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

SHIVAPUR (4D5B1B2a) MICROWATERSHED

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

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PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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

ICAR-NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bangalore has taken up a project sponsored by the Karnataka Watershed Development Project-II, (Sujala-III), Government of Karnataka funded by the World Bank under Component-1 Land Resource Inventry. This study was taken up to demonstrate the utility of such a database in reviewing, monitoring and evaluating all the land based watershed development programs on a scientific footing. To meet the requirements of various land use planners at grassroots level, the present study on "Land Resource Inventory and Socio-Economic Status of Farm Households for Watershed Planning and Development of Honageri-2Microwatershed, 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:17-08-2019

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PART-A

LAND RESOURCE INVENTORY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The land resource inventory of Shivapur 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 331 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 313 ha in the microwatershed is covered by soils, about 18 ha by others (Habitation water body). The salient findings from the land resource inventory are summarized briefly below.

- *The soils belong to 6 soil series and 11 soil phases (management units) and 5 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.*
- *An area about 314 ha (95%) in the microwatershed is suitable for agriculture.*
- *About 14 per cent soils are moderately deep (75-100), whereas 13 per cent soils are moderately shallow (50 -75 cm), 69 per cent soils are Very shallow and shallow (<25 -50 cm) in the microwatershed.*
- *About 6 per cent area in the microwatershed has sandy soils, 37 percent soils are loamy and 51 per cent clayey soils at the surface.*
- *Maximum area of about 80 percent soils are non gravelly (<15%), about 14 percent soils are gravelly (15-35%) in the microwatershed.*
- *About 7 percent soils are medium (51-100), 19 per cent soils are low (51-100 mm/m) and 68 per cent area is very low (<50 mm/m) available water capacity.*

- *Entire cultivated area in the microwatershed has very gently sloping (1-3% slope) lands.*
- *Entire cultivated area has moderately (e2) eroded in the microwatershed.*
- *An area of about 83 per cent soil are neutral (pH 6.5-7.3) and 12 per cent soil are slightly alkaline (pH 7.3-7.8).soils.*
- *The Electrical Conductivity (EC) of the soils in the entire cultivated area of the microwatershed is dominately <2 ds^{m-1} indicating that the soils are non-saline.*
- *Entire cultivated area in the microwatershed has high (>0.75%) in organic carbon content.*
- *An area of 77 percent is medium (23-57 kg/ha) and 18 percent soils are high (>57 kg/ha) in available phosphorus.*
- *An area of about 92 percent is medium (145-337kg/ha) and 3 percent is low (<145kg/ha) in available potassium.*
- *Available sulphur is medium (10-20ppm) in entire cultivated area of the microwatershed.*
- *Available boron is low (<0.5 ppm) in an area of about 41 per cent and medium (0.5-1.0 ppm) is about 53 per cent soils.*
- *Available iron content is sufficient (>4.5ppm) in entire cultivated area of the microwatershed.*
- *Available manganese and copper are sufficient in all the soils of microwatershed.*
- *Available zinc is deficient (<0.6 ppm) in an area of about 6 per cent and sufficient (>0.6 ppm) which covers maximum area of about 88 percent in 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	-	*84(25)*	*Sapota*	-	*42(13)*
Maize	-	*84(25)*	*Pomegranate*	-	*42(13)*
Bajra	-	*84(25)*	*Musambi*	-	*42(13)*
Groundnut	-	*42(13)*	*Lime*	-	*42(13)*
Sunflower	-	*42(13)*	*Amla*	-	*84(25)*
Redgram	-	*42(13)*	*Cashew*	-	-
Bengal gram	-	*64(19)*	*Jackfruit*	-	*42(13)*
Cotton	-	*64(19)*	*Jamun*	-	-
Chilli	-	*84(25)*	*Custard apple*	*42(13)*	*42(13)*
Tomato	-	*84(25)*	*Tamarind*	-	-
Drumstick	-	*42(13)*	*Mulberry*	-	*42(13)*
Mango	-	-	*Marigold*	-	*84(25)*
Guava	-	*42(13)*	*Chrysanthemum*	-	*84(25)*
Brinjal	-	*84(25)*	*Bhendi*	*21(6)*	*64(19)*
Onion	*21(6)*	*64(19)*			

- *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 submarginal lands, field bunds and also in the hillocks, mounds and ridges. This would help in not only supplementing the farm income but also provide fodder and fuel to 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 Shivapur 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 Shivapur microwatershed is located in the northern part of Karnataka in Yadgir Taluk & District, Karnataka State (Fig.2.1). It comprises part of Gajarakota, Yadhalapur, Kamalanagar village. It lies between 16^0 52' and 16^0 01' North latitudes and 77^0 16' and 77^0 18' East longitudes, covering an area of about 332 ha, It is about 32 km north of Yadgir town and is surrounded by Gajarakota on the northwest, Yadhalapur on the east and Kamalanagar on the southeastern side of the microwatershed.

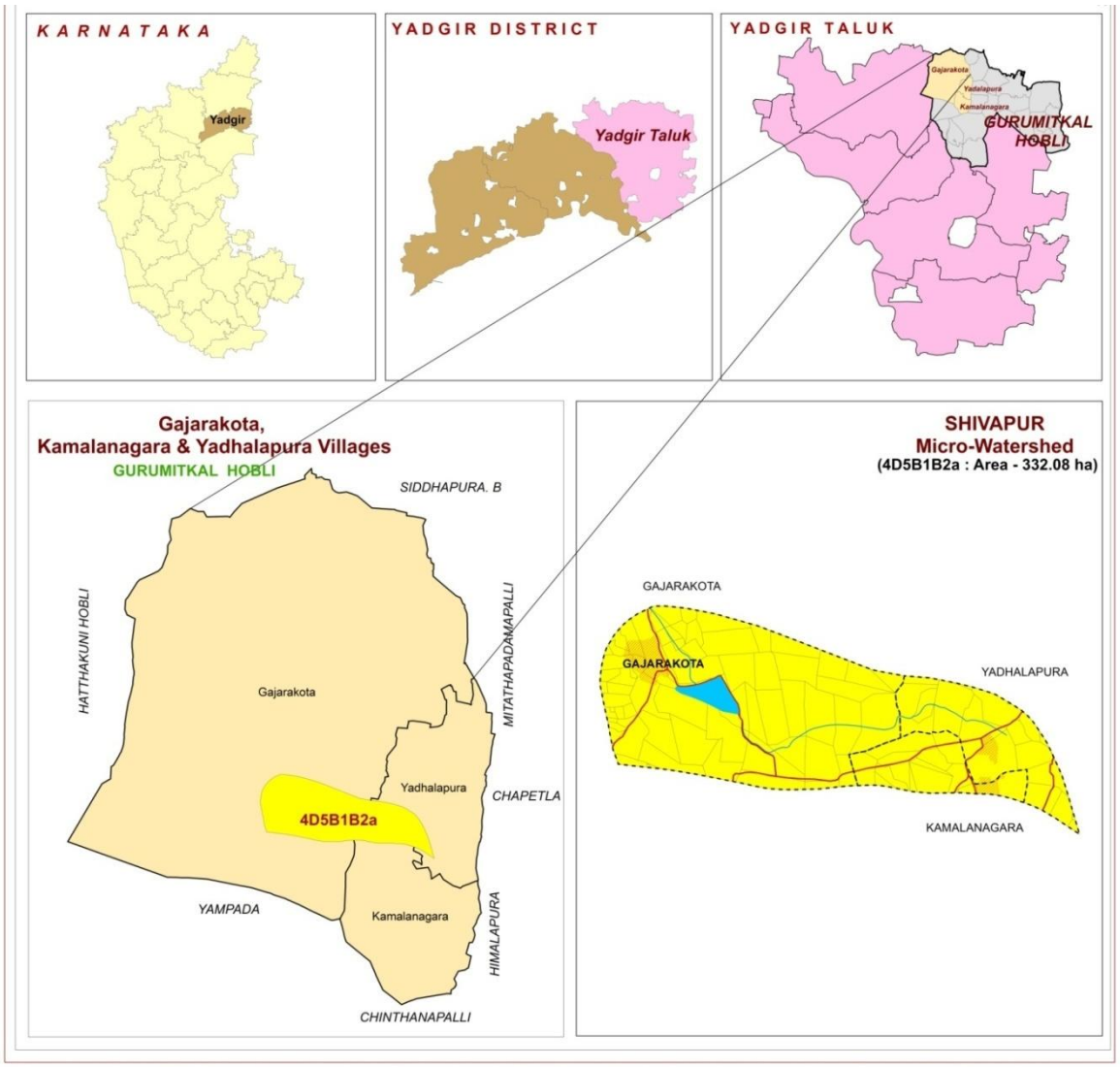

Fig.2.1 Location map of Shivapur Microwatershed

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 Shivapur microwatershed.

Fig.2.2 Granite and granite gneiss rocks

2.3 Physiography

Physiographically, the area has been identified as granite gneiss 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 513-623 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 29.5^0C and 10^0C respectively. During peak summer, temperature shoots up to 45^0C. 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**		

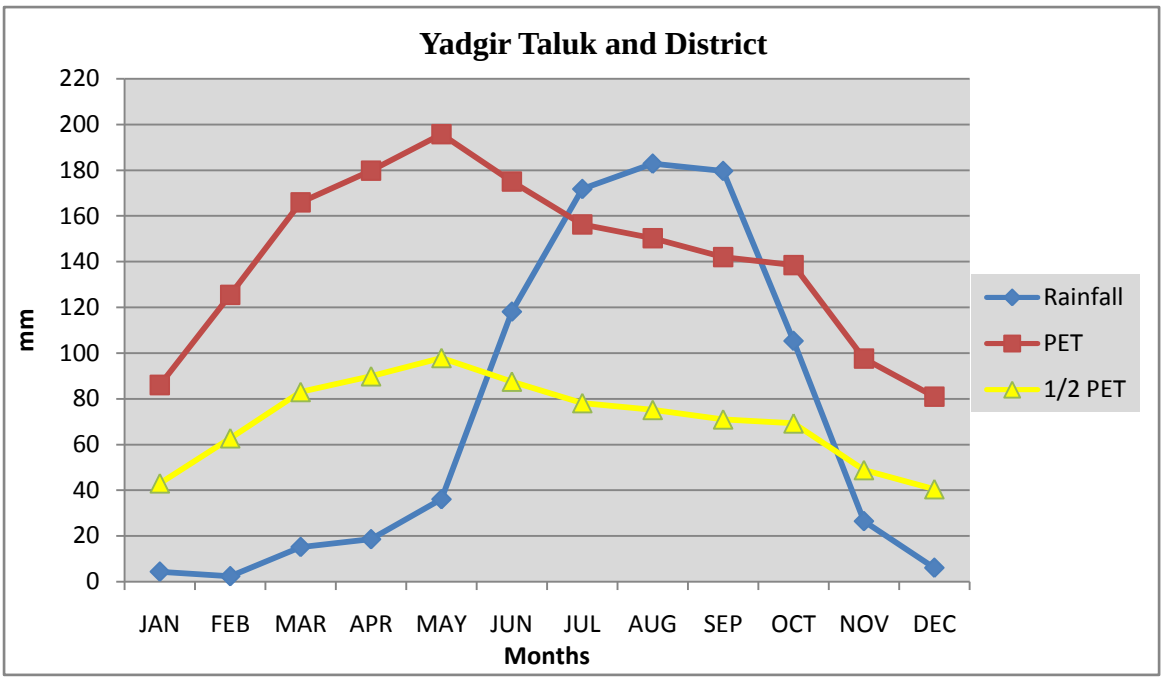

Fig 2.3 Rainfall distribution in Yadgir Taluk, Yadgir District

2.6 Natural Vegetation

The natural vegetation is sparse comprising few tree species, shrubs and herbs. The mounds, ridges and boulders occupy very sizeable area which is under thin to moderately thick forest vegetation. Still, there are some remnants of the past forest cover which can be seen in patches in some ridges and hillocks in the microwatershed (Fig 2.4).

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

Fig 2.4 Natural vegetation of Shivapur 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 Shivapur microwatershed is presented in Fig.2.5. The different crops and cropping systems adopted in the microwatershed are presented in Figures 2.6 a & b.

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

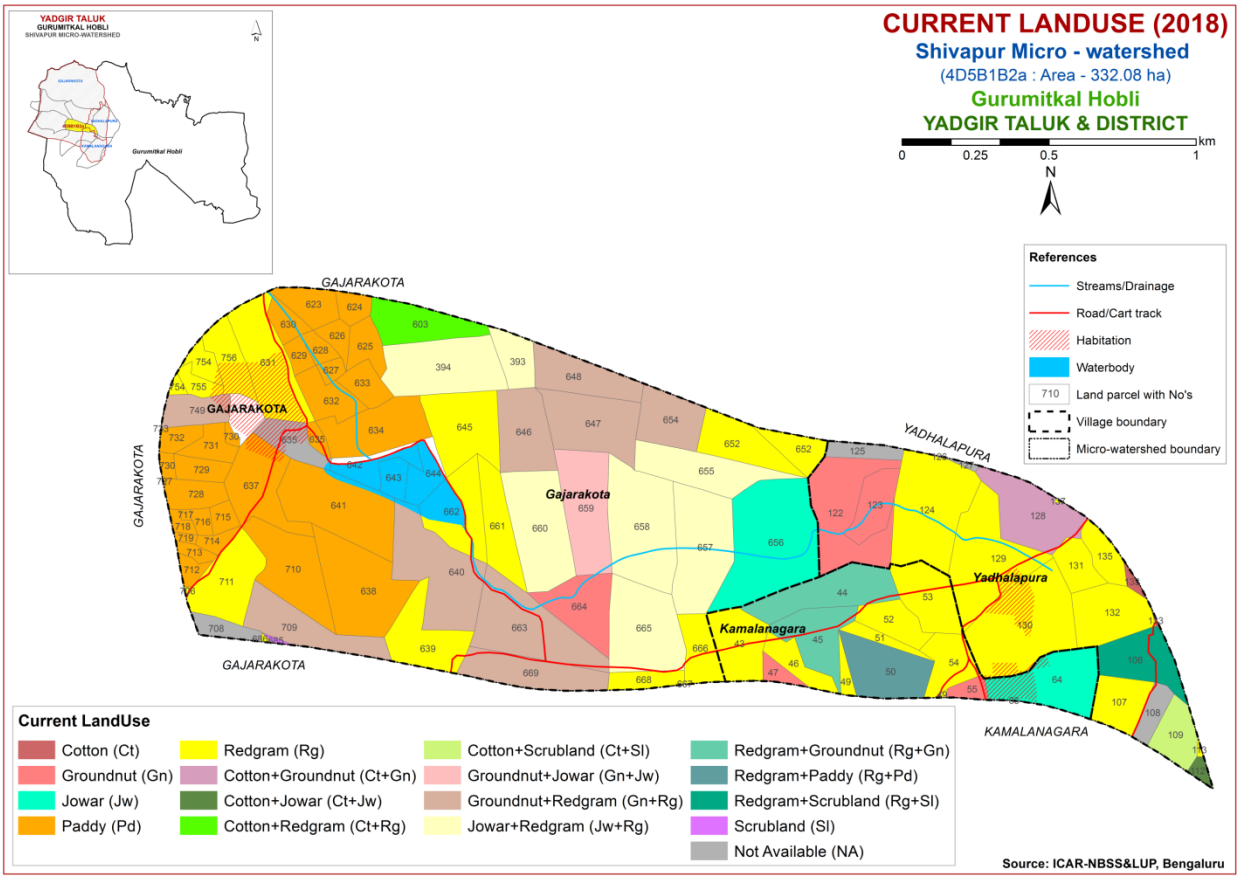

Fig.2.5 Current Land Use map of Shivapur Microwatershed

Fig. 2.6 a. Different Crops and Cropping Systems in Shivapur Microwatershed

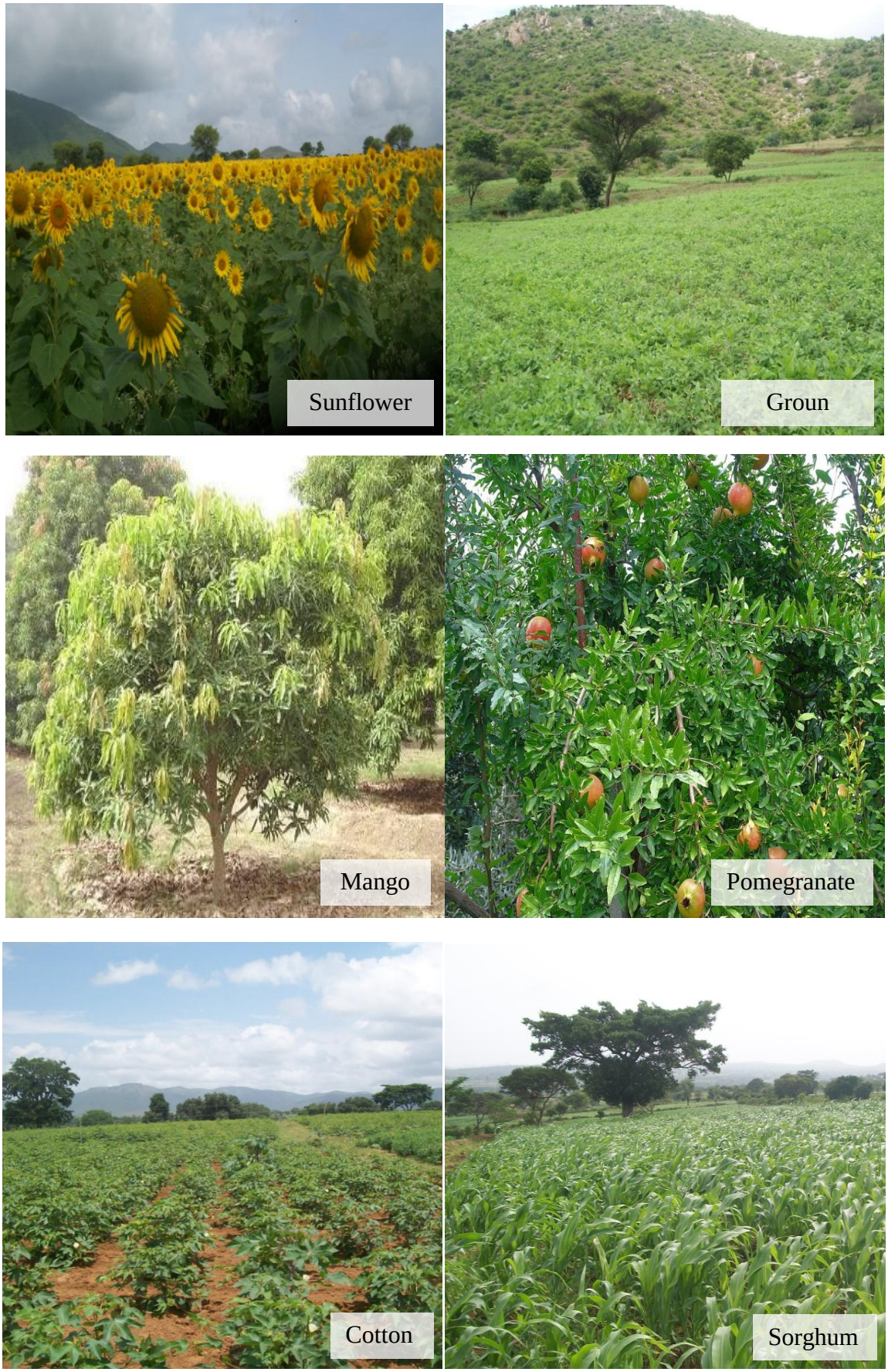

Fig. 2.6 b. Different Crops and Cropping Systems in Shivapur Microwatershed

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 Shivapur microwatershed by the detailed study of all the soil characteristics (depth, texture, colour, structure, consistence, coarse fragments, porosity, soil reaction, soil horizons etc.) and site characteristics (slope of the land, erosion, drainage, occurrence of rock fragments etc.) followed by grouping of similar areas based on soil-site characteristics into homogeneous (management units) units, and showing the area extent and their geographic distribution on the microwatershed cadastral map. The detailed survey at 1:7920 scale was carried out in an area of 331 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 and IRS satellite imagery map as base supplied by KSRSAC. The cadastral map shows field boundaries with their survey numbers, location of tanks, streams and other permanent features of the area (Fig. 3.1). Apart from the cadastral map, remote sensing data products from Cartosat-1 and LISS IV merged at the scale of 1:7920 were used in conjunction with the cadastral map to identify the landscapes, landforms and other surface features. The imagery helped in the identification and delineation of boundaries between hills, uplands and lowlands, water bodies, forest and vegetated areas, roads, habitations and other cultural features of the area (Fig. 3.2). The cadastral map was overlaid on the satellite imagery (Fig. 3.3) that helps to identify the parcel boundaries and other permanent features. Apart from cadastral maps and images, toposheets of the area (1:50,000 scale) were also used for initial traversing, identification of geology and landforms, drainage features, present land use and also for selection of transects in the microwatershed.

3.2 Image Interpretation for Physiography

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

Image Interpretation Legend for Physiography

G- Granite Gneiss Landscape

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

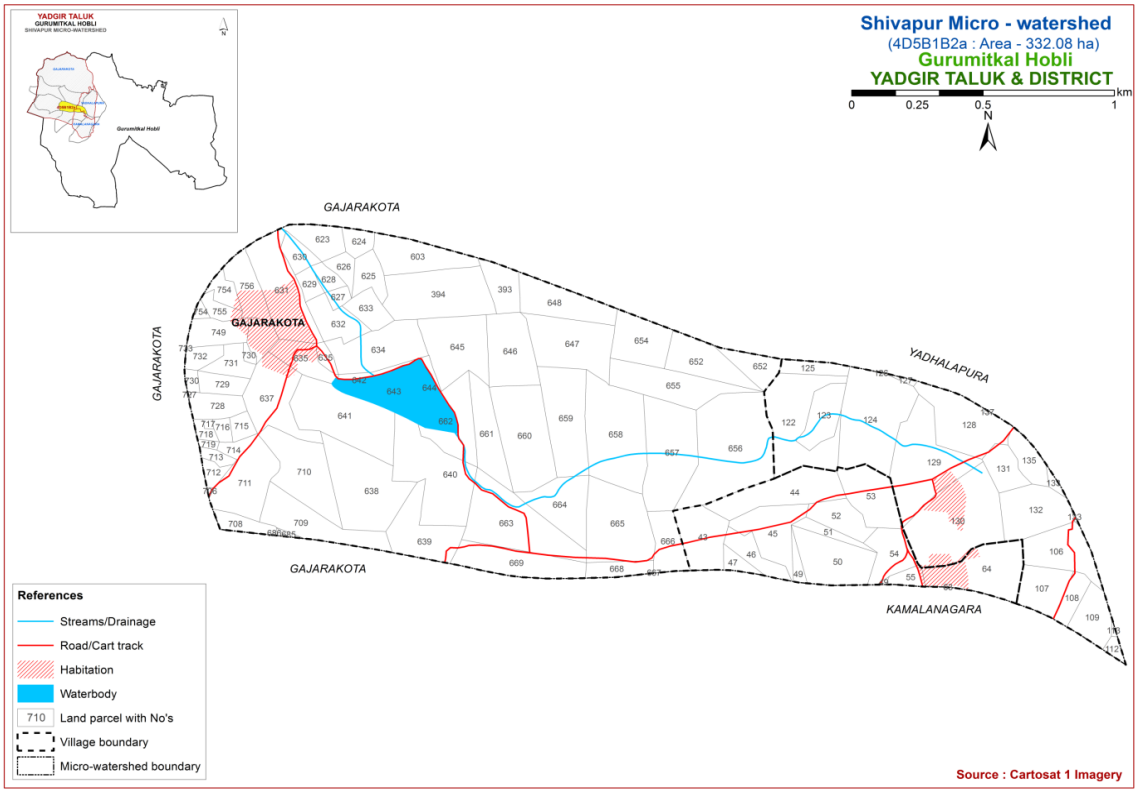

Fig 3.1 Scanned and Digitized Cadastral map of Shivapur Microwatershed

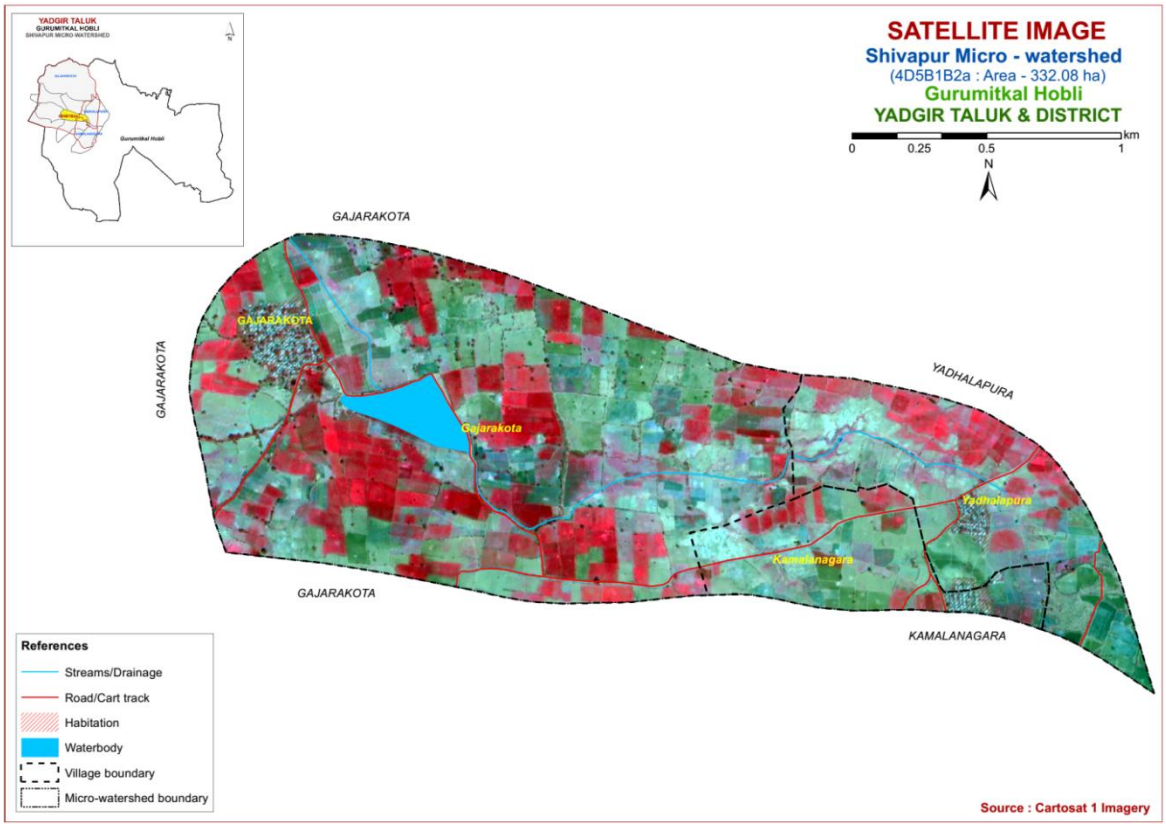

Fig.3.2 Satellite Image of Shivapur Microwatershed

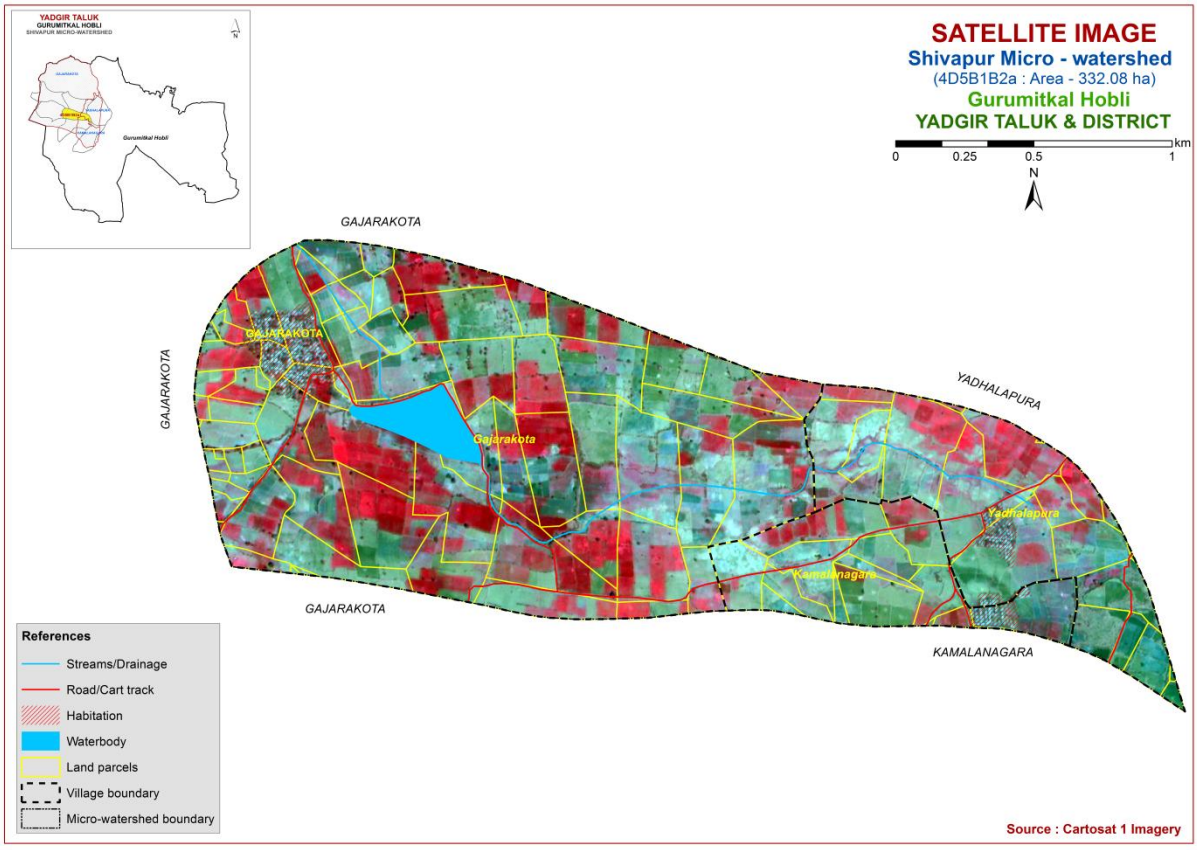

Fig.3.3 Cadastral map overlaid on IRS PAN+LISS IV merged imagery of Shivapur Microwatershed

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).

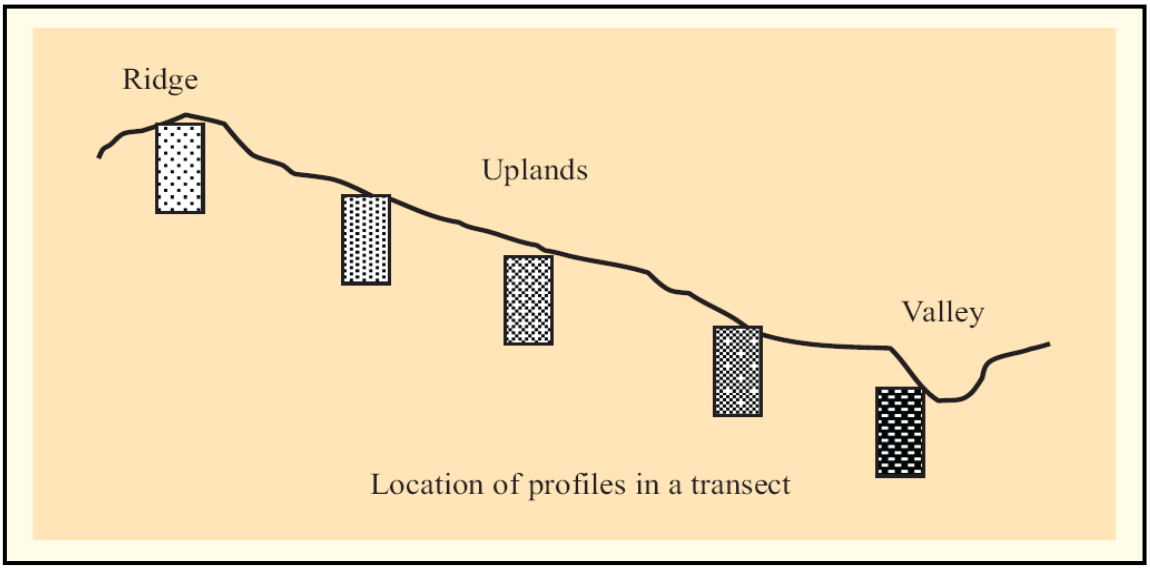

Fig: 3.4. Location of profiles in a transect

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, 6 soil series were identified in the Shivapur 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	BDP (Baddeppalli)	<25	7.5YR 3/2,3/4 5YR 3/4	scl	<15	Ap-AC	es
2	BDL (Badiyala)	25-50	7.5YR2.5/3,2.5/2,3/3 10YR 3/4,4/3	sl	<15	Ap-Bw	e
3	JNK (Jinkera)	50-75	10YR 3/1,3/2 7.5YR 3/4	scl	<15	Ap-Bw	e
4	HSL (Hosalli)	75-100	10YR 5/4,4/4,4/6	sc	<15	Ap-Bw	e
5	GWD (Gowdagera)	75-100	10YR 3/1,3/2,4/2	scl	<15	Ap-Bw	es
6	KKR (Kakalawar)	<25	7.5YR 4/3 10YR 6/3	sl	10-15	Ap-AC	-

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 11 mapping units representing 6 soil series occurring in the microwatershed. The soil map unit (soil legend) description is presented in Table 3.2. The soil phase map (management units) shows the distribution of 11 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 11 soil phases identified and mapped in the microwatershed were grouped into 5 Land Management Units (LMU's) for the purpose of preparing a Proposed Crop Plan for sustained development of the microwatershed. The database (soil phases)

generated under LRI was utilized for identifying Land Management Units (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 Shivapur microwatershed, five soil and site characteristics, namely soil depth, soil texture, slope, erosion and gravel content have been considered for defining LMUs. The land use classes 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 (33 samples) for fertility status (major and micronutrients) at 320 m grid interval in the year 2017 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 Shivapur Microwatershed

*Soil map unit No.	Soil Series	Soil Phase	Mapping Unit Description	Area in ha (%)
Soils of Granite and Granite Gneiss Landscape				
	BDP	Baddeppalli soils are very shallow (<25 cm), well drained, have dark brown to dark reddish brown, calcareous sandy clay loam soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**110 (33.04)**
1		BDPiB2	Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	14 (4.1)
120		BDPhB2	Sandy clay loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	96 (28.94)
	BDL	Badiyala soils are shallow (25-50 cm), well drained, have dark brown to very dark brown and dark yellowish brown, slightly calcareous sandy loam soils occurring on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**95 (28.78)**
5		BDLiB2	Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	90 (27.21)
162		BDLhB2g1	Sandy clay loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	5 (1.57)
	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		**42 (12.55)**
22		JNKiB2	Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	42 (12.55)
	HSL	Hosalli soils are moderately deep (75-100 cm), moderately well drained, have yellowish brown to dark		**42**

*Soil map unit No.	Soil Series	Soil Phase	Mapping Unit Description	Area in ha (%)
		yellowish brown, slightly calcareous sandy clay soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**(12.75)**
32		HSLcB2	Sandy loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	17 (5.23)
33		HSLiB2	Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	4 (1.32)
173		HSLiB2g1	Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	21 (6.2)
	GWD	Gowdagera soils are moderately deep (75-100 cm), moderately well drained, have dark grayish brown to very dark grayish brown, calcareous sodic, sandy clay loam soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**3 (0.97)**
34		GWDcB2	Sandy loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	3 (0.94)
35		GWDiB2	Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	0 (0.03)
	KKR	Kakalawar soils are very shallow (<25 cm), well drained, have dark brown sandy loam soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**21 (6.47)**
153		KKRbB2g1	Loamy sand surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	21 (6.47)
1000	Others		Habitation and Water body	18 (5.46)

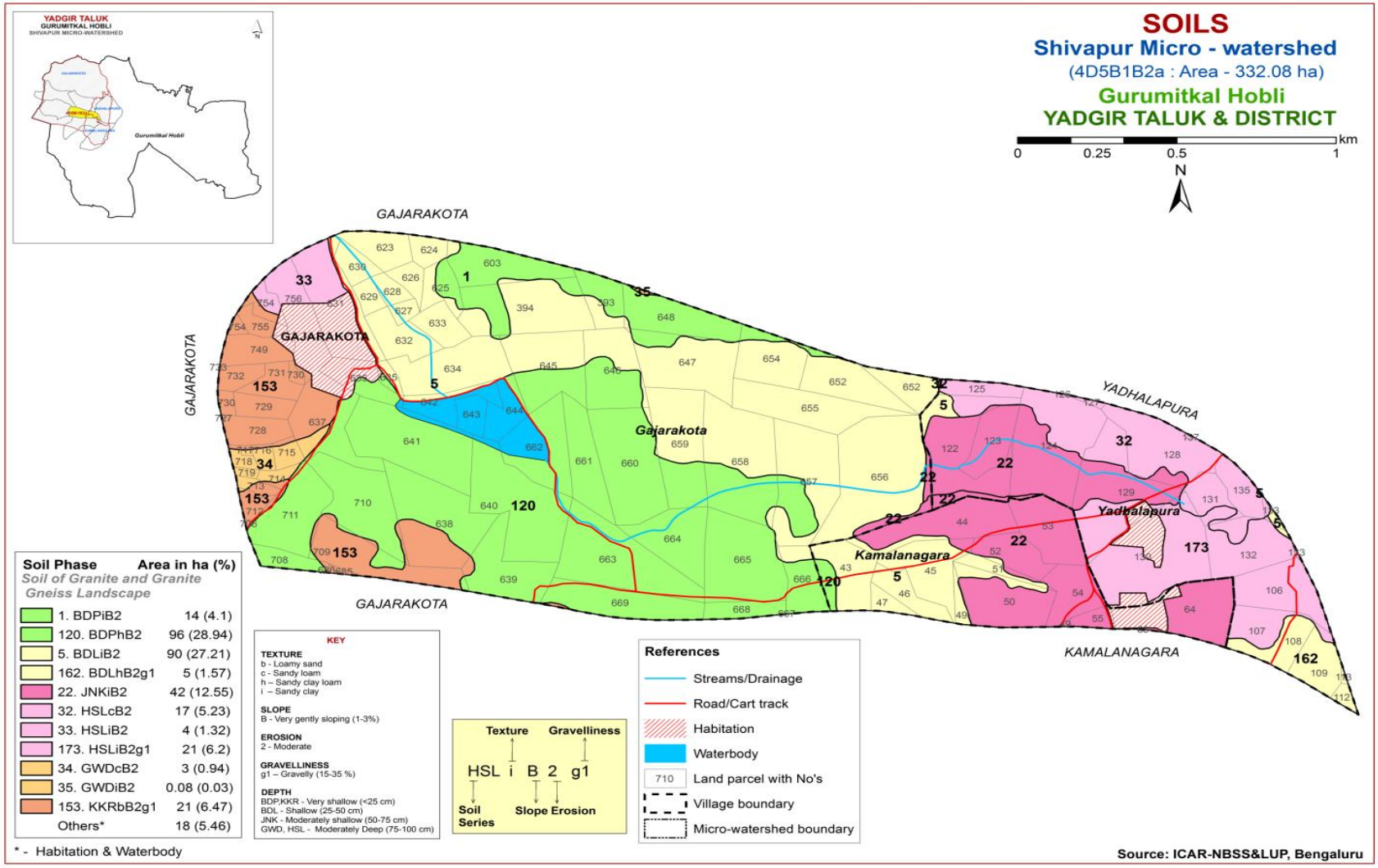

Fig 3.5 Soil Phase or Management Units - Shivapur Microwatershed

Chapter 4

THE SOILS

Detailed information pertaining to the nature, extent and their distribution of different kinds of soils occurring in Shivapur microwatershed is provided in this chapter. The microwatershed area has been identified as granite gneiss landscape based on geology. In all, 6 soil series are identified. Soil formation is the result of the combined effect of environmental and terrain factors that are reflected in soil morphology. In the granite gneiss landscape, it is by parent material, relief and climate.

