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

YADGIR RF-2 (4D5B2L1b) MICROWATERSHED

Yadgir Taluk and District, Karnataka

Karnataka Watershed Development Project – II

SUJALA – III

World Bank funded Project

THE WORLD BANK

ICAR – NATIONAL BUREAU OF SOIL SURVEY AND LAND USE PLANNING

ICAR - NBSS & LUP

WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
GOVT. OF KARNATAKA, BANGALORE

About ICAR - NBSS&LUP

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

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

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TO OBTAIN COPIES,

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

Amaravati Road, NAGPUR - 440 033, India

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

Telefax : 0712-2522534

E-Mail : director@nbsslup.ernet.in

Website URL : nbsslup.in

Or

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

Phone : (080) 23412242, 23510350 (O)

Telefax : 080-23510350

E-Mail : nbssrcb@gmail.com

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PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nagpur
Date 05-10-2019

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

Contributors

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

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

PART-A

LAND RESOURCE INVENTORY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

The present study covers an area of 687 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 471 ha in the microwatershed is covered by soils, 181 ha is covered by rock outcrops and 35 ha by others (habitation and water body). The salient findings from the land resource inventory are summarized briefly below.

- *The soils belong to 9 soil series and 15 soil phases (management units) and 4 land management units.*
- *The length of crop growing period is about 120-150 days starting from 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.*
- *About 471 ha area in the microwatershed is suitable for agriculture.*
- *About 18 per cent of area is very shallow (<25 cm), 41 per cent of area is shallow (25-50 cm), 5 per cent area of the microwatershed has soils that are moderately shallow (50-75 cm), 1 per cent of area is deep (100 - 150 cm) and 4 per cent of area is very deep (>150 cm).*
- *About 30 per cent area in the microwatershed has sandy soils, 25 per cent loamy soils and 13 per cent clayey soils at the surface.*
- *About 54 per cent area in the microwatershed is non gravelly (<15%), 13 per cent is gravelly (15-35%) and 2 per cent very gravelly..*
- *About 4 per cent area of the microwatershed is very high (>200 mm/m) in available water capacity, 1 per cent is low (51-100 mm/m) and 64 per cent area is very low (<50 mm/m).*

- *About 63 per cent of area in the microwatershed has very gently sloping (1-3% slope) lands and 5 per cent of area is gently sloping (3-5%) lands.*
- *Maximum area of about 63 per cent is moderately (e2) eroded and 5 per cent area is severely (e3) eroded.*
- *Entire area of the microwatershed is neutral (pH 6.5-7.3) in soil reaction.*
- *The Electrical Conductivity (EC) of entire soils of the microwatershed is <2 dsm^{-1} indicating that the soils are non-saline.*
- *About 24 per cent area is medium (0.5-0.75%) and 45 per cent area is high (>0.75%) in organic carbon content of the soil.*
- *About 55 per cent of area is medium (23-57 kg/ha) in available phosphorus content of the soil and 14 per cent of area is low (<23 kg/ha) in the microwatershed.*
- *About 68 per cent is medium (145-337 kg/ha) in available potassium content and <1 per cent of area is high (>337 kg/ha).*
- *Available sulphur is low (<10 ppm) in an area of about 12 per cent, medium (10 -20 ppm) in 42 per cent and high (>20 ppm) in 15 per cent area in the microwatershed.*
- *Available boron is low (<0.5 ppm) in an area of 41 per cent and medium (0.5-0.1 ppm) in an area of 28 per cent of the microwatershed.*
- *Available iron is sufficient (>4.5 ppm) in 41per cent area and deficient (<4.5 ppm) in 27 per cent area in the microwatershed.*
- *Available manganese and copper are sufficient in all the soils of the microwatershed.*
- *Available zinc is deficient (<0.6 ppm) in an area of 56 per cent and sufficient (>0.6 ppm) in an area of 13 per cent of the microwatershed.*
- *The land suitability for 29 major crops grown in the microwatershed were assessed and the areas that are highly suitable (S1) and moderately suitable (S2) are given below. It is however to be noted that a given soil may be suitable for various crops but what specific crop to be grown may be decided by the farmer looking to his capacity to invest on various inputs, marketing infrastructure, market price and finally the demand and supply position.*

Land suitability for various crops in the Microwatershed

Crop	Suitability Area in ha (%)			Crop	Suitability Area in ha (%)	
	Highly suitable (S1)	Moderately suitable (S2)			Highly suitable (S1)	Moderately suitable (S2)
Sorghum	-	*26 (4)*		*Guava*	-	-
Maize	-	*26 (4)*		*Sapota*	-	-
Bajra	-	*26 (4)*		*Pomegranate*	-	-
Groundnut	-	-		*Musambi*	-	-
Sunflower	-	-		*Lime*	-	-
Redgram	-	*26 (4)*		*Amla*	-	-
Bengal gram	-	-		*Cashew*	-	-
Cotton	-	-		*Jackfruit*	-	-
Chilli	-	-		*Jamun*	-	-
Tomato	-	-		*Custard apple*	-	-
Brinjal	-	-		*Tamarind*	-	-
Onion	-	-		*Mulberry*	-	-
Bhendi	-	-		*Marigold*	-	-
Drumstick	-	-		*Chrysanthemum*	-	-
Mango	-	-				

- *Apart from the individual crop suitability, a proposed crop plan has been prepared for the identified LMUs by considering only the highly and moderately suitable lands for different crops and cropping systems with food, fodder, fibre and other horticulture crops.*
- *Maintaining soil-health is vital for crop production and conserve soil and land resource base for maintaining ecological balance and to mitigate climate change. For this, several ameliorative measures have been suggested for these problematic soils like saline/alkali, highly eroded, sandy soils etc.,*
- *Soil and water conservation treatment plan has been prepared that would help in identifying the sites to be treated and also the type of structures required.*
- *As part of the greening programme, several tree species have been suggested to be planted in marginal and submarginal lands, field bunds and also in the hillocks, mounds and ridges. This would help in not only supplementing the farm income but also provide fodder and fuel and generate lot of biomass which would help in maintaining an ecological balance and also contribute to mitigating the climate change.*

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

Soil being a vital natural resource on whose proper use depends the life supporting systems of a country and the socioeconomic development of its people. Soils provide food, fodder, fibre and fuel for meeting the basic human and animal needs. With the ever increasing growth in human and animal population, the demand on soil for more food and fodder production is on the increase. The area available for agriculture is about 51 per cent of the total geographical area and more than 60 per cent of the people are still dependant on agriculture for their livelihood. However, the capacity of a soil to produce is limited and the limits to the production are set by its intrinsic characteristics, agro-climatic setting, and, use and management. There is, therefore, tremendous pressure on land and water resources, which is causing decline in soil-health and stagnation in productivity. The soils have been degrading at an estimated rate of one million hectares per year and ground water levels have been receding at an alarming rate resulting in decline in the ground water resource. Further, land degradation has emerged as a serious problem which has already affected about 38 lakh ha of cultivated area in the State. Soil erosion alone has degraded about 35 lakh ha. Almost all the uncultivated areas are facing various degrees of degradation, particularly soil erosion; salinity and alkalinity has emerged as a major problem in more than 3.5 lakh ha in the irrigated areas of the State. Nutrient depletion and declining factor productivity is common in both rainfed and irrigated areas. The degradation is continuing at an alarming rate and there appears to be no systematic effort among the stakeholders to contain this process. In recent times, an aberration of weather due to climate change phenomenon has added another dimension leading to unpredictable situation to be tackled by the farmers.

In this critical juncture, the challenge before us is not only to increase the productivity per unit area which is steadily declining and showing a fatigue syndrome, but also to prevent or at least reduce the severity of degradation. If the situation is not reversed at the earliest, then the sustainability of the already fragile crop production system and the overall ecosystem will be badly affected in the state. Added to this, every year there is a significant diversion of farm lands and water resources for non-agricultural purposes. Thus, developing strategies to slow down the degradation process or reclaim the soils to normal condition and ensure sustainability of production system are the major issues today. This demands a systematic appraisal of our soil and land resources with respect to their extent, geographic distribution, characteristics, behaviour and use potential, which is very important for developing an effective land use and cropping systems for augmenting agricultural production on a sustainable basis.

The soil and land resource inventories made so far in Karnataka had limited utility because the surveys were of different types, scales and intensities carried out at different times with specific objectives. Hence, there is an urgent need to generate detailed site-

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

The Land Resource Inventory is basically done for identifying potential and problem areas, developing sustainable land use plans, estimation of surface run off and water harvesting potential, preparation of soil and water conservation plans, land degradation/desertification etc. The Bureau is presently engaged in developing an LRI methodology using high resolution satellite remote sensing data and Digital Elevation Model (DEM) data to prepare Landscape Ecological Units (LEU) map representing agro-ecosystem as a whole. The LEU is preferred over landform as the base map for LRI. LEU is the assemblage of landform, slope and land use. An attempt has already been made to upscale the soil resource information from 1:250000 and 1:50000 scale to the LEU map in Goa and in some other states.

