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LAND RESOURCE INVENTORY SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF FARM HOUSEHOLDS FOR WATERSHED PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

HOSUR-2 (4D4A3J2d) MICRO WATERSHED

Shirahatti Taluk, Gadag District, Karnataka

Karnataka Watershed Development Project – II

SUJALA – III

World Bank funded Project

The World Bank

ICAR – NATIONAL BUREAU OF SOIL SURVEY AND LAND USE PLANNING

ICAR - NBSS & LUP

WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
GOVT. OF KARNATAKA, BANGALORE

About ICAR - NBSS&LUP

The ICAR-National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (ICAR-NBSS&LUP), Nagpur, a premier Institute of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), was set up during 1976 with the objective to prepare soil resource maps at national, state and district levels and to provide research inputs in soil resource mapping and its applications, land evaluation, land use planning, land resource management, and database management using GIS for optimising land use on different kinds of soils in the country.

The Bureau has been engaged in carrying out soil resource survey, agro-ecological and soil degradation mapping at the country, state and district levels for qualitative assessment and monitoring the soil health towards viable land use planning. The research activities have resulted in identifying the soil potentials and problems, and the various applications of the soil surveys with the ultimate objective of sustainable agricultural development. The Bureau has the mandate to correlate and classify soils of the country and maintain a National Register of all the established soil series. The Institute is also imparting in-service training to staff of the soil survey agencies in the area of soil survey, land evaluation and soil survey interpretations for land use planning. The Bureau in collaboration with Panjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola is running post-graduate teaching and research programme in land resource management, leading to M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees.

Citation: Rajendra Hegde, Ramesh Kumar, S.C., K.V. Niranjana, S. Srinivas, M.Lalitha, B.A. Dhanorkar, R.S. Reddy and S.K. Singh (2019). “Land Resource Inventory and Socio-Economic Status of Farm Households for Watershed Planning and Development of Hosur-2(4D4A3J2d)Microwatershed, Shirahatti Taluk, Gadag District, Karnataka”, ICAR-NBSS&LUP Sujala MWS Publ.24, ICAR – NBSS & LUP, RC, Bangalore. p.89 & 31.

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PREFACE

In Karnataka, as in other Indian States, the livelihoods of rural people are intertwined with farming pursuits. Thechallenges in agriculture are seriously threatening the livelihood of a large number of farmers as they have been practicing farming in contextual factors beyond their control. Climatic factors are the most important ones and have become much more significant in recent times due to rapid climate changes induced by intensive anthropogenic activities affecting our ecosystem in multiple ways. Climate change has become the reality, it is happening and efforts to evolve and demonstrate climate resilient technologies have become essential. Due to the already over stressed scenario of agrarian sector, the climate change is resulting in manifold increase in the complexities, pushing the rural mass to face more and more unpredictable situations. The rising temperatures and unpredictable rainfall patterns are going to test seriously the informed decisions farmers have to make in order to survive in farming and sustain their livelihood.

It is generally recognized that impacts of climate change shall not be uniform across the globe. It is said that impact of climate change is more severe in South Asia. Based on the analysis of meteorological data, it is predicted that in India, there will be upward trend in mean temperature, downward trend in relative humidity, annual rainfall and number of wet days in a year. Also, in general, phenomena like erratic monsoon, spread of tropical diseases, rise in sea levels, changes in availability of fresh water, frequent floods, droughts, heat waves, storms and hurricanes are predicted. Each one of these adverse situations are already being experienced in various parts of India and also at the global level. Decline in agricultural productivity of small and marginal farmers becoming more vulnerable is already witnessed.

In Karnataka, more than 60 per cent of the population live in rural areas and depend on agriculture and allied activities for their livelihood. Though the state has achieved significant progress in increasing the yield of many crops, there is tremendous pressure on the land resources due to the growing and competing demands of various land uses. This is reflected in the alarming rate of land degradation observed. Already more than 50 per cent of the area is affected by various forms of degradation. If this trend continues, the sustainability of the fragile ecosystem will be badly affected. The adverse effects of change in the climatic factors are putting additional stress on the land resources and the farmers dependent on this.

The natural resources (land, water and vegetation) of the state need adequate and constant care and management, backed by site-specific technological interventions and investments particularly by the government. Detailed database pertaining to the nature of

the land resources, their constraints, inherent potentials and suitability for various land based rural enterprises, crops and other uses is a prerequisite for preparing location-specific action plans, which are in tune with the inherent capability of the resources. Any effort to evolve climate resilient technologies has to be based on the baseline scientific database. Then only one can expect effective implementation of climate resilient technologies, monitor the progress, make essential review of the strategy, and finally evaluate the effectiveness of the implemented programs. The information available at present on the land resources of the state are of general nature and useful only for general purpose planning. Since the need of the hour is to have site-specific information suitable for farm level planning and detailed characterization and delineation of the existing land resources of an area into similar management units is the only option.

ICAR-NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bangalore has taken up a project sponsored by the Karnataka Watershed Development Project-II, (Sujala-III), Government of Karnataka funded by the World Bank under Component -1 Land Resource Inventry. This study was taken up to demonstrate the utility of such a database in reviewing, monitoring and evaluating all the land based watershed development programs on a scientific footing. To meet the requirements of various land use planners at grassroots level, the present study on "Land Resource Inventory and Socio-Economic Status of Farm Households for Watershed Planning and Development of Hosur-2 Microwatershed, Shirahatti Taluk, Gadag District, Karnataka" for integrated development was taken up in collaboration with the State Agricutural Universities, IISC, KSRSAC, KSNDMC as Consortia partners. The project provides detailed land resource information at cadastral level (1:7920 scale) for all the plots and socio-economic status of farm households covering thirty per cent farmers randomely selected representing landed and landless class of farmers in the micowatershed. The project report with the accompanying maps for the microwatershed will provide required detailed database for evolving effective land use plan, alternative land use options and conservation plans for the planners, administrators, agricutural extention personnel, KVK officials, developmental departments and other land users to manage the land resources in a sustainable manner.

It is hoped that this database will be useful to the planners, administrators and developmental agencies working in the area in not only for formulating location specific developmental schemes but also for their effective monitoring at the village/watershed level.

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PART-A

LAND RESOURCE INVENTORY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The land resource inventory of Hosur-2 microwatershed was conducted using village cadastral maps and IRS satellite imagery on 1:7920 scale. The false colour composites of IRS imagery were interpreted for physiography and these physiographic delineations were used as base for mapping soils. The soils were studied in several transects and a soil map was prepared with phases of soil series as mapping units. Random checks were made all over the area outside the transects to confirm and validate the soil map unit boundries. The soil map shows the geographic distribution and extent, characterstics, classification and use potentials of the soils in the microwartershed.

The present study covers an area of 487 ha in Shirahatti taluk of Gadag district, Karnataka. The climate is semiarid and categorized as drought prone with an average annual rainfall of 633 mm of which about 363 mm is received during south –west monsoon, 165 mm during north-east and the remaining 105 mm during the rest of the year. An area of about 96 per cent is covered by soils, four per cent by waterbodies, settlements and others. The salient findings from the land resource inventory are summarized briefly below.

- *The soils belong to 6 soil series and 13 soil phases (management units) and 5 land management units.*
- *The length of crop growing period is about 150 days starting from the 3rd week of June to 1st week of October.*
- *From the master soil map, several interpretative and thematic maps like land capability, soil depth, surface soil texture, soil gravelliness, available water capacity, soil slope and soil erosion were generated.*
- *Soil fertility status maps for macro and micronutrients were generated based on the surface soil samples collected at every 250 m grid interval.*
- *Land suitability for growing major agricultural and horticultural crops were assessed and maps showing degree of suitability along with constraints were generated.*
- *About 98 per cent area is suitable for agriculture.*
- *About 19 per cent of the soils are deep (100 - 150 cm) to moderately deep (75-100 cm), 76 per cent are moderately shallow to shallow (25-75 cm) and about 3 per cent are very shallow (<25 cm) soils.*
- *About 93 per cent of the area has clayey soils at the surface and 5 per cent loamy soils.*
- *About 26 per cent of the area has non-gravelly soils, 23 per cent gravelly soils (15-35 % gravel) and 48 per cent very gravelly (35- 60% gravel) and extremely gravelly (60-80%) soils.*
- *About 19 per cent medium (101-150 mm/m), 67 per cent low (51-100 mm/m) to very low (<50mm/m) and 11 per cent very high (>200 mm/m) in available water capacity.*
- *About 95 per cent area has gently to very gently sloping (1-5% slope) lands and 3 per cent is under gently sloping (3-5%) lands.*

- *An area of about 49 per cent has soils that are slightly eroded (e1), 46 per cent moderately eroded (e2) and 3 per cent soils severely eroded (e3).*
- *An area of about 22 per cent has soils that are slightly to moderately alkaline (pH 7.3 to 8.4) and 75 per cent strongly to very strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 to >9.0).*
- *The Electrical Conductivity (EC) of the soils are dominantly <2 dsm^{-1} indicating that the soils are non-saline.*
- *About 75 per cent of the soils are medium (0.5-0.75%) in organic carbon, low (<0.5%) in about 3 per cent and 20 per cent of the soils are high (>0.75%) in organic carbon.*
- *Entire area is low (<23 kg/ha) in available phosphorus.*
- *About 72 per cent medium (145-337 kg/ha) and 26 per cent high (>337 kg/ha) in available potassium.*
- *Available sulphur is medium (10-20 ppm) in about 53 per cent area and 44 per cent area is high (>20 ppm).*
- *Available boron is low (0.5 ppm) in about 89 per cent area, medium (0.5-1.0 ppm) in 8 per cent area and high (>1.0 ppm) in 1 per cent area.*
- *Available iron is deficient in about 3 per cent area and sufficient in 95 per cent area.*
- *Available manganese and copper are sufficient in all the soils.*
- *Available zinc is deficient (<0.6 ppm) in the entire area of the microwatershed.*
- *The land suitability for 21 major crops grown in the microwatershed were assessed and the areas that are highly suitable (S1) and moderately suitable (S2) are given below. It is however to be noted that a given soil may be suitable for various crops but what specific crop to be grown may be decided by the farmer looking to his capacity to invest on various inputs, marketing infrastructure, price and finally the demand and supply position.*

Land suitability for various crops in the microwatershed

Crop	Suitability Area in ha (%)			Crop	Suitability Area in ha (%)	
	Highly suitable (S1)	Moderately suitable (S2)			Highly suitable (S1)	Moderately suitable (S2)
Sorghum	91 (19)	57 (12)		Jackfruit	-	-
Maize	-	-		Jamun		
Bengalgram	148 (31)	302 (62)		Musambi	55 (11)	36 (7)
Groundnut	-	-		Lime	55 (11)	36 (7)
Sunflower	55 (11)	36 (7)		Cashew	-	-
Cotton	55 (11)	93 (19)		Custard Apple	-	91 (19)
Banana	-	91 (19)		Amla	-	91 (19)
Pomegranate	-	55 (11)		Tamarind	-	55 (11)
Mango	-	-		Marigold	-	148 (31)
Sapota	-	-		Chrysanthe-mum	-	148 (31)
Guava	-	-				

Apart from the individual crop suitability, a proposed crop plan has been prepared for the 5 identified LMUs by considering only the highly and moderately suitable lands for different crops and cropping systems with food, fibre and horticulture crops.

- *Maintaining soil-health is vital to crop production and conserve soil and land resource base for maintaining ecological balance and to mitigate climate change. For this, several ameliorative measures have been suggested to these problematic soils like saline/alkali, highly eroded, sandy soils etc.,*
- *Soil and water conservation treatment plan has been prepared that would help in identifying the sites to be treated and also the type of structures required.*
- *As part of the greening programme, several tree species have been suggested to be planted in marginal and submarginal lands and also in the hillocks, mounds and ridges.*

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

Soil is a finite natural resource that is central to sustainable agriculture and food security. Over the years, this precious resource is faced with the problems of erosion, salinity, alkalinity, degradation, depletion of nutrients and even decline in availability of land for agriculture. It is a known fact, that it takes thousands of years to form a few centimetres of soil, thus, soil is a precious gift of nature. The area available for agriculture is about 51 per cent of the total geographical area and more than 60 per cent of the people are still dependant on agriculture for their livelihood. However, the capacity of a soil to produce is limited and the limits to the production are set by its intrinsic characteristics, agro-climatic setting, and use and management. There is, therefore, tremendous pressure on land and water resources, which is causing decline in soil-health and stagnation in productivity. As much as 121 m ha of land is reportedly degraded which leads to impaired soil quality. It is imperative that steps are urgently taken to check and reverse land degradation without any further loss of time. The improvements in productivity will have to come from sustainable intensification measures that make the most effective use of land and water resources. Soil erosion alone has degraded about 35 lakh ha. Almost all the uncultivated areas are facing various degrees of degradation, particularly soil erosion; salinity and alkalinity has emerged as a major problem (>3.5 lakh ha) in the irrigated areas of the State. Nutrient depletion and declining factor productivity is common in both rainfed and irrigated areas. The degradation is continuing at an alarming rate and there appears to be no systematic effort among the stakeholders to contain this process. In recent times, an aberration of weather due to climate change phenomenon has added another dimension leading to unpredictable situations to be tackled by the farmers.

In this critical juncture, the challenge before us is not only to increase the productivity per unit area which is steadily declining and showing a fatigue syndrome, but also to prevent or at least reduce the severity of degradation. If the situation is not reversed at the earliest, then the sustainability of the already fragile crop production system and the overall ecosystem will be badly affected in the state.

Added to this, every year there is a significant diversion of farm lands and water resources for non-agricultural purposes. Thus, developing strategies to slow down the degradation process or reclaim the soils to normal condition and ensure sustainability of production system are the major issues today. This demands a systematic appraisal of our soil and land resources with respect to their extent, geographic distribution, characteristics, behaviour and use potential, which is very important for developing an effective land use and cropping systems for augmenting agricultural production on a sustainable basis.

The soil and land resource inventories made so far in Karnataka had limited utility because the surveys were of different types, scales and intensities carried out at different times with specific objectives. Hence, there is an urgent need to generate detailed site-specific farm level database on various land resources for all the villages/watersheds in a time

bound manner that would help to protect the valuable soil and land resources and also to stabilize the farm production.

Therefore, the land resource inventory required for farm level planning is the one which investigates all the parameters which are critical for productivity *viz.*, soils, site characteristics like slope, erosion, gravelliness and stoniness, climate, water, topography, geology, hydrology, vegetation, crops, land use pattern, animal population, socio-economic conditions, infrastructure, marketing facilities and various schemes and developmental works of the government etc. From the data collected at farm level, the specific problems and potentials of the area can be identified and highlighted, conservation measures required for the area can be planned on a scientific footing, suitability of the area for various uses can be worked out and finally viable and sustainable land use options suitable for each and every land holding can be prescribed.

The Land Resource Inventory is basically done for identifying potential and problem areas, developing sustainable land use plans, estimation of surface run off and water harvesting potential, preparation of soil and water conservation plans, land degradation/desertification etc. The Bureau is presently engaged in developing an LRI methodology using high resolution satellite remote sensing data and Digital Elevation Model (DEM) data to prepare Landscape Ecological Units (LEU) map representing agro-ecosystem as a whole. The LEU is preferred over landform as the base map for LRI. LEU is the assemblage of landform, slope and land use. An attempt was made to upscale the soil resource information from 1:250000 and 1:50000 scale to the LEU map in Goa and other states. Here, an attempt will be made later to uplink the LRI data generated under Sujala-III Project to the Landscape Ecological Units (LEUs) map. For this, the major physiographic region, *i.e*., South Deccan Plateau will be taken as an example.

The land resource inventory aims to provide site specific database for Hosur-2 microwatershed in Shirahatti Taluk, Gadag District, Karnataka state for the Karnataka Watershed Development Department. The database was generated by using cadastral map of the village as a base along with high resolution IRS LISS IV and Cartosat-1 merged satellite imagery. Later, an attempt will be made to uplink this LRI data generated at 1:7920 scale under Sujala-III Project to the proposed Landscape Ecological Units (LEUs) map.

The study was organized and executed by the ICAR- National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning, Regional Centre, Bangalore under Generation of Land Resource Inventory Data Base Component-1 of the Sujala-III Project funded by the World Bank.

Chapter 2

GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING

2.1 Location and Extent

The Hosur-2 microwatershed (Kanakvad subwatershed) is located in the central part of northern Karnataka in Shirahatti Taluk, Gadag District, Karnataka State (Fig.2.1). It comprises of parts of Alagilawada, Bijjur, Govankoppa and Konchigeri villages. It lies between $15^0$1' to $15^0$3' North latitudes and $75^0$39' to $75^0$41' East longitudes and covers an area of 487 ha. It is about 60 km south of Gadag and is surrounded by Narayanpur village on the north, Kognur village in the south, Vadi village on the east and Chikkasavanur village on the west.

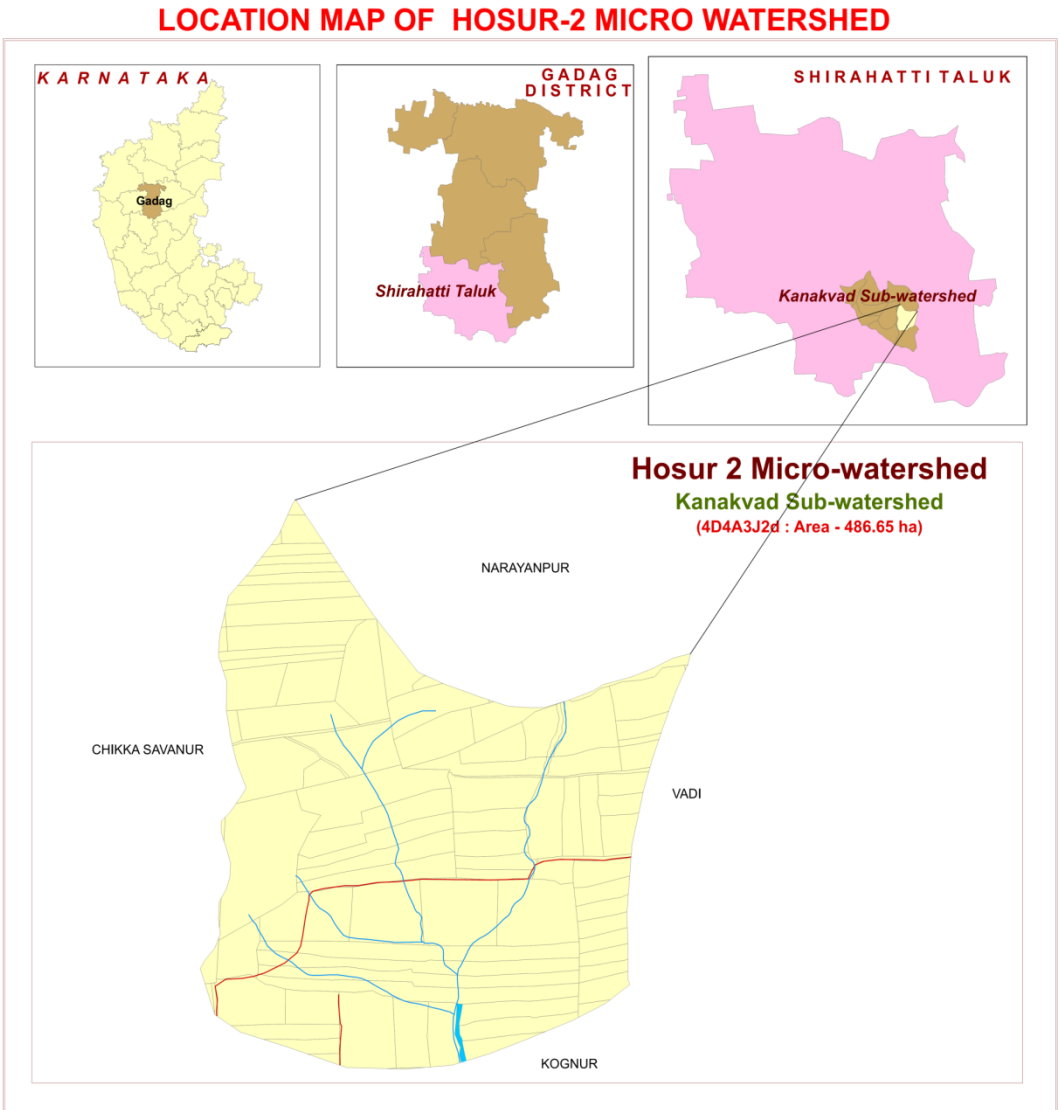


Fig.2.1 Location map of Hosur-2 Microwatershed

2.2 Geology

Major rock formation observed in the microwatershed is (Fig.2.2a) Gadag Schist with thick coating of Banded Ferrugenous Quartzite (Fig.2.2b). The ridges have capping of Banded Ferrugenous Quartzite (BFQ), whereas side slopes near the streams are dominated by schist. They are fine grained and show a distinct weathering pattern similar to that of basalt. Due to its fine texture, the soils formed from these rocks are mostly clayey in nature. The presence of iron rich banded ferrugenous quartzite is responsible for the dark red colour of the soils observed in the microwatershed.

Fig.2.2a Gadag Schist

Fig.2.2b Banded Ferrugenous Quartzite

2.3 Physiography

Physiographically, the area has been identified as Schist landscape based on geology. The microwatershed area has been further divided into mounds/ridges, summits, side slopes and very gently sloping uplands based on slope and its relief features. The elevation ranges from 572 to 605 m in the gently sloping uplands. The mounds and ridges are mostly covered by rock outcrops.

2.4 Drainage

The area is drained by several small seasonal streams that join Dodd Halla along its course. Though, it is not a perennial one, during rainy season it carries large quantities of rain water. The microwatershed has only few small tanks which are not able to store the water flowing during the rainy season. Due to this, the ground water recharge is very much affected in the villages. This is reflected in the failure of many bore wells in the villages. If the available rain water is properly harnessed by constructing tanks and recharge structures at appropriate places in the village, then the drinking and irrigation needs of the entire area can be easily met. The drainage network is dendritic to sub parallel.

2.5 Climate

The district falls under semiarid tract of the state and is categorized as drought prone with average annual rainfall of 633 mm (Table 2.1). Maximum of 363 mm precipitation takes place during the south–west monsoon period from June to September, north-east monsoon contributes about 165 mm and prevails from October to early December and the remaining 105 mm takes place during the rest of the year. The winter season is from December to February. During April and May, the temperatures reach up to 42°C and in December and January, the temperatures will go down to 16°C. Rainfall distribution is shown in Figure 2.3. The average Potential Evapotranspiration (PET) is 137 mm and varies from a low of 109 mm in December to 182 mm in the month of May. Generally, the Length of crop Growing Period (LGP) is 150 days and starts from 3rd week of June to third week of November.

Table 2.1 Mean Monthly Rainfall, PET, 1/2 PET at Shirahatti Taluk, Gadag District

Sl.No.	Months	Rainfall	PET	1/2 PET
1	January	0.80	122.20	61.10
2	February	1.50	131.40	65.70
3	March	15.20	172.00	86.00
4	April	30.10	178.80	89.40
5	May	57.60	182.00	91.00
6	June	87.10	146.20	73.10
7	July	79.90	130.80	65.40
8	August	87.80	130.80	65.40
9	September	108.70	123.20	61.60

10	October	121.00	113.10	56.55
11	November	36.00	112.70	56.35
12	December	7.80	108.70	54.35
TOTAL		633.50	137.65	

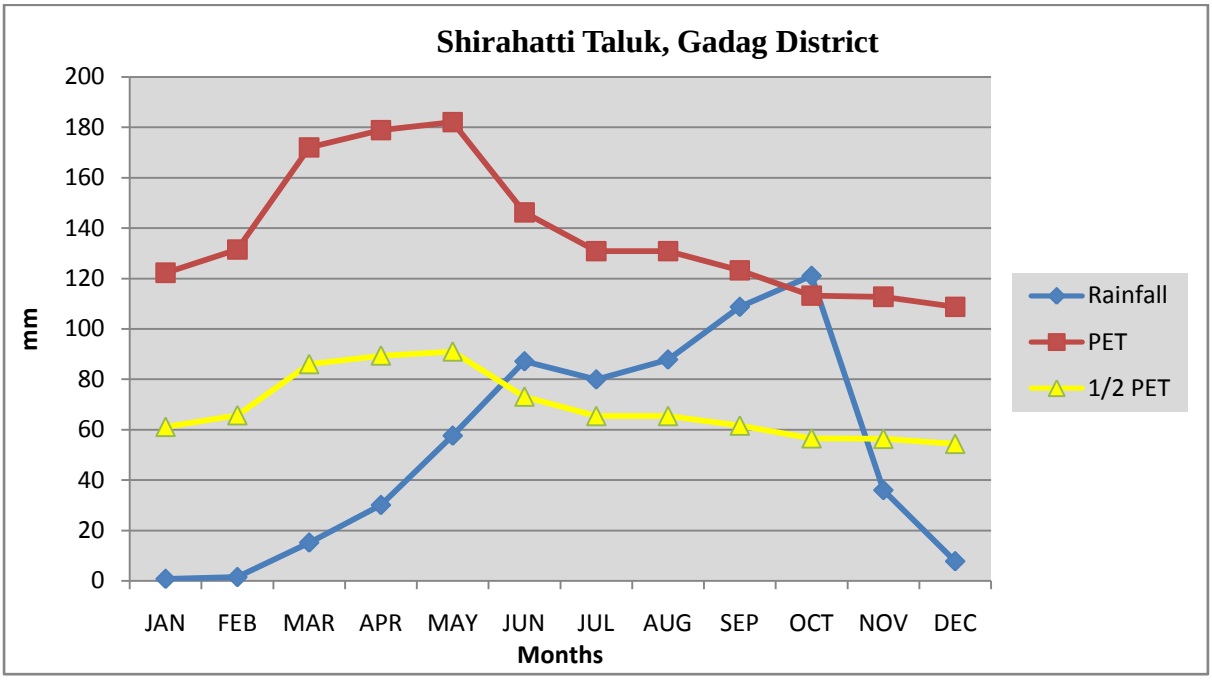


Fig. 2.3 Rainfall distribution in Shirahatti Taluk, Gadag District

2.6 Natural Vegetation

The natural vegetation is sparse comprising few tree species, shrubs and herbs. The mounds, ridges and bouldery areas occupy very sizeable area which are under thin to moderately thick forest vegetation. Still, there are some remnants of the past forest cover which can be seen in patches in some ridges and hillocks in the microwatershed.

Apart from the continuing deforestation, the presence of large population of goats, sheep and other cattle in the micowatershed is causing vegetative degradation of whatever little vegetation left in the area. The uncontrolled grazing has left no time for the regeneration of the vegetative cover. This leads to the accelerated rate of erosion on the hill slopes, resulting in the formation of deep gullies in the foot slopes and eventually resulting in the heavy siltation of few tanks and reservoirs in the microwatershed.

2.7 Land Utilization

About 77 per cent area (Table 2.2) in Shirahatti taluk is cultivated at present and about 14 per cent of the area is sown more than once. An area of about 17 per cent is currently barren. Forests occupy a small area of about 1.6 per cent and the tree cover is in a very poor state. Most of the mounds, ridges and bouldery areas have very poor vegetative cover. Major crops grown in the area are sorghum, maize, cotton, safflower, sunflower, red gram, horse

gram, onion, mulberry, sugarcane, bengal gram and groundnut. While carrying out land resource inventory, the land use/land cover particulars are collected from all the survey numbers and a current land use map of the microwatershed is prepared. The current land use map prepared shows the arable and non-arable lands, other land uses and different types of crops grown in the area. The current land use map of Hosur-2 microwatershed is presented in Fig.2.4.

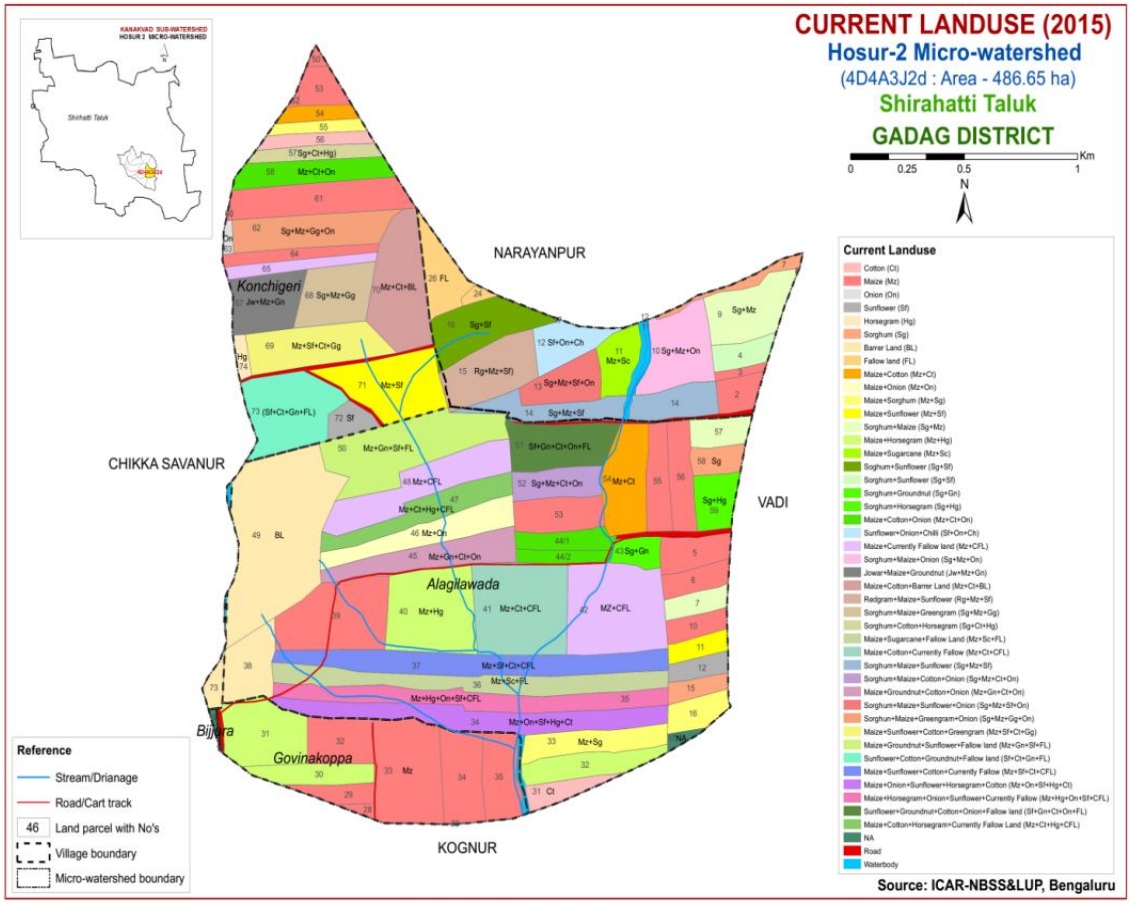


Fig.2.4 Current Land Use – Hosur-2 Microwatershed

Simultaneously, enumeration of existing wells (bore wells and open wells) and other soil and water conservation structures in the microwatershed is made and their location in different survey numbers is located on the cadastral map. Map showing the location of wells, soil conservation structures and other water bodies in the Hosur-2 microwatershed is given Fig.2.5.

Table 2.2 Land Utilization in Shirahatti Taluk

Sl.No.	Agricultural land use	Area (ha)	Per cent
1	Total cultivated area	85004	77.0
2	Cultivable wasteland	291	0.26
3	Pasture land	1054	1.0
4	Forest area	1749	1.6
5	Area sown more than once	15366	14.0
6	Current Barren	18302	16.7
7	Total geographical area	109751	

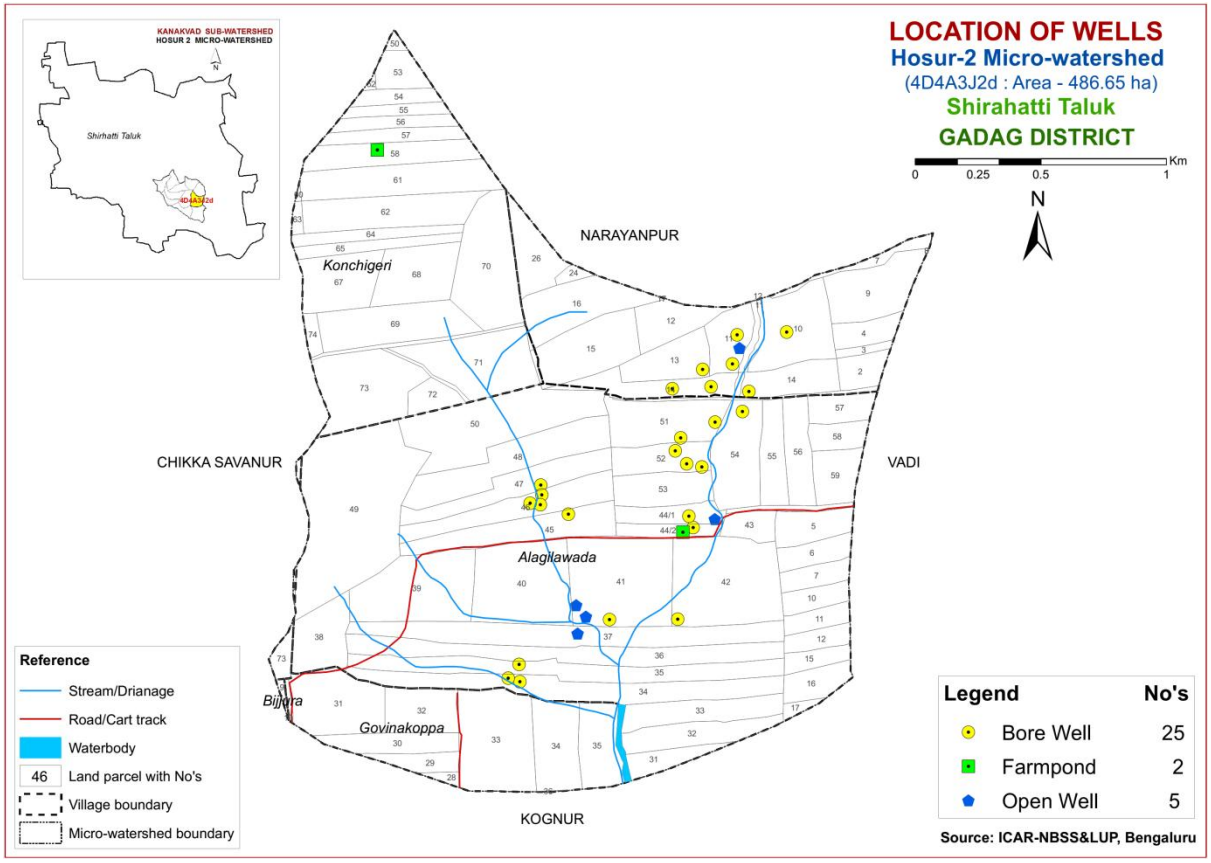
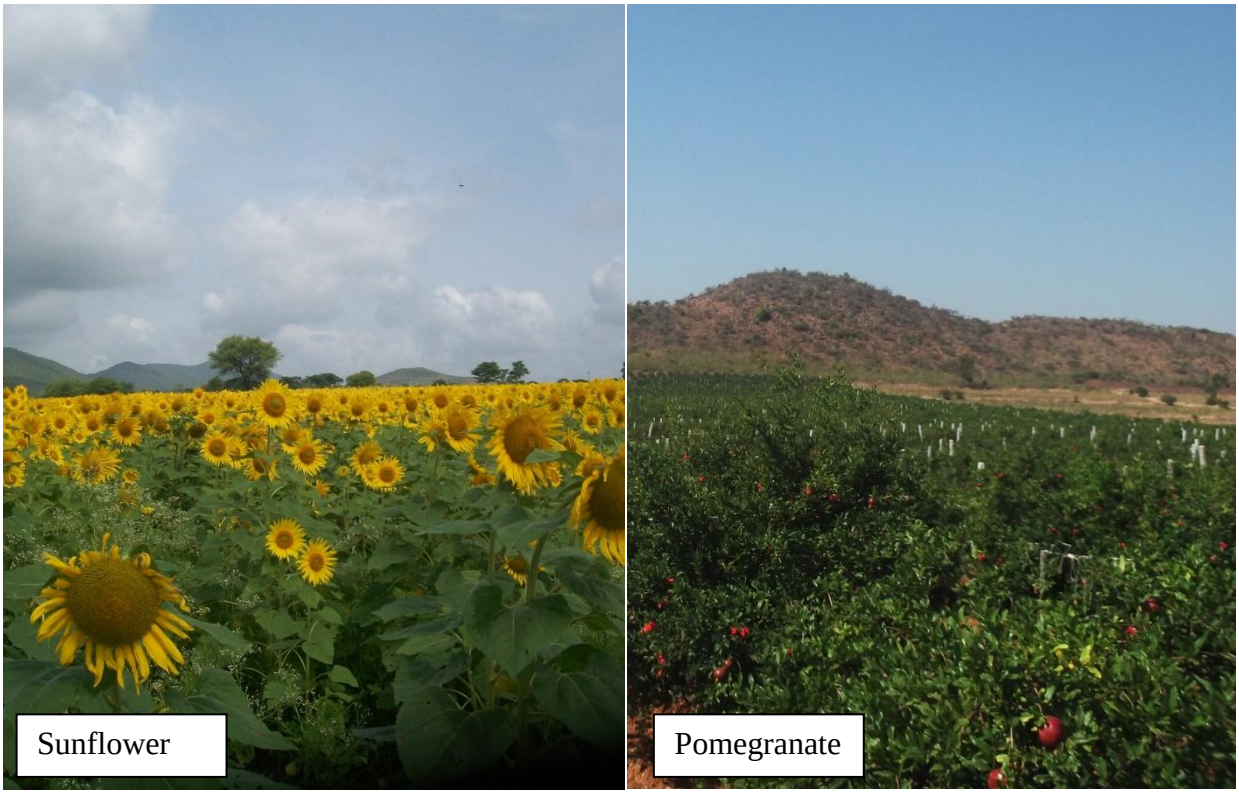


Fig.2.5 Location of Wells and Conservation Structures- Hosur-2 Microwatershed



Different crops and cropping systems in Hosur-2 Microwatershed

Different crops and cropping systems in Hosur-2 Microwatershed

Chapter 3

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The purpose of land resource inventory is to delineate similar areas (soil series and phases), which respond or expected to respond similarly to a given level of management. This was achieved in Hosur-2 microwatershed by the detailed study of all the soil characteristics (depth, texture, colour, structure, consistence, coarse fragments, porosity, soil reaction, soil horizons etc.) and site (slope, erosion, drainage, occurrence of rock fragments etc.) and followed by grouping of similar areas based on soil-site characteristics into homogeneous (management units) units and showing their extent and geographic distribution on the microwatershed cadastral map. The detailed soil survey at 1:7920 scale was carried out in 487 ha area. The methodology followed for carrying out land resource inventory was as per the guidelines given in Soil Survey Manual (IARI, 1971; Soil Survey Staff, 2006; Natarajan *et al.*, 2015) which is briefly described below.

3.1 Base Maps

The detailed survey of the land resources occurring in the microwatershed was carried out by using digitized cadastral map as a base. The cadastral map shows field boundaries with their survey numbers, location of tanks, streams and other permanent features of the area (Fig. 3.1). Apart from the cadastral map, remote sensing data products from Cartosat-1 and LISS IV merged at the scale of 1:7920 were used in conjunction with the cadastral map to identify the landscapes, landforms and other surface features. The imagery helped in the identification and delineation of boundaries between hills, uplands and lowlands, water bodies, forest and vegetated areas, roads, habitations and other cultural features of the area (Fig.3.2).The cadastral map was overlaid on the satellite imagery (Fig.3.3) that helps to identify the parcel boundaries and other permanent features. Apart from cadastral maps and images, toposheets and geology map of the area (1:50,000 scale) were used for initial traversing, identification of geology and landforms, drainage features, present land use and also for selection of transects in the microwatershed.

3.2 Image Interpretation for Physiography

False Colour Composites (FCC) of Cartosat-I and LISS-IV merged satellite data covering the microwatershed area was visually interpreted using image interpretation elements and all the available collateral data with local knowledge. The delineated physiographic boundaries were transferred on to a cadastral map overlaid on satellite imagery. Physiographically, the area has been identified as schist landscape and is divided into landforms such as ridges, mounds and uplands based on slope and other relief features. They were further subdivided into physiographic/ image interpretation units based on image characteristics. The image interpretation legend for physiography is given below.

Image Interpretation Legend for Physiography

S-Schist landscape

S1		Uplands
	S11	Summits, greenish blue
	S12	Side slopes, greenish grey
S2		Very gently sloping uplands
	S21	Very gently sloping uplands, greenish grey
	S22	Very gently sloping uplands, medium grey
	S23	Very gently sloping uplands, dark grey
	S24	Very gently sloping uplands, light green (scrub lands)
	S25	Very gently sloping uplands, grey and pink
	S26	Very gently sloping uplands, whitish grey (eroded)

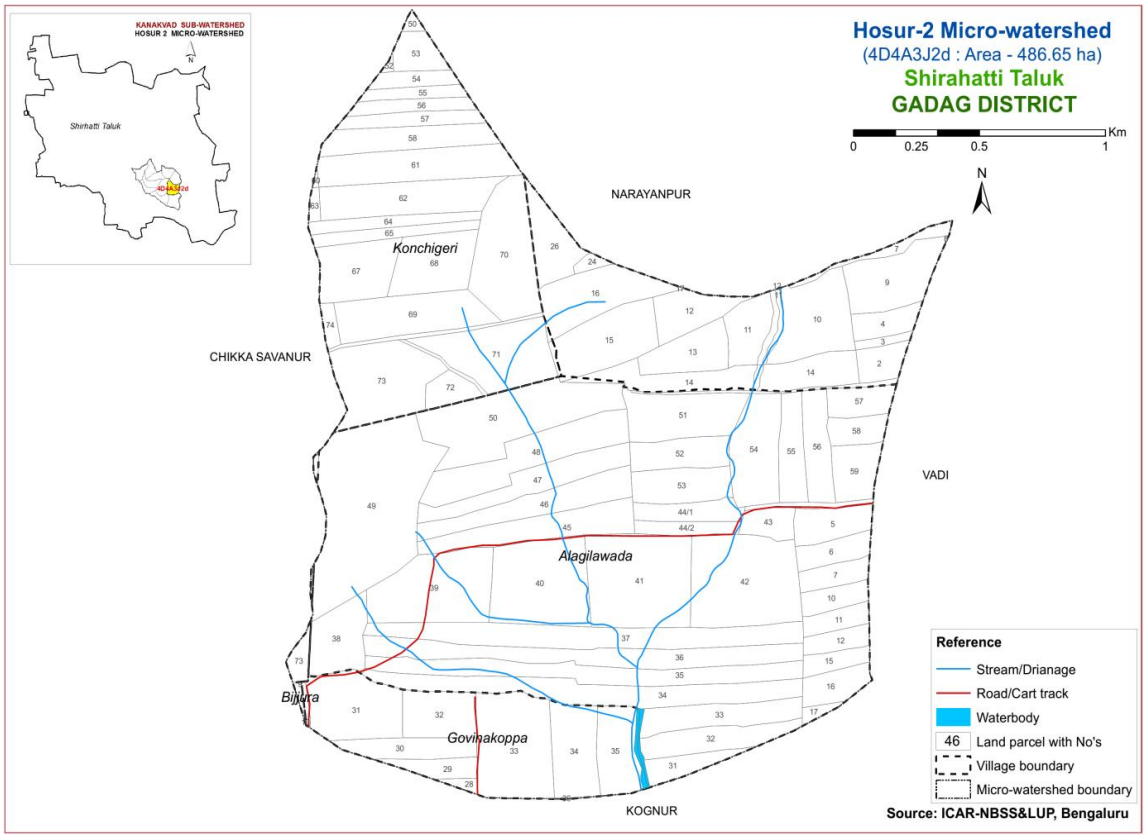


Fig 3.1 Scanned and Digitized Cadastral map of Hosur-2 Microwatershed

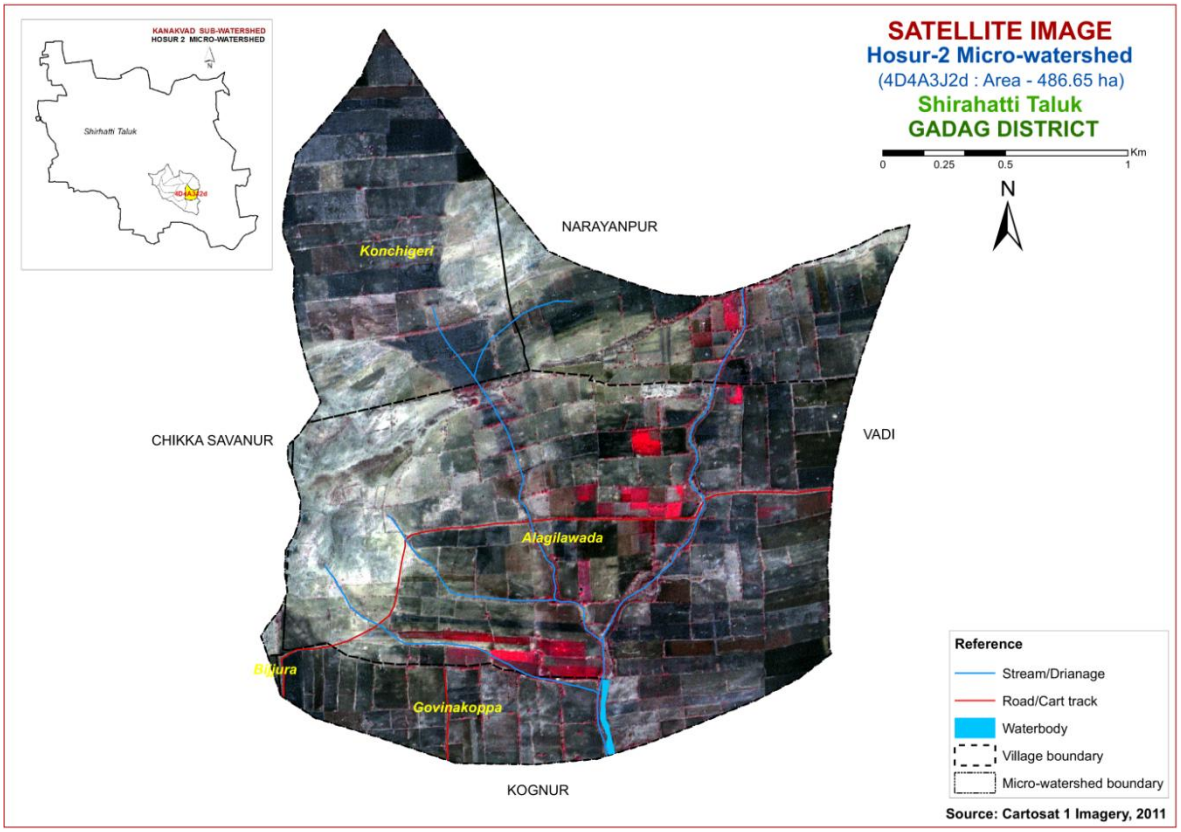


Fig.3.2 Satellite Image of Hosur-2 Microwatershed

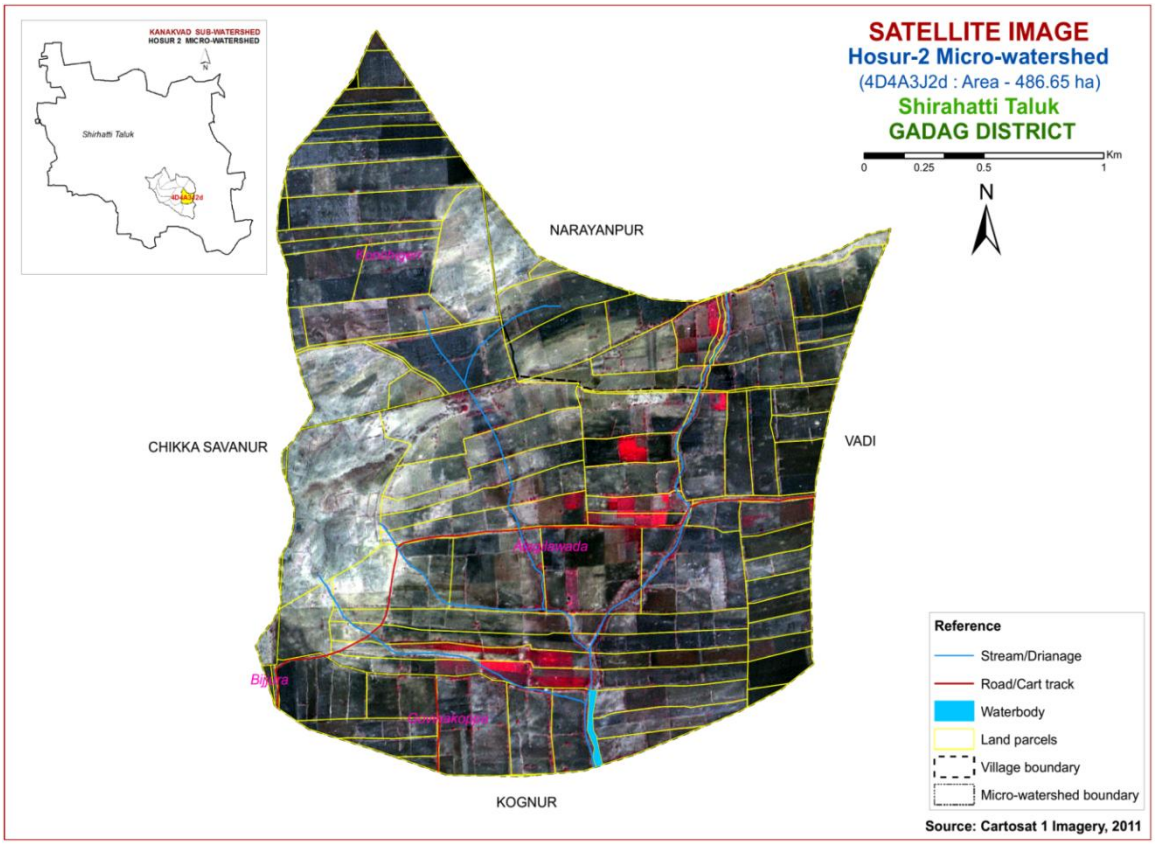


Fig.3.3 Cadastral map overlaid on IRS PAN+LISS IV merged imagery of Hosur-2 Microwatershed

3.3 Field Investigation

The field boundaries and survey numbers given on the cadastral sheet were located on the ground by following permanent features like roads, cart tracks, nallas, streams, tanks etc., and wherever changes were noticed, they were incorporated on the microwatershed cadastral map.Preliminary traverse of the microwatershed was carried out with the help of cadastral map, imagery and toposheets. While traversing, landforms and physiographic units identified were checked and preliminary soil legend was prepared by studying soils at few selected places.Then, intensive traversing of each physiographic unit like hills, ridges and uplands was carried out. Based on the variability observed on the surface, transects were selected across the slope covering all the landform units in the microwatershed (Natarajan and Dipak Sarkar, 2010).

