



**9a. Details of staff:**

Sl. No.	Sanctioned post	Name of the incumbent	Designation	Pay scale	Joining date	Per. / Temp.	SC/ST/ Physically Handicapped	Source of salary ( KVK/HO)
1.	Programme Coordinator	M.V. Nagaraja	Prog. Co-ordinator	12000-16500	01.08.2007	P	-	HO
2.	Subject Matter Specialist	K. B. Yadahalli	Plant Pathology	12000-16500	03.10.2003	P	-	HO
3.	Subject Matter Specialist	C. M. Sajjanar	Animal Science	8000-13500	14.02.1997	P	-	HO
4.	Subject Matter Specialist	S. M. Hiremath	Horticulture	8000-13500	09.07.2002	P	-	HO
5.	Subject Matter Specialist	B.C.Hanumantha Swamy	Ag. Entomology	8000-13500	03.03.2006	P	-	HO
6.	Subject Matter Specialist	Dr. Shashidhara K.K	Ag. Extension	12480 (Consolidated )	15.02.2007	T	-	HO
7.	Subject Matter Specialist	Vacant	Agronomy		-	-	-	HO
8.	Programme Assistant	Vacant	Soil Science		-	-	-	HO
9.	Computer Programmer	K. N. Rekha	Computer Sci.	8750 (Consolidated)	02.06.2004	T	-	HO
10.	Farm Manager	Mr. Chandrappa K. B.	Farm Manager	8750 (Consolidated)	08.02.2007	T	-	HO
11.	Accountant/Superintendent	Vacant	-	-	-	-	-	HO
12.	Stenographer	Vacant	-	-	-	-	-	HO
13.	Driver	Mr. Mahesh L. M	Driver cum Mechanic	5800-10500	12.07.2006	P	-	HO
14.	Driver	Kasimsab Belkeri	Driver cum Mechanic	5200-8200	02.11.1998	P	-	HO
15.	Supporting staff	C. V. Nelogal	Office Attender	5200-8200	01.07.2002	P	-	HO
16.	Supporting staff	P. C. Kunbevin	Field Attender	5800-10500	07.06.1998	P	-	HO

### 10. Plan of Human Resource Development of KVK personnel during 2008-09

Sl. No	Discipline	Area of training required	Institution where training is offered	Approximate duration (days)
1.	Agricultural Extension	WTO & its implications on Indian Agriculture	MANAGE/ NAARM Hydrabad	21
		Entrepreneurship Development in Agriculture	MANAGE/ NAARM Hydrabad	21
		Establishment & Management of Rural Internet kiosks	MANAGE/ NAARM Hydrabad	10
		Watershed Management	MANAGE/ NAARM Hydrabad	07
		Participatory Approach in Watershed management	MANAGE/ NAARM Hydrabad	07
2.	Agricultural Entomology	Modern Methods in Bee Keeping	Ludhiana(PAU)	21
		Biological control of insect pests	PDBC Bangalore	07
		Integrated pest management	IARI New Delhi	21
3.	Horticulture	Green house management	Horticulture Training Center Pune	05
		Plant propagation and Nursery management	Horticulture Training Center Pune	05
4.	Plant Pathology	Biological control of Diseases	PDBC Bangalore	07
		Integrated Disease management	IIHR Bangalore	07
5.	Animal Science	Genetic Analysis of Animal Breeding Data Using Advanced Software package	CAS on AGB NDRI, Kernal	21
		Hygienic meat handling system	MVC, Chennai	07
		Clean milk and meat production and value addition	ZC, Bangalore	07

## 11. Infrastructure:

i) Total Area (ha) with KVK along with Survey Numbers: Area : 20ha. Survey Nos.226,217& 220/A

Area Cultivated	Area occupied by buildings and roads	Area with demonstration units
15.9	1.9	2.2

### ii) Buildings

Admn. Building			Farmer's Hostel			Staff Quarters			Details of Demonstration Units		
Plinth area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Cost (Rs. in lakh)	Year of Construction	Plinth Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Cost (Rs. in lakh)	Year of Construction	Plinth area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Cost (Rs. in lakh)	Year of Construction	Name	Plinth Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Cost (Rs. in lakh)
405	24.63	1999-2000	305	19.21	2004-05	399.72	42.98	2007-08	-	-	-

### iii) Vehicles

Type of vehicle	Model	Actual cost (Rs.)	Total kms. Run	Present status
Tempotrax	Judo (2002)	4.50 lakhs	1,24,000	Good
Motor cycle	Bajaj CT-100 (2005)	0.40 lakhs	12,000	Good
Motor cycle	Bajaj CT-100 (2006)	0.40 lakhs	8,000	Good
Tractor and Trailer	New Holland Ford 3230	5.00 lakhs	1791.6 (hrs)	Good

**iv) Equipments and AV aids**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of Equipments</b>	<b>Date of purchase</b>	<b>Cost (Rs.in lakh)</b>	<b>Present status</b>
1.	Camera with accessories	28.03.2000	19,000	Good
2.	Slide Projector	28.03.2000	15,500	Good
3.	Over head Projector	30.03.2001	19,500	Good
4.	Computer With accessories	30.03.2002	80,000	Good
5.	Digital Camera	18.03.2005	20,000	Good
6.	Spectrophotometer	31.03.2005	40,050	Good
7.	Flame Photometer	31.03.2005	32,040	Good
8.	pH meter	31.03.2005	8,900 (850)	Good
9.	Conductivity bridge	31.03.2005	9,790(1000)	Good
10.	Physical balance	31.03.2005	10,890	Good
11.	Chemical balance	31.03.2005	57,000	Good
12.	Water distillation Still	31.03.2005	62,444	Good
13.	Kjeldahl digestion and distillation (2 sets)	31.03.2005	1,42,844	Good
14.	Shaker	31.03.2005	47,025	Good
15.	Refrigerator	31.03.2005	12,285	Good
16.	Oven	31.03.2005	17,228	Good
17.	Hot plate	31.03.2005	3,046	Good
18.	Grinder	31.03.2005	15,635	Good
19.	Fax Machine	18.03.2004	24,900	Good
20.	Xerox Machine	30.11.2004	52,000	Good
21.	HP Computer With accessories	11.11.2006	39,216	Good
22.	Multi media Projector (LCD)	16.12.2006	58,488	Good

**12. Details of SAC meeting conducted during 2007-08 and proposed during 2008-09**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Date</b>	
	<b>Conducted during 2007-08</b>	<b>Proposed for 2008-09</b>
1	06.08.2007	August -08
2	09.02.2008	February-09

## II. PLAN FOR TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES

### 1: OPERATIONAL AREA DETAILS FOR 2008-09

Sl. No.	Taluk	Name of villages	Major crops & enterprises being practiced	Major problems identified	Identified thrust areas
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Haveri	Haveri Karjagi Guttal	Maize	Turcicum leaf blight Low yield, poor nutrient management	Management of Turcicum leaf blight of Maize Production technology & Value addition techniques.
			Sorghum	Shoot fly, Grain mould, Poor Nutrient management & use of local varieties	Promotion of recent varieties, Integrated nutrient & pest management.
			Cotton	Leaf reddening, bad boll opening & Bollworms in cotton	ICM technology
			Sunflower	Necrosis, BHC	Necrosis & BHC management & IDM.
			Groundnut	Low yield & improper water management	Production technology & BBF methods.
			Minor millets	Poor Nutrient management & use of local varieties	Introduction of new varieties & Nutrient Management
			Chilli	Powdery mildew Dieback Fruit borer & Murda complex.	Management of Powdery Mildew in Chilli INM, Management of murda complex, fruit borer & Dieback.
			Onion	Low yield, purple blotch & Poor Nutrient management	INM & Management of purple blotch.
			Tomato	Fruit borer & Alternaria Leaf blight	Management of fruit borer & Alternaria Leaf blight.
			Brinjal	Brinjal shoot and fruit borer	Integrated management of shoot and fruit borer
			Banana	Rhizome weevil , panama wilt & bunchy top	Integrated pest management
			Soil	Salinity	Reclamation of Saline soils
Sheep rearing, Dairying & Poultry	FMD, improper management of live stock	Scientific dairy farming, poultry management, Sheep management & cultivation & enrichment of fodder.			

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	<b>Savanur</b>	Hattimattur Savanur	Groundnut	Low yield & improper water management	INM in Oil seeds
			Greengram	Shattering & Powdery mildew	Introduction of non shattering variety & Management of Powdery mildew
			Sorghum	Shoot fly, Poor Nutrient management & use of local varieties	Integrated management of nutrients & pests.
			Minor millets	Poor Nutrient management & use of local varieties.	Introduction of new varieties & Nutrient Management
			Chilli	Powdery mildew Dieback Fruit borer & Murda complex.	Management of Powdery Mildew of Chilli INM, Management of murda complex, fruit borer & Dieback.
			Tomato	Fruit borer & Alternaria Leaf blight	Integrated Management of fruit borer & Alternaria Leaf blight
			Flowers	Alternaria leaf blight of Chrysanthemum & damping off diseases	Integrated disease management & use of GR.
			Soybean	Leaf eating Caterpillar & rust.	Integrated management of pest & Diseases.
			Cotton	Leaf reddening bad boll opening and Boll worms.	ICM technology
			Soil	Calcareous soils	Management of Calcareous soils
3.	<b>Shiggaon</b>	Shiggaon Dundasi Bankapura	Maize	Turcicum leaf blight Low yield, poor nutrient management	Management of Turcicum leaf blight of Maize Production technology & Value addition techniques
			Cotton	Leaf reddening, bad boll opening and Boll worms.	ICM technology
			Sorghum	Shoot fly, Poor Nutrient management & use of local varieties	Integrated pest & disease management.
			Tomato	Fruit borer & Alternaria blight.	Management of fruit borer & Alternaria blight.
			Cowpea	Poor nutrient management	Production technology.
			Minor millets	Poor Nutrient management & use of local varieties	Introduction of new varieties & Nutrient Management
			Soybean	Spodoptera & other Leaf eating Caterpillars.	Management of pests.
			Chilli	Powdery mildew Dieback Fruit borer & Murda complex.	Management of Powdery Mildew of Chilli INM, Management of murda complex, fruit borer & Dieback.
			Greengarm	Stem fly Powdery mildew & Shattering	Management of Greengram stem fly Use of non shattering HYV & IDM.
			Redgram	Pod borer & wilt	Management of Pod borer & Fusarium wilt.
			Groundnut	Leaf spot and rust	Production technology & BBF
			Soils	Problematic soils	Management of Vertiosols
			Soil & Water	Soil & water erosion & Depletion of under ground water due to heavy exploitation	Rain water harvesting & Ground water recharge Soil & water conservation in watershed area through participatory approach

4.	<b>Hangal</b>	Hangal Bommanahalli  Akkialur	Maize	Turcicum leaf blight Low yield, poor nutrient management	Management of Turcicum leaf blight of Maize Production technology & Value addition techniques
			Cotton	Leaf reddening, bad boll opening and Boll worms.	ICM technology
			Mango	Fruit fly & Dieback.	Integrated pest & disease management
			Banana	Rhizome weevil , panama wilt & bunchy top	Integrated pest & disease management
			Greengarm	Stem fly Powdery mildew & Shattering	Management of Greengram stem fly Use of non shattering HYV & IDM.
			Paddy	Lack of awareness in water management	Water Management (SRI Method)
			Soybean	Leaf eating Caterpillar & rust.	Management of pest & disease.
			Redgram	Pod borer & Wilt	Management of Pod borer & Fusarium wilt.
			Sugarcane	Sett rot & wooly aphids	Management of pest & disease.
			Soils	Soil Acidity	Management of Acidic soils
			Soil & Water	Soil & water erosion & Depletion of under ground water due to heavy exploitation	Rain water harvesting & Ground water recharge
5.	<b>Hirekerur</b>	Hirekerur Rattihalli Hansabhavi	Maize	Turcicum leaf blight Low yield, poor nutrient management	Management of Turcicum leaf blight of Maize Production technology & Value addition techniques
			Cotton	Leaf reddening, bad boll opening & Bollworms.	ICM technology
			Sunflower	Necrosis, BHC	Necrosis & BHC management & IDM.
			Groundnut	Low yield & improper water management	Production technology & BBF.
			Redgram	Pod borer & wilt.	Management of Pod borer & Fusarium wilt.
			Finger millets	Stem borer & neck blast	Introduction of resistant variety & Stem borer management
			Brinjal	Brinjal shoot and fruit borer	Integrated management of shoot and fruit borer
			Paddy	Poor water management	Water Management (SRI Method)
			Tomato	Fruit borer & Alternaria blight	Management of fruit borer & Alternaria blight
			Soils	Soil Acidity	Management of Acidic soils



6.	Ranebennur	Ranebennur Medleri Kuppelur	Sorghum	Shoot fly, Poor Nutrient management & use of local varieties	Integrated nutrient management & pests.
			Cotton	Leaf reddening bad boll opening & Bollworms in cotton	ICM technology
			Sunflower	Necrosis, BHC	Necrosis & BHC management & IDM.
			Groundnut	Low yield & improper water management	Production technology & BBF.
			Minor millets	Poor Nutrient management & use of local varieties	Introduction of new varieties & Nutrient Management
			Greengarm	Stem fly Powdery mildew & Shattering	Management of Greengram stem fly Use of non shattering HYV & IDM.
			Cowpea	Poor nutrient management	Production technology
			Chilli	Powdery mildew Dieback Fruit borer & Murda complex.	Management of Powdery Mildew of Chilli INM, Management of murda complex, fruit borer & Dieback.
			Onion	Purple blotch, Twisting and Crinkling & Onion thrips	INM, Management of purple blotch & Twisting and Crinkling in onion.
			Garlic	Poor nutrient & weed management	Integrated crop management
			Brinjal	Brinjal shoot and fruit borer	Integrated management shoot and fruit borer
			Cole crops	Cabbage aphids, Black rot and DBM	Integrated pest & disease management
			Banana	Rhizome weevil , panama wilt & bunchy top	Integrated pest management
			Sericulture	Uzi fly & powdery mildew in mulberry	Integrated pest & disease management
			Paddy	Poor water management	Water Management (SRI Method)
			Soil	Salinity & Sodidity	Reclamation of problematic soils
			Soil & Water	Soil & water erosion & Depletion of under ground water due to heavy exploitation	Scientific method of rain water harvesting & under ground water recharge
			Sheep rearing, Dairying & Poultry	FMD, improper management of live stock	Scientific dairy farming , poultry management, Sheep management & cultivation & enrichment of fodder.

7.	Byadagi	Byadagi Kaginele	Maize	Turcicum leaf blight Low yield, poor nutrient management	Management of Turcicum leaf blight of Maize Production technology & Value addition techniques
			Cotton	Leaf reddening, bad boll opening & Bollworms.	ICM technology
			Sunflower	Necrosis, BHC	Necrosis & BHC management & IDM.
			Groundnut	Low yield & improper water management	Production technology & BBF.
			Greengarm	Stem fly Powdery mildew & Shattering	Management of Greengram stem fly Use of non shattering HYV & IDM.
			Redgram	Pod borer & wilt	Management of Pod borer & Fusarium wilt
			Minor millets	Poor Nutrient management & use of local varieties	Introduction of new varieties & Nutrient Management
			Sorghum	Shoot fly, Poor Nutrient management & use of local varieties	Integrated nutrient management
			Chilli	Powdery mildew Dieback Fruit borer & Murda complex.	Management of Powdery Mildew in Chilli INM, Management of murda complex, fruit borer & Dieback.
			Onion	Low yield, purple blotch & Poor Nutrient management	INM & Management of purple blotch.
			Brinjal	Brinjal shoot and fruit borer	Integrated management shoot and fruit borer
			Cabbage	Aphids, Black rot and DBM	Integrated pest & disease management
			Soil & Water	Soil & water erosion & Depletion of under ground water due to heavy exploitation	Rain water harvesting & Ground water recharge Soil & water conservation in watershed area through participatory approach Use of improved agricultural implements in watershed area
			Sheep rearing, Dairying & Poultry	FMD, improper management of live stock	Scientific dairy farming , poultry management, Sheep management & cultivation & enrichment of fodder.

## SUMMARY OF LIST OF THRUST AREAS FOR THE KVK FOR 2008-09

- i. Powdery mildew & Hairy caterpillar in Sunflower.
- ii. Leaf eating caterpillar in Soybean & Groundnut.
- iii. Rhizoctonia root rot in Papaya & Chilli.
- iv. Popularization of production technology of mandate crops.
- v. Use of biofertilizers and biopesticides.
- vi. Animal Disease control and prevention activity.
- vii. Hygienic milk and meat production and Value addition.
- viii. Integration of poultry farming.
- ix. ICM in Banana.
- x. Empowerment of rural youths / Farm women through EDP activities.

### Abstract of interventions proposed based on the prioritized problems during 2008-09

SI No	Crop/ Enterprise	Prioritized Problem	Interventions					
			Title of OFT if any	Title of FLD if any	Title of Training if any	Title of Training for extension personnel if any	Others	
							Extension programme	Supply of Products
1.	Groundnut	Assessment of Groundnut genotypes	Suitability of Groundnut genotypes during Rabi/Summer season	-	Groundnut production technology	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field visit,</li> <li>Method demonstration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seeds</li> </ul>
2.	Maize	Assessment of Maize genotypes	Suitability of Maize genotypes during Kharif season	-	Maize production technology	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field visit,</li> <li>Method demonstration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seeds</li> </ul>
3.	Papaya	Rhizoctonia root rot disease	Management of Rhizoctonia root rot disease in Papaya	-	Management of Papaya diseases	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field visit,</li> <li>Method demonstration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trichoderma</li> <li>Carbendazim</li> </ul>
4.	Banana	Nutrient management	Nutrient management	-	ICM in Banana	ICM in Banana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field visit,</li> <li>Method demonstration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nutrients</li> </ul>
5.	Brinjal	Wider row spacing in brinjal	Wider row spacing in brinjal	-	Production technology on Brinjal	Production technology on Brinjal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field visit,</li> <li>Method demonstration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seeds</li> </ul>
6.	Dairy	Calf mortality	Control of Internal parasite in Buffalo calves	-	Care and Management of calves	Disease of cattle and Buffalo and their prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Animal Health camp</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>De worming drugs</li> </ul>
7.	Groundnut	PBND	-	FLD on Groundnut	Management of Groundnut diseases	Management of Groundnut diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field visit,</li> <li>Method demonstration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seeds</li> <li>Micronutrients</li> </ul>
8.	Soybean	ICM	-	FLD on Soybean	ICM in Soybean	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field visit,</li> <li>Method demonstration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insecticides</li> </ul>
9.	Soybean	Leaf eating caterpillars	-	Management of Leaf eating caterpillars on Soybean	Pest Management in Soybean	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field visit,</li> <li>Method demonstration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insecticides</li> </ul>
10.	Sunflower	Nutrients, pest and diseases	-	FLD on Sunflower	Management of pest and diseases in sunflower	IPM in sunflower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field visit</li> <li>Method demonstration</li> <li>Field day</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seeds</li> <li>Pesticides</li> </ul>

11.	Sesamum	-	-	FLD on Sesamum	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field visit</li> <li>Method demonstration</li> <li>Field day</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seeds</li> <li>Micronutrients</li> </ul>
12.	Redgram	Nutrients, pest and diseases	-	FLD on Redgram	IPM in Redgram	IPM in Redgram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field visit</li> <li>Method demonstration</li> <li>Field day</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seeds</li> <li>Pesticides</li> </ul>
13.	Bengalgram	Nutrients , pest and diseases	-	FLD on Bengalgram	IPM in Bengalgram	IPM in Bengalgram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field visit</li> <li>Method demonstration</li> <li>Field day</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seeds</li> <li>Pesticides</li> </ul>
14.	Blackgram	Nutrients & diseases	-	FLD on Blackgram	INM and IDM	INM and IDM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field visit</li> <li>Method demonstration</li> <li>Field day</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seeds</li> <li>Fungicides</li> </ul>
15.	Onion	Lower yield potential	-	Introduction of HYV Arka kalyan	ICM in Onion	Onion Production technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field visit</li> <li>Method demonstration</li> <li>Field day</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seeds</li> </ul>
16.	Tomato	Low yield	-	Introduction of HY Tomato DMT-1	ICM in Tomato	Tomato Production technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field visit</li> <li>Method demonstration</li> <li>Field day</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seeds</li> </ul>
17.	Chilli	Lower yield potential	-	Introduction of purified Byadagi kaddi/ dabbi chilli variety	ICM in Chilli	Chilli Production technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field visit</li> <li>Method demonstration</li> <li>Field day</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seeds</li> </ul>
18.	Vegetables	Lower yield potential	-	Foliar application of nutrients in vegetables	INM in Vegetables	Vegetable Production technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field visit</li> <li>Method demonstration</li> <li>Field day</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seeds</li> </ul>
19.	Aster	Lower yield potential	-	Introduction of deep colour and HYV Kamini	ICM in Aster	Aster Production technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field visit</li> <li>Method demonstration</li> <li>Field day</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seeds</li> </ul>
20.	Marigold	Low yield	-	Introduction of Marigold HY orange	ICM in Marigold	Marigold Production technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field visit</li> <li>Method demonstration</li> <li>Field day</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seeds</li> </ul>
21.	Chrysan themum	Lower yield potential	-	Foliar application of nutrients in Chrysanthem um	INM in Chrysanthemum	Chrysanthemum Production technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field visit</li> <li>Method demonstration</li> <li>Field day</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seeds</li> </ul>