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

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

Chapter 2

GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING

2.1 Location and Extent

The Yadgir Rf-2 microwatershed is located in the northern part of Karnataka in Yadgir Taluk & District, Karnataka State (Fig.2.1). It comprises parts of Yaragola, Vaddanahalli and Venkateshwarnagara villages. It lies between 16^0 53' and 16^0 51' North latitudes and 77^0 2' and 77^0 5' East longitudes covering an area of about 687 ha. It is about 22 km southeast of Yadgir town and is surrounded by Yaragola on the north, northeast, northwest, Vaddanahalli on the south, west, southwest and Venkateshwarnagara on the eastern side.

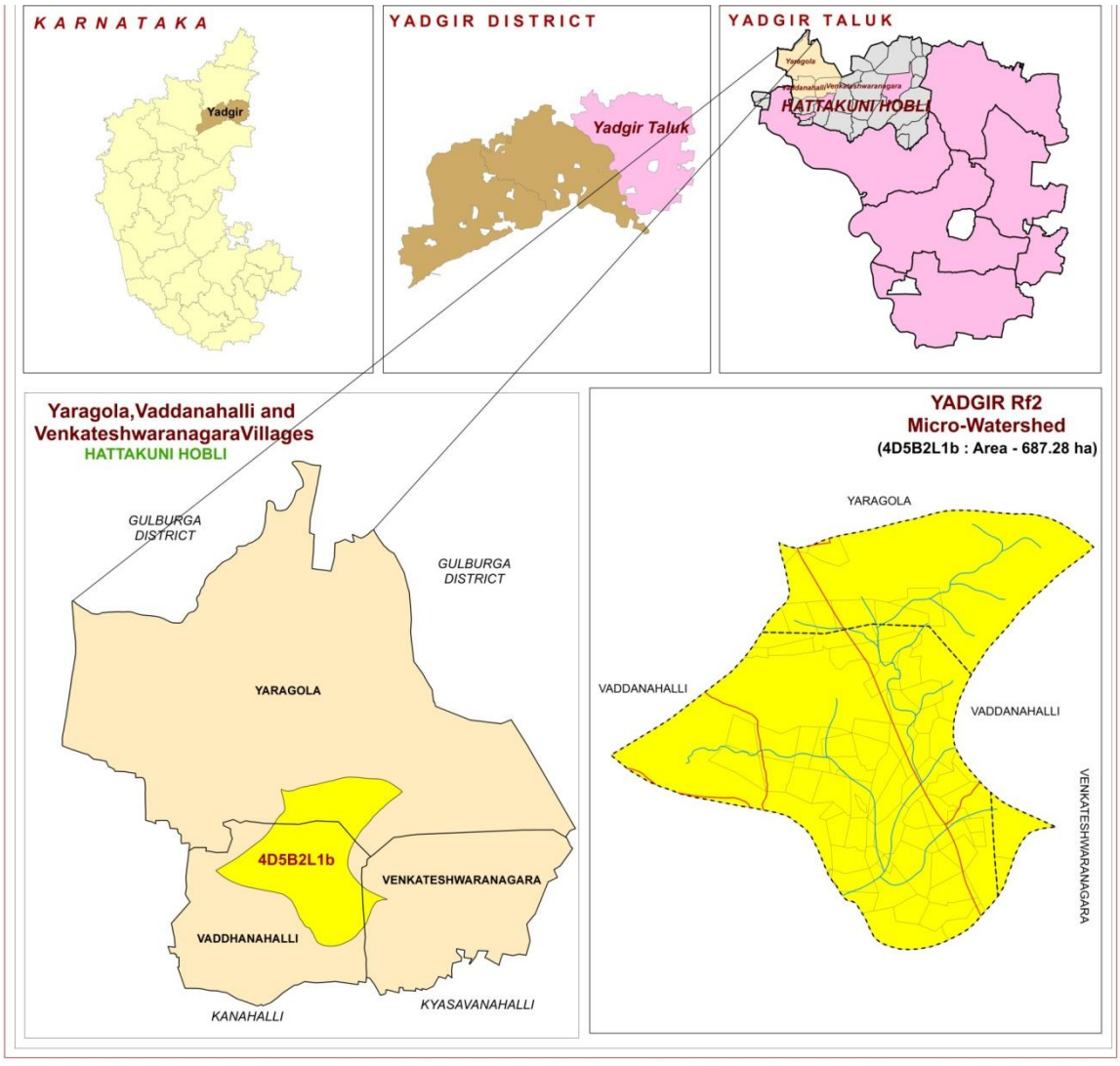


Fig.2.1 Location map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

2.2 Geology

Major rock formations observed in the microwatershed are granite gneiss (Figs.2.2). They are essentially pink to gray and are coarse to medium grained. They consist primarily of quartz, feldspar, biotite and hornblende. The gray granite gneisses are highly

weathered, fractured and fissured upto a depth of about 10 m. Dolerite dykes and quartz veins are common with variable width and found to occur in Yadgir Rf-2 microwatershed.

Fig.2.2 Granite and granite gneiss rocks

2.3 Physiography

Physiographically, the area has been identified as granite gneiss landscape based on geology. The area has been further subdivided into five landforms, *viz;* mounds/ridges, summits, side slopes and very gently sloping uplands, plains and valleys based on slope and its relief features. The elevation ranges from 387-430 m above MSL. The mounds and ridges are mostly covered by rock outcrops.

2.4 Drainage

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

2.5 Climate

The Yadgir district lies in the northern plains of Karnataka and falls under semiarid tract of the state and is categorized as drought- prone with total annual rainfall of 866 mm (Table 2.1). Of the total rainfall, maximum of 652 mm is received during the south–west monsoon period from June to September, the north-east monsoon from October to early December contributes about 138 mm and the remaining 76 mm during

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

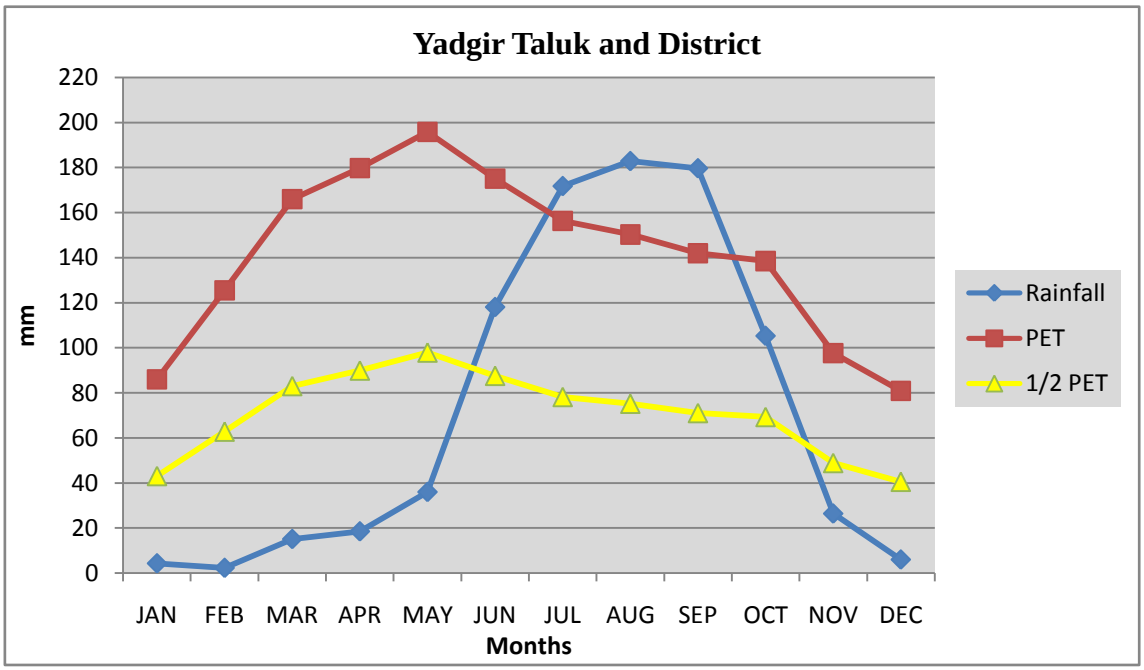


Fig 2.3 Rainfall distribution in Yadgir Taluk, Yadgir District

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 Yadgir Rf-2 microwatershed

2.7 Land Utilization

About 72 per cent area (Table 2.2) in Yadgir district is cultivated at present. An area of about 2 per cent is permanently under pasture, 20 per cent under current fallows and 6 per cent under non-agricultural land, and 5 per cent under currently barren. Forests occupy an area of about 7 per cent and the tree cover is in a very poor state. Most of the mounds, ridges and bouldery areas have very poor vegetative cover. Major crops grown in the area are sorghum, maize, cotton, sunflower, groundnut, Bengal gram, red gram and paddy. The cropping intensity is 120 per cent in the taluk. While carrying out land resource inventory, the land use/land cover particulars are collected from all the survey numbers and a current land use map of the microwatershed is prepared. The current land use map prepared shows the arable and non-arable lands, other land uses and different types of crops grown in the area. The current land use map of Yadgir Rf-2

microwatershed is presented in Fig.2.5. The different crops and cropping systems adopted in the microwatershed is presented in the Figures 2.6.

