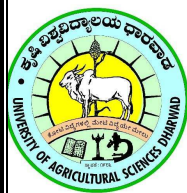


**UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES  
DHARWAD**



**38th Scientific Advisory Committee  
Meeting**

**on**

**09.07.2014**

**Krishi Vigyan Kendra**

**Hanumanamatti – 581 115**

**Tq: Ranebennur**

**Dist. Haveri**

**Karnataka State**

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## AGENDA NOTES

### Agenda Item No. 01

#### Chairman's Opening Remarks about KVK

##### a) Establishment details

Sl. No	Particulars	Details
01	Name of the KVK	<b>Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hanumanamatti</b>
02	Postal address of the KVK	<b>Krishi Vigyan Kendra</b> Hanumanamatti - 581115 Ranebennur Taluk Haveri District Karnataka State
03	Telephone number/Fax/email and Web site address of the KVK	Ph: 08373-253524 Fax: 08373-253524 Email: kvk_haveri@rediffmail.com www.kvkhaveri.org
04	Name of the Host Organization	University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad
05	Postal address of the Host Organization	University of Agricultural Sciences Krishi Nagar Dharwad – 05
06	Telephone number/Fax/email and Web site address of Host Organization	0836- 2447783 91-836-2745276 vc_uasd@rediffmail.com www.uasd.edu
07	Sanction Order Details	1976
08	Name of the Programme Coordinator	Mr. D.S. Mallikarjunappa Gowda
09	Total land area with the KVK in ha.	20

##### b) Mandates

The overall mandate of the KVK is to develop and disseminate location specific technological modules at district level through Technology Assessment, Refinement and Demonstration and to act as Knowledge and Resource Centre for agriculture and allied activities. The specific activities to carry out, the mandates are:

- Conducting on-farm testing to identify the location specificity of agricultural technologies under various farming systems
- Organizing frontline demonstrations to establish production potential of various crops and enterprises on the farmers' fields
- Organizing need based training of farmers to update their knowledge and skills in modern agricultural technologies related to technology assessment, refinement and demonstration, and training of extension personnel to orient them in the frontier areas of technology development.
- Creating awareness about improved technologies to larger masses through appropriate extension programmes
- Production and supply of good quality seeds and planting materials, livestock, poultry and fisheries breeds and products and various bio-products to the farming community.
- Work as resource and knowledge centre of agricultural technology for supporting initiatives of public, private and voluntary sector for improving the agricultural economy of the district.

**c) Staff details As on 30.06.2014**

S. No	Sanctioned Post name	Name of the incumbent	Designation	Discipline	Qualification	Pay Scale	Date of joining	Permanent
01	Programme Coordinator	D.S.M. Gowda	Programme Coordinator	Ag. Engg.	M.sc. (Ag. Engg.)	37400 - 61000	09.06.11	Permanent
02	Subject Matter Specialist	S.A. Ashtaputre	Subject Matter Specialist	Plant Pathology	Ph.d (Pl. Path.)	37400 - 61000	11.06.11	Permanent
03	Subject Matter Specialist	G. R. Rajakumar	Subject Matter Specialist	Soil Science	P.hd (Soil Sci.)	15600 - 39100	12.07.11	Permanent
04	Subject Matter Specialist	S.Y. Mukartal	Subject Matter Specialist	Animal Science	M.V.Sc.	15600 - 39100	06.07.09	Permanent
05	Subject Matter Specialist	Geeta S. Tamgale	Subject Matter Specialist	Home Science	M.Sc. (Home Sci.)	15600 - 39100	01.07.09	Permanent
06	Subject Matter Specialist	Vacant	Subject Matter Specialist	-	-	-	-	-
07	Subject Matter Specialist	Vacant	Subject Matter Specialist	-	-	-	-	-
08	Programme Assistant	Mallikarjun A. G.	Programme Assistant (Soil Science)	B,Sc,Agri	M.sc.Agri. Plant Path.	9300-34800	26.02.09	Permanent
09	Computer Programmer	Rekha K.N.	Computer Programmer	Computer programmer	M.sc. (I.T)	9300-34800	12.11.08	Permanent
10	Farm Manager	Sairabanu M.	Farm Manager	Farm Manager	B.Sc. (Agri.)	9300-34800	02.07.09	Permanent
11	Accountant	Vacant	Accountant	-	-	-	-	-
12	Stenographer	Saroja B.T.	Stenographer	Typist	B.A.	16000 - 29600	06.11.09	Permanent
13	Driver 1	Mahesh L.M.	Driver 1	Driver (Jeep)	S.S.L.C.	11600 - 21000	12.07.06	Permanent
14	Driver 2	Vacant	Driver 2	-	-	-	-	-
15	Supporting staff 1	C. V. Nelogal	Supporting staff 1	Office Attendant	-	10400 - 16400	02.11.98	Permanent
16	Supporting staff 2	K. B. Belakeri	Supporting staff 2	Field Attendant	-	10400 - 16400	01.07.02	Permanent

## ***Agenda Item No. 02***

### **Constitution of SAC and self introduction by SAC members and invitees**

The following is the constitution of Scientific Advisory Committee Meeting

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Names of The SAC president, members, member secretary and the special invitees</b>	<b>Designation</b>
1.	<b>Vice Chancellor, UAS, Dharwad and President, SAC committee</b>	President
2.	<b>Zonal Project Director, Zone-8, ICAR, Bangalore</b>	Member
3.	<b>Director of Extension, UAS Dharwad</b>	Member
4.	<b>Associate Director of Extension, UAS Dharwad</b>	Member
5.	<b>Associate Director of Research, UAS Dharwad</b>	Member
6.	<b>Dean (Agri College) and Head of the Campus, Hanumanamatti</b>	Member
7.	<b>Chief Executive Officer and Project Director, ATMA Project, ZP Haveri</b>	Member
8.	<b>Joint Director of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, Haveri</b>	Member
9.	<b>District Officer, News &amp; Publicity, Haveri</b>	Member
10.	<b>Deputy Director, District Watershed Department, Haveri</b>	Member
11.	<b>Deputy Director, Horticulture Department, Haveri</b>	Member
12.	<b>Deputy Director, Animal Husbandary and Vet. services Department, Haveri</b>	Member
13.	<b>Deputy Conservator of Forests – Social Forestry, Haveri</b>	Member
14.	<b>Deputy Director, Sericulture Department, Haveri</b>	Member
15.	<b>District Social Welfare Officer, Social Welfare Department, Haveri</b>	Member
16.	<b>Joint Director, District Industrial Centre, Haveri</b>	Member
17.	<b>Deputy Director, Women and Child Development Department, Haveri</b>	Member
18.	<b>Senior Assistsnt Director, Fisheries Department, Haveri</b>	Member
19.	<b>Director, Needs, Ranebennur</b>	Member
20.	<b>District Project Officer, BAIF Haveri</b>	Member
21.	<b>Manager, Lead Bank-Vijaya Bank, Haveri</b>	Member
22.	<b>Deputy Manager, Dharwad Milk Union, Haveri</b>	Member
23.	<b>District Development Manager, NABARD, Haveri</b>	Member
25.	<b>Deputy Director, Khadi Village Industries &amp; Small Scale Enterprises Division, Haveri</b>	Member
26.	<b>President, Karnatak Krishik Samaj, Haveri</b>	Member
27.	<b>Sri Muttanna Beerappa Pujar, Kamanahalli, Post : Manthagi,Tq: Hangal,Dist : Haveri</b>	Member
28.	<b>Sri Halanagouda B. Mudigoudar, Hiremoraba, Hirekerur, Haveri</b>	Member
29.	<b>Smt. Basamma B. Badamagatti, Guddada Oni,Shiggaon, Shiggaon, Haveri</b>	Member
30.	<b>Smt. Halamma N. Nimbegundi, Makari, Tq : Hirekerur, Dist : Haveri</b>	Member
<b>Special invitees</b>		
31	<b>Head, Agriculture Research Station, Hanumanamatti</b>	
32	<b>Senior Farm Superintendent, Agriculture Research Station, Hanumanamatti</b>	

## Agenda Item No. 03

### Action Taken Report on the previous SAC meeting

Sl. No.	Recommendation	Proposed by		
1.	Suitable proposal on Custom hiring Centre has to be submitted along with inclusion of one more paddy transplanter and reeper and weeder	<b>Dr. H.S. Vijaykumar,</b> <b>VC &amp; Chairman, UAS, Dharwad</b>  <b>Programme co-ordinator</b>		
After this recommendation, following equipments have been procured by submitting the proposal:				
Sl. No.	Agricultural equipments	Quantity (No)	Cost per Unit (Rs.)	Total cost incurred (Rs.)
1.	Automatic seed cum fertilizer Drill with 9 tynes	03	49000.00	147000.00
2.	Post Hole Digger	01	66400.00	66400.00
3.	Self propelled power weeder	01	19000.00	19000.00
4.	3 HP multi purpose High pressure spray	01	31000.00	31000.00
5.	Cono weeder	02	2900.00	5800.00
6.	Cycle weeder	02	2300.00	5600.00
7.	Groundnut Decorticator	02	11000.00	22000.00
8.	Tractor drawn Groundnut digger	01	46500.00	46500.00
9.	8-ROW Ride –On paddy transplanter	01	150000.00	150000.00
10.	Multi crop thresher	01	148800.00	148800.00
<b>Total Rs.</b>				<b>6,42,100.00</b>
<b>Proposal submitted on 31.01.2014</b>				
Sl. No.	Specifications/ Materials	Qty (No)	Approx Cost (Rs./each)	Total Budget required (Rs.)
1.	Rotovator (6 feet)	01	110000.00	112000.00
2.	Paddy Thresher	01	160000.00	160000.00
3.	Power Reaper	01	85500.00	85500.00
<b>Total Rs.</b>				<b>357500.00</b>
2.	Conduct various activities on Mango crop as its area is increasing in the district	<b>Dr. H.S. Vijaykumar,</b> <b>VC &amp; Chairman, UAS, Dharwad</b>  <b>SMS and Programme co-ordinator</b>		
Five demonstrations on mango special have been taken up in Hangal taluka during 2013-14 under RKVY, Project				
Sl. No.	Name of the farmer	Village	Taluk	Phone No.
1	Erappa Mattur	Gundur	Hangal	8971656971
2	Abhinandan Patil	Karigudari	Hangal	9164220979
3	Vijyankumar Hurallikuppi	Karigudari	Hangal	8749041238
4	Sadiq Ahmad Dolleshwar	Karigudari	Hangal	9591925302
5	Bashir Ahmad Mujavar	Karigudari	Hangal	9731797802