22.	Mango	Lower yield potential	-	Need based of pesticides hormones and nutrients in Mango	INM in Mango	Mango Production technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field visit</li> <li>• Method demonstration</li> <li>• Field day</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pesticides</li> <li>• Hormones</li> <li>• Nutrients</li> </ul>
23.	Kitchen garden	Poor purchasing capacity	-	Popularization of Kitchen garden	Importance of Kitchen garden	Importance of Kitchen garden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field visit</li> <li>• Method demonstration</li> <li>• Field day</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seeds</li> <li>• Plants</li> </ul>
24.	Multi storied cropping	Lower yield	-	Multi storied cropping in coconut plantation with banana and velvet bean	Multi storied cropping in coconut plantation	Multi storied cropping in coconut plantation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field visit</li> <li>• Method demonstration</li> <li>• Field day</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seeds</li> <li>• Plants</li> </ul>
25.	Agri-Horti-silvi pasture System	Lower yield	-	Popularization of Agri-Horti-silvi pasture System	Popularization of Agri-Horti-silvi pasture System	Popularization of Agri-Horti-silvi pasture System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field visit</li> <li>• Method demonstration</li> <li>• Field day</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seeds</li> <li>• Plants</li> <li>• Birds</li> </ul>
26.	Fodder	Local variety	-	Demonstration of nutritional green fodder crop for dairy animals	Production storage and enrichment of fodder technology	Production storage and enrichment of fodder technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Method demonstration</li> <li>• Field Demonstration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seeds</li> <li>• Chemicals for enrichment</li> </ul>

### 3. Details of technology assessment and refinement

Sl. No.	Problem identified	Technology for assessment	No. of On Farm Trials
1	Assessment of Groundnut genotypes	Suitability of Groundnut genotypes during Rabi/Summer season	05
2	Assessment of Maize genotypes	Suitability of Maize genotypes during Kharif season	05
3	Rhizoctonia root rot disease in Papaya	Management of Rhizoctonia root rot disease in Papaya	04
4	Improper nutrient management	Nutrient management in Banana	05
5	Wider row spacing in Brinjal	Wider row management in Brinjal	05
6	Calf mortality	"Control of Internal parasite in Buffalo calves"	02

Sl. No.	Problem identified	Technology for refinement	No. of On Farm Trials

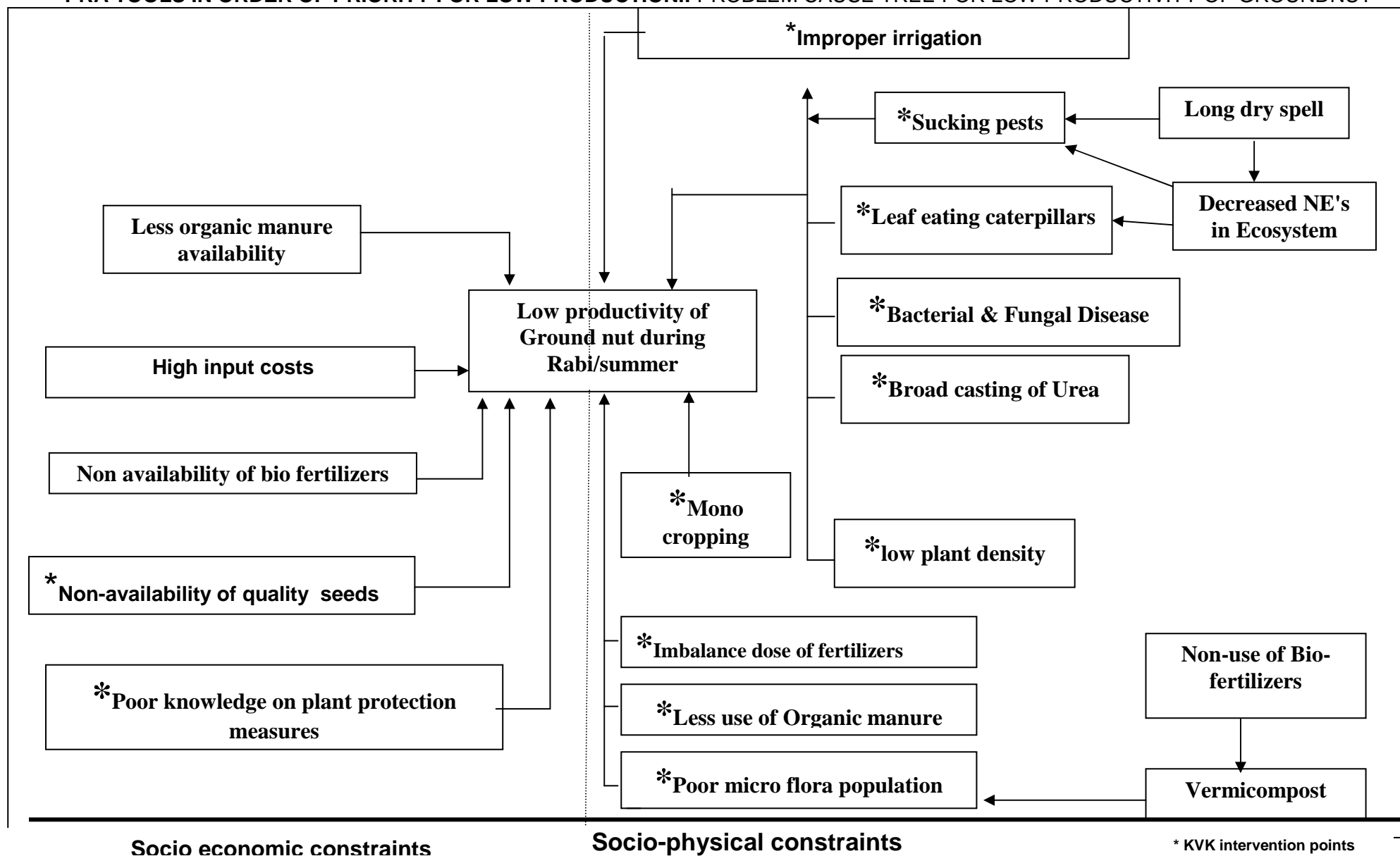
#### PLAN OF ON FARM TESTING IN CASE ASSESSMENT FOR 2008-09

##### 1. Agronomy

1. Title of the technology to be assessed : Suitability of Groundnut genotypes during Rabi/Summer season
2. Agro-Ecological Zone : Northern Transitional Zone-8
3. Production System : Oil seeds
4. Problem definition : Groundnut is one of the important oil seed crop of the district. Farmers are growing various genotypes without knowing the yield potentiality. Some of the farmers are growing GPBD-5 variety during rabi/summer season and farmers are opinioned that this variety performed well over the existing varieties. In this regard to assess the performance of GPBD-5 variety over existing varieties the present OFT was proposed.

5. Problem Cause Diagram

**PRA TOOLS IN ORDER OF PRIORITY FOR LOW PRODUCTION.: PROBLEM CAUSE TREE FOR LOW PRODUCTIVITY OF GROUNDNUT**





6. Number of farmers and area affected in the operational villages : About 400 farmers and 25-30 % of the area is affected
7. Rationale for proposing the assessment : In Groundnut especially during Rabi/ summer season farmers are growing many varieties other than the recommended varieties. Though the variety GPBD-5 was not recommended for Rabi/summer season. However it was found superior over the other variety in quality and quantitatively. Besides this farmers are getting premium price for the produce obtained during Rabi/summer season. Hence, attempts were made to assess the suitability of groundnut genotypes. The present OFT was proposed.

8. Technology options being assessed along with justification :

Sl. No.	Technological Options	Details of Technology	Source of Technology	Justification
1.	Farmer's Practice	TMV-2	-	• Low yield
2.	Technological Option 1	DH-86/ TAG-24	UAS, Package	-
3.	Technological Option 2	GPBD-5	Survey and personnel communication	• Higher yield • Resistance to foliar disease

9. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : Yield & Yield parameter

## 10. Details of farmers

SI.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha)
1	Marola	Manjunath S. Kakade	0.4
2	Halagi	V.N. Kulakarni	0.4
3	Magod	H.N. Kencharaddi	0.4
4	Jakkanayakankoppa	P.S. Magodi	0.4
5	Shidenur	Jagadish Patil	0.4

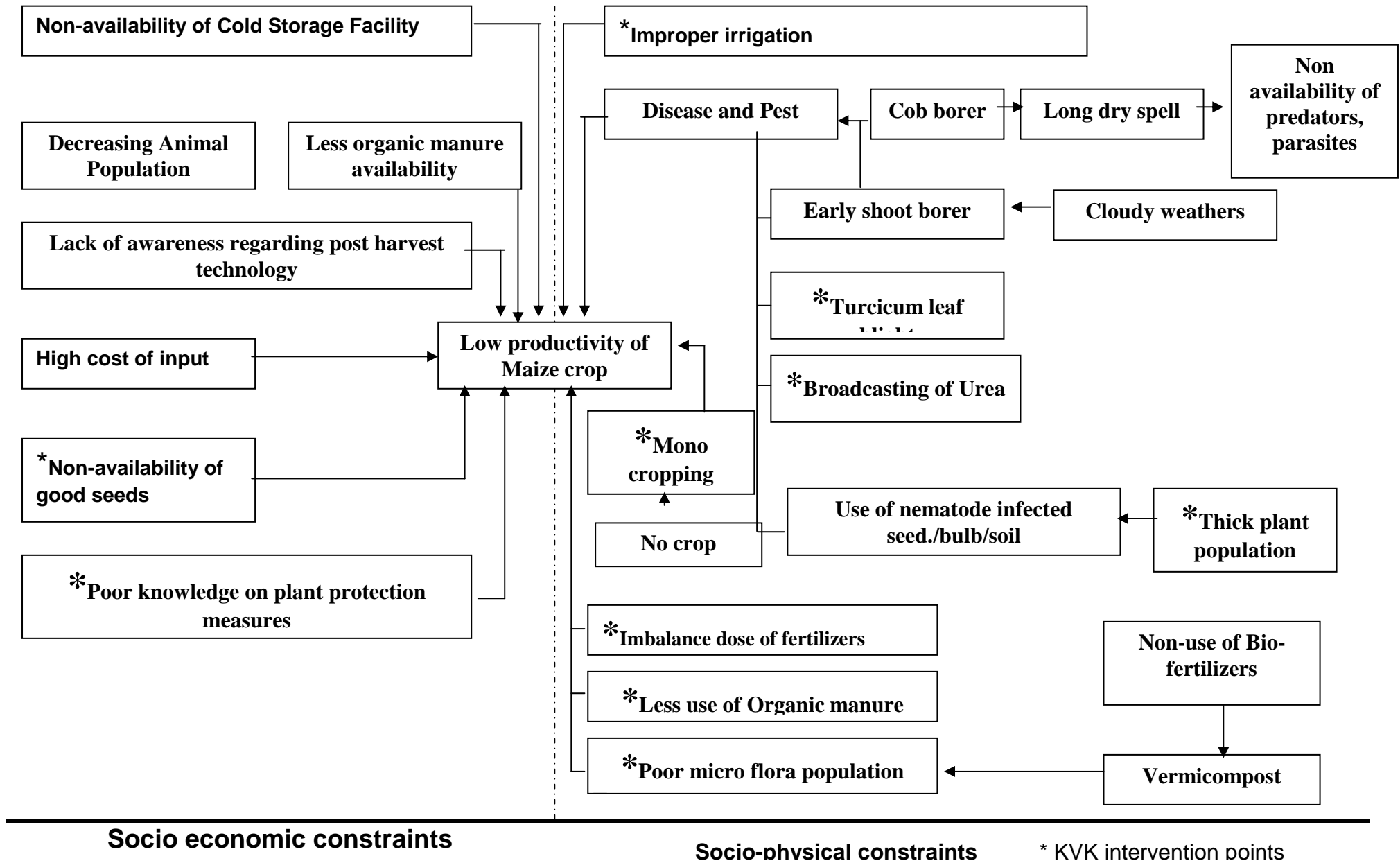
## 11. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for technological options			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Pods (90 kg)	450.00	32.00	14400.00
			<b>Total</b>	<b>14400.00</b>

## 2. Agronomy

1. Title of the technology to be assessed : Suitability of Maize genotypes during Kharif season
2. Agro-Ecological Zone : Northern Transitional Zone-8
3. Production System : Rain fed
4. Problem definition : Haveri is one of the districts where maize is grown on a large scale cultivation. Prevalence of varied soil and agro climatic conditions the yield ability of the crop is also varied. Especially in red soils the yielding ability of the maize crop is lower than that of black soil. Similarly, yielding ability in irrigated condition is higher than the rainfed condition. Further, the single cross hybrids are performing lower than the double cross hybrid or composite. Hence to assess these different types of genotypes over the situation the present OFT was proposed.

5. Problem Cause Diagram: PROBLEM CAUSE TREE FOR LOW PRODUCTIVITY OF MAIZE



6. Number of farmers and area affected in the operational villages : About 600 farmers and 35 % of the area is affected
7. Rationale for proposing the assessment : In maize farmers are using different types of seed materials for commercial cultivation. The yielding ability of maize varies with situation and irrigation. Hence to assess the yielding ability of different genotypes over the rainfed / irrigated situation or red / black soil situations the present OFT was proposed

12. Technology options being assessed along with justification :

Sl. No.	Technological Options	Details of Technology	Source of Technology	Justification
1.	Farmer's Practice	All round, Kargil hybrids	Survey and personnel communication	-
2.	Technological Option 1	Bio 9681 Pro 311 Bisco seed tech 2324	Privates Company	Higher yield
3.	Technological Option 2	EH 434042 (Arjun)	UAS, Dharwad	Higher yield

13. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology: Yield & Yield parameter

14. Details of farmers

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha)
1	Kasambi	Nagappa Mudinakoppa	0.4
2	Kajjari	Hanumappa Chinnad	0.4
3	Jekkanayakankoppa	Basavaraj Huralikuppi	0.4

### 15. Budget for Assessment

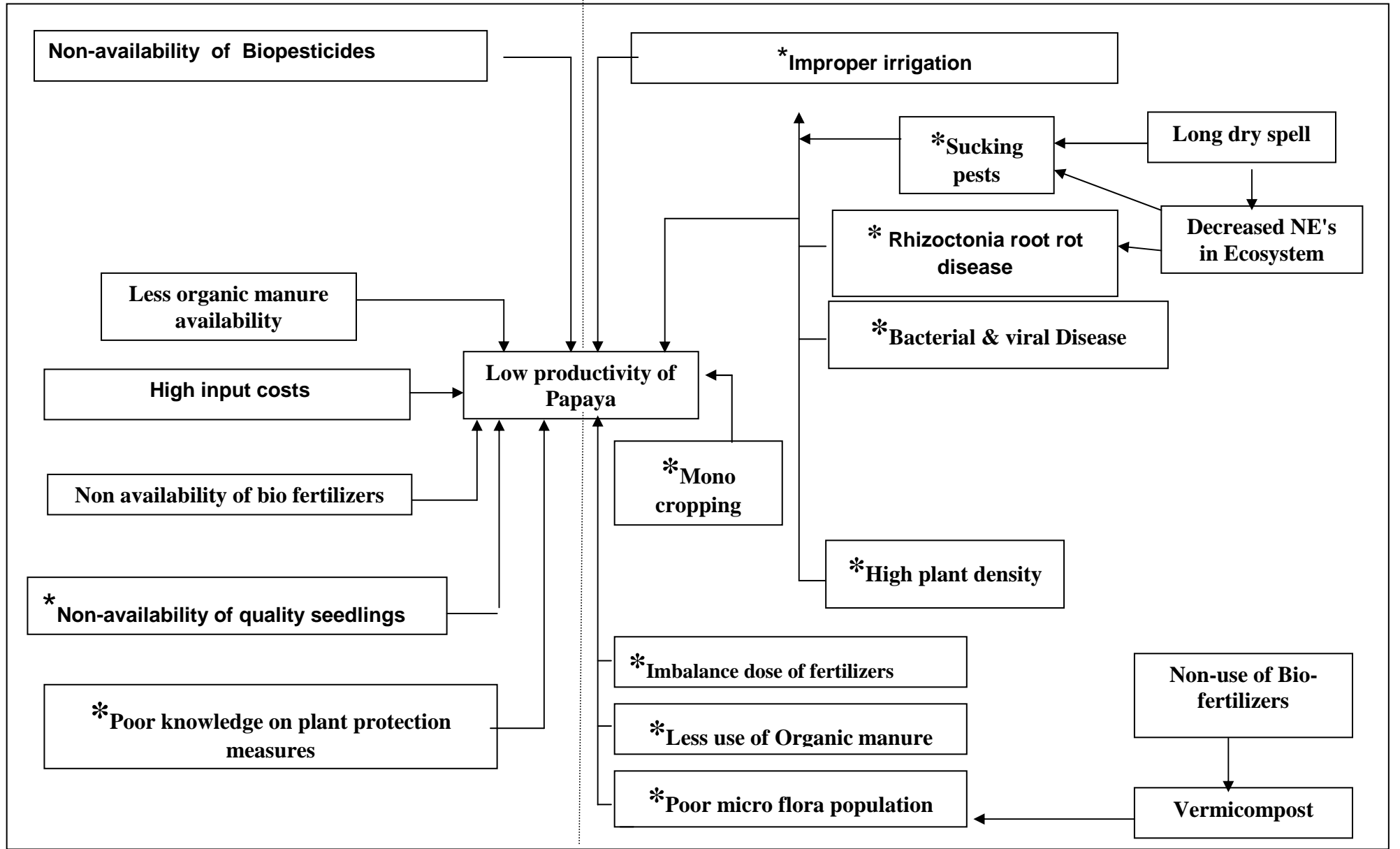
S. No	Critical inputs for technological options			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1.	Bio 9681 Seeds (5 kg)	15 kg	120.00	1800.00
2.	Pro 311 Seeds (5 kg)	15 kg	120.00	1800.00
3.	Bisco seed tech 2324 Seeds (5 kg)	15 kg	120.00	1800.00
4.	EH 434042 (Arjun) Seeds (5 kg)	15 kg	30.00	450.00
<b>Total</b>				<b>5850.00</b>

### 3. Plant Pathology

1. Title of the technology to be Assessment : Rhizoctonia root rot disease in Papaya
2. Agro-Ecological Zone : Northern Transitional Zone-8
3. Production System : Fruits
4. Problem definition : Papaya is the important Fruit crop. There are many factors responsible for low yield of Papaya. One of the major problem in the production of Papaya is diseases mainly Rhizoctonia root rot disease. Due to the attack of the disease problem the yield of papaya is reducing. In this view, to manage the Rhizoctonia root rot disease and to sustain the yield an OFT is to be conducted

5. Problem Cause Diagram

PRA TOOLS IN ORDER OF PRIORITY FOR LOW PRODUCTION: PROBLEM CAUSE TREE FOR LOW PRODUCTIVITY OF PAPAYA



Socio economic constraints

Socio-physical constraints

\* KVK intervention points

6. Number of farmers and area affected in the operational villages : About 200 farmers and 25-30% of the area is affected
7. Rationale for proposing the Assessment : Farmers have a tendency to use unrelated synthetic fungicides as higher doses either alone or combined with other group of pesticides to knock down this destructive disease. If the same trend of Fungicides usage continued, it leads to turbulence in the environment. So there is a need to look for better and environmentally safer fungicides for management. Hence, attempts will be made on eco-friendly disease management practices for the management of diseases in the farmers field in comparison with the existing farmers practices. Awareness will be created about judicious use of chemical pesticides and beneficial effects of the technology.
8. Technology options for Assessment along with justification :

Sl. No.	Technological Options	Details of Technology	Source of Technology	Justification
1.	Farmer's Practice	Application of unrelated and higher doses of synthetic fungicides	Survey and personnel communication	Development of resistance in diseases and turbulence in the environment
2.	Technological Option 1	Drenching of Bordeaux mixture @ 2% to the soil	UAS, Dharwad	Not effective
3.	Technological Option 2	Drenching of <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> @ 10 gm/lit + carbendazim @ 0.2 % to the soil	KVK intervention	Effective & safer to the environment

9. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : Disease intensity, Yield

10. Details of farmers

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha)
1.	Kerudi	R.V. Hiremath	0.4
2.	Kerudi	V.B. Buradikatti	0.4
3.	Hamsabhavi	Malatesh Banakar	0.4
4.	Hunsikatti	M.N. Rathod	0.4

