State: BIHAR Agriculture Contingency Plan for District: SAMASTIPUR

1.0 Dis	strict Agriculture profile							
1.1	Agro-Climatic/Ecological Zone							
	Agro Ecological Sub Region (ICAR)	Eastern Plain, Hot Subhun	nid (moist) Eco-Region (13	.1)				
	Agro-Climatic Zone (Planning	MIDDLE GANGETIC PL	AIN REGION (IV)S					
	Commission)							
	Agro Climatic Zone (NARP)	NORTH WEST ALLUVI	AL PLAIN ZONE (BI-1)					
	List all the districts falling under the	Zone – 1 (Saran, Siwan, G	opalganj, Muzaffarpur, E. C	Champaran, W. Champaran, Sitamarhi, Sheohar,				
	NARP Zone	Vaishali, Darbhanga, Mac	lhubani, Samastipur					
	Geographic coordinates of district	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude				
	headquarters	25 ⁰ 46' N	86 ⁰ 10' E	53.0 m				
	Name and address of the concerned ZRS/	R.A.U., Pusa						
	ZARS/ RARS/ RRS/ RRTTS							
	Mention the KVK located in the district	KVK, Birauli, Dist Sama	stipur (Bihar)					
	with address	Pin - 848113	-					
	Name and address of the nearest Agromet	Rajendra Agricultural Uni	versity, Pusa, Samastipur (H	Bihar)				
	Field Unit (AMFU, IMD) for agro-		_					
	advisories in the Zone							

1.2	Rainfall (Zone-I)	Normal RF(mm)	Normal Rainy days	Normal Onset	Normal Cessation
	(data base 1971-2001)		(number)	(specify week and month)	(specify week and month)
	SW monsoon (June-Sep)	1107	45	2 nd week of June	2 nd week of October
	NE Monsoon(Oct-Dec)/ Post	19.3	03		
	Monsoon				
	Winter (Jan- March)	29.6	03	-	-
	Summer (Apr-May)	78.2	04	-	-
	Annual	1234	55	-	-

1.3	Land use	Geograph	Cultivable	Forest	Land under	Permanent	Cultivable	Land under	Barren and	Current	Other
	pattern of the	ical	area	area	non-	pastures	wasteland	Misc. tree	uncultivable	fallows	fallo
	district	area			agricultural			crops and	land		ws
					use			Groves			
	Area ('000 ha)	262.390	184.061	0.00	62.138	0.069	3.930	8.201	0.00	2.831	1.16

1.4	Major Soils	Area ('000 ha)	Percent (%) of total
	1. Very deep, Calcareous fine loamy	Not available	Not available
	2. Very deep, Calcareous fine silty		
	3. Very deep, Coarse loamy		
	4. Very deep, Very fine cracking		
	Others		

1.5	Agricultural land use	Area ('000 ha)	Cropping intensity %
	Net sown area	184.061	137%
	Area sown more than once	67.98	
	Gross cropped area	252.041	

.6	Irrigation	Area ('000 ha)		
	Net irrigated area	66.080		
	Gross irrigated area	112.387		
	Rainfed area	117.981		
	Sources of Irrigation	Number	Area ('000 ha)	% Area
	Canals	0		-
	Tanks	24	0.08	0.07%
	Open wells & Bore wells	6418	26.35	24.36%
	Lift irrigation schemes	19	0.014	
	Micro-irrigation	0		-
	Other sources (please specify)	137	1.267	1.13%
	Total Irrigated Area		112.387	
	Pump sets			
	No. of Tractors			
	Groundwater availability and use* (Data source: State/Central Ground water	No. of blocks/ Tehsils	(%) area	Quality of water (specify the problem such as high levels of arsenic, fluoride, saline
	Department /Board) Over exploited			etc)
	Critical			
	Semi- critical			
	Safe	-	-	
	Wastewater availability and use	-	-	-
	Ground water quality			

1.7 Area under major field crops & horticulture (2008-09)

1.7	Major field crops cultivated		Area ('000 ha)								
			Kharif			Rabi					
		Irrigated	Irrigated Rainfed Total			Irrigated Rainfed Total		Summer	Grand		
		Inigateu	Kanneu 10ta	Total	IIIgateu	Kalificu	10141	Summer	total		
	Rice	68.800		68.800		-		-	68.800		
	Wheat	-		-	58.910	-	58.910	-	58.910		
	Maize	-		13.99	-	-	24.9	5.06	43.95		
	Greengram			-	-	-	-	10.279	10.28		
	Lentil	-		-	-	-	-	1.637	1.64		

Horticulture crops - Fruits		Area ('000 ha)	
	Total	Irrigated	Rainfed
Mango	10.436	-	-
Guava	0.606	-	-
Banana	2.008	-	-
Lemon	0.749	-	-
Litchi	1.198	-	-
Horticulture crops- Vegetables	Total	Irrigated	Rainfed
Potato	11.763	-	-
Tomato	1.254	-	-
Brinjal	2.199	-	-
Onion	1.184	-	-
Cabbage	1.768	-	-
Cauliflower	2.881	-	-
Medicinal and Aromatic crops	Total	Irrigated	Rainfed
_	('000 ha)	('000 ha)	('000 ha)
Lemon grass	0.030	0.017	0.013
Java citronella	0.040	0.022	0.018
Palm Rosa	0.025	0.018	0.007
Mentha	0.0500	0.352	0.148
Sarpgandha	0.030	0.023	0.007
Mulethi	0.040	0.014	0.026
Plantation crops	Total	Irrigated	Rainfed
Fodder crops	Total ('000 ha)	Irrigated('000 ha)	Rainfed('000 ha
Total fodder crop area			
Grazing land			
Sericulture etc			
Others (specify)			

1.8	Livestock Non descriptive Cattle (local low yielding) Improved cattle Crossbred cattle Non descriptive Buffaloes (local low yielding)	Male ('000)	Female ('000)	Total ('000) (lakh)
	Non descriptive Cattle (local low yielding)	60.853	157.738	218.591
	Improved cattle			
		29.791	136.240	166031
	Descript Buffaloes	19.118	205.557	224.675

	Goat	70.880	216.566	287.446
	Sheep	1.628	4.356	5.984
	Others (Camel, Pig, Yak etc.)			
	Commercial dairy farms (Number)			
1.9	Poultry	No. of farms	Total No. of	birds ('000)
	Commercial		40.022	
	Backyard		95.4	493

A. Capture								
i) Marine (Data Source: Fisheries Department)	No. of Boats		ats	N	ets	Storag		
Bihar is a land locked state and only inland fisheries resources are available	fishermen	Mechanize d	Non- mechanize d	Mechanize d (Trawl nets, Gill nets)	Non- mechan (Shor Seine Stake & nets)	s, trap		
ii) Inland (Data Source: Fisheries Department)	No. Farmer ov	vned ponds	No. of R	eservoirs	No. of	village tanks		
	157	,	N	JA		607		
B. Culture	L.		•					
			Water Spre	ad Area (ha)	Yield (t/ha)	Production ('000 tons)		
i) Brackish water (Data Source: MPEDA/ Fisheries Department)						, , ,		
ii) Fresh water (Data Source: Fisheries Department)			1386.13		3.2t/h a	284.468		