Sl. No.	Recommendation	Proposed by																				
3.	<b>Establish kitchen garden, side by KVK, take similar kitchen garden models in farmers fields and adopt technology related various aspects</b>	<b>Dr. L. Krishna Naik, Director of Extension SMS (Home Science)</b>																				
Established the kitchen garden at KVK and taken up 10 demonstrations in farm families of Kakol, Mottebennur and Akkialur villages.																						
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>Training Title</th> <th>Place/Village</th> <th>Total No. of far</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>16.09.2013</td> <td>Nutritional budgeting</td> <td>KVK</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>08.10.2013</td> <td>Nutritional security of farm families</td> <td>Hanumanamatti</td> <td>67</td> </tr> <tr> <td>22.11.2013</td> <td>Nutritional budgeting</td> <td>KVK</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>18.03.2014</td> <td>House hold food security</td> <td>Hirekerur</td> <td>39</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Date	Training Title	Place/Village	Total No. of far	16.09.2013	Nutritional budgeting	KVK	23	08.10.2013	Nutritional security of farm families	Hanumanamatti	67	22.11.2013	Nutritional budgeting	KVK	20	18.03.2014	House hold food security	Hirekerur	39	
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<b>Kitchen garden day celebrated on 27.08.2013 Leaf let on Kitchen garden has been circulated among farmers/ farm women</b>																						
4.	<b>Conduct more extension activities on soil moisture conservation items like Hydro gel</b>	<b>Dr. S. Prabhukumar, ZPD, ICAR, Bangalore SMS (Agronomy)</b>																				
Requested the source (IARI) to provide material. Reply obtained by the contact scientist but not yet received the material.																						
5.	<b>Take up NRM related programmes</b>	<b>Dr. S. Prabhukumar, ZPD, ICAR, Bangalore PC &amp; SMS (Soil Science)</b>																				
Soil & water conservation demonstration taken under Maize, groundnut and redgram FLDs																						
6.	<b>Collect and analyse soil samples from different villages in the district and complete the work in two taluks with the joint co-ordination of Joint Director of Agriculture and provide soil health cards to farmers.</b>	<b>Dr. H.S. Vijaykumar, VC &amp; Chairman, UAS, Dharwad SMS (Soil Sci.) &amp; Prog. Asst. (Soil Sci.)</b>																				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Submitted the project through the university for funding under ATMA, Department of Agriculture, Haveri</li> <li>Reply not yet received from the concerned department</li> <li>UASD has provided grants under staff Research project for soil testing of Kakol village (Work in progress)</li> </ul>																						
7.	<b>Nutrient states map of the district has to be prepared and display at the centre as many number of soils have been analyzed.</b>	<b>Dr. L. Krishna Naik, DE, UAS, Dharwad SMS (Soil Sci.) &amp; Prog. Asst. (Soil Sci.)</b>																				
Yet to prepare data entry in computer is completed upto 2011-12 and upto June of 2012-13 . Upto 31 March 2014 soil sample tested, which 1550 sample are tested for NRK besides pH & EC. Charges for soil analysis is Rs. 50/- for pH & Ec and Rs. 200 for pH, EC & NPK																						

Sl. No.	Recommendation	Proposed by				
8.	Submit complete information to advisory committee regarding technological products produced from the centre, bio products, plants, seeds and others samples.	<b>Dr. S. Prabhukumar</b> ZPD, ICAR, Bangalore  <b>Programme Co-ordinator &amp; SMS</b>				
<b>Technological products produced from the centre, bio products, plants, seeds and others samples from April-13 to June-14</b>						
Type	Particulars	Variety	Procurement(Q)	Farm Produced(Q)	Total (qty)	Stock on hand
<b>Seed (Qtl)</b>	Foxtail millet	HMT-100-1	-	1.75	1.75	1.38
	Groundnut	GPBD-4	9.70	12.40	22.40	0.00
		GPBD-5	28.50	5.04	33.54	0.00
		K-6	-	1.50	1.50	0.00
		G-2-52	2.70	0.75	3.45	2.30
	Soyabean	JS-9305	-	3.00	3.00	00.00
		Dsb-21	-	0.80	0.80	0.40
	Greengram	S-4	-	2.00	2.00	1.18
	Blackgram	DU-1	-	0.70	0.70	0.40
	Jowar	SSV-74	-	0.90	0.90	0.70
	Maize	SAT	-	8.00	8.00	7.00
	Little millet	Sukshema	-	10.00	10.00	9.20
	Redgram	BSMR-736	-	10.00	10.00	2.49
		TS-3R	-	1.15	1.15	1.15
Horsegram	GPM-6	-	1.00	1.00	0.75	
Sunhemp	Local	-	1.00	1.00	1.20	
<b>Seedlings (Nos.)</b>	Curry leaf	Suvasini	-	5770	5770	3000
	Pigeon pea	BSMR 736	-	16500	16500	0
	Sugarcane	SNK7680	-	230	230	0
		CO 86032	-	365	365	0
		7332	-	225	225	0
		632	-	1130	1130	0
	Sapota	DSH-1	-	427	427	270
		DSH-2	-	560	560	30
	Guava	L-49	-	38	38	38
Tamarind	-	-	30	30	0	
<b>Vegetable (Qtl)</b>	Cluster bean	IIHR	-	0.05	0.05	0
	French bean	IIHR	-	0.1	0.1	0
	Ladies finger	IIHR	-	0.1	0.1	0
	Pumpkin	IIHR	-	0.25	0.25	0
	Tomato	IIHR	-	0.38	0.38	0
<b>Leafy Vegetables (Nos.)</b>	Amaranthus	IIHR	-	20	20	0
	Coriander	Local	-	20	20	0
	Sabbasage	Local	-	23	23	0



Sl. No.	Recommendation	Proposed by				
9.	Provide messages to the selected farmers through mobile, electronic and printed medias.	Dr. H.S. Vijaykumar, VC & Chairman, UAS, Dharwad SMS & Prog. Asst. (Computer)				
<b>April -2013 to June 2014</b> <b>Total Text Message Beneficiary was 2452 , Voice Beneficiary was 248</b>						
		<b>Type</b>	<b>Particular</b>	<b>Thematic areas</b>	<b>No. of SMS</b>	<b>No. Of Farmers</b>
<b>Mobile</b>	<b>Text (SMS)</b>		Animal Disease Management	08	13163	
			Information	09	19284	
			Integrated Disease Management	03	4607	
			Integrated Pest Management	06	9489	
			Market	19	32317	
			Others	02	3208	
			Training	03	4674	
			Weather Forecasting	13	22482	
			Integrated Nutrient Management	01	1534	
		<b>Text Total</b>		<b>64</b>	<b>110758</b>	
	<b>Voice call</b>		Animal Disease Management	03	771	
			Bio control of pests and diseases	01	110	
			Information	03	544	
			Integrated Disease Management	05	992	
			Integrated Pest Management	05	912	
			Nutrient use efficiency	01	110	
			Training	01	272	
			Integrated Crop Management	02	496	
			Integrated Nutrient Management	03	556	
			Awareness	02	296	
	<b>Voice Total</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>5059</b>		
<b>Total</b>				<b>90</b>	<b>115817</b>	
<b>Printed media</b>	<b>Popular articles</b>		Halavu mukhagala halasu	06	-	
			Akasmikadinda Laksha laksha galisida dalimbe belegara			
			Nooraru Gunagala nerale			
			Oushadiya Gunagal Nerale			
			Kaiyagina Bangara			
		Mannu Parishke- Yashaswi bele utpadanege nandi				
	<b>Bulletin</b>	Shenga bele besaya hagu maulyavardane	01	-		
	<b>Leaflets</b>	Hatti mattu govina jola belegala pramuka keeta mattu rogakala nirvahane kramagalu	01	-		
		Halu mattu halina utpannagalu	01	-		
		Kadale beleya besaya hagu beejodane	01	-		
<b>Electronic media</b>	<b>TV Show</b>	High yielding millet Varieties	01	-		
		Processing and Value addition in millets	01	-		
		Sheep breeds and management	01	-		
	<b>Radio</b>	Drudgery reduction technologies for rural people	01	-		

Sl. No.	Recommendation	Proposed by																																												
10.	<b>Complete information has to be collected and submitted on paddy based cropping system and maize based crops and system as paddy is the main crop of Hangal taluk in the district.</b>	<b>Dr. L. Krishna Naik</b> DE, UAS,Dharwad  <b>SMS (Agronomy)</b>																																												
Paddy based cropping system : Paddy – Greengram/Bengalgram in Paddy fields after harvest Maize based Cropping system : Maize – Greengram/Bengalgram, Groundnut Cotton based cropping system: Cotton-Rabi sorghum, Maize (irrigation)- Bengalgram																																														
11.	<b>Conduct IGAs for farm women by conducting extension activities on value addition to millets, food security, nutrient security and designer foods.</b>	<b>Dr. H.S. Vijaykumar,</b> VC & Chairman, UAS, Dharwad  <b>SMS (Home Science)</b>																																												
Training & consultations to the farmer/farm women on theme areas like food security, nutritional security and importance of kitchen garden have been conducted.																																														
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12.	<b>Conduct training on sheep rearing, fodder enrichment, feed production and value addition under ATMA Project for skill development,</b>	<b>Dr. S. Prabhukumar,</b> ZPD, ICAR, Bangalore  <b>SMS (Animal Sci.) &amp; SMS (Home Sci.)</b>																																												
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Sl. No.	Recommendation	Proposed by
13.	<b>Give importance to better utilization of fodder by taking silage concept demonstration developed by Baramati KVK.</b>	<b>Dr. H.S. Vijaykumar,</b> VC & Chairman, UAS, Dharwad  <b>SMS (Animal Science)</b>
	OFT has been planned for 2014-15. But not approved in pre-action plan meeting.	
14.	<b>While conducting FLD take up complete package demonstration, formulate OFT &amp; identify suitable Groundnut variety to rainy season.</b>	<b>Dr. S. Prabhukumar,</b> ZPD, ICAR, Bangalore  <b>SMS (Plant Breeding)</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• While implementing FLD complete package technology demonstration through trainings was given.</li> <li>• OFT was conducted during 2013-14 to identify the suitable groundnut variety and it is continued for this year also.</li> </ul>	
15.	<b>While conducting field activities in maize, take up soil sample collection and analyse based on which micronutrient usage has to be stressed.</b>	<b>Dr. L. Krishna Naik,</b> DE, UAS, Dharwad  <b>SMS (Agronomy)</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil samples were collected and analyzed</li> <li>• OFT was conducted at Kulenoor to emphasize Micro nutrient usage in Maize crop based on soil test</li> </ul>	
16.	<b>Since the sugarcane area is increasing in the district (SSI) Sustainable Sugarcane Intensification model has to be adopted by obtaining technology from Tamil Nadu KVK (TNAU)</b>	<b>Dr. S. Prabhukumar,</b> ZPD, ICAR, Bangalore  <b>SMS (Soil Science)</b>
	Seedling raising technique in sugarcane using single eye bud cutter was taken up during 2013-14. The SSI technology has been proposed as FLD in 2 ha during 2014-15 and implemented brochure on SSI is prepared & provided to farmers.	
17.	<b>Before presenting the KVK report in front of SAC members, Mock presentation before SMS is required.</b>	<b>Dr. S. Prabhukumar,</b> ZPD, ICAR, Bangalore  <b>Programme Co-ordinator &amp; SMS</b>
	Conducted Mock presentation by PC before SMS	
18.	<b>Conduct more programmes on market led extension and innovations by rural home scientist.</b>	<b>Dr. S. Prabhukumar,</b> ZPD, ICAR, Bangalore  <b>SMS (Home Science)</b>
	During training programmes the concepts of market led extension and innovations have been focused.	

### ***Agenda Item No. 04***

#### **Overall progress report and action plan for forthcoming season**

##### **Agricultural scenario:**

During this year rainfall received during May 2014 is good ( 184.40 mm) compared to last year (46.80 mm) and normal (78.40 mm) major crops are sown in May compared to last year. Unfortunately during June very low rainfall received (50.60 mm) compared to last year (145 mm) and normal (114.90 mm). Therefore sowing of crops is affected and stopped. Up to June end district received 279.60 mm against normal rainfall 242 mm.

During monsoon Major crops sown (ha) in the district are Maize (94355), Cotton (69120), Soybean (5905), Paddy (16914), Groundnut (13900), Greengram (648), Sugarcane (360), Small millets (1117). There is almost 40 % of area need to be still sown in the district. Looking to the dry spell, alternate crop planning is

prepared: Short duration crops such as Millets (Foxtail millet, Little millet, Ragi and Bajra), pulses (Red gram dibbling and transplanting), Groundnut, castor, chilli, Horsegram, fodder crops have been suggested to farmers.

