

State: **HARYANA**

Agriculture Contingency Plan: **Mewat**

<b>1.0 District Agriculture profile</b>				
<b>1.1</b>	<b>Agro-Climatic/Ecological Zone</b>			
	Agro Ecological Sub Region (ICAR)	North Punjab plain, Ganga-Yamuna Doab and Rajasthan upland, hot, dry, semi-arid eco-subregion (4.1)		
	Agro-Climatic Region (Planning Commission)	Trans Gangetic Plain region (VI)		
	Agro Climatic Zone (NARP)	Western Zone (HR-2)		
	List all the districts falling under the NARP Zone	Panchkula, Ambala, Yamunanagar, Kurukshetra, Karnal, Kaithal, Jind, Panipat, Sonipat, Faridabad, Mewat, Palwal and parts of Rohtak, Jhajjar and Gurgaon		
	Geographical coordinates of district	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude
		28°29'34.32" N	77°05'31.84" E	264 MSL
	Name and Address of the concerned ZRS/ZARS/RARS/RRTTS	CCSHAU, RRS, Bawal Rewari-123 501		
Mention the KVK located in the district	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sikohpur, Gurgaon, Pin-122 001			
<b>1.2</b>	<b>Rainfall</b>	Average (mm)	Normal Onset ( week and month)	Normal Cessation (week and month)
	SW monsoon (June-Sep):	619.9	1 <sup>st</sup> week of July	3 <sup>rd</sup> week of September
	NE Monsoon(Oct-Dec):	24.9	-	-
	Winter (Jan- March)	42.1		
	Summer (Apr-May)	45.6		
	Annual:	732.5		

<b>1.3</b>	<b>Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)</b>	Total geographical area	Cultivable area	Forest area	Land under non-agricultural use	Permanent pastures	Cultivable waste land	Land under Misc. tree crops and groves	Barren and uncultivable land	Current fallows	Other fallows
	Area (000 ha)	184.21	146.07	0.99	22.77	0.03	-	0.2	0.05	5.69	-

(Source: Statistical Abstract Haryana: 2007-08)

<b>1.4</b>	<b>Major Soil types</b>	Area ('000 ha)	Per cent (%) of total geographical area
	Sandy loam	-	-
	Loamy sand	101	84.2

<b>1.5</b>	<b>Agricultural land use</b>	Area ('000 ha)	Cropping intensity %
	Net sown area	130.73	150
	Area sown more than once	83.99	
	Gross cropped area	214.72	

<b>1.6</b>	<b>Irrigation</b>	Area (*000 ha)		
	Net irrigated area	76		
	Gross irrigated area	113		
	Rainfed area	8		
	<b>Sources of Irrigation</b>	Number	Area (*000 ha)	% area
	Canals		1.0	1.3
	Tanks	-	-	-
	Open wells	-	-	-
	Bore wells		75	98.7
	Lift irrigation	-	-	-
	Other sources	-	-	-
	Total		76	-
	Pumpsets	23348		-
	Micro-irrigation	-		-
	<b>Groundwater availability and use</b>	No. of blocks	% area	Quality of water
	Over exploited*	4	100	
	Critical	Nil		
	Semi- critical	Nil		
	Safe	Nil		
Wastewater availability and use	-			
Ground water quality	Alkaline in nature and moderately to highly saline			

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

1.7	Major Field Crops cultivated	Area ('000 ha)*					
		<i>Kharif</i>		<i>Rabi</i>		Summer	Total
		Irrigated	Rainfed	Irrigated	Rainfed		
	Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	49.8
	Bajra	-	-	-	-	-	32.8
	Rapeseed Mustard	-	-	-	-	-	22.0
	Rice	-	-	-	-	-	2.1
	<b>Horticulture crops - Fruits</b>	<b>Total area</b>					
	Guava	0.5					
	Aonla	0.3					
	Ber	0.3					
	<b>Horticultural crops - Vegetables</b>	<b>Total area</b>					
	Chilli	2.2					
	Tomato	1.7					
	Radish	1.1					
	<b>Medicinal and Aromatic crops</b>	<b>Total area</b>					
	Jatropha	0.2					
	Mulhatti	0.002					
	Aloe vera	0.02					
	Lemon grass+Palmarosa	-					
	Others	0.003					
	<b>Plantation crops</b>	-					
	<b>Fodder crops</b>	<b>Total area</b>					
	Total fodder crop area	-					
	Grazing land	-					
	Sericulture etc	-					
	Others (Specify)	-					

<b>1.8</b>	<b>Livestock (2008-09)</b>	<b>Male ('000)</b>	<b>Female ('000)</b>	<b>Total ('000)</b>
	Cattle			31
	Buffaloes			132
	Commercial dairy farms	-	-	-
	Goat			14
	Sheep			7
	Others (Camel, Pig, Yak etc)			20
<b>1.9</b>	<b>Poultry</b>	<b>No. of farms</b>	<b>Total No. of birds ('000)</b>	
	Commercial	-	933	
	Backyard	-	2	

<b>1.10</b>	<b>Fisheries</b>						
	<b>A. Capture</b>						
	i) <b>Marine</b> (Data Source: Fisheries Dept.)	<b>No. of fishermen</b>	<b>Boats</b>		<b>Nets</b>		<b>Storage facilities (Ice plants etc.)</b>
			Mechanized	Non-mechanized	Mechanized (Trawl nets, Grill nets)	Non-mechanized (Shore seines, stake & trap nets)	
		-	-	-	-	NA	
	ii) <b>Inland</b> (Data Source: Fisheries Dept.)	<b>No. Farmer owned ponds</b>		<b>No. of Reservoirs</b>		<b>No. of village tanks</b>	
		NA		NA		NA	
	<b>B. Culture</b>						
		<b>Water Spread Area (ha)</b>		<b>Yield (t/ha)</b>		<b>Production ('000 tons)</b>	
	i) <b>Brakish water</b> (Data source: MPEDA/Fisheries Dept.)	NA		NA		NA	
ii) <b>Fresh water</b> (Data source: Fisheries Dept.)							
<b>Others</b>							

