State: Madhya Pradesh

Agriculture Contingency Plan for District: PANNA

1.0 Di	strict Agriculture profile					
1.1	Agro-Climatic/Ecological Zone					
	Agro Ecological Sub Region (ICAR)	Central Highlands (M	Ialwa And Bundel	khand), Hot Sub humid (Dry)	Eco-sub region	on (10.3)
	Agro-Climatic Zone (Planning Commission)	Central Plateau And	Hills Region (VIII)		
	Agro Climatic Zone (NARP)	Bundelkhand Zone (1	MP-8)-64%, Kymo	ore Plateau and Satpura Hill Z	one (MP-4)-32	2%
	List all the districts or part thereof falling under the NARP Zone	Satna, Panna, Rewa,	Katni, Jabalpur, S	sidhi, Seoni and Umaria		
	Geographic coordinates of district headquarters	Latitude		Longitude		Altitude
	-	23° 45' to 25° 10' N 79° 45' to 80° 40'			E	430 msl
	Name and address of the concerned ZRS/ ZARS/ RARS/ RRS/ RRTTS	RARS, Rewa				
	Mention the KVK located in the district	Programme Coordina Krishi Vigyan Kendr		t. Panna – 488 001		
1.2	Rainfall	Normal RF(mm)	Normal Onset		Normal Ces	sation
	SW monsoon (June-Sep):	1069.6	2 nd week of we	eek of June	1 st week of	October
	NE Monsoon(Oct-Dec):	53.5				
	Winter (Jan- Feb.)	44.7				
	Summer (March-May)	15.1				
	Annual	1182.9				

1.3	Land use	Geographical	Cultivable	Forest	Land under	Permanent	Cultivable	Land	Barren and	Current	Other
	pattern of the	area	area*	area	non-	pastures	wasteland	under	uncultivable	fallows	fallows
	district (latest				agricultural			Misc.	land		
	statistics)				use			tree			
								crops			
								and			
								groves			
	Area ('000 ha)	702.9	270.2	299.7	42.0	8.3	60.0	0.0	22.7	21.7	14.4

^{*} Net sown area+ current fallow + old fallow

1. 4	Major Soils (common names like red sandy loam deep soils (etc.,)*	Area ('000 ha)	Percent (%) of total
	Deep soils	283.2	39.7
	Medium deep	175.4	24.6
	Shallow soils	253.2	35.5

Source: NBSS & LUP, Nagpur

1.5	Agricultural land use	Area ('000 ha)	Cropping intensity %
	Net sown area	234.1	115
	Area sown more than once	34.8	
	Gross cropped area	268.9	

(Source : Agriculture Statistics 2009, Directorate of Farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal)

1.6	Irrigation	Area ('000 ha)						
	Net irrigated area	78.5	78.5					
	Gross irrigated area	78.6	78.6					
	Rainfed area	155.6	155.6					
	Sources of Irrigation	Number	Area ('000 ha)	Percentage of total irrigated area				
	Canals	61	6.5	8.26				
	Tanks	92	3.8	4.83				
	Open wells	13329	17.3	21.97				
	Bore wells	380	5.2	6.60				
	Lift irrigation schemes	NA						

Micro-irrigation	NA		
Other sources (reservoir)	23	45.8	58.17
Total Irrigated Area		78.6	
Pump sets	NA		
No. of Tractors	NA		
Groundwater availability and use* (Data source: State/Central Ground water Department /Board)	No. of blocks/ Tehsils 08	(%) area	Quality of water (specify the problem such as high levels of arsenic, fluoride, saline etc)
Over exploited			
Critical			
Semi- critical			
Safe	08		
Wastewater availability and use		70%	
Ground water quality			•
*over-exploited: groundwater utilization > 100%; crit	ical: 90-100%; semi-	critical: 70-90%; safe: <70%	

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

1.7	Major Field Crops				Area	('000 ha)			
	cultivated		Kharif			Rabi		Summer	Total
		Irrigated	Rainfed	Total	Irrigated	Rainfed	Total		
	Rice			55.5				NA	55.5
	Blackgram			5.5					5.5
	Pigeonpea			5.4					5.4
	Sesame			5.2					5.2
	Sorghum			4.8					4.8
	Soybean			4.6					4.6
	Chickpea						94.1		94.1
	Wheat						62.8		62.8
	Lentil						19.9		19.9
	Pea						5.2		5.2
	Rape Mustard						3.0		3.0

Horticulture crops - Fruits	Total area(ha)	Irrigated	Rainfed
Mango	344		
Guava	26		
Water Chestnet	58		
Citrus	2		
Others (specify)			
Horticultural crops - Vegetables	Total area (ha)	Irrigated	Rainfed
Potato	457		
Onion	283		
Tomato	127		
Brinjal	132		
Okara	129		
Others (specify)	397		

Medicinal and Aromatic crops -	Total area	Irrigated	Rainfed
	NA		

Plantation crops-	Total area (ha.)	Irrigated	Rainfed
	NA		
Others such as industrial pulpwood crops etc (specify)			
Fodder crops-	Total area	Irrigated	Rainfed
	NA		
Others (specify)			
Total fodder crop area			
Grazing land	8300		
Sericulture etc			
Others (Specify)			

(Source : Agriculture Statistics 2009, Directorate of Farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal)

