

**State: HARYANA**

**Agriculture Contingency Plan District: ROHTAK**

1.0 District Agriculture profile				
<b>1.1</b>	<b>Agro-Climatic/Ecological Zone</b>			
	Agro Ecological Sub Region (ICAR)	Northern Plain (And Central Highlands) In (4.1)		
	Agro-Climatic Region (Planning Commission)	Trans Gangetic Plain Region (VI)		
	Agro Climatic Zone (NARP)*	Eastern Zone (HR-1)		
	List all the districts falling under the NARP Zone	Panchkula, Ambala, Yamunanagar, Kurukshetra, Karnal, Kaithal, Jind, Panipat, Sonipat, Faridabad, Mewat, Palwal and parts of Rohtak, Jhajjar and Gurgaon		
	Geographical coordinates of district	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude
		28 <sup>o</sup> 53' 31.42" N	76 <sup>o</sup> 35' 32.77" E	245 m
	Name and Address of the concerned ZRS/ZARS/RARS/RRTTS	ZRS, Rohtak- 124 001		
Mention the KVK located in the district	KVK, Near Jat College, Rohtak-124 001			
<b>1.2</b>	<b>Rainfall</b>	Average (mm)	Normal Onset ( week and month)	Normal Cessation (week and month)
	SW monsoon (June-Sep):	478.3	1 <sup>st</sup> week of July	3 <sup>rd</sup> week of September
	NE Monsoon(Oct-Dec):	24.3	-	-
	Winter (Jan- March)	46.3		
	Summer (Apr-May)	27.5		
	Annual:	576.3		

\* If a district falls in two NARP zone, mention the zone in which more than 50% area falls.

1.3	Land use pattern of the district (latest statistics)	Total geographic area	Cultivable area	Forest area	Land under non-agricultural use	Permanent pastures	Cultivable waste land	Land under Misc. tree crops and groves	Barren and uncultivable land	Current fallows	Other fallows
	Area (000 ha)	167	142	.040	4	3	11	-	2	5	-

1.4	Major Soil types	Area ('000 ha)	Per cent (%) of total area
	Sandy loam soils	137	100
	Loamy sand soils	-	-
	Sand soils	-	-
	Loam soils	-	-
	Clay loam soils	-	-

1.5	Agricultural land use	Area ('000 ha)	Cropping intensity %
	Net sown area	142	154
	Area sown more than once	77	
	Gross cropped area	219	

1.6	Irrigation	Area ('000 ha)
	Net irrigated area	111
	Gross irrigated area	187
	Rainfed area	31

Sources of Irrigation	Number	Area ('000 ha)	% area
Canals		91	82
Tanks	-	-	-
Open wells	-	-	-
Bore wells	-	20	18
Lift irrigation		-	-
Other sources	-	-	-
Total No. of Tractors	-	111	
Pumpsets	18735		
Micro-irrigation			
<b>Groundwater availability and use</b>	No. of blocks	% area	Quality of water
Over exploited*	1	20	-
Critical	Nil	-	-
Semi- critical	Nil	-	-
Safe	4	80	-
Wastewater availability and use	NA	-	-
Ground water quality	Alkaline in nature		

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

1.7	Major Field Crops cultivated	Area ('000 ha)*					
		<i>Kharif</i>		<i>Rabi</i>		Summer	Total
		<i>Irrigated</i>	<i>Rainfed</i>	<i>Irrigated</i>	<i>Rainfed</i>		
	Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	94.7
	Sorghum	-	-	-	-	-	23.5
	Rice	-	-	-	-	-	20.1
	Rapeseed Mustard	-	-	-	-	-	19.4

Bajra	-	-	-	-	-	17.4
<b>Horticulture crops - Fruits</b>	<b>Total area('000 ha)</b>					
Guava	0.3					
Citrus	0.1					
Ber	0.3					
<b>Horticultural crops - Vegetables</b>	<b>Total area</b>					
Radish	0.9					
Onion	0.7					
Cauliflower	0.6					
<b>Medicinal and Aromatic crops</b>	-					
<b>Plantation crops</b>	-					
<b>Fodder crops</b>	-					
Total fodder crop area	-					
Grazing land	-					
Sericulture etc	-					
Others (Specify)	-					

\* If break-up data (irrigated, rainfed) is not available, give total area

<b>1.8</b>	<b>Livestock (2008-09)</b>	<b>Male ('000)</b>	<b>Female ('000)</b>	<b>Total ('000)</b>			
	Cattle	-	-	62			
	Buffaloes total	-	-	279			
	Commercial dairy farms	-	-	NA			
	Goat	-	-	11			
	Sheep	-	-	26			
	Others (Camel, Pig, Yak etc)	-	-	23			
<b>1.9</b>	<b>Poultry</b>	<b>No. of farms</b>	<b>Total No. of birds ('000)</b>				
	Commercial	NA	861				
	Backyard	NA	18				
<b>1.10</b>	<b>Fisheries</b>						
	<b>A. Capture</b>						
	i) Marine (Data Source: Fisheries Dept.)	No. of fishermen	Boats		Nets		Storage facilities (Ice plants etc.)
			Mechanised	Non-mechanised	Mechanised (Trawl nets, Grill nets)	Non-mechanised (Shore seines, stake & trap nets)	

		-	-	-	-	-	NA
<b>ii) Inland</b> (Data Source: Fisheries Dept.)	<b>No. Farmer owned ponds</b>	<b>No. of Reservoirs</b>		<b>No. of village tanks</b>			
	NA	NA		NA			
<b>B. Culture</b>							
		<b>Water Spread Area (ha)</b>		<b>Yield (t/ha)</b>		<b>Production ('000 tons)</b>	
<b>i) Brakish water</b> (Data source: MPEDA/Fisheries Dept.)		NA		NA		NA	
<b>ii) Fresh water</b> (Data source: Fisheries Dept.)							
<b>Others</b>							

1.11	Production and Productivity of major crops (2007-08)	Kharif		Rabi		Summer		Total	
		Production ('000 t)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Production ('000 t)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Production ('000 t)	Productivity (kg/ha)	Production ('000 t)	Productivity (kg/ha)
	Wheat	-	-	376	3958	-	-	376	3958
	Sorghum	7	300	-	-	-	-	7	300
	Rice	37	1833	-	-	-	-	37	1833
	Rapeseed Mustard	-	-	27	1438	-	-	27	1438
	Bajra	36	2110	-	-	-	-	36	2110
	<b>Major Horticultural crops</b>								
	Guava								1.38
	Citrus								0.72
	Ber								2.15