11. Budget for Assessment

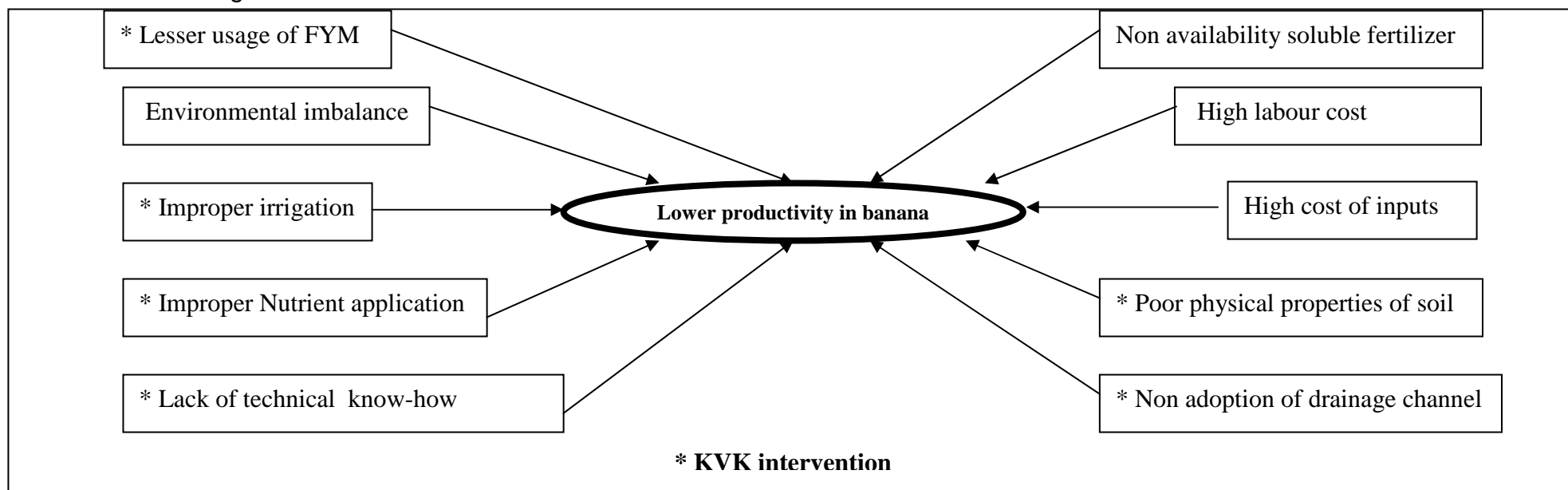
S. No	Critical inputs for technological options			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Bordeaux mixture	8 kg	650.00	5200.00
2	<i>Trichoderma harzianum</i>	8 kg	120.00	960.00
3	Carbendazim	4 kg	500.00	2000.00
			<b>Total</b>	<b>8160.00</b>



#### 4. Horticulture- Banana

1. Title of the technology to be assessed : Nutrient management in Banana
2. Agro-Ecological Zone : Northern Transitional Zone-8
3. Production System : Rainfed
4. Problem definition : Maintaining an optimum nutrient balance is important in realizing higher yield potential in banana. The preliminary investigations on nutrient management of banana growers shown that though they are supplying the required quantity of nutrients sufficiently it may not be available to plant whenever is needed resulting in hampering of source to sink ratio. To replenish the nutrients through soil or foliar application during the reproductive growth phase is may not possible as the over crowdedness of plants. Hence, to meet out the requirement of nutrients an alternative method for supply of nutrient is developed at IIHR, Bangalore was assessed for this location.

#### 5. Problem Cause Diagram:



6. Number of farmers and area affected in the operational villages : About 800 farmers and 35-40 % of the area is affected
7. Rationale for proposing the assessment : Banana is one of the most important and popular fruit crops of district. As it is a heavy feeder of nutrients, needs replenishment of recommended quantity of fertilizer through either soil or foliar application. The recommended dose of fertilizer (540:325:675 kg/ha.) is applied in 3 split application (i.e. 2,4,6 month after transplanting). However in some times these applied nutrient become unavailable leading to deficiency of nutrients in-turn reduced the yield. Under such circumstances and during the grand reproductive growth period (i.e. finger development) replenishment of nutrients is needed. In this regard the IIHR, Bangalore had developed low cost techniques for Robusta banana by denavelling and application of cow dung blended with nutrients is standardized. Hence for assessment of this technology the present OFT was proposed.

8. Technology options being assessed along with justification :

Sl. No.	Technological Options	Details of Technology	Source of Technology	Justification
1.	Farmer's Practice	Control (male bud retained till harvest) or denavelled (removal of male bud)	Farmer interaction	Un-aware benefits of removal of male bud
2.	Technological Option 1	Recommended dose of fertilizer 540 : 325 :675 kg/ha & denavelled (removal of male bud)	UAS, Dharwad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient nutrient supply</li> </ul>
3.	Technological Option 2	Denavelled & immediately after 4-5 days stalk end dipped in 500 gm cowdung + 15 gm Ammonium sulphate + 7.5 gm potassium sulphate in 100 ml of water	IIHR, Bangalore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote fruit development</li> <li>• improve bunch appearance</li> <li>• avoid finger tip disease</li> </ul>

9. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : Yield & yield attributes

10. Details of farmers

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha)
1.	Kerudi	B.V. Hiremath	0.4
2.	Ranebennur	Chadrappa D.L	0.4
3.	Rattihalli	Ashok Banakar	0.4
4.	Guddad Bevinahalli	Veeresh Hullatti	0.4
5.	Nesvi	H.G. Danappanavar	0.4

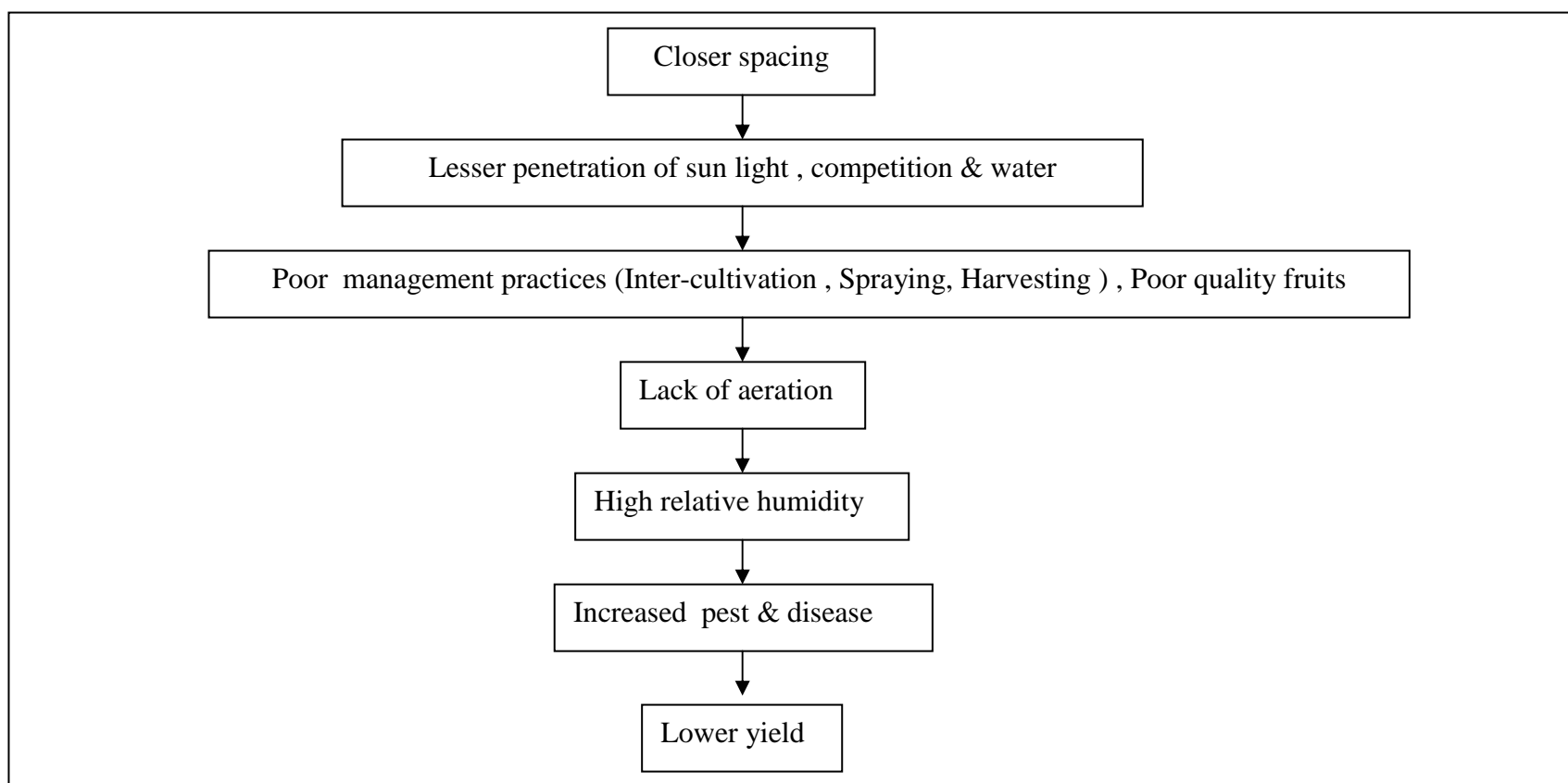
11. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for technological options			Total Cost
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	
1.	Urea	50 kg	250/50kg	250.00
2.	Sulphate of potash	50 kg	750/50kg	750.00
3.	Ammonium sulphate	100 kg	500/50kg	1000.00
4.	Potassium sulphate	50 kg	400/50kg	400.00
5.	Plastic bag	16 kg	100/ 1 kg	1600.00
<b>Total</b>				<b>4000.00</b>

## 5. Horticulture- Brinjal

1. Title of the technology to be assessed : Wider row spacing in Brinjal
2. Agro-Ecological Zone : Northern Transitional Zone-8
3. Production System : Irrigated
4. Problem definition : The closer spacing leads to poor management practices, poor quality fruits and low yield

### 5. Problem Cause Diagram:



6. Number of farmers and area affected in the operational villages : About 150 farmers and 30 % of the area is affected
7. Rationale for proposing the assessment : Brinjal is one of the important delicious vegetable of the district. It is mainly grown in fertile soils under irrigated conditions. Though the farmers are growing with HYV & hybrids the brinjal yield levels are not encouraging. Among the many reasons for lower yield in brinjal is the adoption of closer spacing by the farmer. By adopting the closer spacing plant compete for nutrients light and water resulting increased vegetative growth rather than the reproductive growth resulting poor aeration and increase attack of pest and disease subsequently flower and fruit crop is increased resulting in decreased yield levels. Hence to access the ideal spacing for brinjal cultivation to provide good management practices the present OFT was proposed for assessment.

8. Technology options being assessed along with justification :

Sl. No.	Technological Options	Details of Technology	Source of Technology	Justification
1.	Farmer's Practice	Closer spacing (60 x 45 cm)	Farmer interaction	Poor management practices, high incidence of pest & disease, lower yield
2.	Technological Option 1	Recommended spacing (75 x 60 cm)	UAS, Dharwad	Recommended spacing is in-efficient for management practices
3.	Technological Option 2	Wider Spacing (90 x 60 cm)	IIHR, Bangalore	Wider row spacing helps for better growth & management practices

9. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : Yield & yield attributes

#### 10. Details of farmers

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Name of Farmer	Area(ha)
1.	Kadaramanadalagi	M.N. Banakar	0.4
2.	Halageri	N.M. Budihal	0.4
3.	Kakol	Smt. D.F. Kunbevu	0.4
4.	Motebennur	Nigappa Halageri	0.4
5.	Motebennur	K.S. Hiremath	0.4

#### 11. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for technological options			Total Cost
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	
1.	Seeds	1 kg	600.00	8000.00
<b>Total</b>				<b>8000.00</b>

**Seeds @ Rs. 8000/- kg**

## 6 . Animal Science :

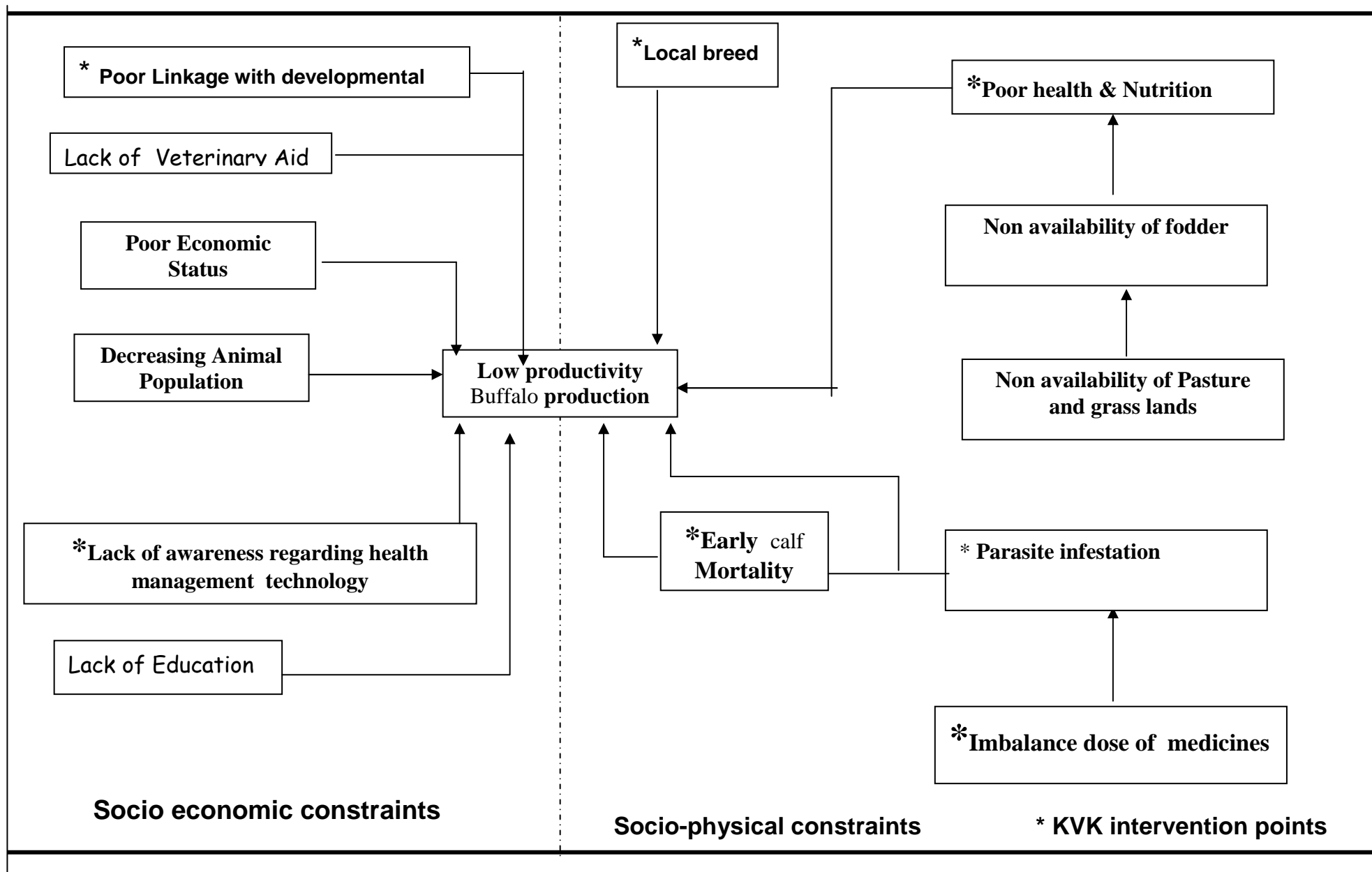
- 1 Title of the technology to be assessed : “Control of Internal parasite in Buffaloe calves”
- 2 Agro-climatic zone : Northern Transitional Zone-8
- 3 Production system : Livestock production
- 4 Problem definition  

Dairying is the most popular activity amongst the allied activities as it is indicated by production of 82,000 tons of milk per annum.

Worm infestation one of the major global public health problems. Worms cause various disorders in livestock viz, blood loss, nutritional deficiencies, urticaria, allergic manifestation, intestinal obstruction, loss of production, hampering immune response system, damage to internal organs, stunted growth, poor feed conversion, lower growth rate and death of young ones.

Most part of the year the animals were taken to grazing lands and harvested field. The farmers are practicing traditional methods of management. They are not following scientific methods of feeding, breeding and health management besides there are many more problems for which suitable intervention are needed. To augment this situation Animal sciences division of Krishi vigyan Kendra Hanumanamatti will take up On Farm Testing on Control of internal parasites in buffaloes using latest clinical therapies in comparison with the existing farmers practices in two villages of Ranebennur taluka Haveri taluka.

5 Problem cause diagram **Problem Cause Tree for Low Productivity Of Buffalo calves**





- 6 No. of farmer and area affected in the operational villages On an average 80% of population of buffalo calves are affected by internal parasites(tape worms, flukes and round worms) and this is associated with poor nutritional management practices. Around 500 buffalo owner's calves are affected.
- 7 Rationale for proposing the assessment Buffalo owners are under heavy loss by virtue of higher buffalo calves mortality. Affected young ones show clinical signs like reduction in body weight, poor feed conversion, lower growth rates. Because of this farmers are unable to get the expected income. The farmers who are not practicing regular dosing of dewormer drug will add to the above causes in reducing the productivity of buffaloes. Further the farmers are under heavy loss because of not getting expected income from the buffalo farming.
- Attempts will be made to create awareness about the use of dewormer regularly for control of internal parasites through deworming demonstration, group discussion and training. The deworming dosing schedule will be practiced in comparison with existing farmers practices to work out the effectiveness / efficacy of therapy.
- 8 Technology options being assessed along with justification

Sl. No	Technology options	Details of Technology	Source of technology /Justification
01	Farmers practice	Not using dewormer	Farmer
02	Technological option 1	Recommended practice Anthelmintics(Albendazole)	UAS Package
03	Technological option 2	Recommended practice with some minor changes Anthelmintics(Oxyclozenide + Tetramisole)	KVK Intervention

09. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology:

- Initial weight,
- Dung samples will be collected to know the worm load before treatment and after treatment
- Body Weight at 1,2and 3 months will be recorded
- General health condition

10. Details of farmer : For Each farmer includes 3 Treatments involving six animal (2+2+2)

Sl. no	Name of farmer
<b>Halagi village</b>	
1.	Mallappa Hanumappa kandari
2.	Durgappa F. Megalmani
3.	Mudakappa F. Kannappanavar
4.	Tirukayya Yalavattimath
5.	Bheemappa Govindappa Magar
6.	Vijaylaxmi P. Gayakwad
7.	Jeevangouda Parasangouda Kakade
8.	Lalita H. Kakade
9.	Mallamma V. Hiremath
10.	Vageshwarayya Nagayya Kulkarni
11.	Jeevappa R. Disle
12.	Shivayya S. Hebbalmath
13.	Veerayya Shivayya Kulkarni
14.	Annapurnamma P.Kulkarni
15.	Savalagayya F. Hebbalmath
16.	Shankamma N. Kulkarni
17.	Parasuram N. Undi
18.	Hemareddi Nadar
19.	Dayanand C. Neeraigimath
20.	Mallappa Undi
21.	Shankrappa Disle
22.	Nagangoud P. Kakade
23.	Ranganagoud H. Kakade
24.	Shivarajappa G. Disle
25.	Ravi K. Soratoor

Sl. no	Name of farmer
<b>Yerekuppi village</b>	
26.	Y.K. Tolali
27.	P.R. Yogi
28.	G.K. Chaaraddi
29.	H.R. Yogi
30.	Shivarudra Tolali
31.	H.K. Chaaraddi
32.	B.S. Basavaraddi
33.	P.N. Hullitti
34.	M.R. Palagi
35.	V.H. Maradur
36.	P.V. Kaddi
37.	Hanumappa S M
38.	Krishnappa G. Kaddi
39.	N.H. Yogi
40.	H.S. Basanagowada
41.	R.N. Himath
42.	Bhimappa Banakar
43.	Shivappa Hotteppanavar
44.	Rudresh B Sajjashetra
45.	Nagaraj Sajjashetra
46.	Kumarswamy F
47.	Lakhappa Lamani
48.	Jagadeesh N Banakar
49.	S.K. Maidur
50.	V.K. Maidur

#### 11. Budget for assessment

SI. No	Name of the village	Name of farmer	Critical inputs for demonstrator		Total cost
			Quantity	Unit cost	
01	Halagi	25	10 ml x 4 times Albendazole	80.00	2000.00
02	Yerekuppi	25	10 ml x 4 times Albendazole + Oxyclozenide + Tetramisole	96.00	2400.00
				<b>Total</b>	<b>4400.00</b>

### PLAN OF ON FARM TESTING IN CASE REFINEMENT FOR 2008-09 - NIL

#### 4.DETAILS OF FRONTLINE DEMONSTRATIONS

##### FRONT LINE DEMONSTRATION ON OIL SEEDS

##### 1. Groundnut

1. Technology to be demonstrated : ➤ Improved varieties (GPBD-4).  
 ➤ Seed treatment with *Trichoderma* @ 4 g/kg.  
 ➤ Rhizobium treatment @ 400 g/ha.  
 ➤ RDF (25 :50:25) NPK kg./ha.  
 ➤ Gypsum application @ 500 kg/ha.(35 DAS)
2. Production System : Rain fed
3. Season of the demonstration : Kharif

4. Problem definition :

Crop/ Enterprise	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
<b>Groundnut</b>	4.20	13.00	7.50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Use of local varieties (TMV-2)</li> <li>➤ Seed treatment is not followed for Soil borne diseases</li> <li>➤ Optimum plant population is not maintained</li> <li>➤ Low fertility status of soil.</li> <li>➤ Spodoptera incidence, Tikka &amp; Rust diseases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Integrated nutrient management</li> <li>➤ Pest and disease management</li> <li>➤ Weed management</li> </ul>

5. Objective of the demonstration : To popularize the Groundnut (GPBD-4)

6. Rationale for selection of the technology : Farmers are getting low yield due to the use of local varieties, improper nutrient management and higher incidence of pest and diseases. They are not aware about high yielding varieties, application of micronutrients, bio fertilizers and adoption of suitable management practices for various pests and diseases. Hence, to create awareness and popularize the variety (GPBD-4), the technology is selected.