**Rainfall in Hanumanamatti is as follows**

Months	Normal (21 Years) (mm)	2011	2012	2013	2014
Jan	1.19	3.0	0	0.2	0.0
Feb	1.57	0	0	0.0	3.0
Mar	4.52	0	0	0.4	0.75
Apr	26.01	53.8	157.1	28.2	17.25
May	29.20	0	17.3	139.5	149.50
Jun	31.33	40.4	16.6	130.5	74.00
Jul	41.44	35.4	53.5	144.0	
Aug	36.82	35.6	49.9	65.5	
Sept	33.67	25.6	19.3	69.25	
Oct	56.50	37.8	9.0	36.75	
Nov	30.17	1.5	132.2	0	
Dec	1.99	0	0	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>294.41</b>	<b>233.1</b>	<b>454.9</b>	<b>614.30</b>	<b>244.5</b>

**Rainfall in Haveri**

Months	Normal (mm)	Average Rainfall in the district (mm)-2014	Previous Year Rainfall in the district 2013 (mm)
Jan	0.4	0	0
Feb	0.6	0	0.4
Mar	4.1	2.8	0
Apr	43.6	41.8	46.4
May	78.4	184.4	46.8
Jun	114.9	50.6	145
<b>Total</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>279.6</b>	<b>238.6</b>

**i) Major farming systems/enterprises (2013-14):**

- Major Crops : Maize, Cotton, Paddy, Groundnut, Greengram, Sunflower, Sugarcane, Rabi Sorghum and Bengalgram, Small millets + Redgram, Maize + Redgram
- Cotton – Bengalgram / Cotton – Fallow
- Chilli – Sorghum / Onion, Garlic – Sorghum / Onion – Sorghum
- Paddy – Greengram / Paddy – Fallow
- Arecanut / Ginger / Beetlevine
- Mango / Sapota / Banana / Flower (Chrysanthemum, Jasmine)
- Enterprises : Dairy, Sheep rearing, poultry, vermicompost units, fodder development, IFS and machinery on custom hiring.

**ii) Details of problems and thrust areas (2013-14):**

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Name of the Operational Village</b>	<b>Crop /Enterprise</b>	<b>Major problems faced</b>	<b>Thrust areas identified to tackle the problems</b>	<b>Nature of interventions implemented</b>
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ranebennur</li> <li>• Jallikatti</li> <li>• Kundur</li> </ul>	Groundnut	Decreasing productivity in groundnut due to long dry spells in Kharif season	Integrated Crop Management	OFT
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hosaritti</li> <li>• Magod</li> <li>• Kakol</li> <li>• Kajjari</li> </ul>	French bean	Local variety	Introduction of new variety	OFT
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kulenur</li> </ul>	Maize	Poor soil fertility variation in Maize yields	Soil health management	OFT
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Magod</li> <li>• Antharavalli</li> <li>• Kusaguru</li> <li>• Hanumanamatti</li> </ul>	Onion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delayed rainfall (2 yrs)</li> <li>• Non availability of varieties for late Kharif</li> <li>• Poor storability</li> </ul>	Integrated Crop Management	OFT
5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bammanakatti</li> <li>• Hosaritti</li> <li>• Kusaguru</li> </ul>	Maize	Scarcity of Green fodder (61%)	Demonstration of dual purpose variety	FLD
6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joisarahalalahalli</li> <li>• Yarekuppi</li> <li>• Ranebennur</li> <li>• Hanumanamatti</li> <li>• Neeralakatti</li> </ul>	Paddy	Scarcity of water	Water Management Labour scarcity.	FLD
7.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budapanahalli</li> <li>• Bammanakatti</li> <li>• Basapura</li> <li>• Billalli</li> <li>• Kajjari</li> <li>• Hanumanamatti</li> </ul>	Little millet	Lack of awareness on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High yielding varieties</li> <li>• Value addition</li> </ul>	Demonstration of High yielding Variety	FLD
8.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budapanahalli</li> <li>• Bammanakatti</li> <li>• Basapura</li> <li>• Itagi</li> <li>• Joisarahalalahalli</li> <li>• Karur</li> <li>• Ranebennur</li> <li>• Saravanda</li> </ul>	Foxtail millet	Lack of awareness on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High yielding varieties</li> <li>• Value addition</li> </ul>	Demonstration of High yielding Variety	FLD
9.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bammanakatte</li> <li>• Basapura</li> <li>• Guttal</li> <li>• Havanuru</li> <li>• Masur</li> </ul>	Sunflower (Kh)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indiscriminate use of fertilizers</li> <li>• Pest &amp; diseases in rainfed sunflower</li> </ul>	Integrated crop management	FLD
10.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Masur</li> </ul>	Sunflower (Rabi)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indiscriminate use of fertilizers</li> <li>• Pest &amp; diseases in sunflower</li> </ul>	Integrated Crop Management	FLD
11.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adooru</li> <li>• Chikkayadachi</li> <li>• Rattihalli</li> </ul>	Soybean	Lack of awareness on new varieties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incidence of rust</li> </ul>	Integrated crop management	FLD

S. No	Name of the Operational Village	Crop /Enterprise	Major problems faced	Thrust areas identified to tackle the problems	Nature of interventions implemented
12.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Makari</li> <li>• Antharavalli</li> <li>• Kusagur</li> </ul>	Groundnut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low yield</li> <li>• Lack of awareness on new varieties</li> <li>• Labour Scarcity</li> </ul>	Integrated crop management	FLD
13.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Makari</li> </ul>	Castor	Delay in onset of monsoon	Introduction to High yielding Variety	FLD
14.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joisaraharahalli</li> <li>• Hanumanamatti</li> </ul>	Pigeonpea	Erratic rainfall	Integrated crop management & Transplanting	FLD
15.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Haranahalli</li> <li>• Hireanaji</li> <li>• Rattihalli</li> </ul>	Chickpea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low yield</li> <li>• Incidence of wilt (12%)</li> <li>• Lack of awareness on new varieties</li> </ul>	Demonstration of High yielding Variety	FLD
16.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kulenur</li> </ul>	Sugarcane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weed incidence (72%)</li> <li>• Drudgery in weeding</li> </ul>	Weed Management	FLD
17.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kulenur</li> </ul>	Sugarcane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indiscriminate use of fertilizers</li> <li>• Trash burning</li> </ul>	Soil Fertility & Trash Management	FLD
18.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kulenur</li> </ul>	Cotton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indiscriminate use of fertilizers</li> <li>• Sucking pests (24%)</li> <li>• Shoot Weevil (15%)</li> <li>• Mirid bug (25%)</li> </ul>	Integrated Crop Management	FLD
19.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Havanur</li> </ul>	Banana	Indiscriminate use of fertilizers & leaf spot disease	Integrated Crop Management	FLD
20.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timmapura</li> </ul>	Onion	Purple blotch (21%)	Plant Protection	FLD
21.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bammanakatti</li> </ul>	Cattle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infestation of ecto-parasites viz, ticks &amp; Mits (70%)</li> <li>• Transmission of protozoal diseases</li> <li>• Anemia</li> <li>• Decreased productivity</li> </ul>	Management of ecto-parasite infestation in cattle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FLD</li> <li>• Training</li> <li>• Group discussion</li> </ul>
22.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kulenur</li> <li>• Karegudari</li> <li>• Hanumanamatti</li> </ul>	Drudgery	Drudgery involved in cutting sugarcane eye buds	Nursery raising technique	FLD
23.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Honnikoppa</li> </ul>	Dry land farming	Poor soil fertility under dry land situation	Soil fertility management	FLD
24.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kakol</li> <li>• Kajjari</li> <li>• Adur</li> <li>• Honnikoppa</li> </ul>	IFS	Low income of family and less / no work throughout the year	IFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training</li> <li>• Group discussion</li> <li>• Krishi andolan</li> <li>• Field day</li> </ul>

**b) Target and achievements of mandatory activities (2013-14) :**

OFT				FLD			
Number of OFTs		Number of farmers		Number of FLDs		Number of farmers	
Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
04	04	26	23	21	21	219	268
Training				Extension Programmes			
Number of Courses		Number of Participants		Number of Programmes		Number of participants	
Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
134	108	5000	3716	900	633	25000	23029
Seed Production (Qtl.)				Planting materials (Nos.)			
Target		Achievement		Target		Achievement	
70.00		55.69		15000		12950	
Livestock, poultry strains and fingerlings (No.)				Bio-products (Kg)			
Target		Achievement		Target		Achievement	
-		-		-		-	

**a) Major outcome of Technology Assessment and Refinement (2013-14):**

**1. Assessment of Groundnut variety K-6 and G-2-52:**

- Decreasing productivity in groundnut yields of TMV-2 are noticed due to long day spells in Kharif season. In this regard GPBD-4, G-2-52 & K-6 new varieties are tested for performance.
- However, The results shows the pod yield under GPBD-4 (23.5 q/ha), G2-52 (22.0 q/ha) and K-6(17.00 q/ha) is higher compared to TMV-2 (15.0 q/ha).
- Totally GPBD-4 has recorded highest yield 56% ,46 % in G-2-52 and 13% in K-6 compared to over check.
- Similarly, The number of Pods per plant also highest in GPBD-4 i.e is (34) in G-2-52 (38) and K-6 (29).compared to over check (28).This indicated that GPBD-4 is superior among tested varieties.

**2. Introduction of French bean – Arka sharath**

- New vegetable French bean variety (Arka Sharath) is introduced in this area. Bean yield of 75.0 q/ha (beans per plant is 42) is obtained, which is sold at Rs. 10/- per kg in the local market of Renabennur.
- This income is higher (Rs.75,000) compared to cultivation of other vegetables( Brinjal, Tomoto)

**3. Assessment of Onion varieties.**

- Onion varieties Arka Kalyan, Bhima Super and Bellary Red are tested for performance.
- Results indicated that bulb yield of 210 q/ha is obtained with Arka Kalyan compared to 195 q/ha with Bhima Super. However it is low with Bellary Red (173 q/ha).
- Arka Kalyan registered 21% higher yield while Bhima super-12% over Bellary red. Bulb weight is higher (38 g) in Arka Kalyan compared to Bhima super (34 g) and Ballery red (24 g)

**4. Assessment of yield levels of maize under different soil health conditions.**

- Variation in yield levels under maize from plot to plot in a village is observed
- In order to assess the relation of soil properties with yield levels this OFT is conducted
- Soil properties particularly pH, OC and P found to have strong relation with yield.

- Application of R/P (Rock Phosphate) enriched organic manure (2 q per 2 ton per acre) increased the content of organic carbon and P in soil – Yield increase is 36% in Alternate practice (53 q/ha) over check (38.9 q/ha).
- This emphasize that it is necessary to analyse soil properties and correct such properties which have strong relation with yield to achieve higher yield in the site specific area.

**b) Major outcome of Frontline Demonstration (2013-14):**

**1. Demonstration of Dual purpose (stay green type) Maize hybrid Hema (NAH-113)**

- Due to scarcity of green fodder availability at the time of harvest is difficult. To tackle this problem need demonstration of dual purpose hybrid Hema was taken as FLD in farmers fields.
- In farmers field an average of 55 q/ha seeds is obtained under demonstration compared to 53.0 q/ha under check (CP-828), Similarly the green fodder yield is obtained an average 3t/ha compared to 1.50t/ha under check.
- BC ratio of 2.84 is obtained with NAH-113 compared to check 2.74. This indicated NAH-113 can be cultivated for green fodder even after harvest.