**1.11 Production and Productivity of major crops** (Average of years: 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07)

1.11	Major Field Crops cultivated	Kharif		Rabi		Summer		Total	
		Production ('000 t)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Production ('000 t)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Production ('000 t)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Production ('000 t)	Productivity (kg/ha)
	Wheat	-	-	183.6	3680	-	-	183.6	3680
	Bajra	46.8	1425	-	-	-	-	46.8	1425
	Rapeseed Mustard	-	-	27.2	1240	-	-	27.2	1240
	Rice	6.5	3088	-	-	-	-	6.5	3088
	<b>Major Horticultural crops</b>								
	Guava	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.7	-
	Aonla	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	-
	Ber	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	-
	<b>Major Vegetable crops</b>								
	Chilli	3296	1468	-	-	-	-	3296	1468
	Tomato	-	-	26860	16007	-	-	26860	16007
	Radish	20177	18910	-	-	-	-	20177	18910

(Source: Deputy Director Agriculture, Gurgaon)

1.12	Sowing window for 5 major crops (start and end of sowing period)	Wheat	Rice	Bajra	Rapeseed & Mustard	Cluster bean(Guar)
	Kharif- Rainfed	-	-	Onset of rain	-	
	Kharif-Irrigated	-	15 <sup>th</sup> May – 30 <sup>th</sup> June	1 <sup>st</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> July	-	
	Rabi- Rainfed	October end – November end	-	-	September end	
	Rabi-Irrigated	October end – 15 <sup>th</sup> November	-	-	September end – 20 <sup>th</sup> October	

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 inundation	-	-	
	Pests and diseases (specify)	-		-
	Others (Specify)	-	-	-

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

Annexure 1

Location map of Mewat district in the state of Haryana





## 2.0 Strategies for weather related contingencies

### 2.1 Drought

#### 2.1.1 Rainfed situation

Condition	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Suggested Contingency measures		
			Change in crop/cropping system	Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation
Early season drought (delayed onset)					
Delay by 2 weeks (July 3 <sup>rd</sup> week)	Light textured sandy soils susceptible to wind erosion	Pearl millet	No change	No change	
		Pearl millet + greengram / mothbean (Intercropping 8:4/6:3)	No change	No change	
		Clusterbean Cowpea Castor Sesame Cluster bean can also be intercropped with pearl millet as above.	No change	No change	

Condition	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Suggested Contingency measures		
			Change in crop/cropping system	Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation
Early season drought (delayed onset)					
Delay by 4 weeks (August 1 <sup>st</sup> week)	Light textured sandy soils susceptible to wind erosion	Pearl millet	Don't grow cluster bean beyond mid July.	No change	
		Pearl millet + greengram / mothbean (Intercropping 8:4/6:3)		No change	
		Cluster bean Cowpea Castor Sesame Cluster bean can also be intercropped with pearl millet as above.		No change	

Condition	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Suggested Contingency measures		
			Change in crop/cropping system	Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation
Early season drought (delayed onset)					
Delay by 6 weeks (August 3 <sup>rd</sup> week)	Light textured sandy soils susceptible to wind erosion	Pearl millet	Don't grow sesame beyond mid August.	No change	
		Pearl millet + greengram / mothbean (Intercropping 8:4/6:3)		No change	
		Cowpea Castor Sesame		No change	

Condition	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Suggested Contingency measures		
			Change in crop/cropping system	Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation
Early season drought (delayed onset)					
Delay by 8 weeks (September 1 <sup>st</sup> week)	Light textured sandy soils susceptible to wind erosion	Pearl millet	Keep fallow	Conserve soil moisture for <i>rabi</i> sowing	-
		Pearl millet + greengram / mothbean (Intercropping 8:4/6:3)	-do-	-do-	
		Cowpea Castor	-do-	-do-	

Condition	Major Farming situation	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.	Light textured sandy soils susceptible to wind erosion	Pearl millet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In case of poor plant population (&lt;two-third), go for re-sowing and when rains resume.</li> <li>Gap filling by transplanting under rainy conditions.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State Agriculture Department should make arrangement for seeds to meet the demand at block level.</li> <li>Release of irrigation water in canals and proper power supply may be ensured by concerned departments Subsidy on sprinkler, drip irrigation systems and laser leveler</li> </ul>
		Pearl millet + greengram / mothbean (Intercropping 8:4/6:3)	In case of poor plant population (<two-third), go for re-sowing as and when rains resume.	-	
		Cluster bean Cowpea Castor Sesame Cluster bean can also be intercropped with pearl millet as above.	-do-	-	

Condition	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop /cropping system	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	Light textured sandy soils susceptible to wind erosion	Pearl millet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weeding and hoeing with <i>wheel hand hoe/ kasola</i> as and when required.</li> <li>Thinning to reduce 1/3<sup>rd</sup> population.</li> </ul>	<i>In-situ/ex-situ</i> rainwater conservation: i) Apply life saving irrigation of 4-5 cm, if possible. ii) Foliar spray of urea (2.5 % at 30-35 DAS).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Release of irrigation water in canals and proper power supply may be ensured by</li> </ul>

		Pearl millet + greengram / mothbean (Intercropping 8:4/6:3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Don't use chemicals for weed management under stress dry condition.</li> <li>• Weeding and hoeing with wheel hand hoe/ kasola as and when required.</li> </ul>	Apply life saving irrigation of 4-5 cm, if possible. Straw mulching in between rows.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• concerned departments</li> <li>• subsidy on sprinkler, drip irrigation systems and laser leveler</li> </ul>
		Cluster bean Cowpea Castor Sesame Cluster bean can also be intercropped with pearl millet as above.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Don't use chemicals for weed management under stress dry condition.</li> <li>• Weeding and hoeing with wheel hand hoe/ kasola as and when required.</li> </ul>	-do-	