1.11	Name of	Kha	rif	R	abi	Sui	nmer	Total		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)
	Rice	251.276	3652		-	-	-	251.276	3652	-
	Wheat	-	-	188.007	3205	-	-	188.007	3205	
	Maize	55.976	4000	149.822	6000	16.725	3300	222.523	4433	-
	Greengra m	-	-	-	-	5.139	500	5.139	500	-
	Lentil	-		1.392	850	-		1.392	850	
	_			I		I				1
	Mango	-	-	-	-	615.350	6000	615.350	6000	-
	Banana	580.100	31000	-	-			850.100	31000	
	Guava	_	_	61 500	10000		_	61 500	10000	_

1.11 Production and Productivity of major crops (Average of last 5 years: 2004, 05, 06, 07, 08; specify years) Major Field crops (Crops to be identified based on total acreage)

Mango	-	-	-	-	615.350	6000	615.350	6000	-
Banana	580.100	31000	-	-			850.100	31000	
Guava	-	-	61.500	10000		-	61.500	10000	-
Litchi	-	-	-	-	72.730	10000	72.730	10000	-
Cauliflo	wer -	-	447.840	16000	-	-	447.840	16000	-
Potato			240.000	2000	-	-	240.000	2000	-
Brinjal	399.200	20000			-	-	399.200	20000	-
Tomato			193.620	10000	-	-	193.620	10000	-
Lemon	66.160	9000	-	-	-	-	66.160	9000	-
Other	125.070	11000	-	-	-	-	125.070	11000	-

1.12	Sowing window for 5 major crops (start and end of sowing period)	Rice	Wheat	Maize	Potato	Brinjal
	Kharif rainfed 1. Upland	1 st week of July to 2 nd week of July		3 rd week of May to 2 nd week of June (kharif)	October to November	June to August

	2. Midland	2 nd week of June to 3 rd week of June		November (Rabi)			
	3. Lowland	3^{rd} week of May to 1^{st}	_	March (Summer)			
	5. Lowiand	week of June		Waten (Summer)			
	Kharif irrigated 1. Upland	1 st week of July to 2 nd week of July					June to August
	2. Midland	2 nd week of June to 3 rd week of June	-				
	3. Lowland	3 rd week of May to 1 st week of June	-				
	Rabi rainfed 1. Un irrigated		3 rd week of November to 4 th week of November	Summer: 2 nd week of Febraury to 3 rd week of April		-	
	2. Timely sown		3 rd week of November to 1 st week of December	November		October to November	
	3. Late sown		2 nd week of December to 4 th week of December				
	Rabi irrigated	Boro rice (November to May)	3 rd week of November to 4 th week of November	2 nd week of October week of November	to 3 rd	October to November	
					•		
3	What is the major contingency	y the district is prone to? (Tick	c mark)	Regular	Occ	asional	None
3	What is the major contingency Drought	y the district is prone to? (Ticl	x mark)	Regular	Occ	asional ✓	None
.3		y the district is prone to? (Ticl	x mark)	Regular ✓	Occ		None
3	Drought	y the district is prone to? (Ticl	c mark)		Occ		None
13	Drought Flood	y the district is prone to? (Ticl	x mark)		Occa		None
13	Drought Flood Cyclone	y the district is prone to? (Ticl	x mark)		Occ		None
13	Drought Flood Cyclone Hail storm	y the district is prone to? (Ticl	x mark)		Occ	✓ 	None
3	Drought Flood Cyclone Hail storm Heat wave	y the district is prone to? (Ticl	x mark)		Occ	✓ 	None
3	Drought Flood Cyclone Hail storm Heat wave Cold wave	y the district is prone to? (Ticl	c mark)		Occ	✓ 	None

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

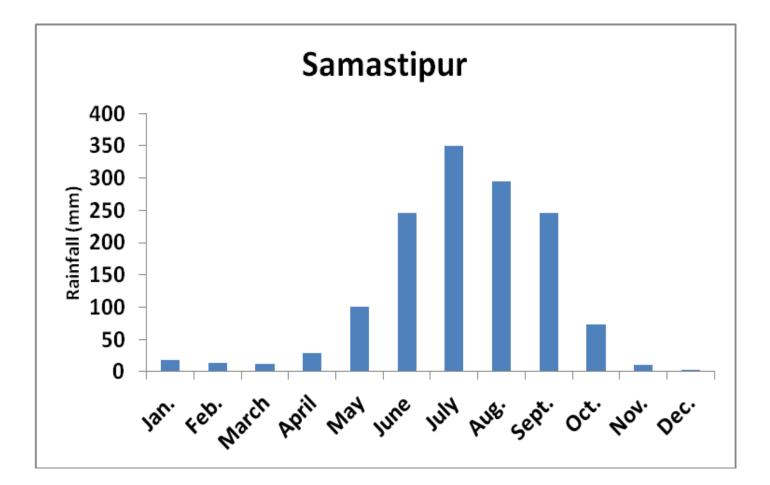
Annexure I



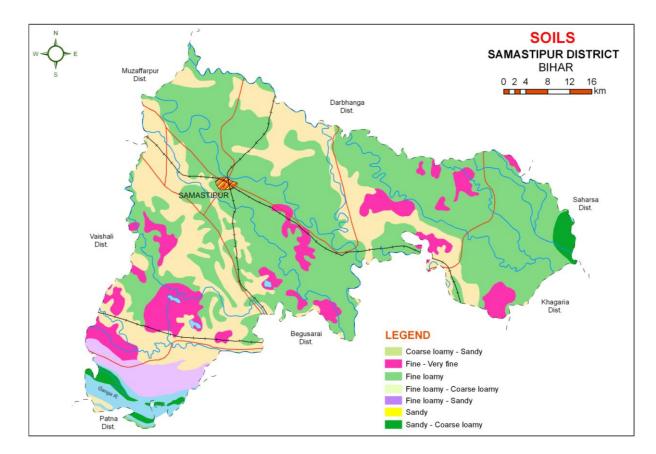


Source: krishi.bih.nic.in









Source : NBSS& LUP, Regional Centre, Kolkata

2.0 Strategies for weather related contingencies

2.1 Drought

2.1.1 Rainfed situation

Condition			Suggest	ted 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 Implementa tion
Delay by 2 weeks 4 th week of June	Very deep, calcareous fine silty soil, loamy surface texture	Rice-Wheat Vegetable-Wheat Vegetable-Vegetable Rice-Rabi maize Maize-Wheat Maize-Rabi maize	No change Rice- Prabhat, Richharia, Dhanlaxmi, Turanta Wheat- HD-2733, PBW- 343, HP-1731, HD-2824 Maize - Shaktiman-1,2,3,4,5 Suwan, Ganga-11, Deoki, Pusa early hybrid Makka-3 Rabi Maize- Saktiman-1,2,3,4,5 Laxmi, Deoki, Rajendra Hybrid -1,2	 Normal package of Practices Direct seeding of Rice can also practiced Life saving irrigation 	Seeds from RAU, Pusa, NSC, TDC, BRBN etc.
	2. Medium land	Rice-Wheat	Rice-Wheat Medium duration Rice Rice - Rajendra Bhagawati, Rajendra Suwasni Rajshree, Prabhat Wheat- HD-2733, PBW- 343, HP-1731	 Normal package of Practices Direct seeding of rice can be practiced Life saving irrigation 	Seeds from RAU, Pusa, NSC, TDC , BRBN etc
	3. Low land	Rice-Wheat	Rice – Wheat Medium to long duration	 Normal package of Practices Direct seeding of rice can be practiced 	Seeds from RAU, Pusa, NSC, TDC, BRBN etc