(Source: Statistical Abstract Haryana: 2007-08)

1.12	Sowing window for 5 major crops (start and end of sowing period)	Wheat	Sorghum	Rice	Rapeseed & Mustard	Bajra
	Kharif- Rainfed	-	Onset of Rain	-	-	Onset of rain
	Kharif-Irrigated	-	20 <sup>th</sup> Mar - 10 <sup>th</sup> Apr	15 <sup>th</sup> May - 30 <sup>th</sup> June	-	1 <sup>st</sup> - 15 <sup>th</sup> July
	Rabi- Rainfed	Oct end – Nov end	-	-	Sep end	-
	Rabi-Irrigated	Oct end – 15 <sup>th</sup> Nov	-	-	Sep end – 20 <sup>th</sup> Oct	-

1.13	What is the major contingency the district is prone to? (Tick mark)	Regular	Occasional	None
	Drought	-	√	-
	Flood	-	-	√
	Cyclone	-	-	√
	Hail storm	-	√	-
	Heat wave	√	-	-
	Cold wave	√	-	-
	Frost	-	√	-
	Sea water inundation	-	-	√
	Pests and diseases (specify)	-	√	-

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

## 2.0 Strategies for weather related contingencies

### 2.1 Drought

#### 2.1.1 Rainfed situation

Condition	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Suggested Contingency measures		
			Change in crop/ cropping system	Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation
Early season drought (delayed onset)	Light textured sandy soils susceptible to wind erosion	Pearl millet: HHB-94, HHB-197, HHB-67 (Improved)	No change	-	-
Delay by 2 weeks (July 3 <sup>rd</sup> week)		Pearl millet + Greengram- Satya, Muskan, Bharpai / Mothbean: RMO 40 (Intercropping 8:4/6:3)	No change		

		Clusterbean: HG-563, HG-365 Cowpea: Charodi for grain and CS-88 for fodder Castor: CH-1 Sesame: HT-1 Note- Clusterbean can also intercropped with pearl millet as above.	No change		
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Condition	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Suggested Contingency measures		
			Change in crop/ cropping system	Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation
Early season drought (delayed onset)					
Delay by 4 weeks (Aug 1 <sup>st</sup> week)	Light textured sandy soils susceptible to wind erosion	Pearl millet: HHB-94, HHB-197, HHB-67 (Improved)	Don't grow clusterbean beyond mid July.	-	-
		Pearl millet + Greengram- Satya, Muskan, Bharpai / Mothbean: RMO 40 (Intercropping 8:4/6:3)			
		Clusterbean: HG-563, HG-365 Cowpea: Charodi for grain and CS-88 for fodder Castor: CH-1 Sesame: HT-1			
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
Delay by 6 weeks (Aug 3 <sup>rd</sup> week)	Light textured sandy soils susceptible to wind erosion	Pearl millet: HHB-94, HHB-197, HHB-67 (Improved)	Don't grow sesame beyond mid August.	-	-
		Pearl millet + Greengram- Satya, Muskan, Bharpai / Mothbean: RMO 40 (Intercropping 8:4/6:3)			
		Clusterbean: HG-563, HG-365 Cowpea: Charodi for grain and CS-88 for fodder Castor: CH-1 Sesame: HT-1			

Condition	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Suggested Contingency measures		
			Change in crop/ cropping system	Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation
Early season drought (delayed onset)					
Delay by 8 weeks (Sept. 1 <sup>st</sup> week)	Light textured sandy soils susceptible to wind erosion	Pearl millet: HHB-94, HHB-197, HHB-67 (Improved)	Keep fallow	Conserve soil moisture for <i>rabi</i> sowing.	-
		Pearl millet + Greengram- Satya, Muskan, Bharpai / Mothbean: RMO 40 (Intercropping 8:4/6:3)	Keep fallow	Conserve soil moisture for <i>rabi</i> sowing.	
		Clusterbean: HG-563, HG-365 Cowpea: Charodi for grain and CS-88 for fodder Castor: CH-1 Sesame: HT-1	Keep fallow	Conserve soil moisture for <i>rabi</i> sowing.	

Condition	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Suggested Contingency measures		
			Crop management	Soil nutrient & moisture conservation measures	Remarks on Implementation
Early season drought (Normal onset)					
Normal onset followed by 15-20 days dry spell after sowing leading to poor germination/ crop stand etc.	Light textured sandy soils susceptible to wind erosion	Pearl millet: HHB-94, HHB-197, HHB-67 (Improved)	i) In case of poor plant population (<two-third), go for re-sowing as and when rains resume. ii) Gap filling by transplanting under rainy conditions.	-	In case of such situation:  i) State Agriculture Department should make arrangement for seeds to meet the exigency at block level. ii) Release of irrigation water in canals and proper power supply may be insured by concerned departments iii) Subsidy on
		Pearl millet + Greengram- Satya, Muskan, Bharpai / Mothbean: RMO- 40 (Intercropping 8:4/6:3)	In case of poor plant population (<two-third), go for re-sowing as and when rains resume.		
		Clusterbean: HG-563, HG-365 Cowpea: Charodi for grain and CS-88 for fodder Castor: CH-1 Sesame: HT-1	In case of poor plant population (<two-third), go for re-sowing as and when rains resume.		



		Note- Clusterbean can also intercropped with pearl millet as above.			sprinkler, drip irrigation systems and laser leveler
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Condition	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop /cropping system	Suggested Contingency measures		
			Crop management	Soil nutrient & moisture conservation measures	Remarks on Implementation
Mid season drought (long dry spell, consecutive 2 weeks rainless (>2.5 mm) period)					
At vegetative stage	Light textured sandy soils susceptible to wind erosion	Pearl millet: HHB-94, HHB-197, HHB-67 (Improved)	i) Weeding and hoeing with <i>wheel hand hoe/ kasola</i> as and when required. ii) Thinning to reduce 1/3 <sup>rd</sup> population.	<i>In-situ/ex-situ</i> moisture conservation: i) Apply life saving irrigation of 4-5 cm, if possible. ii) Foliar spray of urea (2.5 % at 30-35 DAS).	i) Release of irrigation water in canals and proper power supply may be insured by concerned departments  ii) subsidy on sprinkler, drip irrigation systems and laser leveler
		Pearl millet + Greengram- Satya, Muskan, Bharpai / Mothbean: RMO 40 (Intercropping 8:4/6:3)	i) Don't use chemicals for weed management under stress. ii) Weeding and hoeing with <i>wheel hand hoe/ kasola</i> as and when required. ii) Straw mulching in between rows.	Apply life saving irrigation of 4-5 cm, if possible.	
		Clusterbean: HG-563, HG-365 Cowpea: Charodi for grain and CS-88 for fodder Castor: CH-1 Sesame: HT-1 Note- Clusterbean can also intercropped with pearl millet as above.	i) Don't use chemicals for weed management under stress. ii) Weeding and hoeing with <i>wheel hand hoe/ kasola</i> as and when required. ii) Straw mulching in between rows.	Apply life saving irrigation of 4-5 cm, if possible.	