A brief description of each of the 6 soil series identified followed by 11 soil phases (management units) mapped under each series are furnished below. The physical and chemical characteristics of soil series identified in Shivapur 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, 6 soil series are identified and mapped. Of these, BDP series occupies maximum area of 110 ha (33%) followed by BDL 95 ha (29%), HSL 42 ha (13%), JNK 42 ha (13%), KKR 21 ha (6%) and GWD 3 ha (<1%).Brief description of each series identified and number of soil phases mapped is given below.

4.1.1 Baddeppalli (BDP) Series: Baddeppalli soils are very shallow (<25cm), well drained, have dark brown to dark reddish brown, calcareous sandy clay loam soils. They are developed from weathered granite gneiss and occur on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation. The Baddepalli series has been classified as a member of the loamy, mixed (calcareous), isohyperthermic family of Lithic Ustorthents.

The thickness of the soil is less than 25 cm. Its colour is in 7.5 YR and 5 YR hue with value 3 and chroma 2 to 4. The texture varies from sandy clay loam to sandy clay and is calcareous. The available water capacity is very low (<50 mm/m). Two phases were identified and mapped

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Baddeppalli (BDP) Series

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

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

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Badiyala (BDL) Series

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

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

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Jinkera (JNK) Series

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

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

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Hosalli (HSL) Series

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

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

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Gowdagera (GWD) Series

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

The thickness of the soil is less than 25 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR and 7.5 YR hue with value 4 to 6 and chroma 3 to 4. The texture varies from loamy sand to sand. The available water capacity is very low (<50 mm/m). One phase was identified and mapped

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Kakalawar (KKR) Series

Table: 4.1 Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Soil Series identified in Shivapur microwatershed

Soil Series: Baddeppalli **(**BDP) **Pedon:** R-11

Location: $16^0$43'84.4"N $77^0$14'06.4"E, Halagera village, Yadgir hobli, Yadgir taluk and district

Analysis at: NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bengaluru **Classification:** Loamy, mixed (calcareous), isohyperthermic, Lithic Ustorthents

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
0-16	Ap	58.67	17.02	24.31	19.03	13.74	9.62	10.57	5.71	<15	scl	16.19	8.18

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}							%	%
0-16	8.58	-	-	0.262	1.60	7.67	-	-	0.24	0.06	-	18.10	0.74	100	0.35

Contd…

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

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

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

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand								
		Sand (2.0-0.05)	Silt (0.05-0.002)	Clay (<0.002)	Very coarse (2.0-1.0)	Coarse (1.0-0.5)	Medium (0.5-0.25)	Fine (0.25-0.1)	Very fine (0.1-0.05)			1/3 Bar	15 Bar
0-12	Ap	87.13	7.04	5.83	10.03	24.32	23.61	23.51	5.67	<15	ls	6.27	2.44
12-28	Bw	64.63	13.30	22.07	6.74	13.07	22.30	17.01	5.50	<15	scl	16.34	7.83
28-50	BC	73.11	12.02	14.87	3.93	16.03	26.89	18.41	7.86	<15	sl	12.94	5.47

Depth (cm)	pH (1:2.5)			E.C. (1:2.5)	O.C.	$CaCO_3$	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/ Clay	Base saturation	ESP
							Ca	Mg	K	Na	Total				
	Water	$CaCl_2$	M KCl	dS m^{-1}	%	%	cmol kg^{-1}							%	%
0-12	6.20	-	-	0.074	1.00	0.00	2.80	0.98	0.14	0.01	3.92	4.20	0.72	93	0.20
12-28	9.04	-	-	0.253	0.80	3.20	-	-	0.16	0.69	-	16.90	0.77	100	4.09
28-50	9.41	-	-	0.364	1.10	3.60	-	-	0.16	1.39	-	11.10	0.75	100	12.52

Contd…

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

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

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

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand								
		Sand (2.0-0.05)	Silt (0.05-0.002)	Clay (<0.002)	Very coarse (2.0-1.0)	Coarse (1.0-0.5)	Medium (0.5-0.25)	Fine (0.25-0.1)	Very fine (0.1-0.05)			1/3 Bar	15 Bar
0-15	Ap	66.84	13.62	19.54	12.15	21.22	11.23	12.56	9.68	10	sl	14.42	7.70
15-38	Bw1	59.08	12.11	28.81	12.53	12.42	17.85	8.77	7.52	20	scl	18.21	12.23
38-52	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
38-52	8.40	-	-	0.195	0.25	1.17	-	-	0.07	0.19	-	15.90	0.79	100	1.23

Contd…

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

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

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

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

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

Contd…

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

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

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

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

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

Contd…

Soil Series: Kakalawar (KKR), **Pedon:** R-7

Location: $16^0$50'25.9"N $77^0$15'97.1"E, Yampada village, Gurumitkal hobli, Yadgir taluk and district

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

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand								
		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
0-22	Ap	83.81	10.37	5.82	17.31	20.65	17.91	5.67	22.27	10-20	ls	9.77	4.65

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}							%	%
0-22	5.85	-	-	0.027	0.19	-	0.72	0.21	0.62	0.03	1.58	2.6	0.45	60.90	1.17

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 11 soil map units identified in the Shivapur microwatershed are grouped under 3 land capability classes and 4 subclasses. An area about 313 ha (95%) in the microwatershed is suitable for agriculture (Fig. 5.1). Others (Habitation and water body) cover an area of about 18 ha in the microwatershed.

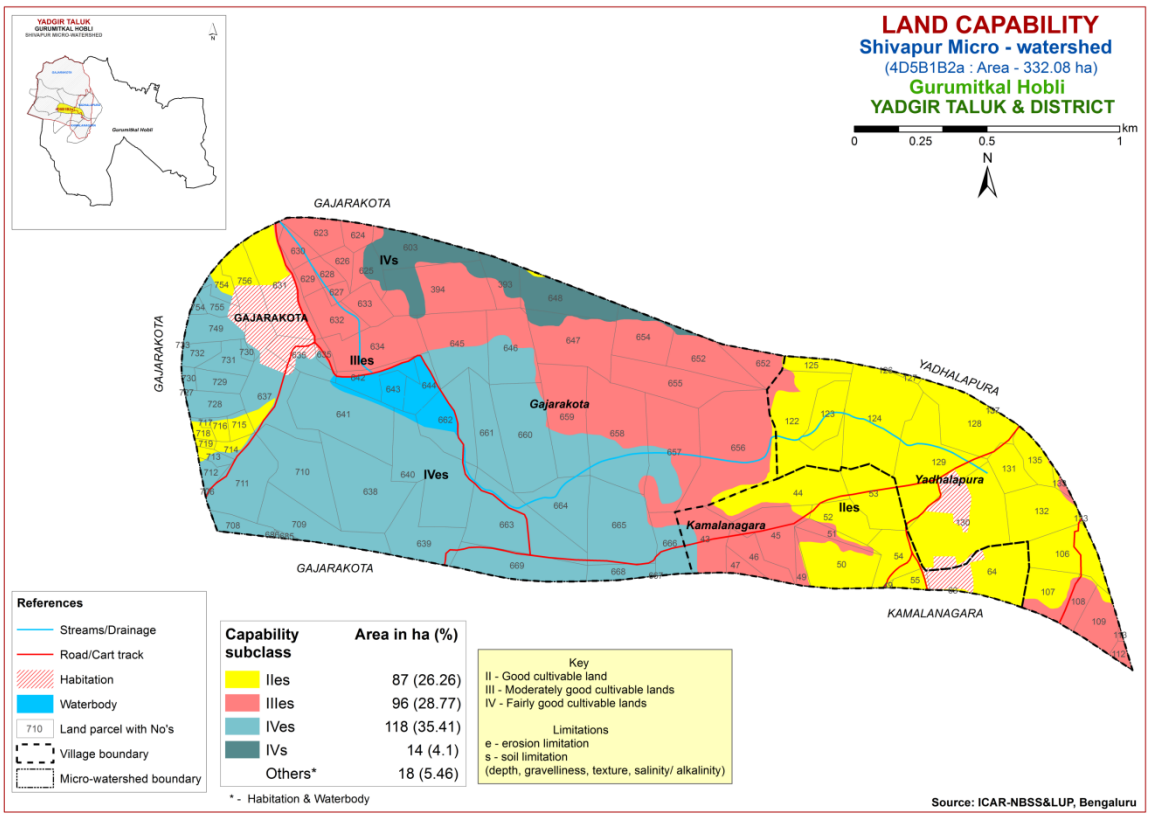

Fig. 5.1 Land Capability map of Shivapur Microwatershed

Good cultivable lands (Class II) cover an area of 87 ha (26%) and are distributed in the eastern, northwestern, western and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of soil and erosion. Moderately good cultivable lands (Class III) cover an area of about 96 ha (29%) and are distributed in the western, southern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of soil and erosion. Fairly good cultivable lands (Class IV) cover about 132 ha (40%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have severe limitations of soil and erosion.

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.

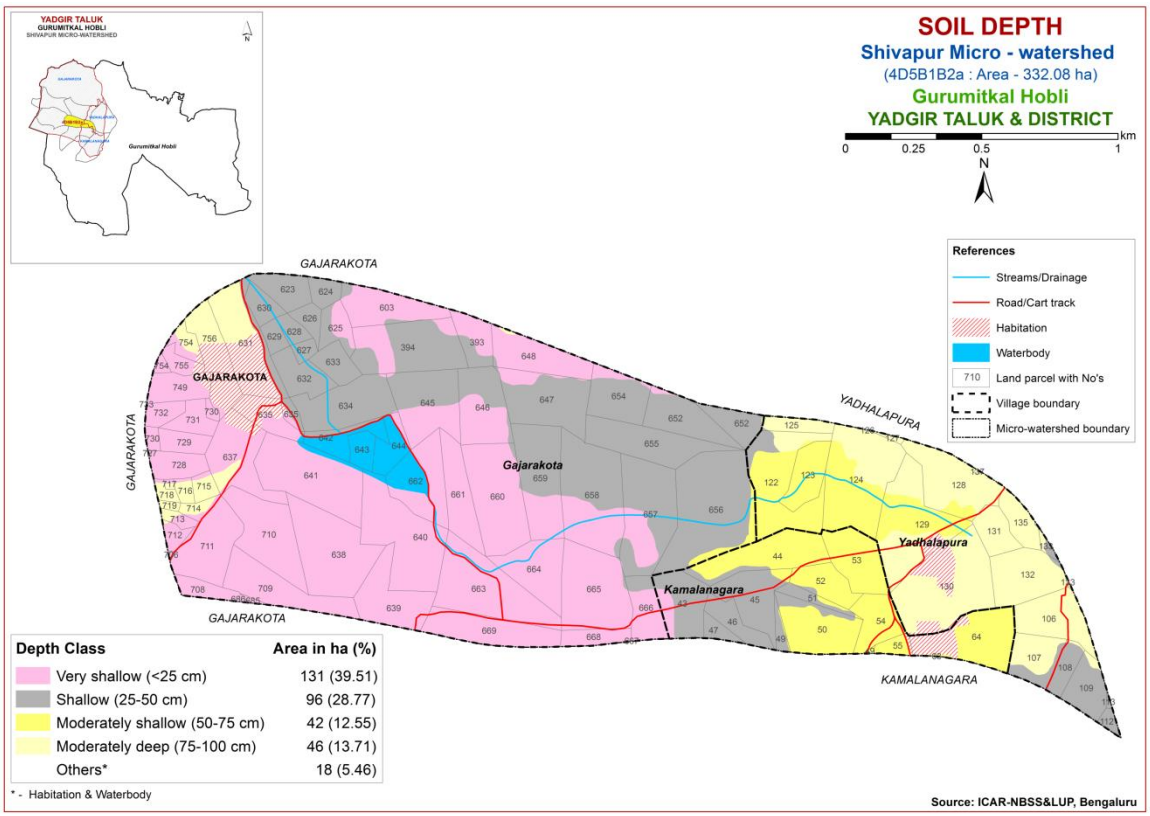

Fig. 5.2 Soil Depth map of Shivapur Microwatershed

Very shallow (<25 cm) soils cover an area of 131 ha (40%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. Shallow (25-50 cm) soils cover an area of 96 ha (29%) and are distributed in the northern, southern, southeastern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. Moderately shallow (50-75 cm) soils cover an area of 42 ha (13%) and are distributed in the eastern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. Moderately deep (75-100 cm) soils cover an area of 46 ha (14%) and are distributed in the eastern, southeastern, western and northwestern part of the 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.

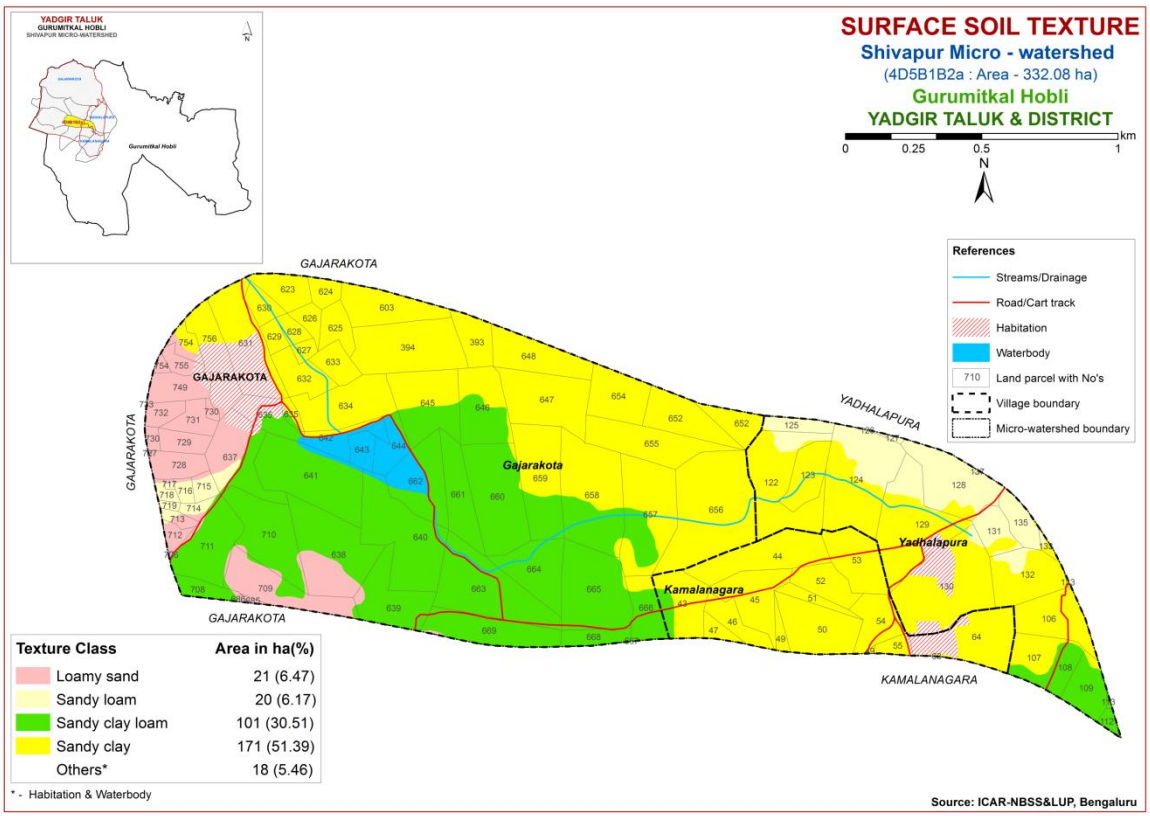

Fig. 5.3 Surface Soil Texture map of Shivapur Microwatershed

An area of about 21 ha (6%) area is sandy and is distributed in the western and southwestern part of the microwatershed. An area of 121 ha (37%) has soils that are loamy at the surface and occur in the central, southern, western, eastern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. An area of 171 ha (51%) has soils that are clay at the surface and occur in the major part of the microwatershed.

Major area of (88%) the microwatershed is most productive with respect to surface soil texture. The clayey soils (51%) have high potential for soil-water retention and availability, and nutrient retention and availability, but have more problems of drainage, infiltration, workability and other physical problems. The other productive lands are loamy soils (37%) which also have high potential for soil-water retention and nutrient availability but have no drainage or other physical problems. The sandy soils (6%) are also problematic but productive for root and tuber crops, but these soils have the major limitation of moisture and nutrient retention capacity, hence frequent and shallow irrigation with balanced fertilizer application is to be followed in order to get better crop yields.

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.

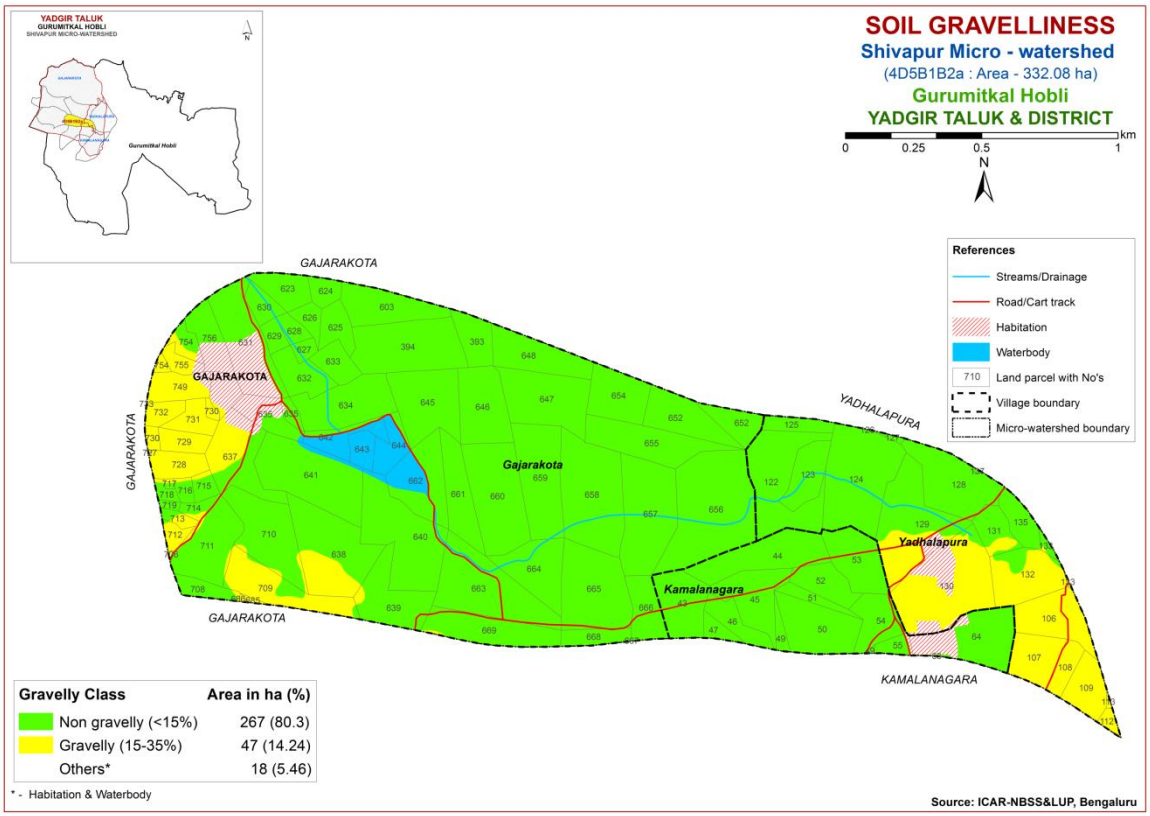

Fig. 5.4 Soil Gravelliness map of Shivapur Microwatershed

Maximum area of about 267 ha (80%) is non gravelly (<15) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. About 47 ha (14%) is gravelly (15-35%) soil and are distributed in the southeastern, northwestern part of the microwatershed. in the microwatershed

The most productive soils (80%) that are non gravelly (<15%), where all climatically adapted long duration crops can be grown.

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.

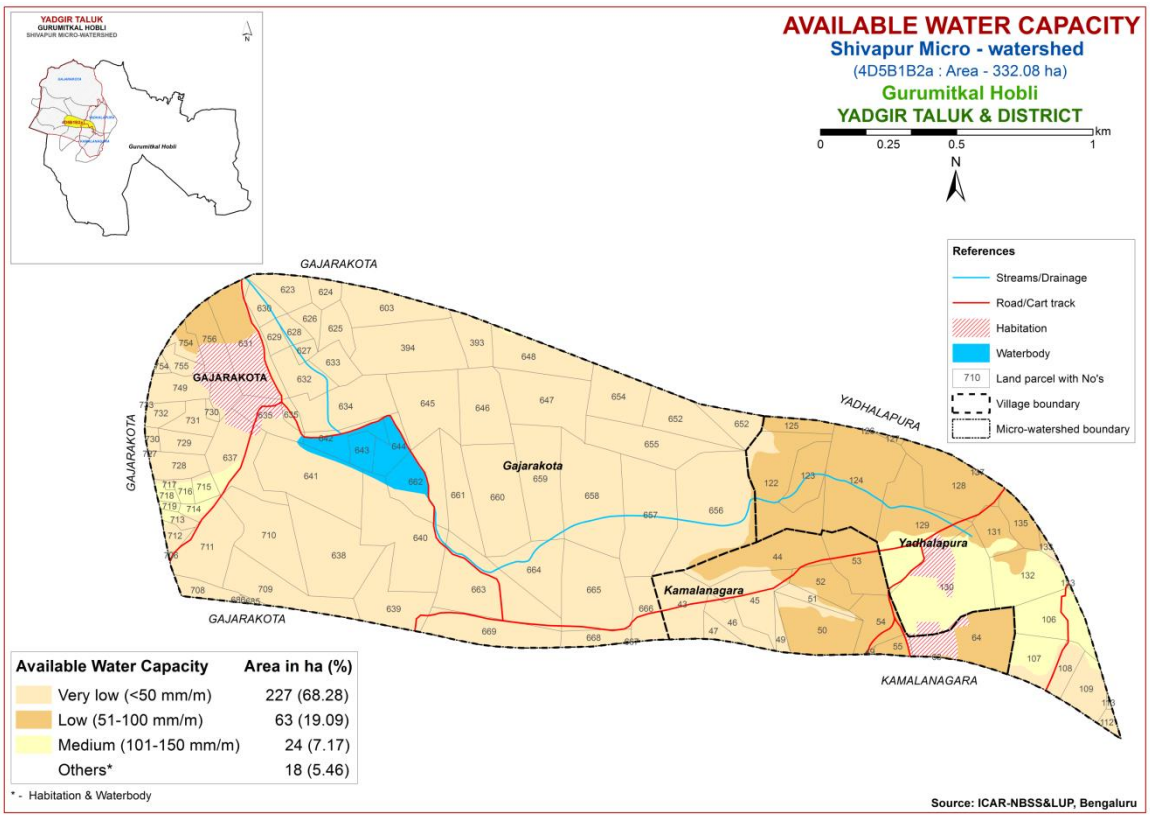

Fig. 5.5 Soil Available Water Capacity map of Shivapur Microwatershed

An area of about 63 ha (19%) and 227 ha (68%) in the microwatershed has soils that are low (51-100 mm/m) and very low (<50mm/m) available water capacity and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. Medium (101-150 mm/m) in an area of 24 ha (7%) and are distributed in the southeastern, eastern and western part of the microwatershed.

About 290 ha (87%) 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.

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).

Entire cultivated area has very gently sloping (1-3% slope) lands in the microwatershed.

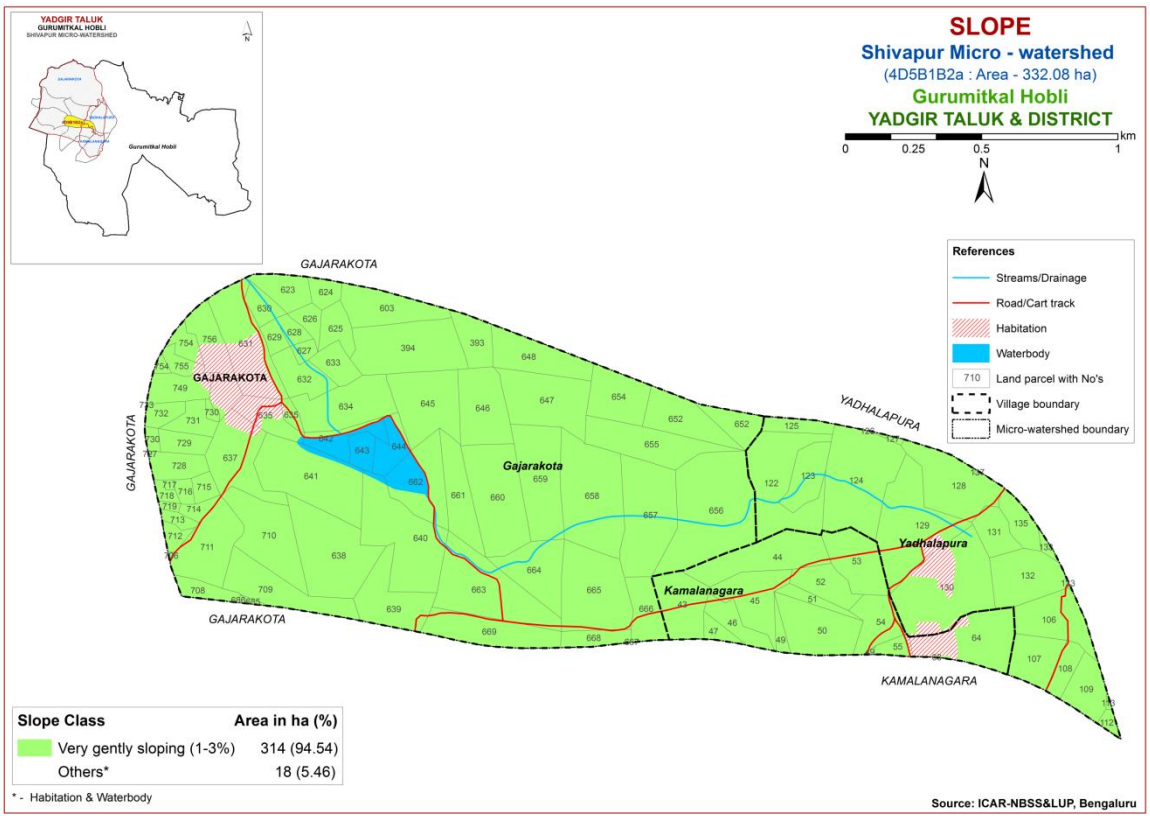

Fig. 5.6 Soil Slope map of Shivapur Microwatershed

Entire cultivated area in the microwatershed has 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.

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.

Entire cultivated area has moderately eroded (e2 class) in the microwatershed.

Entire cultivated area in the microwatershed has problematic because of moderate erosion. For these areas, taking up soil and water conservation and other land development measures are needed.

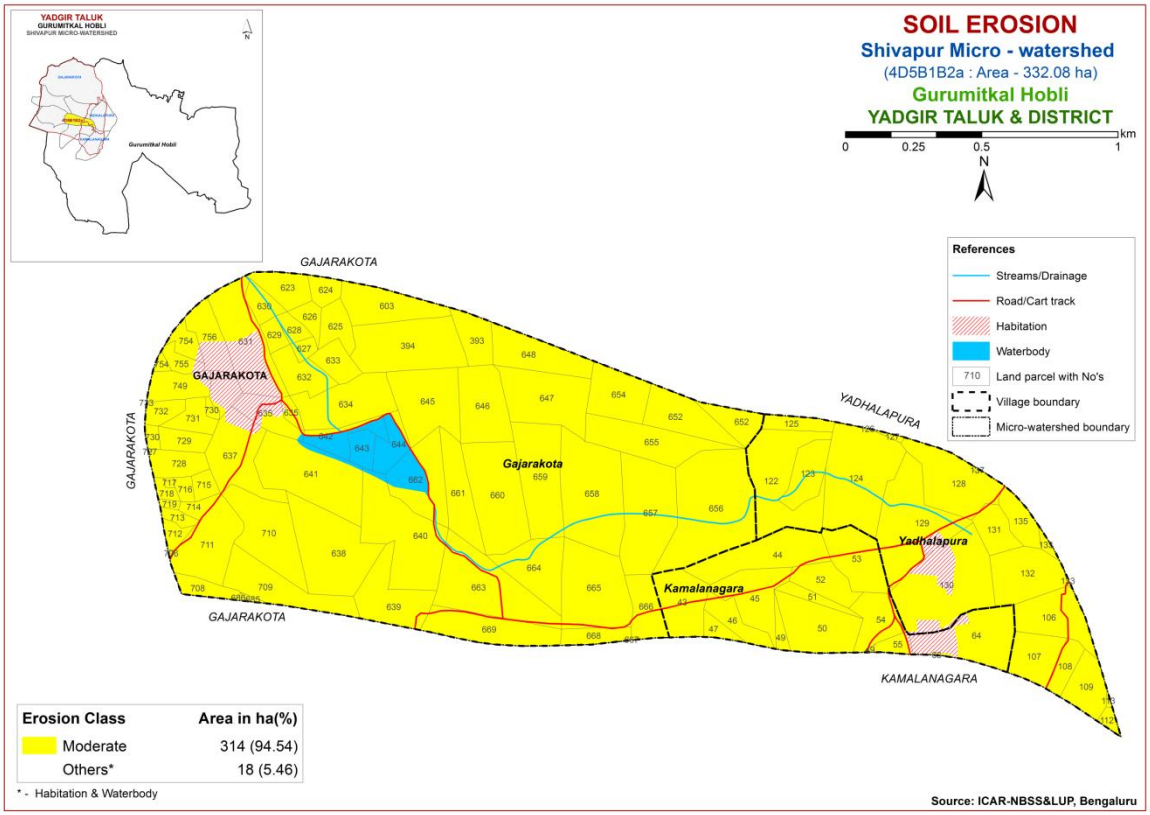

Fig. 5.7 Soil Erosion map of Shivapur Microwatershed

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 2017 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 Shivapur microwatershed for soil reaction (ph) showed that an area of about 275 ha (83%) is neutral (6.5-7.3) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. About 38 ha (12%) is slightly alkaline (ph 7.3-7.8) and are distributed in the western and southwestern part of the microwatershed (fig.6.1). In all, major area of about 275 ha is neutral and 38 ha is under alkaline soils.

6.2 Electrical Conductivity (EC)

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

6.3 Organic Carbon

The soil organic carbon content (an index of available Nitrogen) in the soils. Entire cultivated area in the microwatershed has high (>0.75%) in organic carbon content (Fig. 6.3).