	Ri	lice - Rajshree, Santosh , Sita Rajendra	• Life saving irrigation	
		Suwasini,		
		Rajendra Sweta		
	W	Vheat- HD-2733, PBW-343,		
	Н	IP-1731		

Condition			Sugges	ted Contingency measures	
Early season drought (delayed onset)	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Change in crop/cropping system	Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementa tion
Delay by 4 weeks 2 nd week of July	Very deep, calcareous fine silty soil, loamy surface texture	Rice-Wheat Vegetable-Wheat Vegetable-Vegetable Rice-Rabi maize Maize-Wheat Maize-Rabi maize	Rice(short duration) – Wheat Vegetable-Wheat Pigeonpea+Blackgram - Maize + Sponge goBlackgram- Wheat Sesame/ Blackgram - Wheat	 Direct seedling of rice can also be made. Life saving irrigation Old age seedling of 30-35 days early rice can also be used along with balance dose of NPK 	Seeds from RAU, Pusa, NSC, TDC, BRBN etc.
			Rice- Prabhat, Richharia, Dhanlaxmi, Turanta, Wheat- HD-2733, PBW-343, HP-1731, HD-2824 Maize - Shaktiman-1,2,3,4, 5 Suwan, Ganga-11, Deoki, Pusa early hybrid Makka-3		
			Pigeonpea – Bahar, Pusa-9 Narendra Pigeonpea-IBlackgram- T-9, Navin, Pant Blackgram-30, Pant Blackgram-19Sesame – Krishna, Pragati		

2. Mid 1	land Ri	ice-Wheat	Mid duration rice Rice up to 125- 130 days. Rice - Rajendra Bhagawati, Rajendra Suwasni , Saroj, Rajendra Kasturi, Santosh Wheat - HD-2733, PBW-343, HP-1731, HD-2824	 Moisture conservation measures Full basal dose of NPK Application of potash with adjuvant 	Seeds from RAU, Pusa, NSC, TDC, BRBN etc.
3. Low	land Ri	ice-Wheat	Mid duration rice Rice up to 125- 130 days. Rice- Rajshree, Sakuntala, Satyam, Kishori Rajendra Sweta Rajendra Mashuri Wheat- HD-2733, PBW-343, HP-1731, HD-2824	 Enhanced dose of nitrogen with full basal dose of NPK at transplanting Old age seedling of 35 -40 days may be used Three seedling per hill having closer spacing should be transplanted Moisture conservation through mulching Interculturing Dapog seedling should be used 	Seeds from RAU, Pusa, NSC, TDC, BRBN etc.

Condition			Suggeste	ed Contingency measures	
Early season drought (delayed onset)	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Change in crop/cropping system	Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation
Delay by 6 weeks 4 th week of July	Very deep, calcareous fine silty soil, loamy surface texture	Rice-Wheat Vegetable-Vegetable Maize-Wheat Vegetable-Wheat	 Early Rice – Wheat Pigeonpea –Greengram Blackgram/ Horsegram-Wheat Rice-Prabhat, Dhanlaxmi, Richharia Blackgram- T-9, Navin, Pant Blackgram-30, Pant Blackgram-19 Pigeonpea- Bhar, Pusa-9 Horsegram: DB-7, BR-5, BR-10, Coimbatore-1 Wheat- HD-2733, PBW-343, HP-1731 Greengram: Samrat, Pusa Vishal, SML 668, PDM-44, T-44 	 Direct seeding Rice Dapog seedling can be used Spray of Potassic fertilizer with adjuvant at vegetative stage Zero tillage for Rice & wheat to makeup the time Protective spray of pesticides with adjuvant against BLB & BLAST& Helmintho sporium leaf spot. 	Seeds from RAU, Pusa, NSC, TDC , BRBN etc.
	Midland	Rice-Wheat	Rice (short duration)–Wheat Rice- Blackgram Rice- Horsegram Rice - Prabhat, Dhanlaxmi, Richharia Wheat - HD-2733, PBW-343, HP-1731, HD-2824 Blackgram - T-9, Navin, Pant Blackgram-30, Pant Blackgram-19 Horsegram - DB-7, BR-5, BR-10, Coimbatore-1	 Enhanced basal dose of NPK to boost the early vegetative growth Application of potassic fertilizer with adjuvant at vegetative stage to boost the growth Protective spray of pesticides with adjuvant against BLB & BLAST and Helmintho sporium leaf spot Dapog seedling should be used 	Seeds from RAU, Pusa, NSC, TDC, BRBN etc.

Low land	Rice-wheat	Rice (short duration) –Wheat	 Zero tillage for Rice & wheat to make up the time Direct seeding of Rice can also be done Dapog Nursery raised 	Seeds from RAU,
		Rice- Vegetable Rice- Pulses Rice- Mustard Rice - Prabhat, Dhanlaxmi, Richharia Wheat - HD-2733, PBW-343, HP- 1731, HD-2824 Mustrad- 66-197-3, Rajendra Sarson-I	 rice seedling should be used Zero tillage for Rice and wheat to make up the time Direct seeding of Rice Application of Potassic fertilizer with adjuvant at vegetative stage Protective spray of pesticides against BLB, BLAST and Helmintho sporium etc. Enhanced basal dose of NPK Transplanting of 35-40 days old seedling 	Pusa, NSC, TDC , BRBN etc

Condition			Suggested Co	ontingency measures	
Early season drought (delayed onset)	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Change in crop/cropping system	Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementati on
Delay by 8 weeks 2 nd week of August	Very deep, calcareous fine silty soil, loamy surface texture	Rice-Wheat Rice-Pulses Rice-Oilseed Rice-Vegetables Rice-Potato	Blackgram/Horsegram - Rabi maize Blackgram/Horsegram -Sep. Pigeonpea Blackgram/Horsegram -Late wheat Blackgram/Horsegram -vegetables Blackgram/Horsegram -Lentil Blackgram/Horsegram -Potato Blackgram/Horsegram -Rai	 Enhanced basal dose of NPK to boost the early vegetative growth. Moisture conservation Interculturing Protective spray of pesticides 	

Mid land	Rice-Wheat	Urd-30, Pant Urd-19 Rabi Maize - Saktiman-1,2,3,4, Laxmi, Deoki, Rajendra Hybrid -1,2 Late Wheat – HUW-234, , PBW-14, HP-1744, HD-2643 Mustard - 66-197-3, Rajendra Sarson-I Potato – PJ376, Rajendra Aloo-1, 2,3, Kufri Jyoti Pigeonpea – Sharad, Pusa-9 Lentil - PL-406, Malika, Arun Horsegram - DB-7, BR-5, BR-10, Coimbatore-1 Rai - Varuna Kranti, Pusa Bold, Rajendra Rai Pichheti Rice(Short duration)-Wheat	
	Rice-Oilseed Rice–Vegetable Rice–Potato Rice-Lentil Rice- Chickpea	Blackgram- Late wheat Blackgram-Vegetable Blackgram- Lentil Tulsi-Lentil Tulsi- Chickpea	
		Rice- Prabhat, Dhanlaxmi, Richharia	
		Wheat- HD-2733, PBW-343, HP-1731, HD-2824	
		Lentil- PL-406, Malika,	
		Arun Linseed- Shubra, Garima,	
		Sweta Blackgram- T-9, Navin, Pant	