Condition	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop /cropping system	Suggested Contingency measures		
			Crop management	Soil nutrient & moisture conservation measures	Remarks on Implementation
Mid season drought (long dry spell)					
At reproductive stage	Light textured sandy soils susceptible to wind erosion	Pearl millet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remove every third row for green fodder.</li> <li>• Life saving irrigation if available.</li> </ul>	Make ridge and furrow for rainwater harvesting	-
		Pearl millet + greengram / mothbean (Intercropping 8:4/6:3)	-do-	-do-	-
		Cluster bean Cowpea Castor Sesame Cluster bean can also be intercropped with pearl millet as above.	-do-	-do-	-

Condition	Major Farming situation	Crop/cropping system	Suggested Contingency measures		
			Crop management	Rabi crop planning	Remarks on Implementation
Terminal drought (Early withdrawal of monsoon)	Light textured sandy soils susceptible to wind erosion	Pearl millet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove every third row for green fodder.</li> <li>Life saving irrigation if available.</li> <li>Foliar spray of urea 2% solution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field preparation for rabi crop sowing during first fortnight of October</li> <li>Sowing of mustard (RH-30, RH - 819, RB-24, RB 50 RH- 781 and Varuna) and chickpea (C-235, H-208 and HC-1) during second fortnight of October</li> </ul>	The State Agriculture Department should have advance arrangements for timely supply of seed, fertilizer and other agro-inputs to farmers at block level. Breeder seed: Dept of Plant Breeding, CCSHAU, Hisar
		Pearl millet + greengram / mothbean (Intercropping 8:4/6:3)	-do-	-do-	
		Cluster bean Cowpea Castor Sesame Cluster bean can also intercropped with Pearlmillet as above.	-do-	-do-	

### 2.1.2 Irrigated situation

Condition	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Change in crop/cropping system	Suggested Contingency measures	
				Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation
Delayed/ limited release of water in canals due to low	Sandy soils/sandy loam soils canal irrigated	Pearlmillet-wheat	Pearl millet + moong - raya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10-15% higher seed rate, Sprinkler irrigation</li> <li>Planting on beds, planting with ridge seeder, Laser land leveling, Conjunctive use of canal and ground waters.</li> <li>Split application of fertilizers</li> <li>Straw mulching</li> <li>Marginal ground water for life saving irrigation,</li> </ul>	Seeds from State, national seed and private seed agencies. The schemes of MGNREGS, RKVY, NFSM, NHM are in

rainfall				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Short duration cultivars</li> <li>• Soaking of wheat seeds before sowing</li> <li>• Seed treatment with Azatobactor/ Rhizobium,</li> <li>• Deep ploughing during <i>kharif</i> season, shallow irrigation of 4-5 cm depth,</li> <li>• Weed free environment</li> </ul>	operation. Govt. subsidy on sprinkler, drip irrigation systems and laser leveler	
		Pearlmillet-chickpea	Clusterbean-barley	-do-		
		Fallow -raya	Summer moong-raya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Short duration cultivars</li> <li>• Seed treatment with Azatobactor / Rhizobium,</li> <li>• Straw mulching</li> <li>• Sprinkler irrigation, planting on beds, planting with ridger seeder, land leveling</li> <li>• Conjunctive use of canal and ground water</li> <li>• Marginal ground waters for life saving irrigation, weed free environment</li> </ul>		
		Well drained, medium alluvial soils, canal irrigated	Clusterbean-wheat	Cotton-wheat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drip/furrow irrigation in Cotton, paired row planting</li> <li>• Sprinkler in wheat, planting on beds, straw mulching in cotton, planting on beds, planting with ridger seeder</li> <li>• Laser land leveling, split application of fertilizer, Straw mulching in sugarcane, marginal ground waters for life saving irrigation, conjunctive use of brackish ground waters with canal waters, short duration cultivars</li> <li>• Soaking of wheat seeds before sowing, Seed treatment with azatobactor/ rhizobium, Deep ploughing during <i>kharif</i> season, Shallow irrigation of 4-5 cm depth, sowing of vegetable seeds in polythene bags and replanting them in holes, weed free environment</li> </ul>	Seeds from State, national and private seed agencies seed agencies, The schemes of MGNREGS, RKVY, NFSM, NHM are in operation. Govt. subsidy on sprinkler and drip irrigation systems, on laser land leveling
			Pearlmillet/-wheat	Pearlmillet-raya/chickpea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paired row planting, sprinkler irrigation. planting on beds</li> <li>• Straw mulching, laser land leveling, split application of fertilizer, straw mulching, Marginal ground waters for life saving irrigation, Conjunctive use of brackish ground waters with canal waters, Short duration cultivars, seed treatment with azatobactor/ rhizobium, Deep ploughing during <i>kharif</i> season, Shallow irrigation of 4-5 cm depth</li> <li>• Weed free environment</li> </ul>	
			Cotton-wheat	No change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drip/furrow irrigation in cotton, paired row planting</li> </ul>	

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planting on beds, Straw mulching in cotton, Laser land leveling, Split application of fertilizer,</li> <li>Marginal ground waters for life saving irrigation, Conjunctive use of brackish ground waters with canal waters, Short duration cultivars</li> <li>Weed free environment</li> </ul>	
		Pearlmillet/fallow-Raya	Vegetables	Seed treatment with Azatobactor, Deep ploughing during kharif season, Shallow irrigation of 4-5 cm depth, Sowing of vegetable seeds in polythene bags and replanting them in holes.	
Clay soils, canal irrigated		Rice-wheat	Summer moong-rice	Sprinkler irrigation in moong, Planting on beds Laser land leveling Late sown cultivars, short duration <i>Desi</i> wheat and Basmati rice.	Seeds from State and national seed agencies, The schemes of MGNREGS, RKVY, NFSM, NHM are in operation. Seed from private seed agencies
		Cotton-wheat	None	Drip/furrow irrigation in cotton, paired row planting, Planting on beds, Straw mulching in cotton, Laser land leveling Split application of fertilizer, Marginal ground waters for life saving irrigation, Conjunctive use of brackish ground waters with canal waters, Short duration cultivars, Weed free environment	
		Sorghum fodder-wheat	Vegetables/flowers	Sprinkler/drip irrigation, Planting on beds, laser land leveling, Mulching in inter-row spacing Use of marginal ground waters as life saving irrigation	