<b>Condition</b>			<b>Suggested Contingency measures</b>		
<b>Mid season drought (long dry spell)</b>	<b>Major Farming situation</b>	<b>Normal Crop /cropping system</b>	<b>Crop management</b>	<b>Soil nutrient &amp; moisture conservation measures</b>	<b>Remarks on Implementation</b>
<b>At reproductive stage</b>	Light textured sandy soils susceptible to wind erosion	Pearl millet: HHB-94, HHB-197, HHB-67 (Improved)	i) Remove every third row for green fodder. ii) Make ridge and furrow for rain water harvesting. iii) Life saving irrigation if available.	-	None
		Pearl millet + Greengram- Satya, Muskan, Bharpai / Mothbean: RMO 40 (Intercropping 8:4/6:3)	As above	As above	None
		Clusterbean: HG-563, HG-365 Cowpea: Charodi for grain and CS-88 for fodder Castor: CH-1 Sesame: HT-1	As above	As above	None
<b>Condition</b>			<b>Suggested Contingency measures</b>		
<b>Terminal drought (Early withdrawal of monsoon)</b>	<b>Major Farming situation</b>	<b>Normal Crop/cropping system</b>	<b>Crop management</b>	<b>Rabi crop planning</b>	<b>Remarks on Implementation</b>
	Light textured sandy soils susceptible to wind erosion	Pearl millet: HHB-94, HHB-197, HHB-67 (Improved)	Remove every third row for green fodder. Make ridge and furrow for rain water harvesting. Life saving irrigation if available. Foliar spray of urea 2% solution under rainfed condition.	Field preparation for rabi crop sowing during first fortnight of Oct. Sowing of Mustard (RH-30, RH- 819, RB-24, RB 50 RH- 781 and Varuna) and Chickpea (C-235, H-208 and HC-1) during second fortnight of Oct.	The State Agriculture Department should have advance arrangements for timely supply of seed, fertilizer and other agro-inputs to farmers at block level.
		Pearl millet + Greengram- Satya, Muskan, Bharpai / Mothbean: RMO 40 (Intercropping 8:4/6:3)	As above	As above	Breeder seed: Dept of Plant Breeding, CCSHAU, Hisar
		Clusterbean: HG-563, HG-365 Cowpea: Charodi for grain and CS-88 for fodder	As above	As above	

		Castor: CH-1 Sesame: HT-1			
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### 2.1.2 Irrigated situation

Condition	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Change in crop/cropping system	Suggested Contingency measures	
				Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation
Delayed/ limited release of water in canals due to low rainfall	Sandy soils/sandy loam soils canal/ tubewell irrigated	Pearlmillet-wheat	Pearlmillet-Raya	10-15% higher seed rate, Sprinkler irrigation Planting on beds, planting with ridger seeder, Laser land leveling, Conjunctive use of canal and ground waters. Intercropping with moong in pearlmillet and harvesting of intercrop, Split application of fertilizers, Straw mulching. Limited ground water use, prefer life saving irrigation Short duration cultivars, Soaking of wheat seeds before sowing Seed treatment with azotobactor/rhizobium, Deep ploughing during kharif season, Shallow irrigation of 4-5 cm depth, Weed free environment	Seeds from State, national seed and private seed agencies. The schemes of NREGS, RKRY, NFSM, NHM are in operation. Govt. subsidy on sprinkler, drip irrigation systems and laser leveler
		Pearlmillet-chickpea	Clusterbean-barley	10-15% higher seed rate, Sprinkler irrigation Planting on beds, planting with ridger seeder Split application of fertilizer, Straw mulching, Short duration cultivars, Seed treatment with azotobactor/rhizobium Deep ploughing during <i>kharif</i> season,	

				Shallow irrigation of 4-5 cm depth, Weed free environment	
		Fallow -raya	Summer moong-raya	Short duration cultivars Seed treatment with azotobactor/rhizobium, Straw mulching Sprinkler irrigation, Planting on beds, planting with ridger seeder, land leveling, Conjunctive use of canal and ground water, Limited ground water use, prefer life saving irrigation, Weed free environment	
	Well drained, medium alluvial soils, canal/ tubewell irrigated	Clusterbean-wheat	Cotton-wheat	Drip/furrow irrigation in cotton, paired row planting Sprinkler in wheat, Planting on beds, Straw mulching in cotton, Planting on beds Planting with ridger seeder Laser land leveling, Split application of fertilizer, Straw mulching in sugarcane, Limited ground water use, prefer life saving irrigation Conjunctive use of brackish ground waters with canal waters, Short duration cultivars, Soaking of wheat seeds before sowing, Seed treatment with azotobactor/rhizobium, Deep ploughing during <i>kharif</i> season, Shallow irrigation of 4-5 cm depth, Sowing of vegetable seeds in polythene bags and replanting them in holes, Weed free environment	Shallow ground water use alone or in combination. Seeds from State, national and private seed agencies seed agencies, The schemes of NREGS, RKRY, NFSM, NHM are in operation. Govt. subsidy on sprinkler and drip irrigation systems, on laser land leveling
		Pearlmillet/-wheat	Pearlmillet-raya/chickpea	Paired row planting, Sprinkler irrigation. Planting on beds Straw mulching, Laser land leveling, Split application of fertilizer, Straw mulching, Limited ground water use, prefer life saving irrigation Conjunctive use of brackish ground waters with canal waters, Short	

