State: **GUJARAT**

Agriculture Contingency Plan for District: <u>BOTAD</u>

.1	Agro-Climatic/Ecological Zone								
	Agro Ecological Sub Region (ICAR)	Northern Plain (And Ce	entral Highlands) Includir	ng Aravallis, Hot Semi- Arid Eco- Region (4.2)					
	Agro-Climatic Zone (Planning Commission)	Gujarat Plain and Hill F	Gujarat Plain and Hill Region (XIII)						
	Agro Climatic Zone (NARP)	North Saurashtra Zone	(GJ-6)						
	List all the districts falling under the NARP Zone* (*>50% area falling in the zone)	Bhavanagar, Jamnaga	r, Rajkot						
	Geographic coordinates of district headquarters								
	Geographic coordinates of district headquarters	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude					
	·	22.17° N	71.67° E						
	Name and address of the concerned ZRS/ ZARS/ RARS/ RRS/ RRTTS	Agricultural Research Station, Anand Agricultural University, Arnej -382230 Agricultural Research Station, Anand Agricultural University, Dhandhuka -382460 Regional Cotton Research Station, Anand Agricultural University, Viramgam -382150 Agricultural Research Station, Anand Agricultural University, Sanand -382110							
	Mention the KVK located in the district with address	Krishi Vignan Kendra, Village Sansora, Bhavanagar.							

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):	-	-	-	-
	NE Monsoon(Oct-Dec):	-	-	-	-
	Winter (Jan- March)	-	-	-	-
	Summer (Apr-May)	-	-	-	-
	Annual	655.9	29.4	-	-

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)	266.341	213.397	5.527	14.958	-	7.495	-	-	30.932	-

1. 4	Major Soils (common names like red sandy loam deep soils (etc.,)*	Area ('000 ha)	Percent (%) of total
	Medium black soils (Plain fine texture and shallow to medium depth and leveled)	-	-
	2.		
	3.		
	4.		
	5.		
	Others (specify):		

* mention colour, depth and texture (heavy, light, sandy, loamy, clayey etc) and give vernacular name, if any, in brackets (data source: Soil Resource Maps of NBSS & LUP)

1.5	Agricultural land use	Area ('000 ha)	Cropping intensity %
	Net sown area	198.497	
	Area sown more than once	57.1535	106.5%
	Gross cropped area	213.397	

1.6	Irrigation	Area ('000 ha)		
	Net irrigated area	-		
	Gross irrigated area	90.278		
	Rainfed area	138.06		
	Sources of Irrigation	Number	Area ('000 ha)	Percentage of total irrigated area
	Canals		844.71	
	Tanks			
	Open wells			
	Bore wells			
	Lift irrigation schemes			
	Micro-irrigation			
	Other sources (please specify)		29.637 (Reservoirs)	
	Total Irrigated Area			
	Pump sets			
	No. of Tractors			
	Groundwater availability and use* (Data source: State/Central Ground water Department /Board)	No. of blocks/ Tehsils	(%) area	Quality of water (specify the problem such as high levels of arsenic, fluoride, saline etc)
	Over exploited			
	Critical			
	Semi- critical			
	Safe			
	Wastewater availability and use			
	Ground water quality		·	·

1.7 Area under major field crops & horticulture (as per latest figures) (Specify year eg., 2013-14)

1.7	S. No.	Major field crops cultivated				Area ('	000 ha)			
		Cultivateu	Kharif		Rabi					
			Irrigated	Rainfed	Total	Irrigated	Rainfed	Total	Summer	Grand total
	1	Cotton	61.59	105.544	167.134	-	-	-	-	167.134
	2	Wheat	8.266	8.755	17.02	-	-	-	-	17.02
	3	Sorghum	-	3.45	3.45	8.75	-	8.75		12.20
	4	Sesame	-	6.123	6.123	-	-	-	-	6.123
	5	Guar seed	0.06	1.27	1.33					1.33
	6	Pearl millet	-	-	-	0.758	-	-	-	0.758
	Others (specify)									

S. No.	Horticulture crops - Fruits	Area ('000 ha)					
	Truito	Total	Irrigated	Rainfed			
1	Spices	5.181	5.181	-			
2	Fruits	1.186	1.067	0.119			
3	Flowers	0.036	0.036	-			
Others							

(specify)				
	Horticulture crops - Vegetables	Total	Irrigated	Rainfed
1	Vegetable	3.081	3.081	-
Others (specify)				
	Medicinal and Aromatic crops	Total	Irrigated	Rainfed
1				
2				
Others (specify)				
	Plantation crops	Total	Irrigated	Rainfed
1				
2				
Others (Specify)	Eg., industrial pulpwood crops etc.			
	Fodder crops	Total	Irrigated	Rainfed
1				
2				
Others (Specify)				

Total fodder crop
area en
Grazing land
Sericulture etc
Others (specify)