Table 2.2 Land Utilization in Yadgir District

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

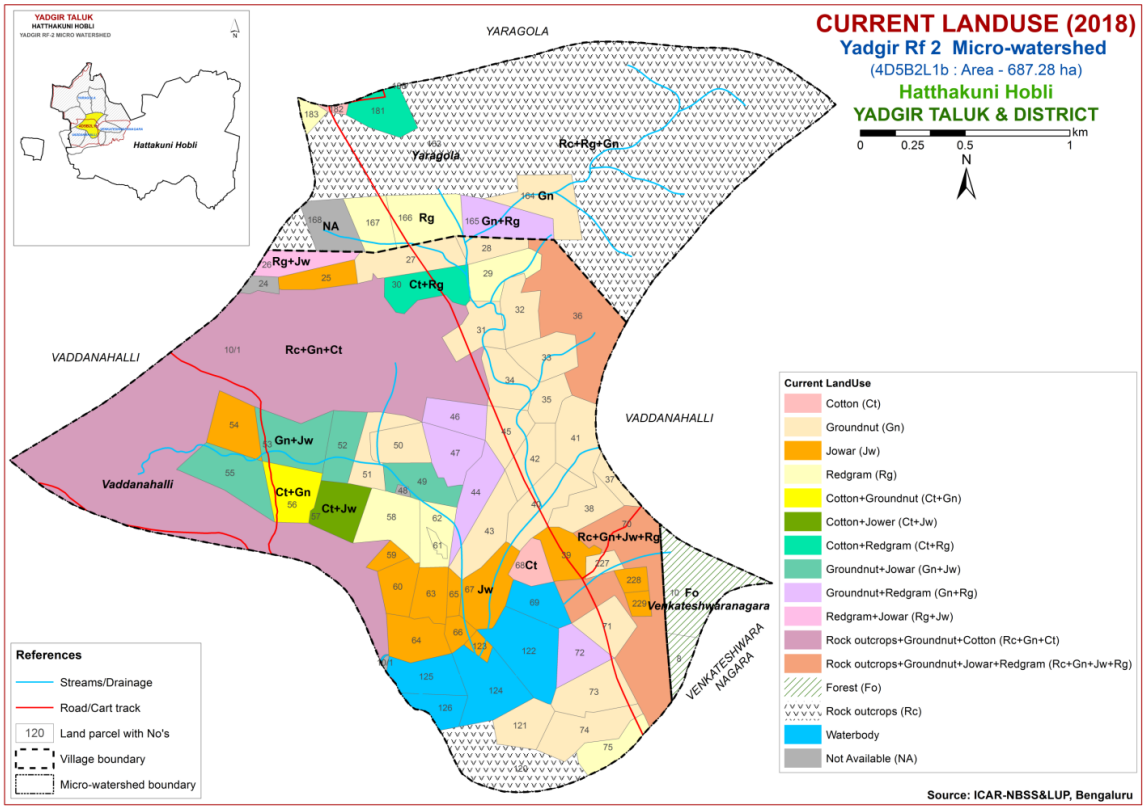


Fig.2.5 Current Land Use map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

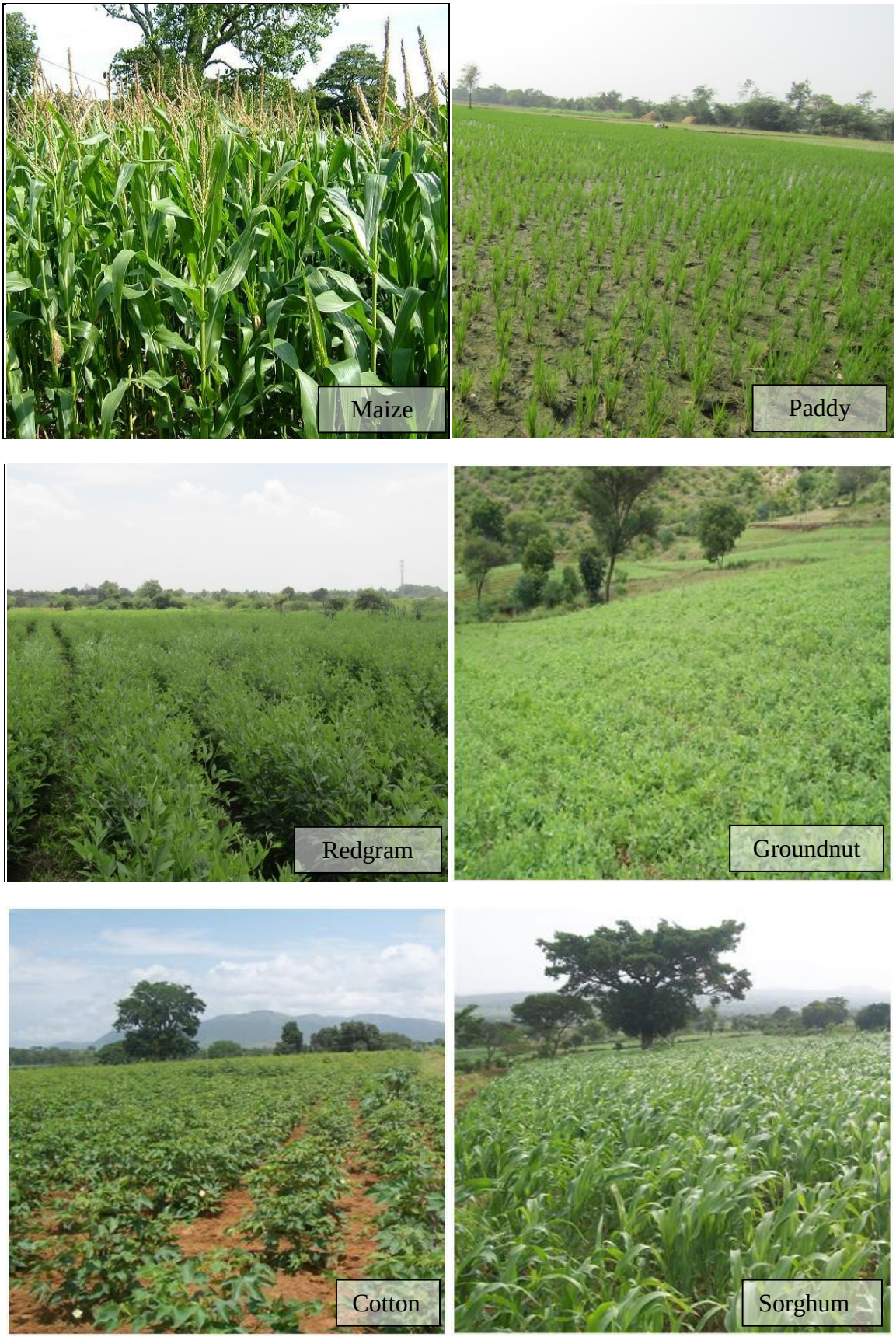


Fig 2.6 Different Crops and Cropping Systems in Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

Chapter 3

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The purpose of land resource inventory is to delineate similar areas (soil series and phases), which respond or expected to respond similarly for a given level of management. This was achieved in Yadgir Rf-2 microwatershed by the detailed study of all the soil characteristics (depth, texture, colour, structure, consistence, coarse fragments, porosity, soil reaction, soil horizons etc.) and site characteristics (slope of the land, erosion, drainage, occurrence of rock fragments etc.) followed by grouping of similar areas based on soil-site characteristics into homogeneous (management units) units, and showing the area extent and their geographic distribution on the microwatershed cadastral map. The detailed survey at 1:7920 scale was carried out in an area of 687 ha. The methodology followed for carrying out land resource inventory was as per the guidelines given in Soil Survey Manual (IARI, 1971; Soil Survey Staff, 2006; Natarajan *et al.,* 2015) which is briefly described below.

3.1 Base Maps

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

3.2 Image Interpretation for Physiography

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

subdivided into physiographic/image interpretation units based on image characteristics. The image interpretation legend for physiography is given below.