				duration cultivars, seed treatment with azotobactor/rhizobium, Deep ploughing during <i>kharif</i> season, Shallow irrigation of 4-5 cm depth Weed free environment	
		Cotton-wheat	None	Drip/furrow irrigation in cotton, paired row planting Planting on beds, Straw mulching in cotton, Laser land leveling, Split application of fertilizer, Limited ground water use, prefer life saving irrigation, Conjunctive use of brackish ground waters with canal waters, Short duration cultivars, Weed free environment, Weed free environment	
		Pearlmillet/fallow-raya	Vegetables	As above Seed treatment with azotobactor, Deep ploughing during <i>kharif</i> season, Shallow irrigation of 4-5 cm depth, Sowing of vegetable seeds in polythene bags and replanting them in holes.	
	Clay soils, canal/ tubewell irrigated	Rice-wheat	Summer moong-rice	Sprinkler irrigation in moong, Planting on beds Laser land leveling	Late sown cultivars Short duration Desi wheat and Basmati rice. Shallow ground water use alone or in combination. Conservation of rain water, mulching, rain water harvesting Seeds from State and national seed agencies, The schemes of NREGS, RKRY, NFSM, NHM are in
		Cotton-wheat	None	Drip/furrow irrigation in cotton, paired row planting, Planting on beds, Straw mulching in cotton, Laser land leveling Split application of fertilizer, Limited ground water use, prefer life saving irrigation, Conjunctive use of brackish ground waters with canal waters, Short duration cultivars, Weed free environment	
		Sorghum fodder-wheat	Vegetables/ flowers	Sprinkler/drip irrigation, Planting on beds, laser land leveling, Mulching on	

				inter-row spacing Limited ground water use, prefer life saving irrigation	operation. Seed from private seed agencies
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Condition	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Change in crop/cropping system	Suggested Contingency measures	
				Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation
Non release of water in canals under delayed onset of monsoon in catchment	Sandy soils, canal/ tubewell irrigated	Pearlmillet-Raya	Pulses-raya	Planting on beds Sprinkler irrigation, Marginal ground waters for life saving irrigation, Laser land leveling Straw mulching, Paired row planting, Split application of fertilizer, Straw mulching, Limited ground water use, prefer life saving irrigation, Conjunctive use of brackish ground waters with canal waters, Short duration cultivars, Seed treatment with azotobactor/rhizobium, Deep ploughing during <i>kharif</i> season, Shallow irrigation of 4-5 cm depth, Weed free environment	Short duration cultivars of crops Shallow ground water use alone or in combination. Conservation of rain water, mulching, rain water harvesting. Shallow ground water use alone or in combination. Conservation of rain water, mulching, rain water harvesting.
		Pearlmillet-chickpea	Clusterbean-Barley	As above	
		Fallow –raya/barley	Vegetables-raya	Sowing of vegetable seeds in polythene bags and replanting them in holes, Drip irrigation in vegetables Planting on beds, Straw mulching, Laser land leveling Split application of fertilizer, Limited ground water use, prefer life saving irrigation, Conjunctive use of brackish ground waters with canal waters, Seed treatment with azotobactor, Deep ploughing during <i>kharif</i> season, Shallow irrigation of 4-5 cm depth,	

Condition	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Change in crop/cropping system	Suggested Contingency measures	
				Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation
				Weed free environment	
	Well drained, medium alluvial soils, canal/ tubewell irrigated	Clusterbean-Barley	Cotton-wheat	Drip/furrow irrigation in cotton, Sprinkler in wheat, Planting on beds, Laser land leveling, Limited ground water use, prefer life saving irrigation, Conjunctive use of ground water Shallow irrigation of 4-5 cm depth, Weed free environment	Short duration cultivars of crops Shallow ground water use alone or in combination. Conservation of rain water, mulching, rain water harvesting. Shallow ground water use alone or in combination. Conservation of rain water, mulching, rain water harvesting
		Pearlmillet/fallow-wheat	Pearlmillet-raya/chickpea	Paired row planting, Sprinkler irrigation, Planting on beds Straw mulching, Laser land leveling, Split application of fertilizer, Straw mulching, Limited ground water use, prefer life saving irrigation, Conjunctive use of brackish ground waters with canal waters, Short duration cultivars, Seed treatment with azotobactor/rhizobium, Deep ploughing during kharif season, Shallow irrigation of 4-5 cm depth Weed free environment.	
		Pearlmillet/fallow-raya	Sugarcane–moong intercropping	Drip/furrow irrigation in sugarcane, paired row planting Planting on beds, Straw mulching in sugarcane, Laser land leveling, Split application of fertilizer, Limited ground water use, prefer life saving irrigation, Conjunctive use of brackish ground waters with canal waters, Short duration cultivars Weed free environment.	
		Cotton-wheat	None	As above.	
	Clay soils,	Cotton-wheat	None	As above.	Short duration

Condition	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Change in crop/cropping system	Suggested Contingency measures	
				Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation
	canal/ tubewell irrigated	Fallow --raya	Sugarcane-mungbean intercropping	As above.	cultivars of crops Shallow ground water use alone or in combination. Conservation of rain water, mulching, rain water harvesting. Shallow ground water use alone or in combination. Conservation of rain water, mulching, rain water harvesting
		Sorghum fodder-wheat	Vegetables/ flowers	Sowing of vegetable seeds in polythene bags and replanting them in holes. Drip irrigation in vegetables, Planting on beds Straw mulching, Laser land leveling, Split application of fertilizer, Limited ground water use, prefer life saving irrigation Conjunctive use of brackish ground waters with canal waters, Seed treatment with azotobactor /rhizobium Weed free environment.	

Condition	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Change in crop/cropping system	Suggested Contingency measures	
				Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation
Lack of inflows into tanks due to insufficient /delayed onset of monsoon	Sandy soils, canal/ tubewell irrigated	Pearlmillet-wheat	Clusterbean-wheat	Planting on beds, sprinkler irrigation/drip irrigation Limited ground water use, prefer life saving irrigation	Short duration cultivars of crops, Shallow ground water use alone or in combination, Conservation of rain water, mulching, and rain water harvesting, Shallow ground water use alone or in combination.
		Sorghum-wheat	Sugarcane-wheat/raya		
		Pearlmillet-chickpea	Fallow-raya		



Condition	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Change in crop/cropping system	Suggested Contingency measures	
				Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation
	Well drained, medium alluvial soils, canal/ tubewell irrigated	Rice-wheat	Pearlmillet-chickpea	Drip/furrow irrigation in cotton, sprinkler in wheat, planting on beds, Sprinkler irrigation, Planting on beds, planting with ridger seeder, laser land leveling Limited ground water use, prefer life saving irrigation	As above
		Cotton-wheat	None		
		Rice-berseem(fodder)	Cotton-wheat		
	Clay soils, canal/ tubewell irrigated	Pigeon pea –wheat/barley	Summer moong-wheat	Drip irrigation, paired row planting of cotton, Planting on beds, Shallow irrigation in vegetable and straw mulching, Conjunctive use of ground water, Use of gypsum for reclaiming sodic waters, Limited ground water use, prefer life saving irrigation	As above
		Cotton-wheat	None		
		Sorghum fodder-wheat	Vegetables/ flowers		