7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Varietal demonstration on GPBD-4	UAS, Dharwad	2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ High yielding</li> <li>➤ Suitable for Kharif and Rabi/Summer</li> <li>➤ Resistant for foliar diseases</li> </ul>

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : Seed yield, pest, disease intensity and weed control

9. Details of Farmers Proposed

Name of Village	No. of Farmer	Area(ha)
Kabanur / Hosur	10	10

10. Budget for Assessment

Sl. No.	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Pods (90 kg)	900 kg	32.00	28800.00
2	<i>Trichoderma</i> (500gm)	5 kg	120.00	600.00
3	Gypsum (200 kg)	20 q	150.00	3000.00
4	Chloripyrifos	10 lit.	300.00	3000.00
<b>Total</b>				<b>35400.00</b>

## 2. Sunflower :

1. Technology to be demonstrated : ➤ Sunflower hybrid (KBSH-41)  
 ➤ Seed treatment with Azospirillum @500 g/ha.  
 ➤ RDF (35:50:35) NPK kg./ha.  
 ➤ ZnSO<sub>4</sub> Soil application @ 10 kg/ha.
2. Production System : Rain fed
3. Season of the demonstration : Kharif

4. Problem definition :

Crop/ Enterprise	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
<b>Sunflower</b>	4.50	17.00	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Use of local varieties</li> <li>➤ Improper nutrient management</li> <li>➤ Bud Necrosis Incidence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Integrated nutrient management</li> <li>➤ Pest and disease management</li> </ul>

5. Objective of the demonstration :

To popularize the sunflower hybrid KBSH-41

6. Rationale for selection of the technology :

Farmers are getting low yield due to the use of local varieties, improper nutrient management and higher incidence of pest and diseases. They are not aware about high yielding varieties, application of micro nutrients, bio fertilizers and adoption of suitable management practices for various pests and diseases. Hence, to create awareness and popularize the hybrid (KBSH-41), the technology is selected.

7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Varietal demonstration on KBSH-41-sunflower	UAS, Bangalore	2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ High yielding-(10-12 q/Ac.)</li> <li>➤ Short duration – 90-92 days</li> <li>➤ Oil content – 40-42 %</li> <li>➤ Black seeded</li> </ul>

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : Seed yield, pest and disease intensity

### 9. Details of Farmers Proposed

Name of Village	No. of Farmer	Area(ha)
Jallapura, Marola	25	10

### 10. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Seeds (2 kg)	50 kg	140.00	7000.00
2	Azospirillum (500g)	12.5 kg	100.00	1250.00
3	ZnSO <sub>4</sub> (10 kg)	250 kg	380.00	9500.00
4	Nimbecidin (500 ml)	12.5 lit.	100.00	1250.00
5	Imidachloprid (50ml)	1.25 lit	100.00	2500.00
<b>Total</b>				<b>21500.00</b>

### 3. Soybean

1. Technology to be demonstrated :
  - High yielding varieties (JS-335).
  - RDF (40 :80:25) NPK kg./ha.
  - ZnSO<sub>4</sub>–12 kg/ha
  - Urea spray @ 2% at 50 % flowering
  - Soil application of Biozyme @ 20 kg/ha.
2. Production System : Rain fed
3. Season of the demonstration : Kharif

4. Problem definition :

Crop/ Enterprise	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
<b>Soybean</b>	6.00	16.00	08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Using local seeds</li> <li>• Improper nutrient management</li> <li>• Improper management of rust disease</li> <li>• Defoliators incidence</li> <li>• Spodoptera incidence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Integrated nutrient management</li> <li>➤ High yielding variety</li> </ul>

5. Objective of the demonstration : To popularize the Soybean (JS-335).

6. Rationale for selection of the technology : Farmers are not applying recommended dose of fertilizer, They are not aware about application of micronutrients, bio fertilizers & Urea spray Hence, to create awareness and popularize the variety (JS-335), the technology is selected.

7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Introduction of variety JS-335	UAS, Dharwad	1995	High yielding variety

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : Seed yield and pest intensity

9. Details of Farmers Proposed

Name of Village	No. of Farmer	Area(ha)
Hosashidanur & Hirekerur	25	10



## 10. Budget for Assessment

Sl. No.	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Seeds (62.5 kg)	1562 kg	32.00	49984.00
2	ZnSO <sub>4</sub> (10 kg)	250 kg	380.00	9500.00
3	Biozyme (20 kg).	500 kg	30.00	15000.00
			<b>Total</b>	<b>74484.00</b>

### 4. Management of Leaf eating caterpillars on Soybean

1. Technology to be demonstrated :
  - High yielding varieties (JS-335).
  - RDF (40 :80:25) NPK kg./ha.
  - Urea spray @ 2% at 50 % flowering
  - Spraying of Chloripyrifos @ 2 ml/lit.
  - Spraying of Nomuraea rileyi @ 1 gm /lit
  - Spraying of Spinosad @ 0.25 ml/lit
2. Production System : Rain fed
3. Season of the demonstration : Kharif

4. Problem definition :

Crop/ Enterprise	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
<b>Soybean</b>	6.00	16.00	08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Using local seeds</li> <li>• Improper nutrient management</li> <li>• Improper management of rust disease</li> <li>• Leaf eating caterpillars</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Leaf eating caterpillars</li> <li>➤ Integrated nutrient management</li> <li>➤ High yielding variety</li> </ul>

5. Objective of the demonstration :

Management of Leaf eating caterpillars on Soybean

6. Rationale for selection of the technology :

Soybean is the important oil seed cum pulse crop. There are many factors responsible for low yield of Soybean. One of the major problems in the production of soybean is insect pests mainly leaf eating caterpillars. Caterpillars feed on the leaves and causes severe defoliation. Due to the attack of the insect pest problem the yield of soybean is reducing. In this view, to manage the leaf eating caterpillars and to sustain the yield an FLD is to be conducted

7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Management of Leaf eating caterpillars on Soybean	UAS, Dharwad	1995	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effective &amp; Safer insecticide</li> <li>• High yielding variety</li> </ul>

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : Seed yield and pest intensity

## 9. Details of Farmers Proposed

Name of Village	No. of Farmer	Area(ha)
Hosashidenur & Hirekerur	05	02

## 10. Budget for Assessment

Sl. No.	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Seeds (30 kg)	150 kg	32.00	4800.00
2	Spinosad	375 ml	900.00	3375.00
3	Chloripyrifos	5 lit.	300.00	1500.00
4	<i>Nomuraea rileyi</i>	5 kg.	200.00	1000.00
			<b>Total</b>	<b>10675.00</b>

## 5. Sesamum

1. Technology to be demonstrated : ➤ Improved variety (DSS-9)  
 ➤ Trichoderma @ 200 g/ha. & Rhizobium seed treatment @ 400 g/ha.  
 ➤ RDF (50 :25:50) NPK kg./ha.
2. Production System : Rain fed
3. Season of the demonstration : Kharif
4. Problem definition :

Crop/ Enterprise	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
<b>Sesamum</b>	-	-	-	➤ Use of Local varieties ➤ No seed treatment	➤ Integrated nutrient management ➤ Pest and disease management

5. Objective of the demonstration : To popularize the Sesamum (DSS-9)
6. Rationale for selection of the technology : Farmers are getting low yield due to the use of local varieties, improper nutrient management and higher incidence of pest and diseases. They are not aware about high yielding varieties, application of micronutrients, bio fertilizers and adoption of suitable management practices for various pests and diseases. Hence, to create awareness and popularize the variety (DSS-9) the technology is selected.

7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Varietal demonstration on DSS-9	UAS, Dharwad	Pre release identified	➤ High yielding

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : Seed yield, pest, disease intensity and weed control

9. Details of Farmers Proposed

Name of Village	No. of Farmer	Area(ha)
Ukkunda	12	05

10. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Seeds (2 kg)	25 kg	40.00	1250.00
2	<i>Trichoderma</i> (500gm)	5 kg	120.00	600.00
3	Rhizobium (500 gm)	6.5 kg	120.00	780.00
<b>Total</b>				<b>2630.00</b>

## FRONT LINE DEMONSTRATION ON PULSES

### 1. Redgram

1. Technology to be demonstrated : ➤ Popularising variety (Asha-ICPL-87119)/BSMR-736  
 ➤ RDF (25 :50:20) NPK kg./ha.  
 ➤ ZnSO<sub>4</sub> @ 15 kg/ha  
 ➤ Bird perches (20/ha)  
 ➤ Pheromone traps (5 traps/ha)  
 ➤ Nipping at 50 DAS  
 ➤ Ha.NPV (100 LE/Ac.)
2. Production System : Rain fed
3. Season of the demonstration : Kharif
4. Problem definition :

Crop/ Enterprise	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
Red gram	2.63	12.00	07	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of local varieties</li> <li>• Imbalanced nutrient management</li> <li>• No ZnSO<sub>4</sub> &amp; Sulphur application</li> <li>• No Seed treatment</li> <li>• Integrated pest &amp; disease management practices not followed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nutrient management</li> <li>• Pest and Disease management</li> </ul>

5. Objective of the demonstration : To popularize the variety (Asha-ICPL-87119)

6. Rationale for selection of the technology : Farmers are getting low yield due to the use of local varieties, improper nutrient management and higher incidence of pest and diseases. They are not aware about high yielding varieties, application of micro nutrients, bio fertilizers and adoption of suitable management practices for various pests and diseases. Hence, to create awareness and popularize the variety (Asha-ICPL-87119), the technology is selected.

7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Varietal demonstration on Asha-ICPL-87119-Redgram	UAS, Dharwad	2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Red seeded variety</li> <li>➤ Resistant to wilt and SMD</li> <li>➤ Medium long duration</li> <li>➤ Green colour plant</li> <li>➤ Pure yellow coloured flowers</li> <li>➤ High yield (10-12 q/ha)</li> </ul>

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : Seed yield, pest and disease intensity

9. Details of Farmers Proposed

Name of Village	No. of Farmer	Area(ha)
Basapur, Haveri	25	10

10. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Seeds (5 kg)	125 kg	32.00	4000.00
2	ZnSO <sub>4</sub> (10 kg)	250 kg	380.00	9500.00
3	Pheromone traps (2 traps)	50 traps	100.00	5000.00
4	Nimbecidin (500 ml)	12.5 lit.	100.00	1250.00
5	Ha. NPV(100LE)	2500 LE	200.00	5000.00
<b>Total</b>				<b>24750.00</b>

## 2.Greengram

1. Technology to be demonstrated : ➤ Popularization of new variety Greengram (S-4 )  
 ➤ RDF (25 :50) NP kg./ha.  
 ➤ Seed treatment with Trichoderma (30 gm/ha) & Rhizobium (500 g/ha)  
 ➤ Spray of Carbendazim @ 1 g/lit.
2. Production System : Rain fed
3. Season of the demonstration : Kharif
4. Problem definition :

Crop/ Enterprise	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District Average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
<b>Greengram</b>	1.85	11.00	6.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of local varieties</li> <li>• No Seed treatment</li> <li>• Improper nutrient management.</li> <li>• Aphids &amp; Pod borer incidence</li> <li>• Powdery mildew</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Nutrient management</li> <li>☞ Disease management</li> </ul>

5. Objective of the demonstration : To adoption of variety (S-4)
6. Rationale for selection of the technology : Farmers are getting low yield due to the use of local varieties, improper nutrient management and higher incidence of pest and diseases. They are not aware about high yielding varieties, application of micro nutrients, bio fertilizers and adoption of suitable management practices for various pests and diseases. Hence, to create awareness and popularize the variety (S-4), the technology is selected.

7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Popularization of new variety Greengram (S-4 )	UAS, Dharwad	2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Higher yield</li> <li>▪ Non shattering variety</li> <li>▪ Shiny seeds</li> <li>▪ Resistance to Foliar diseases</li> </ul>

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : Seed yield, pest and disease intensity

9. Details of Farmers Proposed

Name of Village	No. of Farmer	Area(ha)
Billalli	25	10

10. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Seeds (5 kg)	125 kg	36.00	4500.00
2	Trichoderma (500 gm)	12.5 kg	120.00	1500.00
3	Rhizobium (500 gm)	12.5 kg	120.00	1500.00
4	Carbendazim (500 gm)	12.5 kg	500.00	6250.00
<b>Total</b>				<b>13750.00</b>



### 3. Blackgram

1. Technology to be demonstrated :
  - Adoption of DU-1 variety
  - RDF (25 :50) NP kg./ha.
  - Seed treatment with Trichoderma (30 gm/ha) & Rhizobium (500 g/ha)
  - Spraying of Carbendazim @ 1 g/lit.
2. Production System : Rain fed
3. Season of the demonstration : Kharif
4. Problem definition :

Crop/ Enterprise	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
<b>Blackgram</b>	2.50	7.00	5.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of local varieties</li> <li>• No Seed treatment</li> <li>• Improper nutrient management.</li> <li>• Aphids &amp; Pod borer incidence</li> <li>• Powdery mildew incidence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☞ Nutrient management</li> <li>☞ Disease management</li> </ul>

5. Objective of the demonstration : Adoption of variety (DU-1)
6. Rationale for selection of the technology : Farmers are getting low yield due to the use of local varieties, improper nutrient management and higher incidence of diseases. They are not aware about high yielding varieties, application of micro nutrients, bio fertilizers and adoption of suitable management practices for various diseases. Hence, to create awareness and popularize the variety (DU-1), the technology is selected.

7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Varietal demonstration on DU-1-Blackgram	UAS, Dharwad	Pre-release identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Higher yield (15-20 % than the TAU-1)</li> <li>▪ Tolerant to stem fly</li> <li>▪ More Protein content than the TAU-1</li> <li>▪ Bold seeded</li> </ul>

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : Seed yield and disease intensity

9. Details of Farmers Proposed

Name of Village	No. of Farmer	Area(ha)
Chalageri, Makanur	25	10

10. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Seeds (5 kg)	125 kg	36.00	4500.00
2	Trichoderma (500 gm)	12.5 kg	120.00	1500.00
3	Rhizobium (500 gm)	12.5 kg	120.00	1500.00
4	Carbendazim (500 gm)	12.5 kg	500.00	6250.00
			<b>Total</b>	<b>13750.00</b>

## FRONT LINE DEMONSTRATION ON CEREALS

### 1. Little millets

1. Technology to be demonstrated : ➤ Introduction of Sukshema (10 kg/ha)  
 ➤ RDF –30:15:15 NPK kg /ha
2. Production System : Rain fed
3. Season of the demonstration : Kharif
4. Problem definition :

Crop/ Enterprise	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
Little millet	5.50	17.00	11.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improper nutrient management</li> <li>• Inferior quality of seeds</li> </ul>	Nutrient management

5. Objective of the demonstration : To popularize the variety Sukshema
6. Rationale for selection of the technology : Farmers are getting low yield due to the use of local varieties and improper nutrient management Hence, to create awareness and popularize the variety Sukshema, the technology is selected.
7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Varietal demonstration on Sukshema,	UAS, Dharwad	1999	High yielding variety

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : Seed yield

## 9. Details of Farmers Proposed

Name of Village	No. of Farmer	Area(ha)
Savanur, Kamanahalli	25	10

## 10. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Seeds (10 kg)	250 kg	12.00	3000.00
			<b>Total</b>	<b>3000.00</b>

## 2. Foxtail millets

1. Technology to be demonstrated : ➤ Introduction of HMT-100-1 (10 kg/ha)  
 ➤ RDF –30:15:15 NPK kg /ha
2. Production System : Rain fed
3. Season of the demonstration : Kharif
4. Problem definition :

Crop/ Enterprise	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
<b>Foxtail millet</b>	5.00	19.00	12.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improper nutrient management</li> <li>Inferior quality of seeds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nutrient management</li> </ul>

5. Objective of the demonstration : To popularize the variety HMT-100-1
6. Rationale for selection of the technology : Farmers are getting low yield due to the use of local varieties and improper nutrient management Hence, to create awareness and popularize the variety HMT-100-1, the technology is selected.

7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

<b>Name of the technology</b>	<b>Source of Technology</b>	<b>Year of release</b>	<b>Attributes of Technology</b>
Varietal demonstration on HMT-100-1	UAS, Dharwad	2005	High yielding variety

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : Seed yield

9. Details of Farmers Proposed

<b>Name of Village</b>	<b>No. of Farmer</b>	<b>Area(ha)</b>
Baradur	25	10

10. Budget for Assessment

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Critical inputs for demonstrations</b>			
	<b>Name</b>	<b>Qty.</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
1	Seeds (10 kg)	250 kg	12.00	3000.00
			<b>Total</b>	<b>3000.00</b>

## RABI/SUMMER

### A. OIL SEEDS

#### 1. Groundnut

1. Technology to be demonstrated : ➤ Improved variety (DH-86)  
 ➤ Seed treatment with *Trichoderma* @ 4 g/kg.  
 ➤ Rhizobium treatment @ 400 g/ha.  
 ➤ RDF (25 :50:25) NPK kg./ha.  
 ➤ Gypsum application @ 500 kg/ha.(35 DAS)
2. Production System : Rain fed
3. Season of the demonstration : Rabi / Summer
4. Problem definition :

Crop/ Enterprise	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
<b>Groundnut</b>	4.20	13.00	7.50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of local varieties (TMV-2)</li> <li>• Seed treatment is not followed for Soil borne diseases</li> <li>• Optimum plant population is not maintained</li> <li>• Low fertility status of soil.</li> <li>• Spodoptera incidence, Tikka &amp; Rust diseases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Integrated nutrient management</li> <li>➤ Pest and disease management</li> <li>➤ Weed management</li> </ul>

5. Objective of the demonstration : To popularize the Groundnut DH-86

6. Rationale for selection of the technology : Farmers are getting low yield due to the use of local varieties, improper nutrient management and higher incidence of pest and diseases. They are not aware about high yielding varieties, application of micronutrients, bio fertilizers and adoption of suitable management practices for various pests and diseases. Hence, to create awareness and popularize the variety (DH-86), the technology is selected.

7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Varietal demonstration on DH-86-Groundnut	UAS, Dharwad	2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ High yielding</li> <li>➤ Suitable for Kharif and Rabi/Summer</li> <li>➤ Resistant for foliar diseases</li> </ul>

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : Seed yield, pest, disease intensity and weed control

9. Details of Farmers Proposed

Name of Village	No. of Farmer	Area(ha)
Kabanur / Hosur	10	10

10. Budget for Assessment

Sl. No.	Critical inputs for demonstrations			Total Cost
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	
1	Pods (90 kg)	900 kg	32.00	28800.00
2	<i>Trichoderma</i> (500gm)	5 kg	120.00	600.00
3	Gypsum (200 kg)	20 q	150.00	3000.00
4	Chloripyrifos	10 lit.	300.00	3000.00
			<b>Total</b>	<b>35400.00</b>

## 2. Sunflower :

1. Technology to be demonstrated : ➤ Sunflower hybrid (KBSH-41)  
 ➤ Seed treatment with Azospirillum @500 g/ha.  
 ➤ RDF (35:50:35) NPK kg./ha.  
 ➤ ZnSO<sub>4</sub> Soil application @ 10 kg/ha.
2. Production System : Rain fed
3. Season of the demonstration : Rabi/ Summer
4. Problem definition :

Crop/ Enterprise	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
<b>Sunflower</b>	4.50	17.00	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Use of local varieties</li> <li>➤ Improper nutrient management</li> <li>➤ Bud Necrosis Incidence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Integrated nutrient management</li> <li>➤ Pest and disease management</li> </ul>

5. Objective of the demonstration : To popularize the sunflower hybrid KBSH-41
6. Rationale for selection of the technology : Farmers are getting low yield due to the use of local varieties, improper nutrient management and higher incidence of pest and diseases. They are not aware about high yielding varieties, application of micro nutrients, bio fertilizers and adoption of suitable management practices for various pests and diseases. Hence, to create awareness and popularize the hybrid (KBSH-41), the technology is selected.