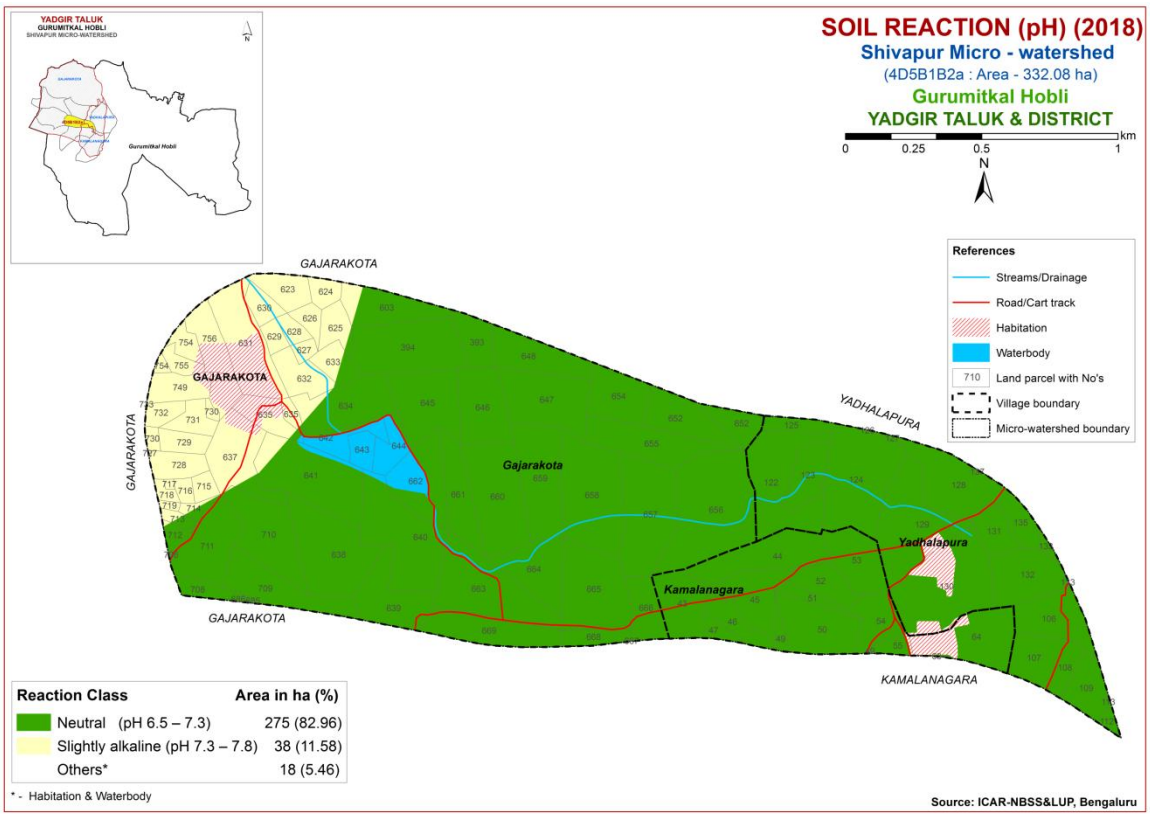

Fig.6.1 Soil Reaction (pH) map of Shivapur Microwatershed

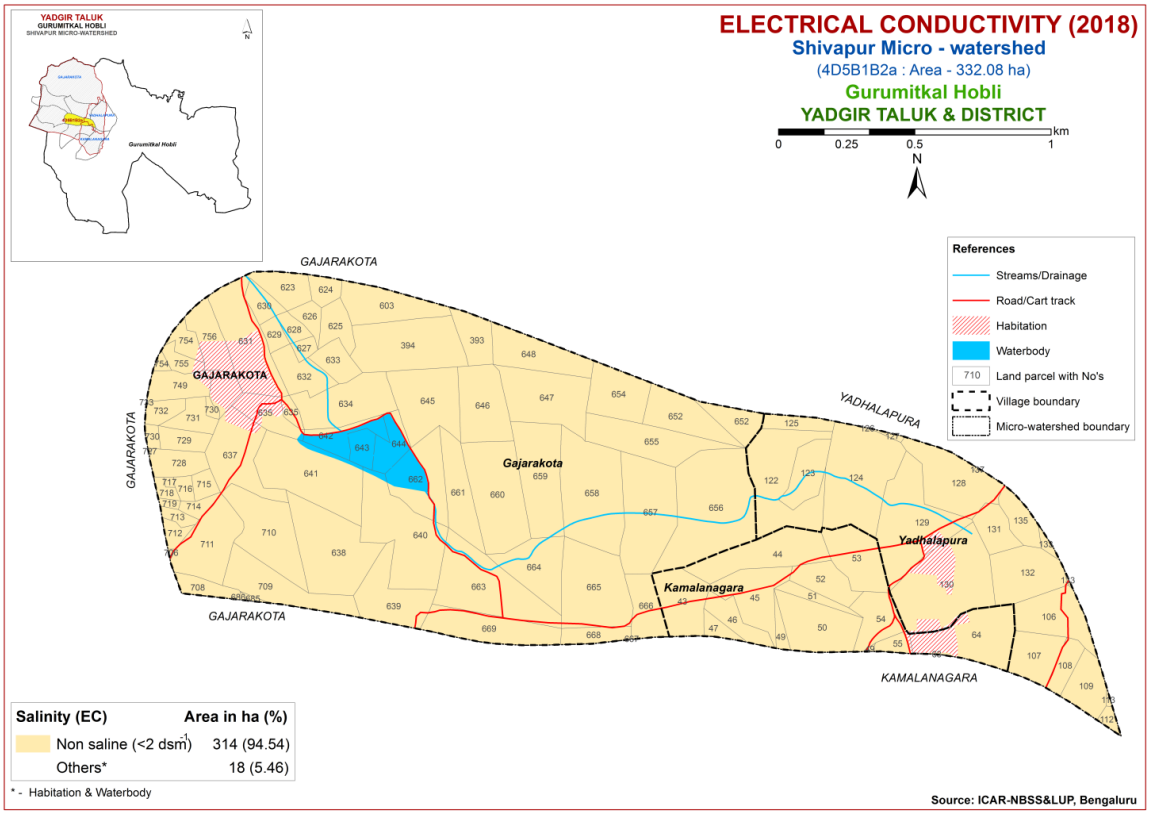

Fig.6.2 Electrical Conductivity (EC) map of Shivapur Microwatershed

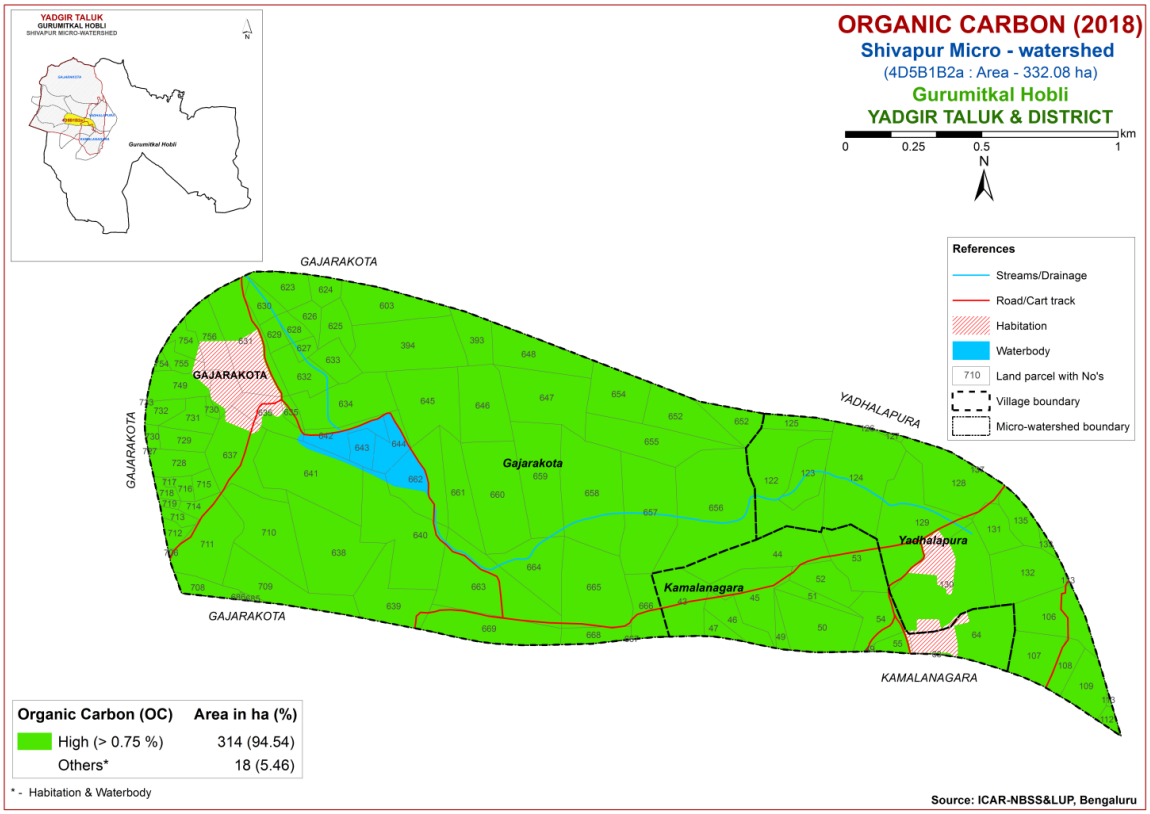

Fig.6.3 Soil Organic Carbon map of Shivapur Microwatershed

6.4 Available Phosphorus

Available phosphorus content is medium (23-57 kg/ha) which covers in a maximum area of about 256 ha (77%) and occur in the major part of the microwatershed. Available phosphorus content is high (>57 kg/ha) which covers an area of about 58 ha (18%) and occur in eastern and southeastern part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.4).

6.5 Available Potassium

Available potassium content is medium (145-337 kg/ha) in a maximum area of about 306 ha (92%) and occur in the major part of the microwatershed. Available potassium content is low (<145 kg/ha) in an area of about 8 ha (3%) and occur in the southern part of the microwatershed (Fig.6.5).

6.6 Available Sulphur

Available sulphur is medium (10-20 ppm) in entire cultivated area of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.6).

6.7 Available Boron

Available boron content is low (<0.5 ppm) in an area of 137 ha (41%) and are distributed in the central, southern, western and southwestern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 177 ha (53%) is medium (0.5-1.0 ppm) in available boron and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.7).

6.8 Available Iron

Available iron content is sufficient (>4.5 ppm) in entire cultivated area of the microwatershed (Fig 6.8).

6.9 Available Manganese

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

6.10 Available Copper

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

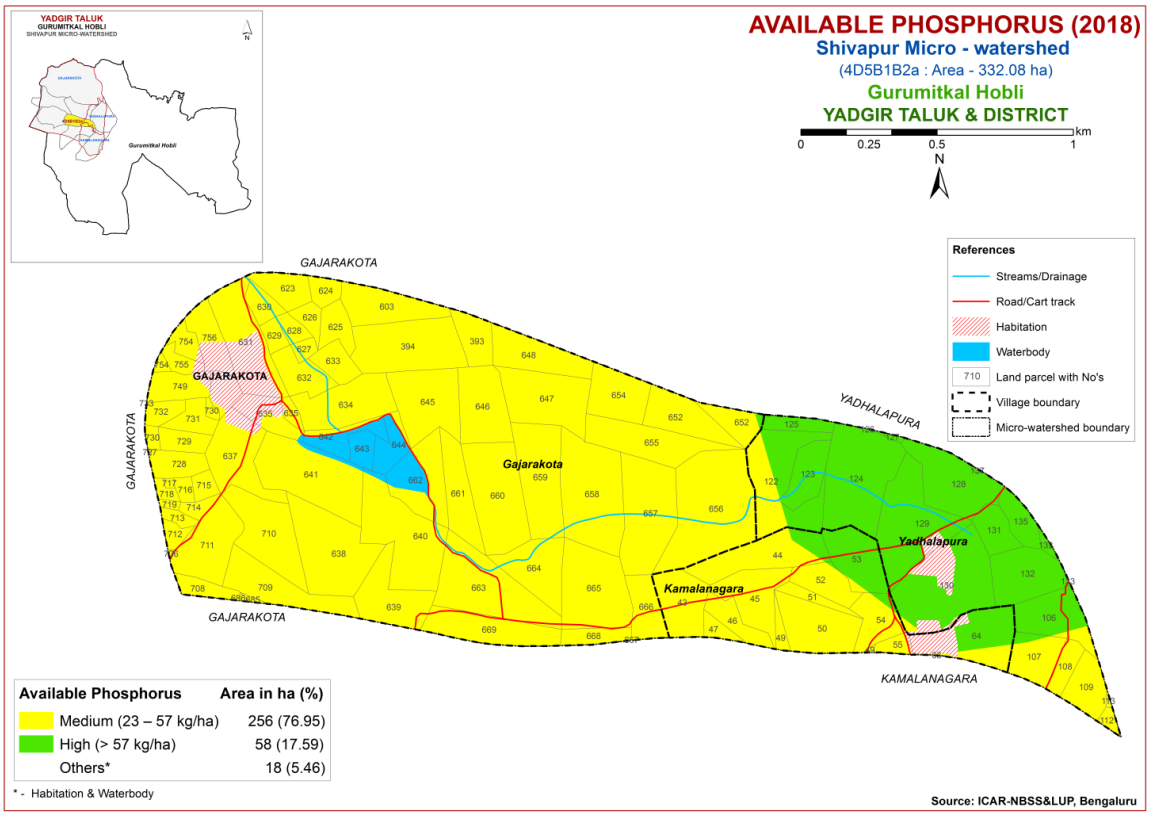

Fig.6.4 Soil Available Phosphorus map of Shivapur Microwatershed

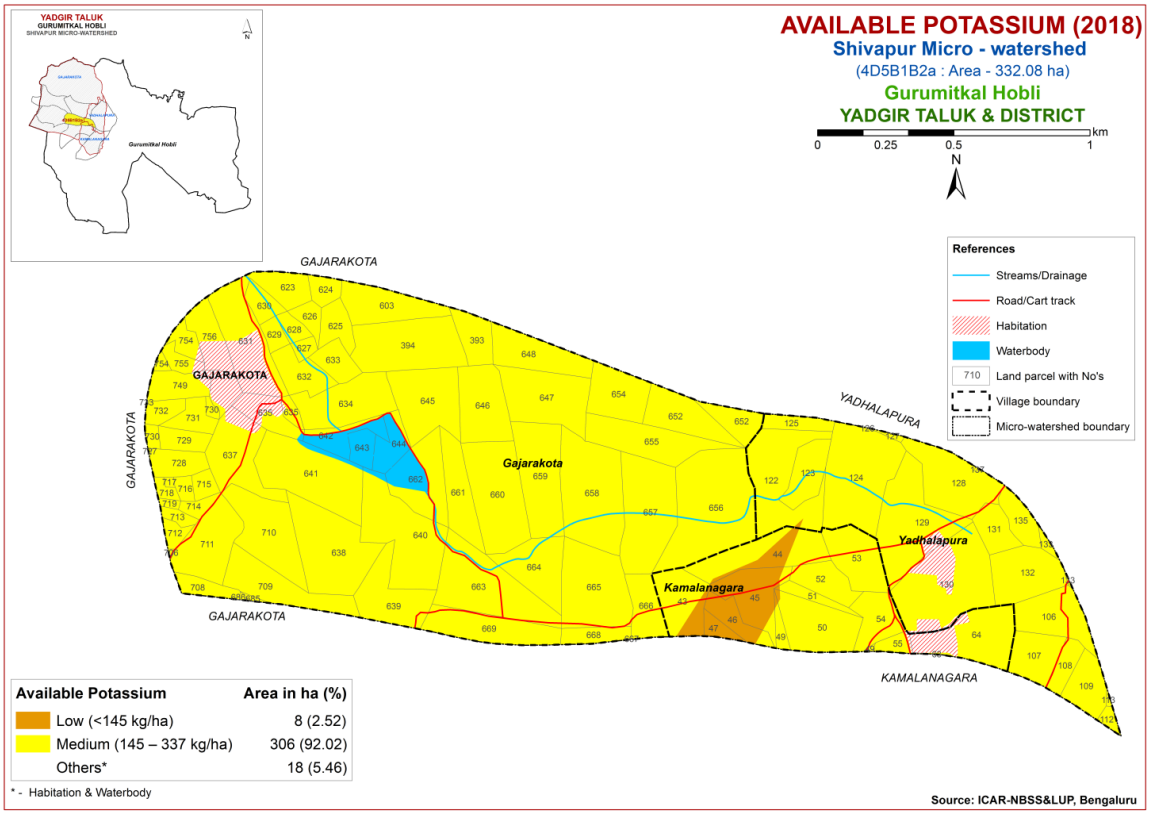

Fig.6.5 Soil Available Potassium map of Shivapur Microwatershed

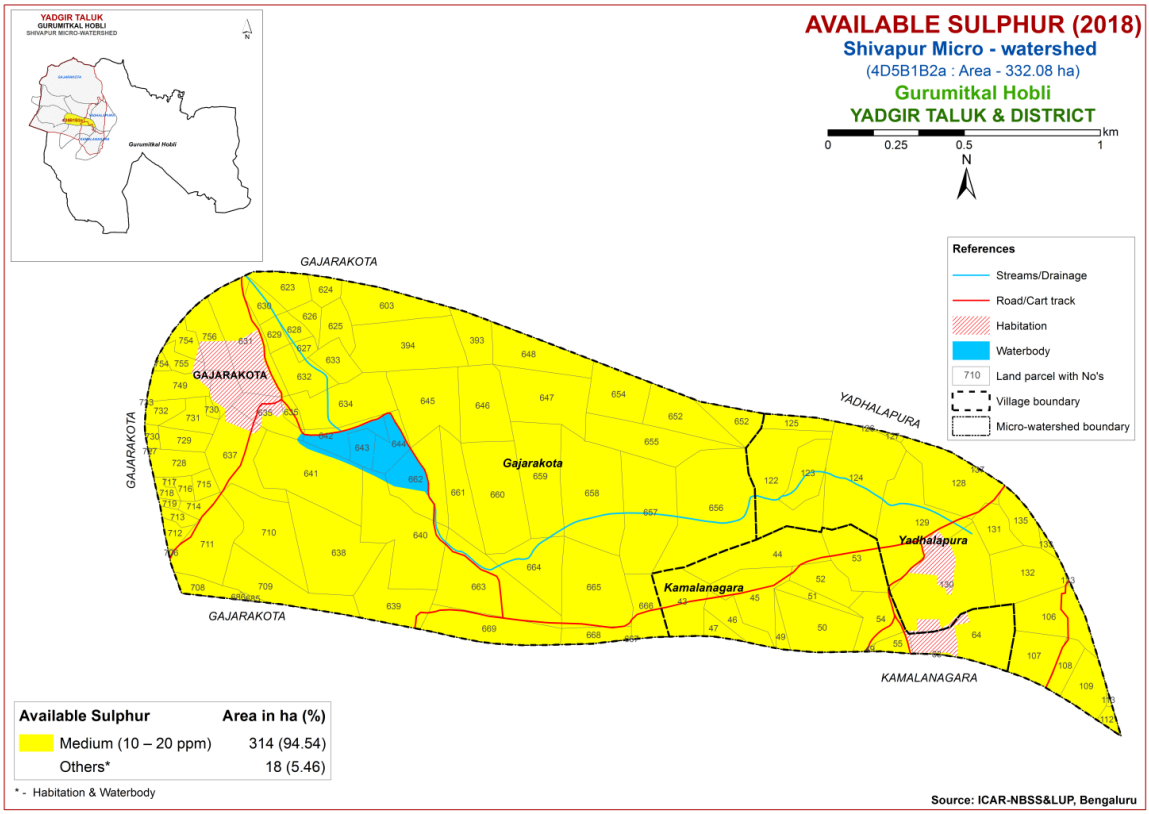

Fig.6.6 Soil Available Sulphur map of Shivapur Microwatershed

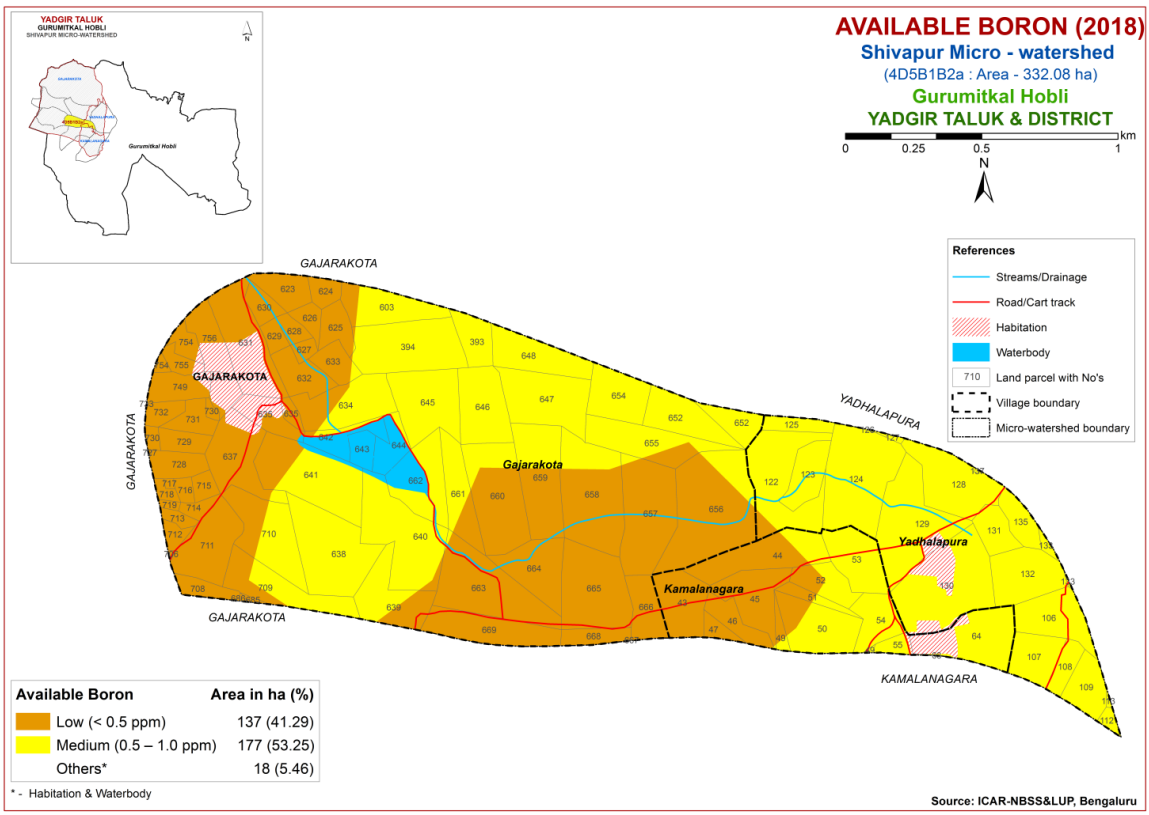

Fig.6.7 Soil Available Boron map of Shivapur Microwatershed

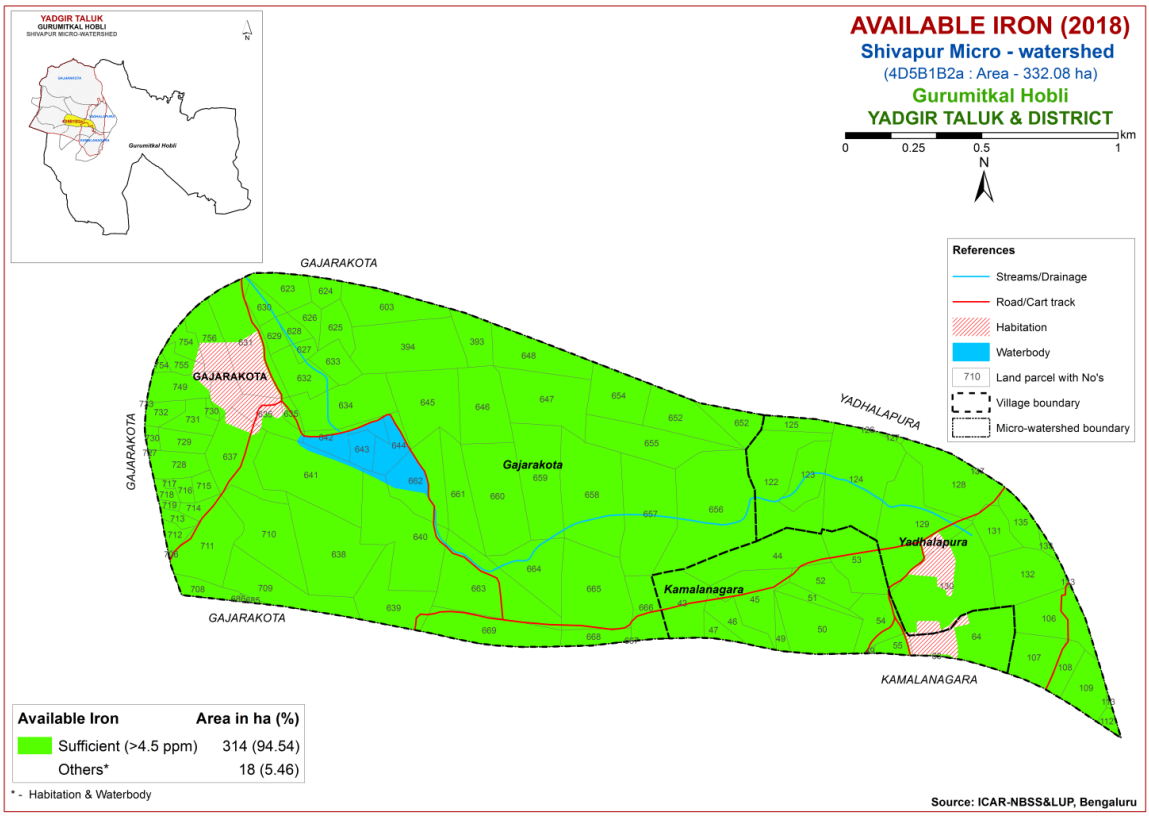

Fig.6.8 Soil Available Iron map of Shivapur Microwatershed

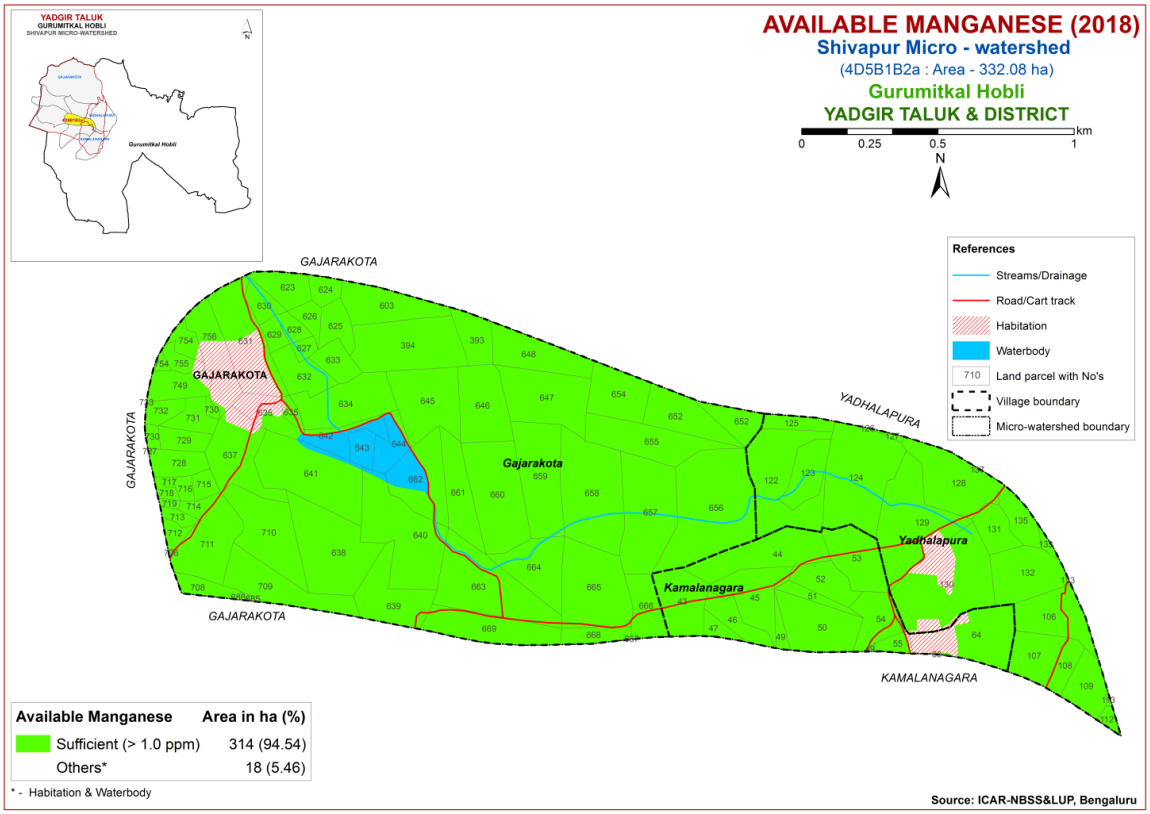

Fig.6.9 Soil Available Manganese map of Shivapur Microwatershed

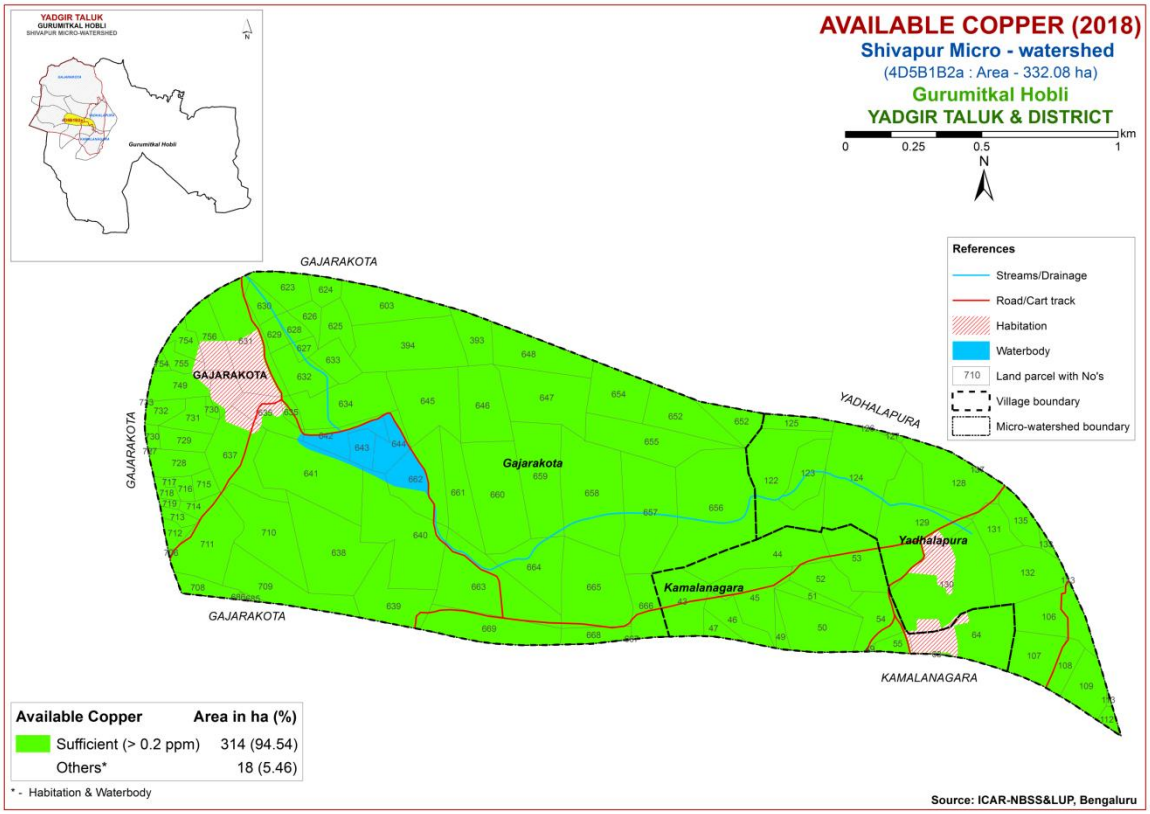

Fig.6.10 Soil Available Copper map of Shivapur Microwatershed

6.11 Available Zinc

Available zinc content is sufficient (>0.6 ppm) which covers a maximum area of about 293 ha (88%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed and deficient (<0.6 ppm) cover an area of 20 ha (6%) and are distributed in the eastern and southeastern part of the microwatershed (Fig 6.11).

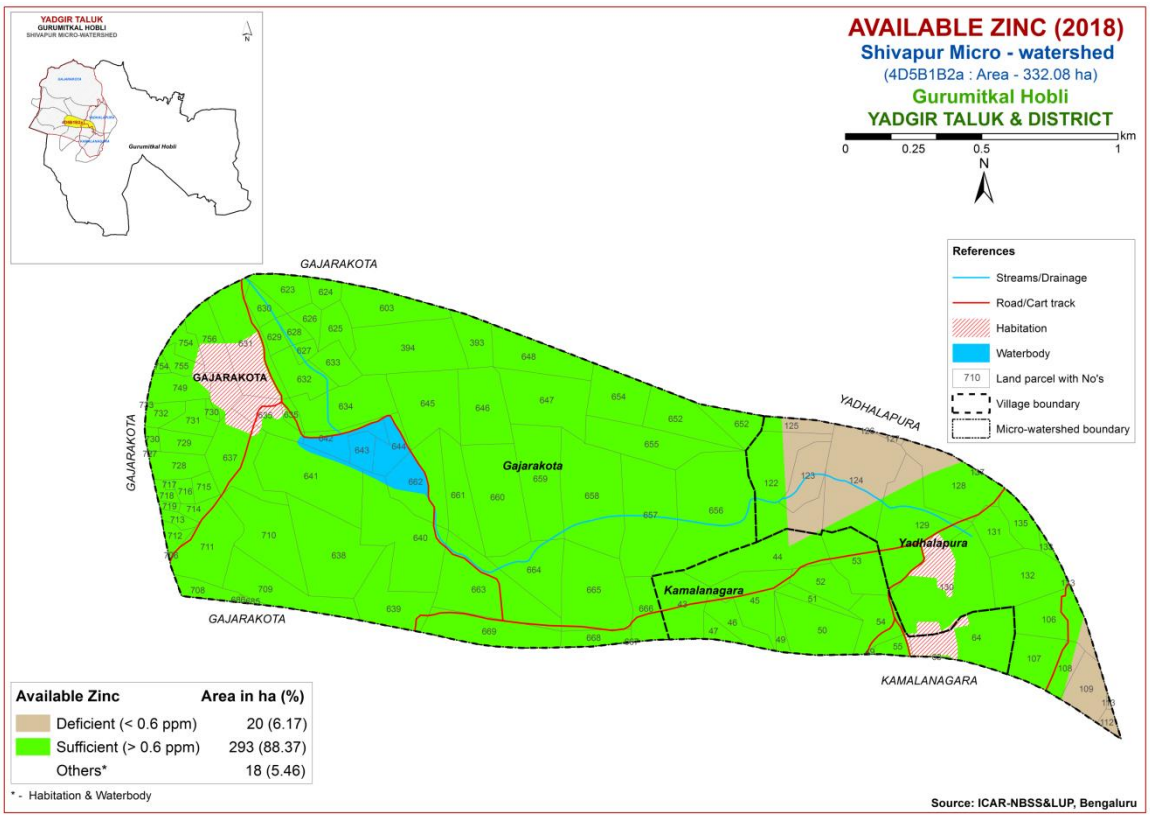

Fig.6.11 Soil Available Zinc map of Shivapur Microwatershed

Chapter 7

LAND SUITABILITY FOR MAJOR CROPS

The soil and land resource units (soil phases) of Shivapur 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 7.1) and crop requirement (Table 7.2 to 7.30) are given at the end of the chapter. In FAO land suitability classification, two orders are recognized. Order S-Suitable and Order N-Not suitable. The orders have classes, subclasses and units. Order-S has three classes, Class S1-Highly Suitable, Class S2-Moderately Suitable and Class S3- Marginally Suitable. Order N has two classes, N1-Currently not Suitable and N2-Permanently not Suitable. There are no subclasses within the Class S1 as they will have very minor or no limitations for crop growth. Classes S2, S3 and N1 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-IV.

7.1 Land Suitability for Sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor*)

Sorghum is one of the major food crop grown in Karnataka in an area of 10.47 lakh ha in Bijapur, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bidar, Belgaum, Dharwad, Bellary, Chitradurga, Mysore and Tumakuru districts. The crop requirements for growing sorghum (Table 7.2) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) of the soils of the microwatershed and a land suitability map for growing sorghum was generated. The area extent and their geographic distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed are given in Figure 7.1.

An area of about 84 ha (25%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing sorghum and are distributed in the eastern, southeastern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth, texture and

calcareousness. An area of about 99 ha (30%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing sorghum and are distributed in the central, northwestern, western, northern and southern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth, nutrient availability and calcareousness. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 131 ha (40%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

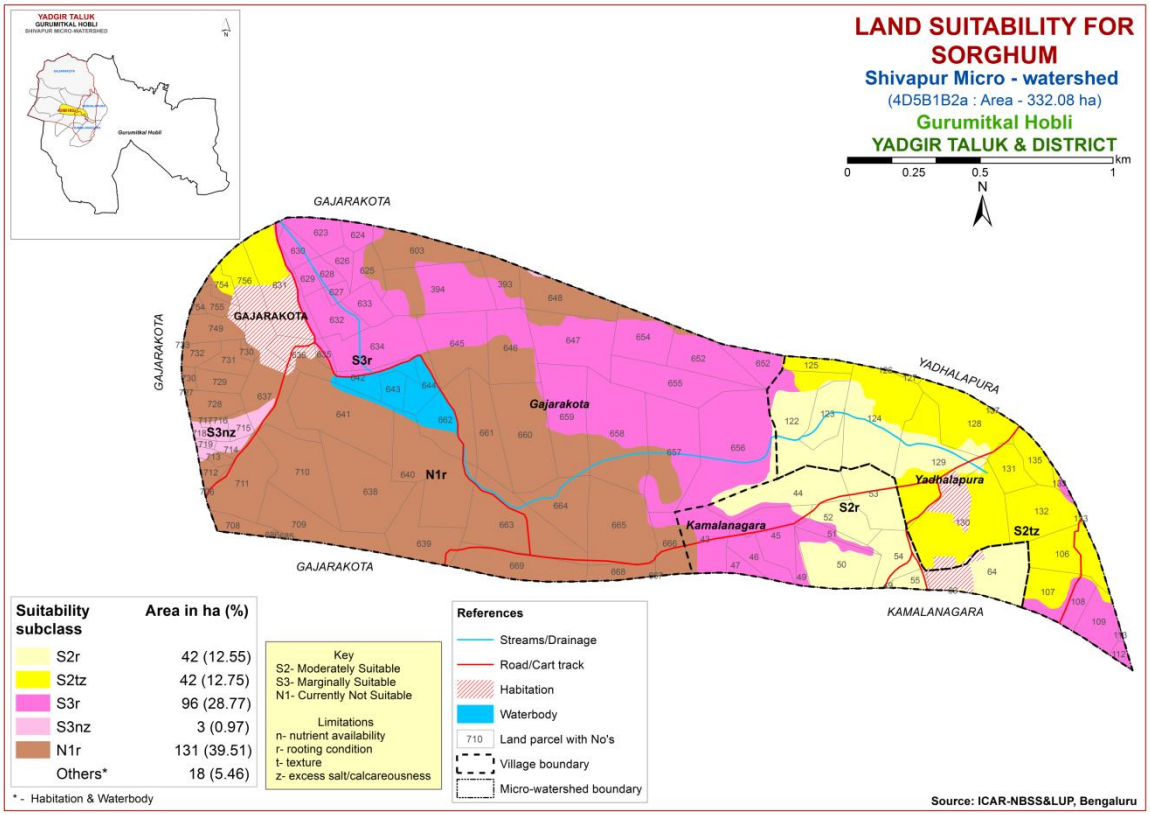

Fig. 7.1 Land Suitability map of Sorghum

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.

Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands for growing maize cover an area of about 84 ha (25%) and occur in the eastern, southeastern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture, nutrient availability and calcareousness. An area of about 99 ha (30%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing maize and are distributed in the central, northwestern, western, northern and southern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth, nutrient availability and calcareousness. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in

an area of 131 ha (40%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

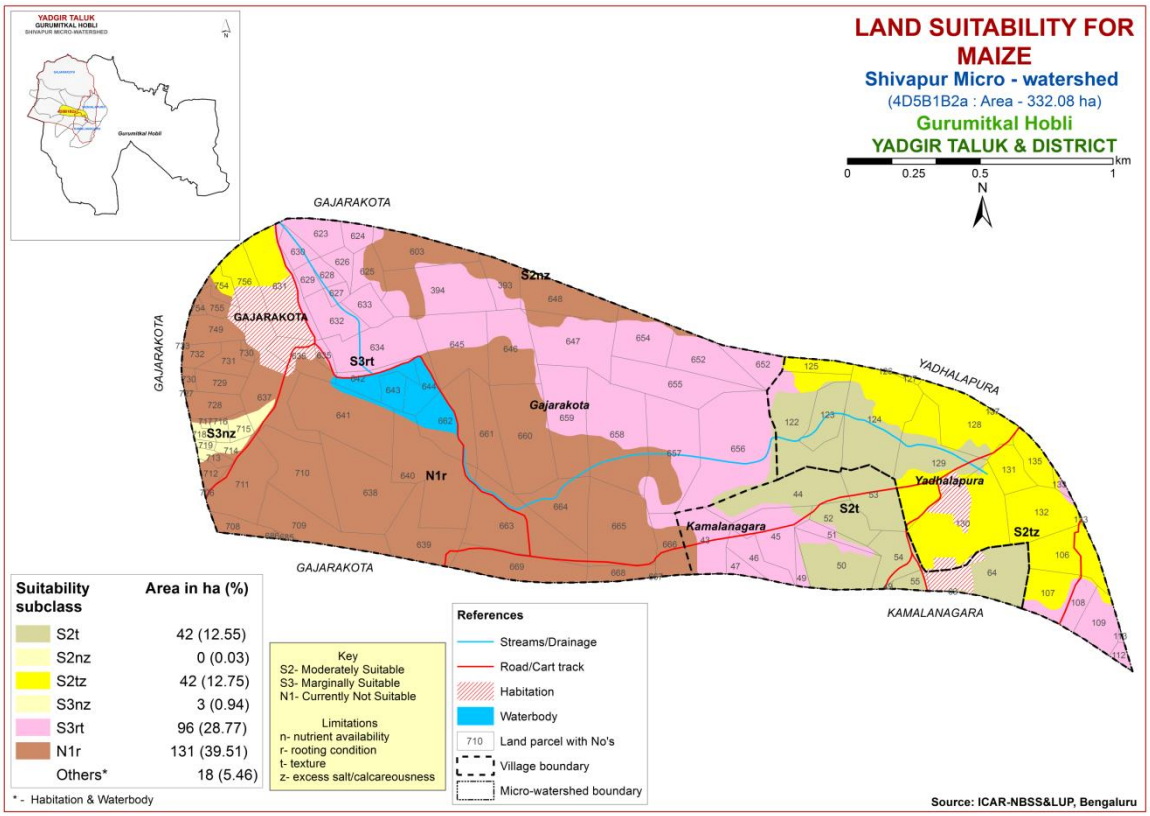

Fig. 7.2 Land Suitability map of Maize

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.

An area of about 84 ha (25%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing bajra and are distributed in the eastern, southeastern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth and calcareousness. An area of about 99 ha (30%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing bajra and are distributed in the central, northwestern, western, northern, southeastern and southern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth, texture, nutrient availability and calcareousness. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 131 ha (40%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

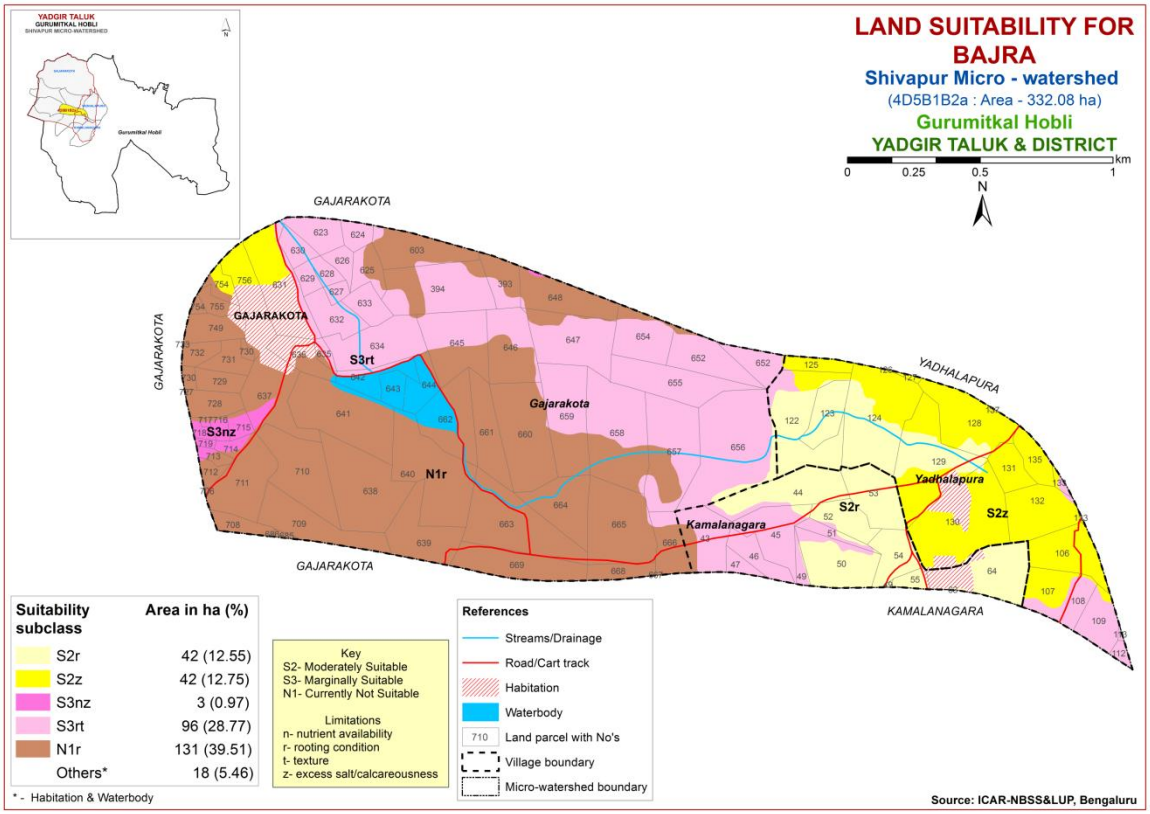

Fig. 7.3 Land Suitability map of Bajra

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.

Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands for growing groundnut cover an area of about 42 ha (13%) and occur in the northwestern, eastern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of calcareousness. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing groundnut occupy a maximum area of about 138 ha (41%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of texture and rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 134 ha (40%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting depth.

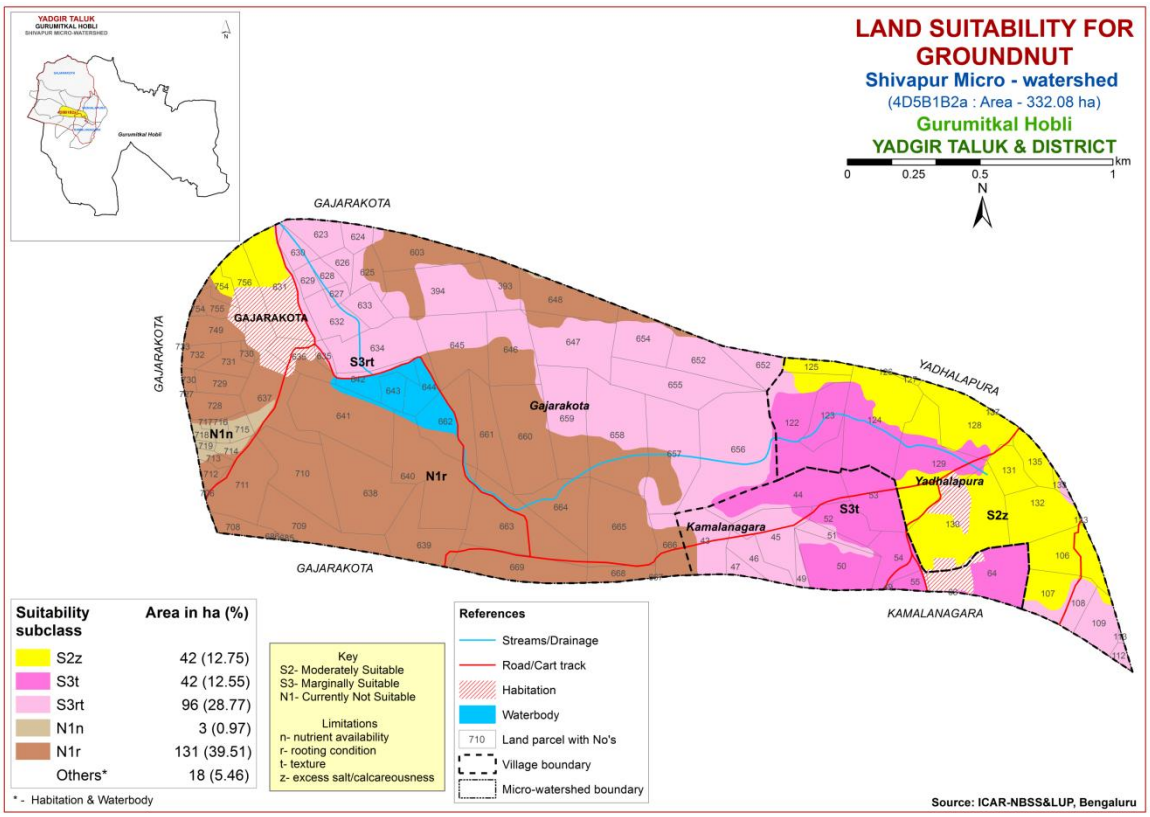

Fig. 7.4 Land Suitability map of Groundnut

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.

Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands for growing sunflower cover an area of about 42 ha (13%) and occur in the eastern, northwestern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of rooting depth and calcareousness. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing sunflower occupy a maximum area of about 42 ha (13%) and are distributed in the eastern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 230 ha (69%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting depth.

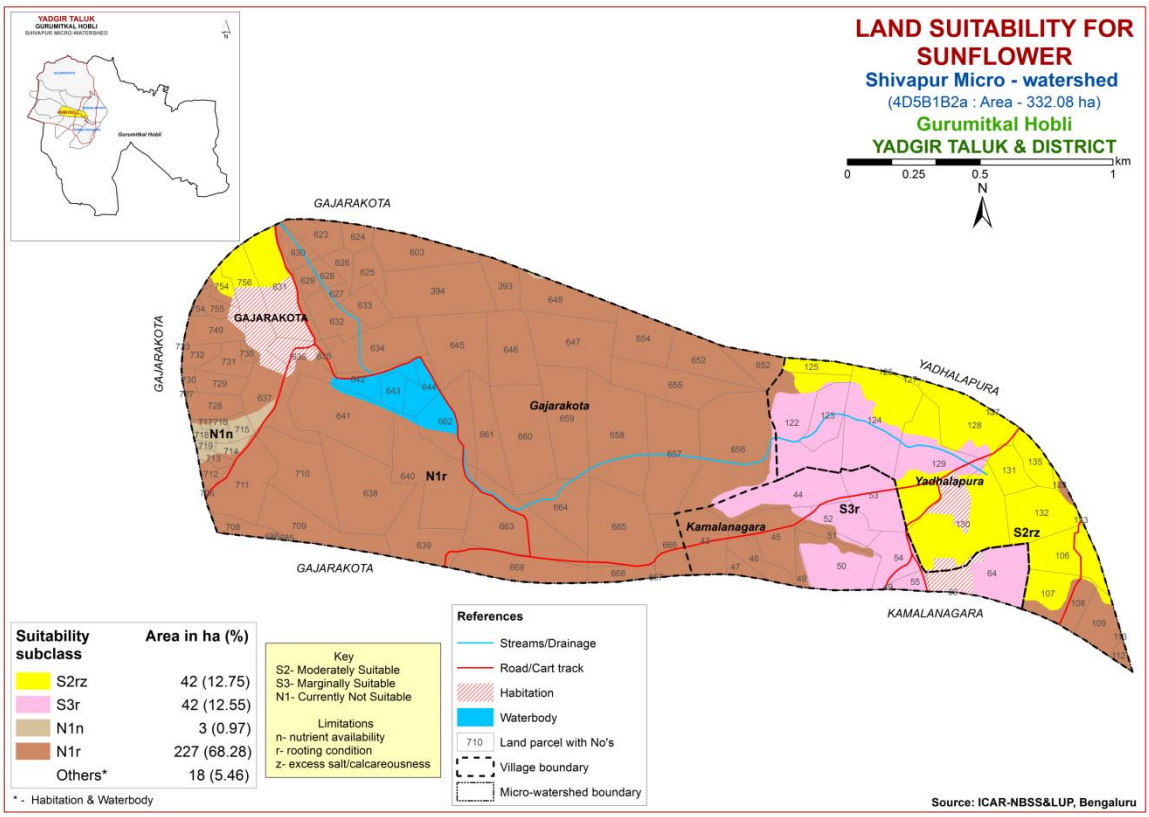

Fig. 7.5 Land Suitability map of Sunflower

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

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

Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands for growing redgram cover an area of about 42 ha (13%) and occur in the northwestern, eastern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of rooting depth and calcareousness. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing redgram occupy a maximum area of about 141 ha (42%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of texture, calcareousness, nutrient availability and rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 131 ha (40%) and are distributed in the southern, northern, western and northwestern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth.

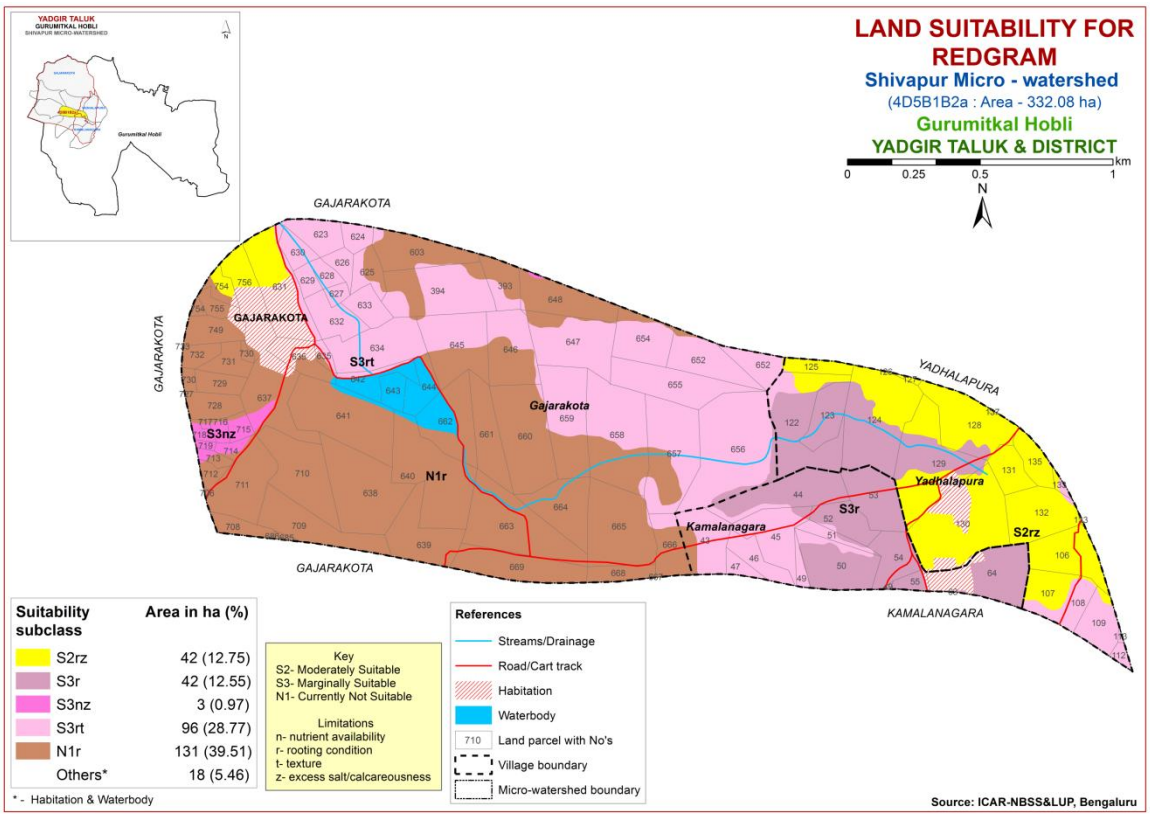

Fig. 7.6 Land Suitability map of Redgram

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

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

An area of about 64 ha (19%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing bengal gram and are distributed in the northwestern, eastern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of rooting depth, texture and calcareousness. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing bengalgram occupy an area of about 120 ha (36%) and occur in the central, western, northern, northwestern, southern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitation of rooting depth, nutrient availability, texture and calcareousness. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 131 ha (40%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth.

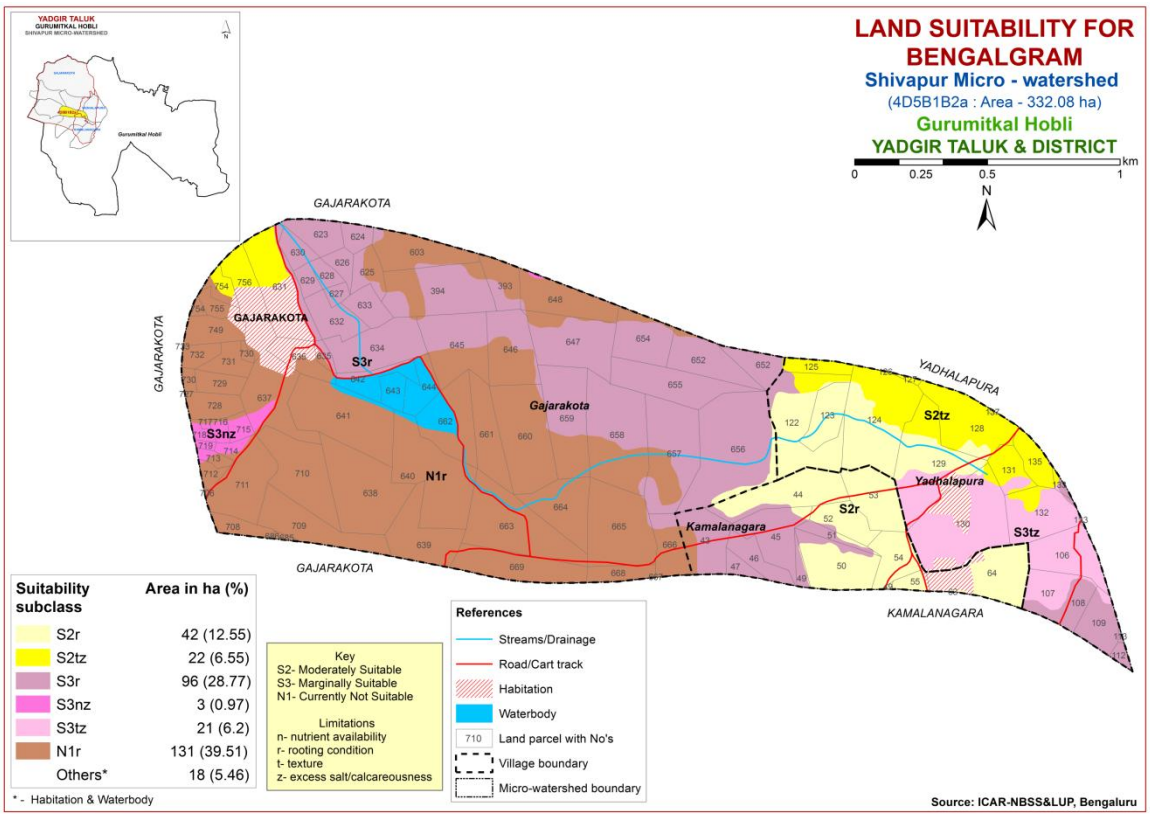

Fig. 7.7 Land Suitability map of Bengal gram.

7.8 Land Suitability for Cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum*)

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

An area of about 64 ha (19%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing cotton and are distributed in the northwestern, eastern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of rooting depth, texture and calcareousness. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing cotton occupy an area of about 120 ha (36%) and occur in the central, western, northern, northwestern, southern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitation of rooting depth, nutrient availability, texture and calcareousness. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 134 ha (40%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

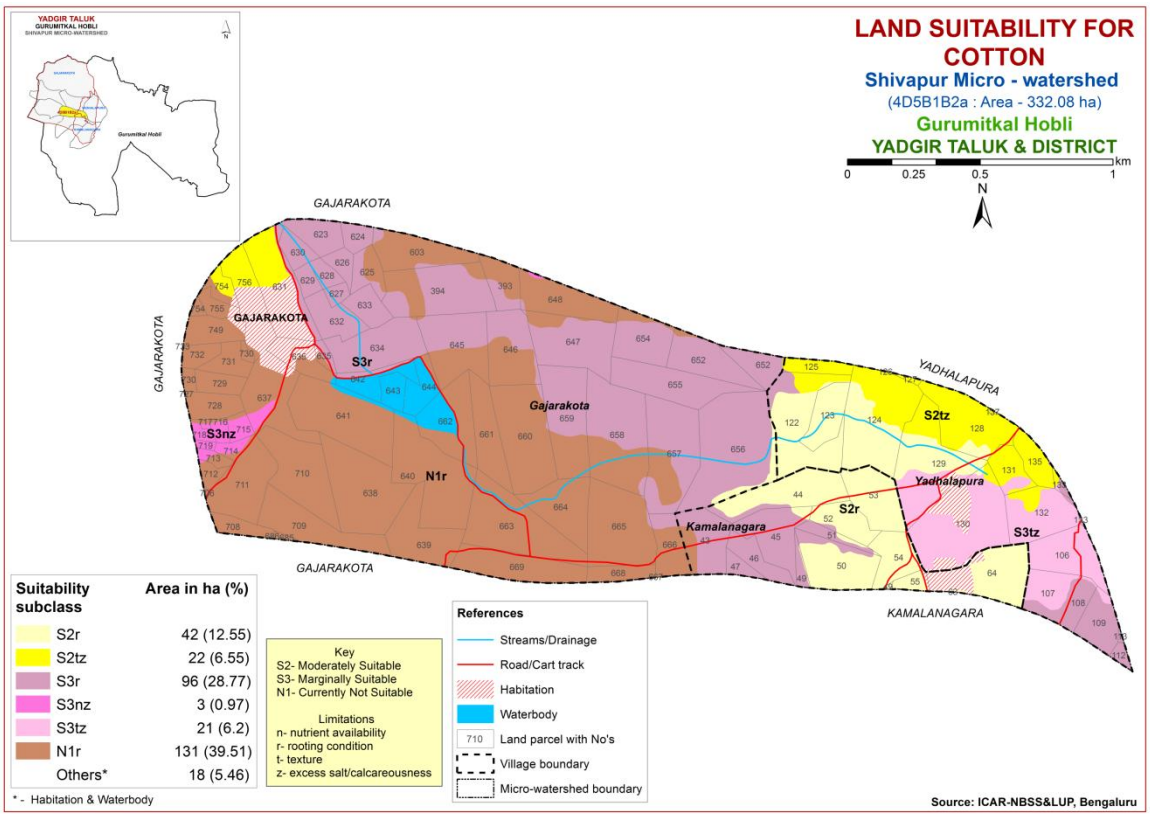

Fig. 7.8 Land Suitability map of Cotton

7.9 Land Suitability for Chilli (*Capsicum annuum)*

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

An area of about 84 ha (25%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing chilli and are distributed in the eastern, southeastern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth and calcareousness. An area of about 96 ha (29%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing chilli and are distributed in the central, northwestern, northern, southeastern and southern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 134 ha (40%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

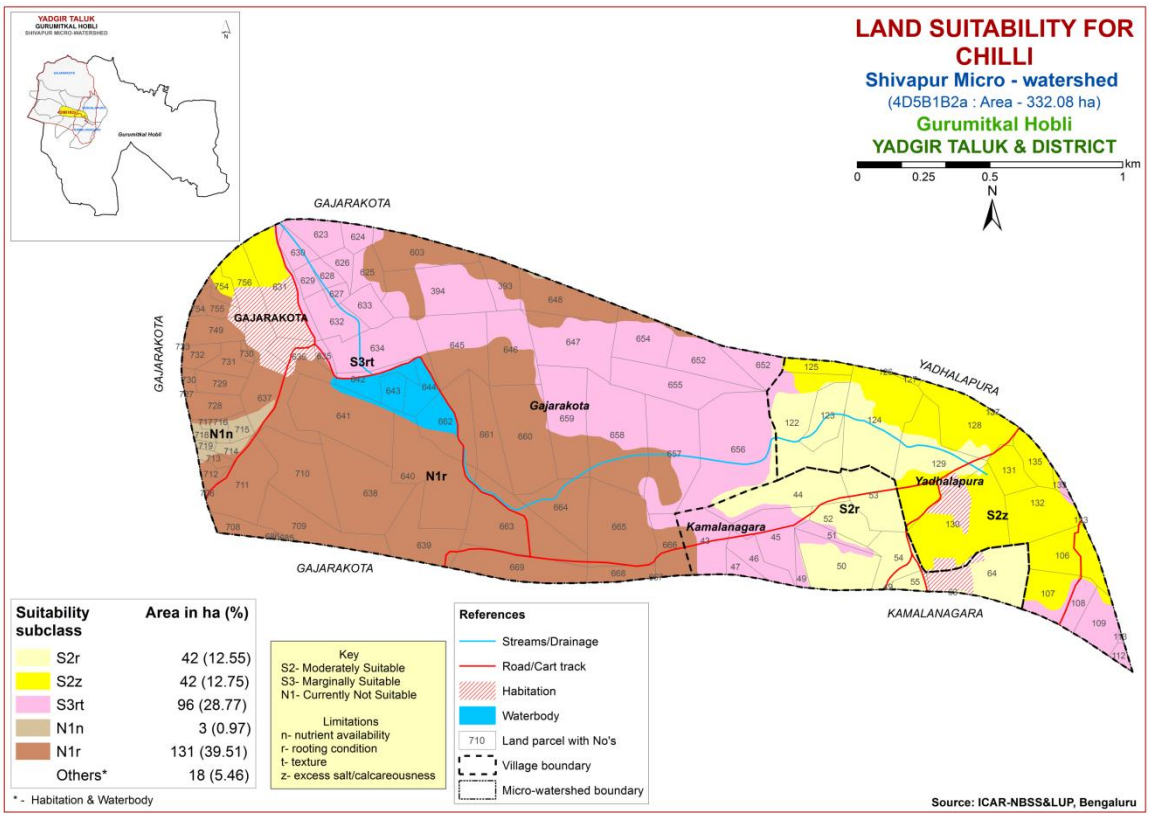

Fig 7.9 Land Suitability map of Chilli

7.10 Land Suitability for Tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum*)

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

An area of about 84 ha (25%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing tomato and are distributed in the eastern, southeastern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth and calcareousness. An area of about 96 ha (29%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing tomato and are distributed in the central, northwestern, northern, southeastern and southern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 134 ha (40%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

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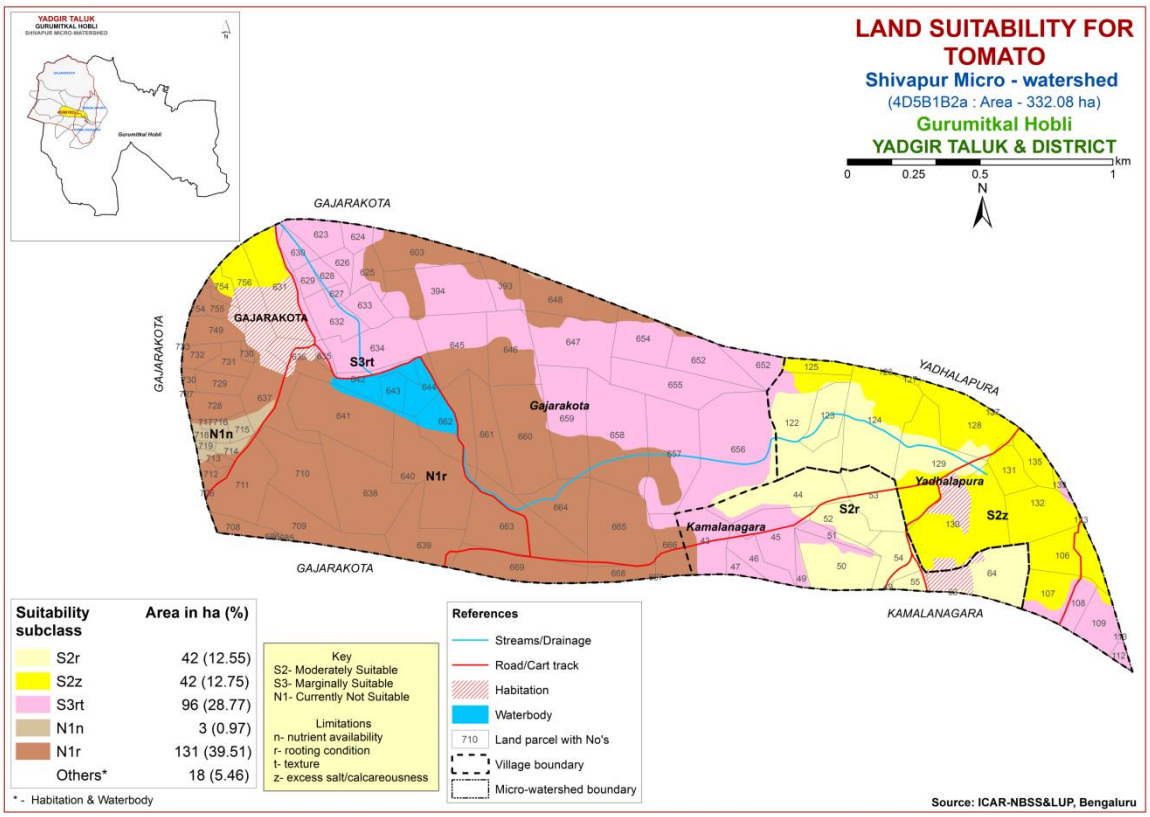

Fig 7.10 Land Suitability map of Tomato

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.

An area of about 84 ha (25%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing brinjal and are distributed in the eastern, southeastern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth and texture. An area of about 96 ha (29%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing brinjal and are distributed in the central, northwestern, northern, southeastern and southern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitation of rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 134 ha (40%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

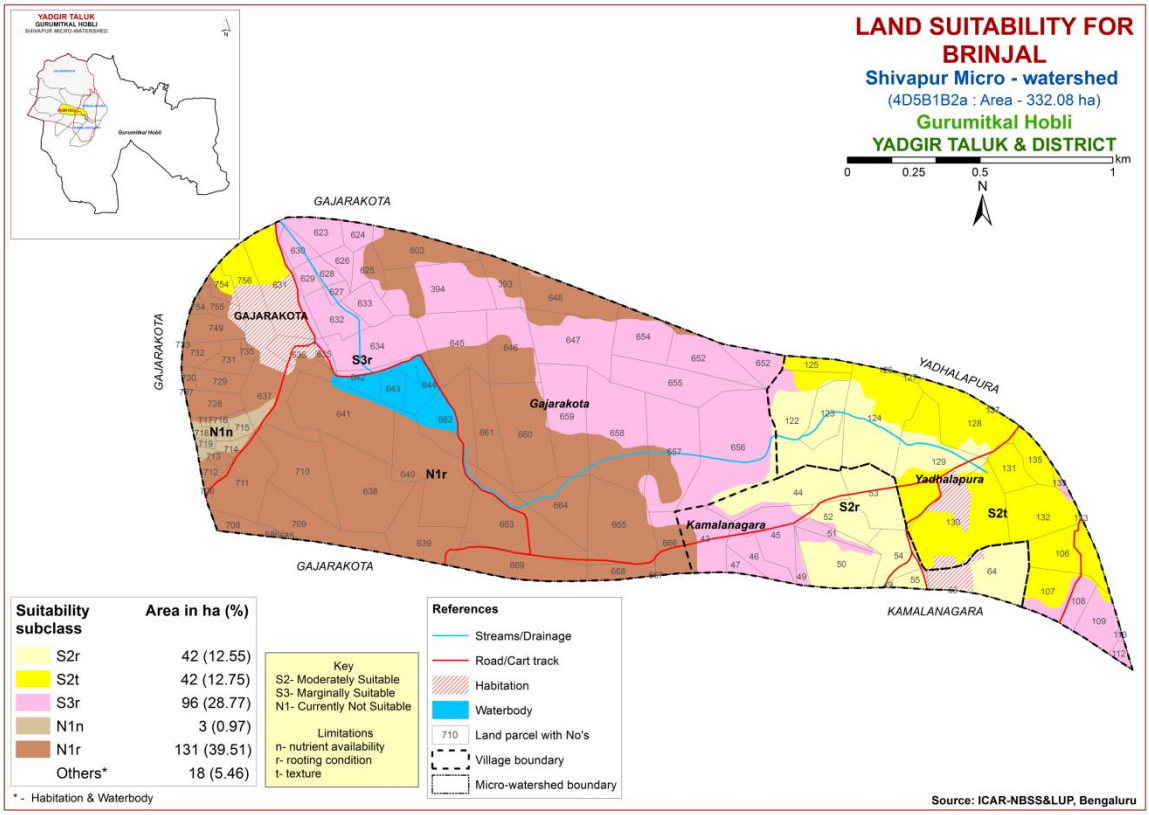

Fig 7.11 Land Suitability map of Brinjal

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

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

Highly (Class S1) suitable lands for growing onion occur in an area of 21 ha (6%) and are distributed in the southeastern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 64 ha (19%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing onion and are distributed in the northwestern, eastern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of rooting depth and drainage. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing onion occupy an area of about 96 ha (29%) and occur in the central, northern, northwestern, southern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 134 ha (40%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

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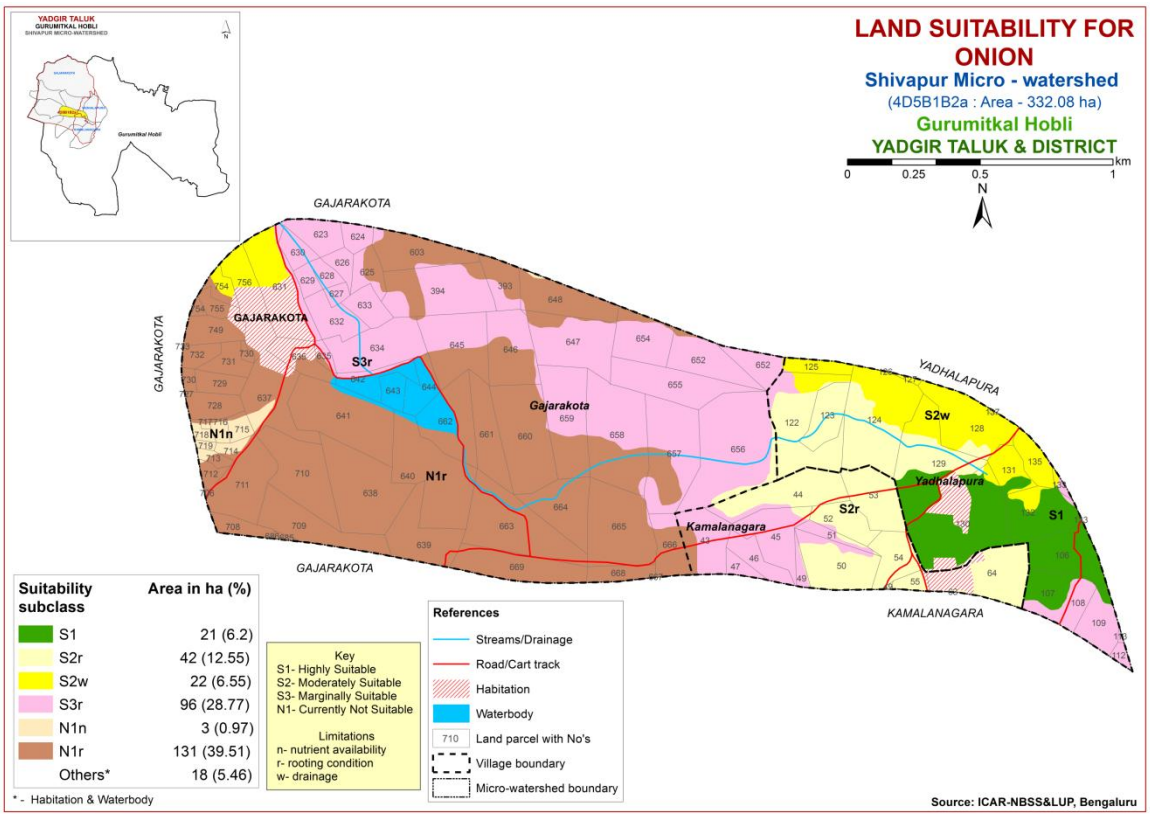

Fig 7.12 Land Suitability map of Onion

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 an area of 21 ha (6%) and are distributed in the southeastern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 64 ha (19%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing bhendi and are distributed in the northwestern, eastern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of rooting depth and drainage. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing bhendi occupy an area of about 96 ha (29%) and occur in the central, northern, northwestern, southern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 134 ha (40%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

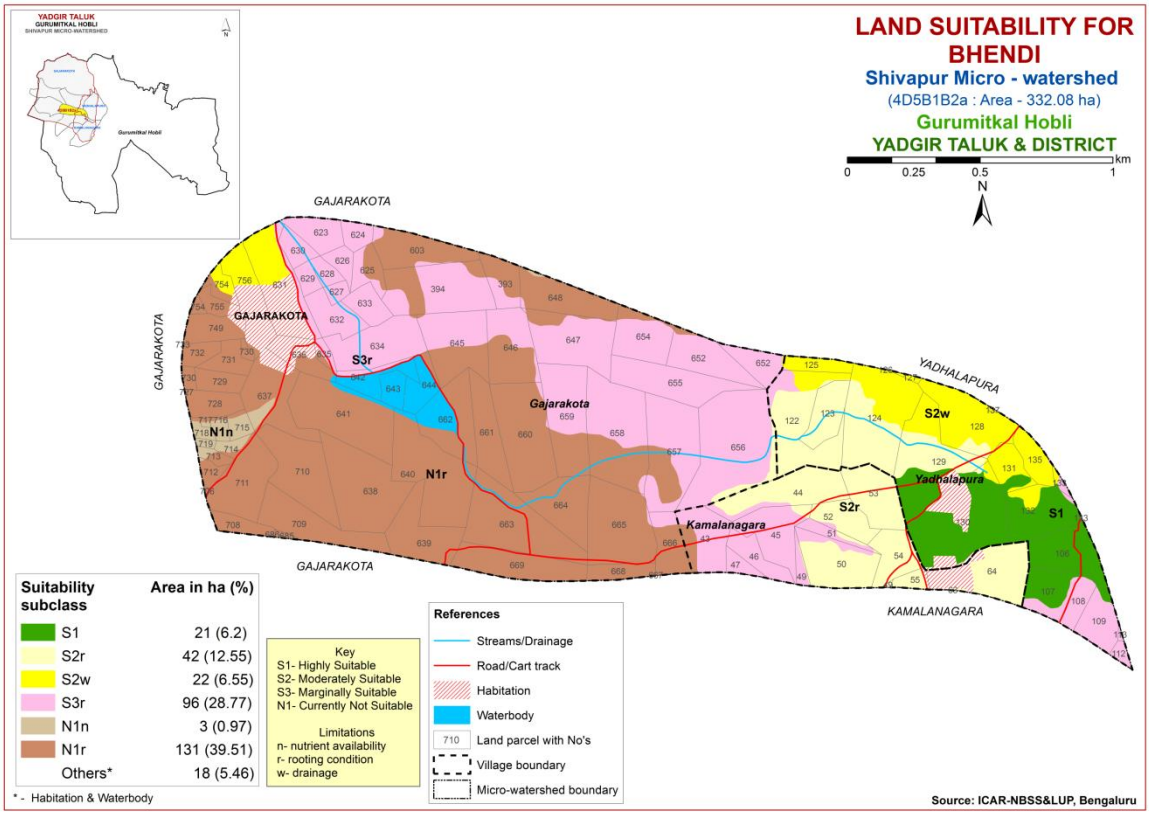

Fig 7.13 Land Suitability map of Bhendi

7.14 Land Suitability for Drumstick (*Moringa oleifera*)

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

Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands for growing drumstick cover an area of about 42 ha (13%) and occur in the eastern, northwestern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of rooting depth and calcareousness. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing drumstick occupy an area of about 42 ha (13%) and are distributed in the eastern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitation of rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 230 ha (69%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability, texture and rooting depth.

