## State: <u>RAJASTHAN</u> Agriculture Contingency Plan for District: <u>JODHPUR</u>

1.0 Di	strict Agriculture profile								
1.1	Agro-Climatic/Ecological Zone								
	Agro Ecological Sub Region (ICAR)	Western I	Western Plain, Kachchh And Part Of Kathiawar Peninsula, Hot Arid Eco-Region (2.1)						
	Agro-Climatic Zone (Planning Commission)	Western Dry Region (XIV)							
	Agro Climatic Zone (NARP)	Arid We							
	List all the districts or part thereof falling under the NARP Zone	Barmer, J	odhpur, Churu, Jaisalmer						
	Geographic coordinates of district headquarters			Longitude	Altitude				
		26°16'57.11" N 73° 1		73° 1'25.23"E	268.67				
	Name and address of the concerned ZRS/ ZARS/ RARS/ RRS/ RRTTS	Zonal Dir	rector Research, Agricultu	ral Research Station, Mande	or, Jodhpur-342304				
	Mention the KVK located in the district	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, CAZRI (ICAR) Campus, Jodhpur-342003							
1.2	<b>Rainfall</b> (2003 – 2008 Mean)	Normal RF(mm)	Normal Rainy days (number)	Normal Onset	Normal Cessation				
	SW monsoon (June-Sep):	234	22	1-8 July (week 27)	3-9 September (36)				
	NE Monsoon(Oct-Dec):	2	1						
	Winter (Jan-Feb)	13	2						
	Summer (March-May)	14	2						
	Annual	263	27						

1.3	Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics) (2007-08)	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)	2256.4	1861	6.996	80.1	121.9	40.6	0.08	145.3	283.7	322.7

1.4	Major Soils (common names like red sandy loam deep soils (etc.,)*	Area ('000 ha)	Percent (%) of total
	Medium Light yellowish brown Sandy	233.0	10.3
	Medium Light yellowish brown Loamy	674.9	29.9
	Deep Yellowish brown Sandy	930.7	41.2
	Shallow Pale brown Gravelly loam	135.3	6.0
	<b>Others</b> (Shallow Light yellowish brown Sandy Deep Light yellowish brown Loamy Medium Yellowish brown Sandy)	287.2	12.3
	Total	2256.4	

1.5	Agricultural land use (2007-08)	Area ('000 ha)	Cropping intensity %
	Net sown area	1254.6	110
	Area sown more than once	124	
	Gross cropped area	1378.6	

l <b>.6</b>	Irrigation (2007-08)		Area ('000 ha	a)
	Gross irrigated area		304.81	
	Rainfed area		1073.87	
	Sources of Irrigation	Number	Area ('000 ha)	Percentage of total irrigated area
	Canals	0	0	0
	Tanks	0.01	0	0
	Open wells	19.4	5.0	2.4
	Bore wells	25.5	199.8	95.6
	Lift irrigation schemes	-	_	_
	Micro-irrigation	-	_	-
	Other sources (please specify)Rehat, Mal (included in well)	5.2	1.5	0.5
	Total Irrigated Area		-	10
	Pump sets	7.2	2.3	1.0
	No. of Tractors			
	Groundwater availability and use* (Data	No. of blocks/	(%) area	Quality of water (specify the problem

source: State/Central Ground water Department /Board)	Tehsils		such as high levels of arsenic, fluoride, saline etc)
Over exploited	8	-	Saline (126% GW utilization)
Critical	-	-	-
Semi- critical	-	-	-
Safe	1	-	-
Wastewater availability and use		-	-
Ground water quality	Saline water		

Source: Rajasthan Agricultural Statistics at a Glance, 2008-09, Commissionerate of Agriculture, Rajasthan, Jaipur

#### 1.7 Area under major field crops & horticulture etc. (2007-08)

Major Field Crops cultivated						A	rea ('000 h	a)	
(2007-08)		Kharif			1	Rabi			
Сгор	Irrigated	Rainfed	Total	Crop	Irrigated	Rainfed	Total	Summer	Grand Total
Pearl millet	26.5	564.3	590.8	Mustard	85.0	0.1	85.1	-	675.9
Cluster bean	5.3	144.6	149.9	Wheat	41.7	0.04	41.8	-	158.9
Moth bean	0.4	158.9	159.4	Cumin	31.5	-	31.5	-	190.9
Green gram	1.0	116.1	117.2	-	-	-	-	-	117.2
Sesame	0.5	29.9	30.4	-	-	-	-	-	30.4
Horticulture crops - Fruits					To	tal area (000'	'ha)	·	
Ber				1.1					
Aonla						0.4			
Lisoda						0.9			
Horticultural crops - Vegetables						Total area			
Onion						12.3			
Chillies						5.9			
Garlic						4.5			
Carrot						1.0			
Medicinal and Aromatic Crops						Total area			
Isabgol						9.0			