In the selected transect, soil profiles were located at closely spaced intervals to take care of any change in the land features like break in slope, erosion, gravel, stones etc. In the selected sites, profiles (vertical cut showing the soil layers from surface to the rock) were opened up to 200 cm or to the depth limited by rock or hard substratum and studied in detail for all their morphological and physical characteristics. The soil and site characteristics were recorded for all profile sites on a standard proforma as per the guidelines given in USDA Soil Survey Manual (Soil Survey Staff, 2012). Apart from the transect study, profiles were also studied at random, almost like in a grid pattern, outside the transect areas.

Based on the soil characteristics, the soils were grouped into different soil series. Soil series is the most homogeneous unit having similar horizons and properties and behaves similarly for a given level of management. Soil depth, texture, colour, kind of horizon and horizon sequence, amount and nature of gravel present, nature of substratum etc, were used as the major differentiating characteristics for identifying soil series occurring in the area. The differentiating characteristics used for identifying the soil series are given in Table 3.1. Based on the above characteristics 6 soil series were identified in the Hosur-2 microwatershed.

Table 3.1 Differentiating Characteristics used for identifying Soil Series

(Characteristics are of Series Control Section)

Soils of Schist Landscape							
Sl.No	**Soil Series**	**Depth (cm)**	**Colour**	**Texture**	**Gravel (%)**	**Horizon sequence**	**Calcareo-usness**
1	Yelisirunj (Ysj)	25-50	7.5YR2/2,2.5/3,4/2 10YR3/1,3/2	cl-c	<15	Ap-Bw-Cr	-
2	Attikatti Tanda (Att)	50-75	10YR2/2,3/1,4/2, 5/47.5YR2.5/1,3/2	c	-	Ap-Bw-Crk	-
3	Jelligeri (Jlg)	75-100	10YR2/1,2/2,3/1 7.5YR2.5/2,3/1, 3/2,3/3	c	-	Ap-Bw-Cr	-
4	Mahalingpur Tanda (Mpt)	100-150	10YR2/2,3/1,3/2,3/3,4/2 7.5YR 2.5/3, 3/2	c	-	Ap-Bw-Crk	-
5	Kabulayathkatti (Klk)	<25	5YR3/3, 3/4 2.5YR4/6	scl	>35	Ap-Cr	-
6	Attikatti (Akt)	25-50	2.5YR3/2,3/3 5YR4/4	cl,c	10-30	Ap-Bw-Cr	-

3.4 Laboratory Characterization

Soil samples were collected from representative master profiles for laboratory characterization by following the methods outlined in the Laboratory Manual (Sarma *et al*, 1987). Surface soil samples collected from farmer's fields (80 samples) for fertility status (major and micronutrients) at 250 m grid interval were analyzed in the laboratory (Katyal and Rattan, 2003). By linking the soil fertility data to the survey numbers through GIS, soil fertility maps were generated using kriging method for the microwatershed.

3.5 Finalization of Soil Maps

The area under each soil series was further separated into soil phases and their boundaries delineated on the cadastral map based on the variations observed in the texture of the surface soil, slope, erosion, presence of gravel, stoniness etc. A soil phase is a subdivision of soil series based mostly on surface features that affect its use and management.

The soil mapping units are shown on the map (Fig.3.4) in the form of symbols. During the survey about 10 soil profile pits, few minipits and a few auger bores representing different landforms occurring in the microwatershed were studied. All the profile locations are indicated on the village cadastral map in the form of a triangle. In addition to the profile study, spot observations in the form of minipits, road cuts, terrace cuts etc., were studied to validate the soil boundaries on the soil map.

The soil map shows the geographic distribution of 13 mapping units representing 6 soil series occurring in the microwatershed. The soil map unit (soil legend) description is presented in Table 3.2.

The soil phase map (management units) shows the distribution of 13 phases mapped in the microwatershed. Each mapping unit (soil phase) delineated on the map has similar soil and site characteristics. In other words, all the farms or survey numbers included in one phase will have similar management needs and they have to be treated accordingly.

The 13 soil phases identified and mapped in the microwatershed were regrouped into 5 Land Management Units (LMU's) for the purpose of preparing a proposed crop plan for sustained development of the microwatershed. The database (soil phases) generated under LRI was utilized for identifying Land Management Units (LMUs) based on the management needs. One or more than one soil site characteristic having influence on the management have been choosen for identification and delineation of LMUs. For Hosur-2 microwatershed, five soil and site characteristics, namely soil depth, soil texture, slope, erosion and gravel content have been considered for defining LMUs. The land management units are expected to behave similarly for a given level of management.

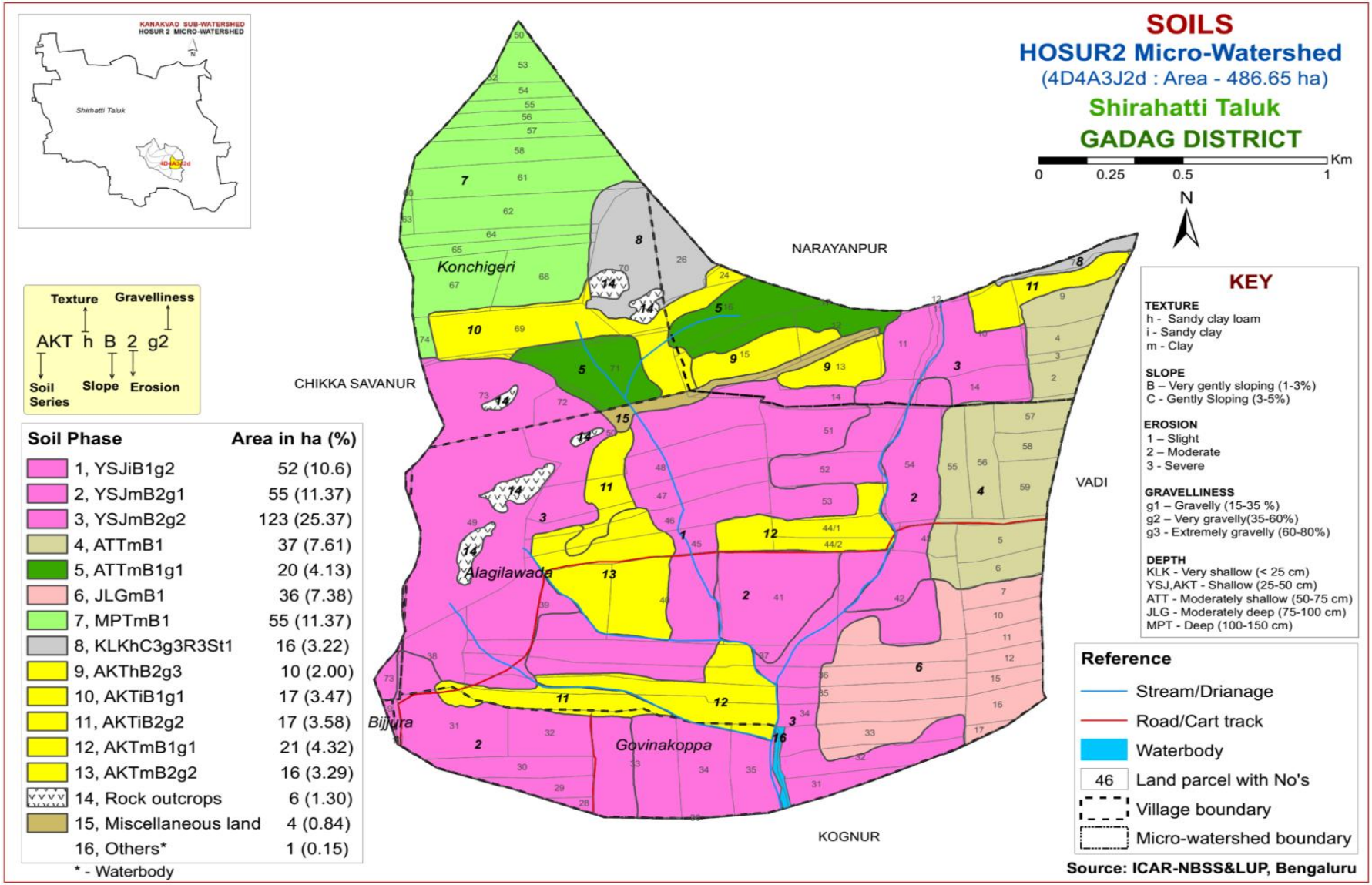


Fig 3.4 Soil Phase or Management Units- Hosur-2 Microwatershed

Table 3.2 Soil map unit description of Hosur-2 Microwatershed

Sl. No.	Soil Series	Soil Phases	Mapping Unit description	Area in ha (%)
SOILS OF SCHIST LANDSCAPE				
	YSJ	Yelisirunj soils are shallow (25-50 cm), well drained, have very dark brown to very dark grayish brown clay soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**230.4 (47.34)**
1		YSJiB1g2	Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, slight erosion, very gravelly (35-60%)	51.60
2		YSJmB2g1	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	55.31
3		YSJmB2g2	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, very gravelly (35-60%)	123.49
	ATT	Attikatti Tanda soils are moderately shallow (50-75 cm), well drained, have dark brown to very dark brown clayey soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**57.14 (11.74)**
4		ATTmB1	Clay surface, slope 1-3 %, slight erosion	37.04
5		ATTmB1g1	Clay surface, slope 1-3 %, slight erosion, gravelly (15-35 %)	20.10
	JLG	Jelligeri soils are moderately deep (75-100 cm), moderately well drained, very dark brown to dark brown and black cracking clay soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**35.93 (7.38)**
6		JLGmB1	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, slight erosion	35.93 (7.38)
	MPT	Mahalingapur Tanda soils are deep (100-150 cm), moderately well drained, have very dark brown to very dark grayish brown cracking clay soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**55.35 (11.37)**
7		MPTmB1	Clay surface, slope 1-3 %, slight erosion	55.35 (11.37)
	KLK	Kabulayathkatti soils are very shallow (<25 cm), well drained, have dark reddish brown gravelly sandy clay loam soils occurring on gently sloping uplands under rainfed cultivation		**15.65 (3.22)**
8		KLKhC3g3 R3St1	Sandy clay loam surface, slope 3-5%, severe erosion, extremely gravelly (60-80%), very rocky (25-50 %), stony (0.01-0.1%)	15.65 (3.22)
	AKT	Attikatti soils are shallow (25-50 cm), well drained, have dark reddish brown to dusky red clay loam to clay soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**81.08 (16.66)**
9		AKThB2g3	Sandy clay loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, extremely gravelly (60-80%)	9.73 (2.000
10		AKTiB1g1	Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, slight erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	16.90
11		AKTiB2g2	Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, very gravelly (35-60%)	17.42
12		AKTmB1g1	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, slight erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	21.03

13		AKTmB2g2	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, very gravelly (35-60%)	16.00
		Rock outcrops		6.30 (1.30)
		Miscellaneous land		4.07 (0.84)
		Waterbody		0.72 (0.15)

Chapter 4

THE SOILS

Detailed information pertaining to the nature, extent and distribution of different kinds of soils occurring in Hosur-2 Microwatershed is provided in this chapter. The microwatershed area has been identifies as Schist Landscape based on geology. In this 5 soil series are identified. Soil formation is the result of the combined effect of environmental and terrain factors that are reflected in soil morphology. In schist landscape, soil formation is dominantly influenced by the parent material, climate and relief.

A brief description of each of the 5 soil series identified followed by 13 soil phases (management units) mapped under each series (Fig. 3.4) are furnished below. The soils in any one map unit differ from place to place in their depth, texture, slope, gravelliness, erosion or any other site characteristic that affect management. The soil phase map can be used for identifying the suitability of areas for growing specific crops or for other alternative uses and also for deciding the type of conservation structure needed. The detailed information on soil and site-characteristics like soil depth, surface soil texture, slope, erosion, gravelliness, AWC, LCC etc, with respect to each of the soil phase identified is given village/survey number wise for the microwatershed in Appendix-I.

4.1 Soils of Schist Landscape

In this landscape, 5 soil series are identified and mapped. Of these, Yelisirunj (YSJ) soil series occupies maximum area of about 230 ha (25%). The brief description of each soil series and their phases identified in the microwatershed are given below.

4.1.1 Yelisirunj (YSJ) Series: Yelisirunj soils are shallow (25-50 cm), well drained, have very dark brown to very dark grayish brown clay soils. They have developed from schist and occur on very gently sloping uplands.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 28 to 49 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 12 to 20 cm. Its colour is in hue 7.5 YR and 10 YR with value 2 to 4 and chroma 1 to 3. Texture is dominantly clay loam with 10 to 20 per cent gravel. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 16 to 29 cm. Its colour is in hue 7.5 YR and 10 YR with value 2 to 4 and chroma 1 to 3. Its texture is dominantly clay with less than 15 per cent gravel. The available water capacity is low (51-100 mm/m).

Three phases were identified:

YSJiB1g2	Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, slight erosion, very gravelly (35-60%)
YSJmB2g1	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)
YSJmB2g2	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, very gravelly (35-60%)

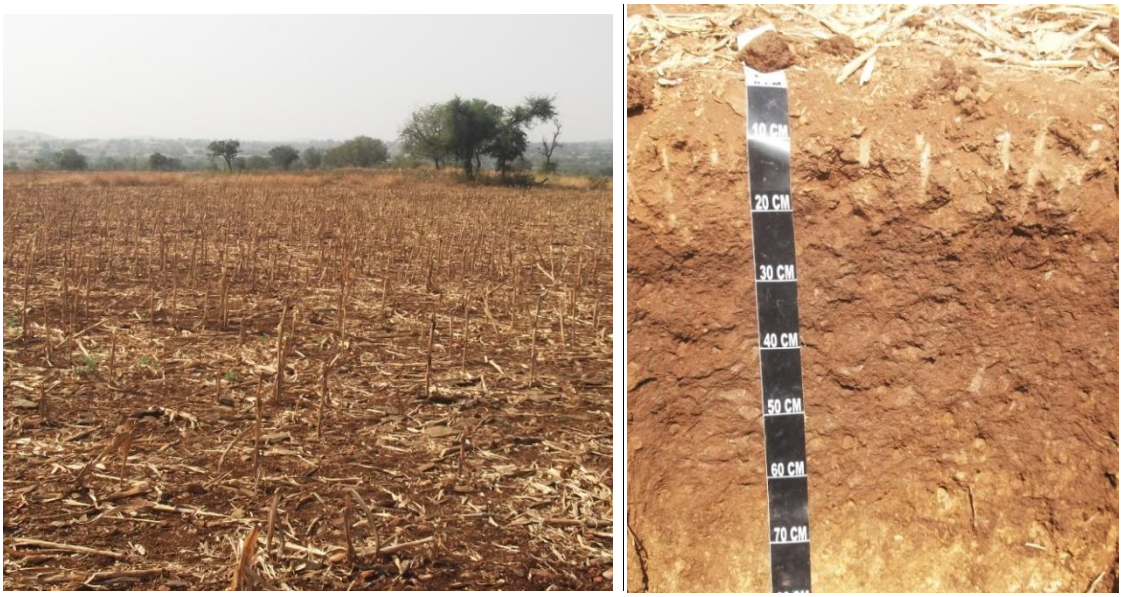
Landscape and Soil Profile Characteristics of Yelisirunj (YSJ) Series

4.1.2 Attikatti Tanda (ATT) Series: Attikatti Tanda soils are moderately shallow (50-75 cm), well drained, have dark brown to very dark brown clay soils. They are developed from schist and occur on very gently sloping uplands.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 51-73 cm. Thickness of A horizon ranges from 12 to 18 cm. Its colour is in hue 10 YR and 7.5 YR with value 2 to 3 and chroma 1to 3. The texture is dominantly clay with 5 to 10 per cent gravel. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 39 to 55 cm. Its colour is in hue 2.5 YR and 5 YR with value 3 to 4 and chroma 2 to 4. Its texture is dominantly clay. The available water capacity is medium (101 -150 mm/m).

Two phases were identified:

ATTmB1	Clay surface, slope 1-3 %, slight erosion
ATTmB1g1	Clay surface, slope 1-3 %, slight erosion, gravelly (15-35 %)



Landscape and Soil Profile Characteristics of Attikatti Tanda (ATT) Series

4.1.3 Jelligeri (JLG) Series: Jelligeri soils are moderately deep (75-100 cm), moderately well drained, very dark brown to dark brown and black cracking clay soils. They have developed from schist and occur on very gently sloping uplands.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 78 to 98 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 15 to 20 cm. Its colour is in hue 10 YR and 7.5 YR with value 2 to 3 and chroma 1 to 3. Its texture is dominantly clay. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 63 to 78cm. Its colour is in hue 10 YR and 7.5 YR with value 2 to 3 and chroma 1 to 3. Its texture is dominantly clay. The available water capacity is high (151-200 mm/m).

Only one phase was identified:

JLGmB1	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, slight erosion

Landscape and Soil Profile Characteristics of Jelligeri (JLG) Series

4.1.4 Mahalingapur Tanda (MPT) Series:

Mahalingapur Tanda soils are deep (100-150 cm), moderately well drained, very dark brown to very dark grayish brown cracking clay soils. They have developed from schist and occur on very gently sloping uplands.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 117 to 145 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 13 to 21 cm. Its colour is in hue 10 YR and 7.5 YR with value 2 to 4 and chroma 1 to 3. Its texture is dominantly clay. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 104 to 124 cm. Its colour is in hue 10 YR and 7.5 YR with value 2 to 4 and chroma 1 to 3. Its texture is dominantly clay. The available water capacity is very high (200-250 mm/m).

Only one phase was identified:

MPTmB1	Clay surface, slope 1-3 %, slight erosion

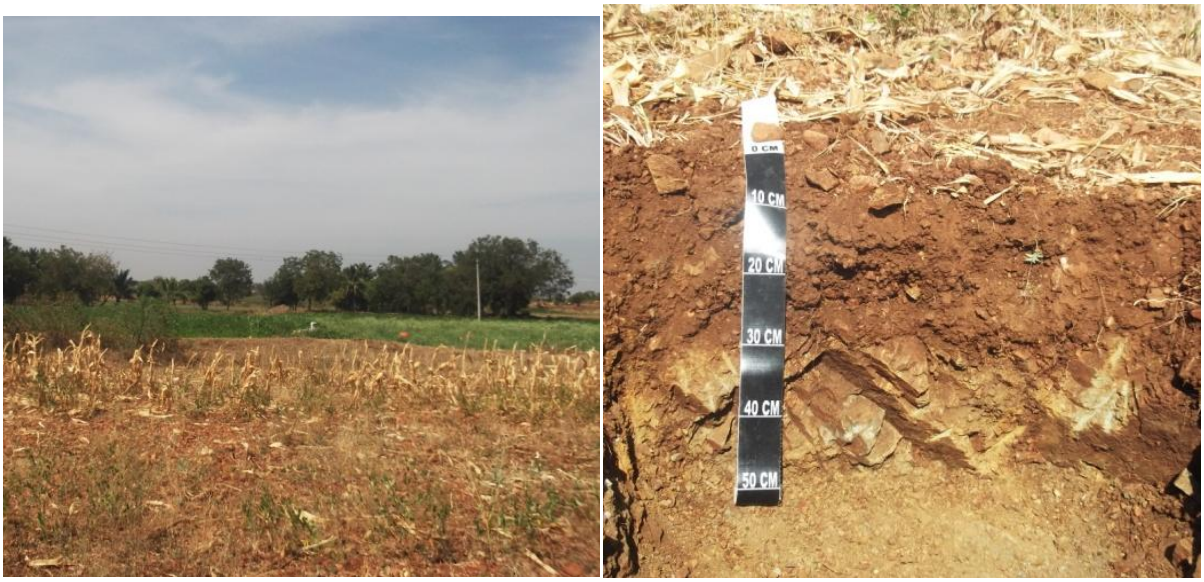
Landscape and Soil Profile Characteristics of Mahalingapur Tanda (MPT) Series

4.1.5 Kabulayathkatti (Klk) Series: Kabulayathkatti soils are very shallow (<25 cm), well drained, have dark reddish brown gravelly sandy clay loam soils. They have developed from schist and occur on very gently sloping uplands.

The thickness of the soil ranges from 11 to 25 cm. Thickness of A horizon ranges from 7 to 19 cm. Its colour is in hue 2.5YR and 5 YR with value 3 to 4 and chroma 4 to 6. The texture is dominantly sandy clay loam with more than 35 per cent gravel. The available water capacity is very low (<50 mm/m).

Only one phase was identified:

KLKhC3g3R3St1	Sandy clay loam surface, slope 3-5%, severe erosion, extremely gravelly (60-80%), very rocky (25-50 %), stony (0.01-0.1%)



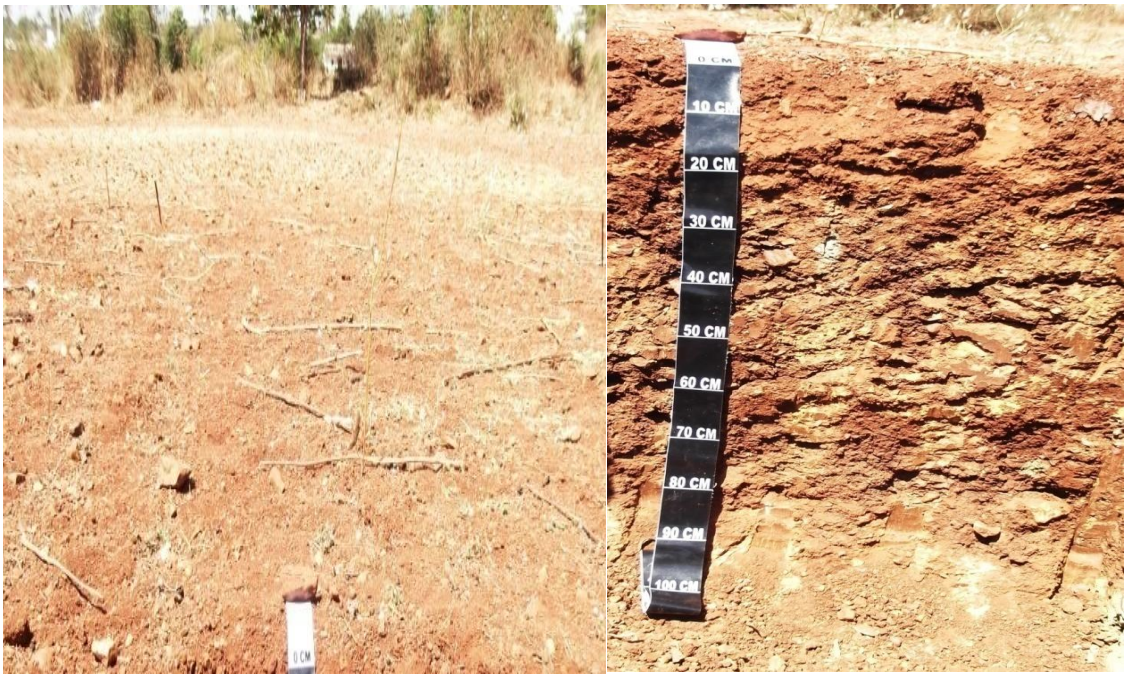
Landscape and Soil Profile Characteristics of Kabulayathkatti (Klk) Series

4.1.6 Attikatti (AKT) Series: Attikatti soils are shallow (25-50 cm), well drained, have dark reddish brown to dusky red clay loam to clay soils. They are developed from schist and occur on very gently sloping uplands.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 26 to 48 cm. Thickness of A horizon ranges from 12 to 18 cm. Its colour is in hue 5 YR and 2.5 YR with value 3 and chroma 3 to 4. The texture is clay loam to clay. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 14 to 30 cm. Its colour is in hue 2.5 YR and 5 YR with value 3 to 4 and chroma 2 to 4. Its texture is dominantly clay. The available water capacity is very low (50 mm/m).

Five phases were identified:

AKThB2g3	Sandy clay loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, extremely gravelly (60-80%)
AKTiB1g1	Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, slight erosion, gravelly (15-35%)
AKTiB2g2	Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, very gravelly (35-60%)
AKTmB1g1	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, slight erosion, gravelly (15-35%)
AKTmB2g2	Clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, very gravelly (35-60%)



Landscape and Soil Profile Characteristics of Attikatti (AKT) Series

Chapter 5

INTERPRETATION FOR LAND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The most important soil and site characteristics that affect the land use and conservation needs of an area are land capability, soil depth, soil texture, coarse fragments, available water capacity, soil slope, soil erosion, soil reaction etc. These are interpreted from the data base generated through land resource inventory and several thematic maps are generated. These would help in identifying the areas suitable for growing crops and, soil and water conservation measures and structures needed thus helping to maintain good soil health for sustained crop production. The various thematic maps generated are described below.

5.1 Land Capability Classification

Land capability classification is an interpretative grouping of soil map units (soil phases) mainly based on inherent soil characteristics, external land features and environmental factors that limit the use of land for agriculture, pasture, forestry, or other uses on a sustained basis (IARI, 1971). The land and soil characteristics used to group the land resources in an area into various land capability classes, subclasses and units are

Land characteristics: Slope, erosion, drainage, rock outcrops.

Climate: Total rainfall and its distribution, and length of crop growing period.

The Land capability classification system is divided into land capability classes, subclasses and units based on the level of information available. Eight land capability classes are recognized. They are

Class I: They are very good lands that have no limitations or very few limitations that restrict their use.

Class II: They are good lands that have minor limitations and require moderate conservation practices.

Class III: They are moderately good lands that have moderate limitations that reduce the choice of crops or that require special conservation practices.

Class IV: They are fairly good lands that have very severe limitations that reduce the choice of crops or that require very careful management.

Class V: Soils in these lands are not likely to erode, but have other limitations like wetness that are impractical to remove and as such not suitable for agriculture, but suitable for pasture or forestry with minor limitations.

Class VI: The lands have severe limitations that make them generally unsuitable for cultivation, but suitable for pasture or forestry with moderate limitations.

Class VII: The lands have very severe limitations that make them unsuitable for cultivation, but suitable for pasture or forestry with major limitations.

Class VIII: Soil and other miscellaneous areas (rock lands) that have very severe limitations that nearly preclude their use for any crop production, but suitable for wildlife, recreation and wind mills.

The land capability subclasses are recognised based on the dominant limitations observed within a given land capability class. The subclasses are designated by adding a lower case letter like 'e', 'w', 's', or 'c' to the class numeral. The subclass "e" indicates that the main hazard is risk of erosion, "w" indicates drainage or wetness as a limitation for plant growth, "s" indicates shallow soil depth, coarse or heavy textures, calcareousness, salinity/alkalinity or gravelliness and "c" indicates limitation due to climate.

The land capability subclasses have been further subdivided into land capability units based on the kinds of limitations present in each subclass. Ten land capability units are used in grouping the soil map units. They are stony or rocky (0), erosion hazard (slope, erosion) (1), coarse texture (sand, loamy sand, sandy loam) (2), fine texture (cracking clay, silty clay) (3), slowly permeable subsoil (4), coarse underlying material (5), salinity/alkali (6), stagnation, overflow, high ground water table (7), soil depth (8) and fertility problems (9). The capability units thus identified have similar soil and land characteristics that respond similarly to a given level of management. The soils of the microwatershed have been classified upto land capability subclass level.

The 13 soil map units identified in the Hosur-2 microwatershed are grouped under 4 land capability classes and 5 land capability subclasses. An area of about (98%) in the microwatershed is suitable for agriculture and about (2%) is not suitable for agricultutre (Fig. 5.1).

Good cultivable lands (Class II) cover a small area of about 11 per cent and are distributed in the northern part of the micowatershed with minor problems of soil. Moderately good cultivable lands (Class III) cover a maximum area of about 83 per cent and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed with moderate problems of erosion and soil. The fairly good cultivable lands (class IV) cover an area of about 3 per cent. They have severe limitations of erosion and soil, and are distributed in the northeastern, northern and central part of the microwatershed. About 2 per cent area in the microwatershed is not suitable for agriculture (Class VIII) lands.

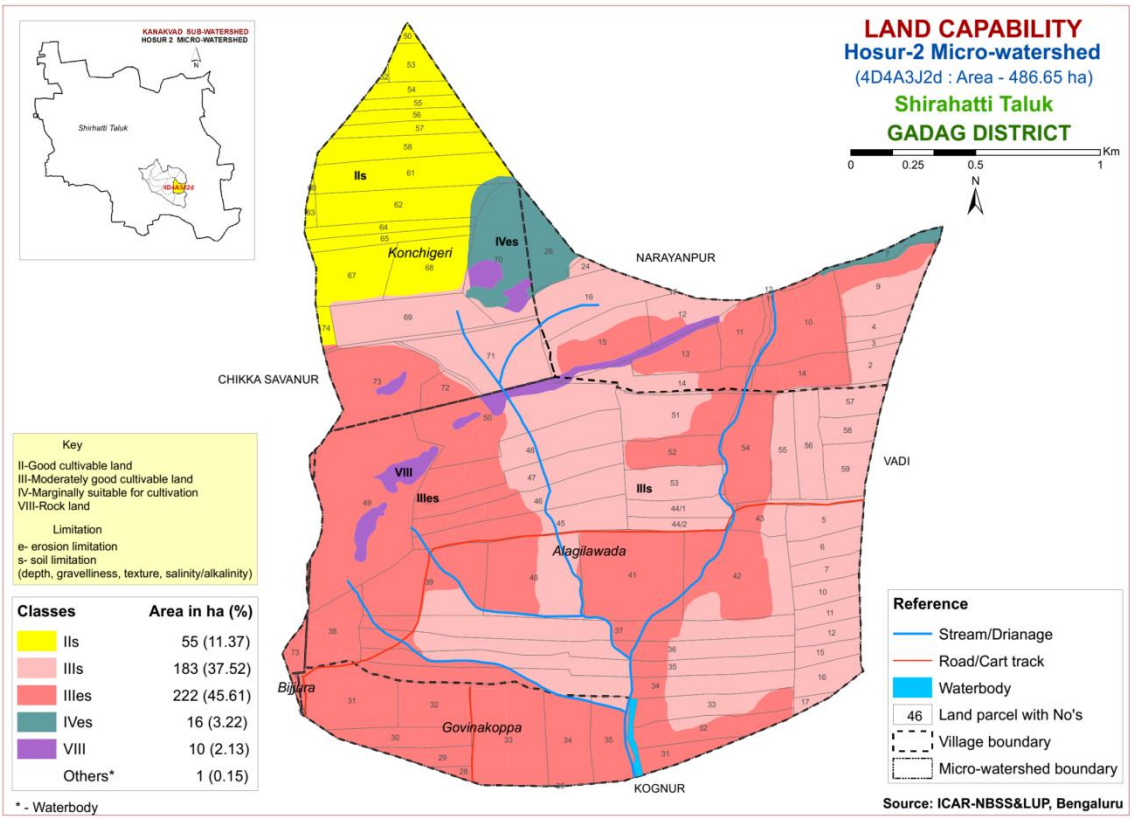


Fig. 5.1 Land Capability map of Hosur-2 Microwatershed

5.2 Soil Depth

Soil depth refers to the depth of the soil occurring above the parent material or hard rock. The depth of the soil determines the effective rooting depth for plants and in accordance with soil texture, mineralogy and gravel content, the capacity of the soil column to hold water and nutrient availability. Soil depth is one of the most important soil characteristic that is used in differentiating soils into different soil series. The soil depth classes used in identifying soils in the field are very shallow (<25 cm), shallow (25-50 cm), moderately shallow (50-75 cm), moderately deep (75-100 cm), deep (100-150 cm) and very deep (>150 cm). They were used to classify the soils into different depth classes and a soil depth map was prepared (Fig. 5.2).

Deep soils (100-150 cm) occur in an area of about 55 ha (11%) and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed. Shallow soils (25-50 cm) occupy maximum area of about 311 ha (64%) and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. Moderately deep (75-100 cm) soils occupy an area of about 36 ha (7%) and are distributed in the southeastern part of the microwatershed. Moderately shallow (50-75 cm) soils occupy an area of about 57 ha (12%) and are distributed in the northern and northeastern part of the microwatershed and a small area of very shallow (<25 cm) soils occupying about 16 ha (3%) and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed.

The most productive lands 55 ha (11%) with respect to soil rooting depth where all climatically adapted annual and perennial crops can be grown are deep (100-150 cm depth) occurring in the western and southeastern part of the microwatershed.

The maximum area of about 327 ha (67%) having very shallow (<25 cm) and shallow (25-50 cm) rooting depth occur in major part of the microwatershed. They are not suitable for growing agricultural crops but well suited for pasture, forestry or other recreational purposes. Occasionally, short duration crops may be grown if rainfall is normal.

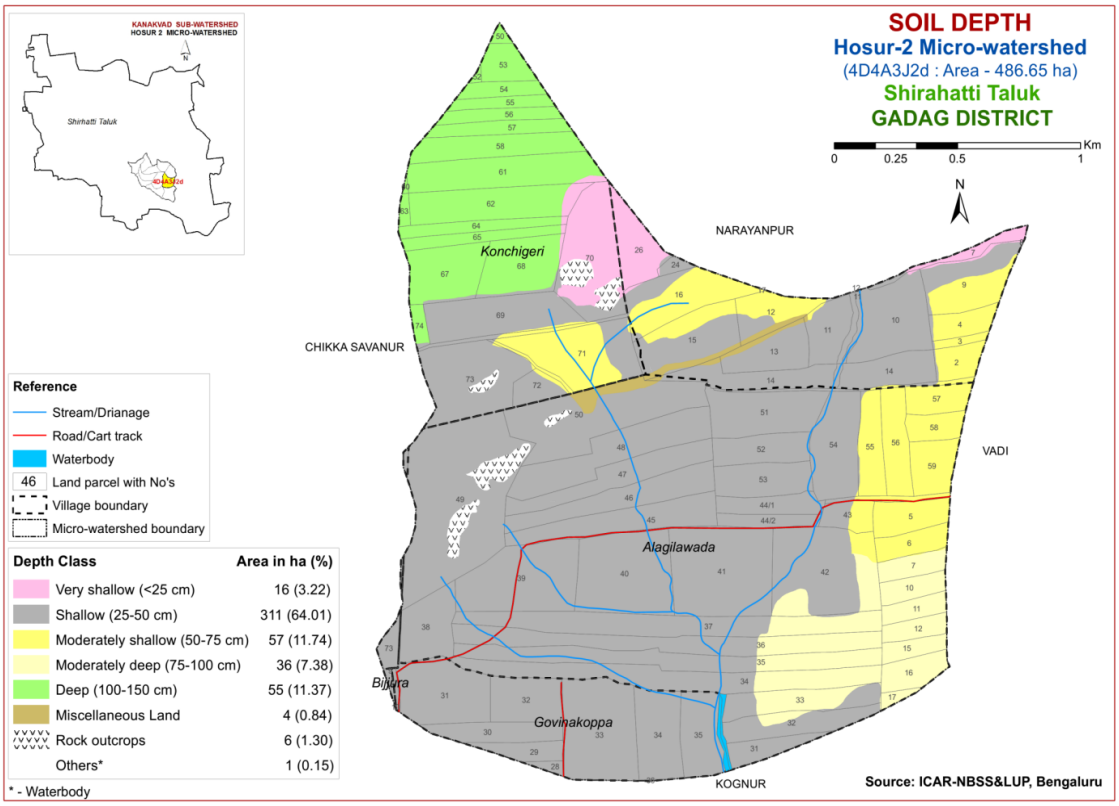


Fig. 5.2 Soil Depth map of Hosur-2 Microwatershed

5.3 Surface Soil Texture

Texture is an expression to indicate the coarseness or fineness of the soil as determined by the relative proportion of primary particles of sand, silt and clay. It has a direct bearing on the structure, porosity, adhesion and consistence. The surface layer of a soil to a depth of about 25 cm is the layer that is most used by crops and plants. The surface soil textural class provides a guide to understanding soil-water retention and availability, nutrient holding capacity, infiltration, workability, drainage, physical and chemical behaviour, microbial activity and crop suitability.

Maximum area of 450 ha (96%) has soils that are clayey at the surface and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. About 25 ha (5%) area has soils that are loamy and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed (Fig. 5.3).

The most productive lands (96%) with respect to surface soil texture are the clayey soils that have high potential for soil-water retention and availability, and nutrient retention and

availability, but have problems of drainage, infiltration, workability and other physical problems.

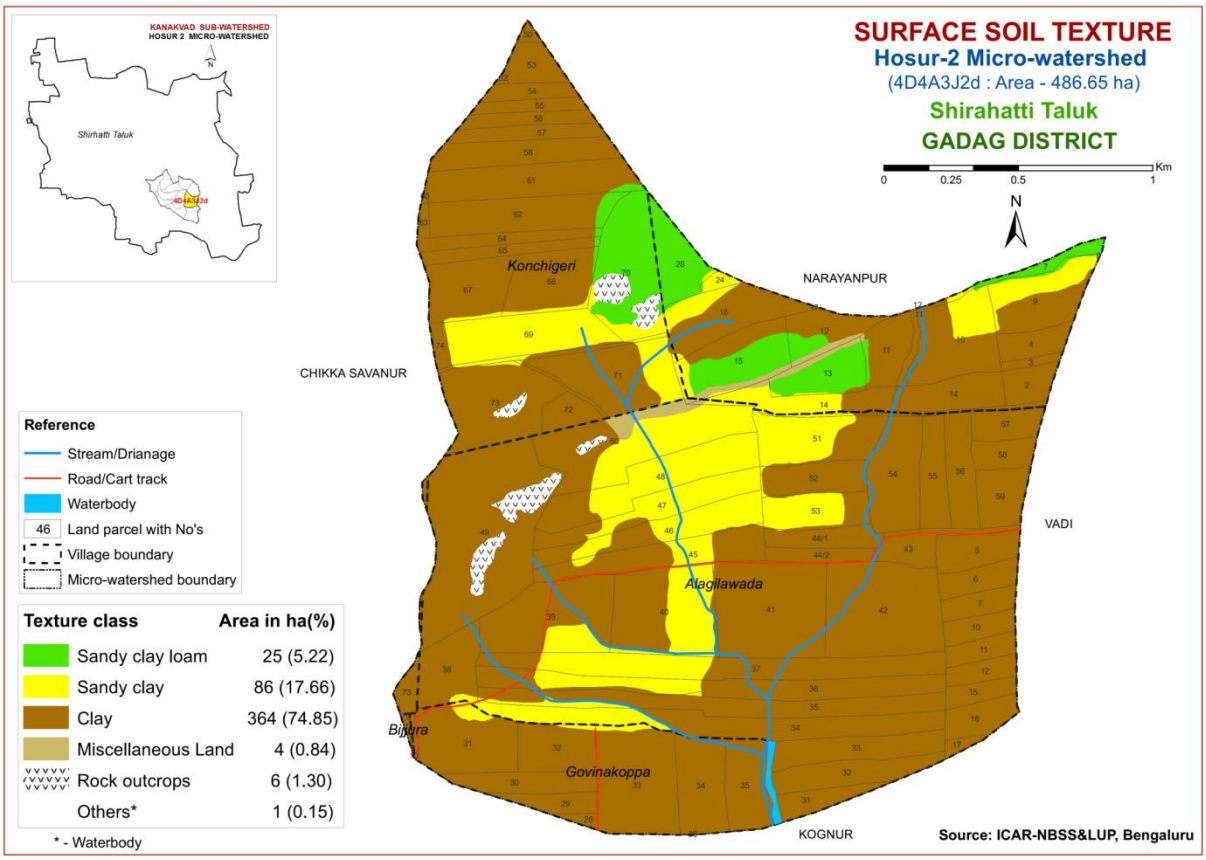


Fig. 5.3 Surface Soil Texture map of Hosur-2 Microwatershed

5.4 Soil Gravelliness

Gravel is the term used for describing coarse fragments between 2 mm and 7.5 cm diameter and stones for those between 7.5 cm and 25 cm. The presence of gravel and stones in soil reduces the volume of soil responsible for moisture and nutrient storage, drainage, infiltration and runoff and hinders plant growth by impeding root growth and seedling emergence, intercultural operations and farm mechanization.

Maximum area of about 209 ha (43%) in the microwatershed has soils that are very gravelly (35-60%) and are distributed in the northern, central, western and southern part of the microwatershed (Fig. 5.4) followed by an area of 113 ha (23%) that are gravelly (15-35%) soils and are distributed in the central, northern and southern part of the microwatershed. A small area of about 25 ha (5%) has soils that are extremely gravelly (60-80%) and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed. The soils that are non-gravelly (<15%) cover an area of about 128 ha (26%) and are distributed in the northern and eastern part of the microwatershed.

The most productive lands with respect to gravelliness are found to be 26 per cent. They are non-gravelly with less than 15 per cent gravel and have potential for growing both

annual and perennial crops. The problem soils (48%) that are extremely gravelly (60-80%) and very gravelly (35-60%) where only short duration crops can be grown.

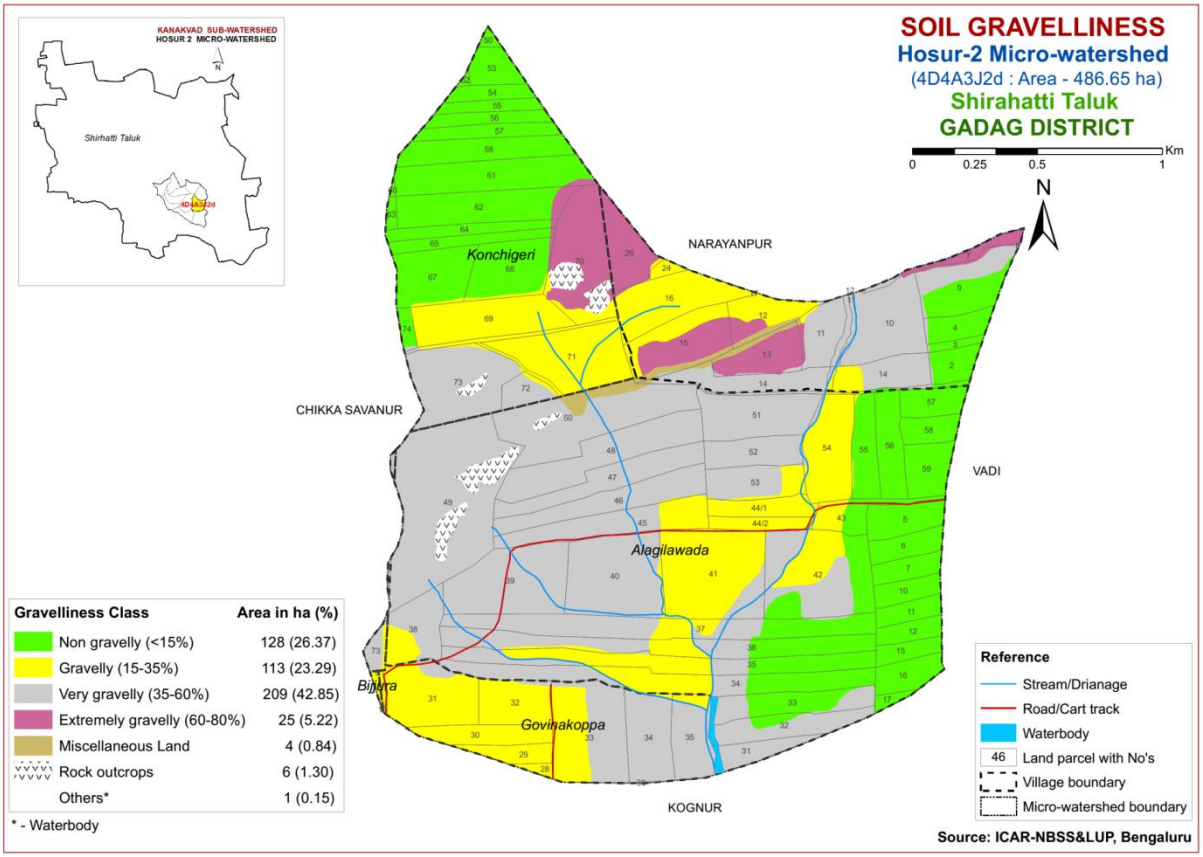


Fig. 5.4 Soil Gravelliness map of Hosur-2 Microwatershed

5.5 Available Water Capacity

The soil available water capacity (AWC) is estimated based on the ability of the soil column to retain water between the tensions of 0.33 and 15 bar in a depth of 100 cm or the entire solum if the soil is shallower. The AWC of the soils (soil series) as estimated by considering the soil texture, mineralogy, soil depth and gravel content (Sehgal *et al.*, 1990) and accordingly the soil map units were grouped into five AWC classes *viz,* very low (<50 mm/m), low (50-100 mm/m), medium (100-150 mm/m), high (150-200 mm/m) and very high (>200 mm/m) and using these values, an AWC map was prepared (Fig. 5.5).

An area of about 97 ha (20%) in the microwatershed has soils that are very low (<50 mm/m) in available water capacity and are distributed in the northern, southern and central part of the microwatershed. Maximum area of about 230 ha (47%) has soils that are low (51-100 mm/m) in available water capacity and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. An area of about 93 ha (19%) is medium (101-150 mm/m) in available water capacity and are distributed in the northern and eastern part of the microwateshed and small area of about 55 ha (11%) has soils that are very high (>200 mm/m) in available water capacity and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed.

About 327 ha (68%) area in the microwatershed has soils that are problematic with regard to available water capacity. Here, only short or medium duration crops can be grown and the probability of crop failure is very high. These areas are best put to other alternative uses.