1.8	Livestock		Male ('000)		Female ('000)	Tota	ıl ('000)				
	Non descriptive Cattle (local	low yielding)	-		153.191	15	153.191				
	Improved cattle Crossbred cattle		-		5.984	5	.984				
			-	-	-		-				
	Non descriptive Buffaloes (lo	ocal low yielding)	-		71.315	71	.315				
	Descript Buffaloes		-		-		-				
	Goat		-		54.296	54	1.296				
	Sheep		-		19.606	19	9.606				
	Others (Camel, Pig, Yak etc	.)	-		-		-				
	Commercial dairy farms (Nu	mber)									
1.9	Poultry		No. of farms		Total No. of birds ('000)						
	Commercial		- 2		2.267						
	Backyard		-			-					
1.10	Fisheries (Data source: Chief Planning Officer)										
	A. Capture										
	i) Marine (Data Source: Fisheries Department)	No. of fishermen	Во	ats		Nets	Storage facilities (Ice				
	r isricites Department)	Tisheries Department)		Non- mechanized	Mechanized (Trawl nets, Gill nets)	Non-mechanized (Shore Seines, Stake & trap nets)	plants etc.)				

ii) Inland (Data Source: Fisheries Department)	No. Farmer owned ponds	No. of Reservoirs	No.	of village tanks
B. Culture				
		Water Spread Area (ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production ('000 tons)
i) Brackish water (Data Sour	ce: MPEDA/ Fisheries Department)			
ii) Fresh water (Data Source:	Fisheries Department)			
Others				

1.11 Production and Productivity of major crops (Average of last 5 years: 2004, 05, 06, 07, 08; specify years)

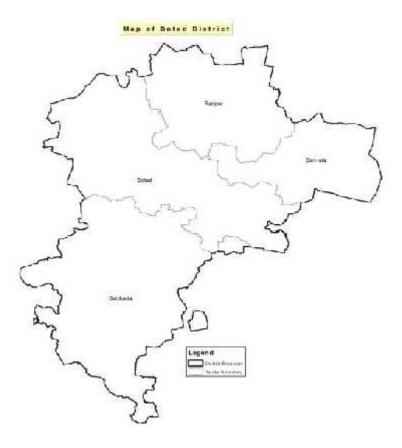
	Name of	1	R	Rabi Sı		Summer		otal	Crop residue as	
	crop	Production ('000 t)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Production ('000 t)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Production ('000 t)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Production ('000 t)	Productivity (kg/ha)	fodder ('000 tons)
Major I	Field crops (Ci	rops to be ide	ntified based on	total acreage))					
Crop 1	Cotton	64.366	385.11	-	-	-	-	64.366	385.11	
Crop 2	Wheat	-	-	31.895	1873.89	-	-	31.895	1873.89	
Crop 3	Sorghum	-	-	6.881	786.00	-	-	6.881	786.00	
Crop 4	Sorghum	4.599	1333.00	-	-	-	-	4.599	1333.00	
Crop 5	Sesame	2.993	488.87	-	-	-	-	2.993	488.87	
Crop 6	Pearl millet	1.465	1932.46	-	-	-	-	1.465	1932.46	
Others										
Major H	orticultural cr	ops (Crops to	be identified bas	sed on total a	acreage)	•	•	•	-	
Crop 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crop 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1.12	Sowing window for 5 major field crops (start and end of normal sowing period)	Crop 1:	2:	3:	4:	5:
	Kharif- Rainfed					
	Kharif-Irrigated					
	Rabi- Rainfed					
	Rabi-Irrigated					

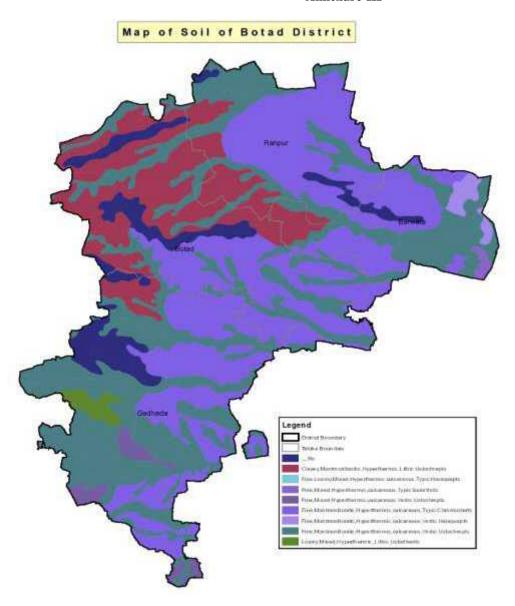
3	What is the major contingency the district is prone to? (Tick mark)	Regular	Occasional	None
	Drought			
	Flood			
	Cyclone			
Ī	Hail storm			
	Heat wave			
	Cold wave			
	Frost			
	Sea water intrusion			
	Pests and disease outbreak (specify)			
-	Others (specify)			

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

Annexure-I



Annexure-III



2.0 Strategies for weather related contingencies

2.1 Drought

2.1.1 Rainfed situation

Condition	Major farming situation	Crop/ Cropping system	Suggested Contingency measures				
Early season drought (delayed onset)			Change in crop cropping system	Agronomic measures	Remarks on implementation		
	1.Medium rainfall medium black upland soil	Cotton (G.Cot-13, G.Cot-21 and ADC-1)+Green gram(GM-4`)	No change	Apply K@20 kg/ha at 6cm depth at the time of sowing	COTTON MISION,ISOPOM RKVY,NFSM NFSM		
		Pearl millet (GHB-526,GHB-528, GHB-538, GHB-732)	No change	No change			
	2. Medium rainfall medium black low land saline soil	Fallow–Wheat (durum), GW-1 (under conserve moisture)	No change	No change			
	(unirrigated)	Fallow –Gram, GG-2 (under conserve moisture)	No change	No change			
	3. Medium rainfall medium black upland saline soil	Cotton (G.Cot-13, 21 and ADC-1)+Sesamume(GT2) or Bt Cotton	No change	No change			
		Sesamume(GT2)		No need of contingency			