1.8	Livestock		Male ('000)		Female ('000)		Total ('000)			
	Non descriptive Cattle (local low yie	lding)					524.9			
	Crossbred cattle						NA			
	Non descriptive Buffaloes (local low	yielding)					NA			
	Graded Buffaloes						248.6			
	Goat						143.5			
	Sheep						9.2			
	Others (Pig, Horses)						87.6			
	Commercial dairy farms (Number)						NA			
1.9	Poultry		No. of farms -		Tota	al No. of birds ('00	0)			
	Commercial		NA							
	Backyard		42		3.21					
1.10	Fisheries (Data source: Chief Planning Officer)									
	A. Capture									
	i) Marine (Data Source: Fisheries Department)	No. of fishermen	Во	ats		Nets	Storage facilities (Ice plants etc.)			
	Department)		Mechanized	Non- mechanized	Mechanized (Trawl nets, Gill nets)	Mechanized Non-mechanized Trawl nets, (Shore Seines,				
	ii) Inland (Data Source: Fisheries	No. Farmer (owned ponds	No. of R	deservoirs	No. of	village tanks			
	Department)			2	29		12			
	B. Culture	B. Culture								
		Water	r Spread Area (ha)	l Area (ha) Yield (t/ha)		Proc	luction ('000 tons)			
	i) Brackish water (Data Source: MP Fisheries Department)	EDA/								
	ii) Fresh water (Data Source: Fisher Department)	ies	924.54		1.30		1.12			
	Others									

1.11 Production and Productivity of major crops

11	Name of	ŀ	Kharif	F	Rabi	Sui	mmer	T	otal	Crop
	crop	Production ('000 t)	Productivity (kg/ha)	residu as fodde ('000 tons)						
	Rice	31.02	574					31.0	574	
	Sorghum	3.9	864					3.9	864	
	Blackgram	1.5	299					1.5	299	
	Pigeonpea	2.0	401					2.0	401	
	Sesame	2.7	442					2.7	442	
	Soybean	1.4	555					1.4	555	
	Chickpea			76.3	815			76.3	815	
	Wheat			68.2	1135			68.2	1135	
	Lentil			11.7	513			11.7	513	
	Pea			1.4	407			1.4	407	
	Rape Mustard			1.3	438			1.3	438	_

(Source : Agriculture Statistics 2009, Directorate of Farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal)

1.12	Sowing window for 5 major field crops (start and end of normal sowing period)	Rice	Blackgram	Sesame	Soybean	Pigeonpea
	Kharif- Rainfed	3 rd week of June- 3 rd week of July	1 st week of July – 2 nd week of July	3 rd week of June – 1 st week of July	3 rd week of June – 1 st week of July	3 rd week of June – 1 st week of July
	Kharif-Irrigated					
		Wheat	Chickpea	Pea	Mustard	Linseed

	Rabi- Rainfed	3 rd week of October- 1 st week of November	3 rd week of October to 2 nd week of November	3 rd week of October - 1 st week of November	2 nd week of October – 4 th week of October	2 nd week of October – 4 th week of October
	Rabi-Irrigated	2 nd week of November – 4 th week of November	2 nd week of November – 4 th week of November	1 st week of November - 3 rd week of November	3 rd week of October-1 st week of November	3 rd week of October - 1 st week of November

1.13	What is the major contingency the district is prone to? (Tick mark)	Regular	Occasional	None
	Drought	V		
	Flood	-		V
	Cyclone	-		V
	Hail storm	-		
	Heat wave		√	
	Cold wave		√	
	Frost	-	√	
	Sea water intrusion	-	-	
	Pests and disease outbreak (specify) Rice - Insect Pest: Gall midge, leaf folder, Army worm, Gundhi bug Diseases: BLB, Bacterial leaf streak, Brown Spot, Blast. Soybean - Insect pest: Stemfly, G.B., Semi-looper, Heilcoverpa, Tobacco catterpillar - Diseases - YMV (In JS 335) Pigeonpea- Insect Pest: Leaf folder, pod borer, blister beetle. Blackgram Greengram - Diseases: YM Chickpea - Insect Pest: Helicoverpa Diseases: Root rot, Fusarium wilt. Mustard - Insect Pest: Ahpids.	V	-	
	Others (specify)			

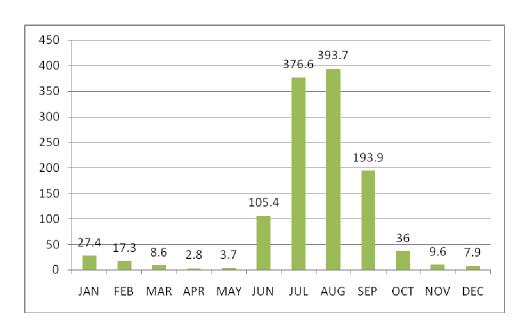
1.14	Include Digital maps of the district for	Location map of district within State as Annexure I	Enclosed: Yes
		Mean annual rainfall as Annexure 2	Enclosed: No
		Soil map as Annexure 3	Enclosed: Yes

