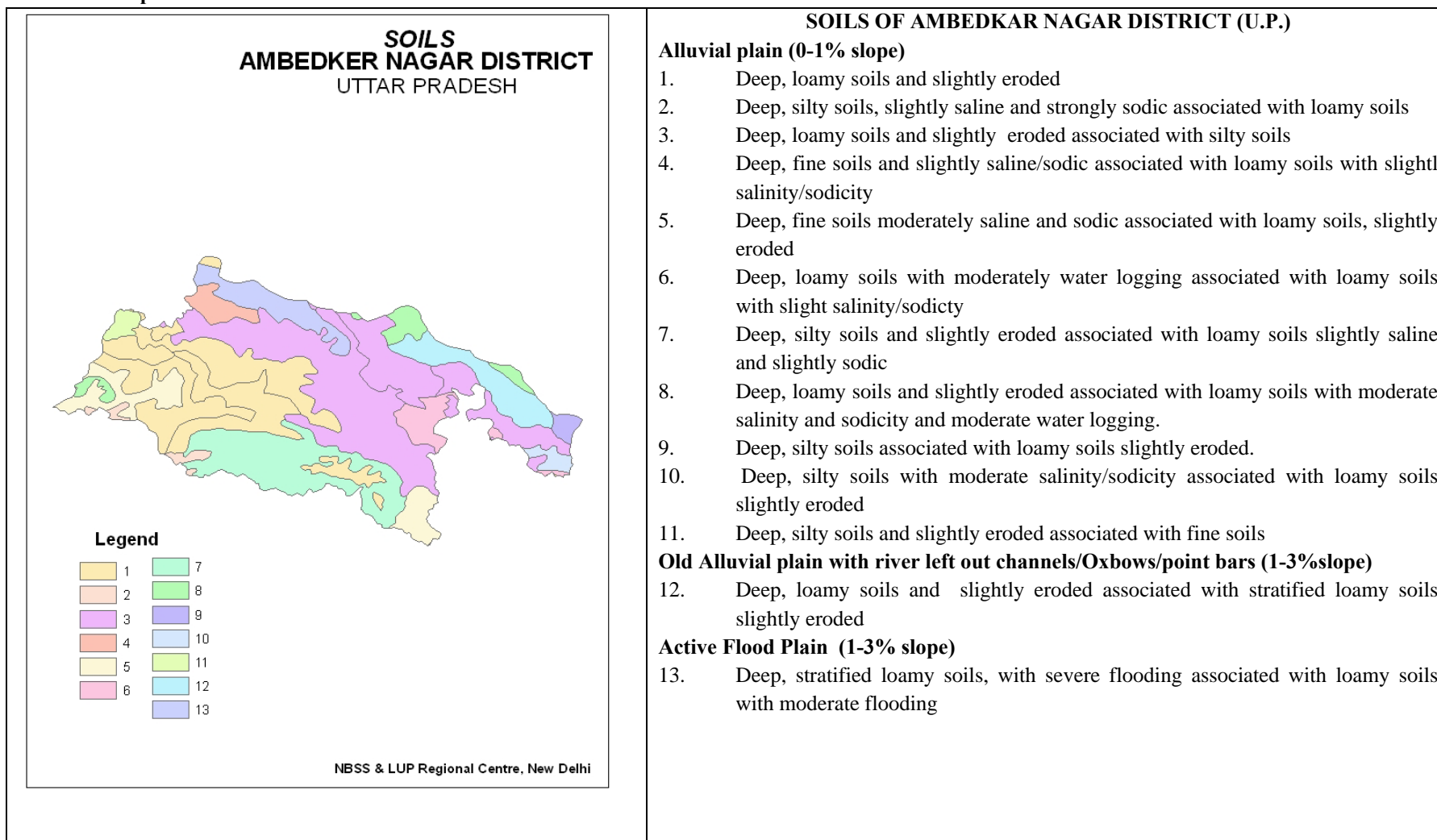
Annexure I
Location map of Ambedkarnagar district