Plantation crops	Total area	
Mahandi (Hina)	1.7	
Others such as industrial pulpwood crops	-	
Fodder crops	Total area	
Sorghum	17.7	
Bajra fodder	0.9	
Guar fodder	1.0	
Lucerne	1.9	
Total fodder crop area	-	
Grazing land	-	
Sericulture etc	-	
Others Fiber crop cotton	7.2	

1.8	Livestock – 2003 (P)		Male ('000)	Female ('000)	<b>Total ('000)</b>	
	Non descriptive Cattle (local low yield	ing)	-	-	519.9	
	Non descriptive Cattle (local low yielding) Crossbred cattle Non descriptive Buffaloes (local low yielding) Graded Buffaloes Goat Sheep Others (Camel, Pig, Yak etc.) Commercial dairy farms (Number) Poultry Commercial		-	-	-	
	Non descriptive Buffaloes (local low y	ielding)	-	-	180.0	
	Graded Buffaloes		-	-	-	
	Goat		-	-	1036.6	
	Sheep		-	-	884.1	
	Others (Camel, Pig, Yak etc.) Commercial dairy farms (Number)		-	-		
1.9	Poultry		No. of farms	Total No. of birds ('000)		
	Commercial		-		<b>No. of birds ('000)</b> 36.7	
	Backyard		-		-	
1.10	Fisheries (Data source: Chief Planning	Officer) Informati	on not available			
	A. Capture					
	i) Marine (Data Source: Fisheries Department)	No. of fishermen	Boats	Nets	Storage facilities (Ice plants etc.)	

			Mechanized	Non- mechanized	Mechanized (Trawl nets, Gill nets)	Non-mechanized (Shore Seines, Stake & trap nets)				
") Island (D. (s. G. and Fishering	No	- . Farmer ow	- ned ponds	- No. of R	- eservoirs	 No. of village tanks				
ii) Inland (Data Source: Fisheries Department)		-			•	-				
	B. Culture									
		Water S	pread Area (ha)		Yield (t/ha)	Production ('000 to				
<ul> <li>i) Brackish water (Data Source: MPEDA/ Fisheries Department)</li> <li>ii) Fresh water (Data Source: Fisheries Department)</li> </ul>			-		-		-			
			-		-		-			
Others			-		-		-			

#### 1.11 Production and Productivity of major crops (Average of last 5 years: 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07 & 2007-08)

1.11	Name of	Khar	rif-2009	Rabi	-2009	Sum	ner	T	Crop	
	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)	residue as fodder ('000 tons)
Majo	or Field crops	s (Crops to be	identified based	l on total acreage)						
	Pearl millet	316.7	532	-	-	-	-	316.7	532	-
	Mung	27.1	290	-	-	-	-	27.1	290	-
	Moth	35.8	195	-	-	-	-	35.8	195	-
	Guar	26.3	164	-	-	-	-	26.3	164	-
	Sesame	9.4	275	-	-	-	-	9.4	275	-
	Mustard	-	-	88.4	1181	-	-	88.4	1181	-
	Wheat	-	-	81.4	2182	-	-	81.4	2182	-
	Isabgol	-	-	3.0	392	-	-	3.0	392	-
	Cumin	-	-	9.4	389	-	-	9.4	389	-
	Onion	-	-	135.3	1195	-	-	135.3	1195	-
Majo	or Horticultur	ral crops (Cro	ps to be identifi	ed based on total a	creage Area '000)			•	•	
	Ber	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-

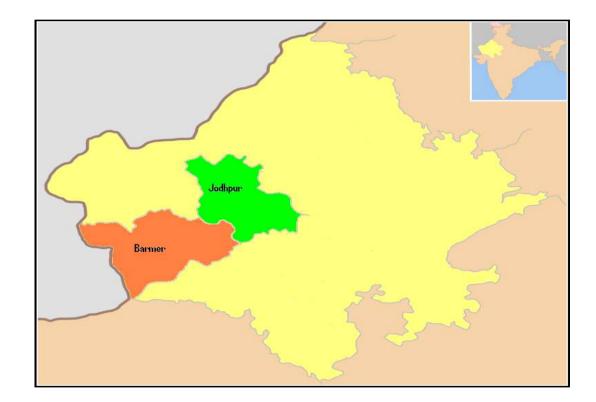
	Lisoda	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-
	Aonla	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-
	Garlic	-	-	4.5	-	-	-	4.5	-	-
	Carrot	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	1.0	-	-
	Col crops	-	-	0.8	-	-		0.8	-	-