7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Varietal demonstration on KBSH-41-Sunflower	UAS, Bangalore	2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ High yielding-(10-12 q/Ac.)</li> <li>➤ Short duration – 90-92 days</li> <li>➤ Oil content – 40-42 %</li> <li>➤ Black seeded</li> </ul>

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : Seed yield, pest and disease intensity

9. Details of Farmers Proposed

Name of Village	No. of Farmer	Area(ha)
Kunabevu, Agasanahalli	25	10

10. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Seeds (2 kg)	50 kg	140.00	7000.00
2	Azospirillum (500g)	12.5 kg	100.00	1250.00
3	ZnSO <sub>4</sub> (10 kg)	250 kg	380.00	9500.00
4	Nimbecidin (500 ml)	12.5 lit.	100.00	1250.00
5	Imidachloprid (50ml)	1.25 lit	100.00	2500.00
			<b>Total</b>	<b>21500.00</b>

## PULSES

### 1. Bengalgram

1. Technology to be demonstrated : ➤ Improved variety (A-1)  
 ➤ Nipping at 45 DAS  
 ➤ Urea spray @ 2%  
 ➤ RDF (10:25) NP kg./ha.  
 ➤ Ha.NPV (100 LE/Ac.)
2. Production System : Rain fed
3. Season of the demonstration : Rabi/Summer
4. Problem definition :

Crop/ Enterprise	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District Average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
<b>Bengalgram</b>	2.75	9.00	4.50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of local varieties</li> <li>• Non adoption of nipping practice</li> <li>• Pod borer &amp; Wilting problem</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nutrient management</li> <li>• Pest and Disease management</li> </ul>

5. Objective of the demonstration : To popularize the variety A-1
6. Rationale for selection of the technology : Farmers are getting low yield due to the use of local varieties, improper nutrient management and higher incidence of pest and diseases. They are not aware about high yielding varieties, application of micronutrients, bio fertilizers and adoption of suitable management practices for various pests and diseases. Hence, to create awareness and popularize the variety A-1, the technology is selected.

7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Varietal demonstration on A-1-Bengalgram	UAS, Dharwad	1975	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High yielding variety</li> <li>• Drought tolerant</li> <li>• Wilt tolerant</li> <li>• Seed - Attractive colour</li> </ul>

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : Seed yield, pest and disease intensity

9. Details of Farmers Proposed

Name of Village	No. of Farmer	Area(ha)
Rattihalli, Hattimattur	25	10

10. Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Seeds (20 kg)	500 kg	36.00	18000.00
2	Nimbicidin (500 ml)	12.5 lit.	100.00	1250.00
3	Ha. NPV(100LE)	2500 LE	200.00	5000.00
<b>Total</b>				<b>24250.00</b>

## FRONT LINE DEMONSTRATION ON HORTICULTURE CROPS

### 1. Onion:

1. Technology to be demonstrated : Introduction of high yielding onion variety Arka kalyan
2. Production System : Rainfed
3. Season of the demonstration : Kharif
4. Problem definition :

Crop/ Enterprise	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
<b>Onion</b>	107	250	115	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of local inbred cultivars.</li> <li>• Susceptibility of cultivars to pest and diseases</li> <li>• Unaware of seed treatment</li> <li>• Improper nutrient management (10 t FYM + DAP 100 kg /ha.)</li> </ul>	Introduction of high yielding & moderately resistant to purple leaf blotch variety.

5. Objective of the demonstration : Introduction and popularization of high yielding variety Arka kalyan
6. Rationale for selection of the technology : Onion is one of the important commercial vegetable of the district. Haveri district in spite of being a major onion-producing district in a state has very low productivity has compared to the national productivity (11 t/ha.). Growing of local cultivators is the major causes for lower productivity. Besides this existing cultivator is susceptible to pest and disease, bulbs are inferior in colour and size lead to lower prices in the market. Hence in order to popularize the high yielding and moderately disease resistance variety Arka kalyan Front Line Demonstration is proposed.

7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Introduction & popularization of HYV (Arka kalyan ).	IIHR, Bangalore	2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moderately resistance for purple blotch,</li> <li>• Suitable for Kharif season,</li> <li>• Flat globe shaped bulbs with medium large size, deep red coloured outer scales and fleshy succulent inner scales,</li> <li>• High yielding (35-45 t/ha.)</li> </ul>

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : Growth, yield attributes and B:C Ratio

9. Details of Farmers Proposed :

Name of Villages	No. of Farmer	Area(ha)
Itagi ,Magod, Kamdod, Kakol, Kurgund	25	10.0

10. Budget for Assessment

Sl. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations *			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Seeds	75 kg	300.00	22500.00

(\* seed rate : 10 kg/ha. @ Rs. 300 / kg )

## 2. Tomato:

1. Technology to be demonstrated : Introduction of new hybrid tomato DMT-2
2. Production System : Irrigated
3. Season of the demonstration : Kharif/ Rabi summer
4. Problem definition :

Crop/ Enterprise	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
Tomato	400	600	300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of local cultivars.</li> <li>• Poor quality fruits</li> <li>• Susceptible to bacterial wilt</li> </ul>	Lesser acidic fruit, poor yield

8. Objective of the demonstration : Introduction of new hybrid tomato DMT-2
9. Rationale for selection of the technology : Susceptible to bacterial wilt, Lesser acidic fruit, poor yield & poor quality
10. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Introduction of new hybrid tomato DMT-2	UAS, Dharwad	2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High acidic</li> <li>• Resistant to bacterial wilt</li> <li>• Higher yield</li> <li>• Local type of fruit</li> </ul>

11. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : Growth, yield attributes and B:C Ratio

12. Details of Farmers Proposed :

Name of Villages	No. of Farmer	Area(ha)
Itagi ,Magod, Kamdod, Kakol, Kurgund	15	5.0

13. Budget for Assessment

Sl. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations *			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Seeds (200 gm/Ac./farmer)	3 kg	225.00	4500.00

(Rs. 1500/- kg )

3. Chilli

1. Technology to be demonstrated : Popularization of purified Byadagi Kaddi / Dabbi Chilli variety
2. Production System : Rainfed
3. Season of the demonstration : Kharif
4. Problem definition :

Crop/ Enterprise	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
Dry Chilli	12	25	06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of genuine seed material</li> <li>• Improper of Nutrient management</li> <li>• Unaware of Seed treatment with bio fertilizer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supply of genuine &amp; purified seed material</li> <li>• Seed treatment with bio fertilizer</li> </ul>

5. Objective of the demonstration : Introduction and Popularization of purified Byadagi Kaddi / Dabbi Chilli variety
6. Rationale for selection of the technology : Chilli is an important spice crop of the district on an average it occupies an area of 31940 ha. with a production of 38542 t of dry chillis. The chilli is growing from many year but its productivity is decreasing tremendously. A number of constraints that limit the production of chilli is due to poor yielding ability of existing genetic population. In this direction the ARS (Chilli), Devihosur has purified the existing Byadagi Kaddi/ Dabbi genotypes. Hence in this direction and to popularize and commercialize the chilli in the district the present Front Line Demonstration was proposed.

7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Introduction of improved Byadagi Kaddi/Dabbi	ARS (Chilli), Devihosur	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commercially suitable for both situations (rainfed/ irrigated)</li> <li>Higher colour, high oleoresin,</li> <li>Produce fetches premium price in market.</li> </ul>

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : Growth, yield attributes and B:C Ratio

9. Details of Farmers Proposed :

Name of Village	No. of Farmer	Area(ha)
Baradur , Savanur	20	10.0

10. Budget for Assessment

Sl. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations *			Total Cost
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	
1	Seeds	12.50 kg	500.00	6250.00

(\* seed rate : 1.25 kg /ha. @ Rs. 500 / kg )



#### 4. Vegetables

1. Technology to be demonstrated : **Foliar nutrition in vegetables (Cabbage, Cauliflower & Ridge gourd )**
2. Production System : Rainfed
3. Season of the demonstration : Kharif
4. Problem definition :

Crop/ Enterprise	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
Cabbage	200	300	180	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Excessive use of only DAP fertilizer</li> <li>• Low organic matter in soil</li> <li>• Introduction of very high yielding hybrids</li> <li>• Improper nutrient management</li> </ul>	Balanced application of nutrients, foliar application of nutrients
Cauliflower	200	250	180		
Ridge gourd	100	250	80		

5. Objective of the demonstration : Foliar nutrition in vegetables (Cabbage, Cauliflower & Ridge gourd)
6. Rationale for selection of the technology : In commercial vegetable production balanced nutrition is very important in getting higher yield and quality of produce. Due to excessive use of only DAP fertilizer and low organic matter in soil and introduction of very high yielding hybrids, deficiency of micro-nutrients have become a major problem. For correction of these micro-nutrient disorder through soil application is very difficult. Hence, foliar spray as a part of integrated nutrient management has become important in enhancing the yield and quality of vegetables. Hence, the present Front Line Demonstration was proposed.

7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Foliar application of micro nutrition	IIHR, Bangalore	2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Higher yield</li> <li>Quality vegetables (Cabbage-compact head formation : Cauliflower – good colour formation: Ridge gourd – higher fruit set and retention)</li> </ul>

8.Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology: Growth, yield attributes and B:C Ratio

9.Details of Farmers Proposed:

Name of Village	No. of Farmer	Area(ha)
Kakol, Asundi, Kunbevu, Kajjari, Hedigonda, Chinnamulagund, Vadenapura, Bisalahalli, Tadasa	25	10

10.Budget for Assessment

Sl. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Vegetable special (3kg)	75 kg	150.00	11250.00

## 5. Aster

1. Technology to be demonstrated : Introduction of Aster variety (Kamini)
2. Production System : Rainfed
3. Season of the demonstration : Kharif
4. Problem definition :

Crop/ Enterprise	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
Aster	90	125	92	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmers growing with traditional varieties with local cultivars</li> <li>• Unaware of economic exploitation of aster crop.</li> <li>• Unaware of seed treatment</li> <li>• Improper nutrient management</li> </ul>	Introduction of high yielding with deep pink colored flower variety Kamini.

5. Objective of the demonstration : Introduction and popularization of high yielding and deep pink aster variety Kamini
6. Rationale for selection of the technology : China aster has earned tremendous popularity as an annual flower crops. This flower is in great demand during festivals, religious and social functions. In Haveri districts it is widely grown in Hirekerur and Haveri taluks. The crop is very much suitable for small and marginal farmers in and around cities. Though the farmers are aware of the economic advantages of this crop. The major constraints encountered by the farmers are non-availability of suitable varieties and non-availability of quality planting material. In this regard many institutions have developed number of high yielding varieties. Among which kamini variety getting more popular because of its inherent characters. Hence the present Front Line Demonstration was proposed to popularize this variety.

7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Introduction of HYV (Kamini)	IIHR, Bangalore	2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High yielding variety (50 flowers per plant)</li> <li>Deep pink coloured flower and is more attractive than local pink cultivars.</li> <li>Good quality flower (more stalk length, 30 cm ; more flower width, 6 cm with good vase life, 8 days)</li> </ul>

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology: Growth, yield attributes and B:C Ratio

9. Details of Farmers Proposed:

Name of Village	No. of Farmer	Area(ha)
Kakol, Asundi, Kunbevu, Kajjari, G.Hosahalli, Hireanajji, Kaginele,	15	6.0

• Budget for Assessment

Sl. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Seeds	3 kg	4000.00	12000.00

(\* seed rate : 750 gm/ha. @ Rs. 4000 / kg)

## 6. Marigold

1. Technology to be demonstrated : Popularization of HY and attractive coloured marigold variety – Orange double
2. Production System : Irrigated
3. Season of the demonstration : Kharif/ rabi
4. Problem definition :

Crop/ Enterprise	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers Yield		
Marigold	85	100	50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low yielding varieties</li> <li>• Smaller size of flowers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low yield</li> <li>• Low market price for produce</li> </ul>

5. Objective of the demonstration : Popularization of HY and attractive coloured marigold variety – Orange double
6. Rationale for selection of the technology : Marigold is an important flower crop of the district. Farmers are growing with local variety which are not attractive, smaller in size and having poor keeping quality leads lower prices for their produce. However there is greater demand for flower in market especially during the festivals. Hence in order to popularize the orange double marigold variety the present the Front Line Demonstration was proposed
7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Popularization of HY and attractive coloured marigold variety – Orange double	UAS, Dharwad	2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attractive bright orange flowers with larger in size</li> </ul>

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology: Growth, yield attributes and B:C Ratio

### 9.Details of Farmers Proposed:

Name of Village	No. of Farmer	Area(ha)
Kakol, Asundi, Kunbevu, Kajjari, G.Hosahalli, Hireanajji, Kaginele,	20	10.00

### 10.Budget for Assessment

Sl. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Seeds	1 kg	160.00	2000.00
2	Insecticide	4 lit	100.00	2000.00
3	Cytozyme	10 lit.	200.00	2000.00
<b>Total</b>				<b>6000.00</b>

### 7. Chrysanthemum

1. Technology to be demonstrated : Foliar nutrition in Chrysanthemum
2. Production System : Rainfed
3. Season of the demonstration : Kharif
4. Problem definition :

Crop/ Enterprise	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers yield		
Chrysanthemum	126	250	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Excessive use of only DAP fertilizer</li> <li>• Low organic matter in soil</li> <li>• Introduction of very high yielding hybrids</li> <li>• Improper nutrient management</li> </ul>	Balanced application of nutrients, foliar application of nutrients

5. Objective of the demonstration : Foliar nutrition in Chrysanthemum
6. Rationale for selection of the technology : In commercial flowers production balanced nutrition is very important in getting higher yield and quality of produce. Due to excessive use of only DAP fertilizer and low organic matter in soil and introduction of very high yielding hybrids, deficiency of micro-nutrients have become a major problem. For correction of these micro-nutrient disorder through soil application is very difficult. Hence, foliar spray as a part of integrated nutrient management has become important in enhancing the yield and quality of Flowers Hence, the present Front Line Demonstration was proposed.

7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Foliar application of micro nutrition	IIHR, Bangalore	2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Higher yield</li> <li>Good quality flowers</li> </ul>

8.Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology: Growth, yield attributes and B:C Ratio

9.Details of Farmers Proposed:

Name of Village	No. of Farmer	Area(ha)
Kakol, Asundi, Mustoor, Antaravalli, Devagiri,	25	10

10.Budget for Assessment

Sl. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Water soluble fertilizer (19:19:19)	75 kg	150.00	11250.00
2	Multiplex	10 lit	200.00	2000.00
			<b>Total</b>	<b>13250.00</b>

## 8. Mango

1. Technology to be demonstrated : Enhancement of fruit set in mango  
 2. Production System : Rainfed  
 3. Season of the demonstration : Rabi  
 4. Problem definition :

Crop/ Enterprise	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers Yield		
Mango	85	210	100	Among many biotic and abiotic factors severe incidence of pest and diseases at the time of flowering resulting poor fruit set	Flower drop

5. Objective of the demonstration : Enhancement of fruit set in mango  
 6. Rationale for selection of the technology : Flower and fruit drop at peanut and button stages is severe in mango orchards. In addition to this imbalance of growth promoters and due to lack of nutrient the fruit drop is increasing many folds. Hence to popularize the importance of fruit set in mango the present Front Line Demonstration was proposed.

7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Enhancement of fruit set in mango	UAS, Dharwad	2007	Spray schedule including pesticide and growth regulators

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology: Fruit set, % fruit drop, yield



### 9. Details of Farmers Proposed:

Name of Village	No. of Farmer	Area(ha)
Hirekerur, Hangal, Shiggoan	10	4.0

### 10. Budget for Assessment

Sl. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1.	Dimethoate	10 lit	300.00	3000.00
2.	Carboryl	10 lit	400.00	4000.00
3.	Nimbicidine	10 lit	300.00	3000.00
4.	Carbandiz	5 kg	500.00	2500.00
5.	Cytozyme	10 lit.	200.00	2000.00
6.	Mango Special	20 lit	200.00	4000.00
<b>Total</b>				<b>18500.00</b>

### 9. Popularization of Nutrition garden

1. Technology to be demonstrated : **Popularization of Nutrition garden**
2. Production System : Irrigated
3. Season of the demonstration : Kharif/Rabi
4. Problem definition :

Crop/ Enterprise	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential Yield	Farmers Yield		
<b>Popularization of Nutrition garden</b>	-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Un aware of nutrition garden</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Un aware of nutrition garden</li> <li>• Mala nutrition</li> </ul>

5. Objective of the demonstration : To popularization importance of vegetables in daily diet for nutrition requirement of minerals for maintenance of good health through nutrition garden.
6. Rationale for selection of the technology : In rural areas farmers are incapable of cultivation of vegetables and not in position to afford expenditure incurred on purchase of vegetables. The low cost technology on nutrition garden is felt essential and hence the proposal.
7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Popularization of Nutrition garden	UAS, Dharwad	-	• Nutrition importance

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : Daily consumption and its expenditures before and after intervention
9. Details of Farmers Proposed :

No of Village	No. of Farmer	Area(ha)
05	05	05.00

10. Budget for Assessment

Sl. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations *			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Leafy vegetables (Methi, Amaranthus, Palak, Coriander), Brinjal, Chilli, Carot, Tomato, Ridge/bitter/bottle gourd, okra, cucumber, -200 gm each	-	800.00	4000.00
2	Drum stick, lime, curry leaf, tamarind, coconut, papaya, sapota, amla	-	300.00	1500.00
			<b>Total</b>	<b>5500.00</b>

## 10. Multi storied cropping

1. Technology to be demonstrated : **Multi storied cropping in coconut plantation with banana and velvet bean**
2. Production System : Irrigated
3. Season of the demonstration : Kharif
4. Problem definition :

Crop/ Enterprise	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers Yield		
<b>Multi storied cropping</b>	Rs. 0.30 lakh/ ha +6000 nuts	Rs. 0.80 lakh/ ha+8000 nuts + 10 t banana+10 t bean	Rs. 0.40 lakh/ ha + 8000 nuts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mono cropping,</li> <li>• Nut drop</li> <li>• Pest and disease</li> </ul>	Mono cropping in coconut garden

5. Objective of the demonstration : To get sustainable and higher income from unit area
6. Rationale for selection of the technology : Multistoried concept is one, in which efficient utilization of land, light, nutrients can be made. In this in between the spaces of coconut garden can be used efficiently by growing banana and weeds smothered by growing beans.
7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Multistoried cropping in coconut	CPCRI, Kasaragod	1980	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Banana tolerate partial shade, and not compete for nutrients</li> <li>• Velvet bean act as a weed smothering agent</li> <li>• Additional returns</li> </ul>

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : Labour requirement, Total expenditure, net income

9. Details of Farmers Proposed :

<b>Name of Village</b>	<b>No. of Farmer</b>	<b>Area(ha)</b>
Hirekerur, Hangal, Shiggoan	05	10.00

10. Budget for Assessment

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Critical inputs for demonstrations *</b>			
	<b>Name</b>	<b>Qty.</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
1	Banana suckers	700 no.	5.00	3500.00
2	Velvet beans	20 kg	50.00	1000.00
			<b>Total</b>	<b>4500.00</b>

### 3. Demonstration on Agri- Horti-silvi-pasture system

1. Technology to be demonstrated : **Popularization of Agri-Horti- silvi pasture System**
2. Production System : Rainfed/Irrigated / ecosystem
3. Season of the demonstration : Kharif/Rabi
4. Problem definition : Mono cropping / lower economic returns

Crop/ Enterprise	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential Yield	Farmers Yield		
<b>Agri-horti- silvi- pasture system</b>	-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mono cropping,</li> <li>• Non-inclusion of horticulture, Forestry components</li> <li>• Depending on dry forage</li> <li>• No crop diversity</li> </ul>	Un sustainable yields & Lower income & economic returns

5. Objective of the demonstration : To ensure sustainable and good economic returns
6. Rationale for selection of the technology : Farmers are following only mono cropping system and non efficient utilization of natural resources leading to unsustainable farm income. In this regard Demonstration on Agri-Horti-silvi-pasture system ensures sustainability and economic returns. Hence Front Line Demonstration was proposed.