Condition Major farming situation	Crop/ Cropping	Sugg	ested Contingency measures	
Early season drought (delayed onset)	system	Change in crop cropping system	Agronomic measures	Remarks on implementation
Delay by 4 Medium rainfall medium black upland soil (July 3 rd week)	Cotton (G.Cot-13, 21 and ADC-1)+Green gram(GM-4)	No change	 Dry sowing with 15 -20 % higher seed rate. Apply K @ 20kg /ha at 6cm depth at the time of sowing 	COTTON MISION,ISOPOM RKVY,NFSM NFSM
	Pearl millet (GHB-526, GHB- 528)	No change	No need of contingency	
Medium rainfall medium black low land saline soil (unirrigated)	Fallow–Wheat (durum), GW-1 (under conserve moisture)	No change	•	
Medium rainfall medium black upland saline soil	Cotton (G.Cot-13, 21 and ADC-1)+ Sesamum (GT2)	No change	• Dry sowing with 15 -20 % higher seed rate.	
	Sesamum(GT2)	No change	No need of contingency	

Condition	Major farming	Crop/ Cropping	Suggested Contingency measures				
Early season drought (delayed onset)	situation	system	Change in crop cropping system	Agronomic measures	Remarks on implementation		
Delay by 6 weeks (August 1 st week)	Medium rainfall medium black upland soil	Cotton	Cotton(G.Cot-13, 21 and ADC-1)Green gram(GM-4)	 Dry sowing with 15 -20 % higher seed rate. Apply K @ 20kg /ha at 6cm depth at the time of sowing 	COTTON MISION,ISOPOM RKVY,NFSM NFSM		

	Pearl millet	Shift on Fodder sorghum (S 1049) or Safflower (Tara) inoculated with Azospirilum + 30 kg Sulphur/ha through gypsum		
Medium rainfall medium black low land saline soil (unirrigated)	Fallow–Wheat (durum)	Durum Wheat, GW-1	-	
Medium rainfall medium black upland saline soil	Cotton (rainfed)	Cotton(G.Cot-13, 21 and ADC-1)	• Dry sowing with 20 % higher seed rate.	
	Sesamume	Sesamum(GT-2)		

Condition	Major farming	Crop/ Cropping	Suggested Contingency measures			
Early season	situation	system	Change in crop cropping	Agronomic measures	Remarks on	
drought			system		implementation	
(delayed						
onset)						
	Medium rainfall medium black upland soil	Cotton (rainfed)	Cotton (G.Cot-13, 21 and ADC-1) Apply K @ 20kg /ha at 6cm depth at the time of sowing	 Dry sowing with 20 % higher seed rate. Apply K @ 20kg /ha at 6cm depth at the time of sowing 	COTTON MISION,ISOPOM RKVY,NFSM NFSM	
		Pearl millet	Shift on Fodder sorghum (S - 1049) or Safflower (Tara) inoculated with Azospirilum + 30 kg Sulphur/ha through gypsum			
	Medium rainfall medium black low land saline soil (unirrigated)	Fallow –Wheat (durum)	Durum Wheat, GW-1 (under conserve moisture)	-		

Medium rainfall medium black upland saline soil	Cotton (rainfed)	Cotton (G.Cot-13 , 21 and ADC-1)	Dry sowing with 15 -20 % higher seed rate.
	Sesamum	Sesamum (Purva-1)	-

Condition	Major farming	Crop/ Cropping	g Suggested Contingency measures			
Early season drought (Normal onset)	situation	system	Crop management	Soil nutrient and moisture conservation measure	Remarks on implementation	
Normal onset Followed by	Medium rainfall medium black upland soil	Cotton Deshi	Gap filling	Intercultivation, Weeding	COTTON MISION,ISOPOM	
15-20 days dry spell after	olitek apitalia soli	Pearl millet	Gap filling	Intercultivation, Weeding	RKVY,NFSM NFSM	
sowing leading to poor germination/ Crop stand	Medium rainfall medium black low land saline soil (unirrigated)	Fallow –Wheat (durum)	-	-		
Crop stand	Medium rainfall medium black upland	Cotton Deshi	Gap filling	Intercultivation, Weeding		
	saline soil	Sesamum	Gap filling Thinning	Intercultivation, Weeding		

Condition	Major farming	Crop/ Cropping	Suggested Contingency measures		
Mid season	situation	system	Crop management	Soil nutrient and moisture	Remarks on
drought				conservation measure	implementation
(long dry					
spell,					
consecutive 2					
weeks rain					
less (<2.5					
mm) period)					