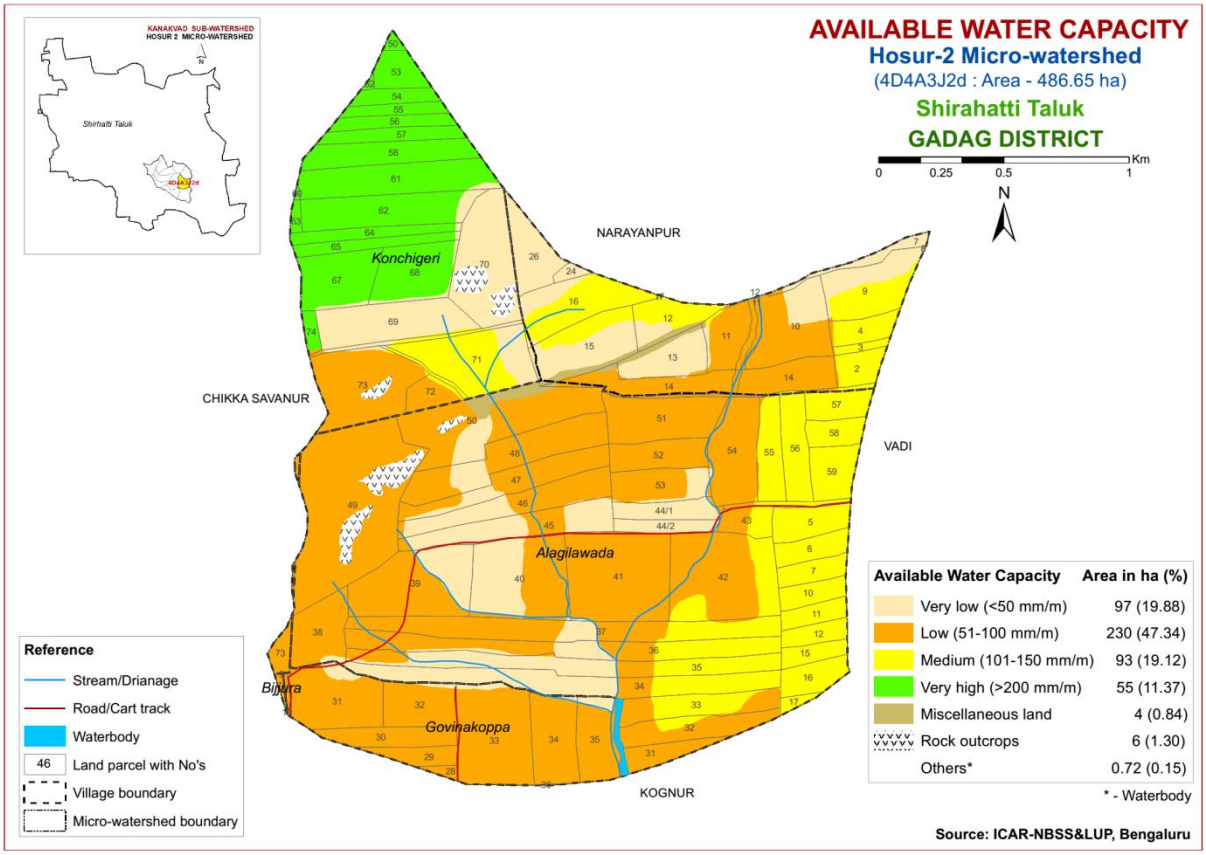


Fig. 5.5 Soil Available Water Capacity map of Hosur-2 Microwatershed

5.6 Soil Slope

Soil slope refers to the inclination of the surface of the land. It is defined by gradient, shape and length, and is an integral feature of any soil as a natural body. Slope is considered important in soil genesis, land use and land development. The length and gradient of slope influences the rate of runoff, infiltration, erosion and deposition. The soil map units were grouped into four slope classes and a slope map was prepared showing the area extent and geographic distribution of different slope classes in the microwatershed (Fig. 5.6).

Major area of about 460 ha (95%) falls under very gently sloping (1-3% slope) lands and is distributed in all parts of the microwatershed and a very small area of about 16 ha (3%) falls under gently sloping (3-5%) and is distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed.

A maximum area of about 460 ha (95%) in the microwatershed has soils that have high potential in respect of soil slopes. In these areas, all climatically adapted annual and perennial crops can be grown without much soil and water conservation and other land development measures.

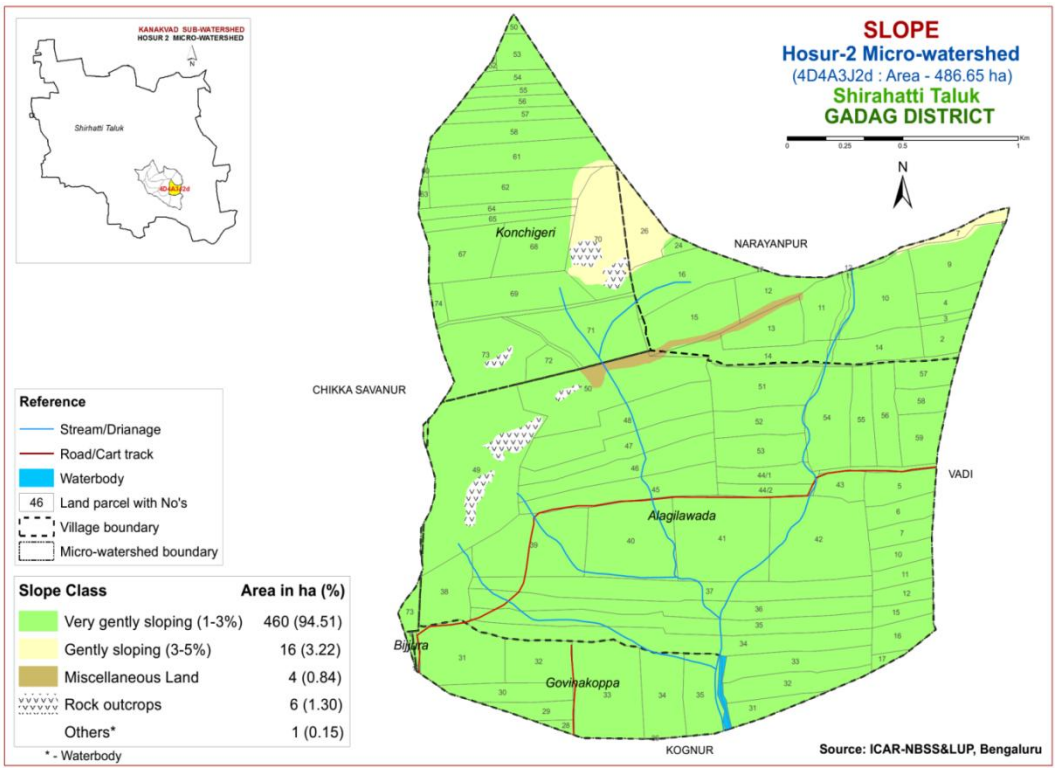


Fig. 5.6 Soil Slope map of Hosur-2 Microwatershed

5.7 Soil Erosion

Soil erosion refers to the wearing away of the earth's surface by the forces of water, wind and ice involving detachment and transport of soil by raindrop impact. It is used for accelerated soil erosion resulting from disturbance of the natural landscape by burning, excessive grazing and indiscriminate felling of forest trees and tillage, all usually by man. The erosion classes showing an estimate of the current erosion status as judged from field observations in the form of rills, gullies or a carpet of gravel on the surface are recorded. Four erosion classes, viz, slight erosion (e1), moderate erosion (e2), severe erosion (e3) and very severe erosion (e4) are recognized. The soil map units were grouped into different erosion classes and soil erosion map prepared. The area extent and their spatial distribution in the microwatershed is given in Figure 5.7.

Soils that are moderately eroded (e2 class) cover an area of about 222 ha (46%) in the microwatershed. They are distributed in the northern, central, southwestern and southern part of the microwatershed. Slightly eroded (e1 class) soils cover a maximum area of about 238 ha (49%) and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. Severely eroded (e3 class) soils cover a very small area of about 16 ha (3%) and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed.

A small area of about 16 ha (3%) in the microwatershed is problematic because of severe erosion. Top priority is to be given to these areas for taking up soil and water conservation and other land development measures. Next in priority would be an area of about 222 ha (46%) where the soils are moderately eroded.

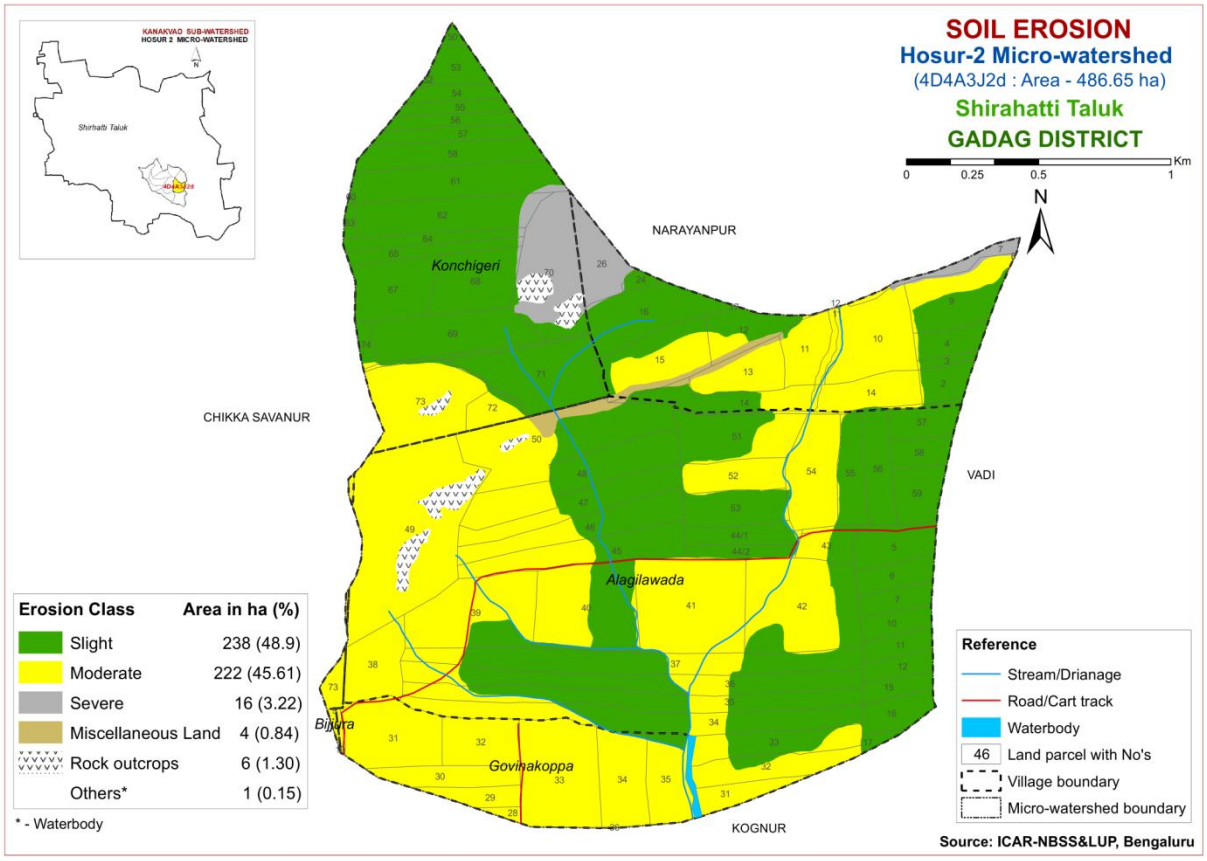


Fig. 5.7 Soil Erosion map of Hosur-2 Microwatershed

Chapter 6

FERTILITY STATUS

Soil fertility plays an important role in increasing crop yield. The adoption of high yielding varieties that require high amounts of nutrients has resulted in deficiency symptoms in crops and plants due to imbalanced fertilization and poor inherent fertility status. Hence, it is necessary to know the fertility (macro and micro nutrients) status of the soils of the watersheds for assessing the kind and amount of fertilizers required for each of the crop intended to be grown. For this purpose, the surface soil samples collected from the grid points (one soil sample at every 250 m grid interval) all over the microwatershed through land resource inventory in the year 2015 were analysed for pH, EC, organic carbon, available phosphorus and potassium, and for micronutrients like zinc, boron, copper, iron and manganese, and secondary nutrient sulphur.

Soil fertility data generated has been assessed and individual maps for all the nutrients for the microwatershed have been prepared. The village/survey number wise fertility data for the microwatershed is given in Appendix-II.

6.1 Soil Reaction (pH)

The soil analysis of the Hosur-2 microwatershed for soil reaction (pH) showed that an area of about 101 ha (21%) is moderately alkaline (pH 7.8-8.4) and is distributed in the western and small area in northern part of the microwatershed. A small area of about 7 ha (2%) is under slightly alkaline (pH 7.3-7.8) and is distributed in the western part of the microwatershed. Maximum area of about 333 ha (68%) is under strongly alkaline (pH 8.4-9.0) and is distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. A very small area of about 34 ha (7%) is under very strongly alkaline (pH >9.0) and is distributed in the southeastern part of the microwatershed (Fig.6.1).

6.2 Electrical Conductivity (EC)

The Electrical Conductivity of the soils of the entire microwatershed area is <2 dSm^{-1} (Fig 6.2) and are nonsaline.

6.3 Organic Carbon

The soil organic carbon content of the microwatershed is medium (0.5-0.75%) covering a maximum area of about 364 ha (75%) and is distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. An area of about 99 ha (20%) is high (>0.75%) in organic carbon content and is distributed in the northeastern part of the microwatershed. A very small area of about 13 ha (3%) is low (<0.5%) in organic carbon content and is distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed (Fig.6.3).

6.4 Available Phosphorus

Available phosphorus content is low (<23 kg/ha) in the entire microwatershed area (Fig 6.4).

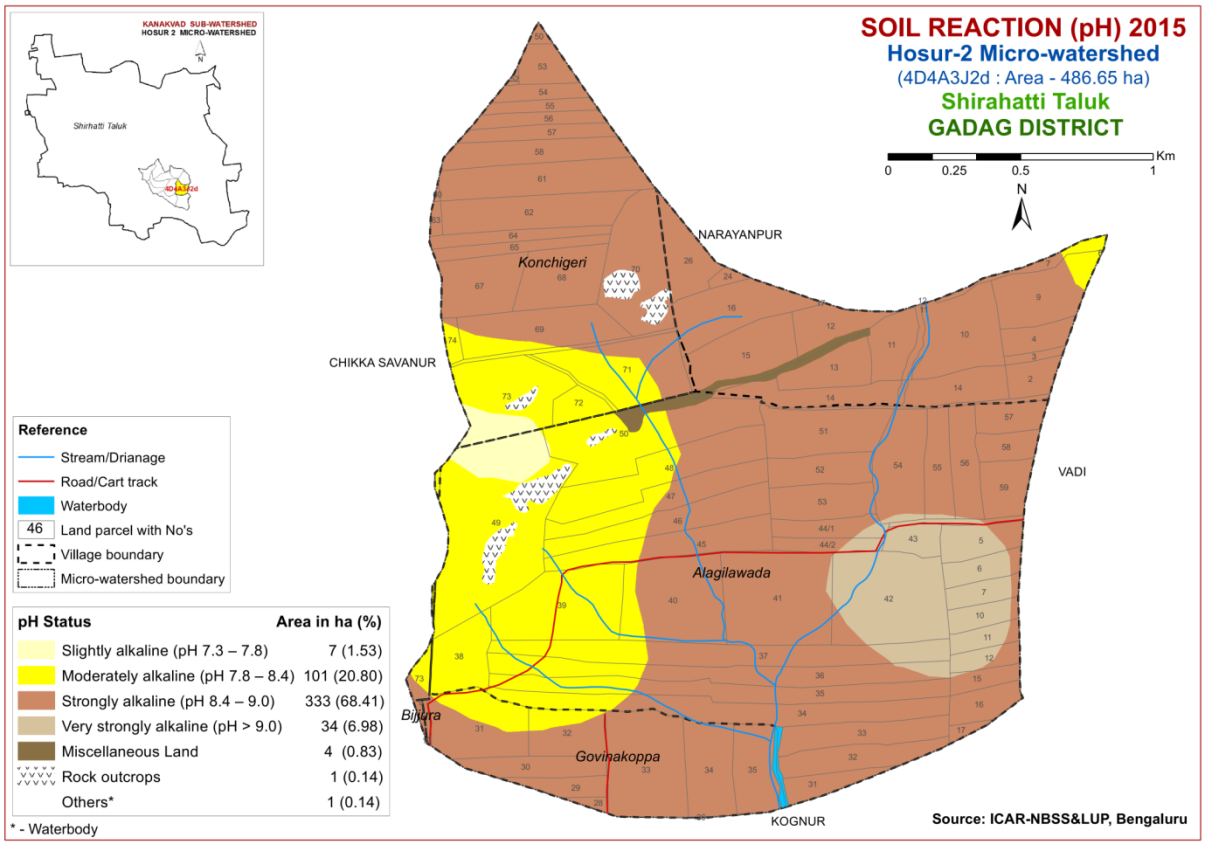


Fig.6.1 Soil Reaction (pH) map of Hosur-2 Microwatershed

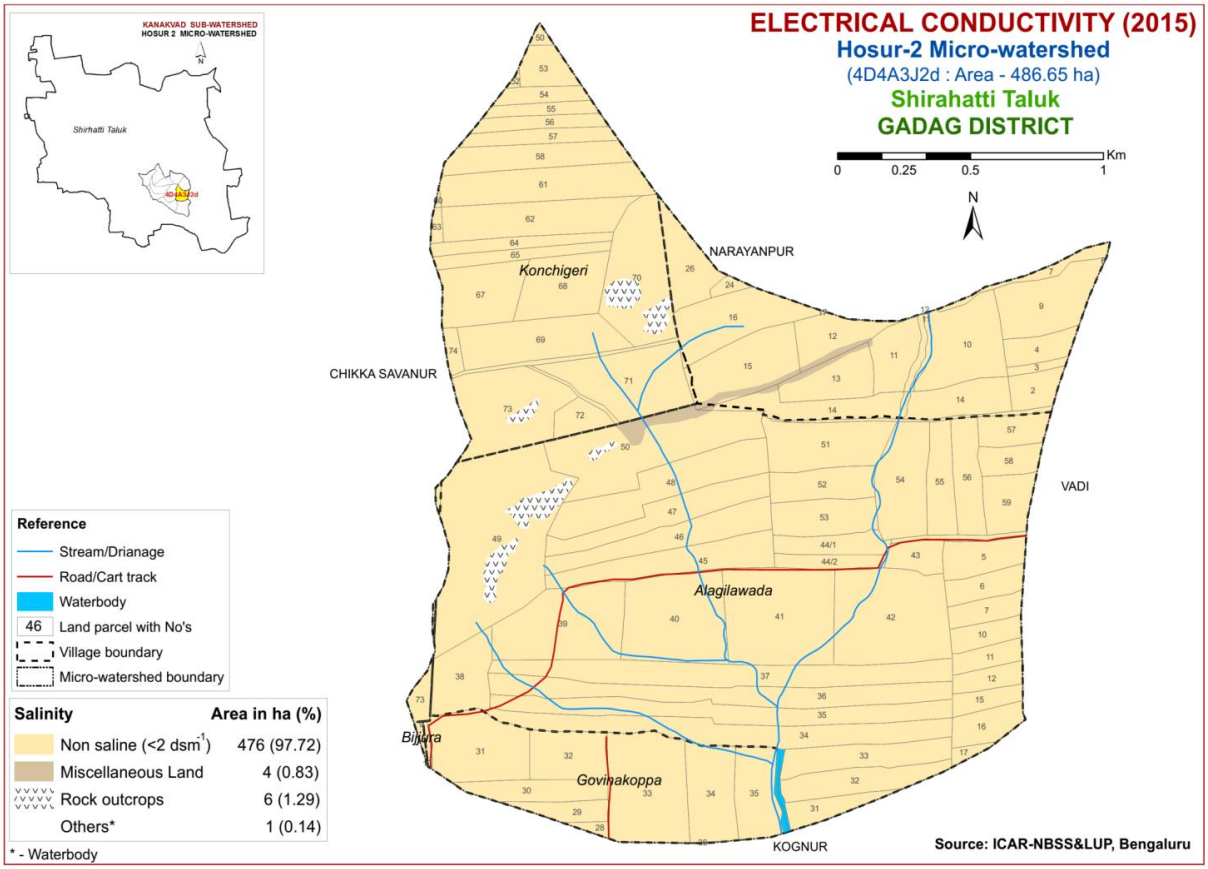


Fig.6.2 Electrical Conductivity (EC) map of Hosur-2 Microwatershed

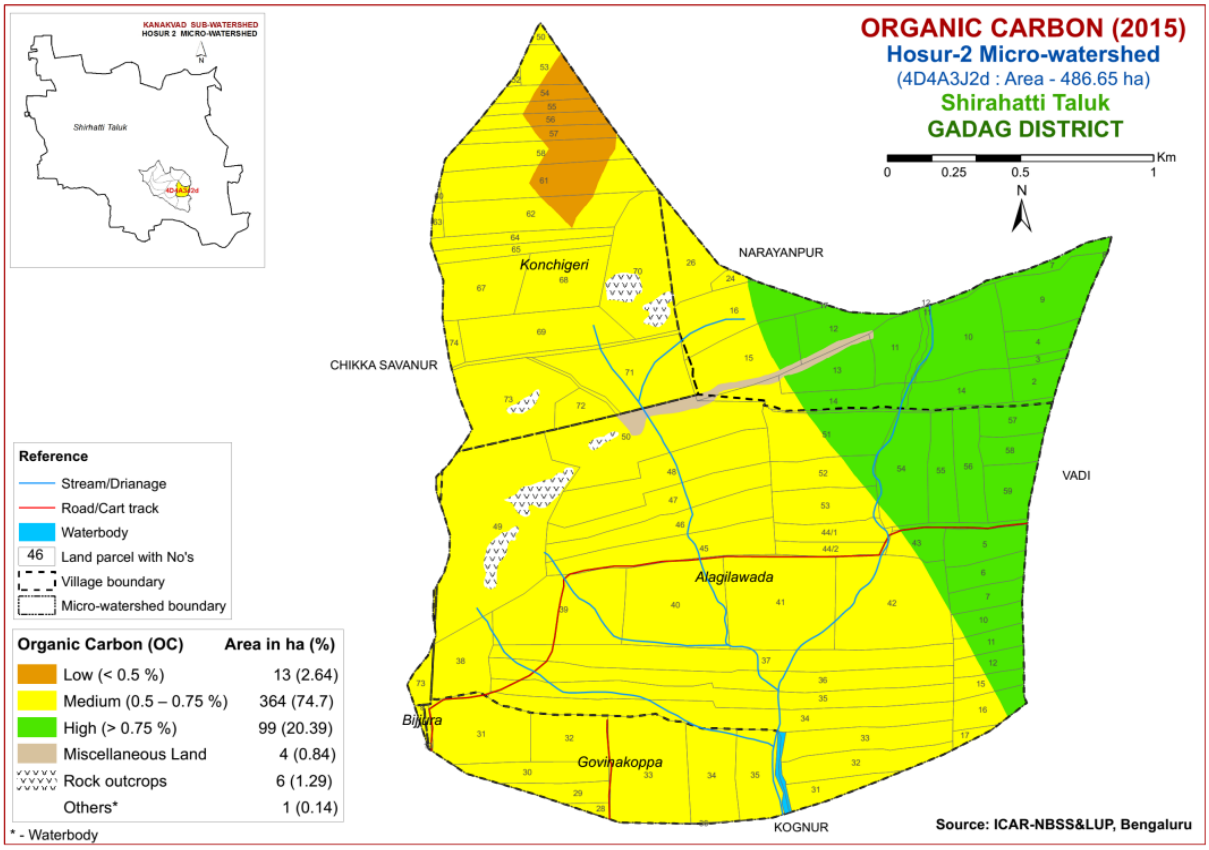


Fig.6.3 Soil Organic Carbon map of Hosur-2 Microwatershed

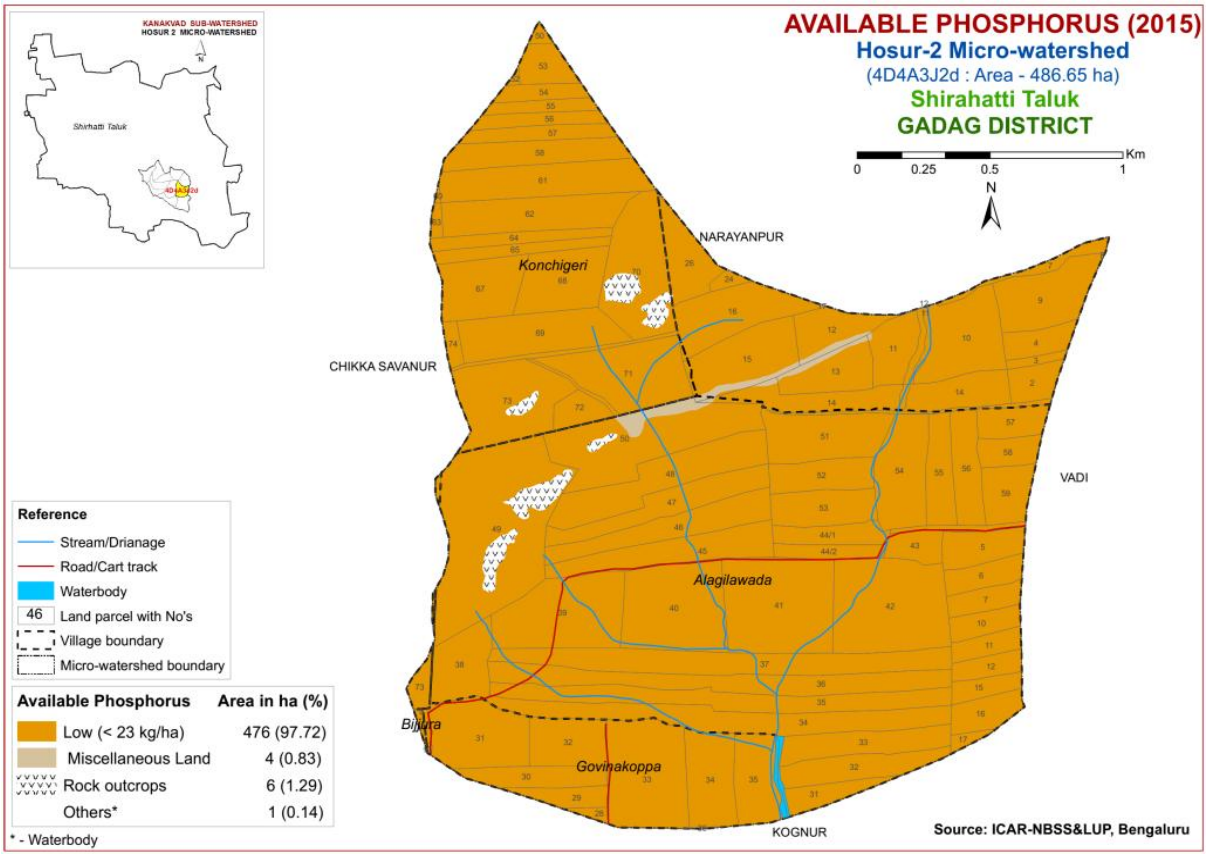


Fig.6.4 Soil Available Phosphorus map of Hosur-2 Microwatershed

6.5 Available Potassium

Available potassium content is medium (145-337 kg/ha) in maximum area of about 349 ha (72%) and is distributed in all parts of the microwatershed (Fig.6.5). High available potassium (>337 kg/ ha) content accounts for 126 ha (26%) and is distributed in the northern, western and southeastern part of the microwatershed.

6.6 Available Sulphur

Maximum area of about 259 ha (53%) is medium (10-20 ppm) in available sulphur and is distributed in all parts of the microwatershed and high (>20 ppm) available sulphur covers an area of 216 ha (44%) (Fig.6.6).

6.7 Available Boron

Available boron content is low (<0.5 ppm) in maximum area of 432 ha (89%) in the microwatershed and is distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. A small area of about 38 ha (8%) is medium (0.5-1.0 ppm) in available boron and is distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed (Fig.6.7). Available boron is high (>1.0 ppm) in a very small area of about 5 ha (1%) and is distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed.

6.8 Available Iron

Available iron content is sufficient (>4.5 ppm) in maximum area of 461 ha (95%) and is distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. A very small area of about 15 ha (3%) is deficient (<4.5 ppm) in available iron content and is distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed (Fig 6.8).

6.9 Available Manganese

Available manganese content is sufficient (>1.0 ppm) in the entire microwatershed area (Fig 6.9).

6.10 Available Copper

Available copper content is sufficient (>0.2 ppm) in the entire microwatershed area (Fig 6.10).

6.11 Available Zinc

Available zinc content is defiecient (<0.6 ppm) in the entire microwatershed area (Fig 6.11).

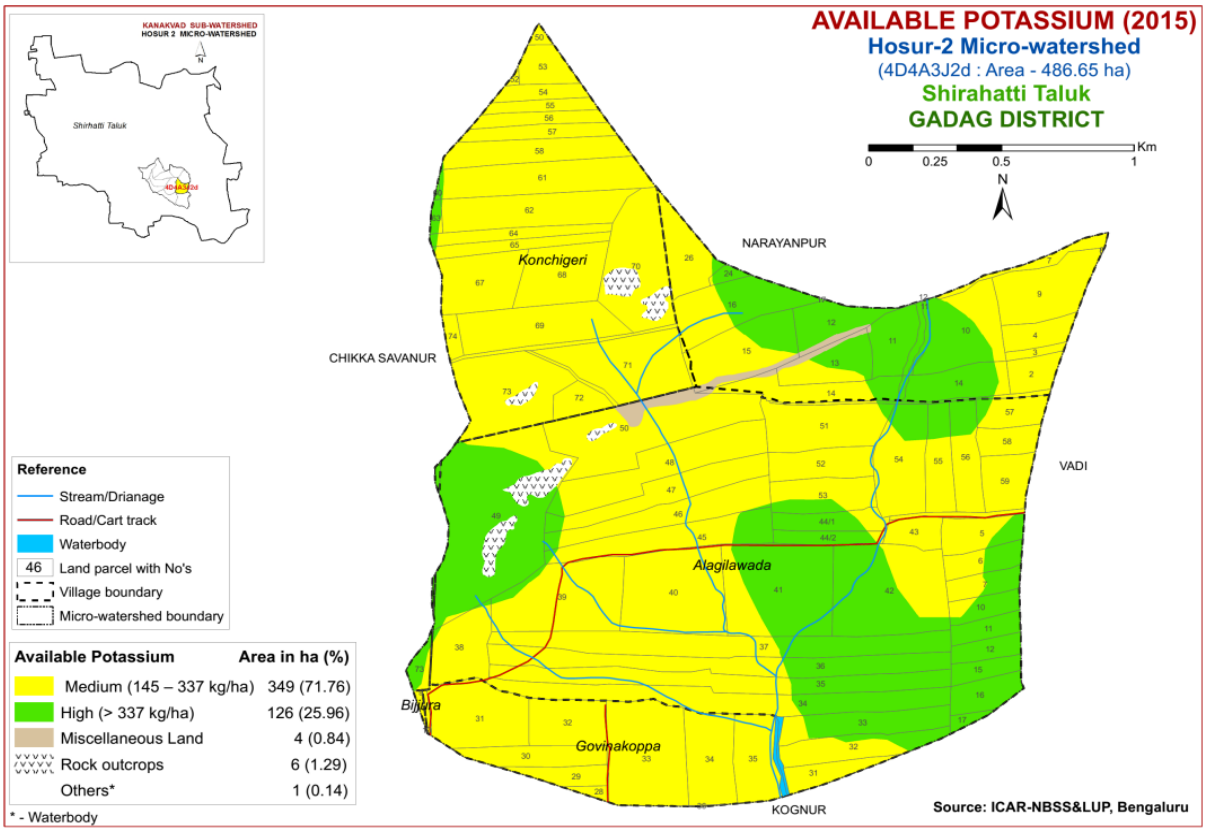


Fig.6.5 Soil Available Potassium map of Hosur-2 Microwatershed

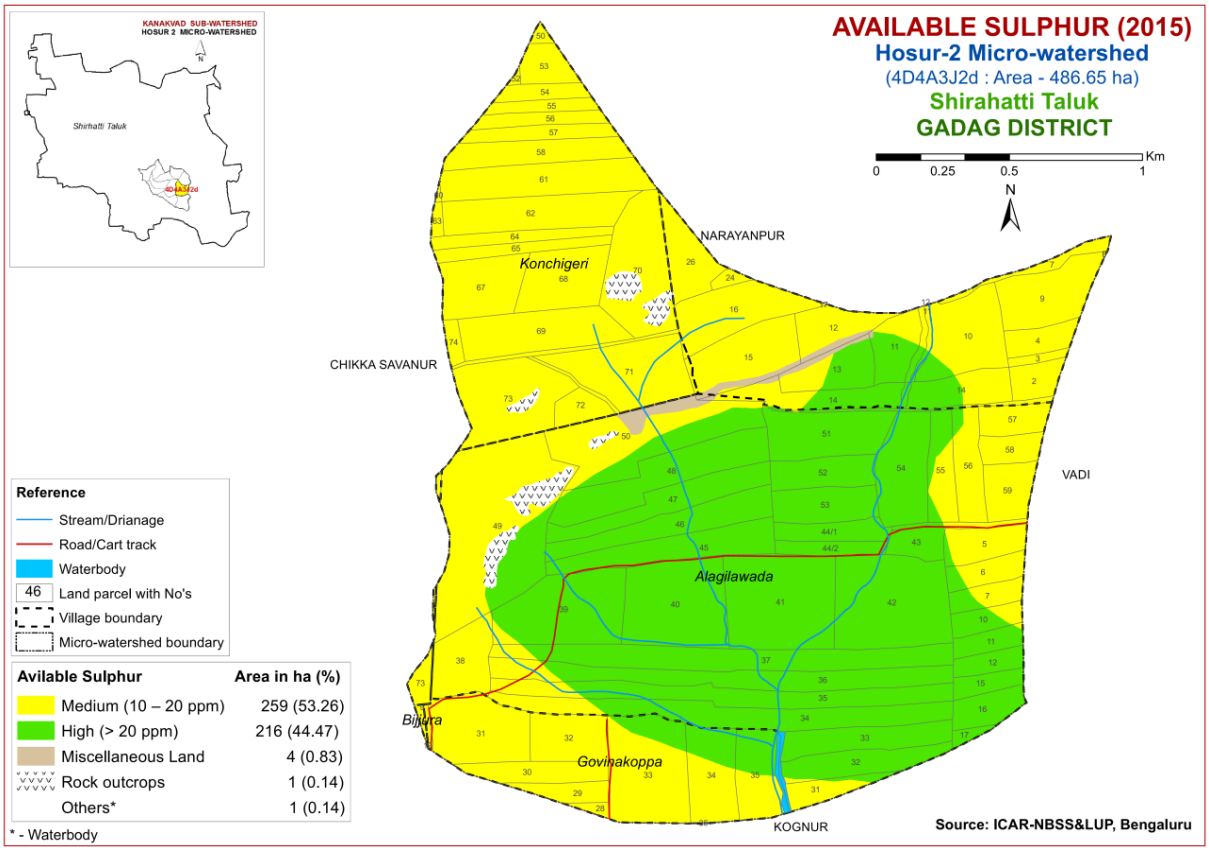


Fig.6.6 Soil Available Sulphur map of Hosur-2 Microwatershed

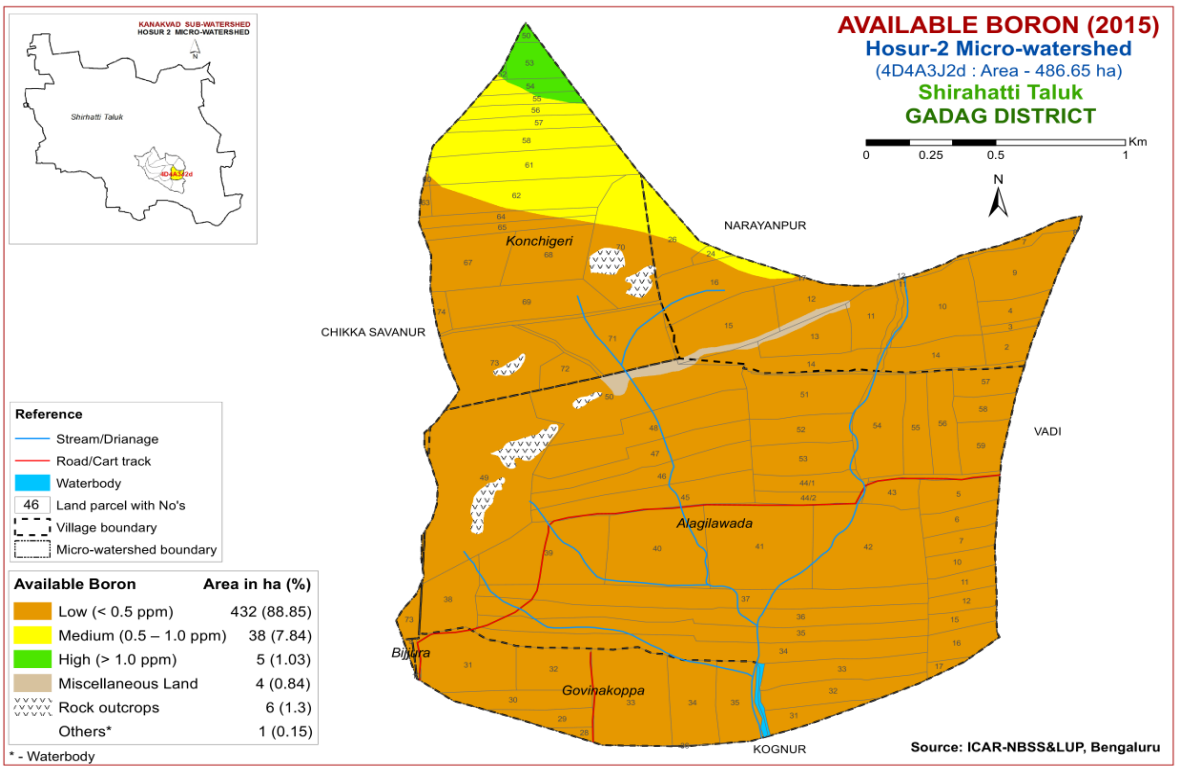


Fig.6.7 Soil Available Boron map of Hosur-2 Microwatershed

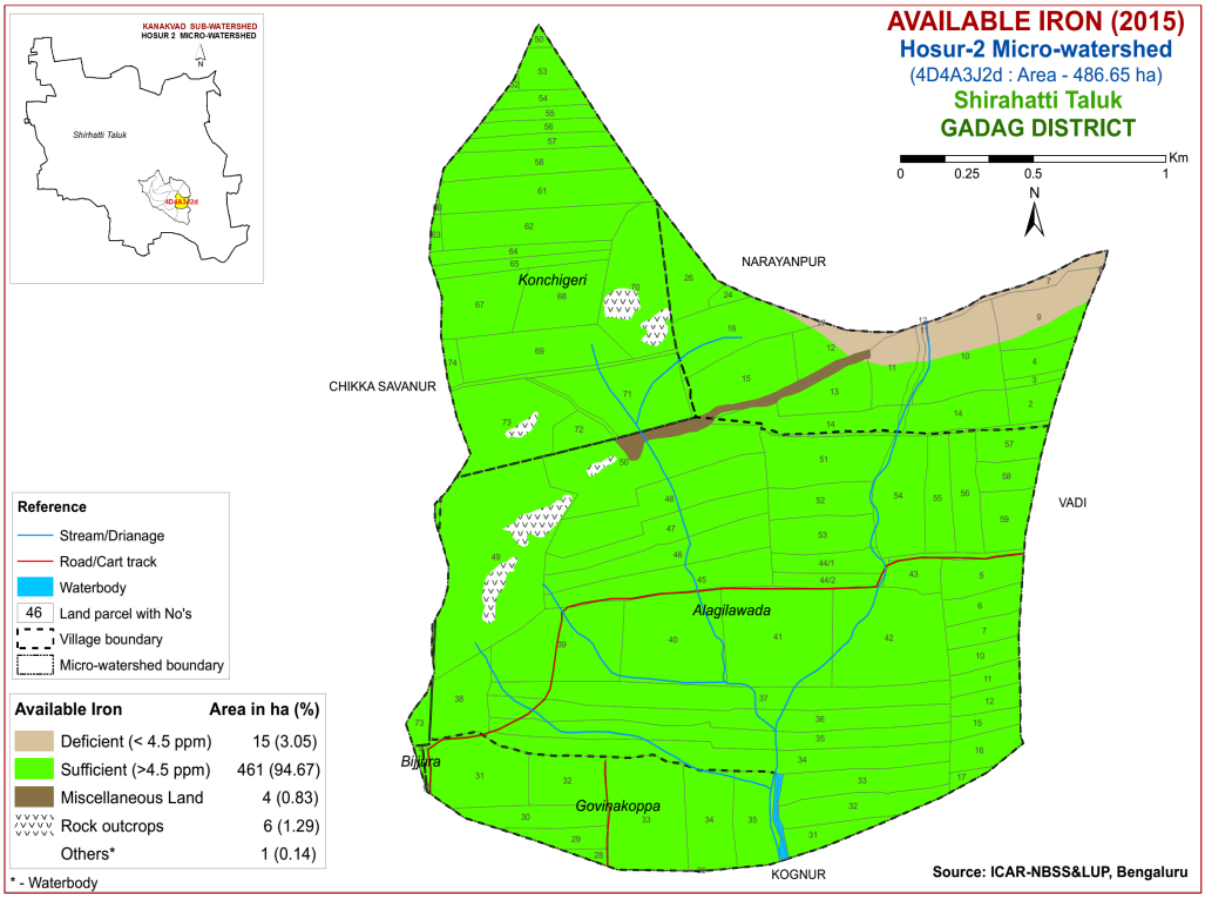


Fig.6.8 Soil Available Iron map of Hosur-2 Microwatershed

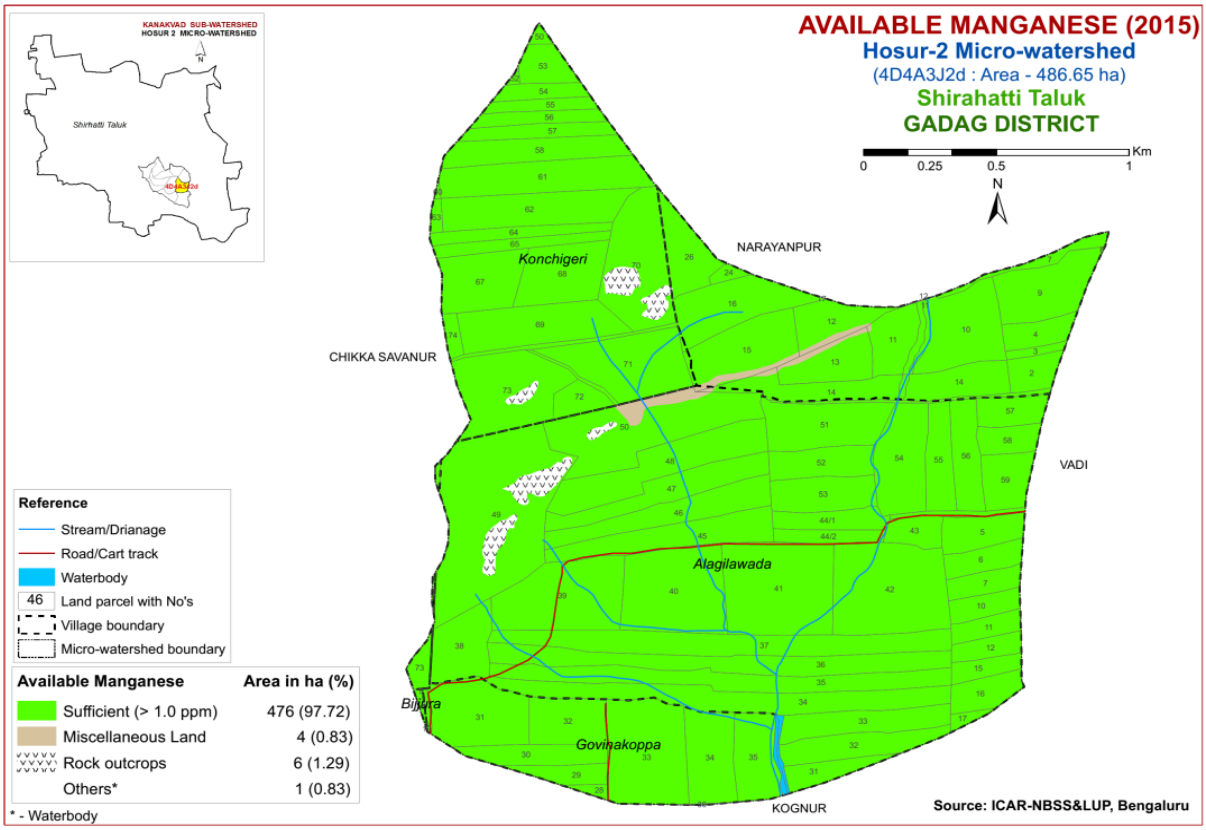


Fig.6.9 Soil Available Manganese map of Hosur-2 Microwatershed

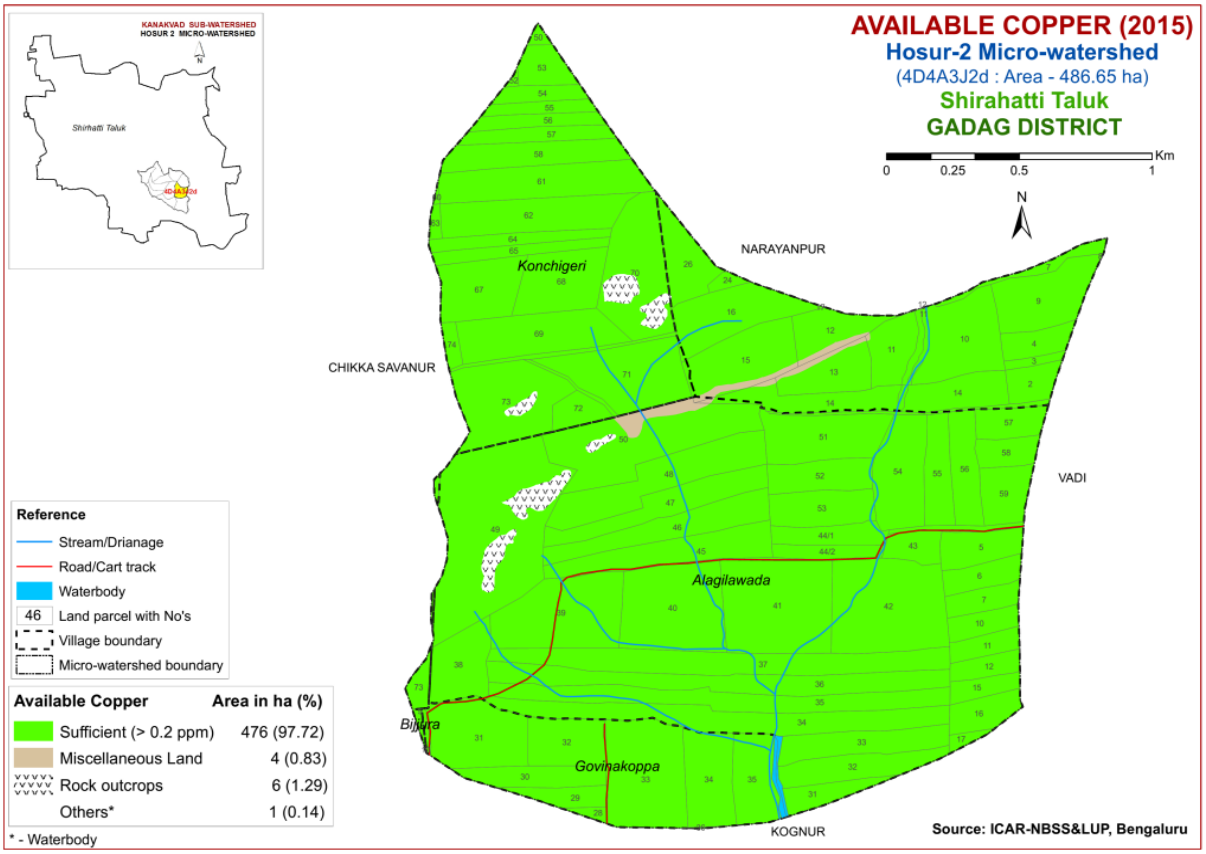


Fig.6.10 Soil Available Copper map of Hosur-2 Microwatershed

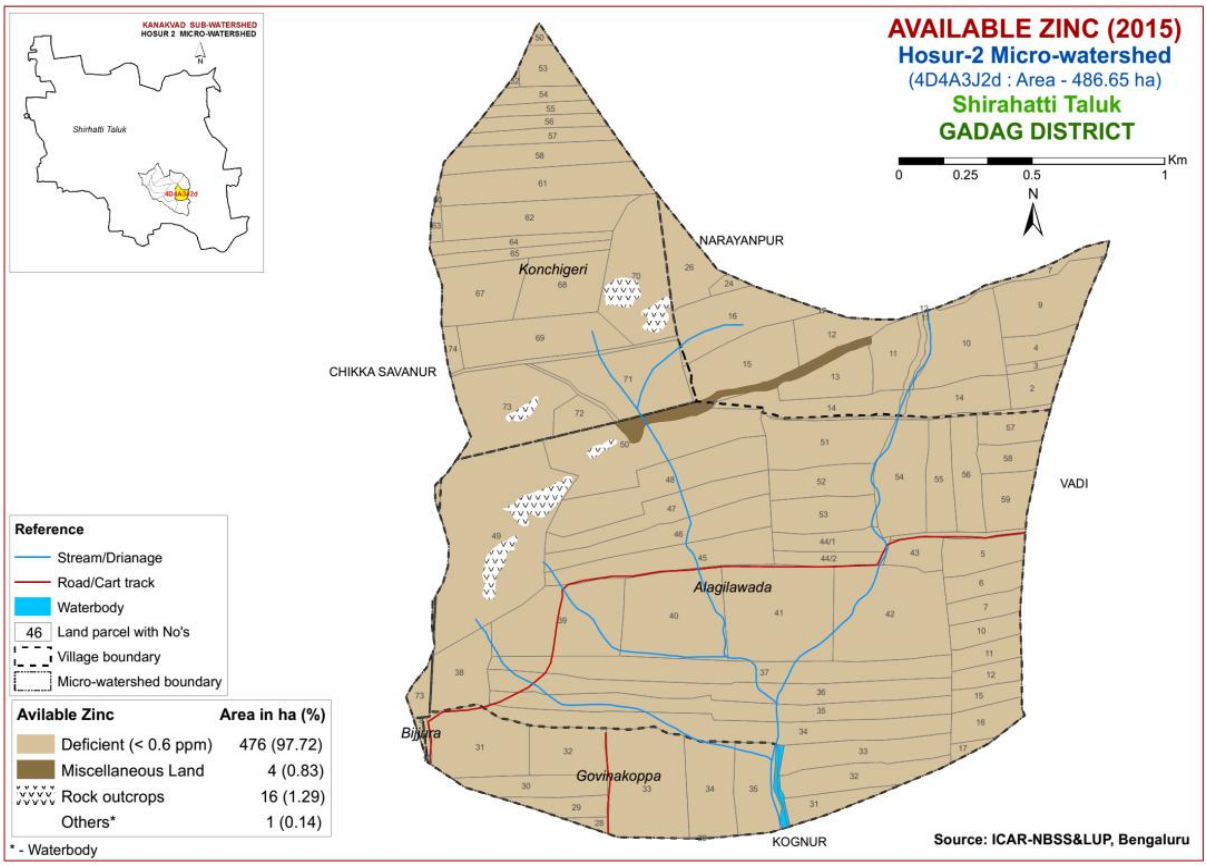


Fig.6.11 Soil Available Zinc map of Hosur-2 Microwatershed

Chapter 7

LAND SUITABILITY FOR MAJOR CROPS

The soil and land resource units (soil phases) of Hosur-2 microwatershed were assessed for their suitability for growing food, fodder, fibre and other horticulture crops by following the procedure as outlined in FAO, 1976 and 1983. Crop requirements were developed for each of the crop from the available research data and also by referring to Naidu *et. al.* (2006) and Natarajan *et. al* (2015). The crop requirements were matched with the soil and land characteristics (Table 7.1) to arrive at the crop suitability. In FAO land suitability classification, two orders are recognized. Order S- Suitable and Order N- Not suitable. The orders have classes, subclasses and units. Order-S has three classes, Class S1- Highly Suitable, Class S2- Moderately Suitable and Class S3- Marginally Suitable. Order N has two classes, N1- Currently not Suitable and N2- Permanently not Suitable. There are no subclasses within the class S1 as they will have very minor or no limitations for crop growth. Classes S2 and S3 are divided into subclasses based on the kinds of limitations encountered. The limitations that affect crop production are 'c' for erratic rainfall and its distribution and length of growing period (LGP), 'e' for erosion hazard, 'r' for rooting condition, 't' for lighter or heavy texture, 'g' for gravelliness or stoniness, 'n' for nutrient availability, 'l' for topography, 'm' for moisture availability and 'w' for drainage. These limitations are indicated as lower case letters to the class symbol. For example, moderately suitable land with the limitations of soil depth and erosion is designated as S2re. For the microwatershed, the soil mapping units were evaluated and classified up to subclass level.