Annexure 2
Average Month-wise rainfall (mm) in Ambedkarnagar District



1.10. Soil map



Source: NBSSLUP, Regional Centre, New Delhi

2.0 Strategies for weather related contingencies

2.1 Drought

2.1.1 Rainfed situation

| Condition | | | Suggested Contingency measures | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| Early season drought (delayed onset) | Major Farming situation | Normal Crop | Change in crop including variety | Agronomic measures | Remarks on Implementation |
| Delay by 2 weeks (4 th week of June) | Deep loamy soils | Rice (Narendra 97, Narendra 118, Narendra 80, NDR 359) | No change | Direct seeded rice | Prefer disease free certified seed from a reliable source |
| | | Pigeon pea (UPAS 120) | Prefer long duration varieties like Narendra Arhar 1, Narendra Arhar 2, Azad, Amar, Malvi 13, Malvi 6 Intercropping of pigeonpea+urdbean (Azad Urd, Uttara, Narendra Urd 1, PU31, PU 19) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raised bed planting • Intercropping of pigeon pea (inter row spacing of 75 cm)- cm) +urdbean with row ratio of 1:2 | |
| Condition | | | Suggested Contingency measures | | |
| Early season drought (delayed onset) | Major Farming situation | Normal Crop | Change in crop including variety | Agronomic measures | Remarks on Implementation |
| Delay by 4 weeks (2nd week of July) | Deep loamy soils | Rice | Replace with: Sesame (Shekhar, Pragathi) Urdbean (Azad Urd, Uttara, Narendra Urd 1, PU31, PU 19) | Line sowing of sesame and urd bean | Prefer disease free certified seed from a reliable source |
| | | Pigeon pea (UPAS 120) | Prefer long duration varieties like Narendra Arhar 1, Narendra Arhar 2, Azad, Amar, Malvi 13, Malvi 6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raised bed planting • Intercropping of pigeon pea (inter | |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|
| | | | Intercropping of pigeonpea+urdbean (Azad Urd ,Uttara,Narendra Urd 1, PU31, PU 19) | row spacing of 75 cm)- cm) +urdbean with row ratio of 1:2 | |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|

| Condition | | Suggested Contingency measures | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Early season drought (delayed onset) | Major Farming situation | Normal Crop | Change in crop/cropping system ^c | Agronomic measures | Remarks on Implementation |
| Delay by 6 weeks (4th week of July) | Deep loamy soils | Rice | Sesame(Shekhar,Pragathi) Urdbean(Azad Urd,Uttara,Narendra Urd 1, PU31, PU 19) | Line sowing of sesame and urd bean | Prefer disease free certified seed from a reliable source |
| | | Pigeon pea | Long duration varieties like Narendra Arhar 1, Narendra Arhar 2, Azad, Amar,Malvi 13, Malvi 6 Intercropping of pigeonpea+urdbean (Azad Urd,Uttara,Narendra Urd 1, PU31, PU 19) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raised bed planting • Intercropping of pigeon pea (inter row spacing of 75 cm)- cm) +urdbean with row ratio of 1:2 | |

| 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 8 weeks (2 ndweek of August) | Deep loamy soils | Rice | Keep fallow Conserve moisture | Conserve moisture | |
| | | Pigeonpea (UPAS 120) | Keep fallow Conserve moisture | Conserve moisture | |

| Condition | Major Farming situation | Normal Crop/cropping system | Suggested Contingency measures | | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|
| | | | Crop management ^c | Soil nutrient & moisture conservation measues | 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. | Deep loamy soils | Rice | Life saving irrigation if available Weed control | Mulching with locally available material/weeds | |
| | | Pigeon pea | Weed control Gap filling/thinning | | |

