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

## YADGIR NALA-2 (4D5B1E1b) MICROWATERSHED

**Hatthakuni Hobli, Yadgir Taluk and 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.

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## PREFACE

In Karnataka, as in other Indian States, the livelihoods of rural people are intertwined with farming pursuits. The challenges 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 Yadgir Nala-2 Microwatershed, Yadgir Taluk and 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 micro-watershed. 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.

Nagpur
Date: 07-08-2019

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# PART-A

## LAND RESOURCE INVENTORY

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## *EXECUTIVE SUMMARY*

*The land resource inventory of Yadgir Nala-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 the 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 boundaries. The soil map shows the geographic distribution and extent, characteristics, classification, behavior and use potentials of the soils in the microwatershed.*

*The present study covers an area of 593 ha in Yadgir taluk & district, Karnataka. The climate is semiarid and categorized as drought-prone with an average annual rainfall of 866 mm, of which about 652 mm is received during south-west monsoon, 138 mm during north-east and the remaining 76 mm during the rest of the year. An area of 485 ha in the microwatershed is covered by soils, 102 ha by rock outcrops and 7 ha by others (habitation and water body). The salient findings from the land resource inventory are summarized briefly below.*

- *The soils belong to 12 soil series and 15 soil phases (management units) and 4 land management units.*
- *The length of crop growing period is about 120-150 days starting from 1$^{st}$ week of June to 4$^{th}$ 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 320 m grid interval.*
- *Land suitability for growing 29 major agricultural and horticultural crops was assessed and maps showing the degree of suitability along with constraints were generated.*
- *About 485 ha area in the microwatershed is suitable for agriculture.*
- *About 24 per cent area is shallow (25-50 cm), 7 per cent area is moderately shallow (50-75 cm), 11 per cent area is moderately deep (75-100 cm), 24 per cent area is deep (100-150 cm) and 16 per cent area is very deep (>150 cm) in the microwatershed.*
- *About 42 per cent area in the microwatershed has sandy soils, 18 per cent loamy soils and 23 per cent clayey soils at the surface.*
- *About 70 per cent area in the microwatershed is gravelly (15-35%) and 12 per cent is non gravelly (<15%).*

- *About 24 per cent is very low (<50 mm/m) in available water capacity, 7 per cent is low (51-100 mm/m), 41 per cent is medium (101-150 mm/m) and 10 per cent is very high (>200 mm/m).*
- *About 67 per cent area in the microwatershed has very gently sloping (1-3% slope), 8 per cent has nearly level (0-1%) lands and 6 per cent has gently sloping (3-5%) lands.*
- *An area of about 8 per cent is slightly eroded (e1), 67 per cent is moderately (e2) eroded and 6 per cent is severely eroded (e3)*
- *An area of about 74 per cent is slightly alkaline (pH 7.3-7.8) in soil reaction and 8 per cent area is neutral (pH 6.5-7.3).*
- *The Electrical Conductivity (EC) of the entire soils of the microwatershed is dominantly <2 $dsm^{-1}$ indicating that the soils are non-saline.*
- *Available organic carbon content is medium (0.5-0.75%) in the entire microwatershed area.*
- *An area of about 79 per cent is medium (23-57 kg/ha) in available phosphorus, 2 per cent area is low (<23 kg/ha) and <1 per cent area is high (>57 kg/ha) in the microwatershed.*
- *Available potassium content is medium (145-337 kg/ha) in an area of about 73 per cent and 9 per cent area is high (>337 kg/ha) in the microwatershed.*
- *Available sulphur is medium (10-20 ppm) in an area of 49 per cent and low in an area of 32 per cent of the microwatershed.*
- *Available boron is low (<0.5 ppm) in an area of about 81 per cent and medium (0.5-1.0 ppm) in <1 per cent area of the microwatershed.*
- *Available iron is sufficient (>4.5 ppm) in an area of 78 per cent and deficient in an area of 3 per cent of the microwatershed.*
- *Available manganese and copper are sufficient in all the cultivated soils of the microwatershed.*
- *Available zinc is deficient (<0.6 ppm) in the area of the microwatershed.*
- *The land suitability for 29 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, market 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* | *141 (24)* | *136 (23)* | | *Guava* | *43 (7)* | *2 (<1)* |
| *Maize* | *-* | *277 (47)* | | *Sapota* | *43 (7)* | *2 (<1)* |
| *Bajra* | *43 (7)* | *234 (39)* | | *Pomegranate* | *43 (7)* | *193 (33)* |
| *Groundnut* | *43 (7)* | *2(<1)* | | *Musambi* | *234 (39)* | *2 (<1)* |
| *Sunflower* | *141 (24)* | *95 (16)* | | *Lime* | *234 (39)* | *2 (<1)* |
| *Redgram* | *-* | *236 (40)* | | *Amla* | *43 (7)* | *234 (39)* |
| *Bengal gram* | *191 (32)* | *86 (14)* | | *Cashew* | *43 (7)* | *-* |
| *Cotton* | *141 (24)* | *136 (23)* | | *Jackfruit* | *43 (7)* | *2 (<1)* |
| *Chilli* | *-* | *277 (47)* | | *Jamun* | *43 (7)* | *191 (32)* |
| *Tomato* | *-* | *144 (24)* | | *Custard apple* | *236 (40)* | *41 (7)* |
| *Brinjal* | *45 (8)* | *232 (39)* | | *Tamarind* | *43 (7)* | *191 (32)* |
| *Onion* | *43 (7)* | *99 (16)* | | *Mulberry* | *43 (7)* | *2 (<1)* |
| *Bhendi* | *95 (16)* | *182 (31)* | | *Marigold* | *-* | *277 (47)* |
| *Drumstick* | *43 (7)* | *193 (33)* | | *Chrysanthemum* | *-* | *277 (47)* |
| *Mango* | *43 (7)* | *2 (<1)* | | | | |

- *Apart from the individual crop suitability, a proposed crop plan has been prepared for the identified LMUs by considering only the highly and moderately suitable lands for different crops and cropping systems with food, fodder, fibre and other horticulture crops.*
- *Maintaining soil-health is vital for 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 for 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, field bunds and also in the hillocks, mounds and ridges. This would help in not only supplementing the farm income but also provide fodder and fuel and generate lot of biomass which would help in maintaining an ecological balance and also contribute to mitigating the climate change.*

*Chapter 1*

# INTRODUCTION

Soil being a vital natural resource on whose proper use depends the life supporting systems of a country and the socioeconomic development of its people. Soils provide food, fodder, fibre and fuel for meeting the basic human and animal needs. With the ever increasing growth in human and animal population, the demand on soil for more food and fodder production is on the increase. 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. The soils have been degrading at an estimated rate of one million hectares per year and ground water levels have been receding at an alarming rate resulting in decline in the ground water resource. Further, land degradation has emerged as a serious problem which has already affected about 38 lakh ha of cultivated area in the State. 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 in more than 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 situation 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 has already been made to upscale the soil resource information from 1:250000 and 1:50000 scale to the LEU map in Goa and in some other states.

The land resource inventory aims to provide site-specific database for Yadgir Nala-2 microwatershed in Yadgir Taluk and Yadgir 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 Yadgir Nala-2 microwatershed is located in the northern part of Karnataka in Yadgir Taluk & District, Karnataka State (Fig.2.1). It comprises parts of Horunacha, Hattikuni, Samanapura, Venkteshwaranagar and Yaddalli villages. It lies between $16^0$ 51' and $16^0$ 49' North latitudes and $77^0$ 13' and $77^0$ 15' East longitudes covering an area of about 593 ha. It is about 22 km southeast of Yadgir town and is surrounded by Yaddalli on the southeast, Venkateshwaranagar on the northwest, Samanapura on the northeast, Horunacha on the south, southwest, west, north, northwest and Hattikuni village on the southeast, northeast and eastern side.

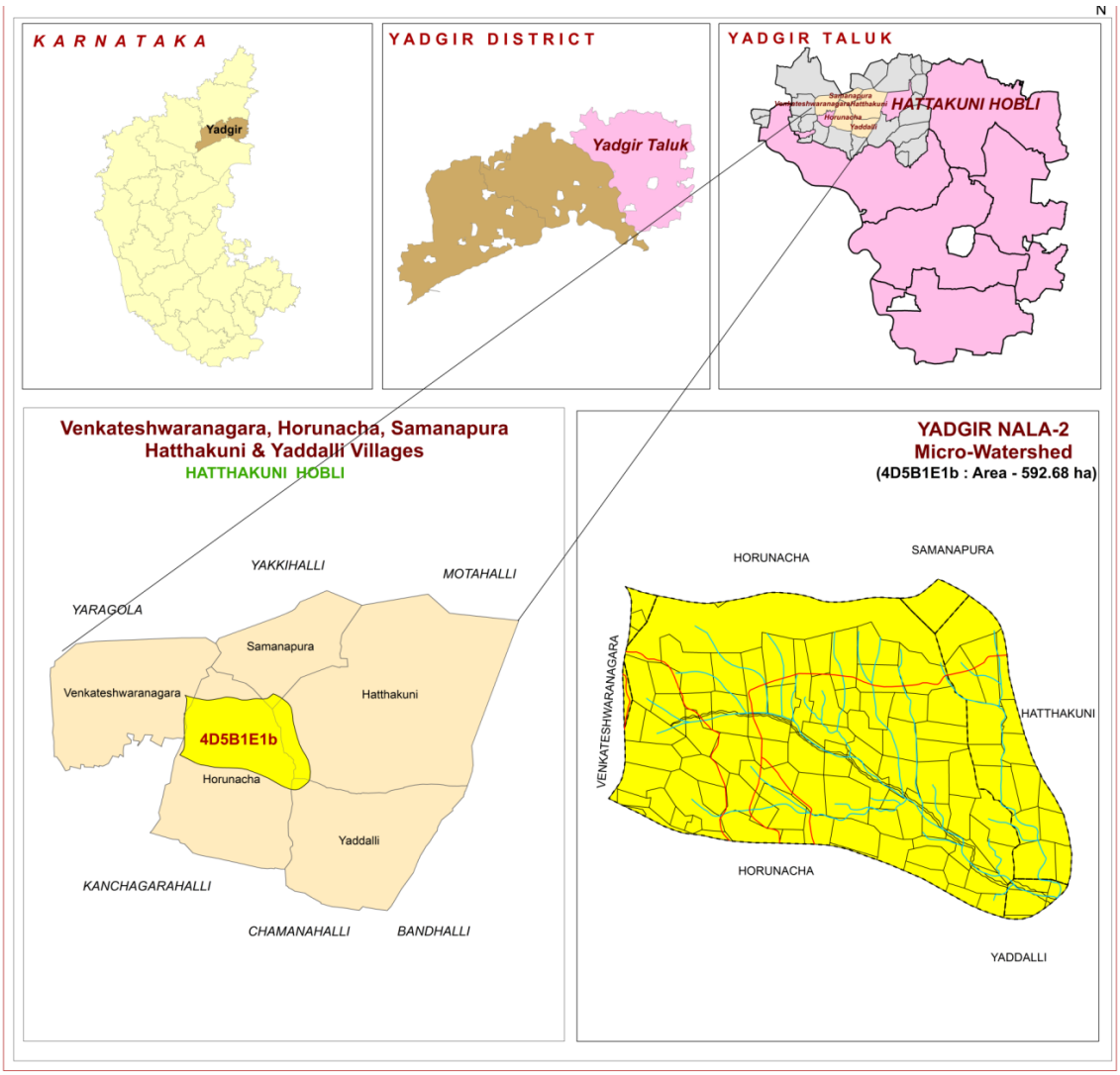


Fig.2.1 Location map of Yadgir Nala-2 Microwatershed

## 2.2 Geology

Major rock formations observed in the microwatershed are granite gneiss (Figs.2.2). They are essentially pink to gray and are coarse to medium grained. They consist

primarily of quartz, feldspar, biotite and hornblende. The gray granite gneisses are highly weathered, fractured and fissured upto a depth of about 10 m. Dolerite dykes and quartz veins are common with variable width and found to occur in Yadgir Nala-2 microwatershed.

Fig.2.2 Granite and granite gneiss rocks

**2.3 Physiography**

Physiographically, the area has been identified as granite gneiss landscape based on geology. The area has been further subdivided into five landforms, *viz;* mounds/ridges, summits, side slopes and very gently sloping uplands, plains and valleys based on slope and its relief features. The elevation ranges from 388-468 m above MSL. The mounds and ridges are mostly covered by rock outcrops.

**2.4 Drainage**

The area is drained by several parallel streams like Bori, Amerja and Kanga which finally join the river Bhima along its course. Though, they are not perennial, during rainy season they carry large quantities of rain water. The microwatershed has only few small tanks which are not capable of storing the water that flows during the rainy season. Due to this, the ground water recharge is very much affected. This is reflected in the failure of many bore wells in the villages. If the available rain water is properly harnessed by constructing new tanks and recharge structures at appropriate places in the villages, then the drinking and irrigation needs of the area can be easily met. The drainage network is parallel to sub parallel and dendritic.

**2.5 Climate**

The Yadgir district lies in the northern plains of Karnataka and falls under semiarid tract of the state and is categorized as drought- prone with total annual rainfall of 866 mm (Table 2.1). Of the total rainfall, maximum of 652 mm is received during the south–west monsoon period from June to September, the north-east monsoon from

October to early December contributes about 138 mm and the remaining 76 mm during the rest of the year. The summer season starts during the middle of February and continues up to the first week of June. The period from December to the middle of February is the coldest season. December is the coldest month with mean daily maximum and minimum temperatures being 29.5$^0$C and 10$^0$C respectively. During peak summer, temperature shoots up to 45$^0$C. Relative humidity varies from 26% in summer to 62% in winter. Rainfall distribution is shown in Figure 2.3. The average Potential Evapo-Transpiration (PET) is 141 mm and varies from a low of 81 mm in December to 199 mm in the month of May. The PET is always higher than precipitation in all the months except July, August and September. Generally, the Length of crop Growing Period (LGP) is 120-150 days and starts from 1$^{st}$ week of June to 4$^{th}$ week of October.

**Table 2.1 Mean Monthly Rainfall, PET, 1/2 PET at Yadgir Taluk, Yadgir District**

| Sl. No. | Months | Rainfall | PET | 1/2 PET |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | January | 4.30 | 86.0 | 43.0 |
| 2 | February | 2.30 | 125.5 | 62.7 |
| 3 | March | 15.10 | 166.0 | 83.0 |
| 4 | April | 18.50 | 179.8 | 89.9 |
| 5 | May | 36.0 | 198.8 | 97.9 |
| 6 | June | 118.0 | 175.1 | 87.5 |
| 7 | July | 171.80 | 156.3 | 78.1 |
| 8 | August | 182.9 | 150.3 | 75.1 |
| 9 | September | 179.7 | 142.0 | 71.0 |
| 10 | October | 105.3 | 138.5 | 69.2 |
| 11 | November | 26.4 | 97.60 | 48.6 |
| 12 | December | 6.0 | 80.90 | 40.4 |
| **Total** | | **866.3** | | |

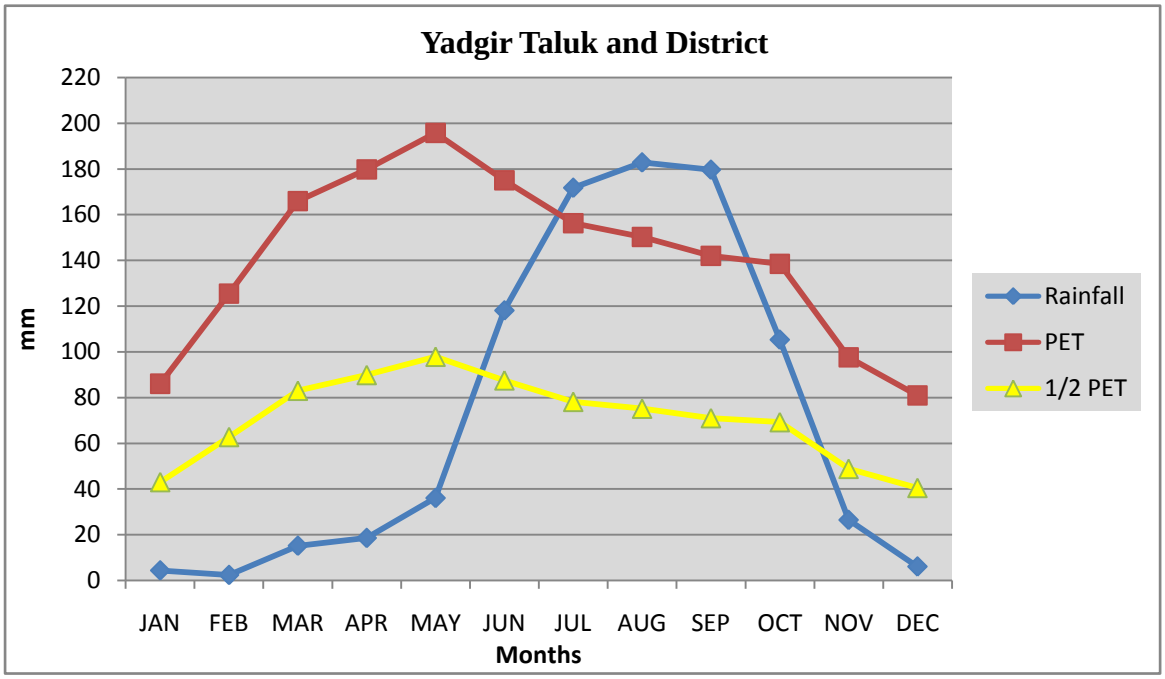


Fig 2.3 Rainfall distribution in Yadgir Taluk, Yadgir District

## 2.6 Natural Vegetation

The natural vegetation is sparse comprising few tree species, shrubs and herbs. The mounds, ridges and boulders occupy very sizeable area which is 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 (Fig 2.4).

Apart from the continuing deforestation, the presence of large population of goats, sheep and other cattle in the microwatershed 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 that eventually result in the heavy siltation of tanks and reservoirs in the microwatershed.

Fig 2.4 Natural vegetation of Yadgir Nala-2 microwatershed

## 2.7 Land Utilization

About 72 per cent area (Table 2.2) in Yadgir district is cultivated at present. An area of about 2 per cent is permanently under pasture, 20 per cent under current fallows and 6 per cent under non-agricultural land, and 5 per cent under currently barren. Forests occupy an area of about 7 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, sunflower, groundnut, red gram and paddy. The cropping intensity is 120 per cent in the taluk. 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 Yadgir Nala-2 microwatershed is presented inFig.2.5. The different crops and cropping systems adopted in the microwatershed is

presented in the Figures 2.6. The location of wells in Yadgir Nala-2 microwatershed is given in Fig.2.7.

**Table 2.2 Land Utilization in Yadgir District**

| Sl. No. | Agricultural land use | Area ( ha) | Per cent |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Total geographical area | 516088 | - |
| 2. | Total cultivated area | 373617 | 72.4 |
| 3. | Area sown more than once | 74081 | 14.3 |
| 4. | Cropping intensity | - | 119.8 |
| 5. | Trees and grooves | 737 | 0.14 |
| 6. | Forest | 33773 | 6.54 |
| 7. | Cultivable wasteland | 2385 | 0.46 |
| 8. | Permanent Pasture land | 11755 | 2.28 |
| 9. | Barren land | 27954 | 5.41 |
| 10. | Non- Agriculture land | 29623 | 5.73 |
| 11. | Current Fallows | 105212 | 20.4 |

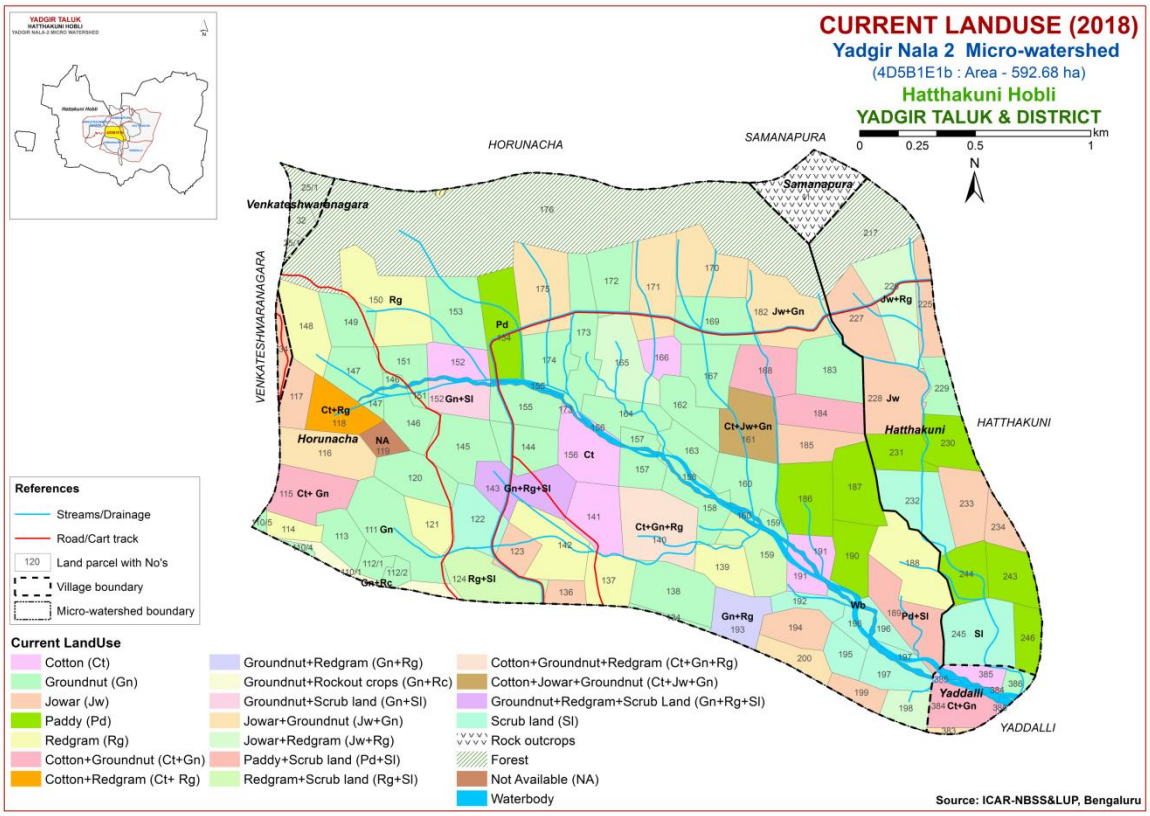


Fig.2.5 Current Land Use map of Yadgir Nala-2 Microwatershed

Fig 2.6 Different Crops and Cropping Systems in Yadgir Nala-2 Microwatershed

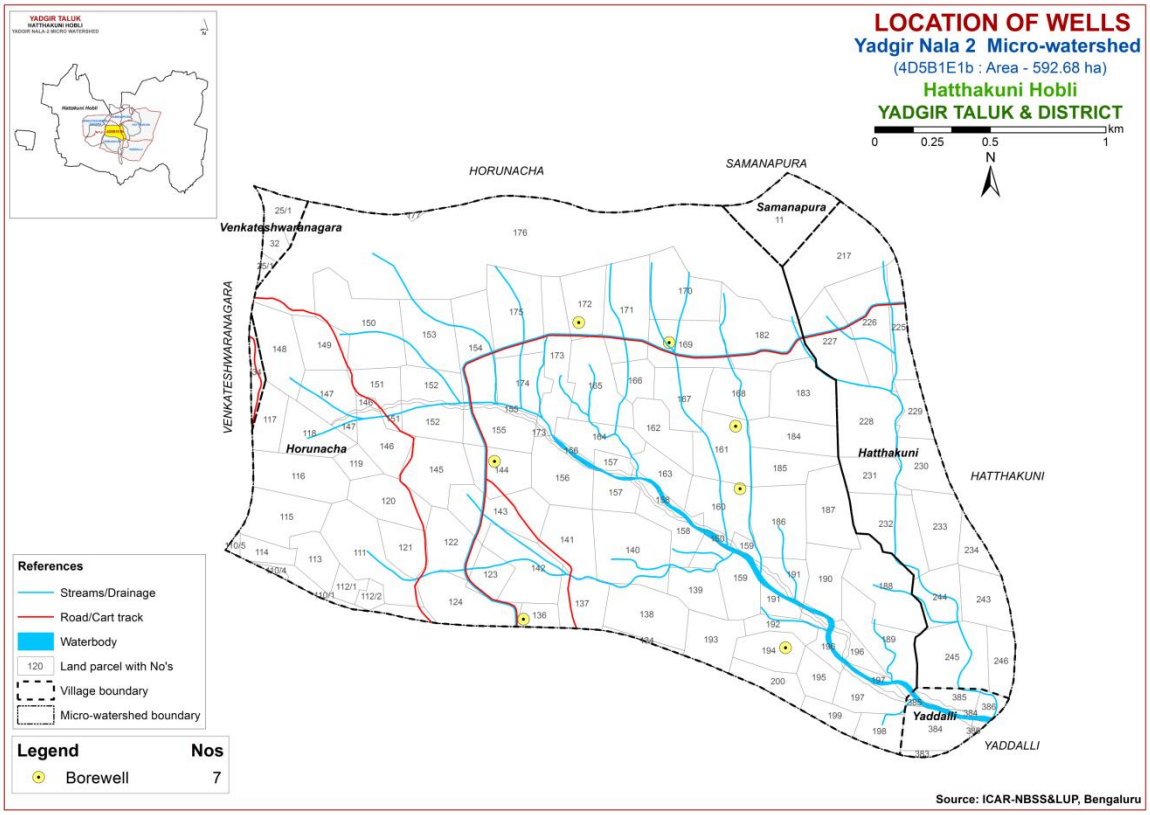


Fig 2.7 Location of wells in Yadgir Nala-2 Microwatershed

*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 for a given level of management. This was achieved in Yadgir Nala-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 characteristics (slope of the land, erosion, drainage, occurrence of rock fragments etc.) followed by grouping of similar areas based on soil-site characteristics into homogeneous (management units) units, and showing the area extent and their geographic distribution on the microwatershed cadastral map. The detailed survey at 1:7920 scale was carried out in an area of 593 ha. 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 and satellite imagery as base supplied by KSRSAC. 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 of the area (1:50,000 scale) were also 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 (FCCs) of Cartosat-I and LISS-IV merged satellite data covering 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 granite gneiss landscape. It was divided into five landforms, *viz;* ridges and mounds, gently and very gently sloping uplands and lowlands based on slope and image characteristics. 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

### G- Granite Gneiss Landscape

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| G1 | | | Hills/ Ridges/ Mounds |
| | G11 | | Summits |
| | G12 | | Side slopes |
| | | G121 | Side slopes with dark grey tones |
| G2 | | | Uplands |
| | G21 | | Summits |
| | G22 | | Gently sloping uplands |
| | | G221 | Gently sloping uplands, yellowish green (eroded) |
| | | G222 | Gently sloping uplands, yellowish white (severely eroded) |
| | G23 | | Very gently sloping uplands |
| | | G231 | Very gently sloping uplands, yellowish green |
| | | G232 | Very gently sloping uplands, medium green and pink |
| | | G233 | Very gently sloping uplands, pink and green (scrub land) |
| | | G234 | Very gently sloping uplands, medium greenish grey |
| | | G235 | Very gently sloping uplands, yellowish white (eroded) |
| | | G236 | Very gently sloping uplands, dark green |
| | | G237 | Very gently sloping uplands, medium pink (coconut garden) |
| | | G238 | Very gently sloping uplands, pink and bluish white (eroded) |
| | G24 | | Valleys/ lowlands |
| | | G241 | Valleys, pink tones |
| | | G242 | Valleys gray mixed with pink tones |

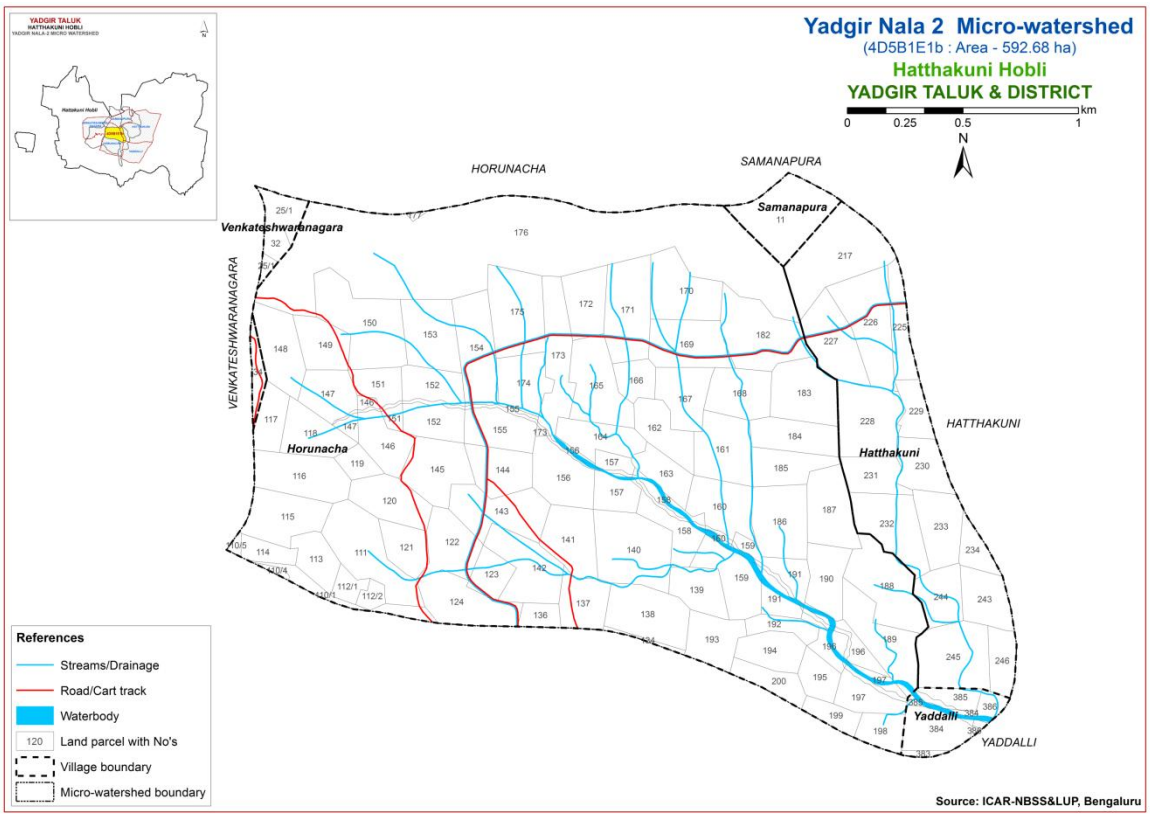


Fig 3.1 Scanned and Digitized Cadastral map of Yadgir Nala-2 Microwatershed

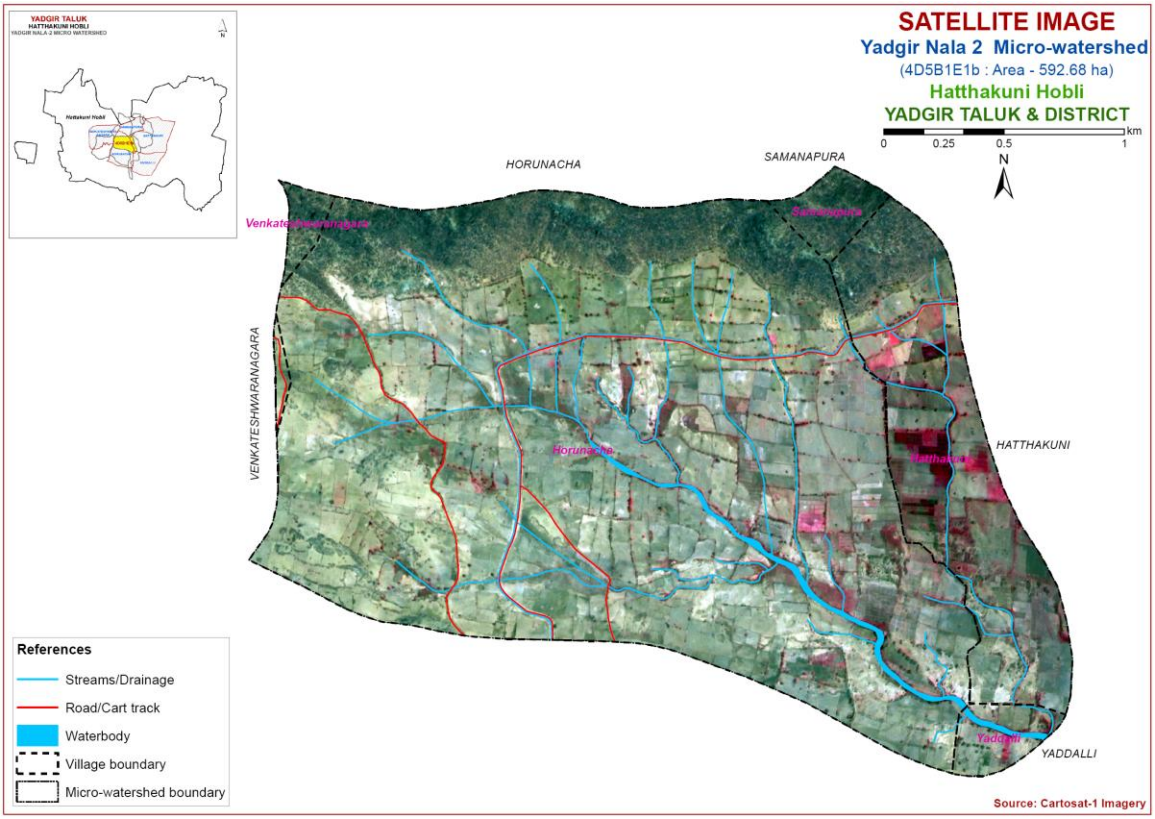


Fig.3.2 Satellite Image of Yadgir Nala-2 Microwatershed

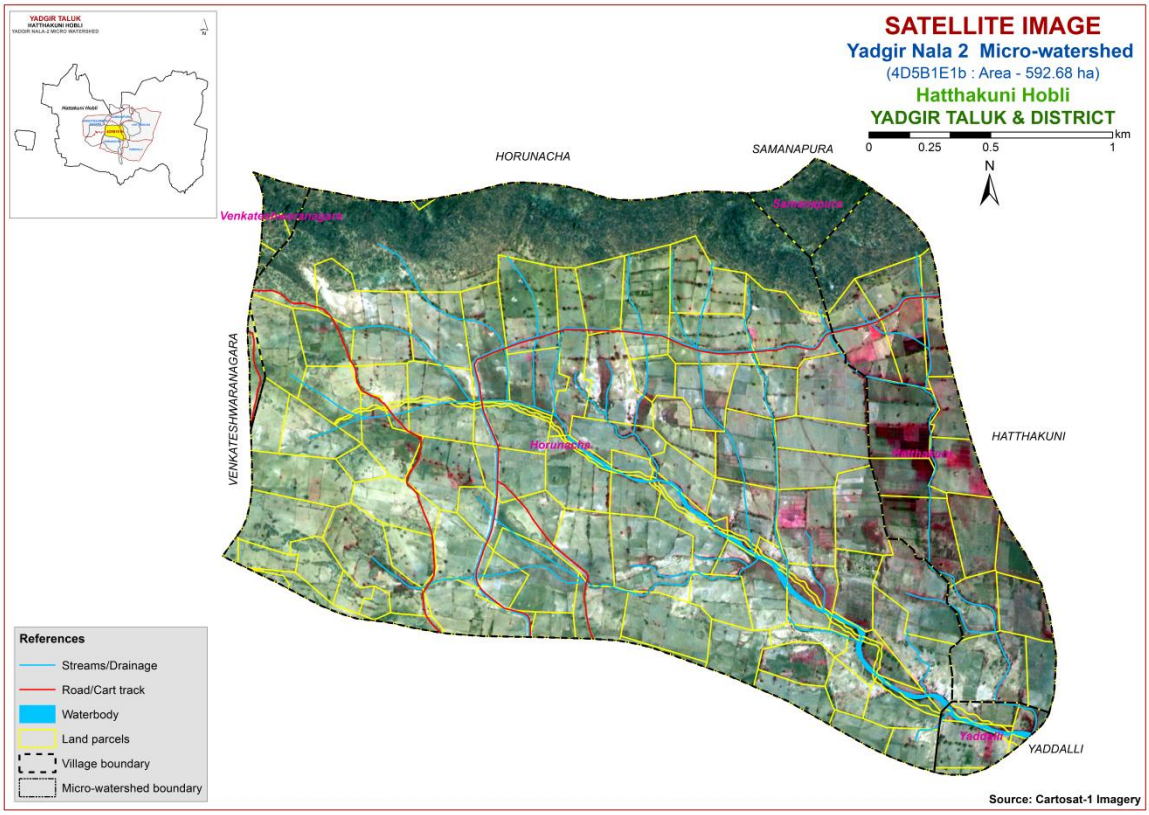


Fig.3.3 Cadastral map overlaid on IRS PAN+LISS IV merged imagery of Yadgir Nala-2 Microwatershed

### 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, uplands and valleys was carried out. Based on the variability observed on the surface, transects (Fig. 3.4) were selected across the slope covering all the landform units in the microwatershed (Natarajan and Dipak Sarkar, 2010).

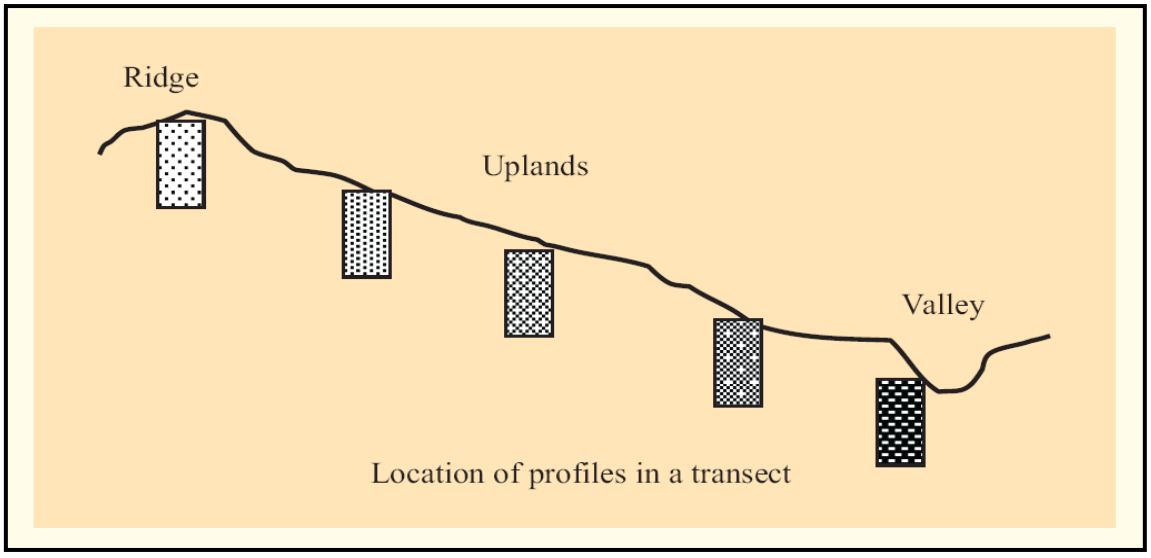


Fig: 3.4. Location of profiles in a transect

In the selected transect, soil profiles were located (Fig. 3.4) 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, soil profiles (vertical cut showing the soil layers from surface to the rock) were opened upto 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, calcareousness, 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, 12 soil series were identified in the Yadgir Nala-2 microwatershed.

**Table 3.1 Differentiating Characteristics used for identifying Soil Series**

(Characteristics are of Series Control Section)

| Soils of Granite gneiss Landscape | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sl. no** | **Soil Series** | **Depth (cm)** | **Colour (moist)** | **Texture** | **Gravel (%)** | **Horizon sequence** | **Calcare-ousness** |
| 1 | BDL (Badiyala) | 25-50 | 7.5 YR 2.5/3,2.5/2,3/3 10YR 3/4,4/3 | sl | - | Ap-Bw | e |
| 2 | VNK (Vanakanahalli) | 25-50 | 2.5 YR 3/4 | sc | - | Ap-Bt-Cr | - |
| 3 | DSB (Dastharabad) | 25-50 | 7.5YR 3/3 | g c | 35-60 | Ap-Bt-Cr | - |
| 4 | HTK (Hattikuni) | 25-50 | 10YR4/6,4/4 7.5YR34/4,3/3 | sl | 10-25 | Ap-Ac | - |
| 5 | JNK (Jinkera) | 50-75 | 10YR5/3,3/2 7.5YR3/4 | scl | - | Ap-Bw | e |
| 6 | GWD (Gowdagera) | 75-100 | 10 YR 3/1,3/2.4/2 | scl | - | Ap-Bw | es |
| 7 | HSL (Hosalli) | 75-100 | 10YR 5/4,4/4,4/6 | sc | - | Ap-Bw | e |
| 8 | BGD (Belagundi) | 100-150 | 10YR5/4,4/4 7.5YR 4/4 | c | - | Ap-AB-Bss | e |
| 9 | ANR (Anur) | 100-150 | 10YR 4/3,4/1 | c | - | Ap-Bw | es |
| 10 | MDG (Mundargi) | 100-150 | 10YR 4/4,3/3 7.5YR 4/4 | scl | <15 | Ap-Bw | - |
| 11 | MDR (Madhwara) | >150 | 10YR 3/1,3/2,2/1,2/2 | scl | - | Ap-Bw | - |
| 12 | BMD (Bomraldoddi) | >150 | 5YR3/3,4/1, 4/3,4/6 | scl-sc | - | Ap-Bt | es |

### 3.4 Soil Mapping

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.3.5) in the form of symbols. During the survey many soil profile pits, few minipits and a few auger bores representing different landforms occurring in the microwatershed were studied. 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 15 mapping units representing 12 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 15 soil 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 soil phase will have similar management needs and have to be treated accordingly.

### 3.5 Land Management Units (LMU's)

The 15 soil phases identified and mapped in the microwatershed were grouped into 6 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 (LMU's) based on the management needs. One or more than one soil site characteristic having influence on the management have been chosen for identification and delineation of LMUs. For Yadgir Nala-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.

### 3.6 Laboratory Characterization

Soil samples for each soil series 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 (60 samples) for fertility status (major and micronutrients) at 320 m grid interval in the year 2018 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 by using Kriging method for the microwatershed.

**Table 3.2 Soil map unit description of Yadgir Nala-2 Microwatershed**

| *Soil map unit No. | Soil Series | Soil Phase | Mapping Unit Description | Area in ha (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Soils of Granite and Granite Gneiss Landscape** | | | | |
| | BDL | Badiyala soils are shallow (25-50 cm), well drained, have dark brown to very dark brown and dark yellowish brown, slightly calcareous sandy loam soils occurring on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation | | **94 (15.80)** |
| 2 | | BDLbB2 | Loamy sand surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion | 57 (9.62) |
| 3 | | BDLbC3 | Loamy sand surface, slope 3-5%, severe erosion | 37 (6.18) |
| | JNK | Jinkera soils are moderately shallow (50-75 cm), well drained, have dark brown to very dark grayish brown, slightly calcareous sandy clay loam soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation | | **41 (6.88)** |
| 20 | | JNKcB2 | Sandy loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion | 29 (4.81) |

| *Soil map unit No. | Soil Series | Soil Phase | Mapping Unit Description | Area in ha (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | | JNKiB2 | Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion | 12 (2.07) |
| | HSL | Hosalli soils are moderately deep (75-100 cm), moderately well drained, have yellowish brown to dark yellowish brown, slightly calcareous sandy clay soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation | | **2 (0.33)** |
| 33 | | HSLiB2 | Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion | 2 (0.33) |
| | GWD | Gowdagera soils are moderately deep (75-100 cm), moderately well drained, have dark grayish brown to very dark grayish brown, Sodic sandy clay loam soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation | | **66 (11.15)** |
| 34 | | GWDcB2 | Sandy loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion | 66 (11.15) |
| | BGD | Belagundi soils are deep (100-150 cm) well drained, have brown to dark yellowish brown, clayey soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation | | **133 (22.5)** |
| 50 | | BGDbB2 | Loamy sand surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion | 133 (22.5) |
| | MDG | Mundargi soils are deep (100-150 cm), moderately well drained, have brown to dark yellowish brown, sandy clay loam soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation | | **2 (0.32)** |
| 57 | | MDGcB2 | Sandy loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion | 2 (0.32) |
| | MDR | Madhwara soils are very deep (>150 cm), moderately well drained, have very dark gray to very dark brown, slightly calcareous sandy clay loam soils occurring on nearly level to very gently sloping uplands under cultivation | | **50 (8.47)** |
| 59 | | MDRcB2 | Sandy loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion | 0 (0.02) |
| 60 | | MDRiA1 | Sandy clay surface, slope 0-1%, slight erosion | 50 (8.45) |
| | BMD | Bomraldoddi soils are very deep (>150 cm), well drained, have dark reddish brown to dark grey, reddish brown, dark brown and yellowish red, slightly calcareous sandy clay loam soils occurring on nearly level to very gently sloping uplands under cultivation | | **43 (7.21)** |

| *Soil map unit No. | Soil Series | Soil Phase | Mapping Unit Description | Area in ha (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 65 | | BMDiB2g1 | Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%) | 43 (7.21) |
| | VNK | Vanakanahalli soils are shallow (25-50 cm), well drained, have dark reddish brown, sandy clay red soils occurring on very gently to moderately sloping uplands under cultivation | | **27 (4.53)** |
| 109 | | VNKmB2g1 | Clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%) | 27 (4.53) |
| | DSB | Dastharabad soils are shallow (25-50 cm), well drained, have dark brown to very dark brown, gravelly clay soils occurring on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation | | **2 (0.3)** |
| 121 | | DSBcB2 | Sandy loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion | 2 (0.3) |
| | HTK | Hattikuni soils are shallow (25-50 cm), well drained, have dark yellowish brown sandy loam soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation | | **19 (3.22)** |
| 156 | | HTKbB2 | Loamy sand surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion | 19 (3.22) |
| | ANR | Anur soils are deep (100-150 cm), moderately well drained, have dark gray to brown, calcareous clay soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation | | **6 (0.96)** |
| 168 | | ANRcB2 | Sandy loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion | 6 (0.96) |
| 999 | Rock out crops | | | **102 (17.23)** |
| 1000 | Waterbody | | | **7 (1.11)** |

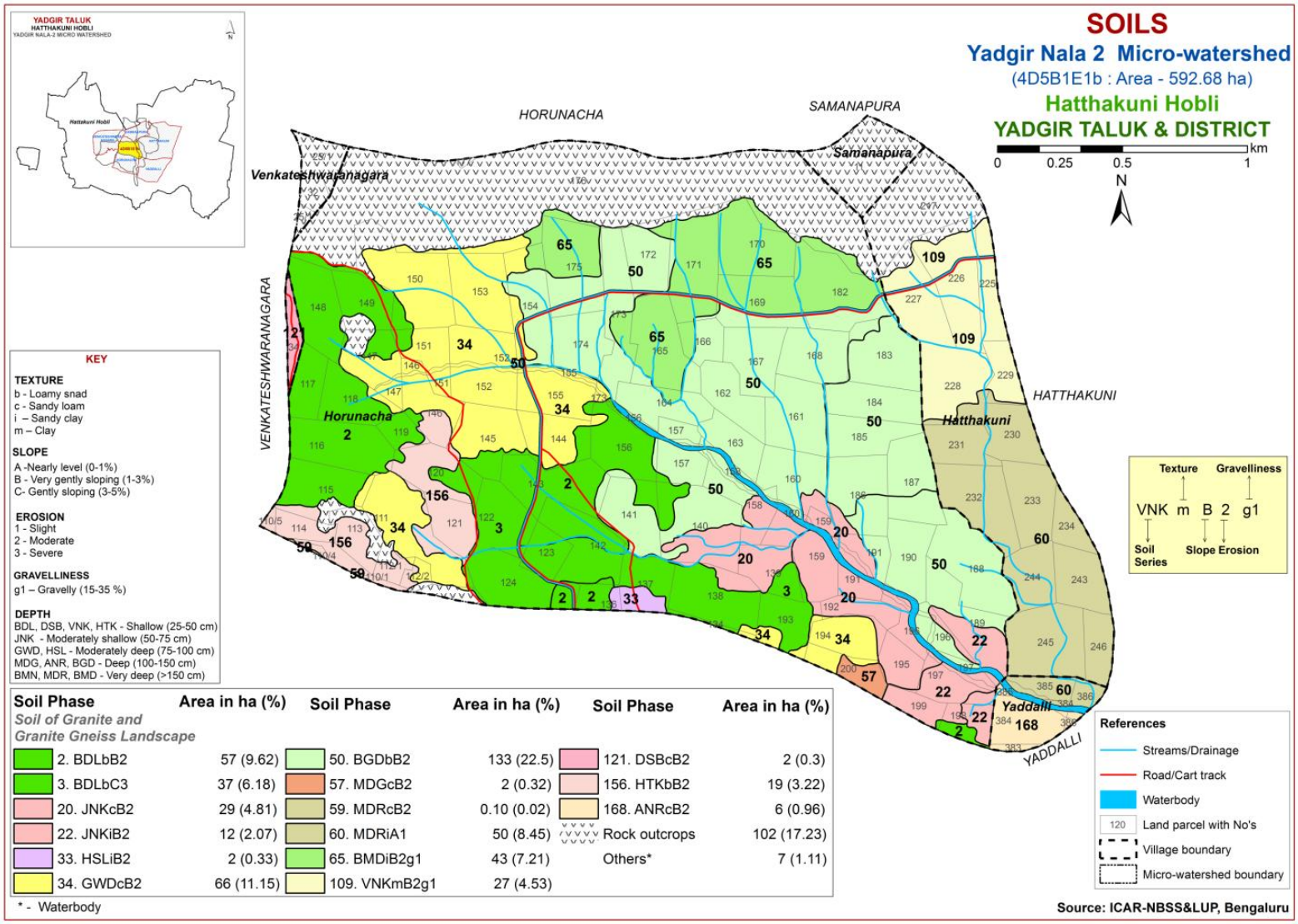


Fig 3.5 Soil Phase or Management Units - Yadgir Nala-2 Microwatershed

*Chapter 4*

# THE SOILS

Detailed information pertaining to the nature, extent and distribution of different kinds of soils occurring in Yadgir Nala-2 microwatershed is provided in this chapter. The microwatershed area has been identified as granite gneiss landscape based on geology. In all, 12 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 the granite gneiss landscape, it is by parent material, relief and climate.

A brief description of each of the 12 soil series identified followed by 15 soil phases (management units) mapped are furnished below. The physical and chemical characteristics of soil series identified in Yadgir Nala-2 microwatershed are given in Table 4.1 along with soil classification. 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 structures 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 granite gneiss landscape

In this landscape, 12 soil series are identified and mapped. Of these, BGD series occupying a maximum area of 133 ha (23%) followed by BDL 94 ha (16%), HSL 2 ha (<1%), GWD 66 ha (11%), VNK 27 ha (5%), BMD 43 ha (7%), DSB 2 ha (<1%), ANR 6 ha (<1%), HTK 19 ha (3%), MDR 50 ha (8%), MDG 2 ha (<1%) and JNK 41 ha (7%). Brief description of each series identified and number of soil phases mapped is given below.

**4.1.1 Badiyala (BDL) Series:** Badiyala soils are shallow (25-50 cm), well drained, have very dark brown, dark yellow brown and dark brown, slightly calcareous sandy loam soils. They are developed from weathered granite gneiss and occur on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation. The Badiyala series has been classified as a member of the coarse-loamy, mixed, isohyperthermic family of Fluventic Haplustepts

The thickness of the solum ranges from 28 to 50 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 4 to 12 cm. Its colour is in 10YR hue with value 3 to 4 and chroma 3 to 4. The texture is loamy sand, sandy clay loam and sandy clay. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 27 to 45 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR and 7.5 YR hue with value 2 to 4 and chroma 3 to 4. Its texture is sandy loam to sandy clay loam and is slightly calacreous. The available water capacity is very low (<50mm/m). Two phases were identified and mapped. Two phases were identified and mapped.


Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Badiyala (BDL) Series

**4.1.2 Vanakanahalli (VNK) Series:** Vanakanahalli soils are shallow (25-50 cm), well drained, have dark reddish brown sandy clay red soils. They have developed from weathered granite gneiss and occur on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation. The Vanakanahalli series has been classified as a member of the fine, mixed isohyperthermic family of Typic (Paralithic) Haplustalfs.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 25 to 49 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 7 to 16 cm. Its colour is in 2.5 YR and 5 YR with value 3 and chroma 2 to 4. The texture is sandy loam to sandy clay loam and sandy clay. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 20 to 40 cm. Its colour is in 2.5 YR and 5 YR hue with value 3 to 4 and chroma 3 to 4. Its texture is sandy clay. The available water capacity is very low (<50 mm/m). Only one phase was identified and mapped.


Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Vanakanahalli (VNK) Series

**4.1.3 Jinkera (JNK) Series:** Jinkera soils are moderately shallow (50-75 cm), well drained, have very dark gray to very dark grayish brown and dark brown, slightly calcareous sandy clay loam soils. They are developed from weathered granite gneiss and occur on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation. The Jinkera series has been classified as a member of the fine-loamy, mixed, isohyperthermic family of Typic Haplustepts.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 51-75 cm. Thickness of A horizon ranges from 6 to 11 cm. Its colour is in hue 10 YR and 7.5 YR with value and chroma of 3 to 4. The texture varies from sandy loam to sandy clay. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 53 to 66 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR and 7.5 YR hue with value and chroma of 2 to 4. The texture varies from sandy clay loam to sandy clay and is slightly calcareous. The available water capacity is low (51-100 mm/m). Only one phase was identified and mapped. Two phases were identified and mapped.


Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Jinkera (JNK) Series

**4.1.4 Belagundi (BGD) Series:** Belagundi soils are deep (100-150 cm), moderately well drained, have dark yellowish brown to yellowish brown and dark brown cracking clay soils. They are developed from weathered granite gneiss and occur on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation. The Belagundi series has been classified as a member of the very fine, smectitic (calcareous), isohyperthermic family of Typic Haplusterts.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 100 to 145 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 5 to 12 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR and 5 YR hue with value 5 and chroma 2 to 4. The texture varies from sandy to loamy sand. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 95 to 135 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR and 7.5 YR hue with value 4 to 5 and chroma 4. Texture is sandy clay to clay. The available water capacity is very high (>200 mm/m). Only one phase was identified and mapped.


Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Belagundi (BGD) Series

**4.1.5 Bomraldoddi (BMD) Series:** Bomraldoddi soils are very deep (>150 cm), well drained, have dark reddish brown to dark grey, reddish brown, dark brown and yellowish red, slightly calcareous sandy clay loam soils. They are developed from weathered granite gneiss and occur on nearly level to very gently sloping uplands under cultivation. The Bomraldoddi series has been classified as a member of the fine loamy mixed, isohyperthermic family of Rhodic Paleustalfs.

The thickness of the solum is more than 150 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 11 to 17 cm. Its colour is in 5 YR hue with value 3 to 4 and chroma 1 to 5. Texture varies from sandy loam to sandy clay loam. The thickness of B horizon is more than 150 cm. Its colour is in hue 5 YR with value 4 and chroma 1 to 6. Texture varies from sandy clay loam to sandy clay and is slightly calcareous. The available water capacity is high (151-200 mm/m). Only one phase was identified and mapped.

**4.1.6 Gowdagera (GWD) Series:** Gowdagera soils are moderately deep (75-100 cm), moderately well drained, very dark gray to dark grayish brown, calcareous sodic sandy clay loam soils. They are developed from weathered granite gneiss and occur on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation. The Gowdagera series has been classified as a member of the fine-loamy, mixed (calcareous), isohyperthermic family of Typic Haplustepts.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 76 to 100 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 8 to 16 cm. Its colour is in hue 10 YR with value 3 to 4 and chroma 2 to 4. Its texture varies from sandy loam to sandy clay loam. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 61 to 91 cm. Its colour is in hue 10 YR with value 2 to 4 and chroma 1 to 4. Its texture is sandy clay loam to sandy clay and is calcareous sodic soils. The available water capacity is medium (101-150 mm/m). Only one phase was identified and mapped.

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Gowdagera (GWD) Series

**4.1.7 Dastharabad (DSB) Series:** Dastharabad soils are shallow (25-50 cm), well drained, have dark brown, very gravelly clay soils. They are developed from weathered granite gneiss and occur on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation. The Dastharabad series has been classified as a member of the clayey-skeletal, mixed, isohyperthermic family of Paralithic Haplustalfs.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 28 to 50 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 9 to 14 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR and 7.5 YR hue with value and chroma of 3 to 4. The texture varies from sandy loam to sandy clay. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 28 to 40 cm. Its colour is in 7.5 YR hue with value 3 and chroma 3 to 4. The texture is sandy clay to clay with 35-60 per cent gravel. The available water capacity is very low (<50 mm/m). Only one phase was identified and mapped.

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Dastharabad (DSB) Series

**4.1.8 Hattikuni (HTK) Series:** Hattikuni soils are shallow (25-50 cm), well drained, have dark brown to dark yellowish brown loamy sand soils. They are developed from weathered granite gneiss and occur on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation. The Hattikuni series has been classified as a member of the mixed, isohyperthermic family of Lithic Ustipsamments.