Using the above criteria, the soil map units of the microwatershed were evaluated and land suitability maps for 21 major annual and perennial crops were generated. The detailed information on the kind of suitability of each of the soil phase for the crops assessed are given village/ survey number wise for the microwatershed in Appendix-III.

7.1 Land Suitability for Sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor*)

Sorghum is one of the major crops grown in Karnataka in an area of 11.02 lakh ha in Bijapur, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bidar, Belgaum, Dharwad, Bellary, Chitradurga, Mysore and Chamarajnagar districts. The crop requirements for growing sorghum (Table 7.2) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) of the soils of the microwatershed and land suitability map for growing sorghum was generated. The area extent and their geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed are given in Figure. 7.1.

An area of about 91 ha (19%) is highly suitable (class S1) for growing sorghum and are distributed in the northern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. A small area of about 57 ha (12%) is moderately suitable (class S2) for growing sorghum and are distributed in the northern and northeastern part the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth.

Table 7.1 Soil-Site Characteristics of Hosur-2 microwatershed

Soil Map Units	Climate (P) (mm)	Growing period (Days)	Drai-nage class	Soil depth (cm)	Soil texture		Gravelliness		AWC (mm/)	Slope (%)	Erosion	p H	E C	E S P	CEC [Cmol $(p^{+})kg^{-1}$]	BS (%)
					Surf-ace	Sub-surface	Surface (%)	Subsurface (%)								
YSJiB1g2	633	150	WD	25-50	sc	cl-c	35-60	<15	51-100	1-3	slight					
YSJmB2g1	633	150	WD	25-50	c	cl-c	15-35	<15	51-100	1-3	moderate					
YSJmB2g2	633	150	WD	25-50	c	cl-c	35-60	<15	51-100	1-3	modearte					
ATTmB1	633	150	WD	50-75	c	c	-	-	101-150	1-3	slight					
ATTmB1g1	633	150	WD	50-75	c	c	15-35	-	101-150	1-3	slight					
JLGmB1	633	150	MWD	75-100	c	c	-	-	101-150	1-3	slight					
MPTmB1	633	150	MWD	100-150	c	c	-	-	>200	1-3	slight					
KLKhC3g3R3St1	633	150	WD	<25	scl	scl	60-80	>35	<50	3-5	severe					
AKThB2g3	633	150	WD	25-50	scl	cl,c	60-80	10-30	<50	1-3	moderate					
AKTiB1g1	633	150	WD	25-50	sc	cl,c	15-35	10-30	<50	1-3	slight					
AKTiB2g2	633	150	WD	25-50	sc	cl,c	35-60	10-30	<50	1-3	moderate					
AKTmB1g1	633	150	WD	25-50	c	cl,c	15-35	10-30	<50	1-3	slight					
AKTmB2g2	633	150	WD	25-50	c	cl,c	35-60	10-30	<50	1-3	moderate					

*Symbols and abbreviations are according to Field Guide for LRI under Sujala-III Project, Karnataka

Marginally suitable lands (class S3) for growing sorghum occupy major area of about 302 ha (62%) and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and gravelliness and an area of about 26 ha (5%) is not suitable for growing sorghum and occur in the northern part of the microwatershed. They have very severe limitations of gravelliness and rooting depth.

Table 7.2 Crop suitability criteria for Sorghum

Crop requirement		Rating			
Soil –site characteristics	unit	Highly suitable(S1)	Moderately suitable(S2)	Marginally suitable(S3)	Not suitable (N)
Slope	%	2-3	3-8	8-15	>15
LGP	Days	120-150	120-90	<90	
Soil drainage	class	Well to mod.Well drained	imperfect	Poorly/excessively	V.poorly
Soil reaction	pH	6.0-8.0	5.5-5.98.1-8.5	<5.58.6-9.0	>9.0
Surface soil texture	Class	C, cl, sicl, sc	l, sil, sic	Sl, ls	S, fragmental skeletal
Soil depth	Cm	100-75	50-75	30-50	<30
Gravel content	% vol.	5-15	15-30	30-60	>60
Salinity (EC)	dSm^{-1}	2-4	4-8	8-10	>10
Sodicity (ESP)	%	5-8	8-10	10-15	>15

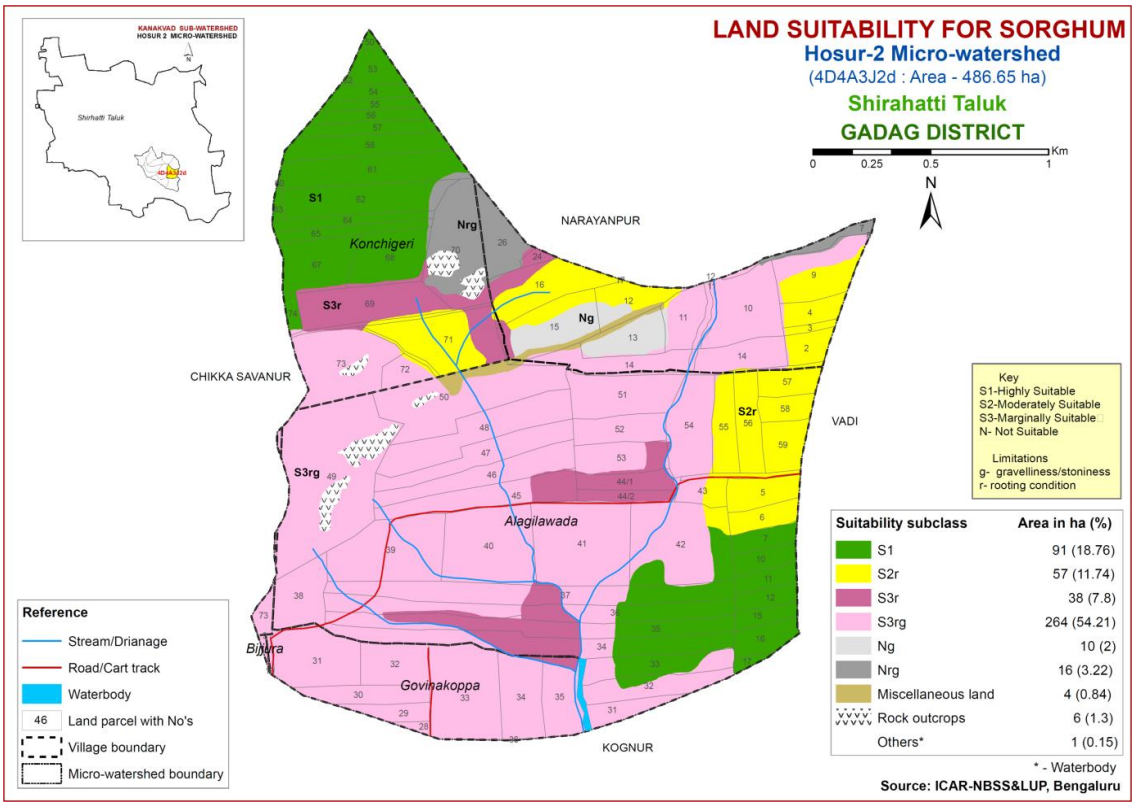


Fig. 7.1 Land Suitability map of Sorghum

7.2 Land Suitability for Maize (*Zea mays*)

Maize is the most important food crop grown in an area of 13.73 lakh ha in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements for growing maize (Table 7.3) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing maize was generated. The area and geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.2.

No highly (class S1) and moderately suitable (class S2) lands for growing Maize in Hosur-2 microwatershed.

Marginally suitable (class S3) lands cover a maximum area of about 449 ha (93%) in the microwatershed and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of gravelliness, texture and rooting depth. About 26 ha (5%) area is not suitable for growing maize and occur in the northern part of the microwatershed. They have very severe limitations of gravelliness and rooting depth.

Table 7.3 Crop suitability criteria for Maize

Crop requirement		Rating			
Soil–site characteristics	Unit	Highly suitable (S1)	Moderately suitable (S2)	Marginally suitable (S3)	Not suitable (N)
Slope	%	<3	3.5	5-8	
LGP	Days	>100	100-80	60-80	
Soil drainage	Class	Well drained	Mod. to imperfectly	Poorly/excessively	V.poorly
Soil reaction	pH	5.5-7.5	7.6-8.5	8.6-9.0	
Surface soil texture	Class	l, cl, scl, sil	Sl, sicl, sic	C(s-s), ls	S,fragmental
Soil depth	Cm	>75	50-75	25-50	<25
Gravel content	% vol.	<15	15-35	35-50	>50
Salinity (EC)	dSm^{-1}	<1.0	1.0-2.0	2.0-4.0	
Sodicity (ESP)	%	<10	10-15	>15	

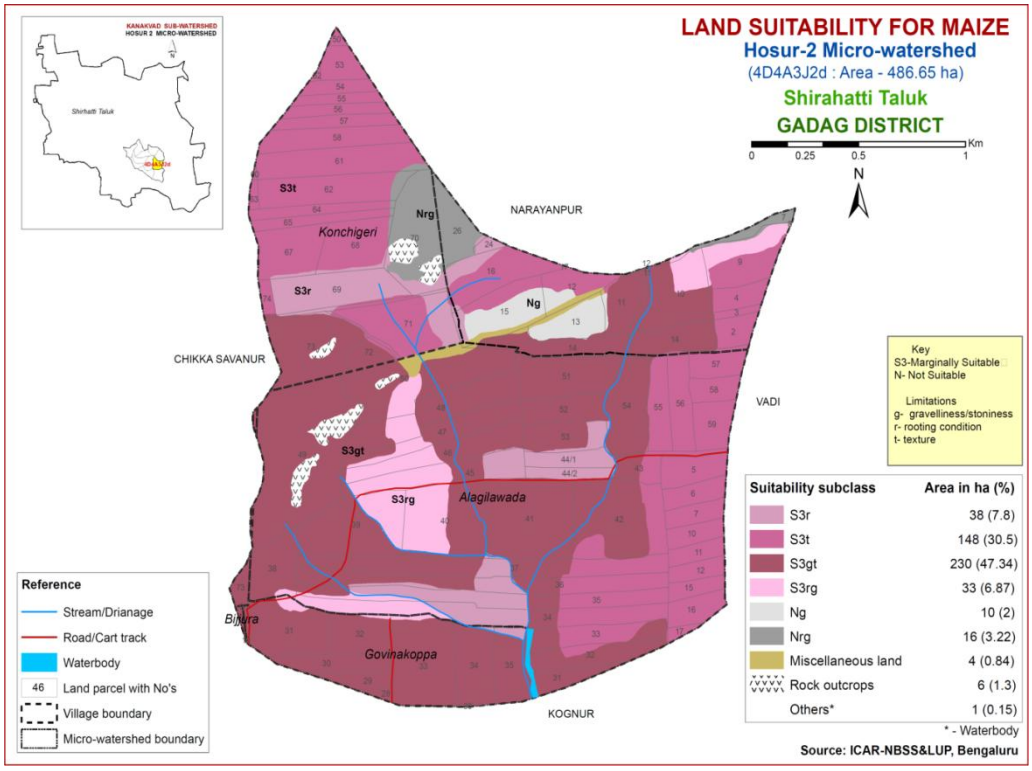


Fig. 7.2 Land Suitability map of Maize

7.3 Land Suitability for Bengal gram (*Cicer arietinum*)

Bengal gram is one of the major pulse crop grown in an area of 9.26 lakh ha in northern Karnataka in Bijapur, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bidar, Belgaum, Dharwad and Bellary districts. The crop requirements for growing Bengal gram (Table 7.4) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) of the soils of the microwatershed and land suitability map for growing Bengal gram was prepared. The area extent and their geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed are given in Figure 7.3.

About 148 ha (31%) area is highly suitable (class S1) for growing Bengal gram and are distributed mainly in the northern and eastern part of the microwatershed.

A maximum area of about 302 ha (62%) is moderately suitable (class S2) for Bengal gram and are distributed in major part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of gravelliness and rooting depth. A small area of about 25 ha (5%) is not suitable for growing Bengal gram and occur in the northeastern and southern part of the microwatershed. They have very severe limitations of gravelliness.

Table 7.4 Crop suitability criteria for Bengal gram

Crop requirement		Rating			
Soil–site characteristics	unit	Highly suitable(S1)	Moderately suitable(S2)	Marginally suitable(S3)	Not suitable (N)
Slope	%	<3	3-5	5-10	>10
LGP	Days	>100	90-100	70-90	<70
Soil drainage	Class	Well drained	Mod. to well drained; Imperfectly drained	Poorly drained; excessively drained	Very Poorly drained
Soil reaction	pH	6.0-7.5	5.5-5.77.6-8.0	8.1-9.0;4.5-5.4	>9.0
Surface soil texture	Class	l, scl, sil, cl,	sicl, sic, c	Sl, c>60%	S, fragmental
Soil depth	Cm	>75	51-75	25-50	<25
Gravel content	% vol.	<15	15-35	35-60	>60
Salinity (EC)	dSm^{-1}	<1.0	1.0-2.0	>2.0	
Sodicity (ESP)	%	<10	10-15	>15	

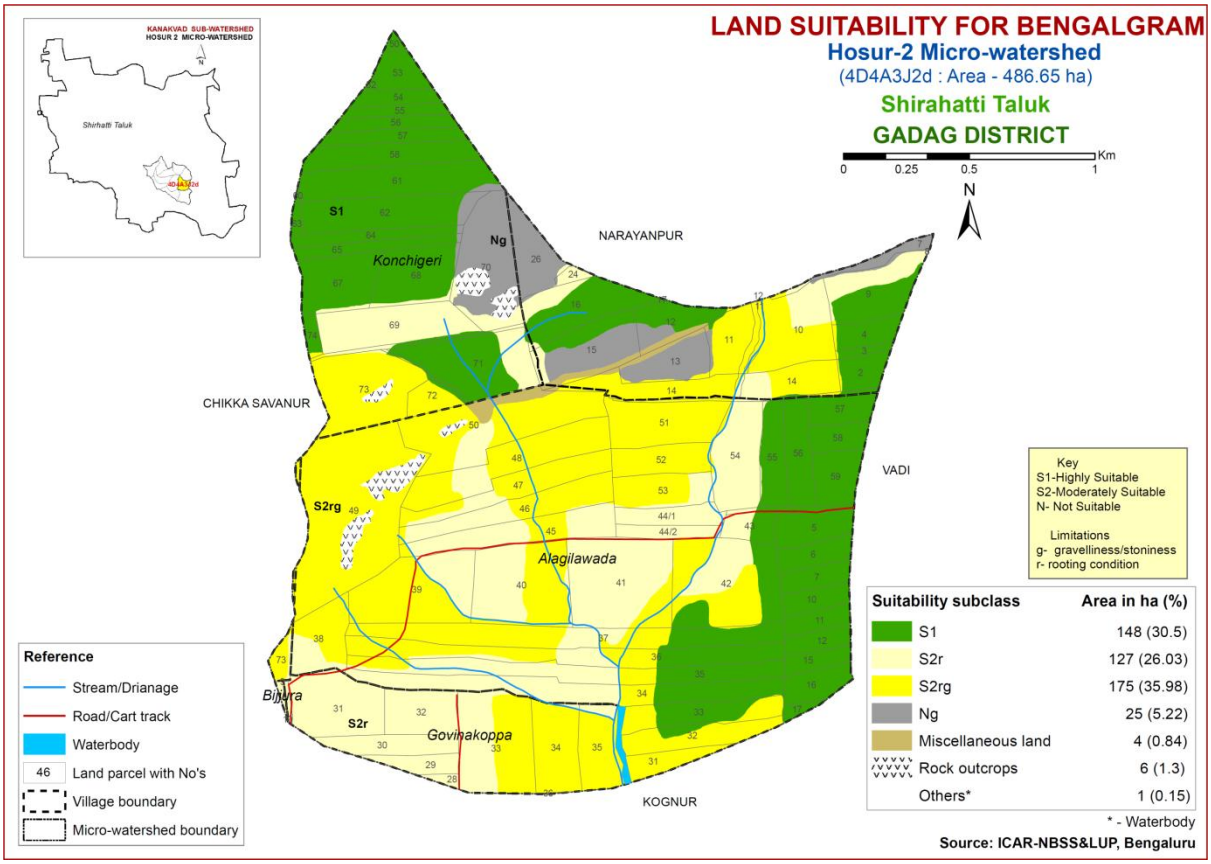


Fig. 7.3 Land Suitability map of Bengal gram

7.4 Land Suitability for Groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea*)

Groundnut is one of the major oilseed crop grown in an area of 6.5 lakh ha in Karnataka in most of the districts either as rainfed or irrigated crop. The crop requirements for growing groundnut (Table 7.5) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) of the soils of the microwatershed and land suitability map for growing groundnut was generated. The area extent and their geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed are given in Figure 7.4.

In Hosur-2 microwatershed there are no lands that are highly (class S1) or moderately (class S2) suitable lands for growing groundnut.

Marginally suitable lands (class S3) for growing groundnut occupy major area of about 461 ha (95%) and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth, gravelliness and texture. An area of about 16 ha (3%) is not suitable for growing groundnut and occur in the northern part of the microwatershed. They have very severe limitations of rooting depth and gravelliness.

Table 7.5 Crop suitability criteria for Groundnut

Crop requirement		Rating			
Soil–site characteristics	unit	Highly suitable (S1)	Moderately suitable (S2)	Marginally suitable (S3)	Not suitable (N)
Slope	%	<3	3-5	5-10	>10
LGP	Days	100-125	90-105	75-90	
Soil drainage	class	Well drained	Mod. To Well drained	Imperfectly drained	Poorly drained
Soil reaction	pH	6.0-8.0	8.1-8.5 5.5-5.9	>8.5 <5.5	
Surface soil texture	Class	l, cl, sil, sc, sicl	Sc, sic, c,	S, ls, sl c (>60%)	S, fragmental
Soil depth	Cm	>75	50-75	25-50	<25
Gravel content	% vol.	<35	35-50	>50	
$CaCO_3$ in root zone	%	high	Medium	low	
Salinity (EC)	dSm^{-1}	<2.0	2.0-4.0	4.0-8.0	
Sodicity (ESP)	%	<5	5-10	>10	

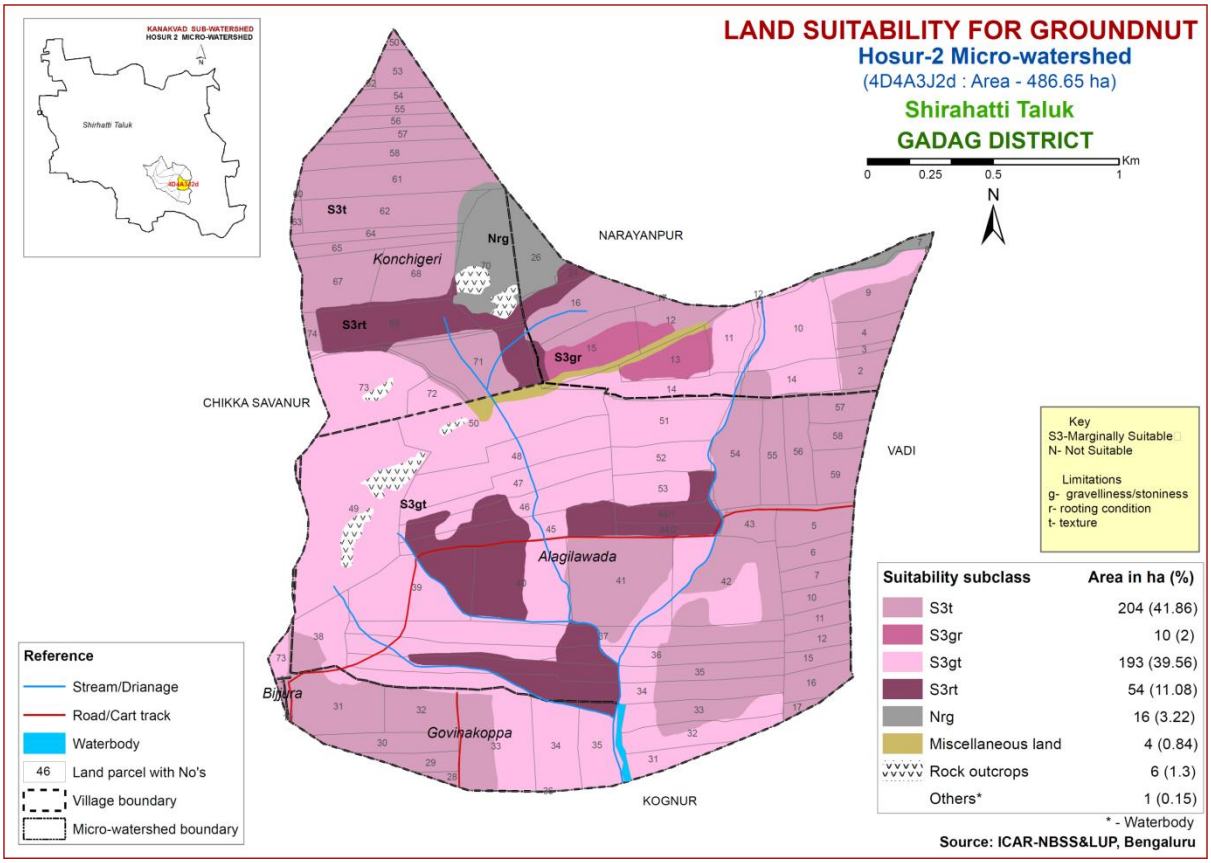


Fig. 7.4 Land Suitability map of Groundnut

7.5 Land Suitability for Sunflower (*Helianthus annus*)

Sunflower is the most important oilseed crop grown in an area of 4.1 lakh ha in the State in all the districts. The crop requirements for growing sunflower (Table 7.6) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing sunflower was generated. The area and geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.5.

Highly suitable (class S1) lands are found to occur in an area of 55 ha (11%). They have no or minor limitations for growing sunflower and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed.

Moderately suitable (class S2) lands are found to occur in a small area of about 36 ha (7%). They have minor limitations of rooting depth and are distributed in the southeastern part of the microwatershed. The marginally suitable (class S3) lands cover an area of about 128 ha (26%) in the microwatershed and occur in the southern, northern, central and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of gravelliness and rooting depth. Maximum area of about 256 ha (53%) is not suitable for growing sunflower and occur in major part of the microwatershed. They have very severe limitations of gravelliness and rooting depth.

Table 7.6 Crop suitability criteria for Sunflower

Crop requirement		Rating			
Soil–site characteristics	unit	Highly suitable (S1)	Moderately suitable(S2)	Marginally suitable(S3)	Not suitable(N)
Slope	%	<3	3-5	5-10	>10
LGP	Days	>90	80-90	70-80	<70
Soil drainage	class	Well drained	Mod. well rained	Imperfectly drained	Poorly drained
Soil reaction	pH	6.5-8.0	8.1-8.55.5-6.4	8.6-9.0;4.5-5.4	>9.0<4.5
Surface soil texture	Class	l, cl, sil, sc	Scl, sic, c,	c (>60%), sl	ls, s
Soil depth	Cm	>100	75-100	50-75	<50
Gravel content	% vol.	<15	15-35	35-60	>60
Salinity (EC)	dSm^{-1}	<1.0	1.0-2.0	>2.0	
Sodicity (ESP)	%	<10	10-15	>15	

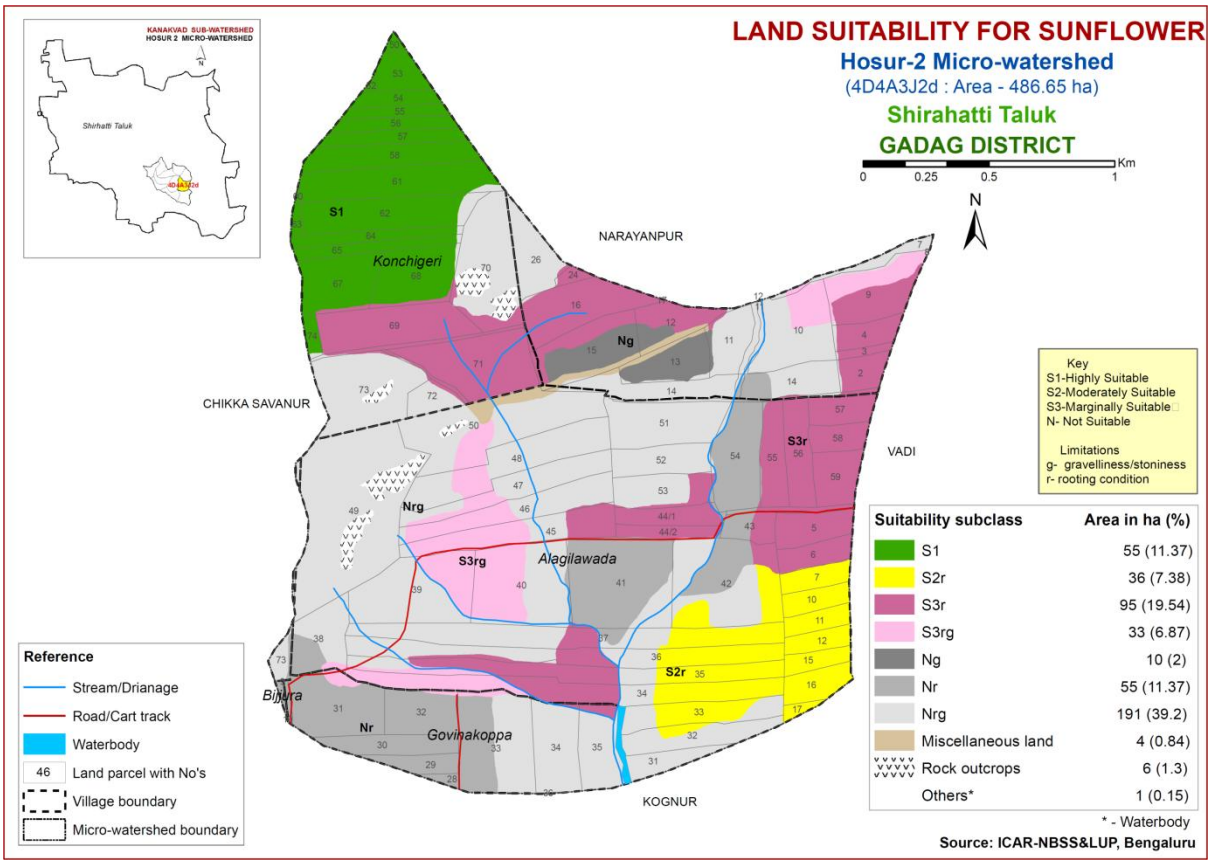


Fig. 7.5 Land Suitability map of Sunflower

7.6 Land Suitability for Cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum*)

Cotton is the most important fibre crop grown in the State in about 6.6 lakh ha area in Raichur, Dharwad, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Bijapur, Bidar, Bellary, Chitradurga and Chamarajnagar districts. The crop requirements for growing cotton (Table 7.7) were matched

with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing cotton was generated and the area and geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.6.

Highly suitable (class S1) lands cover an area of about 55 ha (11%) and is distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed.

An area of about 93 ha (19%) has soils that are moderately suitable (class S2) with minor limitations of rooting depth. They are distributed in the eastern and northern part of the microwatershed. The marginally suitable (class S3) lands cover a maximum area of about 302 ha (62%) and occur in major part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and garvelliness. An area of 25 ha (5%) is not suitable for growing cotton and mainly occur in the northern part of the microwatershed. They have very severe limitations of gravelliness.

Table 7.7 Crop suitability criteria for Cotton

Crop requirement		Rating			
Soil–site characteristics	unit	Highly suitable (S1)	Moderately suitable (S2)	Marginally suitable (S3)	Not suitable (N)
Slope	%	1-2	2-3	3-5	>5
LGP	Days	180-240	120-180	<120	
Soil drainage	class	Well to moderately well	Imperfectly drained	Poor somewhat excessive	Stagnant/ Excessive
Soil reaction	pH	6.5-7.5	7.6-8.0	8.1-9.0	>9.0>6.5
Surface soil texture	Class	Sic, c	Sicl, cl	Si, sil, sc, scl, l	Sl, s,ls
Soil depth	Cm	100-150	60-100	30-60	<30
Gravel content	% vol.	<5	5-10	10-15	15-35
$CaCO_3$ in root zone	%	<3	3-5	5-10	10-20
Salinity (EC)	dSm^{-1}	2-4	4.0-8.0	8.0-12	>12
Sodicity (ESP)	%	5-10	10-20	20-30	>30

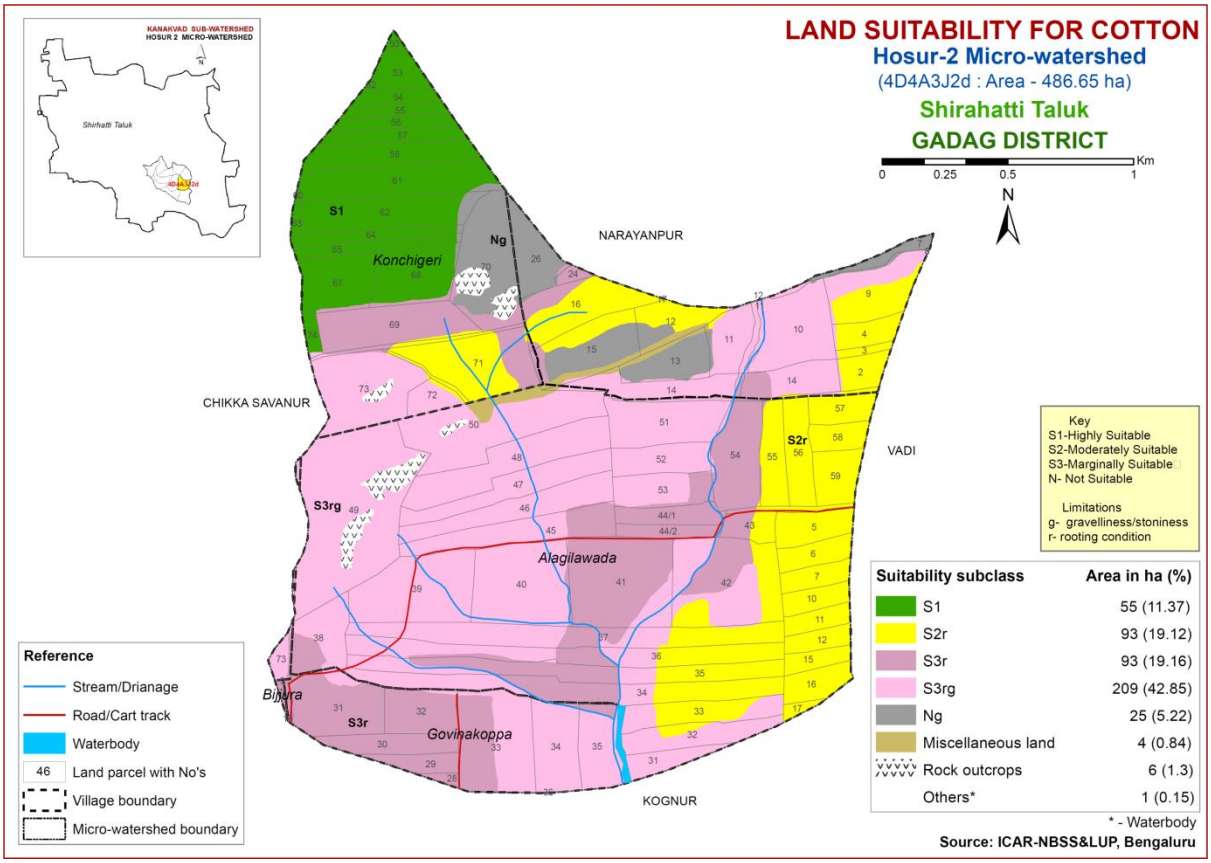


Fig. 7.6 Land Suitability map of Cotton

7.7 Land Suitability for Banana (*Musa paradisiaca*)

Banana is one of the major fruit crop grown in an area of 1.02 lakh ha in Karnataka State. The crop requirements for growing banana (Table 7.8) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) of the soils of the microwatershed and land suitability map for growing banana was generated. The area extent and their geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed are given in Figure 7.7.

An area of about 91 ha (19%) is moderately suitable (class S2) for growing banana and are distributed in the northern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth and texture. Marginally suitable (class S3) lands for growing banana occupy a small area of about 57 ha (12%) and are distributed in the northern and northeastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth. A major area of about 327 ha (67%) is not suitable for growing banana and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. They have very severe limitations of gravelliness and rooting depth.

Table 7.8 Crop suitability criteria for Banana

Crop requirement			Rating			
Soil –site characteristics		Unit	Highly suitable (S1)	Moderately suitable (S2)	Marginally suitable (S3)	Not suitable (N)
Climate	Temperature in growing season	^{0}C	26-33	34-36 24-25	37-38	>38
Soil aeration	Soil drainage	Class	Well drained	Moderately to imperfectly drained	Poorly drained	Very poorly drained
Nutrient availability	Texture	Class	l,cl, scl,sil	Sicl, sc, c(<45%)	C (>45%), sic, sl	ls, s
	pH	1:2.5	6.5-7.0	7.1-8.5 5.5-6.4	>8.5 <5.5	
Rooting conditions	Soil depth	Cm	>125	76-125	50-75	<50
	Stoniness	%	<10	10-15	15-35	>35
Soil toxicity	Salinity	dS/m	<1.0	1-2	>2	
	Sodicity	%	<5	5-10	10-15	>15
Erosion	Slope	%	<3	3-5	5-15	>15

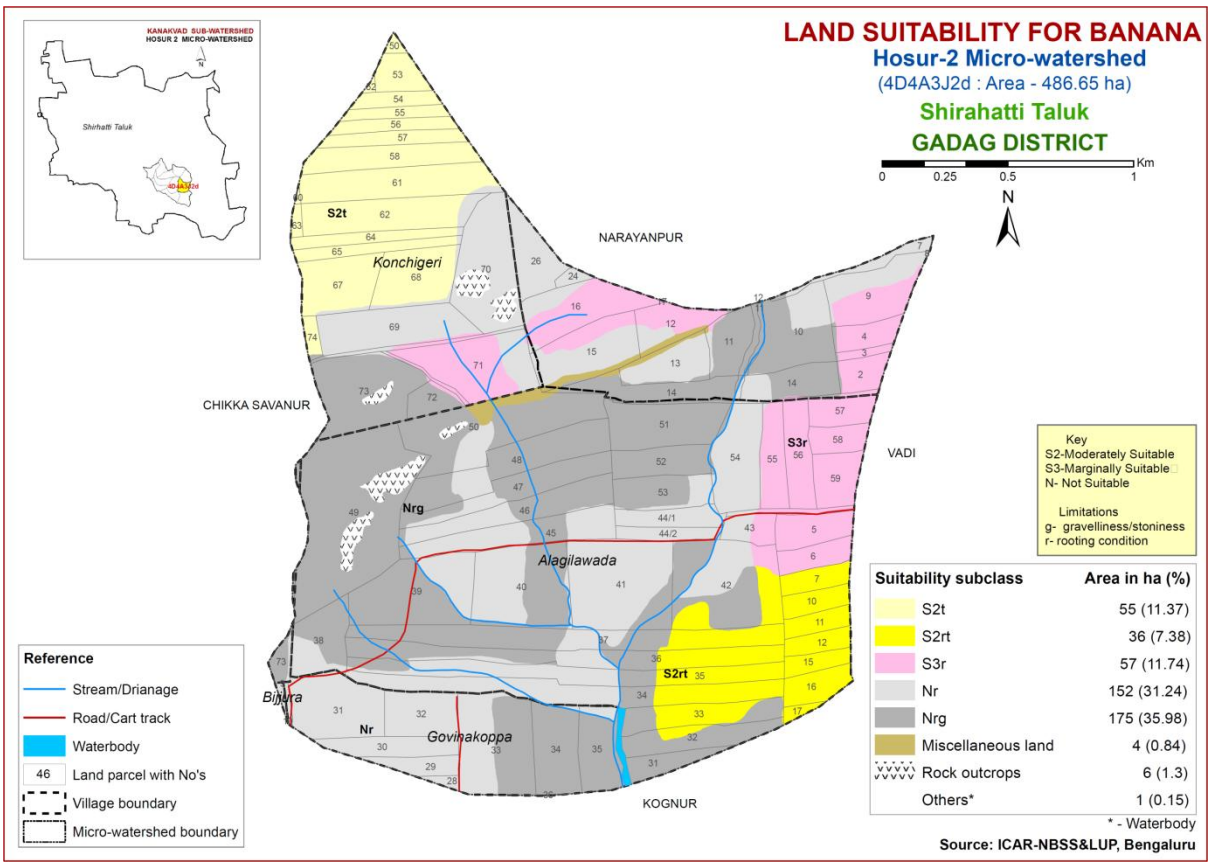


Fig. 7.7 Land Suitability map of Banana

7.8 Land Suitability for Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*)

Pomegranate is one of the commercially grown fruit crop in Karnataka in an area of 0.16 lakh ha mainly in Bijapur, Bagalkot, Koppal, Gadag and Chitradurga districts. The crop requirements for growing pomegranate (Table 7.9) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) of the soils of the microwatershed and land suitability map for growing pomegranate was generated. The area extent and their geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed are given in Figure 7.8.

A small area of about 55 ha (11%) is moderately suitable (class S2) for growing pomegranate and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth and texture. Marginally suitable (class S3) lands for growing pomegranate occupy an area of about 93 ha (19%) and are distributed in the northeastern and southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth and texture. A major area of about 327 ha (67%) is not suitable for growing pomegranate and occur in all part of the microwatershed. They have very severe limitations of gravelliness and rooting depth.

Table 7.9 Crop suitability criteria for Pomegranate

Crop requirement			Rating			
Soil –site characteristics		unit	Highly suitable(S1)	Moderately Suitable(S2)	Marginally suitable(S3)	Not suitable(N)
Climate	Temperature in growing season	^{0}C	30-34	35-38 25-29	39-40 15-24	
Soil moisture	Growing period	Days	>150	120-150	90-120	<90
Soil aeration	Soil drainage	class	Well drained	imperfectly drained		
Nutrient availability	Texture	Class	Sl, scl, l, cl	C, sic, sicl	Cl, s, ls	S, fragmental
Rooting conditions	pH	1:2.5	5.5-7.5	7.6-8.5	8.6-9.0	
	Soil depth	Cm	>100	75-100	50-75	<50
	Gravel content	% vol.	nil	15-35	35-60	>60
Soil toxicity	Salinity	dS/m	Nil	<9	>9	<50
	Sodicity	%	nil			
Erosion	Slope	%	<3	3-5	5-10	

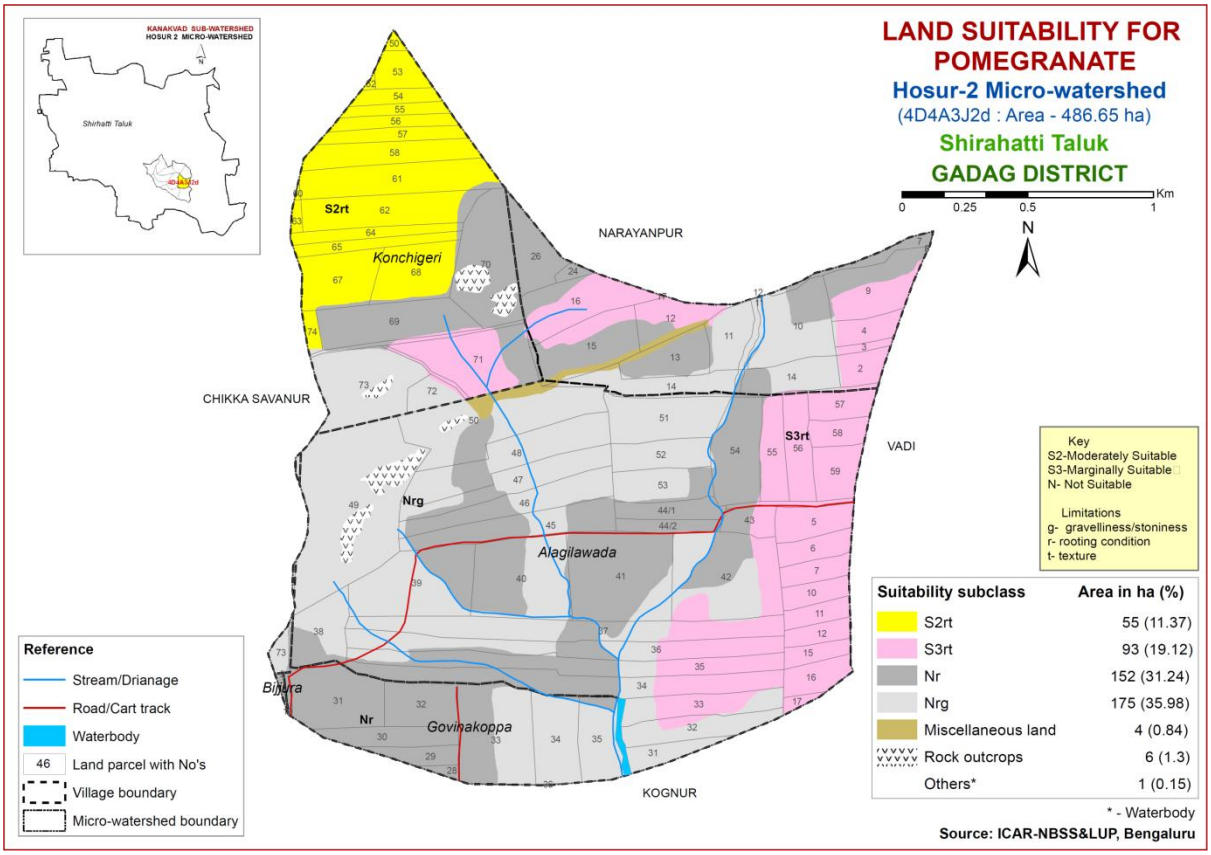


Fig. 7.8 Land Suitability map of Pomegranate

7.9 Land suitability for Mango (*Mangifera indica*)

Mango is the most important fruit crop grown in an area of 18.53 lakh ha in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements (Table 7.10) for growing mango were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing mango was generated (Fig. 7.9).

The marginally suitable (class S3) lands cover small area of about 91 ha (19%) and are distributed in the northern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of texture and rooting depth. A maximum area of about 384 ha (79%) is not suitable for growing mango and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. They have very severe limitations of gravelliness and rooting depth.