At vegetative stage	Medium rainfall medium black upland soil	Cotton Deshi	Topping	 Intercultivation, Weeding, Delay top dressing of N till occurrence of next rain 	COTTON MISION,ISOPOM RKVY,NFSM NFSM
		Pearl millet	Thinning	 Intercultivation Weeding, Delay top dressing of N till occurrence of next rain 	
	Medium rainfall medium black low land saline soil (unirrigated)	Fallow –Wheat (durum)	-	-	
	Medium rainfall medium black upland saline soil	Cotton Deshi	Topping	 Intercultivation Weeding, Delay top dressing of N till occurrence of next rain Spray 2% Urea Spray 2% KNO3, 2 times when crop shows reddening symptoms 	
		Sesame	Thinning	Intercultivation&Weeding,	ISOPOM

Condition	Major farming	Crop/ Cropping	Suggested Contingency measures		
Mid season	situation	system	Crop management	Soil nutrient and moisture	Remarks on
drought				conservation measure	implementation
(long					
dryspell)					
At	Medium rainfall medium black upland soil	Cotton Deshi	Spray 2% urea	 Follow frequent Intercultivation (soil mulch) to avoid cracks in the soil Weeding, Delay top dressing of N till occurrence of next rain Alternate furrow irrigation if available 	COTTON MISION,ISOPOM RKVY,NFSM NFSM

	Pearl millet	No need of contingency		
Medium rainfall medium black low land saline soil (unirrigated)	Fallow –Wheat (durum)			
Medium rainfall medium black upland saline soil	Cotton Deshi		 Intercultivation Weeding Delay top dressing of N till occurrence of next rain, Alternate furrow irrigation if require 	
	Sesamum	No need of contingency	Weeding	

Condition	Major farming	Crop/ Cropping	Suggested Contingency measures		
Terminal drought	situation	system	Crop management	Rabi crop planning	Remarks on implementation
	Medium rainfall medium black upland soil	Cotton Deshi	Picking mature balls	Apply irrigation if require in alternate furrow	COTTON MISION,ISOPOM RKVY,NFSM
		Pearl millet	Harvest as a fodder		NFSM
	Medium rainfall medium black low land saline soil (unirrigated)	Fallow –Wheat (durum)		• Wheat (GW-1) sown in conserve moisture	
	Medium rainfall medium black upland saline soil	Cotton Deshi		Apply irrigation if require in alternate furrow	
		Sesamum	Harvest at physiological maturity	• Cumin (GC-4)	

2.1.2 Irrigated situation

Condition	Major farming	Crop/ Cropping	Sug	gested Contingency measures	
	situation	system	Change in crop cropping system	Agronomic measures	Remarks on implementation
Delayed/limited release of water in canals due to low rainfall	Medium rainfall medium black upland soil	Cotton	Cotton Deshi (ADC-1, G.Cot.21)	 Use other source of water for irrigation Apply one irrigation if require at the time of long dry spell Apply irrigation in alternate furrow if require 	COTTON MISION ISOPOM - 1.Seed drills under RKVY 2.Supply of
		Pearl millet	No need of contingency	-	seeds through GSSC 3.Supply of
	Medium rainfall medium black low land saline soil (unirrigated)	Fallow –Wheat (durum)		-	seeds through NFSM NFSM RKVY
	Medium rainfall medium black upland saline soil	Cotton	Cotton: Bt cotton	 Use other source of water for sowing Apply irrigation through drip / furrow for sowing 	
		Sesamum	Sesamum : Purva-1		

Condition	Major farming situation	Crop/ Cropping	Suggested Contingency measures		
		system	Change in crop cropping	Agronomic measures	Remarks on
			system		implementation
Non release of water in canals under delayed onset of monsoon in	Medium rainfall medium black upland soil	Cotton	Cotton Deshi (ADC-1, G.Cot.21)	Use of other sources of irrigation (Tubewell& pond) for sowing, if monsoon delayed upto July	COTTON MISION ISOPOM - 1.Seed drills
catchment					under RKVY

	Pearl millet	No need of contingency	 Sowing of pearlmillet is possible if rain occur up to the end of July If rain is to be occur after july, sow the sorghum crop as a fodder 	2.Supply of seeds through GSSC 3.Supply of seeds through NFSM
Medium rainfall medium black low land saline soil (unirrigated)	Fallow–Wheat (GW-1)		No need of contingency	
Medium rainfall medium black upland saline soil	Cotton	Cotton: Bt cotton	Apply irrigation through drip or in furrow for sowing through other source of water	
	Sesamum		• Grow the crop as a semi- rabi (Purva-1)	

Condition	Major farming situation	Crop/ Cropping	Suggested Contingency measures		
		system	Change in crop cropping	Agronomic measures	Remarks on
			system		implementation
Insufficient ground water recharge due	Medium rainfall medium black upland soil	Cotton	Cotton (G.Cot-13, G.Cot-21, ADC-1)	Soil mulch through inter culturing	Every year ground water recharging through farm
to low rainfall		Pearl millet	Shift on fodder sorghum (S-1049)	No need agronomic measures	pond/ deepening the village pond and check dam should be implemented through PPP.
	Medium rainfall medium black low land saline soil (unirrigated)	Fallow –Wheat (GW-1)	Durum Wheat GW-1	-	• Crops mostly raised under conserve rain water
	Medium rainfall medium black upland saline soil	Cotton	Cotton (G.Cot-13, G.Cot-21, ADC-1 or Bt Cotton	-	• Due to poor ground water