The thickness of the soil ranges from 36 to 50 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 8 to 12 cm. Its colour is in 10YR and 7.5 YR hue with value 3 to 4 and chroma 4 to 6. The texture varies from loamy sand to sandy loam. The thickness of subsurface horizon ranges from 28 to 42 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR and 7.5 YR hue with value 3 to 4 and chroma 4 to 6. Its texture varies from loamy sand to sand and sandy loam. The available water capacity is very low (<50 mm/m). Only one phase was identified and mapped.


Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Hattikuni (HTK) Series

**4.1.9 Hosalli (HSL) Series:** Hosalli soils are moderately deep (75-100 cm), moderately well drained, have dark yellowish brown to yellowish brown, slightly calcareous sandy clay soils. They are developed from weathered granite gneiss and occur on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation. The Hosalli series has been classified as a member of the fine, mixed, isohyperthermic family of Typic Haplustepts.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 76 to 100 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 6 to 15 cm. Its colour is in hue 10 YR and 7.5 YR with value 3 to 5 and chroma 2 to 4. Its texture varies from loamy sand to sandy loam and sandy clay loam. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 62 to 93 cm. Its colour is in hue 10 YR with value 3 to 4 and chroma 2 to 4. Its texture varies from sandy clay loam to sandy clay and clay and is slightly calcareous. The available water capacity is medium (101-150 mm/m). Only one phase was identified and mapped.


Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Hosalli (HSL) Series

**4.1.10 Mundargi (MDG) Series:** Mundargi soils are deep (100-150 cm), moderately well drained, dark brown to dark yellowish brown, sandy clay loam soils. They are developed from weathered granite gneiss and occur on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation. The Mundargi series has been classified as a member of the fine-loamy, mixed, isohyperthermic family of Fluventic Haplustepts.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 100 to 149 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 8 to 20 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 3 and chroma 1 to 4. The texture ranges from sandy loam to sandy clay loam and sandy clay. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 105 to 140 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 3 to 4 and chroma 2 to 4. The texture varies from sandy loam to sandy clay loam and sandy clay. The available water capacity is very high (>200 mm/m). Only one phase was identified and mapped.


Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Mundargi (MDG) Series

**4.1.11 Madhwara (MDR) Series:** Madhwara soils are very deep (>150 cm), well drained, have black to very dark brown and very dark gray to very dark grayish brown, slightly calcareous sandy clay loam soils. They are developed from weathered granite gneiss and occur on nearly level to very gently sloping uplands under cultivation. The Madhwara series has been classified as a member of the fine-Loamy, mixed, isohyperthermic family of Fluventic Haplustepts.

The thickness of the solum is more than150 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 10 to 16 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 3 to 5 and chroma 2 to 3. Texture varies from sandy clay and clay. The thickness of B horizon is >150 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 3 to 5 and chroma 1 to 3. Texture varies from sandy clay loam to sandy clay and is slightly calcareous. The available water capacity is very high (>200 mm/m). Two phases were identified and mapped.

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Madhwara (MDR) Series

**4.1.12 Anur (ANR) Series:** Anur soils are deep (100-150 cm), moderately well drained, have dark gray to dark brown, calcareous sodic clay soils. They are developed from weathered granite gneiss and occur on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation. The Anur series has been classified as a member of the fine, mixed (calcareous), isohyperthermic family of Typic Haplustepts.

The thickness of the solum ranges from 102 to 148 cm. The thickness of A-horizon ranges from 9 to 17 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 3 to 4 and chroma 2 to 4. The texture ranges from loamy sand to sandy clay loam and sandy clay and are calcareous. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 102 to 135 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 3 to 5 and chroma 1 to 6. Texture is sandy clay loam to sandy clay and clay and is calcareous sodic soils. The available water capacity is very high (>200 mm/m). Only one phase was identified and mapped.


Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Anur (ANR) Series

**Table: 4.1 Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Soil Series identified in Yadgir Nala-2 microwatershed**

**Soil Series:** Badiyala **(**BDL) **Pedon:** R-5

**Location:** $16^0$37'10.0"N $77^0$20'21.5", Gudalagunta village, Balichakra hobli, Yadgir taluk and district

**Analysis at:** NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bengaluru **Classification:** Coarse-loamy, mixed, isohyperthermic Fluventic Haplustepts

| Depth (cm) | Horizon | Size class and particle diameter (mm) | | | | | | | | Coarse fragments w/w (%) | Texture Class (USDA) | % Moisture | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | | | Sand | | | | | | | | |
| | | Sand (2.0-0.05) | Silt (0.05-0.002) | Clay (<0.002) | Very coarse (2.0-1.0) | Coarse (1.0-0.5) | Medium (0.5-0.25) | Fine (0.25-0.1) | Very fine (0.1-0.05) | | | 1/3 Bar | 15 Bar |
| 0-12 | Ap | 87.13 | 7.04 | 5.83 | 10.03 | 24.32 | 23.61 | 23.51 | 5.67 | <15 | ls | 6.27 | 2.44 |
| 12-28 | Bw1 | 64.63 | 13.30 | 22.07 | 6.74 | 13.07 | 22.30 | 17.01 | 5.50 | <15 | scl | 16.34 | 7.83 |
| 28-52 | BC | 73.11 | 12.02 | 14.87 | 3.93 | 16.03 | 26.89 | 18.41 | 7.86 | <15 | sl | 12.94 | 5.47 |

| Depth (cm) | pH (1:2.5) | | | E.C. (1:2.5) | O.C. | $CaCO_3$ | Exchangeable bases | | | | | CEC | CEC/Clay | Base saturation | ESP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Ca | Mg | K | Na | Total | | | | |
| | Water | $CaCl_2$ | M KCl | dS $m^{-1}$ | % | % | cmol $kg^{-1}$ | | | | | | | % | % |
| 0-12 | 6.20 | - | - | 0.074 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 2.80 | 0.98 | 0.14 | 0.01 | 3.92 | 4.20 | 0.72 | 93 | 0.20 |
| 12-28 | 9.04 | - | - | 0.253 | 0.80 | 3.20 | - | - | 0.16 | 0.69 | - | 16.90 | 0.77 | 100 | 4.09 |
| 28-52 | 9.41 | - | - | 0.364 | 1.10 | 3.60 | - | - | 0.16 | 1.39 | - | 11.10 | 0.75 | 100 | 12.52 |

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**Soil Series:** Vanakanahalli (VNK) **Pedon:** R-15

**Location:** $16^0$43'49.5"N $77^0$17'17.9"E, Yaleri village, Balichakra hobli, Yadgiri taluk and district

**Analysis at:** NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bengaluru **Classification:** clayey, mixed isohyperthermic (Paralithic) Haplustalfs

| Depth (cm) | Horizon | Size class and particle diameter (mm) | | | | | | | | Coarse fragments w/w (%) | Texture Class (USDA) | % Moisture | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | | | Sand | | | | | | | | |
| | | Sand (2.0-0.05) | Silt (0.05-0.002) | Clay (<0.002) | Very coarse (2.0-1.0) | Coarse (1.0-0.5) | Medium (0.5-0.25) | Fine (0.25-0.1) | Very fine (0.1-0.05) | | | 1/3 Bar | 15 Bar |
| 0-18 | Ap | 82.61 | 8.09 | 9.30 | 6.77 | 8.59 | 21.13 | 34.58 | 11.53 | - | ls | 8.85 | 3.53 |
| 18-50 | Bt | 54.51 | 8.73 | 36.77 | 4.93 | 6.18 | 14.15 | 20.75 | 8.49 | - | sc | 18.88 | 11.63 |

| Depth (cm) | pH (1:2.5) | | | E.C. (1:2.5) | O.C. | $CaCO_3$ | Exchangeable bases | | | | | CEC | CEC/ Clay | Base saturation | ESP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Ca | Mg | K | Na | Total | | | | |
| | Water | $CaCl_2$ | M KCl | dS $m^{-1}$ | % | % | cmol $kg^{-1}$ | | | | | | | % | % |
| 0-18 | 5.37 | - | - | 0.11 | 0.60 | 0.00 | 2.96 | 1.45 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 4.68 | 6.27 | 0.67 | 75 | 2.22 |
| 18-50 | 4.71 | - | - | 0.05 | 0.81 | 0.00 | 5.56 | 2.24 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 7.95 | 13.31 | 0.36 | 60 | 0.38 |

*Contd...*

**Soil Series:** Jinkera **(**JNK) **Pedon:** R-1

**Location:** $16^0$45'13.5"N $77^0$10'59.8"E, Varkanahalli village, Yadgir hobli, Yadgir taluk and district

**Analysis at:** NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bengaluru **Classification:** Fine-loamy, mixed, isohyperthermic Typic Haplustepts

| Depth (cm) | Horizon | Size class and particle diameter (mm) | | | | | | | | Coarse fragments w/w (%) | Texture Class (USDA) | % Moisture | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | | | Sand | | | | | | | | |
| | | Sand (2.0-0.05) | Silt (0.05-0.002) | Clay (<0.002) | Very coarse (2.0-1.0) | Coarse (1.0-0.5) | Medium (0.5-0.25) | Fine (0.25-0.1) | Very fine (0.1-0.05) | | | 1/3 Bar | 15 Bar |
| 0-15 | Ap | 66.84 | 13.62 | 19.54 | 12.15 | 21.22 | 11.23 | 12.56 | 9.68 | 10 | sl | 14.42 | 7.70 |
| 15-38 | Bw1 | 59.08 | 12.11 | 28.81 | 12.53 | 12.42 | 17.85 | 8.77 | 7.52 | 20 | scl | 18.21 | 12.23 |
| 38-50 | Bw2 | 68.21 | 11.68 | 20.11 | 17.90 | 21.81 | 10.60 | 10.80 | 7.10 | 10 | scl | 14.54 | 8.96 |

| Depth (cm) | pH (1:2.5) | | | E.C. (1:2.5) | O.C. | $CaCO_3$ | Exchangeable bases | | | | | CEC | CEC/ Clay | Base saturation | ESP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Ca | Mg | K | Na | Total | | | | |
| | Water | $CaCl_2$ | M KCl | dS $m^{-1}$ | % | % | cmol $kg^{-1}$ | | | | | | | % | % |
| 0-15 | 8.42 | - | - | 0.148 | 0.70 | 0.65 | - | - | 0.15 | 0.03 | - | 14.50 | 0.74 | 100 | 0.18 |
| 15-38 | 8.38 | - | - | 0.226 | 0.31 | 2.21 | - | - | 0.09 | 0.23 | - | 21.70 | 0.75 | 100 | 1.05 |
| 38-50 | 8.40 | - | - | 0.195 | 0.25 | 1.17 | - | - | 0.07 | 0.19 | - | 15.90 | 0.79 | 100 | 1.23 |

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**Soil Series:** Hattikuni (HTK), Pedon: R-7

**Location:** $16^0$50'46.5"N $77^0$10'16.4"E, Yaddalli village, Hattikuni hobli, Yadgir taluk and district

**Analysis at:** NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bengaluru **Classification:** Mixed, isohyperthermic Lithic Ustipsamments

| Depth (cm) | Horizon | Size class and particle diameter (mm) | | | | | | | | Coarse fragments w/w (%) | Texture Class (USDA) | % Moisture | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | | | Sand | | | | | | | 1/3 Bar | 15 Bar |
| | | Sand (2.0-0.05) | Silt (0.05-0.002) | Clay (<0.002) | Very coarse (2.0-1.0) | Coarse (1.0-0.5) | Medium (0.5-0.25) | Fine (0.25-0.1) | Very fine (0.1-0.05) | | | | |
| 0-12 | Ap | 90.89 | 5.62 | 3.49 | 8.50 | 13.46 | 29.86 | 29.55 | 9.51 | 20 | s | 7.73 | 3.16 |
| 12-22 | A1 | 89.97 | 6.53 | 3.50 | 7.19 | 13.48 | 29.48 | 29.79 | 10.03 | 20 | s | 8.00 | 3.05 |
| 22-45 | A2 | 87.20 | 6.43 | 6.38 | 11.09 | 14.42 | 31.55 | 7.16 | 22.98 | 40 | ls | 7.67 | 3.96 |

| Depth (cm) | pH (1:2.5) | | | E.C. (1:2.5) | O.C. | $CaCO_3$ | Exchangeable bases | | | | | CEC | CEC/ Clay | Base saturation | ESP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Ca | Mg | K | Na | Total | | | | |
| | Water | $CaCl_2$ | M KCl | dS $m^{-1}$ | % | % | cmol $kg^{-1}$ | | | | | | | % | % |
| 0-12 | 6.81 | - | - | 0.062 | 0.07 | - | 2.35 | 0.50 | 0.16 | 0.01 | 3.02 | 3.0 | 0.86 | 100 | 0.38 |
| 12.0-22 | 6.80 | - | - | 0.050 | 0.21 | - | 1.67 | 0.30 | 0.09 | 0.01 | 2.07 | 2.4 | 0.69 | 86.30 | 0.45 |
| 22-45 | 6.85 | - | - | 0.044 | 0.19 | - | 1.82 | 0.42 | 0.10 | 0.06 | 2.40 | 2.6 | 0.41 | 92.41 | 2.17 |

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**Soil Series:** Anur (ANR) **Pedon:** R-15

**Location:** $16^0$32'45.0"N $77^0$23'57.4"E, Duppalli village, Sydhapura hobli, Yadgir taluk and district

**Analysis at:** NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bengaluru **Classification:** Fine, mixed (calcareous), isohyperthermic Typic Haplustepts

| Depth (cm) | Horizon | Size class and particle diameter (mm) | | | | | | | | Coarse fragments w/w (%) | Texture Class (USDA) | % Moisture | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | | | Sand | | | | | | | | |
| | | Sand (2.0-0.05) | Silt (0.05-0.002) | Clay (<0.002) | Very coarse (2.0-1.0) | Coarse (1.0-0.5) | Medium (0.5-0.25) | Fine (0.25-0.1) | Very fine (0.1-0.05) | | | 1/3 Bar | 15 Bar |
| 0-18 | Ap | 64.60 | 13.44 | 21.96 | 7.33 | 10.42 | 18.68 | 20.12 | 8.05 | <15 | scl | 16.59 | 7.96 |
| 18-49 | Bw1 | 56.66 | 12.19 | 31.15 | 4.73 | 9.80 | 18.66 | 17.02 | 6.45 | - | scl | 33.38 | 13.51 |
| 49-95 | Bw2 | 39.94 | 17.81 | 42.25 | 3.09 | 3.30 | 15.44 | 10.65 | 7.45 | <15 | c | 44.68 | 25.23 |
| 95-123 | Bw3 | 30.65 | 17.58 | 51.77 | 1.50 | 5.57 | 10.18 | 9.65 | 3.75 | <15 | c | 54.94 | 32.07 |

| Depth (cm) | pH (1:2.5) | | | E.C. (1:2.5) | O.C. | $CaCO_3$ | Exchangeable bases | | | | | CEC | CEC/ Clay | Base saturation | ESP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Ca | Mg | K | Na | Total | | | | |
| | Water | $CaCl_2$ | M KCl | dS $m^{-1}$ | % | % | cmol $kg^{-1}$ | | | | | | | % | % |
| 0-18 | 10.17 | - | - | 0.365 | 0.48 | 6.11 | - | - | 0.25 | 3.52 | - | 19.90 | 0.91 | 100 | 7.08 |
| 18-49 | 10.32 | - | - | 1.38 | 0.30 | 6.76 | - | - | 0.21 | 16.03 | - | 24.60 | 0.79 | 100 | 26.07 |
| 49-95 | 10.08 | - | - | 2.55 | 0.17 | 6.11 | - | - | 0.33 | 21.49 | - | 32.60 | 0.77 | 100 | 26.36 |
| 95-123 | 9.92 | - | - | 2.56 | 0.12 | 7.93 | - | - | 0.51 | 26.03 | - | 36.00 | 0.70 | 100 | 28.92 |

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**Soil Series:** Dastharabad **(**DSB) **Pedon:** R-17

**Location:** $16^0$31' 98.6"N $77^0$22'93.0"E, Duppalli village, Sydhapura hobli, Yadgir taluk and district

**Analysis at:** NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bengaluru **Classification:** Clayey-skeletal, mixed, isohyperthermic Paralithic Haplustalfs

| Depth (cm) | Horizon | Size class and particle diameter (mm) | | | | | | | | Coarse fragments w/w (%) | Texture Class (USDA) | % Moisture | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | | | Sand | | | | | | | | |
| | | Sand (2.0-0.05) | Silt (0.05-0.002) | Clay (<0.002) | Very coarse (2.0-1.0) | Coarse (1.0-0.5) | Medium (0.5-0.25) | Fine (0.25-0.1) | Very fine (0.1-0.05) | | | 1/3 Bar | 15 Bar |
| 0-6 | Ap | 90.51 | 4.84 | 4.64 | 7.06 | 8.07 | 37.24 | 26.03 | 12.11 | 35 | s | 5.32 | 1.59 |
| 6-17 | Bt1 | 49.11 | 8.08 | 42.81 | 10.67 | 15.44 | 10.00 | 8.44 | 4.56 | 20 | sc | 20.68 | 13.16 |
| 17-43 | Bt2 | 39.54 | 2.84 | 57.63 | 12.89 | 9.14 | 7.71 | 6.83 | 2.97 | 50 | c | 26.69 | 18.50 |

| Depth (cm) | pH (1:2.5) | | | E.C. (1:2.5) | O.C. | $CaCO_3$ | Exchangeable bases | | | | | CEC | CEC/ Clay | Base saturation | ESP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Ca | Mg | K | Na | Total | | | | |
| | Water | $CaCl_2$ | M KCl | dS $m^{-1}$ | % | % | cmol $kg^{-1}$ | | | | | | | % | % |
| 0-6 | 5.93 | - | - | 0.04 | 0.67 | 0.00 | 2.00 | 0.54 | 0.07 | 0.01 | 2.61 | 3.60 | 0.78 | 73 | 0.14 |
| 6-17 | 7.31 | - | - | 0.110 | 0.91 | 0.91 | 11.19 | 3.37 | 0.12 | 0.49 | 15.00 | 15.20 | 0.36 | 100 | 3.22 |
| 17-43 | 6.64 | - | - | 0.048 | 0.76 | 0.00 | 18.81 | 5.57 | 0.23 | 0.09 | 24.70 | 24.90 | 0.43 | 99 | 0.38 |

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**Soil Series:** Hosalli (HSL) **Pedon:** R-3

**Location:** $16^0$46'60.3"N $77^0$05'47.6"E, Mudhanala village, Yadgir hobli, Yadgir taluk and district

**Analysis at:** NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bengaluru **Classification:** Fine, mixed, isohyperthermic Typic Haplustepts

| Depth (cm) | Horizon | Size class and particle diameter (mm) | | | | | | | | Coarse fragments w/w (%) | Texture Class (USDA) | % Moisture | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | | | Sand | | | | | | | | |
| | | Sand (2.0-0.05) | Silt (0.05-0.002) | Clay (<0.002) | Very coarse (2.0-1.0) | Coarse (1.0-0.5) | Medium (0.5-0.25) | Fine (0.25-0.1) | Very fine (0.1-0.05) | | | 1/3 Bar | 15 Bar |
| 0-10 | Ap | 88.43 | 5.15 | 6.42 | 5.69 | 6.40 | 36.04 | 27.31 | 12.99 | - | s | 7.40 | 2.74 |
| 10-30 | Bw1 | 58.47 | 7.24 | 34.29 | 4.26 | 9.37 | 19.91 | 19.28 | 5.64 | - | scl | 19.07 | 11.57 |
| 30-50 | Bw2 | 51.43 | 12.67 | 35.90 | 3.49 | 8.89 | 16.72 | 15.87 | 6.46 | <15 | sc | 21.64 | 12.44 |
| 50-90 | Bw3 | 49.89 | 13.64 | 36.47 | 2.43 | 2.96 | 20.61 | 16.17 | 7.72 | <15 | sc | 21.12 | 12.95 |

| Depth (cm) | pH (1:2.5) | | | E.C. (1:2.5) | O.C. | $CaCO_3$ | Exchangeable bases | | | | | CEC | CEC/ Clay | Base saturation | ESP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Ca | Mg | K | Na | Total | | | | |
| | Water | $CaCl_2$ | M KCl | dS $m^{-1}$ | % | % | cmol $kg^{-1}$ | | | | | | | % | % |
| 0-10 | 7.16 | - | - | 0.117 | 0.48 | 0.00 | 2.83 | 1.50 | 0.15 | 0.29 | 4.76 | 4.90 | 0.76 | 97 | 5.94 |
| 10-30 | 6.91 | - | - | 0.040 | 0.36 | 0.00 | 10.64 | 5.43 | 0.10 | 0.26 | 16.43 | 17.80 | 0.52 | 92 | 1.47 |
| 30-50 | 8.17 | - | - | 0.182 | 0.24 | 1.43 | - | - | 0.12 | 0.22 | - | 19.90 | 0.55 | 100 | 1.08 |
| 50-90 | 8.60 | - | - | 0.148 | 0.20 | 4.29 | - | - | 0.13 | 0.16 | - | 19.70 | 0.54 | 100 | 0.81 |

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**Soil Series:** Madhawara (MDR) **Pedon:** $T_2$ $P_2$

**Location:** $16^0$43'48.9"N $77^0$18'38.3"E, Yaleri village, Balichakra hobli, Yadgir taluk and district

**Analysis at:** NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bengaluru **Classification:** Fine-loamy, mixed, isohyperthermic Fluventic Haplustepts

| Depth (cm) | Horizon | Size class and particle diameter (mm) | | | | | | | | Coarse fragments w/w (%) | Texture Class (USDA) | % Moisture | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | | | Sand | | | | | | | | |
| | | Sand (2.0-0.05) | Silt (0.05-0.002) | Clay (<0.002) | Very coarse (2.0-1.0) | Coarse (1.0-0.5) | Medium (0.5-0.25) | Fine (0.25-0.1) | Very fine (0.1-0.05) | | | 1/3 Bar | 15 Bar |
| 0-11 | Ap | 58.94 | 20.74 | 20.32 | 5.41 | 7.28 | 13.31 | 20.89 | 12.06 | - | scl | 16.47 | 8.85 |
| 11-30 | Bw1 | 55.52 | 19.32 | 25.16 | 5.00 | 7.19 | 13.12 | 19.69 | 10.52 | - | scl | 18.25 | 10.18 |
| 30-58 | Bw2 | 53.95 | 19.15 | 26.90 | 4.68 | 7.48 | 12.58 | 19.65 | 9.56 | - | scl | 26.99 | 14.02 |
| 58-117 | Bw3 | 52.68 | 19.51 | 27.81 | 2.84 | 5.47 | 14.72 | 20.82 | 8.83 | - | scl | 37.86 | 17.40 |
| 117-160 | Bw4 | 49.95 | 17.27 | 32.79 | 2.11 | 5.07 | 14.15 | 20.49 | 8.13 | - | scl | 44.15 | 20.38 |

| Depth (cm) | pH (1:2.5) | | | E.C. (1:2.5) | O.C. | $CaCO_3$ | Exchangeable bases | | | | | CEC | CEC/ Clay | Base saturation | ESP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Ca | Mg | K | Na | Total | | | | |
| | Water | $CaCl_2$ | M KCl | dS $m^{-1}$ | % | % | cmol $kg^{-1}$ | | | | | | | % | % |
| 0-11 | 8.31 | - | - | 0.33 | 0.46 | 2.76 | - | - | 0.45 | 0.47 | - | 20.57 | 1.01 | 100 | 0.90 |
| 11-30 | 9.25 | - | - | 0.20 | 0.31 | 4.20 | - | - | 0.19 | 1.40 | - | 23.98 | 0.95 | 100 | 2.34 |
| 30-58 | 9.78 | - | - | 0.40 | 0.19 | 5.76 | - | - | 0.16 | 1.53 | - | 24.53 | 0.91 | 100 | 2.49 |
| 58-117 | 9.94 | - | - | 0.88 | 0.23 | 4.80 | - | - | 0.18 | 9.09 | - | 24.31 | 0.87 | 100 | 14.96 |
| 117-160 | 9.98 | - | - | 0.93 | 0.15 | 3.00 | - | - | 0.24 | 11.09 | - | 28.27 | 0.86 | 100 | 15.69 |

*Contd...*

**Soil Series:** Mundargi **(**MDG) **Pedon:** R-2

**Location:** $16^0$46'82.4"N $77^0$04'85.2"E, Thumakura village, Yadgir hobli, Yadgir taluk and district

**Analysis at:** NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bengaluru **Classification:** Fine-Loamy, mixed, isohyperthermic Fluventic Haplustepts

| Depth (cm) | Horizon | Size class and particle diameter (mm) | | | | | | | | Coarse fragments w/w (%) | Texture Class (USDA) | % Moisture | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | | | Sand | | | | | | | | |
| | | Sand (2.0-0.05) | Silt (0.05-0.002) | Clay (<0.002) | Very coarse (2.0-1.0) | Coarse (1.0-0.5) | Medium (0.5-0.25) | Fine (0.25-0.1) | Very fine (0.1-0.05) | | | 1/3 Bar | 15 Bar |
| 0-9 | Ap | 81.23 | 12.97 | 5.80 | 4.84 | 10.19 | 14.83 | 37.94 | 13.42 | <15 | ls | 11.75 | 3.31 |
| 9-20 | A2 | 76.82 | 16.19 | 6.98 | 4.96 | 10.12 | 20.75 | 27.53 | 13.46 | - | ls | 14.52 | 3.99 |
| 20-46 | Bw1 | 42.43 | 17.43 | 40.15 | 2.26 | 5.59 | 11.49 | 14.93 | 8.16 | - | c | 34.90 | 21.14 |
| 46-90 | Bw2 | 54.51 | 16.56 | 28.93 | 4.72 | 5.03 | 19.92 | 16.67 | 8.18 | - | scl | 36.73 | 18.88 |
| 90-110 | Bw3 | 53.69 | 11.00 | 35.30 | 9.57 | 9.89 | 16.23 | 13.01 | 4.99 | - | sc | 38.72 | 20.53 |

| Depth (cm) | pH (1:2.5) | | | E.C. (1:2.5) | O.C. | $CaCO_3$ | Exchangeable bases | | | | | CEC | CEC/ Clay | Base saturation | ESP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Ca | Mg | K | Na | Total | | | | |
| | Water | $CaCl_2$ | M KCl | dS $m^{-1}$ | % | % | cmol $kg^{-1}$ | | | | | | | % | % |
| 0-9 | 8.2 | - | - | 0.399 | 0.44 | 0.78 | - | - | 0.16 | 0.38 | - | 4.90 | 0.84 | 100 | 3.08 |
| 9-20 | 8.44 | - | - | 0.075 | 0.29 | 1.82 | - | - | 0.05 | 0.35 | - | 4.90 | 0.70 | 100 | 2.88 |
| 20-46 | 9.39 | - | - | 0.451 | 0.32 | 2.73 | - | - | 0.12 | 5.22 | - | 20.77 | 0.52 | 100 | 10.06 |
| 46-90 | 9.75 | - | - | 0.616 | 0.24 | 3.25 | - | - | 0.12 | 5.72 | - | 16.56 | 0.57 | 100 | 13.82 |
| 90-110 | 9.72 | - | - | 0.725 | 0.24 | 3.64 | - | - | 0.14 | 6.84 | - | 19.76 | 0.56 | 100 | 13.836 |

**Soil Series:** Gowdagera (GWD) **Pedon:** R-13

**Location:** $16^0$38'24.4"N $77^0$21'24.0"E, Madhawara village, Balichakara hobli, Yadgir taluk and district

**Analysis at:** NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bengaluru **Classification:** Fine-loamy, mixed (calcareous), isohyperthermic Typic Haplustepts

| Depth (cm) | Horizon | Size class and particle diameter (mm) | | | | | | | | Coarse fragments w/w (%) | Texture Class (USDA) | % Moisture | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | | | Sand | | | | | | | | |
| | | Sand (2.0-0.05) | Silt (0.05-0.002) | Clay (<0.002) | Very coarse (2.0-1.0) | Coarse (1.0-0.5) | Medium (0.5-0.25) | Fine (0.25-0.1) | Very fine (0.1-0.05) | | | 1/3 Bar | 15 Bar |
| 0-18 | Ap | 79.61 | 13.94 | 6.45 | 14.17 | 17.53 | 23.65 | 17.02 | 7.24 | - | ls | 11.36 | 3.86 |
| 18-42 | BW1 | 69.09 | 10.58 | 21.06 | 10.54 | 16.58 | 22.01 | 14.43 | 5.53 | - | scl | 31.62 | 12.30 |
| 42-81 | Bw2 | 51.37 | 13.51 | 35.60 | 7.59 | 10.55 | 16.24 | 11.60 | 5.38 | - | sc | 67.57 | 26.89 |

| Depth (cm) | pH (1:2.5) | | | E.C. (1:2.5) | O.C. | $CaCO_3$ | Exchangeable bases | | | | | CEC | CEC/ Clay | Base saturation | ESP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Ca | Mg | K | Na | Total | | | | |
| | Water | $CaCl_2$ | M KCl | dS $m^{-1}$ | % | % | cmol $kg^{-1}$ | | | | | | | % | % |
| 0-18 | 9.89 | - | - | 0.74 | 0.66 | 1.20 | - | - | 0.18 | 3.63 | - | 8.35 | 1.29 | 100 | 17.40 |
| 18-42 | 10.82 | - | - | 1.60 | 0.27 | 5.76 | - | - | 0.19 | 19.23 | - | 15.84 | 0.75 | 100 | 40.17 |
| 42-81 | 10.83 | - | - | 2.30 | 0.27 | 7.80 | - | - | 0.40 | 26.71 | - | 26.54 | 0.75 | 100 | 40.27 |

*Contd...*

**Soil Series:** Belagundi **(**BGD) **Pedon:** $T_1/P_2$

**Location:** $16^0$31'65.3"N $77^0$20'84.9"E, Kadechoora village, Sydhapura hobli, Yadgir taluk and district

**Analysis at:** NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bengaluru **Classification:** Very fine, smectitic (calcareous), isohyperthermic Typic Haplusterts

| Depth (cm) | Horizon | Size class and particle diameter (mm) | | | | | | | | Coarse fragments w/w (%) | Texture Class (USDA) | % Moisture | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | | | Sand | | | | | | | | |
| | | Sand (2.0-0.05) | Silt (0.05-0.002) | Clay (<0.002) | Very coarse (2.0-1.0) | Coarse (1.0-0.5) | Medium (0.5-0.25) | Fine (0.25-0.1) | Very fine (0.1-0.05) | | | 1/3 Bar | 15 Bar |
| 0-13 | Ap | 14.90 | 17.83 | 67.27 | 0.77 | 2.10 | 2.65 | 5.96 | 3.42 | - | c | 43.97 | 29.27 |
| 13-40 | AB | 13.07 | 18.32 | 68.61 | 0.80 | 2.05 | 2.61 | 4.20 | 3.41 | - | c | 41.23 | 30.48 |
| 40-80 | Bss1 | 11.68 | 17.18 | 71.13 | 0.80 | 2.06 | 2.29 | 3.32 | 3.21 | - | c | 46.72 | 32.41 |
| 80-113 | Bss2 | 12.17 | 16.53 | 71.30 | 1.95 | 1.61 | 3.21 | 2.41 | 2.99 | - | c | 46.87 | 35.13 |

| Depth (cm) | pH (1:2.5) | | | E.C. (1:2.5) | O.C. | $CaCO_3$ | Exchangeable bases | | | | | CEC | CEC/ Clay | Base saturation | ESP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Ca | Mg | K | Na | Total | | | | |
| | Water | $CaCl_2$ | M KCl | dS $m^{-1}$ | % | % | cmol $kg^{-1}$ | | | | | | | % | % |
| 0-13 | 7.85 | - | - | 0.253 | 0.87 | 5.20 | - | - | 0.67 | 0.17 | - | 65.90 | 0.98 | 100 | 0.26 |
| 13-40 | 8.11 | - | - | 0.172 | 0.74 | 4.29 | - | - | 0.31 | 0.16 | - | 66.70 | 0.97 | 100 | 0.23 |
| 40-80 | 8.44 | - | - | 0.205 | 0.58 | 5.59 | - | - | 0.20 | 0.27 | - | 66.30 | 0.93 | 100 | 0.40 |
| 80-113 | 8.82 | - | - | 0.201 | 0.39 | 10.14 | - | - | 0.19 | 0.17 | - | 63.80 | 0.89 | 100 | 0.27 |

*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, land irrigability, 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 interpretative and 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

*Soil Characteristics*: Depth, texture, gravelliness, calcareousness.

*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 installation of 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 15 soil map units identified in Yadgir Nala-2 microwatershed are grouped under 3 land capability classes and 4 land capability subclasses. An area of 485 ha (82%) in the microwatershed is suitable for agriculture. About 102 ha (18%) is under rock outcrops and 7 ha (1%) is covered by others (water body & habitation) (Fig. 5.1).

Good lands (Class II) cover an area of about 58 per cent and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with minor problems of soil and erosion. Moderately good lands (Class III) cover an area of about 18 per cent and are distributed in the western, southern, southwestern and eastern part of the microwatershed with moderate problems of soil and erosion. Fairly good cultivable lands (Class IV) covers an area of about 6 per cent and is distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed with moderate problems of soil and erosion.

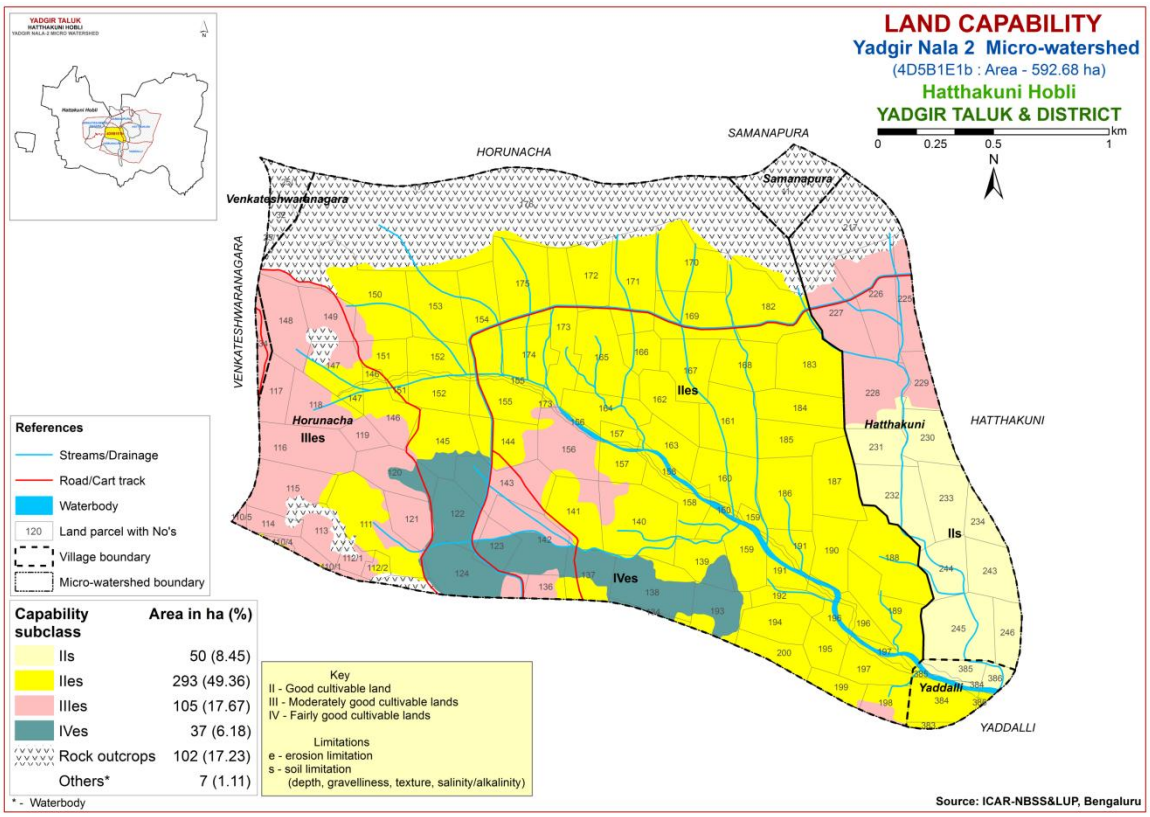



Fig. 5.1 Land Capability map of Yadgir Nala-2 Microwatershed

## 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 generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution in the microwatershed is given in Fig. 5.2.

Shallow (25-50 cm) soils occur in an area of 141 ha (24%) and are distributed in the eastern, southern, southwestern and western part of the microwatershed. Moderately shallow (50-75 cm) soils occur in an area of 41 ha (7%) and are distributed in the southern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. Moderately deep (75-100 cm) soils occur in an area of 68 ha (11%) and are distributed in the western, central, southern and southwestern part of the microwatershed. Deep (100-150 cm) soils occur in an area of 141 ha (24%) and are distributed in the eastern, southeastern, central, northern and southern part of the microwatershed. Very deep (>150 cm) soils occur in an area of 93 ha (16%) and are distributed in the northern, southeastern and central part of the microwatershed. An area of 234 ha (40%) soils in the microwatershed are potential where

all climatically adapted long duration crops can be grown. The problem soils occupy an area of 141 ha (24%) where only short duration crops can be grown occasionally and the probability of crop failure is very high.

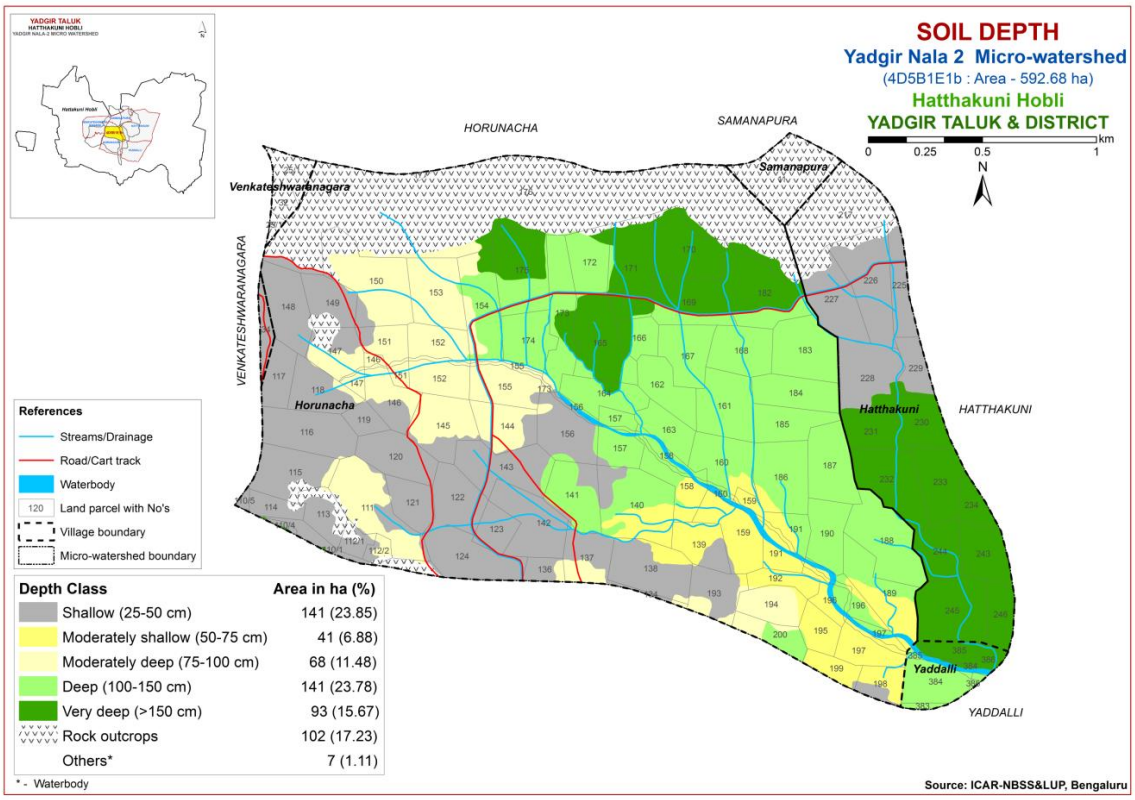


Fig. 5.2 Soil Depth map of Yadgir Nala-2 Microwatershed

### 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. The textural classes used for LRI were used to classify and a surface soil texture map was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution in the microwatershed is shown in Figure 5.3.

An area of 246 ha (42%) of the microwatershed has soils that are sandy and are distributed in the northern, central, southern, western, southwestern, eastern and northwestern part. An area of 104 ha (18%) of the microwatershed has soils that are loamy and are distributed in the southern, southeastern, central, western and southwestern part of the microwatershed. An area of 134 ha (23%) of the microwatershed has soils that are clayey and are distributed in the eastern, southeastern, northern, central and southern part of the microwatershed. Both clayey and loamy soils have high potential for soil-

water retention and availability, and nutrient retention and availability, but clay soils have more problems of drainage, infiltration, workability and other physical problems.

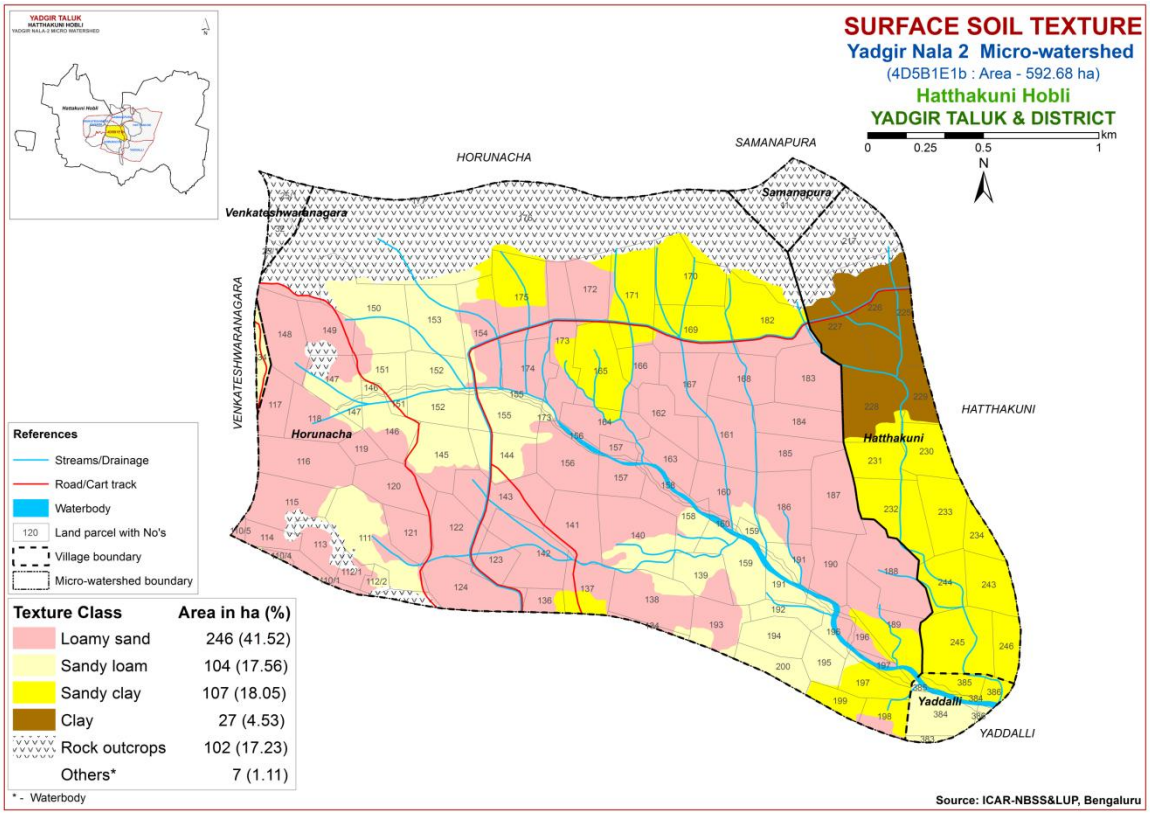



Fig. 5.3 Surface Soil Texture map of Yadgir Nala-2 Microwatershed

## 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. The gravelliness classes used in LRI were used to classify the soils and using these classes a gravelliness map was generated. The area extent and their geographic distribution in the microwatershed is shown in Figure 5.4.

Non gravelly (<15%) soils cover an area of 414 ha (70%) and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. These are the most productive soils, where all climatically adapted short and long duration crops can be grown. Gravelly (15-35%) soils occur in an area of 70 ha (12%) and distributed in the northern and eastern part of the microwatershed. These lands are low in moisture holding capacity and hence growing of short duration crops is ideal with best management practice.

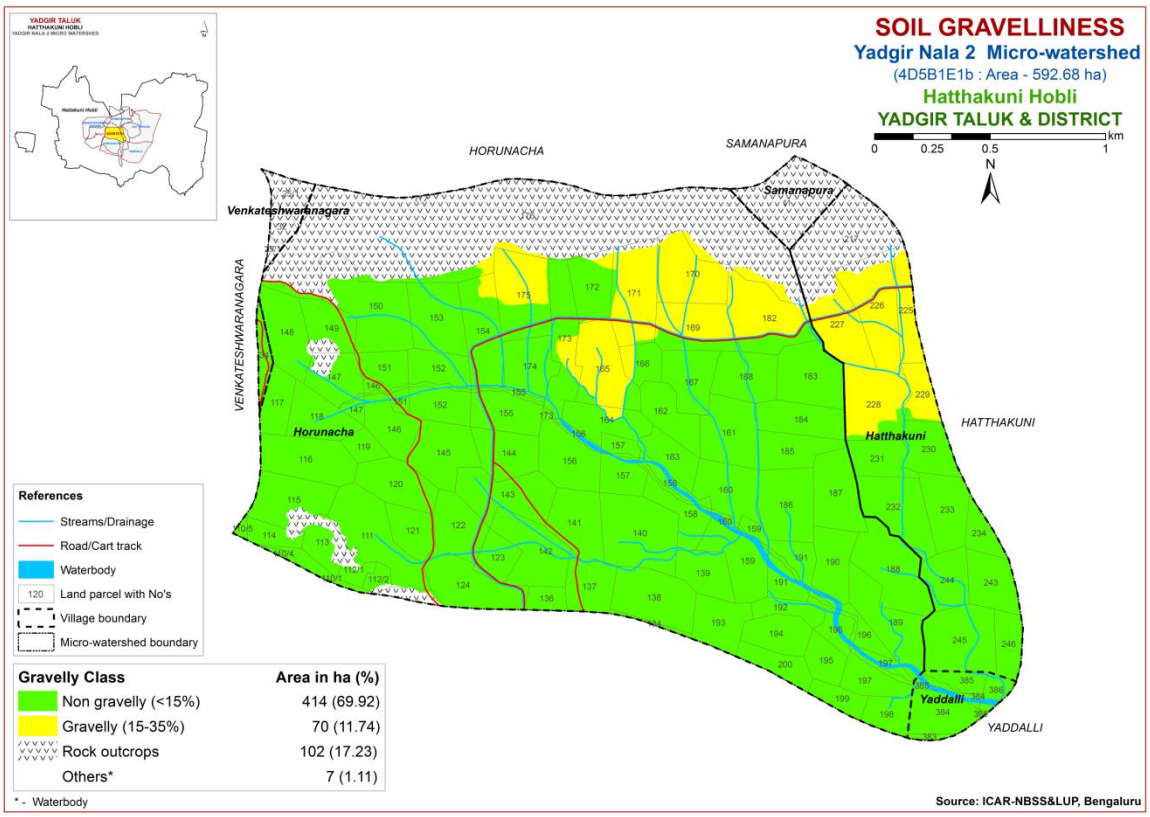



Fig. 5.4 Soil Gravelliness map of Yadgir Nala-2 Microwatershed

## 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 generated. The area extent and their geographic distribution of different AWC classes in the microwatershed is given in Figure 5.5.

An area of about 141 ha (24%) in the microwatershed has soils that are very low (<50 mm/m) in available water capacity and is distributed in the northern, eastern, central, southwestern and northeastern part of the microwatershed. An area of 43 ha (7%) is low (51-100 mm/m) and distributed in the eastern, western, southwestern and southern part. An area of 242 ha (41%) is medium (101-150 mm/m) and distributed in all parts. An area of about 58 ha (10%) is very high (>200 mm/m) in available water capacity and are distributed in the southeastern and eastern part of the microwatershed.

An area of about 184 ha (31%) in the microwatershed has soils that are problematic with regard to available water capacity. Here, only short duration crops can be grown and probability of the crop failure is very high. These areas are best put to other

alternative uses. Potential soils cover about 10 per cent area where all climatically adapted long duration crops can be grown.

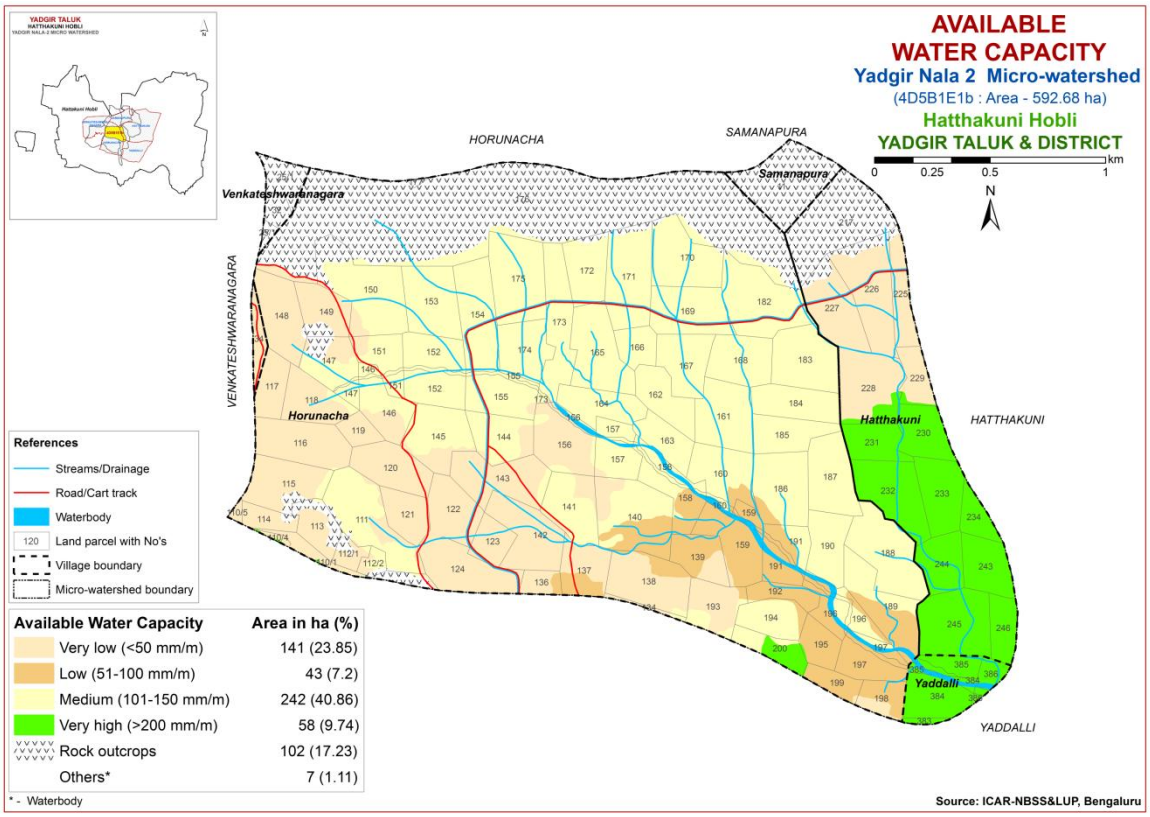



Fig. 5.5 Soil Available Water Capacity map of Yadgir Nala-2 Microwatershed

## 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 single slope class and a slope map was generated showing the area extent and their geographic distribution in the microwatershed (Fig. 5.6).

An area of about 113 ha (8%) is nearly level (0-1%) lands and distributed in the southeastern part. An area of 397 ha (67%) is falls under very gently sloping (1-3% slope) lands and distributed in the major part. Thus, these areas 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. An area of 37 ha (6%) is falls under gently sloping (3-5%) lands and distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed. An area of 37 ha is problematic with respect to slopes that require soil and water conservation and other land development measures.

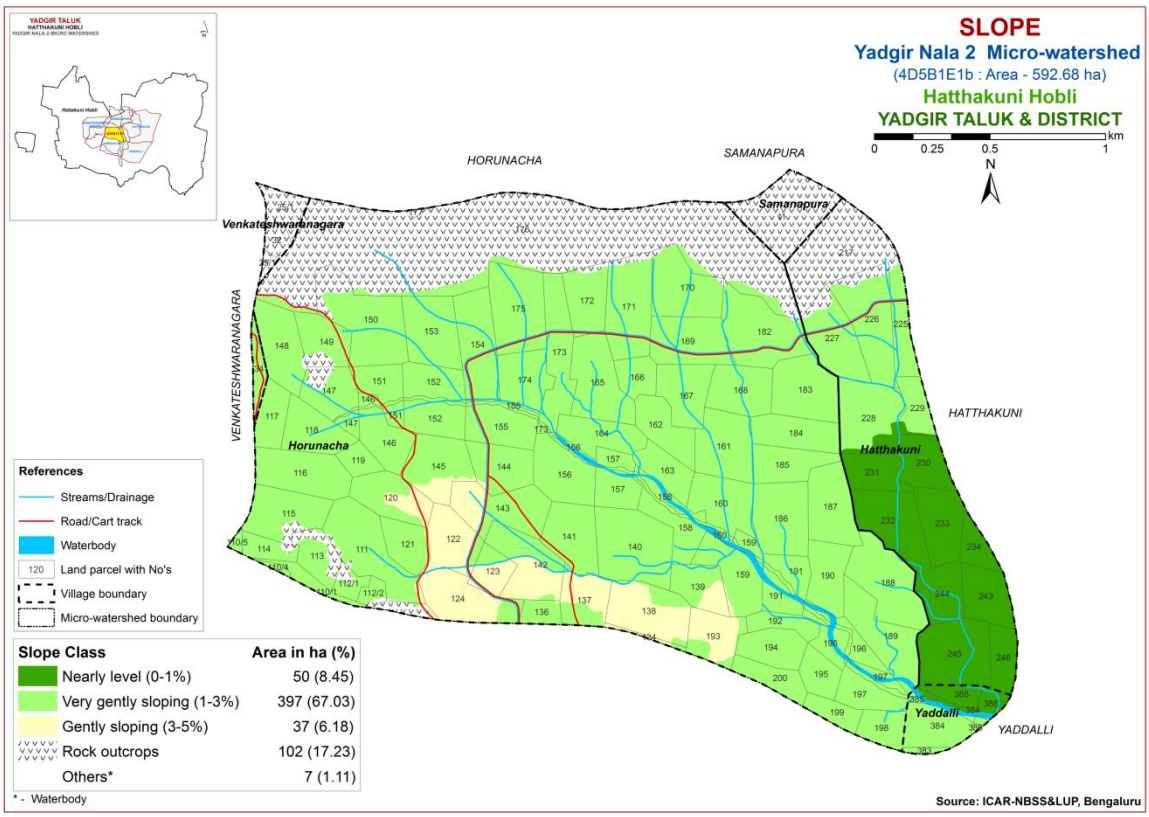



Fig. 5.6 Soil Slope map of Yadgir Nala-2 Microwatershed

## 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 a soil erosion map generated. The area extent and their spatial distribution in the microwatershed is given in Figure 5.7.

Soils that are slightly eroded (e1 class) cover an area of 50 ha (8%) and are distributed in the southeastern part of the microwatershed. Moderately eroded soils (e2 class) cover an area of 397 ha (67%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. Severely eroded soils (e3 class) cover an area of 37 ha (6%) and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed

Maximum area of 434 ha (73%) in the microwatershed is problematic because of moderate and severe erosion. For these areas, taking up of soil and water conservation and other land development measures are needed.