Low land	Rice–Wheat Rice–Oilseed Rice–Vegetable Rice–Potato Rice-Lentil Rice-Gram	Tusli – Cimsomaya Chickpea- Pusa-236, KPG-39 (Uday), Rice(Short duration)-Wheat/Lentil/ Chickpea/Vegetables Blackgram- Late wheat Blackgram-Vegetable Blackgram- Lentil Rice- Prabhat, Dhanlaxmi, Richharia Wheat- HD-2733, PBW-343, HP-1731, HD-2824 Lentil- PL-406, Malika, Arun Blackgram- T-9, Navin, Pant Urd-30, Pant Urd-19 Chickpea- Pusa-236, KPG-39 (Uday),		
	Sugarcane (Feb. and Oct. Planting)	No change Sugarcane – BO 141, BO 147, BO 136, BO91	 Weeding Inter culturing irrigation Fertilizer, Pesticides application, propping etc. 	Seeds from RAU, Pusa,

Condition			Sug	gested Contingency measures	
Early season drought	Major Farming	Normal Crop/cropping system	Crop management	Soil nutrient & moisture	Remarks on
(Normal onset)	situation			conservation measues	Implementation
Normal onset followed by 15-20 days dry spell after sowing leading to poor germination/crop stand etc. 1 st week of July	Very deep, calcareous fine loamy, loamy surface texture	Rice-Wheat Vegetable-Wheat Vegetable-Vegetable Rice-Rabi maize Maize-Wheat Maize-Rabi maize Rice -Prabhat, Dhanlaxmi,	 Life saving irrigation Gap filling if needed Protective spray of pesticides with adjuvant against Pests and diseases 	 Interculturing Mulching through weeds for moisture conservation Application potassic fertilizer with adjuvant 	Seeds from RAU, Pusa, NSC, TDC , BRBN etc

	Richharia, Turanta, Wheat- HD-2733, PBW-343, HP-1731, HD-2824 Maize - Shaktiman-1,2,3,4,5 Suwan Ganga-11, Deoki, Pusa early hybrid Makka-3 Rabi Maize- Saktiman-1,2,3,4, 5 Laxmi, Deoki, Rajendra Hybrid -1,2					
Medium land	Rice-wheat Rice- Rajendra Bhagawati, Rajendra Suwasni Saroj, Rajendra Kasturi, Santosh Wheat- HD-2733, PBW-343, HP-1731, HD-2824	•	Life saving irrigation Gap filling if needed Protective spray of pesticides with adjuvant against Pests and diseases	•	Interculturing Mulching through weeds for moisture conservation Application potassic fertilizer with adjuvant	Seeds from RAU, Pusa, NSC, TDC , BRBN etc
Low land	Rice-Wheat Rice- Rajshree, Sakuntala, Satyam, Kishori Rajendra Sweta Rajendra Mashuri Wheat- HD-2733, PBW-343, HP-1731, HD-2824 Greengram - SML-6-68, Pusa Vishal, Samarat					

Condition			Suggested Contingency measures			
Mid season	Major Farming	Normal Crop/cropping system	Crop management	Soil nutrient & moisture	Remarks on	
drought (long	situation			conservation measues	Implementat	

dry spell, consecutive 2				ion ^e
weeks rainless				
(>2.5 mm)				
period)				
	Very deep,	Rice-Wheat	• Interculturing	Seeds from
At vegetative	calcareous fine	Vegetable-Wheat	• Mulching through weeds for	RAU, Pusa,
stage	loamy, loamy	Vegetable-Vegetable	moisture conservation	NSC, TDC ,
	surface texture	Rice-Rabi maize	• Spray potassic fertilizer with	BRBN etc
		Maize-Wheat	adjuvant at vegetative stage	
		Maize-Rabi maize		
		Rice-Prabhat, Dhanlaxmi,		
		Richharia, Turanta,		
		Wheat- HD-2733, PBW-343,		
		HP-1731, HD-2824		
		Maize - Shaktiman-1,2,3,4, 5		
		Suwan Ganga-11,		
		Deoki, Pusa early		
		hybrid Makka-3		
		Rabi Maize- Saktiman-1,2,3,4,5		
		Laxmi, Deoki,		
		Rajendra Hybrid -1,2		
	Mid land	Rice-wheat		
		Rice- Rajendra Bhagawati,		
		Rajendra Suwasini		
		Saroj, Rajendra		
		kasturi, Santosh		
		Wheat - HD-2733, PBW-343,		
		HP-1731, HD-2824		
	Low land	Rice-Wheat		
		Rice Rajshree, Sakuntala,		
		Satyam, Kishori		

Rajendra Sweta		
Rajendra Mashuri		
Wheat- HD-2733, PBW-343,		
HP-1731, HD-2824		
Green Gram- SML-6-68, Pusa		
Vishal,		
Samarat		

Condition			Sugg	Suggested Contingency measures			
Mid season drought (long dry spell)	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Crop management	Soil nutrient & moisture conservation measues	Remarks on Implementat ion		
At flowering/ fruiting stage	Up land	Rice-Wheat Vegetable-Wheat Vegetable-Vegetable Rice-Rabi maize Maize-Wheat Maize-Rabi maize Pigeonpea-	 IPM practices Spray of pesticides with spreader 	 Interculturing Mulching through weeds Life saving irrigation Application of potassic fertilizer with adjuvant 	Seeds from RAU, Pusa, NSC, TDC , BRBN etc		
		Rice-Prabhat, Dhanlaxmi, Richharia, Turanta, Wheat- HD-2733, PBW-343, HP-1731, HD-2824 Maize - Shaktiman-1,2,3,4,5 Suwan Ganga-11, Deoki, Pusa early hybrid Makka-3					
		Rabi Maize- Saktiman- 1,2,3,4,5 Laxmi, Deoki, Rajendra Hybrid -1,2 Pigeonpea – Bahar, Pusa-9,					

	Narendra		
	Pigeonpea-I		
Medium lar	d Rice-Wheat	IPM practices	
	Maize-Wheat	Clipping of maize leaves	
	Red Gram-Greengram	• Spray of pesticides with spreader	
	Rice- Rajendra Bhagawati,		
	Rajendra		
	Suwasni, Saroj, Rajendra		
	Kasturi,		
	Santosh		
	Maize - Shaktiman-1,2,3,4, 5		
	Suwan, Ganga-11, Deoki,		
	Pusa early		
	hybrid Makka-3		
	Wheat - HD-2733, PBW-343, HP-1731, HD-2824		
	Pigeonpea- Bahar, Narendra , Pigeonpea-1, Sharad Greengram – Samrat, Pusa Vishal, SML 668,		
Low land	Rice-wheat	IPM practiceSpray of pesticides with	
	Rice- Rajshree, Sakuntala,	spreader	
	Satyam,		
	Kishori, Rajendra Sweta		
	Rajendra Mashuri		
	Wheat- HD-2733, PBW-343,		
	HP-1731, HD-2824		

