ICAR-NBSS&LUP Sujala MWS Publ.257

हर कदम, हर डगर
किसानों का हमसफर
भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद
Agrisearch with a human touch

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

BELAGIRI-2 (4D5B1H1e) MICROWATERSHED

Hattakuni Hobli, Yadgir Taluk and District, Karnataka

Karnataka Watershed Development Project – II

SUJALA – III

World Bank funded Project

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 Panjab rao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola is running post-graduate teaching and research programme in land resource management, leading to M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees.

Citation: Rajendra Hegde, Ramesh Kumar, S.C., B.A. Dhanorkar, S. Srinivas, M. Lalitha, K.V. Niranjana, R.S. Reddy and S.K. Singh (2019). "Land Resource Inventory and Socio-Economic Status of Farm Households for Watershed Planning and Development of Belagiri-2 (4D5B1H1e) Microwatershed, Yadgir & Hattakuni Hobli, Yadgir Taluk and District, Karnataka", ICAR-NBSS&LUP Sujala MWS Publ.257, ICAR – NBSS & LUP, RC, Bangalore. p.123 & 28.

TO OBTAIN COPIES,

Please write to:
Director, ICAR - NBSS & LUP,

Amaravati Road, NAGPUR - 440 033, India

Phone : (0712) 2500386, 2500664, 2500545 (O)

Telefax : 0712-2522534

E-Mail : director@nbsslup.ernet.in

Website URL : nbsslup.in

Or

Head, Regional Centre, ICAR - NBSS&LUP, Hebbal, Bangalore - 560 024

Phone : (080) 23412242, 23510350 (O)

Telefax : 080-23510350

E-Mail : nbssrcb@gmail.com

ICAR-NBSS&LUP Sujala MWS Publ.257

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

BELAGIRI-2 (4D5B1H1e) MICROWATERSHED

Yadgir & Hattakuni Hobli, Yadgir Taluk and District, Karnataka

Karnataka Watershed Development Project – II

Sujala-III

World Bank funded Project

ICAR – NATIONAL BUREAU OF SOIL SURVEY AND LAND USE PLANNING

WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT, GOVT. OF KARNATAKA, BANGALORE

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 Belagiri-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:12-07-2019

S.K. SINGH
Director, ICAR - NBSS&LUP,Nagpur

Contributors

Dr. Rajendra Hegde Principal Scientist, Head & Project Leader, Sujala-III Project ICAR-NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bangalore	**Dr. S.K.Singh** Director, ICAR-NBSS&LUP Coordinator, Sujala-III Project Nagpur
Soil Survey, Mapping & Report Preparation	
Dr. B.A. Dhanorkar	Sh. R.S. Reddy
Dr. K.V. Niranjana	Mr. Somashekar T N
	Smt. Chaitra, S.P.
	Dr. Gopali bardhan
	Ms. Arpitha
	Dr. Mahendra Kumar, M.B.
Field Work	
Sh. C.BacheGowda	Sh. Mahesh, D.B.
Sh. Somashekar	Sh. Ashok S Sindagi
Sh. M. Jayaramaiah	Sh. Veerabhadrappa B.
Sh. Paramesha, K.	Sh. Shankarappa
Sh. B. M. Narayana Reddy	Sh. Anand
	Sh. Arun N Kambar.
	Sh Kamalesh Awate
	Sh. Sharaan Kumar Huppar
	Sh. Yogesh H.N.
	Sh. Kalaveerachari R Kammar
GIS Work	
Dr. S.Srinivas	Sh. A.G.Devendra Prasad
Sh. D.H.Venkatesh	Sh. Prakashanaik, M.K.
Smt.K.Sujatha	Sh. Abhijith Sastry, N.S.
Smt. K.V.Archana	Sh. Sudip Kumar Suklabaidya
Sh. N. Maddileti	Sh. Avinash, K.N.
	Sh. Amar Suputhra, S
	Sh. Deepak, M.J.
	Smt. K.Karunya Lakshmi
	Ms. Seema, K.V.
	Ms. A. Rajab Nisha

Laboratory Analysis	
Dr. K.M.Nair	Ms. Steffi Peter
Smt. Arti Koyal	Ms. Thara, V.R
Smt. Parvathy	Ms. Roopa, G.
	Ms. Swati, H.
	Sh. Shantaveera Swami
	Ms. Shwetha, N.K.
	Smt. Ishrat Haji
	Ms. P. Pavan Kumari
	Ms. Padmaja
	Ms. Veena, M.
Socio-Economic Analysis	
Dr. S.C. Ramesh Kumar	Sh. M.K. Prakashanaik
	Ms. Shraddha Hegde
	Sh. Vinod R
	Sh. Vijay Kumar Lamani
	Sh. Basavaraj
	Ms. Sowmya K.B
	Mrs. Prathibha, D.G
	Sh. Rajendra,D
Soil & Water Conservation	
Sh. Sunil P. Maske	
Watershed Development Department, GoK, Bangalore	
Sh. Rajeev Ranjan IFS Project Director & Commissioner, WDD	Dr. A. Natarajan NRM Consultant, Sujala-III Project
Dr. S.D. Pathak IFS Executive Director & Chief Conservator of Forests, WDD	

PART-A

LAND RESOURCE INVENTORY

Contents

Preface		
Contributors		
Executive Summary		
Chapter 1	Introduction	1
Chapter 2	Geographical Setting	3
2.1	Location and Extent	3
2.2	Geology	3
2.3	Physiography	4
2.4	Drainage	4
2.5	Climate	4
2.6	Natural Vegetation	6
2.7	Land Utilization	6
Chapter 3	Survey Methodology	11
3.1	Base maps	11
3.2	Image Interpretation for Physiography	11
3.3	Field Investigation	14
3.4	Soil Mapping	16
3.5	Land Management Units	16
3.6	Laboratory Characterization	16
Chapter 4	The Soils	21
4.1	Soils of granite gneiss landscape	21
Chapter 5	Interpretation for Land Resource Management	31
5.1	Land Capability Classification	31
5.2	Soil Depth	33
5.3	Surface Soil Texture	33
5.4	Soil Gravelliness	34
5.5	Available Water Capacity	35
5.6	Soil Slope	36
5.7	Soil Erosion	37
Chapter 6	Fertility Status	39
6.1	Soil Reaction (pH)	39
6.2	Electrical Conductivity (EC)	39
6.3	Organic Carbon (OC)	39
6.4	Available Phosphorus	41
6.5	Available Potassium	41
6.6	Available Sulphur	41
6.7	Available Boron	42
6.8	Available Iron	42
6.9	Available Manganese	42
6.10	Available Copper	42
6.11	Available Zinc	46

Chapter 7	Land Suitability for Major Crops	47
7.1	Land suitability for Sorghum	47
7.2	Land suitability for Maize	48
7.3	Land suitability for Bajra	49
7.4	Land suitability for Groundnut	50
7.5	Land suitability for Sunflower	51
7.6	Land suitability for Red gram	52
7.7	Land suitability for Bengal gram	53
7.8	Land suitability for Cotton	54
7.9	Land suitability for Chilli	55
7.10	Land suitability for Tomato	56
7.11	Land suitability for Brinjal	57
7.12	Land suitability for Onion	58
7.13	Land suitability for Bhendi	59
7.14	Land suitability for Drumstick	60
7.15	Land suitability for Mango	61
7.16	Land suitability for Guava	62
7.17	Land suitability for Sapota	63
7.18	Land Suitability for Pomegranate	64
7.19	Land Suitability for Musambi	65
7.20	Land Suitability for Lime	66
7.21	Land Suitability for Amla	67
7.22	Land Suitability for Cashew	68
7.23	Land Suitability for Jackfruit	69
7.24	Land Suitability for Jamun	70
7.25	Land Suitability for Custard apple	71
7.26	Land Suitability for Tamarind	72
7.27	Land Suitability for Mulberry	73
7.28	Land Suitability for Marigold	74
7.29	Land Suitability for Chrysanthemum	75
7.30	Land Management Units	107
7.31	Proposed Crop Plan	108
Chapter 8	Soil Health Management	110
Chapter 9	Soil and Water conservation Treatment Plan	115
9.1	Treatment Plan	116
9.2	Recommended Soil and Water Conservation measures	119
9.3	Greening of Microwatershed	120
	References	123
	Appendix I	I-VI
	Appendix II	VII-XII
	Appendix III	XIII-XVI

LIST OF TABLES

2.1	Mean Monthly Rainfall, PET, 1/2 PET at Yadgir Taluk & District	5
2.2	Land Utilization in Yadgir district	7
3.1	Differentiating Characteristics used for Identifying soil Series	15
3.2	Soil map unit description of Belagiri-2 microwatershed	17
4.1	Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Soil Series identified in Belagiri-2 microwatershed	25
7.1	Soil-Site Characteristics of Belagiri-2 microwatershed	77
7.2	Land suitability criteria for Sorghum	78
7.3	Land suitability criteria for Maize	79
7.4	Land suitability criteria for Bajra	80
7.5	Land suitability criteria for Groundnut	81
7.6	Land suitability criteria for Sunflower	82
7.7	Land suitability criteria for Red gram	83
7.8	Land suitability criteria for Bengal gram	84
7.9	Land suitability criteria for Cotton	85
7.10	Land suitability criteria for Chilli	86
7.11	Land suitability criteria for Tomato	87
7.12	Land suitability criteria for Brinjal	88
7.13	Land suitability criteria for Onion	89
7.14	Land suitability criteria for Bhendi	90
7.15	Land suitability criteria for Drumstick	91
7.16	Land suitability criteria for Mango	92
7.17	Land suitability criteria for Guava	93
7.18	Land suitability criteria for Sapota	95
7.19	Land Suitability criteria for Pomegranate	95
7.20	Land Suitability criteria for Musambi	96
7.21	Land Suitability criteria for Lime	97
7.22	Land Suitability criteria for Amla	98
7.23	Land Suitability criteria for Cashew	99
7.24	Land Suitability criteria for Jackfruit	100

7.25	Land Suitability criteria for Jamun	101
7.26	Land Suitability criteria for Custard apple	102
7.27	Land Suitability criteria for Tamarind	103
7.28	Land Suitability criteria for Mulberry	104
7.29	Land Suitability criteria for Marigold	105
7.30	Land Suitability criteria for Chrysanthemum	106
7.31	Proposed Crop Plan for Belagiri-2 Microwatershed	109

LIST OF FIGURES

2.1	Location map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed	3
2.2	Granite and granite gneiss rock formation	4
2.3	Rainfall distribution in Yadgir Taluk and District	5
2.4	Natural vegetation of Belagiri-2 microwatershed	6
2.5	Current land use map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed	7
2.6 a	Different crops and cropping systems in Belagiri-2 microwatershed	8
2.6 b	Different crops and cropping systems in Belagiri-2 microwatershed	9
2.7	Location of Wells –Belagiri -2 microwatershed	9
3.1	Scanned and Digitized Cadastral map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed	13
3.2	Satellite image of Belagiri-2 microwatershed	13
3.3	Cadastral map overlaid on IRS PAN+LISS IV merged imagery of Belagiri-2 microwatershed	14
3.4	Location of profiles in a transect	15
3.5	Soil phase or Management Units of Belagiri-2 microwatershed	19
5.1	Land Capability Classification map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed	32
5.2	Soil depth map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed	33
5.3	Surface soil texture map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed	34
5.4	Soil gravelliness map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed	35
5.5	Soil available water capacity map Belagiri-2 microwatershed	36
5.6	Soil slope map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed	37
5.7	Soil erosion map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed	38
6.1	Soil reaction (pH) map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed	40
6.2	Electrical conductivity (EC) map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed	40
6.3	Soil organic carbon (OC) map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed	41
6.4	Soil available phosphorus map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed	42
6.5	Soil available potassium map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed	43
6.6	Soil available sulphur map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed	43
6.7	Soil available boron map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed	44
6.8	Soil available iron map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed	44
6.9	Soil available manganese map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed	45
6.10	Soil available copper map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed	45
6.11	Soil available zinc map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed	46

7.1	Land suitability for Sorghum	48
7.2	Land suitability for Maize	49
7.3	Land suitability for Bajra	50
7.4	Land suitability for Groundnut	51
7.5	Land suitability for Sunflower	52
7.6	Land suitability for Red gram	53
7.7	Land suitability for Bengal gram	54
7.8	Land suitability for Cotton	55
7.9	Land suitability for Chilli	56
7.10	Land suitability for Tomato	57
7.11	Land suitable for Brinjal	58
7.12	Land suitable for Onion	59
7.13	Land suitable for Bhendi	60
7.14	Land suitable for Drumstick	61
7.15	Land suitability for Mango	62
7.16	Land suitability for Guava	63
7.17	Land suitability for Sapota	64
7.18	Land suitability for Pomegranate	65
7.19	Land suitability for Musambi	66
7.20	Land suitability for Lime	67
7.21	Land suitability for Amla	68
7.22	Land suitability for Cashew	69
7.23	Land suitability for Jackfruit	70
7.24	Land suitability for Jamun	71
7.25	Land suitability for Custard apple	71
7.26	Land suitability for Tamarind	73
7.27	Land suitability for Mulberry	74
7.28	Land suitability for Marigold	75
7.29	Land suitability for Chrysanthemum	76
7.30	Land management units map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed	107
9.1	Soil and water conservation plan map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed	120

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The land resource inventory of Belagiri-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 372 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 262 ha in the microwatershed is covered by soils and about 10 ha by others (water bodies). The salient findings from the land resource inventory are summarized briefly below.

- *The soils belong to 5 soil series and 8 soil phases (management units) and 2 land management units.*
- *The length of crop growing period is about 120-150 days starting from 1st week of June to 4th 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.*
- *Entire area in the microwatershed is suitable for agriculture.*
- *About 84 per cent area of the microwatershed has soils that are deep to very deep (100 - >150 cm) and 14 per cent soils are moderately shallow (50-75 cm).*
- *About 50 per cent area in the microwatershed has loamy soils and 47 per cent clayey soils at the surface.*
- *Entire area is non gravelly (<15%).*
- *About 73 per cent area of the microwatershed is very high (>200 mm/m) in available water capacity and 25 per cent is low (51-100 mm/m).*

- *About 55 per cent area of the microwatershed has very gently sloping (1-3% slope) lands and 42 per cent area is nearly level lands (0-1% slope).*
- *An area of about 55 per cent area is moderately (e2) eroded and 42 per cent area is slightly (e1) eroded.*
- *An area of about 51 per cent soils are neutral (pH 6.5-7.3) in soil reaction, 46 per cent soil are slightly to moderately alkaline (pH 7.3-8.4) and <1 per cent soils are strongly alkaline (8.4 - 9.0).*
- *The Electrical Conductivity (EC) of the soils in the entire area of the microwatershed is dominantly <2 dsm^{-1} indicating that the soils are non-saline.*
- *About 78 per cent of the soils are low (<0.5%) in organic carbon and 20 per cent medium (0.5-0.75%).*
- *Entire area is medium (23-57 kg/ha) in available phosphorus.*
- *About 33 per cent is low (145 kg/ha) is low in available potassium and 64 per cent medium (145-337 kg/ha).*
- *Available sulphur is low (<10 ppm) in an area of about 88 per cent and medium (10 -20 ppm) in 9 per cent.*
- *Available boron is low (<0.5 ppm) in an area of about 95 per cent and medium (0.5-1.0 ppm) in an area of 3 per cent.*
- *Available iron is sufficient (>4.5 ppm) in the entire area of the microwatershed.*
- *Available manganese and copper are sufficient in all the soils of the microwatershed.*
- *Available zinc is deficient (<0.6 ppm) in the entire 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	*270(73)*	*52(14)*		*Guava*	-	*41(11)*
Maize	-	*321(86)*		*Sapota*	-	*41(11)*
Bajra	-	*363(97)*		*Pomegranate*	-	*311(84)*
Groundnut	-	*41(11)*		*Musambi*	*240(64)*	*71(19)*
Sunflower	*199(53)*	*71(19)*		*Lime*	*240(64)*	*71(19)*
Red gram	-	*311(84)*		*Amla*	-	*322(87)*
Bengal gram	*270(73)*	*52(14)*		*Cashew*	-	-
Cotton	*199(53)*	*123(33)*		*Jackfruit*	-	-
Chilli	-	*363(98)*		*Jamun*	-	*311(84)*
Tomato	-	*292(78)*		*Custard apple*	*270(73)*	*52(14)*
Brinjal	*110(29)*	*253(68)*		*Tamarind*	-	*311(84)*
Onion	*164(44)*	*52(14)*		*Mulberry*	-	-
Bhendi	*257(69)*	*106(29)*		*Marigold*	-	*363(98)*
Drumstick	-	*311(84)*		*Chrysanthemum*	-	*363(98)*
Mango	-	*38(10)*				

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

Land is a scarce resource and basic unit for any material production. It can support the needs of the growing population, provided they use the land in a rational and judicious manner. But what is happening in many areas of the state is a cause for concern to everyone involved in the management of land resources at the grassroots level. 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. The limited land area is under severe stress and strain due to increasing population pressure and competing demands of various land uses. Due to this, every year there is significant diversion of farm lands and water resources for non-agricultural purposes. Apart from this, due to lack of interest in farmers for farming, large tracts of cultivable lands are turning into fallows in many areas and this trend is continuing at an alarming rate.

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 situations to be tackled by the farmers.

In this critical juncture, the challenge before us is not only to increase the productivity per unit area which is steadily declining and showing a fatigue syndrome, but also to prevent or at least reduce the severity of degradation. If the situation is not reversed at the earliest, then the sustainability of the already fragile crop production system and the overall ecosystem will be badly affected in the state. The continued neglect and unscientific use of the resources for a long time has led to the situation observed at present in the state. It is a known fact and established beyond doubt by many studies in the past that the cause for all kinds of degradation is the neglect and irrational use of the land resources. Hence, there is an urgent need to generate a 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 not only the surface but also consider the other parameters which are critical for productivity *viz.*, soils, climate, water, minerals and rocks, 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 the 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 other states.

The land resource inventory aims to provide site-specific database for Belagiri-2 microwatershed in Yadgir Taluk & 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 Belagiri-2 microwatershed is located in the northern part of Karnataka in Yadgir Taluk & District, Karnataka State (Fig.2.1). It comprises parts of Honagera, Belageri and Mundaragi villages. It lies between $16^0$47' – $168^0$49' North latitudes and $77^0$10' – $77^0$12' East longitudes, covering an area of about 372.42 ha. It is about 26 km northwest of Yadgir town and is surrounded by Honagera on the north and northwest, Belagera on the east and northeast and Mundaragi village on the south and southwestern side.

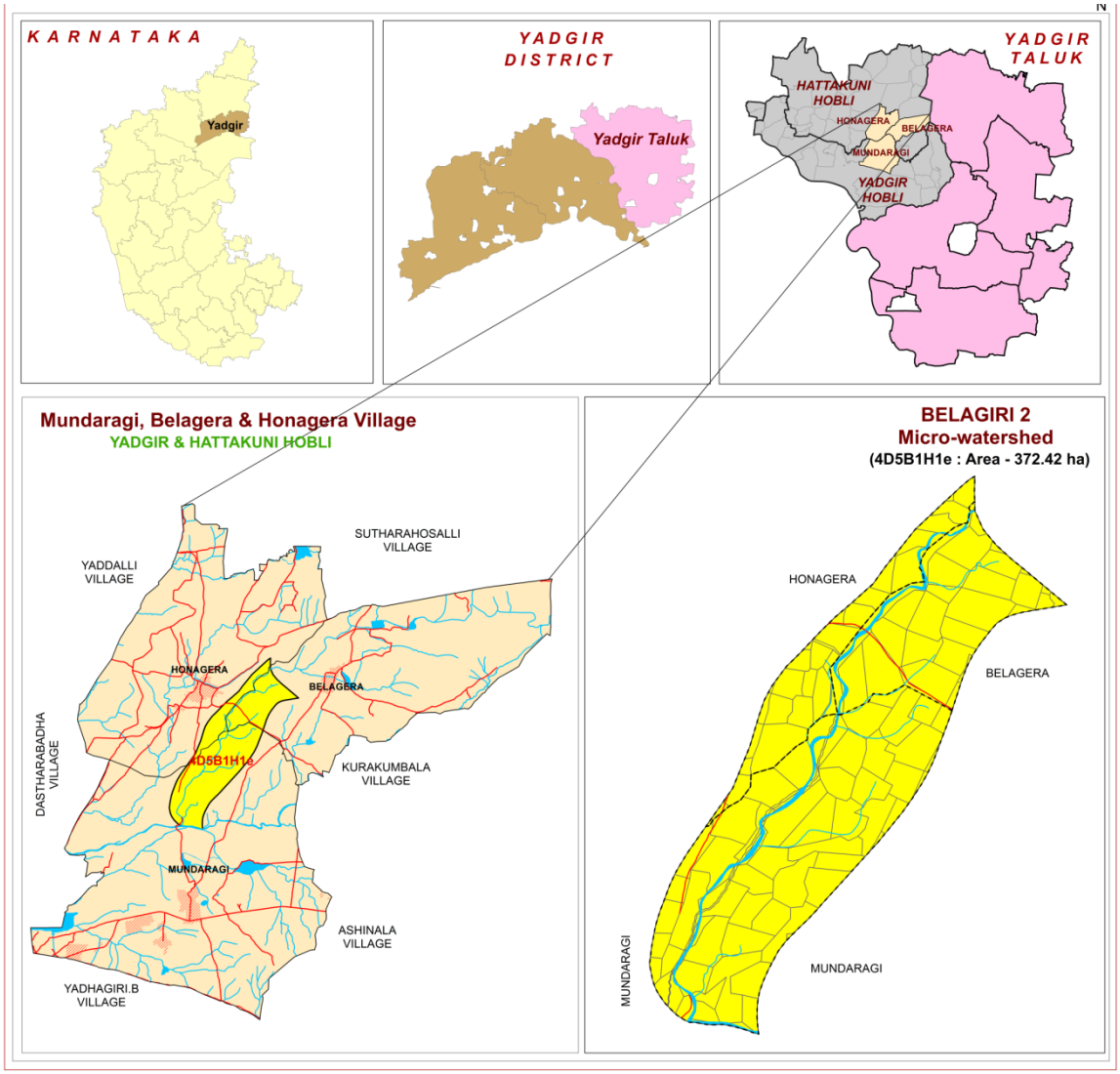


Fig.2.1 Location map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed

2.2 Geology

Major rock formations observed in the microwatershed are granite gneiss (Figs.2.2). Granite gneisses 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 Belagiri-2 microwatershed.

Fig.2.2 Granite and granite gneiss rocks formation

2.3 Physiography

Physiographically, the area has been identified as granite gneiss landscapes 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 378-406 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 end of June to end of September. Generally, the Length of crop Growing Period (LGP) is 120-150 days and starts from 1st week of June to 4th 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**		

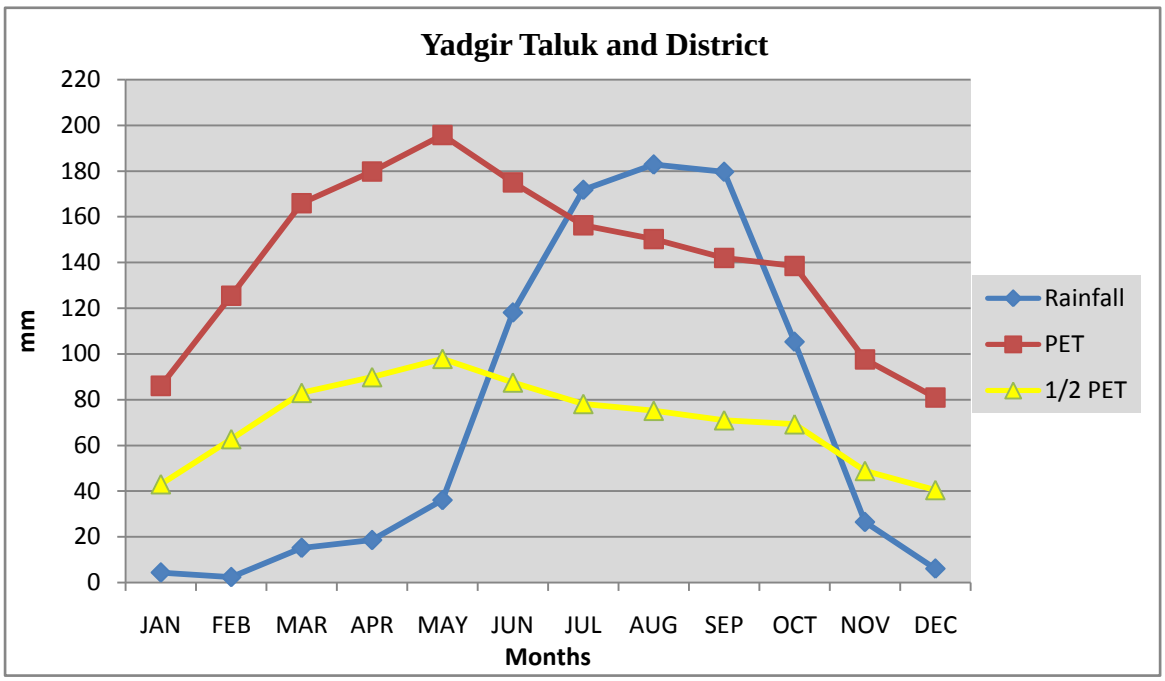


Fig 2.3 Rainfall distribution in Yadgir Taluk and District

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 Belagiri-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, mango, pomegranate, marigold and sapota. 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 Belagiri-2 microwatershed is presented in Fig.2.5. The different crops and cropping systems adopted in the microwatershed is presented in

Figures 2.6 a & b. The occurrence and distribution of wells and bore wells in Belagiri-2 microwatershed is shown in figure 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

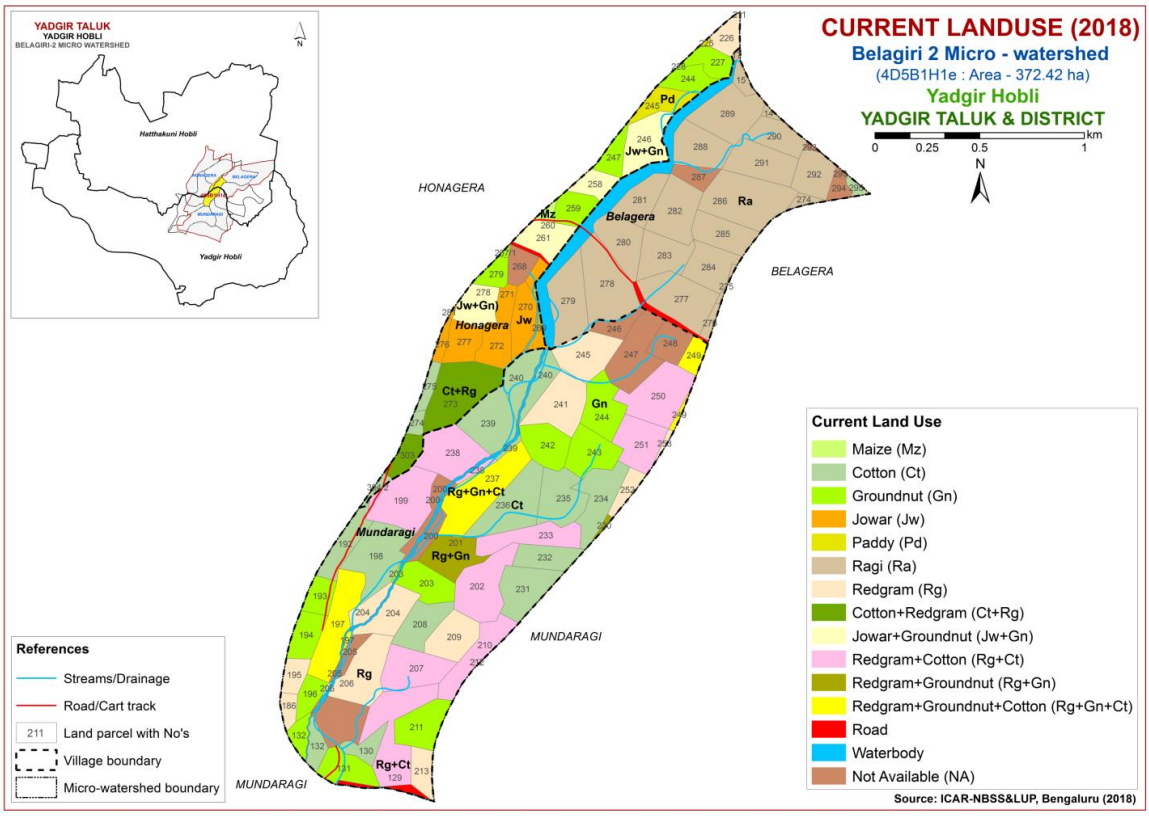


Fig.2.5 Current Land Use map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed

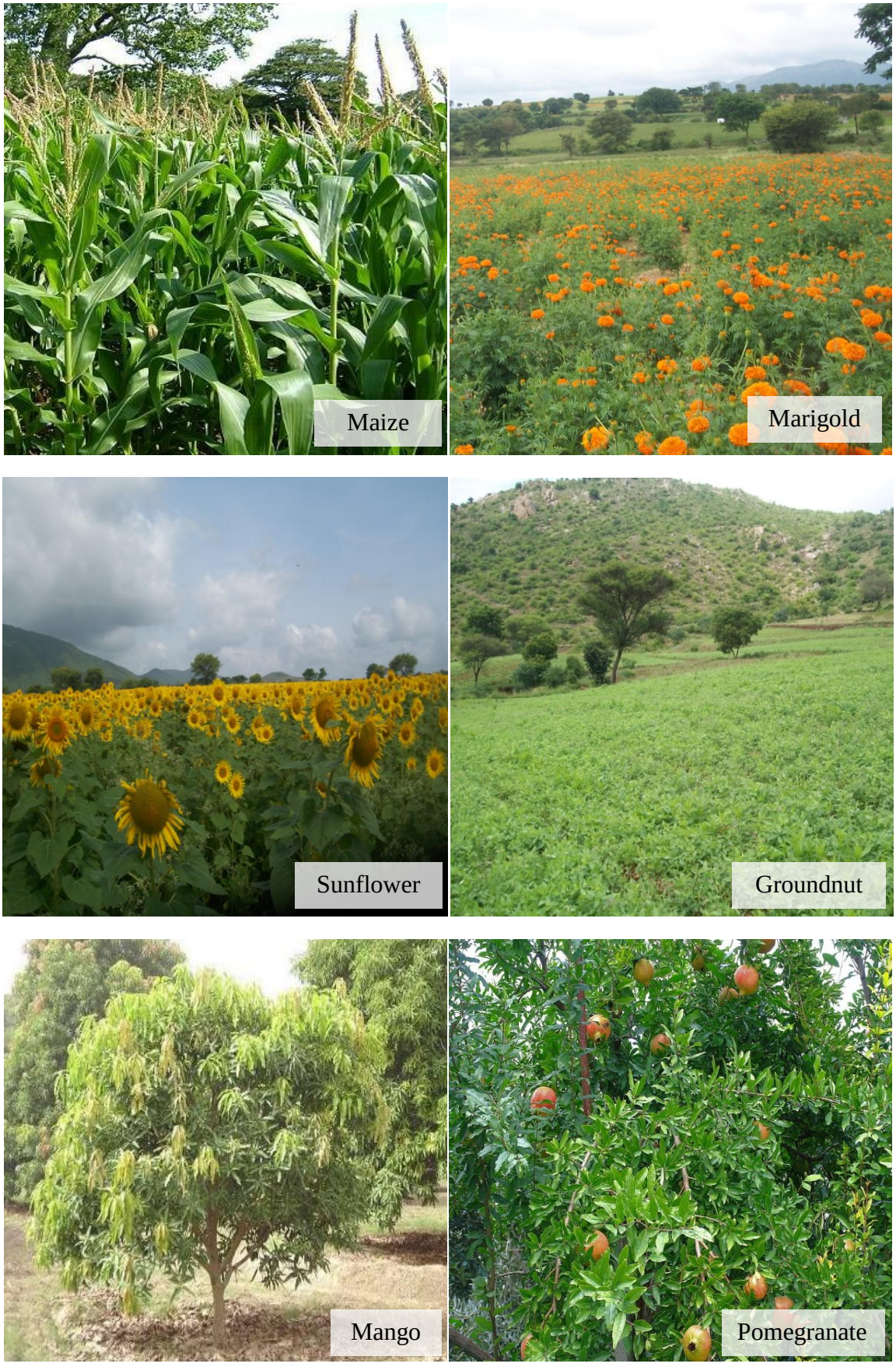


Fig. 2.6 a. Different Crops and Cropping Systems in Belagiri-2 microwatershed

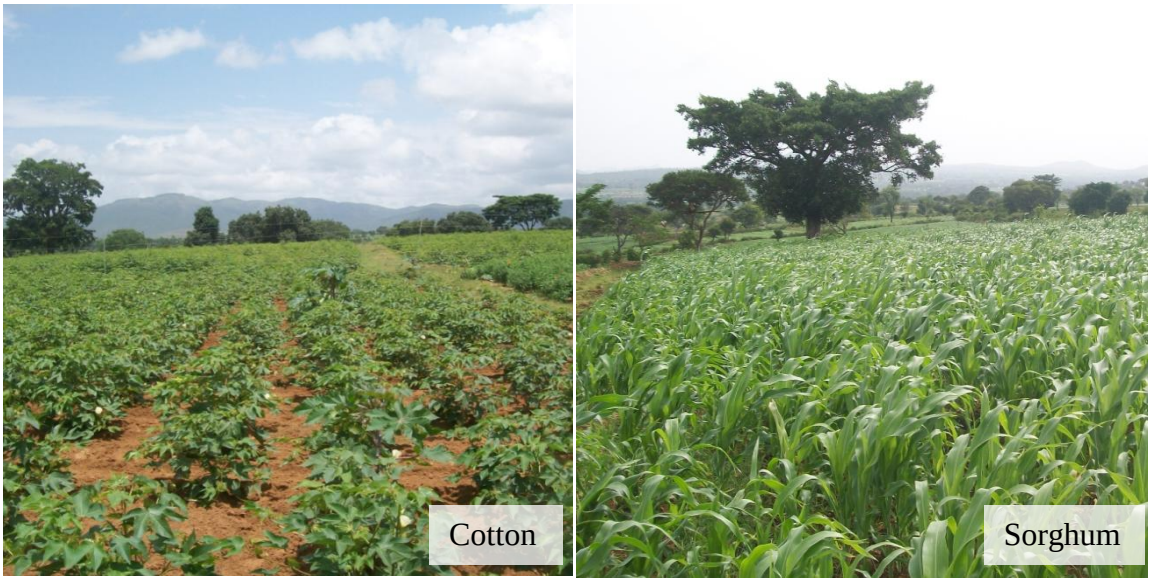


Fig. 2.6 b. Different Crops and Cropping Systems in Belagiri-2 microwatershed

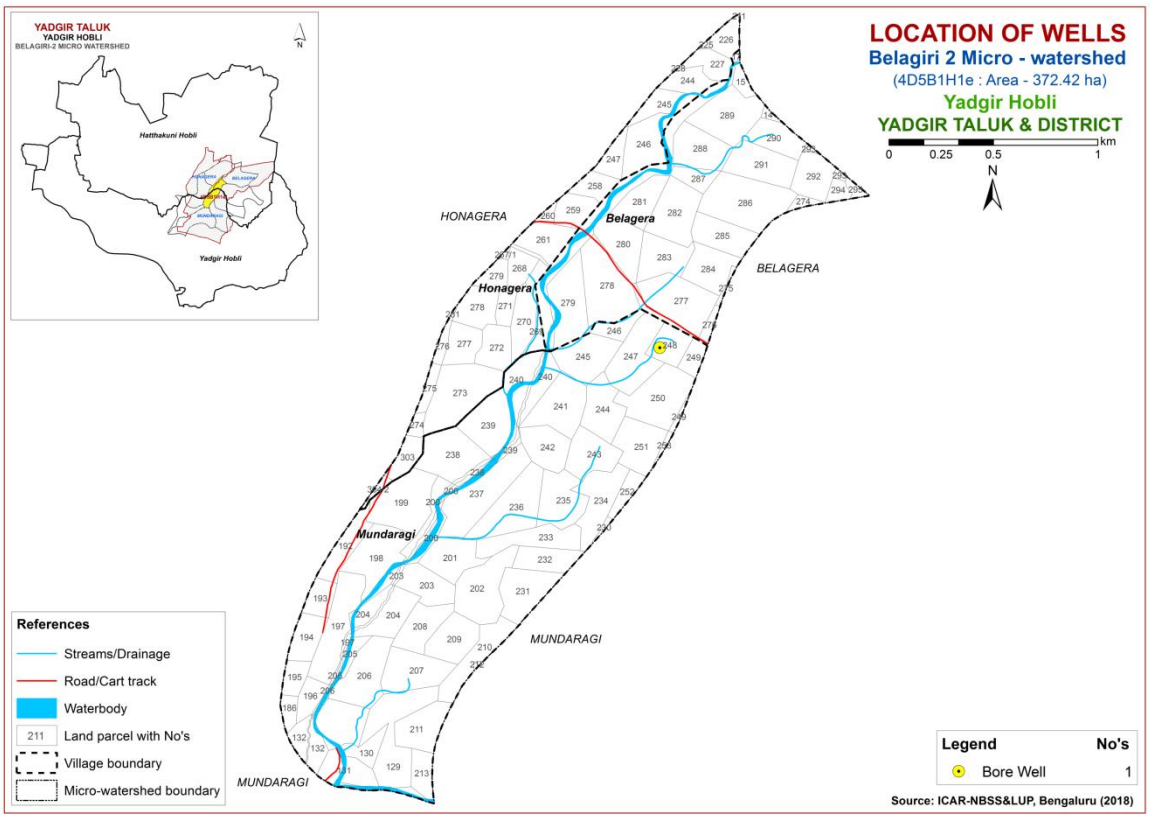


Fig. 2.7 Location of Wells –Belagiri -2 microwatershed

Chapter 3

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The purpose of land resource inventory is to delineate similar areas (soil series and phases), which respond or expected to respond similarly to a given level of management. This was achieved in Belagiri-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.) and 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 372.42 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 IRS 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 and 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