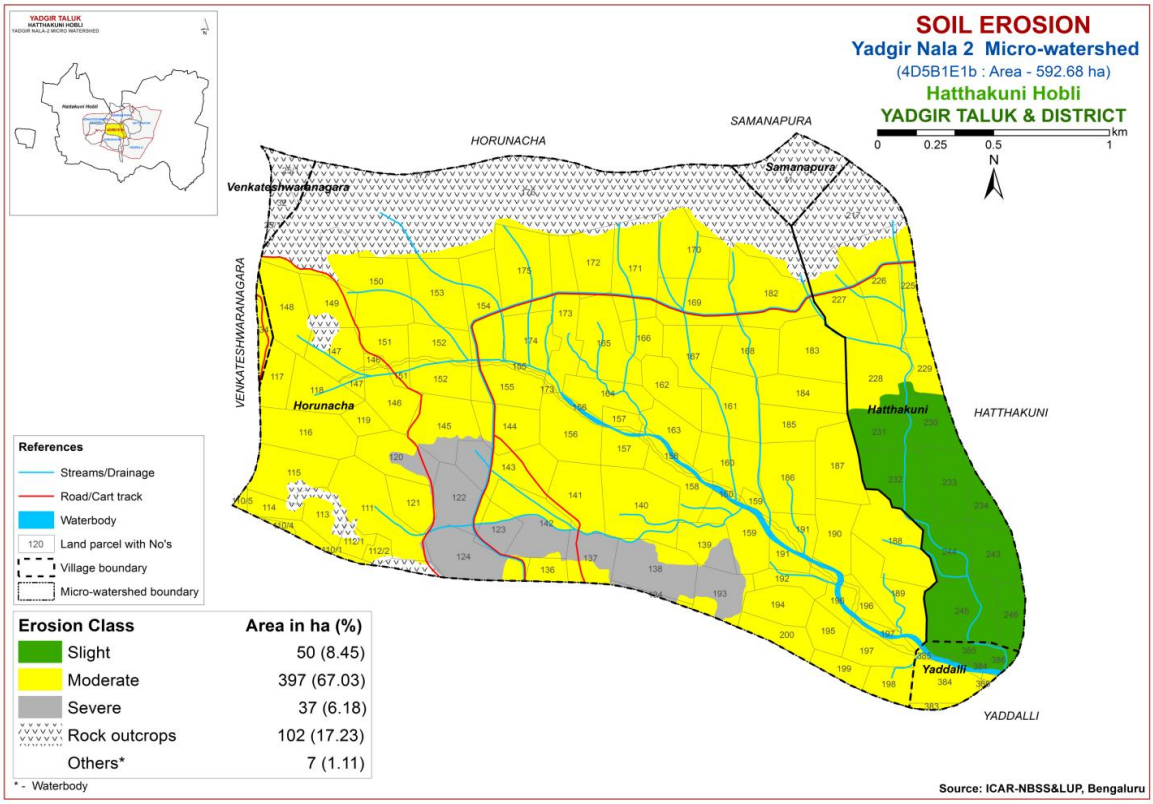



Fig. 5.7 Soil Erosion map of Yadgir Nala-2 Microwatershed

*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 as these areas are characterised by low rainfall and high temperatures. 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 320 m interval) all over the microwatershed through land resource inventory in the year 2018 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 generated using Kriging method under GIS. 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 Yadgir Nala-2 microwatershed for soil reaction (pH) showed that an area of 47 ha (8%) is neutral (pH 6.5-7.3) and are distributed in the southwestern, part of the microwatershed. An area of 437 ha (74%) is slightly alkaline (pH 7.3-7.8) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.1).

## 6.2 Electrical Conductivity (EC)

The Electrical Conductivity in the entire area of the microwatershed is <2 dS/m (Fig. 6.2) and as such the soils are non-saline.

## 6.3 Organic Carbon

The soil organic carbon content (an index of available Nitrogen) is medium (0.5-0.75 %) in the entire area of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.3).

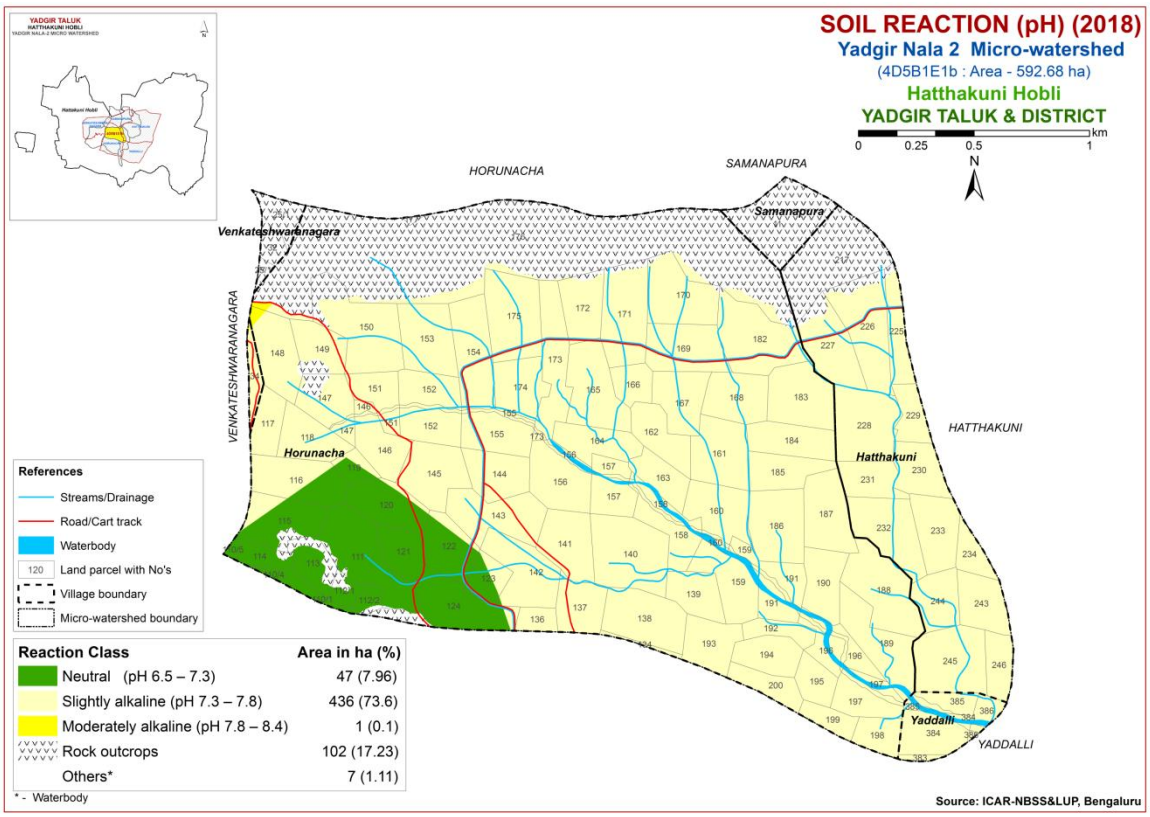



Fig.6.1 Soil Reaction (pH) map of Yadgir Nala-2 Microwatershed

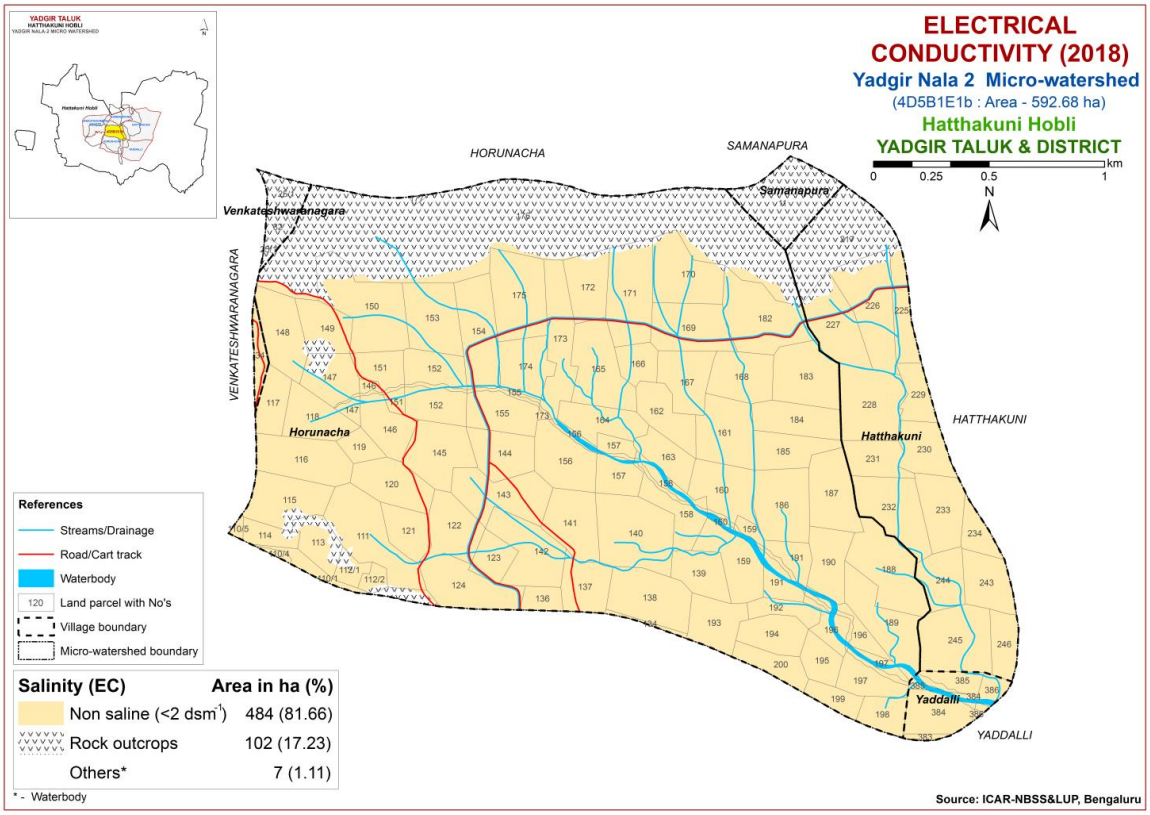



Fig.6.2 Electrical Conductivity (EC) map of Yadgir Nala-2 Microwatershed

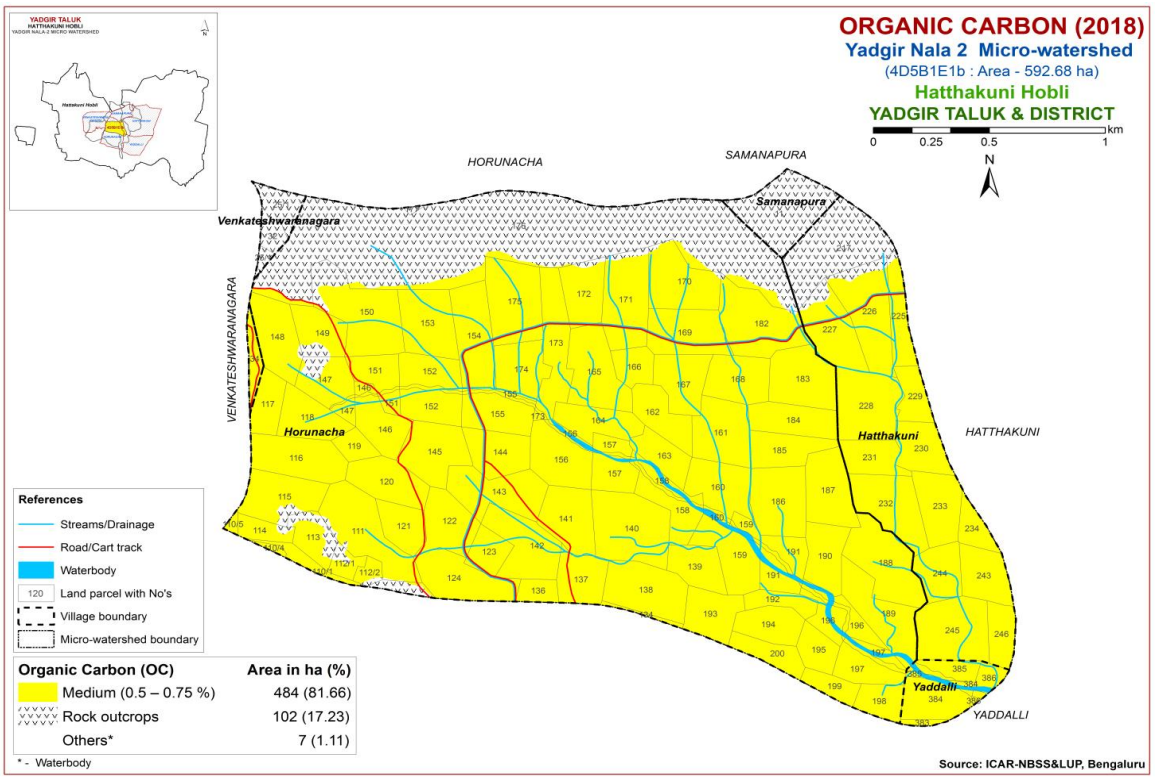



Fig.6.3 Soil Organic Carbon map of Yadgir Nala-2 Microwatershed

### 6.4 Available Phosphorus

Available phosphorus content is medium (23-57 kg/ha) in a maximum area of about 468 ha (79%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. High (>57 kg/ha) in an area of 3 ha (<1%) and are distributed in the central part of the microwatershed. An area of 13 ha (2%) is low (<23 kg/ha) and are distributed in the northern and western part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.4).

### 6.5 Available Potassium

Available potassium content is medium (145-337 kg/ha) in a maximum area of about 431 ha (73%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. High (>337 kg/ha) in an area of 53 ha (9%) and are distributed in the central and northern part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.5).

### 6.6 Available Sulphur

Available sulphur content is medium (10-20 ppm) in an area of 292 ha (49%) and are distributed in the central, northern, southern, eastern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. Low in an area of about 192 ha (32%) and are distributed in the northern, western, southern, southwestern and northwestern part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.6).

### 6.7 Available Boron

Available boron content is low (<0.5 ppm) in an area of about 481 ha (81%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. Medium (0.5-1.0ppm) in an area of 3 ha (8<1%) and are distributed in the southeastern part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.7).

### 6.8 Available Iron

Available iron content is sufficient (>4.5 ppm) in an area of 464 ha (78%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed and deficient (<4.5 ppm) in an area of 20 ha (3%) and distributed in the eastern and northeastern 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).

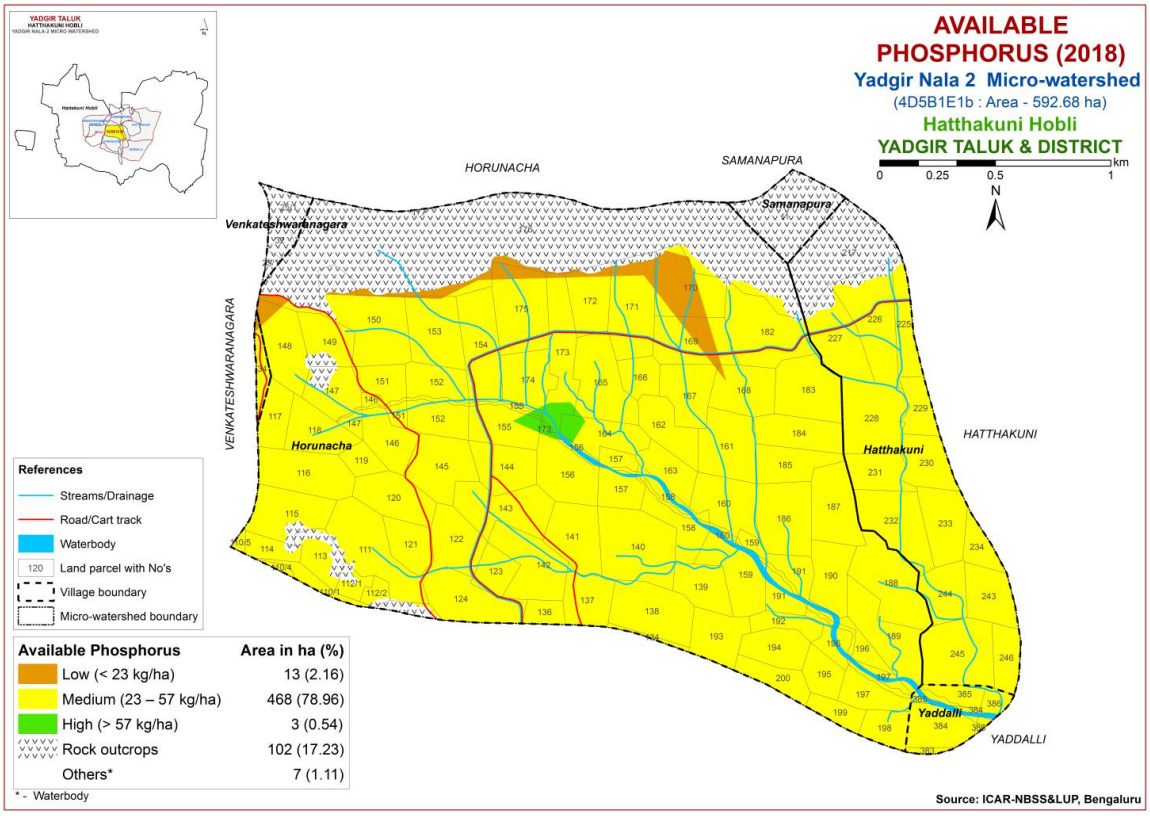



Fig.6.4 Soil Available Phosphorus map of Yadgir Nala-2 Microwatershed

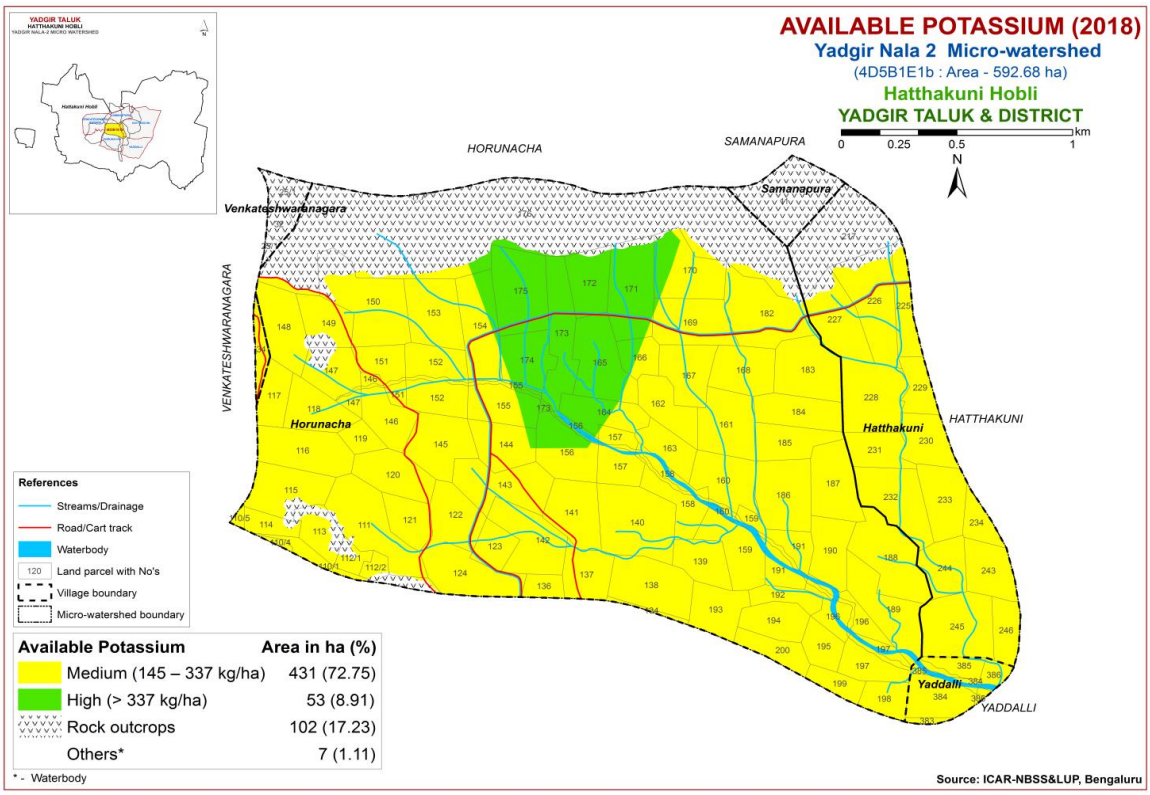



Fig.6.5 Soil Available Potassium map of Yadgir Nala-2 Microwatershed

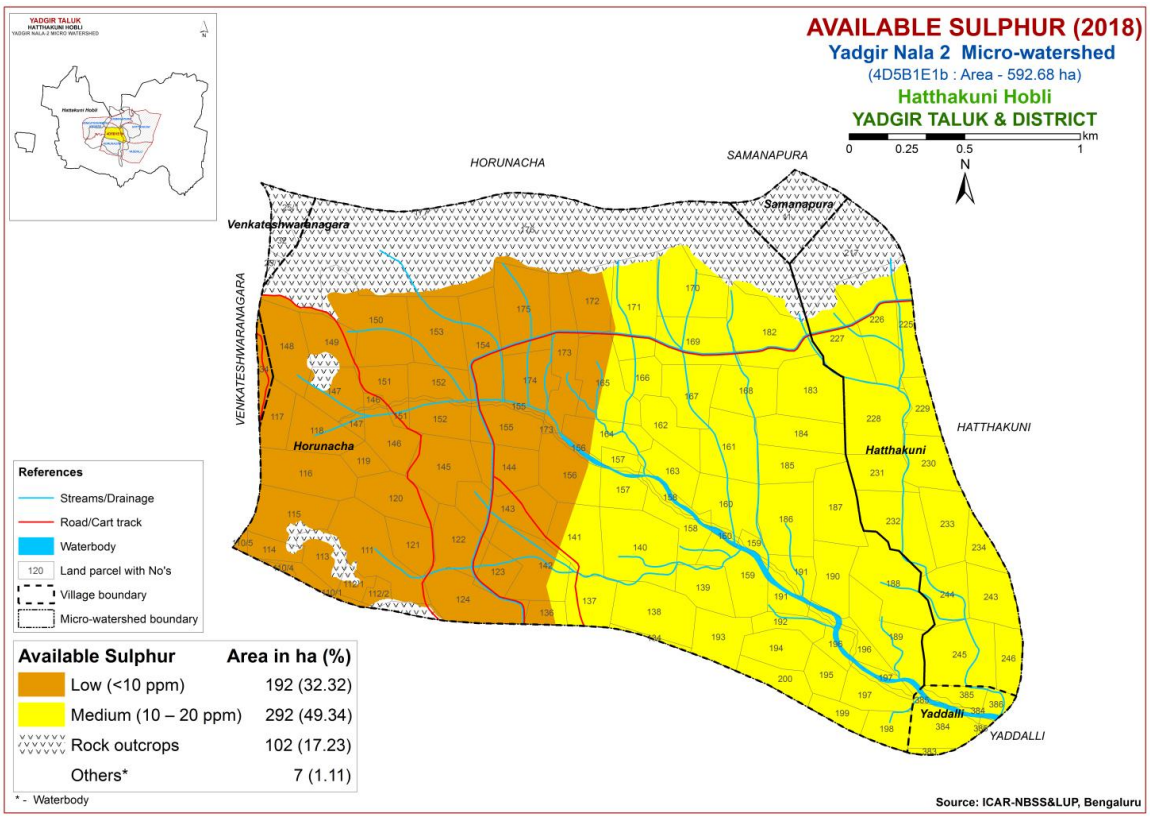



Fig.6.6 Soil Available Sulphur map of Yadgir Nala-2 Microwatershed

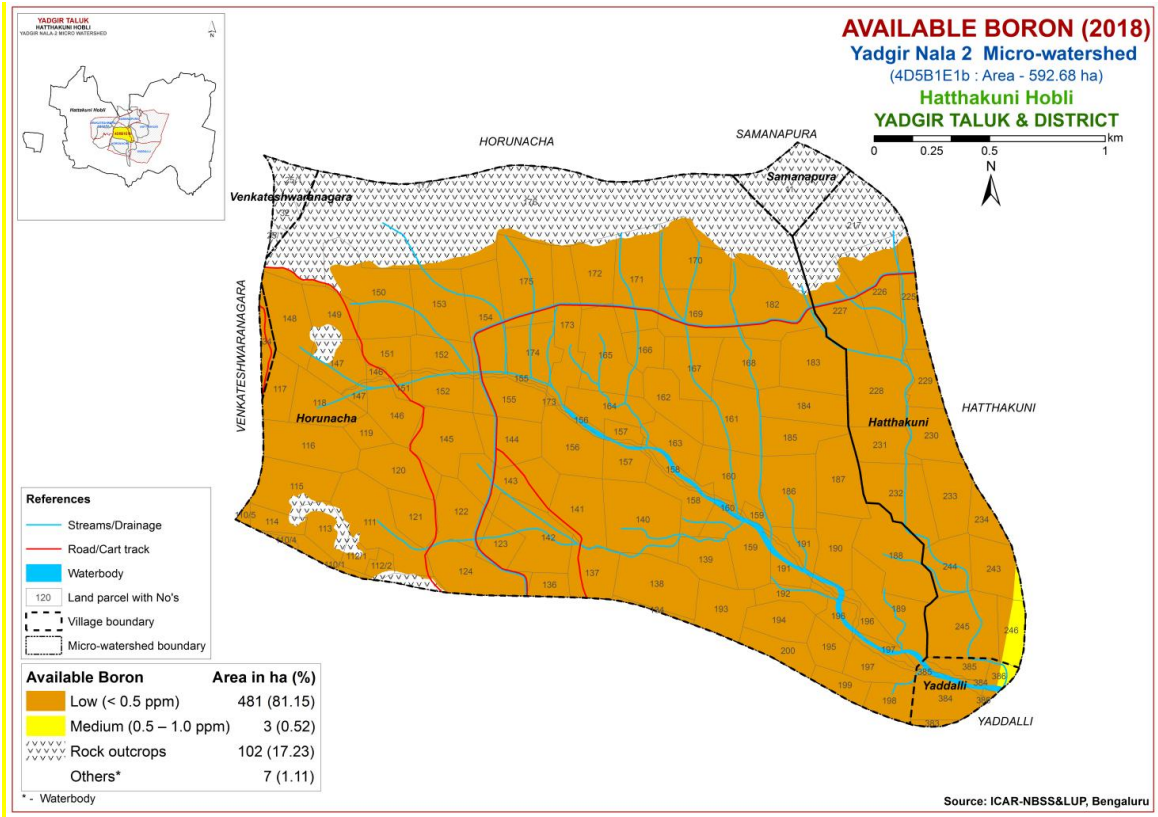



Fig.6.7 Soil Available Boron map of Yadgir Nala-2 Microwatershed

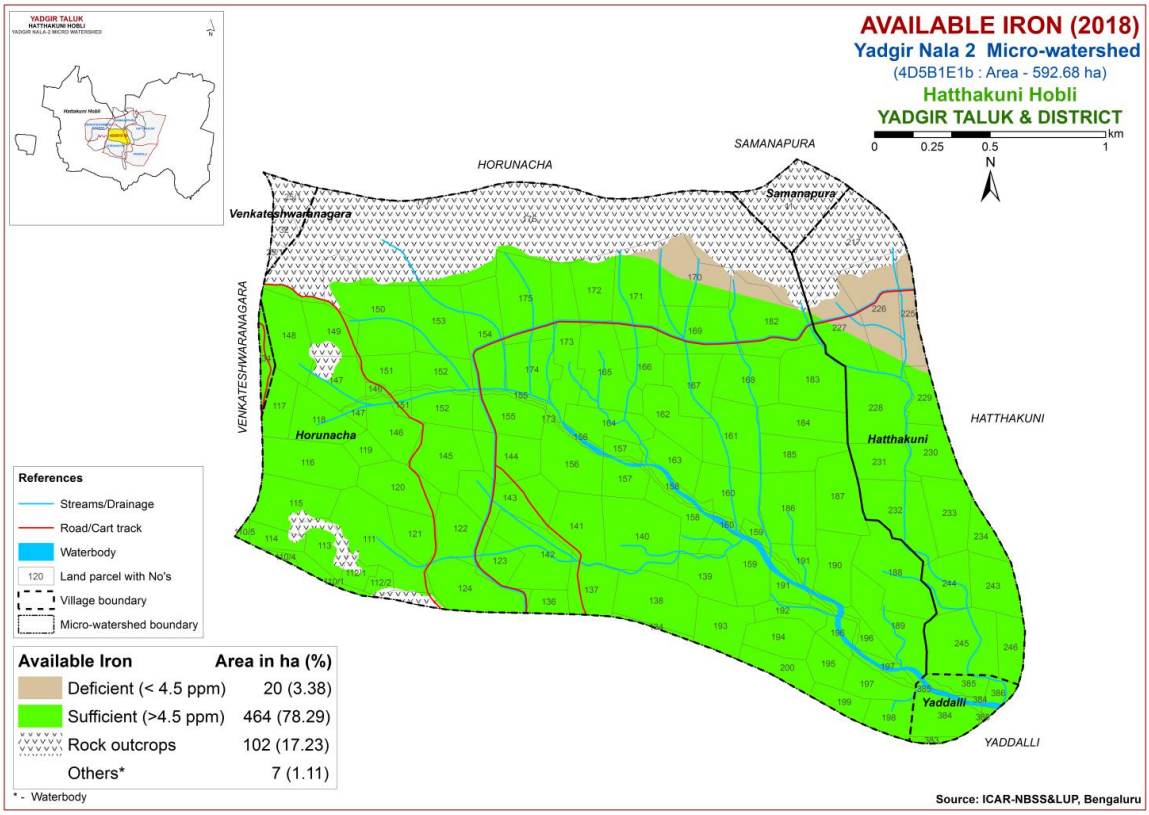



Fig.6.8 Soil Available Iron map of Yadgir Nala-2 Microwatershed

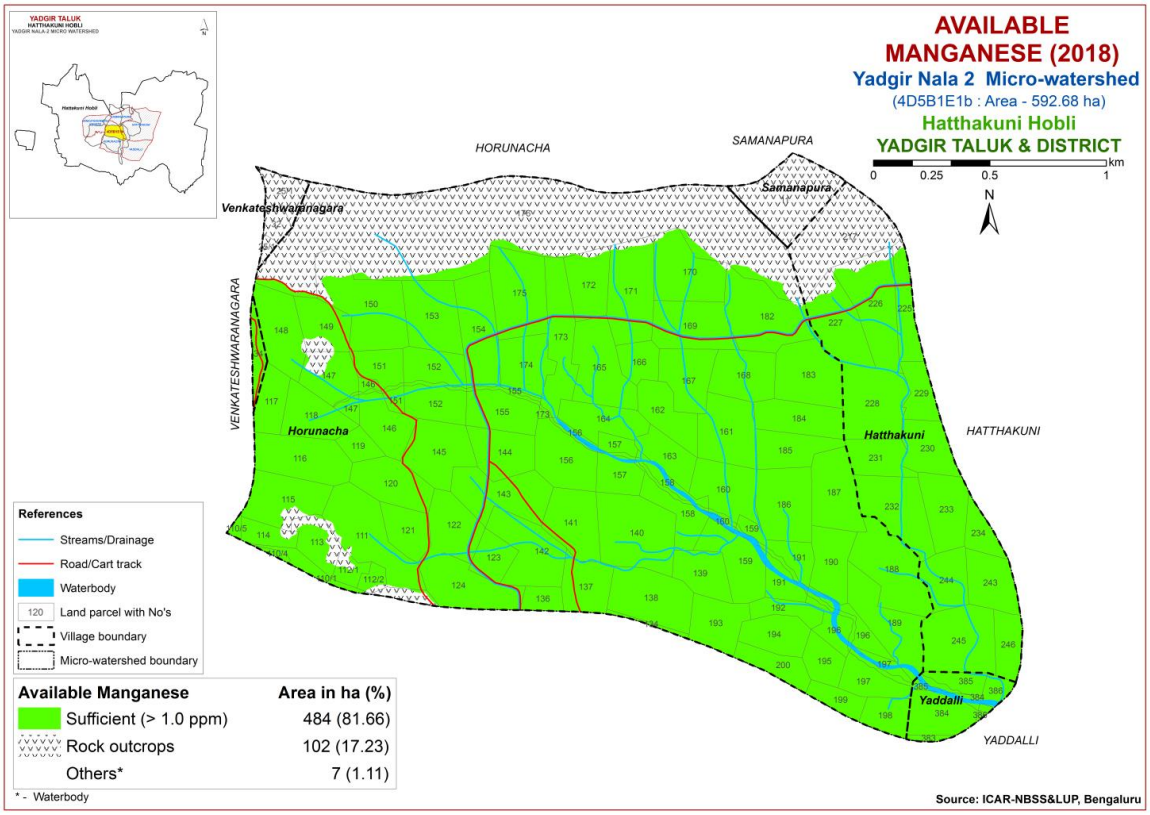



Fig.6.9 Soil Available Manganese map of Yadgir Nala-2 Microwatershed

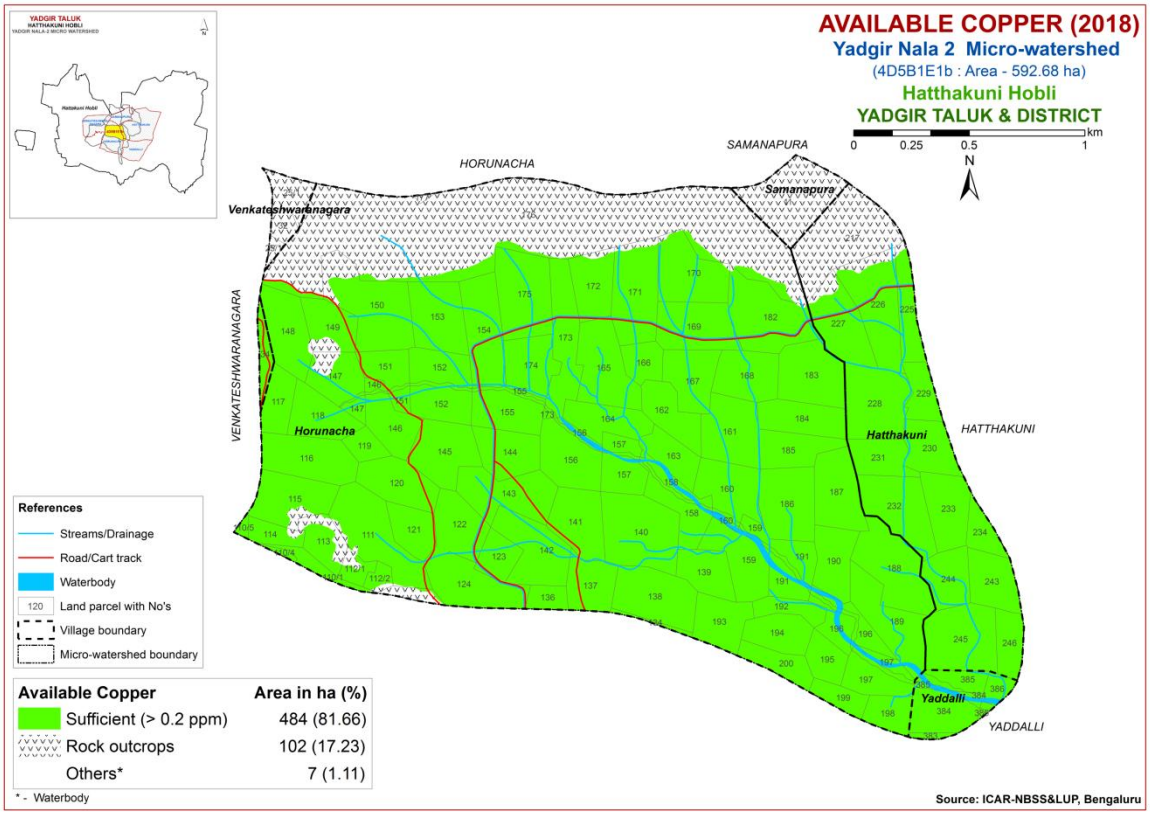



Fig.6.10 Soil Available Copper map of Yadgir Nala-2 Microwatershed

## 6.11 Available Zinc

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

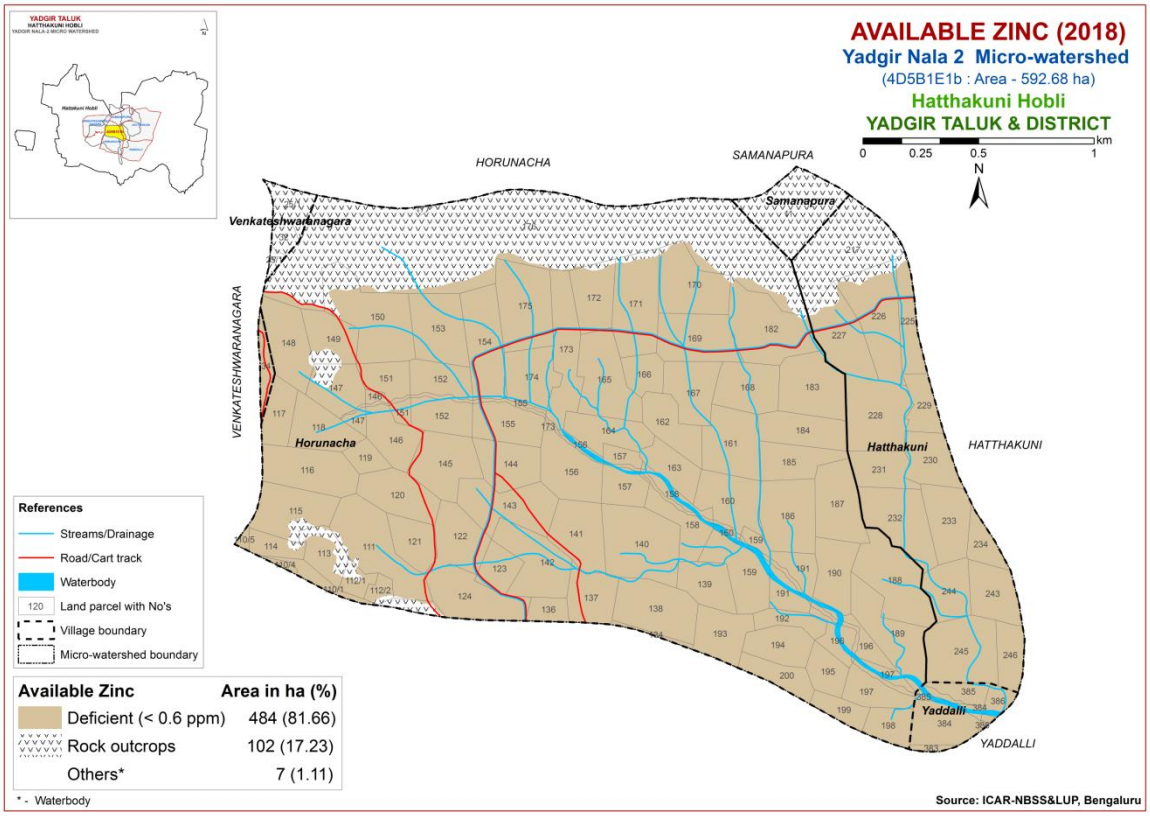



Fig.6.11 Soil Available Zinc map of Yadgir Nala-2 Microwatershed

*Chapter 7*

# LAND SUITABILITY FOR MAJOR CROPS

The soil and land resource units (soil phases) of Yadgir Nala-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 soil and land characteristics (Table 7.1) were matched with the crop requirement (Tables 7.2 to 7.30) to arrive at the crop suitability. The soil and land characteristics table and crop requirement tables are given at the end of the chapter. 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, S3, N1 and N2 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, 'w' for drainage, 's' for sodium and 'z' for calcareousness. These limitations are indicated as lower case letters to the Class symbol. For example, moderately suitable lands with the limitations of soil depth and erosion are 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 29 major agricultural and horticultural 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 food crop grown in Karnataka in an area of 10.47 lakh ha in Bijapur, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bidar, Belgaum, Dharwad, Bellary, Chitradurga, Mysore and Tumakuru 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 a 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.

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands available for growing sorghum occur in an area of 141 ha (24%) and are distributed in the northern, central, southern, eastern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 136 ha (23%) is moderately

suitable (Class S2) for growing sorghum and are distributed in the central, northern, eastern, southern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth, calcareousness, texture and gravelliness. An area of about 207 ha (35%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing sorghum and is distributed in the northern, central, western, southern, southwestern and eastern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting depth, nutrient availability, calcareousness and texture.

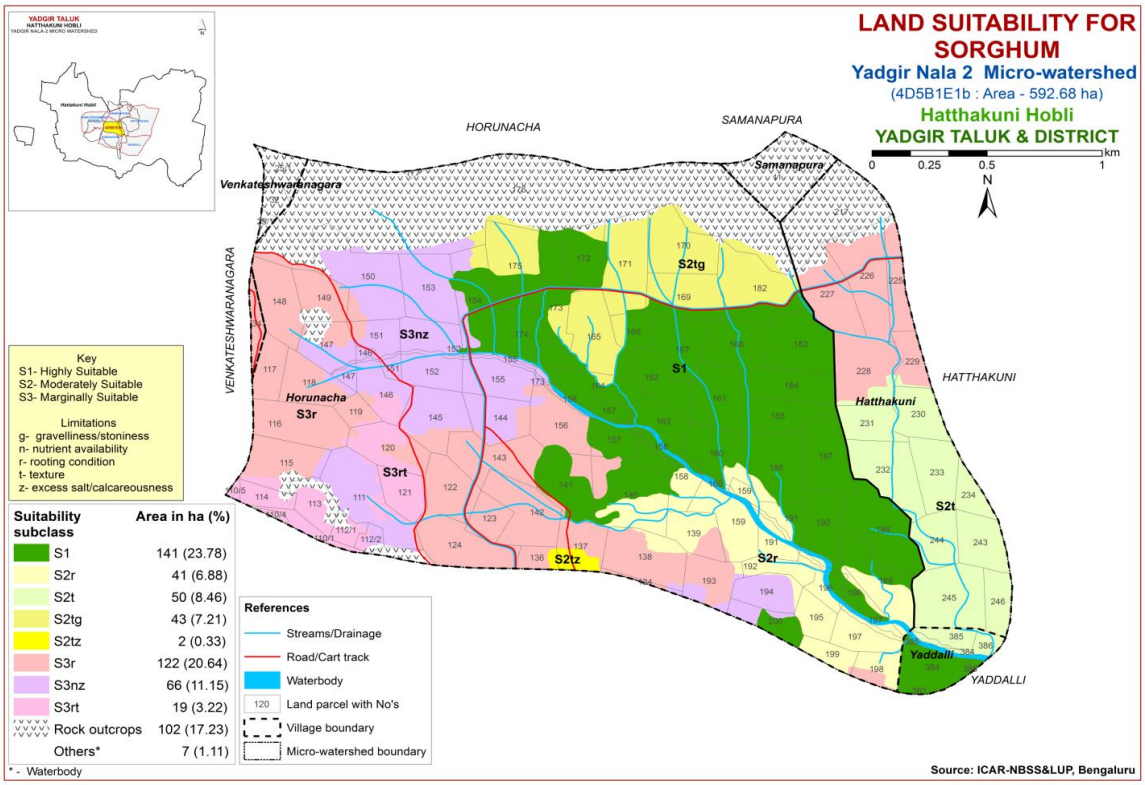



Fig. 7.1 Land Suitability map of Sorghum

## 7.2 Land Suitability for Maize (*Zea mays*)

Maize is one of the most important food crop grown in an area of 13.37 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 extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.2.

No highly suitable (Class S1) lands available for growing maize in the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 277 ha (47%) and are distributed in the northern, central, southeastern, eastern and southern part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of gravelliness, calcareousness and texture. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing maize occupy an area of 208 ha (35%) and occur in the northern, central, western, southern, southwestern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth, nutrient availability, calcareousness and texture.

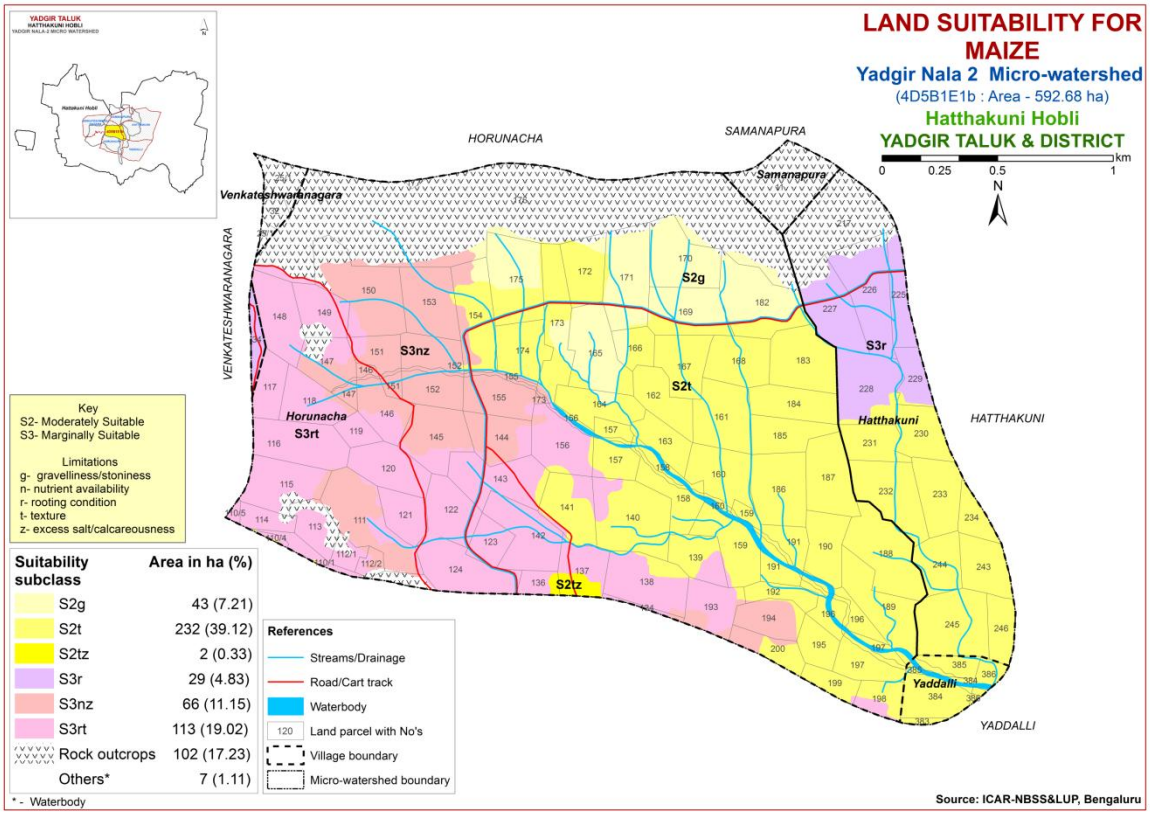



Fig. 7.2 Land Suitability map of Maize

### 7.3 Land Suitability for Bajra (*Pennisetum glaucum)*

Bajra is one of the most important millet crop grown in an area of 2.34 lakh ha in the northern districts of Karnataka state. The crop requirements for growing bajra (Table 7.4) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing bajra was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.3.

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands available for growing bajra occur in an area of 43 ha (7%) and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 234 ha (39%) and are distributed in the northern, central, southern, southeastern and eastern part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of rooting depth, calcareousness and texture. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing bajra occupy an area of 208 ha (35%) and occur in the northern, central, western, southern, southwestern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth, nutrient availability, calcareousness and texture.

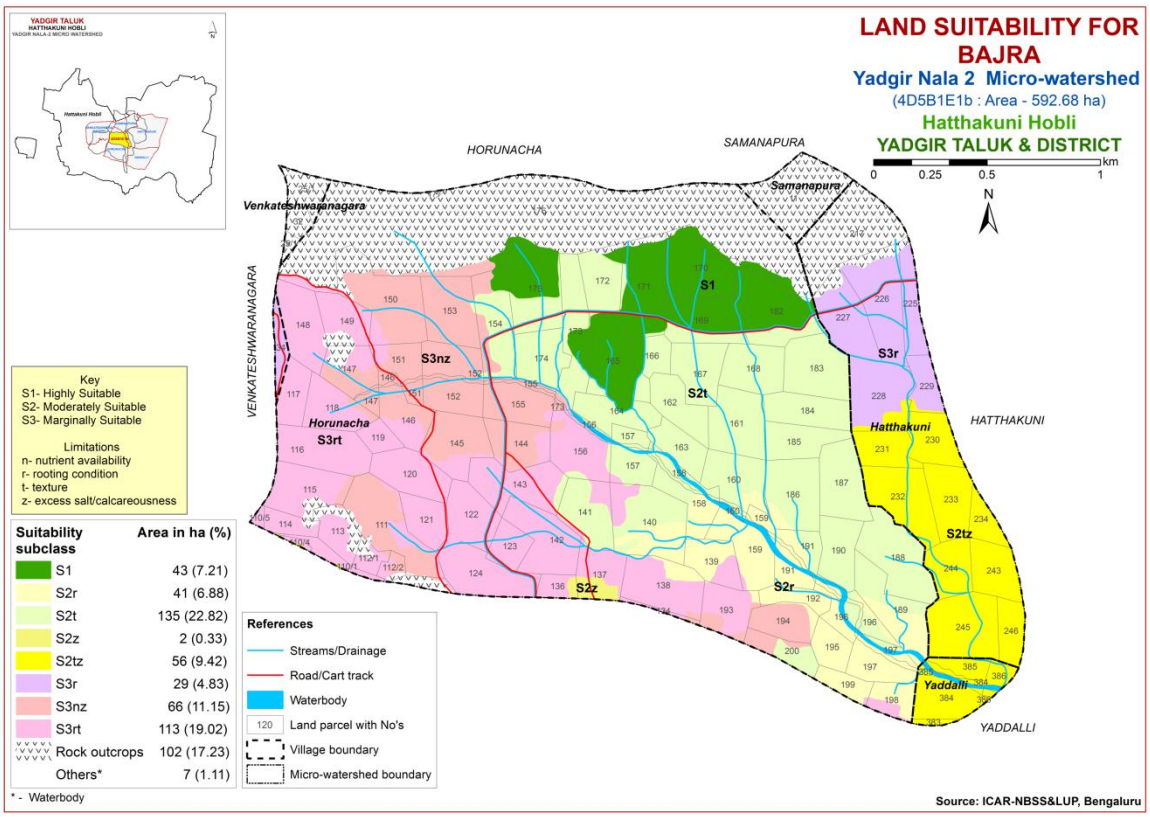



Fig. 7.3 Land Suitability map of Bajra

### 7.4 Land Suitability for Groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea*)

Groundnut is one of the major oilseed crop grown in an area of 6.54 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 a 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.

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands available for growing groundnut occur in an area of 43 ha (7%) and are distributed in the northern and central part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 2 ha (<1%) and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed with minor limitation of calcareousness. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing groundnut occupy an area of about 373 ha (63%) with moderate limitations of texture, drainage and rooting depth and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 66 ha (11%) and are distributed in the northern, central, southwestern, western and southern part of the microwatershed. They have severe limitation of nutrient availability.

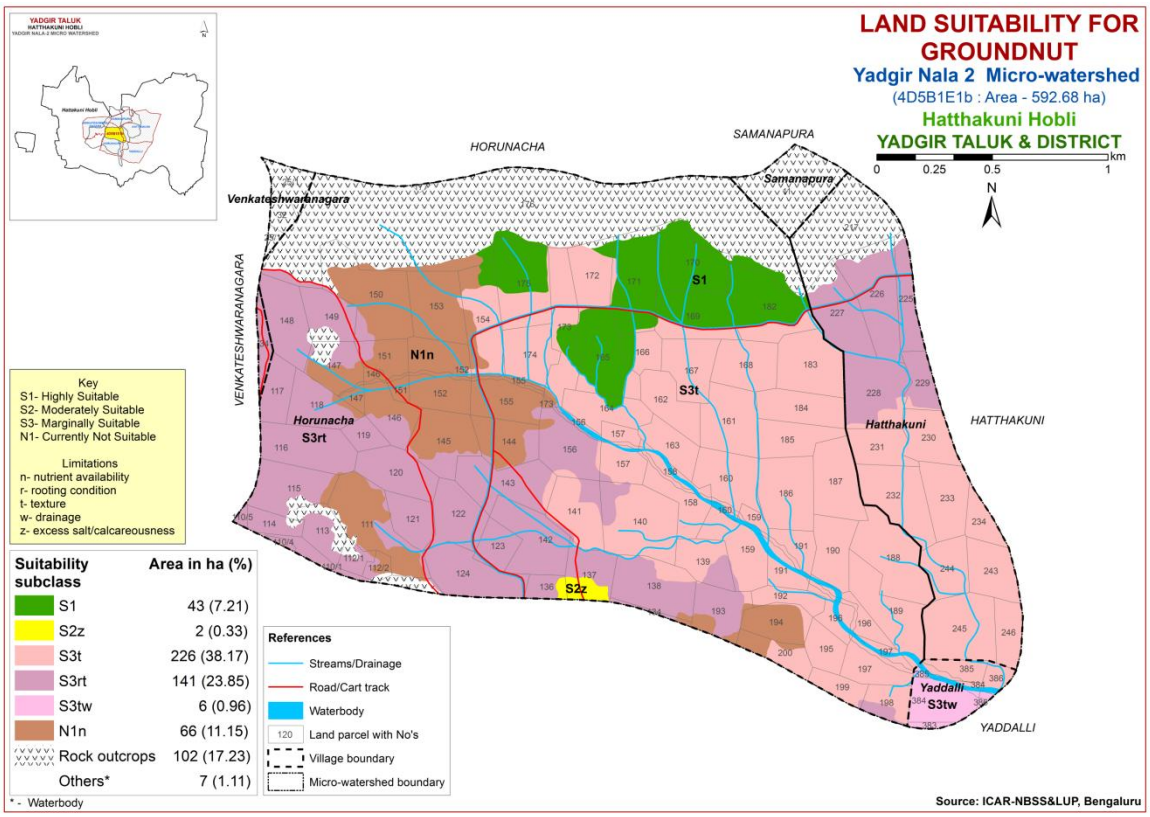



Fig. 7.4 Land Suitability map of Groundnut

### 7.5 Land Suitability for Sunflower (*Helianthus annus*)

Sunflower is one of 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 extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.5.

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands available for growing sunflower occur in an area of 141 ha (24%) and are distributed in the northern, southern, southeastern and central part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 95 ha (16%) and are distributed in the southern, southeastern, northern and central part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of calcareousness, rooting depth, texture and gravelliness. An area of about 41 ha (7%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and is distributed in the southern and southeastern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitation of rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 207 ha (35%) and are distributed in the northern, central, western, southern, southwestern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

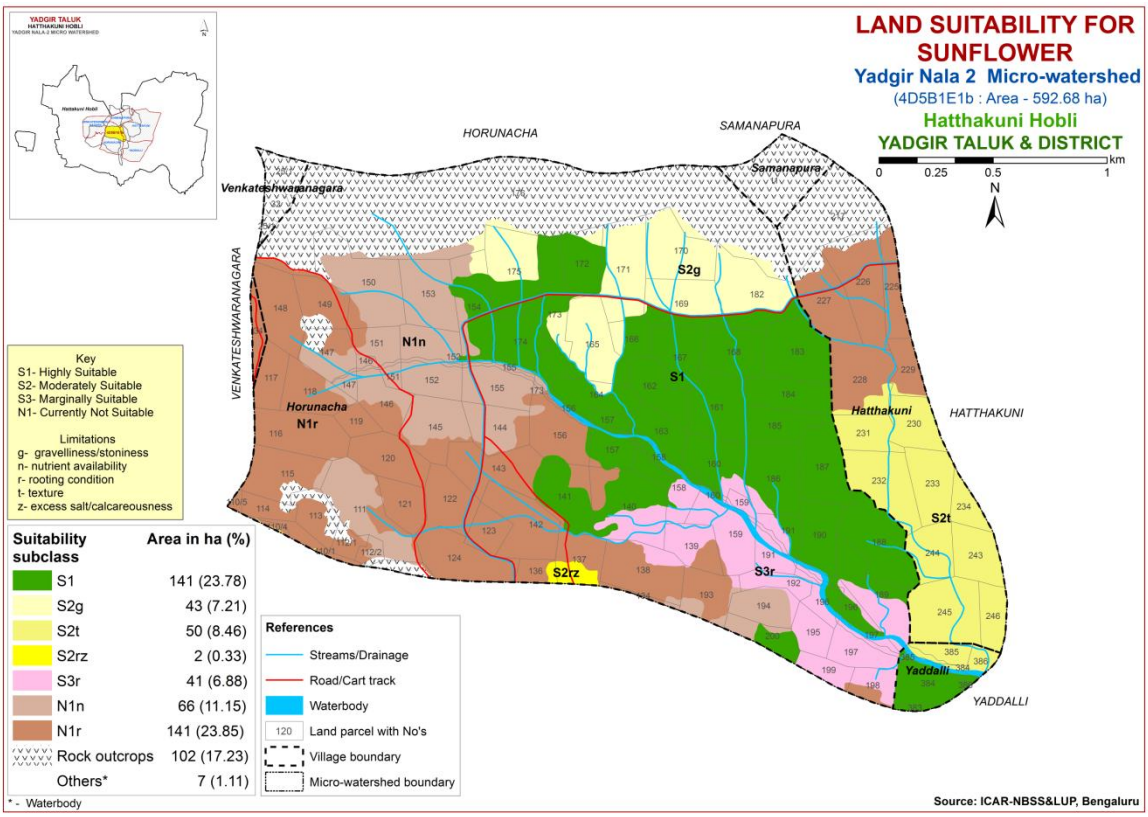



Fig. 7.5 Land Suitability map of Sunflower

## 7.6 Land Suitability for Red gram (*Cajanus Cajan)*

Redgram is one of the most important pulse crop grown in an area of 7.28 lakh ha in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements for growing red gram (Table 7.7) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing redgram was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.6.