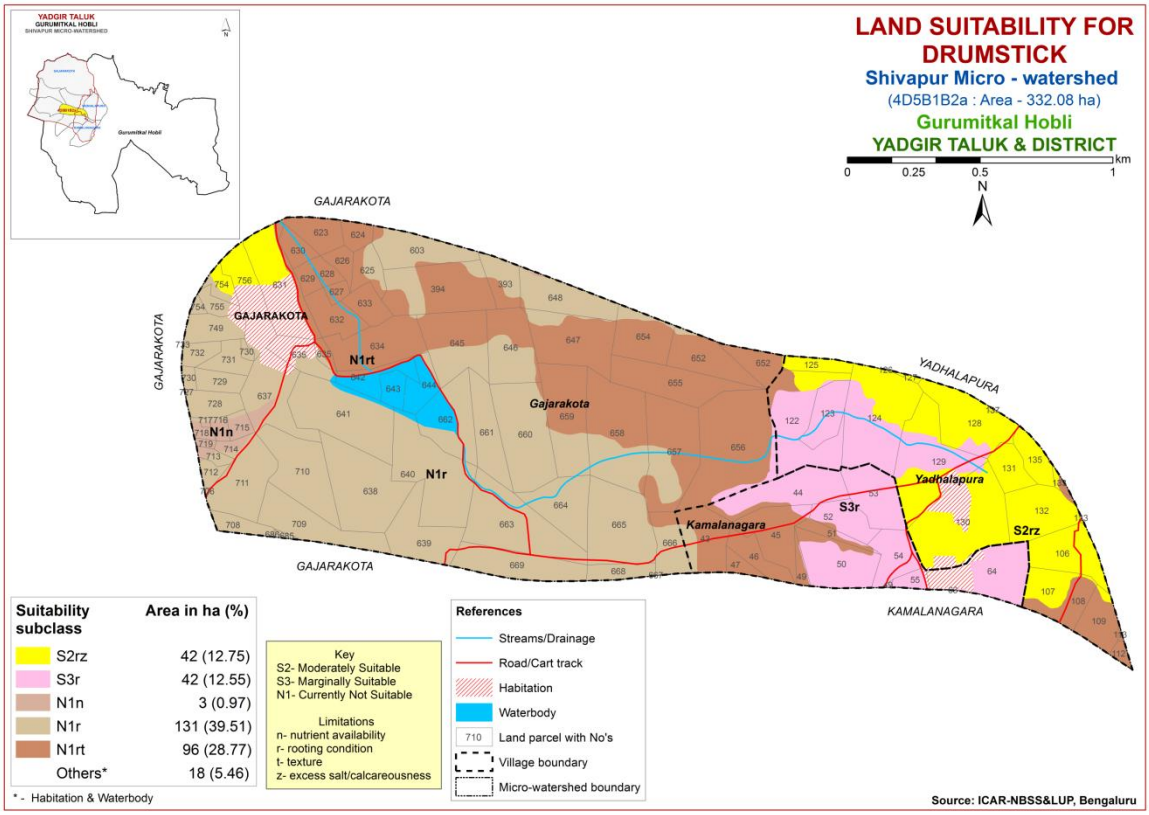

Fig 7.14 Land Suitability map of Drumstick

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.

Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing mango occupy an area of about 42 ha (13%) and are distributed in the eastern, northwestern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitation of calcareousness and rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 271 ha (82%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting depth.

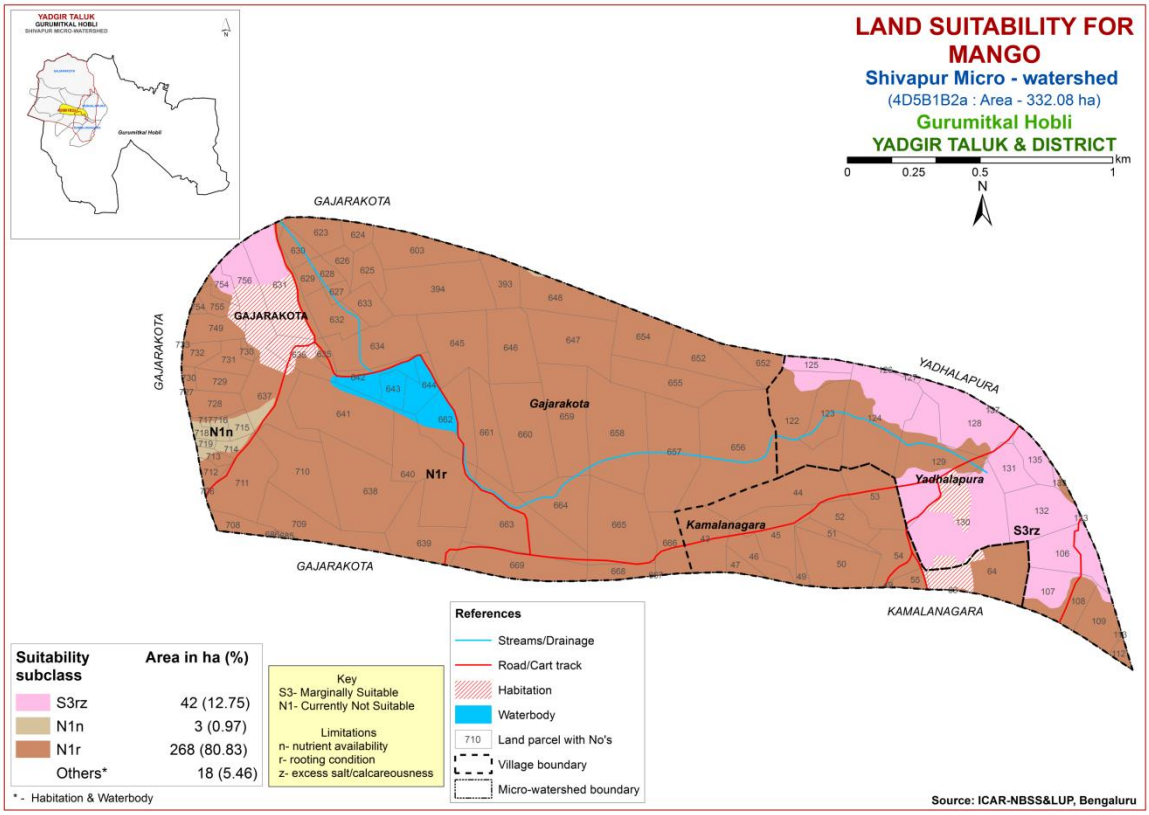

Fig. 7.15 Land Suitability map of Mango

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.

Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands for growing guava cover an area of about 42 ha (13%) and occur in the eastern, northwestern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of rooting depth and calcareousness. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing guava occupy an area of about 42 ha (13%) and are distributed in the eastern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitation of rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in a maximum area of 230 ha (69%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability, texture and rooting depth.

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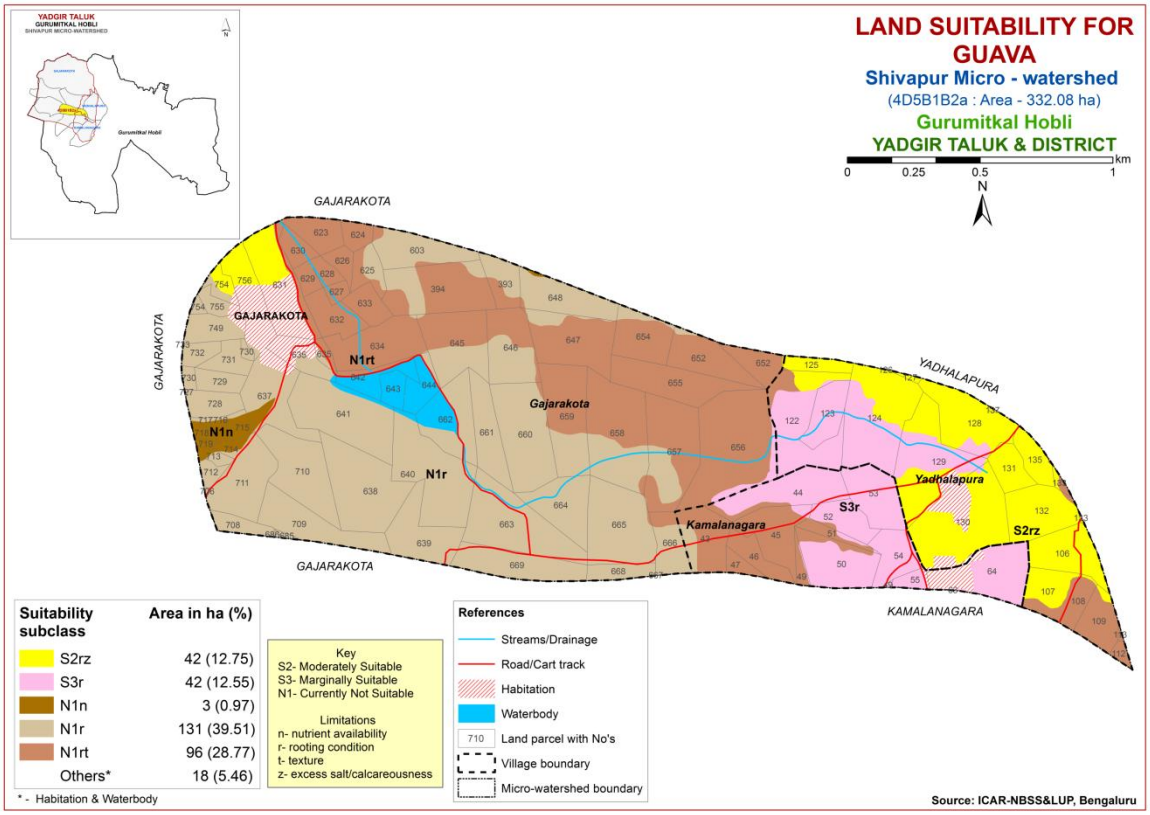

Fig. 7.16 Land Suitability map of Guava

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.

Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands for growing sapota cover an area of about 42 ha (13%) and occur in the eastern, northwestern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of rooting depth and calcareousness. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing sapota occupy an area of about 42 ha (13%) and are distributed in the eastern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitation of rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in a maximum area of 230 ha (69%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting depth.

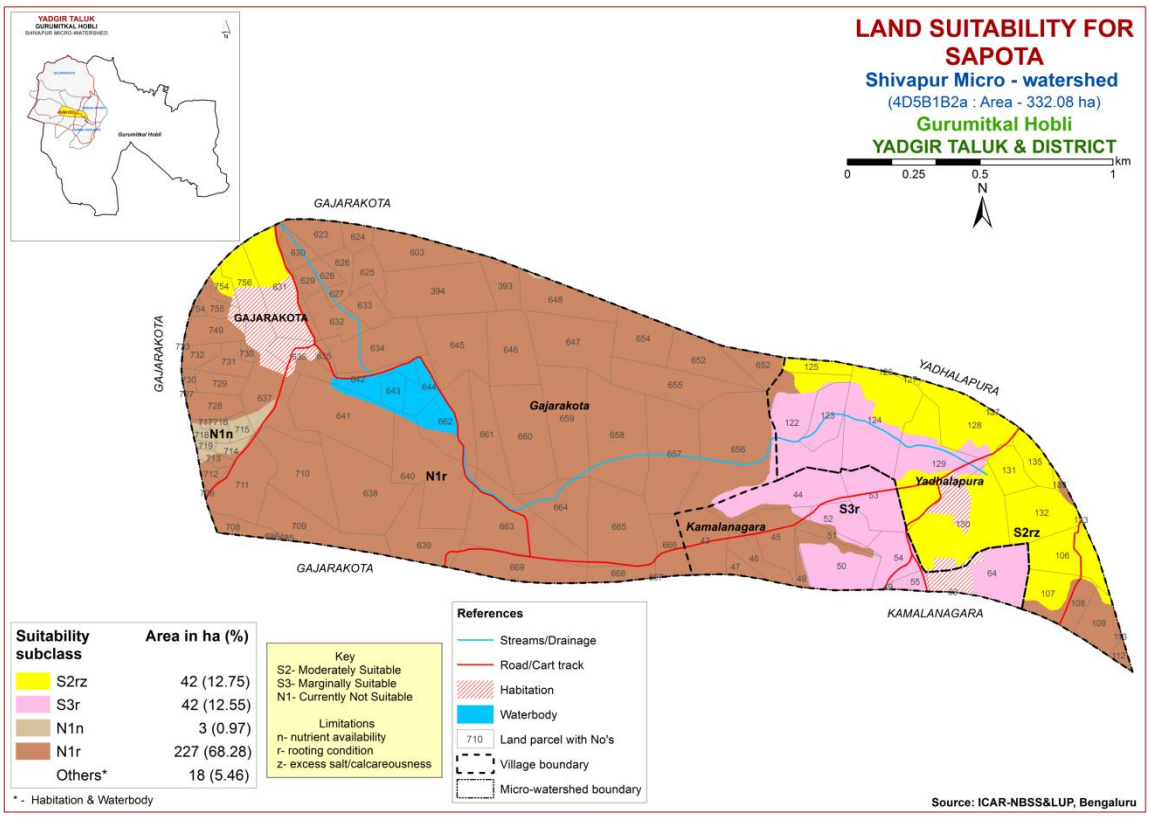

Fig. 7.17 Land Suitability map of Sapota

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.

Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands for growing pomegranate cover an area of about 42 ha (13%) and occur in the eastern, northwestern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of rooting depth and calcareousness. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing pomegranate occupy an area of about 42 ha (13%) and are distributed in the eastern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitation of rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in a maximum area of 230 ha (69%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting depth.

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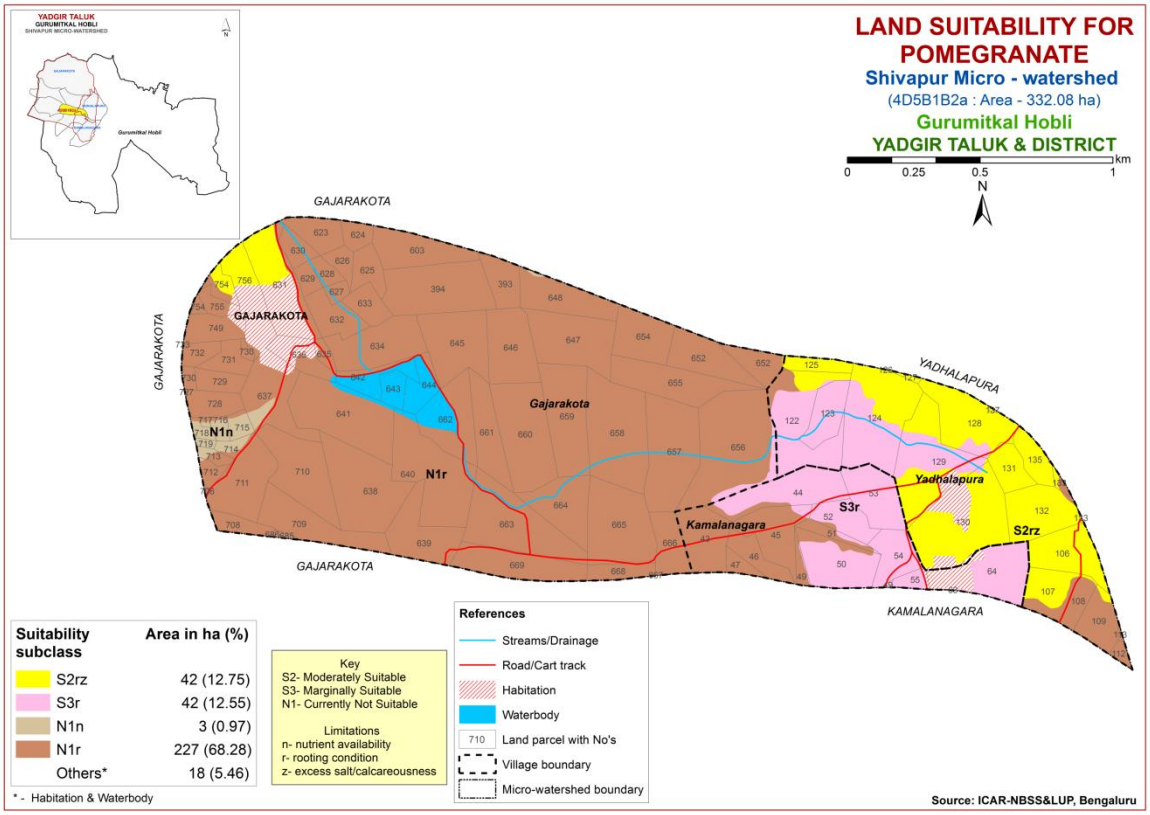

Fig 7.18 Land Suitability map of Pomegranate

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.

Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands for growing musambi cover an area of about 42 ha (13%) and occur in the eastern, northwestern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth and calcareousness. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing musambi occupy an area of about 42 ha (13%) and are distributed in the eastern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitation of rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in a maximum area of 230 ha (69%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting depth.

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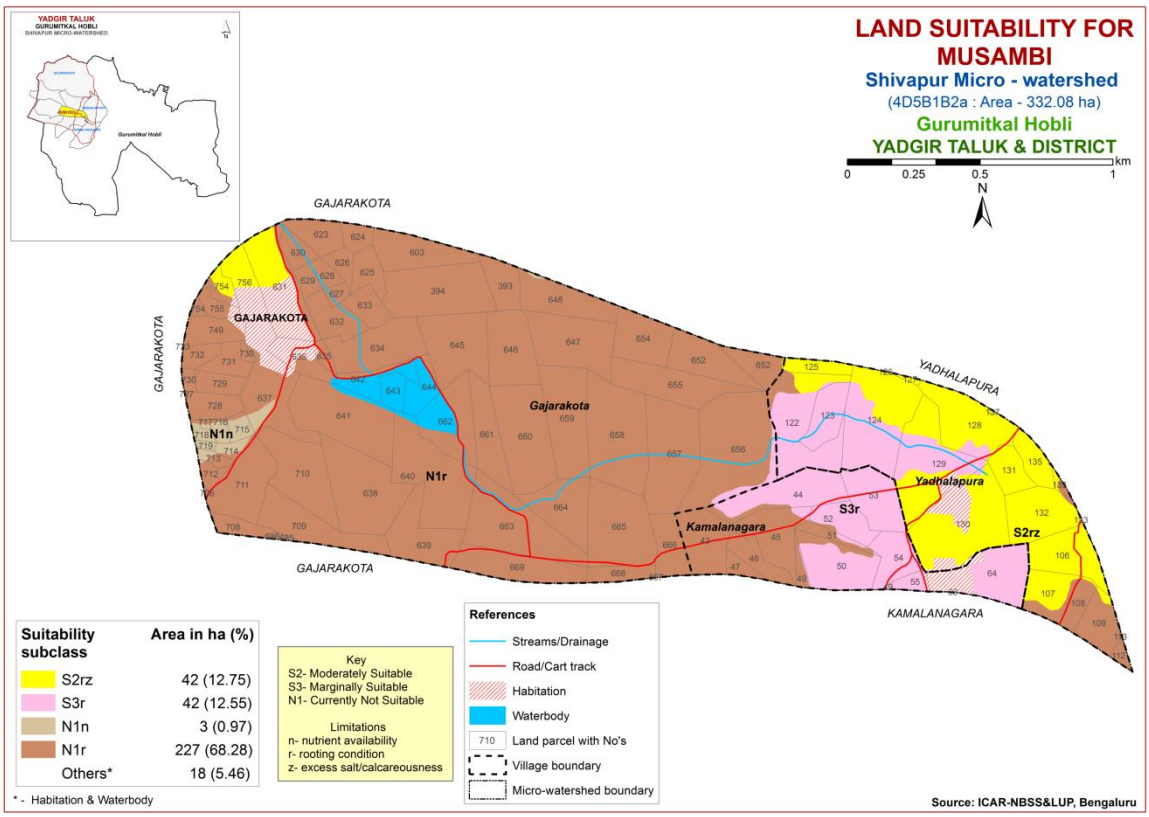

Fig. 7.19 Land Suitability map of Musambi

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.

Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands for growing lime cover an area of about 42 ha (13%) and occur in the eastern, northwestern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth and calcareousness. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing lime occupy an area of about 42 ha (13%) and are distributed in the eastern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitation of rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in a maximum area of 230 ha (69%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability and rooting depth.

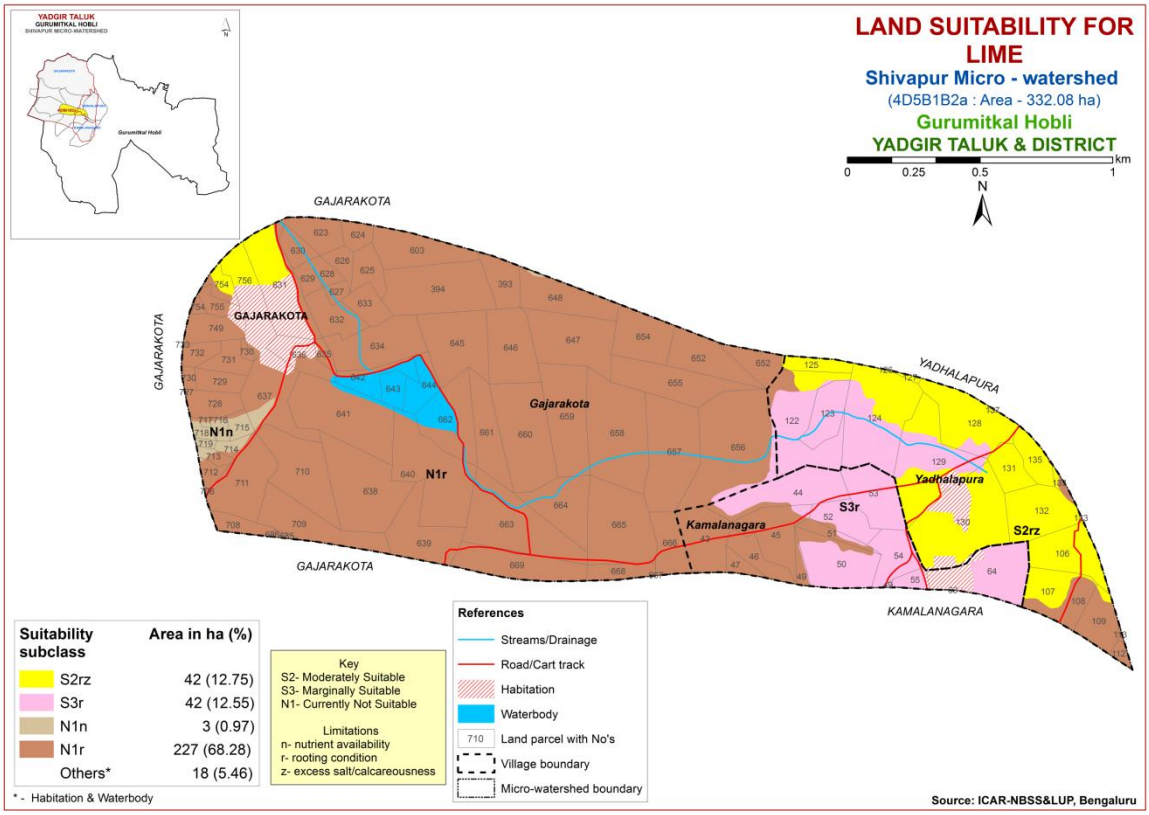

Fig. 7.20 Land Suitability map of Lime

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.

An area of about 84 ha (25%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing amla and are distributed in the eastern, southeastern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth, texture and calcareousness. An area of about 96 ha (29%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing amla and are distributed in the central, northwestern, northern, southeastern and southern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 134 ha (41%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

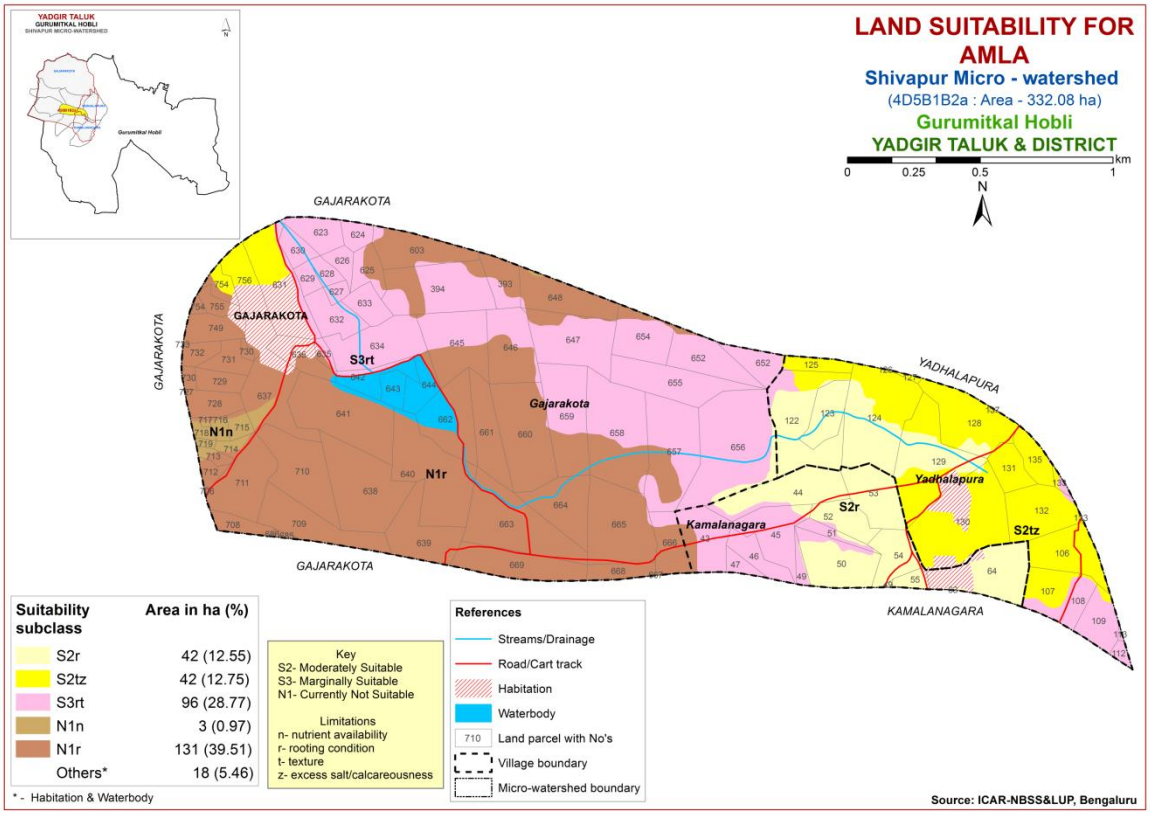

Fig. 7.21 Land Suitability map of Amla

7.22 Land Suitability for Cashew (*Anacardium occidentale)*

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

Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands for growing cashew occur an entire cultivated area of 313 ha (95%) in the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth, texture, nutrient availability and calcareousness.

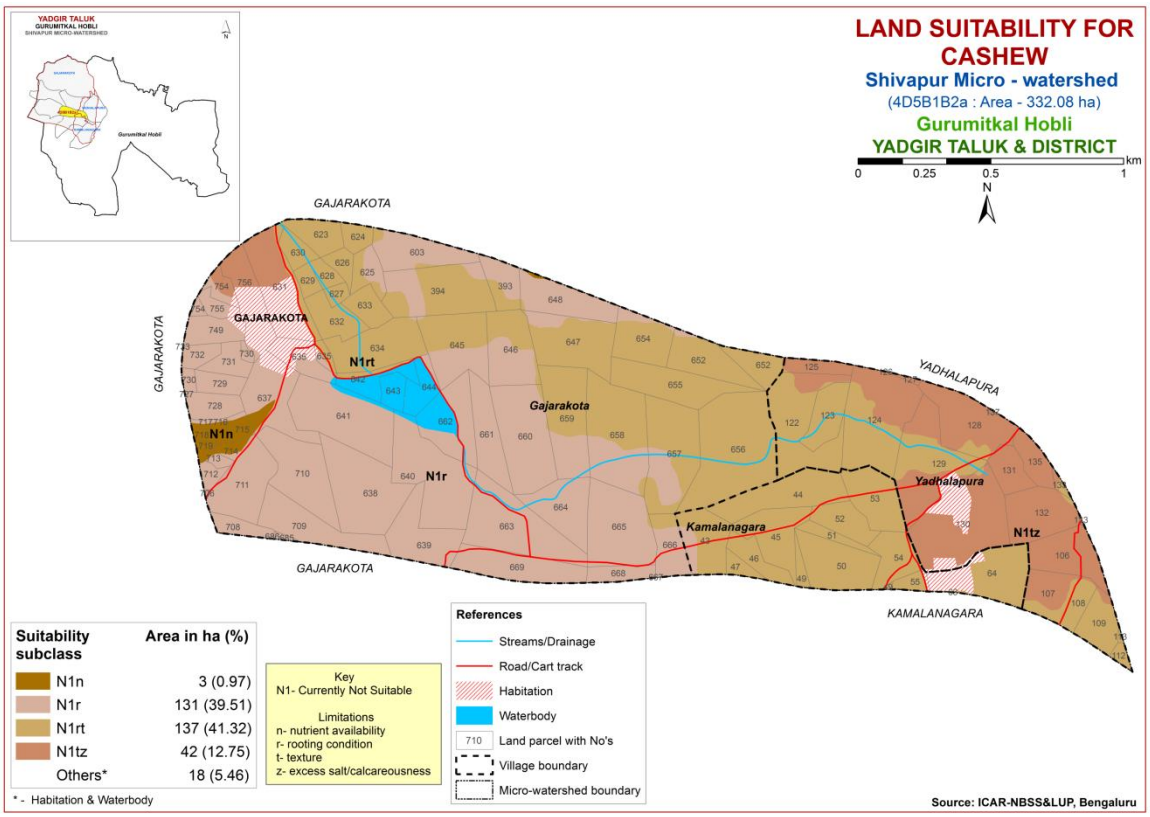

Fig. 7.22 Land Suitability map of Cashew

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.

Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands for growing jackfruit cover an area of about 42 ha (13%) and occur in the eastern, northwestern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of rooting depth and calcareousness. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing jackfruit occupy an area of about 42 ha (13%) and are distributed in the eastern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitation of rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 230 ha (69%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability, texture and rooting depth.

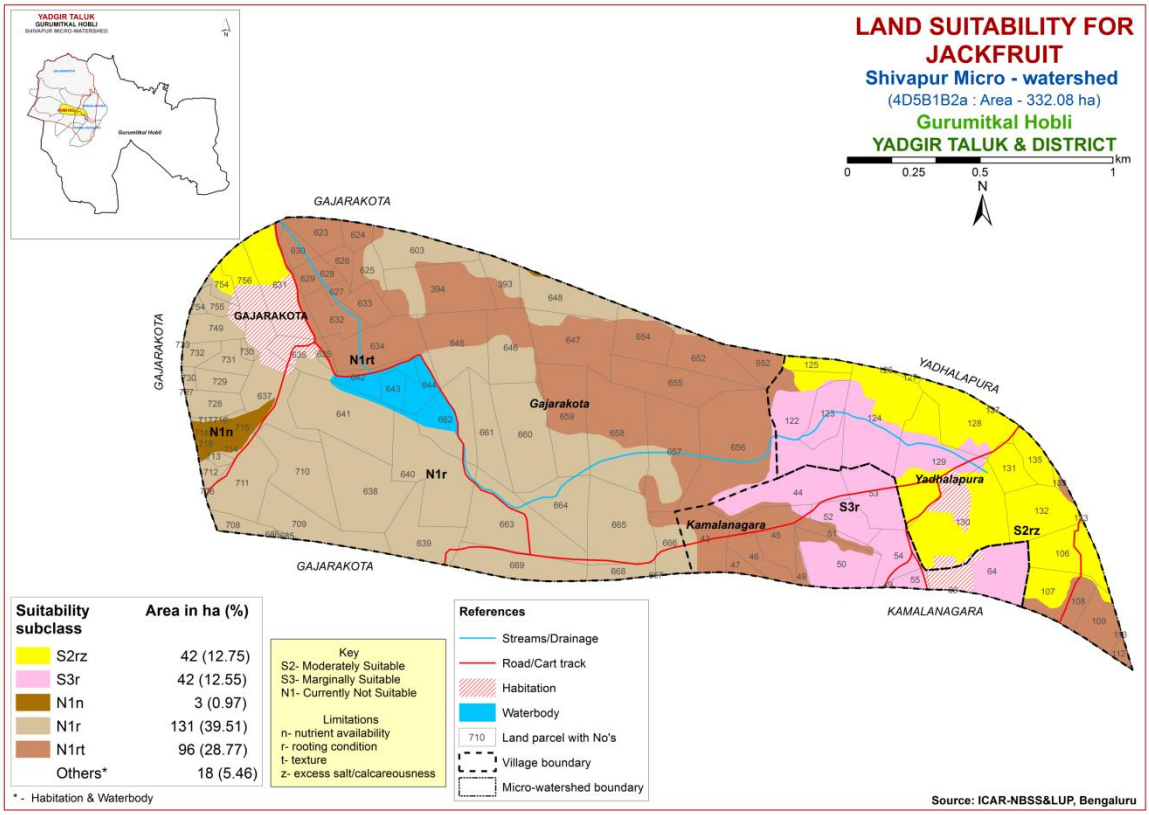

Fig. 7.23 Land Suitability map of Jackfruit

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.

Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing jamun occupy an area of about 84 ha (25%) and are distributed in the northwestern eastern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitation of calcareousness and rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 230 ha (69%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability, texture and rooting depth.