Table 7.10 Crop suitability criteria for Mango

Crop requirement			Rating			
Soil-site characteristics		unit	Highly suitable (S1)	Moderately Suitable (S2)	Marginally suitable (S3)	Not suitable (N)
Climate	Temp. in growing season	^{0}C	28-32	24-27 33-35	36-40	20-24
	Min. temp.	^{0}C	10-15	15-22	>22	

	before flowering					
Soil moisture	Growing period	Days	>180	150-180	120-150	<120
Soil aeration	Soil drainage	class	Well drained	Mod. To imperfectly drained	Poor drained	Very poorly drained
	Water table	M	>3	2.50-3.0	2.5-1.5	<1.5
Nutrient availability	Texture	Class	Sc, l, sil, cl	Sl, sc, sic, l, c	C (<60%)	C (>60%),
	pH	1:2.5	5.5-7.5	7.6-8.55.0-5.4	8.6-9.04.0-4.9	>9.0<4.0
	OC	%	High	medium	low	
	$CaCO_3$ in root zone	%	Non calcareous	<5	5-10	>10
Rooting conditions	Soil depth	cm	>200	125-200	75-125	<75
	Gravel content	%vol	Non-gravelly	<15	15-35	>35
Soil toxicity	Salinity	dS/m	Non saline	<2.0	2.0-3.0	>3.0
	Sodicity	%	Non sodic	<10	10-15	>15
Erosion	Slope	%	<3	3-5	5-10	

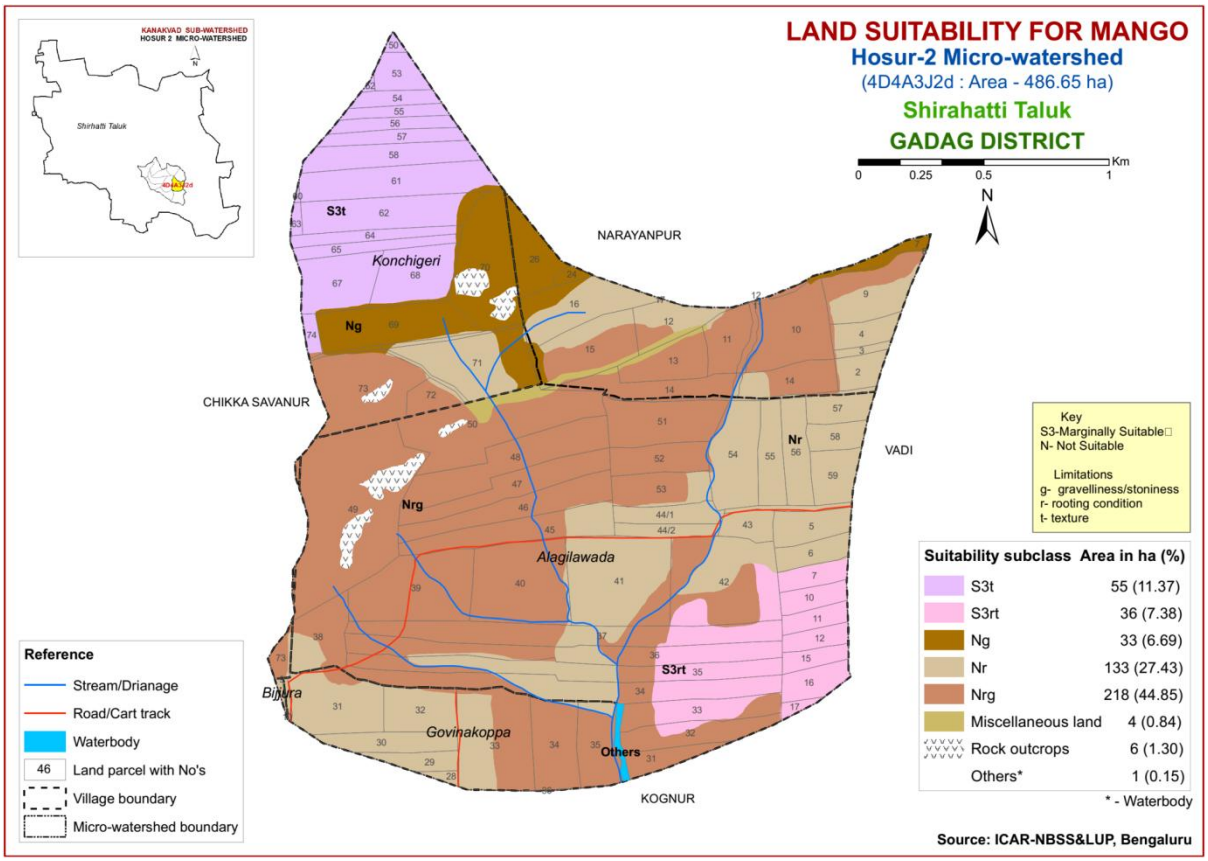


Fig. 7.9 Land Suitability map of Mango

7.10 Land suitability for Sapota (*Manilkara zapota*)

Sapota is the most important fruit crop grown in large area in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements (Table 7.11) for growing sapota were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing sapota was generated (Fig. 7.10). No highly suitable (class S1) and moderately suitable (S2) lands for growing sapota in the microwatershed.

The marginally suitable (class S3) lands cover an area of about 148 ha (31%) and are distributed in the eastern and northern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of texture and rooting depth. A maximum area of about 327 ha (67%) is not suitable for growing sapota and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. They have very severe limitations of gravelliness and rooting depth.

Table 7.11 Crop suitability criteria for Sapota

Crop requirement			Rating			
Soil –site characteristics		unit	Highly suitable (S1)	Moderately suitable (S2)	Marginally suitable (S3)	Not suitable (N)
Climate	Temperature in growing season	^{0} C	28-32	33-36 24-27	37-42 20-23	>42 <18
Soil moisture	Growing period	Days	>150	120-150	90-120	<120
Soil aeration	Soil drainage	class	Well drained	Moderately well drained	Imperfectly drained	Poorly drained
Nutrient availability	Texture	Class	Scl, l, cl, sil	Sl, sicl, sc	C (<60%)	ls, s, C (>60%)
	pH	1:2.5	6.0-7.5	7.6-8.0 5.0-5.9	8.1-9.0 4.5-4.9	>9.0 <4.5
	$CaCO_3$ in root zone	%	Non calcareous	<10	10-15	>15
Rooting conditions	Soil depth	Cm	>150	75-150	50-75	<50
	Gravel content	% vol.	Non gravelly	<15	15-35	<35
Soil toxicity	Salinity	dS/m	Non saline	Up to 1.0	1.0-2.0	2.0-4.0
	Sodicity	%	Non sodic	10-15	15-25	>25
Erosion	Slope	%	<3	3-5	5-10	>10

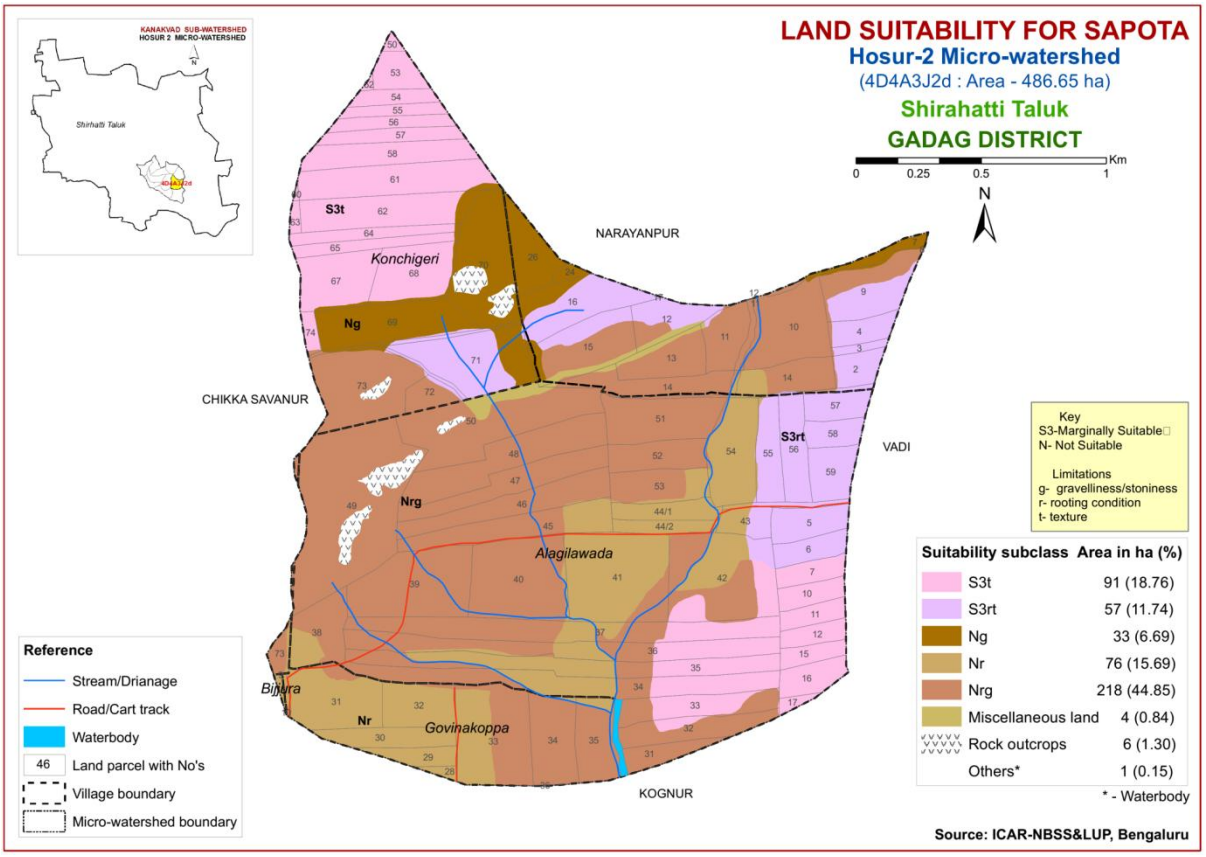


Fig. 7.10 Land Suitability map of Sapota

7.11 Land suitability for Guava (*Psidium guajava*)

Guava is the most important fruit crop grown in an area of 0.64 lakh ha in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements (Table 7.12) for growing guava were matched with the soil-site characteristics (7.1) and a land suitability map for growing guava was generated (Fig. 7.11).

No highly suitable (class S1) and moderately suitable (S2) lands for growing guava in the microwatershed.

The marginally suitable (class S3) lands cover an area of about 148 ha (31%) and are distributed in the northern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of texture and rooting depth. A maximum area of about 328 ha (67%) is not suitable for growing guava and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. They have very severe limitations of gravelliness and rooting depth.

Table 7.12 Crop suitability criteria for Guava

Crop requirement			Rating			
Soil –site characteristics		Unit	Highly suitable(S1)	Moderately Suitable (S2)	Marginally suitable (S3)	Not suitable(N)
Climate	Temperature in growing season	^{0}C	28-32	33-36 24-27	37-42 20-23	
Soil moisture	Growing period	Days	>150	120-150	90-120	<90
Soil aeration	Soil drainage	Class	Well drained	Mod. to imperfectly	poor	Very poor
Nutrient availability	Texture	Class	Scl, l, cl, sil	Sl,sicl,sic.,sc,c	C (<60%)	C (>60%)
	pH	1:2.5	6.0-7.5	7.6-8.0:5.0-5.9	8.1-8.5:4.5-4.9	>8.5:<4.5
	$CaCO_3$ in root zone	%	Non calcareous	<10	10-15	>15
Rooting conditions	Soil depth	Cm	>100	75-100	50-75	<50
	Gravel content	% vol.	<15	15-35	>35	
Soil toxicity	Salinity	dS/m	<2.0	2.0-4.0	4.0-6.0	
	Sodicity	%	Non sodic	10-15	15-25	>25
Erosion	Slope	%	<3	3-5	5-10	>10

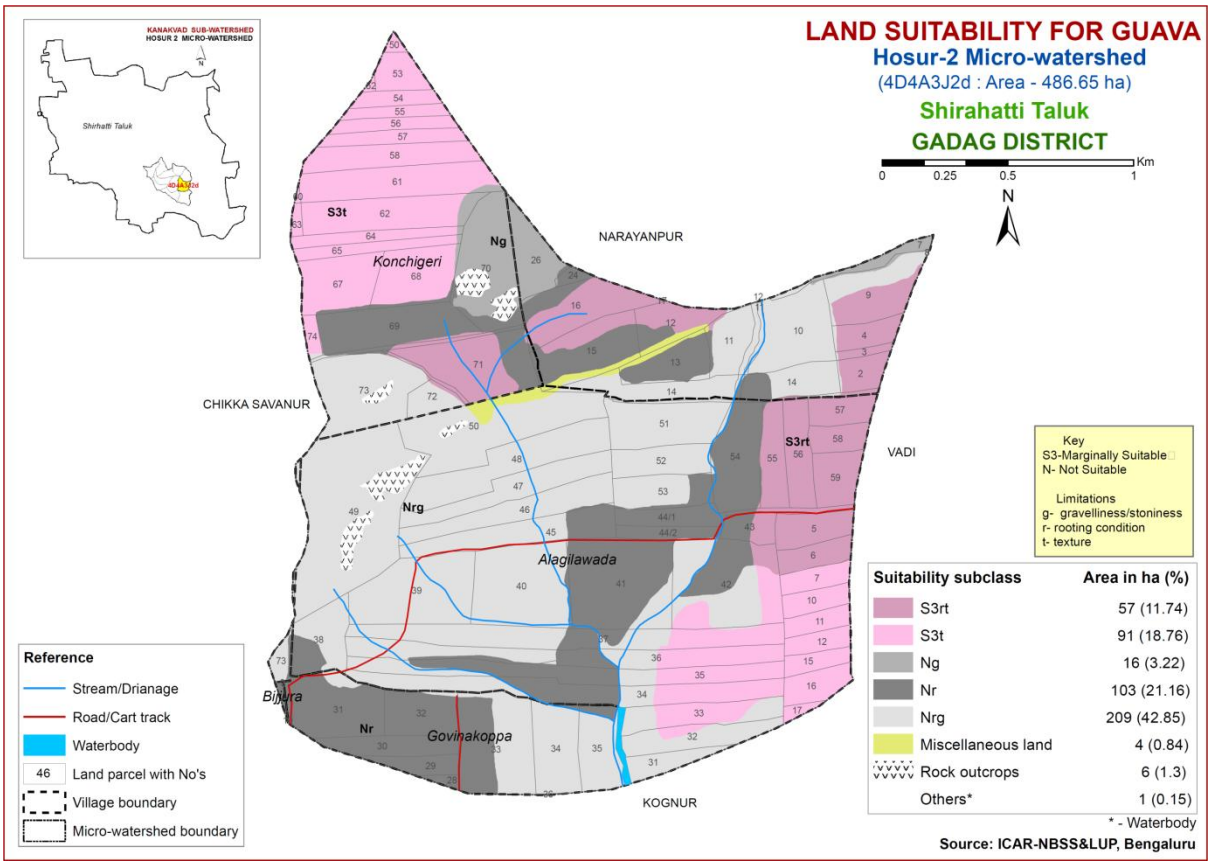


Fig. 7.11 Land Suitability map of Guava

7.12 Land Suitability for Jackfruit (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*)

Jackfruit is the most important fruit crop grown in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements for growing jackfruit were matched with the soil-site characteristics and a land suitability map for growing jackfruit was generated (Fig. 7.12).

No highly suitable (class S1) and moderately suitable (S2) lands for growing jackfruit in the microwatershed.

The marginally suitable (class S3) lands cover an area of about 148 (31%) and are distributed in the northern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of texture and rooting depth. A maximum area of about 327 ha (67%) is not suitable for growing jackfruit and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. They have very severe limitations of gravelliness and rooting depth.

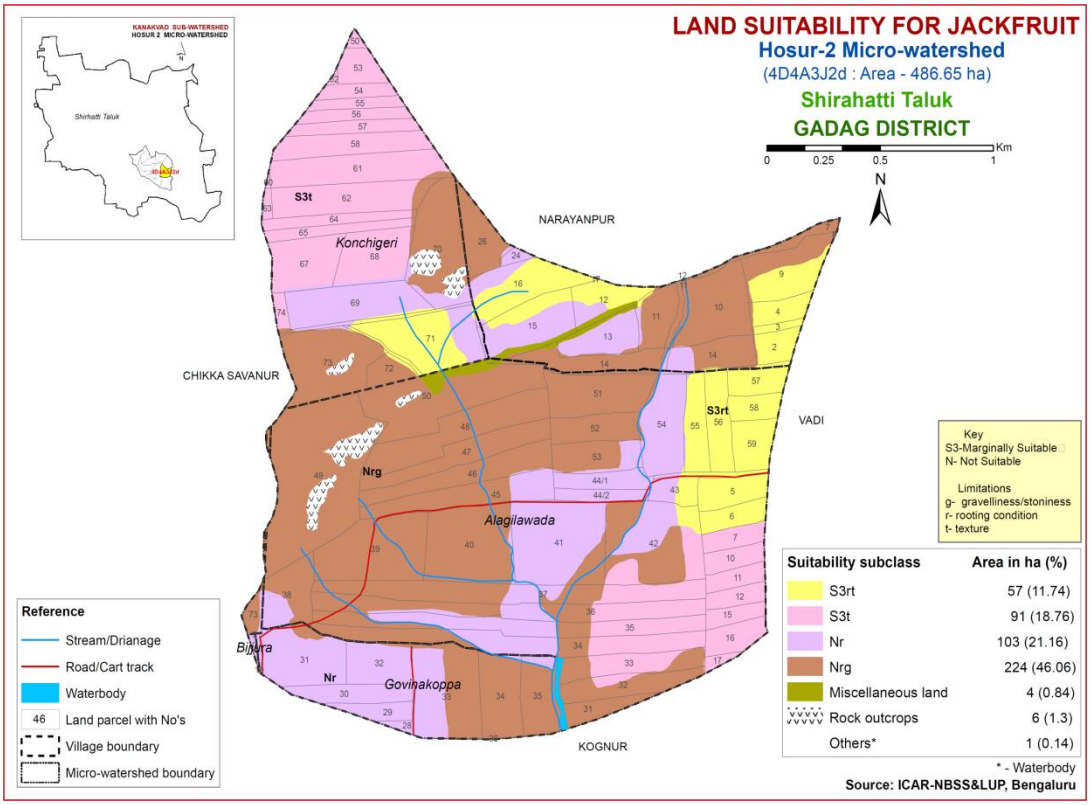


Fig. 7.12 Land Suitability map of Jackfruit

7.13 Land Suitability for Jamun (*Syzygium cumini*)

Jamun is an important fruit crop grown in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements for growing jamun were matched with the soil-site characteristics and a land suitability map for growing jamun was generated (Fig. 7.13).

The marginally suitable (class S3) lands cover an area of about 148 ha (31%) and occur in the northern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of texture and rooting depth. Maximum area of about 327 ha (68%) is not suitable for growing jamun and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. They have very severe limitations of gravelliness and rooting depth.

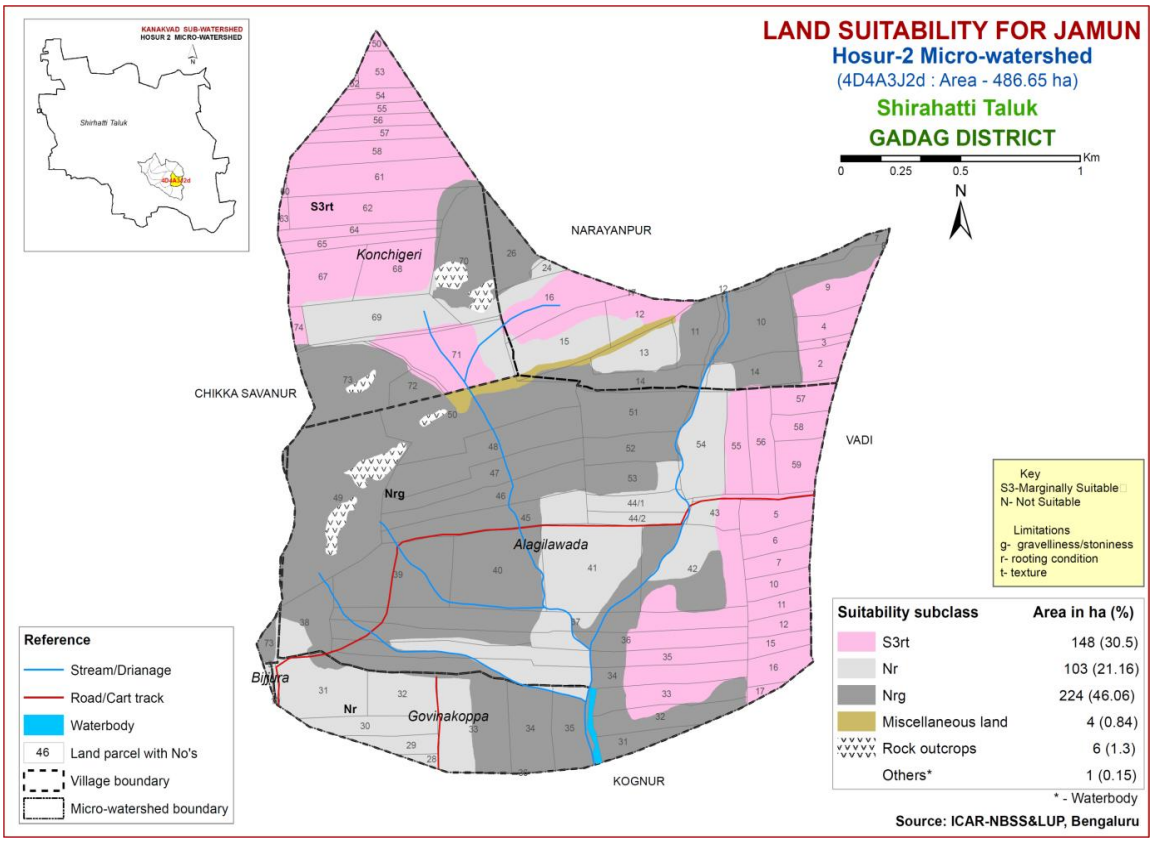


Fig. 7.13 Land Suitability map of Jamun

7.14 Land Suitability for Musambi (*Citrus limetta*)

Musambi is the important fruit crop grown in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements for growing musambi were matched with the soil-site characteristics and a land suitability map for growing musambi was generated (Fig. 7.14).

Highly suitable (class S1) lands cover an area of about 55 ha (11%) and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed. They have no or minor limitations for growing musambi.

A small area of about 36 ha (7%) has soils that are moderately suitable (class S2) with minor limitations of rooting depth and are distributed in the southeastern part of the microwatershed. The marginally suitable (class S3) lands cover a small area of about 57 ha (12%) and occur in the northern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth. A maximum area of about 327 ha (67%) is not suitable for growing musambi and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. They have very severe limitations of gravelliness and rooting depth.

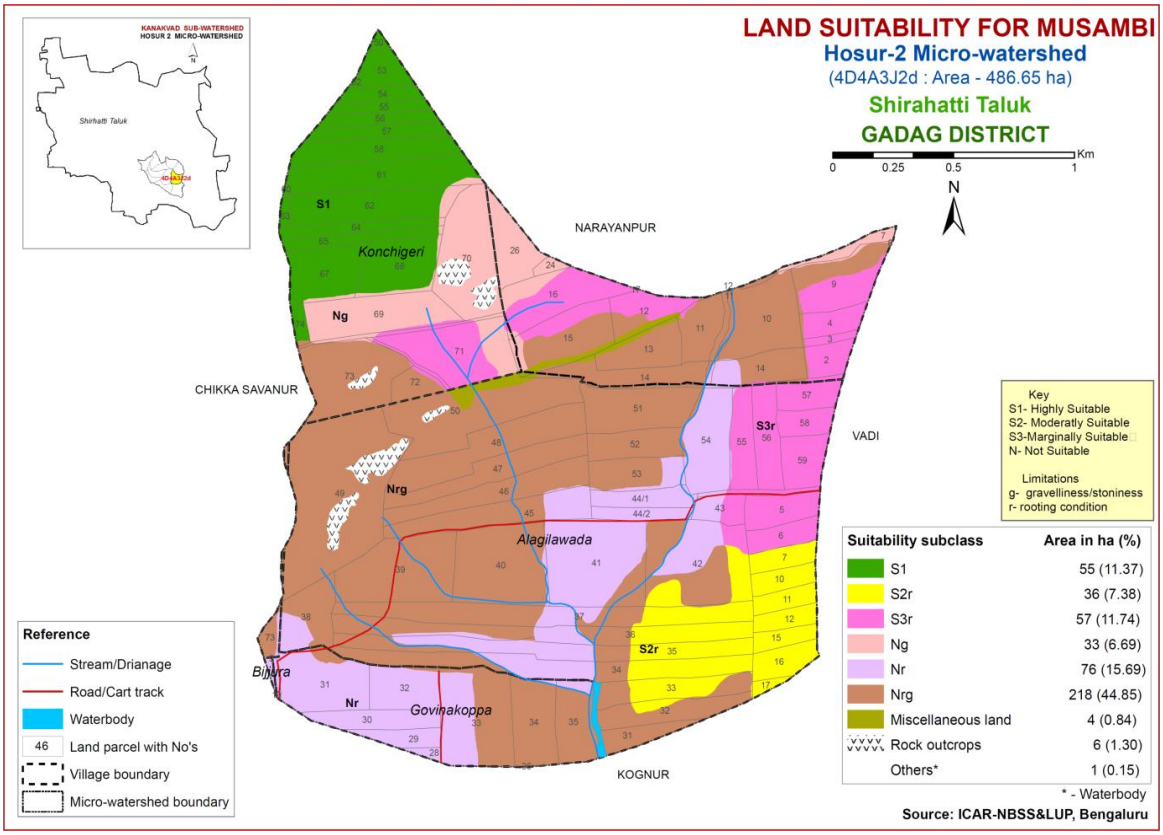


Fig. 7.14 Land Suitability map of Musambi

7.15 Land Suitability for Lime (*Citrus sp*)

Lime is one of the most important fruit crop grown in an area of 0.11 lakh ha in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements for growing lime (Table 7.13) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing lime was generated (Fig. 7.15).

Highly suitable (class S1) lands cover an area of about 55 ha (11%) and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed. They have no or minor limitations for growing lime.

A small area of about 39 ha (7%) has soils that are moderately suitable (class S2) with minor limitations of rooting depth and are distributed in the southeastern part of the microwatershed. The marginally suitable (class S3) lands cover a small area of about 57 ha (12%) and occur in the northern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth. A maximum area of about 327 ha (67%) is not suitable for growing lime and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. They have very severe limitations of gravelliness and rooting depth.

Table 7.13 Crop suitability criteria for Lime

Crop requirement			Rating			
Soil –site characteristics		Unit	Highly suitable (S1)	Moderately suitable (S2)	Marginally suitable (S3)	Not suitable(N)
Climate	Temperature in growing season	^{0}C	28-30	31-35 24-27	36-40 20-23	>40 <20
Soil moisture	Growing period	Days	240-265	180-240	150-180	<150
Soil aeration	Soil drainage	Class	Well drained	Mod. to imperfectly drained	poorly	Very poorly
Nutrient availability	Texture	Class	Scl, l, sicl, cl, s	Sc, sc, c	C(>70%)	S, ls
	pH	1:2.5	6.0-7.5	5.5-6.47.6-8.0	4.0-5.4 8.1-8.5	<4.0 >8.5
	$CaCO_3$ in root zone	%	Non calcareous	Upto 5	5-10	>10
Rooting conditions	Soil depth	Cm	>150	100-150	50-100	<50
	Gravel content	% vol.	Non gravelly	15-35	35-55	>55
Soil toxicity	Salinity	dS/m	Non saline	Upto 1.0	1.0-2.5	>2.5
	Sodicity	%	Non sodic	5-10	10-15	>15
Erosion	Slope	%	<3	3-5	5-10	

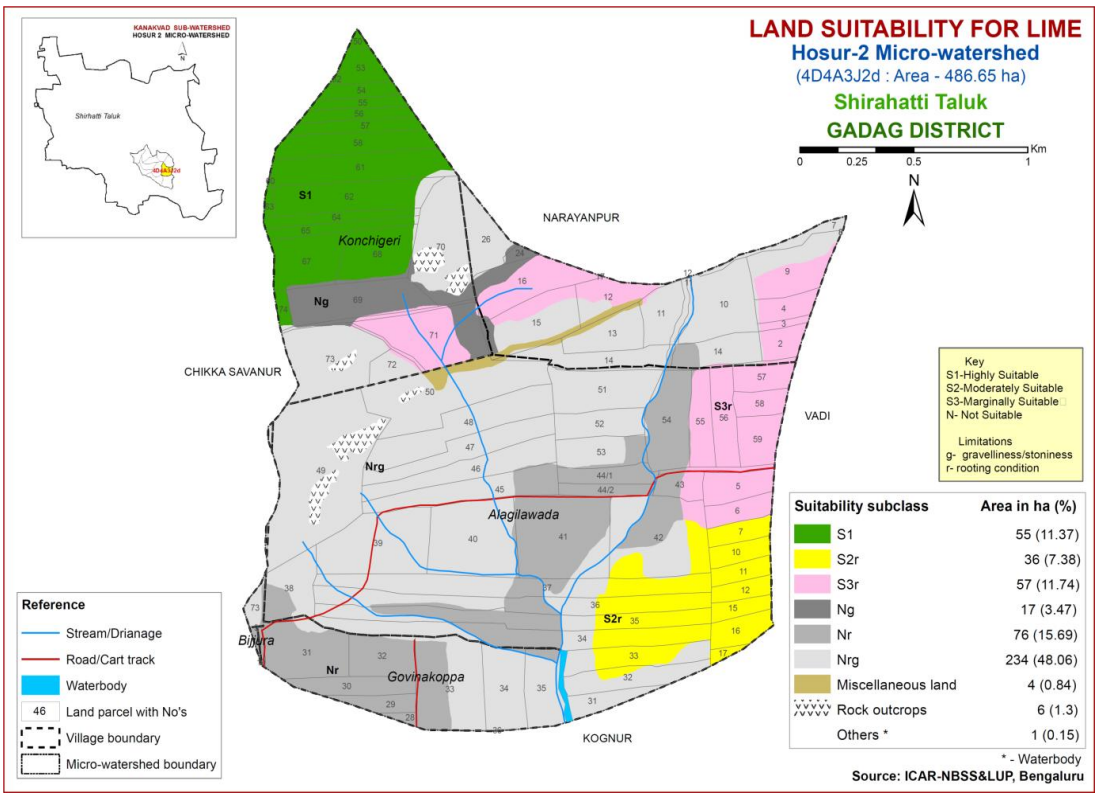


Fig. 7.15 Land Suitability map of Lime

7.16 Land Suitability for Cashew (*Anacardium occidentale)*

Cashew is one of the most important fruit crop grown in an area of 1.24 lakh ha in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements for growing cashew (Table 7.13) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing cashew was generated (Fig. 7.15).

Entire area is not suitable for growing cashew in the microwatershed. They have very severe limitations of gravelliness, texture and rooting depth.

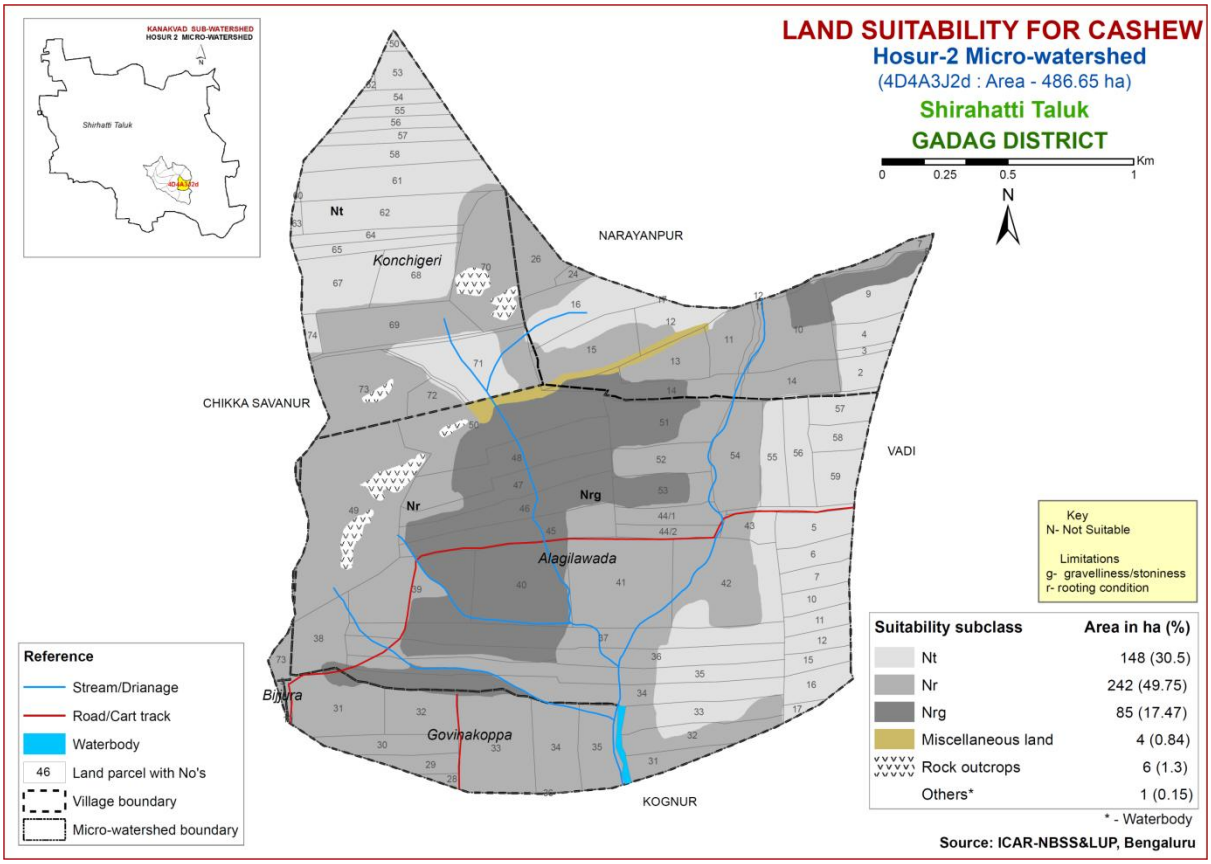


Fig. 7.16 Land Suitability map of Cashew

7.17 Land Suitability for Custard Apple (*Annona reticulata*)

Custard apple is one of the most important fruit crop grown in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements for growing custard apple (Table 7.13) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing custard apple was generated (Fig. 7.15).

An area of about 91 ha (19%) has soils that are moderately suitable (class S2) with minor limitations of texture and are distributed in the southeastern and northern part of the microwatershed. The marginally suitable (class S3) lands cover a maximum area of about 369 ha (76%) and occur in major part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of gravelliness, texture and rooting depth. A small area of about 16 ha (3%) is not suitable for

growing custard apple and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed. They have very severe limitations of gravelliness and rooting depth.

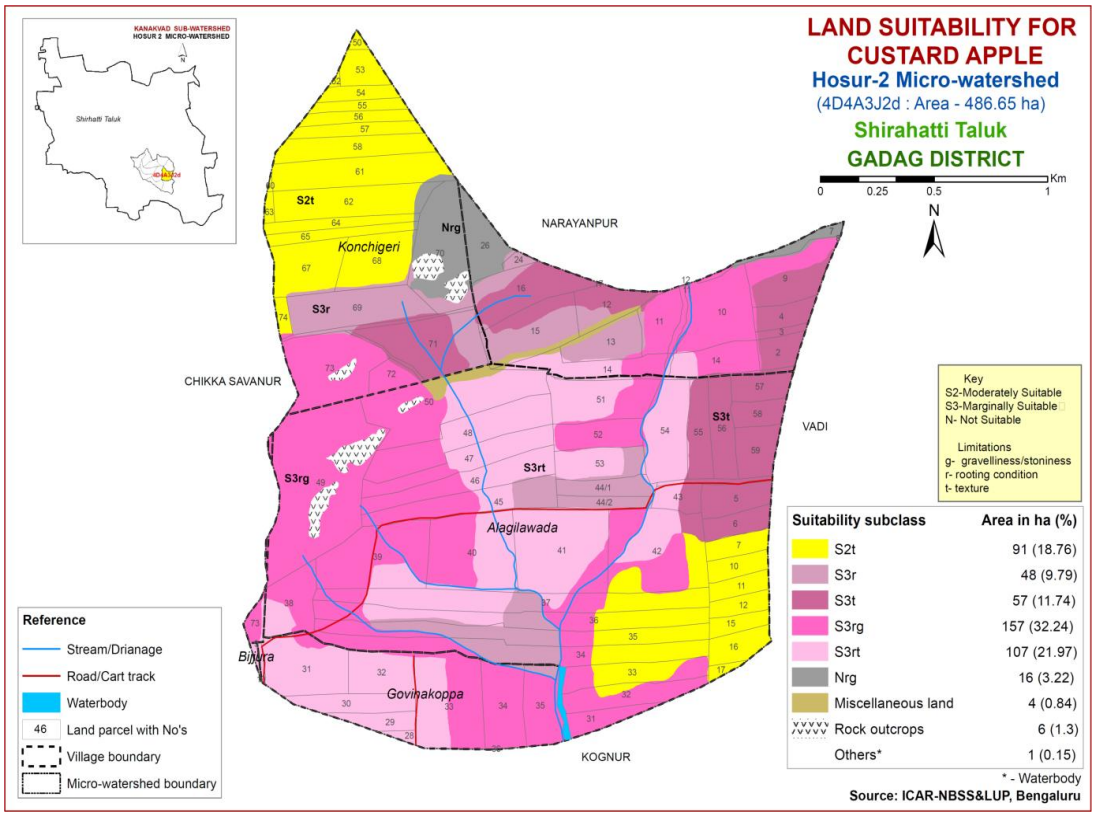


Fig. 7.17 Land Suitability map of Custard Apple

7.18 Land Suitability for Amla (*Phyllanthus emblica*)

Amla is one of the fruit crop grown in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements for growing amla were matched with the soil-site characteristics and a land suitability map for growing amla was generated (Fig. 7.18).

An area of about 91 ha (19%) has soils that are moderately suitable (class S2) with minor limitations of texture and are distributed in the southeastern and northern part of the microwatershed. The marginally suitable (class S3) lands cover a maximum area of about 369 ha (76%) and occur in major part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of gravelliness, texture and rooting depth. A small area of about 16 ha (3%) is not suitable for growing amla and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed. They have very severe limitations of gravelliness and rooting depth.

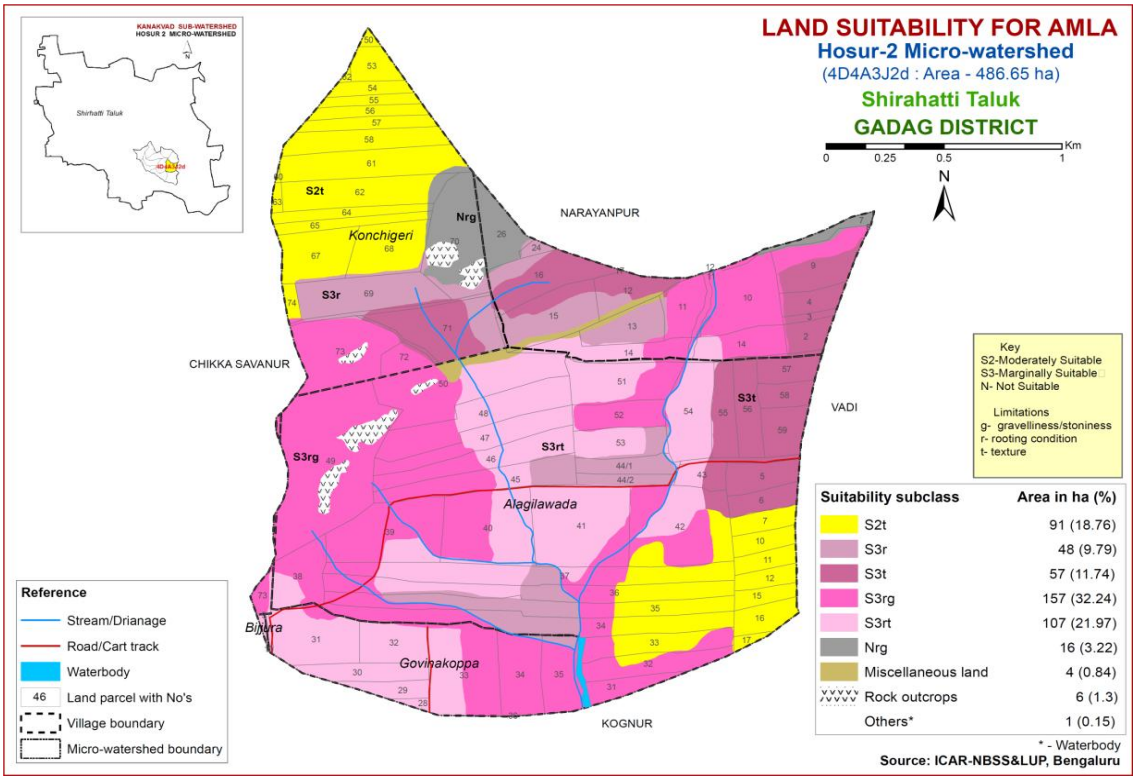


Fig. 7.18 Land Suitability map of Amla

7.19 Land Suitability for Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*)

Tamarind is the most important spice crop grown in almost all the districts of the state. The crop requirements for growing tamarind were matched with the soil-site characteristics and a land suitability map for growing tamarind was generated. The area and geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Fig. 7.19.

An area of about 55 ha (11%) has soils that are moderately suitable (class S2) with minor limitations of texture and rooting depth and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed. The marginally suitable (class S3) lands cover an area of about 56 ha (12%) and occur in the northern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. Major area of about 364 ha (75%) is not suitable for growing tamarind and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. They have very severe limitations of rooting depth and gravelliness.

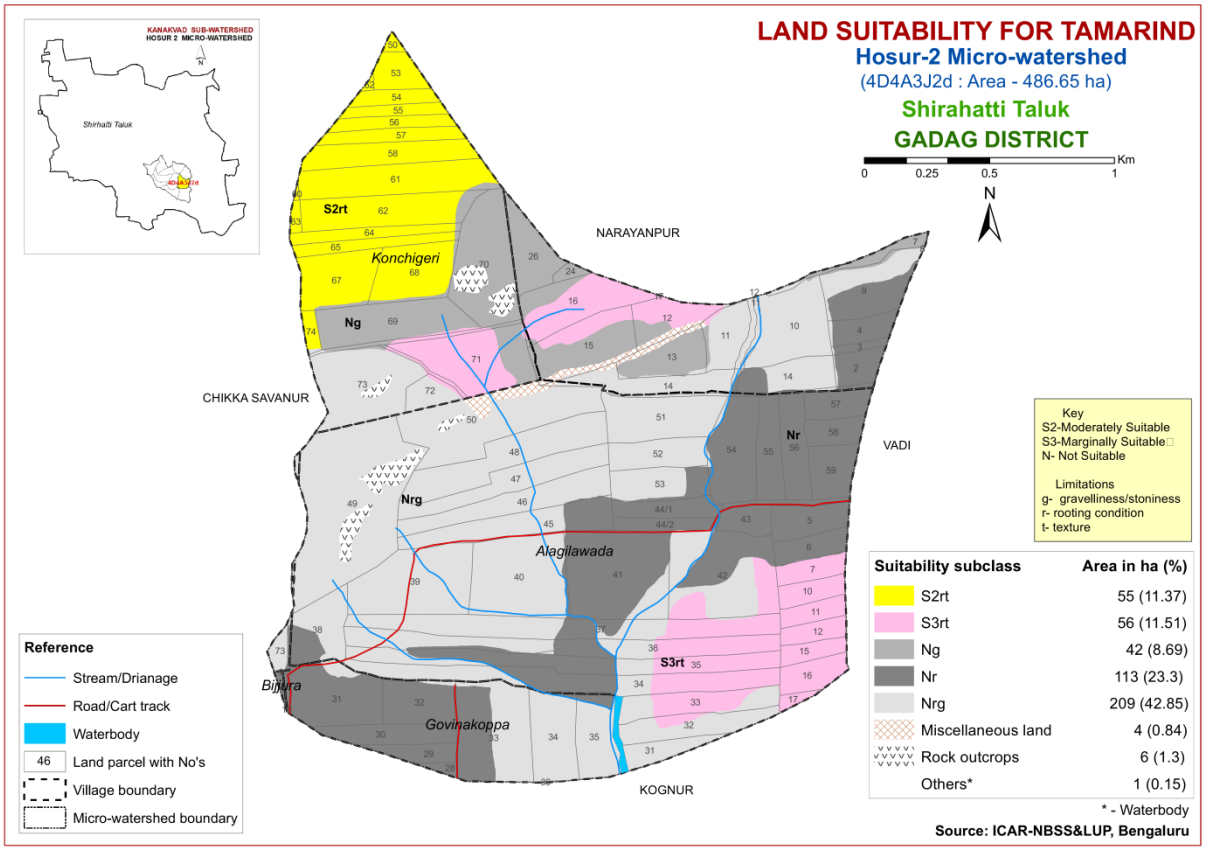


Fig. 7.19 Land Suitability map of Tamarind

7.20 Land Suitability for Marigold (*Tagetes erecta*)

Marigold is the most important flower crop grown in an area of 1858 ha in almost all the districts of the state. The crop requirements for growing marigold were matched with the soil-site characteristics and a land suitability map for growing marigold was generated. The area and geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Fig. 7.20.

An area of about 148 ha (31%) has soils that are moderately suitable (class S2) with minor limitations of texture and are distributed in the northern and eastern part of the microwatershed. The marginally suitable (class S3) lands cover an area of about 230 ha (47%) and occur in major part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. About 97 ha (20%) is not suitable for growing marigold and occur in the northern and central part of the microwatershed. They have very severe limitation of gravelliness and rooting depth.

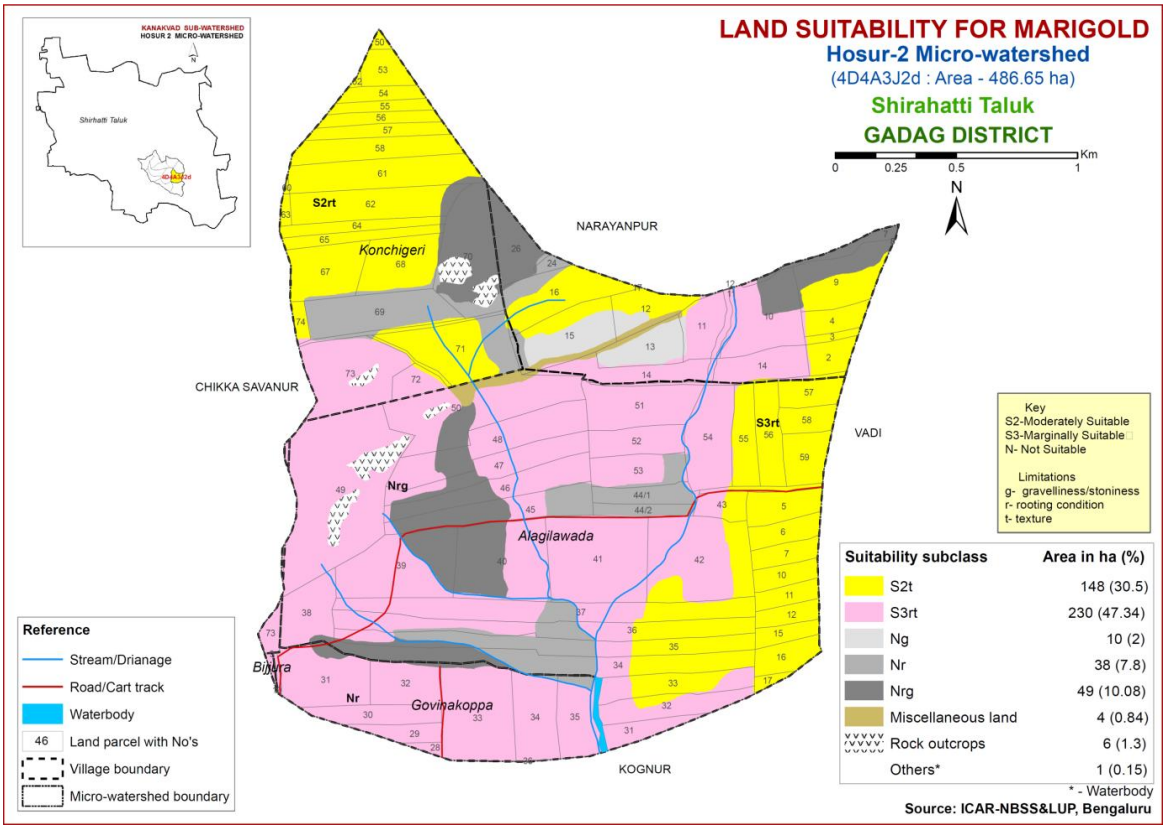


Fig. 7.20 Land Suitability map of Marigold

7.21 Land Suitability for Chrysanthemum (*Chrysanthemum indicum*)

Chrysanthemum is the most important flower crop grown in an area of 803 ha in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements for growing chrysanthemum were matched with the soil-site characteristics and a land suitability map for growing chrysanthemum was generated. The area extent and their geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.21.