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands for growing red gram are not available in the microwatershed. An area of about 236 ha (40%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) and is distributed in the northern, central, southern, southeastern and eastern part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of rooting depth, gravelliness, drainage, calcareousness and texture. An area of about 229 ha (39%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and is distributed in the western part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting depth, texture, nutrient availability, calcareousness. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 19 ha (3%) and are distributed in the southwestern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

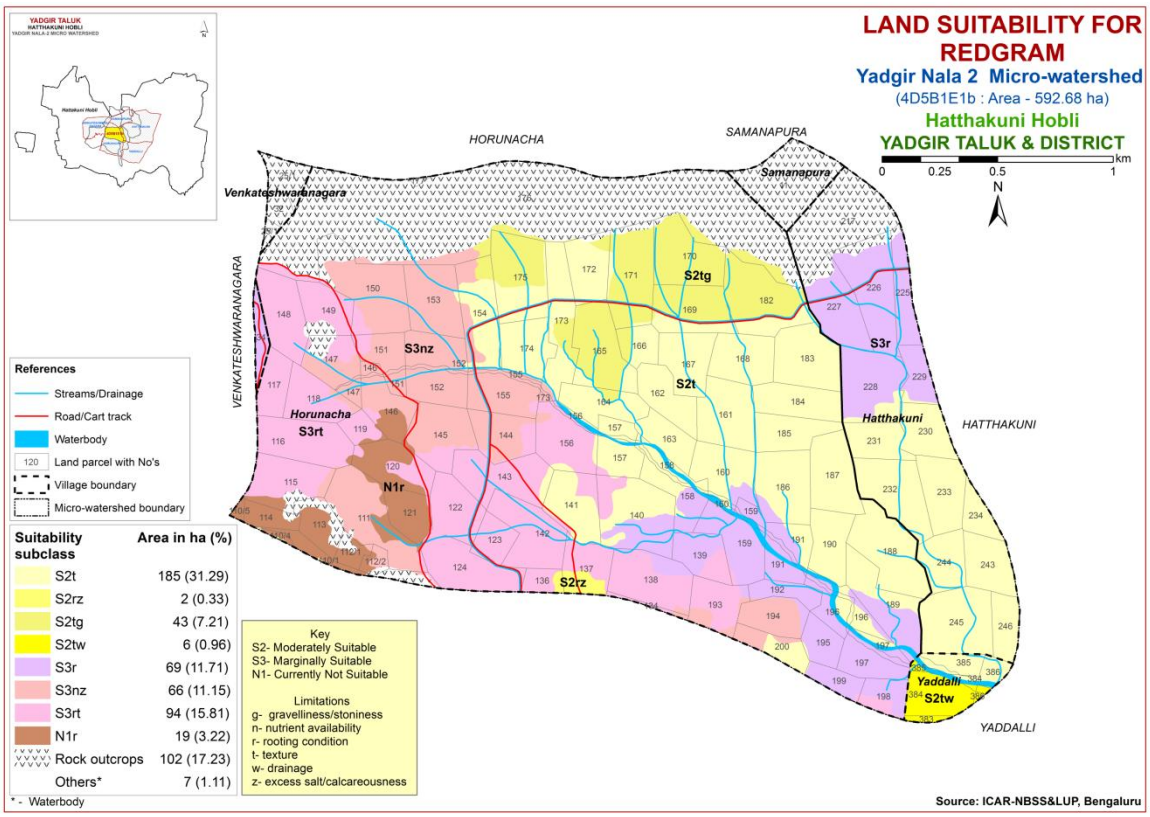



Fig. 7.6 Land Suitability map of Redgram

## 7.7 Land Suitability for Bengal gram (*Cicer aerativum*)

Bengal gram is one of the most important pulse crop grown in about 9.39 lakh ha area in Bijapur, Raichur, Kalaburgi, Dharwad, Belgaum and Bellary districts. The crop requirements for growing Bengal gram (Table 7.8) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing Bengal gram was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.7.

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands available for growing bengal gram occur in an area of 191 ha (32%) and are distributed in the northern, eastern, southern, southeastern and central part of the microwatershed. An area of about 86 ha (14%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) and is distributed in the central, northern, southern and southeastern part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of calcareousness, gravelliness, texture and rooting depth. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) occupy an area of about 189 ha (32%) and are distributed in the western, eastern, southern, northwestern, central and southwestern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth, calcareousness, nutrient availability and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 19 ha (3%) and are distributed in the southwestern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

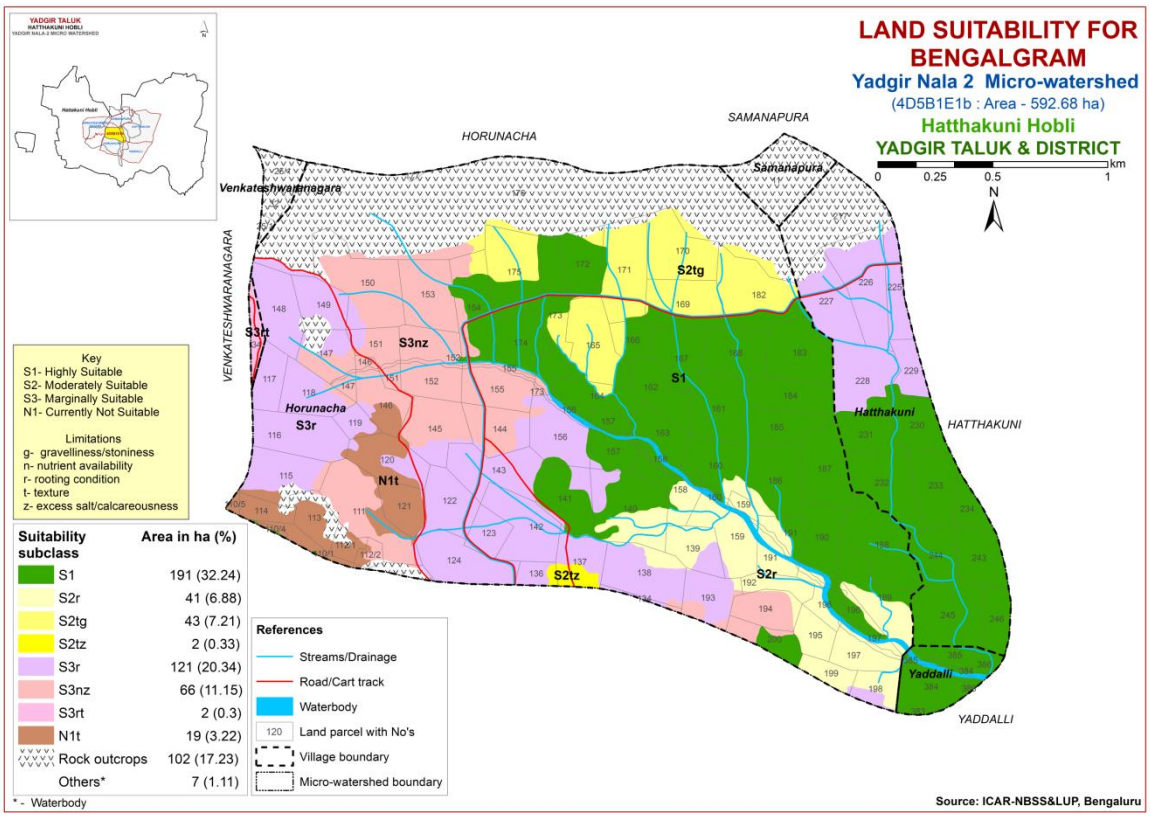



Fig. 7.7 Land Suitability map of Bengal gram

## 7.8 Land Suitability for Cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum*)

Cotton is one of the most important fibre crop grown in the State in about 8.75 lakh ha area in Raichur, Dharwad, Belgaum, Kalaburgi, Bijapur, Bidar, Bellary, Chitradurga and Chamarajnagar districts. The crop requirements for growing cotton (Table 7.9) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing cotton was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.8.

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands available for growing cotton occur in an area of 141 ha (24%) and are distributed in the northern, central, southern, eastern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 136 ha (23%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing cotton and are distributed in the central, northern, eastern, southern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth, calcareousness, texture and gravelliness. An area of about 188 ha (32%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing cotton and is distributed in the northern, central, western, southern, southwestern and eastern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting depth, nutrient availability and calcareousness. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 19 ha (3%) and are distributed in the southwestern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

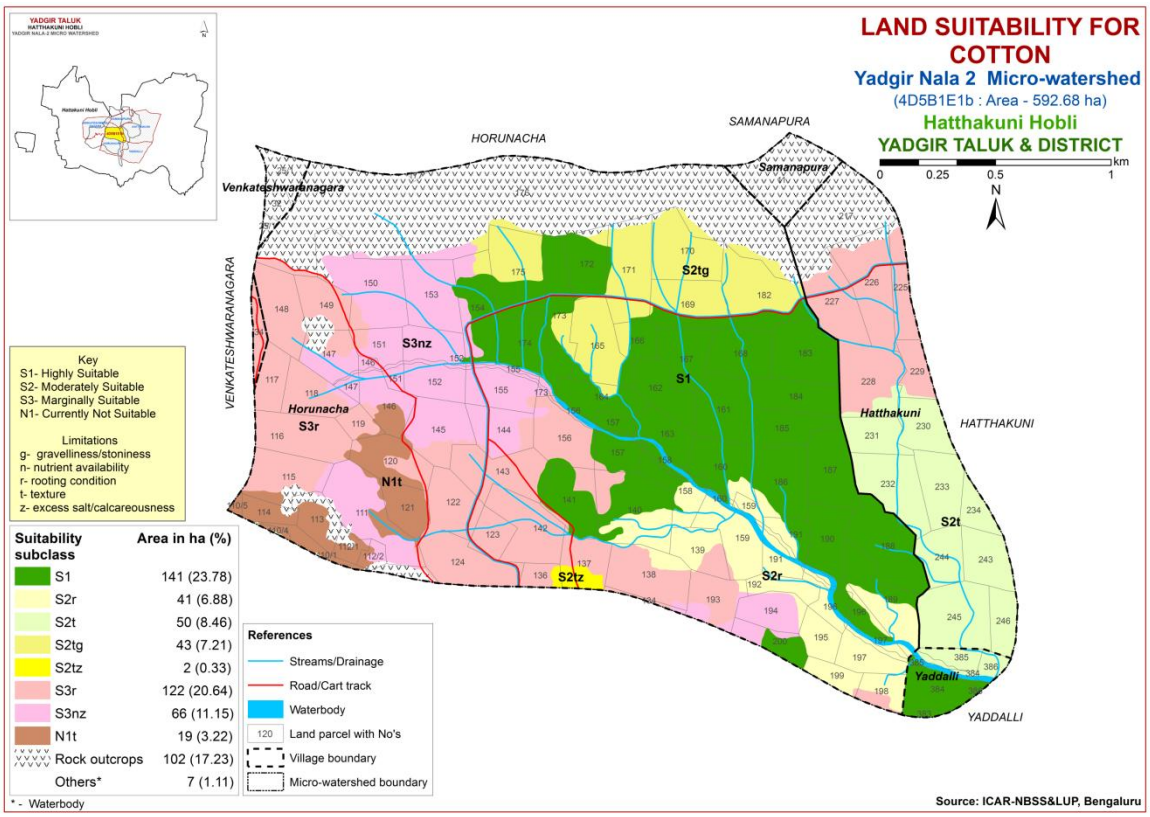



Fig. 7.8 Land Suitability map of Cotton

### 7.9 Land Suitability for Chilli (*Capsicum annuum)*

Chilli is one of the most important spice crop grown in about 0.42 lakh ha in Karnataka State. The crop requirements for growing chilli (Table 7.10) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing chilli was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.9.

No highly suitable (Class S1) lands available for growing chilli in the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 277 ha (47%) and are distributed in the northern, central, southeastern, eastern and southern part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of gravelliness, drainage, gravelliness, rooting depth, calcareousness and texture. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing chilli occupy an area of 142 ha (24%) and occur in the northern and northeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 66 ha (11%) and are distributed in the northern, central, southwestern, western and southern part of the microwatershed. They have severe limitation of nutrient availability.

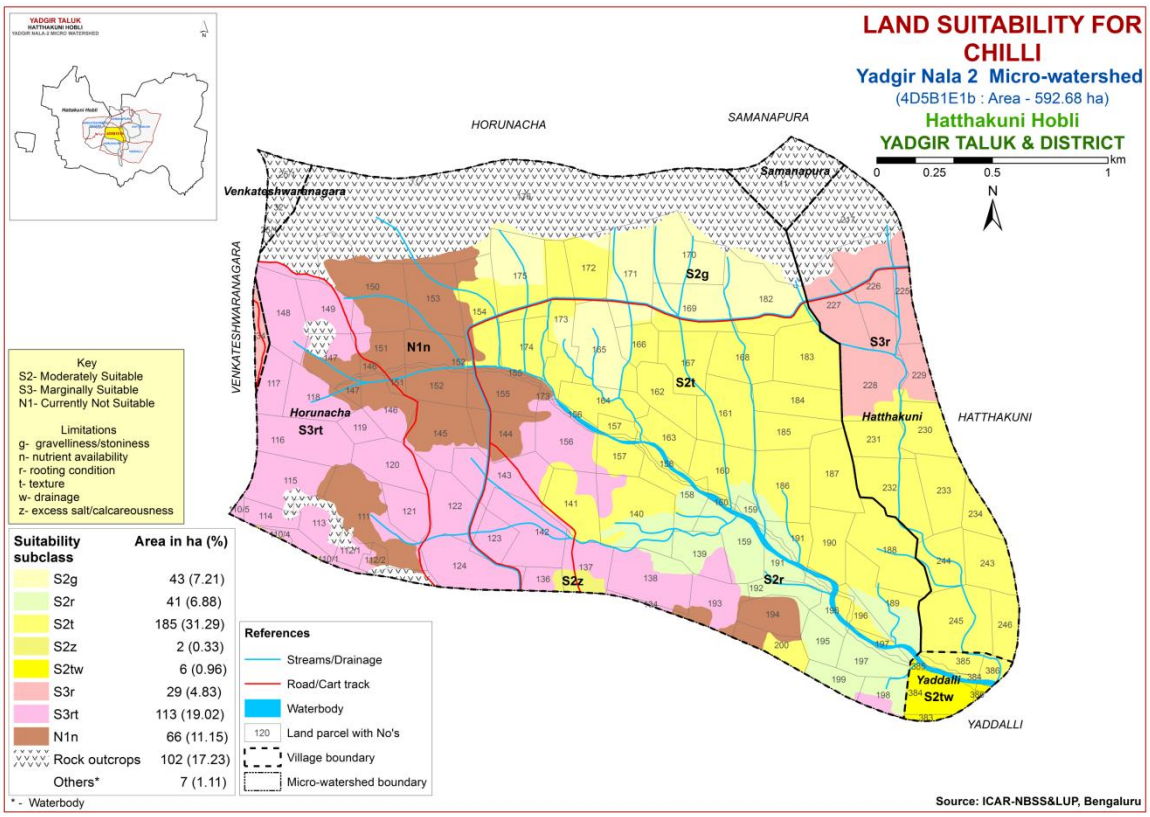



Fig 7.9 Land Suitability map of Chilli

## 7.10 Land Suitability for Tomato *(Lycopersicon esculentum)*

Tomato is one of the most important vegetable crop grown in about 0.61 lakh ha covering almost all the district of the state. The crop requirements for growing tomato (Table 7.11) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing tomato was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.10.

No highly suitable (Class S1) lands available for growing tomato in the microwatershed. An area of about 144 ha (24%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing tomato and are distributed in the central, northern, eastern, southern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth, calcareousness, texture, drainage and gravelliness. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing tomato occupy an area of 275 ha (46%) and occur in the northern, central, western, eastern, southern, southwestern and eastern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting depth and calcareousness. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 66 ha (11%) and are distributed in the northern, central, southwestern, western and southern part of the microwatershed. They have severe limitation of nutrient availability.

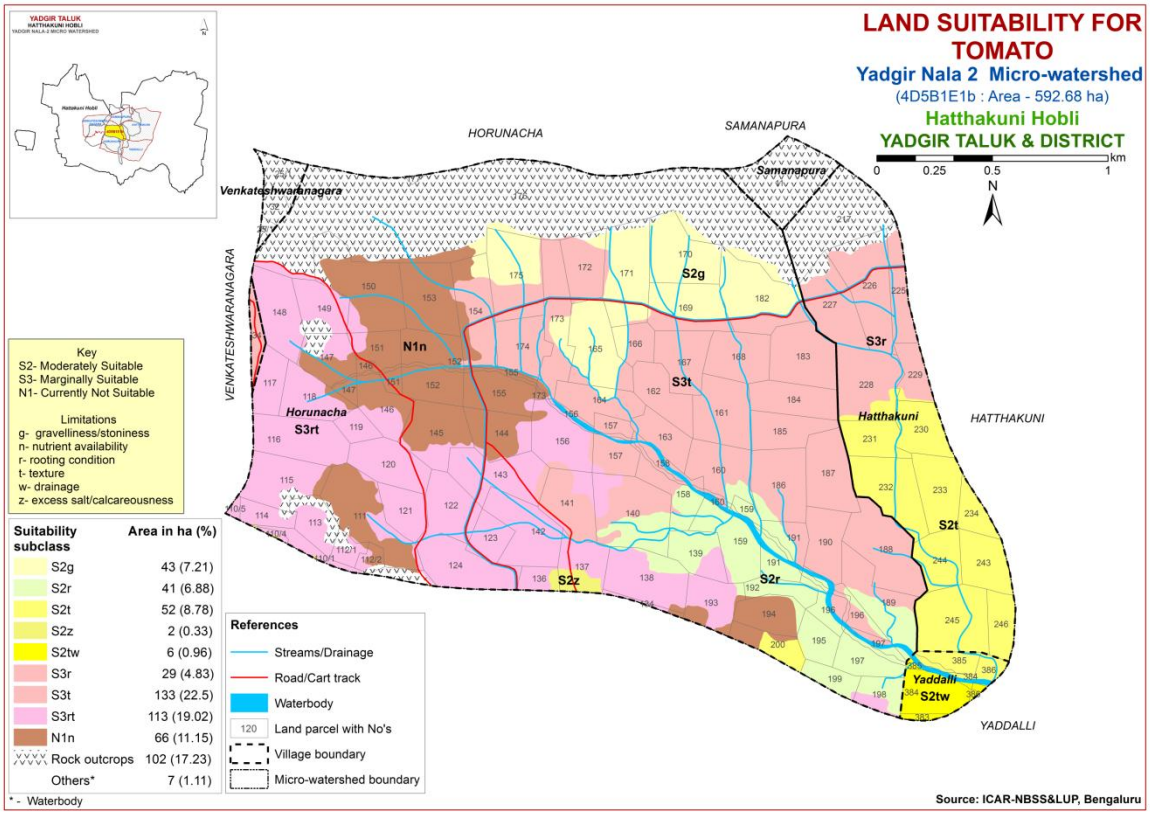



Fig 7.10 Land Suitability map of Tomato

## 7.11 Land Suitability for Brinjal (*Solanum melongena*)

Brinjal is one of the most important vegetable crop grown in the state. The crop requirements for growing brinjal (Table 7.12) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing brinjal was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.11.

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands for growing brinjal occur in an area of 45 ha (8%) and are distributed in the northern and central part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 232 ha (39%) and are distributed in the southern, central southeastern, northern and eastern part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of texture and rooting depth. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing brinjal occupy an area of 142 ha (24%) and occur in the eastern, western, southern and southwestern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth, gravelliness and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 66 ha (11%) and are distributed in the northern, central, southwestern, western and southern part of the microwatershed. They have severe limitation of nutrient availability.

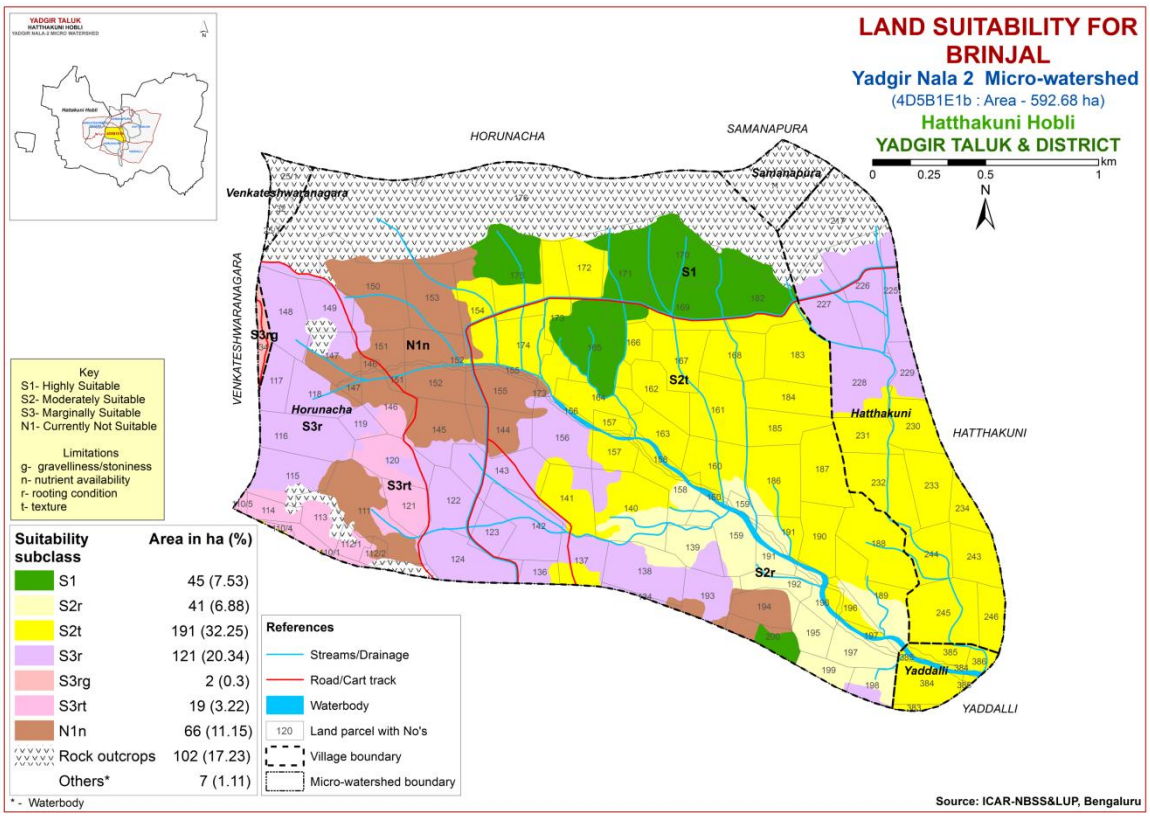



Fig 7.11 Land Suitability map of Brinjal

## 7.12 Land Suitability for Onion (*Allium cepa L.*,)

Onion is one of the most important vegetable crop grown in the state. The crop requirements for growing onion (Table 7.13) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing onion was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.12.

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands available for growing onion occur in an area of 43 ha (7%) and are distributed in the northern and central part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 99 ha (16%) and are distributed in the southern and southeastern part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of texture, rooting depth and drainage. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing onion occupy an area of 277 ha (47%) and occur in the northern, central, western, southern, southwestern and eastern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting depth, texture and gravelliness. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 66 ha (11%) and are distributed in the northern, central, southwestern, western and southern part of the microwatershed. They have severe limitation of nutrient availability.

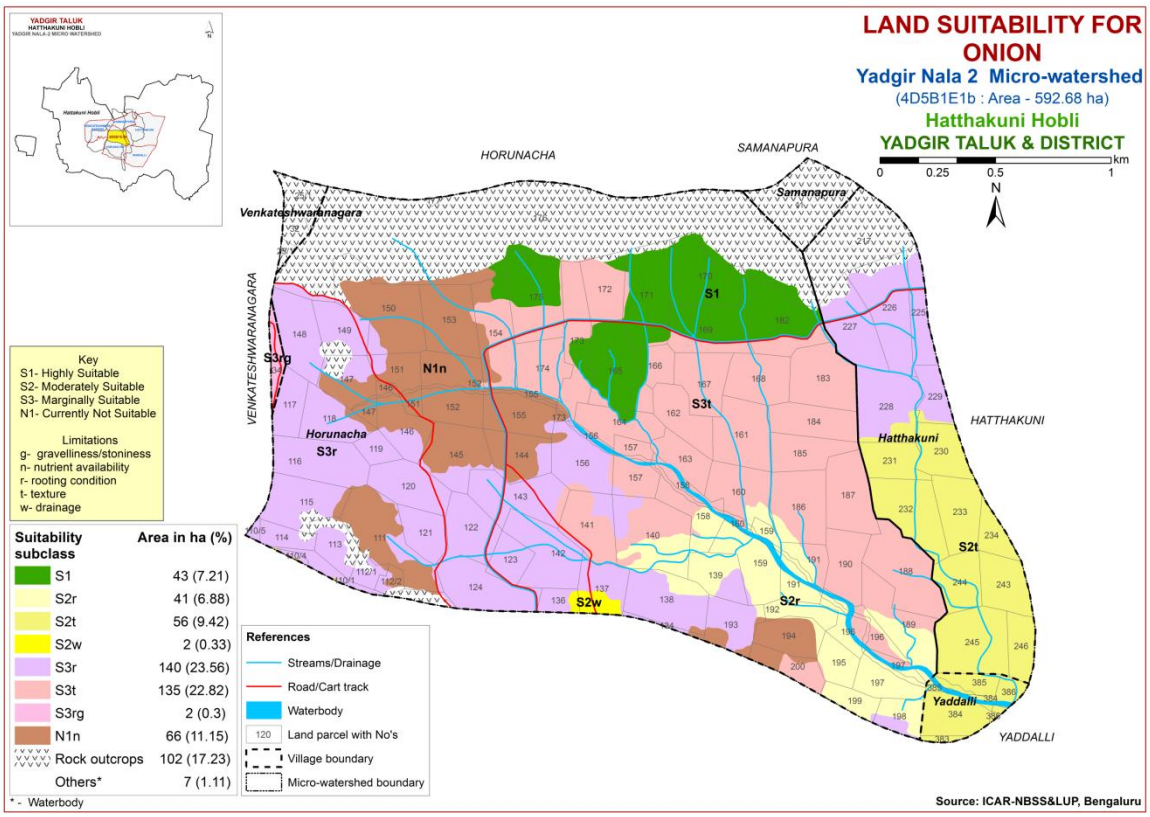



Fig 7.12 Land Suitability map of Onion

### 7.13 Land Suitability for Bhendi (*Abelmoschus esculentus*)

Bhendi is one of the most important vegetable crop grown in the state. The crop requirements for growing bhendi (Table 7.14) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing bhendi was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.13.

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands for growing bhendi occur in an area of 95 ha (16%) and are distributed in the northern, eastern, southeastern and central part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 182 ha (31%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of gravelliness, rooting depth and drainage. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing bhendi occupy an area of 142 ha (24%) and occur in the western, southern, southwestern, eastern and central part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and gravelliness. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 66 ha (11%) and are distributed in the northern, central, southwestern, western and southern part of the microwatershed. They have severe limitation of nutrient availability.

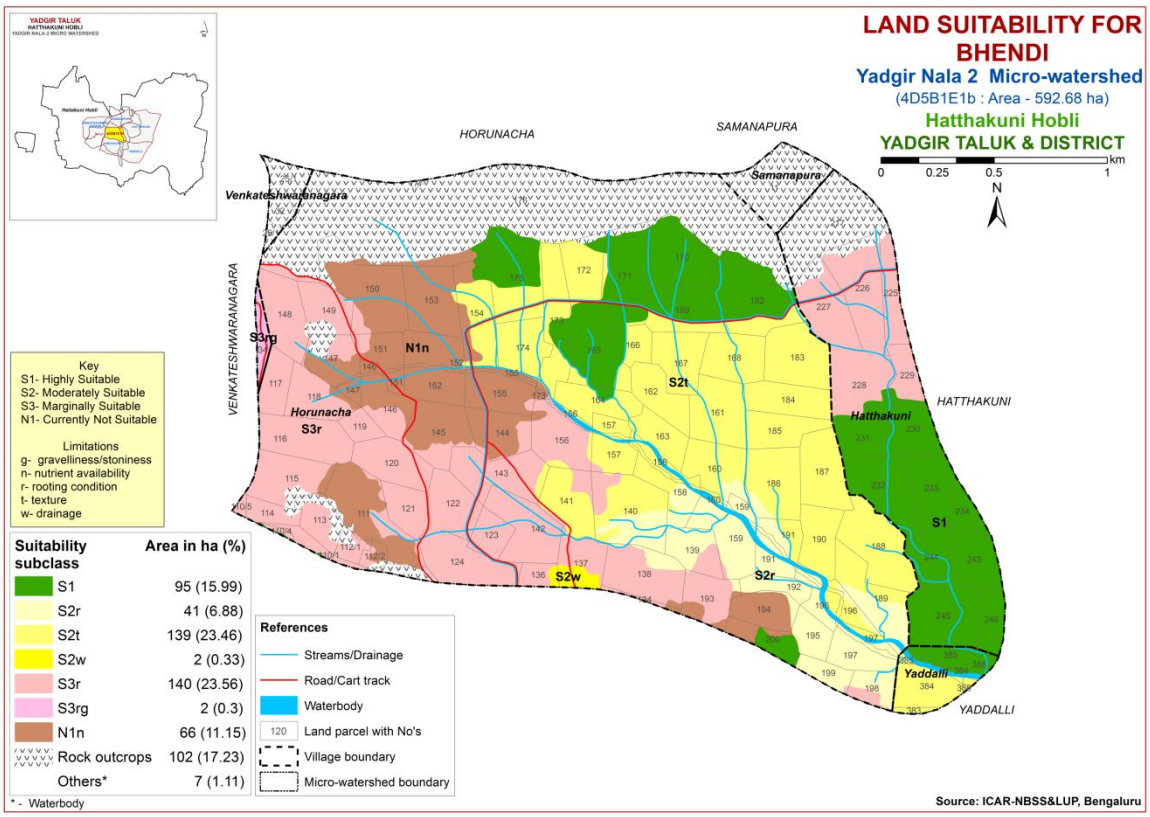



Fig 7.13 Land Suitability map of Bhendi

### 7.14 Land Suitability for Drumstick (*Moringa oleifera*)

Drumstick is one of the most important vegetable crop grown in about 2403 ha in the state. The crop requirements for growing drumstick (Table 7.15) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing drumstick was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.14.

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands available for growing drumstick occur in an area of 43 ha (7%) and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 193 ha (33%) and are distributed in the central, northern, southeastern and southern part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of rooting depth, texture, calcareousness, drainage. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing drumstick occupy an area of 41 ha (7%) and occur in the southern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitation of rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 208 ha (35%) and are distributed in the northwestern, western, southern, southwestern, central and eastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth, texture and nutrient availability.

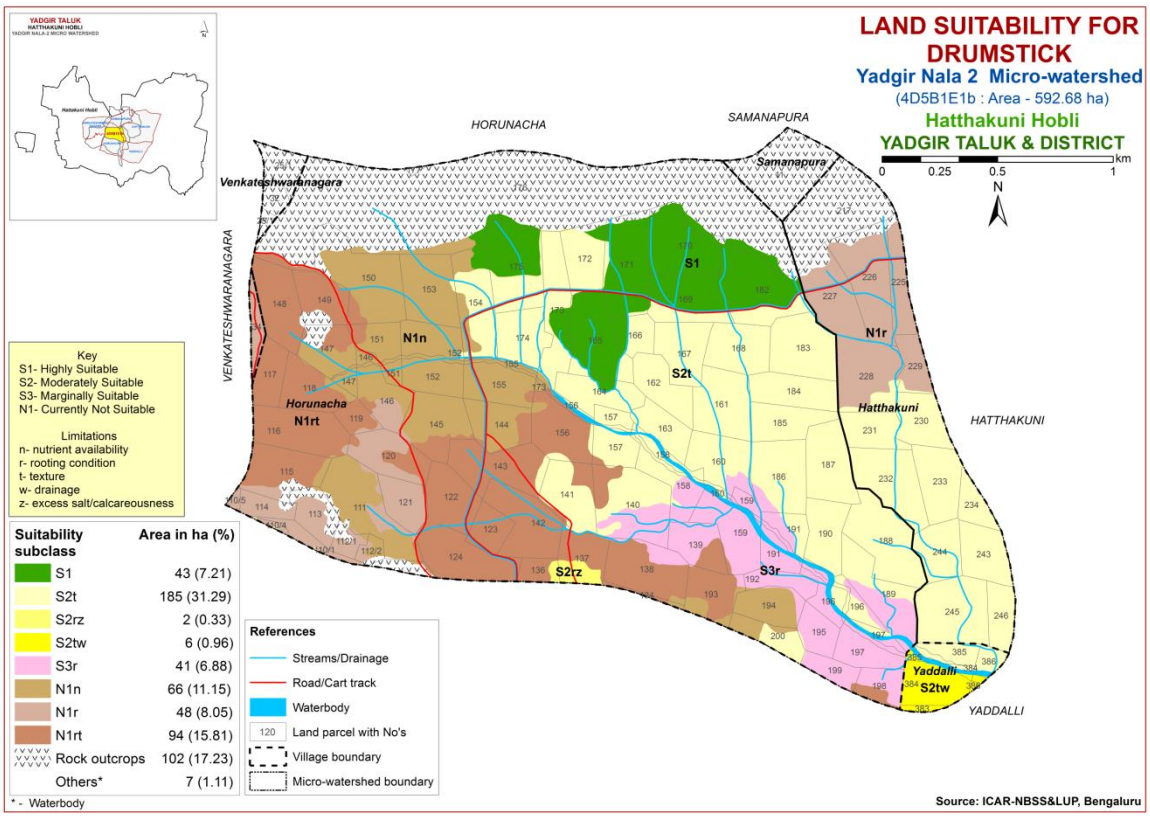



Fig 7.14 Land Suitability map of Drumstick

### 7.15 Land Suitability for Mango (*Mangifera indica*)

Mango is one of the most important fruit crop grown in an area of 1.73 lakh ha in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements (Table 7.16) for growing mango were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing mango was generated. The area extent and their geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.15.

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands available for growing mango occur in an area of 43 ha (7%) and are distributed in the northern and central part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 2 ha (<1%) and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed with minor limitation of calcareousness. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing mango occupy an area of 191 ha (32%) and occur in the northern, southern, southeastern and central part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth, calcareousness and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 248 ha (42%) and are distributed in the northern, western, western, southwestern, southern, southeastern, central and northwestern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

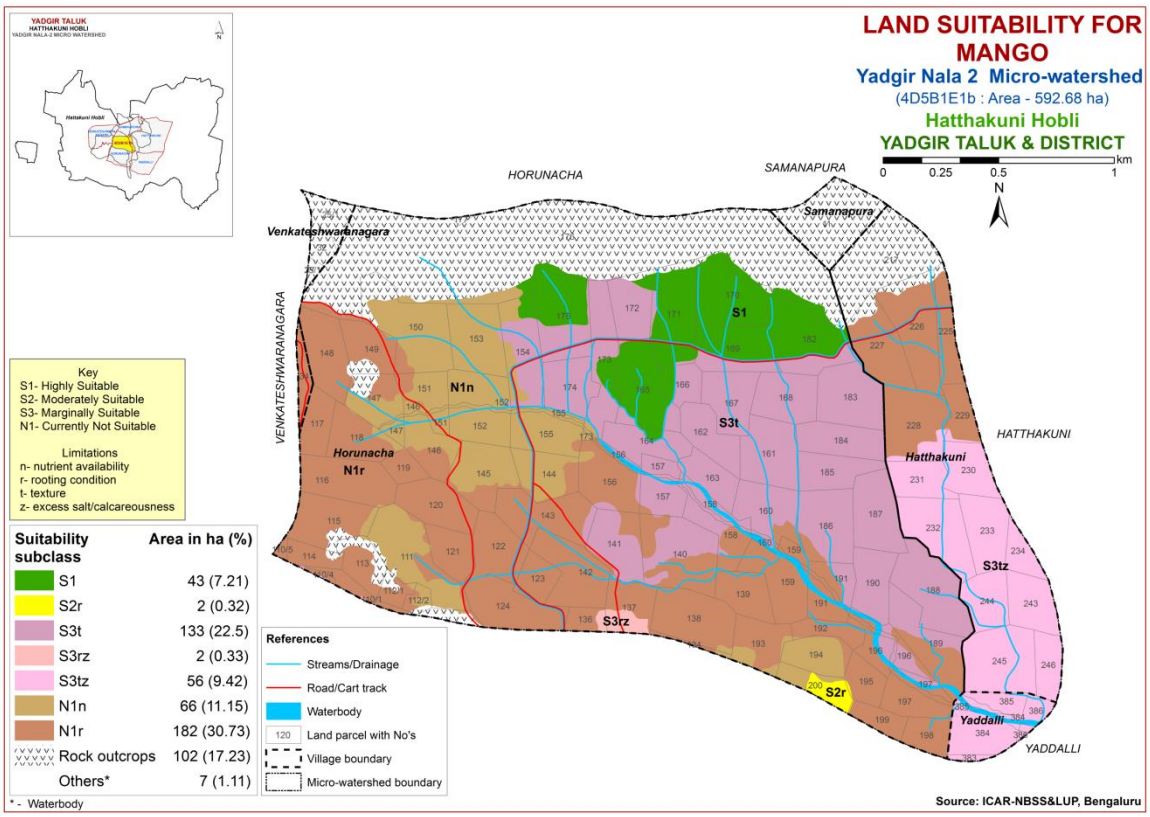



Fig. 7.15 Land Suitability map of Mango

## 7.16 Land Suitability for Guava (*Psidium guajava*)

Guava is one of the most important fruit crop grown in an area of 6558 ha in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements (Table 7.17) for growing guava were matched with the soil-site characteristics (7.1) and a land suitability map for growing guava was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.16.

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands available for growing guava occur in an area of 43 ha (7%) and are distributed in the northern and central part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 2 ha (<1%) and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed with minor limitation of calcareousness. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing guava occupy an area of 232 ha (39%) and occur in the central, northern, southeastern and southern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 208 ha (35%) and are distributed in the eastern, southern, southwestern, western and central part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth, nutrient availability and texture.

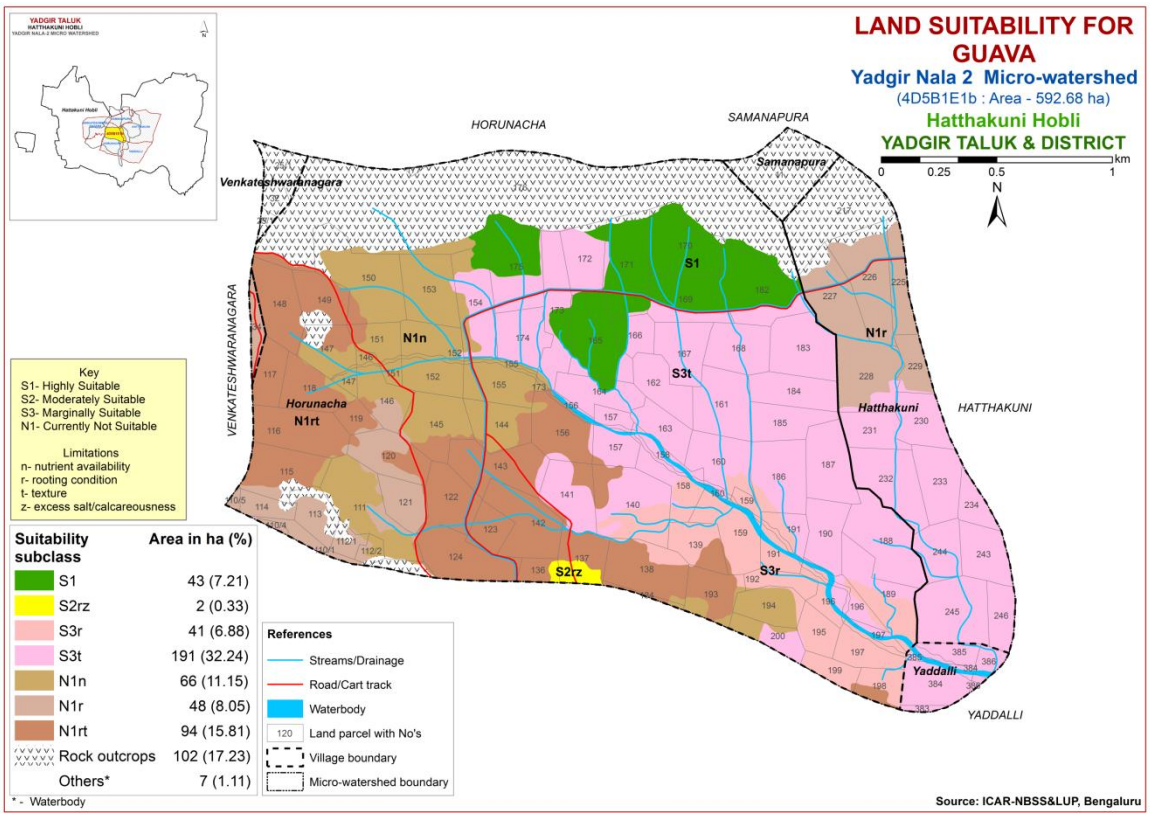



Fig. 7.16 Land Suitability map of Guava

## 7.17 Land Suitability for Sapota (*Manilkara zapota*)

Sapota is one of the most important fruit crop grown in an area of 29373 ha in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements (Table 7.18) for growing sapota were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing sapota was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed are given in Figure 7.17.

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands available for growing sapota occur in an area of 43 ha (7%) and are distributed in the northern and central part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 2 ha (<1%) and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of rooting depth and calcareousness. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing sapota occupy an area of 232 ha (39%) and occur in the central, northern, southeastern and southern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 208 ha (35%) and are distributed in the eastern, southern, southwestern, western and central part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

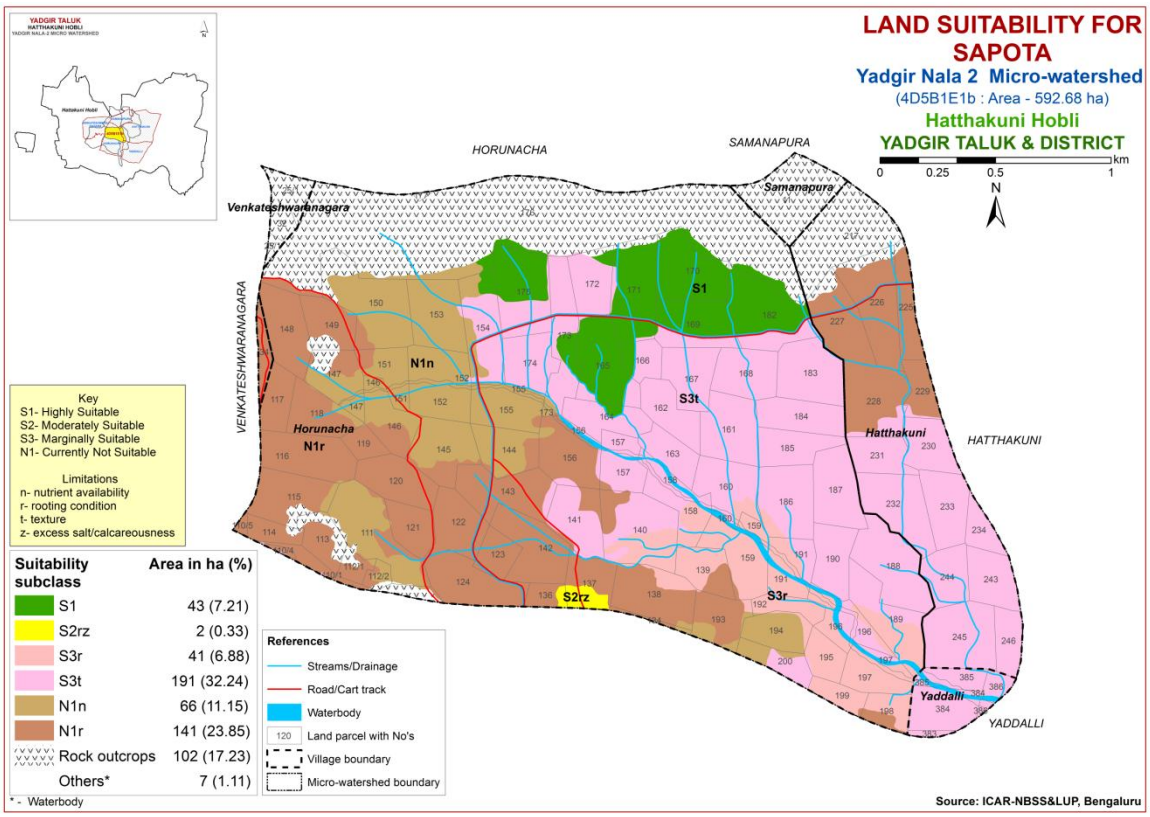



Fig. 7.17 Land Suitability map of Sapota

## 7.18 Land Suitability for Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*)

Pomegranate is one of the most important fruit crop commercially grown in about 18488 ha in Karnataka, mainly in Bijapur, Bagalkot, Koppal, Gadag and Chitradurga districts. The crop requirements for growing pomegranate (Table 7.19) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing pomegranate was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed are given in Figure 7.18.

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands available for growing pomegranate occur in an area of 43 ha (7%) and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 193 ha (33%) and are distributed in the central, northern, southeastern and southern part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of rooting depth, texture and calcareousness. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing pomegranate occupy an area of 41 ha (7%) and occur in the southern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitation of rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 207 ha (35%) and are distributed in the northwestern, western, southern, southwestern, central and eastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

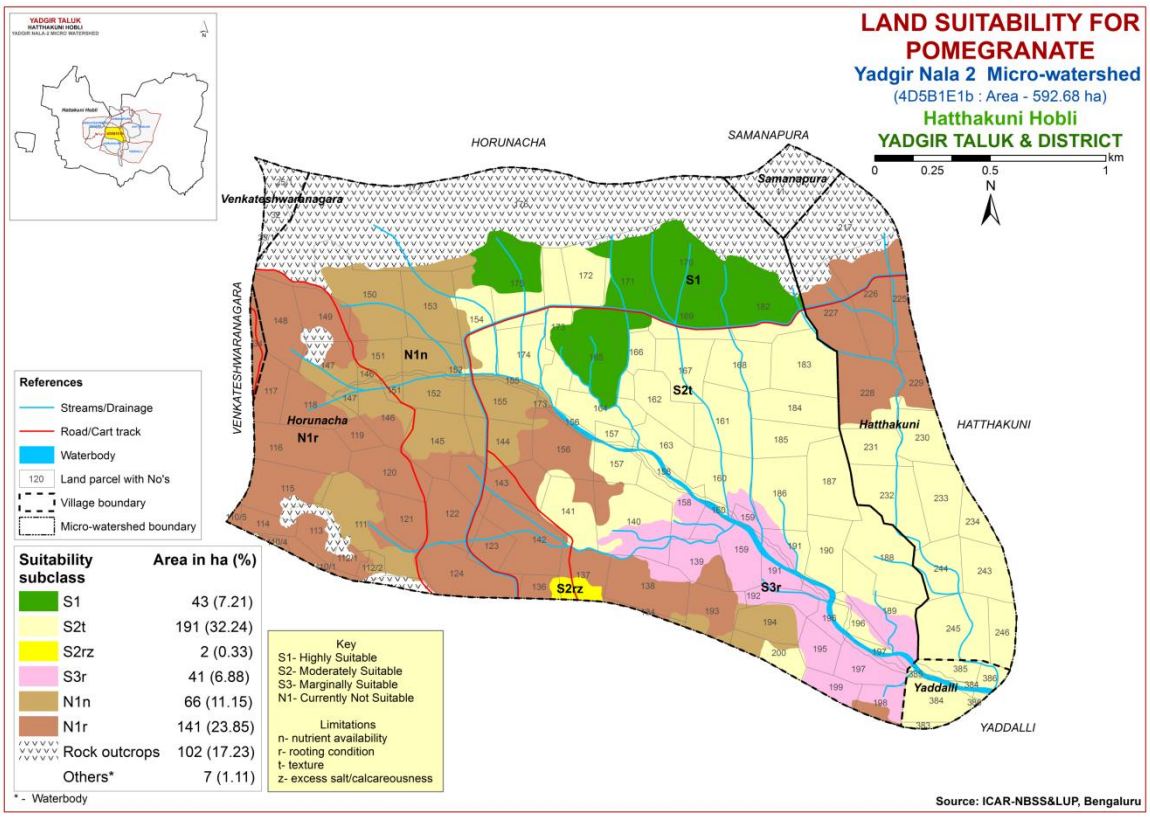



Fig 7.18 Land Suitability map of Pomegranate

### 7.19 Land Suitability for Musambi (*Citrus limetta*)

Musambi is one of the important fruit crop grown in an area of 3446 ha in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements for growing musambi (Table 7.20) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing musambi was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.19.

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands available for growing musambi occur in an area of 234 ha (39%) and are distributed in the northern, central, southern, southeastern and eastern part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 2 ha (<%) and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed with minor limitation of rooting depth and texture. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing musambi occupy an area of 41 ha (7%) and occur in the southern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitation of rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 207 ha (35%) and are distributed in the northwestern, western, southern, southwestern, central and eastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

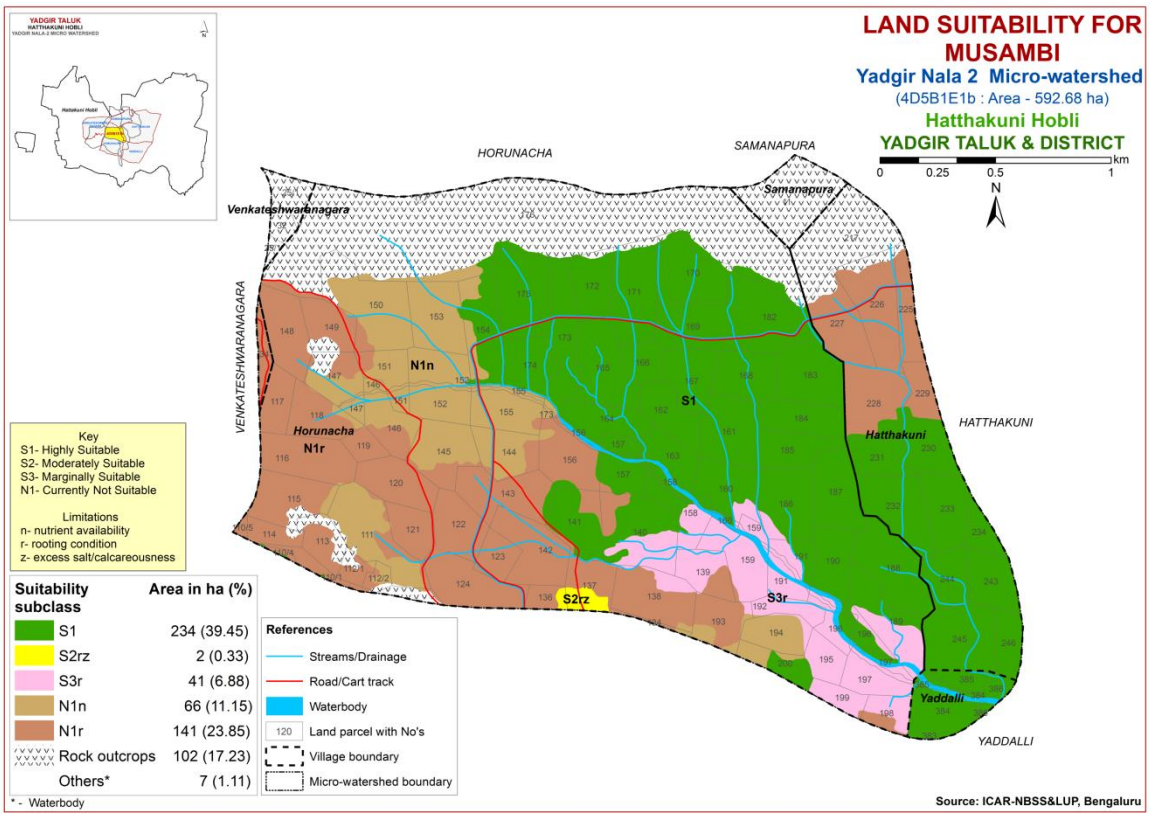



Fig. 7.19 Land Suitability map of Musambi

## 7.20 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 7.21) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing lime was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7. 20.

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands available for growing lime occur in an area of 234 ha (39%) and are distributed in the northern, central, southern, southeastern and eastern part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 2 ha (<%) and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed with minor limitation of rooting depth and calcareousness. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing lime occupy an area of 41 ha (7%) and occur in the southern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitation of rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 207 ha (35%) and are distributed in the northwestern, western, southern, southwestern, central and eastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

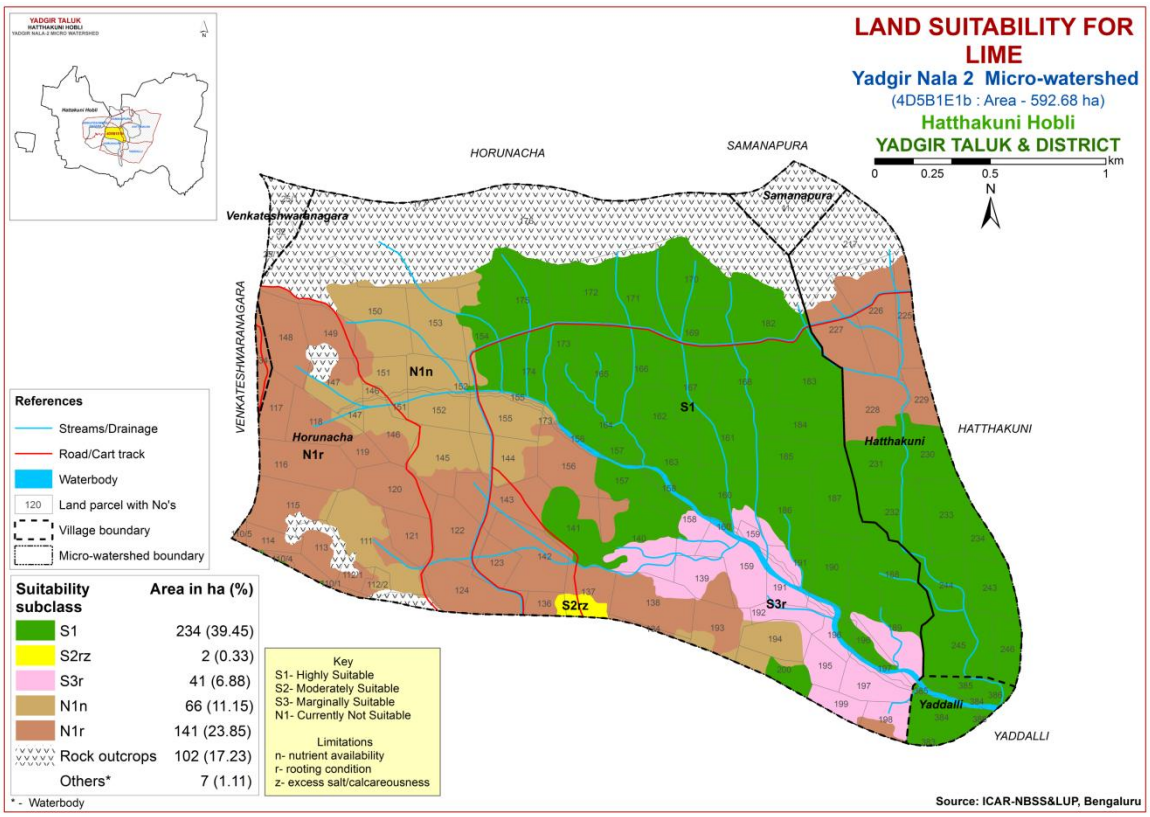



Fig. 7.20 Land Suitability map of Lime

### 7.21 Land Suitability for Amla (*Phyllanthus emblica*)

Amla is one of the medicinal fruit crop grown in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements for growing amla (Table 7.22) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing amla was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.21.

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands available for growing amla occur in an area of 43 ha (7%) and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 234 ha (39%) and are distributed in the southern, southeastern, central, and northern part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of rooting depth, texture and calcareousness. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing amla occupy an area of 142 ha (24%) and occur in the eastern, western, southern and southwestern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 66 ha (11%) and are distributed in the northern, central, southwestern, western and southern part of the microwatershed. They have severe limitation of nutrient availability.

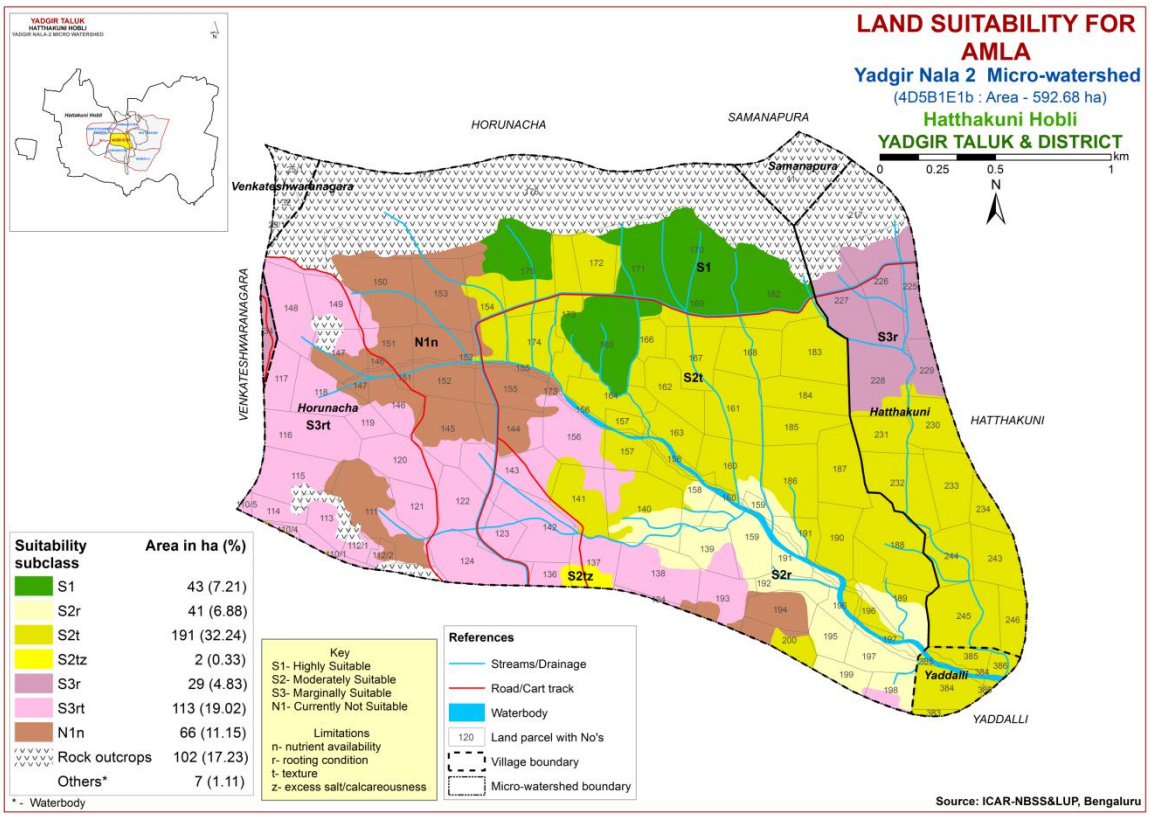



Fig. 7.21 Land Suitability map of Amla

## 7.22 Land Suitability for Cashew (*Anacardium occidentale)*

Cashew is one of the most important plantation nut crop grown in an area of 0.7 lakh ha in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements for growing cashew (Table 7.23) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing cashew was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.22.