**2. Aerobic rice cultivation**

- Water availability at tale ends and in non traditional areas of paddy cultivation is scarce, it is possible to cultivate paddy with new Aerobic technology. To address this need the FLD was demonstrated.
- Paddy seed yield of 38.0 q/ha is obtained with MAS – 946-1, a suitable paddy variety for aerobic rice cultivation.
- BC ratio of 3.92 is obtained under this demonstration as against 2.0 in transplanted rice.

**3. Demonstration of Sukshema Variety of Little millet:**

- The area under little millet needs to be increased. Demonstration of Sukshema variety is taken-up.
- Average of 13.2 q/ha is obtained with sukshema compared to local own seeds of little millet.
- BC ratio of 2.93 is obtained under demonstration compare 2.45 under check.

**4. Demonstration of HMT-100-1 Variety of Foxtail millet:**

- The area under foxtail millet needs to be increased. Demonstration of HMT-100-1 variety is taken-up.
- Average seed yield of 17.0 q/ha is obtained in demonstration (HMT-100-1) compared to local variety and own seeds. (13.0 q/ha)
- BC ratio of 2.26 is obtained under demonstration compared to 1.8 under check.

**5. ICM in RF sunflower (Kharif)**

- Sunflower area under rainfed situation(in kharif) is becoming less (< 500 ha in Haveri district), because of early receipt of monsoon during kharif 2013. Farmers have taken-up Maize and cotton as major crops. However in later parts of Kharif in few areas of Guttal hobli farmers have taken-up sunflower after harvest of early kharif crop. Demonstration of ICM (Soil test based nutrient management spray of Boron and management spray of boron and management of head borer) was taken up in farmers fields of Guttal, Havanur and Bommanahalli.
- Seven percent increase in the seed yield is obtained due to ICM practices (Soil test based nutrient management, Boron spray, timely control of pests).
- Seed filling is upto 90 percent of the head area under demonstration compared to check (80%).



#### **6. ICM in irrigated Sunflower (R/S).**

- Seed production in sunflower is practiced in Masur village of Hirekerur taluka. Seed filling problem, head borer and leaf spot problems are noticed in the area. To address these problem ICM was demonstrated in farmers fields. There is an increase in yield of sunflower (21 q/ha) compared without ICM practices (19.60 q/ha). There is 7.51 % increase seed yield compared to check.
- Higher yield under ICM demonstrating plots is obtained (21.0 q/ha) compared to check (19.6 q/ha)
- BC ratio under demonstration is 4.67 as compared to check (4.20)

#### **7. Popularization of Soybean variety Dsb – 21.**

- Average of 23.0 q/ha of seed yield is obtained under demonstration compared to local.
- BC ratio under demonstration 4.90 while it is 4.50 under check.

#### **8. Popularization of GPBD-5 (Kharif).**

- Along with the new variety recommended practices have been demonstrated
- Higher yield is obtained (22 q/ha) in GPBD-5 compared check TMV-2 (16.80 q/ha).
- B:C ratio under demonstration is 2.30 over check (1.75)

#### **9. Popularization of GPBD-5 (Rabi).**

- Along with the new variety recommended practices have been demonstrated
- Higher yield is obtained (24 q/ha) in GPBD-5 during R/S it was 18.50 q/ha in TMV-2 (29.72 % increase)
- BC ratio under demonstration is 2.74 over check (2.16)

#### **10. Transplanting technique in pigeon pea (BSMR-736)**

- Whenever rainfall delays than onset of monsoon, then this technology will play better role
- Since rainfall received was low during the crop period, the yields under demonstration is 5.48 q/acre. However, it is still low under check (3.88 q/acre).
- BC ratio under demonstration is 1.32 against 1.19 under check.

#### **11. Popularization of Chickpea variety BGD-103.**

- Bengal gram is one of the major pulse crop in rabi / summer in Haveri district. Local seeds / A-1 variety is taken – up commonly which is giving low yield
- An average of 8.10 q/ha is obtained in BGD-103 compared to local check (Own seeds of A-1).
- BC ratio of 2.07 is obtained under demonstration while 1.73 under check.

#### **12. Integrated Weed Management in Sugarcane :**

- Weed menace is one of the problem in sugarcane, demonstration of chemical weed management was taken-up
- Spraying of Atrazine at sowing or before planting and 2-4-D at 2 months after planting has controlled weeds more effectively compared to manual weeding [FLD under progress].

#### **13. Soil fertility and trash management in ratoon Sugarcane :**

Trash burning in ratoon sugarcane is practiced by farmers in Haveri district where sugarcane is grown in an area of 15000 acres Leaves of sugarcane if converted to compost instead of burning will be beneficial to soil fertility and environment. In this regard demonstration on crushing of leaves ( in-situ) and application of compost culture ( with cow dung slurry and 20 kg urea and 20 kg SSP) was taken up at Kulenur village. As of now, results indicated that :

- Trash curing is useful in enhancing rate of decomposition of leaves in ratoon sugarcane.
- Addition of compost culture (2 kg/acre) enhanced decomposition

- Crushing cost per acre is Rs. 1800/-. However a demonstration of this crushing machine operation with Rs. 1500/- was taken at Kulenoor with farmer participation.
- Tractor with cooling system is required for continuous operation (7-8 acres per day) with a consumption of 50 L diesel.
- Soil moisture tested after 4 months is higher (42%) under mulched plot compared to burnt plot. [ Demonstration under progress ]

#### **14. ICM Bt –Cotton**

- Cotton is one of the major crop in Haveri district (potentiality is 96000 ha) which suffered from sucking pests ( Vize, Jassids, Thrips, Aphids) and pest like myridbug . it is also observed that there were low yields due to leaf reddening and flower drop in Bt-Cotton.
- In order to tackle pest problems application of suitable pesticides viz., acetamaprid, trizophos, neemzol, monocrotophos and confidor) at appropriate time was demonstrated in farmers fields of Kulenoor village.
- To manage leaf Reddening & flower drop , spraying of MgSO<sub>4</sub> and planofix were demonstrated. And application of biofertilizer Azospirillum was also demonstrated.
- The results indicated that there was control of sucking pests as well as leaf reddening & flower drop. The demonstration **result show ed that there was increase in yield of 33%.**

#### **15. Purple blotch disease management in Onion :**

- Onion is one of the commercial crop in Haveri, Ranebennur, Byadgi and Hangal Taluks
- Demonstration of disease management was taken-up
- Bulb yield of 230 q/ha is obtained with Purple blotch management.
- BC ratio 11.80 is obtained under demonstration against 9.6 under check

#### **16. ICM in Banana :**

- In Banana, leaf spot disease is one of the problem which needs to be addressed and un even bunch sizes and low yield are also observed. Hence the demonstrations was under taken at Havanur village by application of appropriate fungicide in integrated manner using Hexaconazole, Bacillus and pseudomonas for management of leaf spot. Besides application of Banana special was demonstrated to enhance bunch sizes. And the yield recorded under demo is higher ( 400 q/ha) compared to check (360 q/ha). There is an increase in yield about 11.00 percent.
- Uniform bunches and higher weight is obtained under demonstration (with spray of Banana Special @ 5 g / L with monthly interval and spray of conazole for leaf spot management) compared to check.
- BC ratio of 3.44 is obtained under demonstration compared to 3.17 under check.

#### **17. Management of Ecto-parasites in cattle**

- Ecto-parasite infestation in cattle can be effectively controlled by spraying Amitraz 12.5% @ 2 ml/L water at weekly intervals for 2-3 weeks. The reduction of infestation in demo is 82% compared to check which is 20%. It is very safe and economical to use in cattle.

#### **18. Single eye bud cutter ( Sugarcane)**

- Seedling emergence in field is affected due to various. Nursery raising if practiced and transplanted later, plants will establish better. To demonstrate this Single – eye – bud cutter was used and results indicate that :
- Production of healthy seedlings
- 500 kg of sugarcane is required per acre rather than 4000 kg ( two seeded eye buds).

- Suitable to start as an entrepreneurial activity.

#### 19. Soil fertility management in dry land situations :

Soil moisture is one of the major controlling parameter of crop growth. In dry lands areas rainfall is meagre. To conserve the moisture and to supply deficient nutrient, application of enriched manure (Rock phosphate) was demonstrated. However, the yield & BC ratio recorded are low because of low rainfall.

- Seed yield of foxtail millets is vary low due to low rainfall in Honnikoppa village of Savanur taluk (2.61 q/ha).
- However the fodder yield of 5.25 t/ha is obtained under demonstration compared to 5.0 t/ha in check. Soil fertility management under dry land seems to have low BC ratio compared to check because of input cost.

#### 20. Establishment of IFS models in operational villages

- Selected farmers are trained about inclusion of all component of IFS.
- Provided seedlings of Mango, Sapota, Curry leaves, Teak, Coconut, Tamarind, Gauva.
- Provided vegetables seeds (kit) for kitchen garden and demonstrated the cultivation aspects. It has saved purchase of vegetables worth Rs. 5000/- with an investment of Rs. 250/- for seeds (using own manure).
- Provided fodder slips and seeds which saved feed money worth Rs.10000/- in one year. Multi cut sorghum COFS-29 (540 q/ha) and CO-3 fodder (660 q/ha) gave higher yields compared to the other crops because of multi cut nature fodder availability is throughout the year. Milk yield increased to 15% and fat % increased to 0.5

#### 21. Innovative activity like market led- extension approaches, branding, Farmers associations etc

- Hand wrapping machine & plastic pouches have been procured. The demonstration of branding and formation of SHGs will be done in subsequent years.

#### e. Details of Training Programmes conducted (2013-14)

Category	Major thematic areas covered	No. of courses	No. of participants
<b>Farmers and farm women</b>	Crop production and Management	03	48
	Home Science / Women empowerment	04	96
	Livestock production and Management	11	398
	Plant Protection	09	580
	Production of Inputs at site	08	152
	Soil Health and fertility Management	35	1398
<b>Rural youth</b>	Home Science / Women empowerment	03	87
	Production of Inputs at site	04	130
<b>Extension personnel</b>	Soil Health and fertility Management	01	66
<b>Sponsored programmes</b>	-	-	-
<b>Vocational programmes</b>	-	-	-

**f) Extension Programmes conducted (2013-14)**

**a) Major extension activities**

Extension Activity	No. of activities	Participants		
		Farmers	Extension Functionaries	Total
Advisory Services	193	193	0	193
Animal Health Camp	1	0	20	20
Celebration of important days	4	233	13	246
Diagnostic Visits	5	5	0	5
Exhibition	3	151	12	163
Exposure Visits	1	39	0	39
Farmers Visit to KVK	77	47	0	47
Field Day	5	244	8	<b>252</b>
Film Show	3	75	5	80
Group meeting	7	145	56	201
Kisan Ghosthi	2	111	13	124
Kisan Mela	5	6390	33	6423
Lecture delivered	92	13844	496	14340
Method Demonstration	7	220	6	226
Scientists' visit to farmers field	173	173	0	173
Workshop	6	0	186	186
<b>Others</b>				
Krishi Utsava	2	1160	0	1160
Result demonstration	3	51	0	51
Text SMS	64	0	0	110758
Voice SMS	26	0	0	5059
<b>Total</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>23081</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>139746</b>

**b) Other extension activities**

Particulars	Number
Animal health camps	01
Extension Literature	03
Leaflets/folders	03
News letter	01
News paper coverage	25
Popular articles	05
Radio Talks	01
TV talks	03
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>