Condition	Major Farming situation	Crop/cropping system	Change in crop/cropping system	Suggested Contingency measures	
				Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation
Non release of water in canals under delayed onset of monsoon in catchment	Sandy soils, canal tube well irrigated	Pearl millet-raya	Pulses-raya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planting on beds Sprinkler irrigation, Marginal ground waters for life saving irrigation, Laser land leveling</li> <li>Straw mulching, Paired row planting,</li> <li>Split application of fertilizer, Straw mulching,</li> <li>Marginal ground waters for life saving irrigation, Conjunctive use of brackish ground waters with canal waters,</li> <li>Short duration cultivars</li> <li>Seed treatment with azatobactor/ rhizobium, Deep ploughing during <i>kharif</i> season, Shallow irrigation of 4-5 cm depth,</li> </ul>	Seeds from State, national and private seed agencies seed agencies, The schemes of MGNREGS, RKVY, NFSM, NHM are in operation. Govt. subsidy on sprinkler and drip irrigation systems, on laser land leveling

Condition	Major Farming situation	Crop/cropping system	Change in crop/cropping system	Suggested Contingency measures	
				Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation
				• Weed free environment	
		Pearlmillet-chickpea	Cluster bean-barley	-do-	
		Fallow – raya/barley	Vegetables-raya	-do- Sowing of vegetable seeds in polythene bags and replanting them in holes. Drip irrigation in vegetables	
	Well drained, medium alluvial soils, canal irrigated	Cluster bean-barley	Cotton-wheat	Drip/furrow irrigation in cotton, Sprinkler in wheat, Planting on beds, Laser land leveling, Limited ground water use, prefer life saving irrigation, Conjunctive use of ground water Shallow irrigation of 4-5 cm depth, Weed free environment	
		Pearlmillet/fallow-wheat	Pearl millet-raya/chickpea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Paired row planting, Sprinkler irrigation, Planting on beds</li> <li>Straw mulching, Laser land leveling, Split application of fertilize, Straw mulching, Limited ground water use, prefer life saving irrigation, Conjunctive use of brackish ground waters with canal waters, Short duration cultivars, Seed treatment with azatobactor / rhizobium, Deep ploughing during kharif season, Shallow irrigation of 4-5 cm depth</li> <li>Weed free environment. Short duration cultivars of crops</li> <li>Conservation of rain water, mulching, rain water harvesting.</li> </ul>	
		Pearl millet/fallow-raya	Sugarcane+ moong intercropping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drip/furrow irrigation in sugarcane, paired row planting</li> <li>Planting on beds, Straw mulching in sugarcane,</li> <li>Laser land leveling,</li> <li>Split application of fertilizer,</li> <li>Limited ground water use, prefer life saving irrigation, Conjunctive use of brackish ground waters with canal waters, Short duration cultivars</li> <li>Weed free environment.</li> </ul>	
		Cotton-wheat	No change	-do-	
	Clay soils, canal irrigated	Cotton-wheat	No change	-do-	Seeds from State, national and private seed agencies seed agencies, The schemes of
		Fallow --raya	Sugarcane-mungbean intercropping	-do-	



Condition	Suggested Contingency measures				
	Major Farming situation	Crop/cropping system	Change in crop/cropping system	Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation
		Sorghum fodder-Wheat	Vegetables/flowers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sowing of vegetable seeds in polythene bags and replanting them in holes.</li> <li>• Drip irrigation in vegetables, Planting on beds</li> <li>• Straw mulching, Laser land leveling, Split application of fertilizer, Limited ground water use, prefer life saving irrigation</li> <li>• Conjunctive use of brackish ground waters with canal waters,</li> <li>• Seed treatment with azatobactor / rhizobium</li> <li>• Weed free environment.</li> </ul>	MGNREGS, RKVY, NFSM, NHM are in operation. Govt. subsidy on sprinkler and drip irrigation systems, on laser land leveling

Condition	Suggested Contingency measures				
	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Change in crop/cropping system	Agronomic measure	Remarks on Implementation
Insufficient groundwater recharge due to low rainfall	Sandy soils, tube well irrigated	Pearlmillet-barley	Cluster bean-wheat	Adoption of efficient methods of irrigation viz., drip in wide spaced, vegetables and horticultural crops	Seeds from State, national and private seed agencies seed agencies, The schemes of MGNREGS, RKVY, NFSM, NHM are in operation. Govt. subsidy on sprinkler and drip irrigation systems, on laser land leveling
		Pearlmillet-chickpea	Fallow-raya (mustard)		
	Well drained, medium alluvial soils, tube well irrigated	Rice-wheat	Pearlmillet-chickpea		
		Cotton-wheat	Pigeonpea-wheat		
		Rice-berseem (fodder)	Cotton-wheat		
	Clay soils, tube well irrigated	Pigeonpea-wheat/barley	Cluster bean-raya		
		Pearl millet-raya/chickpea	Planting on beds		
		Sorghum fodder-wheat	Cucurbits-raya		