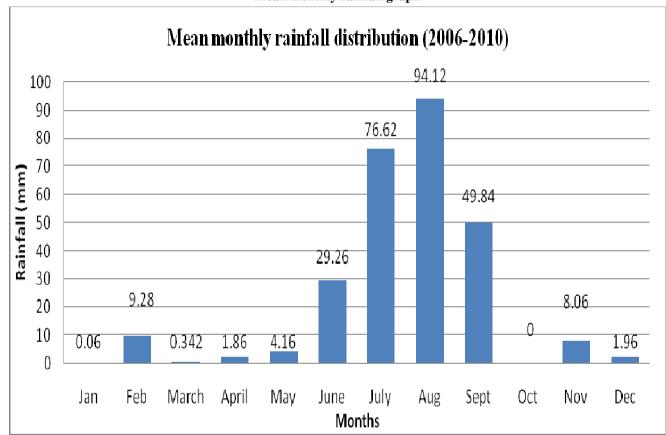
1.12	Sowing window for 5 major field crops (start and end of normal sowing period)	Pearl millet	Moong	Cluster bean	Moth	Sesame
	Kharif- Rainfed	$1^{st}$ July – $30^{th}$ July	1 <sup>st</sup> July-21 July	1 <sup>st</sup> July- 7 <sup>th</sup> Aug	1 <sup>st</sup> July- 7 <sup>th</sup> Aug	1 <sup>st</sup> July- 7 <sup>th</sup> Aug
	Kharif-Irrigated	15 <sup>th</sup> June- 30 <sup>th</sup> June	1 <sup>st</sup> July -15 <sup>th</sup> July	15 <sup>th</sup> July - 30 <sup>th</sup> July	$15^{th}$ July $-30^{th}$ July	$15^{th}$ July $-30^{th}$ July
	Rabi- Rainfed	30 <sup>th</sup> Sept-15 <sup>th</sup> Oct (Mustard)	15 <sup>th</sup> Sept – 30 <sup>th</sup> Sept (Sorghum fodder)	-	-	-
	Rabi-Irrigated	1 <sup>st</sup> Oct -15 <sup>th</sup> Oct (Mustard)	15 <sup>th</sup> Nov - 7 <sup>th</sup> Dec (Wheat)	1 <sup>st</sup> Nov – 31 <sup>st</sup> Nov (Isabgol)	7 <sup>th</sup> Nov- 21 <sup>st</sup> Nov (Cumin)	15 <sup>th</sup> Dec-15 <sup>th</sup> Jan (Onion)

.13	What is the major contingency the district is prone to? (Tick mark)	Regular	Occasional	None
	Drought		-	-
	Flood	-	-	
ĺ	Cyclone	-	-	
ĺ	Hail storm	-	-	
	Heat wave	$\checkmark$	-	-
	Cold wave	-		-
	Frost	-		-
	Sea water intrusion	-	-	
	Pests and disease outbreak (specify)	Pearl millet: Downy mildew	Moong & Moth: Leaf curl mosaic	Sesame: Macrophomina, phyllody
	Others (specify)	-	-	-

1.14	Include Digital maps of the	Location map of district within State as Annexure I	Enclosed: Yes
	district for	Mean annual rainfall as Annexure 2	Enclosed: Yes
		Soil map as Annexure 3	Enclosed: Yes

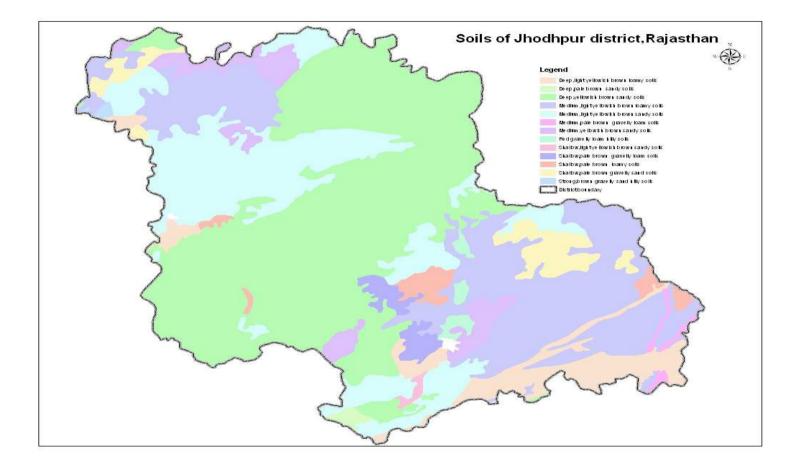
Annexure – I Location map of Jodhpur district