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands available for growing cashew occur in an area of 43 ha (7%) and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 441 ha (74%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth, texture, calcareousness and nutrient availability.

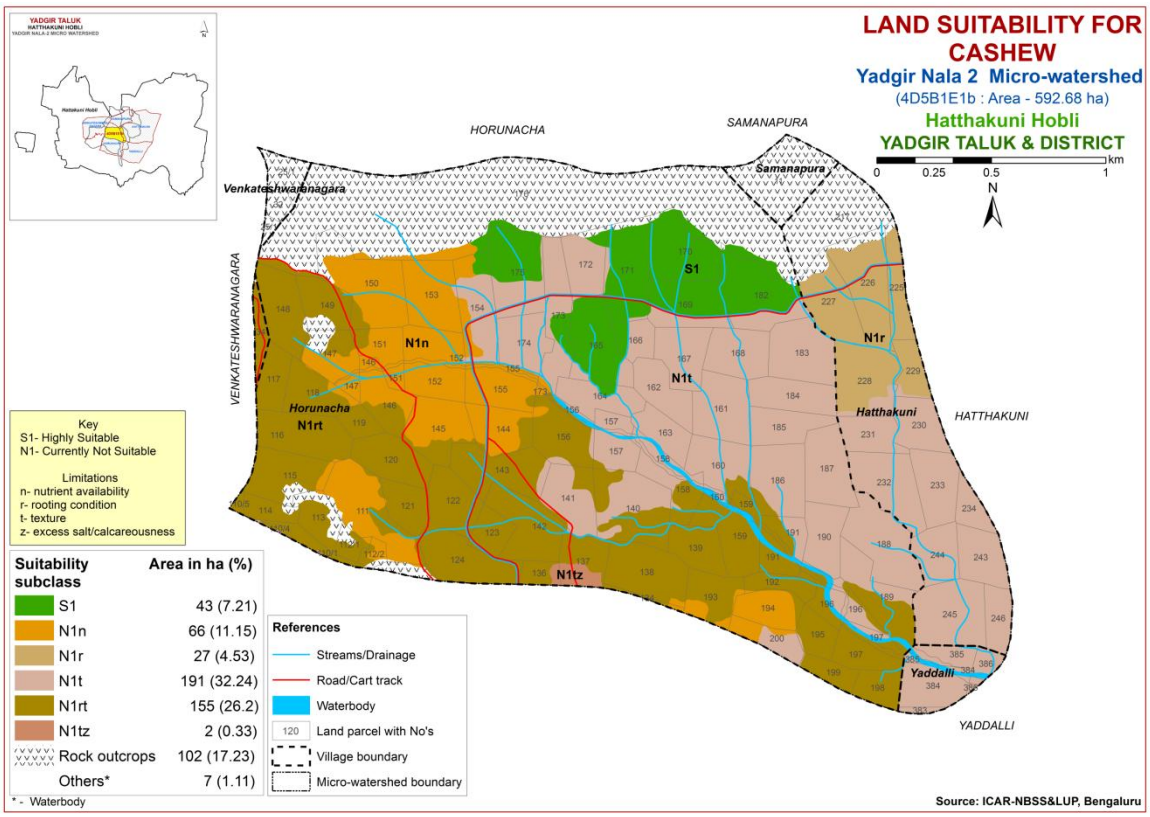



Fig. 7.22 Land Suitability map of Cashew

### 7. 23 Land Suitability for Jackfruit (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*)

Jackfruit is one of the most important fruit crop grown in an area of 5368 ha in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements for growing jackfruit (Table 7.24) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing jackfruit was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed are given in Figure 7.23.

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands available for growing jackfruit occur in an area of 43 ha (7%) and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 2 ha (<%) and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed with minor limitation of rooting depth and calcareousness. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing jackfruit occupy an area of 232 ha (39%) and occur in the central, northern, southeastern and southern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 208 ha (35%) and are distributed in the eastern, southern, southwestern, western and central part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth, texture and nutrient availability.

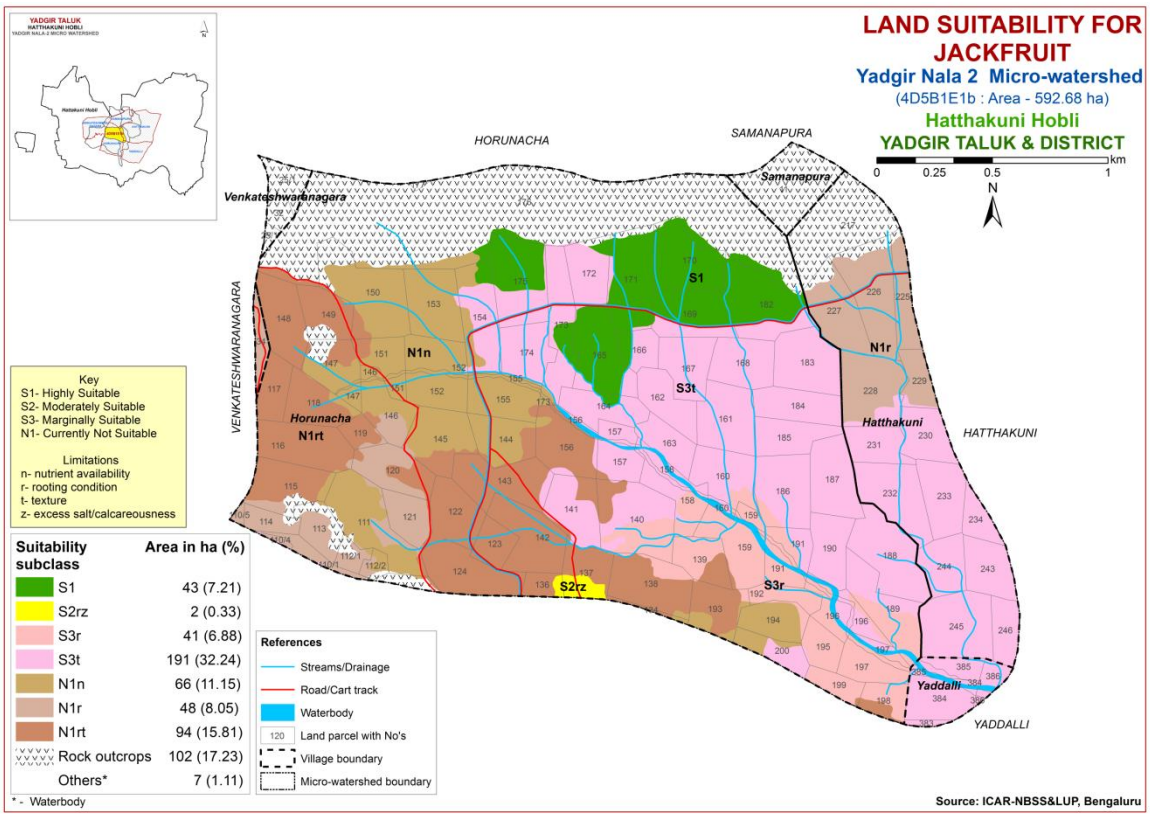



Fig. 7.23 Land Suitability map of Jackfruit

## 7.24 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 (Table 25) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing jamun was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.24.

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands available for growing jamun occur in an area of 43 ha (7%) and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 191 ha (32%) and are distributed in the central, northern, southeastern and southern part of the microwatershed with minor limitation of texture. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing jamun occupy an area of 43 ha (7%) and occur in the southern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and calcareousness. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 208 ha (35%) and are distributed in the northwestern, western, southern, southwestern, central and eastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth, texture and nutrient availability.

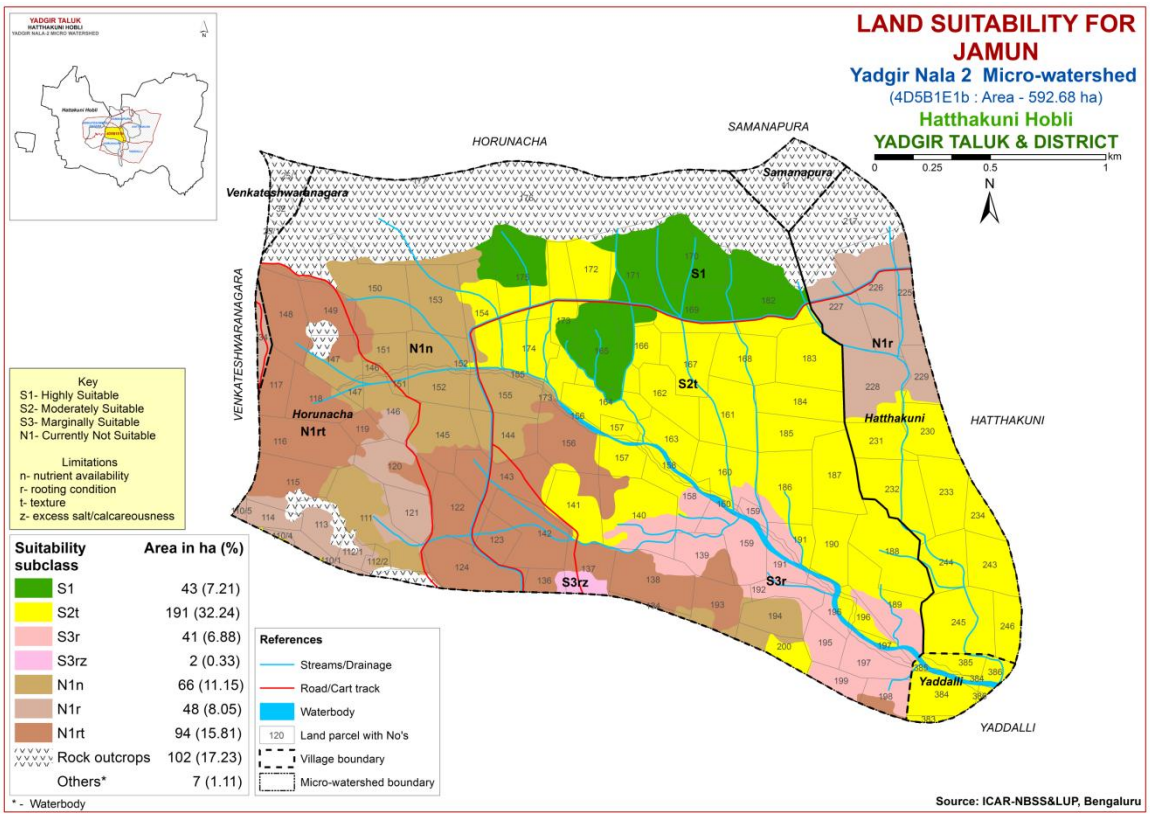



Fig. 7.24 Land Suitability map of Jamun

## 7.25 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 (Table7.26) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing custard apple was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.25.

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands available for growing custard apple occur in an area of 236 ha (40%) and are distributed in the northern, central, southern, southeastern and eastern part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 41 ha (7%) and are distributed in the southern and southeastern part of the microwatershed with minor limitation of rooting depth. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing custard apple occupy an area of 141 ha (24%) and occur in the northern and northeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 66 ha (11%) and are distributed in the northern, central, southwestern, western and southern part of the microwatershed. They have severe limitation of nutrient availability.

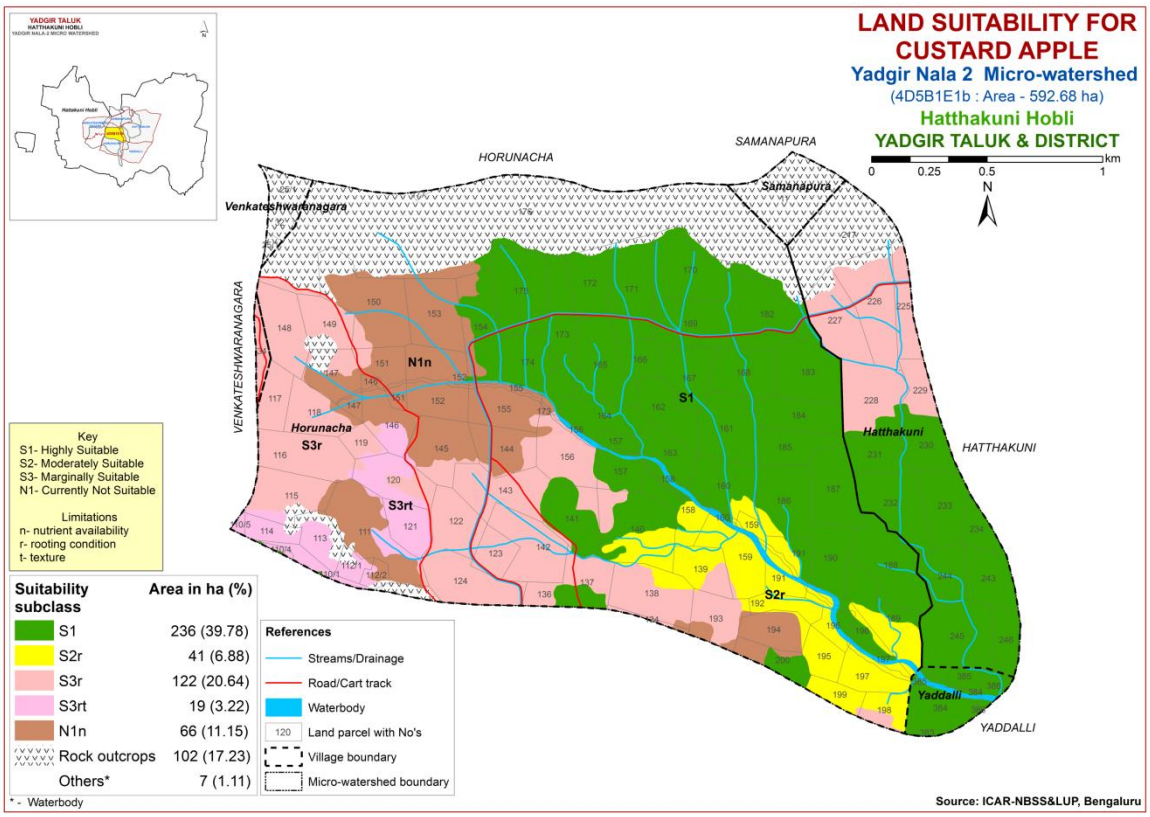



Fig. 7.25 Land Suitability map of Custard Apple

## 7.26 Land Suitability for Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*)

Tamarind is one of the most important spice crop grown in almost all the districts of the state. The crop requirements for growing tamarind (Table 7.27) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing tamarind was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.26.

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands available for growing tamarind occur in an area of 43 ha (7%) and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 191 ha (32%) and are distributed in the central, northern, southeastern and southern part of the microwatershed with minor limitation of texture. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing tamarind occupy an area of 2ha (<1%) and occur in the southern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and calcareousness. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 248 ha (42%) and are distributed in the northwestern, western, southern, southwestern, central and eastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth, texture and nutrient availability.

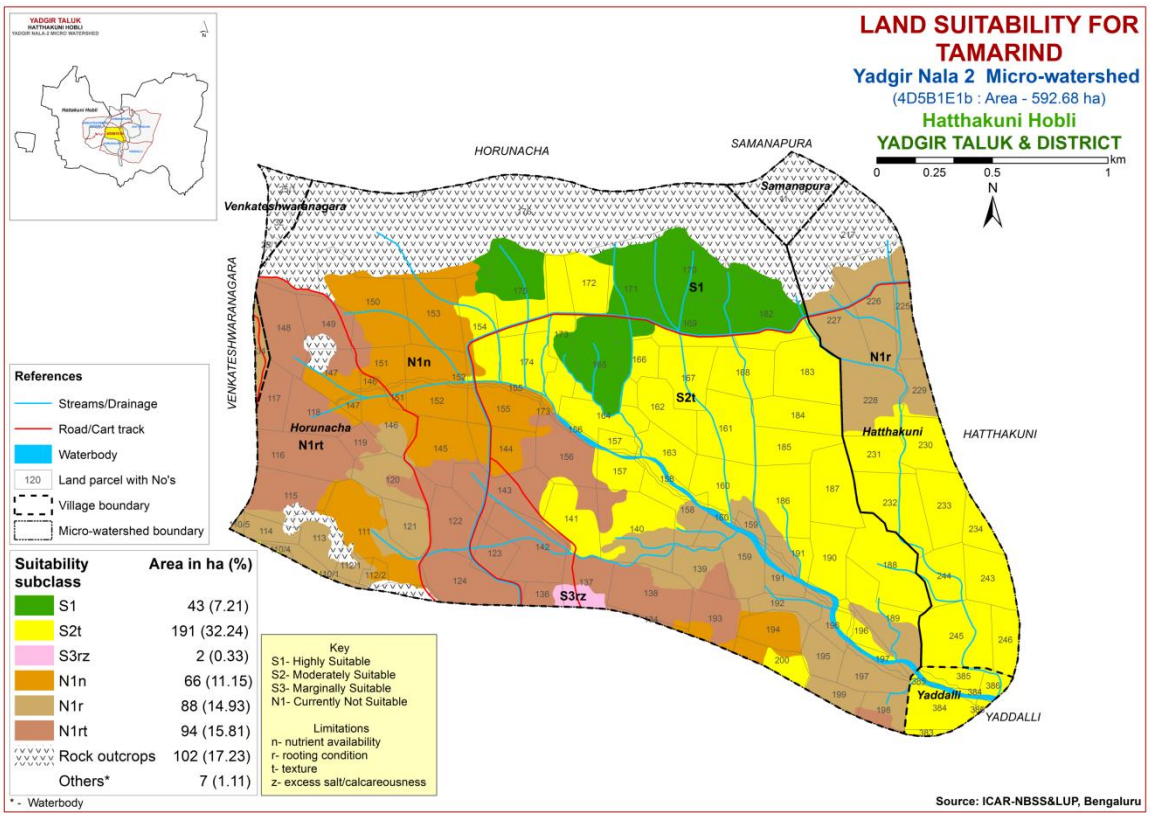



Fig. 7.26 Land Suitability map of Tamarind

## 7.27 Land Suitability for Mulberry (*Morus nigra*)

Mulberry is one of the important leaf crop grown for rearing silk worms in about 1.6 lakh ha area in all the districts of the state. The crop requirements for growing mulberry (Table 7.28) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing mulberry was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.27.

Highly suitable (Class S1) lands available for growing mulberry occur in an area of 43 ha (7%) and are distributed in the northern and central part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 2 ha (<1%) and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of calcareousness and rooting depth. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing mulberry occupy an area of 232 ha (39%) and occur in the northern, central, southeastern, eastern and southern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth, texture and drainage. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 208 ha (35%) and are distributed in the northwestern, western, southern, southwestern, central and eastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth, texture and nutrient availability.

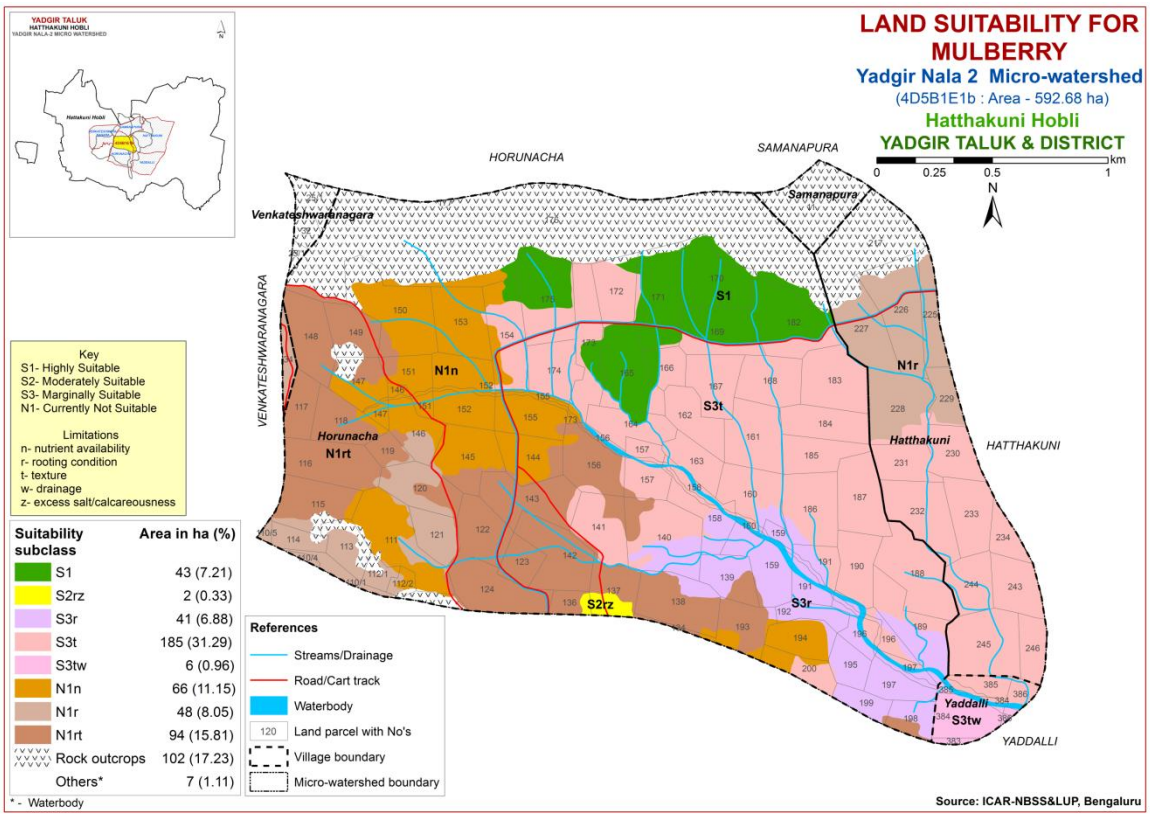



Fig 7.27 Land Suitability map of Mulberry

## 7.28 Land Suitability for Marigold (*Tagetes sps*.)

Marigold is one of the most important flower crop grown in an area of 9108 ha in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements (Table 7.29) for growing marigold were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing marigold was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed are given in Figure 7.28.

No highly suitable (Class S1) lands available for growing marigold in the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 277 ha (47%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of gravelliness, rooting depth, drainage, calcareousness and texture. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing marigold occupy an area of 142 ha (24%) and occur in the northern and northeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 66 ha (11%) and are distributed in the northern, central, southwestern, western and southern part of the microwatershed. They have severe limitation of nutrient availability.

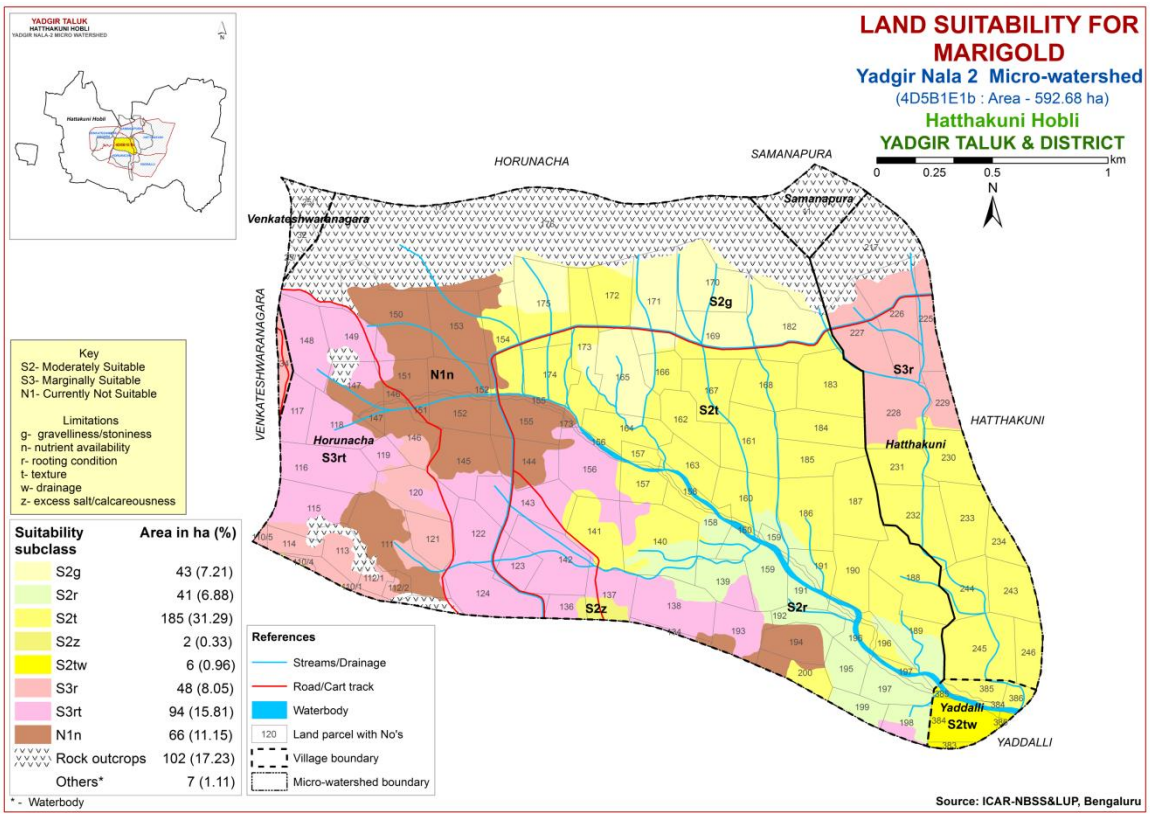



Fig. 7.28 Land Suitability map of Marigold

### 7.29 Land Suitability for Chrysanthemum (*Dendranthema grandiflora*)

Chrysanthemum is one of the most important flower crop grown in an area of 4978 ha in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements (Table 7.30) for growing chrysanthemum were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing chrysanthemum was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed are given in Figure 7.29.

No highly suitable (Class S1) lands available for growing chrysanthemum in the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands occur in an area of 277 ha (47%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of gravelliness, rooting depth, drainage, calcareousness and texture. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing chrysanthemum occupy an area of 142 ha (24%) and occur in the northern and northeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 66 ha (11%) and are distributed in the northern, central, southwestern, western and southern part of the microwatershed. They have severe limitation of nutrient availability.

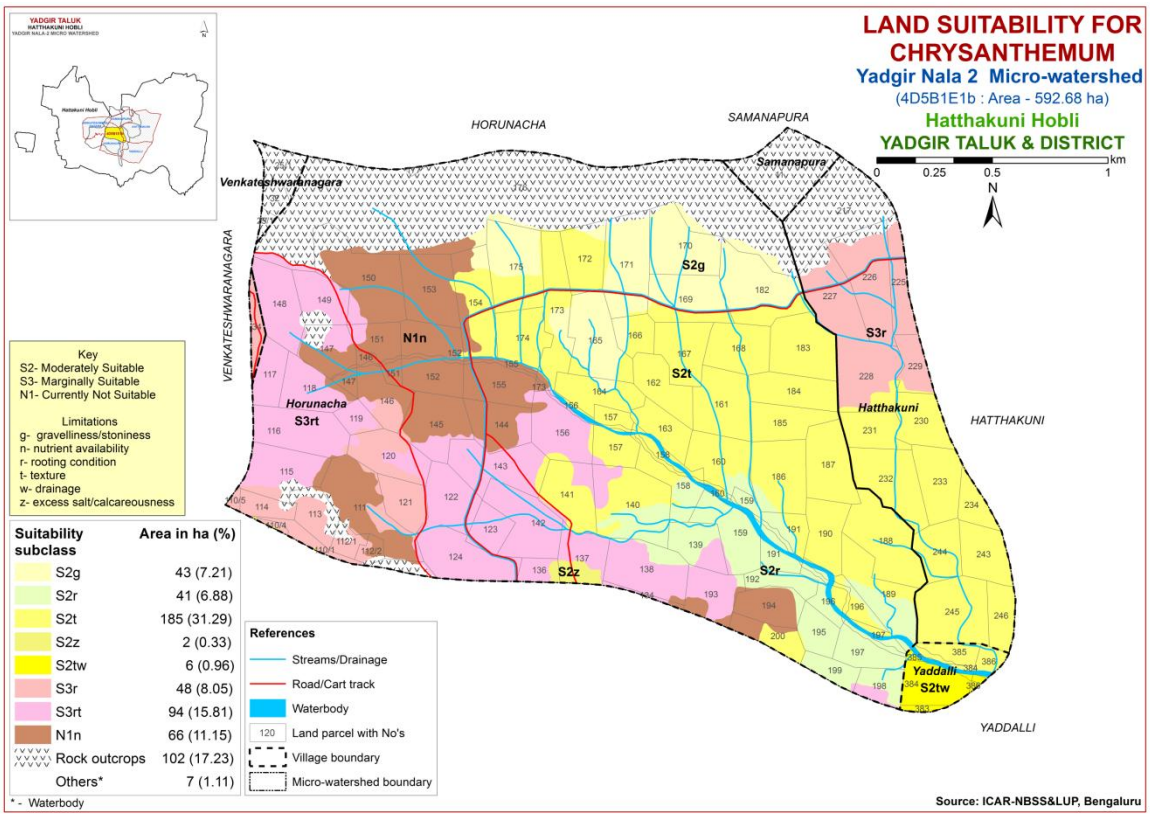



Fig. 7.29 Land Suitability map of Chrysanthemum

**Table 7.1 Soil-Site Characteristics of Yadgir Nala-2 Microwatershed**

| Soil Map Units | Climate (P) (mm) | Growing period (Days) | Drain-age Class | Soil depth (cm) | Soil texture | | Gravelliness | | AWC (mm/m) | Slope (%) | Erosion | pH | EC ($dSm^{-1}$) | ESP (%) | CEC [Cmol $(p^+)kg^{-1}$] | BS (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Sur-face | Sub-surface | Surface (%) | Sub-surface (%) | | | | | | | | |
| GWDcB2 | 866 | 150 | MMD | 75-100 | sl | scl | <15 | <15 | 101-150 | 1-3 | moderate | 9.89 | 0.74 | 17.40 | 8.35 | 100 |
| VNKmB2g1 | 866 | 150 | WD | 25-50 | c | sc | 15-35 | <15 | <50 | 1-3 | moderate | 5.37 | 0.11 | 2.22 | 6.27 | 75 |
| JNKcB2 | 866 | 150 | WD | 50-75 | sl | scl | <15 | <15 | 51-100 | 1-3 | moderate | 8.42 | 0.148 | 0.18 | 14.50 | 100 |
| JNKiB2 | 866 | 150 | WD | 50-75 | sc | scl | <15 | <15 | 51-100 | 1-3 | moderate | 8.42 | 0.148 | 0.18 | 14.50 | 100 |
| HSLiB2 | 866 | 150 | MW | 75-100 | sc | sc | <15 | <15 | 101-150 | 1-3 | moderate | 7.16 | 0.117 | 5.94 | 4.90 | 97 |
| BGDbB2 | 866 | 150 | WD | 100-150 | ls | c | - | <15 | >200 | 1-3 | moderate | 7.85 | 0.25 | 0.26 | 65.90 | 100 |
| BDLbB2 | 866 | 150 | WD | 25-50 | ls | sl | <15 | <15 | <50 | 1-3 | moderate | 6.20 | 0.074 | 0.20 | 4.20 | 93 |
| BDLbC3 | 866 | 150 | WD | 25-50 | ls | sl | <15 | <15 | <50 | 3-5 | severe | 6.20 | 0.074 | 0.20 | 4.20 | 93 |
| MDGcB2 | 866 | 150 | WD | 100-150 | sl | scl | - | <15 | >200 | 0-1 | moderate | 8.2 | 0.39 | 3.08 | 4.90 | 100 |
| MDRcB2 | 866 | 150 | WD | >150 | sl | scl | - | <15 | >200 | 1-3 | moderate | 8.31 | 0.33 | 0.90 | 20.57 | 100 |
| MDRiA1 | 866 | 150 | WD | >150 | sc | scl | - | <15 | >200 | 0-1 | slight | 8.31 | 0.33 | 0.90 | 20.57 | 100 |
| DSBcB2 | 866 | 150 | WD | 25-50 | sl | g c | <15 | 35-60 | <50 | 1-3 | moderate | 5.93 | 0.04 | 0.14 | 3.60 | 73 |
| HTKbB2 | 866 | 150 | WD | 25-50 | ls | sl | <15 | 10-25 | <50 | 1-3 | moderate | 6.81 | 0.062 | 0.38 | 3 | 100 |
| ANRcB2 | 866 | 150 | MWD | 100-150 | sl | c | - | - | >200 | 1-3 | moderate | 10.17 | 0.36 | 7.08 | 19.90 | 100 |
| BMDiB2g1 | 866 | 150 | WD | >150 | sc | scl | 15-35 | <15 | 150-200 | 1-3 | moderate | | | | | |

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

**Table 7.2 Land suitability criteria for Sorghum**

| Land use requirement | | | Rating | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Soil –site characteristics** | | **Unit** | **Highly suitable (S1)** | **Moderately suitable (S2)** | **Marginally suitable (S3)** | **Not suitable (N1)** |
| Climatic regime | Mean temperature in growing season | °C | 26–30 | 30–34; 24–26 | 34–40; 20–24 | >40; <20 |
| | Mean max. temp. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean min. tempt. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean RH in growing season | % | | | | |
| | Total rainfall | mm | | | | |
| | Rainfall in growing season | mm | | | | |
| Land quality | Soil-site characteristic | | | | | |
| Moisture availability | Length of growing period for short duration | Days | | | | |
| | Length of growing period for long duration | | | | | |
| | AWC | mm/m | | | | |
| Oxygen availability to roots | Soil drainage | Class | Well drained | Moderately well drained | Poorly drained | V.poorly drained |
| | Water logging in growing season | Days | | | | |
| Nutrient availability | Texture | Class | sc, c (red), c (black) | scl, cl | ls, sl | - |
| | pH | 1:2.5 | 5.5-7.8 | 5.0-5.5 7.8-9.0 | >9.0 | - |
| | CEC | C mol (p+)/Kg | | | | |
| | BS | % | | | | |
| | CaCO3 in root zone | % | | <5 | 5-10 | 10-15 |
| | OC | % | | | | |
| Rooting conditions | Effective soil depth | cm | >75 | 50-75 | 25-50 | <25 |
| | Stoniness | % | | | | |
| | Coarse fragments | Vol % | <15 | 15-35 | 35-60 | 60-80 |
| Soil toxicity | Salinity (EC saturation extract) | ds/m | <2 | 2-4 | 4-8 | >8 |
| | Sodicity (ESP) | % | 5-10 | 10-15 | >15 | |
| Erosion hazard | Slope | % | 0-3 | 3-5 | 5-10 | >10 |

**Table 7.3 Land suitability criteria for Maize**

| Land use requirement | | | Rating | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Soil –site characteristics** | | **Unit** | **Highly suitable (S1)** | **Moderately suitable (S2)** | **Marginally suitable (S3)** | **Not suitable (N1)** |
| Climatic regime | Mean temperature in growing season | °C | 30-34 | 35-38<br>26-30 | 38-40<br>26-20 | |
| | Mean max. temp. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean min. tempt. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean RH in growing season | % | | | | |
| | Total rainfall | mm | | | | |
| | Rainfall in growing season | mm | | | | |
| Land quality | Soil-site characteristic | | | | | |
| Moisture availability | Length of growing period for short duration | Days | | | | |
| | Length of growing period for long duration | | | | | |
| | AWC | mm/m | | | | |
| Oxygen availability to roots | Soil drainage | Class | Well drained | Moderately well drained | Poorly drained | Very poorly drained |
| | Water logging in growing season | Days | | | | |
| Nutrient availability | Texture | Class | scl, cl, sc | c (red), c (black) | ls, sl | - |
| | pH | 1:2.5 | 5.5-7.8 | 5.0-5.5<br>7.8-9.0 | >9.0 | - |
| | CEC | C mol (p+)/Kg | | | | |
| | BS | % | | | | |
| | CaCO3 in root zone | % | | <5 | 5-10 | >10 |
| | OC | % | | | | |
| Rooting conditions | Effective soil depth | cm | >75 | 50-75 | 25-50 | <25 |
| | Stoniness | % | | | | |
| | Coarse fragments | Vol % | <15 | 15-35 | 35-60 | 60-80 |
| Soil toxicity | Salinity (EC saturation extract) | ds/m | <2 | 2-4 | 4-8 | >8 |
| | Sodicity (ESP) | % | 5-10 | 10-15 | >15 | - |
| Erosion hazard | Slope | % | 0-3 | 3-5 | 5-10 | >10 |

**Table 7.4 Land suitability criteria for Bajra**

| Land use requirement | | | Rating | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Soil –site characteristics** | | **Unit** | **Highly suitable (S1)** | **Moderately suitable (S2)** | **Marginally suitable (S3)** | **Not suitable (N1)** |
| Climatic regime | Mean temperature in growing season | °C | 28-32 | 33-38<br>24-27 | 39-40<br>20-23 | <20 |
| | Mean max. temp. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean min. tempt. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean RH in growing season | % | | | | |
| | Total rainfall | mm | 500-750 | 400-500 | 200-400 | <200 |
| | Rainfall in growing season | mm | | | | |
| Land quality | Soil-site characteristic | | | | | |
| Moisture availability | Length of growing period for short duration | Days | | | | |
| | Length of growing period for long duration | | | | | |
| | AWC | mm/m | | | | |
| Oxygen availability to roots | Soil drainage | Class | Well drained | Moderately well drained | Poorly drained | Very poorly drained |
| | Water logging in growing season | Days | | | | |
| Nutrient availability | Texture | Class | sl, scl, cl,sc,c (red) | c (black) | ls | - |
| | pH | 1:2.5 | 6.0-7.8 | 5.0-5.5<br>7.8-9.0 | 5.5-6.0<br>>9.0 | |
| | CEC | C mol (p+)/ Kg | | | | |
| | BS | % | | | | |
| | CaCO3 in root zone | % | | <5 | 5-10 | >10 |
| | OC | % | | | | |
| Rooting conditions | Effective soil depth | cm | >75 | 50-75 | 25-50 | <25 |
| | Stoniness | % | | | | |
| | Coarse fragments | Vol % | 15-35 | 35-60 | >60 | |
| Soil toxicity | Salinity (EC saturation extract) | ds/m | <2 | 2-4 | 4-8 | >8 |
| | Sodicity (ESP) | % | 5-10 | 10-15 | >15 | |
| Erosion hazard | Slope | % | 1-3 | 3-5 | 5-10 | >10 |

**Table 7.5 Land suitability criteria for Groundnut**

| Land use requirement | | | Rating | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Soil –site characteristics** | | **Unit** | **Highly suitable (S1)** | **Moderately suitable (S2)** | **Marginally suitable (S3)** | **Not suitable (N1)** |
| Climatic regime | Mean temperature in growing season | °C | 24–33 | 22–24; 33–35 | 20–22; 35–40 | <20; >40 |
| | Mean max. temp. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean min. tempt. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean RH in growing season | % | | | | |
| | Total rainfall | mm | | | | |
| | Rainfall in growing season | mm | | | | |
| Land quality | Soil-site characteristic | | | | | |
| Moisture availability | Length of growing period for short duration | Days | | | | |
| | Length of growing period for long duration | | | | | |
| | AWC | mm/m | | | | |
| Oxygen availability to roots | Soil drainage | Class | Well drained | Mod. Well drained | Poorly drained | Very Poorly drained |
| | Water logging in growing season | Days | | | | |
| Nutrient availability | Texture | Class | scl | sl,cl, sc | c (red), c (black), ls | - |
| | pH | 1:2.5 | 6.0-7.8 | 5.5-6.0 7.8-8.4 | 5.0-5.5 8.4-9.0 | >9.0 |
| | CEC | C mol (p+)/ Kg | | | | |
| | BS | % | | | | |
| | CaCO3 in root zone | % | | <5 | 5-10 | >10 |
| | OC | % | | | | |
| Rooting conditions | Effective soil depth | cm | >75 | 50-75 | 25-50 | <25 |
| | Stoniness | % | | | | |
| | Coarse fragments | Vol % | <35 | 35-60 | >60 | |
| Soil toxicity | Salinity (EC saturation extract) | ds/m | <2 | 2-4 | 4-8 | >8 |
| | Sodicity (ESP) | % | <5 | 5-10 | 10-15 | >15 |
| Erosion hazard | Slope | % | <3 | 3-5 | 5-10 | >10 |

**Table 7.6 Land suitability criteria for Sunflower**

| Land use requirement | | | Rating | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Soil –site characteristics | | Unit | Highly suitable (S1) | Moderately suitable (S2) | Marginally suitable (S3) | Not suitable (N1) |
| Climatic regime | Mean temperature in growing season | °C | 24–30 | 30–34; 20–24 | 34–38; 16–20 | >38; <16 |
| | Mean max. temp. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean min. tempt. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean RH in growing season | % | | | | |
| | Total rainfall | mm | | | | |
| | Rainfall in growing season | mm | | | | |
| Land quality | Soil-site characteristic | | | | | |
| Moisture availability | Length of growing period for short duration | Days | | | | |
| | Length of growing period for long duration | | | | | |
| | AWC | mm/m | | | | |
| Oxygen availability to roots | Soil drainage | Class | Well drained | mod. Well drained | - | Poorly to very drained |
| | Water logging in growing season | Days | | | | |
| Nutrient availability | Texture | Class | cl, sc,c (red), c (black) | scl | ls, sl | - |
| | pH | 1:2.5 | 6.5-7.8 | 7.8-8.4 5.5-6.5 | 8.4-9.0; 5.0-5.5 | >9.0 |
| | CEC | C mol (p+)/Kg | | | | |
| | BS | % | | | | |
| | CaCO3 in root zone | % | | <5 | 5-10 | >10 |
| | OC | % | | | | |
| Rooting conditions | Effective soil depth | cm | >100 | 75-100 | 50-75 | <50 |
| | Stoniness | % | | | | |
| | Coarse fragments | Vol % | <15 | 15-35 | 35-60 | 60-80 |
| Soil toxicity | Salinity (EC saturation extract) | ds/m | <2 | 2-4 | 4-8 | >8 |
| | Sodicity (ESP) | % | <5 | 5-10 | 10-15 | >15 |
| Erosion hazard | Slope | % | <3 | 3-5 | 5-10 | >10 |

**Table 7.7 Land suitability criteria for Redgram**

| Land use requirement | | | Rating | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Soil –site characteristics** | | **Unit** | **Highly suitable (S1)** | **Moderately suitable (S2)** | **Marginally suitable (S3)** | **Not suitable (N1)** |
| Climatic regime | Mean temperature in growing season | °C | 30-35(G)<br>20-25(AV)<br>15-18 (F&PS)<br>35-40(M) | 25-30(G)<br>20-25 (AV)<br>12-15 (F&PS)<br>30-35(M) | 20-25(G)<br>15-20(AV)<br>10-12 (F&PS)<br>25-30(M) | < 20<br><15<br><10<br><25 |
| | Mean max. temp. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean min. tempt. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean RH in growing season | % | | | | |
| | Total rainfall | mm | | | | |
| | Rainfall in growing season | mm | | | | |
| Land quality | Soil-site characteristic | | | | | |
| Moisture availability | Length of growing period for short duration | Days | | | | |
| | Length of growing period for long duration | | | | | |
| | AWC | mm/m | | | | |
| Oxygen availability to roots | Soil drainage | Class | Well drained | Mod. Well drained | Poorly drained | Very Poorly drained |
| | Water logging in growing season | Days | | | | |
| Nutrient availability | Texture | Class | sc, c (red) | c (black),sl, scl, cl | ls | - |
| | pH | 1:2.5 | 6.0-7.8 | 5.5-6.0<br>7.8-9.0 | 5.0-5.5<br>>9.0 | - |
| | CEC | C mol (p+)/ Kg | | | | |
| | BS | % | | | | |
| | CaCO3 in root zone | % | | <5 | 5-10 | >10 |
| | OC | % | | | | |
| Rooting conditions | Effective soil depth | cm | >100 | 75-100 | 50-75 | <50 |
| | Stoniness | % | | | | |
| | Coarse fragments | Vol % | <15 | 15-35 | 35-50 | 60-80 |
| Soil toxicity | Salinity (EC saturation extract) | ds/m | <1.0 | 1.0-2.0 | >2.0 | |
| | Sodicity (ESP) | % | 5-10 | 10-15 | >15 | |
| Erosion hazard | Slope | % | <3 | 3-5 | 5-10 | >10 |

**Table 7.8 Land suitability criteria for Bengal gram**

| Land use requirement | | | Rating | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Soil –site characteristics** | | **Unit** | **Highly suitable (S1)** | **Moderately suitable (S2)** | **Marginally suitable (S3)** | **Not suitable (N1)** |
| Climatic regime | Mean temperature in growing season | °C | 20–25 | 25–30; 15–20 | 30–35; 10–15 | >35; <10 |
| | Mean max. temp. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean min. tempt. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean RH in growing season | % | | | | |
| | Total rainfall | mm | | | | |
| | Rainfall in growing season | mm | | | | |
| Land quality | Soil-site characteristic | | | | | |
| Moisture availability | Length of growing period for short duration | Days | | | | |
| | Length of growing period for long duration | | | | | |
| | AWC | mm/m | | | | |
| Oxygen availability to roots | Soil drainage | Class | Well drained | Mod. Well drained | Poorly drained | Very Poorly drained |
| | Water logging in growing season | Days | | | | |
| Nutrient availability | Texture | Class | c(black) | - | c (red), scl, cl, sc | ls, sl |
| | pH | 1:2.5 | 6.0-7.8 | 5.0-6.0 7.8-9.0 | >9.0 | - |
| | CEC | C mol (p+)/Kg | | | | |
| | BS | % | | | | |
| | CaCO3 in root zone | % | | <5 | 5-10 | >10 |
| | OC | % | | | | |
| Rooting conditions | Effective soil depth | cm | >75 | 50-75 | 25-50 | <25 |
| | Stoniness | % | | | | |
| | Coarse fragments | Vol % | <15 | 15-35 | 35-60 | 60-80 |
| Soil toxicity | Salinity (EC saturation extract) | ds/m | <2 | 2-4 | 4-8 | >8 |
| | Sodicity (ESP) | % | 5-10 | 10-15 | >15 | - |
| Erosion hazard | Slope | % | <3 | 3-5 | 5-10 | >10 |

**Table 7.9 Land suitability criteria for Cotton**

| **Land use requirement** | | | **Rating** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Soil –site characteristics** | | **Unit** | **Highly suitable (S1)** | **Moderately suitable (S2)** | **Marginally suitable (S3)** | **Not suitable (N1)** |
| Climatic regime | Mean temperature in growing season | °C | 22-32 | >32 | <19 | - |
| | Mean max. temp. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean min. tempt. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean RH in growing season | % | | | | |
| | Total rainfall | mm | | | | |
| | Rainfall in growing season | mm | | | | |
| Land quality | Soil-site characteristic | | | | | |
| Moisture availability | Length of growing period for short duration | Days | | | | |
| | Length of growing period for long duration | | | | | |
| | AWC | mm/m | | | | |
| Oxygen availability to roots | Soil drainage | Class | Well to moderately well | Poorly drained/Some what excessively drained | - | very poorly/excessively drained |
| | Water logging in growing season | Days | | | | |
| Nutrient availability | Texture | Class | sc, c (red,black) | cl | scl | ls, sl |
| | pH | 1:2.5 | 6.5-7.8 | 7.8-8.4 | 5.5-6.5 8.4->9.0 | <5.5 |
| | CEC | C mol (p+)Kg | | | | |
| | BS | % | | | | |
| | CaCO3 in root zone | % | | <5 | 5-10 | >10 |
| | OC | % | | | | |
| Rooting conditions | Effective soil depth | cm | >100 | 50-100 | 25-50 | <25 |
| | Stoniness | % | | | | |
| | Coarse fragments | Vol % | <15 | 15-35 | 35-60 | 60-80 |
| Soil toxicity | Salinity (EC saturation extract) | ds/m | <2 | 2-4 | 4-8 | >8 |
| | Sodicity (ESP) | % | 5-10 | 10-15 | >15 | |
| Erosion hazard | Slope | % | <3 | 3-5 | - | >5 |

**Table 7.10 Land suitability criteria for Chilli**

| Land use requirement | | | Rating | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Soil –site characteristics | | Unit | Highly suitable (S1) | Moderately suitable (S2) | Marginally suitable (S3) | Not suitable (N1) |
| Climatic regime | Mean temperature in growing season | °C | 25-32 | 33-35<br>20-25 | 35-38<br><20 | >38 |
| | Mean max. temp. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean min. tempt. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean RH in growing season | % | | | | |
| | Total rainfall | mm | | | | |
| | Rainfall in growing season | mm | | | | |
| Land quality | Soil-site characteristic | | | | | |
| Moisture availability | Length of growing period for short duration | Days | | | | |
| | Length of growing period for long duration | | | | | |
| | AWC | mm/m | | | | |
| Oxygen availability to roots | Soil drainage | Class | Well drained | Moderately well drained | Poorly drained | Very poorly drained |
| | Water logging in growing season | Days | | | | |
| Nutrient availability | Texture | Class | scl, cl, sc | c (black), sl | ls | - |
| | pH | 1:2.5 | 6.0-7.3 | 5.0-6.0<br>7.3-8.4 | 8.4-9.0 | >9.0 |
| | CEC | C mol (p+)/ Kg | | | | |
| | BS | % | | | | |
| | CaCO3 in root zone | % | | <5 | 5-10 | >10 |
| | OC | % | | | | |
| Rooting conditions | Effective soil depth | cm | >75 | 50-75 | 25-50 | <25 |
| | Stoniness | % | | | | |
| | Coarse fragments | Vol % | <15 | 15-35 | 35-60 | 60-80 |
| Soil toxicity | Salinity (EC saturation extract) | ds/m | <2 | 2-4 | 4-8 | >8 |
| | Sodicity (ESP) | % | <5 | 5-10 | 10-15 | >15 |
| Erosion hazard | Slope | % | <3 | 3-5 | 5-10 | >10 |

**Table 7.11 Land suitability criteria for Tomato**

| Land use requirement | | | Rating | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Soil –site characteristics** | | **Unit** | **Highly suitable (S1)** | **Moderately suitable (S2)** | **Marginally suitable (S3)** | **Not suitable (N1)** |
| Climatic regime | Mean temperature in growing season | °C | 25-28 | 29-32<br>20-24 | 15-19<br>33-36 | <15<br>>36 |
| | Mean max. temp. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean min. tempt. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean RH in growing season | % | | | | |
| | Total rainfall | mm | | | | |
| | Rainfall in growing season | mm | | | | |
| Land quality | Soil-site characteristic | | | | | |
| Moisture availability | Length of growing period for short duration | Days | | | | |
| | Length of growing period for long duration | | | | | |
| | AWC | mm/m | | | | |
| Oxygen availability to roots | Soil drainage | Class | Well drained | Moderately well drained | Poorly drained | V.poorly drained |
| | Water logging in growing season | Days | | | | |
| Nutrient availability | Texture | Class | sl, scl, cl, sc, c (red) | - | ls, c(black) | - |
| | pH | 1:2.5 | 6.0-7.3 | 5.0-6.0<br>7.3-8.4 | 8.4-9.0 | >9.0 |
| | CEC | C mol (p+)/Kg | | | | |
| | BS | % | | | | |
| | CaCO3 in root zone | % | | <5 | 5-10 | >10 |
| | OC | % | | | | |
| Rooting conditions | Effective soil depth | cm | >75 | 50-75 | 25-50 | <25 |
| | Stoniness | % | | | | |
| | Coarse fragments | Vol % | <15 | 15-35 | 35-60 | 60-80 |
| Soil toxicity | Salinity (EC saturation extract) | ds/m | <2.0 | 2-4 | 4-8 | >8.0 |
| | Sodicity (ESP) | % | <5 | 5-10 | 10-15 | >15 |
| Erosion hazard | Slope | % | <3 | 3-5 | 5-10 | >10 |

**Table 7.12 Land suitability criteria for Brinjal**

| Land use requirement | | | Rating | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Soil –site characteristics** | | **Unit** | **Highly suitable (S1)** | **Moderately suitable (S2)** | **Marginally suitable (S3)** | **Not suitable (N1)** |
| Climatic regime | Mean temperature in growing season | °C | Well drained | Moderately well drained | Poorly drained | V. Poorly drained |
| | Mean max. temp. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean min. tempt. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean RH in growing season | % | | | | |
| | Total rainfall | mm | | | | |
| | Rainfall in growing season | mm | | | | |
| Land quality | Soil-site characteristic | | | | | |
| Moisture availability | Length of growing period for short duration | Days | | | | |
| | Length of growing period for long duration | | | | | |
| | AWC | mm/m | | | | |
| Oxygen availability to roots | Soil drainage | Class | | | | |
| | Water logging in growing season | Days | | | | |
| Nutrient availability | Texture | Class | sl, scl, cl, sc c (red) | - | ls, c (black) | - |
| | pH | 1:2.5 | 6.0-7.3 | 7.3-8.4 5.0-6.0 | 8.4-9.0 | >9.0 |
| | CEC | C mol (p+)/Kg | | | | |
| | BS | % | | | | |
| | CaCO3 in root zone | % | | <5 | 5-10 | >10 |
| | OC | % | | | | |
| Rooting conditions | Effective soil depth | cm | >75 | 50-75 | 25-50 | <25 |
| | Stoniness | % | | | | |
| | Coarse fragments | Vol % | <15 | 15-35 | 35-60 | >60 |
| Soil toxicity | Salinity (EC saturation extract) | ds/m | <2.0 | 2-4 | 4-8 | >8.0 |
| | Sodicity (ESP) | % | <5 | 5-10 | 10-15 | >15 |
| Erosion hazard | Slope | % | <3 | 3-5 | 5-10 | >10 |

**Table 7.13 Land suitability criteria for Onion**

| Land use requirement | | | Rating | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Soil –site characteristics** | | **Unit** | **Highly suitable (S1)** | **Moderately suitable (S2)** | **Marginally suitable (S3)** | **Not suitable (N1)** |
| Climatic regime | Mean temperature in growing season | °C | 20-30 | 30-35 | 35-40 | >40 |
| | Mean max. temp. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean min. tempt. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean RH in growing season | % | | | | |
| | Total rainfall | mm | | | | |
| | Rainfall in growing season | mm | | | | |
| Land quality | Soil-site characteristic | | | | | |
| Moisture availability | Length of growing period for short duration | Days | | | | |
| | Length of growing period for long duration | | | | | |
| | AWC | mm/m | | | | |
| Oxygen availability to roots | Soil drainage | Class | Well drained | Moderately /imperfectly | - | Poorly to V poorly drained |
| | Water logging in growing season | Days | | | | |
| Nutrient availability | Texture | Class | sl,scl,cl,sc,c (red) | - | c (Black),ls | - |
| | pH | 1:2.5 | 6.0-7.3 | 5.0-6.0 7.3-7.8 | 7.8-8.4 | >8.4 |
| | CEC | C mol (p+)/ Kg | | | | |
| | BS | % | | | | |
| | CaCO3 in root zone | % | | <5 | 5-10 | >10 |
| | OC | % | | | | |
| Rooting conditions | Effective soil depth | cm | >75 | 50-75 | 25-50 | <25 |
| | Stoniness | % | | | | |
| | Coarse fragments | Vol % | <15 | 15-35 | 35-60 | 60-80 |
| Soil toxicity | Salinity (EC saturation extract) | ds/m | <1.0 | 1.0-2.0 | 2.0-4.0 | <4 |
| | Sodicity (ESP) | % | <5 | 5-10 | 10-15 | >15 |
| Erosion hazard | Slope | % | <3 | 3-5 | 5-10 | >10 |