Condition			Su	gested Contingency measures	
Terminal drought (Early withdrawal of monsoon)	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Crop management	Rabi Crop planning	Remarks on Implementation
	Up land	Rice-WheatVegetable-WheatVegetable-VegetableRice-Rabi maizeMaize-WheatMaize-Rabi maizePigeonpea-Rice-Prabhat, Dhanlaxmi, Richharia, Turanta,Wheat- HD-2733, PBW-343, HP-1731, HD-2824Maize - Shaktiman-1,2,3,4, 5 Suwan Ganga-11, Deoki, Pusa early hybrid Makka-3Rabi Maize- Saktiman-1,2,3,4,5 Laxmi, Deoki, Rajendra Hybrid -1,2Pigeonpea - Bahar, Pusa-9, Narendra, Arhar-I	 Application of potassic fertilizer with adjuvant IPM practices Life saving irrigation Mulching 	 Open the furrow during evening and leave it open overnight and plank in the next morning before sunrise for growing of early rabi crops like wheat, Rabi Maize/Pulses /Oilseeds/ Vegetables Stored water to be used at critical stage of growth To clean irrigation channel for preventing loss of moisture through seepage 	Seeds from RAU, Pusa, NSC, TDC , BRBN etc
	Medium land	Rice-wheat	1		
		Rice- Rajendra Bhagawati, Rajendra Suwasini			

	Saroj, Rajendra Kasturi, Santosh
	Wheat - HD-2733, PBW-343, HP-1731, HD-2824
Low land	Rice-wheat Rice- Rajshree, Sakuntala,
	Satyam, Kishori
	Rajendra Sweta
	Rajendra Mashuri
	Wheat- HD-2733, PBW-343,
	HP-1731, HD-2824

2.1.2 Drought - Irrigated situation

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

Condition			Suggested Contingency measures		
	Major Farming	Normal Crop/cropping	Change in crop/cropping	Agronomic measures	Remarks on
	situation	system	system		Implementation
Limited release of	1) Farming	Not applicable			
water in canals	situation:				
due to low rainfall					

Condition			Suggeste	ed Contingency measures	
	Major Farming	Normal Crop/cropping	Change in crop/cropping	Agronomic measures	Remarks on
	situation	system	system		Implementation

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

Condition			Suggested Co	ontingency measures	
	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Change in crop/cropping system	Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation
Lack of inflows into tanks due to insufficient /delayed onset of monsoon	1.Upland	Rice-Wheat Vegetable-Wheat Vegetable-Vegetable Rice-Rabi maize Maize-Wheat Maize-Rabi maize Pigeonpea-	Short duration rice –Wheat Pigeonpea- Blackgram/Sesame/Horsegram-Wheat Rice - Prabhat, Dhanlaxmi, Richharia, Turanta, Pigeonpea – Bahar, Pusa-9 Narendra Pigeonpea-I Sesame - Krishna, Pragati Blackgram - T-9, Navin, Pant Urd-30, Pant Urd-19 Wheat- HD-2733, PBW-343, HP-1731, HD-2824 Horsegram - DB-7, BR-5, BR-10, Coimbatore-1	 Dapog nursery for rice Direct seeding of rice Life saving irrigation Application of potassic fertilizer with adjuvant Mulching Application of organic manure and vermicompost 	Seeds from RAU, Pusa, NSC, TDC , BRBN etc
	Medium Land	Rice-Wheat Rice - Mustard Rice - Pulses Rice - Rabi maize	Medium duration rice- Wheat Rice-Rabi maize Sesame –Wheat Rice - Rajendra Bhagawati, Rajendra Suwasini		

Condition			Suggested Contingency measures			
	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Change in crop/cropping system	Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation	
			Saroj, Rajendra Kasturi,			
			Santosh			
			Wheat- HD-2733, PBW-343,			
			HP-1731, HD-2824			
			Pigeonpea – Bahar, Pusa-9			
			Narendra, Arhar-I			
			Sesame- Krishna, Pragati			
	Low land	Rice-Wheat Rice- Mustard Rice- Pulses	Rice-Wheat Rice - Lentil Rice - Mustard Rice- Linseed			
			Rice- Rajshree, Sakuntala,			
			Satyam, Kishori			
			Rajendra Sweta			
			Rajendra Mashuri			
			Mustard- 66-197-3, Rajendra			
			Sarson-I			
			Lentil- PL-406, Malika, Arun			
			Linseed- Shubra, Garima,			
			Sweta			
			Wheat- HD-2733, PBW-343,			
			HP-1731, HD-2824			

Condition		Suggested Contingency measures

	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Change in crop/cropping system	Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementatio n
Insufficient groundwater recharge due to low rainfall	Very deep, calcareous fine loamy, loamy surface texture	Rice-Wheat Vegetable-Wheat Vegetable-Vegetable Rice-Rabi maize Maize-Wheat Maize-Rabi maize Pigeonpea-	Sesame-Wheat Black gram - Wheat Pigeonpea-Greengram Sesame – Krishna, Pragati Wheat- HD-2733, PBW-343, HP-1731, HD-2824 Pigeonpea – Bahar, Pusa-9 Narendra Arhara-I Greengram– Samrat, Pusa Vishal, SML 668, T-44 Blackgram- T-9, Navin, Pant Moong-30, Pant Moong- 19	 Life saving irrigation Spray of potassic fertilizer with adjuvant Use of organic manure and vermicompost 	Seeds from RAU, Pusa, NSC, TDC , BRBN etc
	Mid land	Rice –Wheat Rice- Pulse Rice- Oilseed Maize-Rabi maize Rice-Rabi maize	 Rice –Wheat Pigeonpea- Greengram -Wheat Coarse cereal-Wheat Rice - Rajendra Bhagawati, Rajendra Suwasini Saroj, Rajendra Kasturi, Santosh Wheat- HD-2733, PBW-343, HP-1731, HD-2824 Maize - Shaktiman-1,2,3,4, Suwan, Ganga-11, Deoki, Pusa early hybrid Maka-3 Greengram – Samrat, Pusa Vishal, SML 668, 	 Zero tillage for wheat and rice Clipping of maize leaves Direct sowing of rice Life saving irrigation Mulching for moisture conservation Application of potassic fertilizer wit adjuvant 	Seeds from RAU, Pusa, NSC, TDC , BRBN etc

		PDM-44, T-44	
		Pigeonpea – Bahar, Pusa-9	
		Narendra Arhar-I	
Low land	Rice – Wheat	Rice-Wheat	
	Rice- Pulses	Rice-Lentil/Chickpea	
		Rice- Rajshree, Sakuntala,	
		Satyam, Kishori	
		Rajendra Sweta	
		Rajendra Mashuri	
		Wheat- HD-2733, PBW-343,	
		HP-1731, HD-2824	
		Chickpea- Pusa-236, KPG-39	
		(Uday) Pusa-372, SG-2	
		Lentil- PL-406, Malika, Arun	

2.2 Unusual rains (untimely, unseasonal etc) (for both rainfed and irrigated situations)

Condition	Suggested contingency measure				
Continuous high rainfall in a short span leading to water logging	Vegetative stage	Flowering stage	Crop maturity stage	Post harvest	
Rice	 Drainage management Gap filling, if required Resowing through drum seeder Re transplanting through Dapog nursery if needed 	 Drainage management Subsequent crop like Toria may be taken if present crop is substantially damaged/affected 	 Drainage management Harvest at physiological maturity 	 Proper drying Safer storage and Transportation 	
Maize	 Drainage management Gap filling, if needed Resowing, if sequentially affected Sowing of R&F should be adopted 	 Drainage management Alternative Rabi maize or other rabi crop if substantially damaged 	 Drainage management Harvest at physiological maturity 	 Proper drying Safer storage and Transportation 	
Pigeon pea	 Drainage management Gap filling if needed September sowing of Pigeonpea if Kharif 	Drainage managementSpray of pesticides		 Proper drying Safer storage and Transportation 	