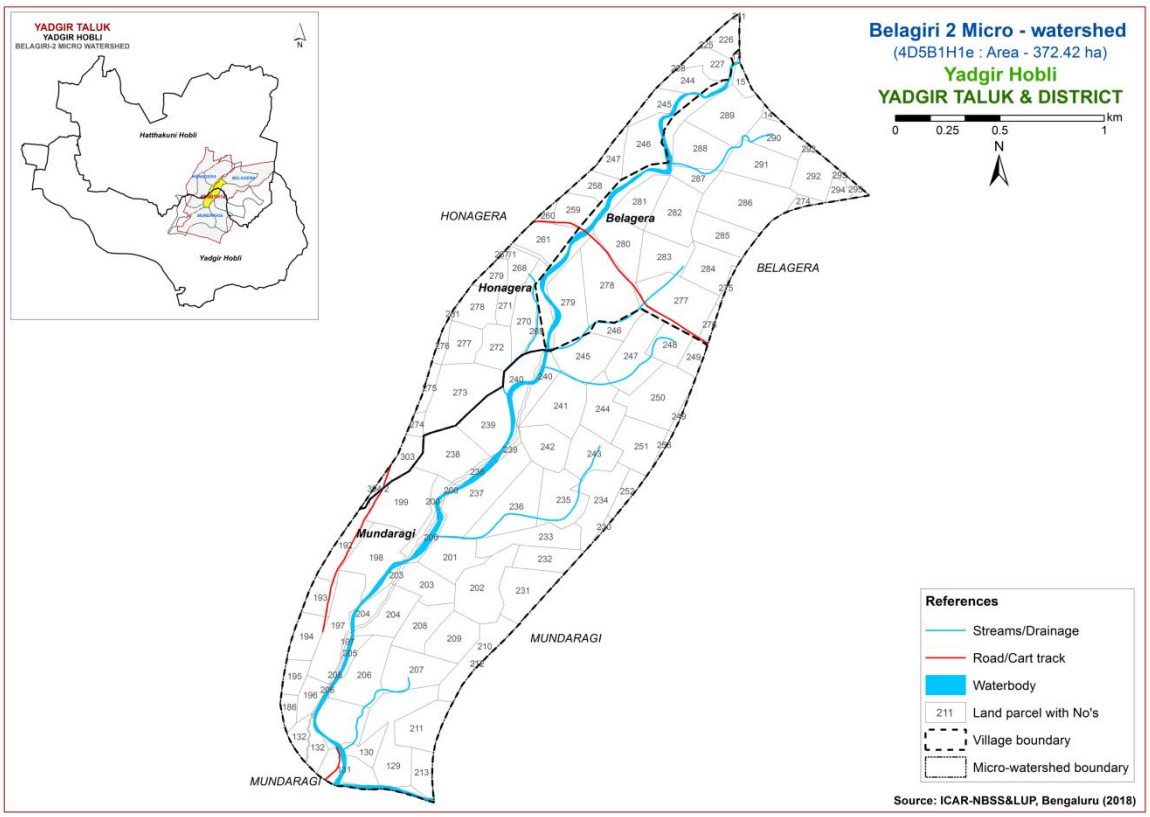


Fig 3.1 Scanned and Digitized Cadastral map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed

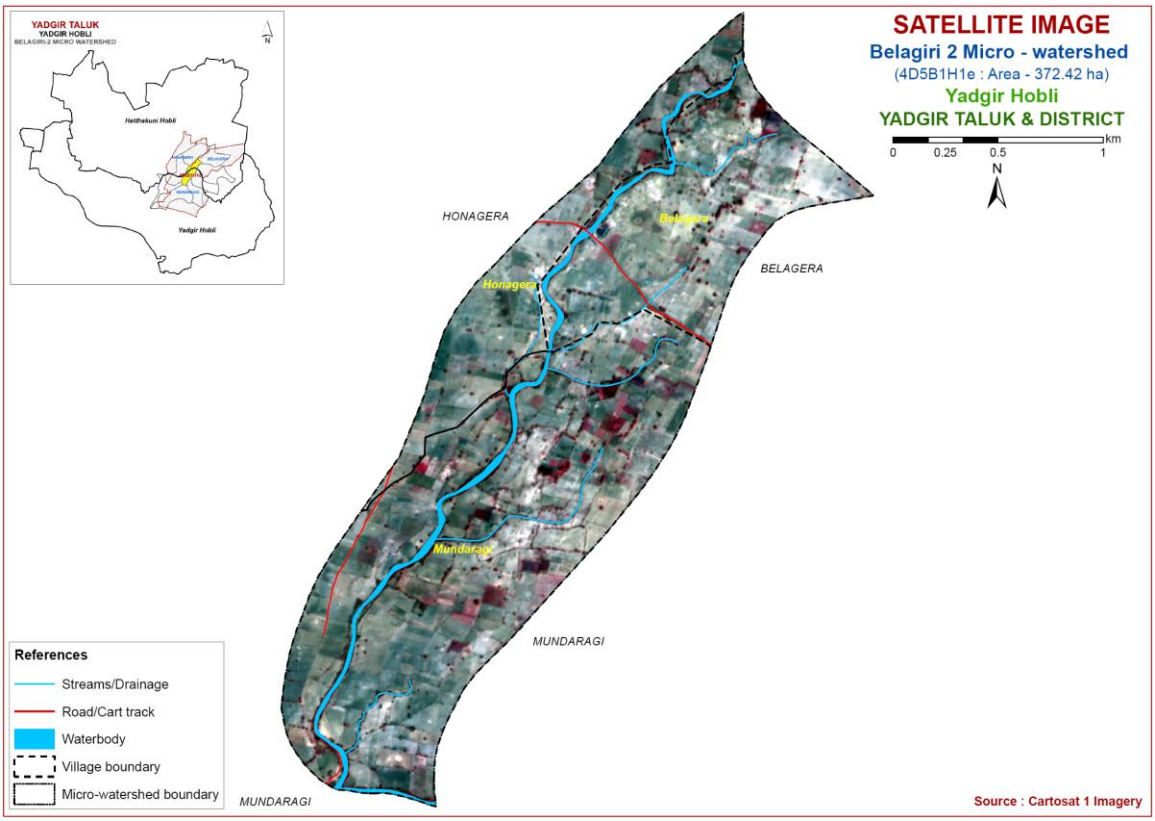


Fig.3.2 Satellite Image of Belagiri-2 microwatershed

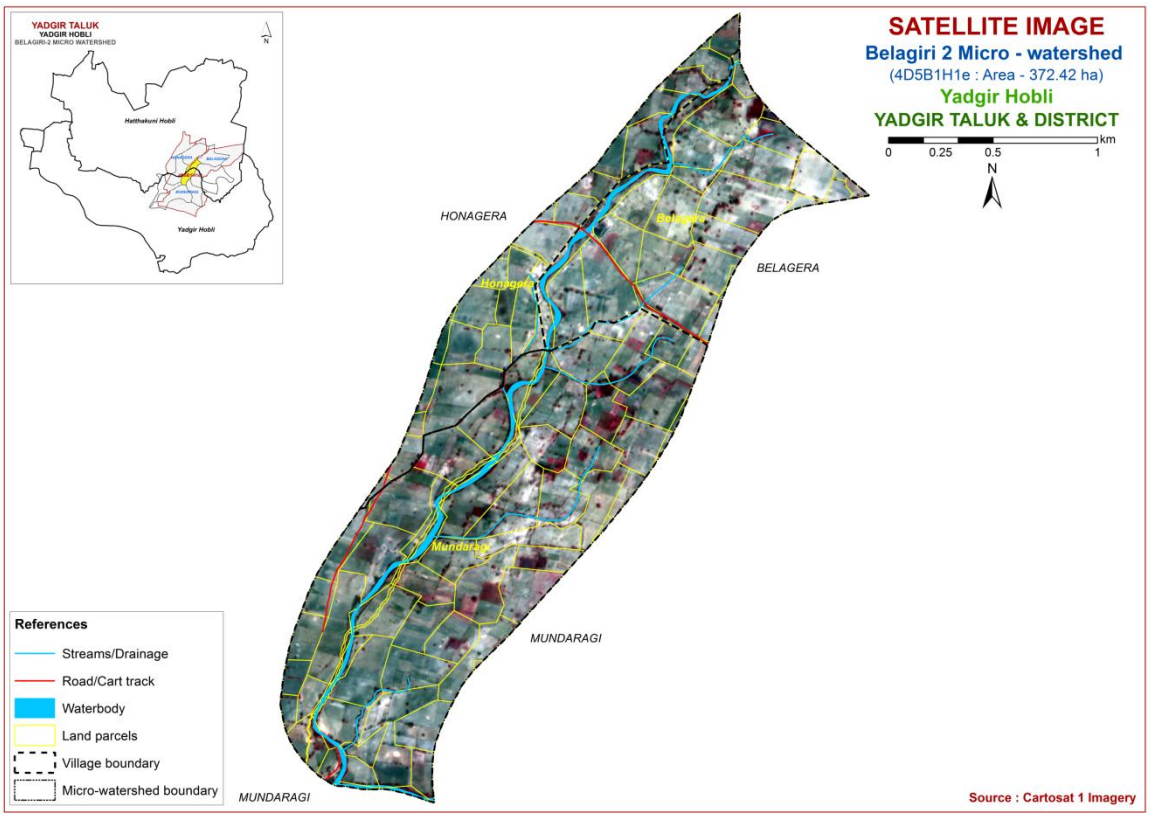


Fig.3.3 Cadastral map overlaid on IRS PAN+LISS IV merged imagery of Belagiri-2 microwatershed

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).

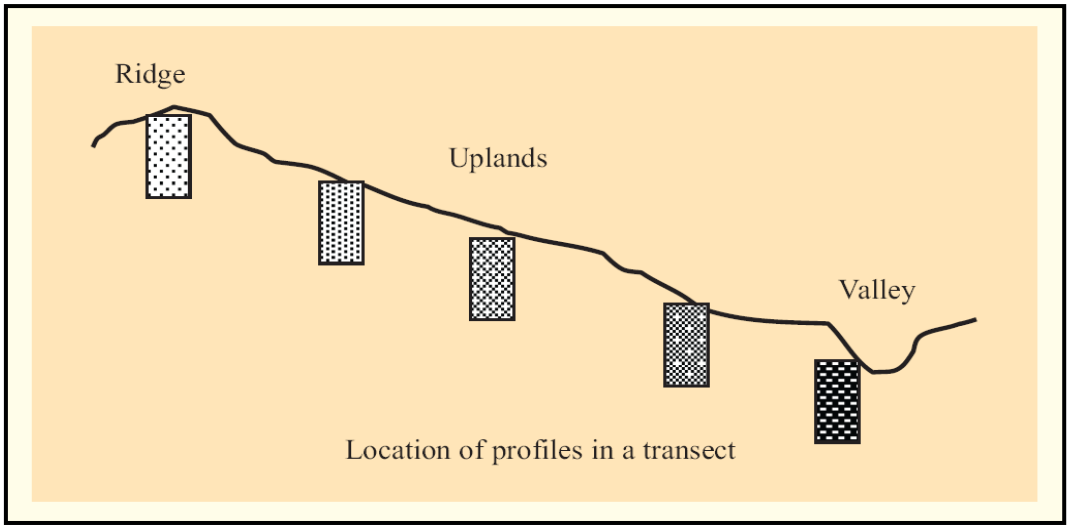


Fig: 3.4. Location of profiles in a transect

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, 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, 5 soil series were identified in the Belagiri-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**	**Calcareous-ness**
1	JNK (Jinkera)	50-75	10YR 3/1,3/2 7.5YR3/4	scl	-	Ap-Bw	e
2	ANR (Anur)	100-150	10YR 4/3, 4/1	c	-	Ap-Bw	es
3	MDG (Mundaragi)	100-150	10YR 4/4, 3/3 7.5YR 4/4	scl	-	Ap-Bw	-

4	YDR (Yadgir)	100-150	10YR 4/3,4/4 2.5Y 4/3,5/3	sl	-	Ap-Ac	-
5	MDR (Madhwara)	>150	10YR 3/1, 3/2, 2/1, 2/2	scl	-	Ap-Bw	e

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 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 8 mapping units representing 5 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 8 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 phase will have similar management needs and have to be treated accordingly.

3.5 Land Management Units

The 8 soil phases identified and mapped in the microwatershed were grouped into 2 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 choosen for identification and delineation of LMUs. For Belagiri-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 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 (35 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 Belagiri-2 microwatershed

Soil map unit No.	Soil series	Soil phase	Mapping Unit Description	Area in ha (%)
SOILS OF GRANITE GNEISS LANDSCAPE				
	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		**52 (13.84)**
22		JNKiB2	Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	52 (13.84)
	ANR	Anur soils are deep (100-150 cm), moderately well drained, have dark gray to brown, calcareous, sodic clay soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**13 (3.6)**
167		ANRcA1	Sandy loam surface, slope 0-1%, slight erosion	13 (3.6)
	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		**38 (10.26)**
169		MDGcA1	Sandy loam surface, slope 0-1%, slight erosion	88 (13.72)
	YDR	Yadgir soils are deep (100-150 cm), well drained, have brown to dark yellowish brown and olive brown, sandy loam soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**41 (10.97)**
42		YDRcB2	Sandy loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	41 (10.97)
	MDR	Madhwara soils are very deep (>150 cm), 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		**218 (58.67)**
59		MDRcB2	Sandy loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	42 (11.29)
132		MDRhB2	Sandy clay loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion,	53 (14.2
60		MDRiA1	Sandy clay surface, slope 0-1%, slight erosion	105 (28.22)
133		MDRiB2	Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	18 (4.96)
1000		Others	Water bodies	**10 (2.66)**

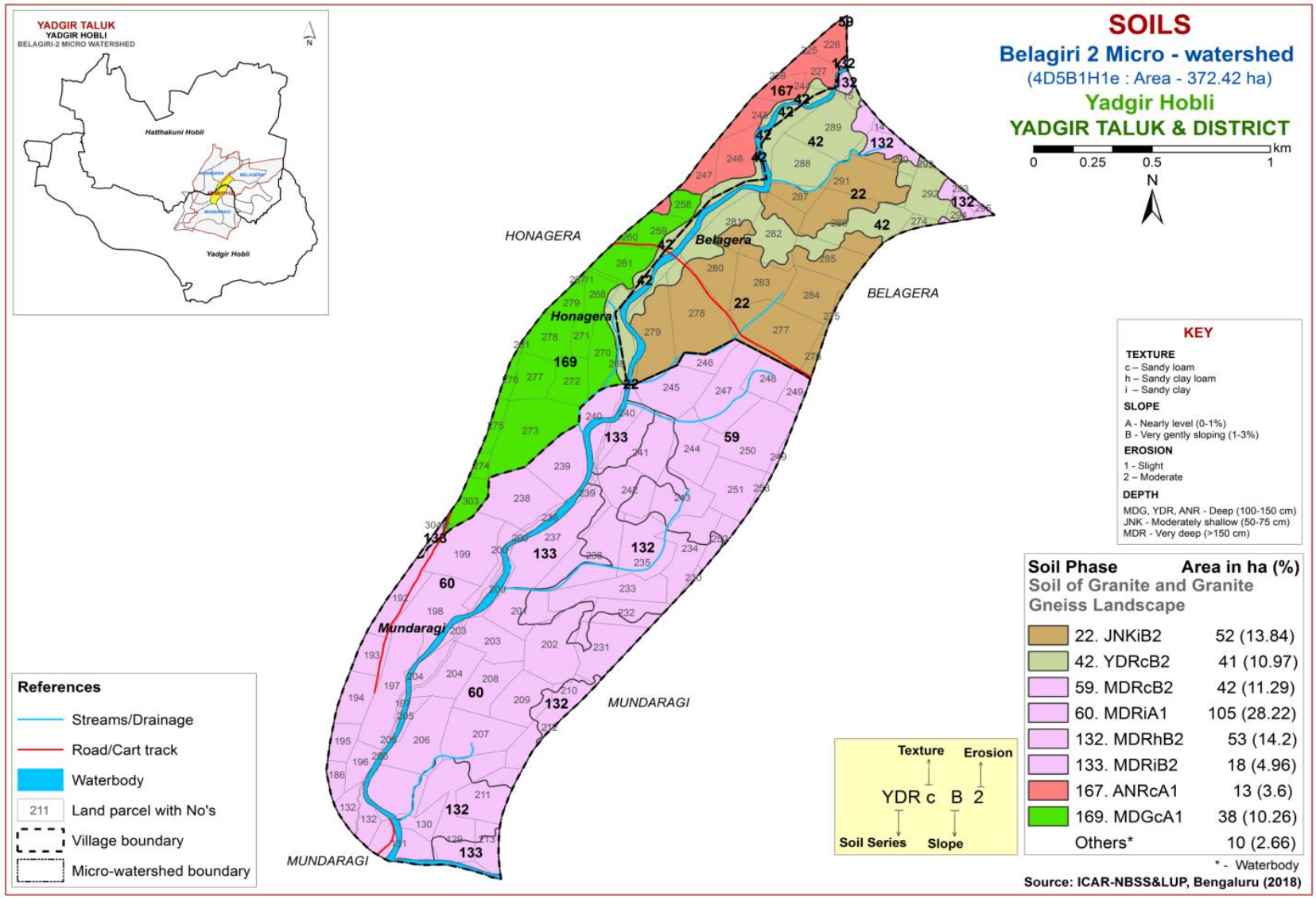


Fig 3.5 Soil phase or Management Units - Belagiri-2 microwatershed

Chapter 4

THE SOILS

Detailed information pertaining to the nature, extent and their distribution of different kinds of soils occurring in Belagiri-2 microwatershed is provided in this chapter. The microwatershed area has been identified as granite gneiss landscape based on geology. In all, 5 soil series are identified. Soil formation is the result of the combined effect of environmental and terrain factors that are reflected in soil morphology. In the granite gneiss landscape, it is by parent material, relief and climate and in alluvial landscape it is by parent material and time.

A brief description of each of the 5 soil series identified followed by 8 soil phases (management units) mapped under each series are furnished below. The physical and chemical characteristics of soil series identified in Belagiri-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, 5 soil series are identified and mapped. Brief description of each series identified is given below. Of these, MDR series occupies maximum area of 218 ha (58%) followed by JNK 52 ha (14%), YDR 41 ha (11%), MDG 38 ha (10%) and ANR 13 ha (4%). Brief description of each series identified and number of soil phases mapped is given below.

4.1.1 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.

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Jinkera (JNK) Series

4.1.2 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

4.1.3 Mundargi (MDG) Series: Mundargi soils are deep (100-150 cm), moderately well drained, have 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

4.1.4 Yadgir (YDR) Series: Yadgir soils are deep (100-150 cm), well drained, have very dark yellowish brown to light olive brown, sodic sandy loam soils. They are developed from weathered granite gneiss and occur on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation. The Yadgir series has been classified as a member of the coarse-loamy, mixed isohyperthermic family of Fluventic Haplustepts.

The thickness of the soil ranges from 105 to 145 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 6 to 10 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 4 and chroma 3. The texture is loamy sand. The thickness of subsurface horizons ranges from 95 to 130 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR and 2.5 Y hue with value 4 to 5 and chroma 3 to 4. Texture is loamy sand to sandy loam and sandy clay loam and are sodic soils. The available water capacity is low (51-100 mm/m). Only one phase was identified and mapped

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Yadgir (YDR) Series

4.1.5 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). Only four phase was identified and mapped

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Madhwara (MDR) Series

Table: 4.1 Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Soil Series identified in Belagiri-2 microwatershed

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

Contd…

Soil Series: Yadgir **(**YDR) **Pedon:** R-5

Location: $16^0$35'43.6"N $77^0$17'06.4"E, Kanikal 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
0-14	Ap	86.59	8.77	4.64	23.19	26.92	14.11	15.22	7.16	-	ls	6.97	2.68
14-43	C1	73.39	11.31	15.30	6.76	20.27	24.87	15.66	5.83	-	sl	12.14	7.22
43-89	C2	80.41	3.75	15.84	8.06	13.47	36.73	15.71	6.43	-	sl	22.84	10.18
89-110	C3	63.55	5.40	31.05	8.10	23.05	19.00	9.87	3.53	15-35	scl	38.46	17.70

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}							%	%
0-14	7.25	-	-	0.114	0.56	0.00	2.29	0.86	0.07	0.03	3.25	3.40	0.73	96	0.31
14-43	9.47	-	-	0.371	0.32	1.30	14.71	4.28	0.38	1.54	20.91	12.70	0.83	165	4.86
43-89	10.30	-	-	0.820	0.16	0.52	1.70	0.98	0.15	6.62	9.45	8.61	0.54	110	30.77
89-110	10.80	-	-	1.440	0.12	0.91	1.02	2.00	0.29	14.43	17.74	16.17	0.52	110	35.688

Contd…

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
30-53	Bw2	53.95	19.15	26.90	4.68	7.48	12.58	19.65	9.56	-	scl	26.99	14.02
53-117	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
30-53	9.78	-	-	0.40	0.19	5.76	-	-	0.16	1.53	-	24.53	0.91	100	2.49
53-117	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: 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 (calc), 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

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

Chapter 5

INTERPRETATION FOR LAND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The most important soil and site characteristics that affect the land use and conservation needs of an area are land capability, soil depth, soil texture, coarse fragments, available water capacity, soil slope, soil erosion, soil reaction etc. These are interpreted from the data base generated through land resource inventory and several thematic maps are generated. These would help in identifying the areas suitable for growing crops and, soil and water conservation measures and structures needed thus helping to maintain good soil health for sustained crop production. The various 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 8 soil map units identified in the Belagiri-2 microwatershed are grouped under one land capability class and 3 subclasses. Entire area in the microwatershed is suitable for agriculture (Fig. 5.1)

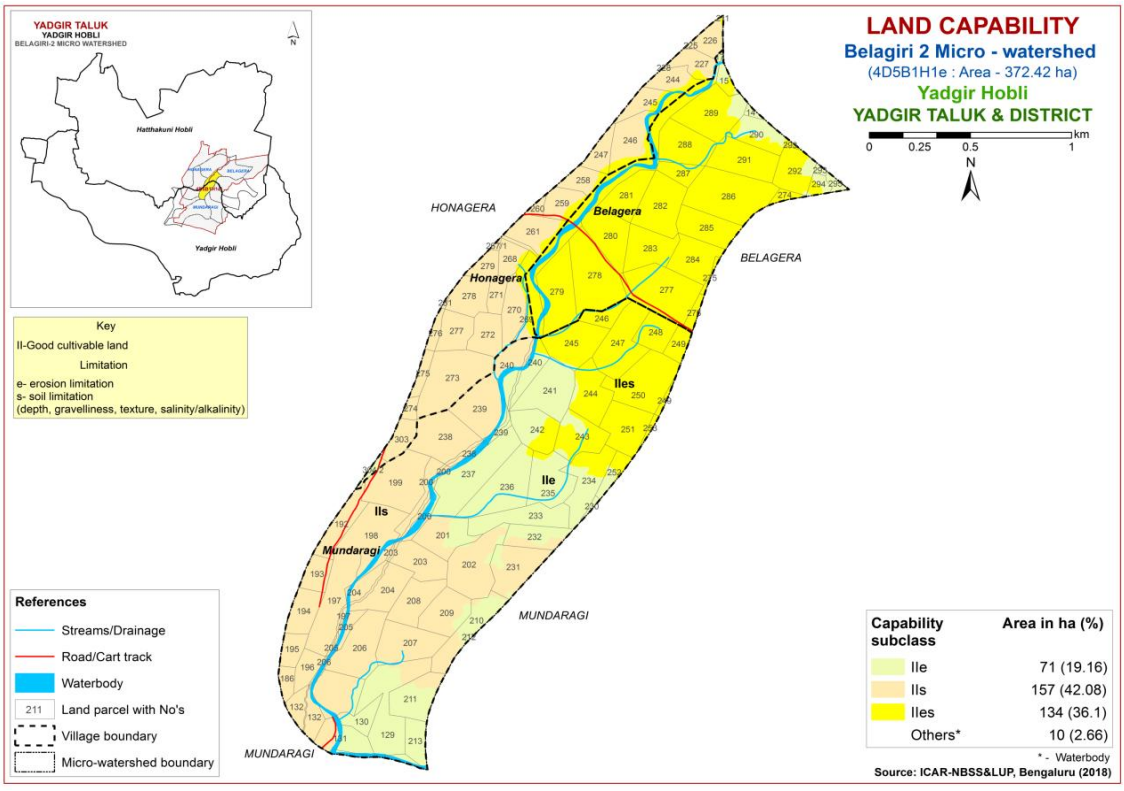


Fig. 5.1 Land Capability Classification map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed

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.

Moderately shallow (50-75 cm) soils occupy an area of about 52 ha (14%) and are distributed in the northeastern part of the microwatershed. Deep (100-150 cm) soils occupy an area of 92 ha (25%) and are distributed in the northern, northeastern, northwestern and western part of the microwatershed. Very deep (>150 cm) soils cover an area of 219 ha (59%) and are distributed in the southern, southwestern and central part of the microwatershed.

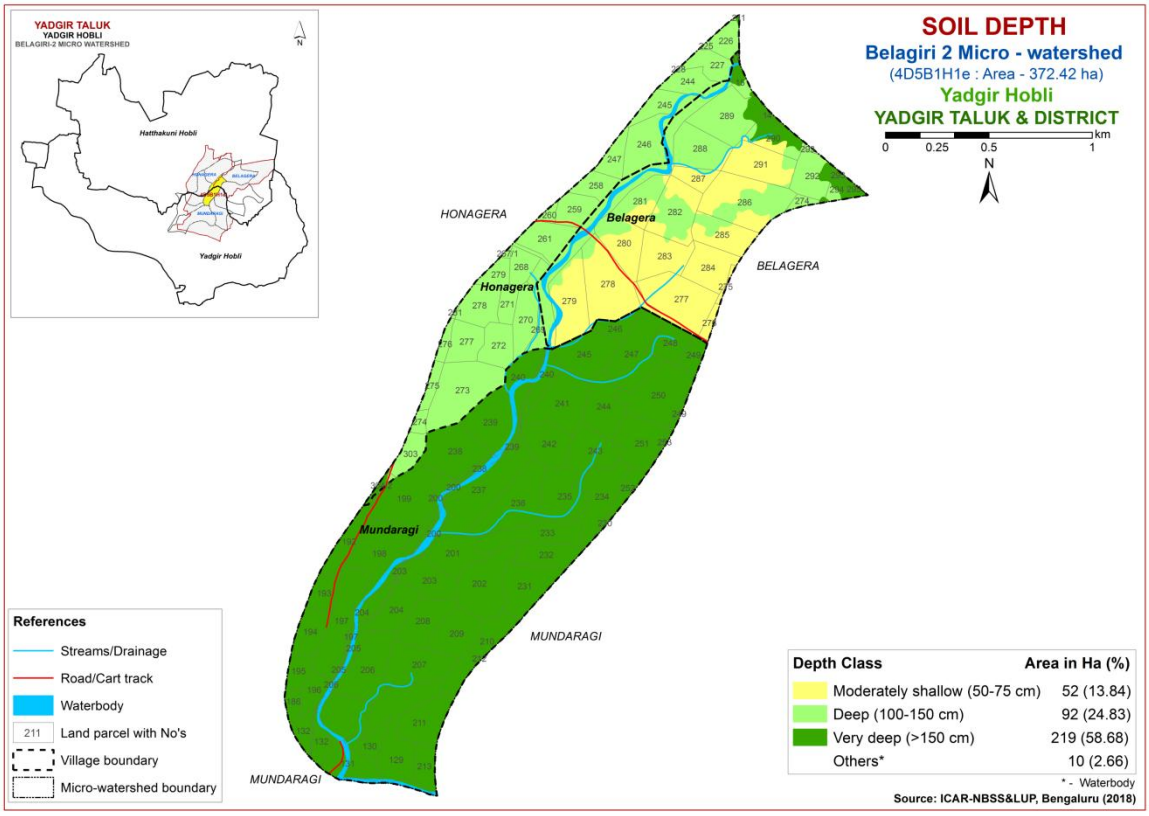


Fig. 5.2 Soil depth map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed

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 about 188 ha (50%) is loamy and distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. An area of 175 ha (47%) has soils that are clayey at the surface and occur in all part of the microwatershed.

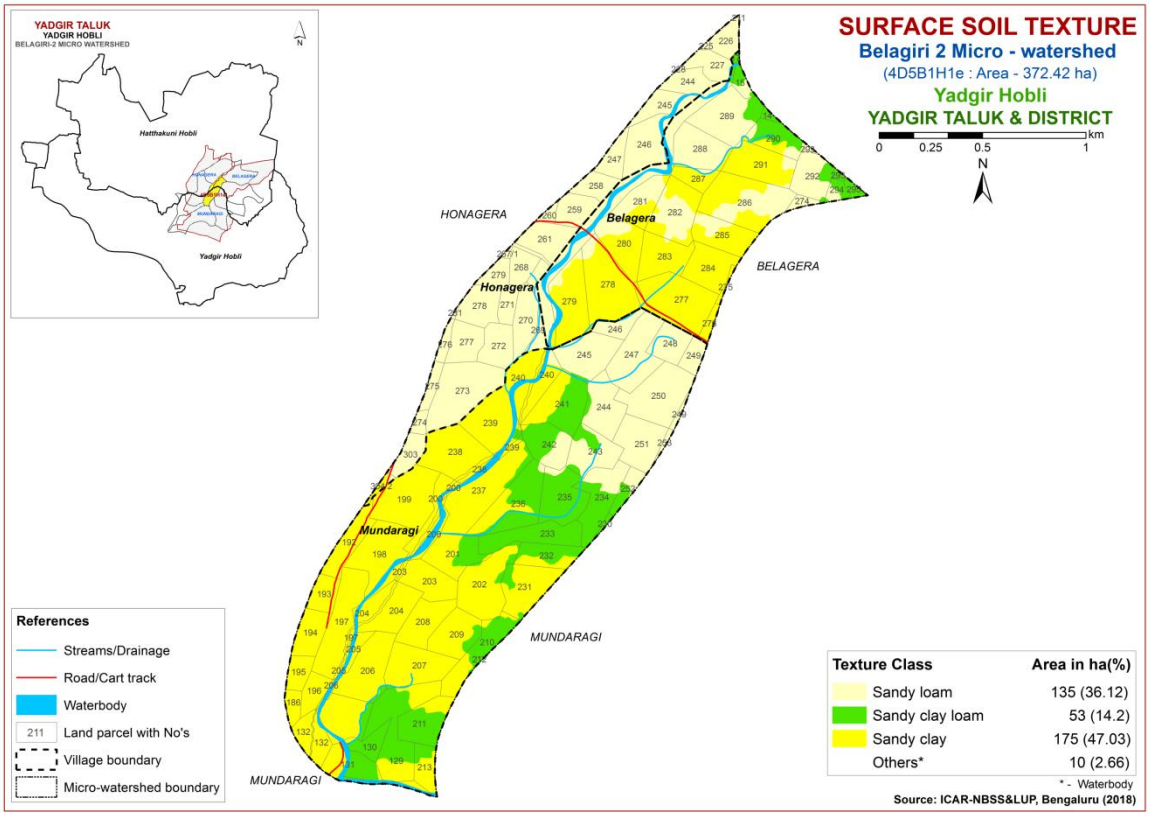


Fig. 5.3 Surface soil texture map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed

Entire area has most productive lands with respect to surface soil texture. The clay soils (47%) have high potential for soil-water retention, nutrient retention and availability, but have more problems of drainage, infiltration, workability and other physical problems. The other productive lands are loamy soils (50%) which also have high potential for soil-water retention and nutrient availability but have no drainage or other physical problems.

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 entire cultivated area of 363 ha (97%) of the microwatershed. The remaining area of 10 ha (3%) covered by others. The most productive soils (97%) that are non gravelly (<15%), where all climatically adapted long duration crops can be grown.

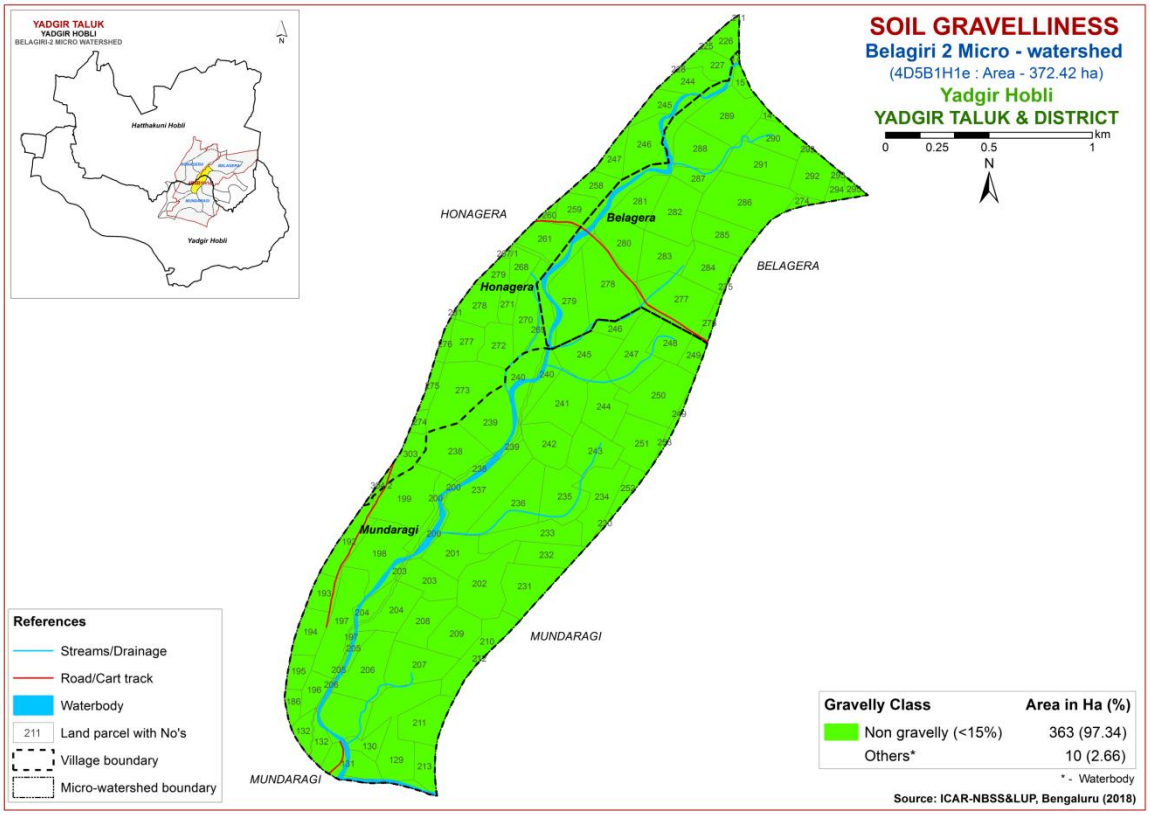


Fig. 5.4 Soil gravelliness map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed

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 92 ha (25%) in the microwatershed has soils that are low (51-100 mm/m) in available water capacity and are distributed in the northeastern part of the

microwatershed. An area of about 270 ha (73%) is very high (>200 mm/m) in available water capacity and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed.

About 92 ha (25%) area in the microwatershed has soils that are problematic with regard to available water capacity. Here, only short duration crops can be grown and the probability of crop failure is very high. These areas are best put to other alternative uses. An area of 270 ha (75%) are potential areas with regard to AWC where all climatically adapted annual and perennial crops can be grown.

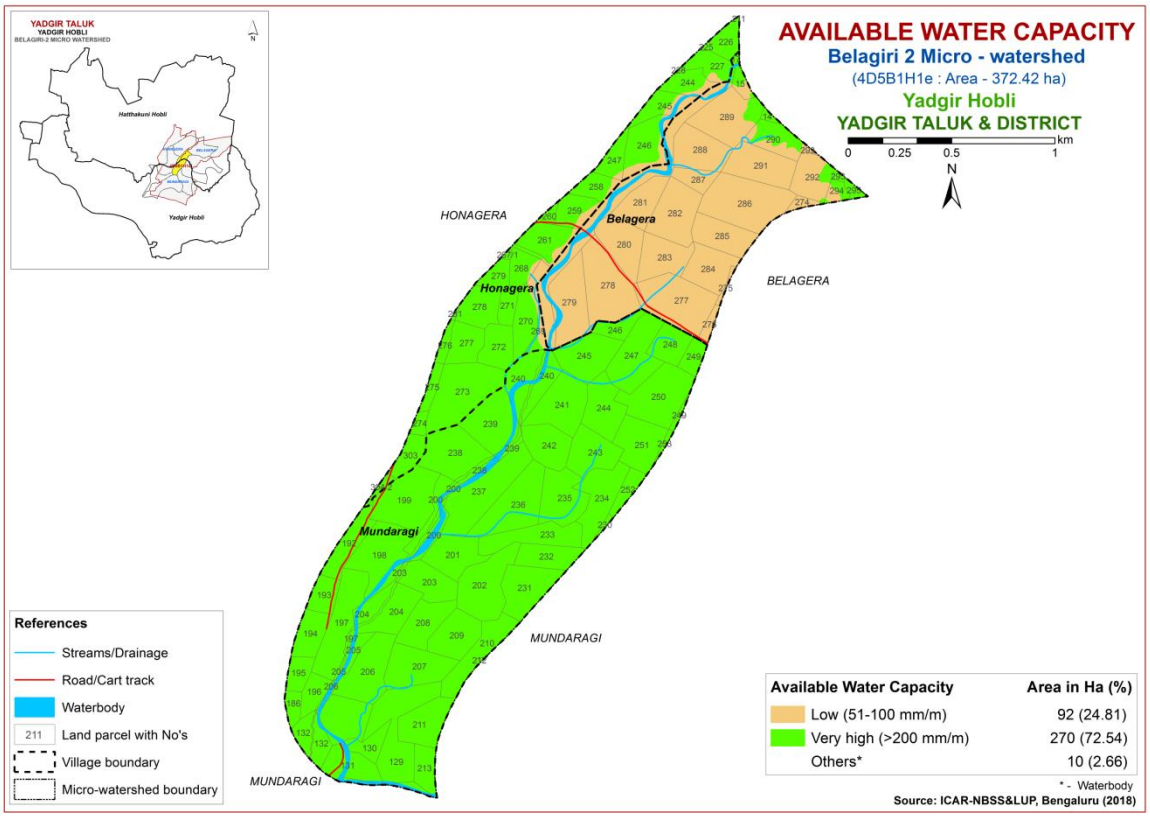


Fig. 5.5 Soil available water Capacity map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed

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

An area of about 206 ha (55%) falls under very gently sloping (1-3% slope) lands and is distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. An area of about 157 ha (42%) are nearly level (0-1%) and are distributed in the northern, northwestern, western and southwestern part of the microwatershed.

Entire area in the microwatershed has soils that have high potential in respect of soil slopes. In these areas, all climatically adapted annual and perennial crops can be grown without much soil and water conservation and other land development measures.