Annexure –II Mean monthly rainfall graph

Annexure –III Soil map



Source: NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Udaipur

2.0 Strategies for weather related contingencies2.1 Drought2.1.1 Rainfed situation

Condition				Suggested Contingency measures	
Early season drought (delayed onset)	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop / Cropping system	Change in crop / cropping system including variety	Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation
Delay by 2 weeks ( 3 <sup>rd</sup> week July)		Pearl millet	No change	<ul> <li>Use press wheel behind tine to secure good germination.</li> <li>Seed soaking with thiourea (0.05%) for four hours</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Use certified seed from NSC, RSSC, SAU</li> <li>Provide subsidy by</li> </ul>
		Sesame	No change	-	Ag. Dept. under
		Mothbean	No change	Seed soaking with thiourea (0.05%) for four hours.	RKVY for press wheel device
		Greengram	No change	Seed soaking with thiourea (0.05%) for four hours.	
		Cluster bean	No change	Seed soaking with thiourea (0.05%) for four hours.	

Condition				Suggested Contingency measures	
Early season drought (delayed onset)	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Change in crop/cropping system	Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation
<b>Delay by 4 weeks</b> (1 <sup>st</sup> week of August)	Low rain fall, Sand Dunes with undulating inter- dunal spaces/ Deep sandy plain/ Coarse to fine textured hard pan soils (Rainfed)	Pearl millet Sesame	No change Use extra early hybrids viz. HHB 67, ICMH 356 GHB 358 No change Use RT 127 & RT 346	<ul> <li>Reduce <u>25% acreage</u> Sowing at 60 cm &amp; use press wheel</li> <li>Mix cropping with moth &amp; guar</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Use certified seed from NSC, RSSC, SAU</li> <li>Provide subsidy by Ag. Dept. under RKVY for press wheel device</li> </ul>
		Mothbean	No change Use RMO 40, RMO 257	<ul><li>Seed priming with 0.05% thiourea</li><li>Increase seed rate of by 10-15%</li></ul>	
		Greengram	moth and guar	• Seed priming with 0.05% thiourea	

		• Increase seed rate of by 10-15%
Cluster bean	No change Use RGC 936, RGC 1003 & RGM 112	<ul><li>Seed priming with 0.05% thiourea</li><li>Increase seed rate of by 10-15%</li></ul>

Early season	Major Farming	Normal	Change in crop/cropping	Agronomic measures	Remarks on
drought (delayed	situation	Crop/cropping	system		Implementation
<b>Delay by 6 weeks</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> week of August	Low rain fall, Sand Dunes with undulating inter- dunal spaces/ Deep sandy plain/ Coarse to fine textured hard pan soils	system       Pearl millet       Sesame       Mothbean	Guar, moth and Sorghum fodder crops moth and guar No change Use RMO 40	<ul> <li>Seed priming with 0.05% thio- urea in moth and guar</li> <li>Increase seed rate by 15-20 %.</li> <li>Increase seed rate by 15-20 %.</li> <li>Seed priming with 0.05% thio- urea</li> <li>Increase seed rate of by 15-20 %.</li> </ul>	Use certified seed from NSC, RSSC, SAU Provide subsidy for thiourea
	(Rainfed)	Greengram	moth & guar	Increase seed rate by 15-20 %.	
		Cluster bean	No change Use RGC 936	<ul> <li>Seed priming with 0.05% thio- urea</li> <li>Increase seed rate of by 15-20 %.</li> </ul>	

Condition			Suggested Contingency measures					
Early season drought (delayed onset)	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Change in crop/cropping system	Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation			
	Low rain fall,	Pearl millet	Keep fallow	Conserve soil moisture by <i>Bhakhar</i> &				
<b>Delay by 8 weeks</b> End of August	Sand Dunes with undulating inter- dunal spaces/ Deep sandy plain/ Coarse to fine textured hard pan soils (Rainfed)	Sesame	-do-	planking and utilize residual soil moisture for rabi crops like taramira (RTM 314), & fodder sorghum (Raj Chari 2)	SAU			
-		Mothbean	-do-					
		Greengram	-do-		iam implements			
		Cluster bean	-do-					