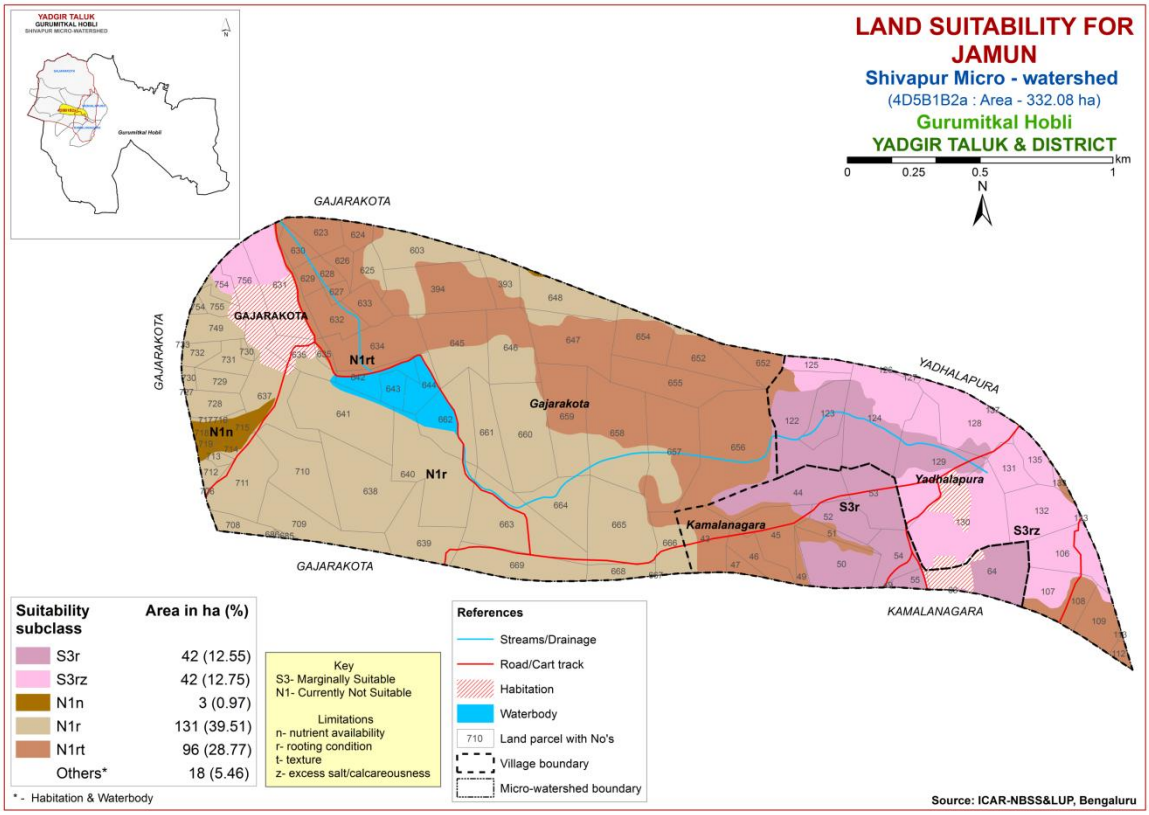

Fig. 7.24 Land Suitability map of Jamun

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.

Highly (Class S1) suitable lands for growing custard apple occur in an area of 42 ha (13%) and are distributed in the eastern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. An area of about 42 ha (13%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing custard apple and are distributed in the eastern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of rooting depth. An area of about 96 ha (29%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing custard apple and are distributed in the central, northwestern, northern, southeastern and southern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitation of rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 134 ha (40%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

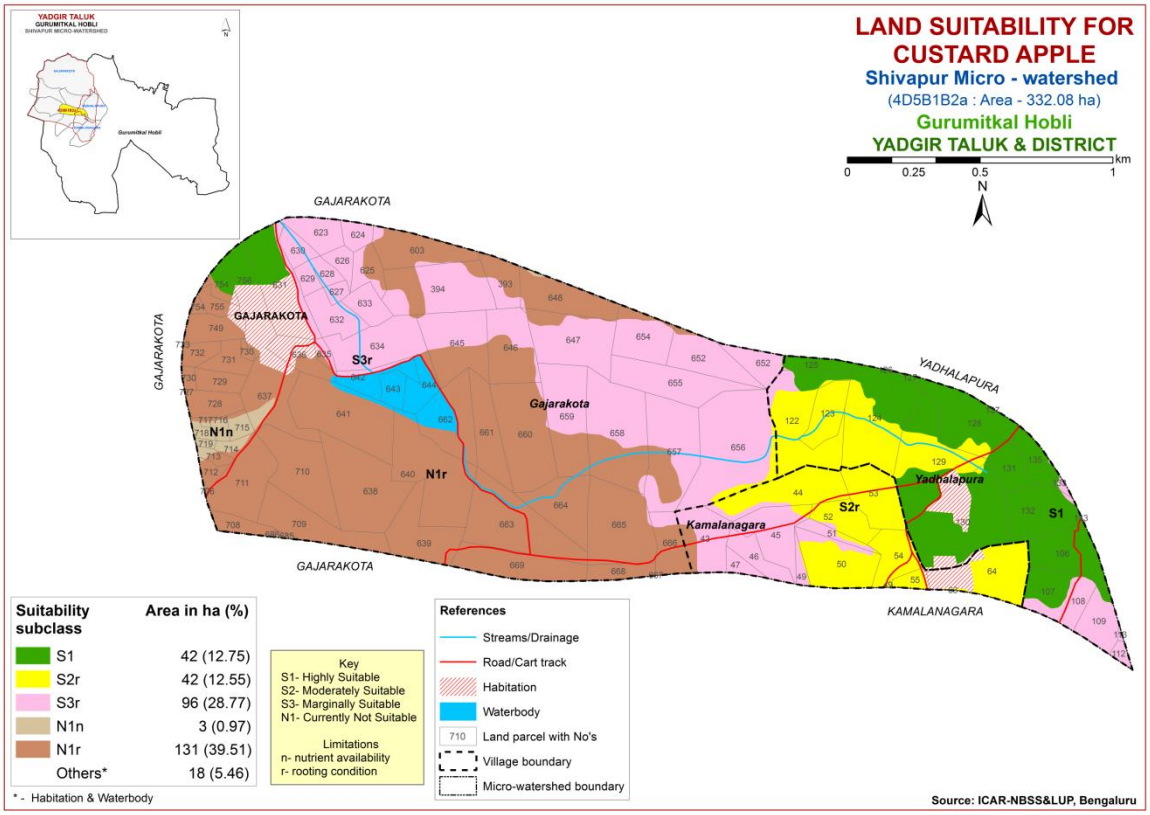

Fig. 7.25 Land Suitability map of Custard Apple

7.26 Land Suitability for Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*)

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

Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing tamarind occupy an area of about 42 ha (13%) and occur in the eastern, northwestern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitation of rooting depth and calcareousness. Currently not suitable lands (Class N1) for occur in an area about 272 ha (82%) and occur in the major part of the microwatershed. They have severe limitations of rooting depth, nutrient availability and texture.

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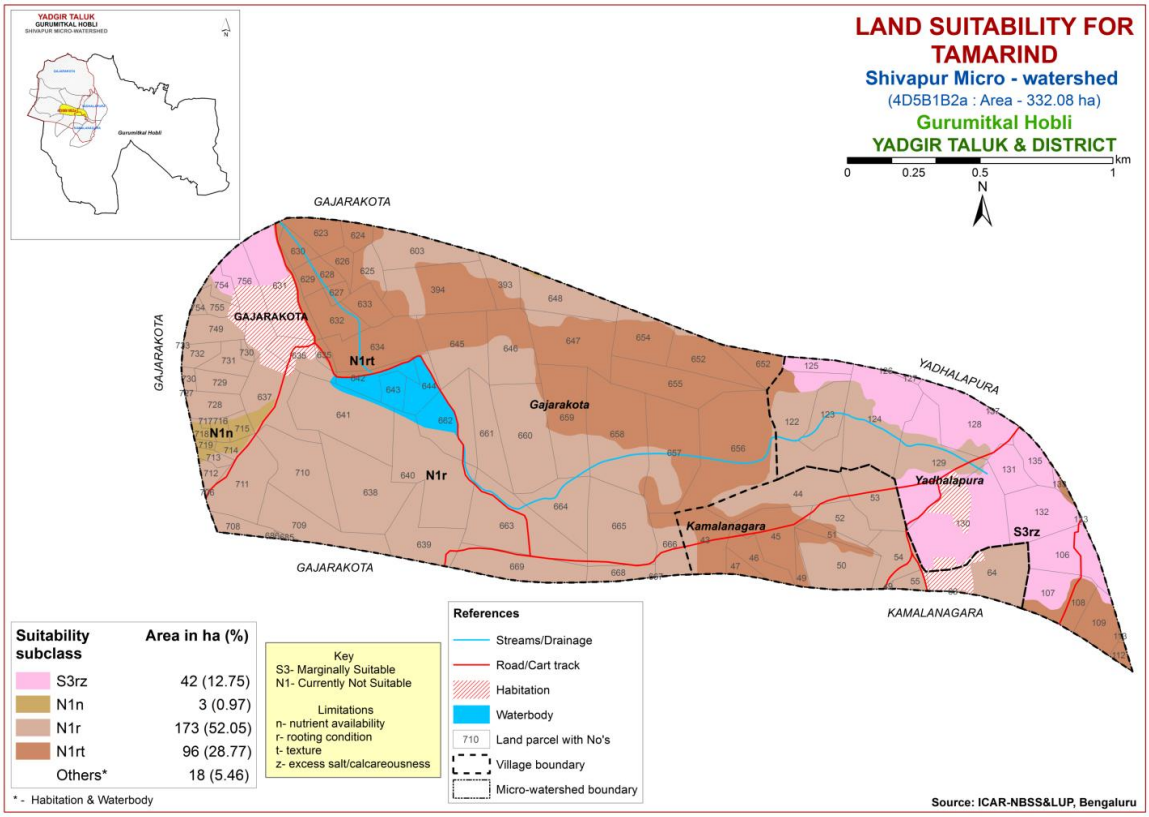

Fig. 7.26 Land Suitability map of Tamarind

7.27 Land Suitability for Mulberry (*Morus nigra*)

Mulberry is the important crop grown for rearing of 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.

Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands for growing mulberry cover an area of about 42 ha (13%) and occur in the eastern, northwestern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of rooting depth and calcareousness. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing mulberry occupy an area of about 42 ha (13%) and are distributed in the eastern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitation of rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 230 ha (69%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of nutrient availability, texture and rooting depth.

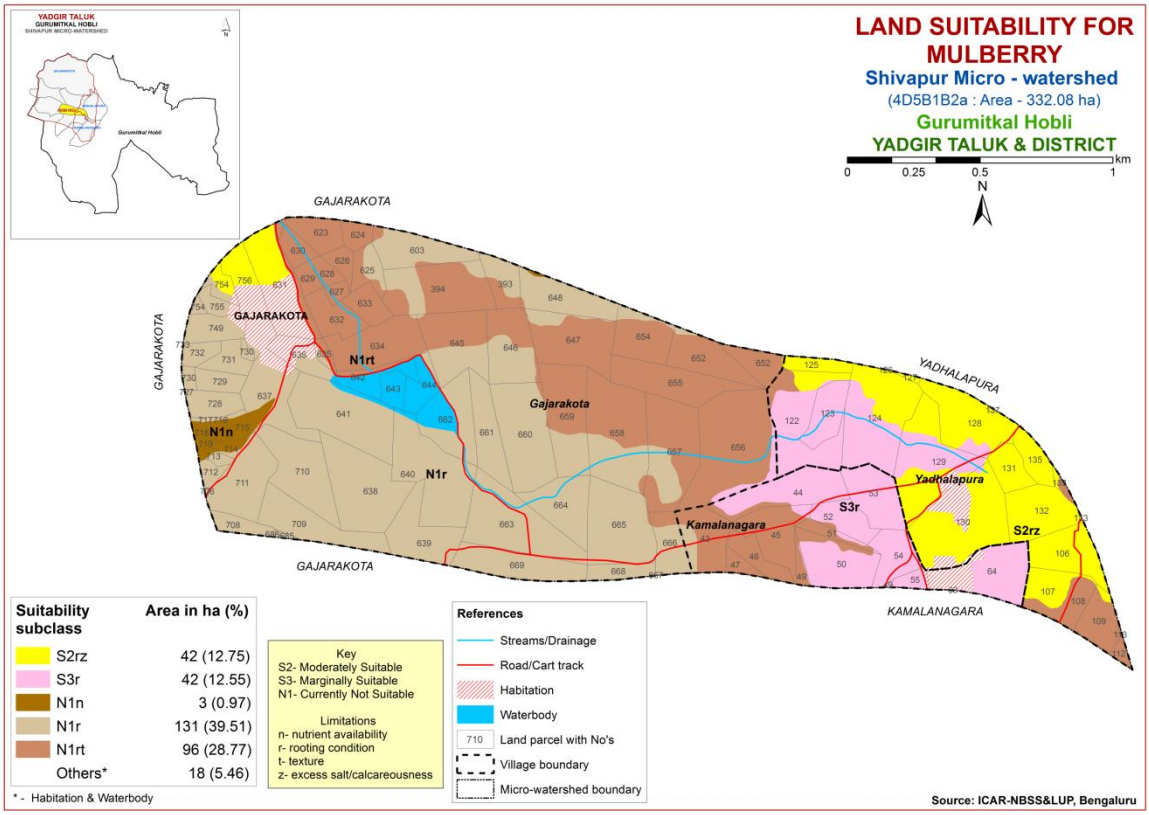

Fig 7.27 Land Suitability map of Mulberry

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.

An area of about 84 ha (25%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing marigold and are distributed in the eastern, southeastern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of rooting depth and calcareousness. An area of about 96 ha (29%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing marigold and are distributed in the central, northwestern, northern and southeastern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 134 ha (40%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

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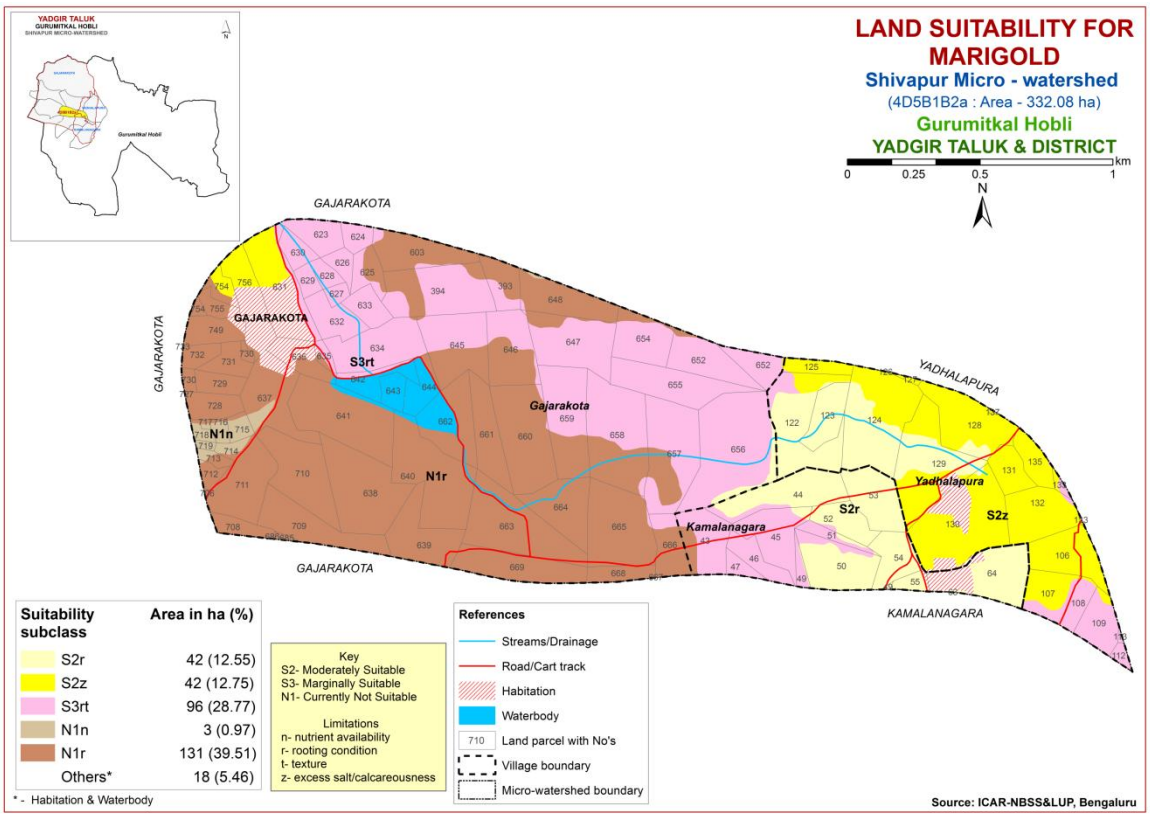


Fig. 7.28 Land Suitability map of Marigold

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.

An area of about 84 ha (25%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing chrysanthemum and are distributed in the eastern, southeastern and northwestern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth and calcareousness. An area of about 96 ha (29%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing chrysanthemum and are distributed in the central, northwestern, northern, southeastern and southern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 134 ha (40%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

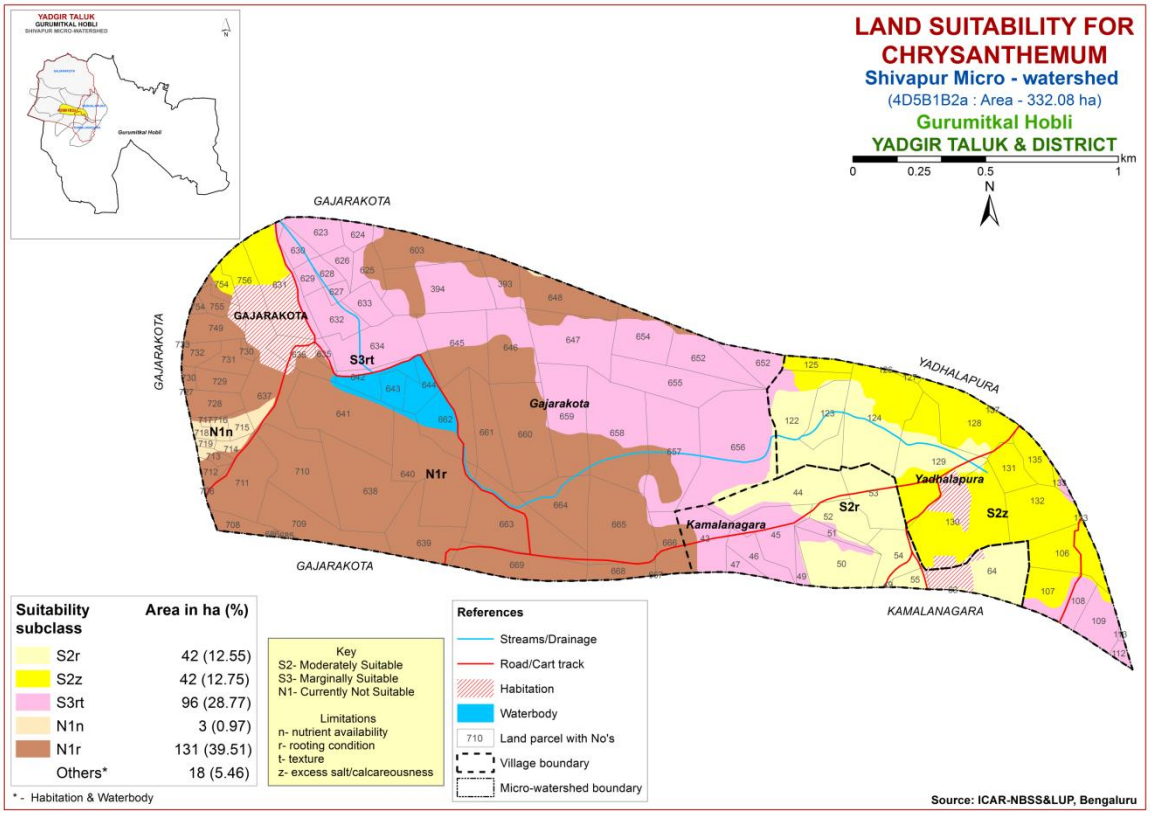


Fig. 7.29 Land Suitability map of Chrysanthemum

7.30 Land Management Units (LMUs)

The 11 soil map units identified in Shivapur microwatershed have been grouped into 5 Land Management Units (LMUs) 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 5 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	34.GWDcB2 35.GWDiB2	Moderately deep, sodic sandy clay loam soils (75 – 100 cm), 1-3 % slopes, non-gravelly (<15 %), moderate erosion.
2	32.HSLcB2 33.HSLiB2 173.HSLiB2g1	Moderately deep, black clay soils (75-100 cm), 1-3 % slopes, non-gravelly to gravelly (<15 to 35%), moderate erosion.
3	22.JNKiB2	Moderately shallow, sandy clay loam soils (50-75 cm), 1- 3% slopes, non-gravelly (<15 %), moderate erosion.
4	162.BDLhB2g1 5.BDLiB2	Shallow, sandy loam soils (25-50 cm), 1-3 % slopes, non-gravelly to gravelly (<15 to 35%), moderate erosion.
5	120.BDPhB2 1.BDPiB2 153.KKRbB2g1	Very shallow, sandy clay loam to sandy loam soils (<25 cm), 1-3 % slopes, non-gravelly to gravelly (<15 to 35%), moderate erosion.

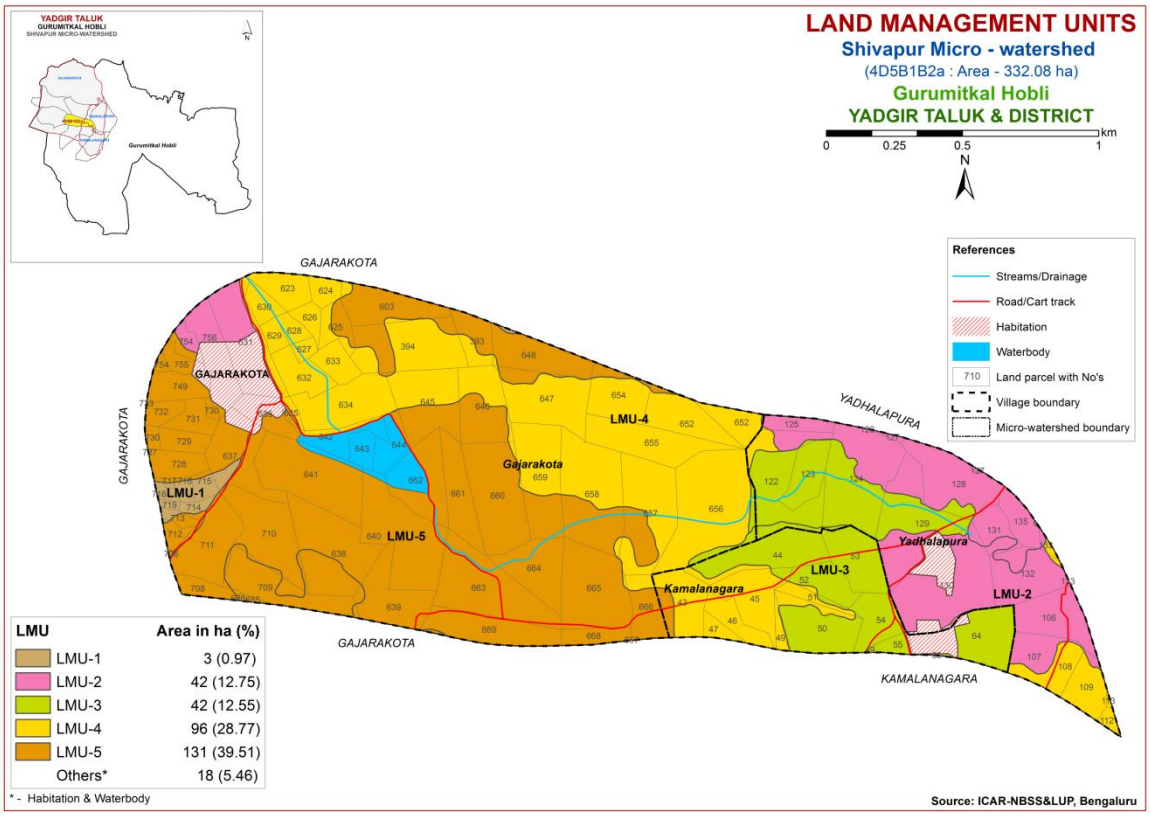


Fig. 7.30 Land Management Units Map Shivapur Microwatershed

7.31 Proposed Crop Plan for Shivapur Microwatershed

After assessing the land suitability for the 29 crops, the Proposed Crop Plan has been prepared for the 5 identified LMUs by considering only the highly (Class S1) and moderately (Class S2) suitable lands for each of the 29 crops. The resultant proposed crop plan is presented below in Table 7.31.

Table 7.1 Soil-Site Characteristics of Shivapur 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 (%)								
BDPiB2	866	150	WD	<25	sc	scl	<15	<15	<50	1-3	moderate	8.58	0.262	0.35	18.10	100
BDPhB2	866	150	WD	<25	scl	scl	<15	<15	<50	1-3	moderate	8.58	0.262	0.35	18.10	100
BDLiB2	866	150	WD	25-50	sc	sl	<15	<15	<50	1-3	moderate	6.20	0.074	0.20	4.20	93
BDLhB2g1	866	150	WD	25-50	scl	sl	15-35	<15	<50	1-3	moderate	6.20	0.074	0.20	4.20	93
JNKiB2	866	150	WD	50-75	sc	scl	<15	<15	51-100	1-3	moderate	8.42	0.148	0.18	14.50	100
HSLcB2	866	150	MWD	75-100	sl	sc	<15	<15	101-150	1-3	moderate	7.16	0.117	5.94	4.90	97
HSLiB2	866	150	MWD	75-100	sc	sc	<15	<15	101-150	1-3	moderate	7.16	0.117	5.94	4.90	97
HSLiB2g1	866	150	MWD	75-100	sc	sc	15-35	<15	101-150	1-3	moderate	7.16	0.117	5.94	4.90	97
GWDcB2	866	150	MWD	75-100	sl	scl	<15	<15	101-150	1-3	moderate	9.89	0.74	17.40	8.35	100
GWDiB2	866	150	MWD	75-100	sc	scl	<15	<15	101-150	1-3	moderate	9.89	0.74	17.40	8.35	100
KKRbB2g1	866	150	WD	<25	ls	sl	15-35	10-15	<50	1-3	moderate	5.85	0.027	1.17	2.6	60.90

*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

Table 7.31 Proposed Crop Plan for Shivapur Microwatershed

LMU	Soil Map Units	Survey Number	Soil and site characteristics	Field Crops/ Commercial crops	Horticulture Crops (Rainfed/Irrigated)	Suitable Interventions
1	34.GWDcB2 35.GWDiB2	**Gajarakota:**714,715,716,717,718, 719	Moderately deep, sodic sandy clay loam soils (75 – 100 cm), 1-3 % slopes, non-gravelly (<15 %), moderate erosion.	-	**Agri-Silvi-Pasture** Ber, Aonla, Acacia sp. Dhaincha, Rhodes grass, Para grass ,Bermuda grass.	Application of gypsum, iron pyrites and elemental sulphur. Addition of farm yard manures, green manures and providing subsurface drainage
2	32.HSLcB2 33.HSLiB2 173.HSLiB2g1	**Gajarakota:**756 **Yadhalapura:**106,107,125,126,127,128,130,131,132,135,137	Moderately deep, black clay soils (75-100 cm), 1-3 % slopes, non-gravelly to gravelly (<15 to 35%), moderate erosion.	Sunflower, Sorghum, Maize, Groundnut, Red gram, Bajra, Bengal gram, Safflower, Linseed	**Fruit crops:** Musambi, Sapota, Pomegranate, Amla, Custard apple, Guava, Jackfruit, Lime **Vegetables:** Tomato, Onion**,** Bhendi, Chilli, Brinjal, Drumstick, Coriander **Flowers:** Marigold, Chrysanthemum	Application of FYM, Biofertilizers and micronutrients, drip irrigation, mulching, suitable soil and water conservation practices
3	22.JNKiB2	**Kamalanagara:**44,50,52,53, 54,55,63, 64 **Yadhalapura:**122,123,124,129	Moderately shallow, sandy clay loam soils (50-75 cm), 1- 3% slopes, non-gravelly (<15 %), moderate erosion.	Maize, Sorghum Groundnut, Bajra	**Fruit crops:** Amla, Custard apple **Vegetables:** Tomato, Chilli, Brinjal, Bhendi, Onion **Flowers:** Marigold, Chrysanthemum	Application of FYM, Biofertilizers and micronutrients, drip irrigation, mulching, suitable soil and water conservation practices

LMU	Soil Map Units	Survey Number	Soil and site characteristics	Field Crops/ Commercial crops	Horticulture Crops (Rainfed/Irrigated)	Suitable Interventions
4	162.BDLhB2g1 5.BDLiB2	**Gajarakota:**394,623,624,625,626,627,628,629,630,632,633,634,645,647,652,654,655,656,657,658, 659 **Kamalanagara:**43,45,46,47, 49,51 **Yadhalapura:**108,109,112,113,133	Shallow, sandy loam soils (25-50 cm), 1-3 % slopes, non-gravelly to gravelly (<15 to 35%), moderate erosion.	-	**Agri-Silvi-Pasture:** Hybrid Napier, *Styloxanthes hamata*, *Styloxanthes scabra*	Use of short duration varieties, sowing across the slope, drip irrigation and mulching is recommended
5	120.BDPhB2 1.BDPiB2 153.KKRbB2g1	**Gajarakota:**393,603,637,638,639,640,641,646,648,660,661,662,663,664,665,666,667,668,669,685,686,706,708,709, 710,711,712,713,727,728,729,730,731,732,733,749,754,755	Very shallow, sandy clay loam to sandy loam soils (<25 cm), 1-3 % slopes, non-gravelly to gravelly (<15 to 35%), moderate erosion.	-	**Agri-Silvi-Pasture:** *Styloxanthes hamata*, *Styloxanthes scabra*	Use of short duration varieties, sowing across the slope, drip irrigation and mulching is recommended

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 Shivapur Microwatershed

- The soil phases identified in the microwatershed belonged to the soil series. Of these BDP series occupies maximum area of 110 ha (33%) followed by BDL 95 ha (29%), HSL 42 ha (13%), JNK 42 ha (13%), KKR 21 ha (6%) and GWD 3 ha (<1%).
- As per land capability classification an area of 313 ha in the microwatershed falls under arable land category (Class II, III &IV). The major limitations identified in the arable lands were soil and erosion.

- ❖ On the basis of soil reaction an area of 275 ha (83%) is neutral (ph 6.5 -7.3), about 38 ha (12%) is slightly alkaline (pH 7.3-7.8) in the microwatershed.

Soil Health Management

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

Alkaline soils

Slightly alkaline soils cover an area of about 38 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, 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

About 275 ha is under neutral soils.

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

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

Soil Degradation

Soil erosion is one of the major factors affecting the soil health in the microwatershed. Entire cultivated area 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-Dryland Agriculture, Vijayapura, Karnataka can be adopted.
- **Gravelliness:** More gravel content is favorable for run-off harvesting but poor in soil moisture storage and nutrient availability. It is a significant parameter that decides the kind of crop to be raised.
- **Land Capability Classification:** The land capability map shows the areas suitable and not suitable for agriculture and the major constraints in each of the plot/survey number. Hence, one can decide what kind of enterprise is possible in each of these units. In general, erosion and soil are the major constraints in Shivapur microwatershed.
- **Organic Carbon:** The OC content (an index of available Nitrogen) in soils is high (>0.75%) in entire cultivated area of the microwatershed.
- **Available Phosphorus**: Available Phosphorus in high (>57 kg/ha) which covers an area of 58 ha (18%) and medium (23-57 kg/ha) which covers an area of 256 ha (77%)

For all the crops 25% additional P needs to be applied where available P is medium areas.

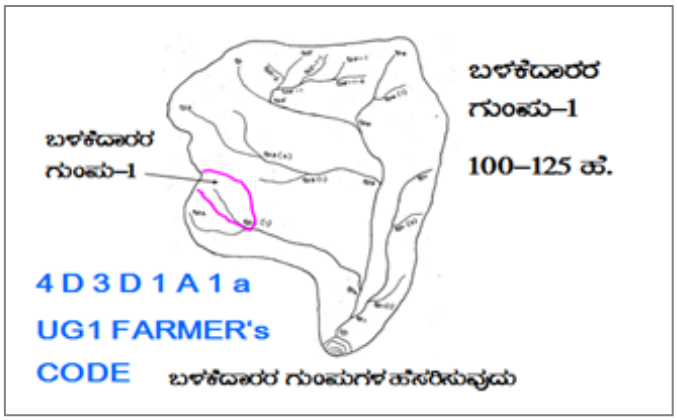
- **Available Potassium:** Available potassium is medium (145-337 kg/ha) in an area of about 306 ha (92%) and low (<145 kg/ha) in an area of about 8 ha (3%) in the microwatershed. All the plots, where available potassium is medium and low, for all the crops, additional 25% potassium may be applied.
- **Available Sulphur:** Available sulphur is a very critical nutrient for oilseed crops, it is medium (10-20 ppm) in entire cultivated area of the microwatershed. Medium areas need to be applied with magnesium sulphate or gypsum or Factamphos (p) fertilizer (13% sulphur) for 2-3 years for the deficiency to be corrected.
- **Available Boron:** An area of 137 ha (41%) is low and 177 ha (53%) is medium in available boron. For these areas, application of sodium borate @ 10 kg/ha as soil application or 0.2 % borax as foliar spray is recommended.
- **Available Iron:** Available iron is sufficient (>4.5ppm) in entire cultivated area of the microwatershed.
- **Available Manganese:** Entire cultivated area of the microwatershed is sufficient in available manganese content**.**
- **Available Copper:** Entire cultivated area of the microwatershed is sufficient in available copper content.
- **Available Zinc:** Available zinc content is deficient (<0.6 ppm) in an area of about 20 ha (6%) and sufficient (>0.6 ppm) in an area of about 293 ha (88%) of the microwatershed. Application of zinc sulphate 25 kg/ha is recommended for the deficient areas.
- **Land Suitability for various crops:** Areas that are highly, moderately and marginally suitable for growing various crops are indicated. Along with the suitability, various constraints that are limiting the productivity are also indicated. For example, in case of cotton, gravel content, rooting depth and salinity/alkalinity are the major constraints in various plots. With suitable management interventions, the productivity can be enhanced. In order to increase 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 Shivapur 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

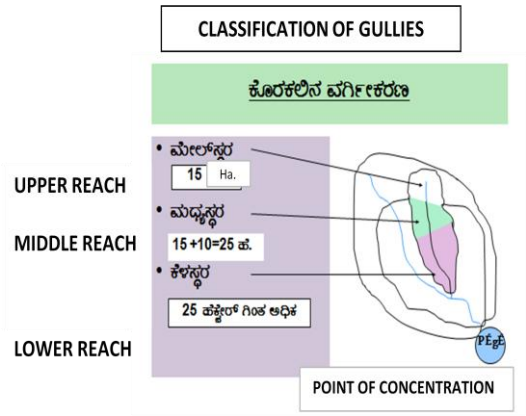
The treatment plan recommended for arable lands is briefly described below

9.1.1 Arable Land Treatment

A. BUNDING

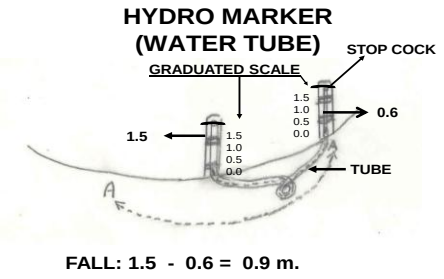
Steps for Survey and Preparation of Treatment Plan	
• Cadastral map (1:7920 scale) is enlarged to a scale of 1:2500 scale • Existing network of waterways, pothissa boundaries, grass belts, natural drainage lines/ watercourse, cut ups/ terraces are marked on the cadastral map to the scale • Drainage lines 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)

USER GROUP-1



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.

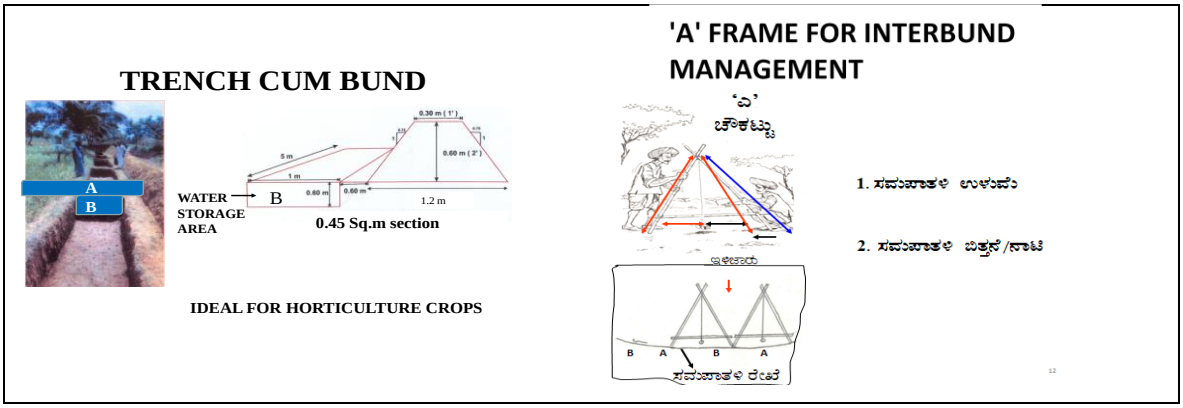
Recommended Bund Section

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 earthern checks in the natural water course. Location and design details are given in the Manual.