Condition	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Change in crop/cropping system	Suggested Contingency measures	
				Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation
Insufficient groundwater recharge due to low rainfall	Sandy soils, canal/ tubewell irrigated	Pearlmillet-barley	Clusterbean-wheat	Adoption of efficient methods of irrigation viz., drip in wide spaced, vegetables and horticultural crops Sprinkler irrigation in other crops	Artificial ground water recharge
		Fallow-raya	Sugarcane-wheat/raya		
		Pearlmillet-chickpea	Fallow-raya		
	Well drained, medium alluvial soils, canal/ tubewell irrigated	Rice-wheat	Pearlmillet-chickpea		
		Cotton-wheat	Pigeonpea-wheat		
		Rice-berseem(fodder)	Cotton-wheat		
		Clay soils,	Pigeon pea –wheat/barley		

Condition	Major Farming situation	Normal Crop/cropping system	Change in crop/cropping system	Suggested Contingency measures	
				Agronomic measures	Remarks on Implementation
	canal/ tubewell irrigated	Pearlmillet–raya/chickpea	Planting on beds		
		Sorghum fodder-wheat	Cucurbeets-raya		

## 2.2 Unusual rains (untimely, unseasonal etc)

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

		aeration.		
<b>Heavy rainfall with high speed winds in a short span</b>				
Rice	Drainage, if stagnant water	Drainage	Drainage	Shifting to dry place
Cotton	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
Pearlmillet	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
Sorghum (fodder)	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
<b>Horticulture</b>	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
All crops	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No adverse effect</li> <li>2. Removal of unwanted sprouts</li> <li>3. Spray insecticides &amp; pesticides to control the insect &amp; pest</li> <li>4. Drain out water if heavy rains</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Drain out the excess water to avoid flower and fruit drop</li> <li>2. To control the fruit drop apply foliar application of nutrients and growth regulators</li> <li>3. Apply insecticide &amp; pesticides to control the insect &amp; pest and diseases on young developing fruits</li> <li>4. Plough the field to increase the root aeration.</li> </ol>	Harvest the fruits and send to the market immediately.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Apply fungicide to avoid post harvest diseases.</li> <li>2. Proper covering of the produce.</li> <li>3. Proper grading and cleaning of fruits immediately after harvest.</li> <li>4. Use the damaged fruits for processing</li> <li>5. Use water proof packaging</li> </ol>
<b>Outbreak of pests and diseases due to unseasonal rains</b>				
Wheat : Yellow and brown rust of wheat become severe Karnal bunt infection increases under moist conditions	Spray 600 – 800 gm Mancozeb 200 lt. of water/acre at the appearance of disease and repeat after 15-20 days			Treat wheat seed with Raxil 2DS @ 1 gm/kg before sowing to control Karnal bunt
Bajra : Downy mildew incidence increases	There is no control measure except resistant varieties			
Indian Mustard: White rust and Alternaria leaf blight increase, stem rot increases due to rain and cold weather	Spray Mancozeb 0.2% 3-4 times at an interval of 15 days to control white rust and Alternaria leaf blight.	To control stem rot spray 0.2% Carbendazim.		

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

### 2.3 Floods

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

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

Extreme event type	Suggested contingency measure			
	Seedling / nursery stage	Vegetative stage	Reproductive stage	At harvest
<b>Heat Wave</b>				
Rice	Micro-irrigation, avoid irrigation during hot hours with poor quality waters	Micro-irrigation, avoid irrigation during hot hours with poor quality waters	-	
Cotton	Micro-drip irrigation	Deep irrigation	Deep irrigation	
Pearlmillet	Micro-sprinkler irrigation, avoid irrigation during hot hours with poor quality waters	Micro- sprinkler irrigation, avoid irrigation during hot hours with poor quality waters	Micro-irrigation, avoid irrigation during hot hours with poor quality waters	
Sorghum	As above	As above	As above	
Clusterbean	As above	As above	As above	
Pigeonpea	As above	As above	As above	
<b>Horticulture</b>				
All crops	Micro-irrigation, avoid irrigation during hot hours with poor quality waters	As above	As above	
<b>Cold wave</b>				
Wheat	Irrigation, balanced fertilizer application, Foliar spray of nutrients	Irrigation, fertilizer application	Irrigation, fertilizer application	
Raya	As above	As above	As above	
Chickpea	As above	As above	As above	
Barley	As above	As above	As above	
Fodder	As above	As above	As above	
<b>Horticulture</b>				
All crops	Apply frequent irrigation, shelterbelt and windbreaks	Apply frequent irrigation, windbreaks	Apply frequent irrigation	-
<b>Frost</b>				
Wheat	No adverse effect			
Raya	Irrigate the crop Create smoke during late evening	Irrigate the crop Create smoke during late evening	Irrigate the crop Create smoke during late evening	
Chickpea	As above	As above	As above	
Barley	As above	As above	As above	

Extreme event type	Suggested contingency measure			
	Seedling / nursery stage	Vegetative stage	Reproductive stage	At harvest
Fodder	As above	As above	As above	
<b>Horticulture</b>				
All crops	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Apply light irrigation frequently</li> <li>2. Creating smoke in the orchard during late evening.</li> <li>3. Thatching of young plants during severe cold months.</li> <li>4. Use of sprinkler irrigation.</li> <li>5. Use of mulching under plant canopy</li> </ol>			
<b>Hailstorm</b>				
<b>Horticulture</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Plantation of wind breakers</li> <li>2. Use of hailstorm nets</li> <li>3. Supplementation of nutrients to the trees</li> </ol>			
<b>Cyclone</b>				
All crops	Seedling covers should be used			