**g. Production and supply of technology products :**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Major crops / livestock / fisheries strains/bio-products produced and supplied</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Value (Rs.in lakh)</b>	<b>Number of farmers</b>
<b>Seed Materials – Varieties (Quintal)</b>	Bengal gram (JG-11)	0.07	0.04	1
	Black gram (Du-1)	0.38	0.03	2
	Foxtail millet (HMT-100-1)	1.97	0.05	9
	Green gram (S-4)	0.95	0.08	15
	Groundnut (GPBD-4)	16.94	1.22	6
	Groundnut (GPBD-5)	27	1.94	8
	Groundnut (K-36)	0.04	0.00	1
	Jowar (SSV-74)	0.23	0.01	5
	Little millet (Sukshema)	3.97	0.11	8
	Maize (SAT)	1.00	0.04	5
	Pigeon pea (BSMR 736)	5.25	0.43	47
	Pigeon pea (TS-3R)	0.18	0.02	5
	Soybean (Dsb-1)	0.2	0.01	1
	Soybean (JS-9305)	0.2	0.01	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>58.38</b>	<b>3.99</b>	<b>114</b>
<b>Planting Materials – Varieties (Number)</b>	Curryleaf (Suvasini)	3383	0.27	18
	Guava (L-49)	22	0.01	5
	Pigeonpea (BSMR 736)	10000	0.30	2
	Sugarcane (SNR 07337)	225	0.02	1
	Sugarcane (SNR 07680)	230	0.02	1
	Sugarcane (SNR 632)	1130	0.09	1
	Sugarcane (SNR 86032)	365	0.03	1
	Tamarind (Local)	32	0.01	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15387</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Planting Materials – Hybrids (Number)</b>	Sapota (DSH-1)	473	0.19	12
	Sapota (DSH-2)	160	0.06	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>633</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Live stock (Number)</b>	Auction sale of animals	10	0.55	03
	Poultry	66	0.15	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>66</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>5.69</b>	<b>174</b>

## h. Convergence and linkages:

S. No.	Organization	Type of linkages
1.	State Dept. of Agriculture	Training programmes, joint diagnostic survey and participation in meetings, seminars and field days.
2.	State Dept. of Horticulture	Training programmes, joint diagnostic survey and participation in meetings, seminars and field days.
3.	Rural Development Institutes (Zilla & Taluk Panchayats)	Training programmes, joint diagnostic survey and participation in meetings, seminars and field days.
4.	State Dept. of Animal husbandry & Veterinary Services	Training programmes, joint diagnostic survey and participation in meetings, seminars and field days.
5.	Karnataka Milk Federation	Training programmes.
6.	Karnataka State Seed corporation limited	Supply of inputs (seeds) and seed production programme
7.	Women and Child Development Department	Training programmes.
8.	NABARD, Vijaya Bank, State Bank of India, M.G. Bank and Syndicate Bank.	Participation in meeting, conducting training programmes
9.	Sheep and Wool Development Board	Trainings.
10.	State Dept. of Watershed	Training programmes, IFS Demonstration, Seminars and Field days.
11.	Spice Board	Joint implementation and participation in meeting/Training Programme
12.	IIHR, Bangalore	Technical consultancy
13.	NGO's	Joint implementation and participation in meeting.
14.	Sugar Factories	Joint diagnostic survey and participation in meeting
15.	Karnataka Sugar Institute, Belgaum	Participation in meeting/ Training
16.	Successful Entrepreneurs	Training Programme/ Technical Advice
17.	Ring KVK's (Adjoining KVKs)	Seeds, planting materials, bio-pesticides and training

## i. Soil Water and Plant Analysis (August-2013 to June-2014)

Category	No. of samples		No. of farmers	No. of villages	Amount realized (Rs.)
	Farmers in which OFT/FLD were implemented during the reported period	Other Farmers			
<b>Soil</b>	<b>145</b>	1935	2089	183	146850.00
<b>Water</b>	<b>0</b>	1863	1877	155	94350.00
<b>Plant</b>	<b>0</b>	37	1	1	5500.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>3835</b>	<b>3967</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>246700.00</b>

### j. Human Resources Development:

S. No	Name of the Staff	Name of training programmes attended	Institutions under which trained	Major areas of knowledge gained	Programmes planned based on knowledge gained
1.	Dr. S.Y. Mukartal	National training programme on “Advanced breeding and allied technologies for enhancing livestock productivity”	NDRI, Karnal, Haryana ICAR, New Delhi	Animal Genetics and Breeding	Training programmes
2.	Dr. G.R. Rajakumar	Enhancing water productivity in agriculture & allied sectors	Extension Education institute, Hyderabad	Soil & Water conservation	Training programmes
3.	Ms. Rekha K N	Structured Query Language (SQL) & Asp.NET C# with Ajax”	STU,UAS, Dharwad	Data Base Programming	Developing database
4.	Dr. S. A. Ashtaputre	Development and management of Agricultural programmes through Krishi Community Radio	STU, UAS, Dharwad	Extension media management	Planning
5.	Mrs. Geeta S Tamagale	Recent Advances in Apparel Manufacturing and designing	Department of Textile & Apparel designing , UAS, Dharwad	Advanced technologies in designing	Training programmes
6.	Dr. G.R. Rajakumar	Agro forestry based – Sandalwood	IWST, Bangalore	Forestry & Sandal importance	Training programmes
7.	Ms. Rekha K N	Care and Maintenance of Kiosk	DOE,UAS, Dharwad	Care and Maintenance of Kiosk	Implementation and monitoring
8.	Mrs. Saroja B Talawar	Care and Maintenance of Kiosk	DOE,UAS, Dharwad	Care and Maintenance of Kiosk	Implementation and monitoring

### k. Revolving Fund Status

Particulars	Year	Opening balance	Income	Expenditure	Net balance
Training	2013-14	0.53	0.40	0.65	0.78
ICAR	2013-14	9.23	19.19	16.74	11.68

## I. Utilization of KVK funds during 2013-14

S. No.	Particulars	Sanctioned	Released	Expenditure
<b>A. Recurring Contingencies</b>				
1	<b>Pay &amp; Allowances</b>	52.00	62.00	75.69
2	<b>Traveling allowances</b>	1.5	1.75	2.35
3	<b>Contingencies</b>			
A	Stationery, telephone, postage and other expenditure on office running, publication of Newsletter and library maintenance (Purchase of News Paper & Magazines)	2.00	1.80	1.93
B	POL, repair of vehicles, tractor and equipments	2.00	1.95	2.01
C	Meals/refreshment for trainees (ceiling upto Rs.40/day/trainee be maintained)	0.75	0.60	0.41
D	Training material (posters, charts, demonstration material including chemicals etc. required for conducting the training)	0.70	0.60	0.65
E	Frontline demonstration except oilseeds and pulses (minimum of 30 demonstration in a year)	5.00	5.00	4.54
F	On farm testing (on need based, location specific and newly generated information in the major production systems of the area)	0.95	0.95	0.84
G	Training of extension functionaries	0.25	0.20	0.15
H	Maintenance of buildings	0.50	0.45	0.44
I	Establishment of Soil, Plant & Water Testing Laboratory	0.00	0.00	0.00
J	Extension activities	0.50	0.50	0.48
K	Farmers Field School	0.30	0.30	0.29
L	Library	0.05	0.05	0.03
<b>TOTAL (A)</b>		<b>66.75</b>	<b>76.15</b>	<b>89.81</b>
<b>B. Non-Recurring Contingencies</b>				
1	<b>Works</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	<b>Equipments including SWTL &amp; Furniture</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	<b>Vehicle</b> (Four wheeler/Two wheeler, please specify)	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	<b>Library</b> (Purchase of assets like books & journals)	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL (B)</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>C. REVOLVING FUND</b>		0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)</b>		<b>66.75</b>	<b>76.15</b>	<b>89.81</b>



**m. Utilization of KVK funds during (1.4.2014 to 30.06.2014)**

S. No.	Particulars	Sanctioned	Expenditure	Balance
<b>Recurring (A)</b>				
1	<b>Pay &amp; Allowances</b>	69.50	19.47	50.03
2	<b>Traveling allowances</b>	1.50	0.92	0.58
3	<b>Contingencies</b>			
A	Stationery, telephone, postage and other expenditure on office running, publication of Newsletter and library maintenance (Purchase of News Paper & Magazines)	2.40	0.50	1.90
B	POL, repair of vehicles, tractor and equipments	2.40	0.41	1.99
C	Meals/refreshment for trainees (ceiling upto Rs.40/day/trainee be maintained)	1.00	0.04	0.96
D	Training material (posters, charts, demonstration material including chemicals etc. required for conducting the training)	1.00	0.00	1.00
E	Frontline demonstration except oilseeds and pulses (minimum of 30 demonstration in a year)	4.15	1.42	2.73
F	On farm testing (on need based, location specific and newly generated information in the major production systems of the area)	0.95	0.39	0.56
G	Integrated Farming System	0.50	0.00	0.50
H	Training of extension functionaries	0.25	0.00	0.25
I	Library (Purchase of Journal, News paper & Magazines)	0.05	0.00	0.05
J	Maintenance of buildings	0.50	0.00	0.50
K	Extension activities	0.50	0.00	0.50
L	Farmers Field School	0.30	0.00	0.30
M	Establishment of Soil, Plant & Water Testing Laboratory (Extension Activities)	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total (Contingencies)</b>	<b>14.00</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>11.24</b>
	<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>85.00</b>	<b>23.15</b>	<b>61.85</b>
	<b>Non-Recurring contingency (B)</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total (A+B)</b>	<b>85.00</b>	<b>23.15</b>	<b>61.85</b>

## Agenda Item No.05

### Salient achievements:

#### 5.1 On-Farm Testing

##### i. Assessment of Groundnut variety Kadiri – 6 / G-2-52

No. of Trails : 05

Area (ha):02

Village : Antharavalli, Jallikatti

i.	Problem identified	Decreasing productivity in groundnut due to long dry spells in <i>Kharif</i> season
ii.	Technology Intervention Undertaken	Assessment of Groundnut variety G-2-52
iii.	Mode of Implementation	On farm testing
iv.	Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decreasing productivity in groundnut yields of TMV-2 are noticed due to long day spells in Kharif season.</li> <li>However, The Ground nut pod yield under GPBD-4, G2-52 and K-6 is higher (23.50,22.0 and 17.00 q/ha respectively) compared to local check TMV-2 (15.0 q/ha)</li> </ul>
v.	Action for up-scaling / recommendation of the outcome	Ground nut is grown an area of 10,000 ha in Haveri district The potential yield of the district is 20.00q/ha.Further upscaling of this variety can be done through extension efforts by line departments, Extension agencies, NGO's and ATMA. Steps need to be taken to organise Trainings,LSD, FLD , Seed production and FFS, Similarly, KVK has Identified villages and farmers for horizontal spread .
vi.	Any other special activities worth mentioning (Success Stories / Case Studies)	GPBD-4 and G2-52 have performed better compared to K6 & TMV-2 . Farmer Mr. Suresh Dasharath achieved maximum yield of (30.0 q/ha) & purchased 2.50 ha new land by seed production of GPBD-4 and GPBD-5.

