# State: **GUJARAT**

# **Agriculture Contingency Plan for District: BOTAD**

1.1	Agro-Climatic/Ecological Zone						
	Agro Ecological Sub Region (ICAR)	Northern Plain (And Ce	ntral Highlands) Includin	g Aravallis, Hot Semi- Arid Eco- Region (4.2)			
	Agro-Climatic Zone (Planning Commission)	Gujarat Plain and Hill Region (XIII)					
	Agro Climatic Zone (NARP)	North Saurashtra Zone					
	List all the districts falling under the NARP Zone* (*>50% area falling in the zone)	Bhavanagar, Jamnagar, 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 S Regional Cotton Resea	al University, Arnej -382230 al University, Dhandhuka -382460 cultural University, Viramgam -382150 al University, Sanand -382110				
	Mention the KVK located in the district with address	Krishi Vignan Kendra, \	/illage Sansora, Bhavana	agar.			

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

<sup>\*</sup> 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)			
			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	os Area ('000 ha)				
	- Fruits	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	
Grazing land	
Sericulture etc	
Others (specify)	

1.8	Livestock		Male ('000)		Female ('000)	Tota	l ('000)			
	Non descriptive Cattle (local l	ow yielding)	-		153.191 153		3.191			
	Improved cattle		-		5.984	5	.984			
	Crossbred cattle		-		-		-			
	Non descriptive Buffaloes (lo	cal low yielding)	-		71.315	71	.315			
	Descript Buffaloes		<u>-</u>		-		-			
	Goat		-		54.296	54	1.296			
	Sheep		-		19.606	19	9.606			
	Others (Camel, Pig, Yak etc.)		-		-		-			
	Commercial dairy farms (Number)									
1.9	Poultry		No. of farms Total No. of birds (			al No. of birds ('000)				
	Commercial		- 2.267		2.267					
	Backyard		-			-				
1.10	Fisheries (Data source: Chie	Fisheries (Data source: Chief Planning Officer)								
	A. Capture									
	i) Marine (Data Source: Fisheries Department)	No. of fishermen	Во	Boats		Nets				
		Tionenes Bepartmenty		Non- mechanized	Mechanized (Trawl nets, Gill nets)	Non-mechanized (Shore Seines, Stake & trap nets)	facilities (Ice 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) <b>Brackish water</b> (Data Source	e: 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)

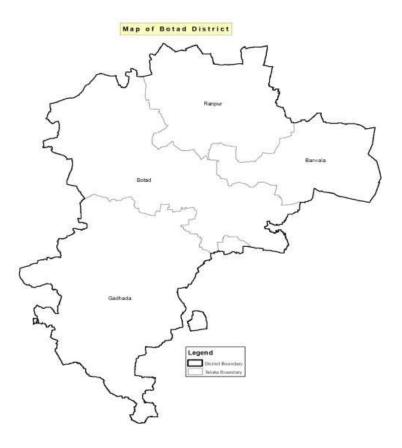
1.11	Name of		<b>Kharif</b>	R	abi	Sur	nmer	To	otal	Crop residue as
C	crop	Production ('000 t)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Production ('000 t)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Production ('000 t)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Production ('000 t)	Productivity (kg/ha)	fodder ('000 tons)
Major I	Field crops (Cı	rops to be ide	ntified based on	total acreage	<del>)</del> )					
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	creage)			·	•	
Crop 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crop 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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					

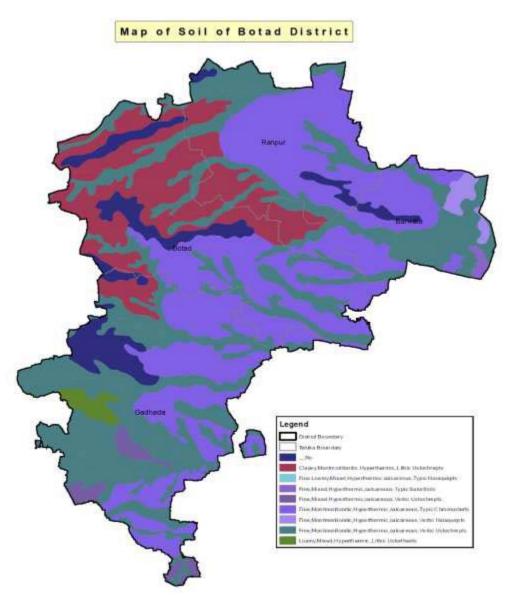
1.13	What is the major contingency the district is prone to? (Tick mark)	Regular	Occasional	None
	Drought			
	Flood			
	Cyclone			
	Hail storm			
	Heat wave			
	Cold wave			
	Frost			
	Sea water intrusion			
	Pests and disease outbreak (specify)			
	Others (specify)			