Annexure I

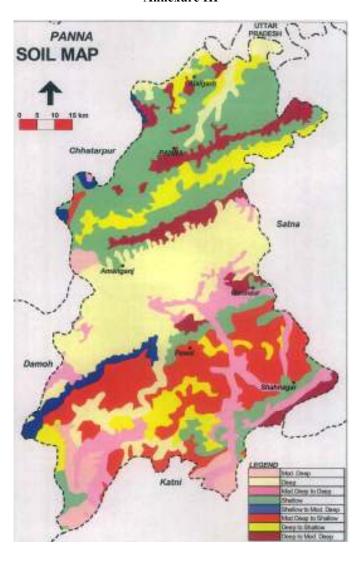
MADHYA PRADESH State Capital District Bhine Morena Gwalior Sheopur Tikamgarh Guna Chhatarpur Rewa Panna Satna Sidhi Singrayli Neemuch Shahdol Damoh Rajgarh Katni Jabalpur Sehore Narsimhapur Jhabua Dindori Indore Dewas Mandla Hoshangabad Dhar Alirajpur Seoni Chhindwara Ba Harda West Balaghat East Nimar Barwani

Burhanpur

Annexure II



Annexure III



Source: NBSS & LUP, Nagpur

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

Condition			S	Suggested Contingency measures	
Early season	Major Farming	Normal Crop /	Change in crop / cropping	Agronomic measures	Remarks on
drought	situation	Cropping system	system including variety		Implementation
(delayed onset)	D 1.1 1 1.	D: W/I4	D' H-11 C-11. ID 26	1 C-14	(source of Seed)
Delay by 2 weeks	Deep black soils (800-1000 mm	Rice-Wheat	Rice-Upland field: IR-36, JR-201, JR-503, vandna,	1. Seed treatment with mixture of Thiram (1.5g) + Corbondagin (1.5g) //kg good	Linkage with
weeks	rainfall)	Blackgram	porrnima, Ananda,	(1.5g) + Carbendazim (1.5g) /kg seed	SAU, NSC, Beej
4 th week of June	raman)	Pigeonpea Sesame	Narendra 97, Govinda and hybrid rice JRH 4, 5 and 8	followed by treated with biofertilizers 2. For early maturing varieties, adopt 15x15 cm geometry but seedlings are not	Nigam and farmers societies for seed
	Shallow soils (Sandy loam <i>(matasi)</i> with 750-900 mm rainfall)	Rice-Wheat Blackgram Pigeonpea Sesame	Lowland field WGL-32100, MR-219, Mhamaya, IR- 36,IR-64, HMT, Swarna, Madhuri, Pusa	more than 18 to 21 days old	availability.
	Shallow soils (Red (padwa) & yellow(dhankar) with 600-800 mm rainfall) Medium deep soils ((Kachari) with 900- 1100 mm rainfall)	Rice-Wheat Blackgram Pigeonpea Sesame Rice-Wheat Blackgram Pigeonpea Sesame	basmati, Karnal basmati, Pusa sugandha3,4,and5 and Hybrid rice (PRH- 10,PA6201,PHB71, Pro Agro 6444) Pigeonpea- Asha ,No- 148,JKM-7,JA-4,ICPL- 85063(Laxmi) ,JKM-189 Blackgram – JU-2,JU-3,JU- 86,T-9,JBG-		
			623,LBG684,TAU- 1,Berkha,PU-30,35,19 Soybean- JS-335,JS 80-21,JS 97-42,JS 94-60,JS 9305 Sesame- TKG -306, TKG-35,		

	JGS-8, JT-21, JT-22, JT- 55, PKTS-11, PKTS- 12,JT-1	
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Condition			S	Suggested Contingency measures	
Early season	Major Farming	Normal Crop /	Change in crop / cropping	Agronomic measures	Remarks on
drought	situation	Cropping system	system including variety		Implementation
(delayed onset)		7			(source of Seed)
Delay by 4	Deep black soils	Rice-Wheat	Dont sow soybean	1. Blade harrowing (Bakhar) for moisture	Linkage with
weeks	(800-1000 mm	Blackgram	Rice(Early cv.) – IR-36 JR-	conservation	SAU, NSC, Beej
and 1 c	rainfall)	Pigeonpea	201, Poornima ,JR-	2. Remove the weeds	Nigam and
2 nd week of		Sesame	503, Vandna	3. In direct seeding use 25% higher seed	farmers societies
July			Discharge HI 2 HI 2 HI	rate.	for seed
	Shallow soils (Sandy	Rice-Wheat	Blackgram – JU-2,JU-3,JU-86,T-9, JBG-623,	4. Seed treatment with mixture of Thiram (1.5g)+ Carbendazim (1.5g) /kg seed	availability.
	loam (matasi) with	Blackgram	LBG684,TAU-1, Berkha,	followed by treated with biofertilizers	
	750-900 mm rainfall)	Pigeonpea	PU-30, 35, 19	5. For early maturing varieties, adopt	
		Sesame	10-30, 33, 19	15x15 cm geometry but seedlings are not	
	Shallow soils	Rice-Wheat		more than 18 to 21 days old	
	(Red (padwa) &	Blackgram			
	yellow(dhankar) with	Pigeonpea			
	600-800 mm rainfall)	Sesame			
	Medium deep soils	Rice-Wheat			
	((Kachari) with 900-	Blackgram			
	1100 mm rainfall)	Pigeonpea			
		Sesame			