7. Details of Technology to be demonstrated :

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
<b>Agri- Horti-silvi-pasture system</b>	UAS, Dharwad	2001	Sustainability in farm income, stability in yield, high net returns

8. Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology : Annual economic returns

9. Details of Farmers Proposed :

Name of Village	No. of Farmer	Area(ha)
Hirekerur, Hangal, Ranebennur, Byadagi, Shiggoan	05	5.00

10. Budget for Assessment

Sl. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations *			
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Sapota	200 no.	50.00	10000.00
2	Mango	200 no.	50.00	10000.00
3	Curry leaf	500 No.	5.00	2500.00
4	Drum stick	500 no.	5.00	2500.00
5	Teak	500 no.	3.00	1500.00
6	Grass slips	500 no.	5.00	2500.00
7	Seeds (field, vegetables, forage)	-	1000.00	5000.00
8	Earth worms	5 kg	250.00	1250.00
9	Back yard farming (10+2)	60 no.	50.00	3000.00
10	Pitcher pots	-	-	1750.00
<b>Total</b>				<b>40000.00</b>

## FRONT LINE DEMONSTRATION ON ENTERPRISES

### 1. Green Fodder

1. Technology to be demonstrated : **Demonstration of nutritional green fodder crop for dairy animals**
2. Production System : Northern Transitional Zone-8
3. Season of the demonstration : Kharif During Masoon season (June)
4. Problem definition :

Crop/ Enterprise	Yield gap (q/ha)			Reasons for yield gap	Prioritized problem
	District average yield	Potential yield	Farmers Yield		
<b>Fodder Sorghum + Cowpea</b>	25-30	30-35	10-15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of local varieties</li> <li>• Optimum plant population is not maintained</li> <li>• Low fertility status of soil.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Fodder Scarcity</li> <li>➤ Farmers not cultivating fodder crops and grasses sole crop.</li> </ul>

5. Objective of the demonstration :
  - Introduction of higher green fodder yielding variety
  - Milch animals and bullocks relish the juicy and sweet stem and suitable for silage making
6. Rationale for selection of the technology :
  - This is a simple technology suit well for rainfed situation particularly in semi arid crop.
  - To encourage to grow sole fodder crop and improved grasses.
  - This crop suits well for silage making.
  - Helps rainfed farmers to store fodder.

### 7.Details of Technology to be demonstrated

Name of the technology	Source of Technology	Year of release	Attributes of Technology
Fodder crop	UAS, Dharwad	1974	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Higher green fodder yield</li> <li>➤ Higher sugar content in stem</li> <li>➤ Suitable for silage making</li> <li>➤ Good ratoon crop</li> </ul>

8.Parameters to be measured in relation to the technology: Fodder yield and grain yield

### 9.Details of Farmers Proposed

Name of Village	No. of Farmer	Area(ha)
Hosaritti, Mardur,Negalur,Halagi, Bannur, Kabnur, Hiremallur, Ganjigatti,ChinniKatti,Bannihatti Kadarmandalagi,Kollapur,Chalgeri,Kamdod,Makanur,Hirebdri,Aremallpur,Hausabavi,Chinnamulagund	100	40

### 10.Budget for Assessment

S. No	Critical inputs for demonstrations			Total Cost
	Name	Qty.	Unit Cost	
1	Fodder jowar seeds	1200kgs	20.00	24000.00
2	Cow pea seeds	600 kgs	35.00	21000.00
			<b>Total</b>	<b>45000.00</b>



## 5. Details of Training activities

### 5a. Plan of training programmes for farmers/farm women during 2008-09

Crop / Enterprise	Major problem	Objective of training programme	Training Title	Skill component involved	Dur.	No. of Courses	No. Of Participants	Specify FLD/OFT in relation the programme
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>1. Agricultural Extension</b>								
Public – Private Partnership	Lack of awareness about public – private partnership	Public – private partnership in extension	Opportunities in public – private partnership in Ag. extension	Enhancement of knowledge	02	01	30	-
Contract farming	Lack of Entrepreneurship development in rural area	Producer-Wholesaler-Consumer relationship	Opportunities in Contract farming	Market oriented	02	01	30	-
SHG's	Marketing problems	Marketing of SHG products	Intensive marketing strategies	Market oriented	02	01	30	-
<b>Total</b>					06	03	90	
<b>2. Agricultural Entomology</b>								
Vermicompost	Production and application	Production technology	Production technology of Vermicompost	Improved technology & methods	02	10	250	FLD
Bee Keeping	Pollination & seasonal Management of Bee hives	Management & maintenance of Bee hives	Role of Honey bees in crop pollination	Advance management practices	02	03	90	-
Groundnut, Sunflower	Hairy Caterpillars, Spodoptera	IPM technology	Management of Hairy Caterpillars & Spodoptera in Groundnut & Sunflower	IPM technology	01	05	150	FLD
Greengram	Pod borer	Management technology	Pest management in Greengram	Safer management practices	01	03	60	FLD/OFT
Brinjal, Tomato, Chilli, Onion &	Fruit borer, Defoliators, Thrips.	IPM Technology	Pest Management in Vegetables	Application of Bio pesticides	01	05	150	FLD/OFT

Cabbage								
Cotton	Sucking pests & Stem borer	IPM technology	Production technology in Bt-cotton	Use of traps, bioagents	01	08	240	FLD
				<b>Total</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>940</b>	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>4. Plant Pathology</b>								
Trichoderma uses	Soil / seed Borne diseases	Improved production technology	Use of Trichoderma for management of soil borne diseases	Seed treatment	01	02	60	FLD/OFT
Brinjal, Tomato, Chilli, Onion & Cabbage	Fruit & Foliar diseases	IDM Technology	Management of fruit & foliar diseases in vegetables	Seed treatment & foliar spray	01	02	50	FLD/OFT
Groundnut, Sunflower	PBND, Necrosis,	IDM technology	Management of Peanut bud necrosis and sunflower necrosis disease	IDM technology	01	05	120	FLD
Greengram	Powdery mildew	Management technology	Disease management in Greengram	Safer management	01	03	70	FLD/OFT
Cotton	Black arm, Grey mildew diseases	IDM technology	Integrated disease management in cotton.	Seed treatment and foliar spray	01	05	210	FLD
Paddy	Blast, Sheath blight and brown spot	IDM technology	Disease management in paddy.	IDM technology	01	03	80	FLD
Redgram	<i>Fusarium</i> wilt, powdery mildew and Sterility Mosaic	Chemical and Biological management	Disease Management in Redgram.	IDM technology	01	02	60	FLD
Maize	Fungal disease management	Fungicidal treatment	Disease Management in Maize.	IDM technology	01	02	70	FLD
				<b>Total</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>720</b>	

4. Horticulture								
Chilli	Production of genuine seedlings & production constraints	Raising of healthy seedlings & improved cultivation practices	Integrated crop management in Chilli	Raised seed bed, use of bio fertilizers/ bio-pesticides	01	02	25	FLD
Onion	Lower productivity	Improved production technology	Integrated crop management in onion	Seed treatment, Use of Weedicide	01	02	25	FLD
Cabbage	Lower production	Improved production technology & ICM	Production technologies & ICM practices for Cabbage	Use of Weedicide & foliar nutrition	01	02	25	FLD
Chrysanthemum & Aster	Lower productivity & unaware of high yielding varieties	Introduction of HYV's & Improved production technology	Introduction of HYV's & production technologies of Flower crops	Pinching, use of growth regulators	01	02	25	FLD
Mango, Sapota & Banana	Lower production, improper Nutrient management & Drainage	Improved production technology	Integrated nutrient management in fruit crops (mango, sapota & banana).	Use of Banana / Mango special nutrients	01	02	25	FLD/OFT
Ginger	Lower productivity	Improved production technology	Integrated crop management	Seed (Rhizome) treatment	01	02	25	FLD
Garlic	Lower productivity	Improved production technology	Integrated crop management	Seed (Clove) treatment & use of weedicide	01	02	25	FLD
Coriander	Lower productivity	Improved production technology	Integrated crop management	Seed treatment & Nutrient management	01	02	25	FLD
<b>Total</b>					<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>200</b>	

<b>3. Animal Science</b>								
Dairy enterprise	Unhygienic methods of milking, Low SNF / Fat% Milk adulteration	To produce clean and quality milk	Clean and quality milk production and value addition	Scientific methods of milking	03	06	180	-
	High input involved in per unit of milk, production Utilization and popularization of locally available feed recourses	To reduce cost on feed per unit milk production Utilization and popularization of locally available feed recourses	Preparation of low cost concentrated feed with locally available cheap resources	Preparation Of concentrate feed mixture.	03	06	180	-
	Calves mortality, stunted growth, late maturity	To reduce the calf mortality	Care and management of calves, heifer and pregnant	Manual feeding of calves	03	06	150	OFT
	Economic loss due death of animals	Preventive and control measures	Diseases of cattle of buffaloes their control measures	Vaccination schedule, understanding diseases	03	06	150	-
Sheep and goat production	Low productivity	To adopt scientific methods of rearing	Sheep and goat rearing for income and employment	Scientific methods of sheep and goat rearing	03	06	150	-
	Death of lambs, economic loss	Preventive and control measures	Diseases of sheep and goat and their control measures	Vaccination schedule, understanding diseases	03	06	150	-

Poultry	Low productivity,	To adopt scientific methods of rearing	Integration Broiler farming	Brooding, feeding, marketing	04	06	150	-
	Low productivity,	To adopt scientific methods of rearing	Layer farming	Brooding, feeding, layer house management	04	06	150	-
Rabbit farming	-	To adopt scientific methods of rearing	Rabbit try for income and employment farming	Brooding, feeding, management	04	05	125	-
Fodder/ grass	No improved varieties	Introduction of improved fodder and grass varieties	Cultivation, prevention and preservation of fodder and grasses.	Enrichment of fodder and poor roughages	04	05	125	FLD
				<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>550</b>	
				<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1510</b>	

### 5.b Plan of training programmes for rural youth during 2008-09

Crop / Enterprise	Major problem	Objective of training programme	Training Title	Skill component involved	Dur.	No. of Courses	No. of participants	Specify FLD/OFT in relation the programme
<b>Agricultural Extension</b>								
Entrepreneurship Development	Lack skill orientation	Self employment	Entrepreneurship Development in agriculture	Skill up gradation	01	03	90	-
<b>Agricultural Entomology</b>								
Bee Keeping	Pollination & seasonal Management of Bee hives	Management & maintenance of Bee hives	Role of Honey bees in crop pollination	Seasonal management	02	03	90	-
Storage pests	Insects, moisture	Scientific storage methods of food grains	Management of storage pests	Fumigation & storage methods	01	03	90	-
<b>Horticulture</b>								
Nursery activities	Non availability of quality planting materials	Production of quality planting materials	Scientific nursery management practices	Grafting/budding techniques	03	01	20	-
<b>Plant Pathology</b>								
Trichoderma	Soil borne diseases	Management of soil and seed borne diseases	Mass production of Trichoderma	Mass production technique	02	02	60	-
Seed treatment	Seed borne diseases	Management of seed borne diseases	Importance of seed treatment in disease management	Method of seed treatment	01	02	60	-
<b>Animal Science</b>								
Poultry	Low productivity,	Scientific methods of rearing	Integration Broiler farming	Brooding, feeding, marketing	04	06	25	-
	Low productivity,	Scientific methods of rearing & self employment	Layer farming	Brooding, feeding, layer house management	04	06	25	-
<b>Total</b>					<b>18</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>-</b>

### 5c. Plan for Training Programmes for Extension Functionaries during 2008-09

Crop / Enterprise	Major problem	Objective of training programme	Training Title	Skill component involved	Duration Days	No. of Courses	No. of Participants	Specify FLD/OFT in relation the programme
Information communication technology	Lack of technology about use of ICTS in agriculture	To Enhance the use of ICT's in agriculture	Uses ICR's in Agriculture	Up gradation of knowledge on ICT's	5	2	30	-
Greengram	Pod borer	Pod borer management in Greengram	Pod borer management in Greengram	Time & method of pest control	1	3	90	FLD/OFT
Animal Husbandry	Disease out breaks	To give recent information	Disease of cattle, sheep & goats and their control measures	Up gradation of knowledge on Diseases control measures	2	2	60	-
Horticulture	Lack of technical know-how	Updating the research and development activities in Horticulture	Recent advance in Horticulture	Demonstration , Group discussion	3	1	15	FLD/OFT
Chilli	Powdery mildew	Powdery mildew management in Chilli	Management of Powdery mildew in Chilli	Up-gradation of knowledge on disease management	1	2	50	-
Maize	Turcicum leaf blight	Turcicum leaf blight management in Maize	Turcicum leaf blight management in Maize	Up-gradation of knowledge on disease management	1	3	90	-
<b>Total</b>					<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>335</b>	

**5d. Plan of Vocational training programmes for Young Farmers (Rural Youth) during 2008-09**

<b>Crop / Enterprise</b>	<b>Major problem</b>	<b>Objective of training programme</b>	<b>Training Title</b>	<b>Skill component involved</b>	<b>Dur. (Days)</b>	<b>No. of Courses</b>	<b>No. of Participants</b>
Income generation	Lack of empowerment opportunities	To generate additional income to enhance socio economic conditions of by utilizing locally available materials	Enterprising development in Agriculture Or Income generating activities in agriculture	Upgrading the skills	06	2	30
Vermicompost	Production and application	Production technology	Production technology of Vermicompost	Improved technology & methods	05	2	60
Apiculture	Bee Pollination	Enhancement of crop production	Role of honey bees in crop pollination	Modern techniques in Bee keeping	05	2	60
Dairy	Reduction in conception rate	To understand heat symptoms, identification method	Artificial insemination and its application in field	Methods of identification of heat. AI technique	06	02	30
Poultry	Low productivity,	To adopt scientific methods of rearing	Integration Broiler farming	Brooding, feeding, marketing	04	02	50
	Low productivity,	To adopt scientific methods of rearing	Layer farming	Brooding, feeding, layer house management	04	02	50
Horticulture Nursery	Propagation technology	Entrepreneurship development through nursery	Scientific Nursery management & practices	Grafting/budding techniques	05	02	30
Mass production of Bio agents	Soil borne diseases	Utilization of Bio agents	Mass production of Bio agents	Methods of mass production techniques	05	02	30
<b>Total</b>					<b>40</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>340</b>



**5e. Plan for sponsored training programme during 2008-09**

Crop / Enterprise	Major problem	Objective of programme	Training Title	Skill component involved	Duration	No. of Courses	No. of participants	Sponsoring Agency
Horticulture	Organic farming practices	Popularization Organic farming	Organic farming practices in Horticulture crops	Demonstrations, group discussion	05	01	60	KSDH, Haveri
	Rural Horticulture	Kitchen gardening	Rural Horticulture (Grama Totagarike)	Demonstrations, group discussion	02	03	50	KSDH, Haveri
Dairy	Low milk production	Clean & quality milk production	Clean & quality milk production	Milking, cleaning & storage	07	02	50	KMF, DMU & CDPO, Haveri
				<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>160</b>	

**6. Details of Extension Programmes planned for 2008-09**

Month	Block & village	Extension Programme	Specify FLD/OFT in relation to the programme	Expected number of participants		
				Farmers/Farm women/Rural youth	Extension Personnel	Total
May	Kuppelur	Field visits	FLD	35	01	38
	Marola	Training & field visit	OFT	20	04	24
	Halagi	Training & field visit	OFT	20	03	23
	Magod	Field visits	OFT	40	01	41
	Jakkanayakankoppa	Group meeting	OFT	35	01	36
	Shidenur	Field visits	OFT	20	02	22
June	Kerudi	Training & field visit	OFT	20	02	22
	Hamsabhavi	Training & field visit	OFT	25	01	26
	Marola	Training & field visit	OFT	25	03	28

	Halagi	Training & field visit	OFT	25	02	27
	Mangod	Training & field visit	OFT	25	01	26
	Hunsikatti	Training & field visit	OFT	25	01	26
	Mangod	Training & field visit	OFT	25	04	29
	Mallur	Training & field visit	OFT	25	01	26
<b>July</b>	Kakol	Training & field visit	OFT	20	02	27
	Makanur	Training & field visit	OFT	20	04	24
	Chalageri	Training & field visit	OFT	20	03	23
	S. Somapure	Field visits	FLD	40	01	41
	Maidur	Group meeting	FLD	35	01	36
<b>Aug.</b>	Hanagal	Group meeting	OFT	20	02	22
	Bomanahalli	Campaign	Special days	100	01	101
	Siddenur	Training & field visit	OFT	20	03	23
	Shiggaon	Field visits	FLD	30	01	31
	Hansbhavi	Field visits	FLD	35	01	36
<b>Sept.</b>	Kodihalli	Training & field visit	OFT	30	02	32
	Jakkanayakankoppa	Training & field visit	OFT	25	04	29
	Halagi	Animal Health camp	OFT	20	05	25
	Rattihalli	Training & field visit	OFT	35	02	37
<b>Oct.</b>	G.Basapur	Field day	FLD	35	03	38
	Siddenur	Training & field visit	OFT	20	03	23
	Shiggaon	Field visits	FLD	30	01	31

	Medaleri	Krishi mela	FLD	45	01	46
	Mustoor	Campaign	FLD	300	01	301
	Yelavagi	Field day	FLD	40	01	41
<b>Nov.</b>	Devihosur	Method demonstration	FLD	45	02	47
	Banihatti	Animal Health camp	OFT	20	05	25
	Devagiri	Field visits	FLD	35	02	37
<b>Dec.</b>	S. Somapure	Group meeting	FLD	30	01	31
	Siddenur	Training & field visit	OFT	20	03	23
	Shiggaon	Field visits	FLD	30	01	31
	Hanagal	Campaign	Special days	30	01	31
	Kumarapattanum	Group meeting	OFT	35	02	37
<b>Jan.</b>	Hirebidari	Training & field visit	OFT	35	01	36
	Siddenur	Training & field visit	OFT	20	03	23
	Shiggaon	Field visits	FLD	30	01	31
	Karjigi	Farmers interaction	FLD	25	01	26
	S. Somapure	Group meeting	FLD	30	01	31
	Mantaganni	Field visit	FLD	30	02	32
<b>Feb.</b>	Kodihalli	Field visit	FLD	35	02	37
	Gajigatti	Animal Health camp	OFT	20	05	25
<b>March</b>	Hirebidari	Field visit	FLD	20	01	21
	Karjigi	Farmers interaction	FLD	25	01	26
	Ranebennur	Field visit	FLD	25	01	26

7. Details of Seeds / Planting Material/ Livestock / Bioproducts to be produced during 2008-09

SI.No.	Category	Crop / Enterprise	Variety / Breed	Quantity (kg / No.)
1	<b>Production and supply of seed materials</b>			
	Cereals	Jawar	M35-1 (Breed)	1200
	Oilseeds	Groundnut	GPBD-4	300
			GPBD-5	200
		Soybean	JSS-335	1800
		Sunflower	KBSH-1	700
		Castor	Local	100
		Sesamum	Local	120
	Pulses	Redgram	BSMR-1	900
			Maruti	600
Asha			800	
Vegetables	Onion	Arka Kalyan	20	
Flower crops	Aster	Kamini	02	
2	<b>Production and supply of Planting materials</b>			
	Fruits	Sapota	DHS-1	200
			DHS-2	200
			Kalipati	50
			Cricket ball	50
		Lime	Local	50
		Guava	Lucknow -49	100
	Spices	Curry leaf	Suwasini	1000
Tamarind		HYV's	100	
3	<b>Production and supply of bio-products</b>			
	Bio agents	Trichoderma	-	10000
4	<b>Production and supply of livestock material</b>	Nil	-	-
5.	<b>Vermicompost</b>	-	-	50000

### 8. Activities of soil, water and plant testing laboratory

Year of establishment	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	No. of soil samples planned to be analyzed and reported	No. of water samples planned to be analyzed and reported	No. of Plant Samples planned to be analyzed and reported	Remarks if any
01.04.2005	11.79	110	100	-	-

### 9. Details of process documentation planned for 2008-09 in relation to output, outcome and impact

Sl. No.	Title of document	Expected date of submission
1.	Impact of Groundnut GPBD-4 on Socio economic condition of the farmer	30-03-2009
2.	Impact of Bt-Cotton on economic condition of the farmer	30-03-2009
3.	Out come of training on Vermicompost production and technology	30-03-2009

### 10. Details of print media coverage planned for 2008-09

Sl. No.	Nature of literature/publications and no. of copies	Proposed title of the publication
1.	NEWS letter (2000 copies)	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, News letter
2.	Book – 1000 copies	Success story of Haveri district farmers.
3.	Book –1000 copies	ITK of Haveri district farmers
4.	Book – 1000 copies	Vermicompost production technology
5.	Book –1000 copies	Rabbi try
6.	Book –1000 copies	Profitable Dairy farming

7.	Book –1000 copies	Broiler farming
8.	Book –1000 copies	Income generating Activities in Agriculture
9.	Book –1000 copies	Improved technology of fruit crop
10.	Leaf lets – 1000 copies	Entrepreneurship development in Agriculture
11.	Leaf lets – 1000 copies	IPM in Redgram
12.	Leaf lets – 1000 copies	IPM in Bengalgram
13.	Leaf lets – 1000 copies	Plant protection in Groundnut
14.	Leaf lets – 1000 copies	Plant protection in Soybean
15.	Leaf lets – 1000 copies	IPM In Paddy
16.	Leaflets – 500 copies	Disease of cattle and buffalos and their prevention
17.	Leaflets – 500 copies	Scientific Broiler farming
18.	Leaflets – 500 copies	Scientific layer farming
19.	Leaflets – 500 copies	Rabbit farming
20.	Leaflets – 500 copies	Azolla Cultivation
21.	Leaflets – 500 copies	Flower cultivation
22.	Popular articles	ICM in Tomato , Brinjal , Chilli, Maize, Coconut, Paddy, Groundnut, Sunflower, Chrysanthemum and Onion, Cotton, Fruit processing, Value addition to minor millets and soybean.