Image Interpretation Legend for Physiography

G- Granite Gneiss Landscape

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

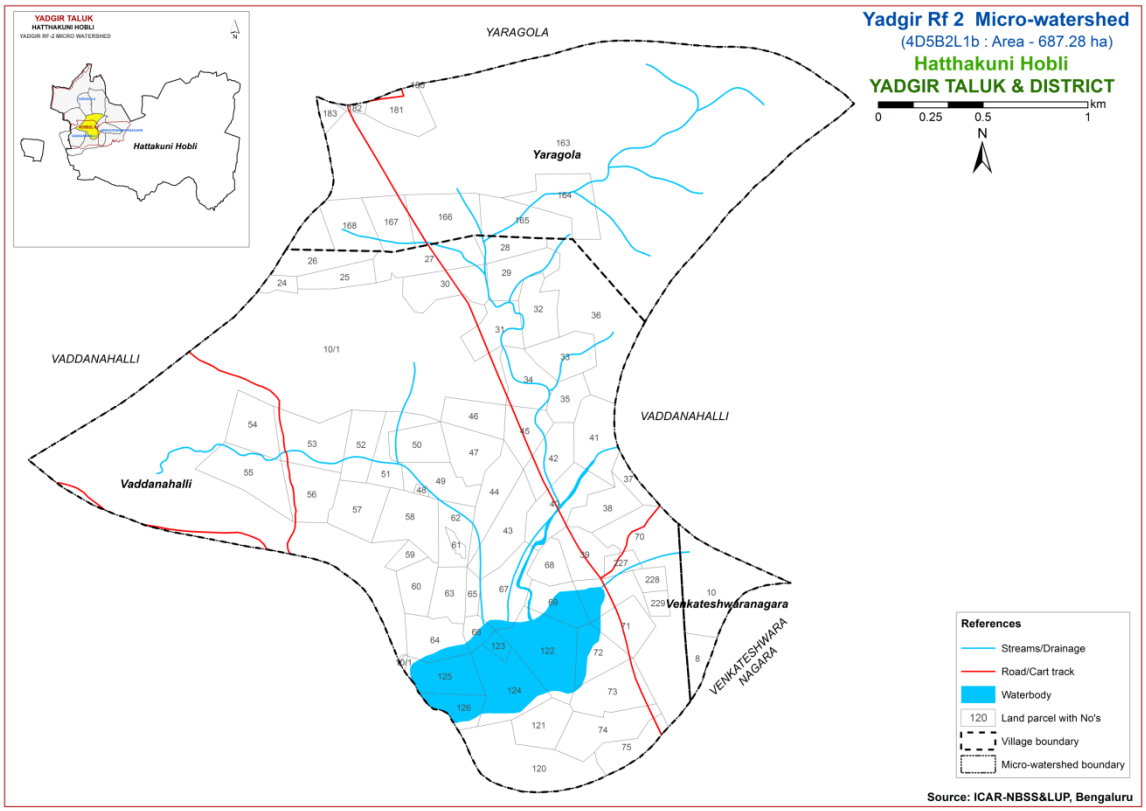


Fig 3.1 Scanned and Digitized Cadastral map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

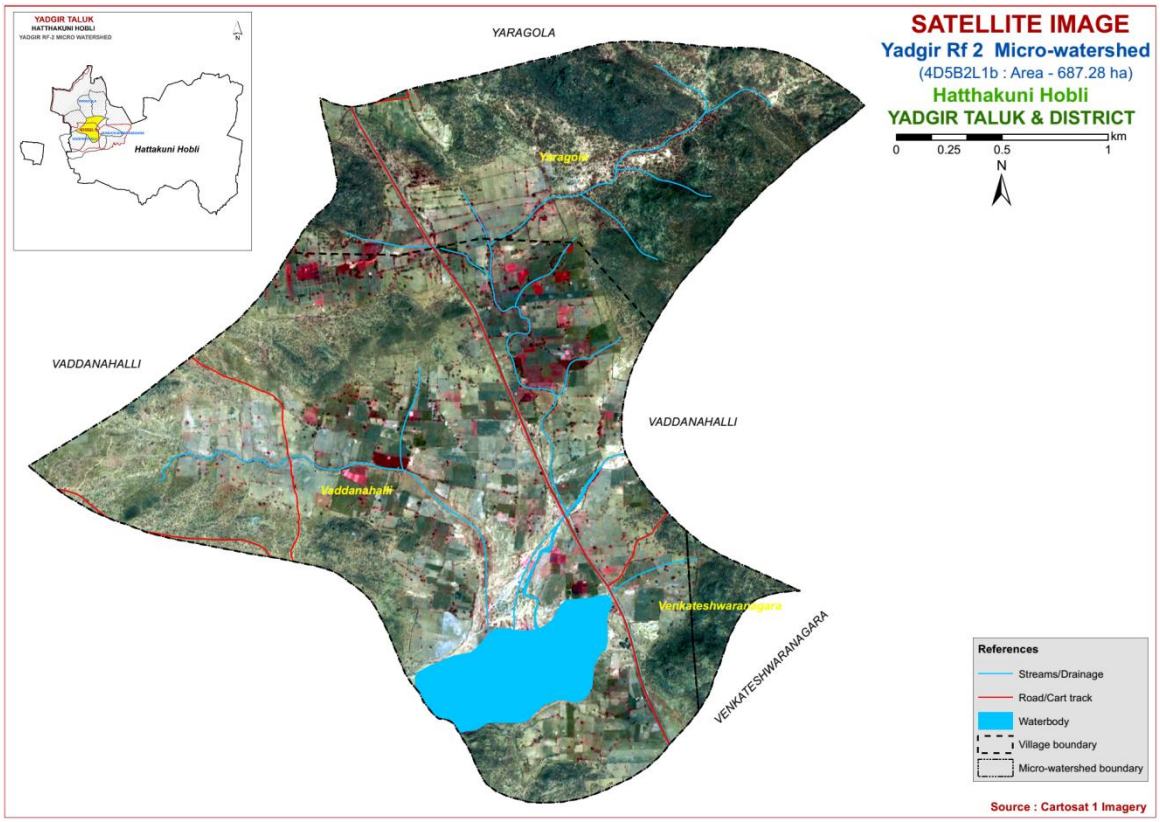


Fig.3.2 Satellite Image of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

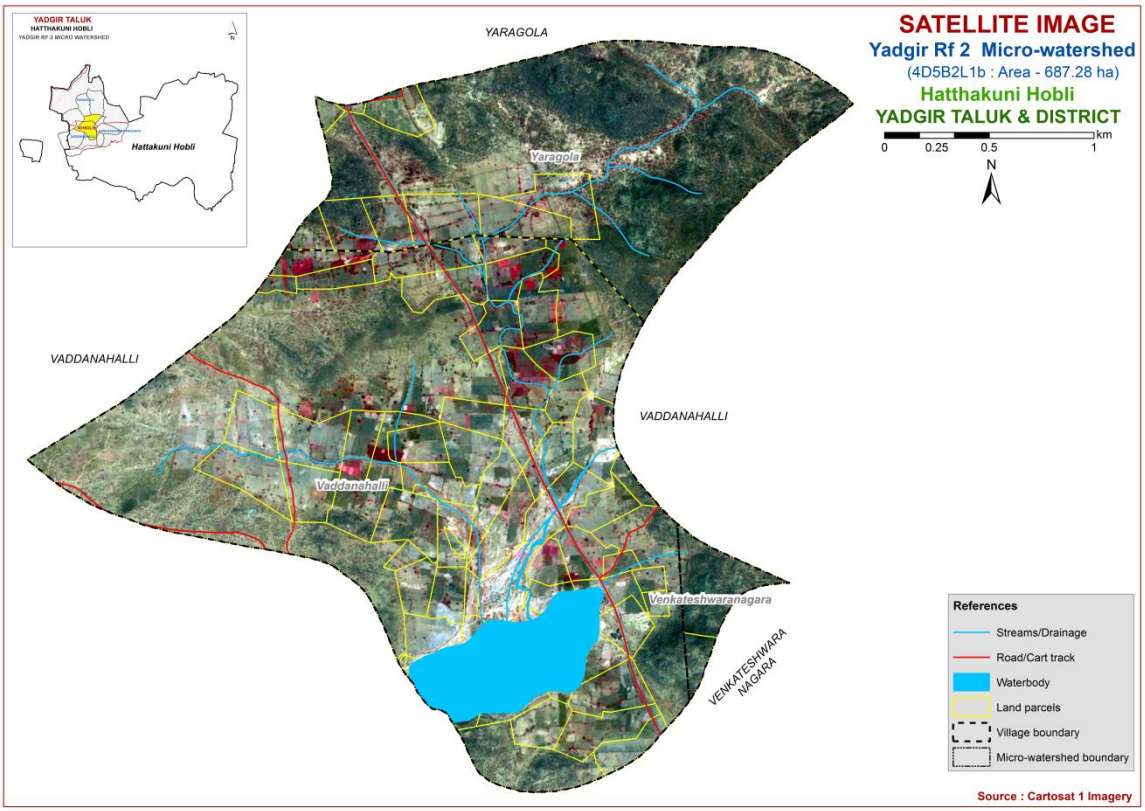


Fig.3.3 Cadastral map overlaid on IRS PAN+LISS IV merged imagery of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