Condition			Suggested Contingency measures			
Early season	Major Farming	Normal Crop /	Change in crop / cropping	Agronomic measures	Remarks on	
drought	situation	Cropping system	system including variety		Implementation	
(delayed onset)					(source of Seed)	
Delay by 6	Deep black soils	Rice-Wheat	Prefer alternate crops like	1.Blade harrowing (Bakhar) for moisture	Linkage with	

weeks	(800-1000 mm	Blackgram	Niger, Castor ,Kodo ,Kutki	conservation	SAU, NSC, Beej
	rainfall)	Pigeonpea Sesame	Kodo-JK-41, JK-48	2.Intercultivation. 3.100 kg seed /ha required for lehi	Nigam and
.th		Sesame	NigerJNC-6, JNC-1, JNC-	system in rice.	farmers societies for seed
4 th week of	Shallow soils (Sandy	Rice-Wheat	9, JVN-1	4. Don't sown soybean and maize	availability.
July	loam (matasi) with	Blackgram		5. Intercropping of niger with	avanaomity.
	750-900 mm rainfall)	Pigeonpea		pigeonpea	
	, , ,	Sesame			
	Shallow soils	Rice-Wheat			
	(Red (padwa) &	Blackgram			
	yellow(dhankar) with	Pigeonpea			
	600-800 mm rainfall)	Sesame			
	Medium deep soils	Rice-Wheat			
	((Kachari) with 900-	Blackgram			
	1100 mm rainfall)	Pigeonpea			
		Sesame			

Condition			S	Suggested Contingency measures	
Early season	Major Farming	Normal Crop /	Change in crop / cropping	Agronomic measures	Remarks on
drought	situation	Cropping system	system including variety		Implementation
(delayed onset)					(source of Seed)
Delay by 8	Deep black soils	Rice-Wheat	Prefer alternate crops like	1. Don't sow soybean and maize	Linkage with
weeks	(800-1000 mm	Blackgram	Niger, Castor	2. Prefer intercropping of niger with	SAU, NSC, Beej
	rainfall)	Pigeonpea	Lowland field: Sowing of	Pigeonpea	Nigam and
2 nd week of		Sesame	JR-201, JR-503, Poornima,	3. Plan for early rabi crops.	farmers societies
August			Vandna, Narendra-97,		for seed
	Shallow soils (Sandy	Rice-Wheat	Govinda by Lehi system		
	loam (matasi) with	Blackgram	Govina by Lem system		availability.
	750-900 mm rainfall)	Pigeonpea			
	,	Sesame	Kodo-JK-41, JK-48		
	Shallow soils	Rice-Wheat	Niger-JNC-6, JNC-1, JNC-		
	(Red (padwa) &	Blackgram	9, JVN-1		
	yellow(dhankar) with	Pigeonpea), J V I V - I		
	600-800 mm rainfall)	Sesame			

Medium deep soils	Rice-Wheat		
((Kachari) with 900-	Blackgram		
1100 mm rainfall)	Pigeonpea		
	Sesame		

Condition			S	Suggested Contingency measures	
Early season	Major Farming	Normal Crop /	Crop management	Soil nutrient & moisture conservation	Remarks on
drought	situation	Cropping system		measures	Implementation
(Normal onset)					(source of Seed)
	Deep black soils	Rice-Wheat	Resowing of exsiting crop	1.Blade harrowing (Bakhar) for moisture	Linkage with
Normal onset	(800-1000 mm	Blackgram	with short/medium	conservation	SAU, NSC, Beej
followed by 15-	rainfall)	Pigeonpea	duration varieties	2.Remove the weeds.	Nigam and
20 days dry		Sesame	Prefer alternate crops like	23611: 1 / 24	farmers societies
spell after	Shallow soils (Sandy	Rice-Wheat	Soybean, Pigeonpea,	3. Mulching between crop row with weed/	for seed
sowing leading	loam (matasi) with	Blackgram	Greengram and Blackgram on	crop residue.	availability.
to poor germination/cr	750-900 mm rainfall)	Pigeonpea	bunds		<i>a</i> ,
op stand etc.	·	Sesame			
op stand etc.	Shallow soils	Rice-Wheat	Intercultivation		
	(Red (padwa) &	Blackgram			
	yellow(dhankar) with	Pigeonpea			
	600-800 mm rainfall)	Sesame			
	Medium deep soils	Rice-Wheat			
	((Kachari) with 900-	Blackgram			
	1100 mm rainfall)	Pigeonpea			
		Sesame			

Condition			Suggested Contingency measures		
Mid season	Major Farming	Normal Crop /	Crop management	Soil nutrient & moisture conservation	Remarks on
drought (long	situation	Cropping system		measures	Implementation
dry spell,					(source of Seed)
consecutive 2					
weeks rainless					
(>2.5 mm)					
period)					

	Deep black soils	Rice-Wheat	-Maintain optimum plant	1. Interculture with Dora/Kulpha/Hand	-
At vegetative	(800-1000 mm	Blackgram	stand.	hoe in between rows	
stage	rainfall)	Pigeonpea	-Weed management through	2.Use uprooted weeds as mulch for	
		Sesame	intercultural operation.	moisture conservation.	
				2. Ridges are made after 15-20 lines of	
	Shallow soils (Sandy	Rice-Wheat	1	crops for the moisture conservation.	
	loam (matasi) with	Blackgram	1	3. Adopt plant protection measures	
	750-900 mm rainfall)	Pigeonpea			
		Sesame			
	Shallow soils	Rice-Wheat	1		
	(Red (padwa) &	Blackgram			
	yellow(dhankar) with	Pigeonpea			
	600-800 mm rainfall)	Sesame			
	Medium deep soils	Rice-Wheat]		
	((Kachari) with 900-	Blackgram			
	1100 mm rainfall)	Pigeonpea			
		Sesame			