An maximum area of about 148 ha (31%) has soils that are moderately suitable (class S2) with minor limitations of texture and are distributed in the northern and eastern part of the microwatershed. The marginally suitable (class S3) lands cover an area of about 230 ha (47%) and occur in major part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. About 97 ha (20%) is not suitable for growing chrysanthemum and occur in the northern and central part of the microwatershed. They have very severe limitations of gravelliness and rooting depth.

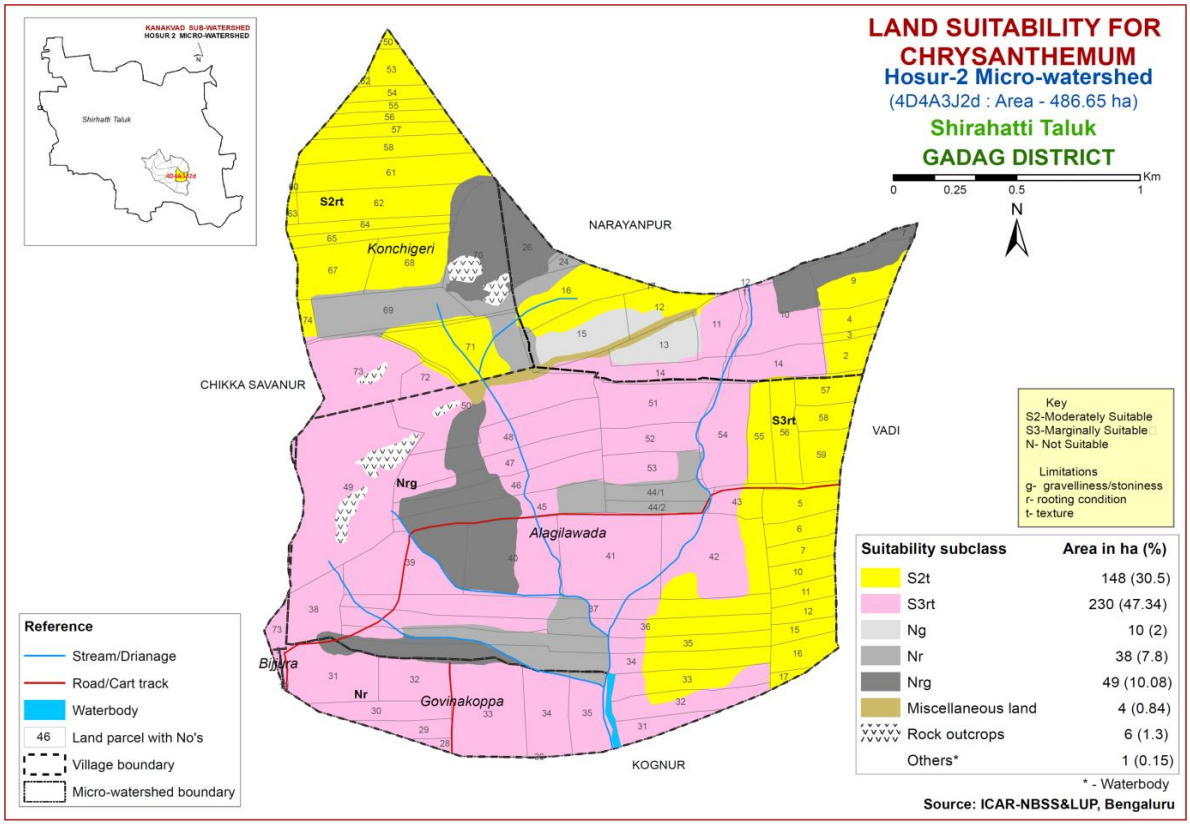


Fig. 7.21 Land Suitability map of Chrysanthemum

7.22 Land Management Units (LMUs)

The 13 soil map units identified in Hosur-2 microwatershed have been regrouped into 5 Land Management Units (LMU's) for the purpose of preparing Proposed Crop Plan. Land Management Units are grouped based on the similarities in respect of the type of soil, the depth of the soil, the surface soil texture, gravel content, AWC, slope, erosion etc. and a Land Management Units map (Fig.7.22) has been prepared. These Land Management Units are expected to behave similarly for a given level of management.

The map units that have been grouped into 5 land management units along with brief description of soil and site characteristics are given below.

LMU	Soil map units	Soil and site characteristics
1	JLGmB1, MPTmB1	Moderately deep to deep, cracking clay black soils with slopes of 1-3% and slight erosion
2	ATTmB1,ATTmB1g1	Moderately shallow, clay black soils with slopes of 1-3%, slightly eroded and gravelly (15-35%)
3	YSJmB2g2,YSJmB2g1, YSJiB1g2	Shallow, cracking clay soils with slopes of 1-3%, gravelly to very gravelly (15-60%) and slight to moderate erosion
4	AKThB2g3,AKTiB1g1, AKTiB2g2,AKTmB1g1, AKTmB2g2	Shallow, gravelly red clay soils with slopes of 1-3%, gravelly to extremely gravelly (15-80%) and slight to moderate erosion
5	KLKhC3g3R3St1	Very shallow, red gravelly clay loam soils with slopes of 3-5%, extremely gravelly (60-80%) stony and rocky and severe erosion,

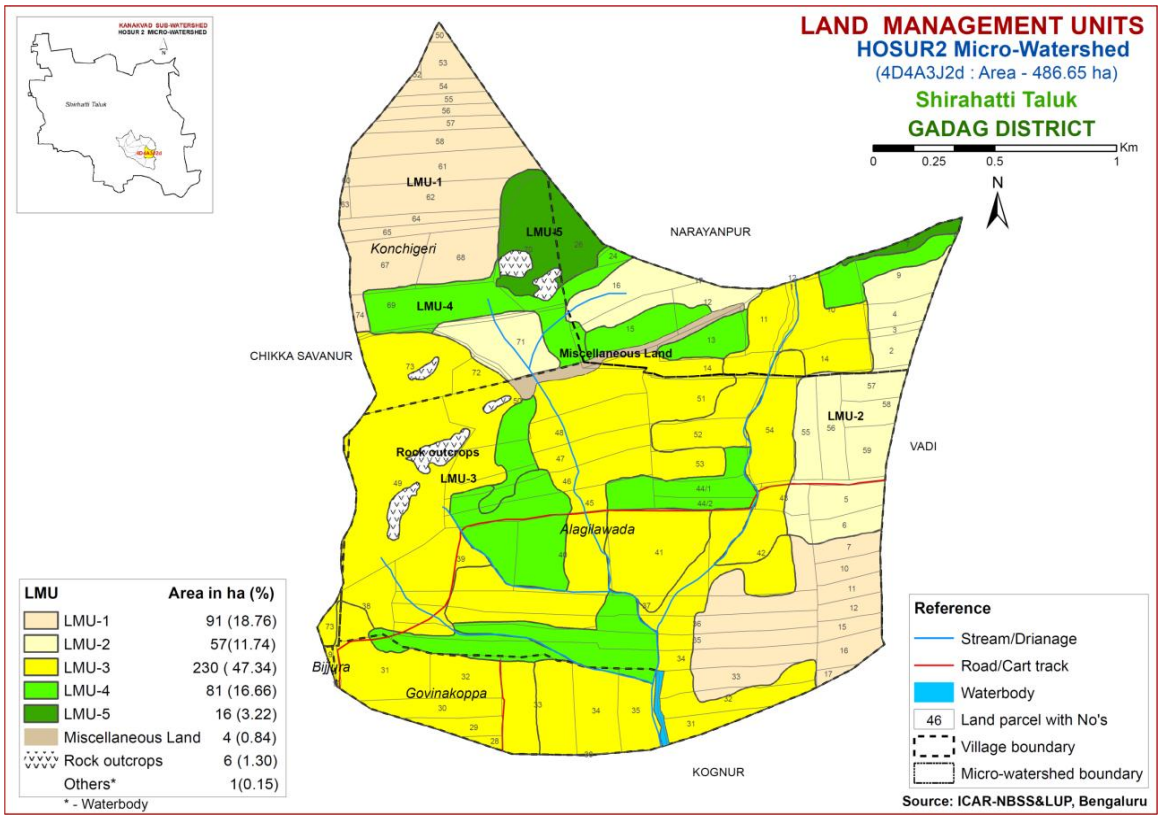


Fig. 7.22 Land Management Units Map- Hosur-2 Microwatershed

7.23 Proposed Crop Plan for Hosur-2 Microwatershed

After assessing the land suitability for the 21 crops, the proposed crop plan has been prepared for the 5 identified LMUs by considering only the highly (class S1) and moderately (class S2) suitable lands for each of the 21 crops. The resultant proposed crop plan is presented below in Table 7.14

Table 7.14 Proposed Crop Plan for Hosur-2 Microwatershed

LMU No	Mapping Units	Survey Number	Field Crops/Forestry	Suitable Horticulture Crops under Irrigation	Horticulture Crops with suitable Interventions	Suitable Interventions
LMU1 (91 ha, 18.76%)	6, 7 (75-150 cm)	Alagilawada: 7,10,11,12,15,16,17, 33,34,36 Konchigeri: 50,52,53,54,55, 56,57,58,60,61, 62,63,64,65,67, 68,74	Sorghum, Bajra, Sunflower, Cotton, Safflower **Multiple/Crop rotation:** Redgram+Maize, Redgram+Fodder jowar, Pulses-Sorghum	**Vegetables:** Chillies, Tomato, Bhendi, Onion, Cabbage, Drumstick **Flower Crops:** Marigold, Gaillardia, Tuberose, Chrysanthemum **Perenial Components:** Musambi, Pomegranate Lime	**Perenial Components*:*** Tamarind, Custard Apple, Amla **Vegetables:** Chillies, Drumstick	Drip irrigation, Mulching, suitable conservation practices
LMU 2 (57 ha, 11.74%)	4, 5 (50-75 cm)	Alagilawada: 5,6,43,55,56,57, 58,59 Konchigeri: 71	Sorghum, Cotton, Bajra, Bengal gram, Safflower, Redgram	**Vegetables:** Chillies, Tomato, Bhendi, Cabbage, Drumstick, Onion, Ridge Gouard, Ashguard	Bear, Fig, Aonla, Pomelo	Drip irrigation, Mulching, suitable conservation practises

LMU No	Mapping Units	Survey Number	Field Crops/Forestry	Suitable Horticulture Crops under Irrigation	Horticulture Crops with suitable Interventions	Suitable Interventions
LMU 3 (230 ha, 47.34%)	3, 2, 1 (25-50 cm)	Alagilawada:31,32,37,38,39, 40,41,42,46,47, 48,49,50,51,52, 53,54 Bijjura:9,10 Govinakoppa:28,29, 30,31,32,33,34,35,36 Konchigeri: 72,73	Bengalgram, Cowpea, Greengram	-	Bear, Fig, Aonla, Pomelo	Drip irrigation, Mulching, suitable conservation practises
LMU 4 (81 ha, 16.66%)	9, 10, 11, 12, 13 (25-50 cm)	Alagilawada: 35,44/1,44/2,45 Konchigeri: 69	Groundnut, Horsegram, Greengram **Silviculture:** Simaruba, *Acacia auriculiformis*, Glyricidia, Subabul, Agave, Cassia sp.	-	-	Drip irrigation, Mulching, suitable conservation practises
LMU 5 (16 ha, 3.22%)	8 (<25 cm)	Konchigeri: 70	Anjan Grass, Marvel Grass, *Styloxanthes hamata*	-	-	Drip irrigation, Mulching, suitable conservation practises

Chapter 8

SOIL HEALTH MANAGEMENT

8.1 Soil Health

Soil is fundamental to crop production. Without soil, no food could be produced nor would livestock be fed on a large scale. Because it is finite and fragile, soil is a precious resource that requires special care from its users.

Soil health or the capacity of the soil to function is critical to human survival. Soil health has been defined as: "the capacity of the soil to function as a living system without adverse effect on the ecosystem". Healthy soils maintain a diverse community of soil organisms that help to form beneficial symbiotic associations with plant roots, recycle essential plant nutrients, improve soil structure with positive repercussions for soil, water and nutrient holding capacity and ultimately improve crop production and also contribute to mitigating climate change by maintaining or increasing its carbon content.

Functional interactions of soil biota with organic and inorganic components, air and water determine a soil's potential to store and release nutrients, and water to plants, and to promote and sustain plant growth. Thus, maintaining soil health is vital to crop production and conserve soil resource base for sustaining agriculture.

The most important characterististics of a healthy soil are

- Good soil tilth
- Sufficient soil depth
- Good water storage and good drainage
- Adequate supply, but not excess of nutrients
- Large population of beneficial organisms
- Small proportion of plant pathogens and insect pests
- Low weed pressure
- Free of chemicals and toxins that may harm the crop
- Resistance to degradation
- Resilience when unfavourable conditions occur

Characteristics of Hosur-2 Microwatershed

- The soil phases with sizeable area identified in the microwatershed belonged to the soil series of YSJ (230.4 ha), AKT (81.08 ha), ATT (57.14 ha), MPT (55.35 ha), JLG (35.93 ha) and KLK (15.65 ha).
- As per land capability classification, about 476 ha (95%) in the microwatershed falls under arable land category (Class II, III and IV) and a small area of 10 ha (3%) is under non arable category (VIII). The major limitations identified in the arable lands were soil and erosion.

- On the basis of soil reaction, an area of about 108 ha (22%) is slightly to moderately alkaline (pH 7.3-8.4), maximum area of about 333 ha (68%) is under strongly alkaline (pH 8.4-9.0) and about 34 ha (7%)area is under very strongly alkaline (pH >9.0).

- **Soil Health Management**

The following actions are required to improve the current land husbandry practices that provide a sound basis for the successful adoption of sustainable crop production system.

Alkaline soils

(Slightly alkaline to moderately alkaline soils)

1. Regular addition of organic manure, green manuring, green leaf manuring, crop residue incorporation and mulching needs to be taken up to improve the soil organic matter status.
2. Application of biofertilizers (Azospirullum, Azatobacter, Rhizobium).
3. Application of 25% extra N and P (125 % RDN&P).
4. Application of $ZnSO_4$ – 12.5 kg/ha (once in three years).
5. Application of Boron – 5kg/ha (once in three years).

Neutral soils

1. Regular addition of organic manure, green manuring, green leaf manuring, crop residue incorporation and mulching needs to be taken up to improve the soil organic matter status.
2. Application of biofertilizers, (Azospirullum, Azotobacter, Rhizobium).
3. Application of 100 per cent RDF.
4. Need based micronutrient applications.

Besides the above recommendations, the best transfer of technology options are also to be adopted.

Soil Degradation

Soil erosion is one of the major factor affecting the soil health in the microwatershed. Out of total 487 ha area in the microwatershed, an area of 238 ha is suffering from moderate and severe erosion. These areas need immediate soil and water conservation and, other land development and land husbandry practices for restoring soil health.

Disseminate Information and Communicate Benefits

Any large scale implementation of soil health management requires that supporting information is made available widely, particularly through channels familiar to farmers and extension workers. Given the very high priority attached to soil health especially by the Central Government on issuing Soil-Health Cards to all the farmers, media outlets like regional, state and national newspapers, Radio and Dooradarshan programs in local languages but also modern information and communication technologies such as cellular phones and the Internet, which can be much more effective in reaching younger farmers.

Inputs for Net Planning and Interventions needed

Net planning in IWMP is focusing on preparation of

1. Soil and Water Conservation Treatment Plans for each plot or farm.
2. Productivity enhancement measures/ interventions for existing crops/livestock/other farm enterprises.
3. Diversification of farming mainly with perennial horticultural crops and livestock.
4. Improving livelihood opportunities and income generating activities.

In this connection, how various outputs of Sujala-III are of use in addressing these objectives of Net Planning are briefly presented below.

- **Soil Depth:** The depth of a soil decides the amount of moisture and nutrients it can hold, what crops can be taken up or not, depending on the rooting depth and the length of growing period available for raising any crop. Deeper the soil, better for a wide variety of crops. If sufficient depth is not available for growing deep rooted crops, either choose medium or short duration crops or deeper planting pits need to be opened and additional good quality soil brought from outside has to be filled into the planting pits.
- **Surface Soil Texture:** Lighter soil texture in the top soil means, better rain water infiltration, less run-off and soil moisture conservation, less capillary rise and less evaporation losses. Lighter surface textured soils are amenable to good soil tilth and are highly suitable for crops like groundnut, root vegetables (carrot, raddish, potato etc) but not ideal for crops that need stagnant water like lowland paddy. Heavy textured soils are poor in water infiltration and percolation. They are prone for sheet erosion; such soils can be improved by sand mulching. The technology that is developed by the AICRP-Dryland Agriculture, Vijayapura, Karnataka can be adopted.
- **Gravelliness:** More gravel content is favorable for run-off harvesting but poor in soil moisture storage and nutrient availability. It is a significant parameter that decides the kind of crop to be raised.
- **Land Capability Classification:** The land capability map shows the areas suitable and not suitable for agriculture and the major constraints in each of the plot/survey number. Hence, one can decide what kind of enterprise is possible in each of these units. In general, erosion and soil are the major constraints in Hosur-2 microwatershed.
- **Organic Carbon:** The OC content is medium (0.5-0.75%) in about 364 ha (74%) area, low (<0.5%) in a small area of 13 ha (3%) and high (>0.5%) in area of about 99 ha (20%) The areas that are low and medium in OC needs to be further improved by applying farmyard manure and rotating crops with cereals and legumes or mixed cropping.
- **Promoting green manuring:** Growing of green manuring crops costs Rs. 1250/ha (green manuring seeds) and about Rs. 2000/ha towards cultivation that totals to Rs. 3250/- per ha. On the other hand, application of organic manure @ 10 tons/ha costs Rs. 5000/ha. The practice needs to be continued for 2-3 years or more. Nitrogen fertilizer needs to be supplemented by 25% in addition to the recommended level in 13 ha area where OC is less

than 0.5% and about 463 ha is medium (0.5-0.75%) and high (>0.75%) in OC. For example, for rainfed maize, recommended level is 50 kg N per ha and an additional 12 kg /ha needs to be applied for all the crops grown in these plots.

- **Available Phosphorus**: In 476 ha (98%) area, the available phosphorus is low. Hence for all the crops, 25% additional P needs to be applied.
- **Available Potassium:** Available potassium is medium in 349 ha (72%) area of the microwatershed. For all crops, additional 25 % potassium may be applied. It is high in 126 ha (26%) area of the microwatershed.
- **Available Sulphur:** Available sulphur is a very critical nutrient for oilseed crops. Available sulphur is medium in a maximum area of 259 ha (53%) in the microwatershed. These areas need to be applied with magnesium sulphate or gypsum or Factamphos (p) fertitilizer (13% sulphur) for 2-3 years for the deficiency to be corrected.
- **Available iron:** It is deficient in a small area of 15 ha (3%) in the microwatershed. To manage iron deficiency, iron sulphate @ 25kg /ha needs to be applied for 2-3 years. It is sufficient in the rest of 461 ha (95%) area in the microwatershed.
- **Available Zinc:** It is deficient (<0.6 ppm) in the entire area of 476 ha (98%) in the microwatershed. Application of zinc sulphate @25kg/ha is to be followed.
- **Soil alkalinity:** The microwatershed has 475 ha (98%) area with soils that are slightly to very strongly alkaline. These areas need application of gypsum and wherever calcium is in excess, iron pyrites and element sulphur can be recommended. Management practices like treating repeatedly with good quality water to drain out the excess salts and provision of subsurface drainage and growing of salt tolerant crops like Casuarina, Acasia, Neem, Ber etc, are recommended.

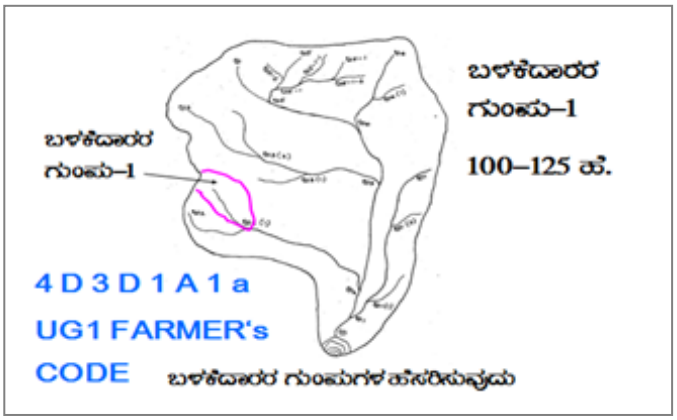
  Land Suitability for various crops: Areas that are highly, moderately and marginally suitable for growing various crops are indicated. Along with the suitability, various constraints that are limiting the productivity are also indicated. For example, in case of cotton, gravel content, rooting depth and salinity/alkalinity are the major constraints in various plots. With suitable management interventions, the productivity can be enhanced. In order to increase water holding capacity of light textured soils, growing of green manure crops and application of organic manure is recommended.

Chapter 9

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION TREATMENT PLAN

For preparing soil and water conservation treatment plan for Hosur-2 microwatershed, the land resource inventory database generated under Sujala-III project has been transformed as information through series of interpretative (thematic) maps using soil phase map as a base. The various thematic maps (1:7920 scale) generated were

- Soil depth
- Surface soil texture
- Available water capacity
- Soil slope
- Soil gravelliness
- Land capability
- Present land use and land cover
- Crop suitability maps
- Rainfall map
- Hydrology
- Water Resources
- Socio-economic data
- Contour plan with existing features- Network of waterways, pothissa boundaries, cut up/ minor terraces etc.
- Cadastral map (1:7920 scale)
- Satellite imagery (1:7920 scale)



Apart from these, Hand Level/ Hydro Marker/ Dumpy Level/ Total Station and Kathedars' List has to be collected.

Steps for Survey and Preparation of Treatment Plan

The boundaries of Land User Groups' and Survey No. boundaries are traced in the field.

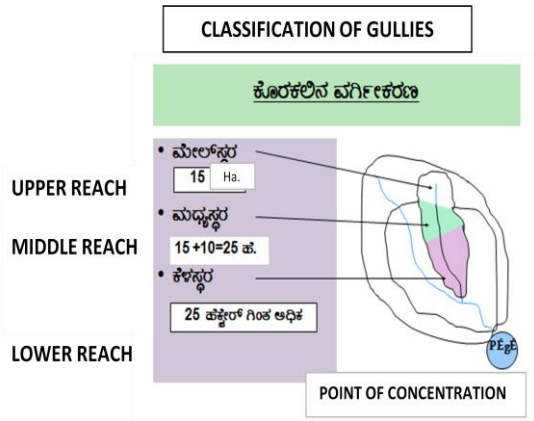
- Naming of user groups and farmers
- Identification of arable and non arable lands
- Identification of drainage lines and gullies
- Identification of non treatable areas
- Identification of priority areas in the arable lands
- Treatment plan for arable lands
- Location of water harvesting and recharge structures

9.1 Treatment Plan

The treatment plan recommended for arable lands is briefly described below.

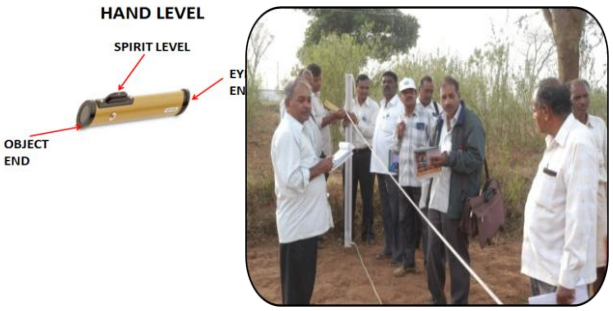
9.1.1 Arable Land Treatment

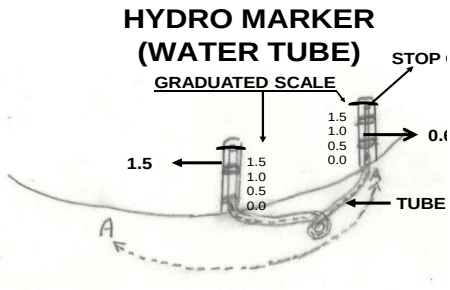
A. BUNDING

Steps for Survey and Preparation of Treatment Plan		USER GROUP-1
Cadastral map (1:7920 scale) is enlarged to a scale of 1:2500 scale Existing network of waterways, pothissa boundaries, grass belts, natural drainage lines/ watercourse, cut ups/ terraces are marked on the cadastral map to the scale. Drainage lines are demarcated into		
Small gullies	(up to 5 ha catchment)	
Medium gullies	(5-15 ha catchment)	
Ravines	(15-25 ha catchment) and	
Halla/Nala	(more than 25ha catchment)	

Measurement of Land Slope

Land slope is estimated or determined by the study and interpretation of contours or by measurement in the field using simple instruments like Hand level or Hydromarker.





FALL: 1.5 - 0.6 = 0.9 m.

Vertical and Horizontal intervals between bunds as recommended by the Watershed Development Department.

Slope percentage	Vertical interval (m)	Corresponding Horizontal Distance (m)
2 - 3%	0.6	24
3 - 4%	0.9	21
4 - 5%	0.9	21
5 - 6%	1.2	21
6 - 7%	1.2	21

Note: i) The above intervals are maximum.

(ii) Considering the slope class and erosion status (A1….) the intervals have to be decided.

Bund length recording: Considering the contour plan and the existing grass belts/partitions, the bunds are aligned and lengths are measured.

Section of the Bund

Bund section is decided considering the soil texture class and gravelliness class (bg_0 - loamy sand, <15% gravel). The recommended Sections for different soils are given below.

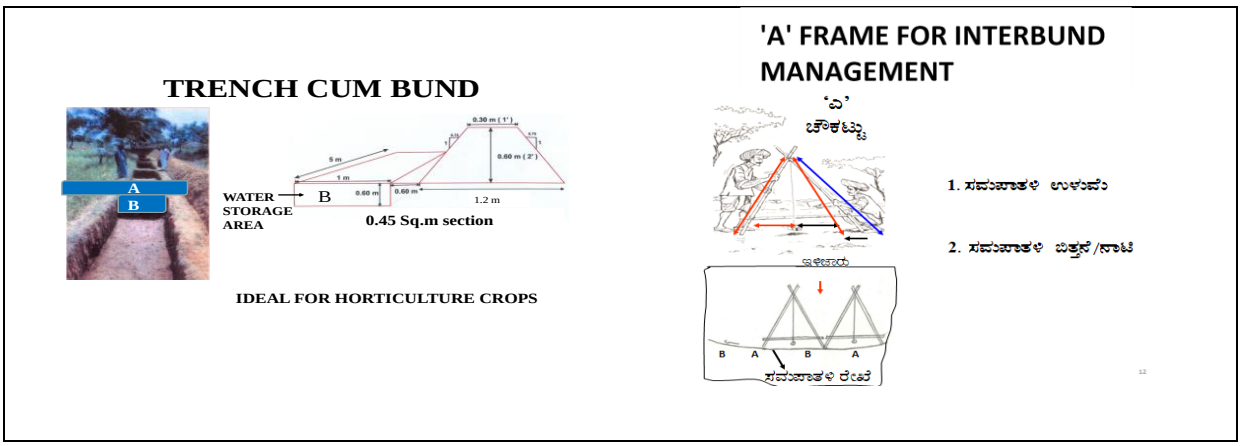
Recommended Bund Section

Top width (m)	Base width (m)	Height (m)	Side slope (Z:1;H:V)	Cross section (sq m)	Soil Texture	Remarks
0.3	0.9	0.3	01:01	0.18	Sandy loam	Vegetative bund
0.3	1.2	0.3	1.5:1	0.225	Sandy clay	
0.3	1.2	0.5	0.9:1	0.375	Red gravelly soils	
0.3	1.2	0.6	0.75:1	0.45		
0.3	1.5	0.6	01:01	0.54	Red sandy loam	
0.3	2.1	0.6	1.5:1	0.72	Very shallow black soils	
0.45	2	0.75	01:01	0.92		
0.45	2.4	0.75	1.3:1	1.07	Shallow black soils	
0.6	3.1	0.7	1.78:1	1.29	Medium black soils	
0.5	3	0.85	1.47:1	1.49		

Formation of Trench cum Bund

Dimensions of the Borrow Pits/ Trenches to be excavated (machinery are decided considering the Bund Section).

Details of Borrow Pit dimensions are given below



Size of Borrow Pits/ Trench recommended for Trench cum Bund (by machinery)

Bund section	Bund length	Earth quantity	Pit				Berm (pit to pit)	Soil depth class
m^2	m	m^3	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	QUANTITY (m^3)	m	
0.375	6	2.25	5.85	0.85	0.45	2.24	0.15	Shallow
0.45	6	2.7	5.4	1.2	0.43	2.79	0.6	Shallow
0.45	6	2.7	5	0.85	0.65	2.76	1	Moderately Shallow
0.54	5.6	3.02	5.5	0.85	0.7	3.27	0.1	Moderately shallow
0.54	5.5	2.97	5	1.2	0.5	3	0.5	Shallow
0.72	6.2	4.46	6	1.2	0.7	5.04	0.2	Moderately shallow
0.72	5.2	3.74	5.1	0.85	0.9	3.9	0.1	Moderately deep

B. Waterways

a) Existing waterways are marked on the cadastral map (1:7920 scale) and their dimensions are recorded.

b) Considering the contour plan of the MWS, additional waterways/ modernization of the existing ones can be thought of.

c) The design details are given in the Manual.

C. Farm Ponds

Waterways and the catchment area will give an indication on the size of the Farm Pond. Location of the pond can be decided based on the contour plan/ field condition and farmers' need/desire.

D. Diversion channel

Existing EPT/ CPT are marked on the cadastral map. Looking to the need, these can be modernized or fresh diversion channel can be proposed and runoff from this can be stored in Gokatte/ Recharge ponds.

9.1.2 Non-Arable Land Treatment

Depending on the gravelliness and crops preferred by the farmers, the concerned authorities can decide appropriate treatment plan. The recommended treatments may be Contour Trench, Staggered Trench, Crescent Bund, Boulder Bund or Pebble Bunds are formed in the field.

9.1.3 Treatment of Natural Water Course/ Drainage Lines

a) The cadastral map has to be updated as regards the network of drainge lines (gullies/ nalas/ hallas) and existing structures are marked to the scale and storage capacity of the existing water bodies are documented.
b) The drainage line will be demarcated into Upper Reach, Middle Reach and Lower Reach.
c) Considering the Catchment, Nala bed and bank conditions, suitable structures are decided.
d) Number of storage structures (Check dam/ Nala bund/ Percolation tank) will be decided considering the commitments and available runoff in water budgeting and quality of water in the wells and site suitability.
e) Detailed Levelling Survey using Dumpy Level / Total Station has to be carried out to arrive at the site-specific designs as shown in the Manual.
f) The location of ground water recharge structures are decided by examining the lineaments and fracture zones from geological maps.
g) Rainfall intensity data of the nearest Rain gauge station is considered for Hydrologic Designs.
h) Silt load to the Storage/Recharge structures is reduced by providing vegetative, boulder and earthern checks in the natural water course. Location and design details are given in the Manual.

9.2 Recommended Soil and Water Conservation Measures

The appropriate conservation structures best suited for each of the land parcel/ survey number (Appendix-I) are selected based on the slope per cent, severity of erosion, amount of rainfall, land use and soil type. The different kinds of conservation structures recommended are

1. Graded / Strengthening of bunds
2. Trench cum Bunds (TCB)
3. Trench cum Bunds / Strengthening
4. Crescent Bunds

A map (Fig. 9.1) showing soil and water conservation plan with different kinds of structures recommended has been prepared which shows the spatial distribution and extent of area. An area of about 97 ha (20%) requires trench cum bunding and maximum area of about 379 ha (78%) area requires graded bunding. The conservation plan prepared may be presented to all the stakeholders including farmers and after including their suggestions, the conservation plan for the microwatershed may be finalised in a participatory approach.

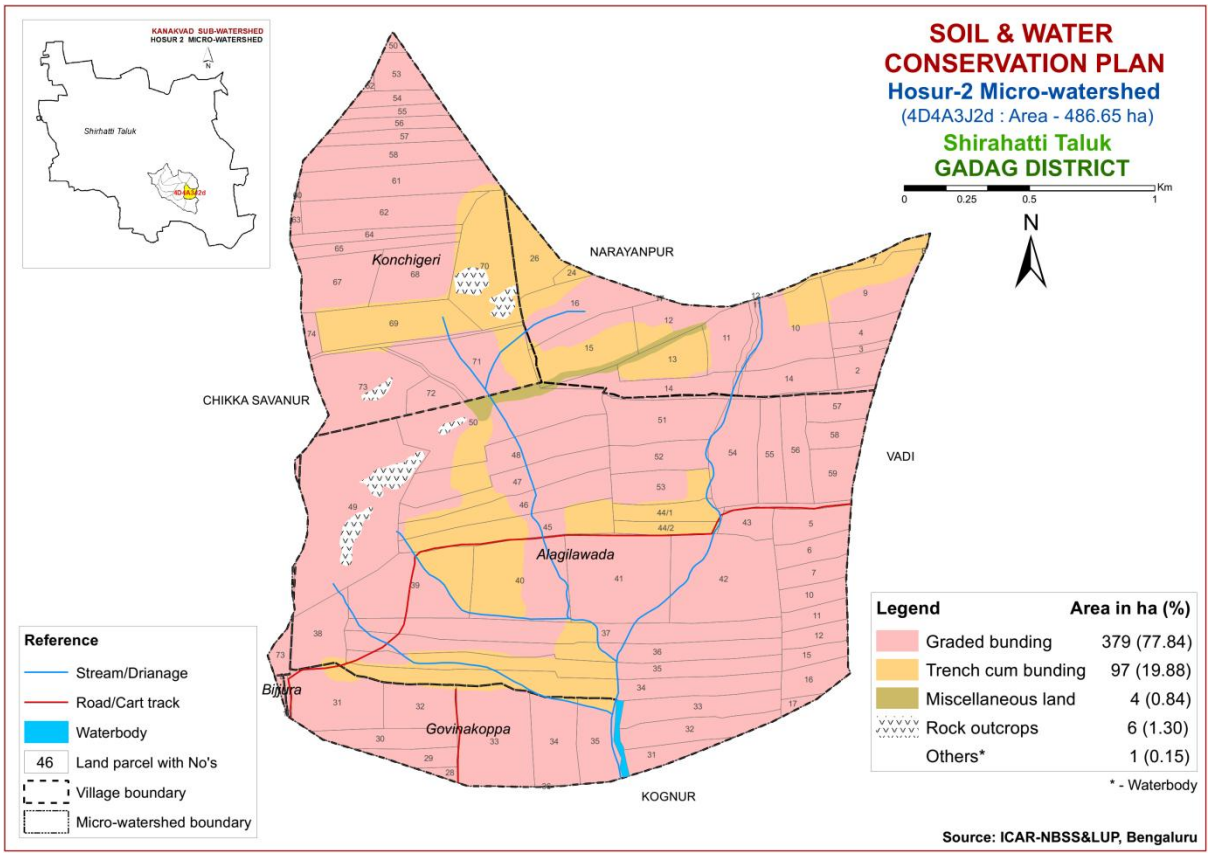


Fig. 9.1 Soil and Water Conservation Plan map of Hosur-2 Microwatershed

9.3 Greening of Microwatershed

As part of the greening programme in the watersheds, it is envisaged to plant a variety of horticultural and other tree plants that are edible, economical and produce lot of biomass which helps to restore the ecological balance in the watersheds. The lands that are suitable for greening programme are non-arable lands (land capability classes V, VI and VII) and also the lands that are not suitable or marginally suitable for growing annual and perennial crops. The method of planting these trees is given below.

It is recommended to open pits during the 1st week of March along the contour and heap the dug out soil on the lower side of the slope in order to harness the flowing water and facilitate weathering of soil in the pit. Exposure of soil in the pit also prevents spread of pests and diseases due to scorching sun rays. The pits should be filled with mixture of soil and organic manure during the second week of April and keep ready with sufficiently tall seedlings produced either in poly bags or in root trainer nurseries so that planting can be done during the 2nd or 3rd week of April depending on the rainfall.

The tree species suitable for the area considering rainfall, temperature and adaptability is listed below; waterlogged areas are recommended to be planted with species like Neral (*Sizyzium cumini*) and Bamboo. Dry areas are to be planted with species like Honge, Bevu, Seetaphal *etc*.

Dry Deciduous Species			Temp (°C)	Rainfall(mm)
1.	Bevu	*Azadiracta indica*	21–32	400 –1,200
2.	Tapasi	*Holoptelia integrifolia*	20-30	500 - 1000
3.	Seetaphal	*Anona Squamosa*	20-40	400 - 1000
4.	Honge	*Pongamia pinnata*	20 -50	500–2,500
5.	Kamara	*Hardwikia binata*	25 -35	400 - 1000
6.	Bage	*Albezzia lebbek*	20 - 45	500 - 1000
7.	Ficus	*Ficus bengalensis*	20 - 50	500–2,500
8.	Sisso	*Dalbargia Sissoo*	20 - 50	500 -2000
9.	Ailanthus	*Ailanthus excelsa*	20 - 50	500 - 1000
10.	Hale	*Wrightia tinctoria*	25 - 45	500 - 1000
11.	Uded	*Steriospermum chelanoides*	25 - 45	500 -2000
12.	Dhupa	*Boswella Serrata*	20 - 40	500 - 2000
13.	Nelli	*Emblica Officinalis*	20 - 50	500 -1500
14.	Honne	*Pterocarpus marsupium*	20 - 40	500 - 2000
Moist Deciduous Species				
15.	Teak	*Tectona grandis*	20 - 50	500-5000
16.	Nandi	*Legarstroemia lanceolata*	20 - 40	500 - 4000
17.	Honne	*Pterocarpus marsupium*	20 - 40	500 - 3000
18.	Mathi	*Terminalia alata*	20 -50	500 - 2000
19.	Shivane	*Gmelina arboria*	20 -50	500 -2000
20.	Kindal	*T.Paniculata*	20 - 40	500 - 1500
21.	Beete	*Dalbargia latifolia*	20 - 40	500 - 1500
22.	Tare	*T. belerica*	20 - 40	500 - 2000
23.	Bamboo	*Bambusa arundinasia*	20 - 40	500 - 2500
24.	Bamboo	*Dendrocalamus strictus*	20 – 40	500 – 2500
25.	Muthuga	*Butea monosperma*	20 - 40	400 - 1500
26.	Hippe	*Madhuca latifolia*	20 - 40	500 - 2000
27.	Sandal	*Santalum album*	20 - 50	400 - 1000
28.	Nelli	*Emblica officinalis*	20 - 40	500 - 2000
29.	Nerale	*Sizyzium cumini*	20 - 40	500 - 2000
30.	Dhaman	*Grevia tilifolia*	20 - 40	500 - 2000
31.	Kaval	*Careya arborea*	20 - 40	500 - 2000
32.	Harada	*Terminalia chebula*	20 - 40	500 - 2000

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Appendix I

Soil Phase Information

VILLAGE	Survey No.	Total Area (ha)	Soils	Land Management Unit	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelli-ness	AWC	Slope	Soil Erosion	CLU code	WELLS	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Alagilawada	5	3.74	ATTmB1	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIIs	Graded bunding
Alagilawada	6	2.76	ATTmB1	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIIs	Graded bunding
Alagilawada	7	2.38	JLGmB1	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Sorghum+Maize (Sg+Mz)	Not Available	IIIs	Graded bunding
Alagilawada	10	2.34	JLGmB1	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIIs	Graded bunding
Alagilawada	11	2.11	JLGmB1	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize+Sunflower (Mz+Sf)	Not Available	IIIs	Graded bunding
Alagilawada	12	2.06	JLGmB1	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Sunflower (Sf)	Not Available	IIIs	Graded bunding
Alagilawada	15	1.92	JLGmB1	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Sorghum (Sg)	Not Available	IIIs	Graded bunding
Alagilawada	16	3.04	JLGmB1	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize+Sorghum (Mz+Sg)	Not Available	IIIs	Graded bunding
Alagilawada	17	0.66	JLGmB1	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	NA	Not Available	IIIs	Graded bunding
Alagilawada	31	2.6	YSJmB2g2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Alagilawada	32	5.25	YSJmB2g2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize+Horsegram (Mz+Hg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Alagilawada	33	5.68	JLGmB1	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize+Sorghum (Mz+Sg)	Not Available	IIIs	Graded bunding
Alagilawada	34	12.49	JLGmB1	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize+Onion+Sunflower+Horsegram+Cotton (Mz+On+Sf+Hg+Ct)	Bore Well,Bore Well	IIIs	Graded bunding
Alagilawada	35	11.05	AKTmB1g1	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize+Horsegram+Onion+Sunflower+Currently Fallow (Mz+Hg+On+Sf+CFL)	Bore Well	IIIs	Trench cum bunding
Alagilawada	36	11.78	JLGmB1	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize+Sugarcane+Fallow Land (Mz+Sc+FL)	Not Available	IIIs	Graded bunding
Alagilawada	37	13.53	YSJiB1g2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize+Sunflower+Cotton+Currently Fallow (Mz+Sf+Ct+CFL)	Open Well	IIIs	Graded bunding

VILLAGE	Survey No.	Total Area (ha)	Soils	Land Management Unit	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelli-ness	AWC	Slope	Soil Erosion	CLU code	WELLS	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Alagilawada	38	5.59	YSJmB2g2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Barrer Land (BL)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Alagilawada	39	11.76	YSJmB2g2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Alagilawada	40	12.31	YSJiB1g2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize+Horsegram (Mz+Hg)	Not Available	IIIs	Graded bunding
Alagilawada	41	14.51	YSJmB2g1	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize+Cotton+ Currently Fallow (Mz+Ct+CFL)	Bore Well,Open Well,Open Well	IIIes	Graded bunding
Alagilawada	42	14.61	YSJmB2g2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize+Currently Fallow land (Mz+CFL)	Bore Well	IIIes	Graded bunding
Alagilawada	43	2.35	ATTmB1	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Sorghum+Groundnut (Sg+Gn)	Not Available	IIIs	Graded bunding
Alagilawada	44/1	3.16	AKTmB1g1	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize+Cotton+ Onion (Mz+Ct+On)	Open Well,Bore Well	IIIs	Trench cum bunding
Alagilawada	44/2	2.16	AKTmB1g1	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize+Cotton+ Onion (Mz+Ct+On)	Farmpond, Bore Well	IIIs	Trench cum bunding
Alagilawada	45	7.9	AKTmB2g2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize+Groundnut +Cotton+Onion (Mz+Gn+Ct+On)	Bore Well	IIIes	Trench cum bunding
Alagilawada	46	7.38	YSJiB1g2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize+Onion (Mz+On)	Bore Well,Bore Well,Bore Well	IIIs	Graded bunding
Alagilawada	47	6.86	YSJiB1g2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize+Cotton+ Horsegram+ Currently Fallow Land (Mz+Ct+Hg+CFL)	Bore Well	IIIs	Graded bunding
Alagilawada	48	10.32	YSJiB1g2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize+Currently Fallow land (Mz+CFL)	Not Available	IIIs	Graded bunding
Alagilawada	49	25.92	YSJmB2g2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Barrer Land (BL)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Alagilawada	50	14.77	YSJiB1g2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize+Groundnut +Sunflower+Fallow land (Mz+Gn+Sf+FL)	Not Available	IIIs	Graded bunding
Alagilawada	51	7.85	YSJiB1g2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Sunflower+Groundnut+Cotton+Onion +Fallow land (Sf+Gn+Ct+ On+FL)	Bore Well,Bore Well	IIIs	Graded bunding

VILLAGE	Survey No.	Total Area (ha)	Soils	Land Management Unit	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelli-ness	AWC	Slope	Soil Erosion	CLU code	WELLS	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Alagilawada	52	4.46	YSJmB2g2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Mode-rate	Sorghum+Maize+ Cotton+Onion (Sg+Mz+Ct+On)	Bore Well,Bore Well,Bore Well	IIIes	Graded bunding
Alagilawada	53	5.06	YSJiB1g2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIIs	Graded bunding
Alagilawada	54	7.57	YSJmB2g1	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Mode-rate	Maize+Cotton (Mz+Ct)	Bore Well	IIIes	Graded bunding
Alagilawada	55	4.1	ATTmB1	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIIs	Graded bunding
Alagilawada	56	4.46	ATTmB1	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIIs	Graded bunding
Alagilawada	57	2.9	ATTmB1	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Sorghum+Maize (Sg+Mz)	Not Available	IIIs	Graded bunding
Alagilawada	58	2.42	ATTmB1	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Sorghum (Sg)	Not Available	IIIs	Graded bunding
Alagilawada	59	3.78	ATTmB1	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Sorghum+Horse gram (Sg+Hg)	Not Available	IIIs	Graded bunding
Alagilawada	STREAM	0.32	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Bijjura	9	0.29	YSJmB2g1	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Mode-rate	NA	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Bijjura	10	0	YSJmB2g1	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Mode-rate	Road	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Govinakoppa	28	0.56	YSJmB2g1	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Mode-rate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Govinakoppa	29	2.29	YSJmB2g1	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Mode-rate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Govinakoppa	30	4.06	YSJmB2g1	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Mode-rate	Maize+Horse gram (Mz+Hg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Govinakoppa	31	8.62	YSJmB2g1	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Mode-rate	Maize+Horse gram (Mz+Hg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Govinakoppa	32	5.16	YSJmB2g1	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Mode-rate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Govinakoppa	33	11.77	YSJmB2g2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Mode-rate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Govinakoppa	34	6.45	YSJmB2g2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Mode-rate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Govinakoppa	35	5.32	YSJmB2g2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Mode-rate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Govinakoppa	36	0.06	YSJmB2g2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Mode-rate	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Govinakoppa	STREAM	0.39	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others

VILLAGE	Survey No.	Total Area (ha)	Soils	Land Management Unit	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelli-ness	AWC	Slope	Soil Erosion	CLU code	WELLS	Land Capability	Conserva-tion Plan
Hosura	2	2.45	ATTmB1	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIIs	Graded bunding
Hosura	3	0.73	ATTmB1	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIIs	Graded bunding
Hosura	4	2.61	ATTmB1	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Sorghum+Sunflower (Sg+Sf)	Not Available	IIIs	Graded bunding
Hosura	7	1.8	KLKhC3g3R3St1	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Extremely gravelly (60-80%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Sorghum (Sg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Hosura	8	0.02	AKTiB2g2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Sorghum (Sg)	Not Available	IIIes	Trench cum bunding
Hosura	9	7.47	ATTmB1	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Sorghum+Maize (Sg+Mz)	Not Available	IIIs	Graded bunding
Hosura	10	8.39	YSJmB2g2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Sorghum+Maize+Onion (Sg+Mz+On)	Bore Well	IIIes	Graded bunding
Hosura	11	4.45	YSJmB2g2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Maize+Sugarcane (Mz+Sc)	Bore Well,Open Well,Bore Well	IIIes	Graded bunding
Hosura	12	4.42	ATTmB1g1	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Sunflower+Onion+Chilli (Sf+On+Ch)	Not Available	IIIs	Graded bunding
Hosura	13	4.95	AKThB2g3	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Extremely gravelly (60-80%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Sorghum+Maize+Sunflower+Onion (Sg+Mz+Sf+On)	Bore Well	IIIes	Trench cum bunding
Hosura	14	9.75	YSJmB2g2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Sorghum+Maize+Sunflower (Sg+Mz+Sf)	Bore Well,Bore Well,Bore Well	IIIes	Graded bunding
Hosura	15	8.31	AKThB2g3	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Extremely gravelly (60-80%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Maize+Sunflower (Rg+Mz+Sf)	Not Available	IIIes	Trench cum bunding
Hosura	16	7.84	ATTmB1g1	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Soghum+Sun flower (Sg+Sf)	Not Available	IIIs	Graded bunding
Hosura	17	0.02	ATTmB1g1	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	NA	Not Available	IIIs	Graded bunding
Hosura	18	0	YSJmB2g2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Waterbody	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Hosura	24	0.65	AKTiB1g1	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Fallow land (FL)	Not Available	IIIs	Trench cum bunding
Hosura	26	4.77	KLKhC3g3R3St1	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Extremely gravelly (60-80%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Fallow land (FL)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Hosura	STREAM	0.95	YSJmB2g2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Waterbody	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding

VILLAGE	Survey No.	Total Area (ha)	Soils	Land Management Unit	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelli-ness	AWC	Slope	Soil Erosion	CLU code	WELLS	Land Capability	Conserva-tion Plan
Konchigeri	50	0.42	MPTmB1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Konchigeri	52	0.19	MPTmB1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Konchigeri	53	2.63	MPTmB1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Konchigeri	54	1.98	MPTmB1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize+Cotton (Mz+Ct)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Konchigeri	55	1.88	MPTmB1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize+Sorghum (Mz+Sg)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Konchigeri	56	2.43	MPTmB1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Konchigeri	57	3.01	MPTmB1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Sorghum+Cotton+ Horsegram (Sg+Ct+Hg)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Konchigeri	58	6.05	MPTmB1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize+Cotton+Onion (Mz+Ct+On)	Farmpond	IIs	Graded bunding
Konchigeri	60	0.1	MPTmB1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Konchigeri	61	9.36	MPTmB1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Konchigeri	62	8.69	MPTmB1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Sorghun+Maize+Greengram+Onion (Sg+Mz+Gg+On)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Konchigeri	63	0.52	MPTmB1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Onion (On)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Konchigeri	64	2.93	MPTmB1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Konchigeri	65	2.81	MPTmB1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize+Currently Fallow land (Mz+CFL)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Konchigeri	67	6.6	MPTmB1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Jowar+Maize+Groundnut (Jw+Mz+Gn)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Konchigeri	68	6.97	MPTmB1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Sorghum+Maize+ Greengram (Sg+Mz+Gg)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Konchigeri	69	8.9	AKTiB1g1	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize+Sunflower+ Cotton+Greengram (Mz+Sf+Ct+Gg)	Not Available	IIIs	Trench cum bunding
Konchigeri	70	11.23	KLKhC3g3R3St1	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Extremely gravelly (60-80%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Maize+Cotton+ Barrer Land (Mz+Ct+BL)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Konchigeri	71	9.94	ATTmB1g1	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Maize+Sunflower (Mz+Sf)	Not Available	IIIs	Graded bunding
Konchigeri	72	2.16	YSJmB2g2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Sunflower (Sf)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding

VILLAGE	Survey No.	Total Area (ha)	Soils	Land Management Unit	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelli-ness	AWC	Slope	Soil Erosion	CLU code	WELLS	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Konchigeri	73	12.34	YSJmB2g2	LMU-3	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Clay	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Sunflower+Cotton+Groundnut+Fallow land (Sf+Ct+Gn+FL)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Konchigeri	74	0.95	MPTmB1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Slight	Horsegram (Hg)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding

Appendix II

Soil Fertility Information

VILLAGE	Survey No.	Soil Reaction (pH)	EC	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Alagilawada	5	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alagilawada	6	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alagilawada	7	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alagilawada	10	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alagilawada	11	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alagilawada	12	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alagilawada	15	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alagilawada	16	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alagilawada	17	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alagilawada	31	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alagilawada	32	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alagilawada	33	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alagilawada	34	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alagilawada	35	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alagilawada	36	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

VILLAGE	Survey No.	Soil Reaction (pH)	EC	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Alagilawada	37	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alagilawada	38	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alagilawada	39	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alagilawada	40	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alagilawada	41	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alagilawada	42	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alagilawada	43	Very strongly alkaline (pH > 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alagilawada	44/1	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alagilawada	44/2	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alagilawada	45	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alagilawada	46	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alagilawada	47	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alagilawada	48	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alagilawada	49	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alagilawada	50	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alagilawada	51	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alagilawada	52	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alagilawada	53	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

VILLAGE	Survey No.	Soil Reaction (pH)	EC	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Alagilawada	54	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alagilawada	55	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alagilawada	56	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alagilawada	57	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alagilawada	58	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alagilawada	59	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Alagilawada	STREAM	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Bijjura	9	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Bijjura	10	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Govinakoppa	28	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Govinakoppa	29	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Govinakoppa	30	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Govinakoppa	31	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Govinakoppa	32	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Govinakoppa	33	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Govinakoppa	34	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Govinakoppa	35	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Govinakoppa	36	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Govinakoppa	STREAM	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Hosura	2	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Hosura	3	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

VILLAGE	Survey No.	Soil Reaction (pH)	EC	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Hosura	4	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Hosura	7	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Hosura	8	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Hosura	9	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Hosura	10	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Hosura	11	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Hosura	12	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Hosura	13	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Hosura	14	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Hosura	15	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Hosura	16	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Hosura	17	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Hosura	18	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Hosura	24	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Hosura	26	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Hosura	STREAM	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Konchigeri	50	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	High (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Konchigeri	52	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	High (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Konchigeri	53	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	High (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Konchigeri	54	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	High (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

VILLAGE	Survey No.	Soil Reaction (pH)	EC	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Konchigeri	55	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Konchigeri	56	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Konchigeri	57	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Konchigeri	58	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Konchigeri	60	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Konchigeri	61	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Konchigeri	62	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Konchigeri	63	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Konchigeri	64	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Konchigeri	65	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Konchigeri	67	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Konchigeri	68	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Konchigeri	69	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Konchigeri	70	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Konchigeri	71	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Konchigeri	72	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Konchigeri	73	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Konchigeri	74	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

Appendix III

Soil Suitability Information

VILLAGE	Survey No.	Sorghum	Maize	Bengal gram	Ground-nut	Sun flower	Cotton	Tomato	Onion	Chilly	Guava	Mango	Sapota	Jack fruit	Jamun	Musambi	Lime	Cashew	Custard apple	Amla	Tamarind	Pomegranate	Banana	Mari-gold	Chrysan-themum
Alagilawada	5	S2r	S3t	S1	S3t	S3r	S2r	S2t	S2t	S2r	S3rt	Nr	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	Nt	S3t	S3t	Nr	S3rt	S3r	S2t	S2t
Alagilawada	6	S2r	S3t	S1	S3t	S3r	S2r	S2t	S2t	S2r	S3rt	Nr	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	Nt	S3t	S3t	Nr	S3rt	S3r	S2t	S2t
Alagilawada	7	S1	S3t	S1	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2t	S2t	S1	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S2r	S2r	Nt	S2t	S2t	S3rt	S3rt	S2rt	S2t	S2t
Alagilawada	10	S1	S3t	S1	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2t	S2t	S1	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S2r	S2r	Nt	S2t	S2t	S3rt	S3rt	S2rt	S2t	S2t
Alagilawada	11	S1	S3t	S1	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2t	S2t	S1	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S2r	S2r	Nt	S2t	S2t	S3rt	S3rt	S2rt	S2t	S2t
Alagilawada	12	S1	S3t	S1	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2t	S2t	S1	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S2r	S2r	Nt	S2t	S2t	S3rt	S3rt	S2rt	S2t	S2t
Alagilawada	15	S1	S3t	S1	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2t	S2t	S1	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S2r	S2r	Nt	S2t	S2t	S3rt	S3rt	S2rt	S2t	S2t
Alagilawada	16	S1	S3t	S1	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2t	S2t	S1	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S2r	S2r	Nt	S2t	S2t	S3rt	S3rt	S2rt	S2t	S2t
Alagilawada	17	S1	S3t	S1	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2t	S2t	S1	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S2r	S2r	Nt	S2t	S2t	S3rt	S3rt	S2rt	S2t	S2t
Alagilawada	31	S3rg	S3gt	S2rg	S3gt	Nrg	S3rg	S3gt	S3gt	S3g	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nr	S3rg	S3rg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	S3rt	S3rt
Alagilawada	32	S3rg	S3gt	S2rg	S3gt	Nrg	S3rg	S3gt	S3gt	S3g	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nr	S3rg	S3rg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	S3rt	S3rt
Alagilawada	33	S1	S3t	S1	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2t	S2t	S1	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S2r	S2r	Nt	S2t	S2t	S3rt	S3rt	S2rt	S2t	S2t
Alagilawada	34	S1	S3t	S1	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2t	S2t	S1	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S2r	S2r	Nt	S2t	S2t	S3rt	S3rt	S2rt	S2t	S2t
Alagilawada	35	S3r	S3r	S2r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	S3r	S3r	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr
Alagilawada	36	S1	S3t	S1	S3t	S2r	S2r	S2t	S2t	S1	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S2r	S2r	Nt	S2t	S2t	S3rt	S3rt	S2rt	S2t	S2t
Alagilawada	37	S3rg	S3gt	S2rg	S3gt	Nrg	S3rg	S3gt	S3gt	S3g	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	S3rt	S3rt	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	S3rt	S3rt
Alagilawada	38	S3rg	S3gt	S2rg	S3gt	Nrg	S3rg	S3gt	S3gt	S3g	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nr	S3rg	S3rg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	S3rt	S3rt

VILLAGE	Survey No.	Sorghum	Maize	Bengal gram	Ground-nut	Sun flower	Cotton	Tomato	Onion	Chilly	Guava	Mango	Sapota	Jack fruit	Jamun	Musambi	Lime	Cashew	Custard apple	Amla	Tamarind	Pomegranate	Banana	Mari-gold	Chrysan-themum
Alagilawada	39	S3rg	S3gt	S2rg	S3gt	Nrg	S3rg	S3gt	S3gt	S3g	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nr	S3rg	S3rg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	S3rt	S3rt
Alagilawada	40	S3rg	S3gt	S2rg	S3gt	Nrg	S3rg	S3gt	S3gt	S3g	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	S3rt	S3rt	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	S3rt	S3rt
Alagilawada	41	S3rg	S3gt	S2r	S3t	Nr	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	S3rt	S3rt	Nr	Nr	Nr	S3rt	S3rt
Alagilawada	42	S3rg	S3gt	S2rg	S3gt	Nrg	S3rg	S3gt	S3gt	S3g	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nr	S3rg	S3rg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	S3rt	S3rt
Alagilawada	43	S2r	S3t	S1	S3t	S3r	S2r	S2t	S2t	S2r	S3rt	Nr	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	Nt	S3t	S3t	Nr	S3rt	S3r	S2t	S2t
Alagilawada	44/1	S3r	S3r	S2r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	S3r	S3r	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr
Alagilawada	44/2	S3r	S3r	S2r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	S3r	S3r	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr
Alagilawada	45	S3rg	S3rg	S2r	S3rt	S3rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3rg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	S3rg	S3rg	Nrg	Nr	Nr	Nrg	Nrg
Alagilawada	46	S3rg	S3gt	S2rg	S3gt	Nrg	S3rg	S3gt	S3gt	S3g	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	S3rt	S3rt	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	S3rt	S3rt
Alagilawada	47	S3rg	S3gt	S2rg	S3gt	Nrg	S3rg	S3gt	S3gt	S3g	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	S3rt	S3rt	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	S3rt	S3rt
Alagilawada	48	S3rg	S3gt	S2rg	S3gt	Nrg	S3rg	S3gt	S3gt	S3g	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	S3rt	S3rt	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	S3rt	S3rt
Alagilawada	49	S3rg	S3gt	S2rg	S3gt	Nrg	S3rg	S3gt	S3gt	S3g	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nr	S3rg	S3rg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	S3rt	S3rt
Alagilawada	50	S3rg	S3gt	S2rg	S3gt	Nrg	S3rg	S3gt	S3gt	S3g	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	S3rt	S3rt	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	S3rt	S3rt
Alagilawada	51	S3rg	S3gt	S2rg	S3gt	Nrg	S3rg	S3gt	S3gt	S3g	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	S3rt	S3rt	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	S3rt	S3rt
Alagilawada	52	S3rg	S3gt	S2rg	S3gt	Nrg	S3rg	S3gt	S3gt	S3g	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nr	S3rg	S3rg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	S3rt	S3rt
Alagilawada	53	S3rg	S3gt	S2rg	S3gt	Nrg	S3rg	S3gt	S3gt	S3g	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	S3rt	S3rt	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	S3rt	S3rt
Alagilawada	54	S3rg	S3gt	S2r	S3t	Nr	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	S3rt	S3rt	Nr	Nr	Nr	S3rt	S3rt
Alagilawada	55	S2r	S3t	S1	S3t	S3r	S2r	S2t	S2t	S2r	S3rt	Nr	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	Nt	S3t	S3t	Nr	S3rt	S3r	S2t	S2t

VILLAGE	Survey No.	Sorghum	Maize	Bengal gram	Ground-nut	Sun flower	Cotton	Tomato	Onion	Chilly	Guava	Mango	Sapota	Jack fruit	Jamun	Musambi	Lime	Cashew	Custard apple	Amla	Tamarind	Pomegranate	Banana	Mari-gold	Chrysan-themum
Alagilawada	56	S2r	S3t	S1	S3t	S3r	S2r	S2t	S2t	S2r	S3rt	Nr	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	Nt	S3t	S3t	Nr	S3rt	S3r	S2t	S2t
Alagilawada	57	S2r	S3t	S1	S3t	S3r	S2r	S2t	S2t	S2r	S3rt	Nr	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	Nt	S3t	S3t	Nr	S3rt	S3r	S2t	S2t
Alagilawada	58	S2r	S3t	S1	S3t	S3r	S2r	S2t	S2t	S2r	S3rt	Nr	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	Nt	S3t	S3t	Nr	S3rt	S3r	S2t	S2t
Alagilawada	59	S2r	S3t	S1	S3t	S3r	S2r	S2t	S2t	S2r	S3rt	Nr	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	Nt	S3t	S3t	Nr	S3rt	S3r	S2t	S2t
Alagilawada	STREAM	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Bijjura	9	S3rg	S3gt	S2r	S3t	Nr	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	S3rt	S3rt	Nr	Nr	Nr	S3rt	S3rt
Bijjura	10	S3rg	S3gt	S2r	S3t	Nr	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	S3rt	S3rt	Nr	Nr	Nr	S3rt	S3rt
Govinakoppa	28	S3rg	S3gt	S2r	S3t	Nr	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	S3rt	S3rt	Nr	Nr	Nr	S3rt	S3rt
Govinakoppa	29	S3rg	S3gt	S2r	S3t	Nr	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	S3rt	S3rt	Nr	Nr	Nr	S3rt	S3rt
Govinakoppa	30	S3rg	S3gt	S2r	S3t	Nr	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	S3rt	S3rt	Nr	Nr	Nr	S3rt	S3rt
Govinakoppa	31	S3rg	S3gt	S2r	S3t	Nr	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	S3rt	S3rt	Nr	Nr	Nr	S3rt	S3rt
Govinakoppa	32	S3rg	S3gt	S2r	S3t	Nr	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr	S3rt	S3rt	Nr	Nr	Nr	S3rt	S3rt
Govinakoppa	33	S3rg	S3gt	S2rg	S3gt	Nrg	S3rg	S3gt	S3gt	S3g	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nr	S3rg	S3rg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	S3rt	S3rt
Govinakoppa	34	S3rg	S3gt	S2rg	S3gt	Nrg	S3rg	S3gt	S3gt	S3g	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nr	S3rg	S3rg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	S3rt	S3rt
Govinakoppa	35	S3rg	S3gt	S2rg	S3gt	Nrg	S3rg	S3gt	S3gt	S3g	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nr	S3rg	S3rg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	S3rt	S3rt
Govinakoppa	36	S3rg	S3gt	S2rg	S3gt	Nrg	S3rg	S3gt	S3gt	S3g	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nr	S3rg	S3rg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	S3rt	S3rt
Govinakoppa	STREAM	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others

VILLAGE	Survey No.	Sorghum	Maize	Bengal gram	Ground-nut	Sun flower	Cotton	Tomato	Onion	Chilly	Guava	Mango	Sapota	Jack fruit	Jamun	Musambi	Lime	Cashew	Custard apple	Amla	Tamarind	Pomegranate	Banana	Mari-gold	Chrysan-themum
Hosura	2	S2r	S3t	S1	S3t	S3r	S2r	S2t	S2t	S2r	S3rt	Nr	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	Nt	S3t	S3t	Nr	S3rt	S3r	S2t	S2t
Hosura	3	S2r	S3t	S1	S3t	S3r	S2r	S2t	S2t	S2r	S3rt	Nr	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	Nt	S3t	S3t	Nr	S3rt	S3r	S2t	S2t
Hosura	4	S2r	S3t	S1	S3t	S3r	S2r	S2t	S2t	S2r	S3rt	Nr	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	Nt	S3t	S3t	Nr	S3rt	S3r	S2t	S2t
Hosura	7	Nrg	Nrg	Ng	Nrg	Nrg	Ng	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Ng	Ng	Ng	Nrg	Nrg	Ng	Nrg	Nr	Nrg	Nrg	Ng	Nr	Nr	Nrg	Nrg
Hosura	8	S3rg	S3rg	S2r	S3gt	S3rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3rg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	S3rg	S3rg	Nrg	Nr	Nr	Nrg	Nrg
Hosura	9	S2r	S3t	S1	S3t	S3r	S2r	S2t	S2t	S2r	S3rt	Nr	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	Nt	S3t	S3t	Nr	S3rt	S3r	S2t	S2t
Hosura	10	S3rg	S3gt	S2rg	S3gt	Nrg	S3rg	S3gt	S3gt	S3g	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nr	S3rg	S3rg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	S3rt	S3rt
Hosura	11	S3rg	S3gt	S2rg	S3gt	Nrg	S3rg	S3gt	S3gt	S3g	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nr	S3rg	S3rg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	S3rt	S3rt
Hosura	12	S2r	S3t	S1	S3t	S3r	S2r	S2t	S2t	S2r	S3rt	Nr	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	Nt	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S2t	S2t
Hosura	13	Ng	Ng	Ng	S3gr	Ng	Ng	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nr	Nrg	Nrg	Nr	Nr	Nrg	Nrg	Nr	S3r	S3r	Ng	Nr	Nr	Ng	Ng
Hosura	14	S3rg	S3gt	S2rg	S3gt	Nrg	S3rg	S3gt	S3gt	S3g	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nr	S3rg	S3rg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	S3rt	S3rt
Hosura	15	Ng	Ng	Ng	S3gr	Ng	Ng	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nr	Nrg	Nrg	Nr	Nr	Nrg	Nrg	Nr	S3r	S3r	Ng	Nr	Nr	Ng	Ng
Hosura	16	S2r	S3t	S1	S3t	S3r	S2r	S2t	S2t	S2r	S3rt	Nr	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	Nt	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S2t	S2t
Hosura	17	S2r	S3t	S1	S3t	S3r	S2r	S2t	S2t	S2r	S3rt	Nr	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	Nt	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S2t	S2t
Hosura	18	S3rg	S3gt	S2rg	S3gt	Nrg	S3rg	S3gt	S3gt	S3g	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nr	S3rg	S3rg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	S3rt	S3rt
Hosura	24	S3r	S3r	S2r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	Nr	Ng	Ng	Nr	Nr	Ng	Ng	Nr	S3r	S3r	Ng	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr
Hosura	26	Nrg	Nrg	Ng	Nrg	Nrg	Ng	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Ng	Ng	Ng	Nrg	Nrg	Ng	Nrg	Nr	Nrg	Nrg	Ng	Nr	Nr	Nrg	Nrg
Hosura	STREAM	S3rg	S3gt	S2rg	S3gt	Nrg	S3rg	S3gt	S3gt	S3g	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nr	S3rg	S3rg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	S3rt	S3rt
Konchigeri	50	S1	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S1	S1	Nt	S2t	S2t	S2rt	S2rt	S2t	S2t	S2t
Konchigeri	52	S1	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S1	S1	Nt	S2t	S2t	S2rt	S2rt	S2t	S2t	S2t
Konchigeri	53	S1	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S1	S1	Nt	S2t	S2t	S2rt	S2rt	S2t	S2t	S2t

VILLAGE	Survey No.	Sorghum	Maize	Bengal gram	Ground-nut	Sun flower	Cotton	Tomato	Onion	Chilly	Guava	Mango	Sapota	Jack fruit	Jamun	Musambi	Lime	Cashew	Custard apple	Amla	Tamarind	Pomegranate	Banana	Mari-gold	Chrysan-themum
Konchigeri	54	S1	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S1	S1	Nt	S2t	S2t	S2rt	S2rt	S2t	S2t	S2t
Konchigeri	55	S1	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S1	S1	Nt	S2t	S2t	S2rt	S2rt	S2t	S2t	S2t
Konchigeri	56	S1	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S1	S1	Nt	S2t	S2t	S2rt	S2rt	S2t	S2t	S2t
Konchigeri	57	S1	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S1	S1	Nt	S2t	S2t	S2rt	S2rt	S2t	S2t	S2t
Konchigeri	58	S1	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S1	S1	Nt	S2t	S2t	S2rt	S2rt	S2t	S2t	S2t
Konchigeri	60	S1	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S1	S1	Nt	S2t	S2t	S2rt	S2rt	S2t	S2t	S2t
Konchigeri	61	S1	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S1	S1	Nt	S2t	S2t	S2rt	S2rt	S2t	S2t	S2t
Konchigeri	62	S1	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S1	S1	Nt	S2t	S2t	S2rt	S2rt	S2t	S2t	S2t
Konchigeri	63	S1	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S1	S1	Nt	S2t	S2t	S2rt	S2rt	S2t	S2t	S2t
Konchigeri	64	S1	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S1	S1	Nt	S2t	S2t	S2rt	S2rt	S2t	S2t	S2t
Konchigeri	65	S1	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S1	S1	Nt	S2t	S2t	S2rt	S2rt	S2t	S2t	S2t
Konchigeri	67	S1	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S1	S1	Nt	S2t	S2t	S2rt	S2rt	S2t	S2t	S2t
Konchigeri	68	S1	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S1	S1	Nt	S2t	S2t	S2rt	S2rt	S2t	S2t	S2t
Konchigeri	69	S3r	S3r	S2r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	Nr	Ng	Ng	Nr	Nr	Ng	Ng	Nr	S3r	S3r	Ng	Nr	Nr	Nr	Nr
Konchigeri	70	Nrg	Nrg	Ng	Nrg	Nrg	Ng	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Ng	Ng	Ng	Nrg	Nrg	Ng	Nrg	Nr	Nrg	Nrg	Ng	Nr	Nr	Nrg	Nrg
Konchigeri	71	S2r	S3t	S1	S3t	S3r	S2r	S2t	S2t	S2r	S3rt	Nr	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S3r	Nt	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3rt	S3r	S2t	S2t

VILL AGE	Survey No.	Sorg hum	Mai ze	Bengal gram	Ground -nut	Sun flower	Cotton	Tom ato	Onion	Chilly	Gua va	Man go	Sapota	Jack fruit	Jamun	Musa mbi	Lime	Cas hew	Custard apple	Amla	Tama rind	Pome grana te	Ba na na	Mar i- gold	Chry san- them um
Konchi geri	72	S3rg	S3gt	S2rg	S3gt	Nrg	S3rg	S3gt	S3gt	S3g	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nr	S3rg	S3rg	Nrg	Nrg	Nr g	S3rt	S3rt
Konchi geri	73	S3rg	S3gt	S2rg	S3gt	Nrg	S3rg	S3gt	S3gt	S3g	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nrg	Nr	S3rg	S3rg	Nrg	Nrg	Nr g	S3rt	S3rt
Konchi geri	74	S1	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S1	S2t	S2t	S1	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S1	S1	Nt	S2t	S2t	S2rt	S2rt	S2t	S2t	S2t

PART-B

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF FARM HOUSEHOLDS

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Chapter 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Baseline socioeconomic characterisation is prerequisite to prepare action plan for program implementation and to assess the project performance before making any changes in the watershed development program. The baseline provides appropriate policy direction for enhancing productivity and sustainability in agriculture.

Methodology: *Hosur-2 micro-watershed (Kanakvad sub-watershed, Shirahatti taluk, Gadag district) is located in between $15^0 1'$ – $15^0 3'$ North latitudes and $75^0 39'$ – $75^0 41'$ East longitudes, covering an area of about 487 ha, bounded by Chikasavanur, Narayanapur, Vadi and Kognur villages with length of growing period (LGP)150-180 days. We used soil resource map as basis for sampling farm households to test the hypothesis that soil quality influence crop selection, and conservation investment of farm households. The level of technology adoption and productivity gaps and livelihood patterns were analyses. The cost of soil degradation and ecosystem services were quantified.*

Results: *The socio-economic outputs for the Hosur-2 micro-watershed (Kanakvad sub-watershed, Shirahatti taluk, Gadag district) are presented here.*

Social Indicators;

- *Male and female ratio is 60 to 40 Per cent to the total sample population.*
- *Younger age 18 to 50 years group of population is 53.2 around per cent to the total population.*
- *Literacy population is around 49 per cent.*
- *Social groups belong to other backward caste (OBC) is around 60 percent and general caste about 20 percent.*
- *Fire wood is the source of energy for a cooking among 90.0 per cent.*
- *About 60.0 per cent of households have a yashaswini health card.*
- *About 70 per cent of farm households are having MGNREGA card for rural employment.*
- *Dependence on ration cards for food grains through public distribution system is around 90 per cent.*
- *Swach bharath program providing closed toilet facilities around 90 per cent of sample households.*
- *Institutional participation is only 2.3 per cent of sample households.*
- *Women participation in decisions making are around 90 per cent of households were found.*

Economic Indicators;

- *The average land holding is 1.60 ha indicates that majority of farm households are belong to small and medium farmers. The dry land of 81.7 per cent and irrigated land 18.3 per cent of total cultivated land area among the sample farmers.*
- *Agriculture is the main occupation among 37.8 per cent and agriculture is the main and agriculture labour is subsidiary occupation for 60 per cent of sample households.*
- *The average value of domestic assets is around Rs. 12322 per household. Mobile and television are popular media mass communication.*
- *The average value of farm assets is around Rs. 6919 per household, about 30 per cent of sample farmers having weeder and plough.*
- *The average value of livestock is around Rs. 26100 per household; about 58.3 per cent of household are having livestock.*
- *The average per capita food consumption is around 935.1 grams (1980 kilo calories) against national institute of nutrition (NIN) recommendation at 827 gram. Around 40 per cent of sample households are consuming less than the NIN recommendation.*
- *The annual average income is around Rs. 26210 per household. About 90.0 per cent of farm households are below poverty line.*
- *The per capita average monthly expenditure is around Rs.1223.*

Environmental Indicators-Ecosystem Services;

- *The value of ecosystem service helps to support investment to decision on soil and water conservation and in promoting sustainable land use.*
- *The onsite cost of different soil nutrients lost due to soil erosion is around Rs. 931 per ha/year. The total cost of annual soil nutrients is around Rs. 443210 per year for the total area of 487 ha.*
- *The average value of ecosystem service for food grain production is around Rs. 15168/ ha/year. Per hectare food grain production services is maximum in maize (Rs. 5024) followed by sorghum (Rs. 24982), onion (Rs. 53475), horse gram and cotton negative returns.*
- *The average value of ecosystem service for fodder production is around Rs. 1227/ ha/year. Per hectare fodder production services is maximum in maize (Rs. 2779), horse gram (Rs.1372) and sorghum (Rs. 732).*
- *The data on water requirement for producing one quintal of grain is considered for estimating the total value of water required for crop production. The per hectare value of water used and value of water was maximum in cotton (Rs. 54734) followed by horse gram (Rs. 28158), maize (Rs. 24365), onion (Rs. 24546) and sorghum (Rs. 41825).*

Economic Land Evaluation;

- *The major cropping pattern is maize (70.2 %) followed by sorghum (13.6), onion (10.8 %), horse gram (2.7 %) and cotton (2.5 %).*
- *In Hosur-2 micro-watershed, major soils are Attikatti (AKT) series are shallow soil depth cover around 16.6 % of area. On this soil farmers are presently growing cotton (23.4%) and maize (76.6 %). Yelisirunj (YSJ) soils are shallow soil depth cover around 47.3 % of area; major crops are cotton (9.4 %), maize (50.4 %) and onion (40.2 %). Attikatti Tanda (ATT) soils are moderately shallow soil depth covers around 11.7 % of area; major crop grown maize. Jelligeri (JLG) soils are moderately deep soil depth cover around 7.3 % of areas; major crops grown horse gram (16.7 %) and sorghum (83.3 %).*
- *The total cost of cultivation and benefit cost ratio (BCR) in study area for cotton ranges between Rs. 51801/ha in YSJ soil (with BCR of 1.24) and Rs.14140/ha in AKT soil (with BCR of 1.05).*
- *In maize the cost of cultivation range between Rs 25035 ha in YSJ soil (with BCR of 1.24) and Rs.21238/ha in AKT soil (with BCR of 1.15).*
- *In onion the cost of cultivation in YSJ soil is Rs. 15777/ha (with BCR of 4.39).*
- *In horsegram cost of cultivation in JLG soil is Rs.35214 ha (with BCR of 0.95) and sorghum cost of cultivation in JLG soil is Rs.9324 ha (with BCR of 3.76).*
- *The land management practices reported by the farmers are crop rotation, tillage practices, fertilizer application and use of farm yard manure (FYM). Due to higher wages farmer are following labour saving strategies is not prating soil and water conservation measures. Less ownership of livestock limiting application of FYM.*
- *It was observed soil quality influences on the type and intensity of land use. More fertilizer applications in deeper soil to maximize returns.*

Suggestions;

- *Involving farmers is watershed planning helps in strengthing institutional participation.*
- *The per capita food consumption and monthly income is very low. Diversifying income generation activities from crop and livestock production in order to reduce risk related to drought and market prices.*
- *Majority of farmers reported that they are not getting timely support/extension services from the concerned development departments.*
- *By strengthing agricultural extension for providing timely advice improved technology there is scope to increase in net income of farm households.*
- *By adopting recommended package of practices by following the soil test fertiliser recommendation, there is scope to increase yield in maize (78.2 to 73.1*

%), cotton (27.7 to 13.2 %), onion (64.5 %), sorghum (51.1 %) and horse gram (6.3 %).

Chapter 2

INTRODUCTION

Watershed Development program aim to restore degraded watersheds in rainfed regions to increase their capacity to capture and store rain water, reduce soil erosion, and improved soil nutrients and carbon contents so they can produce greater agricultural yields and other benefits. As majority of rural poor live in these regions and dependent on natural resources for their livelihood and sustenance, improvements in agricultural yields improve human welfare and simultaneously improve national food security.

Sujala–III watershed development project conceptualised and implemented by the Watershed Development Department of Government of Karnataka with tripartite cost-sharing arrangements. The World Bank through International Development Association provided major portion of plan outlay as a loan to Government of India and in turn loan to Government of Karnataka.

The objectives of Sujala-III is to demonstrate more effective watershed management through greater integration of programs related to rain fed agriculture, innovative and science based approaches and strengthened institutions and capacities. The project is implemented in 11 districts of Bidar, Vijayapura, Gulbarga, Yadgir, Koppal, Gadag, Raichur, Davanagere, Tumkur, Chikkamangalur and Chamarajanagar which have been identified by the Watershed Development Department based on rainfall and socio-economic conditions. The project will be implemented over six years and linked with the centrally financed integrated watershed management programme.

Economic evaluations can better guide in watershed planning and implementation, as well as raise awareness of benefits of ecosystem restoration for food security and poverty alleviation program. The present study aims to characterize socio-economic status of farm households, assess the land and water use status, evaluate the economic viability of land use, prioritize farming constraints and suggest the measures for soil and water conservation for sustainable agriculture.

Objectives of the study

1. To characterize socio-economic status of farm households

2. To evaluate the economic viability of land use and land related constraints

3. To estimate the ecosystem service provided by the watershed and

4. To suggest alternatives for sustainable agriculture production.

Chapter 3

METHODOLOGY

Study area

Hosur-2 micro-watershed located in southern dry zone of Karnataka (Figure 1). Extends over all area of 1.13 M ha of which 0.86 M ha is under cultivation. Nearly 0.052 M ha in the zone enjoys irrigation facilities. Elevation ranges between 450-900 m MSL with most parts situated between 800 and 900 m. Shallow to black soils and red loams are distributed in equal proportion. The average annual rainfall ranges from 620 to 1300 mm of which more than 60 per cent is received during the southwest monsoon (kharif). Sorghum, rice, groundnut, maize, chilli, pulses, sugarcane, tobacco and cotton are the major crops of the zone. It's represented Agro Ecological Sub Region (AESR) 6.4 having LGP 150-180 days.

Hosur-2 micro-watershed (Kanakvad sub-watershed, Shirahatti taluk, Gadag district) is located in between $15^0$1' – $15^0$3' North latitudes and $75^0$39' – $75^0$41' East longitudes, covering an area of about 487 ha, bounded by Chikasavanur, Narayanapur, Vadi and Kognur villages.

Sampling Procedure:

In this study we have followed soil variability as criterion for sampling the farm households. In each micro-watershed the survey numbers and associated soil series are listed. Minimum three farm households for each soil series were taken and summed up to arrive at total sample for analysis.

Sources of data and analysis:

For evaluating the specific objectives of the study, primary data was collected from the sample respondents by personal interview method with the help of pre-tested questionnaire. The data on socio-economic characteristics of respondents such as family size and composition, land holdings, asset position, occupational pattern and education level was collected. The present cropping pattern and the level of input use and yields collected during survry. The data collected from the representative farm households were analysed using Automated Land Potential Evalution System (Figure 2).

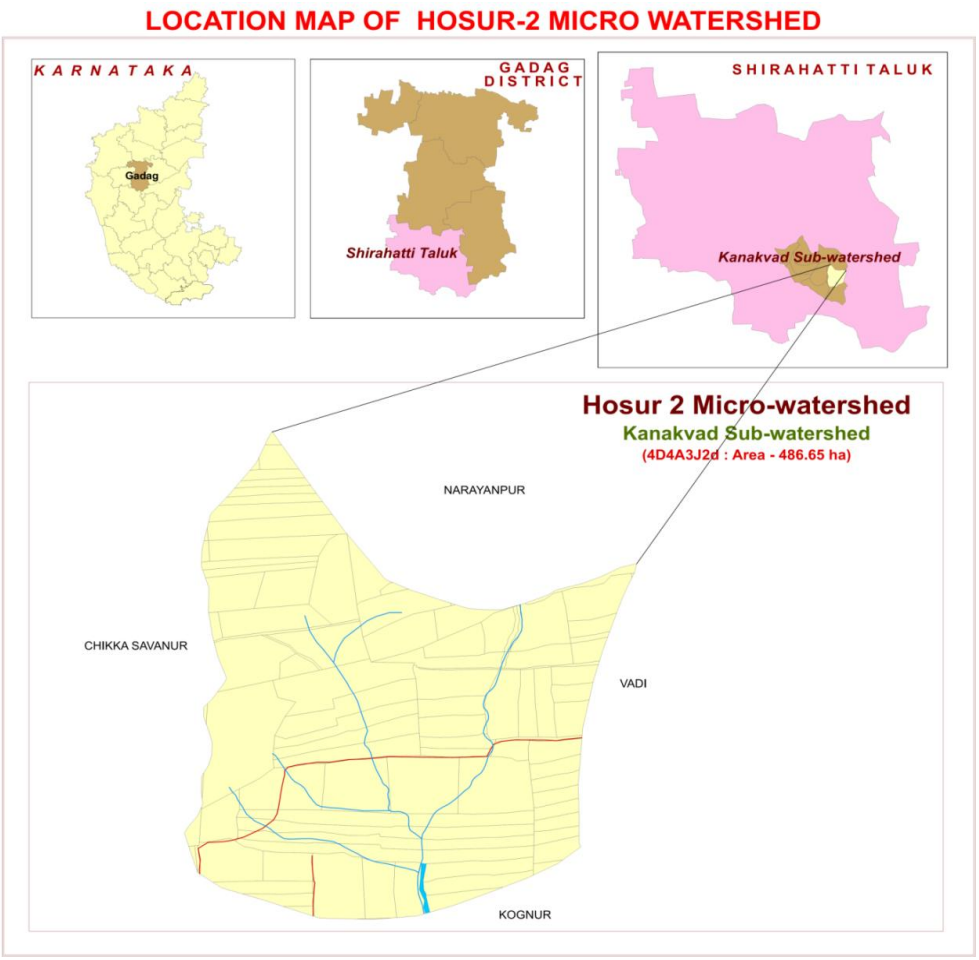

Figure 1: Location of study area

Steps followed in socio-economic assessment

1. •After the completion of soil profile study link the cadastral number to the soil profile in the micro watershed.
2. • Download the names of the farmers who are owning the land for each cadastral number in the Karnataka BHOOMI Website.
3. • Compiling the names of the farmers representing for all the soil profiles studied in the micro watershed for socio-economic Survey.
4. • Conducting the socioeconomic survey of selected farm households in the micro watershed .
5. • Farm households database created using the Automated Land Potential Evaluation System (ALPES) for analysis of socio economic status for each micro watershed .
6. • Synthesis of tables and preparation of report for each micro watershed .

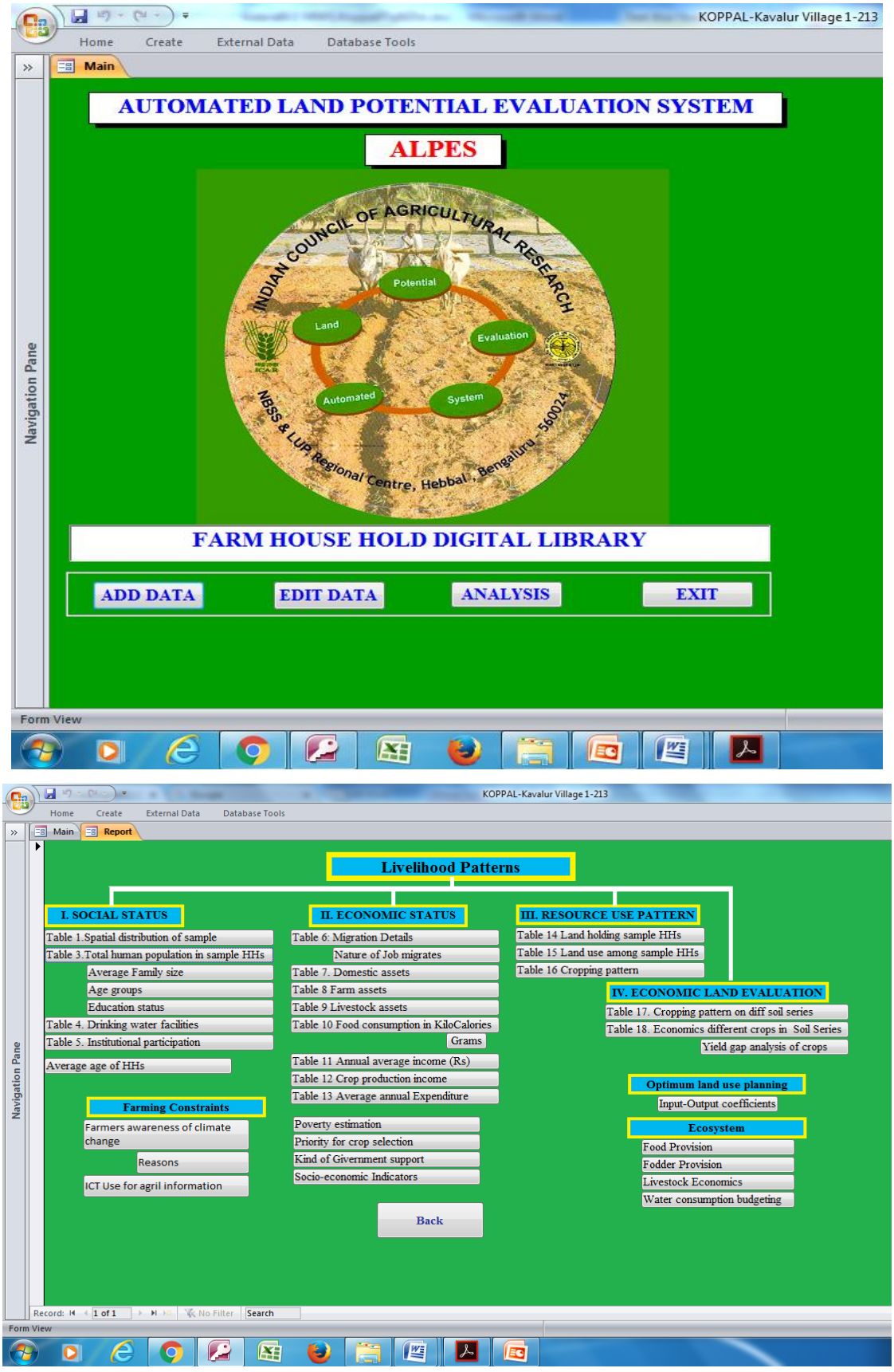

Figure 2: ALPES FRAMEWORK

The sample farmers were post classified in to marginal and small (0.0 to <=2 ha), medium and semi medium (>2 to <=10 ha) and large (>10 ha). The steps involved in estimation of soil potential involve estimation of total cost of cultivation, the yield/gross returns and net income per hectare. The cost of inputs such seed, manure and fertilizer, plant protection chemicals, payment towards human and bullock labour and interest on working capita are included under operational costs. In the case of perennial crops, the cost of establishment was estimated by using actual physical requirements and prevailing market prices. Estimation cost included maintenance cost up to bearing period. The value of main product and by product from the crop enterprise at the market rates were the gross returns of the crop. Net returns were worked out by deducting establishment and maintained cost from gross returns.

Operational Cost = cost of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides. Cost of human and bullock labour, cost of machinery, cost of irrigation water + interest on working capital.
Gross returns = Yield (Quintals/hectare)*Price (Rs/Quintal)
Net returns = Gross returns-Operational cost.
Benefit Cost Ratio = Net returns/Total cost.

Economic suitability classes: once each land use –land area combination has been assigned an economic value by the land evaluation, the question arises as to its 'suitability', that is, the degree to which it satisfies the land user. The FAO framework defines two suitability orders: 'S'(suitable if benefit cost ratio (BCR)>1) and 'N'(not suitable if (BCR<1), which are dived into five economic suitability classes:'S1'(highly suitable if BCR>3), 'S2'(suitable if BCR>2 and <3),'S3'(Marginally suitable if BCR >1 and <2), 'N1'(Not suitable for economic reasons but physically suitable) and 'N2'(not suitable for physical reasons). The limit between 'S3' and 'N1'must be at least at the point of financial feasibility (i.e. net returns, NPV, or IRR>0 and BCR>1). The other limits depend on social factors such as farm size, family size, alternative employment or investment possibilities and wealth expectations; these need to be specified for the Soil series.

Economic Valuation of Soil ecosystem services:

The replacement cost approach was followed for estimating the onsite cost of soil erosion, Market price method was followed for estimating the value of food and fodder production. Value transfer menthods was followed for estimating the value of water demand by different crops in the micro watershed.

Steps followed in Replacement cost methods for estimation of onsite cost of soil erosion

1. Collect the Soil Map Units (SMU) / Land Use Type (LUT) with soil fertility analysis.
2. Integrate the erosion rates per SMU/LUT.
3. Estimate the nutrients lost per tone of soil erosion for each SMU/LUT.
4. Estimate the value of soil nutrients lost per ton of soil erosion for each SMU/LUT by taking the market price of soil nutrients.

Chapter 4

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The demographic information shows that the household population dynamics encompasses the socioeconomic status of the farmer. For a rural family, the household size should be optimal to earn a comfortable livelihood through farm and non-farm wage earning. The total number of population in watershed area was 45, out of which 60 per cent were males and 40 per cent females. Average family size of the households is 4.5. Age is an important factor, which affects the potential employment and mobility status of respondents. The data on age wise distribution of farmers in the sample households indicated that majority of the farmers are coming under the age group of 18 to 30 years (26.6 %) followed by 30 to 50 years (26.6 %), more than 50 years (26.6 %) and 0 to18 years (20 %). Hence, in the study area in general, the respondents were of young and middle age, indicating thereby that the households had almost settled with whatever livelihood options they were practicing and sample respondents were young by age who could venture into various options of livelihood sources. Data on literacy indicated that 51 per cent of respondents were illiterate and 49 per cent literate (Table 1).

Table 1: Human population among sample households in Hosur-2 Microwatershed

Particulars	**Units**	**Value**
Total human population in sample HHs	Number	45.0
Male	% to total Population	60.0
Female	% to total Population	40.0
Average family size	Number	4.5
Age group		
0 to 18 years	% to total Population	20.0
18 to 30 years	% to total Population	26.6
30 to 50 years	% to total Population	26.6
>50 years	% to total Population	26.6
Average age	Age in years	38.6
Education Status		
Illiterates	% to total Population	51.0
Literates	% to total Population	49.0
Primary School (<5 class)	% to total Population	28.8
Middle School (6- 8 class)	% to total Population	8.8
High School (9- 10 class)	% to total Population	2.2
Others	% to total Population	8.8

The ethnic groups among the sample farm households found to be 60.0 per cent belonging to backward castes (OBC) followed by 20.0 per cent belonging to scheduled tribes (ST) and general caste 20.0 per cent.(Table 2 and Figure 3). All the sample households are using liquefied petroleum gas and 10 percent as firewood source of fuel

for cooking. All the sample farmers are having electricity connection. About 60 per cent are sample households having health cards. Majority (70 %) are having MNREGA job cards for employment generation. About 90.0 per cent of farm households are having ration cards for taking food grains from public distribution system. About 70.0 per cent of farm households are having toilet facilities.

Table 2: Basic needs of sample households in Hosur-2 Micro watershed

Particulars	**Units**	**Value**
Social groups		
ST	% of Households	20.0
OBC	% of Households	60.0
General	% of Households	20.0
Types of fuel use for cooking		
Firewood	% of Households	90.0
Gas	% of Households	10.0
Energy supply for home		
Electricity	% of Households	100
Number of households having Health card		
Yes	% of Households	60.0
No	% of Households	40.0
MGNREGA Card		
Yes	% of Households	70.0
No	% of Households	30.0
Ration Card		
Yes	% of Households	90.0
No	% of Households	10.0
Households with toilet		
Yes	% of Households	70.0
No	% of Households	30.0
Drinking water facilities		
Tube well	% of Households	100

The data collected on the source of drinking water in the study area is presented in Table 2. All the sample respondents are having tube well source for water supply for domestic purpose (100 %).

Only 2.3 per cent of the farmers are participating in community based organizations (Table 3). Among them majority were participating in co-operative societies-marketing (2.3 %).

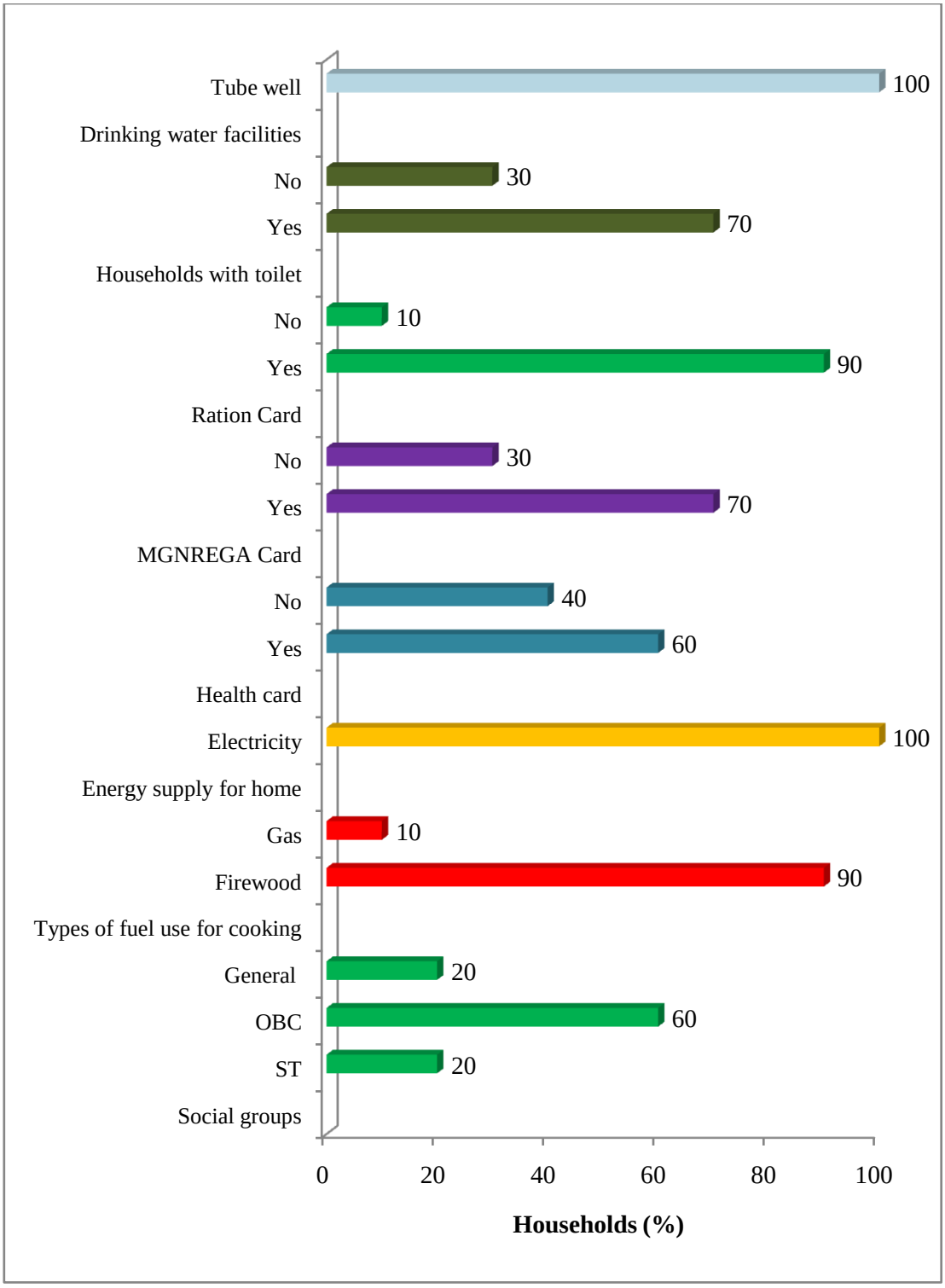

Figure 3: Basic needs of sample households in Hosur-2 Microwatershed

Table 3: Institutional participation among the sample population in Hosur-2 Microwatershed

Particulars	Units	Value
No. of people participating	% to total	2.3
Co-operative societies-marketing	% to total	2.3
No. of people not participating	% to total	97.7

The occupational pattern (Table 4) among sample households shows that agriculture is the main occupation around 37.8 per cent followed by agriculture is the main and subsidiary occupations like agricultural labour (60.0 %) and private service (2.2 %).