3.3 Field Investigation

The field boundaries and survey numbers given on the cadastral sheet were located on the ground by following permanent features like roads, cart tracks, *nallas*, streams, tanks etc., and wherever changes were noticed, they were incorporated on the microwatershed cadastral map. Preliminary traverse of the microwatershed was carried out with the help of cadastral map, imagery and toposheets. While traversing, landforms and physiographic units identified were checked and preliminary soil legend was prepared by studying soils at few selected places. Then, intensive traversing of each physiographic unit like hills, ridges, uplands and valleys was carried out. Based on the variability observed on the surface, transects (Fig. 3.4) were selected across the slope covering all the landform units in the microwatershed (Natarajan and Dipak Sarkar, 2010).

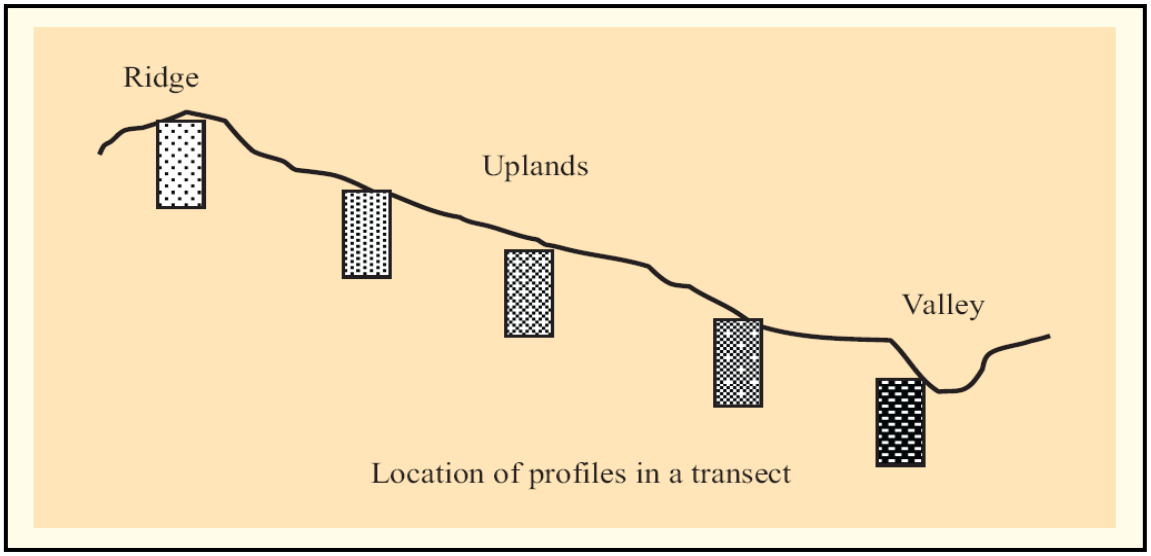


Fig: 3.4. Location of profiles in a transect

In the selected transect, soil profiles were located (Fig. 3.4) at closely spaced intervals to take care of any change in the land features like break in slope, erosion, gravel, stones etc. In the selected sites, soil profiles (vertical cut showing the soil layers from surface to the rock) were opened upto 200 cm or to the depth limited by rock or hard substratum and studied in detail for all their morphological and physical characteristics. The soil and site characteristics were recorded for all profile sites on a standard proforma as per the guidelines given in USDA Soil Survey Manual (Soil Survey Staff, 2012). Apart from the transect study, profiles were also studied at random, almost like in a grid pattern, outside the transect areas.

Based on the soil characteristics, the soils were grouped into different soil series. Soil series is the most homogeneous unit having similar horizons and properties and behaves similarly for a given level of management. Soil depth, texture, colour, kind of horizon and horizon sequence, calcareousness, amount and nature of gravel present, nature of substratum etc, were used as the major differentiating characteristics for identifying soil series occurring in the area. The differentiating characteristics used for identifying the soil series are given in Table 3.1. Based on the above characteristics, 9 soil series were identified in the Yadgir Rf-2 microwatershed.

Table 3.1 Differentiating Characteristics used for identifying Soil Series

(Characteristics are of Series Control Section)

Soils of Granite gneiss Landscape							
Sl. no	**Soil Series**	**Depth (cm)**	**Colour (moist)**	**Texture**	**Gravel (%)**	**Horizon sequence**	**Calcare-ousness**
1	KKR (Kakalawar)	<25	7.5YR 4/3 10YR 6/3	sl	10-15	Ap-AC	-
2	BDP (Baddeppalli)	<25	7.5YR 3/2,3/4 5YR 3/4	scl	-	Ap-Ac	es
3	BDL	25-50	7.5YR	sl	-	Ap-Bw	e

	(Badiyala)		2.5/3,2.5/2,3/3 10YR 3/4,4/3				
4	DSB (Dastharabad)	25-50	7.5YR 3/3	g c	35-60	Ap-Bt-Cr	-
5	VNK (Vanakanahalli)	25-50	2.5YR 3/4	sc	-	Ap-Bt-Cr	-
6	SBR (Sambra)	50-75	10YR 7/1 7.5YR 7/4	ls	-	Ap-AC	-
7	YDR (Yadgir)	100-150	10YR4/3,4/4 2.5YR4/3,5/3	sl	-	Ap-A2-Bw	-
8	ANR (Anur)	100-150	10YR 4/3,4/1	c	-	Ap-Bw	es
9	MDR (Madhwara)	>150	10YR 3/1,3/2,2/1,2/2	scl	-	Ap-Bw	e

3.4 Soil Mapping

The area under each soil series was further separated into soil phases and their boundaries delineated on the cadastral map based on the variations observed in the texture of the surface soil, slope, erosion, presence of gravel, stoniness etc. A soil phase is a subdivision of soil series based mostly on surface features that affect its use and management. The soil mapping units are shown on the map (Fig.3.5) in the form of symbols. During the survey many soil profile pits, few minipits and a few auger bores representing different landforms occurring in the microwatershed were studied. In addition to the profile study, spot observations in the form of minipits, road cuts, terrace cuts etc., were studied to validate the soil boundaries on the soil map. The soil map shows the geographic distribution of 15 mapping units representing 9 soil series occurring in the microwatershed. The soil map unit (soil legend) description is presented in Table 3.2. The soil phase map (management units) shows the distribution of 15 soil phases mapped in the microwatershed. Each mapping unit (soil phase) delineated on the map has similar soil and site characteristics. In other words, all the farms or survey numbers included in one soil phase will have similar management needs and have to be treated accordingly.

3.5 Land Management Units (LMU's)

The 15 soil phases identified and mapped in the microwatershed were grouped into 4 Land Management Units (LMU's) for the purpose of preparing a Proposed Crop Plan for sustained development of the microwatershed. The database (soil phases) generated under LRI was utilized for identifying Land Management Units (LMU's) based on the management needs. One or more than one soil site characteristic having influence on the management have been chosen for identification and delineation of LMUs. For Yadgir Rf-2 microwatershed, five soil and site characteristics, namely soil depth, soil texture, slope, erosion and gravel content have been considered for defining LMUs. The Land Management Units are expected to behave similarly for a given level of management.

3.6 Laboratory Characterization

Soil samples for each soil series were collected from representative master profiles for laboratory characterization by following the methods outlined in the Laboratory Manual (Sarma *et al*, 1987). Surface soil samples collected from farmer's fields for fertility status (major and micronutrients) at 320 m grid interval in the year 2018 were analyzed in the laboratory (Katyal and Rattan, 2003). By linking the soil fertility data to the survey numbers through GIS, soil fertility maps were generated by using Kriging method for the microwatershed.