	Sesamum	Sesamum (GT-2)	-	quality ((saline)
				farmer are	e not
				prefer to	apply
				irrigation.	
				 Crops 	mostly
				raised	under
				conserve	rain
				water	
				 Sesamum 	crop
				mostly	raised
				successfully	under
				rainfed cond	lition

Condition	Major farming	Crop/ Cropping	Suggested Contingency measures		
	situation	system	Change in crop	Agronomic measures	Remarks on
			cropping system		implementation
Lack of inflows into tanks due to insufficient / delayed onset of monsoon		This ty	pe of irrigation facilities a	re not available in This District	

2.2 Unusual rains (untimely, unseasonal etc.) (for both rainfed and irrigation condition)

Condition		Suggested contingency measure				
Continyous high rainfall in short span leading to water logging	Vegetative stage	Flowering stag	Crop maturity stage	Post harvest		
Cotton	 Drain out excess water Spraying of monocrotophos 0.04% 	 Drain out excess water Spraying of monocrotophos 0.04% 	Drain out excess water Delay the picking seed cotton	 Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace Drying of seed cotton for maintaining the quality of lint 		
Wheat	Drain out excess water	Drain out excess water	Drain out excess waterDelay the harvest	Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace		

Pearlmillet	Drain out excess water	Drain out excess water	Drain out excess waterNipping in standing crop	 Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace Cover the plastic sheet on the produce if availabel
Horticulture				
Ber	Drain out excess water	Drain out excess waterSpraywetable sulphur @ 0.02%	 Drain out excess water Harvest the mature fruits	Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace
Citrus	Drain out excess water	 Drain out excess water Paste bordo mixture on stem 	 Drain out excess water Harvest the mature fruits	Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace
Anola	Drain out excess water	Drain out excess waterSpray NAA @20 ppm	 Drain out excess water Harvest the mature fruits	Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace
Mango	Drain out excess water	 Drain out excess water Spraying NAA @20 ppm 	 Drain out excess water Harvest the mature fruits	Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace
Guava	Drain out excess water	Drain out excess waterPaste bordo mixture on stem	 Drain out excess water Harvest the mature fruits	Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace

Heavy rainfa	ll with high speed wind ir	a short span		
Cotton	Drain out excess water Spraying of monocrotophos 0.04%	 Drain out excess water Spraying of monocrotophos 0.04% 	 Drain out excess water Delay the picking of seed cotton 	 Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace Drying of seed cotton for maintaining the quality of lint
Wheat	Drain out excess water	Drain out excess water	 Drain out excess water Delay the harvest	Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace
Pearlmillet	Drain out excess water	Drain out excess water	Drain out excess waterNipping in standing crop	Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace
Horticulture				
Ber	Drain out excess water	 Drain out excess water Pl. protection measures should be 	Drain out excess waterHarvest mature fruits	Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace

Outbreak of pest and diseases due to un seasonal rains		Control measur	e taken as per recommendations :	as per Appendix
Mango	Drain out excess water	Drain out excess waterSpray NAA @20 ppm	 Drain out excess water Harvest the mature fruits	Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace
Guava	Drain out excess water	 Drain out excess water Paste bordo mixture on stem 	 Drain out excess water Harvest the mature fruits	Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace
Anola	Drain out excess water	Drain out excess waterSpray NAA @20 ppm	 Drain out excess water Harvest the mature fruits	Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace
Citrus	Drain out excess water	taken Spray wetable sulphur @ 0.02 % Drain out excess water Paste bordo mixture on stem	 Drain out excess water Harvest mature fruits	Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace

2.3 Floods

Condition	Suggested contingency measure				
Continuous high rainfall in short span leading to water logging	Vegetative stage	Flowering stag	Crop maturity stage	Post harvest	
Cotton	Drain out excess	 Drain out excess water 	 Drain out excess water 	 Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace 	
	water	• Spray monocrotophos @0.04%	Delay the picking of seed cotton	 Drying of seed cotton for maintaining in quality of lint 	
Wheat	Drain out excess water	Drain out excess water	Drain out excess waterDelay the harvest the crop	Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace	

Pearlmillet	Drain out excess water	Drain out excess water	Drain out excess waterDelay the harvest the crop	Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace
Horticulture				
Ber	Drain out excess water	 Drain out excess water Pl. protection measures Spray wetable sulphur @0.02% 	 Drain out excess water Harvest the mature fruits 	Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace
Citrus	Drain out excess water	 Drain out excess water Paste the bordo mixture on stem 	Drain out excess waterHarvest the mature fruits	Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace
Anola	Drain out excess water	Drain out excess waterSpray NAA @20 ppm	Drain out excess waterHarvest the mature fruits	Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace
Mango	Drain out excess water	 Drain out excess water Pl. protection measures should be taken Spray NAA @20 ppm 	 Drain out excess water Harvest the mature fruits 	Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace
Guava	Drain out excess water	Drain out excess water Paste the bordo mixture on stem	Drain out excess waterHarvest the mature fruits	Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace

Continuous su	ibmergence for more th	an 2 days ²		
Cotton	Drain out excess water	Drain out excess water	Drain out excess waterDelay the picking of seed cotton	Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace
Wheat	Drain out excess water	Drain out excess water	Drain out excess waterDelay the harvest of crop	Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace
Pearlmillet	Drain out excess water	Drain out excess water	Drain out excess waterNipping in standing crop	Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace
Horticulture				
Ber	Drain out excess water	 Drain out excess water Pl. protection measures should be taken Spray wetable sulphur @0.02% 	 Drain out excess water Harvest the mature fruits 	Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace
Citrus	Drain out excess water	 Drain out excess water Spray the bordo mixture on stem 	Drain out excess waterHarvest the mature fruits	Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace

Anola	Drain out excess water	Drain out excess waterSpray NAA@20 ppm	 Drain out excess water Harvest the mature fruits	Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace
Guava	Drain out excess water	 Drain out excess water Pl. protection measures should be taken Spray the bordo mixture on stem 	 Drain out excess water Harvest the mature fruits 	Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace
Mango	Drain out excess water	Drain out excess waterSpray NAA @20 ppm	 Drain out excess water Harvest the mature fruits	Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace
Sea water induction		Su	ch situation not arise in this distric	ct

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

Condition	Condition Suggested contingency measure ^r				
Heat wave ^p	Seedling/ nursery stage	Vegetative stage	Reproductive stage	At harvest	
Cotton					
Wheat		Apply frequent irrigation	on with low depth of water		
Pearlmillet					
Horticulture					
Ber					
Citrus					
Anola	Apply frequent irrigation with low depth of water				
Mango					
Guava					
Cold wave,Cyclone Apply frequent irrigation with low depth of water Make the smoke in the field by burning of organic waste					
Hailstorm, Frost		Such situation gen	nerally not occurred		

2.5 Contingent strategies for livestock, poultry & fisheries Poultry

2.5.1 Livestock

	Suggested contingency measures		
Drought	Before the event	During the event	After the event
Feed fodder availability	 Insurance Encourage perennial fodder on bunds and waste land on community basis Establishing fodder banks, encouraging fodder s in irrigated area Silage – using excess fodder for silage 	 Utilizing fodder from perennial trees and Fodder bank reserves Utilizing fodder stored in silos Transporting excess fodder from adjoining districts Use of feed mixtures 	 Availing Insurance Culling unproductive livestock
Drinking water	 Preserving water in the tank for drinking purpose Excavation of Bore wells 	 Using preserved water in the tanks for drinking Wherever ground water resources are available priority for drinking purpose 	
Health and diseases management	Veterinary preparedness with medicines and vaccines	 Conducting mass animal Health Camps and treating the affected once in Campaign 	Culling sick animals
Floods			
Feed fodder availability			
Drinking water			
Health and diseases management			
Cyclone			
Feed fodder availability			
Drinking water			
Health and diseases management			
Heat wave and Cold wave			
Shelter/environment management			
Health and diseases management			

^S Based on flowering wherever available

2.5.2. Poultry

	Sug	ggested contingency measures	
	Before the event	During the event	After the event
Drought			
Shortage of feed ingredients	 Purchase sufficient quantity of ready feed / raw feed ingredients as per storage facilities and requirement. Indentify and test available alternative low cost feed resources in feed testing laboratories for their exact composition for formulating balanced feed. Prepare balanced feed formulation using available feed resources. Create alternative power generating facilities i.e. Generator set. Take insurance of poultry sheds, equipments and feed factory well in advance may be in the starting phase of opening the farm. 	 Feed formulations using low cost feed ingredients in case of non-availability of high priced conventional ingredients. Keep check on production performance and modify ration consulting poultry specialist. Nutrient density should be increased in proportion to feed consumption. Avoid feed wastage. 	• Shift over to good quality feed for optimum production performance.
Drinking water	Tube well and water storage facilities should be adequately created.	 Judicious use of water by avoiding spillage/leaking through waterers. Use of cooling facilities like sprinklers, foggers, fans etc. for comfort zone and optimum production performance. 	• Use water sanitizers (chlorination/Sokrena / Vigrox etc.) and softeners (pH. 6).
Health and disease management	 Use of anti-stress vitamins (AD₃ECB₁₂-Vimeral / Famitone / Stressvell etc.) in feed and drinking water. Use of adaptogenetic herbal medicines (Zetress / Zistetc). Use probiotics (Protexin / Biovet-YC) in feed. Vaccinate birds against important diseases like R.D., IBD, I.B., Fowl pox according to age as per scheduled programme. 	 Use anti-stress, vitamins andadaptogenetic herbal drugs. Perform vaccination for Ranikhet Disease & Infectious Bronchitis . Prophylactic medication for important diseases like E.coli& CRD. Use of electrolytes in feed and drinking water. 	 Vaccinate birds as per vaccination schedule. Perform deworming with Levamisole / Albendazole / Piperazineetc) and use antibiotics, vitamins as per monthly health calendar programme