Table 4: Occupational pattern in sample population in Hosur-2 Microwatershed

Occupation		% to total
Main	**Subsidiary**	
Agriculture	Agriculture	37.8
	Agriculture Labour	60.0
	Private service	2.2
Grand Total		100.0
Family labour availability		**Man days/month**
Male		40
Female		32
Total		72

The important assets especially with reference to domestic assets were analyzed and are given in Table 5 and Figure 4. The important domestic assets possessed by all categories of farmers are mobile phone (90.0 %) followed by television (60.0 %), bicycle (10.0 %) mixer/grinder (10.0 %) and motor cycle (10.0 %).The average value of domestic assets is around Rs. 12322 per households.

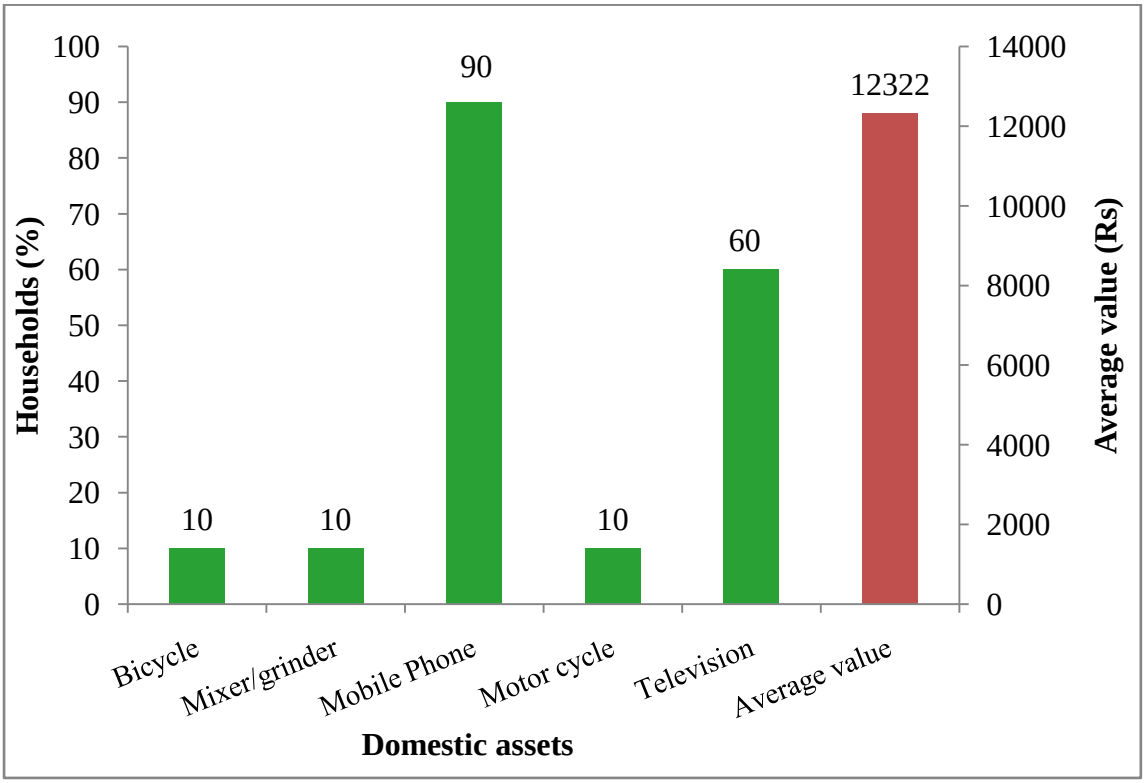

Figure 4: Domestic assets among the sample households in Hosur-2 Microwatershed

Table 5: Domestic assets among the sample households in Hosur-2 Microwatershed

Particulars	% of households	Average value in Rs
Bicycle	10.0	3000
Mixer/grinder	10.0	3000
Mobile Phone	90.0	3611
Motor cycle	10.0	45000
Television	60	7000
Average value	12322	

The most popularly owned farm equipments were sickles, plough, cattle shed; pump sets, chaff cutter, bullock cart, sprayer and thresher. Plough and sickle were commonly present in all the sampled farmers; these were primary implements in agriculture. The per cent of households owned bullock cart (30 %), plough (30 %), seed cum fertilizer drill (20 %), sprayer (20 %) and weeder (30 %). The average value of farm assets is around Rs 6919 per households (Table 6 and Figure 5).

Table 6: Farm assets among samples households in Hosur-2 Microwatershed

Particulars	% of households	Average value in Rs
Bullock cart	30	14000
Plough	30	2766
Seed cum fertilizer drill	20	12500
Sprayer	20	5000
Weeder	30	333
Average value	6919	

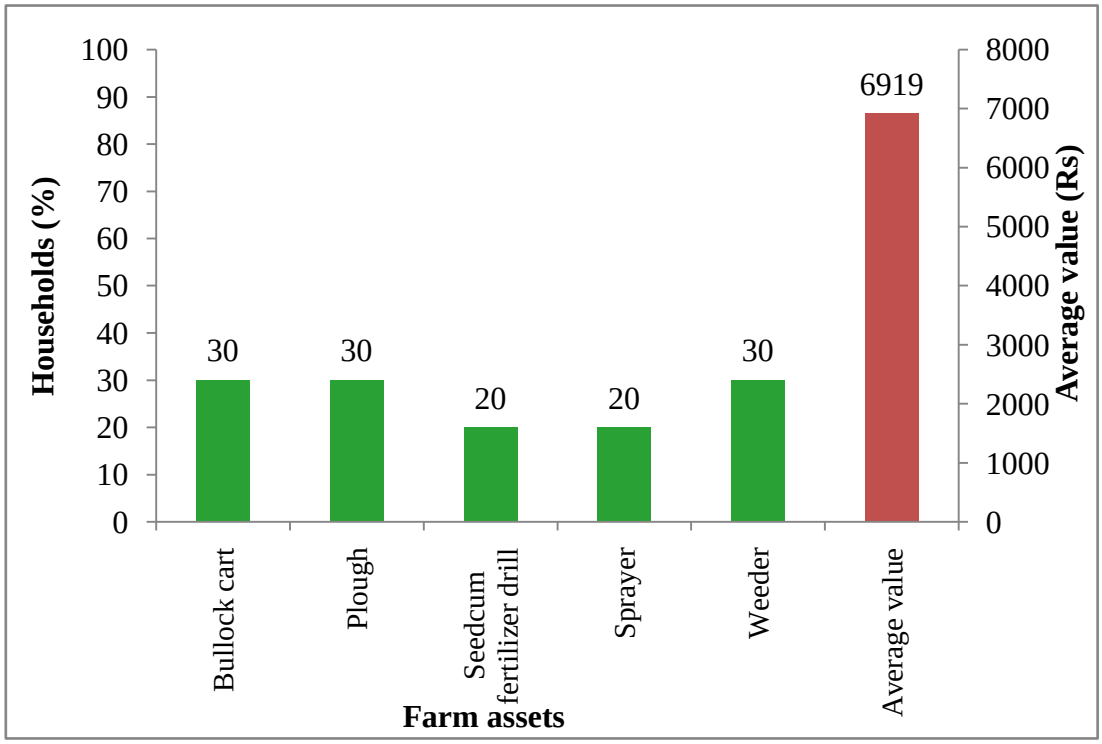

Figure 5: Farm assets among samples households in Hosur-2 Microwatershed

Livestock is an integral component of the conventional farming systems (Table 7 and Figure 6). The highest livestock population is bullocks were around 42.8 per cent followed local dry cows (14.2 %), local milching cow (14.2 %), crossbred milching cow (14.2 %) and poultry (14.2 %).The average livestock value was Rs.26100 per households.

Table 7: Livestock assets among sample households in Hosur-2 Micro-watershed

Particulars	% of livestock population	Average value in Rs
Local Dry Cow	14.2	10000
Local Milching Cow	14.2	15000
Crossbred Milching Cow	14.2	35000
Bullocks	42.8	70000
Poultry	14.2	500
Average value	26100	

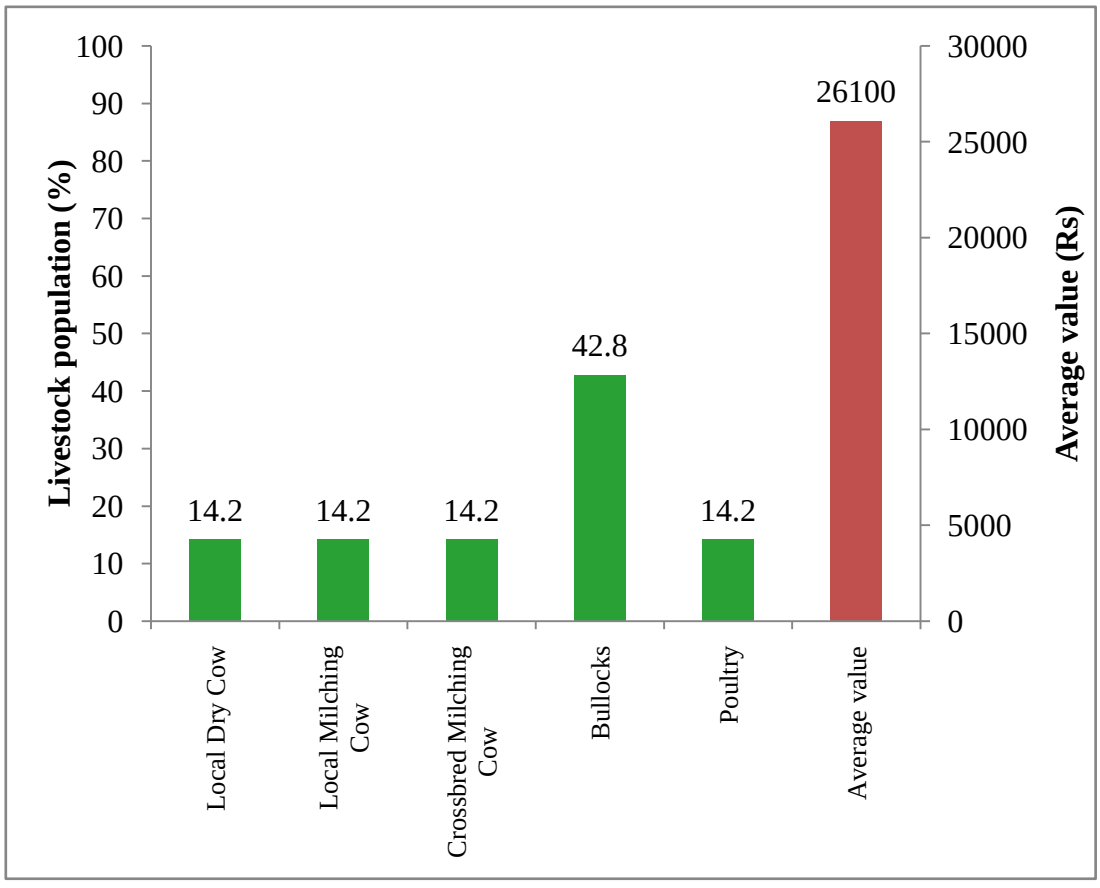

Figure 6: Livestock assets among sample households in Hosur-2 micro-watershed

Average milk produced in sample households is 450 litters/ annum. Among the farm households, maize, sorghum and horsegram are the main crops for domestic food and fodder for animals. About 1520 kg /ha of average fodder is available per season for the livestock feeding (Table 8).

Table 8: Milk produced and fodder availability of sample households in Hosur-2 Microwatershed

Particulars	
Name of the Livestock	**Ltr./Lactation/animal**
Crossbred Milching Cow	600
Local Milching cow	300
Average Milk produced	450
Fodder produces	**Fodder yield (kg/ha.)**
Maize	1971
Sorghum	925
Horsegram	1666
Average fodder availability	1520
Livestock having households (%)	58.3
Livestock population (Numbers)	14

A woman participation in decision making is in this micro-watershed is presented in Table 9. No one women participation in local organisation activates, and 90.0 per cent of women taking decision in her family and agriculture related activities.

Table 9: Women empowerment of sample households in Hosur-2 Microwatershed

% to Grand Total

Particulars	**Yes**	**No**
Women participation in local organization activities	0.0	100.0
Women elected as panchayat member	0.0	100.0
Women earning for her family requirement	0.0	100
Women taking decision in her family and agriculture related activities	90.0	10.0

Table 10: Per capita daily consumption of food among the sample households in Hosur-2 Microwatershed

Particulars	**NIN recommendation (gram/ per day/ person)**	**Present level of consumption (gram/ per day/ person)**	**Kilo Calories /day/person**
Cereals	396.0	362	1231
Pulses	43.0	64	220
Milk	200.0	185.4	120
Vegetables	143.0	159.3	38
Cooking Oil	31.0	29.3	167
Egg	0.5	116.1	174
Meat	14.2	19.1	28
Total	**827.7**	**935.1**	**1980**
Threshold of NIN recommendation		827 gram*	2250 Kcal*
% Below NIN		40	80
% Above NIN		60	20

Note: * day/person

The food intake in terms of kilo calorie (kcal) per person per day was calculated and presented in the Table 10 and Figure 7. More quantity of cereals is consumed by sample farmers which accounted for 1231 kcal per person. The other important food items consumed was pulses 220 kcal followed by milk 120 kcal, vegetables 38 kcal, cooking oil 167 kcal, egg 174 kcal and meat 28 kcal. In the sampled households, farmers were consuming less (1980 kcal) than NIN- recommended food requirement (2250 kcal).

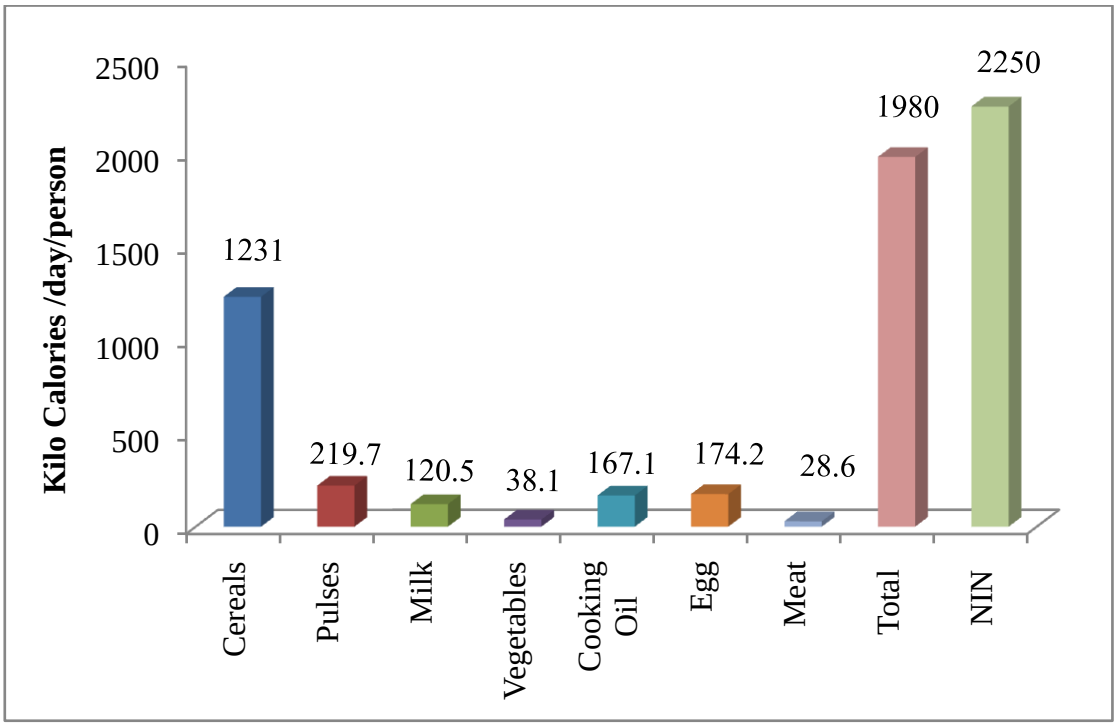

Figure 7: Per capita daily consumption of food among the sample households in Hosur-2 Microwatershed

Table 11: Annual average income of HHs from various sources in Hosur-2 Microwatershed

Particulars	Income *
Nonfarm income	0 (0)
Livestock income (Rs)	6160 (20)
Crop Production (Rs)	20050(100)
Total Annual Income (Rs)	**26210**
Average monthly per capita income (Rs)	485
Threshold for Poverty level (Rs 975 per month/person)	
% of households below poverty line	90.0
% of households above poverty line	10.0

* Figure in the parenthesis indicates % of Households

Annual income of the sample HHs: The average annual household income is around Rs 26210. Major source of income to the farmers in the study area is from crop production (Rs 20050) followed by livestock (Rs. 6160). The monthly per capita income

is Rs.485, which is above than the threshold monthly income of Rs 975 for considering above poverty line. Due to the fact that erratic rainfall and shortage of water, farmers are diverting from crop production activities to enable the household for a comfortable livelihood. The incomes from the other aforesaid sources are very meagre (Table 11).

The average annual expenditure of farm households indicated that farmers in the study area spend highest on food (Rs. 47388) followed by education, clothing, social function and health. Now a day's education is most important among all of us. In today's competitive world, education is a necessity for man after food, clothing, and shelter. It is the only fundamental way by which a desired change in the society can happen. The average per capita monthly expenditure is around Rs.1223 and about 90 per cent of farm households are below poverty line (Table 12 and Figure 8).

Table 12: Average annual expenditure of sample HHs in Hosur-2 Microwatershed

Particulars	Value in Rupees	Per cent
Food	47388	71.7
Education	3400	5.1
Clothing	5330	8.0
Social functions	4050	6.1
Health	5880	8.9
Total Expenditure (Rs/year)	66048	100
Monthly per capita expenditure (Rs)	1223	

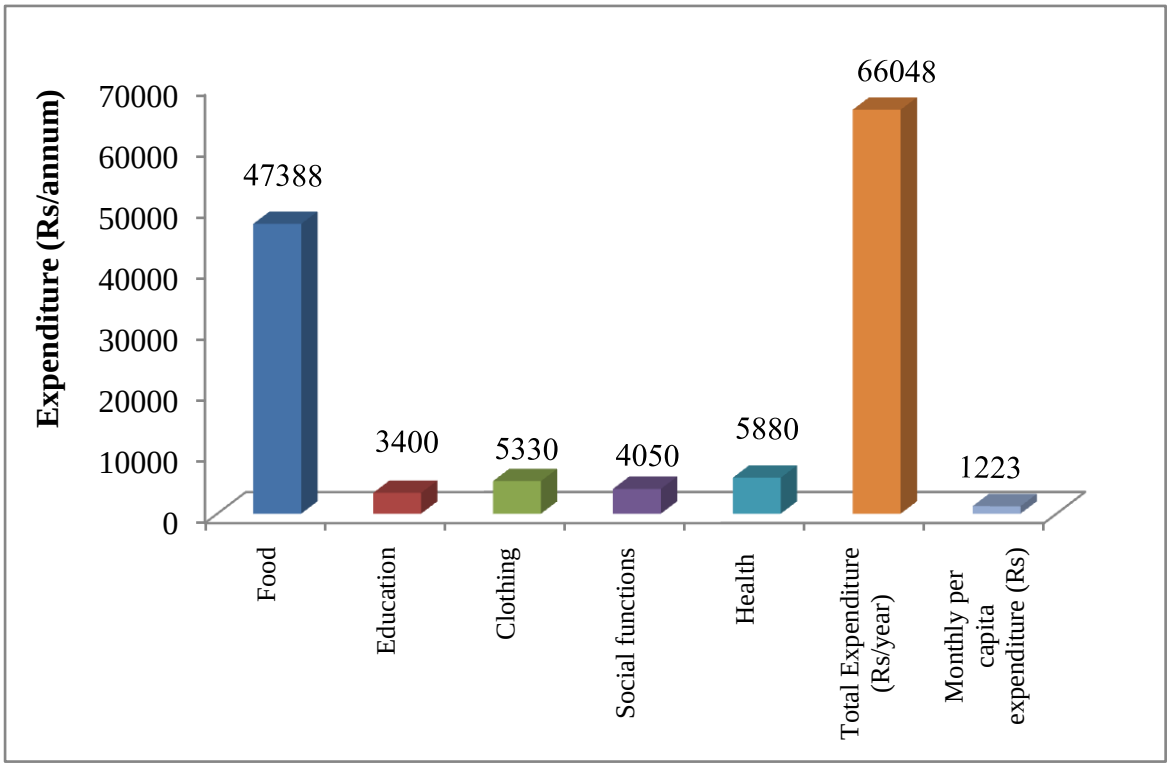

Figure 8: Average annual expenditure of sample HHs in Hosur-2 Microwatershed

Land holding: Total area cultivated by them is 16.04 ha. The average land holding of sample HHs is 1.13 ha. The Large number of sample HHs (60 %) belong to small size groups with an average land holding size of 1.13 ha and medium farmers (40 %) with the average land holding is 2.31 ha (Table 13).

Table 13: Distribution of land holding among the sample households in Hosur-2 micro-watershed

Particulars	Units	Values
Small farmers		
Total land	ha	6.8
Sample size	Per cent	60
Average land holding	ha	1.13
Medium farmers		
Total land	ha	9.24
Sample size	Per cent	40.0
Average land holding	ha	2.31
Total sample households		
Total land	ha	16.04
Sample size	Per cent	100.0
Average land holding	ha	1.60

Land use: The total land holding in the Hosur-2 micro-watershed is 16.04 ha (Table 14). Of which 13.1 ha is rain fed land and 2.9 ha is irrigated land. The average land holding per household is worked out to be 1.60 ha.

Table 14: Land use among samples households in Hosur-2 Microwatershed

Particulars	Per cent	Area in ha
Irrigated land	18.3	2.9
Rainfed Land	81.7	13.1
Fallow Land	0.0	0.0
Total land holding	100	16.04
Average land holding	1.60	

In the micro-watershed, the prevalent present land uses under perennial plants are coconut (9.9 %) followed by lime (9.9 %), neem trees (79.5 %) and teak (2.2 %) (Table 15).

Table 15: Number of trees/plants covered in sample farm households in Hosur-2 Microwatershed

Particulars	Number of Plants/trees	Per cent
Coconut	4	9.9
Lime	4	9.9
Neem trees	35	79.5
Teak	1	2.2
Grand Total	44	100.0

The land use decisions are usually based on experience of farmers, tradition, expected profit, personal preferences, resources and social requirements.

The present dominant crops grown in dry lands in the study area were by maize (70.2 %) followed by sorghum (13.6 %), onion (10.8 %), horsegram (2.7. %) and cotton (2.5 %) which are taken during kharif season. The cropping intensity was 100 per cent (Table 16 and Figure 9).

Table 16: Present cropping pattern and cropping intensity in Hosur-2 Microwatershed

% to Grand Total

Crops	Kharif	Grand Total
Cotton	2.5	2.5
Horsegram	2.7	2.7
Maize	70.2	70.2
Onion	10.8	10.8
Sorghum	13.6	13.6
Grand Total	100	100

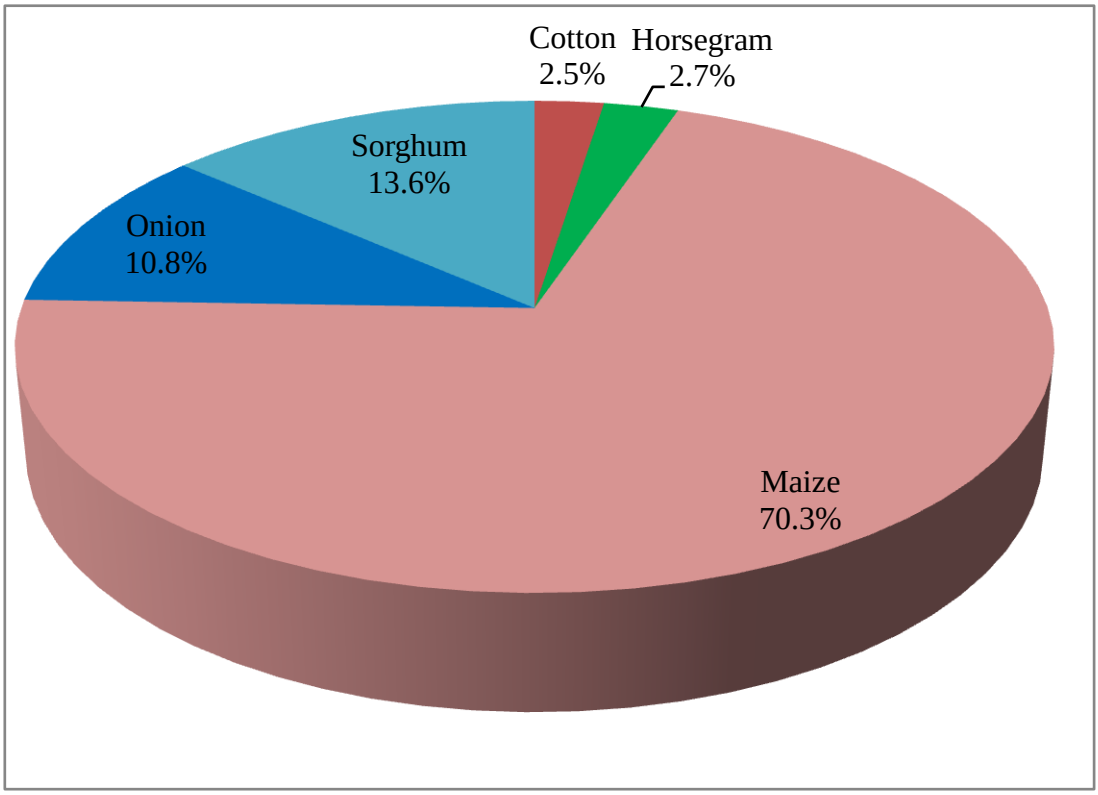

Figure 9: Present cropping pattern in Hosur-2 Microwatershed

Economic land evaluation

The main purpose to characterise the socio-economic systems in the watershed is to identify the existing production constraints and propose the potential/alternate options for agro-technology transfer and for bridging the adoption and yield gap.

In Hosur-2 micro-watershed, 6 soil series are identified and mapped (Table 17). The distribution of major soil series are Attikatti covering an area around 81.8 ha (16.6 %) followed by Kabulayathkatti 15.6 ha (3.22 %), Yelisirunj 230.4 ha (47.3 %), Attikatti Tanda 57.4 ha (11.7 %), Jelligeri 35.9 ha (7.3 %) and Mahalingapur Tanda 55.3 ha (11.3 %).

Table 17: Distribution of soil series in Hosur-2 Microwatershed

Sl. No.	Soil Series	Mapping Unit description	Area in ha (%)
1	AKT	Attikatti soils are shallow (25-50 cm), well drained, have dark reddish brown to dusky red clay loam to clay soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation	81.08 (16.66)
2	KLK	Kabulayathkatti soils are very shallow (<25 cm), well drained, have dark reddish brown gravelly sandy clay loam soils occurring on gently sloping uplands under rainfed cultivation	15.65 (3.22)
3	YSJ	Yelisirunj soils are shallow (25-50 cm), well drained, have very dark brown to very dark grayish brown clay soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation	230.4 (47.34)
4	ATT	Attikatti Tanda soils are moderately shallow (50-75 cm), well drained, have dark brown to very dark brown clayey soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation	57.14 (11.74)
5	JLG	Jelligeri soils are moderately deep (75-100 cm), moderately well drained, very dark brown to dark brown and black cracking clay soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation	35.93 (7.38)
6	MPT	Mahalingapur Tanda soils are deep (100-150 cm), moderately well drained, have very dark brown to very dark grayish brown cracking clay soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation	55.35 (11.37)
Rock outcrops			6.30 (1.30)
Miscellaneous land			4.07 (0.84)
Waterbody			0.72 (0.15)

Present cropping pattern on different soil series are given in Table 18. Crops grown on Attikatti soils are cotton and maize. Cotton, maize and onion on Yelisirunj soils is grown. Maize on Attikatti Tanda soils is grown. Horsegram and sorghum on Jelligeri soil is grown.

Table 18: Cropping pattern on major soil series in Hosur-2 micro-watershed

(Area in per cent)

Soil Series	Soil Depth	Crops	Kharif		Grand Total
			Dry	Irrigated	
AKT	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Cotton	23.4	0.0	23.4
		Maize	76.6	0.0	76.6
YSJ	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Cotton	0.0	9.4	9.4
		Maize	31.6	18.8	50.4
		Onion	0.0	40.2	40.2
ATT	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Maize	100.0	0.0	100.0
JLG	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Horsegram	16.7	0.0	16.7
		Sorghum	83.3	0.0	83.3

Land is used for agricultural use for growing cereals, pulse, oilseeds and commercial crops. The soil/ land potential are measures in terms of physical yield and net income. The alternative land use options for each micro-watershed are given below (Table 19).

Table 19: Alternative land use options for different size group of farmers (Benefit Cost Ratio) in Hosur-2 Micro watershed.

Soil Series	Small farmers	Medium farmers
AKT	Cotton (1.05) & Maize (1.27)	Maize (1.09)
ATT		Maize (2.08)
JLG	Horsegram (0.95)	Sorghum (3.7)
YSJ	Cotton (0.86), Maize (1.24) & Onion (4.39)	

The productivity of different crops grown in Hosur-2 Microwatershed under potential yield of the crops is given in Table 20.

The data on cost of cultivation and benefit cost ratio (BCR) of different crops is given in Table 20. The total cost of cultivation in study area for cotton ranges between Rs.51801/ha in YSJ soil (with BCR of 1.24) and Rs.14140/ha in AKT soil (with BCR of 1.05), maize range between Rs 25035/ha in YSJ soil (with of 1.24) and Rs.21238/ha in AKT soil (with BCR of 1.15), onion cost of cultivation in JLG soil Rs. 15777/ha (with BCR of 4.39), horse gram cost of cultivation in JLG soil is Rs.35214/ ha (with BCR of 0.95) and sorghum cost of cultivation in JLG soil is Rs.9324/ ha (with BCR of 3.76).

Table 20: Economic land evaluation and bridging yield gap for different crops in Hosur-2 Microwatershed

Particulars	AKT(25-50 cm)		YSJ(25-50 cm)			ATT(50-75cm)	JLG(75-100 cm)	
	Cotton	Maize	Cotton	Maize	Onion	Maize	Horse gram	Sorghum
Total cost (Rs/ha)	14140	21238	51801	25035	15777	13588	35214	9324
Gross Return (Rs/ha)	14820	25512	44460	30422	69252	28281	33391	35037
Net returns (Rs/ha)	680	4274	-7341	5386	53475	14693	-1823	25714
BCR	1.05	1.15	0.86	1.24	4.39	2.08	0.95	3.76
Farmers Practices (FP)								
FYM (t/ha)	1.9	2.8	5.0	2.4	1.2	1.4	4.6	0.9
Nitrogen (kg/ha)	45.6	77.8	107.5	91.9	74.8	38.1	41.7	44.4
Phosphorus (kg/ha)	43.1	58.2	111.3	96.9	53.7	42.8	106.5	31.9
Potash (kg/ha)	0.0	0.0	10.6	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grain (Qtl/ha)	12.5	18.3	15.0	22.6	87.6	23.2	9.3	13.9
Price of Yield (Rs/Qtl)	1200	1333	3000	1367	800	1200	3500	2500
Soil test based fertilizer Recommendation (STBR)								
FYM (t/ha)	12.4	8.6	12.4	8.6	29.6	8.6	0.0	7.4
Nitrogen (kg/ha)	111.2	113.2	148.2	113.2	123.5	92.6	24.7	81.5
Phosphorus (kg/ha)	92.6	77.2	92.6	77.2	92.6	77.2	46.3	71.0
Potash (kg/ha)	55.6	26.8	74.1	29.4	123.5	32.1	18.5	29.6
Grain (Qtl/ha)	17.3	84.0	17.3	84.0	247.0	84.0	9.9	28.4
% of Adoption/yield gap (STBR-FP) / (STBR)								
FYM (%)	84.8	67.5	59.5	72.1	96.1	83.9	0.0	87.5
Nitrogen (%)	59.0	31.3	27.5	18.8	39.5	58.9	-68.7	45.5
Phosphorus (%)	53.4	24.6	-20.1	-25.6	42.0	44.6	-129.9	55.0
Potash (%)	100.0	100.0	85.7	75.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grain (%)	27.7	78.2	13.2	73.1	64.5	72.3	6.3	51.1
Value of yield and Fertilizer (Rs)								
Additional Cost (Rs/ha)	14551	7634	8288	6071	33238	10063	-7110	9241
Additional Benefits (Rs/ha)	5748	87508	6870	83884	127507	72895	2173	36290
Net change Income (Rs/ha)	-8803	79874	-1418	77813	94269	62832	9283	27050

The data on FYM, Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potash application by the farmers to different crops and recommended FYM for different crops is given in Table 20. There is a huge gap between FYM application by farmers and recommended FYM in all the crops across the soils. There is a larger yield gap in crops grown across different soil series. Adequate knowledge about recommended package of practices is the pre-requisite for their use in cultivation of crops. It is a fact that, recommended practices are major contributing factors to yield. Inadequate knowledge about recommended practices leads to their improper adoption. Strengthening of extension services by concerned agency is required to increase adoption of recommended cultivation practices and ultimately reducing the gap. By adopting soil-test fertiliser recommendation, there is scope to increase yield and income to a maximum of Rs 94269 in onion and a minimum of Rs 9283 in horse gram cultivation.

Economic valuation of Ecosystem Services (ES) was aimed at combining use and non-use values to determine Total Economic Value (TEV) of ES. Ecosystem Services (ES) were valued based on their annual flow or utilization in common monetary units, Rs/year. The valuation of ES was based on market price in 2017 or market cost approaches whichever is applicable, and in other cases on value or benefit transfer from previous valuation studies.

The onsite cost of different soil nutrients lost due to soil erosion is given in Table 21 and Figure 10. The average value of soil nutrient loss is around Rs 931.1 per ha/year. The total cost of annual soil nutrients is around Rs 443210 per year for the total area of 487 ha.

Table 21: Estimation of onsite cost of soil erosion in Hosur-2 Microwatershed

Particulars	Quantity(kg)		Value (Rs)	
	Per ha	Total	Per ha	Total
Organic matter	132.02	62839	831.70	395887
Phosphorus	0.04	19	1.72	821
Potash	1.45	691	29.04	13823
Iron	0.06	29	2.91	1383
Manganese	0.17	80	46.16	21970
Cupper	0.02	9	11.04	5257
Zinc	0.00	2	0.14	68
Sulphur	0.21	98	8.23	3920
Boron	0.00	2	0.17	81
Total	161.85	63769	931.1	443210

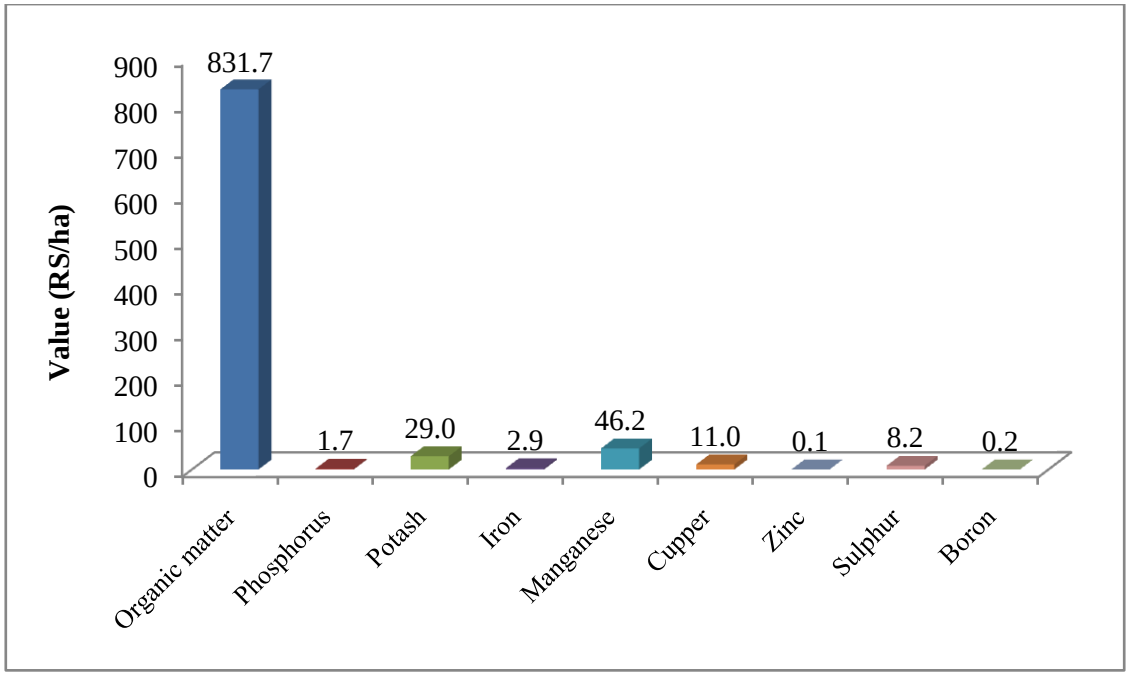

Figure 10: Estimation of onsite cost of soil erosion in Hosur-2 Microwatershed

The average value of ecosystem service for food grain production is around Rs. 15168/ ha/year (Table 22 and Figure 11). Per hectare food grain production service is maximum in maize (Rs. 5024) followed by sorghum (Rs. 24982), onion (Rs. 53475), horse gram and cotton is negative.

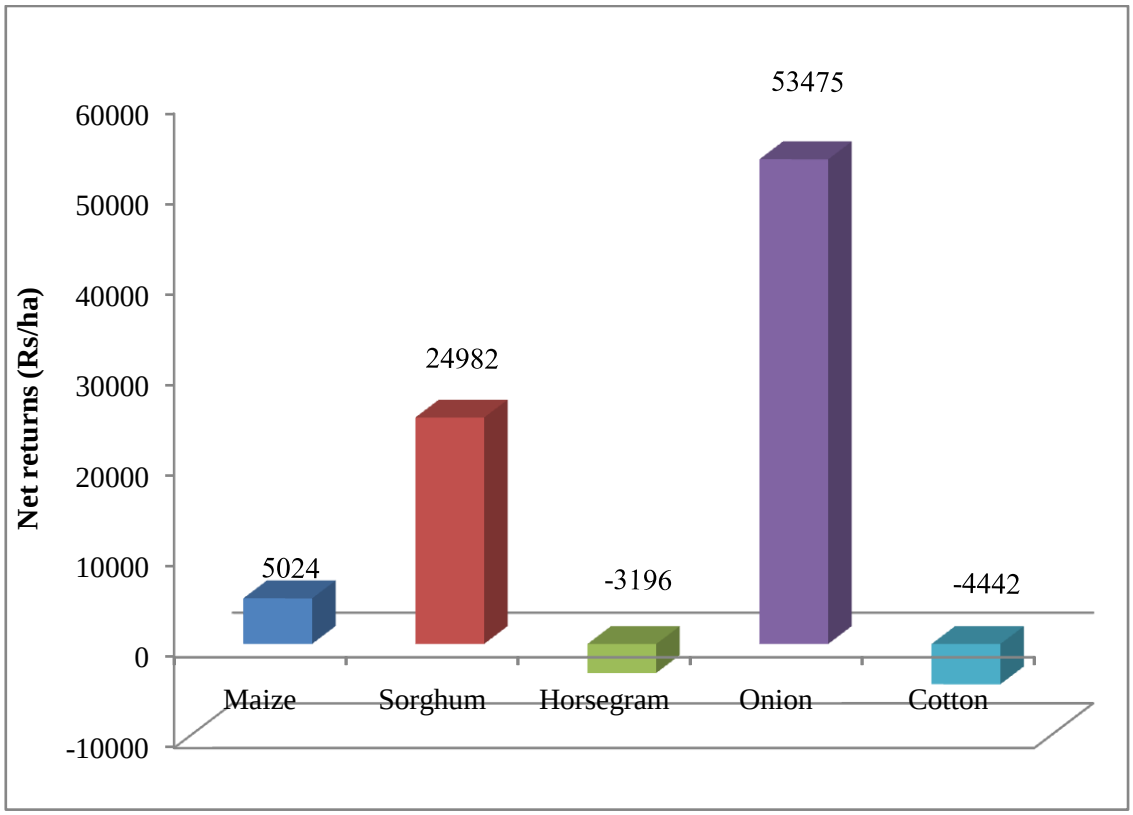

Figure 11: Ecosystem services of food production in Hosur-2 Microwatershed

Table 22: Ecosystem services of food grain production in Hosur-2 Microwatershed

Production items	Crops	Area in ha	Yield (Qtl/ha)	Price (Rs/Qtl)	Gross Returns (Rs/ha)	Cost of Cultivation (Rs/ha)	Net Returns (Rs/ha)
Cereals	Maize	9.6	20	1317	26253	21229	5024
	Sorghum	2.2	14	2500	34306	9324	24982
Pulses	Horsegram	0.4	9	3500	32019	35214	-3196
Vegetables	Onion	1.7	87	800	69252	15777	53475
Commercial Crops	Cotton	2.0	14	2100	28529	32970	-4442
Average value		16.0	28	2043	38071	22902	15168

The average value of ecosystem service for fodder production is around Rs. 1227/ ha/year (Table 23). Per hectare fodder production service is maximum in maize (Rs. 1578), horse gram (Rs. 1372) and sorghum (Rs. 732).

Table 23: Ecosystem services of fodder production in Hosur-2 Micro watershed

Production items	Crops	Area in ha	Yield (Qtl/ha)	Price (Rs/Qtl)	Net Returns (Rs/ha)
Cereals	Maize	9.6	2.1	767	1578
	Sorghum	2.2	0.9	800	732
Pulses	Horsegram	0.4	2.3	600	1372
Average value		12.2	1.7	722	1227

The water demand for production of different crops was worked out in arriving at the ecosystem services of water support to crop growth. The data on water requirement for producing one quintal of grain is considered for estimating the total value of water required for crop production. The per hectare value of water used and value of water was maximum (Table 24 and Figure 12) in cotton (Rs 54734) followed by horse gram (Rs. 28158), maize (Rs. 24365), onion (Rs. 23546) and sorghum (Rs. 41825).

Table 24: Ecosystem services of water supply in Hosur-2 Micro watershed

Crops	Yield (Qtl/ha)	Virtual water (cubic meter) per ha	Value of Water (Rs/ha)	Water consumption (Cubic meters/Qtl)
Cotton	13.6	5473	54734	403
Horsegram	9.1	2816	28158	308
Maize	19.9	2437	24365	122
Onion	86.6	2355	23546	27
Sorghum	13.7	4183	41825	305
Average value	28.5	3452	34525	233

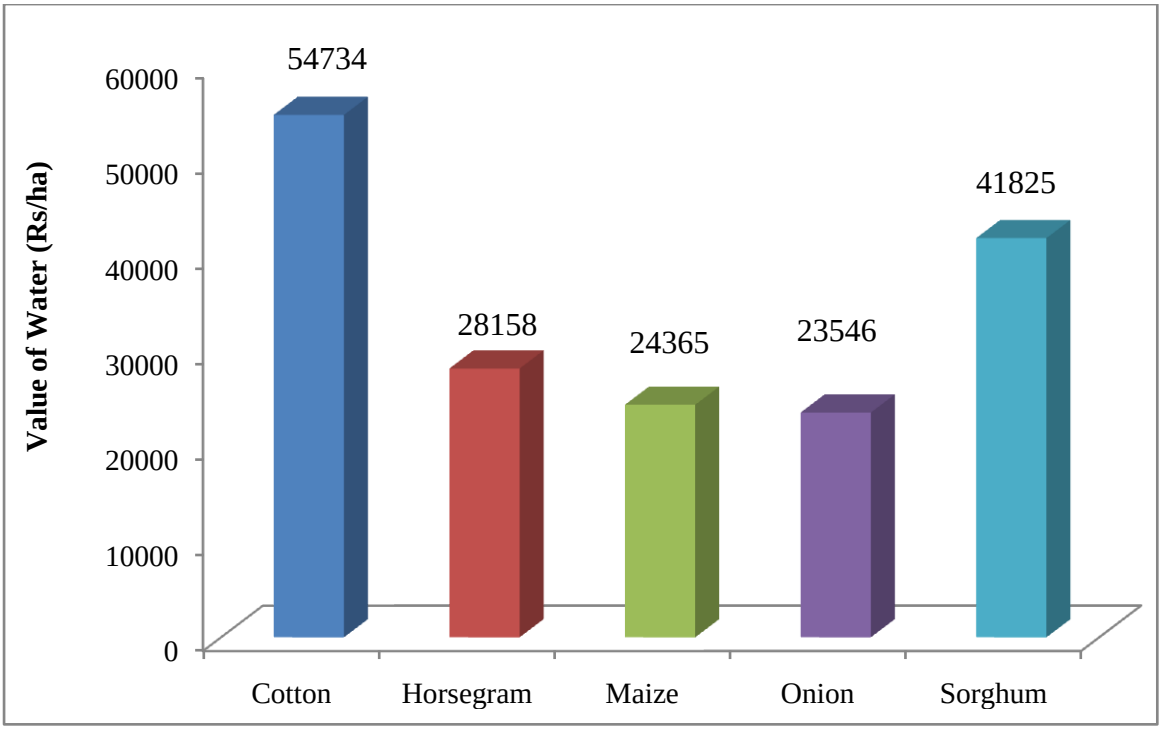

Figure 12: Ecosystem services of water supply in Hosur-2 Microwatershed

The main farming constraints in Hosur-2 micro-watershed to be found are less rainfall, damage of crops by wild animals, non availability of plant protection chemicals, non availability fertilizers, lack of transportation, lack of good quality seeds and high crop pests & diseases. Majority of farmers depend up on money lender of the sources of loan for purpose of crop production. Farmers to sell the agriculture produce through village market and the farmers getting the agriculture related information on newspaper and television. Farmers reported that they are not getting timely support/extension services from the concerned development department (Table 25).

Table 25: Farming constraints related land resources of sample households in Hosur-2 Microwatershed

Sl. No	Particulars	Per cent
1	Less Rainfall	100.0
2	Damage of crops by Wild Animals	70.0
3	Non availability fertilizers	10.0
4	High crop pests & Diseases	20.0
5	Non availability of Plant Protection Chemicals	90.0
6	**Source of loan**	
	Money Leander	70.0
	Village merchants	30.0
7	**Market for selling**	
	Village market	100.0
8	**Sources of Agri-Technology information**	
	Newspaper	100.0

The findings of the study would be very much useful to the planners and policy makers of the study area to identify the irrationality in the existing production pattern and to suggest appropriate production plans for efficient utilization of their scarce resources resulting in increased net farm incomes and employment. The study also throws light on future potentialities of increasing net farm income and employment under different situations viz., with existing and recommended technology.