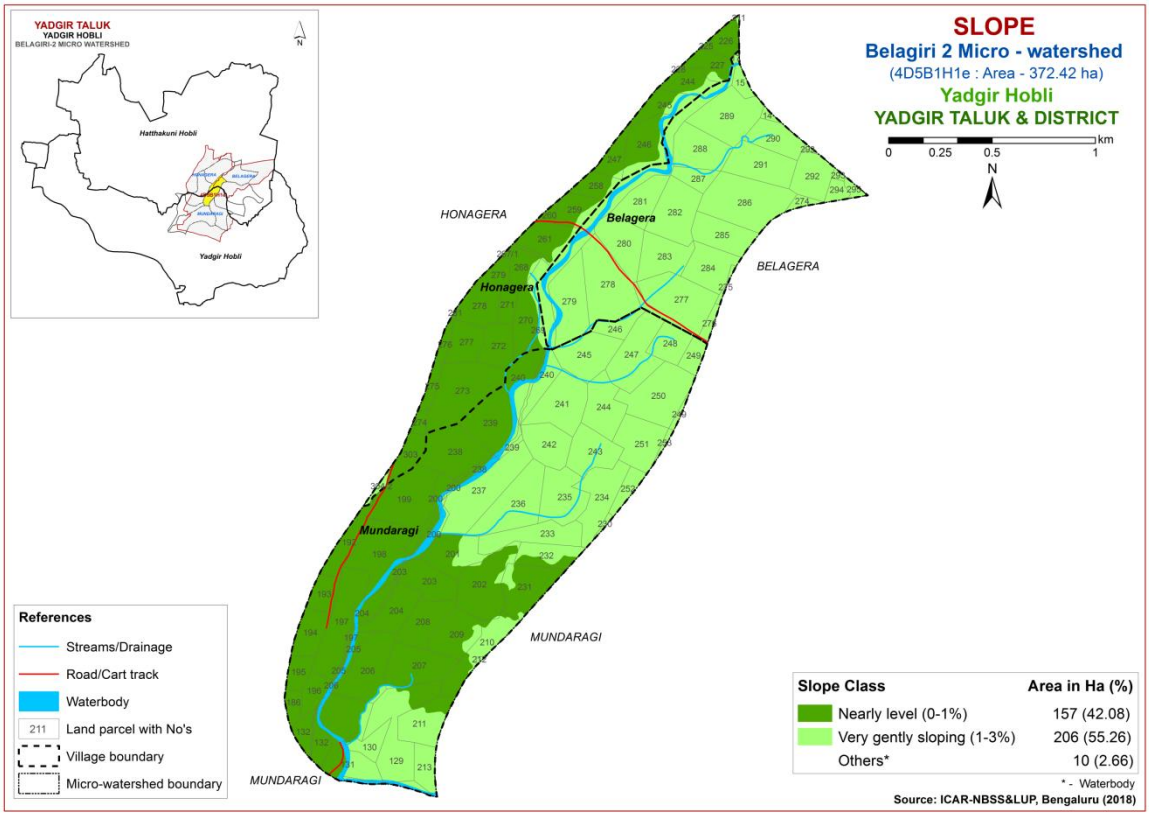


Fig. 5.6 Soil slope map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed

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 moderately eroded (e2 class) cover an area of 206 ha (55%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. slightly eroded soils cover an area of 157 ha (42%) and are distributed in the western, northern, northwestern and southwestern part of the microwatershed.

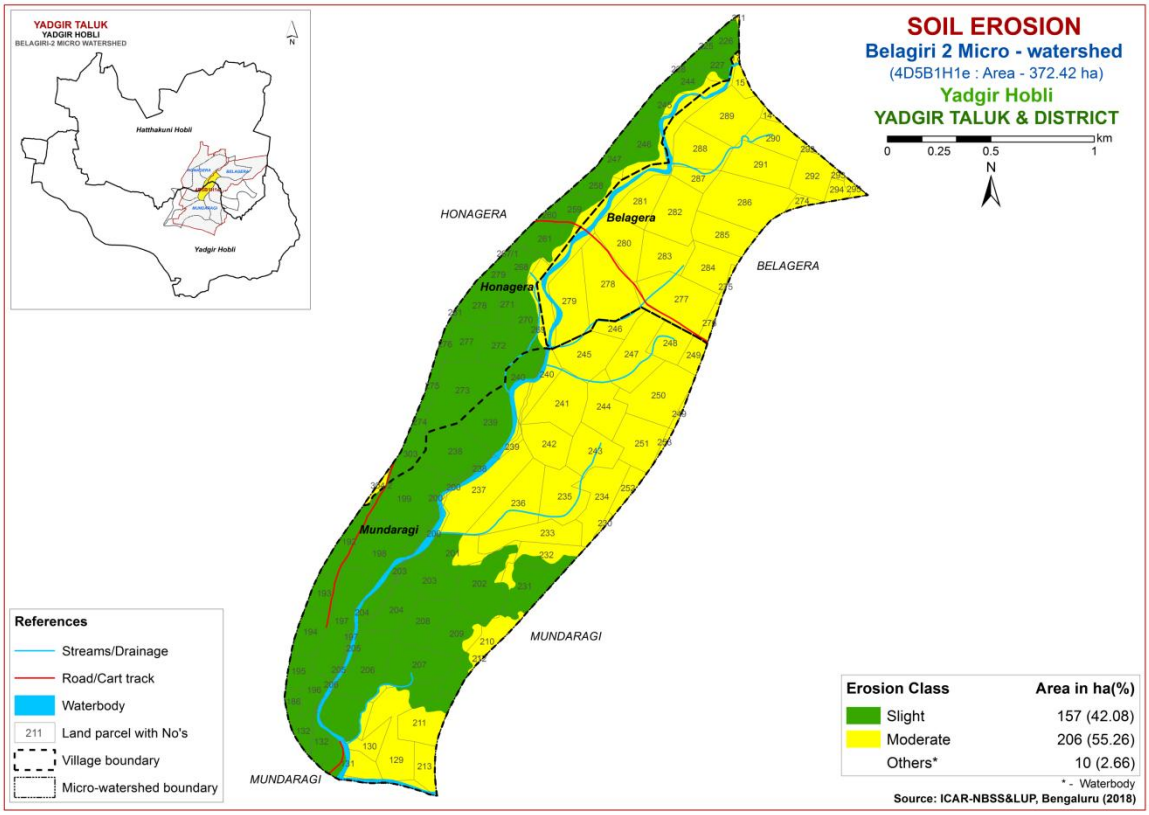


Fig. 5.7 Soil erosion map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed

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 Belagiri-2 microwatershed for soil reaction (pH) showed that an area of about 189 ha (51%) is neutral (pH 6.5-7.3) and are distributed in the southwestern and northeastern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 127 ha (34%) is slightly alkaline (pH 7.3-7.8) and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. An area of about 45 ha (12%) are moderately alkaline (pH 7.8-8.4) and are distributed in the southwestern, western and northwestern part of the microwatershed. About 2 ha (<1) area is strongly alkaline (pH 8.4-9.0) and are distributed in the western part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.1). In all, an area of about 174 ha is alkaline and 189 ha is under neutral.

6.2 Electrical Conductivity (EC)

The Electrical Conductivity of the soils of the entire microwatershed area is <2 dS m^{-1} (Fig 6.2) and as such the soils are non-saline.

6.3 Organic Carbon

medium (0.5-0.75%) organic carbon covers an area of about 73 ha (20%) and are distributed in the southwestern and western part of the microwatershed, whereas low (<0.5%) in about 289 ha (78%) area and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.3).

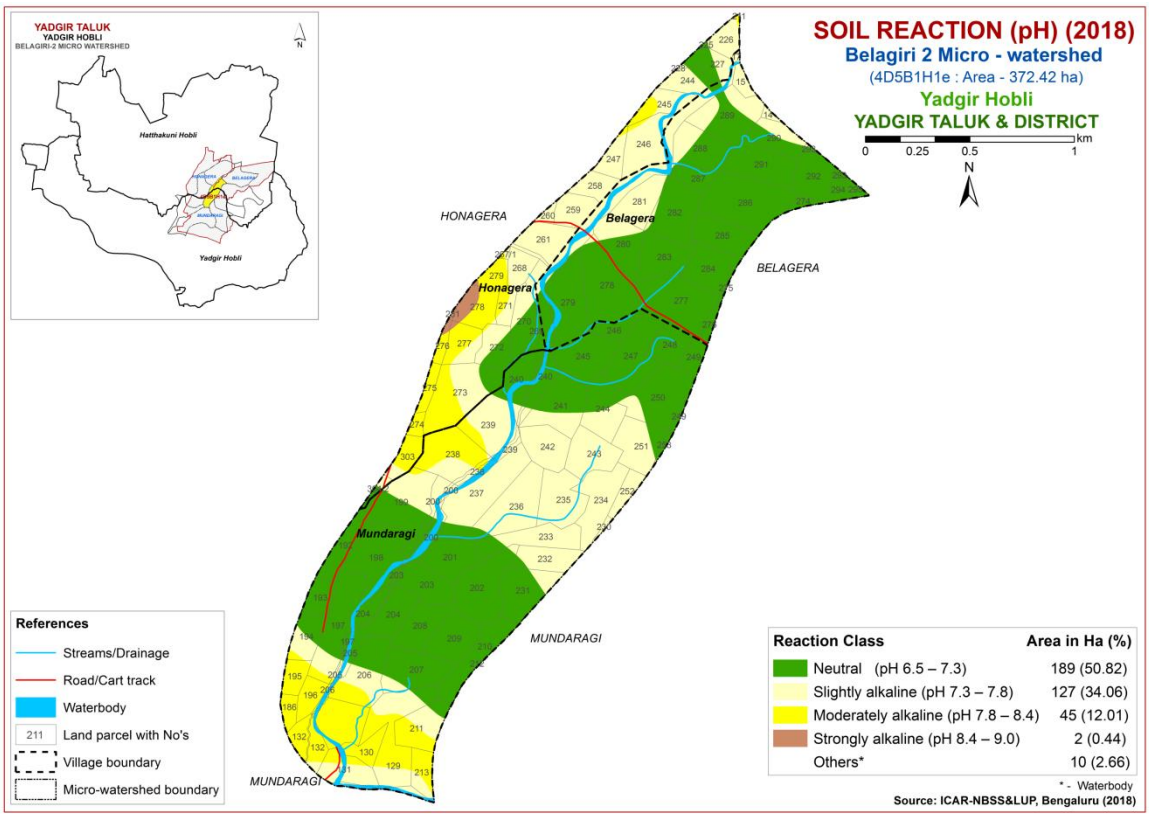


Fig.6.1 Soil reaction (pH) map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed

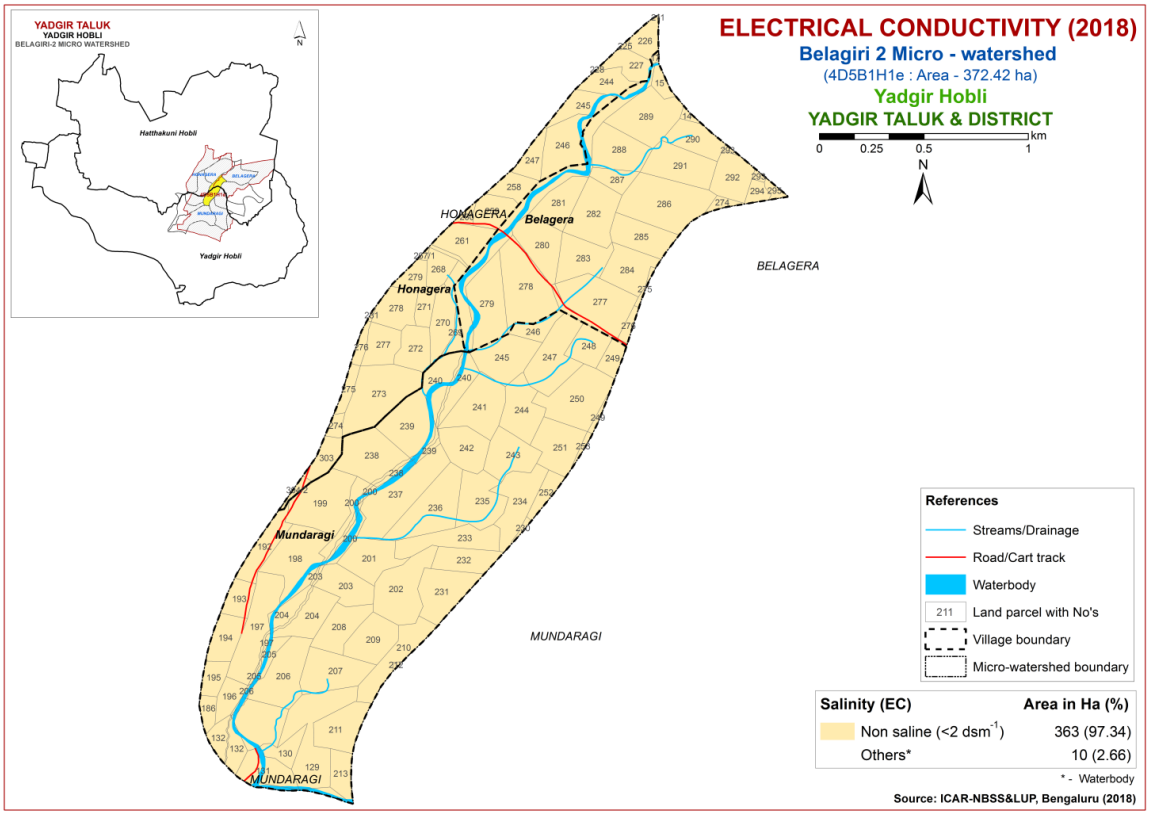


Fig.6.2 Electrical conductivity (EC) map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed

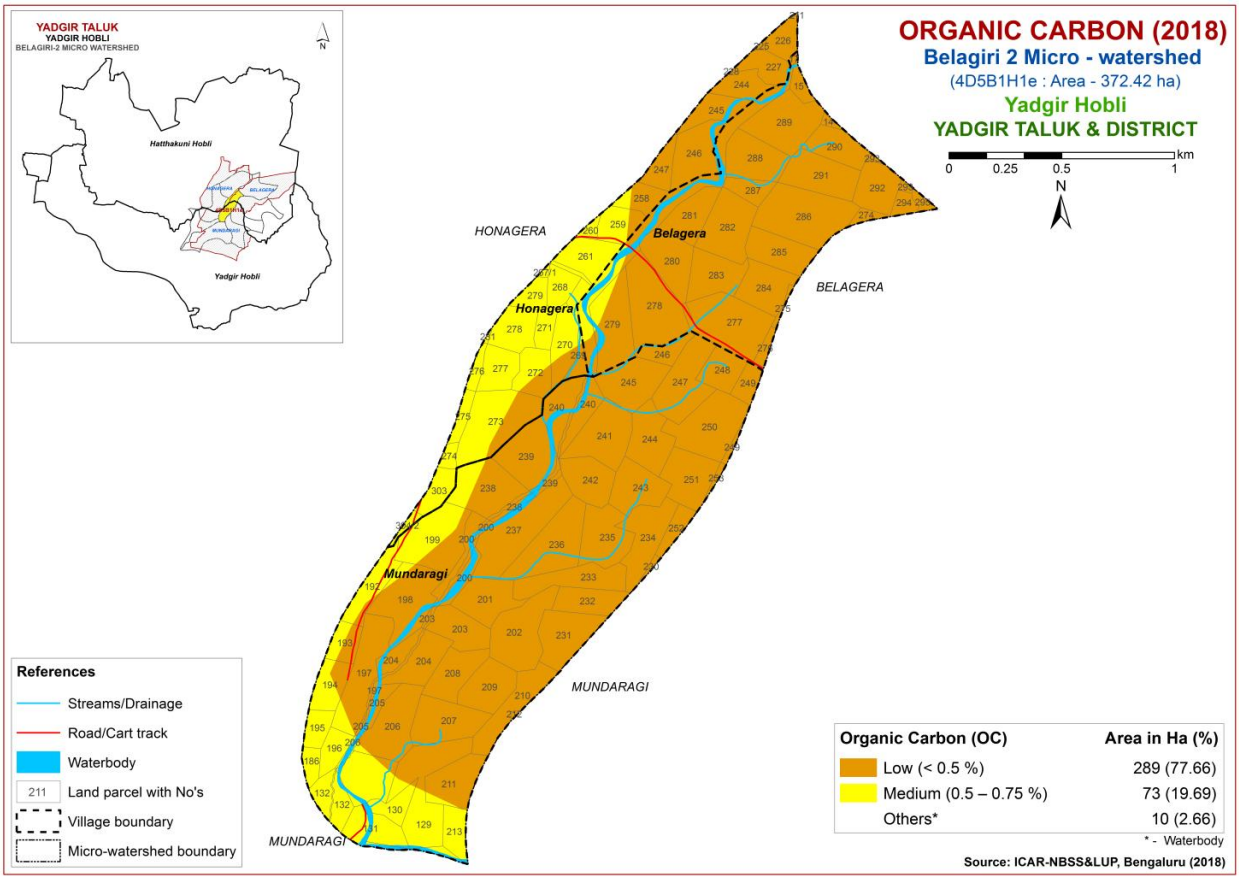


Fig.6.3 Soil organic carbon map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed

6.4 Available Phosphorus

Available phosphorus content in entire microwatershed area is medium (23-57 kg/ha) and is shown in Fig. 6.4.

6.5 Available Potassium

Available potassium content is low (<145 kg/ha) in an area of about 125 ha (33%) and are distributed in the eastern and northeastern part of the microwatershed. Medium (145-337 kg/ha) in maximum area of about 238 ha (64%) and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed except eastern part (Fig. 6.5).

6.6 Available Sulphur

Maximum area of about 329 ha (88%) is low (<10 ppm) in available sulphur content and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed and medium (10-20 ppm) in an area of about 34 ha (9%) and are distributed in the southwestern part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.6).

6.7 Available Boron

Available boron content is low (<0.5 ppm) in a maximum area of 353 ha (95%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. An area of about 9 ha (3%) is medium (0.5-1.0 ppm) in available boron and are distributed in the western part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.7).

6.8 Available Iron

Available iron content is sufficient (>4.5 ppm) in the entire microwatershed area (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).

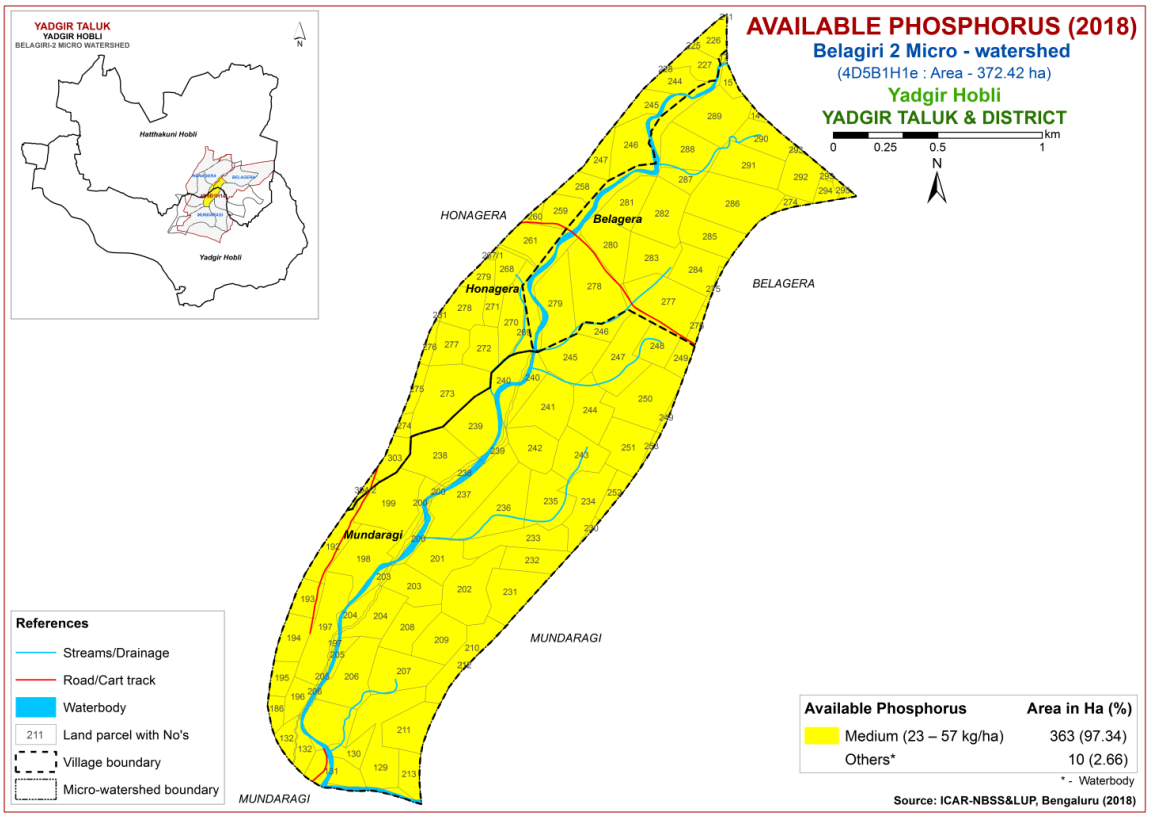


Fig.6.4 Soil available phosphorus map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed

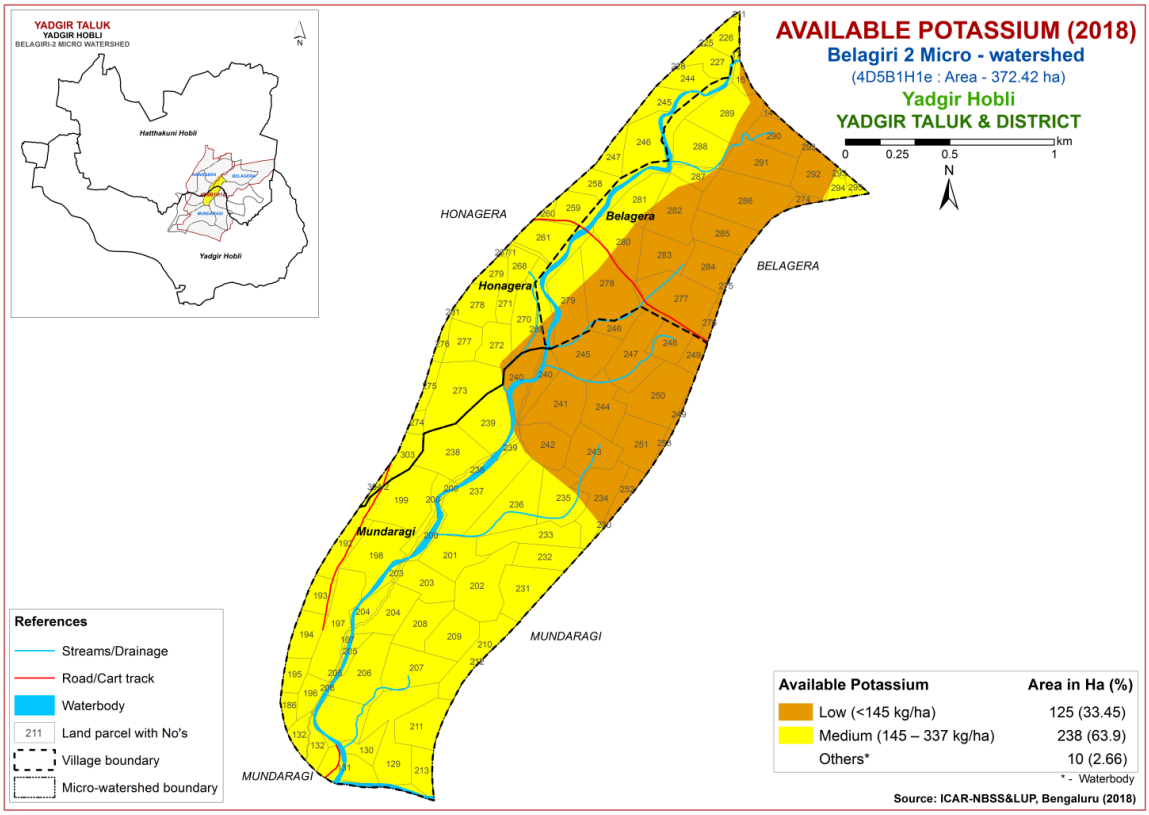


Fig.6.5 Soil available potassium map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed

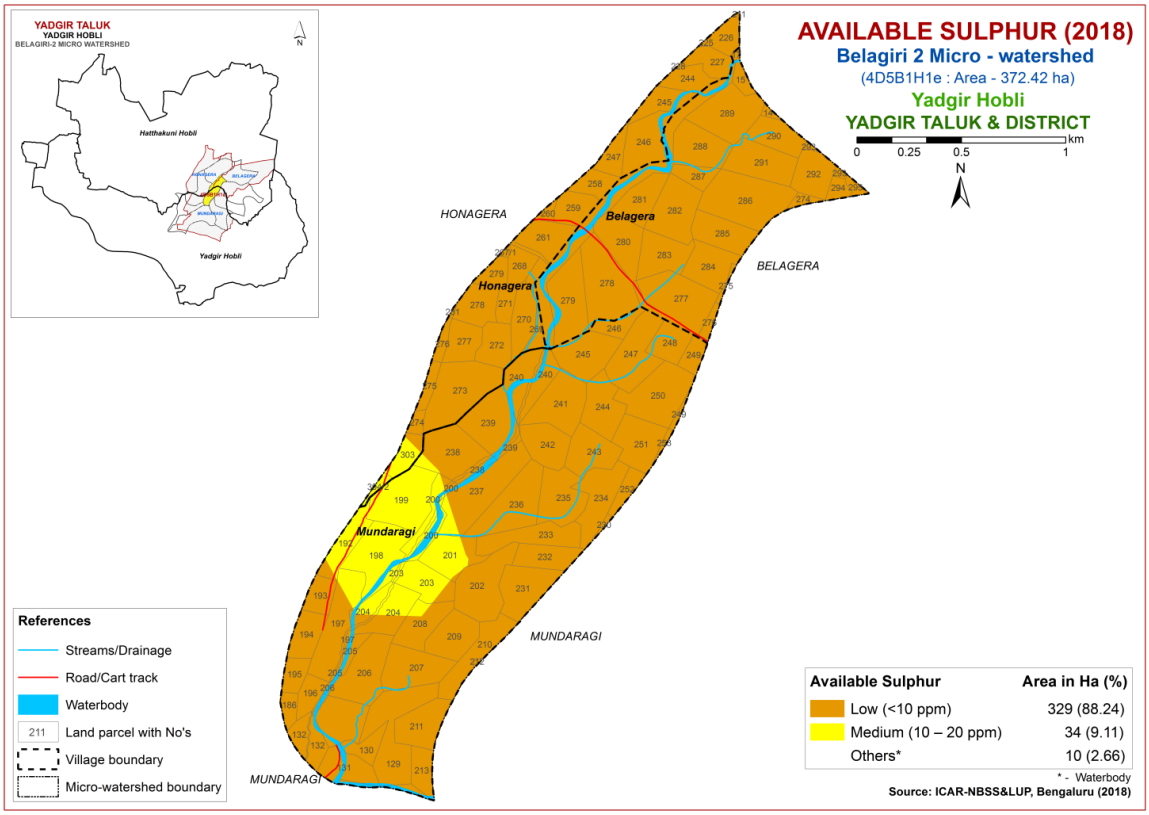


Fig.6.6 Soil available sulphur map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed

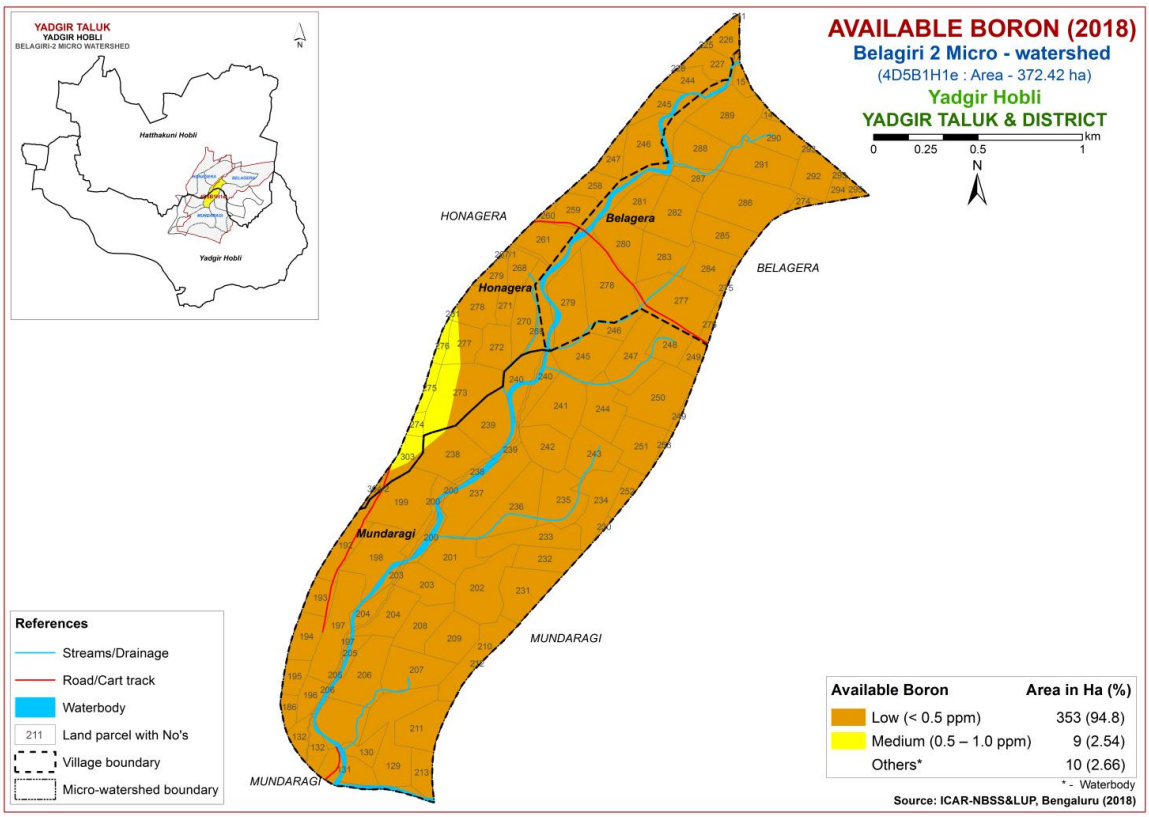


Fig.6.7 Soil available boron map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed

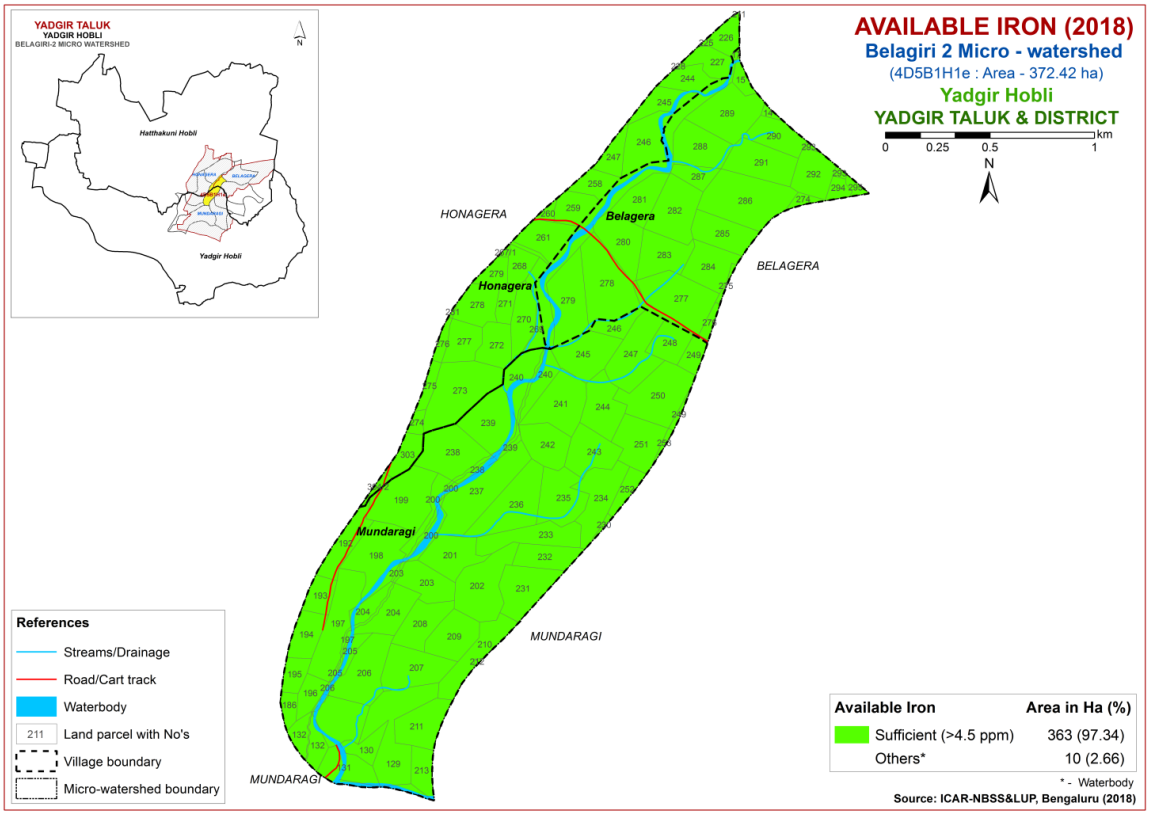


Fig.6.8 Soil available iron map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed

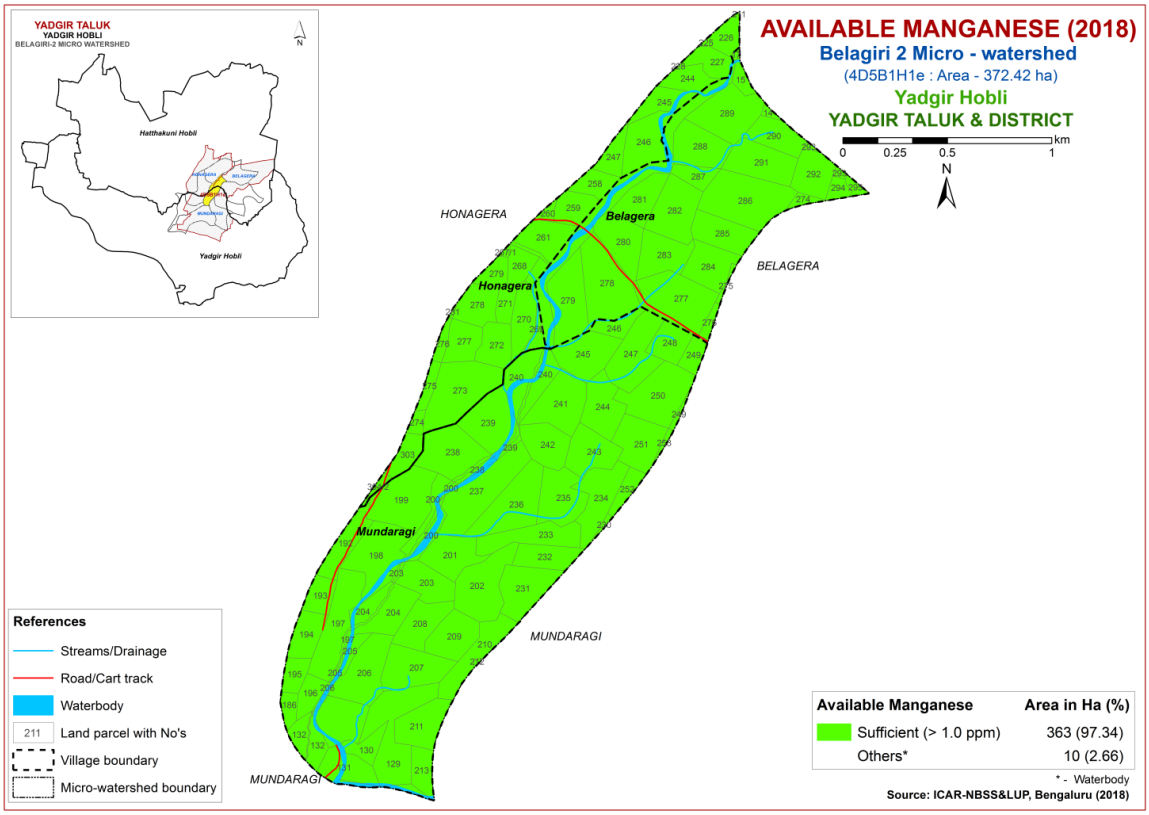


Fig.6.9 Soil available manganese map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed

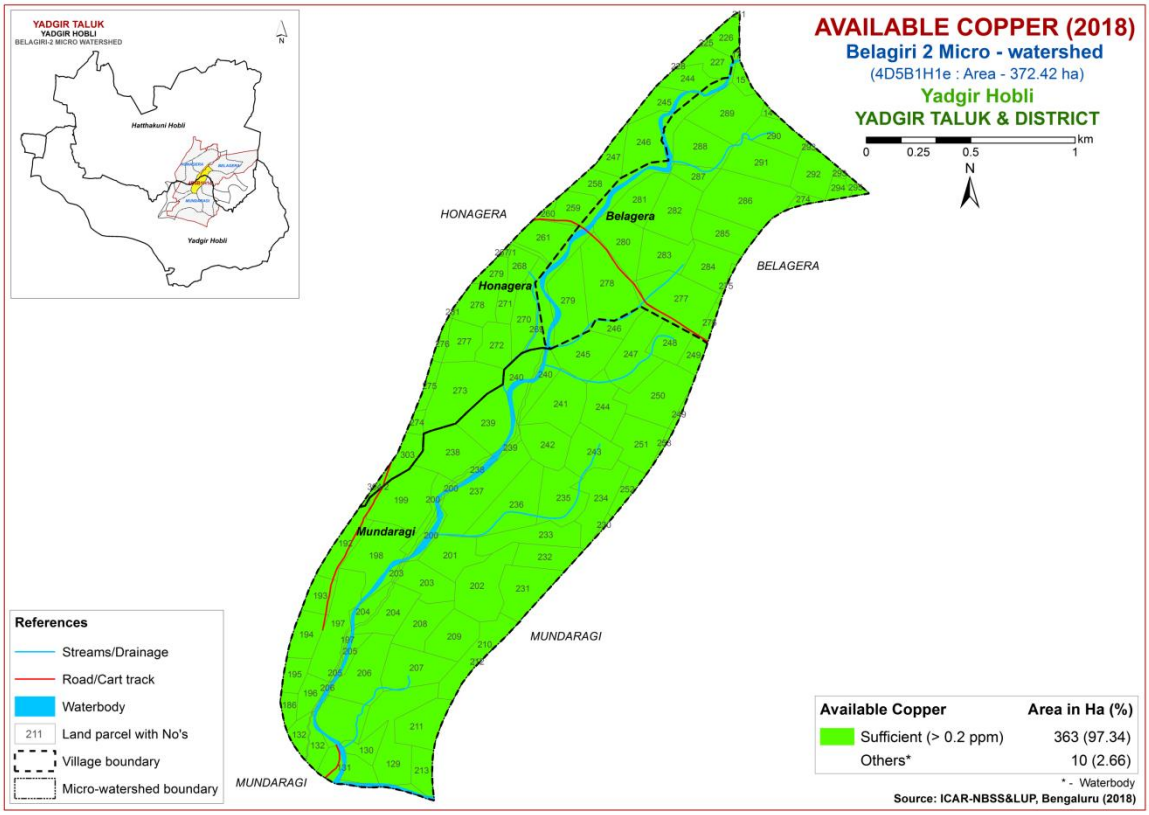


Fig.6.10 Soil available copper map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed

6.11 Available Zinc

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

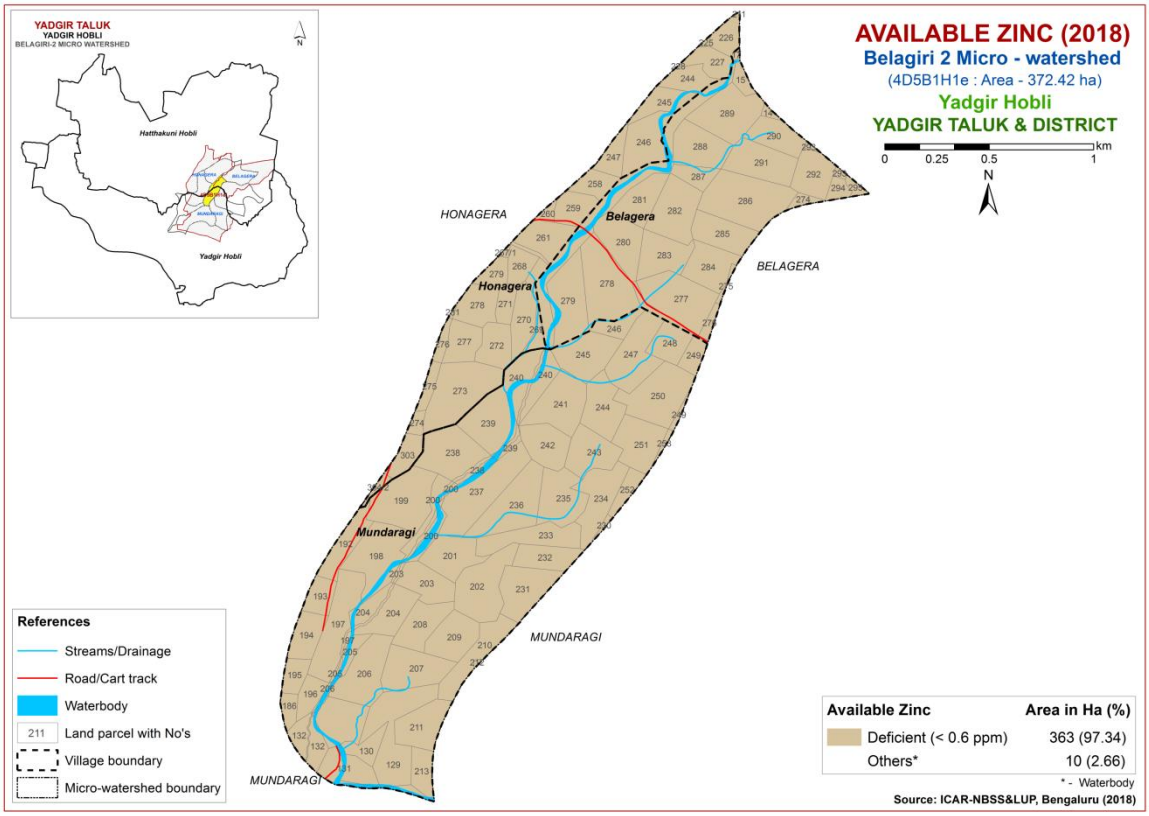


Fig.6.11 Soil available zinc map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed

Chapter 7

LAND SUITABILITY FOR MAJOR CROPS

The soil and land resource units (soil phases) of Belagiri-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 were matched with the crop requirement to arrive at the crop suitability. The soil and land characteristics table (Table 7.1) and crop requirement Tables (Tables 7.2 to 7.30) are given at the end. In FAO land suitability classification, two orders are recognized. Order S-Suitable and Order N-Not suitable. The orders have classes, subclasses and units. Order-S has three classes, Class S1-Highly Suitable, Class S2-Moderately Suitable and Class S3- Marginally Suitable. Order N has two classes, N1-Currently not Suitable and N2- Permanently not Suitable. There are no subclasses within the Class S1 as they will have very minor or no limitations for crop growth. Classes S2 and S3 are divided into subclasses based on the kinds of limitations encountered. The limitations that affect crop production are 'c' for erratic rainfall and its distribution and length of growing period (LGP), 'e' for erosion hazard, 'r' for rooting condition, 't' for lighter or heavy texture, 'g' for gravelliness or stoniness, 'n' for nutrient availability, 'l' for topography, 'm' for moisture availability, 'w' for drainage 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 annual and perennial crops were generated. The detailed information on the kind of suitability of each of the soil phase for the crops assessed are given village/ survey number wise for the microwatershed in Appendix-III.