Floods		
Shortage of feed ingredients	 Purchase sufficient quantities of ready feed / raw feed ingredients. Store feeding material in suitable houses which should be leak proof and without dampness. 	 Use of toxin binders (Chek–O-Tox/UTPP etc.) in the feed. All electric connections should be in good condition to avoid shock and accident. Use of Toxin binder should be continued to avoid development of mycotoxins in the feed
	• Store feed on iron stands away from the wall to avoid increase in moisture & mould growth.	
	Road repairing for transporting feed and farm products.	
	• Take insurance of poultry sheds, equipments, feed factory and mortality of birds due to drowning in flood water well in advance may be in the starting phase of opening the farm.	
Drinking water	 Drinking water should be stored in over head tanks. Underground water tanks should be repaired and closed properly to avoid contamination. 	Use of water sanitizers and softeners. Check water quality and accordingly use water sanitizers and water softeners for optimum pH.
Health and disease management/construction of poultry shed	 Complete vaccination as per the programme for various categories of the birds i.e. Layers & Broilers. Poultry sheds should be constructed at high raised land/or go for raised platform poultry sheds especially in flood affected areas. (conceptional biosecurity) 	 Use of probiotics / or antibiotics in feed to protect birds from bacterial infections like E.coli, CRD, Enteritis etc. Use of probiotics should be continued in feed for 10-15 days.

Cyclones			
Shortage of feed ingredients	 Store feed ingredients / ready feed as per need. Use curtains to avoid splashing of water in feed stores and poultry houses. 	Avoid direct splashing of water and wind draft on the birds by using proper curtains.	Use good quality and balanced feed for optimum production performance.
Drinking water	Keep ready stock of water sanitizers and softeners.	 Use of water sanitizers and softeners in drinking water. Use Toxin binders in feed. Mixing of lime in the litter to avoid wet litter problems and ammonia production. 	• Repair damages to watering systems, if any.
Health and disease management	Keep stock of probiotics / antibiotics and anti- stress vitamins.	Use probiotics and anti stress vitamins in feed and water.	Use antibiotics / coccidiostate and anti-mycoplasma drugs in feed / drinking water.

Heat and cold wave			
Shelter/environment management	 Install foggers inside the house. Install sprinklers on the roof. Tree plantation surrounding the shed. Purchase of electrolyte and anti-stress vitamins and antibiotics 	 Try to Keep the house temperature in comfort zone i.e. 70-75° F through use of foggers, sprinklers and air velocity fans. Reduce protein by 2% in feed. Use of fat / Vegetable oil (2-5%) in feed as partial replacement to carbohydrates sources i.e. Maize, Wheat, Rice Kani etc. 	Use of cooling mechanisms to maintain house temperature in comfort zone for best production performance.
Health and disease management	 Birds should be free from bacterial and mycoplasma infections by using antibiotics/antimycoplasma drugs (Tiamutin/ Tylosin etc.) as mortality in affected birds is high due to heat stress. Vaccinate birds for respiratory diseases like Ranikhet disease /Infectious Bronchitis. 	Use anti stress vitamins and electrolytes in drinking water / feed.	Check titres for respiratory disease and accordingly repeat vaccination against Ranikhet disease / Infectious Bronchitis .

^{*} based on forewarning wherever available.

Remarks : Name of only few drugs have been given on example basis. For details poultry specialists should be consulted.

2.5.3 Fisheries

Fisheries / Aquaculture: (Ahemadabad&Marine and Inland)

Contingencies strategies for fisheries

	Suggested contingency measures		
	Before the event	During the event	After the event
1) Drought	• Connect the all major rivers of state and make network to connect all reservoir and village ponds to defend from drought condition of particular zone.		
A. Capture	Marine sector couldn't effected directly but estuarine biodiversity will effected (some fresh water fish migrate to marine or vice versa for breeding will effected)		
Marine	Prepare fish database of particular zone	Catadromus fish stock affected due to scarcity of river water.	Developed the stock by stocking of fishes during favorable condition, it will auto stock fish in natural condition
Inland	Inland sector will affected will either migrate or not su	most during the drought condition. Indian Major Carp, Excurvive.	otic Carp, Cat fish and other biodiversity
(i) Shallow water depth due to insufficient rains/ inflow	 Provide water through cannel and pipeline from major reservoirs to maintain sufficient water depth Taxonomic fish data collection & Preserved fish stock (gene) 	 Migration of fish stock Conservation of breeders/ fish stock at unaffected area 	Transplant the fish stock and breed the fish in hatchery to stock the fish seed in affected area
(ii) Changes in water quality	Migration of fish due to change of water quality	-	-
(iii) Any other	-	-	-
B. Aquaculture	• "Culture of aquatic organisms in confined water body", so this sector will affected most incase of either non availability of water or mismanagement.		
(i) Shallow water in ponds due to insufficient rains/ inflow	 Lower the stocking density by harvest the big size (500 gm) fish and place in market. Transfer of under culture fishes to abundance water zone 	Pre- harvest all the materials (fish and prawns) & preserved by freezing	Sanitize the dead fish biomass.
(ii) Impact of salt load build up in ponds /	Protect the water and use of lime and other	Cover the pond with plants (duckweed etc) to protect from evaporation.	• Flush the pond with fresh water and manure before the next

	Suggested contingency measures			
	Before the event During the event After the event			
change in water quality	probiotics		stocking of fish to maintain the	
			food chain	
(iii) Any other	-	-	-	