Table 3.2 Soil map unit description of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

*Soil map unit No.	Soil Series	Soil Phase	Mapping Unit Description	Area in ha(%)
Soils of Granite and Granite Gneiss Landscape				
	KKR	Kakalawar soils are very shallow (<25 cm), well drained, have dark brown sandy loam soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation		0.06 (0.01)
153		KKRbB2g1	Loamy sand surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	0.06 (0.01)
	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		**120.27 (17.52)**
118		BDPcB2	Sandy loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	42 (6.14)
1		BDPiB2	Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	78 (11.34)
119		BDPiB3	Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, severe erosion	0.27 (0.04)
	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		**213 (31)**
2		BDLbB2	Loamy sand surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	159 (23.1)
174		BDLcB2g2	Sandy loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, very gravelly (35-60%)	14 (2.07)
4		BDLhB2	Sandy clay loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	34 (4.94)
162		BDLhB2g1	Sandy clay loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	6 (0.89)
	DSB	Dastharabad soils are shallow (25-50 cm), well drained, have dark brown to very dark brown, gravelly clay soils occurring on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**22 (3.18)**

121		DSBcB2	Sandy loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	10 (1.43)
108		DSBiB2	Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	12 (1.75)
	VNK	Vanakanahalli soils are shallow (25-50 cm), well drained, have dark reddish brown, sandy clay red soils occurring on very gently to moderately sloping uplands under cultivation		**47 (6.86)**
8		VNKbB2g1	Loamy sand surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	47 (6.86)
	SBR	Sambara soils are moderately shallow (50-75 cm), somewhat excessively drained, have light gray to pink, loamy sand soils occurring on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**35 (5.06)**
12		SBRcC3g1	Sandy loam surface, slope 3-5%, severe erosion, gravelly (15-35%)	35 (5.06)
	YDR	Yadgir soils are deep (100-150 cm), well drained, have brown to dark yellowish brown and olive brown, sodic sandy loam soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**8 (1.1)**
42		YDRcB2	Sandy loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	8 (1.1)
	ANR	Anur soils are deep (100-150 cm), moderately well drained, have dark gray to brown, calcareous sodic cracking clay soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**0.01 (0.002)**
53		ANRhB2	Sandy clay loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	0.01 (0.002)
	MDR	Madhwara soils are very deep (>150 cm), well drained, have very dark gray to very dark brown, slightly calcareous sandy clay loam soils occurring on nearly level to very gently sloping uplands under cultivation		**26 (3.78)**
59		MDRcB2	Sandy loam surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion	26 (3.78)
999		Rock outcrops	Rock lands, both massive and bouldery with little or no soil	**181 (26.38)**
1000		Others	Water body	**35 (5.1)**

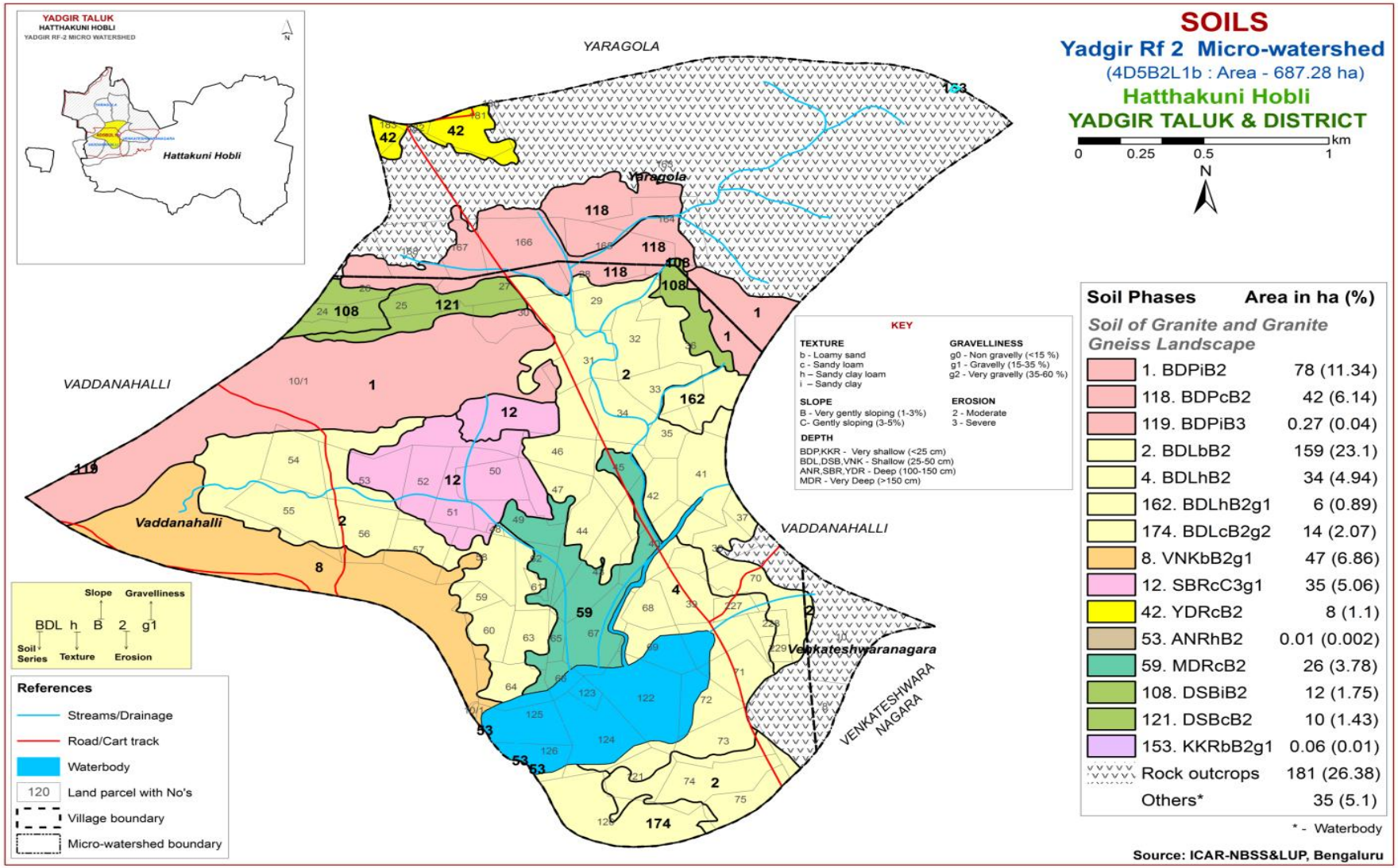


Fig 3.5 Soil Phase or Management Units - Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

Chapter 4

THE SOILS

Detailed information pertaining to the nature, extent and their distribution of different kinds of soils occurring in Yadgir Rf-2 microwatershed is provided in this chapter. The microwatershed area has been identified as granite gneiss landscape based on geology. In all, 9 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 9 soil series identified followed by 15 soil phases (management units) mapped are furnished below. The physical and chemical characteristics of soil series identified in Yadgir Rf-2 microwatershed are given in Table 4.1 along with soil classification. The soils in any one map unit differ from place to place in their depth, texture, slope, gravelliness, erosion or any other site characteristic that affect management. The soil phase map can be used for identifying the suitability of areas for growing specific crops or for other alternative uses and also for deciding the type of conservation structures needed. The detailed information on soil and site-characteristics like soil depth, surface soil texture, slope, erosion, gravelliness, AWC, LCC etc, with respect to each of the soil phase identified is given village/survey number wise for the microwatershed in Appendix-I.

4.1 Soils of granite gneiss landscape

In this landscape, 9 soil series are identified and mapped. Of these, BDL series occupies a maximum area of 213 ha (31%) followed by BDP 120 ha (18%), VNK 47 ha (7%), SBR 35 ha (5%), MDR 26 ha (4%), DSB 22 ha (3%), YDR 8 ha (1%), ANR 0.01 (<1%) and KKR 0.06 (<1%). Brief description of each series identified and number of soil phases mapped is given below.

4.1.1 Kakalawar (KKR) Series: Kakalawar soils are very shallow (<25cm), well drained, have dark brown to light brown, sandy loam 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). Only one phase was identified and mapped.

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Kakalawar (KKR) Series

4.1.2 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). Three phases were identified and mapped

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Baddeppalli (BDP) Series

4.1.3 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). Four phases were identified and mapped.

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Badiyala (BDL) Series

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

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

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Dastharabad (DSB) Series

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

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

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Vanakanahalli (VNK) Series

4.1.5 Sambara (SBR) Series: Sambara soils are moderately shallow (50-75 cm), somewhat excessively drained, have light grey to reddish yellow, loamy sand soils. They are developed from weathered granite gneiss and occur on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation. The Sambara series has been classified as a member of the mixed, isohyperthermic family of Typic Ustipsamments.

The thickness of the soil ranges from 52-75 cm. Thickness of A horizon ranges from 8 to 23 cm. Its colour is in hue 10 YR and 7.5 YR with value 3 and chroma 1 to 4. The texture varies from loamy sand to sandy loam. The thickness of subsurface horizons ranges from 41 to 66 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR and 7.5 YR hue with value 3 to 5 and chroma 1 to 4. The texture is loamy sand. The available water capacity is very low (<50 mm/m). Only one phase was identified and mapped.