Condition			S	Suggested Contingency measures	
Mid season	Major Farming	Normal Crop /	Crop management	Soil nutrient & moisture conservation	Remarks on
drought (long	situation	Cropping system		measures	Implementation
dry spell)					(source of Seed)
At flowering/ fruiting stage	Deep black soils (800-1000 mm rainfall)	Rice-Wheat Blackgram Pigeonpea	Give supplemental irrigation if available.	 Blade harrowing (Bakhar) for moisture conservation and Remove the weeds. Use of leaf /dust mulch. Ridges are 	-
	Sesame Harvest crop at physiological maturity. Shallow soils (Sandy loam (matasi) with 750-900 mm rainfall) Rice-Wheat Blackgram Pigeonpea Sesame	made after 15-20 lines of crops for the moisture conservation 4. Adopt plant protection measures			
	Shallow soils (Red (padwa) & yellow(dhankar) with	Rice-Wheat Blackgram Pigeonpea Sesame			

600-800 mm rainfall)	
Medium deep soils	Rice-Wheat
((Kachari) with 900-	Blackgram
1100 mm rainfall)	Pigeonpea
	Sesame

Condition			Suggested Contingency measures			
Terminal drought (Early withdrawal of monsoon)	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop / Cropping system	Crop management	Rabi crop planning	Remarks on Implementation (source of Seed)	
	Deep black soils (800-1000 mm rainfall)	Rice-Wheat Blackgram Pigeonpea Sesame	Give supplemental irrigation if available. Harvest crop at physiological maturity.	 Preference will be given on sowing of Lentil, Linseed, Chickpea, irrigated and unirrigated wheat Line sowing of Lentil, Linseed, Chickpea in moist zone. 	Linkage with SAU, NSC, Beej Nigam and farmers societies for seed	
	Shallow soils (Sandy loam <i>(matasi)</i> with 750-900 mm rainfall)	Rice-Wheat Blackgram Pigeonpea Sesame		 3. Seed treatment with mixture of Thiram (1.5g)+ Carbendazim (1.5g)/kg seed followed by treated with biofertilizers 4. Sowing of small seeded grains mix 	availability.	
	Shallow soils (Red (padwa) & yellow(dhankar) with 600-800 mm rainfall) Medium deep soils ((Kachari) with 900-1100 mm rainfall)	Rice-Wheat Blackgram Pigeonpea Sesame Rice-Wheat Blackgram Pigeonpea Sesame		with FYM and vermicompost		

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	

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	Upland	Rice	Replace upland rice with Soybean, Blackgram, Sesame	-	-	
to low rainfall		Wheat	Prefer short duration low water requirement varieties of wheat.			
	Midland	Rice	Replace rice with maize, sorghum etc. if conditions prevails go SRI method of rice transplanting	Dry sowing with short duration crop varieties.		
		Wheat	Prefer short duration low water requirement varieties of wheat.	Adopt water saving methods like direct		
	Low land	Rice	Prefer short duration varieties- JR-75, JR-201, 353, Vandana, Poornima etc.	seeded rice, SRI Cultivation, Aerobic		
		Wheat	Prefer short duration low water requirement varieties of wheat.	rice Prefer early maturing Cultivars. Irrigate at critical stages		

Condition			Suggested Contingency measures		
	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Change in crop/cropping system	Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation
Limited release of water in canals due to low rainfall	Upland	Rice	Replace upland rice with lesser water required crops viz., Soybean, Blackgram, Sesame	-Dry sowing with short duration crop varietiesUse of vermicompost.	-
	Midland	Rice	Replace rice with maize, sorghum etc. if conditions prevails Adopt SRI method of rice transplanting	-Use balanced quantity of fertilizersWater harvesting and use of collected water for life saving irrigation. Application of need based irrigation	

Condition			Suggested Contingency measures		
	Major Farming	Normal	Change in crop/cropping Agronomic measures Re		Remarks on
	situation	Crop/cropping	system		Implementation
		system			
	Low land	Rice	Select short duration varieties-	by pressure irrigation method.	
			JR-75, JR-201, 353, Vandana,		
			Poornima etc.		

Condition			Suggested Contingency measures		
	Major Farming	Normal Crop/cropping	Change in crop/cropping	Agronomic measures	Remarks on
	situation	system	system		Implementation
Non release of	Upland	Rice	Replace upland rice with low	Rice- Adopt water	-
water in canals			water required crops viz.,	saving methods like	
under delayed			Soybean, Blackgram, Sesamel	direct seeded rice, SRI	
onset of monsoon		Wheat	Prefer short duration low water	Cultivation, Aerobic	
in catchment			requirement varieties of wheat.	rice	
	Midland	Rice	Replace rice with maize,	Adopt furrow irrigation	
			sorghum etc.	and use of micro-	
			Adopt SRI method of rice	irrigation system	
			transplanting		
	Low land	Rice	Select short duration varieties-	Adaptation of soil and	
			JR-75, JR-201, 353, Vandana,	water conservation	
			Poornima etc.	practices.	
				Weed management in	
				rice	

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

Condition			Suggested Contingency 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	Upland	Rice	Replace upland Rice with lesser water required crops viz., Soybean, Blackgram, Sesame	Rice- Adopt water saving methods like direct seeded rice, SRI	Awareness programme in Atma and FTC	
/delayed onset of monsoon		Wheat	Prefer short duration low water requirement varieties of wheat.	Cultivation, Aerobic rice		
	Midland	Rice	Replace Rice with maize, sorghum etc. if conditions prevails Adopt SRI method of rice transplanting	Adopt furrow irrigation and use of micro-		
	Low land	Rice	Prefer short duration varieties- JR-75, JR-201, 353, Vandana, Poornima etc.	Adopt soil and water conservation by use of mulch.		