2) Floods	Flood are generally predicted and early	warning will protect the lives and livelihood	
A. Capture	 Change of breeding grounds, migration capture fisheries. 	n of fish against and with the water, and increase	of fish stock etc, so positive affect on
Marine	All the fishermen must call back from fishing	No fishing	
Inland	• All the fishermen must call back from fishing	No fishing	
(i) Average compensation paid due to loss of human life	 Recognizing the risk of flood & making the people aware of it Migrate the people at safe place Collect the details information of swimmers & life savers appliances. 	Send the rescue teams to protect the lives of the most vulnerable peoples.	 Measure social impact of losses risks of diseases, loss of employment. The most vulnerable fishermen be taken care of first and fast
(ii) No. of boats/ nets/ damaged	Transfer boats/nets at safe places	If possible protect boats during rescue operation	• Identify the damages according to assessment &
(iii) No. of houses damaged			compensate
(iv) Loss of stock			
(v) Changes in water quality			
(v) health and diseases	Prepared the medical rescue team	-	 Proper hygiene & sanitation Send the medical rescue team with drugs.
B. Aquaculture	 Flood affects the culture ponds which contaminated the culture. 	ch situated near the river. It demolished the p	pond dyke, overflows the pond and
(i) Inundation with flood water	 Transfer of aquaculture farmers to protected places Harvest fish from culture ponds and preserved or sale at market Protect the pond dykes with sand bags. 	•	 Harvest the culture fish & wild fish which came with flood water. Disinfect the ponds with chemicals
(ii) Water continuation	Reduced water level of culture pond.	• Flood water fills the pond if empty or	• Exchange water with fresh

and changes in water		reduced before the flood.		water to maintain the water
quality				quality.
(iii) health and diseases	Take preventive measures		•	Destroyed the dead fish with disinfectant
(v) Loss of stock and inputs(feed etc)	Transfer the stock and inputs at safe places	-	•	Demolish the decayed feed
Infrastructure damage(pumps, aerators, huts etc)	Transfer the detachable infrastructure at safe places	-	•	Measures impact of losses of infrastructure and provide assist for rehabilitation
(vi) Any other				

3. Cyclone / Tsunami	• Cyclone, heavy rain and flooding are generally predicted and early warning are issued by the concern agencies, while Tsunami, Oil spill etc. cannot be forewarned		
A. Capture	• Capture fishery affected due to cyclone, as current pattern change & upwelling cause the migration of some fish species, so it will either affect to stock or species variation.		
Marine	On the costal region, fishermen staying away from the vulnerable zone is one way of prevention		
(i) Average compensation paid due to loss of fishermen lives	 Recognizing the risk of cyclone and making the people aware of risk Migrate the fishermen at safe place Protecting the lives and livelihood of the most vulnerable fishermen Measure social impact of losses risks of diseases, loss of employment. The most vulnerable fishermen be taken care of first and fast 		
(ii) Avg. no. of boats/nets/ damaged	 Identify the boats and convey messages of disaster in the sea. Birthing the boats at safe place Warning signals, use of flares, seeking help by attracting attention. Prevent the lives among damaged boats Compensation of damages should be provide after real assessment of damages (boat/net) 		
(iii) Avg. no. of houses damaged	As above		
Inland	 Recognizing the risk of cyclone and making the people aware of risk Migrate the fishermen at safe place Protecting the lives and livelihood of the most vulnerable fishermen Measure social impact of losses risks of diseases, loss of employment. The most vulnerable fishermen be taken care of first and fast 		
B. Aquaculture	Most of coastal aquaculture farms (shrimp culture) will affect most due to cyclone & tsunami, as sea water intrusion, high current & tide & high wind velocity will affect the dyke and infrastructure of aquaculture units.		
(i) Overflow/ flooding of ponds (ii) Changes in water quality (fresh water/	 Pre- harvest the materials (fish and prawns) Protect the dykes by putting soil In case of over flooding open outlet of the pond Measure impact of losses and risks of diseases Provide better hygienic 		

brackish water ratio)	bags.			sanitation,	disinfected	the
(iii) Health and diseases	Place the iron screen on inlet and outlet			ponds.		
(iv) Loss of stock and inputs (feed, chemicals etc)	Transfer the stock and inputs at safe places	-	•	Destroy the	decomposed f	eed
(v) Infrastructure damage(pumps, aerators, shelters/ huts etc)	Transfer the detachable infrastructure at safe places	-	•	Measures in infrastructur assist for rel		es of ovide
(vi) Any other	-	-	-			

4. Heat wave and cold	This factor will affect indirectly to the fish stock.			
A. Capture	Due to heat and cold wave some fishes migrate to offshore as well as non affected area so, it will affect the fish catch.			
Marine	 Assessment of capture fish catch Study the impact of heat and cold wave on fish capture and biodiversity. Established the fishery 			
Inland	 Assessment of capture fish catch As above As above 			
B. Aquaculture	Due to these factor, fish growth will affect, change in feeding, breeding and rearing of fish larvae.			
(i) Changes in pond environment (water quality)	 Exchange of water to maintain the water temperature and water parameter Use equipment to protect the fish from drastic change in temperature as well as depletion of oxygen, i.e. use of thermostat heater to maintain constant pond temperature & use of aerator to maintain dissolve oxygen in pond. Acclimatize the fish stock in natural condition and reduced the used equipments from the ponds. Maintain the feed ration accordingly. 			
(ii) Health and Disease management	 Take some preventive measures to protect from disease Use of probiotics as well as fresh and live feed 			
(iii) Any other				