| Condition | Major Farming situation | Normal Crop/cropping system | Suggested Contingency measures | | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|
| | | | Crop management | Soil nutrient & moisture conservation measues | Remarks on Implementation |
| Mid season drought (long dry spell, consecutive 2 weeks rainless (>2.5 mm) period) | | | | | |
| At vegetative stage | Deep loamy soils | Rice | Life saving irrigation if available Weed control | Foliar spray with 2% MOP Mulching with locally available material/weeds | |
| | | Pigeon pea | Weed control Thinning to maintain optimum population | Mulching with locally available material/weeds | |

| Condition | Major Farming situation | Normal Crop/cropping system | Suggested Contingency measures | | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | Crop management | Rabi Crop planning | Remarks on Implementation |
| Terminal drought (Early withdrawal of monsoon) | Deep loamy soils | Rice | Life saving irrigation if available Harvest at physiological maturity | - | |
| | | Pigeon pea | Harvest at physiological maturity | - | |

2.1.2 Drought - Irrigated situation

| Condition | Major Farming situation | Normal Crop/cropping system | Suggested Contingency measures | | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|---------------------------|
| | | | Change in crop/cropping system | Agronomic measures | Remarks on Implementation |
| Delayed release of water in canals due to low rainfall | Deep loamy soils | Rice | Transplanting with 3 to 4 seedlings/hill | Drum seeding SRI method Irrigation at critical stages Reduce spacing plant to plant i.e.20x 15 cm | |

| Condition | Major Farming situation | Normal Crop/cropping system | Suggested Contingency measures | | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|
| | | | Change in crop/cropping system | Agronomic measures | Remarks on Implementation |
| Limited release of water in canals due to low rainfall | Deep loamy soils | Rice | Transplanting with 3 to 4 seedling/hill | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drum seeding • SRI method • Irrigation at critical stages • Reduce spacing plant to plant (20x 15 cm) | |

| Condition | | | Suggested Contingency measures | | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|---------------------------|
| | Major Farming situation | Normal Crop/cropping system | Change in crop/cropping system | Agronomic measures | Remarks on Implementation |
| Non release of water in canals under delayed onset of monsoon in catchment | Deep loamy soils | Rice | Transplanting with tube well irrigation 3 to 4 seedlings/hill | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drum seeding • SRI method • Irrigation at critical stages • Reduce spacing plant to plant (20x 15 cm) | |

| 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 | | | Not applicable | | |

| 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 | Deep loamy soils-tube well irrigated | Rice | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transplanting with tube well irrigation • 3 to 4 seedlings/hill | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drum seeding • SRI method • Irrigation at critical stages • Reduce spacing plant to plant (20x 15 cm) | |

2.2 Unusual rains (untimely, unseasonal etc)

| Condition | Suggested contingency measure | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------|--|--|
| | Vegetative stage | Flowering stage | Crop maturity stage | Post harvest |
| Continuous high rainfall in a short span leading to water logging | | | | |
| Rice | Strengthening of bunds | Strengthening of bunds | Drain out standing water | Shift the harvested produce to safer place |
| Pigeon pea | Drainage of excess water & drenching of COC (Copper Oxy chloride) @ 2.5g/Liter water to avoid incidence of wilt & root rot. | Drain out standing water | Drain out standing water | Shift the harvested produce to safer place |
| Horticulture | | | | |
| Mango | Provide staking to less than 3 years aged plant to avoid lodging | Provide proper drainage | Provide proper drainage | - |
| Guava | Provide staking to less than 3 years aged plant to avoid lodging | Provide proper drainage | Provide proper drainage | - |
| Heavy rainfall with high speed winds in a short span² | | | | |
| Rice | - | - | Drain out standing water Harvest crop at physiological maturity | Shift the harvested produce to safer place |
| Pigeon pea | Drainage of Excess water & drenching of COC (Copper Oxy chloride) @ 2.5g/Liter water to avoid incidence of wilt & root rot. | Drain out standing water | Drain out standing water | Shift the harvested produce to safer place |
| Outbreak of pests and diseases due to unseasonal rains | Need based and recommended plant protection measures | | | |