	Pigeonpea is completely affectedSowing of R&F should be adopted			
Vegetable	 Resowing , if required Replanting	• Drainage management	Drainage management	Storage at safer place
Horticulture				
Mango	 Drainage management Gap filling Replanting if completely damaged 	Drainage managementSpray of pesticides	 Drenching with copper fungicides Drainage management 	
Litchi	 Drainage management Replanting Gap filling 	 Pesticides spray Drainage management 	 Drainage management Harvest at proper time 	
Banana	Replanting if completely damagedGap fillingDrainage management	 Drainage management Spray of pesticides	 Drenching with copper fungicides Drainage management 	
Guava	 Drainage management Replanting Gap filling 	 Pesticides spray Drainage management 	 Drainage management Harvest at proper time 	
Heavy rainfall with high speed winds in a short span ²	Drainage managementGap fillingReplanting if completely damaged	• Drainage management	• Drainage management	
Rice	 Drainage management Gap filling Replanting with Dapog seedling Kharuhan (double transplanting) 	 Pesticides spray Drainage management Alternative crop if completely failed 	 Drainage management Harvest at proper time 	 Proper drying Safer storage and Transportation
Maize	 Drainage management Gap filling Replanting Earthing up 	 Pesticides spray Drainage management Alternative crop if completely failed 	 Drainage management Harvest at proper time 	 Proper drying Safer storage and Transportation
Pegeonpea	 Drainage management Gap filling Resowing 	 Pesticides spray Drainage management Alternative crop if completely failed 	 Drainage management Harvest at proper time 	 Proper drying Safer storage and Transportation
vegetable	Drainage managementGap filling	• Drainage management	Drainage managementDrenching with copper fungicide	

Horticulture				
Mango	 Drainage management Replanting or Gap filling as the case may be 	 Pesticides spray Drainage management 	 Drainage management Harvest at proper time 	
Litchi	 Drainage management Replanting or Gap filling as the case may be 	 Drainage management Pesticides spray 	 Drainage management Harvest at proper time 	
Banana	 Drainage management Replanting or Gap filling as the case may be 	 Drainage management Pesticides spray 	 Drainage management Harvest at proper time 	
Guava	 Drainage management Replanting or Gap filling as the case may be 	 Drainage management Pesticides spray 	Drainage management Harvest at proper time	
Outbreak of pests and diseases due to unseasonal rains				
Rice	 Seedling treatment with carbendazin + Imidachloropid Spray of pesticides with adjuvant 	 Spray of specific pesticides with adjuvant 	 Spray of specific pesticides with adjuvant Harvest at physiological maturity 	 Proper dying Storage at safe place and transportation
Maize	 Application of granular insecticides viz. Thimet 10g., Carbofuran 3g. in whorl of maize 	 Spray of specific pesticides with adjuvant 	 Spray of specific pesticides with adjuvant Harvest at physiological maturity 	 Proper dying Storage at safe place and transportation
Pigeon pea	Use of fungicide and insecticide	 Spray of specific pesticides with adjuvant 	 Spray of specific pesticides with adjuvant Harvest at physiological maturity 	 Proper dying Storage at safe place and transportation
Vegetable	Drainage managementSpraying of insecticide & fungicide	 Spray of specific pesticides with adjuvant Drainage management 	 Spray of specific pesticides with adjuvant Drainage management 	Safe storage & transportation
Horticulture				
Mango	Use of fungicide and insecticide	 Spray of specific pesticides with adjuvant 	 Spray of specific pesticides with adjuvant 	

		✤ Harvest at proper time
Litchi	Use of fungicide and insecticide	 Spray of specific pesticides with adjuvant Spray of specific pesticides with adjuvant
		Harvest at proper time
Banana	Use of fungicide and insecticide	 Spray of specific pesticides with adjuvant Spray of specific pesticides with adjuvant
		Harvest at proper time
Guava	Use of fungicide and insecticide	 Spray of specific pesticides with adjuvant Spray of specific pesticides with adjuvant Harvest at proper time

2.3 Floods

Condition	Suggested contingency measure ^o			
Transient water logging/ partial inundation ¹	Seedling / nursery stage	Vegetative stage	Reproductive stage	At harvest
Rice For such situation var. like Swarna-Sub-I & local var. of Desaria Barogar etc. should be taken	 Drainage management Resowing, if completely damaged Use of pesticides 	 Drainage management Gap filling Transplanting using 40-45 days old seedling Double transplanting through Kharuan Use of pesticides 	Lentil as Paira crop	 Proper drying Safer storage Transportation
Maize	 Drainage management Replanting , if substantially damaged Use of pesticides 	 Drainage management Resowing if completely damaged Toria if standing crop damaged Use of pesticides 	Lentil if standing crop damaged	 Proper drying Safer storage Transportation
Pigeon pea	Drainage management Resowing, if substantially damaged	 Drainage management Rabi Maize if standing crop damaged 	Spring maize Var. Suwan if crop is substantially damaged	 Proper drying Safer storage Transportation

	• Use of pesticides	• Use of pesticides		
Horticulture				
Mango	 Drainage management Gap filling Replanting, if substantially damaged 	 Drainage management Drenching with copper fungicide 	 Drainage management Drenching with copper fungicide Harvest at proper time 	
Litchi	 Drainage management Gap filling Replanting, if substantially damaged 	 Drainage management Drenching with copper fungicide 	 Drainage management Drenching with copper fungicide Harvest at proper time 	
Banana	 Drainage management Gap filling Replanting, if substantially damaged 	 Drainage management Drenching with copper fungicide 	 Drainage management Drenching with copper fungicide Harvest at proper time 	
Guava	 Drainage management Gap filling Replanting, if substantially damaged 	 Drainage management Drenching with copper fungicide 	 Drainage management Drenching with copper fungicide Harvest at proper time 	
Continuous submergence for more than 2 days				
:Rice (for such situation Swarna Sub-1 should be grown)	Re-sowing, if damaged after receding of floods	Re-sowing, gap filling	Toria/late wheat, if substantial damaged	Storage at safe place
Maize	Re-sowing, if damaged after receding of floods	Re-sowing, gap filling	Toria/late wheat, if substantial damaged	Storage at safe place
Horticulture				
Mango	 Drainage management Use of fungicide with the use of nitrogenous fertilizer and 	 Drainage management Use of fungicide with the use of nitrogenous fertilizer and 	 Drainage management Use of fungicide with the use of nitrogenous fertilizer 	

	manure	manure ✤ Replanting	and manure	
Litchi	 Drainage management Use of fungicide with the use of nitrogenous fertilizer and manure Replanting if damaged 	 Drainage management Use of fungicide with the use of nitrogenous fertilizer and manure Replanting 	 Drainage management Use of fungicide with the use of nitrogenous fertilizer and manure 	
Guava	 Drainage management Use of fungicide with the use of nitrogenous fertilizer and manure Replanting 	 Drainage management Use of fungicide with the use of nitrogenous fertilizer and manure Replanting 	 Drainage management Use of fungicide with the use of nitrogenous fertilizer and manure 	
Sea water intrusion		Not applicable		