7.1 Land Suitability for Sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor*)

Sorghum is one of the major crops grown in Karnataka in an area of 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.

Maximum area of about 270 ha (73%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing sorghum and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. An area of about 52 ha (14%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing sorghum and are distributed in the northeastern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations rooting depth.

Small area about 41 ha (11%) is marginally suitable (class S3) for growing sorghum and are distributed in the northeastern part of the microwatershed.

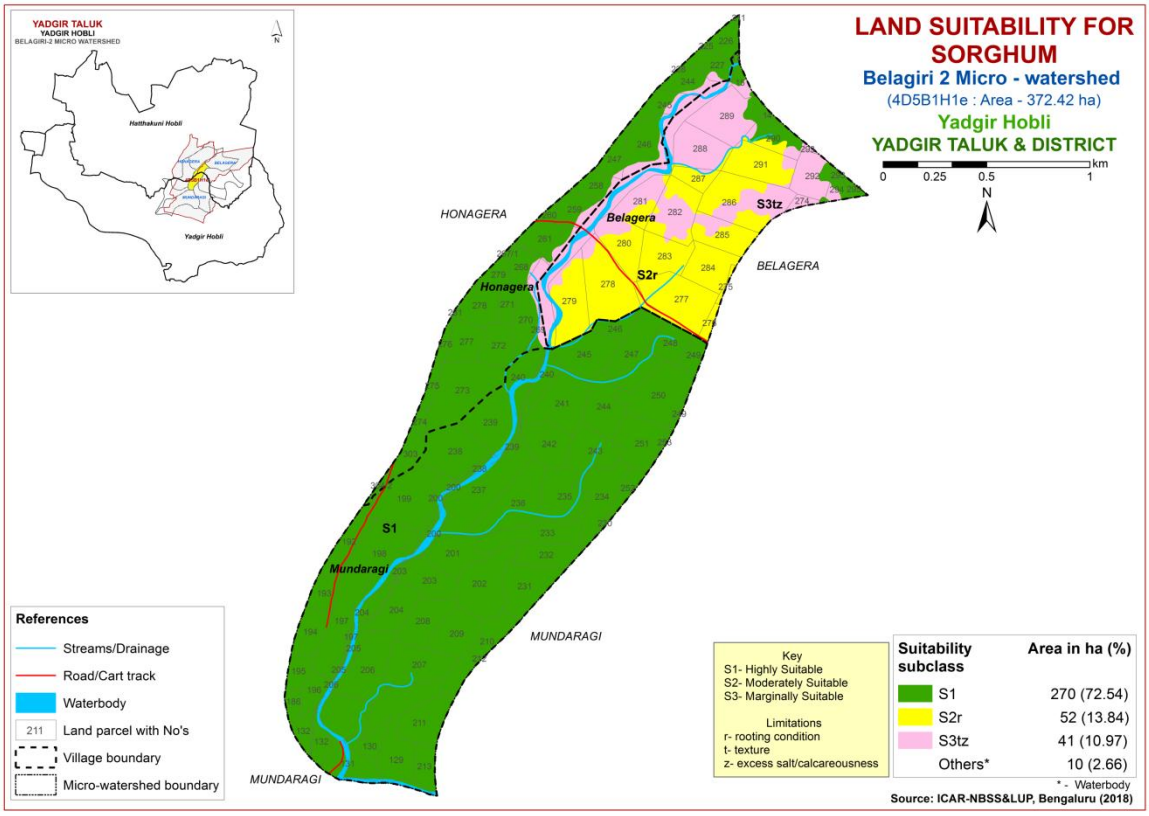


Fig. 7.1 Land suitability map of Sorghum

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.

An area of about 321 ha (86%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing maize and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with minor limitations of texture and drainage. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover an area of about 41 ha (11%) and occur in the northeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of texture and calcareousness.

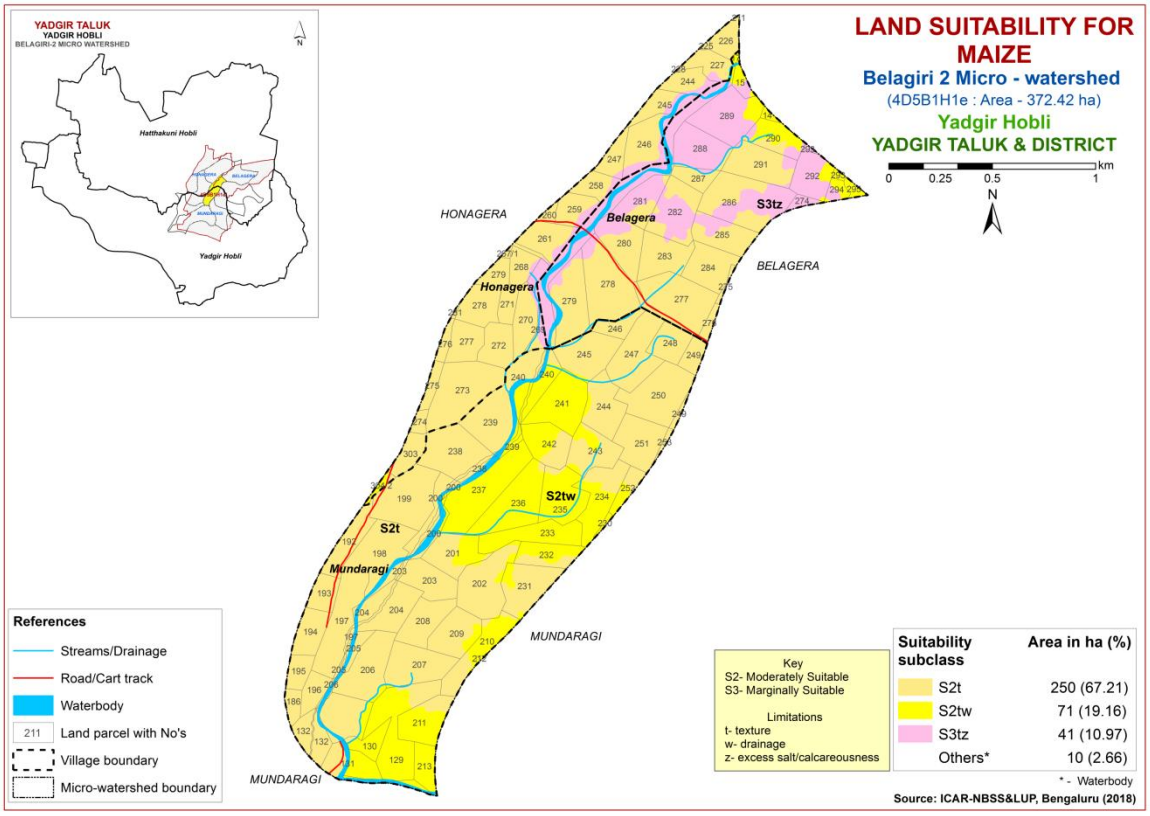


Fig. 7.2 Land suitability map of Maize

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.

Entire microwatershed area is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing bajra with minor limitations of texture, calcareousness and rooting depth.

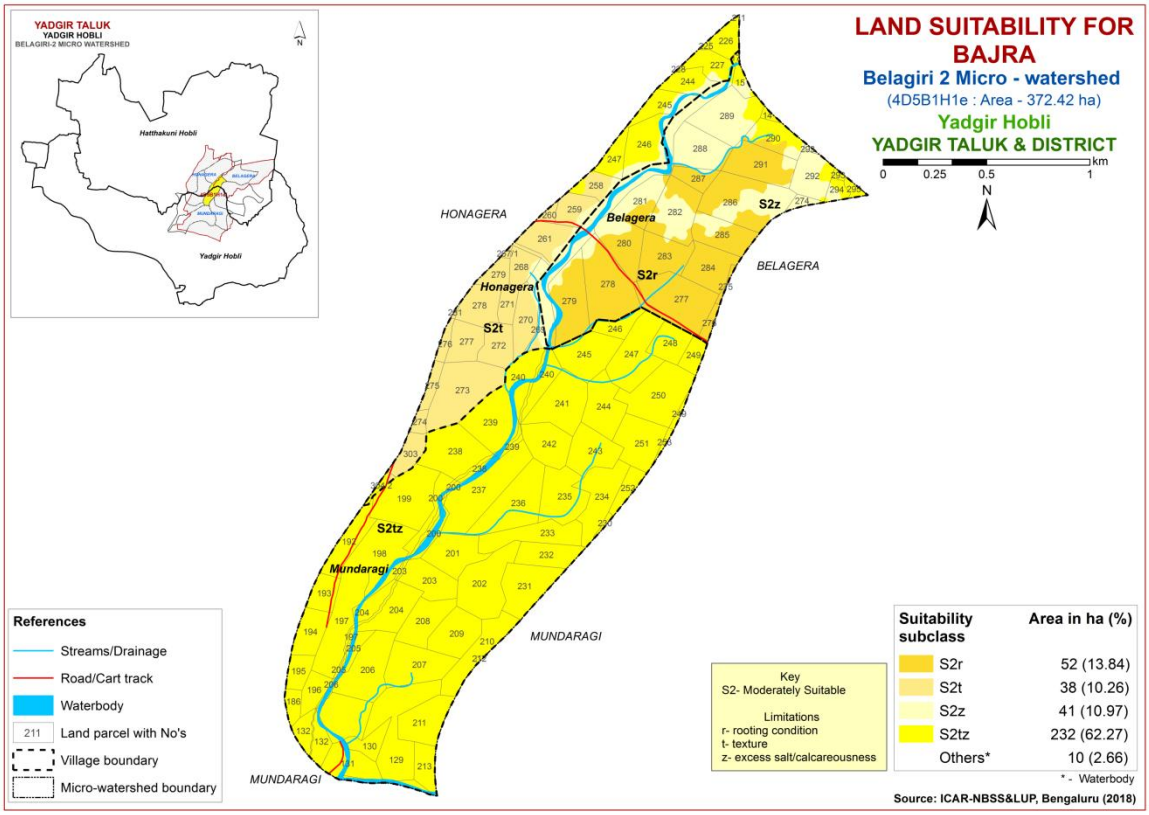


Fig. 7.3 Land suitability map of Bajra

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.

An area of about 41ha (11%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for groundnut with minor limitations of texture and calcareousness and are distributed in the northeastern part of the microwatershed. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing groundnut occupy an area of about 322 ha (87%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of texture and drainage.

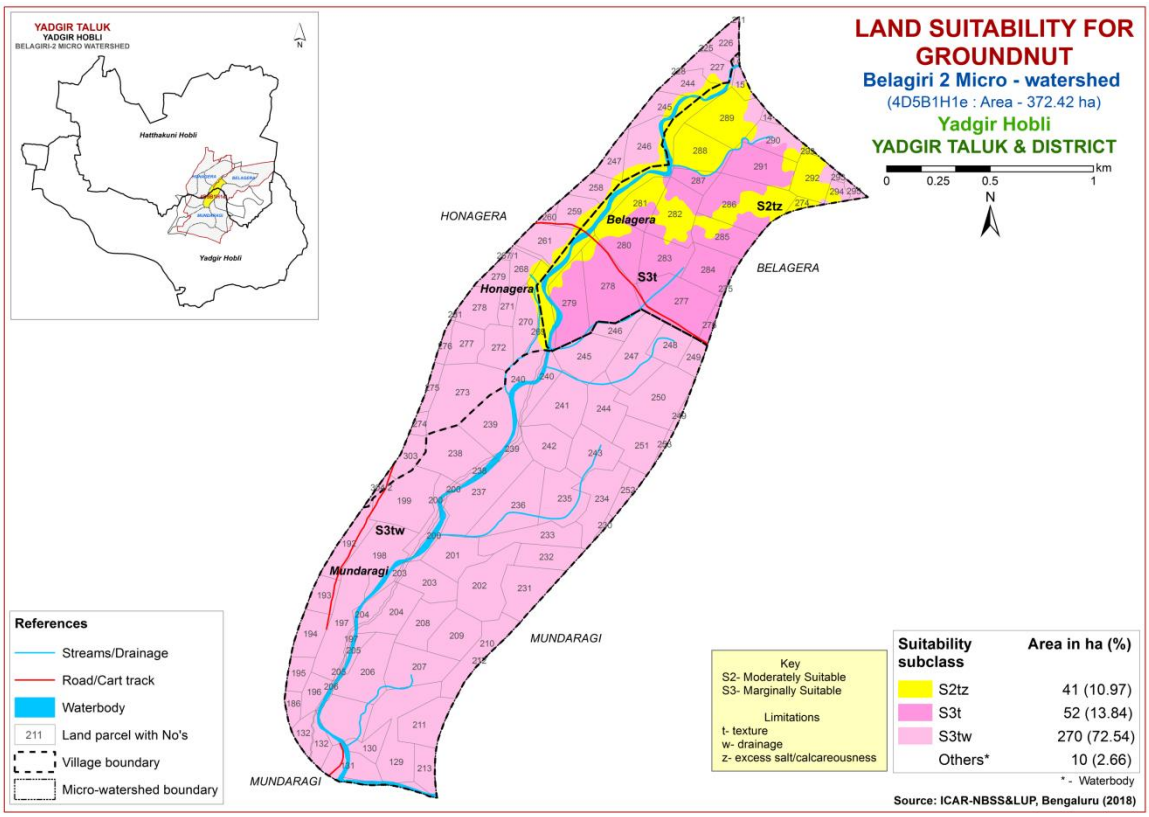


Fig. 7.4 Land suitability map of Groundnut

7.5 Land Suitability for Sunflower (*Helianthus annus*)

Sunflower is one of the most important oilseed crop grown in an area of 3.56 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.

Maximum area of about 199 ha (53%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing sunflower and is distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. An area of about 71 ha (19%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for sunflower and are distributed in the central, northern, southern and eastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of calcareousness and drainage. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands for sunflower are found to occur in an area 93 ha (25%) with moderate limitations of rooting depth, texture and calcareousness. They are distributed in the northeastern part of the microwatershed.

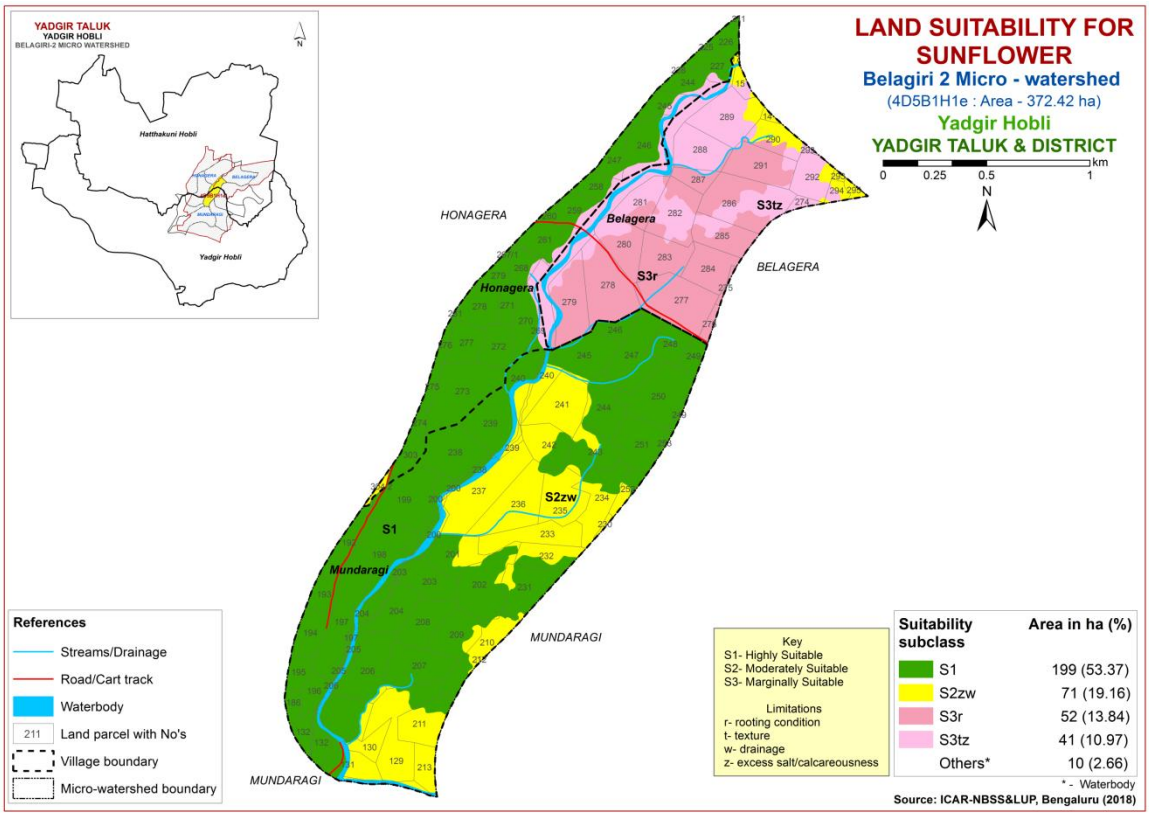


Fig. 7.5 Land suitability map of Sunflower

7.6 Land suitability criteria for Red gram (*Cajanus Cajan)*

Red gram 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 red gram was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.6.

Maximum area of about 270 ha (73%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing red gram and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture, drainage and calcareousness. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing red gram occupy an area of about 52 ha (14%) and occur in the northeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitation of rooting depth.

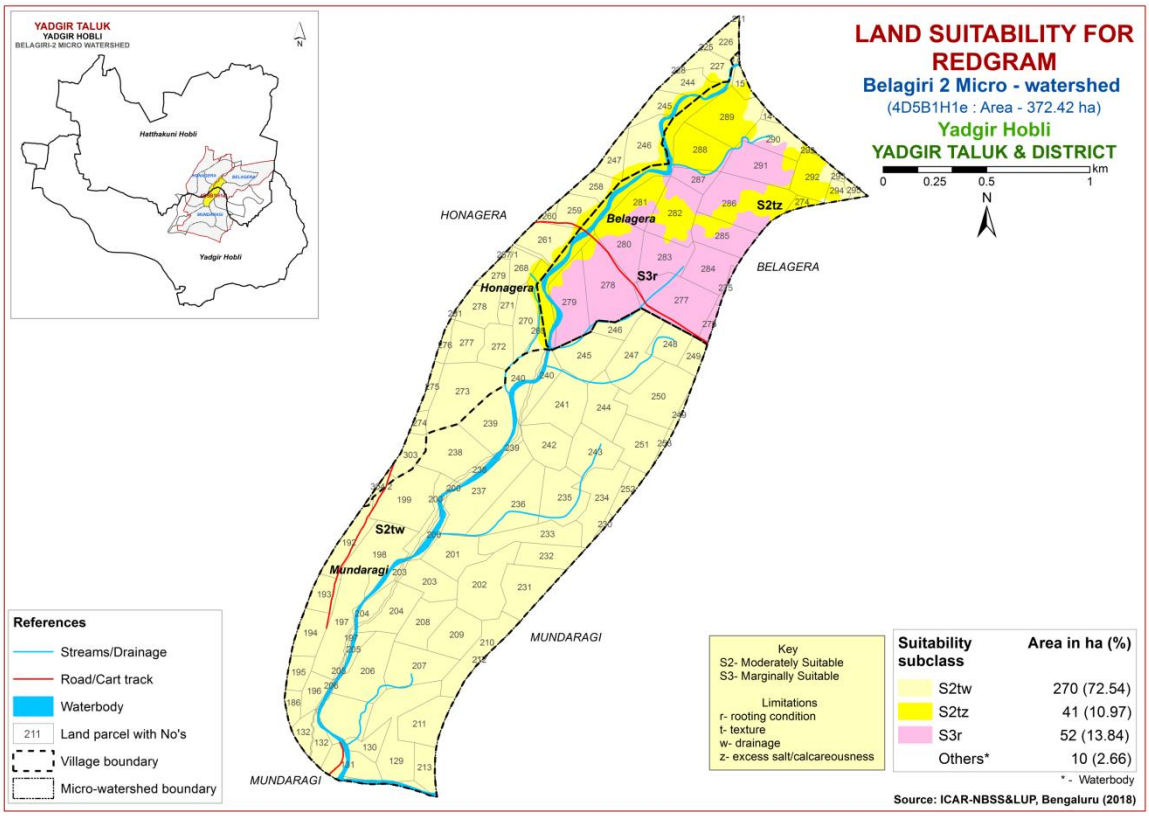


Fig. 7.6 Land suitability map of Red gram

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 (Class S1) suitable lands for growing Bengal gram occur in a maximum area of 270 ha (73%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. An area of about 52 ha (14%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing Bengal gram and are distributed in the northeastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth. Currently not suitable (class N1) lands occur in an area of 41 ha (11%) and are distributed in the northeastern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of texture and calcareousness.

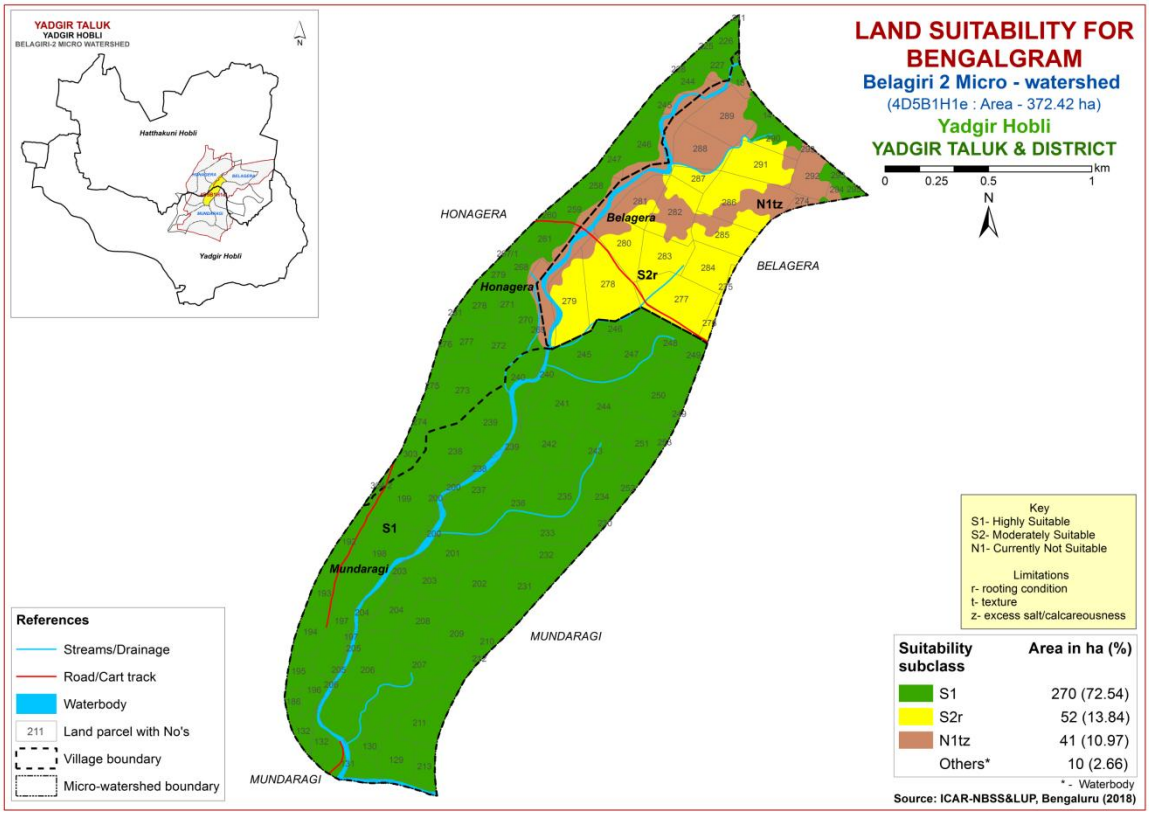


Fig. 7.7 Land suitability map of Bengal gram

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.

Maximum area of about 199 ha (53%) in the microwatershed has soils that are highly suitable (Class S1) for growing cotton crop. They have no limitations for growing cotton and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands are found to occur area 123 ha (33%). The soils have minor limitations of rooting depth and calcareousness. They are distributed in the central, northern and southern part of the microwatershed. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 41 ha (11%) and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of texture and calcareousness.

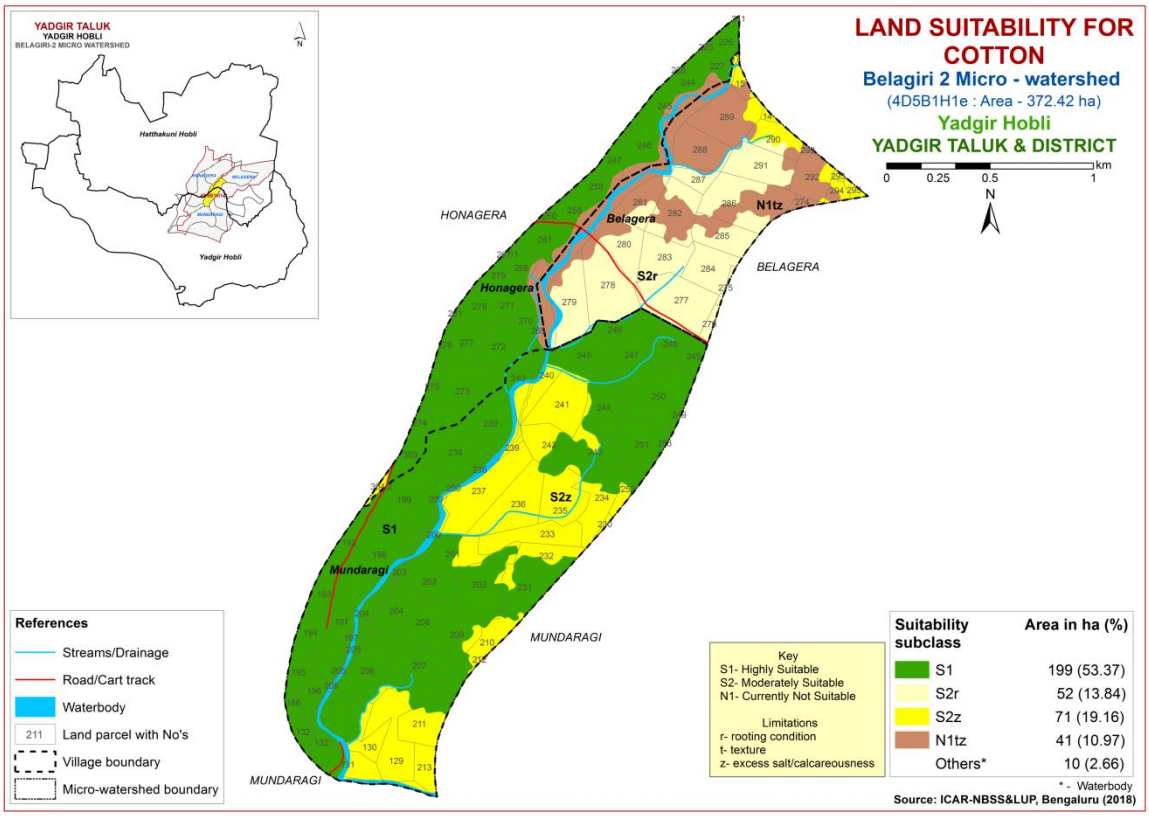


Fig. 7.8 Land suitability map of Cotton

7.9 Land Suitability for Chilli (*Capsicum annuum)*

Chilli is one of the most important vegetable and 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.

Entire area of the microwatershed is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing chilli with minor limitations of texture, drainage, calcareousness and rooting depth.

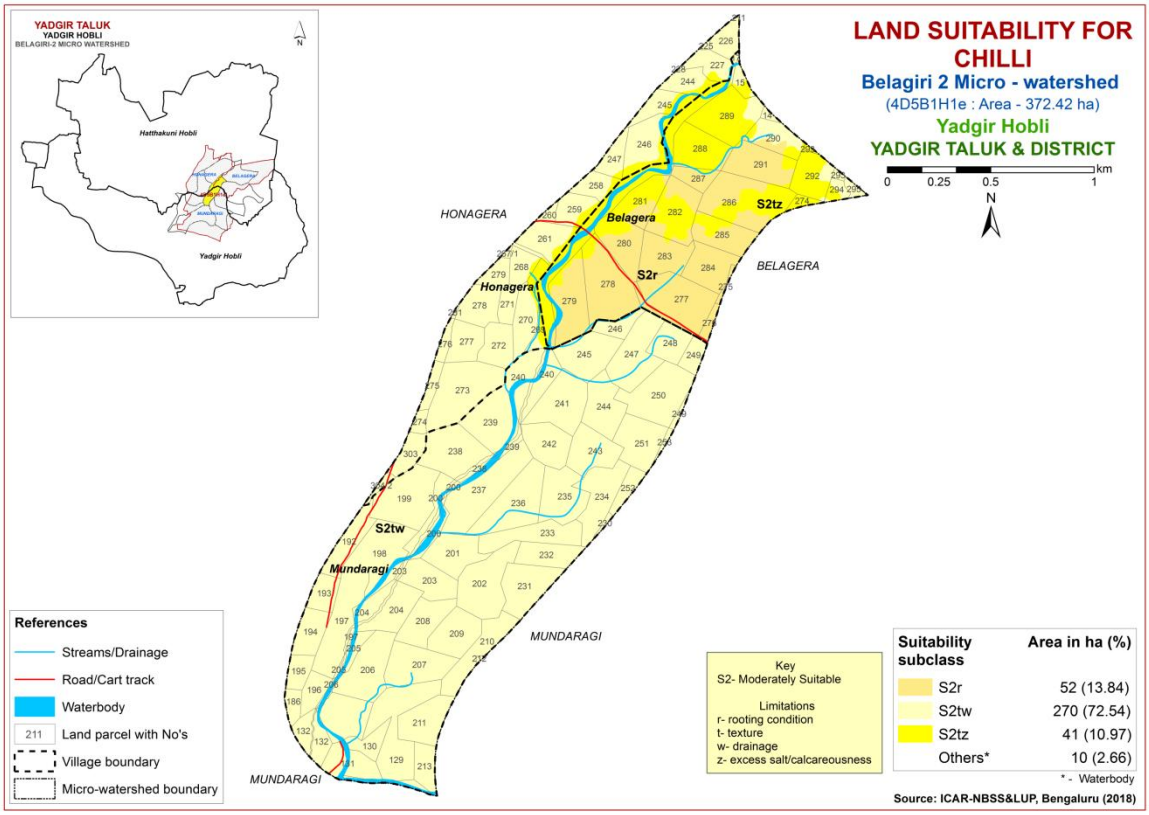


Fig 7.9 Land suitability map of Chilli

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.

Maximum area of about 292 ha (78%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing tomato and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of calcareousness, drainage, texture and rooting depth. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) occupy an area of 71 ha (19%) and are distributed in the central, northern and southern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitation of drainage.

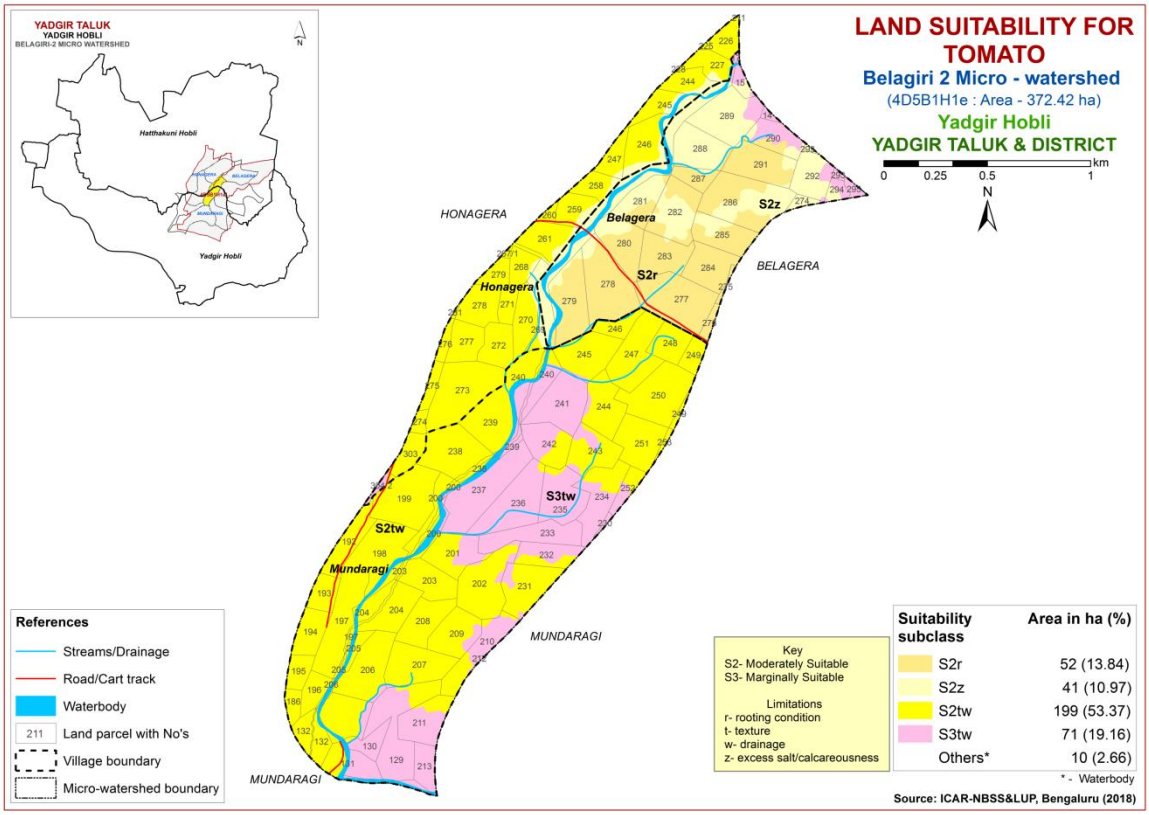


Fig 7.10 Land suitability map of Tomato

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 (Class S1) suitable lands for growing Brinjal occur in an area of 110 ha (29%) and are distributed in the southern, northern, central and western part of the microwatershed. Maximum area of about 253 ha (68%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for brinjal and is distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of rooting depth.

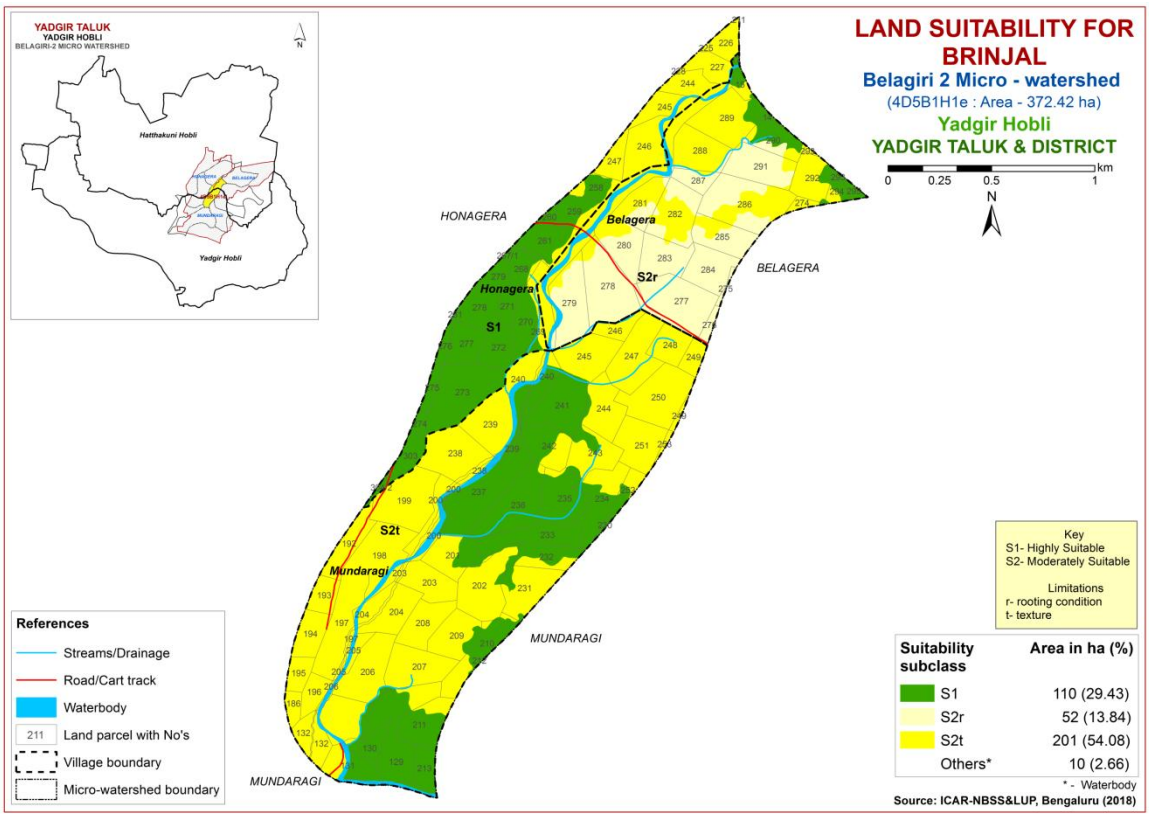


Fig 7.11 Land suitability map of Brinjal

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 (Class S1) suitable lands for growing onion occur in an area of 164 ha (44%) and are distributed in the central, western, northern, northwestern and southern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 52 ha (14%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for onion and is distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of rooting depth. An area of 147 ha (40%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and is distributed in the central, eastern southern, southeastern and southwestern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitation of texture.