2.3 Floods

| Condition | Suggested contingency measure | | | |
|--|--|--|-------------------------------|------------|
| | Seedling / nursery stage | Vegetative stage | Reproductive stage | At harvest |
| Transient water logging/ partial inundation¹ | | | | |
| Rice | Grow new seedlings | Drain out excess water | Drain out excess water | |
| Pigeon pea | After drainage of flood water drench COC (Copper Oxy chloride) @ 2.5g/Liter water to avoid incidence of wilt & root rot. | Drain out excess water | Drain out excess water | - |
| Guava | Provide staking to less than 3 years aged plant to avoid lodging | Provide proper drainage to avoid water logging | | |
| Mango | Provide staking to less than 3 years aged plant to avoid lodging | Provide proper drainage to avoid water logging | | |
| Continuous submergence for more than 2 days | Not applicable | | | |

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

| Extreme event type | Suggested contingency measure ^r | | | |
|---------------------|--|---------------------|--|------------|
| | Seedling / nursery stage | Vegetative stage | Reproductive stage | At harvest |
| Heat Wave | | | | |
| Rice | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drain Out Hot water and add fresh water at evening Prepare 1-1.5 M wide raised Nursery Beds with provision of 30 cm width between the beds. | Frequent irrigation | Frequent irrigation | - |
| Horticulture | | | | |
| Mango | Frequent irrigation | | Light & frequent irrigation during flowering | |
| Guava | | | | |
| Cold wave | Not applicable | | | |
| Horticulture | | | | |
| Frost | | | | |
| Horticulture | | | | |
| Cyclone | | | | |