1.14	Include Digital maps of the district	Location map of district within State as Annexure I	Enclosed: Yes / <del>No</del>
	for	Mean annual rainfall as Annexure 2	Enclosed: <del>Yes</del> / 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	Sug	ggested 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	gested Contingency measures	
Early season drought (delayed onset)		system	Change in crop cropping system	Agronomic measures	Remarks on implementation
, ,	Medium rainfall medium black upland soil	Cotton (G.Cot-13 , 21 and ADC-1)+Green gram(GM-4)	No change	<ul> <li>Dry sowing with 15 -20 % higher seed rate.</li> <li>Apply K @ 20kg /ha at 6cm depth at the time of sowing</li> </ul>	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		
, ,	Medium rainfall medium black upland soil	Cotton	Cotton(G.Cot-13, 21 and ADC-1)Green gram(GM-4)	<ul> <li>Dry sowing with 15 -20 % higher seed rate.</li> <li>Apply K @ 20kg /ha at 6cm depth at the time of sowing</li> </ul>	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 medi black upland saline soi	\	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 drought	situation	system	Change in crop cropping system	Agronomic measures	Remarks on implementation		
(delayed onset)			system		mprementation		
, ,	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	<ul> <li>Dry sowing with 20 % higher seed rate.</li> <li>Apply K @ 20kg /ha at 6cm depth at the time of sowing</li> </ul>	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	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	older aplana son	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)	-	-		
grop state	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	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	<ul> <li>Intercultivation,</li> <li>Weeding,</li> <li>Delay top dressing of N till occurrence of next rain</li> </ul>	COTTON MISION,ISOPOM RKVY,NFSM NFSM
		Pearl millet	Thinning	<ul> <li>Intercultivation</li> <li>Weeding,</li> <li>Delay top dressing of N till occurrence of next rain</li> </ul>	
	Medium rainfall medium black low land saline soil (unirrigated)	Fallow –Wheat (durum)	-	-	
	Medium rainfall medium black upland saline soil	Cotton Deshi	Topping	<ul> <li>Intercultivation</li> <li>Weeding,</li> <li>Delay top dressing of N till occurrence of next rain</li> <li>Spray 2% Urea</li> <li>Spray 2% KNO3, 2 times when crop shows reddening symptoms</li> </ul>	
		Sesame	Thinning	Intercultivation&Weeding,	ISOPOM

Condition	Major farming	Crop/ Cropping	Suggested Contingency measures		
Mid season drought (long dryspell)	situation	system	Crop management	Soil nutrient and moisture conservation measure	Remarks on implementation
At	Medium rainfall medium black upland soil	Cotton Deshi	Spray 2% urea	<ul> <li>Follow frequent Intercultivation (soil mulch) to avoid cracks in the soil</li> <li>Weeding,</li> <li>Delay top dressing of N till occurrence of next rain</li> <li>Alternate furrow irrigation if available</li> </ul>	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		<ul> <li>Intercultivation</li> <li>Weeding</li> <li>Delay top dressing of N till occurrence of next rain, Alternate furrow irrigation if require</li> </ul>	
	Sesamum	No need of contingency	Weeding	

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

# 2.1.2 Irrigated situation

Condition	Major farming	Crop/ Cropping	Suggested 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)	<ul> <li>Use other source of water for irrigation</li> <li>Apply one irrigation if require at the time of long dry spell</li> <li>Apply irrigation in alternate furrow if require</li> </ul>	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	<ul> <li>Use other source of water for sowing</li> <li>Apply irrigation through drip / furrow for sowing</li> </ul>		
		Sesamum	Sesamum : Purva-1	j.		

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 catchment	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	MISION

	Pearl millet	No need of contingency	<ul> <li>Sowing of pearlmillet is possible if rain occur up to the end of July</li> <li>If rain is to be occur after july, sow the sorghum crop as a fodder</li> </ul>	2.Supply of seeds through GSSC 3.Supply of seeds through NFSM
	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	Sug	gested Contingency measures	isures	
		system	Change in crop cropping system	Agronomic measures	Remarks on 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 not
				prefer to apply
				irrigation.
				• Crops mostly
				raised under
				conserve rain
				water
			•	• Sesamum crop
				mostly raised
				successfully under
				rainfed condition