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Sambara (SBR) Series

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

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

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Yadgir (YDR) Series

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

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

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Anur (ANR) Series

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

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

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Madhwara (MDR) Series

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

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

Contd...

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	Bw1	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: Dastharabad **(**DSB) **Pedon:** R-17

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

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

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

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

Contd...

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

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

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

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

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

Contd...

Soil Series: Sambara (SBR) **Pedon:** R-10

Location: $16^0$42'04.5"N $77^0$14'35.3"E, Jinatera village, Balichakra hobli, Yadgir taluk and district

Analysis at: NBSS&LUP, Regional Centre, Bengaluru **Classification:** Mixed, isohyperthermic Typic 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
0-9	Ap	81.90	8.22	9.88	23.76	14.05	23.76	10.62	9.71	-	ls	9.45	2.69
9-17	C1	84.08	6.59	9.33	21.30	20.69	17.65	17.65	6.80	-	ls	7.84	2.65
17-60	C2	86.86	6.17	6.98	11.53	21.54	25.08	23.46	5.26	-	ls	5.48	2.62
60-78	C3	87.27	6.92	5.81	15.05	20.91	26.36	19.29	5.66	-	ls	5.19	2.81

Depth (cm)	pH (1:2.5)			E.C. (1:2.5)	O.C.	$CaCO_3$	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/ Clay	Base saturation	ESP
							Ca	Mg	K	Na	Total				
	Water	$CaCl_2$	M KCl	dS m^{-1}	%	%	cmol kg^{-1}							%	%
0-9	8.24	-	-	0.145	0.61	0.91	-	-	0.12	0.09	-	7.50	0.76	100	1.15
9-17	8.21	-	-	0.068	0.57	0.39	-	-	0.06	0.12	-	6.70	0.72	100	1.82
17-60	8.47	-	-	0.080	0.38	0.48	-	-	0.03	0.17	-	2.70	0.39	100	6.34
60-78	8.50	-	-	0.081	0.30	0.52	-	-	0.03	0.17	-	2.70	0.46	100	6.43

Contd...

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

Location: $16^0$35'43.6"N $77^0$17'06.4"E, Kanikal village, Balichakra hobli, Yadgir taluk and district

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

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Size class and particle diameter (mm)								Coarse fragments w/w (%)	Texture Class (USDA)	% Moisture	
		Total			Sand								
		Sand (2.0-0.05)	Silt (0.05-0.002)	Clay (<0.002)	Very coarse (2.0-1.0)	Coarse (1.0-0.5)	Medium (0.5-0.25)	Fine (0.25-0.1)	Very fine (0.1-0.05)			1/3 Bar	15 Bar
0-14	Ap	73.39	11.31	15.30	6.76	20.27	24.87	15.66	5.83	-	sl	12.14	7.22
14-43	A2	86.59	8.77	4.64	23.19	26.92	14.11	15.22	7.16	-	ls	6.97	2.68
43-89	Bw1	80.41	3.75	15.84	8.06	13.47	36.73	15.71	6.43	-	sl	22.84	10.18
89-110	Bw2	63.55	5.40	31.05	8.10	23.05	19.00	9.87	3.53	15-35	scl	38.46	17.70

Depth (cm)	pH (1:2.5)			E.C. (1:2.5)	O.C.	$CaCO_3$	Exchangeable bases					CEC	CEC/ Clay	Base saturation	ESP
							Ca	Mg	K	Na	Total				
	Water	$CaCl_2$	M KCl	dS m^{-1}	%	%	cmol kg^{-1}							%	%
0-14	9.47	-	-	0.371	0.32	1.30	14.71	4.28	0.38	1.54	20.91	12.70	0.83	165	4.86
14-43	7.25	-	-	0.114	0.56	0.00	2.29	0.86	0.07	0.03	3.25	3.40	0.73	96	0.31
43-89	10.30	-	-	0.820	0.16	0.52	1.70	0.98	0.15	6.62	9.45	8.61	0.54	110	30.77
89-110	10.80	-	-	1.440	0.12	0.91	1.02	2.00	0.29	14.43	17.74	16.17	0.52	110	35.688

Contd...

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

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

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

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

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

Contd...

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 5

INTERPRETATION FOR LAND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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

5.1 Land Capability Classification

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

Soil Characteristics: Depth, texture, gravelliness, calcareousness.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The 15 soil map units identified in Yadgir Rf-2 microwatershed are grouped under 3 land capability classes and 4 land capability subclasses. An area of about 471 ha (69%) in the microwatershed is suitable for agriculture. About 35 ha (5%) area is covered by others (water body & habitation) and 181 ha (26%) is under rock outcrops (Fig. 5.1).

Good lands (Class II) cover an area of about 4 per cent and are distributed in the southern and central part of the microwatershed with minor problems of soil and erosion. Moderately good lands (Class III) cover an area of about 41 per cent and are distributed in the western, southern, central, eastern and northern part of the microwatershed with moderate problems of soil and erosion. Fairly good (Class IV) lands occur in an area of about 24 per cent of the microwatershed and are distributed in the central, northern, western, eastern and northwestern part of the microwatershed with very severe problems of soil and erosion.

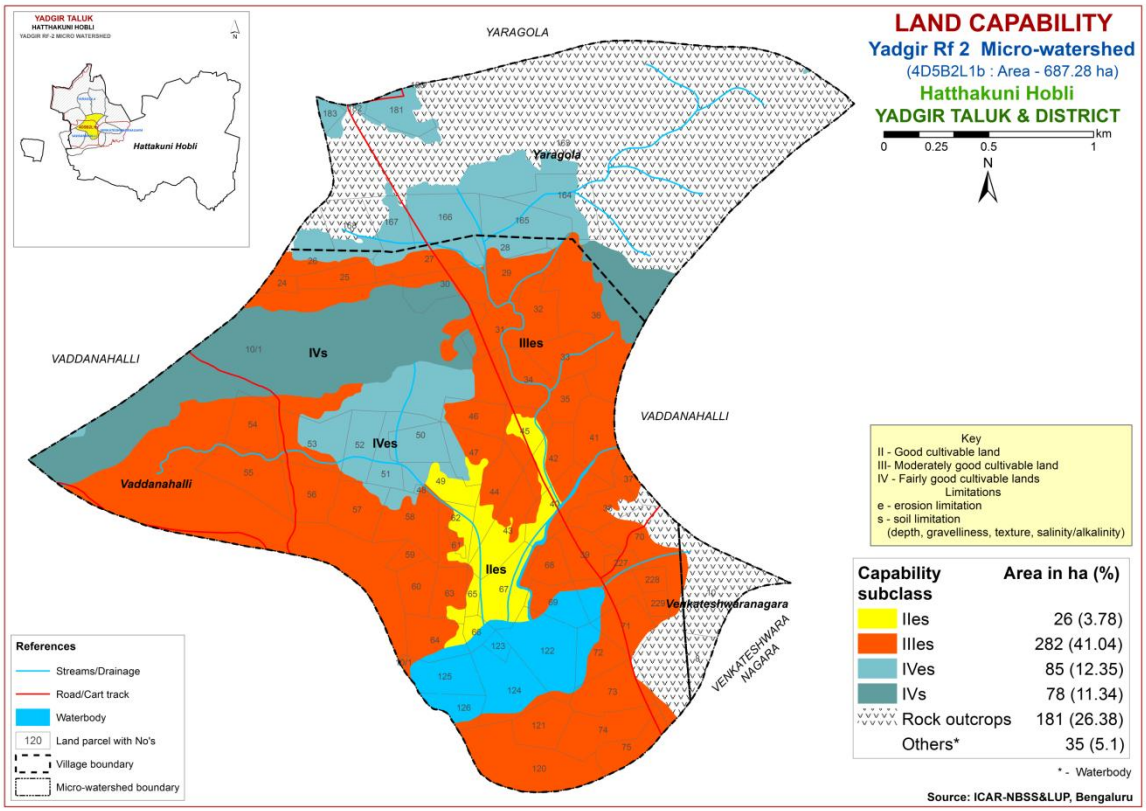


Fig. 5.1 Land Capability map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

5.2 Soil Depth

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

Very shallow (<25 cm) soils occur in an area of 121 ha (18%) and are distributed in the western, northern, central and eastern part of the microwatershed. Shallow (25-50 cm) soils occur in an area of 282 ha (41%) and are distributed in the western, central, northern, southern and eastern part of the microwatershed. Moderately shallow (50-75 cm) soils occur in an area of 35 ha (5%) and are distributed in the central part of the microwatershed. Deep soils occur in an area of 8 ha (1%) and are distributed in the northwestern part of the microwatershed. Very deep (>150 cm) soils cover an area of 26 ha (4%) and are distributed in the southern and central part of the microwatershed.