2.5 Contingent strategies for Livestock, Poultry & Fisheries

2.5.1 Livestock

| | | Suggested contingency measures | |
|------------------|---|---|---|
| | Before the event | During the event | After the event |
| Floods | <p>Minimum required quantity of hay and concentrates at house hold level should be stored for feeding the livestock a week period</p> <p>In case of early forewarning (EFW), harvest all the crops (Rice/maize/bajra etc.) that can be useful as fodder in future (store properly)</p> <p>Protect the stored paddy straw from inundation of flood water</p> <p>All the large ruminants are immunized for the endemic diseases like HS and BQ during the month of May and FMD in July</p> <p>Procure and stock emergency medicines and vaccines for important contagious diseases.</p> <p>Surveillance and disease monitoring network to be established at Joint Director (Animal Husbandry) office in the district</p> <p>Arrangement for transportation of animals from low lying area to safer places and also for rescue animal health workers to get involve in rescue operations</p> | <p>Transportation of animals to elevated areas</p> <p>Proper hygiene and sanitation of the animal shed</p> <p>In severe storms, un-tether or let loose the animals</p> <p>Use of unconventional and locally available cheap feed ingredients for feeding of livestock.</p> <p>Avoid soaked and mould infected feeds / fodders to livestock</p> <p>Emergency outlet establishment for required medicines or feed in each village</p> <p>Spraying of fly repellants in animal sheds and relief camps</p> <p>Carryout deworming to all animals entering into relief camps</p> <p>Identification and quarantine of sick animals</p> <p>Perform ring vaccination (8 km radius) in case of any disease outbreak</p> <p>Restrict movement of livestock in case of any epidemic</p> | <p>Repair of animal shed</p> <p>Bring back the animals to the shed</p> <p>Deworm the animals through mass camps</p> <p>Cleaning and disinfection of the shed</p> <p>Bleach (0.1%) drinking water / water sources</p> <p>Encouraging farmers to cultivate short-term fodder crops like cow pea, horse gram, sunhemp etc.</p> <p>Proper disposal of the dead animals / carcasses by burning / deep burying (4-8 feet) with lime powder (1kg for small ruminants and 5kg for large ruminants) in pit</p> <p>Drying the harvested crop and fodder material and proper storage</p> |
| Heat wave | <p>In villages which are chronically prone to heat waves the following permanent measures are suggested</p> | <p>Allow the animals preferably early in the morning or late in the evening for grazing during heat waves</p> | <p>Green and concentrates supplementation should be provided to all the animals.</p> |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Plantation of trees like Neem, Pipal, Subabul around the shed ii) Spreading of husk/straw/coconut leaves on the roof of the shed iii) Water sprinklers / foggers in the animal shed iv) Application of white reflector paint on the roof to reduce thermal radiation effect | <p>Feed green fodder/silage / concentrates during day time and roughages / hay during night time in case of heat waves</p> <p>Put on the foggers / sprinklers during heat waves and heaters during cold waves in case of high productive animals</p> <p>In severe cases, vitamin 'C' (5-10ml per litre) and electrolytes (Electral powder @ 20g per litre) should be added in water during severe heat waves.</p> | <p>Allow the animals for grazing (normal timings)</p> |
| Health and Disease management | <p>List out the endemic diseases (species wise) in that district and store vaccines for those diseases</p> <p>Timely vaccination (as per enclosed vaccination schedule) against all endemic diseases</p> <p>Surveillance and disease monitoring network to be established at Joint Director (Animal Husbandry) office in the district</p> | <p>Constitution of Rapid Action Veterinary Force</p> <p>Procurement of emergency medicines and medical kits</p> <p>Performing ring vaccination (8 km radius) in case of any outbreak</p> <p>Restricting movement of livestock in case of any epidemic</p> <p>Rescue of sick and injured animals and their treatment</p> | <p>Conducting mass animal health camps</p> <p>Conducting fertility camps</p> <p>Mass deworming camps</p> |
| Insurance | <p>Insurance policy for loss of production due to drought may be developed</p> <p>Encouraging insurance of livestock</p> | <p>Listing out the details of the dead animals and loss of production in high yielders</p> | <p>Submission for insurance claim and availing insurance benefit</p> <p>Purchase of new productive animals</p> |
| Drinking water | <p>Identification of water resources</p> <p>Rain water harvesting and create water bodies/watering points (when water is scarce use only as drinking water for animals)</p> | <p>Restrict wallowing of animals in water bodies/resources</p> <p>Provision of wholesome clean drinking water at least 3 times in a day</p> | <p>Bleach (0.1%) drinking water / water sources</p> <p>Provide clean drinking water</p> |

2.5.2 Poultry

| | Suggested contingency measures | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--|--|
| | Before the event | During the event | After the event |
| Floods | | | |
| Shortage of feed ingredients | In case of early forewarning of floods, shift the birds to safer place Storing of house hold grain like maize, broken rice, bajra etc, | Use stored feed as supplement Don't allow for scavenging Culling of weak birds | Routine practices are followed Deworming and vaccination against RD |
| Drinking water | Provide clean drinking water | Sanitation of drinking water | Sanitation of drinking water |
| Health and disease management | In case of EFW, add antibiotic powder (Terramycin/Ampicilline/ Ampiclox etc., 10g in one litre) in drinking water to prevent any disease outbreak | Prevent water logging surrounding the sheds through proper drainage facility Assure supply of electricity by generator or solar energy or biogas Sprinkle lime powder to prevent ammonia accumulation due to dampness | Sanitation of poultry house Treatment of affected birds Disposal of dead birds by burning / burying with lime powder in pit Disposal of poultry manure to prevent protozoal problem Supplementation of coccidiostats in feed Vaccination against RD |
| Heat wave | | | |
| Shelter/environment management | Provision of proper shelter with good ventilation | In severe cases, foggers/water sprinklers/wetting of hanged gunny bags should be arranged Don't allow for scavenging during mid day | Routine practices are followed |
| Health and disease management | Deworming and vaccination against RD and fowl pox | Supplementation of house hold grain Provide cool and clean drinking water with electrolytes and vit. C (5-10 ml per litre) In hot summer, add anti-stress probiotics in drinking water or feed (Reestobal etc., 10-20ml per litre) | Routine practices are followed |