## 2.2 Unusual rains (untimely, unseasonal etc)

Condition	Suggested contingency measure			
	Vegetative stage	Flowering stage	Crop maturity stage	Post harvest
<b>Continuous high rainfall in a short span leading to water logging</b>				
Rice	Drainage, if depth of standing water is > 5-6 cm	Drainage	Drainage	Shifting the produce to dry place
Cotton	Drainage	-do-	-do-	-do-
Pearlmillet	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
Sorghum (fodder)	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
<b>Horticulture</b>				
All crops	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No adverse effect</li> <li>2. Removal of unwanted sprouts</li> <li>3. Spray insecticides &amp; pesticides to control the insect pest &amp; and diseases.</li> <li>4. Drain out water if heavy rains</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Drain out the excess water to avoid flower and fruit drop</li> <li>2. To control the fruit drop apply foliar application of nutrients and growth regulators</li> <li>3. Apply insecticide &amp; pesticides to control the insect &amp; pest and diseases</li> <li>4. Plough the field to increase the root aeration.</li> </ol>	Harvest the fruit crops timely and send to the market immediately.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Apply fungicide to avoid post harvest diseases.</li> <li>2. Proper covering of the produce.</li> <li>3. Proper grading and cleaning of fruits immediately after harvest.</li> <li>4. Use the damaged fruits for processing</li> <li>5. Use water proof packaging</li> </ol>
<b>Heavy rainfall with high speed winds in a short span</b>				
Rice	Drainage, if stagnant water	Drainage	Drainage	Shifting to dry place
Cotton	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
Pearlmillet	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
Sorghum (fodder)	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
<b>Horticulture</b>				
All crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No adverse effect</li> <li>• Removal of unwanted sprouts</li> <li>• Spray insecticides &amp; pesticides to control the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drain out the excess water to avoid flower and fruit drop</li> <li>• To control the fruit drop apply foliar application of</li> </ul>	Harvest the fruits and send to the market immediately.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply fungicide to avoid post harvest diseases.</li> <li>• Proper covering of the produce.</li> </ul>

	<p>insect &amp; pest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drain out water if heavy rains</li> </ul>	<p>nutrients and growth regulators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply insecticide &amp; pesticides to control the insect &amp; pest and diseases</li> <li>• Plough the field to increase the root aeration.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proper grading and cleaning of fruits immediately after harvest.</li> <li>• Use the damaged fruits for processing</li> <li>• Use water proof packaging</li> </ul>
<b>Outbreak of pests and diseases due to unseasonal rains</b>				
Wheat	<p>Spray 600-800 g mancozeb 200 lt. of water/acre at the appearance of disease and repeat after 15-20 days</p> <p>For powdery mildew control spray 600-800 gm wettable sulphur/200 lit. of water/acre</p> <p>For powdery mildew control spray 600-800 gm wettable sulphur/200 lit. of water/acre</p>			
Bajra	<p>In endemic areas seed treatments with metalaxyl @ 2.5 g a.i./kg seed should be done. Subsequently, if diseases is noticed spray metalaxyl at least once in 25 days @ 5g/L.</p>			
Indian Mustard	<p>White rust and Alternaria leaf blight increase, stem rot increases due to rain and cold weather</p> <p>Spray Mancozeb 2 g/L. Repeat sprays 3-4 times, if required, an interval of 15 days to control white rust and alternaria leaf blight.</p>	<p>To control stem rot spray 0.2% Carbendazim.</p>		
Cotton	Bacterial leaf blight			

	increases due to rainfall from traces to moderate intensity whereas cotton leaf curl virus decreases, soak 5 -6 kg delinted and linted cotton seed in 10 lt. of water suspension containing 5 g Emisan + 1 gm Streptocycline sulphate for 2 hrs. and 6-8 hrs respectively before sowing..			
<b>Horticulture</b>				
Potato	Early blight of potato increases with rainfall. Spray mancozeb @ 0.25% 4-5 times at an interval of 15 days			

### 2.3 Floods

Condition	Suggested contingency measure			
	Seedling / nursery stage	Vegetative stage	Reproductive stage	At harvest
<b>Transient water logging/ partial inundation</b>				
Rice	Surface drainage	Drainage	Drainage	Shifting the produce to dry place
Cotton	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
Pearlmillet	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
Sorghum	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
<b>Horticulture</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drain out the flood water</li> <li>• Spray of nutrients/supplementation</li> <li>• Prefer plantation of water logging resistant crop like Jamun.</li> <li>• Mound planting of fruit trees</li> </ul>			Drain out the flood water
<b>Continuous submergence for more than 2 days</b>				
Rice	Surface drainage	Drainage	Drainage	Shifting the produce to dry place

Cotton	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
Pearlmillet	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
Sorghum	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
<b>Horticulture</b>				
All crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drain out the flood water</li> <li>• Spray of nutrients/supplementation Prefer plantation of water logging resistant crop like Jamun.</li> <li>• Mound planting of fruit trees</li> </ul>			Drain out the flood water
<b>Sea water inundation</b>	NA			

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

Extreme event type	Suggested contingency measure			
	Seedling / nursery stage	Vegetative stage	Reproductive stage	At harvest
<b>Heat Wave</b>				
Rice	Micro-irrigation, avoid irrigation during hot hours with poor quality waters	Micro-irrigation, avoid irrigation during hot hours with poor quality waters	-	
Cotton	Micro-drip irrigation	Irrigation to depth of 5-10 cm	Irrigation to depth of 5-10 cm	
Pearlmillet	Micro-sprinkler irrigation, avoid irrigation during hot hours with poor quality waters	Micro- sprinkler irrigation, avoid irrigation during hot hours with poor quality waters	Micro-irrigation, avoid irrigation during hot hours with poor quality waters	
Sorghum	-do-	-do-	-do-	
Clusterbean	-do-	-do-	-do-	
Pigeonpea	-do-	-do-	-do-	
<b>Horticulture</b>				
All crops	Micro-irrigation, avoid irrigation during hot hours with poor quality waters	Micro irrigation, avoid irrigation during hot hours with poor quality waters	Micro irrigation, avoid irrigation during hot hours with poor quality waters	
<b>Cold wave</b>				
Wheat	Irrigation, balanced fertilizer application, Foliar spray of nutrients	Irrigation, fertilizer application	Irrigation, fertilizer application	
Raya	-do-	-do-	-do-	
Chickpea	-do-	-do-	-do-	
Barley	-do-	-do-	-do-	
Fodder	-do-	-do-	-do-	