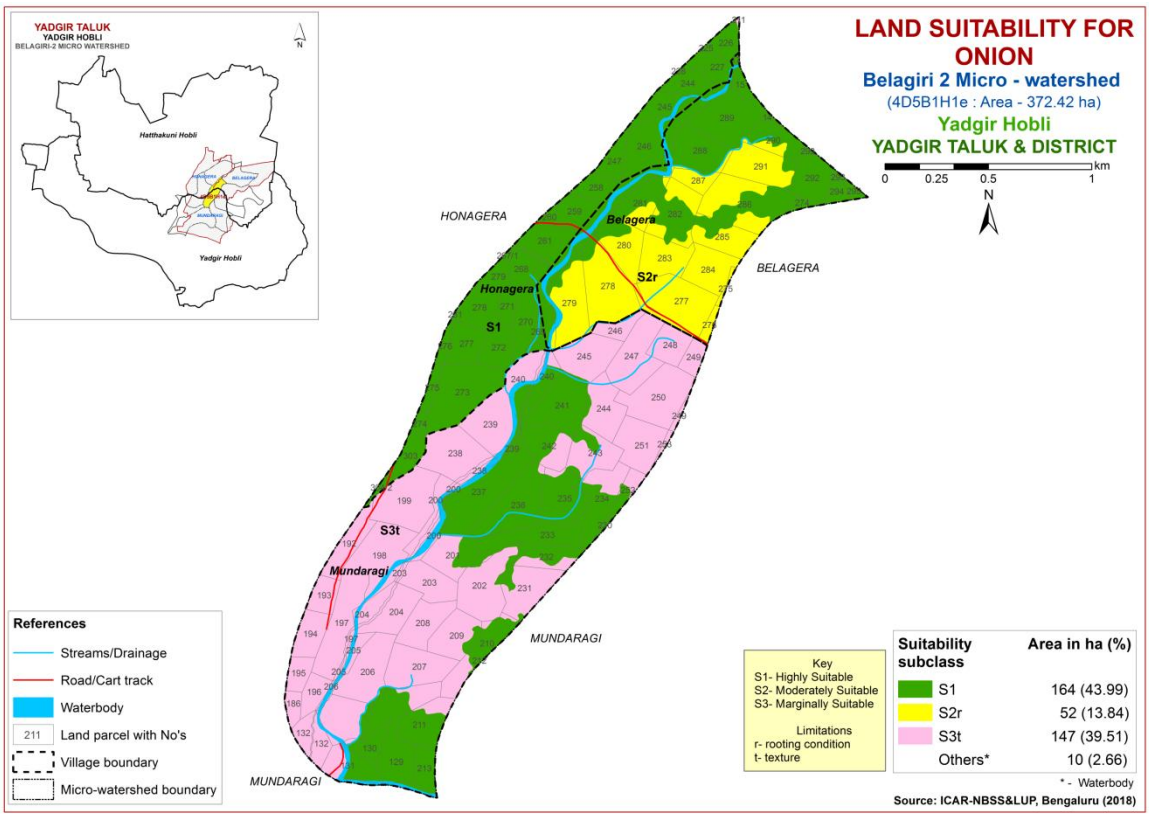


Fig 7.12 Land suitability map of Onion

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 (Class S1) suitable lands for growing bhendi occur in a maximum area of 257 ha (69%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. An area of about 106 ha (29%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for bhendi and is distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth and texture.

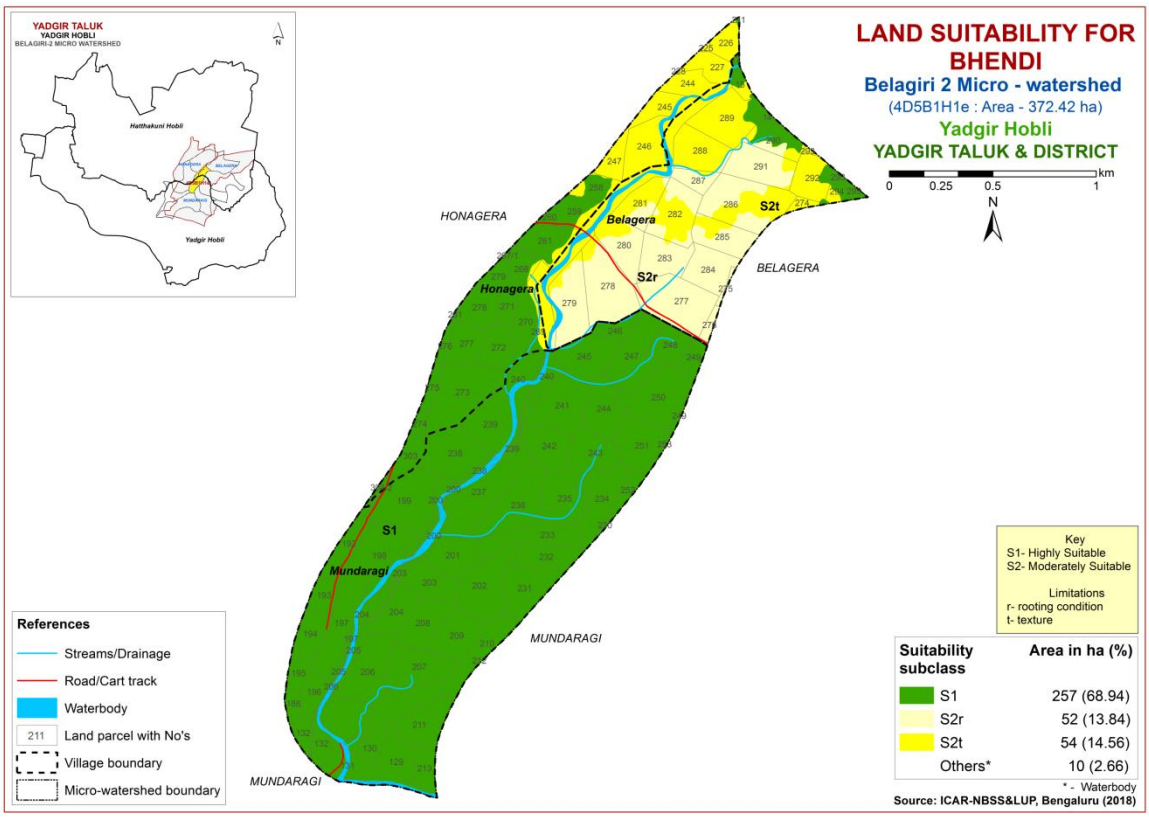


Fig 7.13 Land suitability map of Bhendi

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.

Major area of about 311 ha (84%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for drumstick and is distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture, calcareousness and drainage. An area of about 52 ha (14%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing drumstick and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitation of rooting depth.

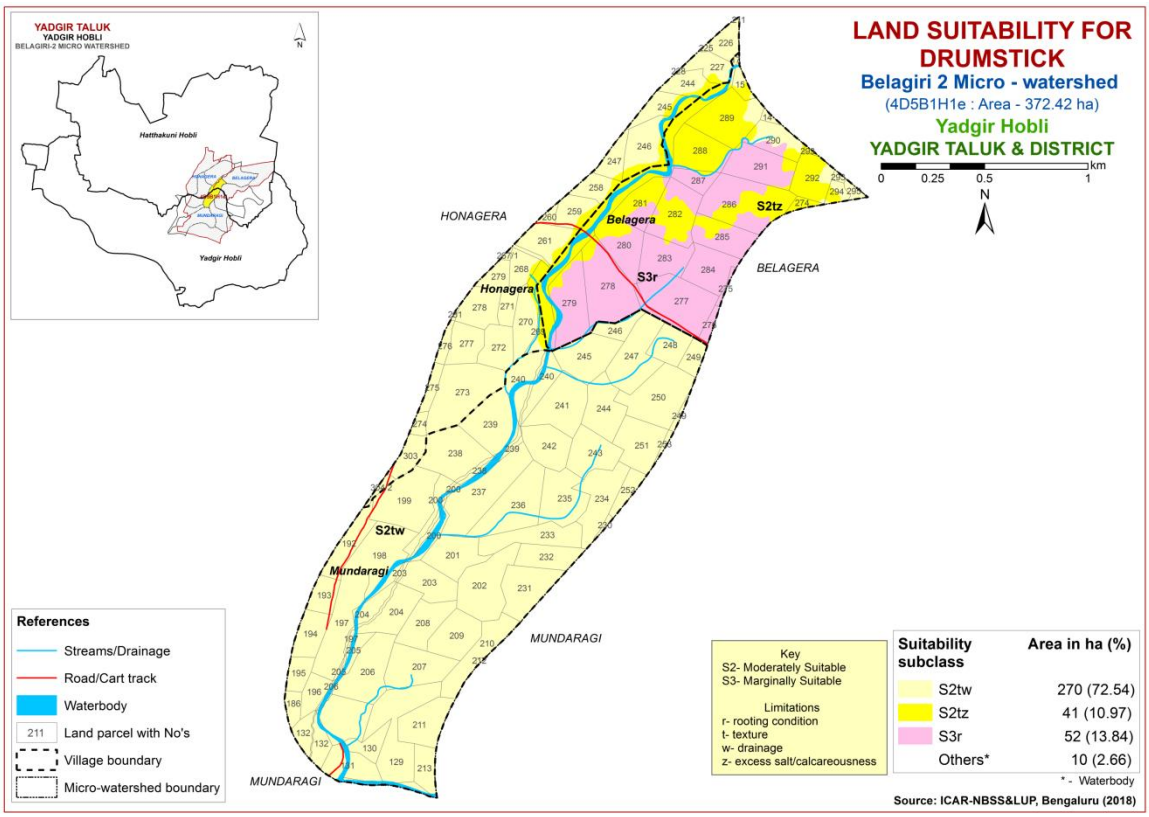


Fig 7.14 Land suitability map of Drumstick

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.

An area of about 38 ha (10%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing mango and are distributed in the western part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of rooting depth. An area of 273 ha (73%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing mango with moderate limitations of texture and calcareousness. They are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. An area of about 52 ha (14%) is Currently not suitable (Class N1) for growing mango and occur in the northern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

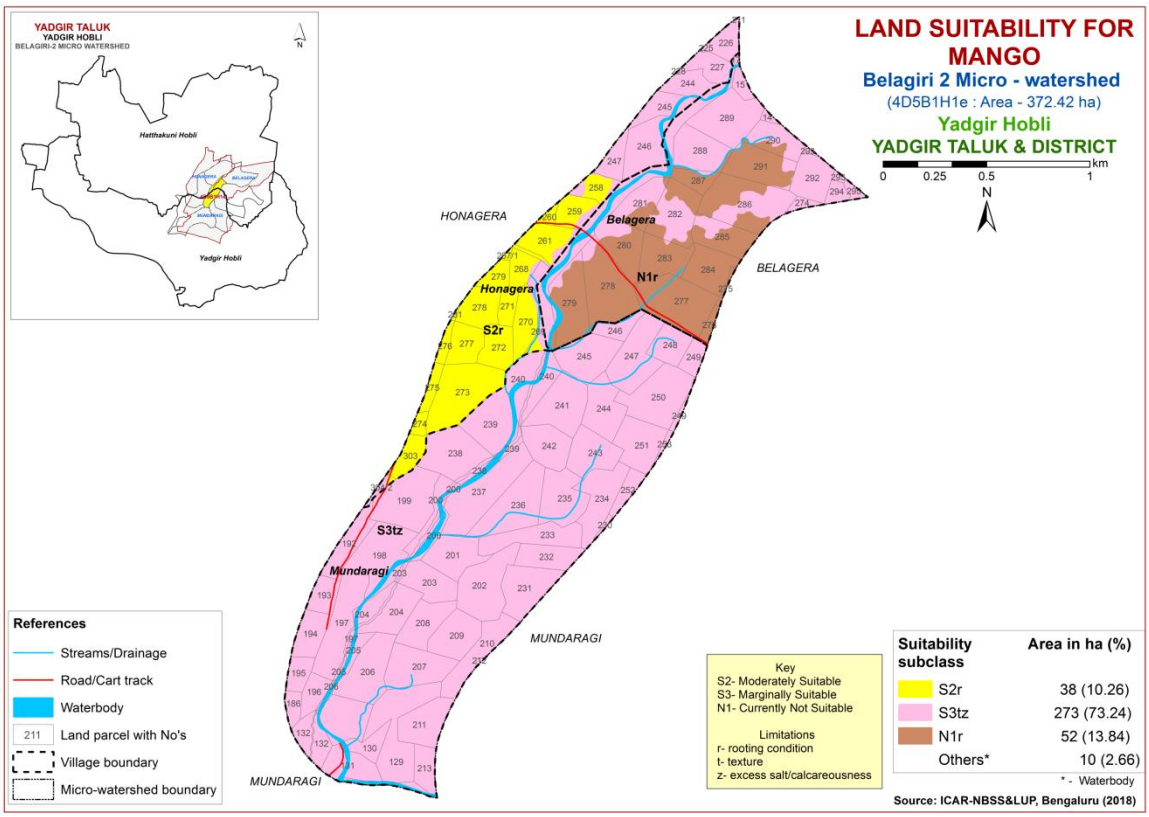


Fig. 7.15 Land suitability map of Mango

7.16 Land suitability for Guava (*Psidium guajava*)

Guava is one of the most important fruit crop grown in an area of 0.06 lakh 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.

An area of about 41 ha (11%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing guava and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed and have minor limitations of texture and calcareousness. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover a maximum area of about 322 ha (87%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture.

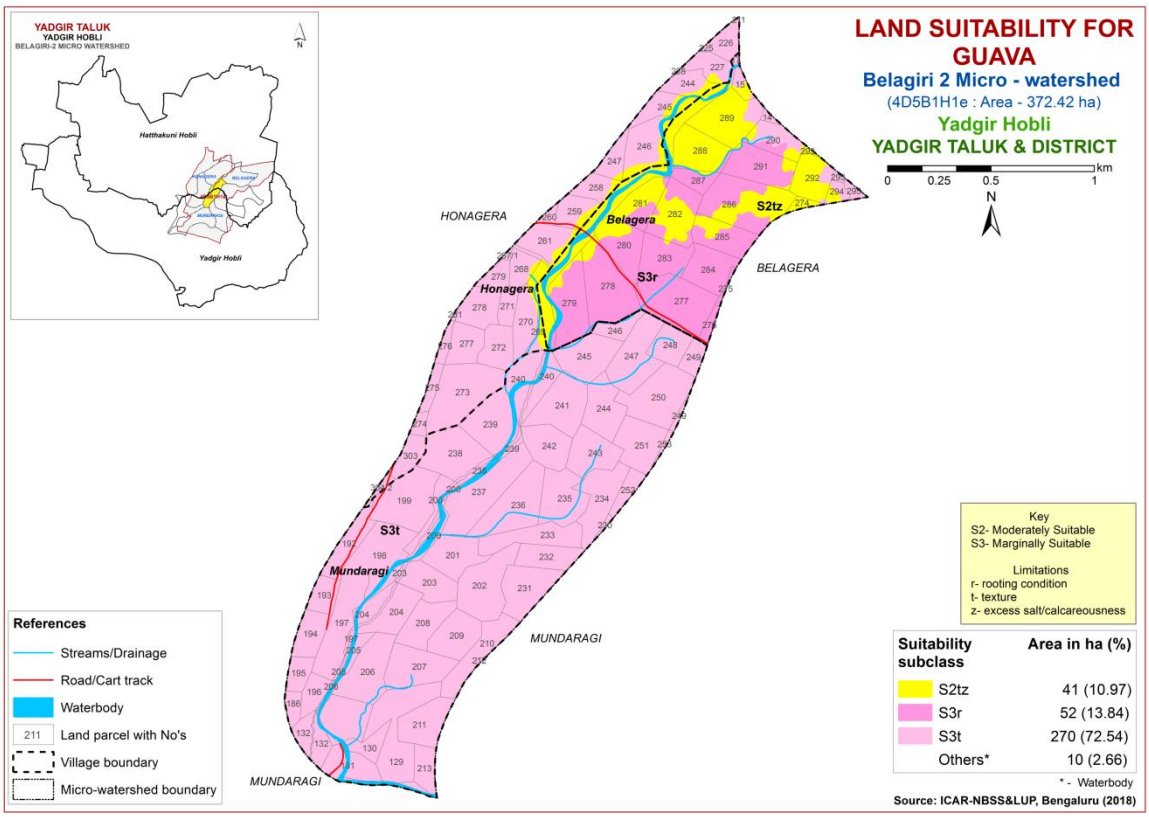


Fig. 7.16 Land suitability map of Guava

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.

An area of about 41 ha (11%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of calcareousness and texture. Maximum area of about 322 ha (87%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing sapota and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture.

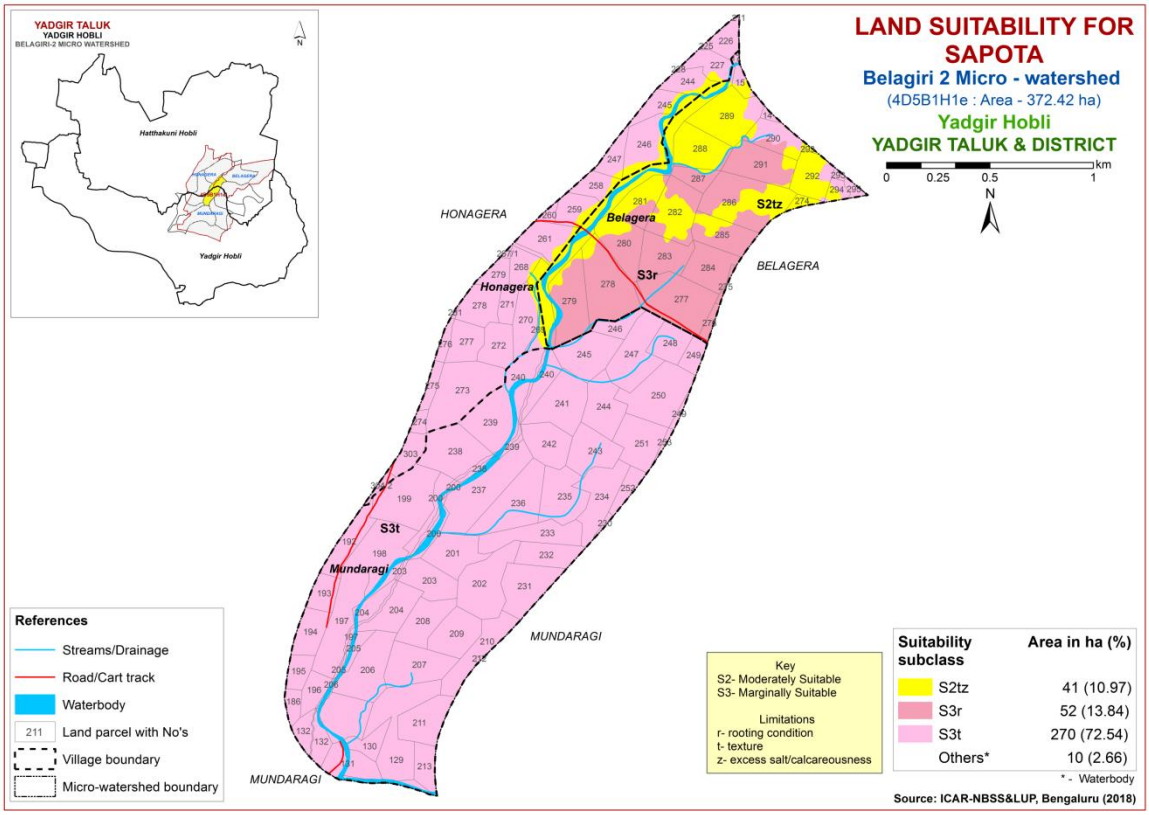


Fig. 7.17 Land suitability map of Sapota

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 is given in Figure 7.18.

Major area of about 311 ha (84%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for pomegranate and is distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations texture and calcareousness. An area of about 52 ha (14%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing pomegranate and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitation of rooting depth.

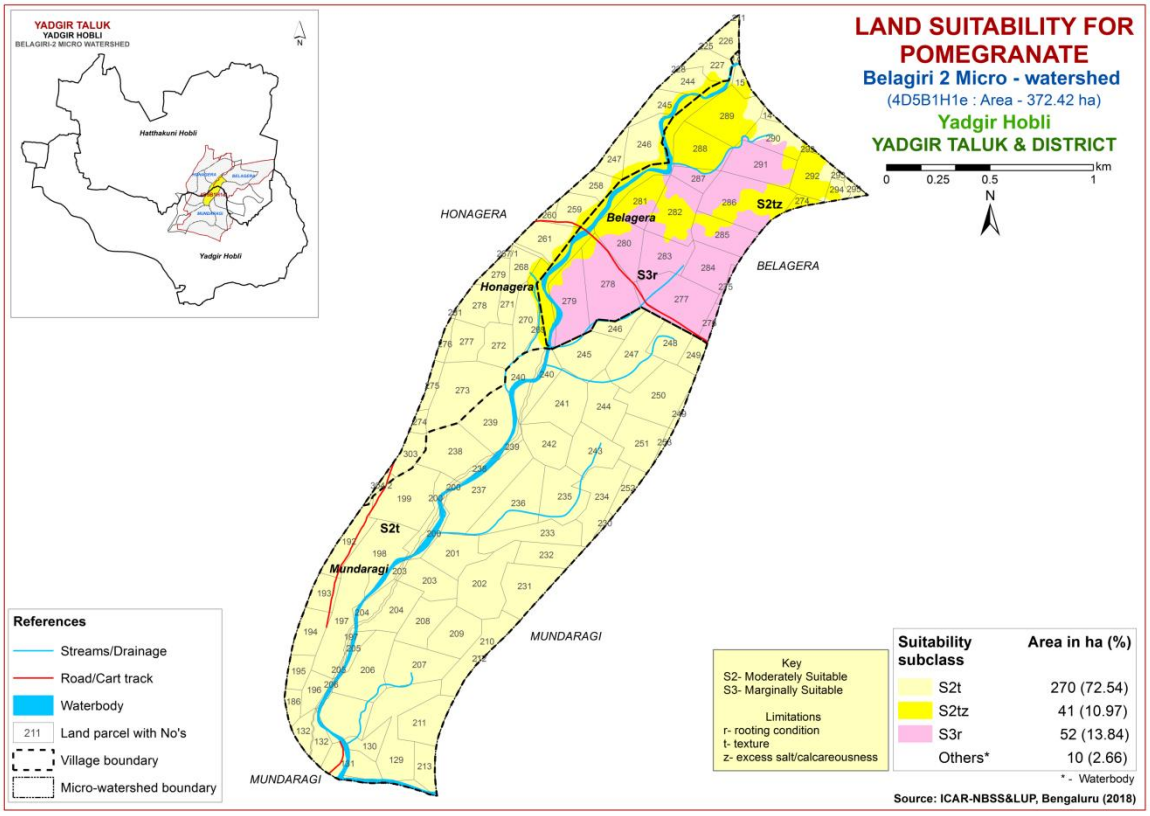


Fig 7.18 Land suitability map of Pomegranate

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.

Maximum area of 240 ha (64%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing Musambi and are distributed in all part of the microwatershed. An area of 71 ha (19%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing Musambi and are distributed in the central, southern and northern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of calcareousness. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands occupy an area of about 52 ha (14%) and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitation of rooting depth.

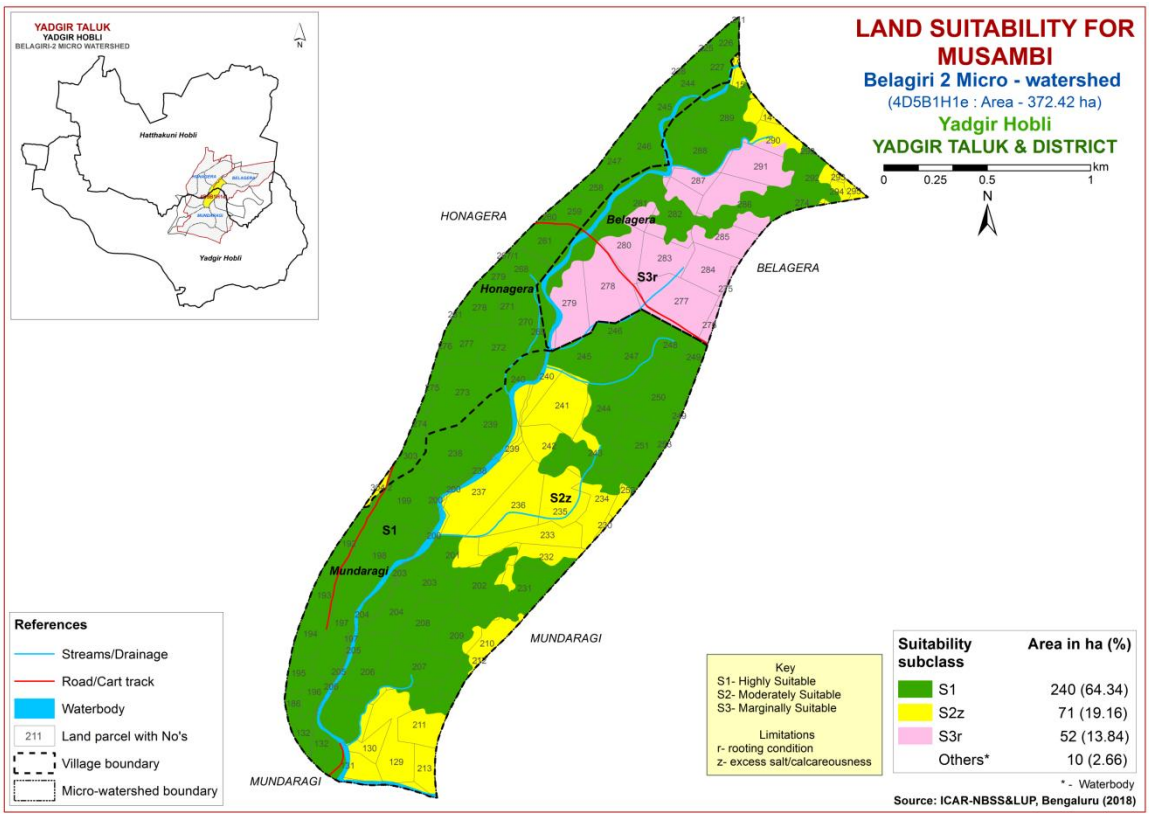


Fig. 7.19 Land suitability map of Musambi

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.

Maximum area of 240 ha (64%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing Musambi and are distributed in all part of the microwatershed. An area of 71 ha (19%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing Musambi and are distributed in the central, southern and northern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of calcareousness. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands occupy an area of about 52 ha (14%) and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitation of rooting depth.

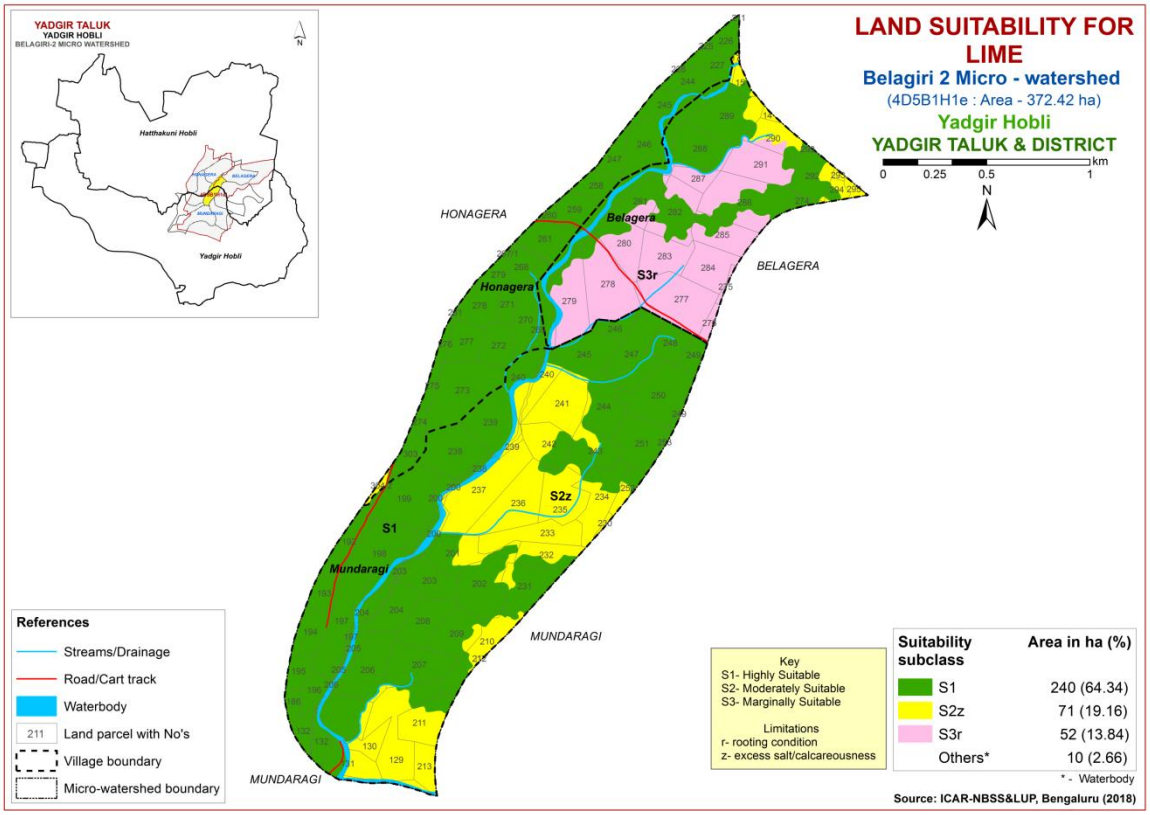


Fig. 7.20 Land suitability map of Lime

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.

Maximum area of about 322 ha (87%) has soils that are moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing Amla with minor limitations of texture and rooting depth. They are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. An area of 41 ha (11%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) with moderate limitations of texture and calcareousness. They are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed.

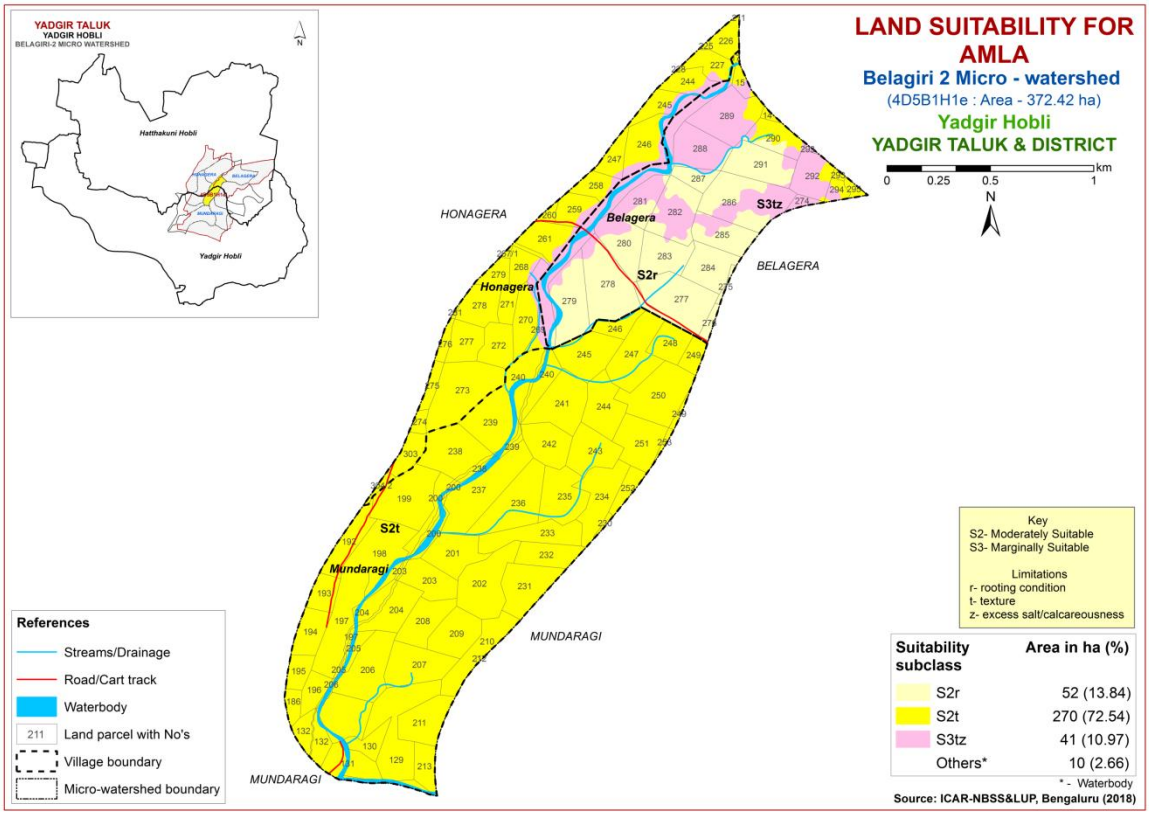


Fig. 7.21 Land suitability map of Amla

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.

The marginally suitable (Class S3) lands cover an area of about 41 ha (11%) and occur in the northern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of texture and calcareousness. Maximum area of about 322 ha (87%) is currently not suitable (Class N1) and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and texture.

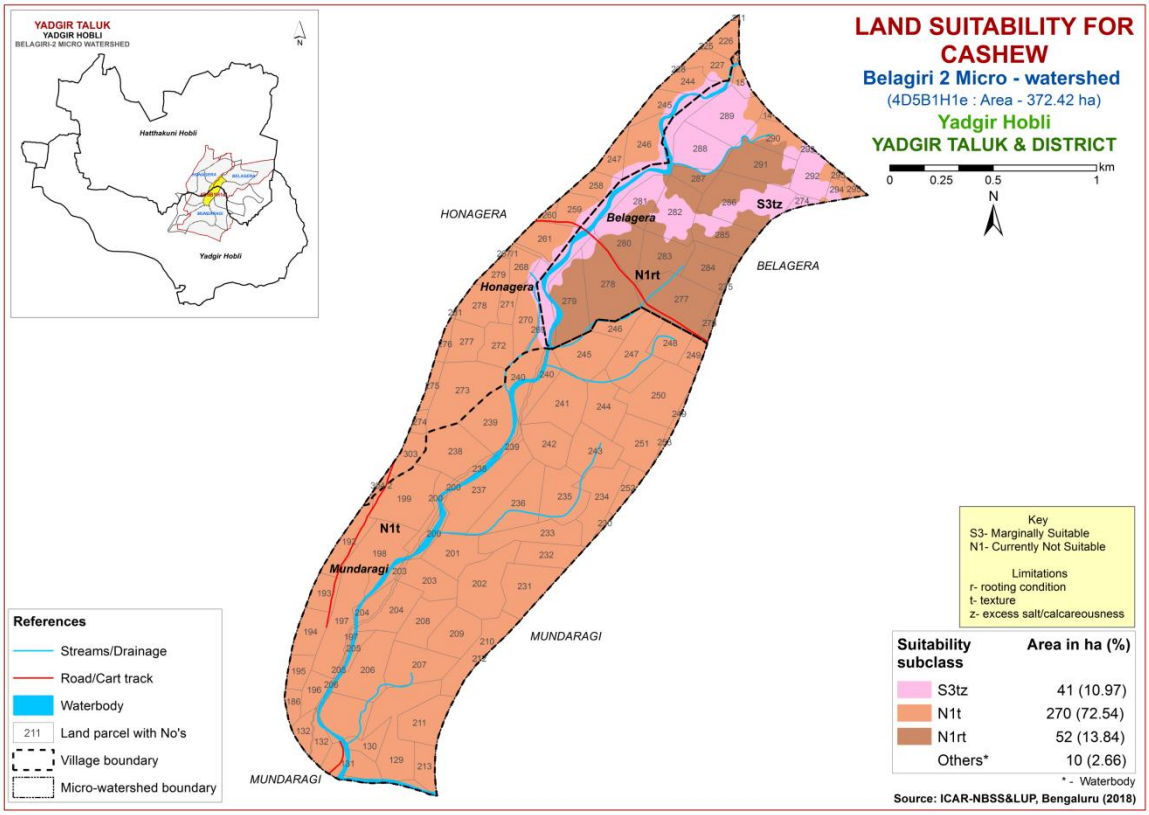


Fig. 7.22 Land suitability map of Cashew

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.

Entire area of the microwatershed is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing Jackfruit with moderate limitations of rooting depth, texture and calcareousness.