Condition				Suggested Contingency measures	
Early season drought ( <b>Normal</b> onset)	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Crop management	Soil nutrient & moisture conservation measures	Remarks on Implementation
Normal onset followed by 15-20	Low rain fall, Sand Dunes with	Pearl millet	Timely weed control by whell hand hoe	Vegetative and dust mulching	Link RKVY for CIAE wheel hand hoe for inter-
days dry spell after	undulating inter-dunal	Sesame	-do-	-do-	culture operation
sowing leading to	spaces/ Deep sandy plain/ Coarse to fine textured	Mothbean	-do-	-do-	
germination/crop stand etc.	hard pan soils (Rainfed)	Greengram Clusterbean	-do- -do-	-do- -do-	

Condition				Suggested Contingency measures	
Mid season drought (long dry spell, consecutive 2	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Crop management	Soil nutrient & moisture conservation measures	Remarks on Implementation
weeks rainless (>2.5 mm) period) At vegetative stage	Low rain fall, Sand Dunes with undulating inter- dunal spaces/ Deep sandy plain/ Coarse to fine textured hard pan soils (Rainfed)	Pearl millet	Remove 25% within row Timely weed control by wheel hand hoe	<ul> <li>Dust and vegetative mulch</li> <li>Delay top dressing urea</li> <li>Provide life saving irrigation if available.</li> <li>Spray of thiourea at 500 ppm</li> </ul>	Water harvesting structures be constructed with larger catchment area under MGNREGA, NHM, RKVY, NFSM, ISOPOM etc
		Sesame	Timely weed control	<ul> <li>Spray of Urea (2%), Provide life saving irrigation.</li> <li>Weeding, using dust &amp; vegetative mulch</li> </ul>	Provide subsidy for thiourea
		Mothbean	Timely weed control by hoe-	<ul> <li>Spray of thiourea at 500 ppm at vegetative.</li> <li>Weeding, using dust &amp; vegetative mulch</li> </ul>	
	'	Greengram	Timely weed control by hoe	<ul> <li>Spray of thiourea at 500 ppm at vegetative</li> <li>Weeding, using dust &amp; vegetative</li> </ul>	

				mulch
		Cluster bean	Timely weed control by hoe	• Spray of thiourea at 500 ppm at vegetative
				• Weeding, using dust & vegetative mulch
Reproductive	Low rain fall,	Pearl millet	Timely weed control by	Spray of thiourea at 500 ppm
phase	Sand Dunes with		hoe	Provide life saving irrigation
	undulating inter- dunal spaces/ Deep	Sesame	Timely weed control by	Spray of urea (2%),
	sandy plain/		hoe	Provide life saving irrigation
	Coarse to fine textured hard pan	Moth	Timely weed control by	Spray of thiourea at 500 ppm at
	soils		hoe	reproductive stage.
	(Rainfed)			Life saving irrigation
		Mothbean	Timely weed control by	Spray of thiourea at 500 ppm at
			hoe	reproductive stage.
				Life saving irrigation
		Greengram	Timely weed control by	Spray of thiourea at 500 ppm at
			hoe	reproductive stage.
				Life saving irrigation

Condition			Suggested Contingency measures				
Terminal drought	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Crop management	Rabi Crop planning measues	Remarks on Implementation		
(Early withdrawal of monsoon)	Low rain fall, Sand Dunes with undulating inter-	Pearl millet	Life saving irrigation if feasible If damage will be severe, harvest for fodder	Sowing of Barley using poor quality water in Luni basin	Link watersheds, NREGS for water harvesting technology		
	dunal spaces/ Deep sandy plain/ Coarse to fine textured hard pan soils	Sesame	Life saving irrigation if feasible If damage will be severe, harvest for fodder	-			

(Rainfed)	Moth	-do-	-	
	Moong	-do-	-	
	Cluster bean	-do-	-	

#### 2.1.2 Irrigated situation

Condition		Suggested Contingency measures					
	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Change in crop/cropping system	Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation		
Delayed release of water in canals due to low rainfall			Not applicable				

Condition		Suggested Contingency measures				
	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Change in crop/cropping system	Agronomic measures <sup>i</sup>	Remarks on Implementation	
Limited release of water in canals due to low rainfall			Not applicable			

Condition			Suggested Contingency measures		
	Major Farming	Normal	Change in	Agronomic	Remarks on
	situation	Crop/cropping system	crop/cropping system	measures	Implementation
Non release of water in canals under					
delayed onset of monsoon in catchment			Not applicable		