Extreme event type	Suggested contingency measure			
	Seedling / nursery stage	Vegetative stage	Reproductive stage	At harvest
<b>Horticulture</b>				
All crops	Apply frequent irrigation, shelterbelt and windbreaks	Apply frequent irrigation, windbreaks	Apply frequent irrigation	-
<b>Frost</b>				
Wheat	No adverse effect			
Raya	Irrigate the crop Create smoke during late evening	Irrigate the crop Create smoke during late evening	Irrigate the crop Create smoke during late evening	
Chickpea	-do-	-do-	-do-	
Barley	-do-	-do-	-do-	
Fodder	-do-	-do-	-do-	
<b>Horticulture</b>				
All crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply light irrigation frequently</li> <li>• Creating smoke in the orchard during late evening.</li> <li>• Thatching of young plants during severe cold months.</li> <li>• Use of sprinkler irrigation.</li> <li>• Use of mulching under plant canopy</li> </ul>			
<b>Hailstorm</b>				
Crop1				
<b>Horticulture</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plantation of wind breaks</li> <li>• Use of hailstorm nets</li> <li>• Supplementation of nutrients to the trees</li> </ul>			
<b>Cyclone</b>				
Crop1	-			
<b>Horticulture</b>				
All crops	Seedling covers should be used			

## 2.5 Contingent strategies for Livestock, Poultry & Fisheries

### 2.5.1 Livestock

	Suggested contingency measures		
	Before the event	During the event	After the event
<b>Drought</b>			
Feed and fodder	1. Sufficient care must be taken to sensitize the	1. The best option is to open fodder depots	1. Immediate efforts are needed to grow

	Suggested contingency measures		
	Before the event	During the event	After the event
availability	<p>farmers to protect their feed and fodder much ahead of onset of monsoon. The sources for procurement of feed / rice bran (Kunda) within the district and nearest locations should be identified, and the suppliers kept informed about the emergency situation, which might require action at their level for production and supply to the identified areas within the shortest possible time.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete feed blocks should be prepared and stored in the feed banks for scarcity periods.</li> <li>The livestock holders of small ruminants should be educated/ informed to collect sufficient amount of green leaves from edible plants for use during the period of submergence at the earliest, after receipt of fore warning. The district authorities of Animal Husbandry Department should chalk out a complete programme to cater the feed &amp; fodder needs of livestock.</li> <li>Increase the sown area under fodder crops</li> <li>Looking to scarcity of crop residues, burning of paddy straw and stubbles should not be allowed in Haryana. This can be properly harvested, baled, densified and fortified using 4% urea with molasses and transported to areas of fodder scarcity. Standardized machinery for harvesting, bailing, densification and fortification is available with Punjab Agro Federation and in the market.</li> </ol>	<p>for milch animals as farmers will never deposit them in cattle camps and establish cattle camps for dry and stray animals. These camps should be established along assured source of water or canals for drinking and growing fodder.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilities like storing densified roughages transported from other districts should also be established adjacent to these camps.</li> <li>Complete feed blocks stored in the feed banks should be provided to productive, lactating and pregnant animals during scarcity periods</li> <li>Since stall feeding adversely affects the breeding efficiency in case of sheep, therefore, sheep should always be resorted to natural grazing.</li> <li>Special care is required for productive, lactating and pregnant animals. These animals must be supplemented with additional concentrates and foddors.</li> <li>Most of animals will be retained by the farmers and arrangements for fodder, feed and drinking water should be made accordingly.</li> </ol>	<p>short duration fodder crops like oats, barley, <i>kasni</i> and <i>lucern</i> etc. in the canal command areas.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farmers might have to be compensated for abandoning food or commercial cash crop to meet contingent fodder requirements.</li> </ol>
Drinking water	<p>Prior to the onset of summer all the water ponds/lakes in the villages/cities should be filled up with canal water/tube wells.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All the affected livestock should have an access to clean drinking water. Arrangements are required to be made in this regard with the help of concerned Government functionaries of the districts.</li> <li>Resorting to alternate day watering to camel, sheep and goats. Experimental evidences show that even watering twice</li> </ol>	<p>Normal supply of water should be restored.</p>

	Suggested contingency measures		
	Before the event	During the event	After the event
		a week did not have much adverse effect on body weight of the sheep. 3. Avoiding long distance grazing, as tired animals need more and frequent watering and feeding.	
Health and disease management	Constitution of task force at district and sub division level which will formulate guidelines for action should have a mobile veterinary unit at their disposal. Procurement of mineral and feed supplements, life saving drugs, electrolytes, vaccines etc.	Disbursement of supplements, treatment of affected animals in camps, proper disposal of dead animals, deworming and vaccinations.	Rehabilitation of affected animals, provision of veterinary aid and follow up, provide supplements etc to make up losses for deficiencies.
<b>Floods</b>			
Feed and fodder availability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All districts officials should be asked to locate their feed and fodder banks in view of submergence situation arising due to floods. Sufficient care must be taken to sensitize the farmers to protect their feed and fodder much ahead of onset of monsoon. The sources for procurement of feed / rice bran (Kunda) within the district and nearest locations should be identified, and the suppliers kept informed about the emergency situation, which might require action at their level for production and supply to the identified areas within the shortest possible time.</li> <li>2. Complete feed blocks should be prepared and stored in the feed banks for scarcity periods</li> <li>3. The livestock holders of small ruminants should be educated/ informed to collect sufficient amount of green leaves from edible plants for use during the period of submergence at the earliest, after receipt of fore warning. The district authorities of Animal Husbandry Department chalk out a complete programme to cater the feed &amp; fodder needs of cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, pig, dog, poultry birds etc.</li> <li>4. The livestock holders of livestock are trained regarding shifting of animals before flooding. The</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The best option is to open fodder depots for milch animals as farmers will never deposit into the cattle camps and establish cattle camps for dry and scrub animals. These camps should be established along assured source of water or canals for drinking and growing fodder.</li> <li>2. Facilities like storing densified roughages transported from other parts of the country should also be established adjacent to these camps.</li> <li>3. Immediate efforts are needed to grow fodder crops like oats, barley, <i>kasni</i> and <i>lu cern</i> etc. in the canal command areas.</li> <li>4. Farmers might have to be compensated for abandoning food or commercial cash crops to meet contingent fodder requirements.</li> <li>5. Since stall feeding adversely affects the breeding efficiency in case of sheep, therefore, sheep should always be resorted to natural grazing.</li> <li>6. Special care is required for productive, lactating and pregnant animals. These</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Immediate efforts are needed to grow fodder crops like oats, barley, <i>kasni</i> and <i>lucern</i> etc. in the canal command areas.</li> <li>2. Farmers might have to be compensated for abandoning food or commercial cash crops to meet contingent fodder requirements.</li> <li>3. After the sheds have dried, these should be disinfected and regular feed of the animals should be introduced gradually.</li> </ol>