**Table 7.14 Land suitability criteria for Bhendi**

| Land use requirement | | | Rating | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Soil –site characteristics** | | **Unit** | **Highly suitable (S1)** | **Moderately suitable (S2)** | **Marginally suitable (S3)** | **Not suitable (N1)** |
| Climatic regime | Mean temperature in growing season | °C | 25-28 | 29-32<br>20-24 | 15-19<br>33-36 | <15<br>>36 |
| | Mean max. temp. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean min. tempt. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean RH in growing season | % | | | | |
| | Total rainfall | mm | | | | |
| | Rainfall in growing season | mm | | | | |
| Land quality | Soil-site characteristic | | | | | |
| Moisture availability | Length of growing period for short duration | Days | | | | |
| | Length of growing period for long duration | | | | | |
| | AWC | mm/m | | | | |
| Oxygen availability to roots | Soil drainage | Class | Well drained | Moderately well drained | Imperfectly drained | Poorly to very poorly drained |
| | Water logging in growing season | Days | | | | |
| Nutrient availability | Texture | Class | scl, cl,sc, c (red) | c (black) | ls | - |
| | pH | 1:2.5 | 6.0-7.3 | 5.0-6.0<br>7.3-8.4 | 8.4-9.0 | >9.0 |
| | CEC | C mol (p+)/Kg | | | | |
| | BS | % | | | | |
| | CaCO3 in root zone | % | | <5 | 5-10 | >10 |
| | OC | % | | | | |
| Rooting conditions | Effective soil depth | cm | >75 | 50-75 | 25-50 | <25 |
| | Stoniness | % | | | | |
| | Coarse fragments | Vol % | <15 | 15-35 | 35-60 | 60-80 |
| Soil toxicity | Salinity (EC saturation extract) | ds/m | <2.0 | 2-4 | 4-8 | >8.0 |
| | Sodicity (ESP) | % | <5 | 5-10 | 10-15 | >15 |
| Erosion hazard | Slope | % | <3 | 3-5 | 5-10 | >10 |

**Table 7.15 Land suitability criteria for Drumstick**

| Land use requirement | | | Rating | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Soil –site characteristics** | | **Unit** | **Highly suitable (S1)** | **Moderately suitable (S2)** | **Marginally suitable (S3)** | **Not suitable (N1)** |
| Climatic regime | Mean temperature in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean max. temp. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean min. tempt. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean RH in growing season | % | | | | |
| | Total rainfall | mm | | | | |
| | Rainfall in growing season | mm | | | | |
| Land quality | Soil-site characteristic | | | | | |
| Moisture availability | Length of growing period for short duration | Days | | | | |
| | Length of growing period for long duration | | | | | |
| | AWC | mm/m | | | | |
| Oxygen availability to roots | Soil drainage | Class | Well drained | Moderately well drained | Poorly drained | V.Poorly drained |
| | Water logging in growing season | Days | | | | |
| Nutrient availability | Texture | Class | sc, scl, cl, c (red) | sl, c (black) | ls | s |
| | pH | 1:2.5 | 6.0-7.3 | 5.0-5.5 7.3-7.8 | 5.5-6.0 7.8-8.4 | >8.4 |
| | CEC | C mol (p+)/Kg | | | | |
| | BS | % | | | | |
| | CaCO3 in root zone | % | | <5 | 5-10 | >10 |
| | OC | % | | | | |
| Rooting conditions | Effective soil depth | cm | >100 | 75-100 | 50-75 | <50 |
| | Stoniness | % | | | | |
| | Coarse fragments | Vol % | <35 | 35-60 | 60-80 | >80 |
| Soil toxicity | Salinity (EC saturation extract) | ds/m | | | | |
| | Sodicity (ESP) | % | <5 | 5-10 | 10-15 | >15 |
| Erosion hazard | Slope | % | <3 | 3-10 | - | >10 |

**Table 7.16 Land suitability criteria for Mango**

| Land use requirement | | | Rating | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Soil –site characteristics** | | **Unit** | **Highly suitable (S1)** | **Moderately suitable (S2)** | **Marginally suitable (S3)** | **Not suitable (N1)** |
| Climatic regime | Mean temperature in growing season | °C | 28-32 | 24-27<br>33-35 | 36-40 | 20-24 |
| | Min temp. before flowering | $^0$C | 10-15 | 15-22 | >22 | - |
| | Mean max. temp. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean min. tempt. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean RH in growing season | % | | | | |
| | Total rainfall | mm | | | | |
| | Rainfall in growing season | mm | | | | |
| Land quality | Soil-site characteristic | | | | | |
| Moisture availability | Length of growing period for short duration | Days | | | | |
| | Length of growing period for long duration | Days | | | | |
| | AWC | mm/m | | | | |
| Oxygen availability to roots | Soil drainage | Class | Well drained | Moderately well drained | Poorly drained | V. Poorly drained |
| | Water logging in growing season | Days | | | | |
| Nutrient availability | Texture | Class | scl, cl, sc, c (red) | - | ls, sl, c (black) | - |
| | pH | 1:2.5 | 5.5-7.3 | 5.0-5.5<br>7.3-8.4 | 8.4-9.0 | >9.0 |
| | CEC | C mol (p+)/Kg | | | | |
| | BS | % | | | | |
| | CaCO3 in root zone | % | | <5 | 5-10 | >10 |
| | OC | % | | | | |
| Rooting conditions | Effective soil depth | cm | >150 | 100-150 | 75-100 | <75 |
| | Stoniness | % | | | | |
| | Coarse fragments | Vol % | <15 | 15-35 | 35-60 | 60-80 |
| Soil toxicity | Salinity (EC saturation extract) | ds/m | <2.0 | 2-4 | 4-8 | >8.0 |
| | Sodicity (ESP) | % | <5 | 5-10 | 10-15 | >15 |
| Erosion hazard | Slope | % | <3 | 3-5 | 5-10 | >10 |

**Table 7.17 Land suitability criteria for Guava**

| Land use requirement | | | Rating | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Soil –site characteristics** | | **Unit** | **Highly suitable (S1)** | **Moderately suitable (S2)** | **Marginally suitable (S3)** | **Not suitable (N1)** |
| Climatic regime | Mean temperature in growing season | °C | 28-32 | 33-36<br>24-27 | 37-42<br>20-23 | |
| | Mean max. temp. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean min. tempt. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean RH in growing season | % | | | | |
| | Total rainfall | mm | | | | |
| | Rainfall in growing season | mm | | | | |
| Land quality | Soil-site characteristic | | | | | |
| Moisture availability | Length of growing period for short duration | Days | | | | |
| | Length of growing period for long duration | | | | | |
| | AWC | mm/m | | | | |
| Oxygen availability to roots | Soil drainage | Class | Well drained | Moderately well drained | Poorly drained | V.Poorly drained |
| | Water logging in growing season | Days | | | | |
| Nutrient availability | Texture | Class | scl, cl, sc, c (red) | sl | c (black), ls | - |
| | pH | 1:2.5 | 6.0-7.8 | 5.0-6.0 | 7.8-8.4 | >8.4 |
| | CEC | C mol (p+)/ Kg | | | | |
| | BS | % | | | | |
| | CaCO3 in root zone | % | | <5 | 5-10 | >10 |
| | OC | % | | | | |
| Rooting conditions | Effective soil depth | cm | >100 | 75-100 | 50-75 | <50 |
| | Stoniness | % | | | | |
| | Coarse fragments | Vol % | <15 | 15-35 | 35-60 | 60-80 |
| Soil toxicity | Salinity (EC saturation extract) | ds/m | <2.0 | 2-4 | 4-8 | >8.0 |
| | Sodicity (ESP) | % | <5 | 5-10 | 10-15 | >15 |
| Erosion hazard | Slope | % | <3 | 3-5 | 5-10 | >10 |

**Table 7.18 Land suitability criteria for Sapota**

| Land use requirement | | | Rating | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Soil –site characteristics** | | **Unit** | **Highly suitable (S1)** | **Moderately suitable (S2)** | **Marginally suitable (S3)** | **Not suitable (N1)** |
| Climatic regime | Mean temperature in growing season | °C | 28-32 | 33-36<br>24-27 | 37-42<br>20-23 | >42<br><18 |
| | Mean max. temp. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean min. tempt. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean RH in growing season | % | | | | |
| | Total rainfall | mm | | | | |
| | Rainfall in growing season | mm | | | | |
| Land quality | Soil-site characteristic | | | | | |
| Moisture availability | Length of growing period for short duration | Days | | | | |
| | Length of growing period for long duration | | | | | |
| | AWC | mm/m | | | | |
| Oxygen availability to roots | Soil drainage | Class | Well drained | Moderately well drained | - | Poorly to very drained |
| | Water logging in growing season | Days | | | | |
| Nutrient availability | Texture | Class | scl, cl, sc, c (red) | sl | ls, c (black) | - |
| | pH | 1:2.5 | 6.0-7.3 | 5.0-6.0<br>7.3-8.4 | 8.4-9.0 | >9.0 |
| | CEC | C mol (p+)/ Kg | | | | |
| | BS | % | | | | |
| | CaCO3 in root zone | % | | <5 | 5-10 | >10 |
| | OC | % | | | | |
| Rooting conditions | Effective soil depth | cm | >100 | 75-100 | 50-75 | <50 |
| | Stoniness | % | | | | |
| | Coarse fragments | Vol % | <15 | 15-35 | 35-60 | 60-80 |
| Soil toxicity | Salinity (EC saturation extract) | ds/m | <2.0 | 2-4 | 4-8 | >8.0 |
| | Sodicity (ESP) | % | <5 | 5-10 | 10-15 | >15 |
| Erosion hazard | Slope | % | <3 | 3-5 | 5-10 | >10 |

**Table 7.19 Land suitability criteria for Pomegranate**

| Land use requirement | | | Rating | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Soil –site characteristics** | | **Unit** | **Highly suitable (S1)** | **Moderately suitable (S2)** | **Marginally suitable (S3)** | **Not suitable (N1)** |
| Climatic regime | Mean temperature in growing season | °C | 30-34 | 35-38<br>25-29 | 39-40<br>15-24 | |
| | Mean max. temp. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean min. tempt. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean RH in growing season | % | | | | |
| | Total rainfall | mm | | | | |
| | Rainfall in growing season | mm | | | | |
| Land quality | Soil-site characteristic | | | | | |
| Moisture availability | Length of growing period for short duration | Days | | | | |
| | Length of growing period for long duration | | | | | |
| | AWC | mm/m | | | | |
| Oxygen availability to roots | Soil drainage | Class | Well drained | Moderately well drained | Poorly drained | V.Poorly drained |
| | Water logging in growing season | Days | | | | |
| Nutrient availability | Texture | Class | scl,cl, sc, c (red) | c (black),sl | ls | - |
| | pH | 1:2.5 | 5.5-7.8 | 7.8-8.4 | 5.0-5.5<br>8.4-9.0 | >9.0 |
| | CEC | C mol (p+)/ Kg | | | | |
| | BS | % | | | | |
| | CaCO3 in root zone | % | | <5 | 5-10 | >10 |
| | OC | % | | | | |
| Rooting conditions | Effective soil depth | cm | >100 | 75-100 | 50-75 | <50 |
| | Stoniness | % | | | | |
| | Coarse fragments | Vol % | <15 | 15-35 | 35-60 | 60-80 |
| Soil toxicity | Salinity (EC saturation extract) | ds/m | <2.0 | 2-4 | 4-8 | >8.0 |
| | Sodicity (ESP) | % | <5 | 5-10 | 10-15 | >15 |
| Erosion hazard | Slope | % | <3 | 3-5 | 5-10 | >10 |

**Table 7.20 Land suitability criteria for Musambi**

| Land use requirement | | | Rating | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Soil –site characteristics** | | **Unit** | **Highly suitable (S1)** | **Moderately suitable (S2)** | **Marginally suitable (S3)** | **Not suitable (N1)** |
| Climatic regime | Mean temperature in growing season | °C | 28-30 | 31-35<br>24-27 | 36-40<br>20-23 | >40<br><20 |
| | Mean max. temp. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean min. tempt. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean RH in growing season | % | | | | |
| | Total rainfall | mm | | | | |
| | Rainfall in growing season | mm | | | | |
| Land quality | Soil-site characteristic | | | | | |
| Moisture availability | Length of growing period for short duration | Days | | | | |
| | Length of growing period for long duration | | | | | |
| | AWC | mm/m | | | | |
| Oxygen availability to roots | Soil drainage | Class | Well drained | Moderately drained | poorly | Very poorly |
| | Water logging in growing season | Days | | | | |
| Nutrient availability | Texture | Class | scl, cl, sc, c | sl | ls | - |
| | pH | 1:2.5 | 6.0-7.8 | 5.5-6.0<br>7.8-8.4 | 5.0-5.5<br>8.4-9.0 | >9.0 |
| | CEC | C mol (p+)/ Kg | | | | |
| | BS | % | | | | |
| | CaCO3 in root zone | % | | <5 | 5-10 | >10 |
| | OC | % | | | | |
| Rooting conditions | Effective soil depth | cm | >100 | 75-100 | 50-75 | <50 |
| | Stoniness | % | | | | |
| | Coarse fragments | Vol % | <15 | 15-35 | 35-60 | 60-80 |
| Soil toxicity | Salinity (EC saturation extract) | ds/m | <2.0 | 2-4 | 4-8 | >8.0 |
| | Sodicity (ESP) | % | <5 | 5-10 | 10-15 | >15 |
| Erosion hazard | Slope | % | <3 | 3-5 | 5-10 | >10 |

**Table 7.21 Land suitability criteria for Lime**

| Land use requirement | | | Rating | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Soil –site characteristics** | | **Unit** | **Highly suitable (S1)** | **Moderately suitable (S2)** | **Marginally suitable (S3)** | **Not suitable (N1)** |
| Climatic regime | Mean temperature in growing season | °C | 28-30 | 31-35<br>24-27 | 36-40<br>20-23 | >40<br><20 |
| | Mean max. temp. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean min. tempt. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean RH in growing season | % | | | | |
| | Total rainfall | mm | | | | |
| | Rainfall in growing season | mm | | | | |
| Land quality | Soil-site characteristic | | | | | |
| Moisture availability | Length of growing period for short duration | Days | | | | |
| | Length of growing period for long duration | | | | | |
| | AWC | mm/m | | | | |
| Oxygen availability to roots | Soil drainage | Class | Well drained | Moderately drained | poorly | Very poorly |
| | Water logging in growing season | Days | | | | |
| Nutrient availability | Texture | Class | scl, cl, sc, c | sl | ls | - |
| | pH | 1:2.5 | 6.0-7.8 | 5.5-6.0<br>7.8-8.4 | 5.0-5.5<br>8.4-9.0 | >9.0 |
| | CEC | C mol (p+)/ Kg | | | | |
| | BS | % | | | | |
| | CaCO3 in root zone | % | | <5 | 5-10 | >10 |
| | OC | % | | | | |
| Rooting conditions | Effective soil depth | cm | >100 | 75-100 | 50-75 | <50 |
| | Stoniness | % | | | | |
| | Coarse fragments | Vol % | <15 | 15-35 | 35-60 | 60-80 |
| Soil toxicity | Salinity (EC saturation extract) | ds/m | <2.0 | 2-4 | 4-8 | >8.0 |
| | Sodicity (ESP) | % | <5 | 5-10 | 10-15 | >15 |
| Erosion hazard | Slope | % | <3 | 3-5 | 5-10 | >10 |

**Table 7.22 Land suitability criteria for Amla**

| Land use requirement | | | Rating | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Soil –site characteristics** | | **Unit** | **Highly suitable (S1)** | **Moderately suitable (S2)** | **Marginally suitable (S3)** | **Not suitable (N1)** |
| Climatic regime | Mean temperature in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean max. temp. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean min. tempt. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean RH in growing season | % | | | | |
| | Total rainfall | mm | | | | |
| | Rainfall in growing season | mm | | | | |
| Land quality | Soil-site characteristic | | | | | |
| Moisture availability | Length of growing period for short duration | Days | | | | |
| | Length of growing period for long duration | | | | | |
| | AWC | mm/m | | | | |
| Oxygen availability to roots | Soil drainage | Class | Well drained | Mod. well drained | Poorly drained | V. Poorly drained |
| | Water logging in growing season | Days | | | | |
| Nutrient availability | Texture | Class | scl, cl, sc, c (red) | c (black) | ls, sl | - |
| | pH | 1:2.5 | 5.5-7.3 | 5.0-5.5 7.3-7.8 | 7.8-8.4 | >8.4 |
| | CEC | C mol (p+)/Kg | | | | |
| | BS | % | | | | |
| | CaCO3 in root zone | % | | <5 | 5-10 | >10 |
| | OC | % | | | | |
| Rooting conditions | Effective soil depth | cm | >75 | 50-75 | 25-50 | <25 |
| | Stoniness | % | | | | |
| | Coarse fragments | Vol % | <15-35 | 35-60 | 60-80 | - |
| Soil toxicity | Salinity (EC saturation extract) | ds/m | <2.0 | 2-4 | 4-8 | >8.0 |
| | Sodicity (ESP) | % | <5 | 5-10 | 10-15 | >15 |
| Erosion hazard | Slope | % | 0-3 | 3-5 | 5-10 | >10 |

**Table 7.23 Land suitability criteria for Cashew**

| Land use requirement | | | Rating | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Soil –site characteristics** | | **Unit** | **Highly suitable (S1)** | **Moderately suitable (S2)** | **Marginally suitable (S3)** | **Not suitable (N1)** |
| Climatic regime | Mean temperature in growing season | °C | 32 to 34 | 28 to 32; 34 to 38 | 24 to 28; 38 to 40 | <20; >40 |
| | Mean max. temp. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean min. tempt. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean RH in growing season | % | | | | |
| | Total rainfall | mm | | | | |
| | Rainfall in growing season | mm | | | | |
| Land quality | Soil-site characteristic | | | | | |
| Moisture availability | Length of growing period for short duration | Days | | | | |
| | Length of growing period for long duration | | | | | |
| | AWC | mm/m | | | | |
| Oxygen availability to roots | Soil drainage | Class | Well drained | moderately well drained | Poorly drained | Very poorly drained |
| | Water logging in growing season | Days | | | | |
| Nutrient availability | Texture | Class | scl, cl, sc, c (red) | - | sl, ls | c (black) |
| | pH | 1:2.5 | 5.5-6.5 | 5.0-5.5 6.5-7.3 | 7.3-7.8 | >7.8 |
| | CEC | C mol (p+)/ Kg | | | | |
| | BS | % | | | | |
| | CaCO3 in root zone | % | | <5 | 5-10 | >10 |
| | OC | % | | | | |
| Rooting conditions | Effective soil depth | cm | >100 | 75-100 | 50-75 | <50 |
| | Stoniness | % | | | | |
| | Coarse fragments | Vol % | <15 | 15-35 | 35-60 | 60-80 |
| Soil toxicity | Salinity (EC saturation extract) | ds/m | <2 | 2-4 | 4-8 | >8 |
| | Sodicity (ESP) | % | <5 | 5-10 | 10-15 | >15 |
| Erosion hazard | Slope | % | <3 | 3-10 | >10 | - |

**Table 7.24 Land suitability criteria for Jackfruit**

| Land use requirement | | | Rating | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Soil –site characteristics** | | **Unit** | **Highly suitable (S1)** | **Moderately suitable (S2)** | **Marginally suitable (S3)** | **Not suitable (N1)** |
| Climatic regime | Mean temperature in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean max. temp. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean min. tempt. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean RH in growing season | % | | | | |
| | Total rainfall | mm | | | | |
| | Rainfall in growing season | mm | | | | |
| Land quality | Soil-site characteristic | | | | | |
| Moisture availability | Length of growing period for short duration | Days | | | | |
| | Length of growing period for long duration | | | | | |
| | AWC | mm/m | | | | |
| Oxygen availability to roots | Soil drainage | Class | Well drained | Mod. well | Poorly | V. Poorly |
| | Water logging in growing season | Days | | | | |
| Nutrient availability | Texture | Class | scl, cl, sc, c (red) | - | sl, ls, c (black) | - |
| | pH | 1:2.5 | 5.5-7.3 | 5.0-5.5 7.3-7.8 | 7.8-8.4 | >8.4 |
| | CEC | C mol (p+)/ Kg | | | | |
| | BS | % | | | | |
| | CaCO3 in root zone | % | | <5 | 5-10 | >10 |
| | OC | % | | | | |
| Rooting conditions | Effective soil depth | cm | >100 | 75-100 | 50-75 | <50 |
| | Stoniness | % | | | | |
| | Coarse fragments | Vol % | <15 | 15-35 | 35-60 | >60 |
| Soil toxicity | Salinity (EC saturation extract) | ds/m | <2.0 | 2-4 | 4-8 | >8.0 |
| | Sodicity (ESP) | % | <5 | 5-10 | 10-15 | >15 |
| Erosion hazard | Slope | % | 0-3 | 3-5 | 5-10 | >10- |

**Table 7.25 Land suitability criteria for Jamun**

| Land use requirement | | | Rating | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Soil –site characteristics** | | **Unit** | **Highly suitable (S1)** | **Moderately suitable (S2)** | **Marginally suitable (S3)** | **Not suitable (N1)** |
| Climatic regime | Mean temperature in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean max. temp. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean min. tempt. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean RH in growing season | % | | | | |
| | Total rainfall | mm | | | | |
| | Rainfall in growing season | mm | | | | |
| Land quality | Soil-site characteristic | | | | | |
| Moisture availability | Length of growing period for short duration | Days | | | | |
| | Length of growing period for long duration | | | | | |
| | AWC | mm/m | | | | |
| Oxygen availability to roots | Soil drainage | Class | Well | Mod. well | Poorly | V.Poorly |
| | Water logging in growing season | Days | | | | |
| Nutrient availability | Texture | Class | scl, cl, sc, c(red) | sl, c (black) | ls | - |
| | pH | 1:2.5 | 6.0-7.8 | 5.0-6.0 | 7.8-8.4 | >8.4 |
| | CEC | C mol (p+)/ Kg | | | | |
| | BS | % | | | | |
| | CaCO3 in root zone | % | | <5 | 5-10 | >10 |
| | OC | % | | | | |
| Rooting conditions | Effective soil depth | cm | >150 | 100-150 | 50-100 | <50 |
| | Stoniness | % | | | | |
| | Coarse fragments | Vol % | <15 | 15-35 | 35-60 | >60 |
| Soil toxicity | Salinity (EC saturation extract) | ds/m | <2.0 | 2-4 | 4-8 | >8.0 |
| | Sodicity (ESP) | % | <5 | 5-10 | 10-15 | >15 |
| Erosion hazard | Slope | % | 0-3 | 3-5 | 5-10 | >10 |

**Table 7.26 Land suitability criteria for Custard apple**

| Land use requirement | | | Rating | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Soil –site characteristics** | | **Unit** | **Highly suitable (S1)** | **Moderately suitable (S2)** | **Marginally suitable (S3)** | **Not suitable (N1)** |
| Climatic regime | Mean temperature in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean max. temp. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean min. tempt. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean RH in growing season | % | | | | |
| | Total rainfall | mm | | | | |
| | Rainfall in growing season | mm | | | | |
| Land quality | Soil-site characteristic | | | | | |
| Moisture availability | Length of growing period for short duration | Days | | | | |
| | Length of growing period for long duration | | | | | |
| | AWC | mm/m | | | | |
| Oxygen availability to roots | Soil drainage | Class | Well drained | Mod. well drained | Poorly drained | V.Poorly drained |
| | Water logging in growing season | Days | | | | |
| Nutrient availability | Texture | Class | Scl, cl, sc, c (red), c (black) | - | Sl, ls | - |
| | pH | 1:2.5 | 6.0-7.3 | 5.5-6.0 7.3-8.4 | 5.0-5.5 8.4-9.0 | >9.0 |
| | CEC | C mol (p+)/Kg | | | | |
| | BS | % | | | | |
| | CaCO3 in root zone | % | | <5 | 5-10 | >10 |
| | OC | % | | | | |
| Rooting conditions | Effective soil depth | cm | >75 | 50-75 | 25-50 | <25 |
| | Stoniness | % | | | | |
| | Coarse fragments | Vol % | <15-35 | 35-60 | 60-80 | - |
| Soil toxicity | Salinity (EC saturation extract) | ds/m | <2.0 | 2-4 | 4-8 | >8.0 |
| | Sodicity (ESP) | % | <5 | 5-10 | 10-15 | >15 |
| Erosion hazard | Slope | % | 0-3 | 3-5 | >5 | - |

**Table 7.27 Land suitability criteria for Tamarind**

| Land use requirement | | | Rating | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Soil –site characteristics** | | **Unit** | **Highly suitable (S1)** | **Moderately suitable (S2)** | **Marginally suitable (S3)** | **Not suitable (N1)** |
| Climatic regime | Mean temperature in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean max. temp. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean min. tempt. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean RH in growing season | % | | | | |
| | Total rainfall | mm | | | | |
| | Rainfall in growing season | mm | | | | |
| Land quality | Soil-site characteristic | | | | | |
| Moisture availability | Length of growing period for short duration | Days | | | | |
| | Length of growing period for long duration | | | | | |
| | AWC | mm/m | | | | |
| Oxygen availability to roots | Soil drainage | Class | Well drained | Mod.well drained | Poorly drained | V.Poorly drained |
| | Water logging in growing season | Days | | | | |
| Nutrient availability | Texture | Class | scl, cl,sc, c (red) | sl, c (black) | ls | - |
| | pH | 1:2.5 | 6.0-7.3 | 5.0-6.0 7.3-7.8 | 7.8-8.4 | >8.4 |
| | CEC | C mol (p+)/ Kg | | | | |
| | BS | % | | | | |
| | CaCO3 in root zone | % | | <5 | 5-10 | >10 |
| | OC | % | | | | |
| Rooting conditions | Effective soil depth | cm | >150 | 100-150 | 75-100 | <75 |
| | Stoniness | % | | | | |
| | Coarse fragments | Vol % | <15 | 15-35 | 35-60 | 60-80 |
| Soil toxicity | Salinity (EC saturation extract) | ds/m | <2 | 2-4 | 4-8 | >8 |
| | Sodicity (ESP) | % | <5 | 5-10 | 10-15 | >15 |
| Erosion hazard | Slope | % | 0-3 | 3-5 | 5-10 | >10 |

**Table 7.28 Land suitability criteria for Mulberry**

| Land use requirement | | | Rating | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Soil –site characteristics** | | **Unit** | **Highly suitable (S1)** | **Moderately suitable (S2)** | **Marginally suitable (S3)** | **Not suitable (N1)** |
| Climatic regime | Mean temperature in growing season | °C | 24–28 | 22–24; 28–32 | 32–38; 22–18 | >38; <18 |
| | Mean max. temp. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean min. tempt. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean RH in growing season | % | | | | |
| | Total rainfall | mm | | | | |
| | Rainfall in growing season | mm | | | | |
| Land quality | Soil-site characteristic | | | | | |
| Moisture availability | Length of growing period for short duration | Days | | | | |
| | Length of growing period for long duration | | | | | |
| | AWC | mm/m | | | | |
| Oxygen availability to roots | Soil drainage | Class | Well drained | Moderately well drained | Poorly drained | V. Poorly drained |
| | Water logging in growing season | Days | | | | |
| Nutrient availability | Texture | Class | sc, cl, scl | c (red) | c (black), sl, ls | - |
| | pH | 1:2.5 | 5.5-7.3 | 5.0-5.5 7.8-8.4 | 7.3-8.4 | >8.4 |
| | CEC | C mol (p+)/Kg | | | | |
| | BS | % | | | | |
| | CaCO3 in root zone | % | | <5 | 5-10 | >10 |
| | OC | % | | | | |
| Rooting conditions | Effective soil depth | cm | >100 | 75-100 | 50-75 | <50 |
| | Stoniness | % | | | | |
| | Coarse fragments | Vol % | 0-35 | 35-60 | 60-80 | >80 |
| Soil toxicity | Salinity (EC saturation extract) | ds/m | <2 | 2-4 | 4-8 | >8 |
| | Sodicity (ESP) | % | <5 | 5-10 | 10-15 | >15 |
| Erosion hazard | Slope | % | 0-3 | 3-5 | 5-10 | >10 |

**Table 7.29 Land suitability criteria for Marigold**

| Land use requirement | | | Rating | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Soil –site characteristics** | | **Unit** | **Highly suitable (S1)** | **Moderately suitable (S2)** | **Marginally suitable (S3)** | **Not suitable (N1)** |
| Climatic regime | Mean temperature in growing season | °C | 18-23 | 17-15<br>24-35 | 35-40<br>10-14 | >40<br><10 |
| | Mean max. temp. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean min. tempt. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean RH in growing season | % | | | | |
| | Total rainfall | mm | | | | |
| | Rainfall in growing season | mm | | | | |
| Land quality | Soil-site characteristic | | | | | |
| Moisture availability | Length of growing period for short duration | Days | | | | |
| | Length of growing period for long duration | | | | | |
| | AWC | mm/m | | | | |
| Oxygen availability to roots | Soil drainage | Class | Well drained | Moderately well drained | Poorly drained | V.Poorly drained |
| | Water logging in growing season | Days | | | | |
| Nutrient availability | Texture | Class | sl,scl, cl, sc, c (red) | c (black) | ls | - |
| | pH | 1:2.5 | 6.0-7.3 | 5.0-6.0<br>7.3-8.4 | 8.4-9.0 | >9.0 |
| | CEC | C mol (p+)/Kg | | | | |
| | BS | % | | | | |
| | CaCO3 in root zone | % | | <5 | 5-10 | >10 |
| | OC | % | | | | |
| Rooting conditions | Effective soil depth | cm | >75 | 50-75 | 25-50 | <25 |
| | Stoniness | % | | | | |
| | Coarse fragments | Vol % | <15 | 15-35 | 35-60 | 60-80 |
| Soil toxicity | Salinity (EC saturation extract) | ds/m | <2.0 | 2-4 | 4-8 | >8.0 |
| | Sodicity (ESP) | % | | | | |
| Erosion hazard | Slope | % | <3 | 3-5 | 5-10 | >10 |

**Table 7.30 Land suitability criteria for Chrysanthemum**

| Land use requirement | | | Rating | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Soil –site characteristics** | | **Unit** | **Highly suitable (S1)** | **Moderately suitable (S2)** | **Marginally suitable (S3)** | **Not suitable (N1)** |
| Climatic regime | Mean temperature in growing season | °C | 18-23 | 17-15<br>24-35 | 35-40<br>10-14 | >40<br><10 |
| | Mean max. temp. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean min. tempt. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean RH in growing season | % | | | | |
| | Total rainfall | mm | | | | |
| | Rainfall in growing season | mm | | | | |
| Land quality | Soil-site characteristic | | | | | |
| Moisture availability | Length of growing period for short duration | Days | | | | |
| | Length of growing period for long duration | | | | | |
| | AWC | mm/m | | | | |
| Oxygen availability to roots | Soil drainage | Class | Well drained | Moderately well drained | Poorly drained | V.Poorly drained |
| | Water logging in growing season | Days | | | | |
| Nutrient availability | Texture | Class | sl,scl, cl, sc, c (red) | c (black) | ls | - |
| | pH | 1:2.5 | 6.0-7.3 | 5.0-6.0<br>7.3-8.4 | 8.4-9.0 | >9.0 |
| | CEC | C mol (p+)/Kg | | | | |
| | BS | % | | | | |
| | CaCO3 in root zone | % | | <5 | 5-10 | >10 |
| | OC | % | | | | |
| Rooting conditions | Effective soil depth | cm | >75 | 50-75 | 25-50 | <25 |
| | Stoniness | % | | | | |
| | Coarse fragments | Vol % | <15 | 15-35 | 35-60 | 60-80 |
| Soil toxicity | Salinity (EC saturation extract) | ds/m | <2.0 | 2-4 | 4-8 | >8.0 |
| | Sodicity (ESP) | % | | | | |
| Erosion hazard | Slope | % | <3 | 3-5 | 5-10 | >10 |

### 7.30 Land Management Units (LMUs)

The 15 soil map units identified in Yadgir Nala-2 microwatershed have been grouped into 6 Land Management Units (LMU's) for the purpose of preparing a 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. 7.30) has been generated. These Land Management Units are expected to behave similarly for a given level of management.

The 15 map units that have been grouped into 6 Land Management Units along with brief description of soil and site characteristics are given below.

| LMU | Soil map units | Soil and site characteristics |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 33.HSLiB2<br>50.BGDbB2<br>168.ANRcB2 | Moderately deep to deep (75 to 150 cm), black calcareous clay soils, 0-3% slopes, non gravelly (<15%), moderate erosion. |
| 2 | 57.MDGcB2<br>59.MDRcB2<br>60.MDRiA1<br>65.BMDiB2g1 | Very deep (>150 cm), sandy clay loam soils, 0-3% slopes, non gravelly to gravelly (<15-35%), slight to moderate erosion. |
| 3 | 34.GWDcB2 | Moderately deep (75 -100 cm), sodic sandy clay loam soils, 1-3% slopes, non gravelly (<15%), moderate erosion. |
| 4 | 20.JNKcB2<br>22.JNKiB2 | Moderately shallow (50 -75 cm), sandy clay loam soils, 1-3% slopes, non gravelly (<15%), moderate erosion. |
| 5 | 2.BDLbB2<br>3.BDLbC3<br>156.HTKbB2 | Shallow (25 -50 cm), sandy loam soils, 1-5% slopes, non gravelly (<15%), moderate to severe erosion. |
| 6 | 109.VNKmB2g1<br>121.DSBcB2 | Shallow (25 -50 cm), sandy clay to clay soils, 1-3% slopes, non gravelly to gravelly (<15-35%), moderate erosion. |

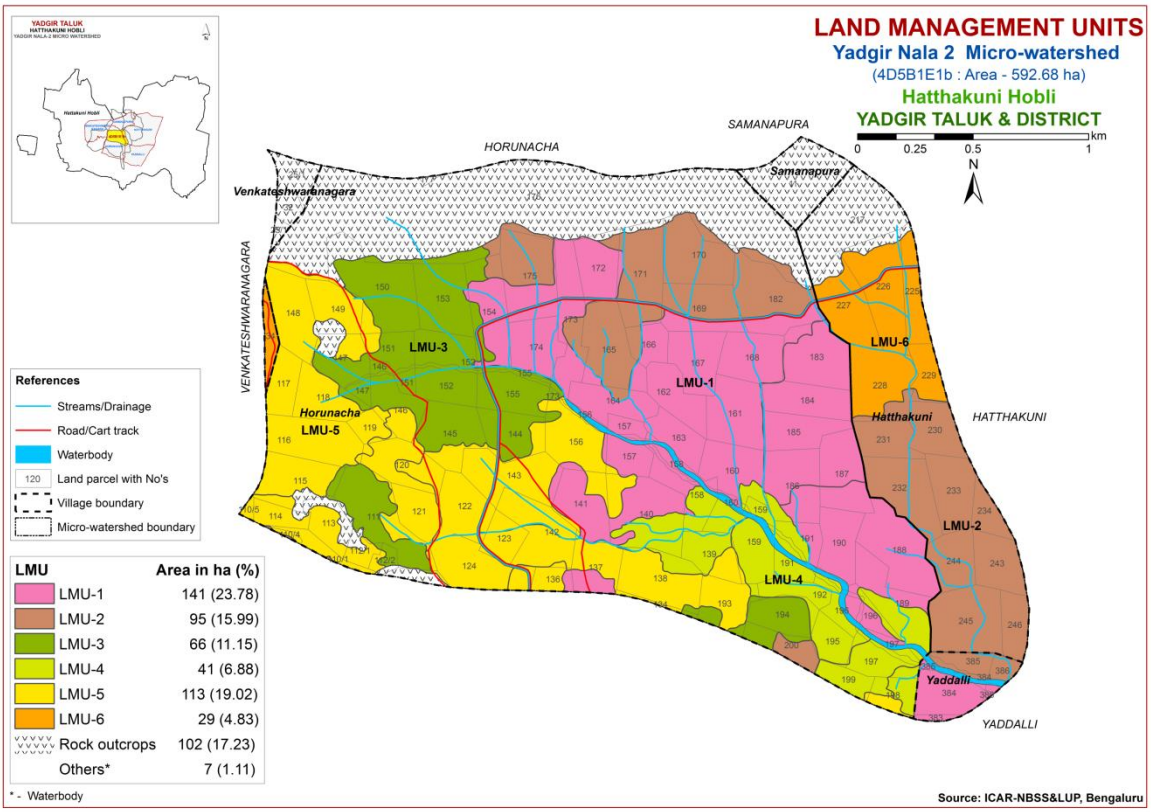



Fig. 7.30 Land Management Units Map- Yadgir Nala-2 Microwatershed

### 7.31 Proposed Crop Plan for Yadgir Nala-2 Microwatershed

After assessing the land suitability for the 29 crops, the Proposed Crop Plan has been prepared for the 6 identified LMUs by considering only the highly (Class S1) and moderately (Class S2) suitable lands for each of the 29 crops. The resultant proposed crop plan is presented below in Table 7.31.

**Table 7.31 Proposed Crop Plan for Yadgir Nala-2 Microwatershed**

| LMU | Soil Map Units | Survey Number | Field Crops/ Commercial crops | Horticulture Crops (Rainfed/Irrigated ) | Suitable Interventions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 33.HSLiB2<br>50.BGDbB2<br>168.ANRcB2<br>(Moderately deep to deep black calcareous clay soils) | **Horunacha:**140,141,154,157,158,160,161,162,163,164,166,167,168,172,173,174,183,184,185,186,187,188,190,196<br>**Yaddalli :**383,384 | Maize, sorghum, Sunflower, Cotton, Red gram, Bengalgram, Bajra | **Fruit crops:** Lime, Musambi, Custard apple, Pomegranate<br>**Vegetables:** Chilli, Bhendi<br>**Flowers:** Marigold, Chrysanthemum | Application of FYM, Biofertilizers and micronutrients, drip irrigation, mulching, suitable soil and water conservation practices |
| 2 | 57.MDGcB2<br>59.MDRcB2<br>60.MDRiA1<br>65.BMDiB2g1<br>(Very deep sandy clay loam soils) | **Hatthakuni:**230,231,232,233,234,243,244,245, 246<br>**Horunacha :**165,169,170,171,175, 182,200<br>**Yaddalli :**385,386 | Sunflower, Sorghum, Maize, Groundnut, Red gram, Bajra | **Fruit crops:** Mango, Musambi, Sapota, Tamarind, Pomegranate, Amla, Custard apple, Guava, Jackfruit, Jamun, Lime<br>**Vegetables:** Tomato, Onion**,** Bhendi, Chilli, Brinjal, Drumstick, Coriander<br>**Flowers:** Marigold, Chrysanthemum | Application of FYM, Biofertilizers and micronutrients, drip irrigation, mulching, suitable soil and water conservation practices |
| 3 | 34.GWDcB2<br>Moderately deep, sodic sandy clay loam soils) | **Horunacha:**111,112/2,144,145,146,147,150,151,152,153, 155,194 | - | **Agri-Silvi-Pasture** Ber, Aonla, Acacia sp. Dhaincha, Rhodes grass, Para grass ,Bermuda grass | Application of gypsum, iron pyrites and elemental sulphur. Addition of farm yard manures, green manures and providing subsurface drainage |
| 4 | 20.JNKcB2 | **Horunacha:**139,159,189,191,192,1 | Maize, Sorghum | **Fruit crops:** Amla, | Application of FYM, |

| LMU | Soil Map Units | Survey Number | Field Crops/ Commercial crops | Horticulture Crops (Rainfed/Irrigated ) | Suitable Interventions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 22.JNKiB2 (Moderately shallow, sandy clay loam soils) | 95,197,198, 199 | Groundnut, Bajra | Custard apple **Vegetables:** Tomato, Chilli, Brinjal, Bhendi, Onion **Flowers:** Marigold, Chrysanthemum | Biofertilizers and micronutrients, drip irrigation, Mulching, suitable soil and water conservation practices |
| 5 | 2.BDLbB2 3.BDLbC3 156.HTKbB2 (Shallow, sandy loam soils) | **Horunacha:**110/1,110/4,110/5,112/1,113,114,115,116,117,118,119,120,121,122,123,124,134,136,137,138,142,143, 148,149,156,193 | - | **Agri-Silvi-Pasture:** Hybrid Napier, *Styloxanthes hamata*, *Styloxanthes scabra* | Use of short duration varieties, sowing across the slope, drip irrigation and mulching is recommended |
| 6 | 109.VNKmB2g1 121.DSBcB2 (shallow, sandy clay to clay soils) | **Hatthakuni :**225,226,227,228,229 **Venkateshwaranagara :** 34 | Horsegram | **Agri-Silvi-Pasture:** Custard apple, Hybrid Napier, *Styloxanthes hamata*, Glyricidia, *Styloxanthes scabra* | Use of short duration varieties, sowing across the slope and split application of nitrogen fertilizers |

*Chapter 8*

# SOIL HEALTH MANAGEMENT

## 8.1 Soil Health

Soil health is basic to plant health and plant health is basic to human and bovine 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 characteristics 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 unfavorable conditions occur

**Characteristics of Yadgir Nala-2 Microwatershed**

- The soil phases identified in the microwatershed belonged to the soil series of BGD series occupying a maximum area of 133 ha (23%) followed by BDL 94 ha (16%), HSL 2 ha (<1%), GWD 66 ha (11%), VNK 27 ha (5%), BMD 43 ha (7%), DSB 2 ha (<1%), ANR 6 ha (<1%), HTK 19 ha (3%), MDR 50 ha (8%), MDG 2 ha (<1%) and JNK 41 ha (7%).
- As per land capability classification entire area of the microwatershed falls under arable land category (Class II, III & IV). The major limitations identified in the arable lands were soil and erosion.

- On the basis of soil reaction, about 437 ha (74%) area is slightly alkaline and 47 ha (8%) is neutral in soil reaction.

- **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.

**Acid soils**

Acid soils are not occuring in the microwatershed.

1. Growing of crops suitable for a particular soil pH.
2. Amelioration of soils through the application of amendments (liming materials).

Liming materials:

1. $CaCO_3$ (Calcium Carbonate).
2. Dolomite [Ca Mg $(Co_3)_2$ ]
3. Quick lime (Cao)
4. Slaked lime [Ca $(OH)_2$]

For normal pH and pH 4.8 (35 t/ha) and pH 6 .0-7.0 (4 t/ha) lime is required.

**Alkaline soils**

Alkaline soils cover about 437 ha area in the microwatershed.

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**

Neutral soils occur in 47 ha area in the microwatershed.

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 593 ha area in the microwatershed, about 50 ha (8%) is suffering from slight erosion, 397 ha (67%) is suffering from moderate erosion and 37 ha (6%) suffering from severe erosion. In areas of moderate and severe erosion immediate soil and water conservation and, other land development and land husbandry practices are required for restoring soil health.

**Dissemination of Information and Communication of 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 the younger farmers.

**Inputs for Net Planning (Saturation Plan) and Interventions needed**

Net planning (Saturation Plan) in IWMP is focusing on preparation of

1. Soil and Water Conservation Plan 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 (Saturation Plan) 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 Yadgir Nala-2 microwatershed.
- **Organic Carbon:** The OC content (an index of available Nitrogen) is medium (0.50-0.75%) in the entire area of the microwatershed. The areas that are medium in OC needs to be further improved by applying farmyard manure and crop rotation 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 where OC is medium (0.5 - 0.75%). 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**: Available Phosphorus is medium (23-57 kg/ha) in an area 468 ha (79%). High (>57 kg/ha) in an area of 3 ha (<1%) and low (<23 kg/ha) in an area of 13 ha (2%) of the microwatershed. In medium and low areas, for all the crops 25% additional P needs to be applied.
- **Available Potassium:** Available potassium is medium (145-337 kg/ha) in an area of 431 (73%) and high (>337 kg/ha) in an area of 53 ha (9%) of the microwatershed. All the plots, where available potassium is medium, for all the crops, additional 25% potassium may be applied.
- **Available Sulphur:** Available sulphur is a very critical nutrient for oilseed crops. It is medium in an area of 292 ha (49%) and low in an area of 192 ha (32%) of the microwatershed. Medium and low areas need to be applied with magnesium sulphate or gypsum or Factamphos (p) fertilizer (13% sulphur) for 2-3 years for the deficiency to be corrected.
- **Available Boron:** An area of 481 ha (81%) is low (<0.5 ppm) and 3 ha (<1%) is medium (0.5-1.0 ppm) in available boron. Application of sodium tetra borate @ 10 kg/ha as soil application or 0.2 % borax as foliar spray is recommended for low and medium areas.

- **Available Iron:** Entire area of the microwatershed is sufficient (>4.5 ppm) in available iron content.
- **Available Manganese:** All the soils in the microwatershed are sufficient (>1.0 ppm) in available manganese.
- **Available Copper:** All the soils in the microwatershed are sufficient (>0.2 ppm) in available copper.
- **Available Zinc:** Entire area is deficient (<0.6 ppm) in available zinc content. Application of zinc sulphate @25 kg/ha is recommended for deficient areas.
- **Soil Alkalinity**: Alkaline soils occur in 437 ha area in the microwatershed. Alkaline soils area 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, Acacia, Neem, Ber etc, are recommended.

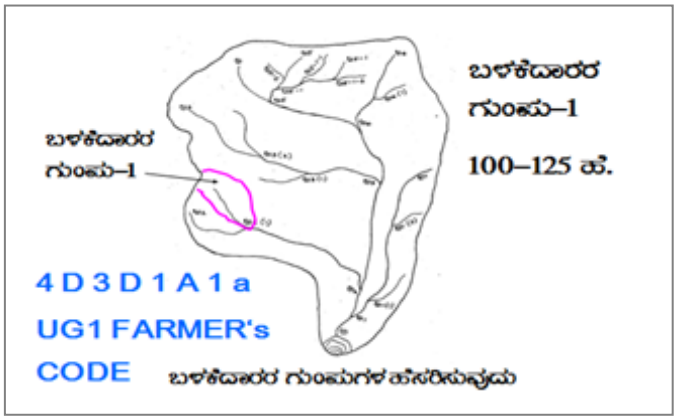
**Land Suitability for various crops:** Areas that are highly, moderately and marginally suitable and not suitable for growing various crops are indicated. Along with the suitability, various constraints that are limiting the productivity are also indicated. For example, in case of cotton, gravel content, 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 the 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 Yadgir Nala-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
- Rainfall
- 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 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.

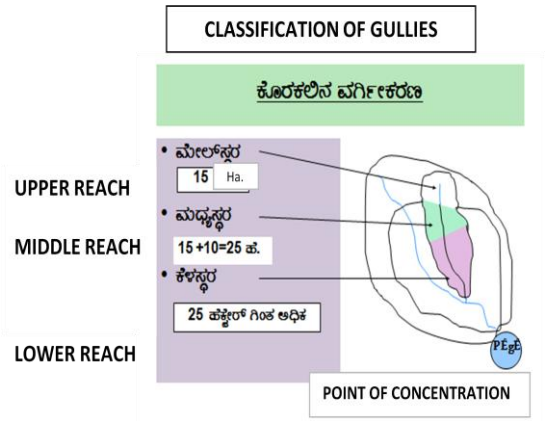
- Naming of user groups and farmers
- Identification of arable and non arable lands
- Identification of drainage lines and gullies
- Identification of non treatable areas
- Identification of priority areas in the arable lands
- Treatment plan for arable lands
- Location of water harvesting and recharge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

## 9.1 Treatment Plan

The treatment plan recommended for arable lands is briefly described below

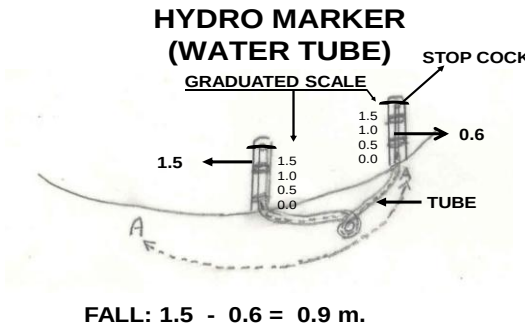
### 9.1.1 Arable Land Treatment

### 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<br>• Existing network of waterways, pothissa boundaries, grass belts, natural drainage lines/ watercourse, cut ups/ terraces are marked on the cadastral map to the scale<br>• 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... A=0-1 % slope, 1= slight erosion) 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 ($bg_{0...}$ b=loamy sand, $g_0$ = <15% gravel). The recommended Sections for different soils are given below.

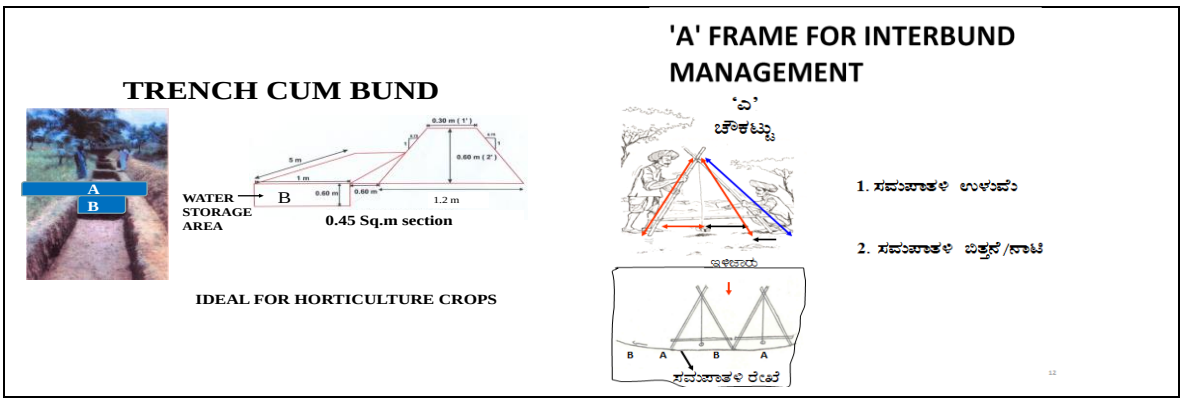
**Recommended Bund Section**

| 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 clayey soils | |
| 0.45 | 2 | 0.75 | 01:01 | 0.92 | | |
| 0.45 | 2.4 | 0.75 | 1.3:1 | 1.07 | Shallow black clayey soils | |
| 0.6 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 1.78:1 | 1.29 | Medium black clayey 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. Water Ways**

1. Existing waterways are marked on the cadastral map (1:7920 scale) and their dimensions are recorded.
2. Considering the contour plan of the MWS, additional waterways/ modernization of the existing ones can be thought of.
3. 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 Bund.

### 9.1.3 Treatment of Natural Water Course/ Drainage Lines

a) The cadastral map has to be updated as regards the network of drainage 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 from water budgeting and quality of water in the wells and site suitability.
e) Detailed Leveling 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 earthen 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. Small area of about 70 ha (12%) needs Trench Cum Bunding. An area of about 364 ha (61%) needs Graded Bunding and an area of about 50 ha (17%) needs strengthening of existing bunds.

The conservation plan prepared may be presented to all the stakeholders including farmers and after considering their suggestions, the conservation plan for the microwatershed may be finalised in a participatory approach.

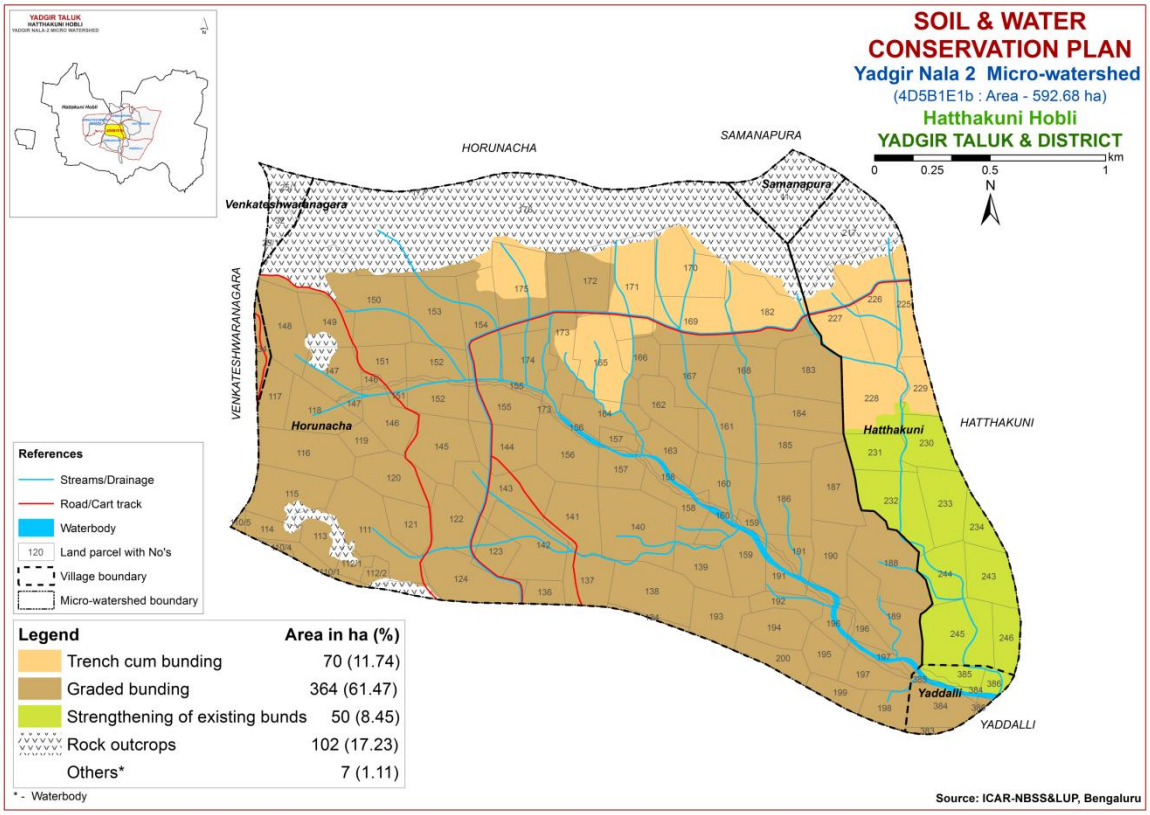



Fig. 9.1 Soil and Water Conservation Plan map of Yadgir Nala-2 Microwatershed

### 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 VII and VIII) and also the lands that are not suitable or marginally suitable and field bunds for growing annual and perennial crops. The method of planting these trees is given below.