## 2.5 Contingent strategies for Livestock, Poultry & Fisheries

### 2.5.1 Livestock

Drought	Suggested contingency measures		
	Before the event	During the event	After the event
Feed and fodder availability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All Districts should be asked to locate their feed and fodder banks in view of submergence situation arising due to draught. Sufficient care must be taken to sensitize the farmers to protect their feed and fodder much ahead of onset of monsoon. The sources for procurement of feed / rice bran (Kunda) within the district and nearest locations should be identified, and the suppliers kept informed about the emergency situation, which might require action at their level for production and supply to the identified areas within the shortest possible time.</li> <li>2. Complete feed blocks should be prepared and stored in the feed banks for scarcity periods.</li> <li>3. The livestock holders of small ruminants should be educated/</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The best option is to open fodder depots for milch animals which farmers will never deposit into the cattle camps and establish cattle camps for dry and scrub animals. These camps should be established along assured source of water or canals for drinking and growing fodder.</li> <li>2. Facilities like storing densified roughages transported from other districts should also be established adjacent to these camps.</li> <li>3. Complete feed blocks stored in the feed banks should be provided to productive, lactating</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Immediate efforts are needed to grow short duration fodder crops like oats, barley, <i>kasni</i> and <i>lucern</i> etc. in the canal command areas.</li> <li>2. Farmers might have to be compensated for abandoning food or</li> </ol>

Drought	Suggested contingency measures		
	Before the event	During the event	After the event
	<p>informed to collect sufficient amount of green leaves from edible plants for use during the period of submergence at the earliest, after receipt of draught warning. The district authorities of Animal Husbandry Department should chalk out a complete programme to cater the feed &amp; fodder needs of livestock.</p> <p>4. Increase the sown area under fodder crops</p> <p>5. Looking to scarcity of crop residues, burning of paddy straw and stubbles should not be allowed in Haryana. This can be properly harvested, baled, densified and fortified using 4% urea with molasses and transported to areas of fodder scarcity. Standardized machinery for harvesting, baling, densification and fortification is available with Punjab Agro Federation and in the market.</p>	<p>and pregnant animals for scarcity periods</p> <p>4. Since stall feeding adversely affects the breeding efficiency in case of sheep, therefore, sheep should always be resorted to natural grazing.</p> <p>5. Special care is required for productive, lactating and pregnant animals. These animals must be supplemented with additional concentrates and fodders.</p> <p>6. Most of such animals will be retained by the farmers and arrangements for fodder, feed and drinking water should be made accordingly.</p>	<p>commercial cash crop to meet contingent fodder requirements.</p>
Drinking water	<p>Prior to the onset of summer all the water ponds/lakes in the villages/cities should be filled up with canal water/tube wells.</p>	<p>1. All the affected livestock should have an access to clean drinking water. Arrangements are required to be made in this regard with the help of concerned Government functionaries of the Districts.</p> <p>2. Resorting to alternate day watering to camel, sheep and goats. Experimental evidences show that even watering twice a week did not have much adverse effect on body weight of the sheep.</p> <p>3. Avoiding long distance grazing, as tired animals need more and frequent watering and feeding.</p>	<p>Normal supply of water should be restored.</p>
Health and disease management	<p>Constitution of task force at district and sub division level which will formulate guidelines for action should have a mobile veterinary unit at their disposal. Procurement of mineral and feed supplements, life saving drugs, electrolytes, vaccines etc.</p>	<p>Disbursement of supplements, treatment of affected animals in camps, proper disposal of dead animals, deworming and vaccinations.</p>	<p>Rehabilitation of affected animals, provision of veterinary aid and follow up, provide supplements etc to make up losses for deficiencies.</p>
<b>Floods</b>			
Feed and fodder	<p>1. All Districts should be asked to locate their feed and fodder</p>	<p>1. The best option is to open fodder depots for</p>	<p>1. Immediate efforts</p>

Drought	Suggested contingency measures		
	Before the event	During the event	After the event
availability	<p>banks in view of submergence situation arising due to floods. Sufficient care must be taken to sensitize the farmers to protect their feed and fodder much ahead of onset of monsoon. The sources for procurement of feed / rice bran (Kunda) within the district and nearest locations should be identified, and the suppliers kept informed about the emergency situation, which might require action at their level for production and supply to the identified areas within the shortest possible time.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete feed blocks should be prepared and stored in the feed banks for scarcity periods</li> <li>The livestock holders of small ruminants should be educated/ informed to collect sufficient amount of green leaves from edible plants for use during the period of submergence at the earliest, after receipt of draught warning. The district authorities of Animal Husbandry Department chalk out a complete programme to cater the feed &amp; fodder needs of cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, pig, dog, poultry birds etc.</li> <li>The livestock holders of livestock are trained regarding shifting of animals before flooding. The farmers are instructed to let loose their animals instead of tying much before flood.</li> <li>Increase the sown area under fodder crops</li> <li>Looking to scarcity of crop residues, burning of paddy straw and stubbles should not be allowed in Haryana. This can be properly harvested, baled, densified and fortified using 4% urea with molasses and transported to areas of fodder scarcity. Standardized machinery for harvesting, bailing, densification and fortification is available with Punjab Agro Federation and in the market.</li> </ol>	<p>milch animals which farmers will never deposit into the cattle camps and establish cattle camps for dry and scrub animals. These camps should be established along assured source of water or canals for drinking and growing fodder.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilities like storing densified roughages transported from other parts of the country should also be established adjacent to these camps.</li> <li>Immediate efforts are needed to grow fodder crops like oats, barley, <i>kasni</i> and <i>lucern</i> etc. in the canal command areas.</li> <li>Farmers might have to be compensated for abandoning food or commercial cash crops to meet contingent fodder requirements.</li> <li>Since stall feeding adversely affects the breeding efficiency in case of sheep, therefore, sheep should always be resorted to natural grazing.</li> <li>Special care is required for productive, lactating and pregnant animals. These animals must be supplemented with additional concentrates and fodders.</li> <li>Most of such animals will be retained by the farmers and arrangements for fodder, feed and drinking water should be made accordingly.</li> </ol>	<p>are needed to grow fodder crops like oats, barley, <i>kasni</i> and <i>lucern</i> etc. in the canal command areas.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farmers might have to be compensated for abandoning food or commercial cash crops to meet contingent fodder requirements.</li> <li>After the sheds have dried, these should be disinfected and regular feed of the animals should be introduced gradually.</li> </ol>
Drinking water	<p>Tube wells should be installed before monsoon to provide underground water to the livestock during flood period.</p>	<p>All the affected livestock and poultry should have an access to clean drinking water. Arrangements are required to be made in this regard with the help of concerned Government functionaries of the Districts. The available water may be chlorinated if required with help of Halogen Tablet prior to drinking by livestock and poultry.</p>	<p>Normal supply of water should be restored.</p>