9.2 Recommended Soil and Water Conservation Measures

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

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

A map (Fig. 9.1) showing soil and water conservation plan with different kinds of structures recommended has been prepared which shows the spatial distribution and extent of area. An area about 110 ha (33%) requires trench cum bunding and 204 ha (62%) needs, Graded bunding.

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.

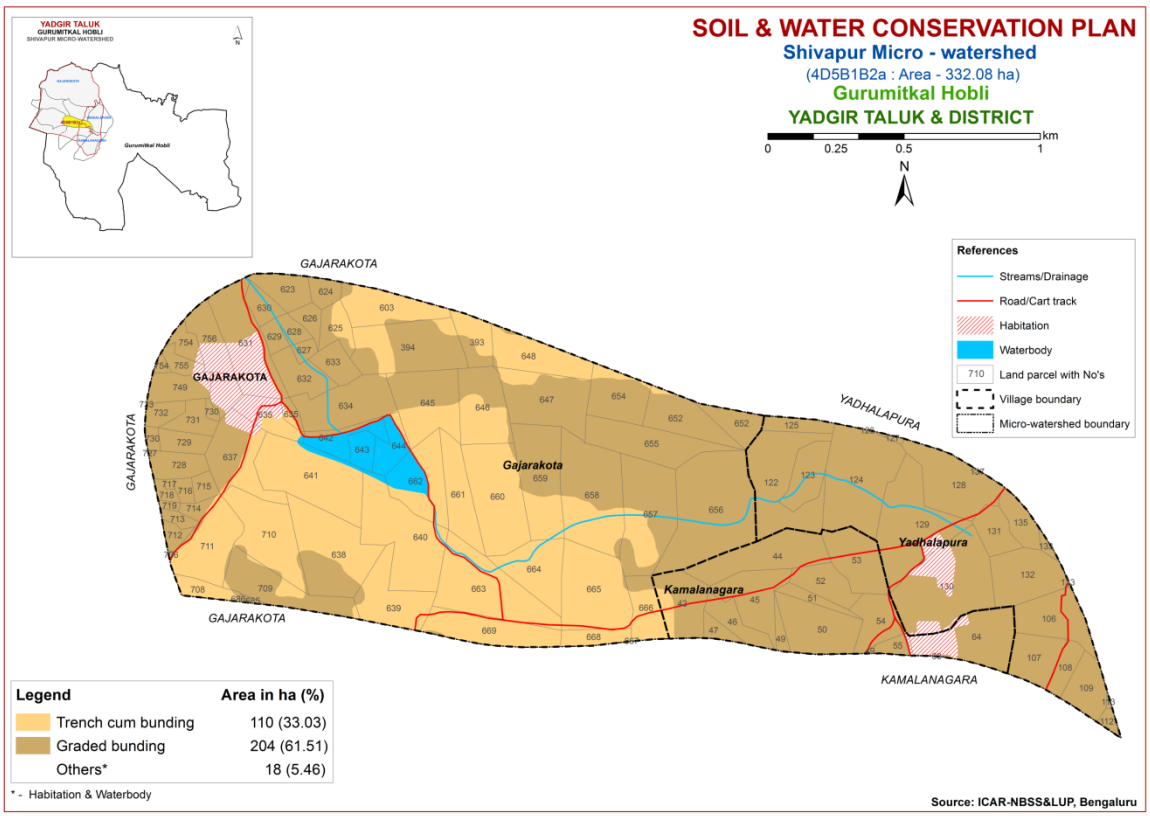


Fig. 9.1 Soil and Water Conservation Plan map of Shivapur Microwatershed

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

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

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

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Appendix-I

Shivapur (1B2a) 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
Gajarakota	393	2.21	BDPiB2	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar+Redgram (Jw+Rg)	Not Available	IVs	Trench cum bunding
Gajarakota	394	7.17	BDLiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar+Redgram (Jw+Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Gajarakota	603	3.98	BDPiB2	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton+Redgram (Ct+Rg)	Not Available	IVs	Trench cum bunding
Gajarakota	623	2.13	BDLiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Gajarakota	624	1.08	BDLiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Gajarakota	625	1.75	BDLiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Gajarakota	626	0.97	BDLiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Gajarakota	627	0.57	BDLiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Gajarakota	628	0.82	BDLiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Gajarakota	629	0.82	BDLiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Gajarakota	630	1.27	BDLiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Gajarakota	631	6.18	Habitation	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	Others	Others
Gajarakota	632	2.46	BDLiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Gajarakota	633	1.72	BDLiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Gajarakota	634	5.23	BDLiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Gajarakota	635	2.8	Habitation	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	Others	Others
Gajarakota	637	5.21	BDPhB2	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Gajarakota	638	7.77	BDPhB2	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Gajarakota	639	4.63	BDPhB2	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Gajarakota	640	8.15	BDPhB2	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut+Redgram (Gn+Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Gajarakota	641	8	BDPhB2	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Gajarakota	642	2.09	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others

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
Gajarakota	643	1.17	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Gajarakota	644	1.93	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Gajarakota	645	5.71	BDLiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Gajarakota	646	4.83	BDPhB2	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut+Redgram (Gn+Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Gajarakota	647	6.08	BDLiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut+Redgram (Gn+Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Gajarakota	648	4.12	BDPiB2	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut+Redgram (Gn+Rg)	Not Available	IVs	Trench cum bunding
Gajarakota	652	5.69	BDLiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Gajarakota	654	3.74	BDLiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut+Redgram (Gn+Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Gajarakota	655	5.13	BDLiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar+Redgram (Jw+Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Gajarakota	656	11.27	BDLiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Gajarakota	657	7.57	BDLiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar+Redgram (Jw+Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Gajarakota	658	8.68	BDLiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar+Redgram (Jw+Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Gajarakota	659	6.3	BDLiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut+Jowar (Gn+Jw)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Gajarakota	660	7.41	BDPhB2	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar+Redgram (Jw+Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Gajarakota	661	3.66	BDPhB2	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Gajarakota	662	4.98	BDPhB2	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Gajarakota	663	7.9	BDPhB2	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut+Redgram (Gn+Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Gajarakota	664	4.27	BDPhB2	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Gajarakota	665	7.07	BDPhB2	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar+Redgram (Jw+Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Gajarakota	666	2.61	BDPhB2	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Gajarakota	667	0	BDPhB2	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar+Redgram (Jw+Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Gajarakota	668	1.47	BDPhB2	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Gajarakota	669	4.66	BDPhB2	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut+Redgram (Gn+Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Gajarakota	685	0.11	KKRbB2g1	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Scrubland (Sl)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding

Village	Survey No	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	Wells	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Gajarakota	686	0.06	KKRbB2g1	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Gajarakota	706	0.06	KKRbB2g1	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Gajarakota	708	1.29	BDPhB2	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Gajarakota	709	4.86	KKRbB2g1	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut+Redgram (Gn+Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Gajarakota	710	5.89	BDPhB2	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Gajarakota	711	4.94	BDPhB2	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Gajarakota	712	0.71	KKRbB2g1	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Gajarakota	713	0.58	KKRbB2g1	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Gajarakota	714	0.69	GWDcB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Gajarakota	715	0.82	GWDcB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Gajarakota	716	0.56	GWDcB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Gajarakota	717	0.13	GWDcB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Gajarakota	718	0.47	GWDcB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Gajarakota	719	0.23	GWDcB2	LMU-1	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Gajarakota	727	0.03	KKRbB2g1	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Gajarakota	728	1.89	KKRbB2g1	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Gajarakota	729	1.4	KKRbB2g1	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Gajarakota	730	0.7	KKRbB2g1	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Gajarakota	731	1.55	KKRbB2g1	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Gajarakota	732	1.07	KKRbB2g1	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Paddy (Pd)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Gajarakota	733	0	KKRbB2g1	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Gajarakota	749	2.25	KKRbB2g1	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut+Redgram (Gn+Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Gajarakota	754	1.36	KKRbB2g1	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Gajarakota	755	0.94	KKRbB2g1	LMU-5	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Loamy sand	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding

Village	Survey No	Area (ha)	Soil Phase	LMU	Soil Depth	Surface Soil Texture	Soil Gravelliness	Available Water Capacity	Slope	Soil Erosion	Current Land Use	Wells	Land Capability	Conservation Plan
Gajarakota	756	2.58	HSLiB2	LMU-2	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Kamalanagara	43	3.89	BDLiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Kamalanagara	44	5.44	JNKiB2	LMU-3	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Groundnut (Rg+Gn)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Kamalanagara	45	4.11	BDLiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Groundnut (Rg+Gn)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Kamalanagara	46	1.88	BDLiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Kamalanagara	47	0.78	BDLiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Kamalanagara	49	0.64	BDLiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Kamalanagara	50	4.87	JNKiB2	LMU-3	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Paddy (Rg+Pd)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Kamalanagara	51	0.95	BDLiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Kamalanagara	52	2.44	JNKiB2	LMU-3	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Kamalanagara	53	3.97	JNKiB2	LMU-3	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Kamalanagara	54	2.8	JNKiB2	LMU-3	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Kamalanagara	55	0.8	JNKiB2	LMU-3	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Kamalanagara	63	0.03	JNKiB2	LMU-3	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Kamalanagara	64	5.67	JNKiB2	LMU-3	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Yadhalapura	106	4.13	HSLiB2g1	LMU-2	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Scrubland (Rg+Sl)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Yadhalapura	107	2.97	HSLiB2g1	LMU-2	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Yadhalapura	108	1.42	BDLhB2g1	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Yadhalapura	109	2.62	BDLhB2g1	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton+Scrubland (Ct+Sl)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Yadhalapura	112	0.45	BDLhB2g1	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton+Jowar (Ct+Jw)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Yadhalapura	113	0.08	BDLhB2g1	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Yadhalapura	122	7.28	JNKiB2	LMU-3	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Yadhalapura	123	2.73	JNKiB2	LMU-3	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Yadhalapura	124	8.77	JNKiB2	LMU-3	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (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
Yadhalapura	125	1.3	HSLcB2	LMU-2	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Yadhalapura	126	0.03	HSLcB2	LMU-2	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut+Redgram (Gn+Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Yadhalapura	127	0.16	HSLcB2	LMU-2	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Yadhalapura	128	5.66	HSLcB2	LMU-2	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton+Groundnut (Ct+Gn)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Yadhalapura	129	8.02	JNKiB2	LMU-3	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Yadhalapura	130	9.62	HSLiB2g1	LMU-2	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Yadhalapura	131	2.03	HSLcB2	LMU-2	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Yadhalapura	132	4.58	HSLiB2g1	LMU-2	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy clay	Gravelly (15-35%)	Medium (101-150 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Yadhalapura	133	0.35	BDLiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Yadhalapura	135	1.82	HSLcB2	LMU-2	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Yadhalapura	137	0.03	HSLcB2	LMU-2	Moderately deep (75-100 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding

Appendix-II

Shivapur (1B2a) Microwatershed

Soil Fertility Information

Village	Survey No	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Gajarakota	393	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	394	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	603	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	623	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	624	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	625	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	626	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	627	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	628	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	629	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	630	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	631	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Gajarakota	632	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	633	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	634	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	635	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Gajarakota	637	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	638	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	639	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	640	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	641	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	642	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Gajarakota	643	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others

Village	Survey No	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Gajarakota	644	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Gajarakota	645	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	646	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	647	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	648	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	652	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	654	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	655	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	656	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	657	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	658	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	659	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	660	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	661	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	662	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	663	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	664	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	665	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	666	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	667	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	668	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	669	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	685	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	686	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)

Village	Survey No	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Gajarakota	706	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	708	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	709	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	710	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	711	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	712	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	713	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	714	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	715	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	716	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	717	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	718	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	719	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	727	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	728	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	729	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	730	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	731	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	732	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	733	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	749	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	754	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	755	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Gajarakota	756	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)

Village	Survey No	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Kamalanagara	43	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Kamalanagara	44	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Kamalanagara	45	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Kamalanagara	46	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Kamalanagara	47	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Low (<145 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Kamalanagara	49	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Kamalanagara	50	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Kamalanagara	51	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Kamalanagara	52	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Kamalanagara	53	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Kamalanagara	54	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Kamalanagara	55	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Kamalanagara	63	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Kamalanagara	64	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Yadhalapura	106	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Yadhalapura	107	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Yadhalapura	108	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Yadhalapura	109	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)
Yadhalapura	112	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)
Yadhalapura	113	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 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)
Yadhalapura	122	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Yadhalapura	123	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 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)
Yadhalapura	124	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 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)
Yadhalapura	125	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 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)

Village	Survey No	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Yadhalapura	126	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 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)
Yadhalapura	127	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 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)
Yadhalapura	128	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Yadhalapura	129	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Yadhalapura	130	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Yadhalapura	131	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Yadhalapura	132	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Yadhalapura	133	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Yadhalapura	135	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Yadhalapura	137	Neutral (pH 6.5 – 7.3)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	High (> 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)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)

Appendix-III

Shivapur (1B2a) Microwatershed

Soil Suitability Information

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengal gram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Onion	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Brinjal	Bhendi	Drumstick	Mulberry
Gajarakota	393	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Gajarakota	394	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Gajarakota	603	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Gajarakota	623	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Gajarakota	624	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Gajarakota	625	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Gajarakota	626	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Gajarakota	627	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Gajarakota	628	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Gajarakota	629	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Gajarakota	630	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Gajarakota	631	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Gajarakota	632	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Gajarakota	633	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Gajarakota	634	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Gajarakota	635	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Gajarakota	637	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Gajarakota	638	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Gajarakota	639	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Gajarakota	640	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Gajarakota	641	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Gajarakota	642	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Gajarakota	643	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Gajarakota	644	Othe	Othe	Othe	Othe	Othe	Othe	Othe	Othe	Othe	Othe	Othe	Othe	Othe	Othe	Othe	Othe	Othe	Othe	Othe	Othe	Othe	Othe	Othe	Othe	Othe	Othe	Othe	Othe	Othe

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengal gram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Onion	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Brinjal	Bhendi	Drumstick	Mulberry
		rs	rs	rs	rs	rs	rs	rs	rs	rs	rs	rs	rs	rs	rs	rs	rs	rs	rs	rs	rs	rs	rs	rs	rs	rs	rs	rs	rs	rs
Gajarakota	645	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Gajarakota	646	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Gajarakota	647	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Gajarakota	648	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Gajarakota	652	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Gajarakota	654	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Gajarakota	655	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Gajarakota	656	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Gajarakota	657	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Gajarakota	658	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Gajarakota	659	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Gajarakota	660	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Gajarakota	661	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Gajarakota	662	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Gajarakota	663	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Gajarakota	664	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Gajarakota	665	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Gajarakota	666	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Gajarakota	667	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Gajarakota	668	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Gajarakota	669	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Gajarakota	685	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Gajarakota	686	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Gajarakota	706	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Gajarakota	708	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Gajarakota	709	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengal gram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Onion	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Brinjal	Bhendi	Drumstick	Mulberry
Gajarakota	710	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Gajarakota	711	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Gajarakota	712	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Gajarakota	713	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Gajarakota	714	N1n	S3nz	N1n	S3nz	N1n	S3nz	N1n	N1n	S3nz	N1n	S3nz	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	S3nz	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n
Gajarakota	715	N1n	S3nz	N1n	S3nz	N1n	S3nz	N1n	N1n	S3nz	N1n	S3nz	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	S3nz	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n
Gajarakota	716	N1n	S3nz	N1n	S3nz	N1n	S3nz	N1n	N1n	S3nz	N1n	S3nz	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	S3nz	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n
Gajarakota	717	N1n	S3nz	N1n	S3nz	N1n	S3nz	N1n	N1n	S3nz	N1n	S3nz	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	S3nz	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n
Gajarakota	718	N1n	S3nz	N1n	S3nz	N1n	S3nz	N1n	N1n	S3nz	N1n	S3nz	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	S3nz	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n
Gajarakota	719	N1n	S3nz	N1n	S3nz	N1n	S3nz	N1n	N1n	S3nz	N1n	S3nz	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	S3nz	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n
Gajarakota	727	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Gajarakota	728	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Gajarakota	729	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Gajarakota	730	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Gajarakota	731	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Gajarakota	732	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Gajarakota	733	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Gajarakota	749	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Gajarakota	754	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Gajarakota	755	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r	N1r
Gajarakota	756	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2w	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S2w	S2rz	S2rz
Kamalanagara	43	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Kamalanagara	44	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
Kamalanagara	45	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Kamalanagara	46	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Kamalanagara	47	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengal gram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Onion	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Brinjal	Bhendi	Drumstick	Mulberry
Kamalanagara	49	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Kamalanagara	50	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
Kamalanagara	51	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Kamalanagara	52	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
Kamalanagara	53	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
Kamalanagara	54	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
Kamalanagara	55	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
Kamalanagara	63	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
Kamalanagara	64	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
Yadhalapura	106	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Yadhalapura	107	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Yadhalapura	108	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Yadhalapura	109	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Yadhalapura	112	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Yadhalapura	113	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Yadhalapura	122	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
Yadhalapura	123	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
Yadhalapura	124	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
Yadhalapura	125	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2w	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S2w	S2rz	S2rz
Yadhalapura	126	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2w	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S2w	S2rz	S2rz
Yadhalapura	127	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2w	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S2w	S2rz	S2rz
Yadhalapura	128	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2w	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S2w	S2rz	S2rz

Village	Survey Number	Mango	Maize	Sapota	Sorghum	Guava	Cotton	Tamarind	Lime	Bengal gram	Sunflower	Red gram	Amla	Jackfruit	Custard-apple	Cashew	Jamun	Musambi	Groundnut	Onion	Chilly	Tomato	Marigold	Chrysanthemum	Pomegranate	Bajra	Brinjal	Bhendi	Drumstick	Mulberry
Yadhalapura	129	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
Yadhalapura	130	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Yadhalapura	131	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2w	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S2w	S2rz	S2rz
Yadhalapura	132	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S3tz	S3rz	S2rz	S3tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S1	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S1	S2rz	S2rz
Yadhalapura	133	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3r	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3rt	S3rt	N1rt	S3r	N1rt	N1rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	S3r	S3r	N1rt	N1rt
Yadhalapura	135	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2w	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S2w	S2rz	S2rz
Yadhalapura	137	S3rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S2rz	S2tz	S2rz	S1	N1tz	S3rz	S2rz	S2z	S2w	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2z	S2rz	S2z	S2t	S2w	S2rz	S2rz

PART-B

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF FARM HOUSEHOLDS

CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

Chapter 1

FINDINGS OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

- *The survey was conducted in Shivapur is located at North latitude 16^0 52' 42.322" and 16^0 52' 0.419" and East longitude 77^0 18' 44.615" and 77^0 16' 46.186" covering an area of about 331.92 ha coming under Gajarakota, Yadhalapura and KamalanagaraVillages of Yadagiri taluk.*
- *Socio-economic analysis of Shivapur micro watersheds of Shivapur sub-watershed, Yadagiri taluk, Yadagiri District indicated that, out of the total sample of 35 total respondents, 20 were marginal, (57.14 %) were small 7 (20.00%), 2 (5.71 %) were Semi medium and 1 (2.86 %) were medium farmers.*
- *The population characteristics of households indicated that, there were 103 (51.76%) men and 96 (48.24 %) were women.*
- *Majority of the respondents (42.21%) were in the age group of 16-35 years.*
- *Education level of the sample households indicated that, there were 55.28 per cent illiterates, 5.03 percent pre university education and 2.01 per cent attained graduation.*
- *About, 94.29 per cent of household heads practicing agriculture and 5.71 per cent of the household heads were engaged as agricultural labourers.*
- *Agriculture was the major occupation for 16.58 per cent of the household members.*
- *In the study area, 85.71 per cent of the households possess katcha house and 8.57 per cent possess pucca house.*
- *The durable assets owned by the households showed that, 34.29 per cent possess TV, 2.86 per cent possess mixer grinder, 94.29 per cent possess mobile phones and 22.86 per cent possess motor cycles.*
- *Farm implements owned by the households indicated that, 60.00 per cent of the households possess plough, 22.86 per cent possess bullock cart and 22.86 per cent possess sprayer.*
- *Regarding livestock possession by the households, 40.00 per cent possess local cow and 11.43 per cent possess buffalo.*
- *The average labour availability in the study area showed that, own men and women labour availability in the micro watershed was 11.22 each, while the hired labour (men) availability was 1.80.*
- *Further, 100.00 per cent of the households opined that hired labour was inadequate during the agricultural season.*
- *Out of the total land holding of the sample respondents 70.28 per cent (25.85 ha) of the area is under dry condition and the remaining 29.72 per cent area is irrigated land.*
- *There were 5.00 live bore wells and 5.00 dry bore wells among the sampled households.*

- *The major crops grown by sample farmers are Redgram, Groundnut, Paddy, Sorghum and Green gram and cropping intensity was recorded as 93.85 per cent.*
- *Out of the sample households 80.00 percent possessed bank account and 80.00 per cent of them have savings in the account.*
- *About 31.43 per cent of the respondents borrowed credit from various sources.*
- *Among the credit borrowed by households, 10.71 per cent from co-operative/Grameena bank and 3.75 per cent have borrowed loan from money lender.*
- *Majority of the respondents (100.00%) have borrowed loan for agriculture purpose.*
- *Regarding the opinion on institutional sources of credit, 100.00 per cent of the households opined that credit helped to perform timely agricultural operations.*
- *The per hectare cost of cultivation for Redgram, Groundnut, Paddy, Sorghum and Green gram was Rs.42150.68 , 50063.72, 50295.71, 19528.45 and 35647.53 with benefit cost ratio of 1:1.1, 1:1.6, 1:1.1, 1:1.6 , and 1:1.4 respectively.*
- *Further, 68.57 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was adequate.*
- *The average annual gross income of the farmers was Rs. 105021.71 in micro-watershed, of which Rs. 38542.86 comes from agriculture.*
- *Sampled households have grown 49 horticulture trees and 58 forestry trees together in the fields and back yards.*
- *Households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 15142.86 for land development and Rs. 17571.43 for irrigation facility.*
- *Source of funds for additional investment is concerned, 8.57 per cent depends on own funds and 11.43 per cent depends on bank loan for land development activities.*
- *Regarding marketing channels, 17.14 per cent of the households have sold agricultural produce to the local/village merchants, while, 74.29 per cent have sold in regulated markets.*
- *Further, 91.43 per cent of the households have used tractor for the transport of agriculture commodity.*
- *Majority of the farmers (88.57 %) have experienced soil and water erosion problems in the watershed and 85.71 per cent of the households were interested towards soil testing.*
- *Fire was the major source of fuel for domestic use for 85.71 per cent of the households and 14.29 per cent households has LPG connection.*
- *Piped supply was the major source for drinking water for 74.29 per cent of the households.*
- *Electricity was the major source of light for 100.00 per cent of the households.*
- *In the study area, 77.14 per cent of the households possess toilet facility.*
- *Regarding possession of PDS card, 100.00 per cent of the households possessed BPL card.*
- *Households opined that, the requirement of cereals (100.00%), pulses (91.43%) and oilseeds (25.71%) are adequate for consumption.*

- *Farming constraints experienced by households in the micro watersheds were lower fertility status of the soil (88.57%) wild animal menace on farm field (88.57%), frequent incidence of pest and diseases (37.14%), inadequacy of irrigation water (17.14%), high cost of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (22.86%), high rate of interest on credit (8.57%), low price for the agricultural commodities (20.00%), lack of marketing facilities in the area (11.43%), inadequate extension services (8.57%), lack of transport for safe transport of the agricultural produce to the market (22.86%), Less rainfall (31.43%) and Source of Agri-technology information (Newspaper/ TV/Mobile) (48.57%).*

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, labor 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.

1. Description of the study area

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

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

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

2. Locale of the survey and description of the micro-watershed

The study was conducted in Shivapur micro-watershed (Shivapur sub-watershed, Yadagiri taluk, Yadagiri District) is located at North latitude 16^0 52’ 42.322” and 16^0 52’ 0.419” and East longitude 77^0 18’ 44.615” and 77^0 16’ 46.186”covering an area of about 331.92 ha bounded by under Gajarakota, Yadhalapura and KamalanagaraVillages.

3. Selection of the respondents for the study

The micro-watershed is marked with 320 square meters grids. One farmer from every alternate grid in the micro-watershed was selected for the study and interviewed for socio-economic data. Totally 35 households were interviewed for the survey.

4. The parameters considered for socio-economic survey of households

Two forms of data were collected from the micro-watershed which includes primary data from the farm households and secondary data about the villages under the micro-watershed jurisdiction.

The following parameters were considered for the primary data collection about the socio-economic data of the households, (1) Demographic information, (2) Farm and durable assets owned by households, (3) Livestock possession, (4) Labour availability, (5) Level of migration in the village, Land holding, (7) Cropping pattern, (8) Source of irrigation, (9) Borrowing status, (10) Cost of cultivation of major crops, (11) Economics of subsidiary activities, (12) Fodder availability, (13) Family annual income from different sources, (14) Horticulture and forestry species grown, (15) Additional investment capacity, (16) Marketing practices, (17) Status of soil and water conservation structure, (18) Access to basic needs and (19) Constraints and suggestion.

The following parameters were considered for the secondary data regarding the villages under the micro-watershed jurisdiction, (1) Number of villages in each micro-watershed jurisdiction, (2) Village wise number of households, (3) Geographical area of the villages, (4) Cultivable are a including rainfed and irrigated, (5) Number and type of house in each village, (6) Human and livestock population, (7) Facilities in the village such as roads, transport facility for conveyance, drinking water supply, street light and (8) Community based organizations in the villages.

5. Development of interview schedule and data collection

Taking into the consideration the objectives of the survey, an interview schedule was prepared after thorough consultation with the experts in the field of social sciences. A comprehensive interview schedule covering all the major parameters for measuring the socio-economic situation was developed.

6. Tools used to analyze the data

The statistical components such as frequency and percentage were used to analyze the data.

Abbreviations used in the report

LL=Landless
MF=Marginal Farmers
SF=Small farmers
SMF=Semi medium farmers
MDF=Medium farmers
LF=Large Farmers

Chapter 4

FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

This chapter deals with systematic presentation of results of the survey. Keeping in view the objectives, the salient features of the survey are presented under the following headings.

Households sampled for socio-economic survey: The data on households sampled (Table 1) for socio economic survey in Shivapur micro watershed indicated that, among households surveyed 20 (57.14%) were marginal, 7 (20.00%) were small, 2 (5.71 %) were semi medium and 1 (2.86 %) were medium. 5 landless farmers were also interviewed for the survey.

Table 1. Households sampled for socio economic survey in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (20)		SF (7)		SMF (2)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Farmers	5	14.3	20	57.1	7	20	2	5.71	1	2.86	35	100

Population characteristics: The population characteristics of households sampled (Table 2) for socio-economic survey indicated that, there were 103 (51.76%) men and 96 (48.24%) were women.

Table 2. Population characteristics in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (26)		MF (116)		SF (39)		SMF (13)		MDF (5)		All (199)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Men	10	38.5	64	55	20	51	6	46.2	3	60	103	51.8
2	Women	16	61.5	52	45	19	49	7	53.9	2	40	96	48.2
Total		26	100	116	100	39	100	13	100	5	100	199	100

Age wise classification of population: The age wise classification of members of the household (Table 3) indicated that, 54 (27.14%) of population were 0-15 years of age, 84 (42.21%) were 16-35 years of age, 50(25.13%) were 36-60 years of age and 11 (5.53 %) were above 61 years of age.

Table 3: Age wise classification of members of the household in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (26)		MF (116)		SF (39)		SMF (13)		MDF (5)		All (199)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	0-15 years of age	9	34.6	34	29.3	11	28.2	0	0	0	0	54	27.14
2	16-35 years of age	11	42.3	44	37.9	17	43.6	9	69.23	3	60	84	42.21
3	36-60 years of age	4	15.4	34	29.3	8	20.5	3	23.08	1	20	50	25.13
4	> 61 years	2	7.69	4	3.45	3	7.69	1	7.69	1	20	11	5.53
Total		26	100	116	100	39	100	13	100	5	100	199	100

Education level of household members: Result on education level members of the household (Table 4) indicated that, there were 55.28 per cent of illiterates, 26.13 per cent of them had primary school education, 3.52 per cent middle school education, and 3.02

per cent high school education, 5.03 per cent of them had PUC education, 0.50 per cent of them had Diploma, 2.01 per cent attained graduation, 4.52 them had other education.

Table 4. Education level of members of the household in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (26)		MF (116)		SF (39)		SMF (13)		MDF (5)		All (199)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Illiterate	14	53.9	68	58.6	17	43.6	7	53.9	4	80	110	55.3
2	Primary School	7	26.9	30	25.9	10	25.6	4	30.8	1	20	52	26.1
3	Middle School	0	0	6	5.17	1	2.56	0	0	0	0	7	3.52
4	High School	0	0	4	3.45	2	5.13	0	0	0	0	6	3.02
5	PUC	1	3.85	6	5.17	2	5.13	1	7.69	0	0	10	5.03
6	Diploma	0	0	0	0	1	2.56	0	0	0	0	1	0.5
7	Degree	1	3.85	1	0.86	1	2.56	1	7.69	0	0	4	2.01
8	Others	3	11.5	1	0.86	5	12.8	0	0	0	0	9	4.52
Total		26	100	116	100	39	100	13	100	5	100	199	100

Occupation of head of households: The results regarding the occupation of head of the households (Table 5) indicate that, for different occupations were Agriculture (94.29%), Agricultural Labour (5.71%).

Table 5: Occupation of heads of households in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (20)		SF (7)		SMF (2)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Agriculture	2	40	21	105	7	100	2	100	1	100	33	94.29
2	Agricultural Labour	2	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5.71
3	Housewife	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.86
Total		5	100	21	100	7	100	2	100	1	100	36	100

Occupation of the members of the household: The data regarding the occupation of the members of the household (Table 6) indicate that, agriculture was the major occupation for 16.58 per cent of the household members, 51.76 per cent were agricultural labour, 26.13 per cent were working in pursuing education, 1.01 per cent were involved as housewife, 4.52 per cent were childrens.

Table 6: Occupation of members of the household in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (26)		MF (116)		SF (39)		SMF (13)		MDF (5)		All (199)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Agriculture	2	7.69	21	18.1	7	17.95	2	15.38	1	20	33	16.6
2	Agricultural Labour	13	50	59	50.9	17	43.59	11	84.62	3	60	103	51.8
3	Student	7	26.9	34	29.3	11	28.21	0	0	0	0	52	26.1
4	Housewife	1	3.85	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	2	1.01
5	Children	3	11.5	2	1.72	4	10.26	0	0	0	0	9	4.52
Total		26	100	116	100	39	100	13	100	5	100	199	100

Institutional Participation of household members: The data regarding the institution participation of the members of the household (Table 7) indicate that were not participating in any of the institutions.

Table 7: Institutional Participation of household member in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (26)		MF (116)		SF (39)		SMF (13)		MDF (5)		All (199)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	No Participation	26	100	116	100	39	100	13	100	5	100	199	100
Total		26	100	116	100	39	100	13	100	5	100	199	100

Type of house owned: The data regarding the type of house owned by the households (Table 8) indicate that, 5.71 percent possess thatched house, 85.71 per cent of the households possess katcha house, 8.57 per cent possess pacca house.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (20)		SF (7)		SMF (2)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Thatched	0	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5.71
2	Katcha	4	80	17	85	7	100	2	100	0	0	30	85.71
3	Pucca/RCC	1	20	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	100	3	8.57
Total		5	100	20	100	7	100	2	100	1	100	35	100

Durable assets owned by the households: The data regarding the durable assets owned by the households (Table 9) shows that, 34.29 per cent possess TV, 2.86 per cent possess mixer grinder, 2.86 per cent possess refrigerator, 8.57 per cent possess Bicycle, 22.86 per cent possess motor cycle, 94.29 per cent possess mobile phones.

Table 9. Durable assets owned by households in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (20)		SF (7)		SMF (2)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Television	4	80	5	25	1	14.3	1	50	1	100	12	34.29
2	Mixer/Grinder	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.86
3	Refrigerator	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.86
4	Bicycle	1	20	1	5	1	14.3	0	0	0	0	3	8.57
5	Motor Cycle	1	20	5	25	1	14.3	1	50	0	0	8	22.86
6	Mobile Phone	5	100	19	95	6	85.7	2	100	1	100	33	94.29
7	Blank	0	0	1	5	1	14.3	0	0	0	0	2	5.71

Average value of durable assets: The data regarding the average value of durable assets owned by the households (Table 10) shows that, the average value of television was Rs.5583.00, mixer grinder was Rs.2000.00, refrigerator was 9000.00, bicycle was Rs.1333.00, motor cycle was Rs. 50625.00, mobile phone was Rs.2059.00.

Table 10. Average value of durable assets owned in Shivapur micro-watershed

Average Value (Rs.)

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (20)	SF (7)	SMF (2)	MDF (1)	All (35)
1	Television	4750	6800	4500	4500	5000	5583
2	Mixer/Grinder	2000	0	0	0	0	2000
3	Refrigerator	9000	0	0	0	0	9000
4	Bicycle	1500	1000	1500	0	0	1333
5	Motor Cycle	45000	56000	45000	35000	0	50625
6	Mobile Phone	1750	2062	2000	3166	1500	2059

Farm implements owned: The data regarding the farm implements owned by the households (Table 11) indicates that, 22.86 per cent of the households possess Bullock Cart, 60.00 per cent possess plough and 31.43 per cent possess Seed/Fertilizer Drill and Sprinkler, 22.86 per cent possess Sprayer, 48.57 per cent possess Weeder.

Table 11. Farm implements owned in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (20)		SF (7)		SMF (2)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Bullock Cart	0	0	4	20	3	42.86	0	0	1	100	8	22.86
2	Plough	0	0	13	65	5	71.43	2	100	1	100	21	60
3	Seed/Fertilizer Drill	0	0	5	25	3	42.86	2	100	1	100	11	31.43
4	Sprayer	0	0	4	20	3	42.86	1	50	0	0	8	22.86
5	Weeder	0	0	12	60	4	57.14	1	50	0	0	17	48.57
6	Maize Huller	0	0	0	0	1	14.29	0	0	0	0	1	2.86
7	Blank	5	100	3	15	2	28.57	0	0	0	0	10	28.57

Average value of farm implements: The data regarding the average value of farm implements owned by the households (Table 12) show that the average value of plough was Rs.3690.00, Bullock Cart was Rs.20875.00, Seed/Fertilizer Drill was Rs.2450.00, Sprayer and Weeder was Rs.115.00.

Table 12. Average value of farm implements in Shivapur micro-watershed

Average Value (Rs.)

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (20)	SF (7)	SMF (2)	MDF (1)	All (35)
1	Bullock Cart	0	18250	26000	0	16000	20875
2	Plough	0	3615	4000	3500	3500	3690
3	Seed/Fertilizer Drill	0	5820	6500	4000	3600	5472
4	Sprayer	0	2200	2666	2800	0	2450
5	Weeder	0	124	80	200	0	115
6	Maize Huller	0	0	65000	0	0	65000

Livestock possession by the households: The data regarding the livestock possession by the households (Table 13) indicate that, 57.14 per cent of the households possess bullocks, 40.00 per cent possess local cow, 11.43 per cent possess buffalo, 2.86 per cent possess crossbred cow, 2.86 per cent possess sheep, 2.86 per cent possess goat, 8.57 per cent were poultary birds.

Table 13. Livestock possession by households in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl. No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (20)		SF (7)		SMF (2)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Bullock	0	0	12	60	5	71.43	2	100	1	100	20	57.14
2	Local cow	0	0	9	45	4	57.14	1	50	0	0	14	40
3	Crossbred cow	0	0	0	0	1	14.29	0	0	0	0	1	2.86
4	Buffalo	0	0	3	15	1	14.29	0	0	0	0	4	11.43
5	Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	0	0	1	2.86
6	Goat	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	0	0	1	2.86
7	Poultry birds	0	0	3	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8.57
8	blank	5	100	4	20	1	14.29	0	0	0	0	10	28.57

Average Labour availability: The data regarding the average labour availability (Table 14) indicate that, own labour men available in the micro watershed was 9.51, women available in the micro watershed was 1.71, hired labour (men) available was 1.80 and hired labour (women) available was 8.51.