It is recommended to open pits during the 1$^{st}$ week of March along the contour and heap the dugout 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 2$^{nd}$ or 3$^{rd}$ 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 Nerale (*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** | | | **Temp (°C)** | **Rainfall (mm)** |
| 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

## Yadgir nala-2 (1E1b) Microwatershed

## Soil Phase Information

| Village | Survey No | Area (ha) | Soil Phase | LMU | Soil Depth | Surface Soil Texture | Soil Gravelliness | Available Water Capacity | Slope | Soil Erosion | Current Land Use | Wells | Land Capability | Conservation Plan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Horunacha | 110/1 | 2.84 | HTKbB2 | LMU-5 | Shallow (25-50 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very low (<50 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Groundnut+Rockout crops (Gn+Rc) | Not Available | IIIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 110/4 | 0.37 | HTKbB2 | LMU-5 | Shallow (25-50 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very low (<50 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Groundnut (Gn) | Not Available | IIIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 110/5 | 0.38 | HTKbB2 | LMU-5 | Shallow (25-50 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very low (<50 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Groundnut (Gn) | Not Available | IIIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 111 | 9.11 | GWDcB2 | LMU-3 | Moderately deep (75-100 cm) | Sandy loam | Non gravelly (<15%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Groundnut (Gn) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 112/1 | 1.55 | HTKbB2 | LMU-5 | Shallow (25-50 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very low (<50 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Groundnut (Gn) | Not Available | IIIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 112/2 | 1.13 | GWDcB2 | LMU-3 | Moderately deep (75-100 cm) | Sandy loam | Non gravelly (<15%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Groundnut (Gn) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 113 | 3.52 | HTKbB2 | LMU-5 | Shallow (25-50 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very low (<50 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Groundnut (Gn) | Not Available | IIIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 114 | 2.14 | HTKbB2 | LMU-5 | Shallow (25-50 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very low (<50 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 115 | 6.5 | BDLbB2 | LMU-5 | Shallow (25-50 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very low (<50 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton+Groundnut (Ct+Gn) | Not Available | IIIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 116 | 7.14 | BDLbB2 | LMU-5 | Shallow (25-50 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very low (<50 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar+Groundnut (Jw+Gn) | Not Available | IIIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 117 | 3.37 | BDLbB2 | LMU-5 | Shallow (25-50 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very low (<50 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar (Jw) | Not Available | IIIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 118 | 5 | BDLbB2 | LMU-5 | Shallow (25-50 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very low (<50 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton+Redgram (Ct+ Rg) | Not Available | IIIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 119 | 1.87 | BDLbB2 | LMU-5 | Shallow (25-50 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very low (<50 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Not Available (NA) | Not Available | IIIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 120 | 5.61 | HTKbB2 | LMU-5 | Shallow (25-50 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very low (<50 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Groundnut (Gn) | Not Available | IIIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 121 | 3.73 | HTKbB2 | LMU-5 | Shallow (25-50 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very low (<50 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 122 | 5.41 | BDLbC3 | LMU-5 | Shallow (25-50 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very low (<50 mm/m) | Gently sloping (3-5%) | Severe | Scrub land (Sl) | Not Available | IVes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 123 | 2.88 | BDLbC3 | LMU-5 | Shallow (25-50 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very low (<50 mm/m) | Gently sloping (3-5%) | Severe | Jowar (Jw) | Not Available | IVes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 124 | 6.85 | BDLbC3 | LMU-5 | Shallow (25-50 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very low (<50 mm/m) | Gently sloping (3-5%) | Severe | Redgram+Scrub land (Rg+Sl) | Not Available | IVes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 134 | 0.51 | BDLbC3 | LMU-5 | Shallow (25-50 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very low (<50 mm/m) | Gently sloping (3-5%) | Severe | Groundnut (Gn) | Not Available | IVes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 136 | 1.77 | BDLbB2 | LMU-5 | Shallow (25-50 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very low (<50 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar (Jw) | 1 Borewell | IIIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 137 | 4.56 | BDLbC3 | LMU-5 | Shallow (25-50 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very low (<50 mm/m) | Gently sloping (3-5%) | Severe | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IVes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 138 | 7.51 | BDLbC3 | LMU-5 | Shallow (25-50 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very low (<50 mm/m) | Gently sloping (3-5%) | Severe | Groundnut (Gn) | Not Available | IVes | Graded bunding |

| Village | Survey No | Area (ha) | Soil Phase | LMU | Soil Depth | Surface Soil Texture | Soil Gravelliness | Available Water Capacity | Slope | Soil Erosion | Current Land Use | Wells | Land Capability | Conservation Plan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Horunacha | 139 | 4.15 | JNKcB2 | LMU-4 | Moderately shallow (50-75 cm) | Sandy loam | Non gravelly (<15%) | Low (51-100 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 140 | 9.76 | BGDbB2 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton+Groundnut +Redgram (Ct+Gn+Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 141 | 5.95 | BGDbB2 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 142 | 7.09 | BDLbB2 | LMU-5 | Shallow (25-50 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very low (<50 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 143 | 7.35 | BDLbB2 | LMU-5 | Shallow (25-50 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very low (<50 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Groundnut+Redgram+Scrub Land (Gn+Rg+Sl) | Not Available | IIIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 144 | 5.1 | GWDcB2 | LMU-3 | Moderately deep (75-100 cm) | Sandy loam | Non gravelly (<15%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Groundnut (Gn) | 1 Borewell | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 145 | 6.54 | GWDcB2 | LMU-3 | Moderately deep (75-100 cm) | Sandy loam | Non gravelly (<15%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Groundnut (Gn) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 146 | 4.78 | GWDcB2 | LMU-3 | Moderately deep (75-100 cm) | Sandy loam | Non gravelly (<15%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Groundnut (Gn) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 147 | 5.23 | GWDcB2 | LMU-3 | Moderately deep (75-100 cm) | Sandy loam | Non gravelly (<15%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Groundnut (Gn) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 148 | 6.15 | BDLbB2 | LMU-5 | Shallow (25-50 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very low (<50 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 149 | 4.45 | BDLbB2 | LMU-5 | Shallow (25-50 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very low (<50 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Groundnut (Gn) | Not Available | IIIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 150 | 10.49 | GWDcB2 | LMU-3 | Moderately deep (75-100 cm) | Sandy loam | Non gravelly (<15%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 151 | 3.78 | GWDcB2 | LMU-3 | Moderately deep (75-100 cm) | Sandy loam | Non gravelly (<15%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Groundnut (Gn) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 152 | 7.63 | GWDcB2 | LMU-3 | Moderately deep (75-100 cm) | Sandy loam | Non gravelly (<15%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Groundnut+Scrub land (Gn+Sl) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 153 | 6.82 | GWDcB2 | LMU-3 | Moderately deep (75-100 cm) | Sandy loam | Non gravelly (<15%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Groundnut (Gn) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 154 | 7.32 | BGDbB2 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Paddy (Pd) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 155 | 5.18 | GWDcB2 | LMU-3 | Moderately deep (75-100 cm) | Sandy loam | Non gravelly (<15%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Groundnut (Gn) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 156 | 6.46 | BDLbB2 | LMU-5 | Shallow (25-50 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very low (<50 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 157 | 4.23 | BGDbB2 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Groundnut (Gn) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 158 | 5.02 | BGDbB2 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Groundnut (Gn) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 159 | 6.69 | JNKcB2 | LMU-4 | Moderately shallow (50-75 cm) | Sandy loam | Non gravelly (<15%) | Low (51-100 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram+Scrub land (Rg+Sl) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 160 | 6.1 | BGDbB2 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Groundnut (Gn) | 1 Borewell | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 161 | 6.84 | BGDbB2 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton+Jowar+Groundnut (Ct+Jw+Gn) | 1 Borewell | IIes | Graded bunding |

| Village | Survey No | Area (ha) | Soil Phase | LMU | Soil Depth | Surface Soil Texture | Soil Gravelliness | Available Water Capacity | Slope | Soil Erosion | Current Land Use | Wells | Land Capability | Conservation Plan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Horunacha | 162 | 4.61 | BGDbB2 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Groundnut (Gn) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 163 | 3.63 | BGDbB2 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Groundnut (Gn) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 164 | 4.68 | BGDbB2 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Groundnut (Gn) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 165 | 7.68 | BMDiB2g1 | LMU-2 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Sandy clay | Gravelly (15-35%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar+Redgram (Jw+Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Trench cum bunding |
| Horunacha | 166 | 2.74 | BGDbB2 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 167 | 5.31 | BGDbB2 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Groundnut (Gn) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 168 | 5.54 | BGDbB2 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton+Groundnut (Ct+Gn) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 169 | 6.81 | BMDiB2g1 | LMU-2 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Sandy clay | Gravelly (15-35%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Groundnut (Gn) | 1 Borewell | IIes | Trench cum bunding |
| Horunacha | 170 | 7.28 | BMDiB2g1 | LMU-2 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Sandy clay | Gravelly (15-35%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar+Groundnut (Jw+Gn) | Not Available | IIes | Trench cum bunding |
| Horunacha | 171 | 8.36 | BMDiB2g1 | LMU-2 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Sandy clay | Gravelly (15-35%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar+Groundnut (Jw+Gn) | Not Available | IIes | Trench cum bunding |
| Horunacha | 172 | 4.9 | BGDbB2 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Groundnut (Gn) | 1 Borewell | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 173 | 7.11 | BGDbB2 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Groundnut (Gn) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 174 | 5.05 | BGDbB2 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Groundnut (Gn) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 175 | 8.43 | BMDiB2g1 | LMU-2 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Sandy clay | Gravelly (15-35%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar+Groundnut (Jw+Gn) | Not Available | IIes | Trench cum bunding |
| Horunacha | 176 | 69.89 | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Forest | Not Available | Ro | Ro |
| Horunacha | 177 | 0.18 | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | Ro | Ro |
| Horunacha | 182 | 9.06 | BMDiB2g1 | LMU-2 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Sandy clay | Gravelly (15-35%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar+Groundnut (Jw+Gn) | Not Available | IIes | Trench cum bunding |
| Horunacha | 183 | 7.1 | BGDbB2 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Groundnut (Gn) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 184 | 5.11 | BGDbB2 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton+Groundnut (Ct+Gn) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 185 | 4.48 | BGDbB2 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar (Jw) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 186 | 7.2 | BGDbB2 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Paddy (Pd) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 187 | 6.49 | BGDbB2 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Paddy (Pd) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 188 | 8.46 | BGDbB2 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 189 | 7.19 | JNKiB2 | LMU-4 | Moderately shallow (50-75 cm) | Sandy clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Low (51-100 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Paddy+Scrub land (Pd+Sl) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |

| Village | Survey No | Area (ha) | Soil Phase | LMU | Soil Depth | Surface Soil Texture | Soil Gravelliness | Available Water Capacity | Slope | Soil Erosion | Current Land Use | Wells | Land Capability | Conservation Plan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Horunacha | 190 | 4.82 | BGDbB2 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Paddy (Pd) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 191 | 4.52 | JNKcB2 | LMU-4 | Moderately shallow (50-75 cm) | Sandy loam | Non gravelly (<15%) | Low (51-100 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 192 | 2.4 | JNKcB2 | LMU-4 | Moderately shallow (50-75 cm) | Sandy loam | Non gravelly (<15%) | Low (51-100 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Scrub land (Sl) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 193 | 4.77 | BDLbC3 | LMU-5 | Shallow (25-50 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very low (<50 mm/m) | Gently sloping (3-5%) | Severe | Groundnut+Redgram (Gn+Rg) | Not Available | IVes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 194 | 4.21 | GWDcB2 | LMU-3 | Moderately deep (75-100 cm) | Sandy loam | Non gravelly (<15%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar (Jw) | 1 Borewell | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 195 | 2.86 | JNKcB2 | LMU-4 | Moderately shallow (50-75 cm) | Sandy loam | Non gravelly (<15%) | Low (51-100 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Scrub land (Sl) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 196 | 4.19 | BGDbB2 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Loamy sand | Non gravelly (<15%) | Medium (101-150 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Scrub land (Sl) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 197 | 4.38 | JNKiB2 | LMU-4 | Moderately shallow (50-75 cm) | Sandy clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Low (51-100 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Scrub land (Sl) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 198 | 2.91 | JNKiB2 | LMU-4 | Moderately shallow (50-75 cm) | Sandy clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Low (51-100 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar+Redgram (Jw+Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 199 | 2.26 | JNKiB2 | LMU-4 | Moderately shallow (50-75 cm) | Sandy clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Low (51-100 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar (Jw) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Horunacha | 200 | 3.17 | MDGcB2 | LMU-2 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Sandy loam | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar+Groundnut (Jw+Gn) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Samanapura | 11 | 9.83 | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Not Available | Ro | Ro |
| Venkateshwaranagara | 25/1 | 3.36 | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Forest | Not Available | Ro | Ro |
| Venkateshwaranagara | 32 | 1.3 | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Forest | Not Available | Ro | Ro |
| Venkateshwaranagara | 34 | 1.78 | DSBcB2 | LMU-6 | Shallow (25-50 cm) | Sandy loam | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very low (<50 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar (Jw) | Not Available | IIIes | Graded bunding |
| Yaddalli | 383 | 0.48 | ANRcB2 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Sandy loam | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar+Groundnut (Jw+Gn) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Yaddalli | 384 | 4.82 | ANRcB2 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Sandy loam | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton+Groundnut (Ct+Gn) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Yaddalli | 385 | 2.16 | MDRiA1 | LMU-2 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Sandy clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Nearly level (0-1%) | Slight | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIs | Graded bunding |
| Yaddalli | 386 | 1.48 | MDRiA1 | LMU-2 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Sandy clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Nearly level (0-1%) | Slight | Groundnut (Gn) | Not Available | IIs | Graded bunding |
| Hatthakuni | 217 | 11.63 | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Forest | Not Available | Ro | Ro |
| Hatthakuni | 225 | 3.91 | VNKmB2g1 | LMU-6 | Shallow (25-50 cm) | Clay | Gravelly (15-35%) | Very low (<50 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar (Jw) | Not Available | IIIes | Trench cum bunding |
| Hatthakuni | 226 | 8.84 | VNKmB2g1 | LMU-6 | Shallow (25-50 cm) | Clay | Gravelly (15-35%) | Very low (<50 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar+Redgram (Jw+Rg) | Not Available | IIIes | Trench cum bunding |
| Hatthakuni | 227 | 6.83 | VNKmB2g1 | LMU-6 | Shallow (25-50 cm) | Clay | Gravelly (15-35%) | Very low (<50 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar (Jw) | Not Available | IIIes | Trench cum bunding |
| Hatthakuni | 228 | 8.21 | VNKmB2g1 | LMU-6 | Shallow (25-50 cm) | Clay | Gravelly (15-35%) | Very low (<50 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar (Jw) | Not Available | IIIes | Trench cum bunding |

| Village | Survey No | Area (ha) | Soil Phase | LMU | Soil Depth | Surface Soil Texture | Soil Gravelliness | Available Water Capacity | Slope | Soil Erosion | Current Land Use | Wells | Land Capability | Conservation Plan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hatthakuni | 229 | 3 | VNKmB2g1 | LMU-6 | Shallow (25-50 cm) | Clay | Gravelly (15-35%) | Very low (<50 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Groundnut (Gn) | Not Available | IIIes | Trench cum bunding |
| Hatthakuni | 230 | 4.59 | MDRiA1 | LMU-2 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Sandy clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Nearly level (0-1%) | Slight | Paddy (Pd) | Not Available | IIs | Graded bunding |
| Hatthakuni | 231 | 3.91 | MDRiA1 | LMU-2 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Sandy clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Nearly level (0-1%) | Slight | Paddy (Pd) | Not Available | IIs | Graded bunding |
| Hatthakuni | 232 | 7.48 | MDRiA1 | LMU-2 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Sandy clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Nearly level (0-1%) | Slight | Scrub land (Sl) | Not Available | IIs | Graded bunding |
| Hatthakuni | 233 | 5.59 | MDRiA1 | LMU-2 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Sandy clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Nearly level (0-1%) | Slight | Jowar (Jw) | Not Available | IIs | Graded bunding |
| Hatthakuni | 234 | 2.41 | MDRiA1 | LMU-2 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Sandy clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Nearly level (0-1%) | Slight | Jowar (Jw) | Not Available | IIs | Graded bunding |
| Hatthakuni | 243 | 4.79 | MDRiA1 | LMU-2 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Sandy clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Nearly level (0-1%) | Slight | Paddy (Pd) | Not Available | IIs | Graded bunding |
| Hatthakuni | 244 | 4.45 | MDRiA1 | LMU-2 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Sandy clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Nearly level (0-1%) | Slight | Paddy (Pd) | Not Available | IIs | Graded bunding |
| Hatthakuni | 245 | 8.46 | MDRiA1 | LMU-2 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Sandy clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Nearly level (0-1%) | Slight | Scrub land (Sl) | Not Available | IIs | Graded bunding |
| Hatthakuni | 246 | 3.19 | MDRiA1 | LMU-2 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Sandy clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Nearly level (0-1%) | Slight | Paddy (Pd) | Not Available | IIs | Graded bunding |

Ro-Rock outcrops

# Appendix II

## Yadgir nala-2 (1E1b) Microwatershed

## Soil Fertility Information

| Village | Survey Number | Soil Reaction | Salinity | Organic Carbon | Available Phosphorus | Available Potassium | Available Sulphur | Available Boron | Available Iron | Available Manganese | Available Copper | Available Zinc |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Horunacha | 110/1 | Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Horunacha | 110/4 | Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Horunacha | 110/5 | Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Horunacha | 111 | Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Horunacha | 112/1 | Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Horunacha | 112/2 | Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Horunacha | 113 | Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Horunacha | 114 | Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Horunacha | 115 | Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Horunacha | 116 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Horunacha | 117 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Horunacha | 118 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Horunacha | 119 | Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Horunacha | 120 | Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Horunacha | 121 | Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Horunacha | 122 | Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Horunacha | 123 | Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Horunacha | 124 | Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Horunacha | 134 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Horunacha | 136 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Horunacha | 137 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Horunacha | 138 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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 Number | Soil Reaction | Salinity | Organic Carbon | Available Phosphorus | Available Potassium | Available Sulphur | Available Boron | Available Iron | Available Manganese | Available Copper | Available Zinc |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Horunacha | 139 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Horunacha | 140 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Horunacha | 141 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Horunacha | 142 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Horunacha | 143 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Horunacha | 144 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Horunacha | 145 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Horunacha | 146 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Horunacha | 147 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Horunacha | 148 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Horunacha | 149 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Horunacha | 150 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Horunacha | 151 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Horunacha | 152 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Horunacha | 153 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Horunacha | 154 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Horunacha | 155 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Horunacha | 156 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Horunacha | 157 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Horunacha | 158 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Horunacha | 159 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Horunacha | 160 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Horunacha | 161 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Horunacha | 162 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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 Number | Soil Reaction | Salinity | Organic Carbon | Available Phosphorus | Available Potassium | Available Sulphur | Available Boron | Available Iron | Available Manganese | Available Copper | Available Zinc |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Horunacha | 163 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Horunacha | 164 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Horunacha | 165 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | High (> 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Horunacha | 166 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Horunacha | 167 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Horunacha | 168 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Horunacha | 169 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Horunacha | 170 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | 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) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Horunacha | 171 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Horunacha | 172 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | High (> 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Horunacha | 173 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | High (> 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Horunacha | 174 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | High (> 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Horunacha | 175 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | High (> 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Horunacha | 176 | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro |
| Horunacha | 177 | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro |
| Horunacha | 182 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Horunacha | 183 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Horunacha | 184 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Horunacha | 185 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Horunacha | 186 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Horunacha | 187 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Horunacha | 188 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Horunacha | 189 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Horunacha | 190 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Horunacha | 191 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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 Number | Soil Reaction | Salinity | Organic Carbon | Available Phosphorus | Available Potassium | Available Sulphur | Available Boron | Available Iron | Available Manganese | Available Copper | Available Zinc |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Horunacha | 192 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Horunacha | 193 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Horunacha | 194 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Horunacha | 195 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Horunacha | 196 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Horunacha | 197 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Horunacha | 198 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Horunacha | 199 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Horunacha | 200 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Samanapura | 11 | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro |
| Venkateshwaranagara | 25/1 | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro |
| Venkateshwaranagara | 32 | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro |
| Venkateshwaranagara | 34 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Yaddalli | 383 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Yaddalli | 384 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Yaddalli | 385 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Yaddalli | 386 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Hatthakuni | 217 | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro |
| Hatthakuni | 225 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Hatthakuni | 226 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Hatthakuni | 227 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Hatthakuni | 228 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Hatthakuni | 229 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Hatthakuni | 230 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Hatthakuni | 231 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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 Number | Soil Reaction | Salinity | Organic Carbon | Available Phosphorus | Available Potassium | Available Sulphur | Available Boron | Available Iron | Available Manganese | Available Copper | Available Zinc |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hatthakuni | 232 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Hatthakuni | 233 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Hatthakuni | 234 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Hatthakuni | 243 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Hatthakuni | 244 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Hatthakuni | 245 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |
| Hatthakuni | 246 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 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) |

# Appendix III

## Yadgir nala-2 (1E1b) Microwatershed

## Soil Suitability Information

| Village | Survey Number | Mango | Maize | Sapota | Sorghum | Guava | Cotton | Tamarind | Lime | Bengal gram | Sunflower | Red gram | Amla | Jackfruit | Custard-apple | Cashew | Jamun | Musambi | Groundnut | Onion | Chilly | Tomato | Marigold | Chrysanthemum | Pomegranate | Bajra | Brinjal | Bhendi | Drumstick | Mulberry |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Horunacha | 110/1 | N1r | S3rt | N1r | S3rt | N1r | N1t | N1r | N1r | N1t | N1r | N1r | S3rt | N1r | S3rt | N1rt | N1r | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3rt | S3rt | S3r | S3r | N1r | S3rt | S3rt | S3r | N1r | N1r |
| Horunacha | 110/4 | N1r | S3rt | N1r | S3rt | N1r | N1t | N1r | N1r | N1t | N1r | N1r | S3rt | N1r | S3rt | N1rt | N1r | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3rt | S3rt | S3r | S3r | N1r | S3rt | S3rt | S3r | N1r | N1r |
| Horunacha | 110/5 | N1r | S3rt | N1r | S3rt | N1r | N1t | N1r | N1r | N1t | N1r | N1r | S3rt | N1r | S3rt | N1rt | N1r | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3rt | S3rt | S3r | S3r | N1r | S3rt | S3rt | S3r | N1r | N1r |
| Horunacha | 111 | N1n | S3nz | N1n | S3nz | N1n | S3nz | N1n | N1n | S3nz | N1n | S3nz | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | S3nz | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n |
| Horunacha | 112/1 | N1r | S3rt | N1r | S3rt | N1r | N1t | N1r | N1r | N1t | N1r | N1r | S3rt | N1r | S3rt | N1rt | N1r | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3rt | S3rt | S3r | S3r | N1r | S3rt | S3rt | S3r | N1r | N1r |
| Horunacha | 112/2 | N1n | S3nz | N1n | S3nz | N1n | S3nz | N1n | N1n | S3nz | N1n | S3nz | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | S3nz | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n |
| Horunacha | 113 | N1r | S3rt | N1r | S3rt | N1r | N1t | N1r | N1r | N1t | N1r | N1r | S3rt | N1r | S3rt | N1rt | N1r | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3rt | S3rt | S3r | S3r | N1r | S3rt | S3rt | S3r | N1r | N1r |
| Horunacha | 114 | N1r | S3rt | N1r | S3rt | N1r | N1t | N1r | N1r | N1t | N1r | N1r | S3rt | N1r | S3rt | N1rt | N1r | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3rt | S3rt | S3r | S3r | N1r | S3rt | S3rt | S3r | N1r | N1r |
| Horunacha | 115 | N1r | S3rt | N1r | S3r | N1rt | S3r | N1rt | N1r | S3r | N1r | S3rt | S3rt | N1rt | S3r | N1rt | N1rt | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3rt | S3rt | S3rt | S3rt | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3r | N1rt | N1rt |
| Horunacha | 116 | N1r | S3rt | N1r | S3r | N1rt | S3r | N1rt | N1r | S3r | N1r | S3rt | S3rt | N1rt | S3r | N1rt | N1rt | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3rt | S3rt | S3rt | S3rt | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3r | N1rt | N1rt |
| Horunacha | 117 | N1r | S3rt | N1r | S3r | N1rt | S3r | N1rt | N1r | S3r | N1r | S3rt | S3rt | N1rt | S3r | N1rt | N1rt | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3rt | S3rt | S3rt | S3rt | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3r | N1rt | N1rt |
| Horunacha | 118 | N1r | S3rt | N1r | S3r | N1rt | S3r | N1rt | N1r | S3r | N1r | S3rt | S3rt | N1rt | S3r | N1rt | N1rt | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3rt | S3rt | S3rt | S3rt | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3r | N1rt | N1rt |
| Horunacha | 119 | N1r | S3rt | N1r | S3r | N1rt | S3r | N1rt | N1r | S3r | N1r | S3rt | S3rt | N1rt | S3r | N1rt | N1rt | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3rt | S3rt | S3rt | S3rt | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3r | N1rt | N1rt |
| Horunacha | 120 | N1r | S3rt | N1r | S3rt | N1r | N1t | N1r | N1r | N1t | N1r | N1r | S3rt | N1r | S3rt | N1rt | N1r | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3rt | S3rt | S3r | S3r | N1r | S3rt | S3rt | S3r | N1r | N1r |
| Horunacha | 121 | N1r | S3rt | N1r | S3rt | N1r | N1t | N1r | N1r | N1t | N1r | N1r | S3rt | N1r | S3rt | N1rt | N1r | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3rt | S3rt | S3r | S3r | N1r | S3rt | S3rt | S3r | N1r | N1r |
| Horunacha | 122 | N1r | S3rt | N1r | S3r | N1rt | S3r | N1rt | N1r | S3r | N1r | S3rt | S3rt | N1rt | S3r | N1rt | N1rt | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3rt | S3rt | S3rt | S3rt | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3r | N1rt | N1rt |
| Horunacha | 123 | N1r | S3rt | N1r | S3r | N1rt | S3r | N1rt | N1r | S3r | N1r | S3rt | S3rt | N1rt | S3r | N1rt | N1rt | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3rt | S3rt | S3rt | S3rt | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3r | N1rt | N1rt |
| Horunacha | 124 | N1r | S3rt | N1r | S3r | N1rt | S3r | N1rt | N1r | S3r | N1r | S3rt | S3rt | N1rt | S3r | N1rt | N1rt | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3rt | S3rt | S3rt | S3rt | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3r | N1rt | N1rt |
| Horunacha | 134 | N1r | S3rt | N1r | S3r | N1rt | S3r | N1rt | N1r | S3r | N1r | S3rt | S3rt | N1rt | S3r | N1rt | N1rt | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3rt | S3rt | S3rt | S3rt | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3r | N1rt | N1rt |
| Horunacha | 136 | N1r | S3rt | N1r | S3r | N1rt | S3r | N1rt | N1r | S3r | N1r | S3rt | S3rt | N1rt | S3r | N1rt | N1rt | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3rt | S3rt | S3rt | S3rt | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3r | N1rt | N1rt |
| Horunacha | 137 | N1r | S3rt | N1r | S3r | N1rt | S3r | N1rt | N1r | S3r | N1r | S3rt | S3rt | N1rt | S3r | N1rt | N1rt | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3rt | S3rt | S3rt | S3rt | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3r | N1rt | N1rt |
| Horunacha | 138 | N1r | S3rt | N1r | S3r | N1rt | S3r | N1rt | N1r | S3r | N1r | S3rt | S3rt | N1rt | S3r | N1rt | N1rt | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3rt | S3rt | S3rt | S3rt | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3r | N1rt | N1rt |
| Horunacha | 139 | N1r | S2t | S3r | S2r | S3r | S2r | N1r | S3r | S2r | S3r | S3r | S2r | S3r | S2r | N1rt | S3r | S3r | S3t | S2r | S2r | S2r | S2r | S2r | S3r | S2r | S2r | S2r | S3r | S3r |
| Horunacha | 140 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3t | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S3t |

| Village | Survey Number | Mango | Maize | Sapota | Sorghum | Guava | Cotton | Tamarind | Lime | Bengal gram | Sunflower | Red gram | Amla | Jackfruit | Custard-apple | Cashew | Jamun | Musambi | Groundnut | Onion | Chilly | Tomato | Marigold | Chrysanthemum | Pomegranate | Bajra | Brinjal | Bhendi | Drumstick | Mulberry |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Horunacha | 141 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3t | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S3t |
| Horunacha | 142 | N1r | S3rt | N1r | S3r | N1rt | S3r | N1rt | N1r | S3r | N1r | S3rt | S3rt | N1rt | S3r | N1rt | N1rt | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3rt | S3rt | S3rt | S3rt | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3r | N1rt | N1rt |
| Horunacha | 143 | N1r | S3rt | N1r | S3r | N1rt | S3r | N1rt | N1r | S3r | N1r | S3rt | S3rt | N1rt | S3r | N1rt | N1rt | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3rt | S3rt | S3rt | S3rt | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3r | N1rt | N1rt |
| Horunacha | 144 | N1n | S3nz | N1n | S3nz | N1n | S3nz | N1n | N1n | S3nz | N1n | S3nz | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | S3nz | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n |
| Horunacha | 145 | N1n | S3nz | N1n | S3nz | N1n | S3nz | N1n | N1n | S3nz | N1n | S3nz | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | S3nz | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n |
| Horunacha | 146 | N1n | S3nz | N1n | S3nz | N1n | S3nz | N1n | N1n | S3nz | N1n | S3nz | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | S3nz | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n |
| Horunacha | 147 | N1n | S3nz | N1n | S3nz | N1n | S3nz | N1n | N1n | S3nz | N1n | S3nz | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | S3nz | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n |
| Horunacha | 148 | N1r | S3rt | N1r | S3r | N1rt | S3r | N1rt | N1r | S3r | N1r | S3rt | S3rt | N1rt | S3r | N1rt | N1rt | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3rt | S3rt | S3rt | S3rt | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3r | N1rt | N1rt |
| Horunacha | 149 | N1r | S3rt | N1r | S3r | N1rt | S3r | N1rt | N1r | S3r | N1r | S3rt | S3rt | N1rt | S3r | N1rt | N1rt | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3rt | S3rt | S3rt | S3rt | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3r | N1rt | N1rt |
| Horunacha | 150 | N1n | S3nz | N1n | S3nz | N1n | S3nz | N1n | N1n | S3nz | N1n | S3nz | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | S3nz | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n |
| Horunacha | 151 | N1n | S3nz | N1n | S3nz | N1n | S3nz | N1n | N1n | S3nz | N1n | S3nz | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | S3nz | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n |
| Horunacha | 152 | N1n | S3nz | N1n | S3nz | N1n | S3nz | N1n | N1n | S3nz | N1n | S3nz | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | S3nz | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n |
| Horunacha | 153 | N1n | S3nz | N1n | S3nz | N1n | S3nz | N1n | N1n | S3nz | N1n | S3nz | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | S3nz | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n |
| Horunacha | 154 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3t | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S3t |
| Horunacha | 155 | N1n | S3nz | N1n | S3nz | N1n | S3nz | N1n | N1n | S3nz | N1n | S3nz | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | S3nz | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n |
| Horunacha | 156 | N1r | S3rt | N1r | S3r | N1rt | S3r | N1rt | N1r | S3r | N1r | S3rt | S3rt | N1rt | S3r | N1rt | N1rt | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3rt | S3rt | S3rt | S3rt | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3r | N1rt | N1rt |
| Horunacha | 157 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3t | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S3t |
| Horunacha | 158 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3t | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S3t |
| Horunacha | 159 | N1r | S2t | S3r | S2r | S3r | S2r | N1r | S3r | S2r | S3r | S3r | S2r | S3r | S2r | N1rt | S3r | S3r | S3t | S2r | S2r | S2r | S2r | S2r | S3r | S2r | S2r | S2r | S3r | S3r |
| Horunacha | 160 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3t | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S3t |
| Horunacha | 161 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3t | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S3t |
| Horunacha | 162 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3t | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S3t |
| Horunacha | 163 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3t | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S3t |
| Horunacha | 164 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3t | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S3t |
| Horunacha | 165 | S1 | S2g | S1 | S2tg | S1 | S2tg | S1 | S1 | S2tg | S2g | S2tg | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2g | S2g | S2g | S2g | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 |
| Horunacha | 166 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3t | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S3t |
| Horunacha | 167 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3t | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S3t |

| Village | Survey Number | Mango | Maize | Sapota | Sorghum | Guava | Cotton | Tamarind | Lime | Bengal gram | Sunflower | Red gram | Amla | Jackfruit | Custard-apple | Cashew | Jamun | Musambi | Groundnut | Onion | Chilly | Tomato | Marigold | Chrysanthemum | Pomegranate | Bajra | Brinjal | Bhendi | Drumstick | Mulberry |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Horunacha | 168 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3t | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S3t |
| Horunacha | 169 | S1 | S2g | S1 | S2tg | S1 | S2tg | S1 | S1 | S2tg | S2g | S2tg | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2g | S2g | S2g | S2g | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 |
| Horunacha | 170 | S1 | S2g | S1 | S2tg | S1 | S2tg | S1 | S1 | S2tg | S2g | S2tg | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2g | S2g | S2g | S2g | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 |
| Horunacha | 171 | S1 | S2g | S1 | S2tg | S1 | S2tg | S1 | S1 | S2tg | S2g | S2tg | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2g | S2g | S2g | S2g | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 |
| Horunacha | 172 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3t | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S3t |
| Horunacha | 173 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3t | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S3t |
| Horunacha | 174 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3t | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S3t |
| Horunacha | 175 | S1 | S2g | S1 | S2tg | S1 | S2tg | S1 | S1 | S2tg | S2g | S2tg | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2g | S2g | S2g | S2g | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 |
| Horunacha | 176 | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro |
| Horunacha | 177 | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro |
| Horunacha | 182 | S1 | S2g | S1 | S2tg | S1 | S2tg | S1 | S1 | S2tg | S2g | S2tg | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2g | S2g | S2g | S2g | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 | S1 |
| Horunacha | 183 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3t | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S3t |
| Horunacha | 184 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3t | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S3t |
| Horunacha | 185 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3t | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S3t |
| Horunacha | 186 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3t | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S3t |
| Horunacha | 187 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3t | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S3t |
| Horunacha | 188 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3t | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S3t |
| Horunacha | 189 | N1r | S2t | S3r | S2r | S3r | S2r | N1r | S3r | S2r | S3r | S3r | S2r | S3r | S2r | N1rt | S3r | S3r | S3t | S2r | S2r | S2r | S2r | S2r | S3r | S2r | S2r | S2r | S3r | S3r |
| Horunacha | 190 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3t | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S3t |
| Horunacha | 191 | N1r | S2t | S3r | S2r | S3r | S2r | N1r | S3r | S2r | S3r | S3r | S2r | S3r | S2r | N1rt | S3r | S3r | S3t | S2r | S2r | S2r | S2r | S2r | S3r | S2r | S2r | S2r | S3r | S3r |
| Horunacha | 192 | N1r | S2t | S3r | S2r | S3r | S2r | N1r | S3r | S2r | S3r | S3r | S2r | S3r | S2r | N1rt | S3r | S3r | S3t | S2r | S2r | S2r | S2r | S2r | S3r | S2r | S2r | S2r | S3r | S3r |
| Horunacha | 193 | N1r | S3rt | N1r | S3r | N1rt | S3r | N1rt | N1r | S3r | N1r | S3rt | S3rt | N1rt | S3r | N1rt | N1rt | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3rt | S3rt | S3rt | S3rt | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3r | N1rt | N1rt |
| Horunacha | 194 | N1n | S3nz | N1n | S3nz | N1n | S3nz | N1n | N1n | S3nz | N1n | S3nz | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n | S3nz | N1n | N1n | N1n | N1n |
| Horunacha | 195 | N1r | S2t | S3r | S2r | S3r | S2r | N1r | S3r | S2r | S3r | S3r | S2r | S3r | S2r | N1rt | S3r | S3r | S3t | S2r | S2r | S2r | S2r | S2r | S3r | S2r | S2r | S2r | S3r | S3r |
| Horunacha | 196 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3t | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S3t |
| Horunacha | 197 | N1r | S2t | S3r | S2r | S3r | S2r | N1r | S3r | S2r | S3r | S3r | S2r | S3r | S2r | N1rt | S3r | S3r | S3t | S2r | S2r | S2r | S2r | S2r | S3r | S2r | S2r | S2r | S3r | S3r |
| Horunacha | 198 | N1r | S2t | S3r | S2r | S3r | S2r | N1r | S3r | S2r | S3r | S3r | S2r | S3r | S2r | N1rt | S3r | S3r | S3t | S2r | S2r | S2r | S2r | S2r | S3r | S2r | S2r | S2r | S3r | S3r |

| Village | Survey Number | Mango | Maize | Sapota | Sorghum | Guava | Cotton | Tamarind | Lime | Bengal gram | Sunflower | Red gram | Amla | Jackfruit | Custard-apple | Cashew | Jamun | Musambi | Groundnut | Onion | Chilly | Tomato | Marigold | Chrysanthemum | Pomegranate | Bajra | Brinjal | Bhendi | Drumstick | Mulberry |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Horunacha | 199 | N1r | S2t | S3r | S2r | S3r | S2r | N1r | S3r | S2r | S3r | S3r | S2r | S3r | S2r | N1rt | S3r | S3r | S3t | S2r | S2r | S2r | S2r | S2r | S3r | S2r | S2r | S2r | S3r | S3r |
| Horunacha | 200 | S2r | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S1 | S1 | S2t | S3t |
| Samanapura | 11 | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro |
| Venkateshwaranagara | 25/1 | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro |
| Venkateshwaranagara | 32 | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro |
| Venkateshwaranagara | 34 | N1r | S3r | N1r | S3r | N1r | S3r | N1r | N1r | S3rt | N1r | S3r | S3r | N1r | S3r | N1rt | N1r | N1r | S3rt | S3rg | S3r | S3r | S3r | S3r | N1r | S3r | S3rg | S3rg | N1r | N1r |
| Yaddalli | 383 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S2t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tz | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Yaddalli | 384 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S2t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tz | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Yaddalli | 385 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S1 | S1 | S2t | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2tz | S2t | S1 | S2t | S3t |
| Yaddalli | 386 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S1 | S1 | S2t | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2tz | S2t | S1 | S2t | S3t |
| Hatthakuni | 217 | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro | Ro |
| Hatthakuni | 225 | N1r | S3r | N1r | S3r | N1r | S3r | N1r | N1r | S3r | N1r | S3r | S3r | N1r | S3r | N1r | N1r | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3r | S3r | S3r | S3r | N1r | S3r | S3r | S3r | N1r | N1r |
| Hatthakuni | 226 | N1r | S3r | N1r | S3r | N1r | S3r | N1r | N1r | S3r | N1r | S3r | S3r | N1r | S3r | N1r | N1r | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3r | S3r | S3r | S3r | N1r | S3r | S3r | S3r | N1r | N1r |
| Hatthakuni | 227 | N1r | S3r | N1r | S3r | N1r | S3r | N1r | N1r | S3r | N1r | S3r | S3r | N1r | S3r | N1r | N1r | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3r | S3r | S3r | S3r | N1r | S3r | S3r | S3r | N1r | N1r |
| Hatthakuni | 228 | N1r | S3r | N1r | S3r | N1r | S3r | N1r | N1r | S3r | N1r | S3r | S3r | N1r | S3r | N1r | N1r | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3r | S3r | S3r | S3r | N1r | S3r | S3r | S3r | N1r | N1r |
| Hatthakuni | 229 | N1r | S3r | N1r | S3r | N1r | S3r | N1r | N1r | S3r | N1r | S3r | S3r | N1r | S3r | N1r | N1r | N1r | S3rt | S3r | S3r | S3r | S3r | S3r | N1r | S3r | S3r | S3r | N1r | N1r |
| Hatthakuni | 230 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S1 | S1 | S2t | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2tz | S2t | S1 | S2t | S3t |
| Hatthakuni | 231 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S1 | S1 | S2t | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2tz | S2t | S1 | S2t | S3t |
| Hatthakuni | 232 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S1 | S1 | S2t | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2tz | S2t | S1 | S2t | S3t |
| Hatthakuni | 233 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S1 | S1 | S2t | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2tz | S2t | S1 | S2t | S3t |
| Hatthakuni | 234 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S1 | S1 | S2t | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2tz | S2t | S1 | S2t | S3t |
| Hatthakuni | 243 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S1 | S1 | S2t | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2tz | S2t | S1 | S2t | S3t |
| Hatthakuni | 244 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S1 | S1 | S2t | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2tz | S2t | S1 | S2t | S3t |
| Hatthakuni | 245 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S1 | S1 | S2t | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2tz | S2t | S1 | S2t | S3t |
| Hatthakuni | 246 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S1 | S1 | S2t | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2tz | S2t | S1 | S2t | S3t |

**Ro-Rock outcrops**

# PART-B

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF FARM HOUSEHOLDS

**CONTENTS**

## LIST OF TABLES

***Chapter 1***

## *SALIENT FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY*

- *The data indicated that there were 114 (57.29%) men and 85 (42.71%) women among the sampled households.*
- *The average family size of landless farmers' was 4.8, marginal farmers' was 5, small farmers' was 7.3, semi medium farmers' was 5.6, medium farmers was 7 and large farmers was 4.*
- *The data indicated that, 27 (13.57%) people were in 0-15 years of age, 99 (49.75%) were in 16-35 years of age, 59 (29.65%) were in 36-60 years of age and 14 (7.04%) were above 61 years of age.*
- *The results indicated that Yadgiri Nala-2 had 47.44 per cent illiterates, 21.79 per cent of them had primary school, 2.56 per cent of them had Middle school and PUC education, 12.82 per cent of them had high school, 1.92 per cent of them had ITI and masters, 5.77 per cent of them had degree education.*
- *The results indicate that, 85.71 per cent of household heads were practicing agriculture, 8.57 per cent of the household heads were agricultural labourers and 2.86 cent of the household heads were government service.*
- *The results indicate that agriculture was the major occupation for 62.31 per cent of the household members, 6.03 per cent were agricultural labourers, 5.53 per cent were in general labour, 0.5 per cent were household industry, 2.51 per cent were private service, 13.57 per cent student, 8.04 per cent were housewives and 1.51per cent were children.*
- *The results show that, 100 per cent of the population in the micro watershed has not participated in any local institutions.*
- *The results indicate that 5.56 per cent of the households possess thatched, 55.56 per cent of the households possess katcha house and 38.89 per cent of the households possess pucca/RCC house.*
- *The results show that 91.67 per cent of the households possess TV, 38.89 per cent of the households possess mixer/grinder, 25 per cent of the households possess motor cycle, 5.56 per cent of the households posses auto and 91.67 per cent of the households possess mobile phones.*
- *The results show that the average value of television was Rs. 6,393, mixer/grinder was Rs. 1,642, motor cycle was Rs. 56,333, auto was Rs. 160,000 and mobile phone was Rs. 2,474.*
- *About 8.33 per cent each of the households possess bullock cart, plough and harvester, 5.56 per cent each of the households possess tractor, 2.78 per cent of the households possess harvester and thresher, and 88.89 per cent of the households possess weeder.*

- *The results show that the average value of bullock cart was Rs. 15,500, plough was Rs. 3,666, tractor was Rs.760,000, sprayer was Rs. 2,000, weeder was Rs. 2,777, harvester Rs. 1,050 and the average value of thresher was Rs. 30,000.*
- *The results indicate that, 25 per cent of the households possess bullocks, 8.33 per cent of the households possess local cow and goat, 2.78 per cent of the households possess buffalo and 11.11 per cent of the households possess sheep.*
- *The results indicate that, average own labour men available in the micro watershed was 2.45, average own labour (women) available was 1.90, average hired labour (men) available was 8.62 and average hired labour (women) available was 9.*
- *The results indicate that, 80.57 per cent of the households opined that the hired labour was adequate.*
- *The results indicate that, households of the Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed possess 25.97 ha (63.83%) of dry land, 14.31 ha (35.18%) of irrigated land and 0.4 ha (0.99%) of permanent fallow land. Marginal farmers possess 8.11 ha (85.09%) of dry land, 1.02 ha (10.66%) of irrigated land and 0.40 ha (4.25%) of permanent fallow land. Small farmers possess 6.50 ha (78.22%) of dry land and 1.81 ha (21.78%) of irrigated land. Semi medium farmers possess 7.28 ha (74.84%) of dry land and 2.45 ha (25.16%) of irrigated land. Medium farmers possess 4.09 ha (55.8%) of dry land and 3.24 ha (44.20%) of irrigated land. Large farmers possess 5.8 ha (100%) of irrigated land.*
- *The results indicate that, the average value of dry land was Rs. 554,191.33, the average value of irrigated land was Rs. 516,765.62 and the average value of permanent fallow land was Rs. 494,000. In case of marginal famers, the average land value was Rs. 826,210.68 for dry land, the average land value was Rs. 2,066,533.8 and the average land value was Rs. 494,000. In case of small famers, the average land value was Rs. 723,302.1 for dry land and the average land value was Rs. 828,859.0 for irrigated land. In case of semi medium famers, the average land value was Rs. 301,888.8 for dry land and the average land value was Rs. 816,528.9 for irrigated land. In case of medium famers, the average land value was Rs. 195,643.56 for dry land and the average land value was Rs. 247,000 for irrigated land. In case of large famers, the average land value was Rs. 172,245.4 for irrigated land.*
- *The results indicate that, there were 5 functioning bore wells in the micro watershed. The results indicate that, bore well was the major irrigation source in the micro water shed for 13.89 per cent of the farmers.*
- *The results indicate that, the depth of bore well was found to be 9.82 meters.*
- *The results indicate that, marginal, small, semi medium, medium and large farmers had an irrigated area of 0.45 ha, 0.89 ha, 1.21 ha, 3.24 ha and 5.81 ha respectively.*
- *The results indicate that, farmers have grown cotton (1.74%), green gram (8.25 ha), groundnut (12.06 ha), red gram (14.25 ha), sorghum (9.51 ha) and tomato (0.49 ha).*

*Marginal farmers have grown cotton, green gram, groundnut, red gram, sorghum and tomato. Small farmers have grown green gram, groundnut and red gram. Semi medium farmers have grown green gram, groundnut, red gram and sorghum. Medium farmers have grown groundnut and red gram. Large farmers have grown groundnut. The results indicate that, the cropping intensity in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed was found to be 99.96 per cent.*

- *The results indicate that, 58.33 per cent of the households have bank account and 2.78 per cent of the households have savings.*
- *The results indicate that, 61.11 per cent of the households have availed credit from different sources.*
- *The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for Cotton was Rs. 23101.47. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 41501.74. The net income from Cotton cultivation was Rs. 18400.27. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.8.*
- *The total cost of cultivation for green gram was Rs. 43519.68. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 69871.90. The net income from green gram cultivation was Rs. 26352.22. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.61.*
- *The total cost of cultivation for Red gram was Rs. 24912.90. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 65203.22. The net income from Red gram cultivation was Rs. 40290.31. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:2.62.*
- *The total cost of cultivation for groundnut was Rs. 23304.27. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 42878.37. The net income from groundnut cultivation was Rs. 19574.09. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.84.*
- *The total cost of cultivation for sorghum was Rs. 1:2.62. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 72225. The net income from sorghum cultivation was Rs. 53724.01. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:3.9.*
- *The total cost of cultivation for tomato was Rs. 46592.97. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 246999.99. The net income from tomato cultivation was Rs. 200407.02. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:5.3.*
- *The results indicate that, 27.78 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was adequate.*
- *The results indicate that the annual gross income was Rs. 112,580, for marginal farmers, for small farmers it was Rs. 162,216.67, semi medium farmers it was Rs. 151,600, for medium farmers it was Rs. 151,600 and large farmers it was Rs. 89,000. The results indicate that the average annual expenditure is Rs. 20,669.76. For marginal farmers it was Rs. 9,969.66, for small farmers it was Rs. 13,011.11, for semi medium farmers it was Rs. 17,500, for medium farmers it was Rs. 160,000 and for large farmers it was Rs.109,000.*
- *The results indicate that, households have planted 76 neem, 22 tamarind, 1 pongamia and 2 banyan trees in their field and also 3 neem trees in their backyard.*

- *The results indicated that, households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 7,972.22 for land development, households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 1,750 for irrigation facility, households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 3,972.22 for improved crop production and households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 1,805.56 for orchard development/ maintenance.*
- *The results indicated that loan from bank was the source of additional investment for 54.05 per cent for land development and 8.11 per cent for irrigation facility, improved crop production and orchard development/ maintenance. Soft loan was the source of additional investment for 2.7 per cent for land development.*
- *The results indicated that, cotton and tomato was sold to the extent of 100 per cent, green gram was sold to the extent of 88.24 per cent, groundnut was sold to the extent of 94.86 per cent, red gram was sold to the extent of 98.75 per cent and sorghum was sold to the extent of 87.43 per cent.*
- *The results indicated that, about 72.22 per cent of the farmers sold their produce to local/village merchant and 2.78 per cent of the farmers sold their produce to regulated market.*
- *The results indicated that, 72.22 per cent of the households have used tractor and 2.78 per cent of the households used cart as a mode of transportation.*
- *The results indicated that, 75 per cent of the households have experienced soil and water erosion problems in the farm.*
- *The results indicated that, 75 per cent have shown interest in soil test.*
- *The results indicated that, 97.22 per cent of the households used fire wood and 5.56 per cent of the households used LPG as a source of fuel.*
- *The results indicated that, piped supply was the major source of drinking water for 100 per cent of the households in the micro watershed.*
- *Electricity was the major source of light for 100 per cent of the households in micro watershed.*
- *The results indicated that, 44.44 per cent of the households possess sanitary toilet facility.*
- *The results indicated that, 100 per cent of the sampled households possessed BPL cards. The results indicated that, 100 per cent of the households participated in NREGA programme.*
- *The results indicated that, cereals and pulses were adequate for 100 per cent of the households, oilseed were adequate for 86.11 per cent, vegetables were adequate for 72.22 per cent, fruits were adequate for 11.11 per cent, milk were adequate for 91.67 per cent, egg were adequate for 16.67 per cent and meat were adequate for 5..56 per cent.*
- *The results indicated that, oilseed were inadequate for 11.11 per cent of the households, vegetables were inadequate for 25 per cent, fruits were inadequate for*

*88.89 per cent, milk were inadequate for 8.33 per cent, egg were inadequate for 83.33 per cent and meat were inadequate for 91.67 per cent of the households.*

- *The results indicated that, lower fertility status of the soil in the area was the constraint experienced by 86.11 per cent of the households, wild animal menace on farm field, frequent incidence of pest and diseases and high cost of fertilizer and plant protection chemicals (83.33%), Inadequacy of irrigation water (13.89%), high rate of interest on credit (75 %), low price for the agricultural commodities (77.78%), lack of marketing facilities in the area (66.67 %), inadequate extension service (16.67 %), Lack of transport for safe transport of the Agril produce to the market (77.78%), less rainfall(5.56 %) and Source of Agri-technology information (2.78%).*

*Chapter 2*

# INTRODUCTION

Soil and water are the two precious natural resources which are essential for crop production and existence of life on earth. Rainfed agriculture is under severe stress due to various constraints related to agriculture like uneven and erratic distribution of rainfall, indiscriminate use of fertilizers, chemicals and pesticides, adoption of improper land management practices, soil erosion, decline in soil fertility, decline in ground water resources leading to low crop productivity. The area under rainfed agriculture has to be managed effectively using the best available practices to enhance the production of food, fodder and fuel. This is possible if the land resources are characterized at each parcel of land through detailed land resource inventory using the best available techniques of remote sensing, GPS and GIS. The watershed development programs are aimed at the sustainable distribution of its resources and the process of creating and implementing plans, programs, and projects to sustain and enhance watershed functions that affect the plant, animal and human communities within a watershed boundary.

World Bank funded KWDP II, SUJALA III project was implemented in with Broad objective of demonstrating more effective watershed management through greater integration of programmes related to rain-fed agriculture, innovative and science based approaches and strengthen institutional capacities and If successful, it is expected that the systems and tools could be mainstreamed into the overall IWMP in the State of Karnataka and in time, throughout other IWMP operations in India. With this background the socio-economic survey has been carried out with following specific objectives:

1. To understand the demographic features of the households in the micro-watershed
2. To understand the extent of family labour available and additional employment opportunities available within the village.
3. To know the status of assets of households in the micro-watershed for suggesting possible improvements.
4. To study the cropping pattern, cropped area and productivity levels of different households in micro-watershed.
5. To determine the type and extent of livestock owned by different categories of HHs
6. Availability of fodder and level of livestock management.

**Scope and importance of survey**

Survey helps in identification of different socio-economic and resource use-patterns of farmers at the Micro watershed. Household survey provides demographic features, labour force, and levels of education; land ownership and asset position (including livestock and other household assets) of surveyed households; and cropping patterns, input intensities, and average crop yields from farmers' fields. It also discusses crop utilization and the degree of commercialization of production in the areas; farmers' access to and utilization of credit from formal and informal sources; and the level of adoption and use of soil, water,and pest management technologies.

*Chapter 3*

# METHODOLOGY

The description of the methods, components selected for the survey and procedures followed in conducting the baseline survey are furnished under the following heads.

**Description of the study area**

Yadgir District is one of the 30 districts of Karnataka state in southern India. This district was carved out from the erstwhile Gulbarga district as the 30th district of Karnataka on 10 April 2010. Yadgir town is the administrative headquarters of the district. The district comprises of 3 taluks namely, Shahapur, Yadgiri and Shorapur (There are 16 hoblies, 117 Gram Panchayats, 4 Municipalities,8 Towns/ Urban agglomeration and 487 inhabited & 32 un-inhabited villages The district occupies an area of 5,160.88 km².

Yadgir district is the second smallest district in the state, area wise is very rich in cultural traditions. The vast stretch of fertile black soil of the district is known for bumper red gram and jowar crops. The district is a "Daal bowl" of the state. The district is also known for cluster of cement industries and a distinct stone popularly known as "Malakheda Stone". Two main rivers, Krishna and Bhima, and a few tributaries flow in this region. Krishna and Bhima Rivers drain the district. They constitute the two major river basins of the district. Kagna and Amarja are the two sub - basins of Bhima River, which occur within the geographical area of the district

According to the 2011 census Yadgir district has a population of 1, 172,985, roughly equal to the nation of Timor-Lesteor the US state of Rhode Island. This gives it a ranking of 404th in India (out of a total of 640). The district has a population density of 224 inhabitants per square kilometre (580/sq mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 22.67%. Yadgir has a sex ratio of 984 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 52.36%.

**Description of the micro watershed**

Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed in Hattikuni sub-watershed (Yadgir taluk and district) is located in between $16^0$52’8.832’’ to $16^0$ 50’49.58’’North latitudes and $77^0$ 8’33.291’’ to $77^0$6’31.961’’ East longitudes, covering an area of about 592.47 ha, bounded by Venkateshwaranagar, Samanapura, Hathakuni Yaddalli and Horuncha villages.

**Methodology followed in assessing socio-economic status of households**

In order to assess the socio-economic condition of the farmers in the watershed a comprehensive questionnaire was prepared. Major components such as demographic conditions, migration details, food consumption and family expenditure pattern, material possession, land holding, land use management, cropping pattern, cost of cultivation of crops, livestock management. The statistical components such as frequency and percentage were used to analyze the data. About 36 households located in the micro-watershed were interviewed for the survey.

## SALIENT FEATURES OF THE SURVEY

**Households sampled for socio-economic survey:** The data on households sampled for socio economic survey in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 1 and it indicated that 36 farmers were sampled in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed among them 7 (19.44%) were landless, 15 (41.67%) were marginal, 6 (16.67%) were small farmers, 5 (13.89%) were semi medium farmers, medium farmers were 2 (5.56%) and large farmers were 1 (2.78%).

**Table 1: Households sampled for socio economic survey in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (7) | | MF (15) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | LF (1) | | All (36) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Farmers | 7 | 19.44 | 15 | 41.67 | 6 | 16.67 | 5 | 13.89 | 2 | 5.56 | 1 | 2.78 | 36 | 100 |

**Population characteristics:** The population characteristics of households sampled for socio-economic survey in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 2. The data indicated that there were 114 (57.29%) men and 85 (42.71%) women among the sampled households. The average family size of landless farmers' was 4.8, marginal farmers' was 5, small farmers' was 7.3, semi medium farmers' was 5.6, medium farmers was 7 and large farmers was 4.

**Table 2: Population characteristics of Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (34) | | MF (75) | | SF (44) | | SMF (28) | | MDF (14) | | LF (4) | | All (199) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Men | 18 | 52.94 | 41 | 54.67 | 29 | 65.91 | 14 | 50 | 9 | 64.29 | 3 | 75 | 114 | 57.29 |
| 2 | Women | 16 | 47.06 | 34 | 45.33 | 15 | 34.09 | 14 | 50 | 5 | 35.71 | 1 | 25 | 85 | 42.71 |
| Total | | 34 | 100 | 75 | 100 | 44 | 100 | 28 | 100 | 14 | 100 | 4 | 100 | 199 | 100 |
| Average | | 4.8 | | 5 | | 7.3 | | 5.6 | | 7 | | 4 | | 5.5 | |

**Age wise classification of population:** The age wise classification of household members in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 3. The data indicated that, 27 (13.57%) people were in 0-15 years of age, 99 (49.75%) were in 16-35 years of age, 59 (29.65%) were in 36-60 years of age and 14 (7.04%) were above 61 years of age.

**Table 3: Age wise classification of household members in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl. No. | Particulars | LL (34) | | MF (75) | | SF (44) | | SMF(28) | | MDF(14) | | LF(4) | | All (199) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | 0-15 years of age | 11 | 32.35 | 10 | 13.33 | 2 | 4.55 | 4 | 14.29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 13.57 |
| 2 | 16-35 years of age | 16 | 47.06 | 38 | 50.67 | 25 | 56.82 | 11 | 39.29 | 7 | 50 | 2 | 50 | 99 | 49.75 |
| 3 | 36-60 years of age | 6 | 17.65 | 22 | 29.33 | 14 | 31.82 | 9 | 32.14 | 6 | 42.86 | 2 | 50 | 59 | 29.65 |
| 4 | > 61 years | 1 | 2.94 | 5 | 6.67 | 3 | 6.82 | 4 | 14.29 | 1 | 7.14 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 7.04 |
| Total | | 34 | 100 | 75 | 100 | 44 | 100 | 28 | 100 | 14 | 100 | 4 | 100 | 199 | 100 |

**Education level of household members:** Education level of household members in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 4. The results indicated that

Yadgiri Nala-2 had 47.44 per cent illiterates, 21.79 per cent of them had primary school, 2.56 per cent of them had Middle school and PUC education, 12.82 per cent of them had high school, 1.92 per cent of them had ITI and masters, 5.77 per cent of them had degree education.

**Table 4. Education level of household members in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl. No. | Particulars | LL (34) | | MF (75) | | SF (44) | | SMF(28) | | MDF(14) | | LF(4) | | All (199) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Illiterate | 18 | 52.94 | 43 | 57.33 | 23 | 52.27 | 19 | 67.86 | 9 | 64.29 | 2 | 50 | 114 | 57.29 |
| 2 | Primary School | 7 | 20.59 | 12 | 16 | 5 | 11.36 | 2 | 7.14 | 2 | 14.29 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 14.07 |
| 3 | Middle School | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2.67 | 3 | 6.82 | 1 | 3.57 | 1 | 7.14 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 3.52 |
| 4 | High School | 4 | 11.76 | 11 | 14.67 | 7 | 15.91 | 3 | 10.71 | 1 | 7.14 | 1 | 25 | 27 | 13.57 |
| 5 | PUC | 2 | 5.88 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 6.82 | 2 | 7.14 | 1 | 7.14 | 1 | 25 | 12 | 6.03 |
| 6 | ITI | 1 | 2.94 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.50 |
| 7 | Degree | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 6.82 | 1 | 3.57 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 3.52 |
| 8 | Others | 2 | 5.88 | 1 | 1.33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1.51 |
| Total | | 34 | 100 | 75 | 100 | 44 | 100 | 28 | 100 | 14 | 100 | 4 | 100 | 199 | 100 |

**Occupation of household heads:** The data regarding the occupation of the household heads in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 5. The results indicate that, 85.71 per cent of household heads were practicing agriculture, 8.57 per cent of the household heads were agricultural labourers and 2.86 cent of the household heads were government service.