<b>Drought</b>	<b>Suggested contingency measures</b>		
	<b>Before the event</b>	<b>During the event</b>	<b>After the event</b>
Health and disease management	Constitution of task force at district and sub division level which will formulate guidelines for action. Procurement of mineral and feed supplements, life saving drugs, electrolytes, vaccines etc. Workout places for evacuation.	Evacuate to safe places, provide veterinary aid to affected animals, proper disposal of dead animals, disinfection of drinking water. If not already done, carry out deworming and vaccinations for HS, FMD, BQ in cattle, PPR, sheep pox, ET in sheep and goats, swine fever in pigs..	Rehabilitation of affected animals, provision of veterinary aid and follow up, provide supplements etc. Disinfection of area, control of vectors, prevention of spread of disease/outbreaks. Treatment of affected animals.
<b>Cyclone</b>	-NA-		
Feed and fodder availability			
Drinking water			
Health and disease management			
<b>Heat wave and cold wave</b>			
Shelter/environment management	Necessary arrangement of tatties, gunny bags and tirpal should be made available so as to cover the sheds during heat and cold waves	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Window of the sheds should be covered with gunny bags, tatties, and tirpal. Electric fans should be provided in the sheds and if possible desert cooler should be provided during heat period.</li> <li>2. High energy and readily available sources of energy nutrients may be provided in the ration.</li> </ol>	Normal shelter should be restored
Health and disease management	Provision of shelter/roof/covered and open area to animals, procurement of life saving drugs and vaccines.	Cold waves: Cover the animal with old blanket/gunny bag etc. Heat wave: Sprinkle water/take buffaloes to ponds. Treat affected animals, vaccinate if not done earlier.	Treatment of affected animals, provide veterinary aid and follow up.

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

### 2.5.2 Poultry

	Suggested contingency measures		
	Before the event	During the event	After the event
<b>Drought</b>			
Shortage of feed ingredients	<p>I. All Districts should be asked to locate their feed banks in view of submergence situation arising due to draught. Sufficient care must be taken to sensitize the farmers to protect their feed and fodder much ahead of onset of monsoon. The sources for procurement of feed / rice bran (Kunda) within the district and nearest locations should be identified, and the suppliers kept informed about the emergency situation, which might require action at their level for production and supply to the identified areas within the shortest possible time.</p> <p>II. The district authorities of Animal Husbandry Department should chalk out a complete programme to cater to feed the poultry birds.</p>	Poultry farmers should be provided with sufficient amount of feed ingredients and complete feed during draught situation from the feed banks.	Normal feeding should be restored
Drinking water	Necessary arrangement for water storage should be made. Hand pumps should be installed around the sheds. Sufficient quantity of electrolytes should be ensured.	All the affected poultry should have an access to clean drinking water. Arrangements are required to be made in this regard with the help of concerned Government functionaries of the Districts.	Normal drinking water restored
Health and disease management	Constitution of task force at district and sub division level which will formulate guidelines for action should have a mobile veterinary unit at their disposal. Commercial poultry farms can procure grain/feed in advance.	In backyard birds, put some grains and sufficient water inside the enclosure, provide some vitamin supplement.	In backyard poultry, carry out de-worming and vaccination for Ranikhet disease and Gumboro. Provide vitamins and mineral supplement.
<b>Floods</b>			
Shortage of feed ingredients	I. All Districts should be asked to locate their feed banks in view of submergence situation arising due to flood. Sufficient care must be taken to sensitize the farmers to protect their feed much ahead of onset of monsoon. The sources for procurement of feed / rice bran (Kunda) within the district and nearest locations should be identified, and the suppliers kept informed about the emergency situation, which might require action at their level for production and supply to the identified areas within the shortest possible	Sufficient quantity of feeds stored in the feed banks should be made available to the poultry farmers.	Normal feeding should be restored

	<p>time.</p> <p>II. The poultry farmers should be trained regarding shifting of birds before flood. For shifting of poultry birds to safer places, the farmer should be educated to make suitable cages from bamboos.</p>		
Drinking water	I. Prior to the onset of monsoon tube wells should be installed in the villages and near to the poultry farms so as to provide underground water during flood.	All the affected poultry should have an access to clean drinking water. Arrangements are required to be made in this regard with the help of concerned Government functionaries of the Districts. The available water may be chlorinated if required with help of Halogen Tablet prior to drinking by livestock and poultry.	Normal drinking water restored
Health and disease management	Constitution of task force at district and sub division level which will formulate guidelines for action should have a mobile veterinary unit at their disposal. Make provision of shelter for evacuation and arrangement around farm so that flood water does not enter poultry farm/shed. Provision or facilities for disposal of dead birds.	Evacuate the birds to safer places. Carry out deworming and vaccinations. May dispose off/sell birds for meat purpose. Proper disposal of dead birds.	Make shed dry, sprinkle lime & spray insecticides, disinfectant before placement of birds, use of coccidiostat in feed or water, proper disposal of dead birds.
<b>Cyclone</b>	-NA-		
Shortage of feed ingredients			
Drinking water			
Health and disease management	Keep arrangements in place in shed for heating during winter/cold waves and for cooling by use of sprinklers/foggers. Procure electrolytes and supplements.	Avoid too much fluctuation below the temperature of 70 °F and above 100 °F. Use bukharies, gas burner, secure curtains during winter. Provide a course of antibiotics in feed or water for 3-5 days to combat respiratory problems. Provide vitamin C, electrolyte in drinking water during heat waves and use of foggers, wetting of curtains, sprinkling of water etc. during heat waves. May dispose off/sell birds if heavy mortality occurring.	Treatment of affected birds, vaccination if delayed may be carried out as per schedule.
<b>Heat wave and cold wave</b>			
Shelter/environment management	Necessary arrangement of <i>tatties</i> , gunny bags and <i>tirpal</i> should be made available so as to cover the sheds during heat and cold	Window of sheds should be covered with gunny bags, tatties, & tirpal. Electric fans should be	Normal shelter should be restored

	waves	provided in the sheds and if possible desert cooler should be provided during heat period. High energy & readily available sources of energy nutrients may be provided in ration.	
Health and disease management			

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

### 2.5.3 Fisheries

	Suggested contingency measures		
	Before the event	During the event	After the event
<b>1) Drought</b>			
<b>A. Capture</b>	NA		
Marine			
Inland			
(i) Shallow water depth due to insufficient rains/inflow			
(ii) Changes in water quality			
(iii) Any other			
<b>B. Aquaculture</b>			
(i) Shallow water in ponds due to insufficient rains/inflow	Further increase the depth of ponds, store the fish stock in 1 & 2 ponds only.	Sell the big fishes and keep the smaller fishes in one tank.	Stock the young fishes in different tanks, species wise.
(ii) Impact of salt load build up in ponds / change in water quality	Continuously add some water from tube well/water source in fish ponds	Do not allow the water level to go below 3.5 feet in fish ponds.	Stock the young fishes in different tanks and keep the water between 3.5 and 6.0 feet.
(iii) Any other			
<b>2) Floods</b>	NA		