	Suggested contingency measures		
	Before the event	During the event	After the event
	<p>farmers are instructed to let loose their animals instead of tying much before flood.</p> <p>5. Increase the sown area under fodder crops</p> <p>6. Looking to scarcity of crop residues, burning of paddy straw and stubbles should not be allowed in Haryana. This can be properly harvested, bailed, densified and fortified using 4% urea with molasses and transported to areas of fodder scarcity. Standardized machinery for harvesting, bailing, densification and fortification is available with Punjab Agro Federation and in the market.</p>	<p>animals must be supplemented with additional concentrates and fodders.</p> <p>7. Most of such animals will be retained by the farmers and arrangements for fodder, feed and drinking water should be made accordingly.</p>	
Drinking water	<p>Tube wells should be installed before monsoon to provide underground water to the livestock during flood period.</p>	<p>All the affected livestock and poultry should have an access to clean drinking water. Arrangements are required to be made in this regard with the help of concerned Government functionaries of the Districts. The available water may be chlorinated if required with help of Halogen Tablet prior to drinking by livestock and poultry.</p>	<p>Normal supply of water should be restored.</p>
Health and disease management	<p>Constitution of task force at district and sub division level which will formulate guidelines for action. Procurement of mineral and feed supplements, life saving drugs, electrolytes, vaccines etc. Workout places for evacuation.</p>	<p>Evacuate to safe places, provide veterinary aid to affected animals, proper disposal of dead animals, disinfection of drinking water. If not already done, carry out deworming and vaccinations for HS, FMD, BQ in cattle, PPR, sheep pox, ET in sheep and goats, swine fever in pigs..</p>	<p>Rehabilitation of affected animals, provision of veterinary aid and follow up, provide supplements etc. Disinfection of area, control of vectors, prevention of spread of disease/outbreaks. Treatment of affected animals.</p>
<b>Cyclone</b>	-NA-		
Feed and fodder availability			
Drinking water			
Health and disease management			
<b>Heat wave and cold wave</b>			

	Suggested contingency measures		
	Before the event	During the event	After the event
Shelter/environment management	Necessary arrangement of tatties, gunny bags and tirpal should be made available so as to cover the sheds during heat and cold waves	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Window of the sheds should be covered with gunny bags, tatties, and tirpal. Electric fans should be provided in the sheds and if possible desert cooler should be provided during heat period.</li> <li>2. High energy and readily available sources of energy nutrients may be provided in the ration.</li> </ol>	Normal shelter should be restored
Health and disease management	Provision of shelter/roof/covered and open area to animals, procurement of life saving drugs and vaccines.	Cold waves: Cover the animal with old blanket/gunny bag etc. Heat wave: Sprinkle water/take buffaloes to ponds. Treat affected animals, vaccinate if not done earlier.	Treatment of affected animals, provide veterinary aid and follow up.

<sup>s</sup> based on forewarning wherever available

### 2.5.2 Poultry

	Suggested contingency measures		
	Before the event	During the event	After the event
<b>Drought</b>			
Shortage of feed ingredients	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I. All districts officials should be asked to locate their feed banks in view of submergence situation arising due to draught. Sufficient care must be taken to sensitize the farmers to protect their feed and fodder much ahead of onset of monsoon. The sources for procurement of feed / rice bran (Kunda) within the district and nearest locations should be identified, and the suppliers kept informed about the emergency situation, which might require action at their level for production and supply to the identified areas within the shortest possible time.</li> <li>I. The district authorities of Animal Husbandry Department should chalk out a complete programme to cater to feed the</li> </ol>	Poultry farmers should be provided with sufficient amount of feed ingredients and complete feed during draught situation from the feed banks.	Normal feeding should be restored

	poultry birds.		
Drinking water	Necessary arrangement for water storage should be made. Hand pumps should be installed around the sheds. Sufficient quantity of electrolytes should be ensured.	All the affected poultry should have an access to clean drinking water. Arrangements are required to be made in this regard with the help of concerned Government functionaries of the Districts.	Normal drinking water restored
Health and disease management	Constitution of task force at district and sub division level which will formulate guidelines for action should have a mobile veterinary unit at their disposal. Commercial poultry farms can procure grain/feed in advance.	In backyard birds, put some grains and sufficient water inside the enclosure, provide some vitamin supplement.	In backyard poultry, carry out de-worming and vaccination for Ranikhet disease and Gumboro. Provide vitamins and mineral supplement.
<b>Floods</b>			
Shortage of feed ingredients	<p>I. All districts officials should be asked to locate their feed banks in view of submergence situation arising due to flood. Sufficient care must be taken to sensitize the farmers to protect their feed much ahead of onset of monsoon. The sources for procurement of feed / rice bran (Kunda) within the district and nearest locations should be identified, and the suppliers kept informed about the emergency situation, which might require action at their level for production and supply to the identified areas within the shortest possible time.</p> <p>II. The poultry farmers should be trained regarding shifting of birds before flood. For shifting of poultry birds to safer places, the farmer should be educated to make suitable cages from bamboos.</p>	Sufficient quantity of feed stored in the feed banks should be made available to the poultry farmers.	Normal feeding should be restored
Drinking water	I. Prior to the onset of monsoon tube wells should be installed in the villages and near to the poultry farms so as to provide underground water during flood.	All the affected poultry should have an access to clean drinking water. Arrangements are required to be made in this regard with the help of concerned Government functionaries of the Districts. The available water may be chlorinated if required with help of Halogen Tablet prior to drinking by livestock and poultry.	Normal drinking water restored