Table 14. Average labour availability in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (20)	SF (7)	SMF (2)	MDF (1)	All (35)
		N	N	N	N	N	N
1	Hired labour Female	6	7.6	14.43	15	20	9.51
2	Own Labour Female	1.4	1.65	1.57	3.5	2	1.71
3	Own labour Male	0.8	1.7	2.14	3.5	3	1.8
4	Hired labour Male	4	6.95	12.71	15	20	8.51

Adequacy of hired labour: The data regarding the adequacy of hired labour (Table 15) indicate that, 100.00 per cent of the household opined that hired labour was Inadequate.

Table 15. Adequacy of hired labour in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (20)		SF (7)		SMF (2)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Adequate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Inadequate	5	100	20	100	7	100	2	100	1	100	35	100

Distribution of land (ha): The data regarding the distribution of land (ha) (Table 16) indicate that, 18.17 ha (70.28%) of dry land and 7.68 ha (29.72 %) of irrigated land.

Table 16. Distribution of land (ha) in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (20)		SF (7)		SMF (2)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Dry	0	0	12.3	100	5.89	72.26	0	0	0	0	18.17	70.28
2	Irrigated	0	0	0	0	2.26	27.74	2.9	100	2.52	100	7.68	29.72
Total		0	100	12.3	100	8.15	100	2.9	100	2.52	100	25.85	100

Average value of land (ha): The data regarding the Average value of land (ha) owned by the households (Table 17) show that the average value of dry land was Rs.577745.60, and the average value of irrigated land was Rs.546575.35.

Table 17. Average value of land (ha) in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (20)	SF (7)	SMF (2)	MDF (1)	All (35)
		N	N	N	N	N	N
1	Dry	0	692218.9	339285.7	0	0	577745.6
2	Irrigated	0	0	972093	482287.3	238263.7	546575.4

Status of bore wells: The data regarding the status of bore wells (Table 18) indicate that, there were 5 De-functioning bore wells and 5 functioning bore wells among the sampled households in micro watershed.

Table 18. Status of bore wells in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (20)	SF (7)	SMF (2)	MDF (1)	All (35)
		N	N	N	N	N	N
1	De-functioning	0	0	2	2	1	5
2	Functioning	0	0	2	2	1	5

Source of irrigation: The data regarding the source of irrigation (Table 19) revealed that, bore well was major source of irrigation for 14.29 per cent of the households.

Table 19. Source of irrigation in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (20)		SF (7)		SMF (2)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Bore Well	0	0	0	0	2	28.57	2	100	1	100	5	14.29

Depth of water (Avg. In meters): The data regarding the Depth of water (Avg. in meters) (Table 20) revealed that, the depth of bore well was 9.36 meter.

Table 20. Depth of water (Avg. In meters) in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (20)	SF (7)	SMF (2)	MDF (1)	All (35)
		N	N	N	N	N	N
1	Bore Well	0	1.52	15.68	64.77	57.91	9.36

Irrigated Area (ha): The data regarding the irrigated area (ha) (Table 21) indicate that, the availability of irrigation water was used for kharif crops was 7.60 ha.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (20)	SF (7)	SMF (2)	MDF (1)	All (35)
1	Kharif	0	0.85	1.33	2.9	2.52	7.6
Total		0	0.85	1.33	2.9	2.52	7.6

Cropping pattern: The data regarding the cropping pattern (Table 22) indicate that, farmers have grown groundnut (5.48 ha), green gram (1.22 ha), paddy (1.21 ha), sorghum (0.82 ha) and red gram (17.01 ha).

Table 22. Cropping pattern in Shivapur micro-watershed **Area** (ha)

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (20)	SF (7)	SMF (2)	MDF (1)	All (35)
1	Kharif - Red gram (togari)	0	11.05	5.09	0.88	0	17.01
2	Kharif - Groundnut	0	0	1.74	1.21	2.52	5.48
3	Kharif - Greengram	0	1.22	0	0	0	1.22
4	Kharif - Paddy	0	0	0.4	0.81	0	1.21
5	Rabi - Sorghum	0	0.82	0	0	0	0.82
Total		0	13.09	7.23	2.9	2.52	25.74

Cropping intensity: The data regarding the cropping intensity (Table 23) indicate that, the cropping intensity was 93.85 per cent.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (20)	SF (7)	SMF (2)	MDF (1)	All (35)
1	Cropping Intensity	0	100	100	63.23	100	93.85

Possession of bank account and savings: The data regarding the possession of bank account and savings (Table 24) indicate that, 80.00 cent of the households posses bank account and 80.00 per cent of them have savings.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (20)		SF (7)		SMF (2)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Account	0	0	18	90	7	100	2	100	1	100	28	80
2	Savings	0	0	18	90	7	100	2	100	1	100	28	80

Borrowing status: The data regarding the borrowing status of credit (Table 25) indicate that, 31.43 percent of the sample farmers have borrowed credit from different sources.

Table 25. Borrowing status in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (20)		SF (7)		SMF (2)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Credit Availed	0	0	1	5	7	100	2	100	1	100	11	31.43

Source of credit: The data regarding the source of credit borrowed by households (Table 26) shows that, 10.71 per cent have borrowed loan from Grameena Bank and 3.57 per cent have borrowed loan from money lender.

Table 26. Source of credit borrowed by households in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)		MF (18)		SF (7)		SMF (2)		MDF (1)		All (28)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Grameena Bank	0	0	1	5.56	1	14.3	1	50	0	0	3	10.71
2	Money Lender	0	0	1	5.56	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.57

Avg. Credit amount: The data regarding the Avg. credit borrowed by households (Table 27) shows that, farmers have borrowed Avg. Credit of Rs.9642.86 from different sources.

Table 27. Avg. Credit amount in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (0)	MF (18)	SF (7)	SMF (2)	MDF (1)	All (28)
		N	N	N	N	N	N
1	Average Credit	0	10000	1428.57	40000	0	9642.86

Purpose of credit borrowed (institutional Source): The data regarding the purpose of credit borrowed from institutional sources (Table 28) indicate that, 100.00 per cent of the households have borrowed loan for agriculture.

Table 28. Purpose of credit borrowed (institutional Source) by households in Shivapur micro-watershed

SN	Particulars	MF (1)		SF (1)		SMF (1)		All (3)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Agriculture production	1	100	1	100	1	100	3	100

Purpose of credit borrowed (Private Source): The data regarding the purpose of credit borrowed from Private sources (Table 29) indicate that, 100.00 per cent of the households have borrowed loan for agriculture.

Table 29. Purpose of credit borrowed (Private Source) by households in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	MF (1)		All (1)	
		N	%	N	%
1	Agriculture production	1	100	1	100

Repayment status of household (institutional Source): The data regarding the purpose of credit borrowed from institutional sources (Table 30) indicate that 100.00 per cent have un paid.

Table 30. Repayment status of household (institutional Source) in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	MF (1)		SF (1)		SMF (1)		All (3)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Un paid	1	100	1	100	1	100	3	100

Repayment status of household (Private Source): The data regarding the purpose of credit borrowed from Private sources (Table 31) indicate that, 100 per cent have un paid.

Table 31. Repayment status of household (Private Source) in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	MF (1)		All (1)	
		N	%	N	%
1	Un paid	1	100	1	100

Opinion regarding institutional sources of credit: The data regarding the opinion on institutional sources of credit (Table 32) indicate that, 100.00 per cent of the households opined that credit helped to perform timely agricultural operations.

Table 32. Opinion regarding institutional sources of credit in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	MF (1)		SF (1)		SMF (1)		All (3)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Helped to perform timely agricultural operations	1	100	1	100	1	100	3	100

Opinion regarding Non- institutional sources of credit: The data regarding the opinion on Non-institutional sources of credit (Table 33) indicate that, 100.00 per cent Higher rate of interest.

Table 33. Opinion regarding Non- institutional sources of credit in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	MF (1)		All (1)	
		N	%	N	%
1	Higher rate of interest	1	100	1	100

Cost of Cultivation of Redgram: The data regarding the cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) of Redgram (Table 34.a) indicate that, the total cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) for Redgram was Rs. 42150.68. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 46985.88. The net income from Redgram cultivation was Rs. 4835.2, thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.1.

Table 34(a). Cost of Cultivation of Redgram in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	36.5	8166.47	19.37
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	7.06	3880.37	9.21
3	Tractor		Hours	2.9	2171.45	5.15
4	Machinery		Hours	0.31	185.25	0.44
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	10.65	1277.44	3.03
6	Seed Inter Crop		Kgs.	0	0	0
7	FYM		Quintal	22.28	4455.51	10.57
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	6.31	4609.87	10.94
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs / liters	2.75	2706.14	6.42
10	Irrigation		Number	0	0	0
11	Repairs			0	0	0
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)			0	0	0
13	Depreciation charges			0	343.5	0.81
14	Land revenue and Taxes			0	0	0
II	**Cost B1**					
16	Interest on working capital				1567.08	3.72
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				29363.08	69.66
III	**Cost B2**					
18	Rental Value of Land				187.5	0.44
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				29550.58	70.11
IV	**Cost C1**					
20	Family Human Labour			33.77	8758.21	20.78
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				38308.8	90.89
V	**Cost C2**					
22	Risk Premium				10	0.02
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				38318.8	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
24	Managerial Cost				3831.88	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				42150.68	100
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		10.34	46983.02	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			4541.67	
	By Product	e) Main Product (q)		0.69	2.86	
		f) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			4.17	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				46985.88	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				4835.2	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				4074.54	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				01:01.1	

Cost of Cultivation of Groundnut: The data regarding the cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) of Groundnut (Table 34.b) indicate that, the total cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) for Groundnut was Rs. 50063.72. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 78587.37. The net income from Groundnut cultivation was Rs. 28523.65, thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.6.

Table 34(b). Cost of Cultivation of Groundnut in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	24.16	5232.05	10.45
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	5.15	2830.75	5.65
3	Tractor		Hours	3.05	2290.21	4.57
4	Machinery		Hours	0	0	0
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	179.53	19327.7	38.61
6	Seed Inter Crop		Kgs.	0	0	0
7	FYM		Quintal	10.41	1532.69	3.06
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	2.91	2037.3	4.07
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs / liters	1.76	1895.83	3.79
10	Irrigation		Number	5.39	0	0
11	Repairs			0	0	0
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)			0	0	0
13	Depreciation charges			0	308.33	0.62
14	Land revenue and Taxes			0	0	0
II	**Cost B1**					
16	Interest on working capital				2976.42	5.95
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				38431.3	76.76
III	**Cost B2**					
18	Rental Value of Land				333.33	0.67
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				38764.63	77.43
IV	**Cost C1**					
20	Family Human Labour			26.33	6737.84	13.46
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				45502.47	90.89
V	**Cost C2**					
22	Risk Premium				10	0.02
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				45512.47	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
24	Managerial Cost				4551.25	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				50063.72	100
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		16.75	77874.14	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			4650	
	By Product	e) Main Product (q)		14.26	713.23	
		f) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			50	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				78587.37	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				28523.65	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				2989.39	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				01:01.6	

Cost of Cultivation of Paddy: The data regarding the cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) of Paddy (Table 34.c) indicate that, the total cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) for Paddy was Rs.50295.71. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 56810.00. The net income from Paddy cultivation was Rs. 6514.29, thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.10.

Table 34(c). Cost of Cultivation of Paddy in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	42.61	8706.75	17.31
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	3.09	1698.13	3.38
3	Tractor		Hours	2.47	1852.5	3.68
4	Machinery		Hours	0	0	0
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	61.75	5248.75	10.44
6	Seed Inter Crop		Kgs.	0	0	0
7	FYM		Quintal	12.35	2470	4.91
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	6.18	3828.5	7.61
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs / liters	2.47	1976	3.93
10	Irrigation		Number	6.18	0	0
11	Repairs			0	0	0
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)			0	0	0
13	Depreciation charges			0	1488.18	2.96
14	Land revenue and Taxes			0	0	0
II	**Cost B1**					
16	Interest on working capital				1623.99	3.23
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				28892.79	57.45
III	**Cost B2**					
18	Rental Value of Land				333.33	0.66
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				29226.12	58.11
IV	**Cost C1**					
20	Family Human Labour			62.99	16487.25	32.78
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				45713.37	90.89
V	**Cost C2**					
22	Risk Premium				10	0.02
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				45723.37	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
24	Managerial Cost				4572.34	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				50295.71	100
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		33.96	54340	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			1600	
	By Product	e) Main Product (q)		24.7	2470	
		f) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			100	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				56810	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				6514.29	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				1480.92	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				01:01.1	

Cost of Cultivation of Sorghum: The data regarding the cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) of Sorghum (Table 34.d) indicate that, the total cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) for Sorghum was Rs. 42397.48. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs.30569.31. The net income from Sorghum cultivation was Rs. 11040.85, thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.6.

Table 34(d). Cost of Cultivation of Sorghum in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	45.24	9782.18	50.09
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	4.89	2690.1	13.78
3	Tractor		Hours	0	0	0
4	Machinery		Hours	0	0	0
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	12.23	1222.77	6.26
6	Seed Inter Crop		Kgs.	0	0	0
7	FYM		Quintal	0	0	0
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	2.45	733.66	3.76
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs / liters	0	0	0
10	Irrigation		Number	0	0	0
11	Repairs			0	0	0
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)			0	0	0
13	Depreciation charges			0	99.41	0.51
14	Land revenue and Taxes			0	0	0
II	**Cost B1**					
16	Interest on working capital				235.97	1.21
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				14764.1	75.6
III	**Cost B2**					
18	Rental Value of Land				166.67	0.85
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				14930.76	76.46
IV	**Cost C1**					
20	Family Human Labour			11	2812.38	14.4
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				17743.14	90.86
V	**Cost C2**					
22	Risk Premium				10	0.05
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				17753.14	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
24	Managerial Cost				1775.31	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				19528.45	100
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		12.23	30569.31	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			2500	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				30569.31	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				11040.85	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				1597.06	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				01:01.6	

Cost of Cultivation of Green gram: The data regarding the cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) of Green gram (Table 34.e) indicate that, the total cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) for Green gram was Rs.35647.53. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 49889.11. The net income from Green gram cultivation was Rs. 14241.58, thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.4.

Table 34(e). Cost of Cultivation of Green gram in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars	Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**				
1	Hired Human Labour	Man days	48.91	11004.95	30.87
2	Bullock	Pairs/day	4.89	2690.1	7.55
3	Tractor	Hours	4.89	3668.32	10.29
4	Machinery	Hours	2.45	1467.33	4.12
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)	Kgs (Rs.)	12.23	1100.5	3.09
6	Seed Inter Crop	Kgs.	0	0	0
7	FYM	Quintal	12.23	2445.54	6.86
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients	Quintal	2.45	2934.65	8.23
9	Pesticides (PPC)	Kgs / liters	2.45	2445.54	6.86
10	Irrigation	Number	0	0	0
11	Repairs		0	0	0
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)		0	0	0
13	Depreciation charges		0	99.41	0.28
14	Land revenue and Taxes		0	0	0
II	**Cost B1**				
16	Interest on working capital			1072.35	3.01
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**			28928.69	81.15
III	**Cost B2**				
18	Rental Value of Land			166.67	0.47
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**			29095.36	81.62
IV	**Cost C1**				
20	Family Human Labour		12.23	3301.49	9.26
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**			32396.84	90.88
V	**Cost C2**				
22	Risk Premium			10	0.03
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**			32406.84	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**				
24	Managerial Cost			3240.68	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**			35647.53	100
VII	**Economics of the Crop**				
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)	9.78	49889.11	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)		5100	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)			49889.11	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)			14241.58	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)			3644.13	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)			01:01.4	

Adequacy of fodder: The data regarding the adequacy of fodder (Table 35) indicate that, 68.57 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was adequate.

Table 35. Adequacy of fodder in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (20)		SF (7)		SMF (2)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Adequate-Dry Fodder	0	0	15	75	6	85.71	2	100	1	100	24	68.57

Average annual gross income: The data regarding the average annual gross income (Table 36) indicate that, the farmers has annual gross income of Rs. 105021.71 in micro-watershed, of which Rs. 38542.86 is from agriculture itself.

Table 36. Average annual gross income in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (20)	SF (7)	SMF (2)	MDF (1)	All (35)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Service/salary	0	0	10000	0	0	2000
2	Business	0	14500	0	0	0	8285.71
3	Wage	41000	55375	38571.4	15000	40000	47214.3
4	Agriculture	0	34540	60914.3	53400	125000	38542.9
5	Dairy Farm	0	12345	6051.43	0	0	8264.57
6	Goat Farming	0	0	0	12500	0	714.29
Income(Rs.)		41000	116760	115537	80900	165000	105022

Average annual Expenditure: The data regarding the average annual Expenditure (Table 37) indicate that, the farmers has annual gross expenditure of Rs. 325783.33 in micro-watershed, of which Rs. 17591.43 is from agriculture itself.

Table 37. Average annual Expenditure in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (20)	SF (7)	SMF (2)	MDF (1)	All (35)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Service/salary	0	0	30000	0	0	857.14
2	Business	0	36666.7	0	0	0	3142.86
3	Wage	16400	32066.7	19166.7	14000	20000	20342.9
4	Agriculture	0	18483.3	31500	22000	50000	17591.4
5	Dairy Farm	0	19500	6000	0	0	4028.57
6	Goat Farming	0	0	0	10000	0	285.71
Total		16400	106717	86666.7	46000	70000	325783

Horticulture species grown: The data regarding horticulture species grown (Table 38) indicate that, the total number of horticultural trees grown (both field and backyard) by the sampled households were clustered apple (44), Mango (3) and Lime (2).

Table 38. Horticulture species grown in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (20)		SF (7)		SMF (2)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B
1	Custard apple	0	0	31	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	39	5
2	Mango	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0
3	lime	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

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

Forest species grown: The data regarding forest species grown (Table 39) indicate that, households have planted 48 neem trees, 5 tamarind trees and 5 acacia trees together in both field and backyard.

Table 39. Forest species grown in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (20)		SF (7)		SMF (2)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B
1	Neem	0	0	30	2	5	5	0	1	5	0	40	8
2	Tamarind	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
3	Acacia	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	2

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

Average additional investment capacity: The data regarding average additional investment capacity (Table 40) indicate that, households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 15142.86 for land development, Rs. 17571.43 for creation of irrigation facility and Rs.1428.57 for adoption of improved livestock breeds.

Table 40. Average additional investment capacity of households in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (20)	SF (7)	SMF (2)	MDF (1)	All (35)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land development	0	16500	28571.4	0	0	15142.9
2	Irrigation facility	0	23000	21428.6	2500	0	17571.4
3	Improved crop production	0	0	7142.86	0	0	1428.57

Source of funds for additional investment: The data regarding source of funds for additional investment has been depicted in Table 41. The result indicates that, the sources of finance raised from Government subsidy and from Loan from bank for land development was 11.43 and 8.57 per cent, for irrigation facility was 17.14 and 5.71 per cent, for improved crop production was and per cent, for improved livestock adoption was 2.83 per cent.

Table 41. Source of funds for additional investment in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No	Item	Land development		Irrigation facility		Improved crop production	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Government subsidy	4	11.43	6	17.1	0	0
2	Loan from bank	3	8.57	2	5.71	1	2.86

Marketing of agricultural produce: The data regarding Marketing of agricultural produce (Table 42) indicated that, 100.00 percent of output of green gram was sold in the market with average price of Rs. 5100.00; 98.70 percent of output of groundnut was sold in the market with average price of Rs. 4650.00; 100.00 percent of output of paddy was sold in the market with average price of Rs. 1600.00; 95.09 percent of output of red gram was sold in the market with average price of Rs. 4541.67 and 50.00 percent of output of sorghum was sold in the market with average price of Rs. 2500.00.

Table 42. Marketing of agricultural produce in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No	Crops	Output obtained (q)	Output retained (q)	Output sold (q)	Output sold (%)	Avg. Price obtained (Rs/q)
1	Greengram	8	0	8	100	5100
2	Groundnut	77	1	76	98.7	4650
3	Paddy	35	0	35	100	1600
4	Redgram	173	8.5	164.5	95.09	4541.67
5	Sorghum	10	5	5	50	2500

Marketing channels used for sale of agricultural produce: The data regarding marketing channels used for sale of agricultural produce (Table 43) indicated that, 17.14 cent of the households have sold agricultural produce to the local/village merchants and 74.29 per cent of regulated market.

Table 43. Marketing channels used for sale of agricultural produce in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (20)		SF (7)		SMF (2)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Local/village Merchant	0	0	2	10	3	42.9	1	50	0	0	6	17.14
2	Regulated Market	0	0	19	95	4	57.1	2	100	1	100	26	74.29

Mode of transport of agricultural produce: The data regarding mode of transporting agricultural produce (Table 44) indicated that, 91.43 cent of the households have used tractor for the transport of agriculture commodity.

Table 44. Mode of transport of agricultural produce in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (20)		SF (7)		SMF (2)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Tractor	0	0	21	105	7	100	3	150	1	100	32	91.43

Incidence of soil and water erosion problems: The data regarding incidence of soil and water erosion problems (Table 45) indicated that, 88.57 per cent of the households have experienced soil and water erosion problems.

Table 45. Incidence of soil and water erosion problems in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl. No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (20)		SF (7)		SMF (2)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Soil and water erosion problems in the farm	0	0	20	100	8	114	2	100	1	100	31	88.57

Interest towards soil testing: The data regarding interest shown towards soil testing (Table 46) indicated that, 85.71 per cent of the households were interested towards soil testing.

Table 46. Interest regarding soil testing in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl. No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (20)		SF (7)		SMF (2)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Interest in soil test	0	0	20	100	7	100	2	100	1	100	30	85.71

Usage pattern of fuel for domestic use: The data on usage pattern of fuel for domestic use (Table 47) indicated that, LPG was the major source of fuel for domestic use for 14.29 per cent of the households.

Table 47. Usage pattern of fuel for domestic use in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (20)		SF (7)		SMF (2)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Fire Wood	5	100	18	90	6	85.7	0	0	1	100	30	85.71
2	LPG	0	0	2	10	1	14.3	2	100	0	0	5	14.29

Source of drinking water: The data on source of drinking water (Table 48) indicated that, piped waters supply of water was the major source for drinking water for 74.29 per cent of the households followed by bore well water (25.71%).

Table 48. Source of drinking water in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (20)		SF (7)		SMF (2)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Piped supply	5	100	14	70	4	57.14	2	100	1	100	26	74.29
2	Bore Well	0	0	6	30	3	42.86	0	0	0	0	9	25.71

Source of light: The data on source of light (Table 49) indicated that, electricity was the major source of light for 100.00 per cent of the households.

Table 49. Source of light in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (20)		SF (7)		SMF (2)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Electricity	5	100	20	100	7	100	2	100	1	100	35	100

Existence of sanitary toilet facility: The data on availability of toilet facility (Table 50) indicated that, 77.14 per cent of the households possess toilets.

Table 50. Existence of sanitary toilet facility in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (20)		SF (7)		SMF (2)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Sanitary toilet facility	2	40	20	100	2	28.57	2	100	1	100	27	77.1

Possession of PDS card: The data regarding possession of PDS card (Table 51) indicated that, 100 per cent of the households possessed BPL card.

Table 51. Possession of PDS card in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (20)		SF (7)		SMF (2)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	BPL	5	100	20	100	7	100	2	100	1	100	35	100

Participation in NREGA programme: The data regarding Participation in NREGA programme (Table 52) indicated that, only 5.71 percent of the participate have participated in NREGA programme.

Table 52. Participation in NREGA programme in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (20)		SF (7)		SMF (2)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Participation in NREGA programme	0	0	1	5	1	14.3	0	0	0	0	2	5.71

Adequacy of food items: The data regarding adequacy of food items (Table 53) indicated that, the extent of adequacy of food items for cereals, pulses, Oilseeds and vegetables were 100.00, 91.43, 25.71, 14.29 per cent respectively, similarly for Fruits (31.43%), milk (8.57%), Egg (14.29%), and Meat (31.43%).

Table 53. Adequacy of food items in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (20)		SF (7)		SMF (2)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Cereals	5	100	20	100	7	100	2	100	1	100	35	100
2	Pulses	5	100	18	90	6	85.71	2	100	1	100	32	91.43
3	Oilseed	0	0	5	25	3	42.86	1	50	0	0	9	25.71
4	Vegetables	0	0	3	15	2	28.57	0	0	0	0	5	14.29
5	Fruits	2	40	6	30	3	42.86	0	0	0	0	11	31.43
6	Milk	1	20	1	5	1	14.29	0	0	0	0	3	8.57
7	Egg	0	0	3	15	1	14.29	1	50	0	0	5	14.29
8	Meat	2	40	7	35	1	14.29	1	50	0	0	11	31.43

Inadequacy of food items: The data regarding in adequacy of food items (Table 54) indicated that, the extent of in adequacy of food items for cereals, pulses, Oilseeds and vegetables were 2.86, 8.57, 71.43, 77.14, 62.86 per cent respectively, similarly for Fruits (62.86%), milk (71.43%), Egg (85.71%), and Meat (62.86%).

Table 54. Inadequacy of food items in Shivapur micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (20)		SF (7)		SMF (2)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Cereals	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.86
2	Pulses	0	0	2	10	1	14.29	0	0	0	0	3	8.57
3	Oilseed	5	100	15	75	3	42.86	1	50	1	100	25	71.43
4	Vegetables	5	100	15	75	4	57.14	2	100	1	100	27	77.14
5	Fruits	3	60	14	70	2	28.57	2	100	1	100	22	62.86
6	Milk	4	80	13	65	6	85.71	1	50	1	100	25	71.43
7	Egg	5	100	17	85	6	85.71	1	50	1	100	30	85.71
8	Meat	2	40	13	65	5	71.43	1	50	1	100	22	62.86

Farming constraints: The data regarding farming constraints experienced by households (Table 55) indicated that, lower fertility status of the soil was the constraint experienced by (88.57 %) per cent of the households, wild animal menace on farm field (88.57%), frequent incidence of pest and diseases (37.14%), inadequacy of irrigation water (17.14%), high cost of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (22.86%), high rate of interest on credit (8.57%), low price for the agricultural commodities (20.00 %), lack of

marketing facilities in the area (11.43%), inadequate extension services (8.57 %), lack of transport for safe transport of the agricultural produce to the market (22.86%), Less rainfall (31.43%), Source of Agri-technology information (Newspaper/TV/Mobile) (48.57%).

Table 55. Farming constraints experienced in Shivapur micro-watershed

SN	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (20)		SF (7)		SMF (2)		MDF (1)		All (35)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Lower fertility status of the soil	2	40	19	95	7	100	2	100	1	100	31	88.57
2	Wild animal menace on farm field	2	40	19	95	7	100	2	100	1	100	31	88.57
3	Frequent incidence of pest and diseases	1	20	8	40	2	28.57	1	50	1	100	13	37.14
4	Inadequacy of irrigation water	1	20	4	20	0	0	1	50	0	0	6	17.14
5	High cost of Fertilizers and plant protection chemicals	0	0	5	25	2	28.57	0	0	1	100	8	22.86
6	High rate of interest on credit	0	0	2	10	1	14.29	0	0	0	0	3	8.57
7	Low price for the agricultural commodities	0	0	4	20	2	28.57	1	50	0	0	7	20
8	Lack of marketing facilities in the area	1	20	3	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	11.43
9	Inadequate extension services	0	0	2	10	1	14.29	0	0	0	0	3	8.57
10	Lack of transport for safe transport of the Agril produce to the market.	0	0	5	25	1	14.29	2	100	0	0	8	22.86
11	Less rainfall	1	20	7	35	3	42.86	0	0	0	0	11	31.43
12	Source of Agri-technology information	2	40	9	45	3	42.86	2	100	1	100	17	48.57

Chapter 5

SUMMARY AND IMPLICATIONS

In order to assess the socio-economic condition of the farmers in the watershed 35 households located in the micro watershed were interviewed for the survey. The study was conducted in Shivapur micro-watershed (Shivapur sub-watershed, Yadagiri taluk, Yadagiri District) is located at North latitude 16^0 52' 42.322" and 16^0 52' 0.419" and East longitude 77^0 18' 44.615" and 77^0 16' 46.186"covering an area of about 331.92 ha bounded by under Gajarakota, Yadhalapura and KamalanagaraVillages.

Socio-economic analysis indicated that, out of the total sample of 35 respondents, 20 (57.14%) were marginal, 7(20.00%) were small and 2 (5.71%) were semi medium, 1 (2.86%) were medium farmers. The population characteristics of households indicated that, there were 103 (51.76%) men and 96 (48.24%) were women. Majority of the respondents (42.21%) were in the age group of 35-60 years. Education level of the sample households indicated that, majority there were 55.28 per cent illiterates, only 2.01 per cent attained graduation. About, 94.29 per cent of household heads practicing agriculture and 5.7 per cent of the household heads were engaged as agricultural labourers. Agriculture was the major occupation for 16.58 per cent of the household members.

In the study area, 85.71 per cent of the households possess katcha house and 8.57 per cent possess pucca house. The durable assets owned by the households showed that, 34.29 per cent possess TV, 2.86 per cent possess mixer grinder and 94.29 per cent possess mobile phones. Farm implements owned by the households indicated that, 60.00 per cent of the households possess plough and only 22.86 per cent sprayer. Regarding livestock possession by the households, 40.00 per cent possess local cow and 11.43 per cent possess buffalo respectively.

The average labour availability in the study area showed that**,** own men and women labour availability in the micro watershed was 11.22 each, while the hired labour (men) availability was 1.80. Further, 100.00 per cent of the households opined that hired labour was inadequate during the agricultural season.

Out of the total land holding of the sample respondents (25.85 ha), 70.28 per cent of the area is under dry condition and the remaining 29.72 per cent area is irrigated land. The major crops grown by sample farmers are Redgram, Groundnut, Paddy, Sorghum and Green gram and cropping intensity was recorded as 93.85 per cent.

The sample households possessed 80.00 per cent bank account and 80.00 per cent of them have savings in the account. About 31.43 per cent of the respondents borrowed credit from various sources. Among the credit borrowed by households, 10.71 per cent have borrowed loan from grameen banks and 3.57 per cent from money lender. Majority of the respondents (100.00 %) have borrowed loan for agriculture purpose. Regarding the

opinion on institutional sources of credit, 100.00 per cent of the households opined that credit helped to perform timely agricultural operations.

The per hectare cost of cultivation for Redgram, Groundnut, Paddy, Sorghum and Green gram was Rs.42150.68 , 50063.72, 50295.71, 19528.45 and 35647.53 with benefit cost ratio of 1:1.1, 1:1.6, 1:1.1, 1:1.6 , and 1:1.4 respectively. Further, 68.57 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was adequate

The average annual gross income of the farmers was Rs. 105021.71 in micro-watershed, of which Rs. 38542.86 comes from agriculture.

Sampled households have grown Mango, lime and Custard apple trees in the fields, Further, mango trees were also planted in the farm fields. None of the households shown interest to cultivate horticultural crops.

Households have an average investment capacity of Rs 15142.9 for land development. Rs 017571.4 for irrigation facility creation. Source of funds for additional investment is concerned, 8.57 per cent depends on own funds and 11.43 per cent depends on bank loan for land development activities.

Regarding marketing channels, 17.14 per cent of the households have sold agricultural produce to the local/village merchants, while, 74.29 per cent have sold by Agents/Traders. Further, 100.0 per cent of the households have used tractor for the transport of agriculture commodity.

Majority of the farmers (88.57 %) have experienced soil and water erosion problems in the watershed and 85.71 per cent of the households were interested towards soil testing.

Firewood connection was the major source of fuel for domestic use for 85.71 per cent of the households and 14.29 per cent households has LPG. Piped supply was the major source for drinking water for 74.29 per cent of the households. Electricity was the major source of light for 100.00 per cent of the households. In the study area, 77.14 per cent of the households possess toilet facility. Regarding possession of PDS card, 100.00 per cent of the households possessed BPL card and 0.00 per cent do not possess PDS card. Cereals (100.00%), pulses (91.43%), oilseeds (25.71%) were adequate for consumption.

Farming constraints experienced by households in the micro watersheds were lower fertility status of the soil (88.57%) wild animal menace on farm field (88.57%), frequent incidence of pest and diseases (37.14%), inadequacy of irrigation water (17.14%), high cost of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (22.86%), high rate of interest on credit (8.57%), low price for the agricultural commodities (20.00%), lack of marketing facilities in the area (11.43%), inadequate extension services (8.57%), lack of

transport for safe transport of the agricultural produce to the market (22.86%), Less rainfall (31.43%) and Source of Agri-technology information(Newspaper/TV/Mobile) (48.57%).

Implications of the survey

- ✓ Result indicated that, there were 55.28 per cent were illiterate hence, extension methodologies such as demonstration, street play, drama, video shows will be effective in dissemination of the technologies in the micro watershed.
- ✓ The data indicate that, 85.71 per cent of the households possess katcha house. Hence, the development department while implementing the watershed plan should focus on agriculture to enhance the productivity of major crops in the area to increase the income of the farmers.
- ✓ Results indicated that the local institutional participation of the household members in the micro watershed is minimal hence, activities like membership campaign, awareness creation about the benefits of membership in local institutions and strengths of organized groups must be conveyed.
- ✓ Majority of the households in the watershed have experience in use of mobile phones, and television hence, these mass media can be effectively utilized for transfer of technology as well as for information dissemination.
- ✓ The farm machinery/implement possession in the micro watershed was found to be minimum the reasons may lack of knowledge or lack of financial ability which can be addressed through training on use of different farm implements, providing information on different sources of finance for purchase of farm implements.
- ✓ The possession of livestock such as crossbred cow found is less hence, farmers must be made aware of the benefits of crossbred cow in increased milk production.
- ✓ The possession of livestock such as sheep, goat and poultry was found to be low hence, farmers may be informed the role of subsidiary enterprises in enhancing the income and information on financial support for subsidiary activities.
- ✓ The data indicate that, job/work was the reason for all the migrants hence, farmers may be trained on profitable agriculture or self employment such has animal husbandry, plate making, sheep rearing, goat rearing, rabbit rearing with suitable information on sources of financial support.
- ✓ The results indicate that there was a change in quality of life due to migration hence, the developmental departments should take actions to arrest migration and to improve the quality of the life in rural areas.
- ✓ Households possess 18.17 ha (70.28 %) of dry land and 7.68 ha (29.72 %) of irrigated land hence, the availability of the dryland agricultural technologies such as short duration crops, high yielding drought resistance crop varieties, drip irrigation technology and subsidy information will be helpful for the farmers to enhance the productivity of land and as well as farmers income.

- ✓ Few of the bore well in micro watershed found non functional hence, farmers may be trained on possibility of bore well rejuvenation.
- ✓ Bore well was major source of irrigation for 14.29 per cent of the households. hence, in order to increase the area under irrigation as well as to increase the water use efficiency farmers may trained on drip irrigation and provide the information on subsidy for drip irrigation equipment's along with the information on different agencies which provides the financial assistance for drip irrigation.
- ✓ Farmers have grown 39 Custard apple, 3 mango, 2 lime trees in the fields, Further, 5 mango trees were also planted in the farm fields. Hence, production technologies related to these crops can be made available to the farmers for better adoption.
- ✓ The cropping intensity in the micro watershed was found to be (93.85 %) hence, care must be taken by the implementing agency to bring uncultivated land into cultivation through suitable measures.
- ✓ Many of the household members have borrowed loan from cooperative banks which has higher rate of interest hence, farmers may be sensitized on the different sources of credit with lesser interest rate such SHGs etc.
- ✓ The results indicated the non availability of both green and dry fodder throughout the year hence, fodder development activities can be taken up in the micro watershed.
- ✓ The average annual gross income of the households Rs.38542.86 from agriculture, Rs.8285.71 from business and Rs. 47214.29 from wages and. Agriculture was found to be the major source of income for households hence; the development activities should focus on productivity enhancement, marketing arrangements and agricultural technology dissemination to have a direct impact on the farmers.
- ✓ The cultivation of forest species is found minimal hence, information and production technology related to agro-forestry and integrated farming system.
- ✓ The data indicated that, 88.57 per cent of the households have experienced soil and water erosion problems. Hence, those farmers who reported the soil and water erosion problems may be given attention while implementation of the watershed development plan.
- ✓ The data indicated that, 85.71 per cent of the households have interest in soil testing hence, farmers must be provided with the information on various institutions which are involved in soil testing for the benefit of the farmers.
- ✓ Except summer ploughing the adoption of other soil and water conservation structures is minimum hence, the farmers in the micro watershed should be sensitized on the use of different conservation structures for soil water conservation.
- ✓ Cereals and pulses found be adequate for per cent of the households respectively hence, farm households and the farm women must be trained on importance of balanced nutrition and role of vegetable, milk, egg, meat in balanced diet.
- ✓ Lower fertility status of the soil (88.57%), wild animal menace on farm field (88.57%), frequent incidence of pest and diseases (37.14%), high cost of fertilizers

and plant protection chemicals (22.86%), high rate of interest on credit (8.57%), low price for the agricultural commodities (20.00%), lack of marketing facilities in the area (11.43%), inadequate extension services (8.57%), lack of transport for safe transport of the agricultural produce to the market (22.86%) were the major farming constraints experienced hence, these constraints must be addressed immediately for the welfare of the farmers. Awareness to be created among the farmers to approach nearest KVKs/RSKs and other developmental departments for technical and for subsidized inputs and utilize the well established regulated markets, approaching the contract firms, direct markets to avoid the involvement of middlemen.