Condition	Suggested Contingency measures			S	
	Major	Normal Crop/cropping	Change in	Agronomic measures	Remarks on
	Farming	system	crop/cropping system		Implementation
	situation				
Lack of inflows into tanks due to					
insufficient /delayed onset of monsoon			Not applicable		

Condition			Suggested Co	ontingency measures	
Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Change in crop/cropping system	Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation	
Insufficient groundwater recharge due to low rainfall	roundwater echarge due to	Ğroundnut	Reduce area under Groundnut Cotton castor,	Use low water requiring cultivars Use sprinkler or drip irrigation system,	<ul> <li>Use certified seed of from NSC, RSSC, SAU</li> <li>Provide subsidy for</li> </ul>
		castor	Castor	-do-	MIS
		cotton	cotton	-do-	
		chilli	Chilli/Taramira	-do-	
		Wheat	Sowing of early maturing and drought tolerant varieties of	-do-	
	Mustard	Sowing of early maturing and drought tolerant varieties of Mustard (Bio 902),	-do-		
		Cumin	Cumin RZ 209 or Taramira (RTM 314) with limited irrigation can be grown if conserved moisture is available because of late season rain fall	-do-	
		Isabgol	Isabgol (RI 1)	-do-	

### 2.1. Un-timely (unseasonal) rains

Condition		Suggested contingency measure					
Continuous high rainfall in a short span leading to water logging	Vegetative stage	getative stage Flowering stage		Post Harvest			
Pearlmillet	<ul> <li>Drain excess water as early as possible</li> <li>Inter cultivation with hoe</li> <li>Apply 20 kg additional N /</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Drain excess water as early as possible</li> <li>Inter cultivation with hoe</li> <li>Apply 20 kg additional N / ha</li> </ul>	<ul><li>early as possible</li><li>Harvest at</li></ul>	Dry the grain to optimum moisture content before storage			

ha after	after draining of excess water	maturity	
• draining of excess water			

Horticulture								
Condition	Suggested contingency measure							
Heavy rainfall with high speed winds in a short span	Vegetative stage	Flowering stage	Crop maturity stage	Post Harvest				
Mustard	Drain excess water with proper drainage mechanism Use 10-15kg N/ha to regain lost vigor Improve aeration of soil with hoe	Drain excess water with proper drainage mechanism Use 10-15kg N/ha to regain lost vigor Improve aeration of soil with Bhakhar Use multi nutrient spray or planofix to promote flowering	Drain excess water Spraying of 0.2 % <i>Trichoderma</i> <i>hamatum</i> + <i>T.Viride</i> for control of stem rot	Drying of the produce immediately after stoppage of rain				
Wheat	Drain excess water with proper drainage Interculture to loosen the soil, control weeds and to improve aeration at optimum moisture content Top dress 10-15kg N/ha to regain lost vigor	Drain excess water Spray 2% urea Hormonal spray is advised to induce flowering	Stop irrigation in lodged crop Drain excess water as early as possible Harvest the crop on clear sunny day	Drying of the produce immediately after stoppage of rain				
Horticulture								
Ber	N.A.	Foliar spray of NAA 50 ppm	-	Dispose of the dropped fruits or prepare value added products				
Outbreak of pests and o	liseases due to un-seasonal rains							
Cumin		Blight	Spraying 0.2% Mancozeb/ carbendazim Spray of wettable sulphur/ sulphur dusting	Dry the produce before storage to prevent storage pest and fungal infection				
Mustard	Useoxydemeton,methyl25EC or Dimethotate 30 EC @625,850 and 1000ml dissolved in 625,850,1000lit of	Mechanical control. And spray the crop with malathion 50EC at 1000ml in 500liters of water/ha	To prevent stem rot disease spray 0.2% Carbendizim	-do-				

v	water/harespectively and 3 sprays at 15	to control Bihar hairy caterpilla	
d	days interval to control aphids		

#### 2.3 Floods Not Applicable

Condition	Suggested contingency measure				
Transient water logging/ partial inundation	Seedling / nursery stage	Vegetative stage	Reproductive stage	At harvest	
Crop1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
Continuous submergence for more than 2 days	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
Sea water inundation	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	

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

Extreme event		Suggested contingency measure						
type	Seedling / nursery stage	Vegetative stage	Reproductive stage	At harvest				
Heat Wave								
Wheat	N.A.	N.A.	Apply surface irrigation, spray 1000 ppm thiourea at grain filling stage	-				
Mustard	-	-	Apply surface irrigation, spray 1000 ppm thiourea at grain filling stage	-				
Chickpea	N.A.	N.A.	Apply surface irrigation, spray 1000 ppm thiourea at grain filling stage	-				
Cotton	N.A.	-	Spray with 2% KNO <sub>3</sub>	N.A.				
Horticulture								
Kinnow	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.				
Cold wave								
Mustard	N.A.	N.A.	Spray of 0.1% $H_2SO_4$ , apply light surface irrigation or spray 500 ppm thiourea	N.A.				
Chickpea	N.A.	N.A.	Spray of 0.1% H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> , apply light surface irrigation or	N.A.				