##### ii. Introduction of New variety of French Bean

No. of Trails : 05

Area (ha):0.5

Village : Kakol, Magod

i.	Problem identified	Local variety
ii.	Technology Intervention Undertaken	Introduction of new variety of French Bean
iii.	Mode of Implementation	On farm testing
iv.	Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Frenchbean yield 75.0 q/ha is obtained, which is sold at Rs. 10/- per kg in the local market at Renabennur.</li> <li>Farmer obtained high income (Rs 75000/ha) compared to cultivation of other vegetables crops (Brinjal, Tomoto and Bhendi and leafy vegetables etc)</li> </ul>
v.	Action for up-scaling / recommendation of the outcome	French bean (Arka sharth) is denonstrated in first time through OFT, Further upscaling of new varieieity can be done through extension efforts by line departments, Extension agencieis,NGO,s and ATMA.Steps need to be taken to organise Trainings,LSD, FLD,FFS and Seed production.
vi.	Any other special activities worth mentioning (Success Stories / Case Studies)	The demonstration made the farmers to achive an increase of income Rs. 75000/-per ha

**iii. Assessment of onion varieties**

**No. of Trails : 05**

**Area (ha):02**

**Village : Antharavalli, Magod**

i.	Problem identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delayed Kharif rainfall (Late Kharif)</li> <li>Non availability of late kharif varieties.</li> <li>Non availability of good storebility in villages.</li> </ul>
ii.	Technology Intervention Undertaken	Assessment of onion varieties(Arkakalyan,Bheema super and Bellary red)
iii.	Mode of Implementation	On farm testing
iv.	Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Highest Bulb yield of 210 q/ha is obtained with Arka Kalyan compared to 195 q/ha with Bhima Super and Bellary red (173 q/ha).</li> <li>Similarly,the Bulb weight is also increased by 38gm in case of Arka kalyan compared to Bellary red, Where it was 24gm only</li> <li>Higher market price rate about Rs200-300/q in case of Arka Kalyan compare to other two varieties.</li> </ul>
v.	Action for up-scaling / recommendation of the outcome	Onion is grown an area of 3000 ha in the district with mean productivity of 260q/ha. Further up-scaling of this variety for late Kharif can be done through extension efforts by line departments, Extension agencies and NGO's. Steps need to be taken to organise Trainings, LSD- FLD and Seed production.
vi.	Any other special activities worth mentioning (Success Stories / Case Studies)	Arka Kalyan is superior – Bhimasuper found on par compared to Bellary red

**iv. Assessment of yield levels of maize under different soil health conditions**

**No. of Trails : 08**

**Area (ha):3.2**

**Village : Kulenoor, Adur**

i.	Problem identified	Poor soil health management and variation in yield levels in the village
ii.	Technology Intervention Undertaken	Assessment of yield levels of maize under different soil health conditions ( indicators : Soil pH, Organic Carbon, P & K status)
iii.	Mode of Implementation	On farm testing
iv.	Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soil properties particularly pH, OC and P found to have strong relation with yield.</li> <li>Application of R/P (Rock Phosphate) enriched organic manure increased the content of organic carbon and P in soil – Yield increase is 36% in Alternative practice over check.</li> </ul>
v.	Action for up-scaling / recommendation of the outcome	Production of enriched manure by rural youths may be practiced as an entrepreneurship. Yield increase in low yielding plots if raised to certain level will be a best boon to the production in the district, state and nation as a whole.
vi.	Any other special activities worth mentioning (Success Stories / Case Studies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field day conducted</li> <li>Enriched organic manures with rock phosphate is getting popularized by farmers in the area</li> </ul>

## 6.2 Front Line Demonstrations

### 1. Popularization of dual purpose (Stay green type) Maize hybrid Hema (NAH-1137)

No. of Demo. : 15

Area (ha):06

Village : Bommanakatti, Kusagur, Hosaritti

i.	Problem identified	Scarcity of Green fodder (61%)
ii.	Technology Intervention Undertaken	Popularization of dual purpose (stay green type) Maize hybrid Hema (NAH-1137)
iii.	Mode of Implementation	Frontline Demonstration
iv.	Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maize seed Yield of 55 q/ha is obtained under demonstration compared to check, where it was (53.0 q/ha ) (CP-828)</li> <li>Green fodder yield obtained 3t/ha compared to local check(1.50t/ha)</li> <li>BC ratio of 2.84 is obtained with NAH-113 compared to check 2.74.</li> </ul>
v.	Action for up-scaling / recommendation of the outcome	Maize growing an area in Haveri is around 1,40,000 ha and potential yield of the district is 60 q/ha. Further up-scaling of this dual purpose variety for seed production and green fodder to over come fodder scarcity can be done through extension efforts by line departments, Extension agencies and NGO's. Steps need to be taken to organise Trainings, LSD and Seed production.
vi.	Any other special activities worth mentioning	Green fodder is available when other variety / hybrids leaves are dried at the time of harvest.

### 2. Aerobic rice cultivation

No. of Demo. :07

Area (ha):03

Village : Neralakatti, Yerikoppi

i.	Problem identified	Scarcity of water
ii.	Technology Intervention Undertaken	Aerobic rice cultivation
iii.	Mode of Implementation	FLD, Training, Method Demonstration
iv.	Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Paddy seed yield of 38.0 q/ha is obtained with MAS – 946-1, A suitable paddy variety for aerobic rice cultivation and where scarcity of water is there.</li> <li>BC ratio of 3.92 is obtained under this demonstration as against 2.0 in transplanted rice.</li> </ul>
v.	Action for up-scaling / recommendation of the outcome	Paddy is grown an area of 40,000 ha in target district potential yield of 5000 kg/ha. Further up-scaling of Aerobic Paddy variety to over come water scarcity can be done through extension efforts by line departments, Extension agencies and NGO's. Steps need to be taken to organise Trainings, LSD and Seed production.
vi.	Any other special activities worth mentioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field day conducted and Water saved to an extent of 33% to 66% compared to transplanted</li> </ul>

### 3. Popularization of Sukshema variety of Little millet

No. of Demo. : 25

Area (ha):10

Village : Billali, Basapura, Bammanakatti, Budapanahalli

i.	Problem identified	Lack of awareness on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High yielding varieties</li> <li>• Value addition</li> </ul>
ii.	Technology Intervention Undertaken	Popularization of Sukshema variety of Little millet
iii.	Mode of Implementation	FLD, Training, Method Demonstration
iv.	Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Little millet yield of 13.2 q/ha is obtained under sukshema compared to Local varieties and use of own seeds of little millet.</li> <li>• BC ratio of 2.93 is obtained under demonstration compare 2.45 under check.</li> </ul>
v.	Action for up-scaling / recommendation of the outcome	Little millets is grown an area of 3000 ha in the district potential yield of 20 q/ha. Further up-scaling of Little millet variety can be done through extension efforts by line departments, Extension agencies and NGO's. Steps need to be taken to organise Trainings, LSD and Seed production.
vi.	Any other special activities worth mentioning (Success Stories / Case Studies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field day</li> <li>• Little millet under dry land condition will survive &amp; yield economic production</li> </ul>

### 4. Popularization of HMT-100-1 variety of Foxtail millet

No. of Demo. : 25

Area (ha):10

Village: Billali, Basapura, Bammanakatti, Budapanahalli

i.	Problem identified	Lack of awareness on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High yielding varieties</li> <li>• Value addition</li> </ul> Current yield : 9q/ha Potential yield : 15q/ha
ii.	Technology Intervention Undertaken	Popularization of HMT-100-1 variety of Foxtail millet
iii.	Mode of Implementation	FLD, Training, Method Demonstration
iv.	Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foxtail millet seed yield of 17.0 q/ha is obtained under demonstration compared to Local varieties and use of own seeds. (13.0 q/ha)</li> <li>• BC ratio of 2.26 is obtained under demonstration compared to 1.8 under check.</li> </ul>
v.	Action for up-scaling / recommendation of the outcome	Foxtail millet is grown an area of 3000 ha in the district potential yield of 20 q/ha. Further up-scaling of Foxtail millet variety can be done through extension efforts by line departments, Extension agencies and NGO's. Steps need to be taken to organise Trainings, LSD and Seed production.
vi.	Any other special activities worth mentioning (Success Stories / Case Studies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field day</li> <li>• Foxtail millet under dry land condition will survive &amp; yield economic production</li> </ul>

### 5. ICM in rain fed Sunflower

No. of Demo. :10

Area (ha):04

Village : Hirekerur

i.	Problem identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indiscriminate use of fertilizers</li> <li>• Pest and diseases in rainfed sunflower</li> </ul>
ii.	Technology Intervention Undertaken	<b>ICM in rain fed Sunflower</b>
iii.	Mode of Implementation	FLD & Training , Field visit
iv.	Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sunflower yield (10q/ha) is obtained, There is an increase of (7.00%) in the seed yield is due to ICM practices (Soil test based nutrient management, Boron spray, timely control of pests) compared to without ICM practices (9.00q/ha)</li> <li>• Seed filling is upto 90 percent of the head area under demonstration compared to check (80%).</li> </ul>
v.	Action for up-scaling / recommendation of the outcome	Sunflower is grown an area of 3000 ha in the district potential yield of 15q/ha. Further upscaling of ICM in Sunflower can be done through extension efforts by line departments, Extension agencies and NGO's. Steps need to be taken to organise Trainings, LSD and Seed production.
vi.	Any other special activities worth mentioning (Success Stories / Case Studies)	Late kharif sunflower has not yielded much. Timely and early receipt of rainfall forced farmers to go for cotton & maize. So kharif sunflower was almost negligible

### 6. ICM in irrigated Sunflower

No. of Demo. : 30

Area (ha):10

Village : Masur

i.	Problem identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indiscriminate use of fertilizers</li> <li>• Pest and diseases in irrigated sunflower</li> </ul> <p>Current yield : 8.5 q/ha Potential yield:12.5q/ha</p>
ii.	Technology Intervention Undertaken	ICM in irrigated Sunflower
iii.	Mode of Implementation	FLD, Training & method demonstration
iv.	Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sunflower yield under ICM demonstrating fields is obtained (21.0 q/ha) compared to without ICM practices (19.0 q/ha). There is an increase of variety 7.51% seed yield compare to check</li> <li>• BC ratio under demonstration is 4.67 as compared to check (4.20)</li> </ul>
v.	Action for up-scaling / recommendation of the outcome	Sunflower is grown an area of 4000 ha in the district potential yield of 12.50q/ha. Further upscaling of ICM in Sunflower can be done through extension efforts by line departments, Extension agencies and NGO's. Steps need to be taken to organise Trainings, LSD and Seed production.
vi.	Any other special activities worth mentioning (Success Stories / Case Studies)	Use of Boron increased seed filling and also obtained good yield under seed production.

### 7. Popularization of Soybean variety Dsb-21

No. of Demo. :10

Area ha: 3.2

Village :Adur

i.	Problem identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of awareness on new varieties</li> <li>• Incidence of rust</li> </ul>
ii.	Technology Intervention Undertaken	Popularization of Soybean variety Dsb-21
iii.	Mode of Implementation	Frontline Demonstration & Training
iv.	Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soybean yield obtained is (23.0 q/ha) under demonstration compared to local varitie (JS-335) is 19.50q/ha</li> <li>• BC ratio under demonstration 4.90 while it is 4.50 under check.</li> </ul>
v.	Action for up-scaling / recommendation of the outcome	Soybean is grown an area of 5,000 ha in the district potential yield of 18.00q/ha. Further up-scaling of Soybean variety can be done through extension efforts by line departments, Extension agencies and NGO's. Steps need to be taken to organise Trainings, LSD and Seed production.
vi.	Any other special activities worth mentioning (Success Stories / Case Studies)	Early harvest of crop gave economic return and enabled sowing of second crop.