**Table 5: Occupation of household heads in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (7) | | MF (15) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | LF (1) | | All (36) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Agriculture | 1 | 14.29 | 15 | 100 | 6 | 100 | 5 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 30 | 83.33 |
| 2 | Agricultural Labour | 2 | 28.57 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5.56 |
| 3 | General Labour | 4 | 57.14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 11.11 |
| Total | | 7 | 100 | 15 | 100 | 6 | 100 | 5 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 36 | 100 |

**Table 6: Occupation of family members in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl. No. | Particulars | LL (34) | | MF (75) | | SF (44) | | SMF(28) | | MDF(14) | | LF(4) | | All (199) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Agriculture | 4 | 11.76 | 53 | 70.67 | 35 | 79.55 | 21 | 75 | 8 | 57.14 | 3 | 75 | 124 | 62.31 |
| 2 | Agricultural Labour | 8 | 23.53 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6.82 | 1 | 3.57 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 6.03 |
| 3 | General Labour | 10 | 29.41 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 5.53 |
| 4 | Household industry | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1.33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.50 |
| 5 | Private Service | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.27 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 28.57 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2.51 |
| 6 | Student | 9 | 26.47 | 9 | 12 | 3 | 6.82 | 4 | 14.29 | 1 | 7.14 | 1 | 25 | 27 | 13.57 |
| 7 | Housewife | 1 | 2.94 | 11 | 14.67 | 1 | 2.27 | 2 | 7.14 | 1 | 7.14 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 8.04 |
| 8 | Children | 2 | 5.88 | 1 | 1.33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1.51 |
| Total | | 34 | 100 | 75 | 100 | 44 | 100 | 28 | 100 | 14 | 100 | 4 | 100 | 199 | 100 |

**Occupation of the household members:** The data regarding the occupation of the household members in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 6. The results indicate that agriculture was the major occupation for 62.31 per cent of the

household members, 6.03 per cent were agricultural labourers, 5.53 per cent were in general labour, 0.5 per cent were household industry, 2.51 per cent were private service, 13.57 per cent student, 8.04 per cent were housewives and 1.51per cent were children.

**Institutional participation of the household members:** The data regarding the institutional participation of the household members in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 7. The results show that, 100 per cent of the population in the micro watershed has not participated in any local institutions. .

**Table 7. Institutional Participation of household members in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (34) | | MF (75) | | SF (44) | | SMF (28) | | MDF (14) | | LF (4) | | All (199) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | No Participation | 34 | 100 | 75 | 100 | 44 | 100 | 28 | 100 | 14 | 100 | 4 | 100 | 199 | 100 |
| Total | | 34 | 100 | 75 | 100 | 44 | 100 | 28 | 100 | 14 | 100 | 4 | 100 | 199 | 100 |

**Type of house owned:** The data regarding the type of house owned by the households in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 8. The results indicate that 5.56 per cent of the households possess thatched, 55.56 per cent of the households possess katcha house and 38.89 per cent of the households possess pucca/RCC house.

**Table 8. Type of house owned by households in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (34) | | MF (75) | | SF (44) | | SMF (28) | | MDF (14) | | LF (4) | | All (199) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Thatched | 1 | 14.29 | 1 | 6.67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5.56 |
| 2 | Katcha | 4 | 57.14 | 9 | 60 | 1 | 16.67 | 4 | 80 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 100 | 20 | 55.56 |
| 3 | Pucca/RCC | 2 | 28.57 | 5 | 33.33 | 5 | 83.33 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 38.89 |
| Total | | 7 | 100 | 15 | 100 | 6 | 100 | 5 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 36 | 100 |

**Durable Assets owned by the households:** The data regarding the Durable Assets owned by the households in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 9. The results show that 91.67 per cent of the households possess TV, 38.89 per cent of the households possess mixer/grinder, 25 per cent of the households possess motor cycle, 5.56 per cent of the households posses auto and 91.67 per cent of the households possess mobile phones.

**Table 9. Durable Assets owned by households in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (7) | | MF (15) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | LF (1) | | All (36) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Television | 7 | 100 | 15 | 100 | 6 | 100 | 3 | 60 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 100 | 33 | 91.67 |
| 2 | Mixer/Grinder | 2 | 28.57 | 8 | 53.33 | 1 | 16.67 | 2 | 40 | 1 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 38.89 |
| 3 | Motor Cycle | 1 | 14.29 | 4 | 26.67 | 1 | 16.67 | 2 | 40 | 1 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 25 |
| 4 | Auto | 1 | 14.29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5.56 |
| 5 | Mobile Phone | 7 | 100 | 13 | 86.67 | 6 | 100 | 4 | 80 | 2 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 33 | 91.67 |

**Average value of durable assets:** The data regarding the average value of durable assets owned by the households in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 10. The results show that the average value of television was Rs. 6,393, mixer/grinder was

Rs. 1,642, motor cycle was Rs. 56,333, auto was Rs. 160,000 and mobile phone was Rs. 2,474.

**Table 10. Average value of durable assets owned by households in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

Average value (Rs.)

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (7) | MF (15) | SF (6) | SMF (5) | MDF(2) | LF (1) | All (36) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Television | 7,142 | 5,266 | 9,166 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 7,000 | 6,393 |
| 2 | Mixer/Grinder | 1,600 | 1,675 | 1,200 | 1,600 | 2,000 | 0 | 1,642 |
| 3 | Motor Cycle | 5,000 | 60,000 | 80,000 | 61,000 | 60,000 | 0 | 56,333 |
| 4 | Auto | 250,000 | 0 | 0 | 70,000 | 0 | 0 | 160,000 |
| 5 | Mobile Phone | 2,583 | 1,352 | 7,250 | 900 | 4,000 | 1,333 | 2,474 |

**Farm Implements owned:** The data regarding the farm implements owned by the households in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 11. About 8.33 per cent each of the households possess bullock cart, plough and harvester, 5.56 per cent each of the households possess tractor, 2.78 per cent of the households possess harvester and thresher, and 88.89 per cent of the households possess weeder.

**Table 11. Farm Implements owned by households in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (7) | | MF (15) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | LF (1) | | All (36) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Bullock Cart | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6.67 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 3 | 8.33 |
| 2 | Plough | 0 | 0 | 2 | 13.33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 3 | 8.33 |
| 3 | Tractor | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6.67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5.56 |
| 4 | Sprayer | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6.67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.78 |
| 5 | Weeder | 0 | 0 | 3 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 100 | 6 | 16.67 |
| 6 | Harvester | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6.67 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8.33 |
| 7 | Thresher | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6.67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.78 |
| 8 | Blank | 7 | 100 | 14 | 93.33 | 6 | 100 | 4 | 80 | 1 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 88.89 |

**Average value of farm implements:** The data regarding the average value of farm Implements owned by the households in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 12. The results show that the average value of bullock cart was Rs. 15,500, plough was Rs. 3,666, tractor was Rs.760,000, sprayer was Rs. 2,000, weeder was Rs. 2,777, harvester Rs. 1,050 and the average value of thresher was Rs. 30,000.

**Table 12. Average value of farm implements owned by households in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

Average Value (Rs.)

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (7) | MF (15) | SF (6) | SMF (5) | MDF (2) | LF (1) | All (36) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bullock Cart | 0 | 10,000 | 0 | 20,000 | 0 | 22,000 | 15,500 |
| 2 | Plough | 0 | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,000 | 3,666 |
| 3 | Tractor | 0 | 700,000 | 0 | 0 | 820,000 | 0 | 760,000 |
| 4 | Sprayer | 0 | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,000 |
| 5 | Weeder | 0 | 4,860 | 0 | 400 | 200 | 50 | 2,777 |
| 6 | Harvester | 0 | 100 | 0 | 50 | 4,000 | 0 | 1,050 |
| 7 | Thresher | 0 | 30,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30,000 |

**Livestock possession by the households:** The data regarding the Livestock possession by the households in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 13. The results indicate that, 25 per cent of the households possess bullocks, 8.33 per cent of the households possess local cow and goat, 2.78 per cent of the households possess buffalo and 11.11 per cent of the households possess sheep.

**Table 13. Livestock possession by households in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (7) | | MF (15) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | LF (1) | | All (36) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Bullock | 0 | 0 | 3 | 20 | 2 | 33.33 | 2 | 40 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 100 | 9 | 25 |
| 2 | Local cow | 0 | 0 | 2 | 13.33 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8.33 |
| 3 | Buffalo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.78 |
| 4 | Sheep | 1 | 14.29 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 33.33 | 1 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 11.11 |
| 5 | Goat | 1 | 14.29 | 2 | 13.33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8.33 |
| 6 | blank | 6 | 85.71 | 12 | 80 | 4 | 66.67 | 3 | 60 | 1 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 72.22 |

**Average Labour availability:** The data regarding the average labour availability in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 14. The results indicate that, average own labour men available in the micro watershed was 2.45, average own labour (women) available was 1.90, average hired labour (men) available was 8.62 and average hired labour (women) available was 9.

In case of marginal farmers, average own labour men available was 1.93, average own labour (women) was 1.47, average hired labour (men) and average hired labour (women) available was 6.33. In case of small farmers, average own labour men available was 3.5, average own labour (women) was 3.17, average hired labour (men) was 9 and average hired labour (women) available was 10.5. In case of semi medium farmers, average own labour men available was 3, average own labour (women) was 1.8, average hired labour (men) was 9.2 and average hired labour (women) available was 9.4. In case of medium farmers, average own labour men available and average own labour (women) was 2, average hired labour (men) was 7.5 and average hired labour (women) available was 7. In case of large farmers, average own labour men available was 2 average own labour (women) was 1, average hired labour (men) was 40 and average hired labour (women) available was 42.

**Table 14. Average Labour availability in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (7) | MF (15) | SF (6) | SMF (5) | MDF (2) | LF (1) | All (36) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Hired labour Female | 0 | 6.33 | 10.50 | 9.40 | 7 | 42 | 9 |
| 2 | Own Labour Female | 0 | 1.47 | 3.17 | 1.80 | 2 | 1 | 1.90 |
| 3 | Own labour Male | 0 | 1.93 | 3.50 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2.45 |
| 4 | Hired labour Male | 0 | 6.33 | 9 | 9.20 | 7.50 | 40 | 8.62 |

**Adequacy of Hired Labour:** The data regarding the adequacy of hired labour in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 15. The results indicate that, 80.57 per cent of the households opined that the hired labour was adequate.

**Table 15. Adequacy of Hired Labour in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (7) | | MF (15) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | LF (1) | | All (36) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Adequate | 0 | 0 | 15 | 100 | 6 | 100 | 5 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 29 | 80.56 |

**Distribution of land (ha):** The data regarding the distribution of land (ha) in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 16. The results indicate that, households of the Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed possess 25.97 ha (63.83%) of dry land, 14.31 ha (35.18%) of irrigated land and 0.4 ha (0.99%) of permanent fallow land. Marginal farmers possess 8.11 ha (85.09%) of dry land, 1.02 ha (10.66%) of irrigated land and 0.40 ha (4.25%) of permanent fallow land. Small farmers possess 6.50 ha (78.22%) of dry land and 1.81 ha (21.78%) of irrigated land. Semi medium farmers possess 7.28 ha (74.84%) of dry land and 2.45 ha (25.16%) of irrigated land. Medium farmers possess 4.09 ha (55.8%) of dry land and 3.24 ha (44.20%) of irrigated land. Large farmers possess 5.8 ha (100%) of irrigated land

**Table 16. Distribution of land (Ha) in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl. No. | Particulars | MF (15) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | LF (1) | | All (36) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ha | % | ha | % | ha | % | ha | % | ha | % | ha | % |
| 1 | Dry | 8.11 | 85.09 | 6.50 | 78.22 | 7.28 | 74.84 | 4.09 | 55.80 | 0 | 0 | 25.97 | 63.83 |
| 2 | Irrigated | 1.02 | 10.66 | 1.81 | 21.78 | 2.45 | 25.16 | 3.24 | 44.20 | 5.80 | 100 | 14.31 | 35.18 |
| 3 | Permanent Fallow | 0.40 | 4.25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.40 | 0.99 |
| Total | | 9.53 | 100 | 8.30 | 100 | 9.73 | 100 | 7.33 | 100 | 5.80 | 100 | 40.69 | 100 |

**Average land value (Rs./ha):** The data regarding the average land value (Rs./ha) in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 17. The results indicate that, the average value of dry land was Rs. 554,191.33, the average value of irrigated land was Rs. 516,765.62 and the average value of permanent fallow land was Rs. 494,000. In case of marginal famers, the average land value was Rs. 826,210.68 for dry land, the average land value was Rs. 2,066,533.8 and the average land value was Rs. 494,000. In case of small famers, the average land value was Rs. 723,302.1 for dry land and the average land value was Rs. 828,859.0 for irrigated land. In case of semi medium famers, the average land value was Rs. 301,888.8 for dry land and the average land value was Rs. 816,528.9 for irrigated land. In case of medium famers, the average land value was Rs. 195,643.56 for dry land and the average land value was Rs. 247,000 for irrigated land. In case of large famers, the average land value was Rs. 172,245.4 for irrigated land.

**Table 17. Average land value (Rs./ha) in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | MF (15) | SF (6) | SMF (5) | MDF (2) | LF (1) | All (36) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Dry | 826,210.68 | 723,302.1 | 301,888.8 | 195,643.56 | 0 | 554,191.33 |
| 2 | Irrigated | 2,066,533.8 | 828,859.0 | 816,528.9 | 247,000 | 172,245.4 | 516,765.62 |
| 3 | Permanent Fallow | 494,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 494,000 |

**Status of bore wells:** The data regarding the status of bore wells in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 18. The results indicate that, there were 5 functioning bore wells in the micro watershed.

**Table 18. Status of bore wells in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (7) | MF (15) | SF (6) | SMF (5) | MDF (2) | LF (1) | All (36) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Functioning | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |

**Source of irrigation:** The data regarding the source of irrigation in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 19. The results indicate that, bore well was the major irrigation source in the micro water shed for 13.89 per cent of the farmers.

**Table 19. Source of irrigation in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (7) | | MF (15) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | LF (1) | | All (36) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Bore Well | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6.67 | 1 | 16.67 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 100 | 5 | 13.89 |

**Depth of Water (Avg. in meters):** The data regarding the depth of water in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 20. The results indicate that, the depth of bore well was found to be 9.82 meters.

**Table 20. Depth of water (Avg in meters) in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (7) | MF (15) | SF (6) | SMF (5) | MDF (2) | LF (1) | All (36) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bore Well | 0 | 5.08 | 7.11 | 15.24 | 30.48 | 97.54 | 9.82 |

**Irrigated Area (ha):** The data regarding the irrigated area (ha) in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 21. The results indicate that, marginal, small, semi medium, medium and large farmers had an irrigated area of 0.45 ha, 0.89 ha, 1.21 ha, 3.24 ha and 5.81 ha respectively.

**Table 21. Irrigated Area (ha) in Yadgiri Nala-2micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (7) | MF (15) | SF (6) | SMF (5) | MDF (2) | LF (1) | All (36) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Kharif | 0 | 0.45 | 0.89 | 1.21 | 3.24 | 5.81 | 11.60 |
| Total | | 0 | 0.45 | 0.89 | 1.21 | 3.24 | 5.81 | 11.60 |

**Table 22. Cropping pattern in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed (Area in ha)**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (7) | MF (15) | SF (6) | SMF (5) | MDF(2) | LF (1) | All (36) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Kharif - Cotton | 0 | 1.74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.74 |
| 2 | Kharif - greengram | 0 | 1.85 | 5.18 | 1.21 | 0 | 0 | 8.25 |
| 3 | Kharif - Groundnut | 0 | 0.08 | 0.92 | 2.02 | 3.24 | 5.81 | 12.06 |
| 4 | Kharif - Red gram | 0 | 2.67 | 2.21 | 5.28 | 4.09 | 0 | 14.25 |
| 5 | Kharif - Sorghum | 0 | 6.28 | 0 | 3.24 | 0 | 0 | 9.51 |
| 6 | Kharif - Tomato | 0 | 0.49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.49 |
| Total | | 0 | 13.11 | 8.31 | 11.76 | 7.33 | 5.81 | 46.31 |

**Cropping pattern:** The data regarding the cropping pattern in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 22. The results indicate that, farmers have grown cotton (1.74%), green gram (8.25 ha), groundnut (12.06 ha), red gram (14.25 ha), sorghum (9.51 ha) and tomato (0.49 ha). Marginal farmers have grown cotton, green gram, groundnut, red gram, sorghum and tomato. Small farmers have grown green gram, groundnut and red

gram. Semi medium farmers have grown green gram, groundnut, red gram and sorghum. Medium farmers have grown groundnut and red gram. Large farmers have grown groundnut.

**Table 23. Cropping intensity (%) in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (7) | MF (15) | SF (6) | SMF (5) | MDF (2) | LF (1) | All (36) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Cropping Intensity | 0 | 99.85 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99.96 |

**Cropping intensity:** The data regarding the cropping intensity in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 23. The results indicate that, the cropping intensity in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed was found to be 99.96 per cent.

**Possession of Bank account and savings:** The data regarding the possession of bank account and saving in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 24. The results indicate that, 58.33 per cent of the households have bank account and 2.78 per cent of the households have savings.

**Table 24. Possession of bank account and savings in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (7) | | MF (15) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | LF (1) | | All (36) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Account | 0 | 0 | 11 | 73.33 | 6 | 100 | 3 | 60 | 1 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 58.33 |
| 2 | Savings | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 16.67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.78 |

**Borrowing status:** The data regarding the borrowing status in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 25. The results indicate that, 61.11 per cent of the households have availed credit from different sources.

**Table 24. Borrowing status in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (7) | | MF (15) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | LF (1) | | All (36) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Credit Availed | 0 | 0 | 12 | 80 | 8 | 133.33 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 61.11 |

**Cost of cultivation of Cotton:** The data regarding the cost of cultivation of Cotton in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 26. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for Cotton was Rs. 23101.47. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 41501.74. The net income from Cotton cultivation was Rs. 18400.27. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.8.

**Table 26. Cost of Cultivation of Cotton in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No | Particulars | | Units | Phy Units | Value(Rs.) | % to C3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **I** | **Cost A1** | | | | | |
| 1 | Hired Human Labour | | Man days | 25.85 | 4911.28 | 21.26 |
| 2 | Bullock | | Pairs/day | 2.30 | 1148.84 | 4.97 |
| 3 | Tractor | | Hours | 1.72 | 1292.44 | 5.59 |
| 4 | Machinery | | Hours | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance) | | Kgs (Rs.) | 4.02 | 3819.88 | 16.54 |
| 6 | Seed Inter Crop | | Kgs. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | FYM | | Quintal | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Fertilizer + micronutrients | | Quintal | 1.72 | 1608.37 | 6.96 |
| 9 | Pesticides (PPC) | | Kgs / liters | 1.15 | 1263.72 | 5.47 |
| 10 | Irrigation | | Number | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Repairs | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc) | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | Depreciation charges | | | 0 | 24.14 | 0.10 |
| 14 | Land revenue and Taxes | | | 0 | 4.94 | 0.02 |
| **II** | **Cost B1** | | | | | |
| 16 | Interest on working capital | | | | 803.04 | 3.48 |
| 17 | **Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)** | | | | 14876.65 | 64.40 |
| **III** | **Cost B2** | | | | | |
| 18 | Rental Value of Land | | | | 466.67 | 2.02 |
| 19 | **Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)** | | | | 15343.32 | 66.42 |
| **IV** | **Cost C1** | | | | | |
| 20 | Family Human Labour | | | 28.15 | 5658.02 | 24.49 |
| 21 | **Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)** | | | | 21001.34 | 90.91 |
| **V** | **Cost C2** | | | | | |
| 22 | Risk Premium | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | **Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)** | | | | 21001.34 | 90.91 |
| **VI** | **Cost C3** | | | | | |
| 24 | Managerial Cost | | | | 2100.13 | 9.09 |
| 25 | **Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)** | | | | 23101.47 | 100 |
| **VII** | **Economics of the Crop** | | | | | |
| a. | Main Product | a) Main Product (q) | | 9.77 | 41501.74 | |
| | | b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.) | | | 4250 | |
| b. | Gross Income (Rs.) | | | | 41501.74 | |
| c. | Net Income (Rs.) | | | | 18400.27 | |
| d. | Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.) | | | | 2365.71 | |
| e. | Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio) | | | | 1:1.8 | |

**Cost of Cultivation of Green gram:** The data regarding the cost of cultivation of green gram in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 27. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for green gram was Rs. 43519.68. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 69871.90. The net income from green gram cultivation was Rs. 26352.22. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.61.

**Table 27. Cost of Cultivation of green gram in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No | Particulars | | Units | Phy Units | Value(Rs.) | % to C3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **I** | **Cost A1** | | | | | |
| 1 | Hired Human Labour | | Man days | 73.29 | 14403.76 | 33.10 |
| 2 | Bullock | | Pairs/day | 2.27 | 1137.31 | 2.61 |
| 3 | Tractor | | Hours | 4.20 | 3152.55 | 7.24 |
| 4 | Machinery | | Hours | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance) | | Kgs (Rs.) | 29.30 | 3231.25 | 7.42 |
| 6 | Seed Inter Crop | | Kgs. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | FYM | | Quintal | 1.02 | 1145.33 | 2.63 |
| 8 | Fertilizer + micronutrients | | Quintal | 4.37 | 3546 | 8.15 |
| 9 | Pesticides (PPC) | | Kgs / liters | 2.31 | 2597.69 | 5.97 |
| 10 | Irrigation | | Number | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Repairs | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc) | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | Depreciation charges | | | 0 | 62.10 | 0.14 |
| 14 | Land revenue and Taxes | | | 0 | 4.32 | 0.01 |
| **II** | **Cost B1** | | | | | |
| 16 | Interest on working capital | | | | 1262.43 | 2.90 |
| 17 | **Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)** | | | | 30542.75 | 70.18 |
| **III** | **Cost B2** | | | | | |
| 18 | Rental Value of Land | | | | 275 | 0.63 |
| 19 | **Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)** | | | | 30817.75 | 70.81 |
| **IV** | **Cost C1** | | | | | |
| 20 | Family Human Labour | | | 42.12 | 8745.59 | 20.10 |
| 21 | **Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)** | | | | 39563.34 | 90.91 |
| **V** | **Cost C2** | | | | | |
| 22 | Risk Premium | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | **Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)** | | | | 39563.34 | 90.91 |
| **VI** | **Cost C3** | | | | | |
| 24 | Managerial Cost | | | | 3956.33 | 9.09 |
| 25 | **Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)** | | | | 43519.68 | 100 |
| **VII** | **Economics of the Crop** | | | | | |
| a. | Main Product | a) Main Product (q) | | 13.63 | 69871.90 | |
| | | b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.) | | | 5125 | |
| b. | Gross Income (Rs.) | | | | 69871.90 | |
| c. | Net Income (Rs.) | | | | 26352.22 | |
| d. | Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.) | | | | 3192.10 | |
| e. | Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio) | | | | 1:1.61 | |

**Cost of cultivation of Red gram:** The data regarding the cost of cultivation of Red gram in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 28. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for Red gram was Rs. 24912.90. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 65203.22. The net income from Red gram cultivation was Rs. 40290.31. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:2.62.

**Table 28. Cost of Cultivation of Red gram in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No | Particulars | | Units | Phy Units | Value(Rs.) | % to C3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **I** | **Cost A1** | | | | | |
| 1 | Hired Human Labour | | Man days | 31.11 | 5778.17 | 23.19 |
| 2 | Bullock | | Pairs/day | 2.14 | 1068.99 | 4.29 |
| 3 | Tractor | | Hours | 5.59 | 4191.71 | 16.83 |
| 4 | Machinery | | Hours | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance) | | Kgs (Rs.) | 24.42 | 2843.18 | 11.41 |
| 6 | Seed Inter Crop | | Kgs. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | FYM | | Quintal | 0.82 | 988 | 3.97 |
| 8 | Fertilizer + micronutrients | | Quintal | 1.55 | 1260.16 | 5.06 |
| 9 | Pesticides (PPC) | | Kgs / liters | 0.86 | 897.61 | 3.60 |
| 10 | Irrigation | | Number | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Repairs | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc) | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | Depreciation charges | | | 0 | 503.92 | 2.02 |
| 14 | Land revenue and Taxes | | | 0 | 5.15 | 0.02 |
| **II** | **Cost B1** | | | | | |
| 16 | Interest on working capital | | | | 718.67 | 2.88 |
| 17 | **Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)** | | | | 18255.56 | 73.28 |
| **III** | **Cost B2** | | | | | |
| 18 | Rental Value of Land | | | | 325 | 1.30 |
| 19 | **Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)** | | | | 18580.56 | 74.58 |
| **IV** | **Cost C1** | | | | | |
| 20 | Family Human Labour | | | 19.88 | 4067.54 | 16.33 |
| 21 | **Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)** | | | | 22648.09 | 90.91 |
| **V** | **Cost C2** | | | | | |
| 22 | Risk Premium | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | **Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)** | | | | 22648.09 | 90.91 |
| **VI** | **Cost C3** | | | | | |
| 24 | Managerial Cost | | | | 2264.81 | 9.09 |
| 25 | **Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)** | | | | 24912.90 | 100 |
| **VII** | **Economics of the Crop** | | | | | |
| a. | Main Product | a) Main Product (q) | | 13.27 | 65203.22 | |
| | | b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.) | | | 4912.50 | |
| b. | Gross Income (Rs.) | | | | 65203.22 | |
| c. | Net Income (Rs.) | | | | 40290.31 | |
| d. | Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.) | | | | 1876.97 | |
| e. | Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio) | | | | 1:2.62 | |

**Cost of cultivation of Groundnut:** The data regarding the cost of cultivation of groundnut in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 29. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for groundnut was Rs. 23304.27. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 42878.37. The net income from groundnut cultivation was Rs. 19574.09. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.84.

**Table 29. Cost of Cultivation of groundnut in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No | Particulars | | Units | Phy Units | Value(Rs.) | % to C3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **I** | **Cost A1** | | | | | |
| 1 | Hired Human Labour | | Man days | 69.57 | 13645.11 | 13.87 |
| 2 | Bullock | | Pairs/day | 0.56 | 282.26 | 0.29 |
| 3 | Tractor | | Hours | 22.60 | 16947.70 | 17.23 |
| 4 | Machinery | | Hours | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance) | | Kgs (Rs.) | 290.44 | 33219.15 | 33.78 |
| 6 | Seed Inter Crop | | Kgs. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | FYM | | Quintal | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Fertilizer + micronutrients | | Quintal | 6.92 | 5550.42 | 5.64 |
| 9 | Pesticides (PPC) | | Kgs / liters | 3.48 | 3503.83 | 3.56 |
| 10 | Irrigation | | Number | 24.70 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Repairs | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc) | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | Depreciation charges | | | 0 | 25.13 | 0.03 |
| 14 | Land revenue and Taxes | | | 0 | 4.94 | 0.01 |
| **II** | **Cost B1** | | | | | |
| 16 | Interest on working capital | | | | 5072.81 | 5.16 |
| 17 | **Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)** | | | | 78251.33 | 79.56 |
| **III** | **Cost B2** | | | | | |
| 18 | Rental Value of Land | | | | 366.67 | 0.37 |
| 19 | **Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)** | | | | 78618 | 79.93 |
| **IV** | **Cost C1** | | | | | |
| 20 | Family Human Labour | | | 52.79 | 10793.84 | 10.97 |
| 21 | **Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)** | | | | 89411.83 | 90.91 |
| **V** | **Cost C2** | | | | | |
| 22 | Risk Premium | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | **Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)** | | | | 89411.83 | 90.91 |
| **VI** | **Cost C3** | | | | | |
| 24 | Managerial Cost | | | | 8941.18 | 9.09 |
| 25 | **Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)** | | | | 98353.02 | 100 |
| **VII** | **Economics of the Crop** | | | | | |
| a. | Main Product | a) Main Product (q) | | 31.18 | 136414.51 | |
| | | b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.) | | | 4375 | |
| b. | Gross Income (Rs.) | | | | 136414.51 | |
| c. | Net Income (Rs.) | | | | 38061.50 | |
| d. | Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.) | | | | 3154.32 | |
| e. | Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio) | | | | 1:1.39 | |

**Cost of cultivation of Sorghum:** The data regarding the cost of cultivation of sorghum in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 30. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for sorghum was Rs. 1:2.62. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 72225. The net income from sorghum cultivation was Rs. 53724.01. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:3.9.

**Table 30. Cost of Cultivation of sorghum in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No | Particulars | | Units | Phy Units | Value(Rs.) | % to C3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **I** | **Cost A1** | | | | | |
| 1 | Hired Human Labour | | Man days | 17.27 | 3350.44 | 18.11 |
| 2 | Bullock | | Pairs/day | 2.61 | 1305.77 | 7.06 |
| 3 | Tractor | | Hours | 1.72 | 1293.03 | 6.99 |
| 4 | Machinery | | Hours | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance) | | Kgs (Rs.) | 12.91 | 1824.90 | 9.86 |
| 6 | Seed Inter Crop | | Kgs. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | FYM | | Quintal | 12.38 | 1652.58 | 8.93 |
| 8 | Fertilizer + micronutrients | | Quintal | 1.58 | 1182.52 | 6.39 |
| 9 | Pesticides (PPC) | | Kgs / liters | 0.71 | 779.86 | 4.22 |
| 10 | Irrigation | | Number | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Repairs | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc) | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | Depreciation charges | | | 0 | 891.17 | 4.82 |
| 14 | Land revenue and Taxes | | | 0 | 4.94 | 0.03 |
| **II** | **Cost B1** | | | | | |
| 16 | Interest on working capital | | | | 652.78 | 3.53 |
| 17 | **Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)** | | | | 12938 | 69.93 |
| **III** | **Cost B2** | | | | | |
| 18 | Rental Value of Land | | | | 437.50 | 2.36 |
| 19 | **Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)** | | | | 13375.50 | 72.30 |
| **IV** | **Cost C1** | | | | | |
| 20 | Family Human Labour | | | 16.81 | 3443.58 | 18.61 |
| 21 | **Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)** | | | | 16819.09 | 90.91 |
| **V** | **Cost C2** | | | | | |
| 22 | Risk Premium | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | **Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)** | | | | 16819.09 | 90.91 |
| **VI** | **Cost C3** | | | | | |
| 24 | Managerial Cost | | | | 1681.91 | 9.09 |
| 25 | **Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)** | | | | 1:2.62 | 100 |
| **VII** | **Economics of the Crop** | | | | | |
| a. | Main Product | a) Main Product (q) | | 28.89 | 72225 | |
| | | b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.) | | | 2500 | |
| b. | Gross Income (Rs.) | | | | 72225 | |
| c. | Net Income (Rs.) | | | | 53724.01 | |
| d. | Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.) | | | | 640.39 | |
| e. | Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio) | | | | 1:3.9 | |

**Cost of cultivation of Tomato:** The data regarding the cost of cultivation of tomato in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 31. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for tomato was Rs. 46592.97. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 246999.99. The net income from tomato cultivation was Rs. 200407.02. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:5.3.

**Table 31. Cost of Cultivation of tomato in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No | Particulars | | Units | Phy Units | Value(Rs.) | % to C3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **I** | **Cost A1** | | | | | |
| 1 | Hired Human Labour | | Man days | 51.46 | 9159.58 | 19.66 |
| 2 | Bullock | | Pairs/day | 2.06 | 1029.17 | 2.21 |
| 3 | Tractor | | Hours | 8.23 | 6175 | 13.25 |
| 4 | Machinery | | Hours | 6.17 | 4631.25 | 9.94 |
| 5 | Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance) | | Kgs (Rs.) | 2.06 | 1543.75 | 3.31 |
| 6 | Seed Inter Crop | | Kgs. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | FYM | | Quintal | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Fertilizer + micronutrients | | Quintal | 4.12 | 3293.33 | 7.07 |
| 9 | Pesticides (PPC) | | Kgs / liters | 2.06 | 2470 | 5.30 |
| 10 | Irrigation | | Number | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Repairs | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc) | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | Depreciation charges | | | 0 | 0.04 | 0 |
| 14 | Land revenue and Taxes | | | 0 | 4.94 | 0.01 |
| **II** | **Cost B1** | | | | | |
| 16 | Interest on working capital | | | | 876.85 | 1.88 |
| 17 | **Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)** | | | | 29183.91 | 62.64 |
| **III** | **Cost B2** | | | | | |
| 18 | Rental Value of Land | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | **Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)** | | | | 29183.91 | 62.64 |
| **IV** | **Cost C1** | | | | | |
| 20 | Family Human Labour | | | 61.75 | 13173.33 | 28.27 |
| 21 | **Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)** | | | | 42357.25 | 90.91 |
| **V** | **Cost C2** | | | | | |
| 22 | Risk Premium | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | **Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)** | | | | 42357.25 | 90.91 |
| **VI** | **Cost C3** | | | | | |
| 24 | Managerial Cost | | | | 4235.72 | 9.09 |
| 25 | **Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)** | | | | 46592.97 | 100 |
| **VII** | **Economics of the Crop** | | | | | |
| a. | Main Product | a) Main Product (q) | | 61.75 | 246999.99 | |
| | | b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.) | | | 4000 | |
| b. | Gross Income (Rs.) | | | | 246999.99 | |
| c. | Net Income (Rs.) | | | | 200407.02 | |
| d. | Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.) | | | | 754.54 | |
| e. | Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio) | | | | 1:5.3 | |

**Adequacy of fodder:** The data regarding the adequacy of fodder in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 32. The results indicate that, 27.78 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was adequate.

**Table 32. Adequacy of fodder in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (7) | | MF (15) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | LF (1) | | All (36) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Adequate-Dry Fodder | 0 | 0 | 3 | 20 | 3 | 50 | 2 | 40 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 100 | 10 | 27.78 |

**Annual gross income:** The data regarding the annual gross income in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 33. The results indicate that the annual gross income was Rs. 112,580, for marginal farmers, for small farmers it was Rs. 162,216.67, semi medium farmers it was Rs. 151,600, for medium farmers it was Rs. 151,600 and large farmers it was Rs. 89,000.

**Table 33. Annual gross income in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

(Avg value in Rs.)

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (7) | MF (15) | SF (6) | SMF (5) | MDF (2) | LF (1) | All (36) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Service/salary | 0 | 13,333.33 | 0 | 0 | 7,500 | 0 | 5,972.22 |
| 2 | Wage | 0 | 36,600 | 65,000 | 56,400 | 25,000 | 50,000 | 36,694.44 |
| 3 | Agriculture | 0 | 62,646.67 | 92,416.67 | 95,200 | 147,500 | 39,000 | 64,005.56 |
| 4 | Dairy Farm | 0 | 0 | 4,800 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 800 |
| Income(Rs.) | | 0 | 112,580 | 162,216.67 | 151,600 | 180,000 | 89,000 | 107,472.22 |

**Average annual expenditure:** The data regarding the average annual expenditure in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 34. The results indicate that the average annual expenditure is Rs. 20,669.76. For marginal farmers it was Rs. 9,969.66, for small farmers it was Rs. 13,011.11, for semi medium farmers it was Rs. 17,500, for medium farmers it was Rs. 160,000 and for large farmers it was Rs.109,000.

**Table 34. Average annual expenditure in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

(Avg value in Rs.)

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL(7) | MF (15) | SF (6) | SMF(5) | MDF(2) | LF (1) | All (36) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Service/salary | 0 | 80,000 | 0 | 0 | 90,000 | 0 | 4,722.22 |
| 2 | Wage | 0 | 28,083.33 | 42,600 | 35,500 | 40,000 | 24,000 | 21,000 |
| 3 | Agriculture | 0 | 41,461.54 | 26,666.67 | 52,000 | 190,000 | 85,000 | 32,833.33 |
| 4 | Dairy Farm | 0 | 0 | 8,800 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 244.44 |
| Total | | 0 | 149,544.87 | 78,066.67 | 87,500 | 320,000 | 109,000 | 744,111.54 |
| Average | | 0 | 9,969.66 | 13,011.11 | 17,500 | 160,000 | 109,000 | 20,669.76 |

**Table 35: Forest species grown in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (7) | | MF (15) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | LF (1) | | All (36) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | F | B | F | B | F | B | F | B | F | B | F | B | F | B |
| 1 | Neem | 0 | 0 | 17 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 23 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 76 | 3 |
| 2 | Tamarind | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 22 | 0 |
| 3 | Pongamia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 4 | Banyan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |

***F= Field B=Back Yard**

**Forest species grown:** The data regarding forest species grown in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 35. The results indicate that, households have planted 76 neem, 22 tamarind, 1 pongamia and 2 banyan trees in their field and also 3 neem trees in their backyard.

**Average Additional investment capacity:** The data regarding average additional investment capacity in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 36. The results indicated that, households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 7,972.22 for land development, households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 1,750 for irrigation facility, households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 3,972.22 for improved crop production and households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 1,805.56 for orchard development/ maintainance.

**Table 37: Average additional investment capacity in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL(7) | MF (15) | SF (6) | SMF(5) | MDF(2) | LF (1) | All (36) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Land development | 0 | 7,333.33 | 11,833.33 | 7,600 | 25,000 | 18,000 | 7,972.22 |
| 2 | Irrigation facility | 0 | 3,866.67 | 833.33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,750 |
| 3 | Improved crop production | 0 | 3,333.33 | 8,000 | 9,000 | 0 | 0 | 3,972.22 |
| 4 | Orchard development/ maintenance | 0 | 3,666.67 | 0 | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | 1,805.56 |

**Source of additional investment:** The data regarding source of funds for additional investment in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 37. The results indicated that loan from bank was the source of additional investment for 54.05 per cent for land development and 8.11 per cent for irrigation facility, improved crop production and orchard development/ maintenance. Soft loan was the source of additional investment for 2.7 per cent for land development.

**Table 37: Source of funds for additional investment capacity in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro –watershed**

| Sl.No | Item | Land development | | Irrigation facility | | Improved crop production | | Orchard development/ maintenance | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Loan from bank | 20 | 54.05 | 3 | 8.11 | 3 | 8.11 | 3 | 8.11 |
| 2 | Soft loan | 1 | 2.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |

**Table 38. Marketing of the agricultural produce in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No | Crops | Output obtained (q) | Output retained (q) | Output sold (q) | Output sold (%) | Avg. Price obtained (Rs/q) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Cotton | 17.0 | 0.0 | 17.0 | 100.0 | 4250.0 |
| 2 | Greengram | 102.0 | 12.0 | 90.0 | 88.24 | 5125.0 |
| 3 | Groundnut | 107.0 | 5.5 | 101.5 | 94.86 | 4375.0 |
| 4 | Redgram | 160.0 | 2.0 | 158.0 | 98.75 | 4912.5 |
| 5 | Sorghum | 191.0 | 24.0 | 167.0 | 87.43 | 2500.0 |
| 6 | Tomato | 30.0 | 0.0 | 30.0 | 100.0 | 4000.0 |

**Marketing of the agricultural produce:** The data regarding marketing of the agricultural produce in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 38. The results indicated that, cotton and tomato was sold to the extent of 100 per cent, green gram was sold to the extent of 88.24 per cent, groundnut was sold to the extent of 94.86 per cent, red gram was sold to the extent of 98.75 per cent and sorghum was sold to the extent of 87.43 per cent.

**Marketing Channels used for sale of agricultural produce:** The data regarding marketing channels used for sale of agricultural produce in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 39. The results indicated that, about 72.22 per cent of the farmers sold their produce to local/village merchant and 2.78 per cent of the farmers sold their produce to regulated market.

**Table 39. Marketing Channels used for sale of agricultural produce in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (7) | | MF (15) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | LF (1) | | All (36) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Local/village Merchant | 0 | 0 | 14 | 93.33 | 5 | 83.33 | 4 | 80 | 2 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 26 | 72.22 |
| 2 | Regulated Market | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 16.67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.78 |

**Mode of transport of agricultural produce:** The data regarding mode of transport of agricultural produce in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 40. The results indicated that, 72.22 per cent of the households have used tractor and 2.78 per cent of the households used cart as a mode of transportation.

**Table 40. Mode of transport of agricultural produce in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (7) | | MF (15) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | LF (1) | | All (36) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Cart | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6.67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.78 |
| 2 | Tractor | 0 | 0 | 13 | 86.67 | 6 | 100 | 4 | 80 | 2 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 26 | 72.22 |

**Incidence of soil and water erosion problems:** The data regarding incidence of soil and water erosion problems in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 41. The results indicated that, 75 per cent of the households have experienced soil and water erosion problems in the farm.

**Table 41. Incidence of soil and water erosion problems in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL(7) | | MF(15) | | SF (6) | | SMF(5) | | MDF(2) | | LF(1) | | All(36) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Soil and water erosion problems in the farm | 0 | 0 | 15 | 100 | 5 | 83.33 | 4 | 80 | 2 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 27 | 75 |

**Table 42. Interest shown towards soil testing in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (7) | | MF (15) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | LF (1) | | All (36) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Interest in soil test | 0 | 0 | 15 | 100 | 5 | 83.33 | 4 | 80 | 2 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 27 | 75 |

**Interest shown towards soil testing:** The data regarding Interest shown towards soil testing in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 42. The results indicated that, 75 per cent have shown interest in soil test.

**Usage pattern of fuel for domestic use:** The data regarding usage pattern of fuel for domestic use in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 43. The results indicated that, 97.22 per cent of the households used fire wood and 5.56 per cent of the households used LPG as a source of fuel.

**Table 43. Usage pattern of fuel for domestic use in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (7) | | MF (15) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | LF (1) | | All (36) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Fire Wood | 7 | 100 | 15 | 100 | 6 | 100 | 4 | 80 | 2 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 35 | 97.22 |
| 2 | LPG | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 16.67 | 1 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5.56 |

**Source of drinking water:** The data regarding source of drinking water in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 44. The results indicated that, piped supply was the major source of drinking water for 100 per cent of the households in the micro watershed.

**Table 44. Source of drinking water in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (7) | | MF (15) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | LF (1) | | All (36) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Piped supply | 7 | 100 | 15 | 100 | 6 | 100 | 5 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 36 | 100 |

**Source of light:** The data regarding source of light in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 45. The results indicated that, Electricity was the major source of light for 100 per cent of the households in micro watershed.

**Table 45. Source of light in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (7) | | MF (15) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | LF (1) | | All (36) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Electricity | 7 | 100 | 15 | 100 | 6 | 100 | 5 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 37 | 100 |

**Existence of Sanitary toilet facility:** The data regarding existence of sanitary toilet facilit**y** in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 46. The results indicated that, 44.44 per cent of the households possess sanitary toilet facility.

**Table 46. Existence of Sanitary toilet facility in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (7) | | MF (15) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | LF (1) | | All (36) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Sanitary toilet facility | 2 | 28.57 | 4 | 26.67 | 2 | 33.33 | 5 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 16 | 44.44 |

**Possession of PDS card:** The data regarding possession of PDS card in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 47. The results indicated that, 100 per cent of the sampled households possessed BPL cards.

**Table 47. Possession of PDS card in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (7) | | MF (15) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | LF (1) | | All (36) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | BPL | 7 | 100 | 15 | 100 | 6 | 100 | 5 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 36 | 100 |

**Participation in NREGA program:** The data regarding participation in NREGA programme in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 48. The results indicated that, 100 per cent of the households participated in NREGA programme.

**Table 48. Participation in NREGA programme in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL(7) | | MF(15) | | SF(6) | | SMF(5) | | MDF(2) | | LF(1) | | All (36) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Participation in NREGA programme | 7 | 100 | 15 | 100 | 6 | 100 | 5 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 36 | 100 |

**Adequacy of food items:** The data regarding adequacy of food items in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 49. The results indicated that, cereals and pulses were adequate for 100 per cent of the households, oilseed were adequate for 86.11 per cent, vegetables were adequate for 72.22 per cent, fruits were adequate for 11.11 per cent, milk were adequate for 91.67 per cent, egg were adequate for 16.67 per cent and meat were adequate for 5..56 per cent.

**Table 49. Adequacy of food items in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (7) | | MF (15) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | LF (1) | | All (36) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Cereals | 7 | 100 | 15 | 100 | 6 | 100 | 5 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 36 | 100 |
| 2 | Pulses | 7 | 100 | 15 | 100 | 6 | 100 | 5 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 36 | 100 |
| 3 | Oilseed | 7 | 100 | 13 | 86.67 | 4 | 66.67 | 5 | 100 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 100 | 31 | 86.11 |
| 4 | Vegetables | 6 | 85.71 | 10 | 66.67 | 4 | 66.67 | 3 | 60 | 2 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 26 | 72.22 |
| 5 | Fruits | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 33.33 | 2 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 11.11 |
| 6 | Milk | 6 | 85.71 | 15 | 100 | 5 | 83.33 | 4 | 80 | 2 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 33 | 91.67 |
| 7 | Egg | 2 | 28.57 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 33.33 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 16.67 |
| 8 | Meat | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6.67 | 1 | 16.67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5.56 |

**Response on Inadequacy of food items:** The data regarding inadequacy of food items in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 50. The results indicated that, oilseed were inadequate for 11.11 per cent of the households, vegetables were inadequate for 25 per cent, fruits were inadequate for 88.89 per cent, milk were inadequate for 8.33 per cent, egg were inadequate for 83.33 per cent and meat were inadequate for 91.67 per cent of the households.

**Table 50. Response on Inadequacy of food items in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (7) | | MF (15) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | LF (1) | | All (36) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Oilseed | 0 | 0 | 2 | 13.33 | 2 | 33.33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 11.11 |
| 2 | Vegetables | 1 | 14.29 | 4 | 26.67 | 2 | 33.33 | 2 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 25 |
| 3 | Fruits | 7 | 100 | 15 | 100 | 4 | 66.67 | 3 | 60 | 2 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 32 | 88.89 |
| 4 | Milk | 1 | 14.29 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 16.67 | 1 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8.33 |
| 5 | Egg | 5 | 71.43 | 15 | 100 | 4 | 66.67 | 4 | 80 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 100 | 30 | 83.33 |
| 6 | Meat | 7 | 100 | 14 | 93.33 | 5 | 83.33 | 5 | 100 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 100 | 33 | 91.67 |

**Farming constraints:** The data regarding farming constraints experienced by households in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 51. The results indicated that, lower fertility status of the soil in the area was the constraint experienced by 86.11 per cent of the households, wild animal menace on farm field, frequent incidence of pest and diseases and high cost of fertilizer and plant protection chemicals (83.33%), Inadequacy of irrigation water (13.89%), high rate of interest on credit (75 %), low price for the agricultural commodities (77.78%), lack of marketing facilities in the area (66.67 %), inadequate extension service (16.67 %), Lack of transport for safe transport of the Agril produce to the market (77.78%), less rainfall(5.56 %) and Source of Agri-technology information (2.78%).

**Table 51. Farming constraints Experienced in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed**

| Sl. No. | Particulars | LL (7) | | MF (15) | | SF (6) | | SMF(5) | | MDF(2) | | LF(1) | | All (36) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Lower fertility status of the soil | 2 | 28.57 | 15 | 100 | 6 | 100 | 5 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 31 | 86.11 |
| 2 | Wild animal menace on farm field | 2 | 28.57 | 15 | 100 | 5 | 83.33 | 5 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 30 | 83.33 |
| 3 | Frequent incidence of pest and diseases | 1 | 14.29 | 15 | 100 | 6 | 100 | 5 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 30 | 83.33 |
| 4 | Inadequacy of irrigation water | 0 | 0 | 2 | 13.33 | 2 | 33.33 | 1 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 13.89 |
| 5 | High cost of Fertilizers and plant protection chemicals | 2 | 28.57 | 14 | 93.33 | 6 | 100 | 5 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 30 | 83.33 |
| 6 | High rate of interest on credit | 2 | 28.57 | 11 | 73.33 | 6 | 100 | 5 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 27 | 75 |
| 7 | Low price for the agricultural commodities | 2 | 28.57 | 14 | 93.33 | 6 | 100 | 3 | 60 | 2 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 28 | 77.78 |
| 8 | Lack of marketing facilities in the area | 2 | 28.57 | 11 | 73.33 | 6 | 100 | 3 | 60 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 100 | 24 | 66.67 |
| 9 | Inadequate extension services | 0 | 0 | 3 | 20 | 1 | 16.67 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 16.67 |
| 10 | Lack of transport for safe transport of the Agril produce to the market. | 2 | 28.57 | 14 | 93.33 | 5 | 83.33 | 4 | 80 | 2 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 28 | 77.78 |
| 11 | Less rainfall | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6.67 | 1 | 16.67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5.56 |
| 12 | Source of Agri-technology information | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 16.67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.78 |

*Chapter 5*

# SUMMARY

In order to assess the socio-economic condition of the farmers in the watershed a comprehensive questionnaire was prepared. Major components such as demographic conditions, migration details, food consumption and family expenditure pattern, material possession, land holding, land use management, cropping pattern, cost of cultivation of crops, livestock management. The statistical components such as frequency and percentage were used to analyze the data. About 36 households located in the micro watershed were interviewed for the survey.

The data indicated that there were 114 (57.29%) men and 85 (42.71%) women among the sampled households. The average family size of landless farmers' was 4.8, marginal farmers' was 5, small farmers' was 7.3, semi medium farmers' was 5.6, medium farmers was 7 and large farmers was 4. The data indicated that, 27 (13.57%) people were in 0-15 years of age, 99 (49.75%) were in 16-35 years of age, 59 (29.65%) were in 36-60 years of age and 14 (7.04%) were above 61 years of age.

The results indicated that Yadgiri Nala-2 had 47.44 per cent illiterates, 21.79 per cent of them had primary school, 2.56 per cent of them had Middle school and PUC education, 12.82 per cent of them had high school, 1.92 per cent of them had ITI and masters, 5.77 per cent of them had degree education.

The results indicate that, 85.71 per cent of household heads were practicing agriculture, 8.57 per cent of the household heads were agricultural labourers and 2.86 cent of the household heads were government service. The results indicate that agriculture was the major occupation for 62.31 per cent of the household members, 6.03 per cent were agricultural labourers, 5.53 per cent were in general labour, 0.5 per cent were household industry, 2.51 per cent were private service, 13.57 per cent student, 8.04 per cent were housewives and 1.51per cent were children.

The results show that, 100 per cent of the population in the micro watershed has not participated in any local institutions. The results indicate that 5.56 per cent of the households possess thatched, 55.56 per cent of the households possess katcha house and 38.89 per cent of the households possess pucca/RCC house.

The results show that 91.67 per cent of the households possess TV, 38.89 per cent of the households possess mixer/grinder, 25 per cent of the households possess motor cycle, 5.56 per cent of the households posses auto and 91.67 per cent of the households possess mobile phones. The results show that the average value of television was Rs. 6,393, mixer/grinder was Rs. 1,642, motor cycle was Rs. 56,333, auto was Rs. 160,000 and mobile phone was Rs. 2,474.

About 8.33 per cent each of the households possess bullock cart, plough and harvester, 5.56 per cent each of the households possess tractor, 2.78 per cent of the households possess harvester and thresher, and 88.89 per cent of the households possess weeder. The results show that the average value of bullock cart was Rs. 15,500, plough was Rs. 3,666, tractor was Rs.760,000, sprayer was Rs. 2,000, weeder was Rs. 2,777, harvester Rs. 1,050 and the average value of thresher was Rs. 30,000.

The results indicate that, 25 per cent of the households possess bullocks, 8.33 per cent of the households possess local cow and goat, 2.78 per cent of the households possess buffalo and 11.11 per cent of the households possess sheep.

The results indicate that, average own labour men available in the micro watershed was 2.45, average own labour (women) available was 1.90, average hired labour (men) available was 8.62 and average hired labour (women) available was 9. The results indicate that, 80.57 per cent of the households opined that the hired labour was adequate.

The results indicate that, households of the Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed possess 25.97 ha (63.83%) of dry land, 14.31 ha (35.18%) of irrigated land and 0.4 ha (0.99%) of permanent fallow land. Marginal farmers possess 8.11 ha (85.09%) of dry land, 1.02 ha (10.66%) of irrigated land and 0.40 ha (4.25%) of permanent fallow land. Small farmers possess 6.50 ha (78.22%) of dry land and 1.81 ha (21.78%) of irrigated land. Semi medium farmers possess 7.28 ha (74.84%) of dry land and 2.45 ha (25.16%) of irrigated land. Medium farmers possess 4.09 ha (55.8%) of dry land and 3.24 ha (44.20%) of irrigated land. Large farmers possess 5.8 ha (100%) of irrigated land.

The results indicate that, the average value of dry land was Rs. 554,191.33, the average value of irrigated land was Rs. 516,765.62 and the average value of permanent fallow land was Rs. 494,000. In case of marginal famers, the average land value was Rs. 826,210.68 for dry land, the average land value was Rs. 2,066,533.8 and the average land value was Rs. 494,000. In case of small famers, the average land value was Rs. 723,302.1 for dry land and the average land value was Rs. 828,859.0 for irrigated land. In case of semi medium famers, the average land value was Rs. 301,888.8 for dry land and the average land value was Rs. 816,528.9 for irrigated land. In case of medium famers, the average land value was Rs. 195,643.56 for dry land and the average land value was Rs. 247,000 for irrigated land. In case of large famers, the average land value was Rs. 172,245.4 for irrigated land.

The results indicate that, there were 5 functioning bore wells in the micro watershed. The results indicate that, bore well was the major irrigation source in the micro water shed for 13.89 per cent of the farmers. The results indicate that, the depth of bore well was found to be 9.82 meters.

The results indicate that, marginal, small, semi medium, medium and large farmers had an irrigated area of 0.45 ha, 0.89 ha, 1.21 ha, 3.24 ha and 5.81 ha respectively. The results indicate that, farmers have grown cotton (1.74%), green gram (8.25 ha), groundnut (12.06 ha), red gram (14.25 ha), sorghum (9.51 ha) and tomato (0.49 ha). Marginal farmers have grown cotton, green gram, groundnut, red gram, sorghum and tomato. Small farmers have grown green gram, groundnut and red gram. Semi medium farmers have grown green gram, groundnut, red gram and sorghum. Medium farmers have grown groundnut and red gram. Large farmers have grown groundnut. The results indicate that, the cropping intensity in Yadgiri Nala-2 micro-watershed was found to be 99.96 per cent.

The results indicate that, 58.33 per cent of the households have bank account and 2.78 per cent of the households have savings. The results indicate that, 61.11 per cent of the households have availed credit from different sources.

The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for Cotton was Rs. 23101.47. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 41501.74. The net income from Cotton cultivation was Rs. 18400.27. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.8. The total cost of cultivation for green gram was Rs. 43519.68. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 69871.90. The net income from green gram cultivation was Rs. 26352.22. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.61. The total cost of cultivation for Red gram was Rs. 24912.90. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 65203.22. The net income from Red gram cultivation was Rs. 40290.31. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:2.62. The total cost of cultivation for groundnut was Rs. 23304.27. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 42878.37. The net income from groundnut cultivation was Rs. 19574.09. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.84. The total cost of cultivation for sorghum was Rs. 1:2.62. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 72225. The net income from sorghum cultivation was Rs. 53724.01. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:3.9. The total cost of cultivation for tomato was Rs. 46592.97. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 246999.99. The net income from tomato cultivation was Rs. 200407.02. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:5.3.

The results indicate that, 27.78 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was adequate. The results indicate that the annual gross income was Rs. 112,580, for marginal farmers, for small farmers it was Rs. 162,216.67, semi medium farmers it was Rs. 151,600, for medium farmers it was Rs. 151,600 and large farmers it was Rs. 89,000. The results indicate that the average annual expenditure is Rs. 20,669.76. For marginal farmers it was Rs. 9,969.66, for small farmers it was Rs. 13,011.11, for semi medium farmers it was Rs. 17,500, for medium farmers it was Rs. 160,000 and for large farmers it was Rs.109,000.

The results indicate that, households have planted 76 neem, 22 tamarind, 1 pongamia and 2 banyan trees in their field and also 3 neem trees in their backyard.

The results indicated that, households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 7,972.22 for land development, households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 1,750 for irrigation facility, households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 3,972.22 for improved crop production and households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 1,805.56 for orchard development/ maintenance.

The results indicated that loan from bank was the source of additional investment for 54.05 per cent for land development and 8.11 per cent for irrigation facility, improved crop production and orchard development/ maintenance. Soft loan was the source of additional investment for 2.7 per cent for land development.

The results indicated that, cotton and tomato was sold to the extent of 100 per cent, green gram was sold to the extent of 88.24 per cent, groundnut was sold to the extent of 94.86 per cent, red gram was sold to the extent of 98.75 per cent and sorghum was sold to the extent of 87.43 per cent.

The results indicated that, about 72.22 per cent of the farmers sold their produce to local/village merchant and 2.78 per cent of the farmers sold their produce to regulated market. The results indicated that, 72.22 per cent of the households have used tractor and 2.78 per cent of the households used cart as a mode of transportation.

The results indicated that, 75 per cent of the households have experienced soil and water erosion problems in the farm. The results indicated that, 75 per cent have shown interest in soil test.

The results indicated that, 97.22 per cent of the households used fire wood and 5.56 per cent of the households used LPG as a source of fuel. The results indicated that, piped supply was the major source of drinking water for 100 per cent of the households in the micro watershed.

Electricity was the major source of light for 100 per cent of the households in micro watershed. The results indicated that, 44.44 per cent of the households possess sanitary toilet facility. The results indicated that, 100 per cent of the sampled households possessed BPL cards. The results indicated that, 100 per cent of the households participated in NREGA programme.

The results indicated that, cereals and pulses were adequate for 100 per cent of the households, oilseed were adequate for 86.11 per cent, vegetables were adequate for 72.22 per cent, fruits were adequate for 11.11 per cent, milk were adequate for 91.67 per cent, egg were adequate for 16.67 per cent and meat were adequate for 5..56 per cent.

The results indicated that, oilseed were inadequate for 11.11 per cent of the households, vegetables were inadequate for 25 per cent, fruits were inadequate for 88.89 per cent, milk were inadequate for 8.33 per cent, egg were inadequate for 83.33 per cent and meat were inadequate for 91.67 per cent of the households.

The results indicated that, lower fertility status of the soil in the area was the constraint experienced by 86.11 per cent of the households, wild animal menace on farm field, frequent incidence of pest and diseases and high cost of fertilizer and plant protection chemicals (83.33%), Inadequacy of irrigation water (13.89%), high rate of interest on credit (75 %), low price for the agricultural commodities (77.78%), lack of marketing facilities in the area (66.67 %), inadequate extension service (16.67 %), Lack of transport for safe transport of the Agril produce to the market (77.78%), less rainfall(5.56 %) and Source of Agri-technology information (2.78%).