Condition	Major farming	Crop/ Cropping	Suggested Contingency measures		
	situation	system	Change in crop cropping system	Agronomic measures	Remarks on 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	<ul> <li>Drain out excess water</li> <li>Spraying of monocrotophos 0.04%</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Drain out excess water</li> <li>Spraying of monocrotophos 0.04%</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Drain out excess water</li> <li>Delay the picking seed cotton</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace</li> <li>Drying of seed cotton for maintaining the quality of lint</li> </ul>		
Wheat	Drain out excess water	Drain out excess water	<ul><li> Drain out excess water</li><li> Delay the harvest</li></ul>	Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace		

Pearlmillet	Drain out excess water	Drain out excess water	<ul><li>Drain out excess water</li><li>Nipping in standing crop</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace</li> <li>Cover the plastic sheet on the produce if availabel</li> </ul>
Horticulture				
Ber	Drain out excess water	<ul> <li>Drain out excess water</li> <li>Spraywetable sulphur</li> <li>@ 0.02%</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Drain out excess water</li><li>Harvest the mature fruits</li></ul>	Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace
Citrus	Drain out excess water	<ul><li>Drain out excess water</li><li>Paste bordo mixture on stem</li></ul>	<ul><li>Drain out excess water</li><li>Harvest the mature fruits</li></ul>	Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace
Anola	Drain out excess water	<ul><li>Drain out excess water</li><li>Spray NAA @20 ppm</li></ul>	<ul><li>Drain out excess water</li><li>Harvest the mature fruits</li></ul>	Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace
Mango	Drain out excess water	<ul> <li>Drain out excess water</li> <li>Spraying NAA @20 ppm</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Drain out excess water</li><li>Harvest the mature fruits</li></ul>	Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace
Guava	Drain out excess water	<ul><li>Drain out excess water</li><li>Paste bordo mixture on stem</li></ul>	<ul><li>Drain out excess water</li><li>Harvest the mature fruits</li></ul>	Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace

Heavy rainfa	Heavy rainfall with high speed wind in a short span					
Cotton	Drain out excess water Spraying of monocrotophos 0.04%	<ul> <li>Drain out excess water</li> <li>Spraying of monocrotophos 0.04%</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Drain out excess water</li> <li>Delay the picking of seed cotton</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace</li> <li>Drying of seed cotton for maintaining the quality of lint</li> </ul>		
Wheat	Drain out excess water	• Drain out excess water	<ul><li>Drain out excess water</li><li>Delay the harvest</li></ul>	Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace		
Pearlmillet	Drain out excess water	Drain out excess water	<ul><li>Drain out excess water</li><li>Nipping in standing crop</li></ul>	Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace		
Horticulture						
Ber	Drain out excess water	<ul> <li>Drain out excess water</li> <li>Pl. protection measures should be</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Drain out excess water</li><li>Harvest mature fruits</li></ul>	Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace		

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

#### 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 water	<ul><li>Drain out excess water</li><li>Spray monocrotophos @0.04%</li></ul>	<ul><li>Drain out excess water</li><li>Delay the picking of seed cotton</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace</li> <li>Drying of seed cotton for maintaining in quality of lint</li> </ul>		
Wheat	Drain out excess water	Drain out excess water	<ul><li>Drain out excess water</li><li>Delay the harvest the crop</li></ul>	Harvested crop should transfer at safer palace		

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

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

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

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

Condition Suggested contingency measure <sup>r</sup>						
Heat wave <sup>p</sup>	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	go					
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 ge	nerally not occurred			