Condition			Suggested Con	tingency measures	
	Major Farming situation ^f	Normal Crop/cropping system ^g	Change in crop/cropping system ^h	Agronomic measuresi	Remarks on Implementation ^j
Insufficient groundwater recharge due to low rainfall	Upland	Rice	Replace upland rice with lesser water required crops viz., Soybean, Blackgram, Sesame Sowing of pulses & oilseeds in place of cereals Plan for relay or utera cropping with any short duration pulse	Rice- Adopt water saving methods like direct seeded rice, SRI Cultivation, Aerobic rice Adopt furrow irrigation and use of micro-irrigation system	
		Chickpea	Chickpea should be sown under residual moisture immediately after harvest of soybean or give p re sowing irrigation to chickpea	-	
		Wheat	Prefer short duration low water requirement varieties of wheat. Protective irrigation at CRI stage in wheat.	-	

Condition			Suggested Con	tingency measures	
	Major Farming situation ^f	Normal Crop/cropping system ^g	Change in crop/cropping system ^h	Agronomic measuresi	Remarks on Implementation ^j
	Midland	Rice	Replace Rice with maize, sorghum etc. if conditions prevails Adopt SRI method of rice transplanting Plan for relay or utera cropping with any short duration pulse	Rice- Adopt water saving methods like direct seeded rice, SRI Cultivation, Aerobic rice	
		Chickpea	Chickpea should be sown with residual moisture after harvest of soybean or give p re sowing irrigation to chickpea	Adaptation of soil and water conservation by	
		Wheat	Prefer short duration low water requirement varieties of wheat.	use of mulch.	
	Low land	Rice	Protective irrigation at CRI stage in wheat. Select short duration varieties- JR-75, JR-201, 353, Vandana, Poornima etc. Plan for relay or utera cropping with any short duration pulse		
		Chickpea	Chickpea should be sown with residual moisture after harvest of soybean or give p re sowing irrigation to chickpea	-	
		Wheat	Prefer short duration low water requirement varieties of wheat.	-	
			Protective irrigation at CRI stage in wheat.		

2.2 Unusual rains (untimely, unseasonal etc]) (for both rain fed and irrigated situations)

Condition	Suggested contingency measure			
Continuous	Vegetative stage	Flowering stage	Crop maturity stage	Post harvest
high rainfall				
in a short				
span leading				
to water				

logging				
Rice	Drain the excess water as early as possible Apply 20 kg N + 10 kg K /ha after draining excess water Take up gap filling either with available nursery or by splitting the tillers from the surviving hills Take up suitable plant protection Measures in anticipation of pest & disease out breaks	Drain the excess water as early as possible Apply 20 kg N + 10 kg K /ha after draining excess water Take up suitable plant protection Measures in anticipation of pest & disease out breaks	Drain the excess water as early as possible Take up suitable plant protection measures in anticipation of pest & disease out breaks	Drain out water and spread sheaves loosely in field or field bunds where there is no water stagnation Spray common salt at 5% on panicles to prevent germination and spoilage of straw from moulds Thresh after drying the sheaves properly Ensure proper grain moisture before storing
Sesame/ Blackgram	Provide drainage care should be taken that rain water does not stagnate in the field -Planting on ridge and furrow.	Care should be taken that rain water does not stagnate in the field. Interculture operation to improve soil aeration.	-Drain excess rain waterHarvesting of crop in clear weatherKeep the harvested produce in safe place.	Produce should be placed under shade. or protect the produce by tarpaulin kept in T floor. Sun Dry of the produce.
Wheat	Care should be taken that rain water does not stagnate in the fieldtop dressing of nitrogenous fertilizers.	Care should be taken that rain water does not stagnate in the field. Interculture operation to improve soil aeration.	Drain excess rain waterHarvesting of crop in clear weatherKeep the harvested produce in safe place.	- Produce should be placed under shade. Protect the produce by tarpaulin kept in T floor. Sun dry of the produce.

Chickpea	Care should be taken that rain water	Care should be taken that rain	Drain excess rain wa	ter from field.	- Produce	should
	does not stagnate in the field.	water does not stagnate in the	-Harvesting of crop i	n clear weather.	be placed	under
	-Planting in ridge and furrow.	field.	-Keep the harvested	produce in safe place.	shade.	
	-Interculture operation for aeration.	-Planting in ridge and furrow.			Protect the	e
		-Interculture operation for			produce b	y
		aeration.			tarpaulin l	kept in
		- Spray of 2% DAP.			T floor.	
					Sun dry o	of the
					produce.	
Horticulture	-					
Heavy	NA					
rainfall with						
high speed						
wind in a						
short span						
On-thousale	of mosts and dispassed due to unseess	ahla maina				1