			spray 500 ppm thiourea	
Castor	N.A. N.A.		Spray of 0.1% H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> , apply light irrigation or spray 500	
			ppm thiourea	
Horticulture				
Aonla	N.A.	N.A.	Spray of 0.1% H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> or spray 500 ppm thiourea	
Frost				
Mustard	N.A.	N.A.	Spray of 0.1% $H_2SO_4$ , smoking at night, apply light N irrigation	
Chickpea	N.A.	Apply surface irrigation, Spray of 0.1% H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> , or spray 500 ppm thiourea	Spray of 0.1% H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> , smoking at night, apply light surface irrigation	
Castor	N.A.	N.A.	Spray of 0.1% $H_2SO_4$ , smoking at night, apply light surface irrigation	N.A.
Horticulture				
Aonla	N.A.	N.A.	Spray of 0.1% H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> , or spray 500 ppm thiourea	-
Hailstorm				
Wheat	N.A.	N.A.	-	-
Mustard	N.A.	N.A.	-	-
Chickpea	N.A.	N.A.	-	-
Horticulture				
Kinnow	N.A.	N.A.	-	-
Cyclone	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

# 2.5 Contingent strategies for Livestock, Poultry & Fisheries 2.5.1 Livestock

	Suggested contingency measures		
	Before the event	During the event	After the event
Drought			
Feed and Fodder availability	As the district frequently prone to drought, it should have some feed and fodder reserves at any point of the year for mobilization to the drought affected villages, Hence the under mentioned feed reserves should be created at district head quarter Urea molasses mineral bricks (UMMB):50-100 t Hay:100-250 t Concentrates: 20-50 t Minerals and vitamin supplements mixture:5-10 t Available crop residues especially Bajra Karabi, Wheat/barley straw/ Chopped sewan/Dhaman/Bharut/ Dry leaves of Jharberi/ Groundnut bhusa should be stored properly in the farm of hay at individual farmer level. Harvest the top fodder (Khejari, Neem, Subabul, Acasia, Pipol etc) and create fodder banks at village level Establishment of silvi-pastoral system in CPRs with <i>Stylosanthus hamata</i> and <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> as grass with <i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> as tree component Top dressing of N in 2-3 split doses @ 20-25 kg N/ha in CPRs with the monsoon pattern for higher biomass production Increase area under short duration fodder crops of	Harvest and use all the failed crop (Sorghum, Mothbean, Clusterbean, Greengram Wheat, Groundnut etc.,) material as fodder and feed the Livestock. Use judiciously the karabi, Preserved sewan /Dhaman /Bharut, Wheat straw, Lopped Khejari High productive animals should be Supplemented with tree fodder Available feed and fodder should be cut from CPRs and stall fed in order to reduce the energy requirements of the animals <b>In case of Severe drought:</b> UMMB, hay, concentrates and vitamin & mineral mixture should be transported to the drought affected villages All the hay should be enriched with 2% Urea molasses solution or 1% common salt solution and fed to LS Herd should be split and supplementation should be given only to the highly productive and breeding animals Provision of emergency grazing/feeding (Cow-calf camps or other special arrangements to protect high productive & breeding stock) Available kitchen waste should be mixed with dry fodder while feeding Arrangements should be made for mobilization of small ruminants across the districts where no drought exits Unproductive livestock should to be culled during severe drought Create transportation and marketing facilities for the culled and unproductive animals (10000-20000 animals) Subsidized loans should be provided to the livestock	Flushing the stock to recoup Replenish the feed and fodder banks