## 11. Details of electronic media coverage planned for 2008-09

Sl. No.	Nature of media coverage	Discipline	Proposed title of the programme to be telecasted
1.	TV Programmes	Plant pathology	Management of black rot of cabbage
2.			Management of Sunflower Powdery mildew
3.			Management of Sett rot of Sugarcane
4.			Management of Peanut bud necrosis disease
5.			Management of root rot disease in papaya
6.		Ag. Entomology	Role of plant products in pest management
7.			Production technology of vermicompost
8.			Bio pesticides in pest management
9.			Bee keeping
10.			Agronomic practices in pest management
11.		Animal Science	Improved dairy farming and fodder and grass land development
12.			Improved Broiler farming
13.			Improved layer farming
14.			Improved Sheep & Goat farming
15.			Disease of cattle and their control measures
16.		Horticulture	Improved production technology for Aster
17.			Improved production technology for Chilli
18.			Weed management in Cole crops
19.			Banana Cultivation
20.		Ag. Extension	Activities of KVK in Haveri district
21.			Income generating activities in Agriculture

SI. No.	Nature of media coverage	Discipline	Proposed title of the programme to be Broad cast
1.	Radio talks	Plant pathology	Integrated disease management in Sugarcane
2.			Mass Multiplication and uses of Trichoderma for soil borne diseases
3.			Management of Major oilseed crop diseases
4.			Management of Major vegetable crop diseases
5.			Integrated management of plantation crop diseases
6.		Ag. Entomology	Role of honey bees in crop production
7.			Pest management in Groundnut
8.			IPM in Redgarm
9.			Pest Management in Kharif crops
10.			Seasonal management of honey bees
11.		Animal Science	Improved dairy farming and fodder and grass land development
12.			Improved Broiler farming
13.			Improved layer farming
14.			Improved Sheep & Goat farming
15.			Disease of cattle and their control measures
16.		Horticulture	Improved production practices for important flower crops
17.			Papaya Production practices
18.			Quality production practices for chilli
19.			Kitchen gardening
20.		Ag. Extension	Activities of KVK in Haveri district
21.			Employment opportunity in Agricultural
22.			Importance of Field days in Front Line Demonstration
23.			Income generating activities



## 12. Nature of collaborative activities planned for 2008-09

Thrust area	Collaborative Organizations	Nature of activities*	No. of Activities
Papaya ring spot virus & wilt diseases	KSDH	Training, meetings, campaigns and Seminar	02
Chilli root rot and powdery mildew diseases	KSDH	Training, meetings, campaigns and Seminar	02
Clean and quality milk production	AH&VS /KMF/KSDA/KSDH/ NGO/BAIF	Training, meetings, campaigns Animal Health camps and Seminar	04
Lack of management aspects in organic farming	KSDA/KSDH/ NGO/BAIF	Campaigns ,Animal Health camps, Meeting and Training, meetings	03
Organic farming in Horticulture crops	KSDH	Training, meetings, campaigns and Seminar	02
IPM Technology	KSDA	Meeting, Campaigns, Training and Seminar	03
Panama wilt	KSDH	Training, meetings, campaigns and Seminar	02
Sutenances of yield	KSDA/Dept. of Watershed/KSDH	Training, meetings, campaigns and Seminar	05
People participation in rural development	NABARD/Rural Banks/ Lead Banks	Training, meet and match programme and campaigns	06
Processing fruits & vegetables	NGOs/SHGs	Training , Group meetings, and campaigns	02
Vegetable marketing	KSDH	Training	01
Onion & Garlic production technology	NHRDF, Hubli	Training, Demonstration & Group meeting	02

### 13. Activities proposed under Farmers Field School (FFS)

- Title of FFS : Integrated Management in Cotton
- Problem definition : 1. Heavy Pest incidence  
2. None usage Organic chemicals & fertilizers
- Main Objectives of FFS: : To improve knowledge on pest control & usage of organic chemicals and fertilizers
- Scientific rationale of FFS: : Haveri district is one of the leading cotton growing area in Karnataka. In the district the total area under cotton is 48,643 ha. Out of which 34,000 ha. is under Rainfed and 14,463 ha. is irrigated. Severe reddening of leaves during crop growth is common in entire district. Farmers following indiscriminate use of pesticides to control pests and diseases. Application of micronutrients is neglected in the district.
- The learning process involved in FFS : : 1. Use of integrated Pest management  
2. Usage of Organic chemicals & fertilizers
- Priorities of FFS: : Integrated pest and nutrient management in cotton

**Budget details**

: For 25 farmers

Sl.No.	Particulars	Qty.	Amount	Total
1.	Cotton Seeds	450 gm.	1000.00	25000.00
2.	Bhendi Seeds	100 gm.	66.00	1650.00
3.	Vermicompost	100 kg.	300.00	7500.00
4.	<i>Trichoderma harzianum</i>	500 gm.	60.00	1500.00
5.	Helilures	4 No.	200.00	5000.00
6.	Pectinolures	4 No.	200.00	5000.00
7.	Pheromone traps	2 No.	30.00	750.00
8.	Yellow Sticky traps	2 No.	100.00	2500.00
9.	Chemicals NPV 200 LE	1 No.	400.00	10000.00
10.	Neem oil	1 lit.	200.00	5000.00
11.	Imidachloprid	100 ml	400.00	10000.00
12.	Phofenofenos	500 ml	200.00	5000.00
13.	Meals (30 trainings each training has 25 members ) @ Rs. 20/- trainee	750 (members)	20	15000.00
14.	Funds for POL/ Maintenance/Hire of vehicle / supply of Printing Materials, Reports and Demonstration Boards etc., @ Rs. 600/- per demonstration per acre	-	-	37500.00
15.	Miscellaneous	-	-	10000.00
			<b>Total (Rs.)</b>	<b>141400.00</b>

#### 14. Schedule for creation of Database at KVK during 2008-09

S. No	Name of Database	Content of Database	Expected date of Completion
01	Resource inventory of the District	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nine fold classification of land</li> <li>2. Number and size of operational holdings</li> <li>3. Weather parameters of the district (for a minimum period of ten years)</li> <li>4. Details of soil profile</li> <li>5. Detailed cropping pattern (for a minimum period of ten years)</li> <li>6. Area, production and productivity of major crops</li> <li>7. Details of livestock wealth in the district</li> <li>8. Production and productivity of livestock produces</li> <li>9. Area under irrigation from different sources</li> <li>10. Seasonal availability of labour</li> <li>11. Trend in wholesale price of major crop and livestock products (for a minimum period of ten years)</li> <li>12. Details on input agencies</li> <li>13. Details on infrastructural facilities available for production, post harvest and marketing</li> <li>14. Details of institutional credit facilities</li> <li>15. Any others relevant to district</li> </ol>	30.09.2008
Data required since inception of the KVK			
1.	Farmers Database	Details of farmers	31.03.2009
2.	Technology Inventory for the District	Details of suitable technologies for a district with their details	31.03.2009
3.	Database for Technologies assessed and Refined	Technologies taken up for assessment and refinement with their attributes	31.03.2009
4.	Frontline Demonstrations Database	Details of crops and enterprises along with technologies identified for demonstration	30.10.2008
5.	Training Database	Details of training programmes across all categories and types of participants	Already done but not forms created 30.08.2008
6.	Database of Extension Programmes	Details of extension activities conducted with types of participants	30.08.2008
7.	Seeds and Planting Material Database	Details of crops along with varieties produced and sold	30.10.2008
8.	KVK Inventory of Assets	Details of inventories including all assets explaining year of purchase, present condition etc.	30.07.2008
9.	KVK Accounts Database	Various accounts along with their sanction, expenditure etc.	30.11.2008

Created Database (2007-08)  
a. Training Database : Table

SI No	Month	Date(mm/dd/yy)	No training	Title	Training type	Village	Praticipate type	Disipline	Scientist	Duration	M(Gm)	M(SC)	M(ST)	M(o)	F(GM)	F(SC)	F(ST)	F(O)	Total	Sponsoring
1	30-Apr-06	4/27/2006	1	Vegetable Cultivation Practices	Off campus	Haveri	Practicing farmers/ Farm women	Home Science	Mrs. Vijayalaxmi I	1	0	0	1	0	12	3	5	0	21	NGO
2	30-Apr-06	4/16/2006	1	Candle Preparation	Off campus	Byadagi	Practicing farmers/ Farm women	Home Science	Mrs. Vijayalaxmi I	1	0	0	0	0	14	6	6	0	26	NGO
3	30-Apr-06	4/25/2006	1	Hand embroderies	Off Campus	Hangal	Practicing farmers/ Farm women	Soil Science	Mr. H.R. Nagaraja	1	7	4	4	0	7	4	4	0	30	Dept. of Horticu
4	30-Apr-06	4/27/2006	1	Soil Sampling	Off Campus	Haveri	Practicing farmers/ Farm women	Horticulture	Dr. S.M. Hiremath	1	18	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	26	
5	30-May-06	5/27/2006	1	Satellite based training	Off campus	Ranebennur	Practicing farmers/ Farm women	Home Science	Mrs. Vijayalaxmi I	3	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	7	Krishi Vigyan K
6	30-May-06	5/29/2006	1	Income Generation activities	On Campus	Krishi Vigyan	Practicing farmers/ Farm women	Home Science	Mrs. Vijayalaxmi I	1	0	0	0	0	14	0	2	0	16	
7	30-May-06	5/14/2006	1	Mal nutrition among rural women	Off campus	Yatnahalli	Practicing farmers/ Farm women	Plant Protection	Dr. K.B. Yadahalli	1	23	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	28	
8	30-May-06	5/6/2006	1	Sugar production technonology	Off campus	Haveri	Practicing farmers/ Farm women	Ag. Extension	Dr. S.V.Halakatti	1	41	5	4	0	20	2	3	0	75	
9	30-May-06	5/3/2006	1	Organic farming	Off campus	Kadaramanda	Practicing farmers/ Farm women	Crop Production	Dr. Sukanya T.S.	1	16	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	24	KVK
10	30-Jun-06	6/26/2006	1	Production technology in Green Gram	Off campus	Hosaneragi	Practicing farmers/ Farm women	Crop Production	Dr. Sukanya T.S.	1	40	4	2	0	15	4	0	0	60	KVK
11	30-Jun-06	6/29/2006	1	Personal cultivation practices in agricultural crops	Off campus	Byadagi	Practicing farmers/ Farm women	Horticulture	Dr. S.M. Hiremath	1	10	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	13	
12	30-Jun-06	6/26/2006	1	Chilli nursery cultivation practices	Off campus	Hedigonda	Practicing farmers/ Farm women	Horticulture	Dr. S.M. Hiremath	1	13	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	19	
13	30-Jun-06	6/5/2006	1	Improved Onion cultivation practices	On Campus	Krishi Vigyan	Practicing farmers/ Farm women	Horticulture	Dr. S.M. Hiremath	1	20	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	42	Zuari fertilizer
14	30-Jun-06	6/12/2006	1	Improved cultivation practices in Chili	Off campus	Nelogal	Practicing farmers/ Farm women	Horticulture	Dr. S.M. Hiremath	1	18	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	30	CIMAP, Banage
15	30-Jun-06	6/28/2006	1	Cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants	Off campus	Kerimatihalli	Practicing farmers/ Farm women	Animal Science	Dr. C.M.Sajjanar	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
16	30-Jun-06	6/27/2006	1	Disease of cattle and Buffaloes and their control manson	On Campus	Krishi Vigyan	Practicing farmers/ Farm women	Home Science	Mrs. Vijayalaxmi I	1	0	0	0	0	20	0	3	0	23	
17	30-Jun-06	6/29/2006	1	Agabatti preparation	Off campus	Savanur	Practicing farmers/ Farm women	Home Science	Mrs. Vijayalaxmi I	1	0	0	0	0	18	0	5	0	23	
18	30-Jun-06	6/7/2006	1	Enterpreneurship development among rural women	Off campus	Ranebennur	Practicing farmers/ Farm women	Plant Protection	Dr. K.B. Yadahalli	1	20	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	5	
19	30-Jun-06	6/16/2006	1	Improved production technology and seed treatment	On Campus	Krishi Vigyan	Practicing farmers/ Farm women	Plant Protection	Dr. K.B. Yadahalli	1	18	0	3	0	6	0	0	0	27	
20	30-Jun-06	6/12/2006	1	Disease management in Groundnut	Off campus	Jekakanayaka	Practicing farmers/ Farm women	Plant Protection	Dr. K.B. Yadahalli	1	22	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	25	
21	30-Jun-06	6/14/2006	1	Organic farming	Off campus	Hangal	Practicing farmers/ Farm women	Ag. Extension	Dr. S.V.Halakatti	1	18	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	20	
22	30-Jun-06	6/17/2006	1	Improved production technology of Soyabean	On Campus	Krishi Vigyan	Practicing farmers/ Farm women	Ag. Extension	Dr. S.V.Halakatti	1	16	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	17	
23	30-Jun-06	6/21/2006	1	Contract Farming	On Campus	Krishi Vigyan	Practicing farmers/ Farm women	Ag. Extension	Dr. S.V.Halakatti	1	22	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	27	
24	30-Jun-06	6/26/2006	1	Contract Farming	Off campus	Haveri	Practicing farmers/ Farm women	Ag. Extension	Dr. S.V.Halakatti	1	15	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	19	
25	30-Jun-06	6/27/2006	1	Low cost cultivation practices Soyabean	Off campus	Haveri	Practicing farmers/ Farm women	Soil Science	Mr. H.R. Nagaraja	1	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	
26	30-Jun-06	6/16/2006	1	Improved production technology of Sesamum	On Campus	Krishi Vigyan	Practicing farmers/ Farm women	Soil Science	Mr. H.R. Nagaraja	1	8	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	15	
27	30-Jun-06	6/14/2006	1	Use of Industrial waste for Boosting crop yields	Off campus		Practicing farmers/ Farm women	Ag. Entomology	Dr. B.C.H. Swamy	1	11	0	8	0	6	0	2	0	27	
28	30-Jun-06	6/22/2006	1	Improved production technology & pest management in Red	Off campus	Devagiri	Practicing farmers/ Farm women	Ag. Entomology	Dr. B.C.H. Swamy	1	15	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	22	
29	30-Jun-06	6/26/2006	1	Improved production technology & pest management in Gre	Off campus	Hosaneralagi	Practicing farmers/ Farm women	Horticulture	Dr. S.M. Hiremath	1	24	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	40	Zuari fertilizer
30	30-Jun-06	6/12/2006	1	Improved Onion cultivation practices	Off campus	Nelogal	Practicing farmers/ Farm women	Crop Production	Dr. Sukanya T.S.	1	18	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	23	
31	30-Jul-06	7/26/2006	1	Integrated weed mangement in Maize	Off campus	J.Koppa	Practicing farmers/ Farm women	Horticulture	Dr. S.M. Hiremath	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
32	30-Jul-06	7/10/2006	1	Improved French bean cultivation	On Campus	Krishi Vigyan	Practicing farmers/ Farm women	Horticulture	Dr. S.M. Hiremath	1	29	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	31	
33	30-Jul-06	7/14/2006	1	Processing and value addition of horticulture produce	On Campus	Krishi Vigyan	Extension Officials	Horticulture	Dr. S.M. Hiremath	1	21	2	5	0	10	2	1	0	31	SPIC fertilizer
34	30-Jul-06	7/17/2006	1	Improved cultivation practices for chilli	Off campus	Kobur	Practicing farmers/ Farm women	Plant Protection	Dr. K.B. Yadahalli	2	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	

## b. Discipline wise Training Report

**KVK Activities - [Disciplan- wise Query]**

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### Disciplan- wise Query

Training type:

Disipline	r of training	Duration	Of M(Gm)	Of M(SC)	Of M(ST)	n Of M(o)	Of F(GM)	Of F(SC)	Of F(ST)	n Of F(O)	m Of	Sum Of Total
Ag. Ento	9	9	364	41	42	77	36	19	9	9		597
Ag. Exten	5	5	210	27	31	68	8	18	8	4		374
Animal Sc	7	7	119	20	19	35	55	8	8	41		297
Horticultu	10	11	201	26	21	46	69	9	10	41		415
Plant Prot	9	9	231	25	24	22	44	6	6	10		367

Training type:

Disipline	r of training	Duration	Of M(Gm)	Of M(SC)	Of M(ST)	n Of M(o)	Of F(GM)	Of F(SC)	Of F(ST)	n Of F(O)	m Of	Sum Of Total
Ag. Ento	2	2	12	1	12	0	24	0	0	2		51
Ag. Exten	6	6	86	9	4	7	0	0	0	0		106
All Scient	1	2	15	4	3	2	3	0	0	0		26
Animal Sc	3	3	28	3	8	8	0	0	0	0		47
Horticultu	1	1	7	1	0	2	0	0	0	0		10
Plant Prot	7	8	75	5	4	16	1	0	0	1		101

Training type:

Disipline	r of training	Duration	Of M(Gm)	Of M(SC)	Of M(ST)	n Of M(o)	Of F(GM)	Of F(SC)	Of F(ST)	n Of F(O)	m Of	Sum Of Total
Horticultu	1	6	16	1	4	2	0	0	0	0		23

Saturday, April 19, 2008

Page: 1 Page 1 of 1

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## c. Soil & Water analysis Report Database (Excel and Word mail merge)

Microsoft Excel - Soil Report-2007-08

Sl. No	Year	Month	Given Date	Name	Village	Taluka	District	Survey No	Date	Sample ID.	pH
56	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Rudragouda V. Patil	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	57/1	24/03/2008	55	6.70
57	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Nandikoppa H. Pakkeerappa	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	136/4	24/03/2008	56	5.90
58	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Kulakarani V. Puttayya	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	107/1B	24/03/2008	57	6.30
59	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Malatesh T. Hirur	Handihal	Hangal	Haveri	11/1	24/03/2008	58	5.60
60	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Jagadesh T. Hirur	Handihal	Hangal	Haveri	11/1	24/03/2008	59	7.00
61	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Veerabhadrapa T. Hirur	Handihal	Hangal	Haveri	11/1	24/03/2008	60	7.60
62	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Siddanagouda G. Kalvekkallapur	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	33	24/03/2008	61	7.80
62	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Hanumanatappa Pakkeerappa	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	138/2B+3A+3B+4A	24/03/2008	62	6.60
64	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Patil S. Siddaramappa	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	139	24/03/2008	63	7.50
65	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Benni R. Siddaramappa	Negavanagi	Hangal	Haveri	13/2A	24/03/2008	64	7.40
66	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Shennukayya Puttayya	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	24/2A+2B	24/03/2008	65	6.40
67	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Kulakarani V. Siddaramappa	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	126/2B2	24/03/2008	66	7.30
68	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Krishnamurthy S. Kulakarani	Belavatti	Hangal	Haveri	178/5 173/1B	24/03/2008	67	6.90
69	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Chandrashekar R. Benni	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	126/2A	24/03/2008	68	6.40
70	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Basavaraja S. Benni	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	11/1	24/03/2008	69	6.50
71	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Pakkeerappa E. Benni	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	11/2	24/03/2008	70	7.40
72	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Doddamani S. Puttappa	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	138/1A 16/2	24/03/2008	71	8.30
73	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Shantaveerappa P. Doddamani	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	138/1A+1B/1	24/03/2008	72	7.40
74	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Kundapur P. Ramachandrabhatta	Bommanahalli	Hangal	Haveri	178/2	24/03/2008	73	7.68
75	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Kundapur M. Ramachandrabhatta	Bommanahalli	Hangal	Haveri	178/1	24/03/2008	74	7.30
76	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Nagappa M. Nandikoppa	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	154/2, 190/2	24/03/2008	75	6.90
77	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Jagadesh S. Benni	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	11/1	24/03/2008	76	7.10
77	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Veerayya S. Kulkarani	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	125/4	24/03/2008	77	7.60
79	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Shiddapur M. Puttappa	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	124/1+2	24/03/2008	78	6.60
80	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Shiddapur Y. Mallappa	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	123	24/03/2008	79	6.80
81	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Moodur E. Kalaveerappa	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	6/2A	24/03/2008	80	7.40
82	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Ashok S. Jigalera	Bidanikoppa	Hangal	Haveri	65/2	28/03/2008	81	7.80
83	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Ramesh S. Jigalera	Bidanikoppa	Hangal	Haveri	65/1	28/03/2008	82	6.7
84	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Fakirappa Goualappanavara	Nellikoppa	Hangal	Haveri	18/3A	28/03/2008	83	7.2
85	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Rudragouda M. Patil	Handihal	Hangal	Haveri	12/1	28/03/2008	84	7.42
86	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Veerabharappa J. Malatesha	Handihal	Hangal	Haveri	12/1	28/03/2008	85	7.6