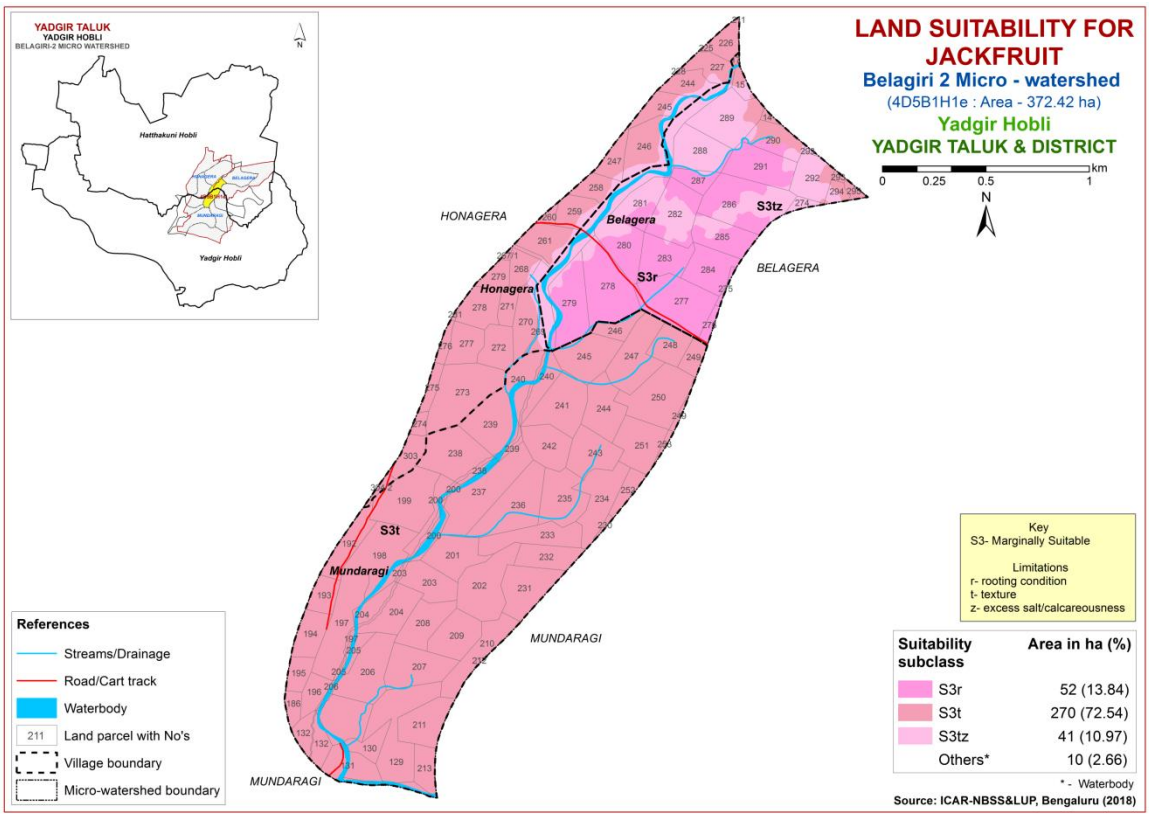


Fig. 7.23 Land suitability map of Jackfruit

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.

Maximum area of about 311 ha (84%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing Jamun and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture, rooting depth and calcareousness. An area of about 52 ha (14%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing Jamun and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitation of rooting depth.

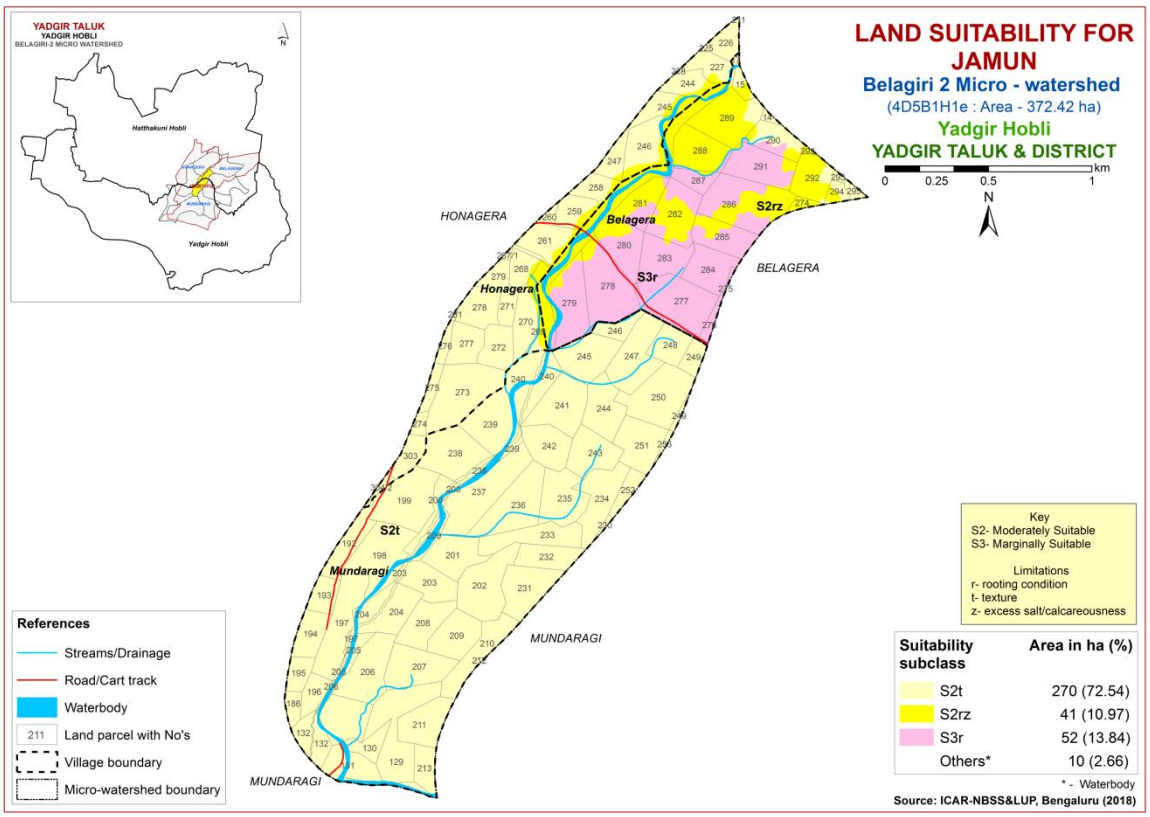


Fig. 7.24 Land suitability map of Jamun

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.

Maximum area of 270 ha (73%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing custard apple and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. An area of about 52 ha (14%) has soils that are moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing custard apple with minor limitation of rooting depth and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed. Remaining area of about 41 ha (11%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing custard apple and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations texture and calcareousness.

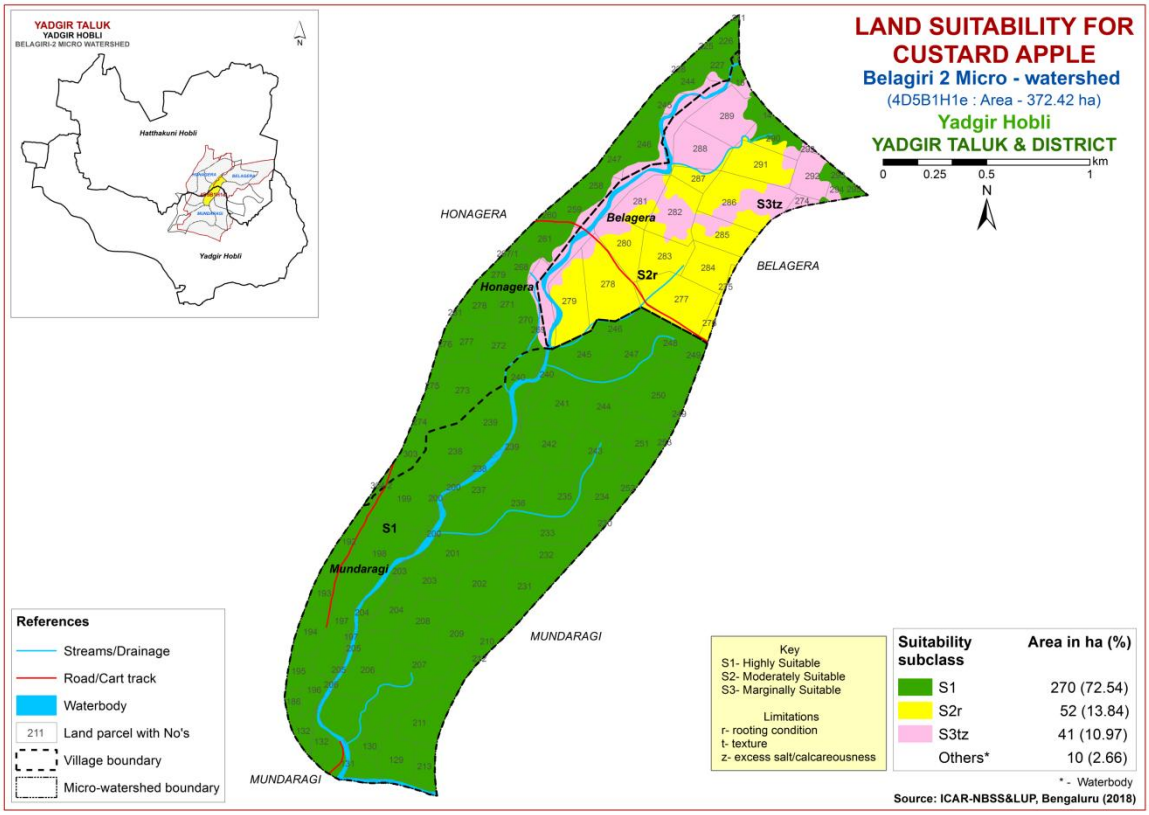


Fig. 7.25 Land suitability map of Custard Apple

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 Fig. 7.26.

Maximum area of about 311 ha (84%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing Tamarind and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth and texture. An area of about 52 ha (14%) is not suitable (Class N) for growing Tamarind and occur in the northern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

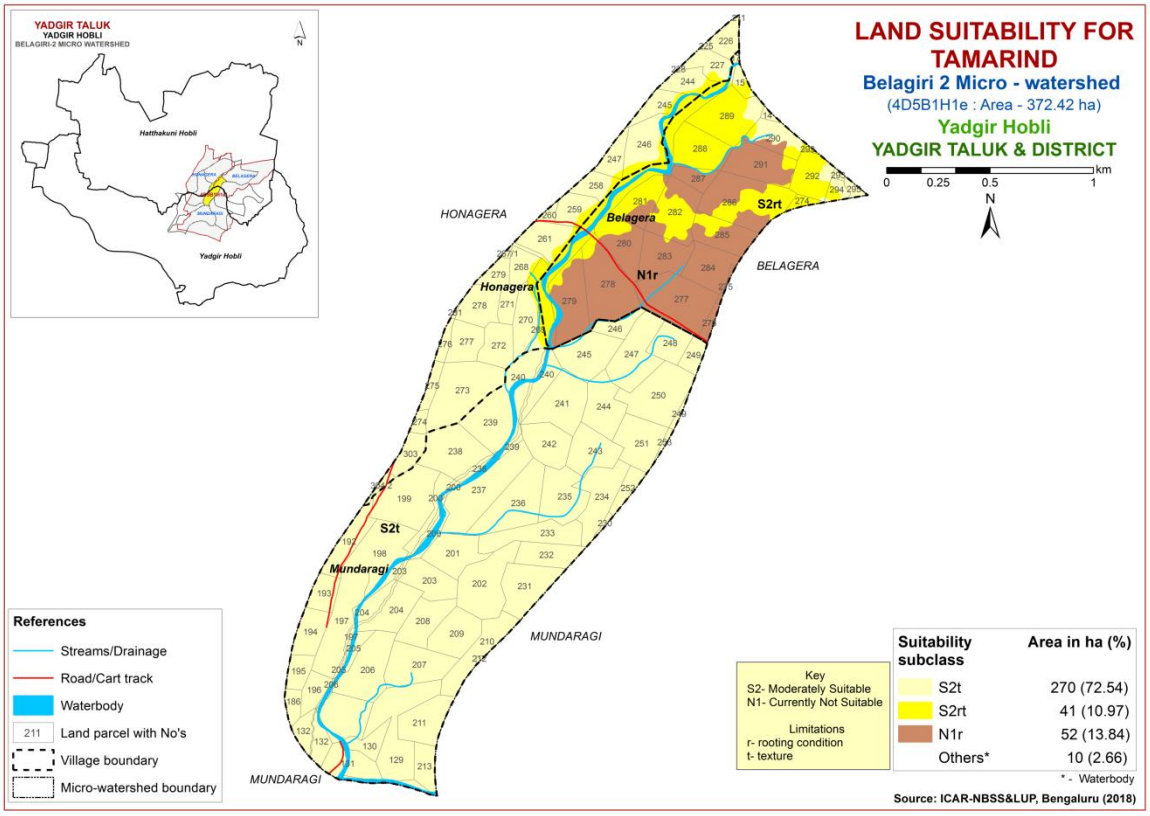


Fig. 7.26 Land suitability map of Tamarind

7.27 Land Suitability for Mulberry (*Morus nigra*)

Mulberry is the important crop grown for rearing silkworms 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.

Entire area of the microwatershed is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing mulberry. They have moderate limitations of texture, drainage, calcareousness and rooting depth.

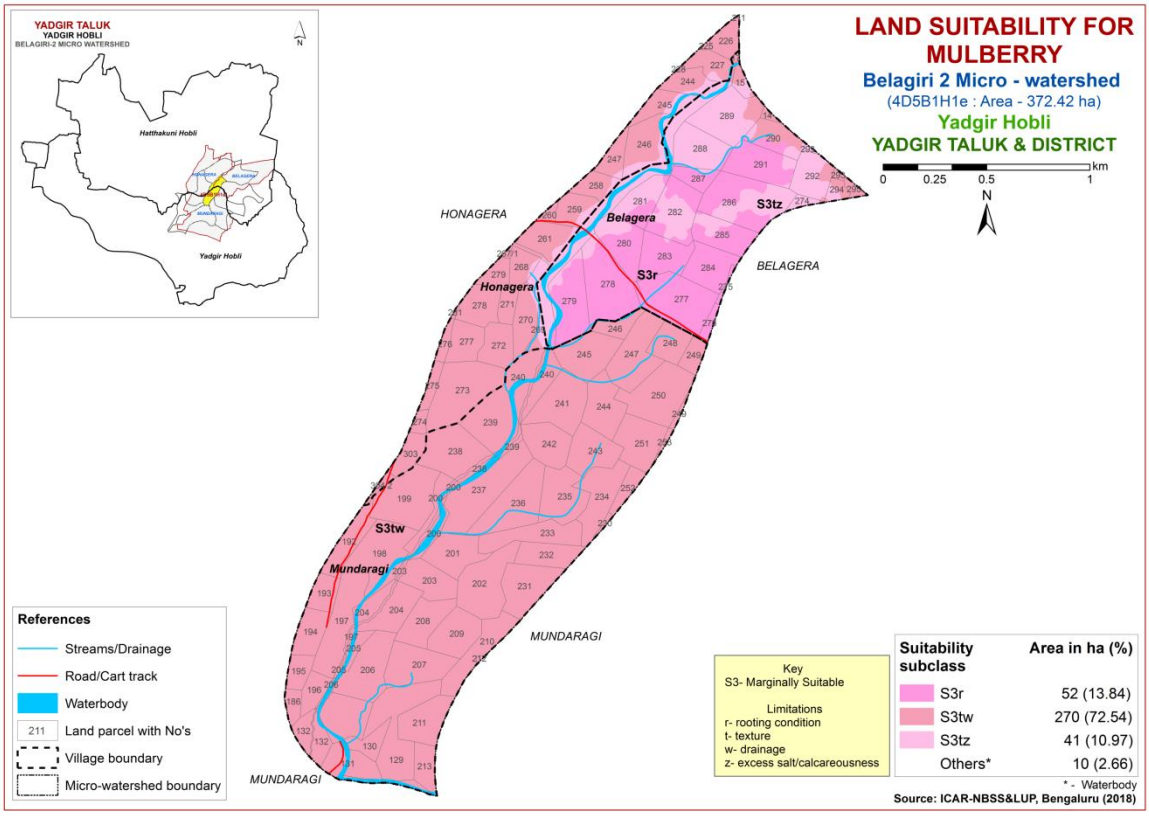


Fig 7.27 Land suitability map of Mulberry

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.

Entire area of the microwatershed is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing Marigold with minor limitations of texture, drainage, rooting depth and calcareousness.

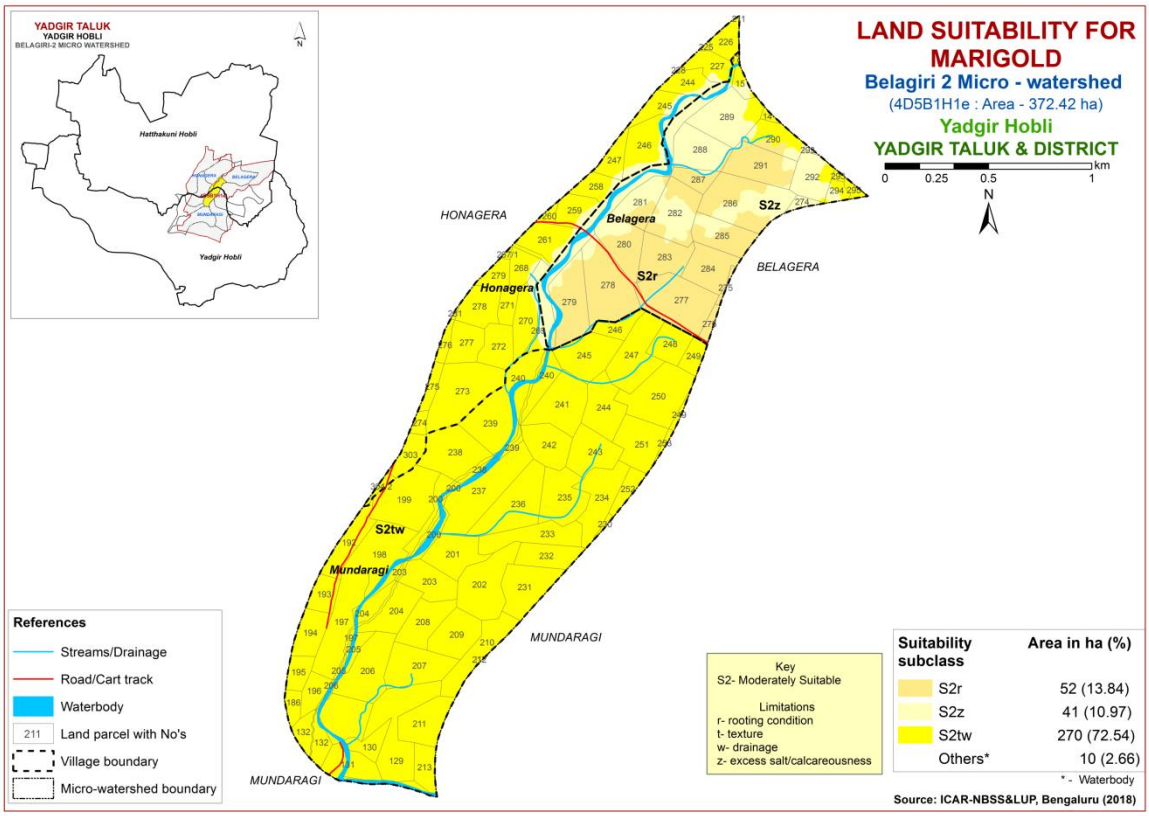


Fig. 7.28 Land suitability map of Marigold

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.

Entire area of the microwatershed is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing chrysanthemum with minor limitations of texture, drainage, rooting depth and calcareousness.

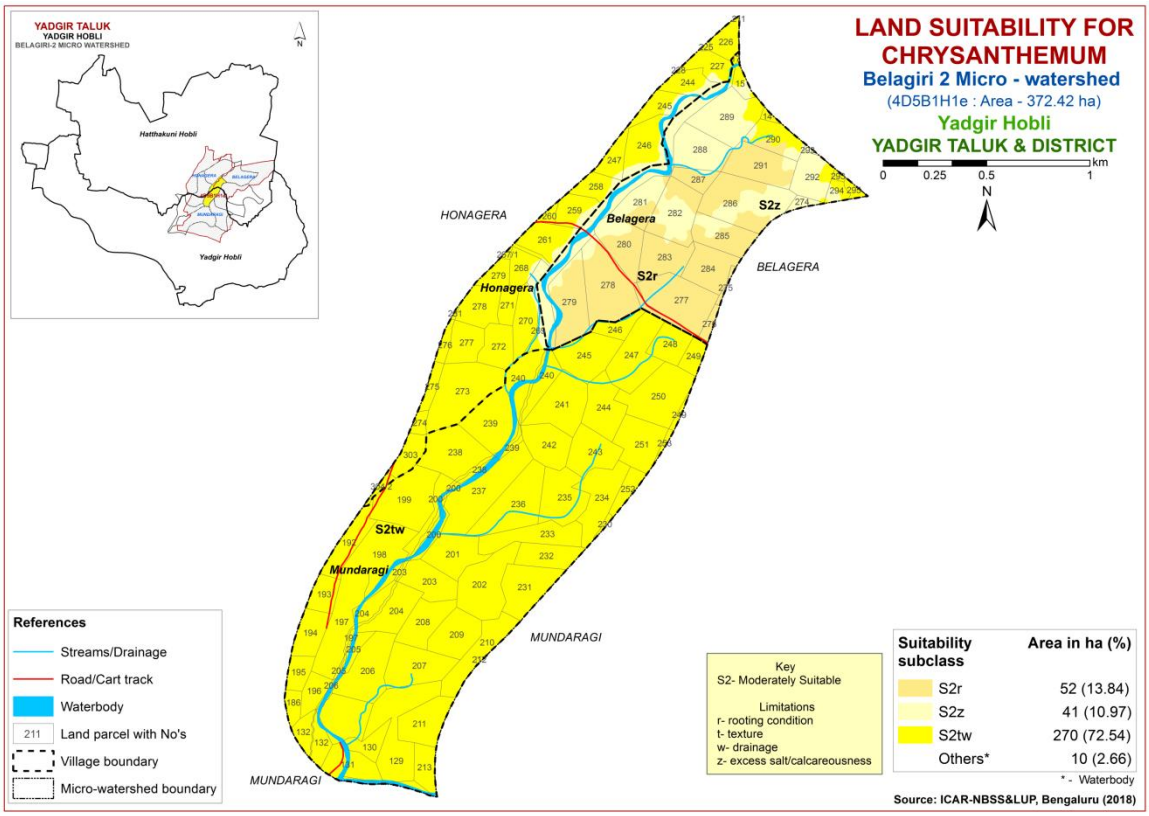


Fig. 7.29 Land suitability map of Chrysanthemum

Table 7.1 Soil-site characteristics of Belagiri-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 (%)								
JNKiB2	866	150	W	50-75	sc	scl	<15	<15	51-100	1-3	Moderate	8.42	0.14	0.18	14.50	100
ANRcA1	866	150	MW	100-150	sl	c	<15	<15	>200	0-1	Slight	10.17	0.36	7.08	19.90	100
MDGcA1	866	150	W	100-150	sl	scl	<15	<15	>200	0-1	Slight	8.2	0.40	3.08	4.90	100
YDRcB2	866	150	W	100-150	sl	sl	<15	<15	51-100	1-3	moderate	7.25	0.11	0.31	3.40	96
MDRcB2	866	150	W	>150	sl	scl	<15	<15	>200	1-3	moderate	8.31	0.33	0.90	20.57	100
MDRhB2	866	150	W	>150	scl	scl	<15	<15	>200	1-3	moderate	8.31	0.33	0.90	20.57	100
MDRiA1	866	150	W	>150	sc	scl	<15	<15	>200	0-1	Slight	8.31	0.33	0.90	20.57	100
MDRiB2	866	150	W	>150	sc	scl	<15	<15	>200	1-3	moderate	8.31	0.33	0.90	20.57	100

***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 26-30	38-40 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 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 24-27	39-40 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 7.8-9.0	5.5-6.0 >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	
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) 20-25(AV) 15-18 (F&PS) 35-40(M)	25-30(G) 20-25 (AV) 12-15 (F&PS) 30-35(M)	20-25(G) 15-20(AV) 10-12 (F&PS) 25-30(M)	< 20 <15 <10 <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 7.8-9.0	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	35-50	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 20-25	35-38 <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 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 20-24	15-19 33-36	<15 >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 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 20-24	15-19 33-36	<15 >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 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 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 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 24-27	37-42 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 24-27	37-42 20-23	>42 <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 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 25-29	39-40 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 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 24-27	36-40 20-23	>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 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 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	>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 24-27	36-40 20-23	>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 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 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	>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 24-35	35-40 10-14	>40 <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 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 24-35	35-40 10-14	>40 <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 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 8 soil map units identified in Belagiri-2 microwatershed have been grouped into 2 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 map units that have been grouped into 2 Land Management Units along with brief description of soil and site characteristics are given below.

LMU NO.	Soil map units	Soil and site characteristics
1	167.ANRcA1 169.MDGcA2 59.MDRcB2 132. MDRhB2 60. MDRiA1 133.MDRiB2 42.YDRcB2	Deep to very deep (100 to >150cm), 1-3 % slopes, non-gravelly (<15 %), slight to moderate erosion.
2	22.JNKiB2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm), 1-3 % slopes, non-gravelly (<15%), moderate erosion.

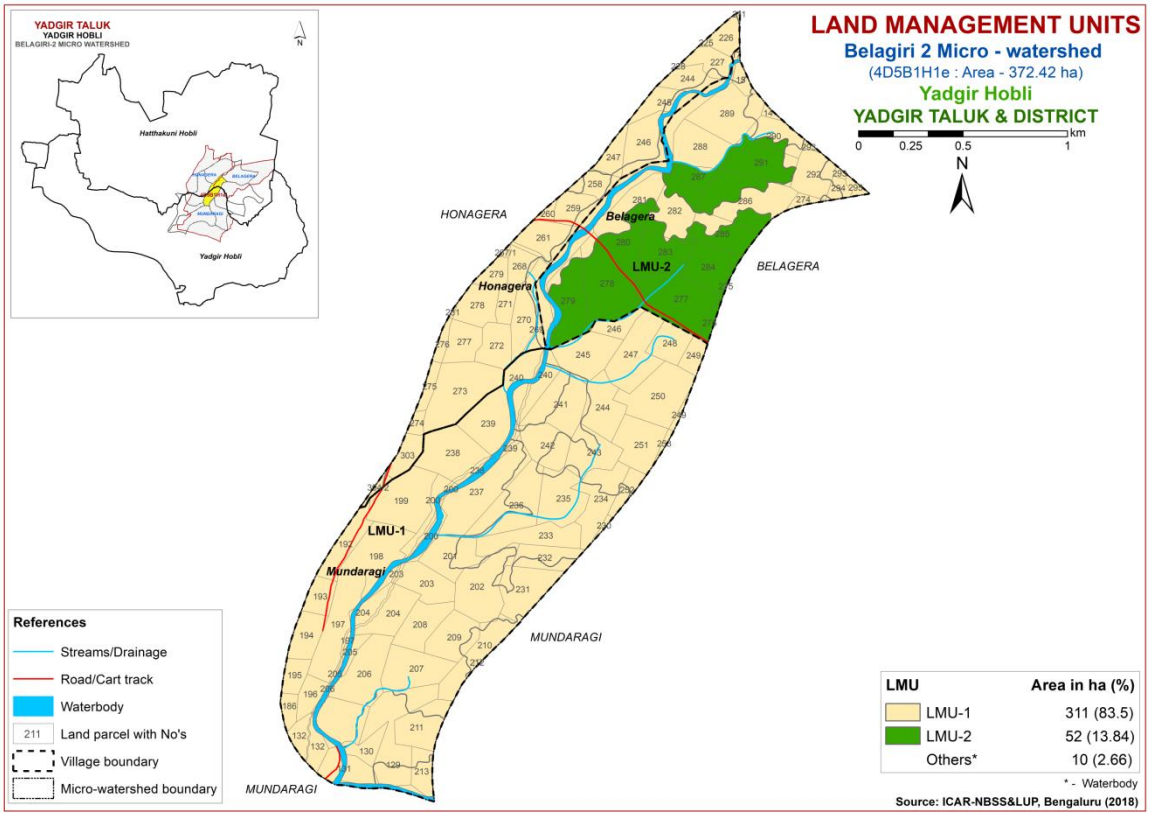


Fig. 7.30 Land Management Units Map- Belagiri-2 microwatershed

7.31 Proposed crop plan for Belagiri-2 microwatershed

After assessing the land suitability for the 29 crops, the Proposed Crop Plan has been prepared for the 2 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 Belagiri-2 microwatershed

LMU No	Mapping Units	Survey Number	Soil Characteristics	Field Crops	Horticulture Crops	Suitable Interventions
LMU 1	167.ANRcA1 169.MDGcA2 59.MDRcB2 132. MDRhB2 60. MDRiA1 133.MDRiB2 42.YDRcB2 Deep to very deep, black sandy clay loam to sandy loam soils)	**Belagera:**14,15,17,274,281,282, 288,289,290,292,293, 294,295 **Honagera:**211,225,226,227,228,244,245,246,247,258,259,260,261, 267/1,268,269,270,271,272,273,274,275,276,277,278,279,281,303, 304/2 **Mundaragi:**129,130,131,132,186, 192,193,194,195,196,197,198,199 ,200,201,202,203,204,205,206,207,208,209,210,211,212,213,230,231,232,233,234,235,236,237,238239,240,241,242,243,244,245,246,247,248,249,250, 251,252,253	Deep to very deep (100 to >150cm), 1-3 % slopes, non-gravelly (<15 %), slight to moderate erosion	Sunflower, Sorghum, Maize, Groundnut, Soybean, Safflower, Linseed, Bajra, Mulberry	**Fruit crops:** Mango, Sapota, Pomegranate, Guava, Lime, Musambi, Jamun, Jackfruit, Amla, Tamarind, Custard apple **Vegetables:** Onion, Chilli, Tomato, Bhendi, Drumstick, Coriander **Flowers:** Marigold, Chrysanthemum	Application of FYM, Biofertilizers and micronutrients, drip irrigation, Mulching, suitable soil and water conservation practices
LMU 2	22.JNKiB2 (Moderately shallow, black sandy clay loam soils)	**Belagera:**275,276,277,278,279,280, 283,284,285,286,287,291	Moderately shallow (50-75cm), 1-3 % slopes, non-gravelly (<15%), moderate erosion .	Sorghum, Bajra, Coriander	**Fruit crops:** Amla, Custard apple **Vegetables:** Coriander, Bhendi **Flowers:** Marigold, Jasmine,Chrysanthemum	Application of FYM, Biofertilizers and micronutrients, drip irrigation, mulching, suitable soil and water conservation practices

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 Belagiri-2 microwatershed

- The soil phases identified in the microwatershed belonged to the soil series of MDR 218 ha (58%), JNK 52 ha (14%), YDR 41 ha (11%), MDG 38 ha (10%) and ANR 13 ha (4%).
- As per land capability classification entire area of the microwatershed falls under arable land category (Class II). The major limitations identified in the arable lands were soil and erosion.
- On the basis of soil reaction, about 189 ha (51%) is neutral (pH 6.5 -7.3), 172 ha (36%) area is slightly to moderately alkaline (pH 7.3-8.4) and 2 ha (<1%) is strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 - 9.0).

Soil Health Management

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

Acid soils

1. Growing of crops suitable for particular soil pH.
2. Ameliorating the 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

Slightly alkaline to strongly alkaline soils occur in 172 ha area.

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 about 189 ha 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 372 ha area in the microwatershed, an area of about 157 ha is suffering from slight erosion and about 206 ha is suffering from moderate erosion.

These areas need immediate soil and water conservation and, other land development and land husbandry practices 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-Dry land 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 Belagiri-2 microwatershed.
- **Organic Carbon:** The OC content (an index of available Nitrogen) is low (<0.5%) in 289 ha (78%) and medium (0.5-0.75) in 73 ha (20%). These medium and low in OC needs to be further improved by applying farmyard manure and rotating crops with cereals and legumes or mixed cropping.
- **Promoting Green Manuring:** Growing of green manuring crops costs Rs. 1250/ha (green manuring seeds) and about Rs. 2000/ha towards cultivation that totals to Rs. 3250/- per ha. On the other hand, application of organic manure @ 10 tons/ha costs Rs. 5000/ha. The practice needs to be continued for 2-3 years or more. Nitrogen fertilizer needs to be supplemented by 25% in addition to the recommended level in 372 ha area where OC is low to 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 low (<23 kg/ha) in the entire microwatershed. For all the crops 25% additional P needs to be applied where available P is medium.
- **Available Potassium:** Available potassium is low (<145 kg/ha) in an area of 125 ha (33%) and medium (145-337 kg/ha) in maximum area of 238 ha (64%) of the microwatershed. Where available potassium is low and medium, for all the crops, additional 25 % potassium may be applied.
- **Available Sulphur:** Available sulphur is a very critical nutrient for oilseed crops, maximum area is low (<10 ppm) in 329 ha (88%) and medium (10-20 ppm) in 34 ha (9%). Low and medium areas need to be applied with magnesium sulphate or gypsum or Factomphos (p) fertilizer (13% sulphur) for 2-3 years for the deficiency to be corrected.
- **Available Boron:** Maximum area of 353 ha (95%) is low (<0.5 ppm) and 9 (3%) ha medium(0.5-1.0 ppm). For these areas, application of sodium borate @ 10 kg/ha as soil application or 0.2 % borax as foliar spray is recommended.
- **Available Iron:** Entire area of the microwatershed is sufficient in available iron.
- **Available Zinc:** Entire area of the microwatershed is deficient in available zinc content. Application of zinc sulphate @ 25 kg/ha is recommended for the deficient areas.

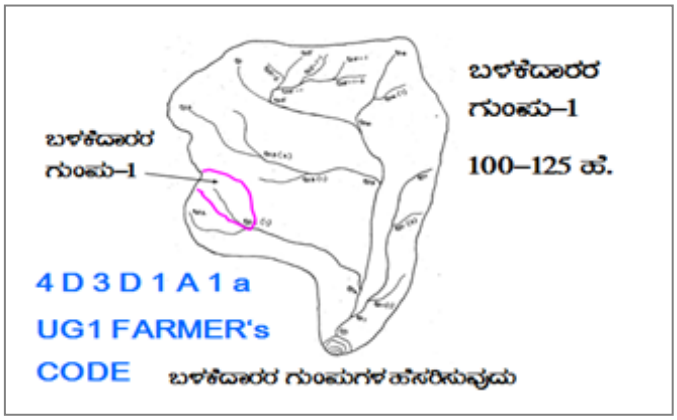
- **Available Copper and Manganese:** Entire area of the microwatershed is sufficient in available copper and manganese
- **Soil Alkalinity:** The microwatershed has 174 ha (46%) area with soils that are slightly to strongly alkaline. These areas need application of gypsum and wherever calcium is in excess, iron pyrites and element sulphur can be recommended. Management practices like treating repeatedly with good quality water to drain out the excess salts and provision of subsurface drainage and growing of salt tolerant crops like Casuarina, Acacia, Neem, Ber etc, are recommended.
- **Land Suitability for various crops:** Areas that are highly, moderately and marginally suitable for growing various crops are indicated. Along with the suitability, various constraints that are limiting the productivity are also indicated. For example, in case of cotton, rooting depth, texture and calcareousness 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 Belagiri-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

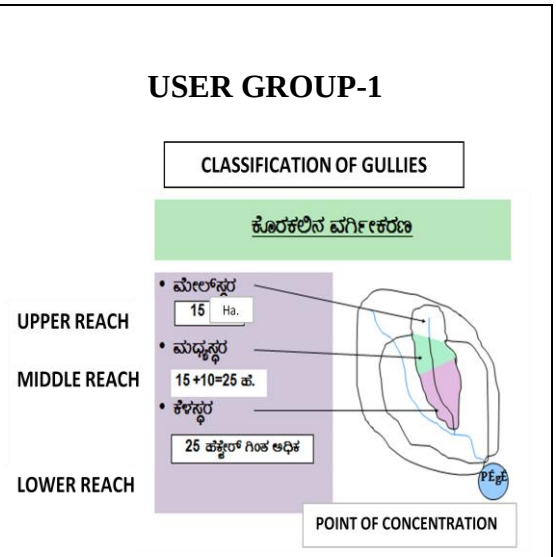
9.1 Treatment Plan

The treatment plan recommended for arable lands is briefly described below

9.1.1 Arable Land Treatment

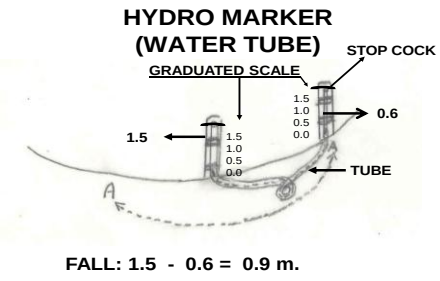
A. BUNDING

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



Measurement of Land Slope

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



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.

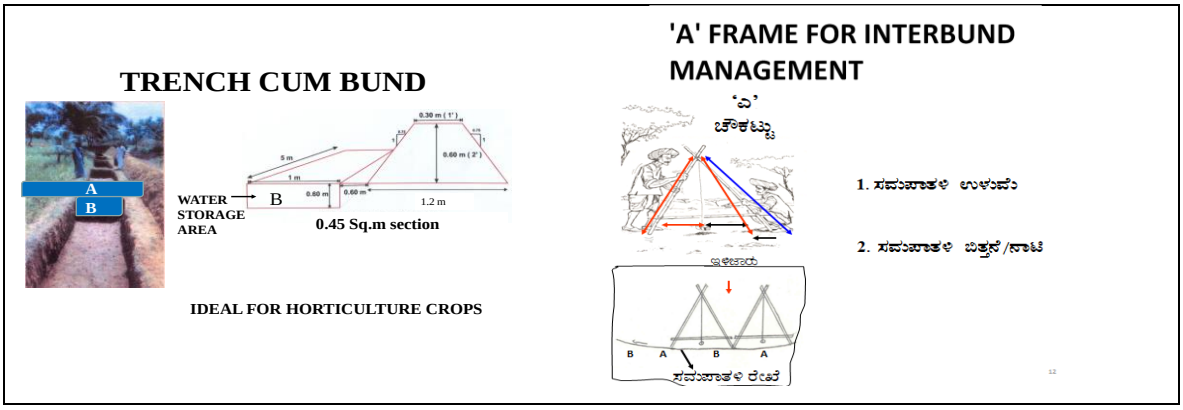
Recommended Bund Section

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 soils	
0.45	2	0.75	01:01	0.92		
0.45	2.4	0.75	1.3:1	1.07	Shallow black soils	
0.6	3.1	0.7	1.78:1	1.29	Medium black soils	
0.5	3	0.85	1.47:1	1.49		

Formation of Trench cum Bund

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

Details of Borrow Pit dimensions are given below:



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

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

B. 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. An area of about 206 ha (55%) needs Graded Bunding and the remaining area of 157 ha (42%) is 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.