### 8. Popularization of Groundnut variety ( GPBD-5) - Kharif

No. of Demo. : 10

Area (ha):04

Village : Antharavalli, Koosgur

i.	Problem identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low yield</li> <li>• Lack of awareness on new varieties</li> <li>• Labour Scarcity</li> </ul>
ii.	Technology Intervention Undertaken	Popularization of GPBD-5 with mechanization
iii.	Mode of Implementation	Frontline Demonstration
iv.	Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Higher yield is obtained (22.25 q/ha) in GPBD-5 compared check TMV-2 (16.80 q/ha).</li> <li>• B:C ratio under demonstration is 2.30 over check (1.75)</li> </ul>
v.	Action for up-scaling / recommendation of the outcome	Ground nut is grown in an area of 10,000ha in the district, potential yield 20.00q/ha. Further up-scaling of this variety can be done through extension efforts by line departments, Extension agencies, NGO's and ATMA. Steps need to be taken to organize Trainings, LSD, FLD and Seed production and FFS. Identified villages and farmers for Horizontal spread to farmers to farmers
vi.	Any other special activities worth mentioning (Success Stories / Case Studies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field day conducted</li> <li>• New variety GPBD-5 gave higher yield compared to TMV-2 and GPBD-4</li> </ul>

### 9. Popularization of Groundnut variety ( GPBD-5) - Rabi/Summer

No. of Demo. : 10

Area (ha):04

Village : Makari

i.	Problem identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low yield</li> <li>• Lack of awareness on new varieties</li> <li>• Labour Scarcity</li> </ul>
ii.	Technology Intervention Undertaken	Popularization of Dh-86 with mechanization
iii.	Mode of Implementation	Frontline Demonstration & Training
iv.	Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Higher yield is obtained (24 q/ha) in GPBD-5 during R/S Compared to local check TMV-2 (18.50 q/ha.)</li> <li>• BC ratio under demonstration is 2.52 over check (2.02)</li> </ul>
v.	Action for up-scaling / recommendation of the outcome	Ground nut is grown an area of 15,000ha in the district potential yield is 22.00q/ha. Further up-scaling of this variety can be done through extension efforts by line departments, Extension agencies, NGO's and ATMA. Steps need to be taken to organise Trainings, LSD, FLD and Seed production and FFS. Identified villages and farmers for Horizontal spread to farmers to farmers
vi.	Any other special activities worth mentioning (Success Stories / Case Studies)	Higher yield of pods in GPBD-5 is obtained compared to local Local check TMV-2.

### 10. Introduction of improved Castor varieties DCS-9 – Vitiated

No. of Demo. : 05

Area (ha): 02

Village : Gundagatti, Medleri

i.	Problem identified	Delay in onset of monsoon
ii.	Technology Intervention Undertaken	Introduction of improved Castor varieties DCS-9
iii.	Mode of Implementation	FLD
iv.	Outcome	Vitiated
v.	Action for up-scaling / recommendation of the outcome	
vi.	Any other special activities worth mentioning (Success Stories / Case Studies)	



### Transplanting technique in Pigeon pea

No. of Demo. : 06

Area (ha): 2.2

Village : Joisarahalalli

i.	Problem identified	Erratic rainfall
ii.	Technology Intervention Undertaken	Transplanting technique in Pigeonpea
iii.	Mode of Implementation	Frontline Demonstration & training
iv.	Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Since rainfall received was low at the time of seed filling stage therefore, the yield under demonstration is low 13.70 q/ha. compared to normal method of line sowing (9.70q/ha).</li> <li>• BC ratio under demonstration is 1.32 against 1.19 under check.</li> </ul>
v.	Action for up-scaling / recommendation of the outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pigeon is grown an area of 5,000ha in the district potential yield 11.00q/ha.</li> <li>• Further up-scaling of this variety can be done through extension efforts by line departments, Extension agencies, NGO's and ATMA.</li> <li>• Steps need to be taken to organise Trainings, LSD, FLD and Seed production and FFS. Identified villages and farmers for Horizontal spread to farmers to farmers.</li> </ul>
vi.	Any other special activities worth mentioning (Success Stories / Case Studies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field day conducted.</li> </ul>

### 11. Popularization of Chickpea variety BGD-103

No. of Demo. : 12

Area (ha): 05

Village : Hirehalli, Hiremadapur

i.	Problem identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low yield</li> <li>• Incidence of wilt (12%)</li> <li>• Lack of awareness on new varieties</li> </ul>
ii.	Technology Intervention Undertaken	Popularization of Chickpea variety BGD-103
iii.	Mode of Implementation	Frontline Demonstration & Method demonstration
iv.	Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chick pea yield 8.10 q/ha is obtained in BGD-103 compared to local check A-1 (6.75q/ha).</li> <li>• BC ratio of 2.07 is obtained under demonstration while 1.73 under check.</li> </ul>
v.	Action for up-scaling / recommendation of the outcome	Chickpea is grown an area of 5,000ha in target district potential yield of 8.00q/ha. Further upscaling of this variety can be done through extension efforts by line departments, Extension agencies, NGO's and ATMA. Steps need to be taken to organise Trainings, LSD, FLD and Seed production and FFS. Identified villages and farmers for Horizontal spread to farmers to farmers
vi.	Any other special activities worth mentioning (Success Stories / Case Studies)	BGD-103 excelled over A-1 or own seeds

## 12. Integrated weed management in Sugarcane

No. of Demo. : 25

Area (ha): 10

Village : Kulenuru

i.	Problem identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weed incidence (72%)</li> <li>• Drudgery in weeding</li> </ul>
ii.	Technology Intervention Undertaken	Integrated weed management in Sugarcane
iii.	Mode of Implementation	FLD & Training
iv.	Outcome	Spraying of Atrazine at sowing or before planting and 2-4-D at 2 months after planting has controlled weeds more effectively compared to manual weeding [under progress].
v.	Action for up-scaling / recommendation of the outcome	Steps need to be taken to organise Trainings, LSD, FLD and FFS. Similarly, steps is taken for creating awarness about using of small tools to over come the problem s of labour shortage. Since these kinds of tools are not available in the market,KSDA can up-scale through subsidies encouraging local workshops to make them available to the farmers. These tools can also be made available through custom hiring centres both RSK level and KVK's.
vi.	Any other special activities worth mentioning (Success Stories / Case Studies)	Weed management is a big problem in Sugarcane & can be managed easily by Pre –emergent herbicide.

## 13. Soil fertility and trash management in ratoon sugarcane

No. of Demo. : 10

Area (ha): 4

Village : Kulenuru

i.	Problem identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indiscriminate use of fertilizers</li> <li>• Trash burning</li> </ul>
ii.	Technology Intervention Undertaken	<b>Soil fertility and trash management in ratoon sugarcane</b>
iii.	Mode of Implementation	Frontline Demonstration & Method Demonstration
iv.	Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trash cursing is useful in enhancing rate of decomposition of leaves in ratton sugarcane.</li> <li>• Addition of compost culture (2 kg/ac) enhanced decomposition</li> <li>• Crushing cost per acre is Rs. 1800/-. However a demonstration of this operation with Rs. 1500/- was taken at Kulenoor with farmer participation.</li> <li>• Tractor with cooling system is required for continuous operation (7-8 acres per day) with a consumption of 50 L diesel.</li> <li>• Soil moisture tested after 4 months seems to be higher under mulched plot compared to burnt plot.[ Demonstration under progress ]</li> </ul>
v.	Action for up-scaling / recommendation of the outcome	Sugar cane is grown an area of 6,000ha in target district potential yield of 100t/ha.Further upscaling of this technology can be done through extension efforts by line departments, Extension agencies, NGO's and ATMA. Steps need to be taken to organise Trainings, LSD, FLD and FFS Identified villages and farmers for Horizontal spread to farmers to farmers.Similarly,Where ever Sugarcane area is more the KVK can give cursing machine on hire to farmers & provide compost culture
vi.	Any other special activities worth mentioning (Success Stories / Case Studies)	Under progress

#### 14. ICM in Bt-Cotton

No. of Demo. : 10

Area (ha): 04

Village : Kulenuru

i.	Problem identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indiscriminate use of fertilizers</li> <li>• Sucking pests (24%)</li> <li>• Shoot Weevil (15%)</li> <li>• Mirid bug (25%)</li> </ul>
ii.	Technology Intervention Undertaken	<b>ICM in Bt-Cotton</b>
iii.	Mode of Implementation	Frontline Demonstration & Method demonstration
iv.	Outcome	An average of 17 q/ha cotton is obtained with ICM (Soil test based nutrient management, spraying of MgSO <sub>4</sub> , KNO <sub>3</sub> and Planofix ad timely application of suitable pesticides) as compared to farmers practices (No soil testing, No use of MgSO <sub>4</sub> , KNO <sub>3</sub> and Planofix and untimely application of any of the pesticides).
v.	Action for up-scaling / recommendation of the outcome	Cotton is grown an area of 60,000ha in district potential yield of 19 q/ha. Further up-scaling of ICM technology can be done through extension efforts by line departments, Extension agencies, NGO's and ATMA. Steps need to be taken to organise Trainings, LSD, FLD and FFS Identified villages and farmers for Horizontal spread to farmers to farmers.
vi.	Any other special activities worth mentioning (Success Stories / Case Studies)	Soil test based nutrient management leaf Redding & flower drop and immature bolls drop management.

#### 15. ICM in Banana

No. of Demo. : 10

Area (ha): 04

Village : Havanur

i.	Problem identified	Indiscriminate use of fertilizers & leaf spot disease
ii.	Technology Intervention Undertaken	ICM in Banana
iii.	Mode of Implementation	Frontline Demonstration & Method Demonstration
iv.	Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uniform bunches and higher weight is obtained under demonstration (with spray of Banana Special @ 5 g / L with monthly interval and spray of conazole for leaf spot management) compared to check.</li> <li>• An average yield of 400 q/ha is obtained under demonstration compared to 360 q/ha under check.</li> <li>• BC ratio of 3.44 is obtained under demonstration compared to 3.17 under check.</li> </ul>
v.	Action for up-scaling / recommendation of the outcome	Banana is grown an area of 1000 ha in target district potential yield of 350q/ha. Further upscaling of ICM technology can be done through extension efforts by line departments, Extension agencies, NGO,s and ATMA. Steps need to be taken to organise Trainings, LSD, FLD and FFS . Where ever, Banana area is more the KVK can borrowed the technology and prepared Banana special & provide to farmers on low cost.
vi.	Any other special activities worth mentioning (Success Stories / Case Studies)	Spray of Hexaconazole for leaf spot management and Use of Banana special will increase yield

## 16. Purple blotch disease management

No. of Demo. : 10

Area (ha): 04

Village : Timmapura

i.	Problem identified	Purple blotch (21%)
ii.	Technology Intervention Undertaken	Purple blotch disease management
iii.	Mode of Implementation	Frontline Demonstration & Method Demonstration
iv.	Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>In onion the bulb yield of 230 q/ha is obtained with purple blotch disease management practices compared to affected fields.</li><li>BC ratio 11.80 is obtained under demonstration against 9.6 under check</li></ul>
v.	Action for up-scaling / recommendation of the outcome	Onion is grown an area of 3000 ha in target district potential yield of 260q/ha. Further upscaling of this technology can be done through extension efforts by line departments, Extension agencies, NGO's and ATMA. Steps need to be taken to organise Trainings, LSD, FLD and FFS .
vi.	Any other special activities worth mentioning (Success Stories / Case Studies)	Purple blotch is one of the major reason for decreases the yield of Onion . It's management through proper fertilizer and pesticide usage & good price (Rs. 35/kg) has made the farmer to grab the very good income in 2013

## 18. Management of Ecto-parasites in cattle

No. of Demo. :20

No. of animals: 20

Village : Bammanakatti

i.	Problem identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Infestation of ecto-parasites viz, ticks &amp; Mites (70%)</li><li>Transmission of protozoal diseases</li><li>Anemia decreased productivity</li></ul>
ii.	Technology Intervention Undertaken	Spraying of ecto-parasiticide Amitraz 12.5% @ 2 ml/L of water at weekly intervals for 2-3 times depending on infestation rate.
iii.	Mode of Implementation	FLD, Training
iv.	Outcome	The treatment outcome depends on rate of infestation. The % of reduction of infestation in demo is 82% compared to the 20% in check. The number of parasites reduced from 42 to 7.5 per 100 cm in demo compared to the 42 to 32 per 100 cm in check. So by above results the Amitraz is effectively controlled the ecto-parasite infestation in cattle. It is less toxic and it can be used safely in cattle.