Outbreak	of pests and diseases due to unseasonable ra				
Rice	Control Rice hispa by clipping of seedlings Tips- to remove eggs masses of stem borers and rice hispa-or apply cholorpyriphos 20 EC @500 ml/ha. Disease- control bacterial leaf blight, leaf streak, brown spot, by applying streptocycline (250ppm).	For same pest apply trichogramma 40000-50000 eggs/ha. Use NPV 250 LE/ha Use Bt formulations 1 lt./ha. Disease control of bacterial leaf blistreak, brown spot by applying stre (250ppm).	ight, leaf	Control of important Disease viz. rice blast Brown spot, false smut etc by applying Propiconzol (0.6ml/lit)/ Henzconazole(0.2%) etc.	Well drying prior to storage place should be of moisture proof rodent proof etc.
Blackgram	Greater incidence of semi looper and apply Choloropyriphos 20 EC @ 500 Apply Dithane M-45 @ 2.5 gm/lt. of	ml/ ha.	-	-	-
Soybean	Control of semi looper, girdle betle, stem Fly by applying Trizopphas 40 EC or Profenofos 50 EC @ 800 ml/ha		Incidence of tobacco caterpillar, bihar hairy caterpillar. Trichogramma	Control of pod borer and Cercospora, bacterial blight	Well drying prior to storage place should

		@ 40000- 50000 eggs/ha. Use NPV 250 LE/ha Use Bt formulations 1. lit./ha		be of moisture proof rodent proof etc.
Pigeonpea	Incidence of leaf Webber, blister beetle and girdle beetle etc. and incidence of phytopthera Disease Quinalphos 1.5% or cholorpyriphos 1.5% Endosulphon 2% or methyle parathion 2%	Incidence of pod fly, pod borer, pod bug and plume moth. Bacillus thuringeinsis @ 1.5 kg /ha HaNPV@ 500 LE/ ha + 0.1% UV retardant + 0.% jaggery	Incidente of pod fly, pod borer, Pod bugs and plume moth Against pod fly Dimethoate 30 EC @ 0.03% Against gram pod borer Dusting @ 20-25 kg/ha Fenvalerate 0.4% or quinalphos 1.5% Or Cholorpyriphos 1.5% Endosulphan 2% or methyle Parathion 2%	
Sesame	Sesame leaf rollor, Sesame hawk moth, bihar hairy caterpillar, apply choloropyriphos 20EC @ 500 ml/ ha, Quinolphos 50 EC @ 800 ml/ha	Capsule borer Gall fly	Capsule borer, gall fly, apply Triazophos 40 EC or Profenofos 50 EC @ 800mli/ha	
Horticulture				
Tomato	Avoid water stagnation	Stacking of plants		

2.2 Floods - Not Applicable

Condition		Suggested continge	ncy measure	
Transient water logging/ partial inundation ¹	Seedling / nursery stage	Vegetative stage	Reproductive stage	At harvest
Continuous submergence for more than 2 days ² Sea water intrusion ³	Not Applicable			

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						
Rice	Light and repeated irrigation at the appearance of hair line cracks in soil surface, Correct iron deficiency with 0.5% iron sulphate spray.	Repeated irrigation at the appearance of hair line cracks in soil surface, pounding of water for 15 days after transplanting to check Fe deficiency and for crop establishment.	Repeated irrigation at the appearance of hairline cracks in soil surface	Harvest crop at physiological maturity		
Blackgram, Pigeonpea, Sesame	Protect the crop with the help of light irrigation; wind breaks are necessary where cold and heat wave in regular	Protect the crop with the help of light irrigation; wind breaks are necessary where cold and heat wave in regular	Protect the crop with the help of light irrigation; wind breaks are necessary where cold and heat wave in regular	Harvest at physiological maturity		
Horticulture						
Mango , Guava	Protect the crop with the help of light irrigation, wind breaks are necessary where cold and heat wave in regular	Protect the crop with the help of light irrigation; wind breaks are necessary where cold and heat wave in regular	Protect the crop with the help of light irrigation; wind breaks are necessary where cold and heat wave in regular	Harvest at physiological maturity		
Cold wave						
Chick pea Wheat	Light irrigation Smoke generation at night time to rise temperature	Light irrigation Smoke generation at night time to rise temperature	Light irrigation Smoke generation at night time to rise temperature	Harvest at physiological maturity		
Frost						
Chickpea, Lentil, Pigeonpea	Protect the crop with the help of light irrigation; Smoke generation at night time to rise temperature; Wind breaks are necessary where cold and heat wave in regular	Protect the crop with the help of light irrigation, Smoke generation at night time to rise temperature; Wind breaks are necessary where cold and heat wave in regular	Protect the crop with the help of light irrigation, Smoke generation at night time to rise temperature; Wind breaks are necessary where cold and heat wave in regular	Harvest at physiological maturity		
Hailstorm	Not applicable					
Cyclone	Not applicable					

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 is occasionally prone to drought the following practices may be implemented to prevent fodder shortage problem Sowing of cereals (fodder varieties of Sorghum/Bajra) and leguminous crops (Lucerne, Berseem, Horse gram, Cowpea) during North-East monsoon under dry land system for fodder production. Collection of soybean and chick pea stover for use as feed supplement during drought Preserving the green maize fodder as silage Encourage fodder production with Bajra – stylo-Bajra on rotation basis and also to cultivate short-term fodder crops like sunhemp	Harvest and use biomass of dried up crops (Rice, wheat, Maize, Soybean, Black gram, Green gram, chick pea etc.,) material as fodder Harvest all the top fodder available (Subabul, Glyricidia, Pipol, Prosopis etc) and feed the LS during drought Concentrate ingredients such as Grains, brans, chunnies & oilseed cakes, low grade grains etc. unfit for human consumption should be procured from Govt. Godowns for feeding as supplement for high productive animals during drought Promotion of Horse gram as contingent crop and harvesting it at vegetative stage as fodder Continuous supplementation of minerals and vitamin to prevent infertility. Encourage mixing available kitchen waste	Encourage progressive farmers to grow multi cut fodder crops of sorghum/bajra/maize with input subsidy Supply of quality stem cuttings of Hybrid napier (CO1), paragrass, guinea grass etc., well before monsoon Encourage growing fodder crops like Berseem in winter and Juar in summer season Flushing the stock to recoup Replenish the feed and fodder banks
		with dry fodder while feeding to the milch animals	