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Microsoft Excel - Water Report-2007-08

Sl. No	Year	Month	Given Date	Name	Village	Talu	Distr	Survey No	Date	Sample	Color	Turbid	Organic Mater	E	Suspended
40	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Basappa S. Banakar	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	132/c	24/03/2008	144	colourless	-	-	7.7	2.85
41	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Doddamani C. Shivarudrappa	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	115/2	24/03/2008	145	colourless	-	-	7.6	2.7
42	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Doddamani B. Shivarudrappa	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	115/1	24/03/2008	146	colourless	-	-	8.05	2.15
43	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Doddamani E. Pakkeerappa	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	5	24/03/2008	147	colourless	-	-	7.9	1.63
44	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Doddamani K. Puttappa	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	138/1A/B/2/2	24/03/2008	148	colourless	-	-	8.1	1.15
45	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Hiremath Y. Puttappa	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	24/2A+2B	24/03/2008	149	colourless	-	-	7.9	1.07
46	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Kuntanahosahalli P. Pakkeerappa	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	36	24/03/2008	150	colourless	-	-	7.7	1.7
47	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Shanthanna D. Hotanahalli	Haraleshwara	Hangal	Haveri	30/P4	24/03/2008	151	colourless	-	-	7.9	1.2
48	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Shivapurappa D. Hotanahalli	Haraleshwara	Hangal	Haveri	30/P1	24/03/2008	152	colourless	-	-	8.09	1.01
49	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Veerupanna D. Hotanahalli	Haraleshwara	Hangal	Haveri	30/P2	24/03/2008	153	colourless	-	-	7.6	2.1
50	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Hanumanatappa C.	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	97	24/03/2008	164	colourless	-	-	7.8	1.9
51	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Rudragouda V. Patil	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	57/1	24/03/2008	155	colourless	-	-	8	2.7
52	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Nandikoppa H. Pakkeerappa	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	136/4	24/03/2008	156	colourless	-	-	7.8	1.9
53	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Kulakarani V. Puttappa	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	107/1B	24/03/2008	157	colourless	-	-	8.1	2.6
54	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Malatesh T. Hirur	Handihal	Hangal	Haveri	11/1	24/03/2008	158	colourless	-	-	7.9	1.8
55	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Jagadesh T. Hirur	Handihal	Hangal	Haveri	11/1	24/03/2008	159	colourless	-	-	8.3	2.1
56	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Veerabhadrapa T. Hirur	Handihal	Hangal	Haveri	11/1	24/03/2008	160	colourless	-	-	8	1.6
57	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Siddanagouda G. Kalvekkallapur	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	33	24/03/2008	161	colourless	-	-	7.8	1.9
58	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Hanumanatappa Pakkeerappa	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	138/2B+3A+3B+4A	24/03/2008	162	colourless	-	-	8.1	2
59	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Patil S. Siddaramappa	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	139	24/03/2008	163	colourless	-	-	8.3	1.8
60	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Benni R. Siddaramappa	Negavanagi	Hangal	Haveri	13/2A	24/03/2008	164	colourless	-	-	7.8	1.96
61	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Shennukayya Puttappa	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	24/2A+2B	24/03/2008	165	colourless	-	-	7.6	1.77
62	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Kulakarani V. Siddaramappa	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	126/2B2	24/03/2008	166	colourless	-	-	7.9	2.13
63	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Krishnamurthy S. Kulakarani	Belavatti	Hangal	Haveri	178/5 173/1B	24/03/2008	167	colourless	-	-	8.1	1.82
64	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Chandrashekar R. Benni	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	126/2A	24/03/2008	168	colourless	-	-	7.7	2.35
65	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Basavaraja S. Benni	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	11/1	24/03/2008	169	colourless	-	-	8.3	1.98
66	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Pakkeerappa E. Benni	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	11/2	24/03/2008	170	colourless	-	-	7.9	1.65
67	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Doddamani S. Puttappa	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	138/1A 16/2	24/03/2008	171	colourless	-	-	7.2	1.95
68	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Shantaveerappa P. Doddamani	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	138/1A+1B/1	24/03/2008	172	colourless	-	-	7.8	1.89
69	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Kundapur P. Ramachandrabhatta	Bommanahalli	Hangal	Haveri	178/2	24/03/2008	173	colourless	-	-	8.1	2.25
70	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Kundapur M. Ramachandrabhatta	Bommanahalli	Hangal	Haveri	178/1	24/03/2008	174	colourless	-	-	7.9	1.42
71	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Nagappa M. Nandikoppa	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	154/2, 190/2	24/03/2008	175	colourless	-	-	7.8	1.9
72	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Jagadesh S. Benni	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	11/1	24/03/2008	176	colourless	-	-	8.3	2.1
73	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Veerayya S. Kulkarani	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	125/4	24/03/2008	177	colourless	-	-	8.1	2.3
74	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Shiddapur M. Puttappa	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	124/1+2	24/03/2008	178	colourless	-	-	7.8	1.9
75	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Shiddapur Y. Mallappa	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	123	24/03/2008	179	colourless	-	-	7.6	1.7
76	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Moodur E. Kalaveerappa	Sanvasagi	Hangal	Haveri	6/2A	24/03/2008	180	colourless	-	-	7.9	1.52
77	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Ashok S. Jigalera	Bidanikoppa	Hangal	Haveri	65/2	28/03/2008	181	colourless	-	-	7.76	1.8
78	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Ramesh S. Jigalera	Bidanikoppa	Hangal	Haveri	65/1	28/03/2008	182	colourless	-	-	7.9	2.3
79	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Fakirappa Goualappanavara	Nellikoppa	Hangal	Haveri	18/3A	28/03/2008	183	colourless	-	-	8.1	1.7
80	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Rudragouda M. Patil	Handihal	Hangal	Haveri	12/1	28/03/2008	184	colourless	-	-	8	1.92
81	2007-08	March	10/3/2008	Sri. Veerabharappa J. Malatesha	Handihal	Hangal	Haveri	12/1	28/03/2008	185	colourless	-	-	7.77	2.3

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d. Prescription report of Soil & Water analysis:

**Soil Report-2007-08 - Microsoft Word**

Office of the Programme Co-ordinator, Phone: (08373) 253524, Cell: 9449497332

Erishi Vijaya Easdas, Hammananista-521 135, Haveri, Dist. Haveri, Email: Erishi\_vijaya@rediffmail.com

No. KVM/HMT/SAR/ / 2007-08 Date: 25.03.2008

**SOIL ANALYSIS REPORT**

Name	: Sri. Veerabhirappa J. Mahesha	Village	: Hantihal
TSNR	: Hongsal	District	: Haveri
Sample ID	: 185/SAR/2007	Survey No.	: 12/1

Parameter	Observed Value
pH	
Electrical Conductivity (dSm/cm)	
Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	
Organic Carbon (%)	
Available Nitrogen (mg/kg)	
Available Phosphorus (mg/kg)	
Available Potassium (mg/kg)	
Chlorophyll (mg/kg)	
Moisture Content (%)	
Soil Moisture (%)	
Field Capacity (%)	

\* Parameters not analyzed.

Programme Co-ordinator.

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**Water Report-2007-08 - Microsoft Word**

Office of the Programme Co-ordinator, Phone: (08373) 253524, Cell: 9449497332

Erishi Vijaya Easdas, Hammananista-521 135, Haveri, Dist. Haveri, Email: Erishi\_vijaya@rediffmail.com

No. KVM/HMT/WAR/ / 2007-08 Date: 25.03.2008

**WATER ANALYSIS REPORT**

Name	: Sri. Veerabhirappa J. Mahesha	Village	: Hantihal
TSNR	: Hongsal	District	: Haveri
Sample ID	: 185/WAR/2007	Survey No.	: 12/1

Parameter	Observed Value	Parameter	Observed Value
Hardness		Calcium and Magnesium (mg/L)	
Chloride		Sulfate and Nitrate (mg/L)	
Total Solids		Iron (mg/L)	
Electrical Conductivity (dSm/cm)	2.50	Fluoride (mg/L)	
Dissolved Solids (mg/L)		Hardness (mg/L)	
Calcium (mg/L)		Calcium and Magnesium (mg/L)	
Magnesium (mg/L)		Calcium and Magnesium (mg/L)	
Sulfate (mg/L)		Calcium and Magnesium (mg/L)	
Nitrate (mg/L)		Calcium and Magnesium (mg/L)	
Iron (mg/L)		Calcium and Magnesium (mg/L)	
Fluoride (mg/L)		Calcium and Magnesium (mg/L)	

\* Parameters not analyzed.

Programme Co-ordinator



15. Are there any activities planned for production and supply (Either buy back or directly farmer to farmer) of seeds/ planting material / Bio-agents etc. In villages (other than KVK farm) so that public private partnership is utilized. Please give details in the following format

Sl. No	Seeds/Planting material /Bio-agent	Name of the public-private partnership arranged	Quantity of output expected (qtl)
1.	Seeds	1. Farmers to public partnership	35
		2. Farmer to farmer	100
2.	Planting materials	Farmer to farmer	3000 (Nos.)
3.	Trichoderma	KSDA/KSDH/NGO's	10
4.	Vermicompost	KSDA/KSDH/NGO's	50

16. What is the extent of cultivable wasteland in your district? Are there any specific activities planned to be implemented in these wastelands by the KVK during 2008-09. Please give details.

Cultivable wasteland : 5793 ha.

Sl. No	Name of activity	Extent of coverage's	
		No. of farmers	Area (ha)
01	Training for Soil & water conservation practices	50	50

17. National Horticulture Mission (NHM) is being implemented through out the country. You are requested plan for implementing some of the activities envisaged in NHM in your district in collaboration with district head of department of horticulture. Please give details of any such plans for 2008-09

**A. Training programmes planed ( 2008-09)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount (Lakh Rs.)
1.	Training programme on Organic framing in horticulture crop (1 No.)	1.05
2.	Training programmes Grama Totagarike (3 No.)	0.15
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.20</b>

**B. Projects submitted for infrastructure development**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount (Lakh Rs.)
1.	Model nursery	18.00
2.	Small scale nursery	03.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>21.00</b>

27. Whether ATMA is functioning in your district?

**YES**

**Coordination and Collaboration**

1. Trainings HRD
2. Field demonstration
3. Field day on major crops
4. Crop seminar on large scale

- 5. Promotion & encouragement indigenous technology
- 6. Popularization of organic farming / millets

**If Yes, whether Strategic Research and Extension Planning (SREP) has been prepared?**

YES : Among small & marginal farmer

**19. What type of Scientist-Farmer linkages are proposed by your KVK for 2008-09?**

- **Formation of Organic Farmers Forum**
- **Live Telecast in Doordarshan**
- **Creating Technical Agents** : The technical agents will be created for further spread of technology

**20. Please give details of activities planned, other than those listed above.**

**1. Establishment of Integrated farming system demonstrations in farmers field (1 ha.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>No. of farmers</b>	<b>Amount per farmer</b>	<b>Total (Rs.)</b>
1	05	25000.00	1,25000.00

### III. ACTION PLAN FOR FARM ACTIVITIES

#### 1. Financial status of revolving fund and plan for its utilization

Particulars	Opening balance as on 01.04.2007	Expenditure incurred during 2007-08	Receipts during 2007-08	Closing balance as on 31.03.2008	Proposed expenditure during 2008-09	Proposed receipts during 2008-09
ICAR_RF	1,86,098.51	436879.00	426707.00	175926.51	450000.00	500000.00
Training_RF	1,19,149.00	1,78,794.00	1,12,355.00	1,54,854.00 As on 24.01.2008	500000.00	525000.00

#### 2. Physical status of revolving fund and plan for its utilization

Opening stock position of materials* as on 01.04.2007	Quantity produced during 2007-08	Quantity sold during 2007-08	Closing stock position as on 31.03.2008	Expected production during 2008-09	Expected number of beneficiaries
1. Seeds - 2700 kg	3640 kg	900 kg	2700 kg	7000 kg	500
2. Planting Material - 1180	1180 Nos.	180 Nos.	1000 Nos.	1000 (Nos.)	500
3. Vermicompost –Nil	26000 -kgs	10000- kgs	16000 –kgs	50000- kgs	100
4. Trichoderma- Nil	-	-	-	10000 – kgs	500
5. Soil, Water & Plant Sample	165	165	-	200	200

#### 3. Plan for utilization of Revolving Fund (2008-09)

Amount to be invested (Rs.)	Purpose	Expected production	Approximate value of the produce
2.0 lakh	Purchase of oil seeds	40 qtl	1.20 lakh
	Purchase of pulses seeds	30 qtl	0.80 lakh

#### 4. Status of KVK farm and Demonstration units

No. of blocks	Area (ha.)	Source of irrigation	Season	Crop/enterprise/ demonstration units	Size (no. of units/area)	Expected output	
						Quantity (q)	Value
1	0.3	Rainfed	Kharif	Bt-Cotton	0.3	04	8000.00
5	4	Rainfed	Kharif	Maize	4	50	25000.00
2	1.6	Rainfed	Kharif	Soybean	1.6	06	9000.00
5	1.6	Rainfed	Kharif	Redgram	1.6	08	16000.00
1	0.8	Rainfed	Kharif	Groundnut	0.8	04	10000.00
1	0.7	Rainfed	Kharif	Bajjar	0.7	10	10000.00
2	1.3	Rainfed	Kharif	Navane	1.3	02	2000.00
2	0.9	Rainfed	Kharif	Sunhemp	0.9	01	1000.00
2	0.7	Rainfed	Kharif	Sunflower	0.7	07	14000.00
1	0.3	Rainfed	Kharif	Greengram	0.3	02	6000.00
1	0.3	Rainfed	Kharif	Blackgram	0.3	01	3000.00
2	0.4	Rainfed	Kharif	Jowar	0.4	08	8000.00
1	0.4	Rainfed	Kharif	Caster	0.4	01	1500.00
1	1.6	Rainfed	Kharif	Fodder Maize	1.6	05	3000.00
06	1 gunta	Borewell	Kharif/Rabi	Vermicompost	16'x2.5'x2.5'(12)	50 q	10000.00

#### IV. PLAN FOR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

**Table 26. Details of Budget utilization (2007-08) and Proposed during 2008-09**

Sl. No.	Particulars	2007-08			2008-09
		Sanctioned	Released	Expenditure	Budget Proposed
<b>A. Recurring Contingencies</b>					
1	Pay & Allowances	27.00	27.00	25.00	28.00
2	Traveling allowances	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25
<b>3</b>	<b>Contingencies</b>				
A	Stationery, telephone, postage and other expenditure on office running, publication of Newsletter and library maintenance (Purchase of News Paper & Magazines)	1.86	1.86	1.56	2.10
B	POL, repair of vehicles, tractor and equipments	0.96	0.96	0.96	1.20
C	Meals/refreshment for trainees (ceiling upto Rs.40/day/trainee be maintained)	0.78	0.78	0.35	0.85
D	Training material (posters, charts, demonstration material including chemicals etc. required for conducting the training)	0.72	0.72	0.61	0.90
E	Frontline demonstration except oilseeds and pulses (minimum of 30 demonstration in a year)	0.75	0.75	0.61	1.70
F	On farm testing (on need based, location specific and newly generated information in the major production systems of the area)	0.36	0.36	0.25	0.45
G	Training of extension functionaries	0.24	0.24	0.18	0.38
H	Maintenance of buildings	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.50
I	Establishment of Soil, Plant & Water Testing Laboratory	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
J	Library	0.09	0.09	0.005	0.9
<b>TOTAL (A)</b>		<b>34.00</b>	<b>34.00</b>	<b>30.77</b>	<b>38.23</b>

**Table 26. (Continued)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	2007-08			2008-09
		Sanctioned	Released	Expenditure	Budget Proposed
<b>B. Non-Recurring Contingencies</b>					
1	Works (Please Specify)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	i)				
	ii)				
	iii)				
	iv)				
2	Equipments including SWTL & Furniture (Please Specify)	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	i) 80 Nos. plastic chairs				0.40
	ii)				
	iii)				
	iv)				
	v)				
3	Vehicle (Four wheeler/Two wheeler, please specify)	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	i) Toyoto (Quails)				7.00
	ii) Two wheeler (Hero Honda )				0.50
4	Library (Purchase of assets like books & journals)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15
<b>TOTAL (B)</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>8.05</b>
<b>C. REVOLVING FUND</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>
<b>D. RAIN WATER HARVESTING UNIT</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.80</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C+D)</b>		<b>34.00</b>	<b>34.00</b>	<b>30.77</b>	<b>56.73</b>

**SUMMARY OF TARGETS SET FOR NUMBER OF INTERVENTIONS TO BE IMPLEMENTED DURING 2008-09**

Sl. No	Particulars of intervention	Target	
		No. of technologies	Number of Trials
<b>01</b>	<b>Technologies to be assessed</b>		
1	Suitability of Groundnut genotypes during Rabi/Summer season	01	05
2	Suitability of Maize genotypes during Kharif season	01	03
3	Nutrient Management in Banana	01	05
4	Wider row spacing in Brinjal	01	05
5	Control of Internal parasite in Buffalo calves	01	01
	<b>Total</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>02</b>	<b>Technologies to be refined</b>		
<b>03</b>	<b>Front Line Demonstration</b>	<b>Area(ha)</b>	<b>Number of Demonstrations</b>
	<b>Oilseeds</b>		
1	Groundnut(Kharif/ Rabi)	20	20
2	Soybean	10	25
3	Leaf eating caterpillars on Soybean	02	05
4	Sunflower (Kharif/Rabi)	20	50
5	Sesamum	05	12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>112</b>
	<b>Pulses</b>		
1	Greengram	10	25
2	Blackgram	10	25
3	Redgram	10	25
4	Bengalgram	10	25
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>
	<b>Cereal Crops</b>		
1	Little millets	10	25
2	Foxtail millets	10	25
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>50</b>



<b>Horticultural Crops</b>			
1	Onion	10	25
2	Tomato	05	15
3	Chilli	10	20
4	Vegetables	10	25
5	Aster	06	15
6	Marigold	10	20
7	Chrysanthemum	10	25
8	Mango	04	10
9	Kitchen garden	05	05
10	Multi storage cropping	05	05
11	Agro-Horti-Silivi-pasture	10	05
<b>Total</b>		<b>85</b>	<b>170</b>
<b>Enterprises</b>			
1	Sorghum fodder	40	100
<b>04</b>	<b>Training Programmes</b>	<b>Number of Courses</b>	<b>Number of Participants</b>
1	Farmers and farm women	58	1510
2	Rural Youth	26	460
3	Extension personnel	13	335
4	Vocational programmes	16	340
5	Sponsored programmes	06	160
<b>Total</b>		<b>119</b>	<b>2805</b>
<b>05</b>	<b>Extension Programmes</b>	<b>Number of Programmes</b>	<b>Number of Participants</b>
1	Animal Health camp	03	75
2	Campaign	03	332
3	Farmers interaction	02	52
4	Field day	04	100
5	Field visit	20	150
6	Group meeting	10	100
7	Krishi mela	02	5000
8	Method demonstration	10	50
9	Training & field visit	50	500
<b>Total</b>		<b>104</b>	<b>6359</b>

S. No	Particulars of intervention	Target	
		Quantity (kg) / Number	Number of Farmers
<b>06</b>	<b>Production and supply of seed materials</b>		
	Cereals	1000 kg	10
	Oilseeds	1500 kg	15
	Pulses	1200 kg	24
	Vegetables	20 kg	30
	Flower crops	02 kg	30
<b>07</b>	<b>Production and supply of planting materials</b>		
	Fruits	600 Nos.	400
	Spices	1100 Nos.	100
<b>08</b>	<b>Production and supply of bio-products</b>		
	Bio agents	10000	500
	Others (Specify)		
	Vermicompost	50000	100
		<b>Number</b>	<b>Number of Farmers</b>
<b>07</b>	<b>Number of soil samples to be analyzed</b>	200	200
<b>08</b>	<b>Number of water samples to be analyzed</b>	150	150
<b>09</b>	<b>Number of plant samples to be analyzed</b>	-	-