# 2.5 Contingent strategies for livestock, poultry & fisheries Poultry

#### 2.5.1 Livestock

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  Drinking water  Preserving water in the tank for drinking purpose     Excavation of Bore wells  Excavation of Bore wells  Veterinary preparedness with medicines and vaccines  Floods  Encourage perennial fodder on Uts  Uts  Uss  Uss  Countries  Veterinary preparedness with medicines and vaccines  the	13
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  Drinking water  Preserving water in the tank for drinking purpose     Excavation of Bore wells  Preserving water in the tank for drinking purpose     Excavation of Bore wells  Preserving water in the tank for drinking purpose     Excavation of Bore wells  Preserving water in the tank for drinking purpose     Excavation of Bore wells  Preserving water in the tank for drinking purpose     will  Preserving water in the tank for drinking purpose     will  Preserving water in the tank for drinking purpose     will  Preserving water in the tank for drinking purpose  Will  The stablishing fodder banks, encouraging fodder s in  Use	the event After the event
drinking purpose  Excavation of Bore wells  Health and diseases management  Veterinary preparedness with medicines and vaccines  Floods  o Will  Co  tre  the	lizing fodder from perennial trees and dder bank reserves lizing fodder stored in silos ansporting excess fodder from adjoining tricts e of feed mixtures  • Availing Insurance unproductive livestock
medicines and vaccines tre the  Floods	ing preserved water in the tanks for drinking herever ground water resources are available hority for drinking purpose
	nducting mass animal Health Camps and ating affected once in Campaign
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	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>S</sup> 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	<ul> <li>Purchase sufficient quantity of ready feed / raw feed ingredients as per storage facilities and requirement.</li> <li>Indentify and test available alternative low cost feed resources in feed testing laboratories for their exact composition for formulating balanced feed.</li> <li>Prepare balanced feed formulation using available feed resources.</li> <li>Create alternative power generating facilities i.e. Generator set.</li> <li>Take insurance of poultry sheds, equipments and feed factory well in advance may be in the starting phase of opening the farm.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Feed formulations using low cost feed ingredients in case of non-availability of high priced conventional ingredients.</li> <li>Keep check on production performance and modify ration consulting poultry specialist.</li> <li>Nutrient density should be increased in proportion to feed consumption.</li> <li>Avoid feed wastage.</li> </ul>	Shift over to good quality feed for optimum production performance.
Drinking water	Tube well and water storage facilities should be adequately created.	<ul> <li>Judicious use of water by avoiding spillage/leaking through waterers.</li> <li>Use of cooling facilities like sprinklers, foggers, fans etc. for comfort zone and optimum production performance.</li> </ul>	• Use water sanitizers (chlorination/Sokrena / Vigrox etc.) and softeners (pH. 6).
Health and disease management	<ul> <li>Use of anti-stress vitamins (AD<sub>3</sub>ECB<sub>12</sub>-Vimeral / Famitone / Stressvell etc.) in feed and drinking water.</li> <li>Use of adaptogenetic herbal medicines (Zetress / Zistetc).</li> <li>Use probiotics (Protexin / Biovet-YC) in feed.</li> <li>Vaccinate birds against important diseases like R.D., IBD, I.B., Fowl pox according to age as per scheduled programme.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Use anti-stress, vitamins andadaptogenetic herbal drugs.</li> <li>Perform vaccination for Ranikhet Disease &amp; Infectious Bronchitis .</li> <li>Prophylactic medication for important diseases like E.coli&amp; CRD.</li> <li>Use of electrolytes in feed and drinking water.</li> </ul>	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	<ul> <li>Purchase sufficient quantities of ready feed / raw feed ingredients.</li> <li>Store feeding material in suitable houses which should be leak proof and without dampness.</li> <li>Store feed on iron stands away from the wall to avoid increase in moisture &amp; mould growth.</li> <li>Road repairing for transporting feed and farm products.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Use of toxin binders (Chek–O-Tox/UTPP etc.) in the feed.</li> <li>All electric connections should be in good condition to avoid shock and accident.</li> </ul>	Use of Toxin binder should be continued to avoid development of mycotoxins in the feed
Drinking water	<ul> <li>Drinking water should be stored in over head tanks.</li> <li>Underground water tanks should be repaired and closed properly to avoid contamination.</li> </ul>	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	<ul> <li>Complete vaccination as per the programme for various categories of the birds i.e. Layers &amp; Broilers.</li> <li>Poultry sheds should be constructed at high raised land/or go for raised platform poultry sheds especially in flood affected areas. (conceptional biosecurity)</li> </ul>	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	<ul> <li>Store feed ingredients / ready feed as per need.</li> <li>Use curtains to avoid splashing of water in feed stores and poultry houses.</li> </ul>	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.	<ul> <li>Use of water sanitizers and softeners in drinking water.</li> <li>Use Toxin binders in feed.</li> <li>Mixing of lime in the litter to avoid wet litter problems and ammonia production.</li> </ul>	• 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	<ul> <li>Install foggers inside the house.</li> <li>Install sprinklers on the roof.</li> <li>Tree plantation surrounding the shed.</li> <li>Purchase of electrolyte and anti-stress vitamins and antibiotics</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Try to Keep the house temperature in comfort zone i.e. 70-75° F through use of foggers, sprinklers and air velocity fans.</li> <li>Reduce protein by 2% in feed.</li> <li>Use of fat / Vegetable oil (2-5%) in feed as partial replacement to carbohydrates sources i.e. Maize, Wheat, Rice Kani etc.</li> </ul>	Use of cooling mechanisms to maintain house temperature in comfort zone for best production performance.
Health and disease management	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Vaccinate birds for respiratory diseases like Ranikhet disease /Infectious Bronchitis.</li> </ul>	Use anti stress vitamins and electrolytes in drinking water / feed.	Check titres for respiratory disease and accordingly repeat vaccination against Ranikhet disease / Infectious Bronchitis .