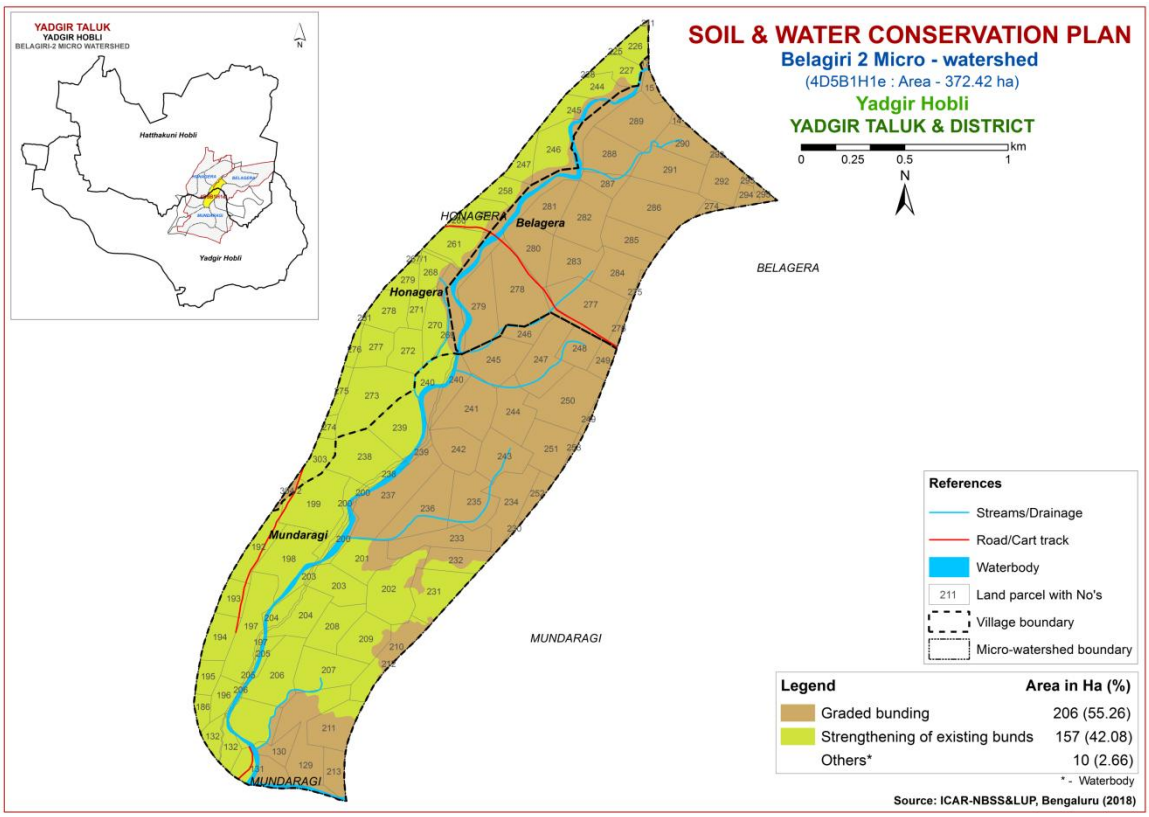


Fig. 9.1 Soil and water conservation plan map of Belagiri-2 microwatershed

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 1st 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 2nd or 3rd week of April depending on the rainfall.

The tree species suitable for the area considering rainfall, temperature and adaptability is listed below; waterlogged areas are recommended to be planted with species like 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

References

1. FAO (1976) Framework for Land Evaluation, Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome.72 pp.
2. FAO (1983) Guidelines for Land Evaluation for Rainfed Agriculture, FAO, Rome, 237 pp.
3. IARI (1971) Soil Survey Manual, All India Soil and Land Use Survey Organization, IARI, New Delhi, 121 pp.
4. Katyal, J.C. and Rattan, R.K. (2003) Secondary and Micronutrients; Research Gap and Future Needs. Fert. News 48 (4); 9-20.
5. Naidu, L.G.K., Ramamurthy, V., Challa, O., Hegde, R. and Krishnan, P. (2006) Manual Soil Site Suitability Criteria for Major Crops, NBSS Publ. No. 129, NBSS & LUP, Nagpur, 118 pp.
6. Natarajan, A. and Dipak Sarkar (2010) Field Guide for Soil Survey, National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (ICAR), Nagpur, India.
7. Natarajan, A., Rajendra Hegde, Raj, J.N. and Shivananda Murthy, H.G. (2015) Implementation Manual for Sujala-III Project, Watershed Development Department, Bengaluru, Karnataka.
8. Sarma, V.A.K., Krishnan, P. and Budihal, S.L. (1987) Laboratory Manual, Tech. Bull. 23, NBSS &LUP, Nagpur.
9. Sehgal, J.L. (1990) Soil Resource Mapping of Different States of India; Why and How?, National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning, Nagpur, 49 pp.
10. Shivaprasad, C.R., R.S. Reddy, J. Sehgal and M. Velayuthum (1998) Soils of Karnataka for Optimizing Land Use, NBSS Publ. No. 47b, NBSS & LUP, Nagpur, India.
11. Soil Survey Staff (2006) Keys to Soil Taxonomy, Tenth edition, U.S. Department of Agriculture/ NRCS, Washington DC, U.S.A.
12. Soil Survey Staff (2012) Soil Survey Manual, Handbook No. 18, USDA, Washington DC, USA.

Appendix I

Belagiri2 _1H1e 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
Belagera	14	0.33	MDRhB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ragi (Rg)	Not Available	IIe	Graded bunding
Belagera	15	0.98	MDRhB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ragi (Rg)	Not Available	IIe	Graded bunding
Belagera	17	0.16	MDRhB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ragi (Rg)	Not Available	IIe	Graded bunding
Belagera	274	0.65	YDRcB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ragi (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Belagera	275	0.31	JNKiB2	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ragi (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Belagera	276	0.7	JNKiB2	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ragi (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Belagera	277	6.79	JNKiB2	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ragi (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Belagera	278	7.67	JNKiB2	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ragi (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Belagera	279	6.17	JNKiB2	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ragi (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Belagera	280	4.57	JNKiB2	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ragi (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Belagera	281	3.65	YDRcB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ragi (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Belagera	282	5.64	YDRcB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ragi (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Belagera	283	4.24	JNKiB2	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ragi (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Belagera	284	4.17	JNKiB2	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ragi (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Belagera	285	4.11	JNKiB2	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ragi (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Belagera	286	8.65	JNKiB2	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ragi (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Belagera	287	1.76	JNKiB2	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Belagera	288	4.67	YDRcB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ragi (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Belagera	289	6.18	YDRcB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ragi (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Belagera	290	3.36	MDRhB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ragi (Rg)	Not Available	IIe	Graded bunding
Belagera	291	5.1	JNKiB2	LMU-2	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ragi (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Belagera	292	3.64	YDRcB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Ragi (Rg)	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
Belagera	293	0.39	MDRhB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIe	Graded bunding
Belagera	294	0.95	MDRhB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIe	Graded bunding
Belagera	295	0.52	MDRhB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIe	Graded bunding
Honagera	211	0.02	MDRcB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Honagera	225	0.14	ANRcA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Honagera	226	1.96	ANRcA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Honagera	227	2.37	ANRcA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Honagera	228	0.01	ANRcA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Redgram+Groundnut (Rg+Gn)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Honagera	244	2.41	ANRcA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Honagera	245	2.65	ANRcA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Honagera	246	4.77	ANRcA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Jowar+Groundnut (Jw+Gn)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Honagera	247	1.98	ANRcA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Honagera	258	2.07	MDGcA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Jowar+Groundnut (Jw+Gn)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Honagera	259	2.61	MDGcA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Honagera	260	0.56	MDGcA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Maize (Mz)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Honagera	261	3.51	MDGcA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Jowar+Groundnut (Jw+Gn)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Honagera	267/1	0.18	MDGcA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Honagera	268	1.93	MDGcA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Honagera	269	1.82	YDRcB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Honagera	2	3.28	MDGcA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Honagera	271	1.49	MDGcA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Honagera	272	3.06	MDGcA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Honagera	273	7.88	MDGcA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Cotton+Redgram (Ct+Rg)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Honagera	274	0.73	MDGcA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIs	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
Honagera	275	1.19	MDGcA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Honagera	276	0.89	MDGcA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Honagera	277	2.93	MDGcA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Honagera	278	3.35	MDGcA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Jowar+Groundnut (Jw+Gn)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Honagera	279	1.61	MDGcA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Honagera	281	0.1	MDGcA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Honagera	303	2.11	MDGcA1	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Cotton+Redgram (Ct+Rg)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Honagera	304/2	0.53	MDRiB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIe	Graded bunding
Mundaragi	129	8.21	MDRhB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Cotton (Rg+Ct)	Not Available	IIe	Graded bunding
Mundaragi	130	1.83	MDRhB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIe	Graded bunding
Mundaragi	131	3.49	MDRhB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIe	Graded bunding
Mundaragi	132	2.98	MDRiA1	LMU-1	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
Mundaragi	186	1.15	MDRiA1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Mundaragi	192	3.36	MDRiA1	LMU-1	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
Mundaragi	193	2.13	MDRiA1	LMU-1	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
Mundaragi	194	2.93	MDRiA1	LMU-1	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
Mundaragi	195	1.75	MDRiA1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Mundaragi	196	1.91	MDRiA1	LMU-1	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
Mundaragi	197	6.63	MDRiA1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Redgram+Groundnut+Cotton (Rg+Gn+Ct)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Mundaragi	198	6.79	MDRiA1	LMU-1	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
Mundaragi	199	6.89	MDRiA1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Redgram+Cotton (Rg+Ct)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Mundaragi	200	3.02	MDRiA1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Mundaragi	201	4.3	MDRiA1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Redgram+Groundnut (Rg+Gn)	Not Available	IIs	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
Mundaragi	202	6.59	MDRiA1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Redgram+Cotton (Rg+Ct)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Mundaragi	203	3.81	MDRiA1	LMU-1	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
Mundaragi	204	5.16	MDRiA1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Mundaragi	205	1.26	MDRiA1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Mundaragi	206	5.95	MDRiA1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Mundaragi	207	5.3	MDRiA1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Redgram+Cotton (Rg+Ct)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Mundaragi	208	3.94	MDRiA1	LMU-1	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
Mundaragi	209	4.28	MDRiA1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Mundaragi	210	4.47	MDRhB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Cotton (Rg+Ct)	Not Available	IIe	Graded bunding
Mundaragi	211	4.29	MDRhB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIe	Graded bunding
Mundaragi	212	0.1	MDRhB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Cotton (Rg+Ct)	Not Available	IIe	Graded bunding
Mundaragi	213	2.19	MDRiB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIe	Graded bunding
Mundaragi	230	0.26	MDRhB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Groundnut (Rg+Gn)	Not Available	IIe	Graded bunding
Mundaragi	231	5.06	MDRiA1	LMU-1	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
Mundaragi	232	3.23	MDRhB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIe	Graded bunding
Mundaragi	233	4.68	MDRhB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Cotton (Rg+Ct)	Not Available	IIe	Graded bunding
Mundaragi	234	5.2	MDRhB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIe	Graded bunding
Mundaragi	235	5.12	MDRhB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIe	Graded bunding
Mundaragi	236	6.83	MDRhB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIe	Graded bunding
Mundaragi	237	7.99	MDRiB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Groundnut+Cotton (Rg+Gn+Ct)	Not Available	IIe	Graded bunding
Mundaragi	238	6.25	MDRiA1	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Nearly level (0-1%)	Slight	Redgram+Cotton (Rg+Ct)	Not Available	IIs	Graded bunding
Mundaragi	239	5.85	MDRiA1	LMU-1	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
Mundaragi	240	5.35	MDRiB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIe	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
Mundaragi	241	5.71	MDRhB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIe	Graded bunding
Mundaragi	242	3.96	MDRhB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIe	Graded bunding
Mundaragi	243	4.31	MDRcB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Mundaragi	244	4.53	MDRcB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Mundaragi	245	5.03	MDRcB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Mundaragi	246	1.74	MDRcB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Mundaragi	247	6.07	MDRcB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Mundaragi	248	2.81	MDRcB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	1 Bore Well	IIes	Graded bunding
Mundaragi	249	1.85	MDRcB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Cotton+Groundnut (Rg+Ct+Gn)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Mundaragi	250	6.83	MDRcB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Cotton (Rg+Ct)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Mundaragi	251	4.71	MDRcB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Cotton (Rg+Ct)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Mundaragi	252	1.54	MDRcB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Mundaragi	253	0.33	MDRcB2	LMU-1	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding

Note:Ro- Rock outcrops

Appendix II

Belagiri2 _1H1e 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
Belagera	14	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Belagera	15	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Belagera	17	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Belagera	274	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Belagera	275	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Belagera	276	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Belagera	277	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Belagera	278	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Belagera	279	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Belagera	280	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Belagera	281	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Belagera	282	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Belagera	283	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Belagera	284	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Belagera	285	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Belagera	286	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Belagera	287	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Belagera	288	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Belagera	289	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Belagera	290	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Belagera	291	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)

Village	Survey Number	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Belagera	292	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Belagera	293	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Belagera	294	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Belagera	295	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Honagera	211	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Honagera	225	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Honagera	226	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Honagera	227	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Honagera	228	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Honagera	244	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Honagera	245	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Honagera	246	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Honagera	247	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Honagera	258	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Honagera	259	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)
Honagera	260	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)
Honagera	261	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)
Honagera	267/1	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)
Honagera	268	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)
Honagera	269	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)
Honagera	270	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)
Honagera	271	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)
Honagera	272	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)
Honagera	273	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	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)

Village	Survey Number	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Honagera	274	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Honagera	275	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Honagera	276	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Honagera	277	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	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)
Honagera	278	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	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)
Honagera	279	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	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)
Honagera	281	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Honagera	303	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	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)
Honagera	304/2	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)
Mundaragi	129	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)
Mundaragi	130	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	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)
Mundaragi	131	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)
Mundaragi	132	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	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)
Mundaragi	186	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	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)
Mundaragi	192	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)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Mundaragi	193	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Mundaragi	194	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)
Mundaragi	195	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	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)
Mundaragi	196	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	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)
Mundaragi	197	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Mundaragi	198	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Mundaragi	199	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)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Mundaragi	200	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Mundaragi	201	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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
Mundaragi	202	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Mundaragi	203	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Mundaragi	204	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Mundaragi	205	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Mundaragi	206	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Mundaragi	207	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Mundaragi	208	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Mundaragi	209	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Mundaragi	210	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Mundaragi	211	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Mundaragi	212	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Mundaragi	213	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	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)
Mundaragi	230	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Mundaragi	231	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Mundaragi	232	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Mundaragi	233	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Mundaragi	234	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Mundaragi	235	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Mundaragi	236	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Mundaragi	237	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Mundaragi	238	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Mundaragi	239	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	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)
Mundaragi	240	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Mundaragi	241	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)

Village	Survey Number	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Mundaragi	242	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Mundaragi	243	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Mundaragi	244	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Mundaragi	245	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Mundaragi	246	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Mundaragi	247	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Mundaragi	248	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Mundaragi	249	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Mundaragi	250	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Mundaragi	251	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Mundaragi	252	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)
Mundaragi	253	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Low (< 0.5 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 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)

Appendix III

Belagiri2 _1H1e Microwatershed

Soil Suitability Information

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengalgram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Onion	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Brinjal	Bhendi	Drumstick	Mulberry
Belagera	14	S3tz	S2tw	S3t	S1	S3t	S2z	S2t	S2z	S1	S2zw	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S2z	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S3tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Belagera	15	S3tz	S2tw	S3t	S1	S3t	S2z	S2t	S2z	S1	S2zw	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S2z	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S3tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Belagera	17	S3tz	S2tw	S3t	S1	S3t	S2z	S2t	S2z	S1	S2zw	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S2z	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S3tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Belagera	274	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S3tz	S2tz	N1tz	S2rt	S1	N1tz	S3tz	S2tz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2rz	S1	S2tz	S1	S2tz	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2tz	S2z	S2t	S2t	S2tz	S3tz
Belagera	275	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
Belagera	276	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
Belagera	277	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
Belagera	278	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
Belagera	279	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
Belagera	280	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
Belagera	281	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S3tz	S2tz	N1tz	S2rt	S1	N1tz	S3tz	S2tz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2rz	S1	S2tz	S1	S2tz	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2tz	S2z	S2t	S2t	S2tz	S3tz
Belagera	282	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S3tz	S2tz	N1tz	S2rt	S1	N1tz	S3tz	S2tz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2rz	S1	S2tz	S1	S2tz	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2tz	S2z	S2t	S2t	S2tz	S3tz
Belagera	283	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
Belagera	284	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
Belagera	285	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
Belagera	286	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
Belagera	287	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
Belagera	288	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S3tz	S2tz	N1tz	S2rt	S1	N1tz	S3tz	S2tz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2rz	S1	S2tz	S1	S2tz	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2tz	S2z	S2t	S2t	S2tz	S3tz
Belagera	289	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S3tz	S2tz	N1tz	S2rt	S1	N1tz	S3tz	S2tz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2rz	S1	S2tz	S1	S2tz	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2tz	S2z	S2t	S2t	S2tz	S3tz
Belagera	290	S3tz	S2tw	S3t	S1	S3t	S2z	S2t	S2z	S1	S2zw	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S2z	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S3tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Belagera	291	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
Belagera	292	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S3tz	S2tz	N1tz	S2rt	S1	N1tz	S3tz	S2tz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2rz	S1	S2tz	S1	S2tz	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2tz	S2z	S2t	S2t	S2tz	S3tz
Belagera	293	S3tz	S2tw	S3t	S1	S3t	S2z	S2t	S2z	S1	S2zw	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S2z	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S3tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Belagera	294	S3tz	S2tw	S3t	S1	S3t	S2z	S2t	S2z	S1	S2zw	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S2z	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S3tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengalgram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Onion	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Brinjal	Bhendi	Drumstick	Mulberry
Belagera	295	S3tz	S2tw	S3t	S1	S3t	S2z	S2t	S2z	S1	S2zw	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S2z	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S3tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Honagera	211	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S3t	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Honagera	225	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S2t	S2tw	S3tw
Honagera	226	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S2t	S2tw	S3tw
Honagera	227	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S2t	S2tw	S3tw
Honagera	228	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S2t	S2tw	S3tw
Honagera	244	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S2t	S2tw	S3tw
Honagera	245	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S2t	S2tw	S3tw
Honagera	246	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S2t	S2tw	S3tw
Honagera	247	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S2t	S2tw	S3tw
Honagera	258	S2r	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Honagera	259	S2r	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Honagera	260	S2r	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Honagera	261	S2r	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Honagera	267/1	S2r	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Honagera	268	S2r	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Honagera	269	S3tz	S3tz	S2tz	S3tz	S2tz	N1tz	S2rt	S1	N1tz	S3tz	S2tz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S3tz	S2rz	S1	S2tz	S1	S2tz	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2tz	S2z	S2t	S2t	S2tz	S3tz
Honagera	270	S2r	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Honagera	271	S2r	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Honagera	272	S2r	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Honagera	273	S2r	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Honagera	274	S2r	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Honagera	275	S2r	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Honagera	276	S2r	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Honagera	277	S2r	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Honagera	278	S2r	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Honagera	279	S2r	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Honagera	281	S2r	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengalgram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Onion	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Brinjal	Bhendi	Drumstick	Mulberry
Honagera	303	S2r	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2t	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Honagera	304/2	S3tz	S2tw	S3t	S1	S3t	S2z	S2t	S2z	S1	S2zw	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S2z	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S3tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	129	S3tz	S2tw	S3t	S1	S3t	S2z	S2t	S2z	S1	S2zw	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S2z	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S3tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	130	S3tz	S2tw	S3t	S1	S3t	S2z	S2t	S2z	S1	S2zw	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S2z	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S3tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	131	S3tz	S2tw	S3t	S1	S3t	S2z	S2t	S2z	S1	S2zw	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S2z	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S3tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	132	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S3t	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	186	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S3t	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	192	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S3t	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	193	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S3t	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	194	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S3t	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	195	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S3t	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	196	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S3t	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	197	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S3t	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	198	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S3t	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	199	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S3t	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	200	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S3t	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	201	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S3t	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	202	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S3t	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	203	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S3t	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	204	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S3t	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	205	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S3t	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	206	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S3t	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	207	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S3t	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	208	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S3t	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	209	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S3t	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	210	S3tz	S2tw	S3t	S1	S3t	S2z	S2t	S2z	S1	S2zw	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S2z	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S3tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	211	S3tz	S2tw	S3t	S1	S3t	S2z	S2t	S2z	S1	S2zw	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S2z	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S3tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	212	S3tz	S2tw	S3t	S1	S3t	S2z	S2t	S2z	S1	S2zw	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S2z	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S3tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengalgram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Onion	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Brinjal	Bhendi	Drumstick	Mulberry
Mundaragi	213	S3tz	S2tw	S3t	S1	S3t	S2z	S2t	S2z	S1	S2zw	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S2z	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S3tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	230	S3tz	S2tw	S3t	S1	S3t	S2z	S2t	S2z	S1	S2zw	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S2z	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S3tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	231	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S3t	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	232	S3tz	S2tw	S3t	S1	S3t	S2z	S2t	S2z	S1	S2zw	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S2z	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S3tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	233	S3tz	S2tw	S3t	S1	S3t	S2z	S2t	S2z	S1	S2zw	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S2z	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S3tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	234	S3tz	S2tw	S3t	S1	S3t	S2z	S2t	S2z	S1	S2zw	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S2z	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S3tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	235	S3tz	S2tw	S3t	S1	S3t	S2z	S2t	S2z	S1	S2zw	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S2z	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S3tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	236	S3tz	S2tw	S3t	S1	S3t	S2z	S2t	S2z	S1	S2zw	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S2z	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S3tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	237	S3tz	S2tw	S3t	S1	S3t	S2z	S2t	S2z	S1	S2zw	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S2z	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S3tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	238	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S3t	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	239	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S3t	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	240	S3tz	S2tw	S3t	S1	S3t	S2z	S2t	S2z	S1	S2zw	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S2z	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S3tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	241	S3tz	S2tw	S3t	S1	S3t	S2z	S2t	S2z	S1	S2zw	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S2z	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S3tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	242	S3tz	S2tw	S3t	S1	S3t	S2z	S2t	S2z	S1	S2zw	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S2z	S3tw	S1	S2tw	S3tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S1	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	243	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S3t	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	244	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S3t	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	245	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S3t	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	246	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S3t	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	247	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S3t	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	248	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S3t	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	249	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S3t	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	250	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S3t	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	251	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S3t	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	252	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S3t	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S1	S2tw	S3tw
Mundaragi	253	S3tz	S2t	S3t	S1	S3t	S1	S2t	S1	S1	S1	S2tw	S2t	S3t	S1	N1t	S2t	S1	S3tw	S3t	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2tw	S2t	S2tz	S2t	S1	S2tw	S3tw

Ro-Rock outcrops

PART-B

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF FARM HOUSEHOLDS

CONTENTS

1.	Salient findings of the survey	1-4
2.	Introduction	5
3	Methodology	5-6
4	Salient features of the survey	7-24
5	Summary	25-28

LIST OF TABLES

1	Households sampled for socio economic survey	7
2	Population characteristics	7
3	Age wise classification of household members	7
4	Education level of household members	8
5	Occupation of household heads	8
6	Occupation of family members	8
7	Institutional participation of household members	9
8	Type of house owned by households	9
9	Durable assets owned by households	9
10	Average value of durable assets owned by households	10
11	Farm implements owned by households	10
12	Average value of farm implements owned by households	10
13	Livestock possession by households	10
14	Average labour availability	11
15	Adequacy of hired labour	11
16	Distribution of land (ha)	12
17	Average land value (Rs./ha)	12
18	Status of bore wells	12
19	Source of irrigation	12
20	Depth of water	12
21	Irrigated area (ha)	13
22	Cropping pattern	13
23	Cropping intensity	13
24	Possession of Bank account	13
25	Borrowing status	13
26	Cost of cultivation of Cotton	14
27	Cost of cultivation of Red gram	15
28	Cost of cultivation of Paddy	16
29	Cost of cultivation of Greengram	17
30	Cost of cultivation of Groundnut	18
31	Adequacy of fodder	19

32	Average annual gross income	19
33	Average annual expenditure	19
34	Horticulture species grown	19
35	Forest species grown	20
36	Marketing of the agricultural produce	20
37	Marketing channels used for sale of agricultural produce	20
38	Mode of transport of agricultural produce	21
39	Incidence of soil and water erosion problems	21
40	Interest towards soil testing	21
41	Usage pattern of fuel for domestic use	21
42	Source of drinking water	22
43	Source of light	22
44	Existence of sanitary toilet facility	22
45	Possession of public distribution system(PDS) card	22
46	Participation in NREGA programme	22
47	Adequacy of food items	23
48	Response on inadequacy of food items	23
49	Farming constraints experienced	24

Chapter 1

SALIENT FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

- *The data indicated that there were 97 (55.75%) men and 77 (44.25%) women among the sampled households.*
- *The average family size of landless farmers' was 3.2, marginal farmers' was 5.85, small farmers' was 5, semi medium farmers' was 4 and medium farmers' was 7.*
- *The data indicated that, 41 (23.56%) people were in 0-15 years of age, 70 (40.23%) were in 16-35 years of age, 45 (25.86%) were in 36-60 years of age and 18 (10.34%) were above 61 years of age.*
- *The results indicated that Belagiri-2 had 47.13 per cent illiterates, 27.01 per cent of them had primary school education, 4.60 per cent of them had middle school education, 10.92 per cent of them had high school education, 4.60 per cent of them had PUC education and 2.87 per cent of them had degree education.*
- *The results indicate that, 80 per cent of households were practicing agriculture, 8.57 per cent of the households were agricultural labourers, 2.86 per cent were in private service and 11.43 per cent of them were housewives.*
- *The results indicate that agriculture was the major occupation for 17.24 per cent of the household members, 50 per cent were agricultural laborers, 1.15 per cent were in private service, 21.26 per cent were students, 8.62 per cent were housewives and 1.72 per 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 2.86 per cent of the households possess thatched house, 77.14 per cent of the households possess Katcha house and 20 per cent of them possess pucca house.*
- *The results show that 68.57 per cent of the households possess TV, 5.71 per cent of the households possess Mixer grinder, 17.14 per cent of the households possess motor cycle, 2.86 per cent of the households possess landline phone and 80 per cent of the households possess mobile phones.*
- *The results show that the average value of television was Rs.7008, mixer grinder was Rs.1000, motor cycle was Rs.53000, landline phone was Rs.3000 and mobile phone was Rs.3069.*
- *About 20 per cent of the households possess bullock cart, 22.86 per cent of them possess plough, 2.86 per cent of the households possess power tiller, 2.86 per cent of them possess sprayer and 14.29 per cent of them possess weeder.*
- *The results show that the average value of bullock cart was Rs.19857, plough was Rs.11857, the average value of power tiller was Rs.11000, the average value of sprayer was Rs.15000 and the average value of weeder was Rs.32.*
- *The results indicate that, 28.57 per cent of the households possess bullocks and 8.57 per cent of the households possess local cow.*

- *The results indicate that, average own labour men available in the micro watershed was 2.03, average own labour (women) available was 1.57, average hired labour (men) available was 8.03 and average hired labour (women) available was 8.17.*
- *The results indicate that, 85.71 per cent of the households opined that the hired labour was inadequate.*
- *The results indicate that, households of the Belagiri-2 micro-watershed possess 23.99 ha (70.59%) of dry land and 9.99 ha (29.41%) of irrigated land. Marginal farmers possess 8.34 ha (94.03%) of dry land and 0.53 ha (5.97%). Small farmers possess 11.12 ha (82.08%) of dry land and 2.43 ha (17.92%) of irrigated land. Semi medium farmers possess 4.52 ha (52.52%) of dry land and 4.09 ha (47.48%) of irrigated land. Medium farmers possess 2.95 ha (100%) of irrigated land.*
- *The results indicate that, the average value of dry land was Rs. 362,561.16 and average value of irrigated land was Rs. 430,174.16. In case of marginal famers, the average land value was Rs. 515,082.45 for dry land and Rs. 942,748.08 for irrigated land. In case of small famers, the average land value was Rs. 323,580.79 for dry land and Rs. 741,000 for irrigated land. In case of semi medium famers, the average land value was Rs. 176,902.42 for dry land and Rs. 391,287.13 for irrigated land. In case of medium famers, the average land value was Rs. 135,714.28 for irrigated land.*
- *The results indicate that, there were 9 functioning and 9 de-functioning bore wells in the micro watershed.*
- *The results indicate that, bore well was the major irrigation source in the micro water shed for 25.71 per cent of the farmers.*
- *The results indicate that, the depth of bore well was found to be 18.81 meters.*
- *The results indicate that, marginal, small and semi medium farmers had irrigated area of 0.53 ha, 5 ha and 2.83 ha respectively.*
- *The results indicate that, farmers have grown cotton (12.7 ha), greengram (5.6 ha), paddy (1.26 ha), red gram (3.86 ha) and groundnut (9.71 ha).*
- *Marginal farmers have grown cotton, green gram, red gram and groundnut. Small farmers have grown cotton, groundnut, green gram, paddy and red gram. Semi medium farmers have grown cotton, red gram, groundnut and paddy. Medium farmers have grown groundnut.*
- *The results indicate that, the cropping intensity in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed was found to be 100 per cent.*
- *The results indicate that, 80 per cent of the households have bank account and savings.*
- *The results indicate that, 80 per cent of the households have availed credit from different sources.*
- *The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for cotton was Rs. 41312.13. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 103700.86. The net income from*

Cotton cultivation was Rs. 62388.73, thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:2.51.

- *The total cost of cultivation for red gram was Rs. 40868.63. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 90661.33. The net income from red gram cultivation was Rs. 49792.69. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:2.22.*
- *The total cost of cultivation for paddy was Rs. 23421.62. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 71709.68. The net income from paddy cultivation was Rs. 48288.06. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:3.06.*
- *The total cost of cultivation for green gram was Rs. 28058.66. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 49625.58. The net income from green gram cultivation was Rs. 21566.92. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.77.*
- *The total cost of cultivation for groundnut was Rs. 57760.08. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 101350.60. The net income from groundnut cultivation was Rs. 43590.52. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.75.*
- *The results indicate that, 25.71 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was inadequate and 2.86 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was adequate.*
- *The results indicate that the average annual gross income was Rs. 63,000 for landless farmers, for marginal farmers it was Rs. 107000, for small farmers it was Rs. 150272.73, for semi medium farmers it was Rs. 209600 and for medium farmers it was Rs. 250,000.*
- *The results indicate that the average annual expenditure is Rs. 7,398.47. For landless households it was Rs. 5,080, for marginal farmers it was Rs. 3,043.39, for small farmers it was Rs. 6,339.30, for semi medium farmers it was Rs. 10,850 and for medium farmers it was Rs. 70,000.*
- *The results indicate that, sampled households have grown 2 coconut trees in their field.*
- *The results indicate that, households have planted 87 neem and 2 banyan trees in their field. Also, 2 neem trees in their backyard.*
- *The results indicated that, cotton was sold to the extent of 100 per cent, Greengram was sold to the extent of 75 per cent, groundnut was sold to the extent of 54.95 per cent, paddy was sold to the extent of 50 per cent and redgram was sold to the extent of 75 per cent.*
- *The results indicated that, about 54.29 per cent of the farmers sold their produce to local/village merchants and 31.43 per cent of the households sold their produce in regulated markets.*
- *The results indicated that, 82.86 per cent of the households have used tractor as a mode of transportation for their agricultural produce and 2.86 per cent have used cart as a mode of transportation.*

- *The results indicated that, 14.29 per cent of the households have experienced soil and water erosion problems in the farm i.e., 15.38 per cent of the marginal farmers, 9.09 per cent of the small farmers and 40 per cent of semi medium farmers have experienced soil and water erosion problems.*
- *The results indicated that, 82.86 per cent have shown interest in soil test which accounts for 100 per cent of marginal farmers, 90.91 per cent small farmers, 100 per cent of semi medium farmers and 100 per cent of the medium farmers.*
- *The results indicated that, 100 per cent of the households used firewood and 2.86 per cent of the households also used LPG as a source of fuel.*
- *The results indicated that, piped supply was the major source of drinking water for 60 per cent of the households and bore well was the source of drinking water for 40 per cent of the households in the micro watershed.*
- *Electricity was the major source of light for 97.14 per cent of the households in micro watershed.*
- *The results indicated that, 65.71 per cent of the households possess sanitary toilet i.e. 100 per cent of the landless, 7.69 per cent of the marginal, 100 per cent of the small, 100 per cent of the semi medium and 100 per cent of the medium farmers.*
- *The results indicated that, 97.14 per cent of the sampled households possessed BPL card.*
- *The results indicated that, 37.14 per cent of the households participated in NREGA programme.*
- *The results indicated that, cereals were adequate for 100 per cent of the households, pulses were adequate for 88.57 per cent, oilseeds were adequate for 31.43 per cent, vegetables were adequate for 25.71 per cent, fruits were adequate for 62.86 per cent, milk was adequate for 48.57 per cent and eggs were adequate for 45.71 per cent.*
- *The results indicated that, pulses were inadequate for 11.43 per cent of the households, oilseeds were inadequate for 68.57 per cent, vegetables were inadequate for 68.57 per cent, fruits were inadequate for 34.29 per cent, milk was inadequate for 17.14 per cent and eggs were inadequate for 48.57 per cent of the households.*
- *The results indicated that, lower fertility status of the soil was the constraint experienced by 82.86 per cent of the households, wild animal menace on farm field (68.57%), frequent incidence of pest and diseases (48.57%), inadequacy of irrigation water (14.29%), high cost of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (34.29%), high rate of interest on credit (8.57%), low price for the agricultural commodities (11.43%), lack of marketing facilities in the area (2.86%), lack of transport for safe transport of the agricultural produce to the market (11.43%), inadequate extension services (11.43%), less rainfall (71.43%) and source of agri-technology information (17.14%).*

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 jawar 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

The Belagiri-2 micro-watershed in Belagiri sub-watershed (Yadgir taluk and district) is located in between $16^0$49’34.637’’ to $16^0$47’30.257” North latitudes and $77^0$12’20.62’’ to $77^0$10’43.256’’ East longitudes, covering an area of about 371.25 ha, bounded by Honagera, Mundaragi and Belagera 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 35 households located in the micro-watershed were interviewed for the survey.

Chapter 4

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE SURVEY

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

Households sampled for socio-economic survey: The data on households sampled for socio economic survey in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 1 and it indicated that 35 farmers were sampled in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed among them 5 (14.29%) were landless, 13 (37.14%) were marginal farmers, 11 (31.43%) were small farmers, 5 (14.29%) were semi medium farmers and 1 (2.86%) were medium farmers.

Table 1: Households sampled for socio economic survey in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (13)		SF (11)		SMF (5)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Farmers	5	14.29	13	37.14	11	31.43	5	14.29	1	2.86	35	100.00

Population characteristics: The population characteristics of households sampled for socio-economic survey in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 2. The data indicated that there were 97 (55.75%) men and 77 (44.25%) women among the sampled households. The average family size of landless farmers' was 3.2, marginal farmers' was 5.85, small farmers' was 5, semi medium farmers' was 4 and medium farmers' was 7.

Table 2: Population characteristics of Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (16)		MF (76)		SF (55)		SMF (20)		MDF (7)		All (174)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Male	8	50.00	38	50.00	33	60.00	14	70.00	4	57.14	97	55.75
2	Female	8	50.00	38	50.00	22	40.00	6	30.00	3	42.86	77	44.25
Total		16	100.00	76	100.00	55	100.00	20	100.00	7	100.00	174	100.00
Average		3.20		5.85		5.00		4.00		7.00		4.97	

Age wise classification of population: The age wise classification of household members in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 3. The data indicated that, 41 (23.56%) people were in 0-15 years of age, 70 (40.23%) were in 16-35 years of age, 45 (25.86%) were in 36-60 years of age and 18 (10.34%) were above 61 years of age.

Table 3: Age wise classification of household members in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (16)		MF (76)		SF (55)		SMF (20)		MDF (7)		All (174)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	0-15 years of age	3	18.75	22	28.95	13	23.64	1	5.00	2	28.57	41	23.56
2	16-35 years of age	8	50.00	28	36.84	20	36.36	9	45.00	5	71.43	70	40.23
3	36-60 years of age	5	31.25	21	27.63	16	29.09	3	15.00	0	0.00	45	25.86
4	> 61 years	0	0.00	5	6.58	6	10.91	7	35.00	0	0.00	18	10.34
Total		16	100.00	76	100.00	55	100.00	20	100.00	7	100.00	174	100.00

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

had 47.13 per cent illiterates, 27.01 per cent of them had primary school education, 4.60 per cent of them had middle school education, 10.92 per cent of them had high school education, 4.60 per cent of them had PUC education and 2.87 per cent of them had degree education.

Table 4. Education level of household members in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (16)		MF (76)		SF (55)		SMF (20)		MDF (7)		All (174)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Illiterate	12	75.00	32	42.11	23	41.82	12	60.00	3	42.86	82	47.13
2	Primary School	2	12.50	24	31.58	16	29.09	1	5.00	4	57.14	47	27.01
3	Middle School	1	6.25	4	5.26	2	3.64	1	5.00	0	0.00	8	4.60
4	High School	1	6.25	9	11.84	7	12.73	2	10.00	0	0.00	19	10.92
5	PUC	0	0.00	4	5.26	2	3.64	2	10.00	0	0.00	8	4.60
6	Degree	0	0.00	2	2.63	1	1.82	2	10.00	0	0.00	5	2.87
7	Others	0	0.00	1	1.32	4	7.27	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	2.87
Total		16	100.00	76	100.00	55	100.00	20	100.00	7	100.00	174	100.00

Occupation of household heads: The data regarding the occupation of the household heads in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 5. The results indicate that, 80 per cent of households were practicing agriculture, 8.57 per cent of the households were agricultural labourers, 2.86 per cent were in private service and 11.43 per cent of them were housewives.

Table 5: Occupation of household heads in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (13)		SF (11)		SMF (5)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Agriculture	1	20.00	12	92.31	10	90.91	4	80.00	1	100.00	28	80.00
2	Agricultural Labour	1	20.00	1	7.69	0	0.00	1	20.00	0	0.00	3	8.57
3	Private Service	0	0.00	1	7.69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.86
4	Housewife	3	60.00	0	0.00	1	9.09	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	11.43
Total		5	100.00	14	100.00	11	100.00	5	100.00	1	100.00	36	100.00

Occupation of the household members: The data regarding the occupation of the household members in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 6. The results indicate that agriculture was the major occupation for 17.24 per cent of the household members, 50 per cent were agricultural laborers, 1.15 per cent were in private service, 21.26 per cent were students, 8.62 per cent were housewives and 1.72 per cent were children.

Table 6: Occupation of family members in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl. No.	Particulars	LL (16)		MF (76)		SF (55)		SMF (20)		MDF (7)		All (174)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Agriculture	1	6.25	13	17.11	10	18.18	5	25.00	1	14.29	30	17.24
2	Agricultural Labour	9	56.25	33	43.42	30	54.55	11	55.00	4	57.14	87	50.00
3	Private Service	0	0.00	1	1.32	0	0.00	1	5.00	0	0.00	2	1.15
4	Student	3	18.75	21	27.63	9	16.36	2	10.00	2	28.57	37	21.26
5	Housewife	3	18.75	8	10.53	3	5.45	1	5.00	0	0.00	15	8.62
6	Children	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	5.45	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	1.72
Total		16	100.0	76	100.0	55	100.0	20	100.0	7	100.0	174	100.0

Institutional participation of the household members: The data regarding the institutional participation of the household members in Belagiri-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 Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl. No.	Particulars	LL (16)		MF (76)		SF (55)		SMF (20)		MDF (7)		All (174)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	No Participation	16	100	76	100	55	100	20	100	7	100	174	100
Total		16	100	76	100	55	100	20	100	7	100	174	100

Type of house owned: The data regarding the type of house owned by the households in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 8. The results indicate that 2.86 per cent of the households possess thatched house, 77.14 per cent of the households possess Katcha house and 20 per cent of them possess pucca house.

Table 8. Type of house owned by households in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl. No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (13)		SF (11)		SMF (5)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Thatched	0	0	1	7.69	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.86
2	Katcha	5	100	11	84.62	9	81.82	2	40	0	0	27	77.14
3	Pucca/RCC	0	0	1	7.69	2	18.18	3	60	1	100	7	20
Total		5	100	13	100	11	100	5	100	1	100	35	100

Durable Assets owned by the households: The data regarding the Durable Assets owned by the households in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 9. The results show that 68.57 per cent of the households possess TV, 5.71 per cent of the households possess Mixer grinder, 17.14 per cent of the households possess motor cycle, 2.86 per cent of the households possess landline phone and 80 per cent of the households possess mobile phones.