Health and disease management	Constitution of task force at district and sub division level which will formulate guidelines for action should have a mobile veterinary unit at their disposal. Make provision of shelter for evacuation and arrangement around farm so that flood water does not enter poultry farm/shed. Provision or facilities for disposal of dead birds.	Evacuate the birds to safer places. Carry out deworming and vaccinations. May dispose off/sell birds for meat purpose. Proper disposal of dead birds.	Make shed dry, sprinkle lime & spray insecticides, disinfectant before placement of birds, use of coccidiostat in feed or water, proper disposal of dead birds.
<b>Cyclone</b>	-NA-		
Shortage of feed ingredients			
Drinking water			
Health and disease management	Keep arrangements in place in shed for heating during winter/cold waves and for cooling by use of sprinklers/foggers. Procure electrolytes and supplements.	Avoid too much fluctuation below the temperature of 70°F and above 100 °F. Use bukharies, gas burner, secure curtains during winter. Provide a course of antibiotics in feed or water for 3-5 days to combat respiratory problems. Provide vitamin C, electrolyte in drinking water during heat waves and use of foggers, wetting of curtains, sprinkling of water etc. during heat waves. May dispose off/sell birds if heavy mortality occurring.	Treatment of affected birds, vaccination if delayed may be carried out as per schedule.
<b>Heat wave and cold wave</b>			
Shelter/environment management	Necessary arrangement of <i>tatties</i> , gunny bags and <i>tirpal</i> should be made available so as to cover the sheds during heat and cold waves	Window of sheds should be covered with gunny bags, tatties, & tirpal. Electric fans should be provided in the sheds and if possible desert cooler should be provided during heat period. High energy & readily available sources of energy nutrients may be provided in ration.	Normal shelter should be restored
Health and disease management			

### 2.5.3 Fisheries

	Suggested contingency measures		
	Before the event	During the event	After the event
<b>1) Drought</b>			
<b>A. Capture</b>	NA		
Marine			
Inland			
(i) Shallow water depth due to insufficient rains/inflow			
(ii) Changes in water quality			
<b>B. Aquaculture</b>			
(i) Shallow water in ponds due to insufficient rains/inflow	Further increase the depth of ponds, store the fish stock in 1 & 2 ponds only.	Sell the big fishes and keep the smaller fishes in one tank.	Stock the young fishes in different tanks, species wise.
(ii) Impact of salt load build up in ponds / change in water quality	Continuously add some water from tube well/water source in fish ponds	Do not allow the water level to go below 3.5 feet in fish ponds.	Stock the young fishes in different tanks and keep the water between 3.5 and 6.0 feet.
<b>2) Floods</b>	NA		
<b>A. Capture</b>			
Marine			
Inland			
(i) No. of boats / nets/damaged			
(ii) No. of houses damaged			
(iii) Loss of stock			
(iv) Changes in water quality			
(v) Health and diseases			
<b>B. Aquaculture</b>			
(i) Inundation with flood water	Boundaries/bunds with height >6 feet may be made around fish ponds, will restrict, escape of fishes from ponds	Net-out and stock the fishes in one big tanks and make the bund >6 feet height around the ponds.	Remove the bund separately and release the fishes, species-wise in tanks.
(ii) Water contamination and changes in water quality	Add more fresh water in each tank (tube well/canal), grow aquatic weeds.	Repeatedly filter and re-circulate water from stocking tanks	Filter, re-circulate and add new fresh water every week, will decrease fish mortality.
(iii) Health and diseases	Treat the pond water with KMnO <sub>4</sub> @ 10 ppm in each fish tanks. Add new fresh water periodically.	Disinfect fish ponds with KMnO <sub>4</sub> @ 10 g/10,000 liter water fortnightly.	Treatment with KMnO <sub>4</sub> must continue for one month even after flood situation is out. Remove the highly infected fishes from ponds.
(iv) Loss of stock and inputs	Store the inputs at safer places.	Move stock and inputs to safer places	Retain the normal arrangements.

(feed, chemicals etc)		and acquire fresh stock in shortage.	
(v) Infrastructure damage (pumps, aerators, huts etc)	Make alternate arrangements according to the anticipated conditions	Proper maintenance/repairing of damaged infrastructure or make new arrangements.	Proper maintenance/repairing of damaged infrastructure.
<b>3. Cyclone / Tsunami</b>	NA		
<b>A. Capture</b>			
Marine			
(i) Average compensation paid due to loss of fishermen lives			
(ii) Avg. no. of boats / nets/damaged			
(iii) Avg. no. of houses damaged			
Inland			
<b>B. Aquaculture</b>			
(i) Overflow / flooding of ponds			
(ii) Changes in water quality (fresh water / brackish water ratio)			
(iii) Health and diseases			
(iv) Loss of stock and inputs (feed, chemicals etc)			
(v) Infrastructure damage (pumps, aerators, shelters/huts etc)			
<b>4. Heat wave and cold wave</b>			
<b>A. Capture</b>	NA		
Marine			
Inland			
<b>B. Aquaculture</b>			
(i) Changes in pond environment (water quality)	Keep the ponds water fresh by adding fresh tubewell water, regularly.	Showering the water in air and add fresh tube-well water, periodically.	During heat waves, showering is must and also tubewell water. In winter continue adding of tubewell water with $\text{KmNO}_4$ .
(ii) Health and Disease management	Treatment of $\text{KmNO}_4$ @ 10 ppm. Sale out the bigger fishes.	Treatment of $\text{KmNO}_4$ @ 10 ppm. Dump the fishes which were heavily infected	Disinfection with $\text{KmNO}_4$ continues. Sale out all the fishes except, infected ones. Dump the infected fishes in a ditch in the ground.