<b>A. Capture</b>			
Marine			
Inland			
(i) No. of boats / nets/damaged			
(ii) No.of houses damaged			
(iii) Loss of stock			
(iv) Changes in water quality			
(v) Health and diseases			
<b>B. Aquaculture</b>			
(i) Inundation with flood water	Boundaries/bunds with height >6 feet may be made around fish ponds, will restrict, escape of fishes from ponds	Net-out and stock the fishes in one big tanks and make the bund >6 feet height around the ponds.	Remove the bund separately and release the fishes, species-wise in tanks.
(ii) Water contamination and changes in water quality	Add more fresh water in each tank (tube well/canal), grow aquatic weeds.	Repeatedly filter and re-circulate water from stocking tanks	Filter, re-circulate and add new fresh water every week, will decrease fish mortality.
(iii) Health and diseases	Treat the pond water with $\text{KmNO}_4$ @ 10 ppm in each fish tanks. Add new fresh water periodically.	Disinfect fish ponds with $\text{KmNO}_4$ @ 10g/10,000 liter water fortnightly.	Treatment with $\text{KmNO}_4$ must continue for one month even after flood situation is out. Remove the highly infected fishes from ponds.
(iv) Loss of stock and inputs (feed, chemicals etc)	Store the inputs at safer places.	Move stock and inputs to safer places and acquire fresh stock in shortage.	Retain the normal arrangements.
(v) Infrastructure damage (pumps, aerators, huts etc)	Make alternate arrangements according to the anticipated conditions	Proper maintenance/repairing of damaged infrastructure or make new arrangements.	Proper maintenance/repairing of damaged infrastructure.
(vi) Any other			
<b>3. Cyclone / Tsunami</b>	NA		
A. Capture			
Marine			

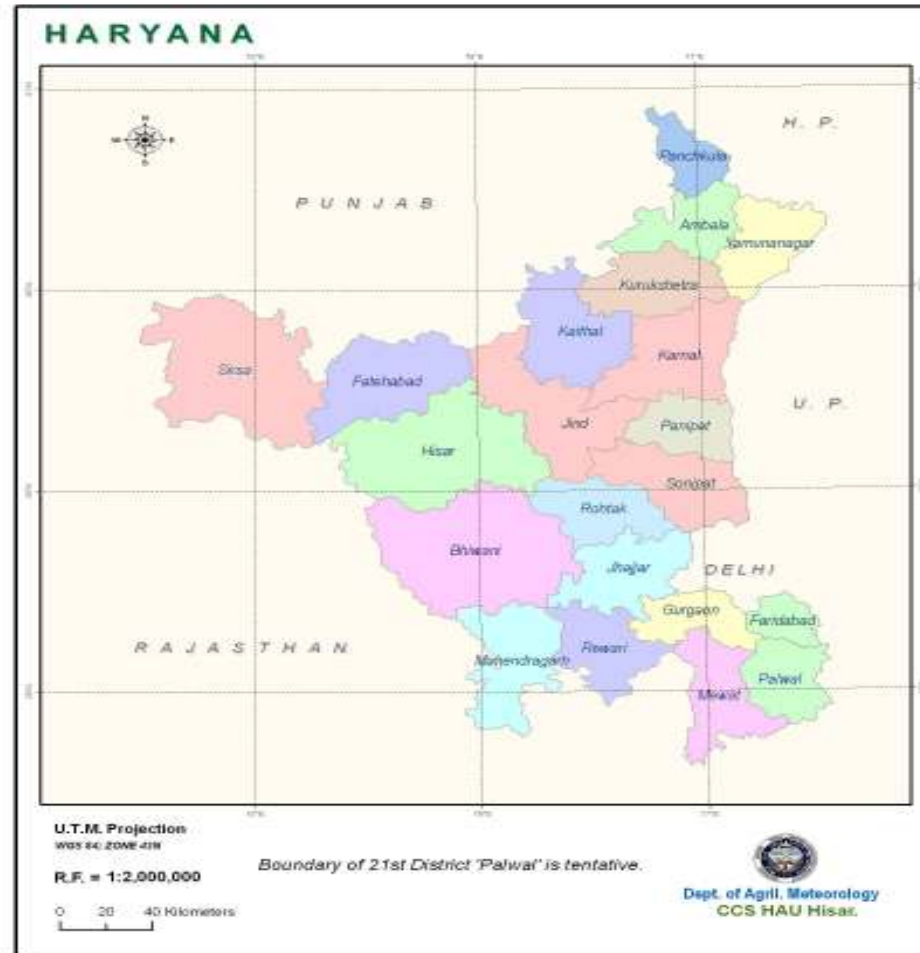
(i) Average compensation paid due to loss of fishermen lives			
(ii) Avg. no. of boats / nets/damaged			
(iii) Avg. no. of houses damaged			
Inland			
<b>B. Aquaculture</b>			
(i) Overflow / flooding of ponds			
(ii) Changes in water quality (fresh water / brackish water ratio)			
(iii) Health and diseases			
(iv) Loss of stock and inputs (feed, chemicals etc)			
(v) Infrastructure damage (pumps, aerators, shelters/huts etc)			
(vi) Any other			
<b>4. Heat wave and cold wave</b>			
<b>A. Capture</b>	NA		
Marine			
Inland			
<b>B. Aquaculture</b>			
(i) Changes in pond environment (water quality)	Keep the ponds water fresh by adding fresh tubewell water, regularly.	Showring the water in air and add fresh tube-well water, periodically.	During heat waves, showering is must and also tubewell water. In winter continue adding of tubewell water with $KmNO_4$ .
(ii) Health and Disease management	Treatment of $KmNO_4$ @ 10 ppm. Sale out the bigger fishes.	Treatment of $KmNO_4$ @ 10 ppm. Dump the fishes which were heavily	Disinfection with $KmNO_4$ continues. Sale out all the fishes except, infected

		infected	ones. Dump the infected fishes in a ditch in the ground.
(iii) Any other			

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

Annexure 1

Location map of district in the state of Haryana





Annexure 2

Mean Annual rainfall