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

Extreme event type	Suggested contingency measure ^r					
	Seedling / nursery stage	Vegetative stage	Vegetative stageReproductive stageAt harvest			
Heat Wave						
Rice		Life saving irrigation Spray of potassic fertilizer with adjuvant	Life saving irrigation Spray of potassic fertilizer with adjuvant	-		
Maize	Life saving irrigation	Life saving irrigation	Life saving irrigation	-		
Pigeonpea	Life saving irrigation	Life saving irrigation	Life saving irrigation	-		
Wheat	Life saving irrigation	Life saving irrigation	Life saving irrigation	-		
Horticulture						
Mango	Life saving irrigation	Life saving irrigation	Life saving irrigation	-		
Litchi	Life saving irrigation	Life saving irrigation	Life saving irrigation	-		

Рарауа	Life saving irrigation	Life saving irrigation	Life saving irrigation	-
Cold wave				
Wheat	-	Irrigation, inter culturing, mulching by weeds	-	-
Maize	-	Irrigation, inter culturing, mulching by weeds	-	-
Mustard	-	Irrigation, inter culturing, mulching by weeds	-	-
Potato	-	Irrigation, inter culturing, mulching by weeds	-	-
Pulses	-	Irrigation, inter culturing, mulching by weeds	-	-
Horticulture				
bhendi	-	Irrigation, inter culturing, mulching by weeds	-	-
Brinjal	-	Irrigation, inter culturing, mulching by weeds	-	-
Chili	-	Irrigation, inter culturing, mulching by weeds	-	-
tomato	-	Irrigation, inter culturing, mulching by weeds	-	-
Lauki	-	Irrigation, inter culturing, mulching by weeds	-	-
Frost				
Wheat	-	Irrigation, inter culturing, mulching by weeds	-	-
Chick pea	-	Irrigation inter culturing, mulching by weeds	-	-
Pigeonpea	-	Irrigation inter culturing, mulching by weeds	-	-
Lentil	-	Irrigation inter culturing, mulching by weeds	-	-
Horticulture	-			

Bhendi	Treat the seeds in	Irrigation, inter culturing,	-	-
	0.2% soln of Dithane M-45	mulching by weeds		
Brinjal	-	Irrigation interculturing,	-	-
		mulching by weeds		
Chilli	-	Irrigation interculturing,	-	-
		mulching by weeds		
Tomato & Potato	Treat the seeds in 0.2%	Earth up to 15cm ht.	Spray Dithane M-45/	Harvest in dry weather
	soln of Dithane M-45	Irrigation interculturing,	Mancozeb @ 2.5 gm/lt of	
		mulching by weeds	water in 3 rd week of	
			December at 10 days	
			interval 3 times	
Cyclone	-	-	-	-

2.5 Contingent strategies for Livestock, Poultry & Fisheries

2.5.1 Livestock

	Suggested contingency measures				
	Before the event ^s	During the event	After the event		
Drought					
Feed and fodder availability	 1.Advance planning for cultivation of fodder tree 2.Storage of Improved Quality Fodder 3. Conservation & Storage of Feed & Fodder Hay & Silage: — Preserve the fodder in the form of hay from Berseem & other grasses as well as silage from (a) Maize- harvesting at well developed cob. (b) Jowar - at flowering stage. (c) Oat (d) Hybrid Napier – 40-45 day old. (e) Water hycianth mixing with Rice 	 Feeding of Complete Feed Block Feeding of Urea-Molasses-Mineral- Block & Fodder Feeding of stored Hay/Silage/Improved Quality Fodder Feeding of Tree leaves some of which are as follows: Bamboo leaves Neem Bargad Peepal Seesam Subabul 	 Production of forage crops Balanced feeding of Animal supported with little higher concentrate mixture Cultivation of fodder Rabi maize if water stagnated upto Nov/ December Jowar/Cowpea Maize in September 		

	 straw in ratio of 4:1 with 70 kg molasses /ton of clean water hycianth. (f) Potato leaves mixing with wheat straw in ratio of 7:1 and should be supplemented with 3% molasses. Hay: - Berseem/Lucerne and other grasses. Bales of hay and other dry fodder should be stored in dry places at a height of last flood level and covered with asbestos sheet or polythene sheet. 2. Development & storage of: - (a) Complete Feed Block (CFB) (b) Urea-Molasses-Mineral-Block (U.M.M.B) 3. Development of Fodder Bank 	 (i) Aquatic Plants – water hycianth (i) Lotus (ii) Aquatic weeds 	
Drinking water Health and disease management		Animal safety, Health camp and Treatment	initation, deworming, treatment, health
	Vaccines and provision for mobile ambulatory van.	Important Suggestions for animal and Poultry safety	camps Culling of Sick animals and disposal of carcass
	Vaccination	During flood, all efforts should be made	
	During flood stress becomes an incriminating factor for the precipitation of diseases in livestock and poultry.	to rescue most of the livestock and poultry as carefully as possible. The people should be made conscious	Maintenance of Sanitation: Adequate attention is to be paid to disinfect the premises of temporary sheds with the help of bleaching
	So, necessary vaccination of livestock and poultry should be done against economically important contagious disease.	through announcement with the help of mikes or other means of communication, so that they may escape with their livestock and poultry to safe area.	powder, phenol, carbolic acid etc. In no case the carcass/ cadaver should come in contact with healthy animals rehabilitated in sheds. Arrangements
	This will be helpful not only to check epidemic in animals, but also to reduce the probability of zoonoses in	The fisherman or the people who knows swimming should be deputed for the	should be made accordingly.

human beings.rescue of drowning and floating animals and birds.Care should be taken for mass vaccination of livestock and poultry with a view to covering 80% of livestock population in order to achieve herd immunity.rescue of drowning and floating animals and birds.De-worming after the flood: Immediately after flood, the ar like cattle, buffalo. Sheep, goar dog and poultry need to be de-w	
of livestock and poultry with a view to covering 80% of livestock population in order to achieve herd immunity.De-worming after the flood: Immediately after flood, the at like cattle, buffalo. Sheep, goalMass vaccination should be conducted by aDo not tie animals together when dog and poultry need to be de-w	
to covering 80% of livestock population in order to achieve herd immunity.During flood do not leave halter or headstalls on animals.Immediately after flood, the achieve herd like cattle, buffalo. Sheep, goa dog and poultry need to be de-wMass vaccination should be conducted by aDo not tie animals together whendog and poultry need to be de-w	
population in order to achieve herd immunity.headstalls on animals.like cattle, buffalo. Sheep, goaMass vaccination should be conducted by aDo not tie animals together whendog and poultry need to be de-w	nimale
immunity. Mass vaccination should be conducted by a Do not tie animals together when dog and poultry need to be de-w	
	t, pig,
	ormed
team of Department staff with proper maintenance of detailed Inoculation releasing. with suitable broad spec	ectrum
Register. Report the location, identification and anthelmentics. This will enab	le the
Pro-active steps should be taken to receive and stock the required doses of authorities handling the disaster. animals to regain proper health.	
vaccines against different diseases for Health camp and treatment	
their use in face of Flood. Water borne diseases are one of the most In water logged area, sucks of	can be
common phenomena during the flood introduced as biological of	
Diarrhoeal diseases outbreaks can measures against spails to a	
Report the location, identification and disposition of livestock and poulrty to livestock from parasitec disease.	
authorities handling the disaster.	
Treatment of sick animals: The	
Health camp and treatment Disposal of Carcass: the dispo	sal of
dead animals and birds are to be	e done
Water borne diseases are one of the most by Animal Husbandry Depar	tment.
common phenomena during the flood Accordingly, necessary arrang	ement
Diarrhoeal diseases outbreaks can occur should be made for prompt and	d easy
after drinking contaminated water. disposal of carcasses during the	Flood
Diseases that can occur during flood and Post-Flood period.	
should be given special attention and	1
accordingly medicines should be	•
available in the health camp for the	
following mentioned diseases. infection. They harbour the get	
Salmonella spp. large numbers and liberate then	
Escherichia coli both artificial and natural	body