Drinking water	Adopt various water conservation methods at village level to improve the ground water level for adequate water supply. Identification of water resources De-silting 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 sandies /community grazing areas	Adequate supply of drinking water. Restrict wallowing of animals in water bodies/resources; Add alum in stagnated water bodies	Watershed management practices shall be promoted to conserve the rainwater. Bleach (0.1%) drinking water / water sources Provide clean drinking water
Health and diseases management	Procure and stock emergency medicines and vaccines for important endemic diseases of the area All the stock must be immunized for endemic diseases of the area 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	Carryout deworming to all animals entering into relief camps Identification and quarantine of sick animals Constitution of Rapid Action Veterinary Force Performing ring vaccination (8 km radius) in case of any outbreak Restricting movement of livestock in case of any epidemic Tick control measures be undertaken to prevent tick borne diseases in animals Rescue of sick and injured animals and their treatment Organize with community, daily lifting of dung from relief camps	Keep close surveillance on disease outbreak. Undertake the vaccination depending on need Keep the animal houses clean and 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
Floods	NA		
Cyclone	NA		
Heat wave and cold wave			

Heat wave	 i) Plantation around the shed ii) H₂O sprinklers / foggers in the shed iii) Application of white reflector paint on the roof iv) Thatched sheds should be provided as a shelter to animal to minimize heat stress 	Allow the animals early in the morning or late in the evening for grazing during heat waves Feed green fodder/silage / concentrates during day time and roughages / hay during night time in case of heat waves Put on the foggers / sprinklers /fans during heat weaves in case of high yielders (Jersey/HF crosses) In severe cases, vitamin 'C' and electrolytes should be added in H ₂ O during heat waves.	Feed the animals as per routine schedule Allow the animals for grazing (normal timings)
Cold wave	Covering all the wire meshed walls / open area with gunny bags/ polyethylene sheets (with a mechanism for lifting during the day time and putting down during night time)	Allow for grazing between 10AM to 3PM during cold waves Add 25-50 ml of edible oil in concentrates and fed to the animal during cold waves Apply / sprinkle lime powder in the animal shed during cold waves to neutralize ammonia accumulation	Feed the animals as per routine schedule Allow the animals for grazing (normal timings)
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

2.5.2 Poultry

			Suggested contingency measures		
			Before the event	During the event	After the event
Drought					
Shortage ingredients	of	feed	Storing of house hold grain like maize, broken rice etc, in to use as feed in case of severe drought	* *	Supplementation to all survived birds

		Culling of weak birds	
Drinking water		Use water sanitizers or offer cool hygienic drinking water	
Health and disease management	Culling of sick birds. De-worming and vaccination against RD and IBD	Mixing of Vit. A,D,E, K and B-complex including vit C in drinking water (5ml in one litre water)	Hygienic and sanitation of poultry house Disposal of dead birds by burning / burying with lime powder in pit
Floods	NA		
Cyclone	NA		
Heat wave and cold wave			
Shelter/environment management	Heat wave: Provision of proper shelter with good ventilation	In severe cases, foggers/water sprinklers/wetting of hanged gunny bags should be arranged Don't allow for scavenging during mid day	Routine practices are followed
	Cold wave: Provision of proper shelter Arrangement for brooding Assure supply of continuous electricity	Close all openings with polythene sheets In severe cases, arrange heaters Don't allow for scavenging during early morning and late evening	Routine practices are followed
Health and disease management	De-worming and vaccination against RD and fowl pox	Supplementation of house hold grain Provide cool and clean drinking water with electrolytes and vit. C In hot summer, add anti-stress probiotics in drinking water or feed	Routine practices are followed

2.5.3 Fisheries/ Aquaculture

	Suggested contingency measures		
	Before the event	During the event	After the event
Drought			
Shallow water in ponds due to insufficient rains/inflow	 Restricted release of water from reservoir. Supplementary water harvest structures like pond and tanks have to be developed. Renovation and maintenance of existing water harvest structures 	 Restrict lifting of water for irrigation purpose of crops Catch the stock, market the produce to reduce the density of population in ponds. 	 Excavate the ponds to increase the depth. Try to release water into the pond if it rains in off-season
Impact of heat & salt load build up in ponds / change in water quality	Prepare to release water into the habitat	Mixing of water from the water harvest structure like ponds and tanks into the fish habitat.	Monitoring the water quality and health of aquatic organisms
Floods	NA		
Cyclone	NA		
Heat wave and cold			
wave			
Management of pond environment	Good water quality to be maintained, Water depth to be maintained	Recirculation of water and pruning	Water treatment with lime
Health and diseases management	Prophylactic measures to be taken	Maintain good quality water in ponds	Treatment of pond water with lime and medicines