	sorghum/bajra/maize(UP chari, MP chari, HC-	keepers for procurement of feed	]
	136, HD-2, GAINT BAJRA, L-74, K-677,	keepers for procurement of reed	
	Ananad/African Tall, Kisan composite, Moti,		
	Manjari, B1-7 etc.,) on farmers fields with some		
	input subsidy		
	Avoid burning of wheat straw		
	Harvesting and collection of perennial vegetation		
	particularly grasses which grow during monsoon		
	Proper drying, bailing and densification of		
	harvested grass		
	Capacity building and preparedness of the stakeholders and official staff for the extreme		
	events		Production in the second second second
Heat & Cold	Arrangement for protection from <b>heat wave</b>	Allow the animals early in the morning or late in the	Feed the animals as per routine
wave	i) Provision shed with bamboo/thatched	evening for grazing during heat waves	schedule
	material	Allow for grazing between 10AM to 3PM during cold	Allow the animals for grazing
	ii) Plantation around the shed	waves	(normal timings)
	iii) $H_2O$ sprinklers / foggers in the shed	Feed green fodder/silage / concentrates during day time	
	iv) Application of white reflector paint on the roof	and roughages / hay during night time in case of heat waves	
	<b>Cold wave :</b> Covering all the wire meshed walls /	Add 25-50 ml of edible oil in concentrates and fed to	
	open area with gunny bags/ polyethylene sheets	the animal during cold waves	
	(with a mechanism for lifting during the day time	Put on the foggers / sprinkerlers during heat weaves	
	and putting down during night time)	and heaters during cold waves	
	······ ·······························	In severe cases, vitamin 'C' and electrolytes should be	
		added in $H_2O$ during severe heat waves.	
		Apply / sprinkle lime powder in the animal shed during	
		cold waves to neutralize ammonia accumulation	
Health and	Procure and stock emergency medicines and	Carryout deworming to all animals entering into relief	Keep close surveillance on disease
Disease	vaccines for important endemic diseases of the	camps	outbreak.
management	area	Identification and quarantine of sick animals	Undertake the vaccination
	All the stock must be immunized for endemic	Constitution of Rapid Action Veterinary Force	depending on need
	diseases of the area	Performing ring vaccination (8 km radius) in case of	Keep the animal houses clean and

	Surveillance and disease monitoring network to be established at Joint Director (Animal Husbandry) office in the district Adequate refreshment training on draught management to be given to VAS, Jr.VAS, LI with regard to health & management measures. Procure and stock multivitamins & area specific mineral mixture	any outbreak Restricting movement of livestock in case of any epidemic Rescue of sick and injured animals and their treatment Organize with community, daily lifting of dung from relief camps	spray disinfectants Farmers should be advised to breed their milch animals during July-September so that the peak milk production does not coincide with mid summer
Insurance	Encouraging insurance of livestock	Listing out the details of the dead animals	Submission for insurance claim and availing insurance benefit Purchase of new productive animals
Drinking water	Identification of water resources Desilting of ponds Rain water harvesting and create water bodies/watering points (when water is scarce use only as drinking water for animals) Construction of drinking water tanks in herding places/village junctions/relief camp locations Community drinking water trough can be arranged in shandies /community grazing areas	Restrict wallowing of animals in water bodies/resources Provide clean drinking water	Bleach (0.1%) drinking water / water sources Provide clean drinking water

#### 2.5.2 Poultry

	Suggested contingency measures		
	Before the event <sup>a</sup>	During the event	After the event
Drought			
Shortage of feed ingredients	Storing of house hold grain like wheat, sorghum, bajra etc, Culling of weak birds	Supplementation only for productive birds with house hold grain Supplementation of shell grit (calcium) for laying birds	
Drinking water	Rain water harvesting	Sanitation of drinking water	Give sufficient water as per the

			bird's requirement
Health and disease management	Culling of sick birds.	Mixing of Vit. A,D,E, K and B-complex including	Hygienic and sanitation of
	Deworming and vaccination against	vit C in drinking water	poultry house
	RD and IBD		Disposal of dead birds by burning
			/ burying with line powder in pit
Heat wave			
Shelter/environment management	Provision of proper shelter with good	In severe cases, foggers/water sprinklers/wetting	Routine practices are followed
	ventilation	of hanged gunny bags should be arranged	
		Don't allow for scavenging during mid day	
Health and disease management	Deworming and vaccination against	Supplementation of house hold grain	Routine practices are followed
	RD and IBD	Provide cool and clean drinking water with	
		electrolytes and vit. C	
		In hot summer, add anti-stress probiotics in	
		drinking water or feed	
Cold wave			
Shelter/environment management	Provision of proper shelter	Close all openings with polythene sheets	Routine practices are followed
	Arrangement for brooding	In severe cases, arrange heaters	
	Assure supply of continuous	Don't allow for scavenging during early morning	
	electricity	and late evening	
Health and disease management	Arrangement for protection from	Supplementation of grains	Routine practices are followed
	chilled air	Antibiotics in drinking water to protect birds from	
		pneumonia	

2.5.3 Fisheries: Not Applicable.