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			· · ·
		Giardiasis	openings into the surrounding soil.
		Amoebiasis	
		Rotavirus	Methods of Carcass disposal to be
		Leptospirosis	adopted
		Scabies	I
		Black leg	Burial
		Malignant Edema	Duilui
		Foot rot	Burning
		Anthrax Botulism	Durning
		Tetanus	Composting
		Red water	Composing
		Black disease	X7 to star
		Entertoxemia	Vulturing
		Liver fluke	
		Amphistomiasis	
		Brooders pnemonia	
		Diooders priemonia	s. Health Camp after the flood:
		Treatment of Non infectious	Protection of livestock from out
		Arrangement should be made for the	
		treatment of drowning and traumatic	breaking and communicable diseases
		injuries, aspiration pneumonia, lameness and other surgical cases in the health	be made. Health camps are to be
		camp.	organised in Flood affected areas to
			restore the normal breeding capability
		Disinfection of livestock premises and	of breedable population as well as to
		Poultry shed Disinfection of livestock	restore the normal health of livestock
		premises and the temporary sheds	and poultry.
		should be done with the help of bleaching	und pound y.
		powder, phenol, carbolic acid etc	
Floods			
Cyclone			
Heat wave and cold wave	Adequate and suitable measures for safety		

	of animal lifes	
Shelter/environment management		
Health and disease management		

^s based on forewarning wherever available

2.5.2 Poultry etc.

	Suggested con	Convergence/linkages with ongoing programs, if any		
	Before the event ^a	During the event	After the event	
Drought				
Floods				
Shortage of feed ingredients				
Drinking water				
	Vaccines to be used for different animals and Poultry			
	Cattle and Buffalo Hemorrhagic SepticemiaVaccine Black Quarter Vaccine FMD Vaccine Anthrax Vaccine as per endemicity.			
Health and disease management	Sheep and Goat Hemorrhagic Septicemia Vaccine PPR Vaccine FMD Vaccine Goat pox Vaccine			

Enterotoxemia Vaccine	
Anthrax Vaccine as per endemicity	
Pigs	
Hemorrhagic Septicemia Vaccine	
PPR Vaccine	
FMD Vaccine	
Goat pox Vaccine	
Enterotoxemia Vaccine	
Anthrax Vaccine as per endemicity.	
Dogs	
Rabies Vaccine	
Poultry	
Mareks disease vaccine	
RDV ($F_1 \& R_2 B$),	
FPV,	
IBRV &	
IBDV	
(Annexure-1)	
Medicines	
All Districts should be earmarked for flood.	
All Districts should be earmarked for flood.	
An inventory of required medicines to treat	
the affected livestock in case of eventualities	
should be made.	
The Govt. should take steps to procure	
sufficient quantity of essential life saving	
medicines.	
List of life saving Medicines	
Corticosteroids	
Nikethamide	
Antibloat	
Adrenaline	
Antihistaminic	
Antidotes for common poisoning	
Antisnake venom	
Broad spectrum antibiotics	
Antisnake venom	

Anti-inflammatory Antipyretic and Analgesics Fluids and Electrolytes	
 Mobile Veterinary Clinics Mobile Veterinary Clinics should be kept ready at Veterinary Hospital or Veterinary Camps so that immediate treatment of injured and affected animals may be done. For this MVC must have adequate drugs like antibiotic, analgesic, dewormer, ointment, antisnake venom and emergency health care facilities along with trained personnel. A good no. of mobile clinic teams should be planned consisting dedicated and experienced technical workers with allotment of area of operation. 	
The teams should be kept in readiness having required stock of medicines and equipment to work in any adverse situation.	
A telephone directory should be maintained at the District level by collecting the telephone nos. of Vets, Para-Vets, NGOs / youth clubs / societies, volunteers etc. to collect feedback and plan the activities during the emergency.	
An emergency kit for poultry should be made ready well in advance. The Poultry kit should have Cage, mask, mash, pellet feed trough, waterers, detergents, poultry vaccines, Veterinary drugs, workers protection uniform etc.	

Cyclone		
Heat wave and cold wave		

2.5.3 Fisheries/ Aquaculture

	Suggested contingency measures		
	Before the event ^a	During the event	After the event
1) Drought			
A. Capture			
B. Aquaculture			
(i) Shallow water in ponds due to insufficient rains/inflow	(i) Thinning of population(ii) Arrangement of water supply from external resource	 (i) Partial harvesting (ii) Addition of water (iii) Stocking of air breathing fishes 	 (i) Maintenances of remaining stock till favorable condition achieved (ii) If not feasible, total harvesting or transfer of fishes may be done. (iii) Preparation of the pond for next crop.
(ii) Impact of salt load build up in ponds / change in water quality	 (i) Regular monitoring of water quality parameter. (ii) Arrangement of aeration (iii) Addition of water from external resource 	 (i) Arrangement of aeration. (ii) Addition of water a. Monitoring of water quality b. Reduction of manuring according to water level. 	
2) Floods			
A. Capture			
B. Aquaculture			
	 (i) Elevation/ Renovation of pond dyke. (ii) Sale of Table/marketable size fishes 	Collection of naturally bred seeds (Spawn /fry /fingerling) from flooded water	-Retain the water in pond immediately after flood through repairing of damaged dyke etc. -Netting of pond
(i) Inundation with flood water	(iii) construction of earthen nursery	Stocking in nursery ponds for	

	ponds in upland areas	rearing	-Removal of unwanted, predatory/weed fishes
			-Sell of large size fishes
(ii) Water contamination and changes in water quality	Arrangement of regular water quality monitoring		
(iii) Health and diseases	Use lime/ potassium permanganate (b) Arrangement of CIFAX and medicines & chemical stock		-Sampling of fishes and water for disease analysis - Liming, use of drugs/ medicine if required in consultancy of fisheries experts
(iv) Loss of stock and inputs (feed, chemicals etc)	Raising the height of dyke by fencing with net and bamboo poles to prevent loss of stock	Arrangement of advance size fingerling/ yearlings for stocking	Stocking of large size fingerlings carp Fertilization of pond and regular feeding of fish Harvesting and sale of fish
(v) Infrastructure damage (pumps, aerators, huts etc)	Repairing/ arrangement of alternate safe place to keep pumps aerators etc.	A regular water on the flood and infrastructure facilities.	Re establishment of the infra structural facility.
(vi) Any other			
3. Cyclone / Tsunami			
A. Capture			
B. Aquaculture			
4. Heat wave and cold wave			
A. Capture			
B . Aquaculture			

^a based on forewarning wherever available