### 19. Single eye bud cutter in Sugarcane

No. of Demo. : 05

Area (ha): 05

Village : Kulenur & Karegudari

i.	Problem identified	Drudgery involved in cutting sugarcane eye buds
ii.	Technology Intervention Undertaken	Single eye bud cutter in Sugarcane
iii.	Mode of Implementation	FLD , Training, Method demonstration, Leaflet
iv.	Outcome	Healthy seedlings were produced and the cane required for extracting eye buds was 500 kg/ac where as in traditional method 4000 kg cane is needed.
v.	Action for up-scaling / recommendation of the outcome	The technology has to be popularized in other sugarcane belts Through training LSD and FLD. Single eye bud cutter tool are not available in the market. KSDA can up-scale through subsidies encouraging local workshop to make them available to the sugarcane growing farmers. Similarly these tools can also be made available through custom hiring centres both RSK level and KVK's
vi.	Any other special activities worth mentioning (Success Stories / Case Studies)	Leaf let printed & circulated to farmers Three more farmers from Karegudari village have adopted the technology and produced nearly 25000 seedlings.

### 20. Soil fertility management in dry land situations

No. of Demo. : 10

Area (ha): 04

Village : Honnikoppa, Savanur

i.	Problem identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor soil fertility under dry land situation</li> </ul>
ii.	Technology Intervention Undertaken	<b>Soil fertility management in dry land situations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soil test based health management</li> <li>Crop rotation-Grasses, legumes, sorghum, millets &amp; others</li> <li>Green manure application</li> <li>Composting, soil test based &amp; usage</li> <li>Preparation of Jeevamrutha &amp; usage</li> <li>Soil erosion control measures</li> </ul>
iii.	Mode of Implementation	Frontline Demonstration
iv.	Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seed yield of foxtail millets is vary low due to low rainfall in Honnikoppa village of Savanur taluk (2.61 q/ha).</li> <li>However the fodder yield of 5.25 t/ha is obtained under demonstration variety compared to 5.0 t/ha in check. Soil fertility management under dry land seems to have low BC ratio compared to check.</li> </ul>
v.	Action for up-scaling / recommendation of the outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under dry land no cost addition should be the basis</li> </ul>
vi.	Any other special activities worth mentioning (Success Stories / Case Studies)	Non receipt at least average of rainfall will make any demonstration to achieve very little out put

## 21. Establishment of IFS models in operational villages

No. of Demo. : 6

Area (ha): 6 ha

Village : Adur, Honnikoppa, Kakol

i.	Problem identified	Low income and poor economic status
ii.	Technology Intervention Undertaken	Establishment of IFS models in operational villages
iii.	Mode of Implementation	Group meeting, training & demonstration
iv.	Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Selected farmers are trained about inclusion of all component of IFS.</li> <li>Provided seedlings of Mango, Sapota, Curry leafs, Teak, Coconut, Tamarind, Gauva. Planting taken-up. Yet to establish in field.</li> <li>Provided vegetables seeds (kit) for kitchen garden and demonstrated the cultivation aspects. It has saved purchase of vegetables worth Rs. 5000/- with an investment of Rs. 250/- for seeds (using own manure).</li> </ul>
v.	Action for up-scaling / recommendation of the outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training</li> <li>Method demonstration</li> </ul>
vi.	Any other special activities worth mentioning (Success Stories / Case Studies)	Introduction of IFS Components for sustainable farming is essential has evidenced by the income generation

## 22. Popularization of fodder varieties under IFS

Demo. No. : 05

Area: 20 gunta(each)

Village : Kajjari, Kakol, Adur

i)	Problem identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non availability of quality seeds</li> <li>Non production throughout the year</li> </ul>
ii)	Technology Intervention Undertaken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Popularization of fodder varieties</li> <li>High yielding perennial multi cut fodder crops</li> <li>Supply of quality seeds - COFS-29, CO-3, Fodder Cow pea (COFC-8) and Lucerne</li> </ul>
iii)	Mode of Implementation	FLD, Training
iv)	Outcome	Multi cut sorghum COFS-29 (540 q/ha) and CO-3 fodder (660 q/ha) gave higher yields. Multi cut fodder variety available throughout the year. COFS-29 is containing more fibre and liked by animals. Milk yield from this green fodder is increased to by 15% and fat increased about 0.5%

## 23. Innovative activity like market led extension approaches, branding farmers associations etc.

No. of Demo. : 01

Area (ha): -

Village : Hanumanamatti

i.	Problem identified	Marketing of products
ii.	Technology Intervention Undertaken	Innovative activity like market led extension approaches, branding farmers associations etc.
iii.	Mode of Implementation	Training
iv.	Outcome	Materials have been procured and yet to analyse
v.	Action for up-scaling / recommendation of the outcome	-
vi.	Any other special activities worth mentioning (Success Stories / Case Studies)	Yet to make achievements

**Major other activities (Dairy, Sheep, Poultry units)**

- The total milk production for the year 2013-14 is 26211.5 L with an income generation of Rs.6,33,768/-.
- Total number of milking animal is 8.
- The average milk production is 10.92 L/day/animal.
- Income generated out of auction of 10 old animals is Rs.55,400/-
- Mechanization of Dairy Unit by installation of automated milking machine with 50 L. capacity.
- Establishment of Fodder Bank (8 varieties).
- Green fodder production from July 2013 to October 2013 is 70-100 kg/day.
- Farmyard manure unit is established
- The Sheep demo unit has been started in KVK Farm and the breeds maintained are Rambulet and Deccani. It is used for training purpose.
- A Backyard poultry unit with improved variety Giriraja has been started in the KVK farm to impart training to the farmers in the field of backyard poultry.
- Income generated out of sale of birds is Rs.15,429/-
- Establishment of custom hiring centre at KVK to provide implements to the needy farmers .
- Establishment of small millets processing units at KVK under INSIP project and give link to market led extension approaches, branding and farmers associations in small millets.

## Action Plan during 2014-15

### i) Operational areas details proposed

S. No.	Major crops & enterprises	Prioritized problems in these crops/ enterprise	Technology intervention	Names of Cluster Villages	Intervention
6.1	Groundnut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To check the suitability of new High yielding varieties G2-52</li> <li>Decreasing productivity in groundnut due to usage of old varieties</li> </ul>	Assessment of Groundnut variety G2-52 for <i>Kharif</i>	Kusagur	OFT
6.2	Groundnut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To check the suitability of new improved varieties (Dh-101)</li> <li>Decreasing productivity in groundnut during summer season</li> </ul>	Assessment of Groundnut variety Dh-101 for <i>Summer</i>	Masur	OFT
6.3	Maize	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor soil fertility &amp; variations in yield levels (40-60 q/ha)</li> <li>Current yield : 50.0 q/ha</li> <li>Potential yield : 75.0 q/ha</li> </ul>	Assessment of yield levels of maize under different soil health conditions ( indicators : Soil pH, Organic Carbon, P & K status)	Kulnur	OFT
6.4	Sunflower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>P Deficiency &amp; poor seed setting, variation in yield from field to field</li> <li>Current yield : 15.0 q/ha</li> <li>Potential yield : 20.0 q/ha</li> </ul>	Supplement of P in P Deficient Fields for sunflower through enrichment of compost by Rock phosphate and PSB	Kummur	OFT
6.5	Paddy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scarcity of water</li> <li>Current yield : 15.0 q/ha</li> <li>Potential yield : 25.0 q/ha</li> </ul>	Aerobic rice cultivation with MAS 26/946-1	Karegudri	FLD
6.6	Soybean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of awareness on new varieties</li> <li>Incidence of rust</li> <li>Current yield : 13.0 q/ha</li> <li>Potential yield : 18.0 – 20.0 q/ha</li> </ul>	Popularization of Soybean variety Dsb-21	Shankarikoppa	FLD
6.7	Groundnut (K)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low yield</li> <li>Lack of awareness on new varieties</li> <li>Labour Scarcity</li> <li>Current yield : 15.0 q/ha</li> <li>Potential yield: 25.0 - 30.0 q/ha</li> </ul>	Popularization of Groundnut variety GPBD-5 for <i>Kharif</i>	Shankarikoppa	FLD
6.8	Groundnut (R)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low yield</li> <li>Lack of awareness on new varieties</li> <li>Labour Scarcity</li> <li>Current yield : 16.0 q/ha</li> <li>Potential yield: 25.0 – 30.0 q/ha</li> </ul>	Popularization of Groundnut variety GPBD-5 for <i>Summer</i>	Medleri	FLD
6.9	Pigeonpea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Erratic rainfall</li> <li>Ensured early sowing</li> <li>Current yield : 4.25 q/ha</li> <li>Potential yield : 7.50 q/ha</li> </ul>	Transplanting technique in Pigeon pea	Kumur	FLD



S. No.	Major crops & enterprises	Prioritized problems in these crops/ enterprise	Technology intervention	Names of Cluster Villages	Intervention
6.10	Chickpea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low yield</li> <li>• Incidence of wilt (12%)</li> <li>• Lack of awareness on new varieties</li> </ul> Current yield : 5.0 q/ha Potential yield : 8.0 q/ha	Popularization of Chickpea variety BGD-103	Medleri	FLD
6.11	Sugarcane (R/S)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indiscriminate use of fertilizers</li> <li>• Trash burning</li> <li>• Rat damage to ratoon cane</li> </ul> Current yield : 75 t/ha Potential yield: 150 t/ha	Soil fertility and trash management in ratoon sugarcane	Hirehalli	FLD
6.12	Sugarcane (R/s)	Low yield (40 t/ac) Pot (100 t/ac) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct planting mortality is more (around 3 to 4 t/ac)</li> <li>• Number of tillers/plant is less</li> <li>• Accessibility to air and sunlight is less</li> <li>• No. uniformity among the plants</li> </ul>	Sustainable Sugarcane Initiative (SSI) with SNK 07680	Karegudri	FLD
6.13	Cotton (K)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indiscriminate use of fertilizers</li> <li>• Sucking pests (24%)</li> <li>• Shoot Weevil (15%)</li> <li>• Mirid bug (25%)</li> </ul> Current yield : 10 q/ha Potential yield : 20 q/ha	ICM in Bt-Cotton	Chatra	FLD
6.14	Cabbage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diamond back moth, foot rot &amp; Black rot</li> <li>• Un scientific nutrient management</li> </ul> Current yield : 100 q/ha Potential yield : 150 q/ha	ICM in Cabbage	Chatra	FLD
6.15	Onion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of local varieties</li> </ul> Current yield : 120 q/ha Potential yield: 250 q/ha	Introduction of onion variety Arka Kalyan	Ennihosalli	FLD
6.16	Onion	Purple blotch (21%) Current yield : 120 q/ha Potential yield: 250 q/ha	Purple blotch disease management in Onion	Kakol	FLD
6.17	Dairy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced milk yield (4 lit/Animal)</li> <li>• Reduced fat (2 %)</li> </ul>	Supplementation of Pro biotics in dairy animals	Chatra	FLD

ii) FFS on production technology for higher yield in Redgram (TS-3R)

iii) Integrated Farming System (IFS)