Table 9. Durable Assets owned by households in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl. No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (13)		SF (11)		SMF (5)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Television	5	100.00	9	69.23	8	72.73	1	20.00	1	100.00	24	68.57
2	Mixer/Grinder	0	0.00	1	7.69	0	0.00	1	20.00	0	0.00	2	5.71
3	Motor Cycle	2	40.00	2	15.38	2	18.18	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	17.14
4	Landline Phone	0	0.00	1	7.69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.86
5	Mobile Phone	4	80.00	10	76.92	9	81.82	4	80.00	1	100.00	28	80.00
6	Blank	0	0.00	2	15.38	2	18.18	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	11.43

Average value of durable assets: The data regarding the average value of durable assets owned by the households in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 10. The results show that the average value of television was Rs.7008, mixer grinder was Rs.1000, motor cycle was Rs.53000, landline phone was Rs.3000 and mobile phone was Rs.3069.

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

Average value (Rs.)

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (13)	SF (11)	SMF (5)	MDF (1)	All (35)
1	Television	7,240.00	7,444.00	5,875.00	8,000.00	10,000.00	7,008.00
2	Mixer/Grinder	0.00	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00
3	Motor Cycle	54,500.00	54,500.00	50,000.00	0.00	0.00	53,000.00
4	Landline Phone	0.00	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00
5	Mobile Phone	2,500.00	3,750.00	3,320.00	1,375.00	2,000.00	3,069.00

Farm Implements owned: The data regarding the farm implements owned by the households in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 11. About 20 per cent of the households possess bullock cart, 22.86 per cent of them possess plough, 2.86 per cent of the households possess power tiller, 2.86 per cent of them possess sprayer and 14.29 per cent of them possess weeder.

Table 11. Farm Implements owned by households in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (13)		SF (11)		SMF (5)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Bullock Cart	0	0.00	1	7.69	4	36.36	1	20.00	1	100.00	7	20.00
2	Plough	0	0.00	2	15.38	4	36.36	1	20.00	1	100.00	8	22.86
3	Power Tiller	0	0.00	1	7.69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.86
4	Sprayer	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	1	2.86
5	Weeder	0	0.00	2	15.38	2	18.18	0	0.00	1	100.00	5	14.29
6	Blank	5	100.00	11	84.62	7	63.64	4	80.00	0	0.00	27	77.14

Average value of farm implements: The data regarding the average value of farm Implements owned by the households in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 12. The results show that the average value of bullock cart was Rs.19857, plough was Rs.11857, the average value of power tiller was Rs.11000, the average value of sprayer was Rs.15000 and the average value of weeder was Rs.32.

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

Average Value (Rs.)

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (13)	SF (11)	SMF (5)	MDF (1)	All (35)
1	Bullock Cart	0.00	15,000.00	20,500.00	25,000.00	17,000.00	19,857.00
2	Plough	0.00	12,000.00	10,250.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	11,875.00
3	Power Tiller	0.00	11,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11,000.00
4	Sprayer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
5	Weeder	0.00	32.00	65.00	0.00	16.00	32.00

Table 13. Livestock possession by households in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (13)		SF (11)		SMF (5)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Bullock	0	0.00	3	23.08	6	54.55	1	20.00	0	0.00	10	28.57
2	Local cow	0	0.00	1	7.69	1	9.09	1	20.00	0	0.00	3	8.57
3	blank	5	100.00	10	76.92	5	45.45	3	60.00	0	0.00	23	65.71

Livestock possession by the households: The data regarding the Livestock possession by the households in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 13. The results

indicate that, 28.57 per cent of the households possess bullocks and 8.57 per cent of the households possess local cow.

Average Labour availability: The data regarding the average labour availability in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 14. The results indicate that, average own labour men available in the micro watershed was 2.03, average own labour (women) available was 1.57, average hired labour (men) available was 8.03 and average hired labour (women) available was 8.17.

In case of marginal farmers, average own labour men available was 2.23, average own labour (women) was 1.77, average hired labour (men) was 6 and average hired labour (women) available was 6.46. In case of small farmers, average own labour men available was 1.64, average own labour (women) was 1.36, average hired labour (men) was 7.91 and average hired labour (women) available was 8.18. In case of semi medium farmers, average own labour men available was 2.20, average own labour (women) was 1.40, average hired labour (men) was 10.20 and average hired labour (women) available was 9.20. In case of medium farmers, average own labour men available was 3, average own labour (women) was 2, average hired labour (men) was 25 and average hired labour (women) available was 25.

Table 14. Average Labour availability in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (13)	SF (11)	SMF (5)	MDF (1)	All (35)
		N	N	N	N	N	N
1	Hired labour Female	0.00	6.46	8.18	9.20	25.00	8.17
2	Hired labour Male	0.00	6.00	7.91	10.20	25.00	8.03
3	Own Labour Female	0.00	1.77	1.36	1.40	2.00	1.57
4	Own labour Male	0.00	2.23	1.64	2.20	3.00	2.03

Adequacy of Hired Labour: The data regarding the adequacy of hired labour in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 15. The results indicate that, 85.71 per cent of the households opined that the hired labour was inadequate.

Table 15. Adequacy of Hired Labour in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (13)		SF (11)		SMF (5)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Adequate	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	Inadequate	0	0.00	13	100.00	11	100.00	5	100.00	1	100.00	30	85.71

Distribution of land (ha): The data regarding the distribution of land (ha) in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 16. The results indicate that, households of the Belagiri-2 micro-watershed possess 23.99 ha (70.59%) of dry land and 9.99 ha (29.41%) of irrigated land. Marginal farmers possess 8.34 ha (94.03%) of dry land and 0.53 ha (5.97%). Small farmers possess 11.12 ha (82.08%) of dry land and 2.43 ha (17.92%) of irrigated land. Semi medium farmers possess 4.52 ha (52.52%) of dry land and 4.09 ha (47.48%) of irrigated land. Medium farmers possess 2.95 ha (100%) of irrigated land.

Average land value (Rs./ha): The data regarding the average land value (Rs./ha) in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 17. The results indicate that, the average

value of dry land was Rs. 362,561.16 and average value of irrigated land was Rs. 430,174.16. In case of marginal famers, the average land value was Rs. 515,082.45 for dry land and Rs. 942,748.08 for irrigated land. In case of small famers, the average land value was Rs. 323,580.79 for dry land and Rs. 741,000 for irrigated land. In case of semi medium famers, the average land value was Rs. 176,902.42 for dry land and Rs. 391,287.13 for irrigated land. In case of medium famers, the average land value was Rs. 135,714.28 for irrigated land.

Table 16. Distribution of land (Ha) in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl. No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (13)		SF (11)		SMF (5)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
1	Dry	0.00	0.00	8.34	94.03	11.12	82.08	4.52	52.52	0.00	0.00	23.99	70.59
2	Irrigated	0.00	0.00	0.53	5.97	2.43	17.92	4.09	47.48	2.95	100.00	9.99	29.41
Total		0.00	100.00	8.88	100.00	13.55	100.00	8.61	100.00	2.95	100.00	33.98	100.00

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (13)	SF (11)	SMF (5)	MDF (1)	All (35)
1	Dry	0.00	515,082.45	323,580.79	176,902.42	0.00	362,561.16
2	Irrigated	0.00	942,748.08	741,000.00	391,287.13	135,714.28	430,174.16

Status of bore wells: The data regarding the status of bore wells in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 18. The results indicate that, there were 9 functioning and 9 de-functioning bore wells in the micro watershed.

Table 18. Status of bore wells in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (13)	SF (11)	SMF (5)	MDF (1)	All (35)
		N	N	N	N	N	N
1	De-functioning	0	2	5	2	0	9
2	Functioning	0	2	5	2	0	9

Source of irrigation: The data regarding the source of irrigation in Belagiri-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 25.71 per cent of the farmers.

Table 19. Source of irrigation in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (13)		SF (11)		SMF (5)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Bore Well	0	0.00	2	15.38	5	45.45	2	40.00	0	0.00	9	25.71

Depth of water (Avg in meters): The data regarding the depth of water in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 20. The results indicate that, the depth of bore well was found to be 18.81 meters.

Table 20. Depth of water (Avg in meters) in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (13)	SF (11)	SMF (5)	MDF (1)	All (35)
1	Bore Well	0.00	9.61	34.64	30.48	0.00	18.81

Irrigated Area (ha): The data regarding the irrigated area (ha) in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 21. The results indicate that, marginal, small and semi medium farmers had irrigated area of 0.53 ha, 5 ha and 2.83 ha respectively.

Table 21. Irrigated Area (ha) in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (13)	SF (11)	SMF (5)	MDF (1)	LF (0)	All (35)
1	Kharif	0.00	0.53	5.00	2.83	0.00	0.00	8.37
Total		0.00	0.53	5.00	2.83	0.00	0.00	8.37

Cropping pattern: The data regarding the cropping pattern in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 22. The results indicate that, farmers have grown cotton (12.7 ha), greengram (5.6 ha), paddy (1.26 ha), red gram (3.86 ha) and groundnut (9.71 ha). Marginal farmers have grown cotton, green gram, red gram and groundnut. Small farmers have grown cotton, groundnut, green gram, paddy and red gram. Semi medium farmers have grown cotton, red gram, groundnut and paddy. Medium farmers have grown groundnut.

Table 22. Cropping pattern in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed (Area in ha)

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (13)	SF (11)	SMF (5)	MDF (1)	All (35)
1	Kharif - Cotton	0	0.89	7.29	4.52	0	12.7
2	Kharif - Groundnut	0	3.06	2.09	1.62	2.95	9.71
3	Kharif - Greengram	0	3.09	2.51	0	0	5.6
4	Kharif - Red gram	0	1.84	0.81	1.21	0	3.86
5	Kharif - Paddy	0	0	0	1.26	0	1.26
Total		0	8.88	12.7	8.61	2.95	33.14

Cropping intensity: The data regarding the cropping intensity in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 23. The results indicate that, the cropping intensity in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed was found to be 100 per cent.

Table 23. Cropping intensity (%) in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (13)	SF (11)	SMF (5)	MDF (1)	All (35)
1	Cropping Intensity	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Possession of Bank account and savings: The data regarding the cropping intensity in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 24. The results indicate that, 80 per cent of the households have bank account and savings.

Table 24. Possession of Bank account and savings in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (13)		SF (11)		SMF (5)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Account	0	0.00	12	92.31	10	90.91	5	100.00	1	100.00	28	80.00
2	Savings	0	0.00	12	92.31	10	90.91	5	100.00	1	100.00	28	80.00

Borrowing status: The data regarding the cropping intensity in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 25. The results indicate that, 80 per cent of the households have availed credit from different sources.

Table 25. Borrowing status in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (13)		SF (11)		SMF (5)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Credit Availed	0	0.00	12	92.31	10	90.91	5	100.00	1	100.00	28	80.00

Cost of Cultivation of Cotton: The data regarding the cost of cultivation of cotton in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 26. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for cotton was Rs. 41312.13. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 103700.86. The net income from Cotton cultivation was Rs. 62388.73, thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:2.51.

Table 26. Cost of Cultivation of cotton in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	35.33	8229.74	19.92
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	0.80	440.37	1.07
3	Tractor		Hours	4.89	3703.28	8.96
4	Machinery		Hours	1.89	1132.71	2.74
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	8.51	1701.98	4.12
6	Seed Inter Crop		Kgs.	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	FYM		Quintal	18.36	3671.75	8.89
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	2.86	5164.64	12.50
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs /liters	2.36	3022.07	7.32
10	Irrigation		Number	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Repairs			0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)			0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Depreciation charges			0.00	133.57	0.32
14	Land revenue and Taxes			0.00	0.00	0.00
II	**Cost B1**					
16	Interest on working capital				1628.45	3.94
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				28828.56	69.78
III	**Cost B2**					
18	Rental Value of Land				300.00	0.73
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				29128.56	70.51
IV	**Cost C1**					
20	Family Human Labour			33.13	8417.92	20.38
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				37546.48	90.88
V	**Cost C2**					
22	Risk Premium				10.00	0.02
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				37556.48	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
24	Managerial Cost				3755.65	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				41312.13	100.00
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		21.36	103577.36	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			4850.00	
	By Product	e) Main Product (q)		1.23	123.50	
		f) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			100.00	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				103700.86	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				62388.73	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				1934.44	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:2.51	

Cost of cultivation of Red gram: The data regarding the cost of cultivation of red gram in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 27. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for red gram was Rs. 40868.63. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 90661.33. The net income from red gram cultivation was Rs. 49792.69. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:2.22.

Table 27. Cost of Cultivation of red gram in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	33.38	7779.80	19.04
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	0.87	480.88	1.18
3	Tractor		Hours	3.33	2498.59	6.11
4	Machinery		Hours	1.26	757.00	1.85
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	3.73	373.28	0.91
6	Seed Inter Crop		Kgs.	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	FYM		Quintal	18.28	3656.65	8.95
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	4.34	5824.77	14.25
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs/ liters	1.95	2500.93	6.12
10	Irrigation		Number	6.18	0.00	0.00
11	Repairs			0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)			0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Depreciation charges			0.00	0.03	0.00
14	Land revenue and Taxes			0.00	0.00	0.00
II	**Cost B1**					
16	Interest on working capital				1483.88	3.63
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				25355.81	62.04
III	**Cost B2**					
18	Rental Value of Land				200.00	0.49
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				25555.81	62.53
IV	**Cost C1**					
20	Family Human Labour			45.08	11587.49	28.35
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				37143.30	90.88
V	**Cost C2**					
22	Risk Premium				10.00	0.02
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				37153.30	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
24	Managerial Cost				3715.33	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				40868.63	100.00
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		17.40	85277.72	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			4900.00	
	By Product	e) Main Product (q)		15.65	5383.61	
		f) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			344.00	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				90661.33	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				49792.69	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				2348.28	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:2.22	

Cost of Cultivation of Paddy: The data regarding the cost of cultivation of paddy in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 28. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for paddy was Rs. 23421.62. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 71709.68. The net income from paddy cultivation was Rs. 48288.06. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:3.06.

Table 28. Cost of Cultivation of Paddy in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	19.12	3824.52	16.33
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	3.19	1752.90	7.48
3	Tractor		Hours	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Machinery		Hours	1.59	956.13	4.08
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	79.68	1593.55	6.80
6	Seed Inter Crop		Kgs.	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	FYM		Quintal	7.97	1593.55	6.80
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	0.80	1593.55	6.80
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs / liters	1.59	3187.10	13.61
10	Irrigation		Number	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)			0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Depreciation charges			0.00	637.42	2.72
14	Land revenue and Taxes			0.00	0.00	0.00
II	**Cost B1**					
16	Interest on working capital				957.33	4.09
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				16096.04	68.72
III	**Cost B2**					
18	Rental Value of Land				166.67	0.71
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				16262.71	69.43
IV	**Cost C1**					
20	Family Human Labour			16.73	5019.68	21.43
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				21282.38	90.87
V	**Cost C2**					
22	Risk Premium				10.00	0.04
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				21292.38	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
24	Managerial Cost				2129.24	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				23421.62	100.00
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		47.81	66929.03	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			1400.00	
	By Product	e) Main Product (q)		47.81	4780.65	
		f) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			100.00	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				71709.68	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				48288.06	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				489.93	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:3.06	

Cost of Cultivation of Green gram: The data regarding the cost of cultivation of green gram in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 29. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for green gram was Rs. 28058.66. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 49625.58. The net income from green gram cultivation was Rs. 21566.92. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.77.

Table 29. Cost of Cultivation of greengram in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars	Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**				
1	Hired Human Labour	Man days	23.95	5483.05	19.54
2	Bullock	Pairs/day	0.84	461.91	1.65
3	Tractor	Hours	2.86	2147.24	7.65
4	Machinery	Hours	1.04	621.46	2.21
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)	Kgs (Rs.)	2.92	280.37	1.00
6	Seed Inter Crop	Kgs.	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	FYM	Quintal	12.43	2485.85	8.86
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients	Quintal	2.86	4435.20	15.81
9	Pesticides (PPC)	Kgs / liters	1.18	1457.73	5.20
10	Irrigation	Number	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)		0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Depreciation charges		0.00	125.25	0.45
14	Land revenue and Taxes		0.00	0.00	0.00
II	**Cost B1**				
16	Interest on working capital			1040.30	3.71
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**			18538.36	66.07
III	**Cost B2**				
18	Rental Value of Land			155.56	0.55
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**			18693.91	66.62
IV	**Cost C1**				
20	Family Human Labour		26.43	6803.96	24.25
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**			25497.87	90.87
V	**Cost C2**				
22	Risk Premium			10.00	0.04
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**			25507.87	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**				
24	Managerial Cost			2550.79	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**			28058.66	100.00
VII	**Economics of the Crop**				
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)	9.60	49625.58	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)		5166.67	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)			49625.58	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)			21566.92	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)			2921.27	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)			1:1.77	

Cost of Cultivation of groundnut: The data regarding the cost of cultivation of groundnut in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 30. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for groundnut was Rs. 57760.08. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 101350.60. The net income from groundnut cultivation was Rs. 43590.52. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.75.

Table 30. Cost of Cultivation of Groundnut in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	30.71	6887.93	11.93
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	1.14	626.07	1.08
3	Tractor		Hours	3.26	2443.59	4.23
4	Machinery		Hours	1.05	629.91	1.09
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	233.34	23334.34	40.40
6	Seed Inter Crop		Kgs.	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	FYM		Quintal	10.50	2099.71	3.64
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	2.61	3795.97	6.57
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs/liters	1.58	2473.64	4.28
10	Irrigation		Number	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Repairs			0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)			0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Depreciation charges			0.00	234.65	0.41
14	Land revenue and Taxes			0.00	0.00	0.00
II	**Cost B1**					
16	Interest on working capital				3805.64	6.59
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				46331.44	80.21
III	**Cost B2**					
18	Rental Value of Land				166.67	0.29
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				46498.11	80.50
IV	**Cost C1**					
20	Family Human Labour			22.67	6001.06	10.39
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				52499.17	90.89
V	**Cost C2**					
22	Risk Premium				10.00	0.02
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				52509.17	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
24	Managerial Cost				5250.92	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				57760.08	100.00
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		20.53	100072.11	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			4875.00	
	By Product	e) Main Product (q)		18.94	1278.49	
		f) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			67.50	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				101350.60	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				43590.52	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				2813.77	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:1.75	

Adequacy of fodder: The data regarding the adequacy of fodder in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 31. The results indicate that, 25.71 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was inadequate and 2.86 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was adequate.

Table 31. Adequacy of fodder in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl. No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (13)		SF (11)		SMF (5)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Adequate-Dry Fodder	0	0.00	1	7.69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.86
2	Inadequate-Dry Fodder	0	0.00	1	7.69	6	54.55	2	40.00	0	0.00	9	25.71

Average annual gross income: The data regarding the average annual gross income in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 32. The results indicate that the average annual gross income was Rs. 63,000 for landless farmers, for marginal farmers it was Rs. 107000, for small farmers it was Rs. 150272.73, for semi medium farmers it was Rs. 209600 and for medium farmers it was Rs. 250,000.

Table 32. Average annual gross income in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

(Avg value in Rs.)

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (13)	SF (11)	SMF (5)	MDF (1)	All (35)
1	Service/salary	0.00	0.00	14,363.64	0.00	0.00	4,514.29
2	Business	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Wage	63,000.00	45,384.62	36,363.64	20,000.00	40,000.00	41,285.71
4	Agriculture	0.00	61,615.38	99,545.45	189,600.00	210,000.00	87,257.14
Income(Rs.)		63,000.00	107,000.00	150,272.73	209,600.00	250,000.00	133,057.14

Average annual expenditure: The data regarding the average annual expenditure in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 33. The results indicate that the average annual expenditure is Rs. 7,398.47. For landless households it was Rs. 5,080, for marginal farmers it was Rs. 3,043.39, for small farmers it was Rs. 6,339.30, for semi medium farmers it was Rs. 10,850 and for medium farmers it was Rs. 70,000.

Table 33. Average annual expenditure in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

(Avg value in Rs.)

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (13)	SF (11)	SMF (5)	MDF (1)	All (35)
1	Service/salary	0.00	0.00	18,500.00	0.00	0.00	2,114.29
2	Wage	25,400.00	18,833.33	17,777.78	6,250.00	10,000.00	15,657.14
3	Agriculture	0.00	20,730.77	33,454.55	48,000.00	60,000.00	26,785.71
Total		25,400.00	39,564.10	69,732.32	54,250.00	70,000.00	258,946.43
Average		5,080.00	3,043.39	6,339.30	10,850.00	70,000.00	7,398.47

Table 34. Horticulture species grown in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (13)		SF (11)		SMF (5)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B
1	Coconut	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

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

Horticulture species grown: The data regarding horticulture species grown in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 34. The results indicate that, sampled households have grown 2 coconut trees in their field.

Forest species grown: The data regarding forest species grown in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 35. The results indicate that, households have planted 87 neem and 2 banyan trees in their field. Also, 2 neem trees in their backyard.

Table 35: Forest species grown in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (13)		SF (11)		SMF (5)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B
1	Neem	0	0	46	1	18	1	22	0	1	0	87	2
2	Banyan	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

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

Marketing of the agricultural produce: The data regarding marketing of the agricultural produce in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 36. The results indicated that, cotton was sold to the extent of 100 per cent, Greengram was sold to the extent of 75 per cent, groundnut was sold to the extent of 54.95 per cent, paddy was sold to the extent of 50 per cent and redgram was sold to the extent of 75 per cent.

Table 36. Marketing of the agricultural produce in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Crops	Output obtained (q)	Output retained (q)	Output sold (q)	Output sold (%)	Avg. Price obtained (Rs/q)
1	Cotton	239	0	239	100.00	4850.0
2	Greengram	53	13	40	75.00	5166.67
3	Groundnut	182	82	100	54.95	4875.0
4	Paddy	60	30	30	50.00	1400.0
5	Redgram	64	16	48	75.00	4900.0

Marketing Channels used for sale of agricultural produce: The data regarding marketing channels used for sale of agricultural produce in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 37. The results indicated that, about 54.29 per cent of the farmers sold their produce to local/village merchants and 31.43 per cent of the households sold their produce in regulated markets.

Table 37. Marketing Channels used for sale of agricultural produce in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (13)		SF (11)		SMF (5)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Local/village Merchant	0	0.00	8	61.54	7	63.64	4	80.00	0	0.00	19	54.29
2	Regulated Market	0	0.00	5	38.46	4	36.36	1	20.00	1	100.00	11	31.43

Mode of transport of agricultural produce: The data regarding mode of transport of agricultural produce in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 38. The results indicated that, 82.86 per cent of the households have used tractor as a mode of transportation for their agricultural produce and 2.86 per cent have used cart as a mode of transportation.

Table 38. Mode of transport of agricultural produce in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (13)		SF (11)		SMF (5)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Cart	0	0.00	1	7.69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.86
2	Tractor	0	0.00	12	92.31	11	100.00	5	100.00	1	100.00	29	82.86

Incidence of soil and water erosion problems: The data regarding incidence of soil and water erosion problems in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 39. The results indicated that, 14.29 per cent of the households have experienced soil and water erosion problems in the farm i.e., 15.38 per cent of the marginal farmers, 9.09 per cent of the small farmers and 40 per cent of semi medium farmers have experienced soil and water erosion problems.

Table 39. Incidence of soil and water erosion problems in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl. No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (13)		SF (11)		SMF (5)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Soil and water erosion Problems in the farm	0	0.00	2	15.38	1	9.09	2	40.00	0	0.00	5	14.29

Interest shown towards soil testing: The data regarding incidence of soil and water erosion problems in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 40. The results indicated that, 82.86 per cent have shown interest in soil test which accounts for 100 per cent of marginal farmers, 90.91 per cent small farmers, 100 per cent of semi medium farmers and 100 per cent of the medium farmers.

Table 40. Interest shown towards soil testing in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (13)		SF (11)		SMF (5)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Interest in soil test	0	0.00	13	100.00	10	90.91	5	100.00	1	100.00	29	82.86

Usage pattern of fuel for domestic use: The data regarding usage pattern of fuel for domestic use in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 41. The results indicated that, 100 per cent of the households used firewood and 2.86 per cent of the households also used LPG as a source of fuel.

Table 41. Usage pattern of fuel for domestic use in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (13)		SF (11)		SMF (5)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Fire Wood	5	100.00	13	100.00	11	100.00	5	100.00	1	100.00	35	100.00
2	LPG	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	9.09	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.86

Source of drinking water: The data regarding source of drinking water in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 42. The results indicated that, piped supply was the major source of drinking water for 60 per cent of the households and bore well was the source of drinking water for 40 per cent of the households in the micro watershed.

Table 42. Source of drinking water in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (13)		SF (11)		SMF (5)		MDF (1)		LF (0)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Piped supply	3	60.00	8	61.54	8	72.73	1	20.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	21	60.00
2	Bore Well	2	40.00	5	38.46	3	27.27	4	80.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	14	40.00

Source of light: The data regarding source of light in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 43. The results indicated that, Electricity was the major source of light for 97.14 per cent of the households in micro watershed.

Table 43. Source of light in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (13)		SF (11)		SMF (5)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Electricity	5	100.00	12	92.31	11	100.00	5	100.00	1	100.00	34	97.14

Existence of Sanitary toilet facility: The data regarding existence of sanitary toilet facility in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 44. The results indicated that, 65.71 per cent of the households possess sanitary toilet i.e. 100 per cent of the landless, 7.69 per cent of the marginal, 100 per cent of the small, 100 per cent of the semi medium and 100 per cent of the medium farmers.

Table 44. Existence of Sanitary toilet facility in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (13)		SF (11)		SMF (5)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Sanitary toilet facility	5	100.00	1	7.69	11	100.00	5	100.00	1	100.00	23	65.71

Possession of PDS card: The data regarding possession of PDS card in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 45. The results indicated that, 97.14 per cent of the sampled households possessed BPL card.

Table 45. Possession of PDS card in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (13)		SF (11)		SMF (5)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	BPL	5	100.00	12	92.31	11	100.00	5	100.00	1	100.00	34	97.14

Participation in NREGA program: The data regarding participation in NREGA programme in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 46. The results indicated that, 37.14 per cent of the households participated in NREGA programme.

Table 46. Participation in NREGA programme in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl. No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (13)		SF (11)		SMF (5)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Participation in NREGA programme	2	40.00	3	23.08	4	36.36	3	60.00	1	100.00	13	37.14

Adequacy of food items: The data regarding adequacy of food items in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 47. The results indicated that, cereals were adequate for 100 per cent of the households, pulses were adequate for 88.57 per cent, oilseeds were

adequate for 31.43 per cent, vegetables were adequate for 25.71 per cent, fruits were adequate for 62.86 per cent, milk was adequate for 48.57 per cent and eggs were adequate for 45.71 per cent.

Table 47. Adequacy of food items in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (13)		SF (11)		SMF (5)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Cereals	5	100.00	13	100.00	11	100.00	5	100.00	1	100.00	35	100.00
2	Pulses	4	80.00	12	92.31	10	90.91	5	100.00	0	0.00	31	88.57
3	Oilseed	1	20.00	5	38.46	2	18.18	2	40.00	1	100.00	11	31.43
4	Vegetables	2	40.00	3	23.08	3	27.27	1	20.00	0	0.00	9	25.71
5	Fruits	4	80.00	4	30.77	9	81.82	4	80.00	1	100.00	22	62.86
6	Milk	3	60.00	7	53.85	4	36.36	3	60.00	0	0.00	17	48.57
7	Egg	4	80.00	8	61.54	3	27.27	0	0.00	1	100.00	16	45.71

Response on Inadequacy of food items: The data regarding inadequacy of food items in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 48. The results indicated that, pulses were inadequate for 11.43 per cent of the households, oilseeds were inadequate for 68.57 per cent, vegetables were inadequate for 68.57 per cent, fruits were inadequate for 34.29 per cent, milk was inadequate for 17.14 per cent and eggs were inadequate for 48.57 per cent of the households.

Table 48. Response on Inadequacy of food items in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl. No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (13)		SF (11)		SMF (5)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Pulses	1	20.00	1	7.69	1	9.09	0	0.00	1	100.00	4	11.43
2	Oilseed	4	80.00	8	61.54	9	81.82	3	60.00	0	0.00	24	68.57
3	Vegetables	3	60.00	9	69.23	8	72.73	3	60.00	1	100.00	24	68.57
4	Fruits	1	20.00	7	53.85	2	18.18	2	40.00	0	0.00	12	34.29
5	Milk	1	20.00	2	15.38	2	18.18	0	0.00	1	100.00	6	17.14
6	Egg	1	20.00	4	30.77	7	63.64	5	100.00	0	0.00	17	48.57

Farming constraints: The data regarding farming constraints experienced by households in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 49. The results indicated that, lower fertility status of the soil was the constraint experienced by 82.86 per cent of the households, wild animal menace on farm field (68.57%), frequent incidence of pest and diseases (48.57%), inadequacy of irrigation water (14.29%), high cost of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (34.29%), high rate of interest on credit (8.57%), low price for the agricultural commodities (11.43%), lack of marketing facilities in the area (2.86%), lack of transport for safe transport of the agricultural produce to the market (11.43%), inadequate extension services (11.43%), less rainfall (71.43%) and source of agri-technology information (17.14%).

Table 49. Farming constraints Experienced in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed

Sl. No.	Particulars	MF (13)		SF (11)		SMF (5)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Lower fertility status of the soil	13	100.00	11	100.00	4	80.00	1	100.00	29	82.86
2	Wild animal menace on farm field	11	84.62	9	81.82	4	80.00	0	0.00	24	68.57
3	Frequent incidence of pest and diseases	7	53.85	5	45.45	4	80.00	1	100.00	17	48.57
4	Inadequacy of irrigation water	1	7.69	2	18.18	1	20.00	1	100.00	5	14.29
5	High cost of Fertilizers and plant protection chemicals	6	46.15	4	36.36	2	40.00	0	0.00	12	34.29
6	High rate of interest on credit	0	0.00	3	27.27	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	8.57
7	Low price for the agricultural commodities	2	15.38	2	18.18	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	11.43
8	Lack of marketing facilities in the area	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	20.00	0	0.00	1	2.86
9	Inadequate extension services	2	15.38	1	9.09	1	20.00	0	0.00	4	11.43
10	Lack of transport for safe transport of the Agril produce to the market.	1	7.69	2	18.18	1	20.00	0	0.00	4	11.43
11	Less rainfall	12	92.31	8	72.73	4	80.00	1	100.00	25	71.43
12	Source of Agri-technology information(Newspaper/TV/Mobile)	3	23.08	1	9.09	1	20.00	1	100.00	6	17.14

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 35 households located in the micro watershed were interviewed for the survey.

The data indicated that there were 97 (55.75%) men and 77 (44.25%) women among the sampled households. The average family size of landless farmers' was 3.2, marginal farmers' was 5.85, small farmers' was 5, semi medium farmers' was 4 and medium farmers' was 7.

The data indicated that, 41 (23.56%) people were in 0-15 years of age, 70 (40.23%) were in 16-35 years of age, 45 (25.86%) were in 36-60 years of age and 18 (10.34%) were above 61 years of age.

The results indicated that Belagiri-2 had 47.13 per cent illiterates, 27.01 per cent of them had primary school education, 4.60 per cent of them had middle school education, 10.92 per cent of them had high school education, 4.60 per cent of them had PUC education and 2.87 per cent of them had degree education.

The results indicate that, 80 per cent of households were practicing agriculture, 8.57 per cent of the households were agricultural labourers, 2.86 per cent were in private service and 11.43 per cent of them were housewives.

The results indicate that agriculture was the major occupation for 17.24 per cent of the household members, 50 per cent were agricultural laborers, 1.15 per cent were in private service, 21.26 per cent were students, 8.62 per cent were housewives and 1.72 per 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 2.86 per cent of the households possess thatched house, 77.14 per cent of the households possess Katcha house and 20 per cent of them possess pucca house.

The results show that 68.57 per cent of the households possess TV, 5.71 per cent of the households possess Mixer grinder, 17.14 per cent of the households possess motor cycle, 2.86 per cent of the households possess landline phone and 80 per cent of the households possess mobile phones. The results show that the average value of television

was Rs.7008, mixer grinder was Rs.1000, motor cycle was Rs.53000, landline phone was Rs.3000 and mobile phone was Rs.3069.

About 20 per cent of the households possess bullock cart, 22.86 per cent of them possess plough, 2.86 per cent of the households possess power tiller, 2.86 per cent of them possess sprayer and 14.29 per cent of them possess weeder. The results show that the average value of bullock cart was Rs.19857, plough was Rs.11857, the average value of power tiller was Rs.11000, the average value of sprayer was Rs.15000 and the average value of weeder was Rs.32.

The results indicate that, 28.57 per cent of the households possess bullocks and 8.57 per cent of the households possess local cow.

The results indicate that, average own labour men available in the micro watershed was 2.03, average own labour (women) available was 1.57, average hired labour (men) available was 8.03 and average hired labour (women) available was 8.17. The results indicate that, 85.71 per cent of the households opined that the hired labour was inadequate.

The results indicate that, households of the Belagiri-2 micro-watershed possess 23.99 ha (70.59%) of dry land and 9.99 ha (29.41%) of irrigated land. Marginal farmers possess 8.34 ha (94.03%) of dry land and 0.53 ha (5.97%). Small farmers possess 11.12 ha (82.08%) of dry land and 2.43 ha (17.92%) of irrigated land. Semi medium farmers possess 4.52 ha (52.52%) of dry land and 4.09 ha (47.48%) of irrigated land. Medium farmers possess 2.95 ha (100%) of irrigated land.

The results indicate that, the average value of dry land was Rs. 362,561.16 and average value of irrigated land was Rs. 430,174.16. In case of marginal famers, the average land value was Rs. 515,082.45 for dry land and Rs. 942,748.08 for irrigated land. In case of small famers, the average land value was Rs. 323,580.79 for dry land and Rs. 741,000 for irrigated land. In case of semi medium famers, the average land value was Rs. 176,902.42 for dry land and Rs. 391,287.13 for irrigated land. In case of medium famers, the average land value was Rs. 135,714.28 for irrigated land.

The results indicate that, there were 9 functioning and 9 de-functioning bore wells in the micro watershed. The results indicate that, bore well was the major irrigation source in the micro water shed for 25.71 per cent of the farmers. The results indicate that, the depth of bore well was found to be 18.81 meters.

The results indicate that, marginal, small and semi medium farmers had irrigated area of 0.53 ha, 5 ha and 2.83 ha respectively. The results indicate that, farmers have grown cotton (12.7 ha), greengram (5.6 ha), paddy (1.26 ha), red gram (3.86 ha) and groundnut (9.71 ha). Marginal farmers have grown cotton, green gram, red gram and groundnut. Small farmers have grown cotton, groundnut, green gram, paddy and red gram. Semi medium farmers have grown cotton, red gram, groundnut and paddy. Medium

farmers have grown groundnut. The results indicate that, the cropping intensity in Belagiri-2 micro-watershed was found to be 100 per cent.

The results indicate that, 80 per cent of the households have bank account and savings. The results indicate that, 80 per cent of the households have availed credit from different sources.

The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation for cotton was Rs. 41312.13. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 103700.86. The net income from Cotton cultivation was Rs. 62388.73, thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:2.51. The total cost of cultivation for red gram was Rs. 40868.63. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 90661.33. The net income from red gram cultivation was Rs. 49792.69. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:2.22. The total cost of cultivation for paddy was Rs. 23421.62. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 71709.68. The net income from paddy cultivation was Rs. 48288.06. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:3.06. The total cost of cultivation for green gram was Rs. 28058.66. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 49625.58. The net income from green gram cultivation was Rs. 21566.92. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.77. The total cost of cultivation for groundnut was Rs. 57760.08. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 101350.60. The net income from groundnut cultivation was Rs. 43590.52. Thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.75.

The results indicate that, 25.71 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was inadequate and 2.86 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was adequate.

The results indicate that the average annual gross income was Rs. 63,000 for landless farmers, for marginal farmers it was Rs. 107000, for small farmers it was Rs. 150272.73, for semi medium farmers it was Rs. 209600 and for medium farmers it was Rs. 250,000. The results indicate that the average annual expenditure is Rs. 7,398.47. For landless households it was Rs. 5,080, for marginal farmers it was Rs. 3,043.39, for small farmers it was Rs. 6,339.30, for semi medium farmers it was Rs. 10,850 and for medium farmers it was Rs. 70,000.

The results indicate that, sampled households have grown 2 coconut trees in their field. The results indicate that, households have planted 87 neem and 2 banyan trees in their field. Also, 2 neem trees in their backyard.

The results indicated that, cotton was sold to the extent of 100 per cent, Greengram was sold to the extent of 75 per cent, groundnut was sold to the extent of 54.95 per cent, paddy was sold to the extent of 50 per cent and redgram was sold to the extent of 75 per cent.

The results indicated that, about 54.29 per cent of the farmers sold their produce to local/village merchants and 31.43 per cent of the households sold their produce in regulated markets. The results indicated that, 82.86 per cent of the households have used

tractor as a mode of transportation for their agricultural produce and 2.86 per cent have used cart as a mode of transportation.

The results indicated that, 14.29 per cent of the households have experienced soil and water erosion problems in the farm i.e., 15.38 per cent of the marginal farmers, 9.09 per cent of the small farmers and 40 per cent of semi medium farmers have experienced soil and water erosion problems. The results indicated that, 82.86 per cent have shown interest in soil test which accounts for 100 per cent of marginal farmers, 90.91 per cent small farmers, 100 per cent of semi medium farmers and 100 per cent of the medium farmers.

The results indicated that, 100 per cent of the households used firewood and 2.86 per cent of the households also used LPG as a source of fuel. The results indicated that, piped supply was the major source of drinking water for 60 per cent of the households and bore well was the source of drinking water for 40 per cent of the households in the micro watershed.

Electricity was the major source of light for 97.14 per cent of the households in micro watershed. The results indicated that, 65.71 per cent of the households possess sanitary toilet i.e. 100 per cent of the landless, 7.69 per cent of the marginal, 100 per cent of the small, 100 per cent of the semi medium and 100 per cent of the medium farmers.

The results indicated that, 97.14 per cent of the sampled households possessed BPL card. The results indicated that, 37.14 per cent of the households participated in NREGA programme.

The results indicated that, cereals were adequate for 100 per cent of the households, pulses were adequate for 88.57 per cent, oilseeds were adequate for 31.43 per cent, vegetables were adequate for 25.71 per cent, fruits were adequate for 62.86 per cent, milk was adequate for 48.57 per cent and eggs were adequate for 45.71 per cent.

The results indicated that, pulses were inadequate for 11.43 per cent of the households, oilseeds were inadequate for 68.57 per cent, vegetables were inadequate for 68.57 per cent, fruits were inadequate for 34.29 per cent, milk was inadequate for 17.14 per cent and eggs were inadequate for 48.57 per cent of the households.

The results indicated that, lower fertility status of the soil was the constraint experienced by 82.86 per cent of the households, wild animal menace on farm field (68.57%), frequent incidence of pest and diseases (48.57%), inadequacy of irrigation water (14.29%), high cost of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (34.29%), high rate of interest on credit (8.57%), low price for the agricultural commodities (11.43%), lack of marketing facilities in the area (2.86%), lack of transport for safe transport of the agricultural produce to the market (11.43%), inadequate extension services (11.43%), less rainfall (71.43%) and source of agri-technology information (17.14%).