<sup>\*</sup> 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 most during the drought condition. Indian Major Carp, Exotic Carp, Cat fish and other biodiversity will either migrate or not survive.			
(i) Shallow water depth due to insufficient rains/ inflow	<ul> <li>Provide water through cannel and pipeline from major reservoirs to maintain sufficient water depth</li> <li>Taxonomic fish data collection &amp; Preserve fish stock (gene)</li> </ul>	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 t change of water quality	0 -	-	
(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	<ul> <li>Lower the stockin density by harvest the bi size (500 gm) fish an place in market.</li> <li>Transfer of under cultur fishes to abundance water zone</li> </ul>	preserved by freezing d	Sanitize the dead fish biomass.	
(ii) Impact of salt load build up in ponds /	Protect the water and us of lime and other	1 1 ,	• 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	<ul> <li>Change of breeding grounds, migration capture fisheries.</li> </ul>	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	<ul> <li>Recognizing the risk of flood &amp; making the people aware of it</li> <li>Migrate the people at safe place</li> <li>Collect the details information of swimmers &amp; life savers appliances.</li> </ul>	Send the rescue teams to protect the lives of the most vulnerable peoples.	<ul> <li>Measure social impact of losses risks of diseases, loss of employment.</li> <li>The most vulnerable fishermen be taken care of first and fast</li> </ul>
(ii) No. of boats/ nets/ damaged (iii) No. of houses damaged	Transfer boats/nets at safe places	If possible protect boats during rescue operation	Identify the damages according to assessment & compensate
(iv) Loss of stock (v) Changes in water quality			
(v) health and diseases	Prepared the medical rescue team	-	<ul> <li>Proper hygiene &amp; sanitation</li> <li>Send the medical rescue team with drugs.</li> </ul>
B. Aquaculture	<ul> <li>Flood affects the culture ponds which contaminated the culture.</li> </ul>	ch situated near the river. It demolished the	pond dyke, overflows the pond and
(i) Inundation with flood water	<ul> <li>Transfer of aquaculture farmers to protected places</li> <li>Harvest fish from culture ponds and preserved or sale at market</li> <li>Protect the pond dykes with sand bags.</li> </ul>	•	<ul> <li>Harvest the culture fish &amp; wild fish which came with flood water.</li> <li>Disinfect the ponds with chemicals</li> </ul>
(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 quality		reduced before the flood.	water to maintain the water 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	<ul> <li>Recognizing the risk of cyclone and making the people aware of risk</li> <li>Migrate the fishermen at safe place</li> </ul>	Protecting the lives and livelihood of the most vulnerable fishermen	<ul> <li>Measure social impact of losses risks of diseases, loss of employment.</li> <li>The most vulnerable fishermen be taken care of first and fast</li> </ul>	
(ii) Avg. no. of boats/nets/ damaged	<ul> <li>Identify the boats and convey messages of disaster in the sea.</li> <li>Birthing the boats at safe place</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Warning signals, use of flares, seeking help by attracting attention.</li><li>Prevent the lives among damaged boats</li></ul>	Compensation of damages should be provide after real assessment of damages (boat/net)	
(iii) Avg. no. of houses damaged			As above	
Inland	<ul> <li>Recognizing the risk of cyclone and making the people aware of risk</li> <li>Migrate the fishermen at safe place</li> </ul>	Protecting the lives and livelihood of the most vulnerable fishermen	<ul> <li>Measure social impact of losses risks of diseases, loss of employment.</li> <li>The most vulnerable fishermen be taken care of first and fast</li> </ul>	
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/	<ul> <li>Pre- harvest the materials (fish and prawns)</li> <li>Protect the dykes by putting soil</li> </ul>	In case of over flooding open outlet of the pond	<ul> <li>Measure impact of losses and risks of diseases</li> <li>Provide better hygienic</li> </ul>	

brackish water ratio) (iii) Health and diseases	<ul> <li>bags.</li> <li>Place the iron screen on inlet and outlet</li> </ul>			sanitation, disinfected the ponds.
(iv) Loss of stock and inputs (feed, chemicals etc)	Transfer the stock and inputs at safe places	-	•	Destroy the decomposed feed
(v) Infrastructure damage(pumps, aerators, shelters/ huts etc)	Transfer the detachable infrastructure at safe places	-	•	Measures impact of losses of infrastructure and provide assist for rehabilitation
(vi) Any other	-	-	-	

4. Heat wave and cold wave	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	-	-	-	