The most productive lands covering 34 ha (5%) with respect to soil rooting depth where all climatically adapted annual and perennial crops can be grown are deep to very

deep (100 - >150 cm depth) soils occurring in the southern, central and northern part of the microwatershed. The problem soils occupy an area of 403 ha (49%) where only short duration crops can be grown occasionally and the probability of crop failure is very high.

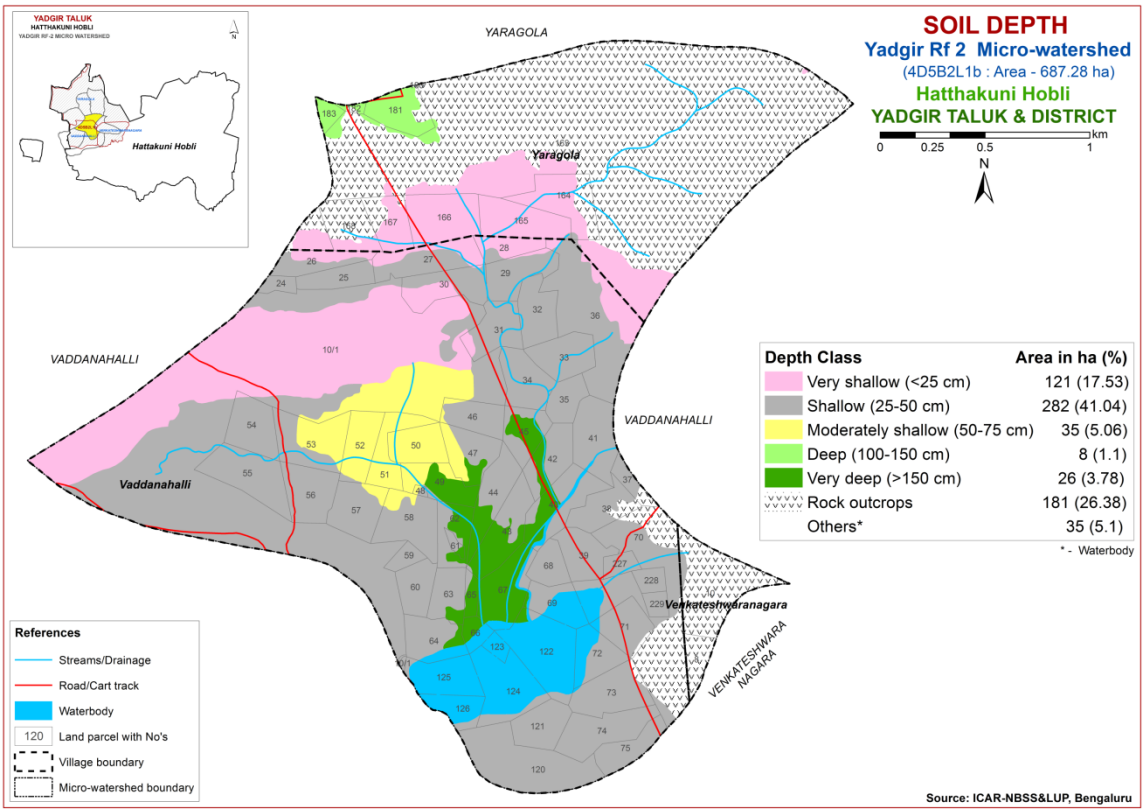


Fig. 5.2 Soil Depth map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

5.3 Surface Soil Texture

Texture is an expression to indicate the coarseness or fineness of the soil as determined by the relative proportion of primary particles of sand, silt and clay. It has a direct bearing on the structure, porosity, adhesion and consistence. The surface layer of a soil to a depth of about 25 cm is the layer that is most used by crops and plants. The surface soil textural class provides a guide to understanding soil-water retention and availability, nutrient holding capacity, infiltration, workability, drainage, physical and chemical behaviour, microbial activity and crop suitability. The textural classes used for LRI were used to classify and a surface soil texture map was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution in the microwatershed is shown in Figure 5.3.

An area of 206 ha (30%) of the microwatershed has sandy soils at the surface and are distributed in the northern, central, southern, eastern and western part. An area of 175 ha (25%) of the microwatershed has loamy soils at the surface and are distributed in the northern, northwestern, eastern, central and southern part. An area of about 90 ha (13%) of the microwatershed has soils that are clayey and are distributed in the western, eastern, central and northern part. Both loamy and clay soils have high potential for soil-water retention and availability, and nutrient retention and availability, but clayey soils have

more problems of drainage, infiltration, workability and other physical problems. Problem soils (206 ha) have limitations of moisture and nutrient availability but are suited for root or tuber crops.

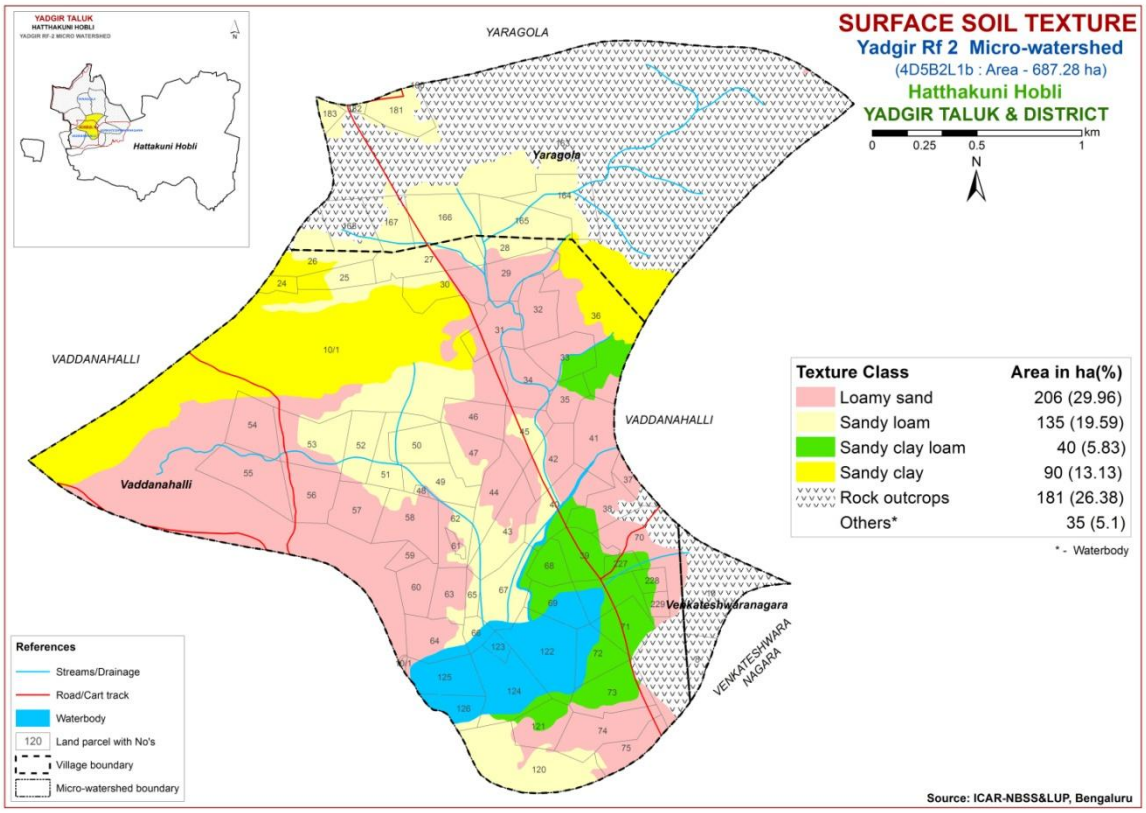


Fig. 5.3 Surface Soil Texture map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

5.4 Soil Gravelliness

Gravel is the term used for describing coarse fragments between 2 mm and 7.5 cm diameter and stones for those between 7.5 cm and 25 cm. The presence of gravel and stones in soil reduces the volume of soil responsible for moisture and nutrient storage, drainage, infiltration and runoff, and hinders plant growth by impeding root growth and seedling emergence, intercultural operations and farm mechanization. The gravelliness classes used in LRI were used to classify the soils and using these classes a gravelliness map was generated. The area extent and their geographic distribution in the microwatershed is shown in Figure 5.4.

Non gravelly (<15%) soil cover an area of 369 ha (54%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. These are the most productive soils, where all climatically adapted short and long duration crops can be grown. Gravelly (15-35%) soils occur in an area of 88 ha (13%) and distributed in the southwestern, central and eastern part of the microwatershed. Very gravelly (35-60%) soils occur in an area of 14 ha (2%) and distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed. These lands are low in moisture holding capacity and hence growing of short duration crops is ideal with best management practice.

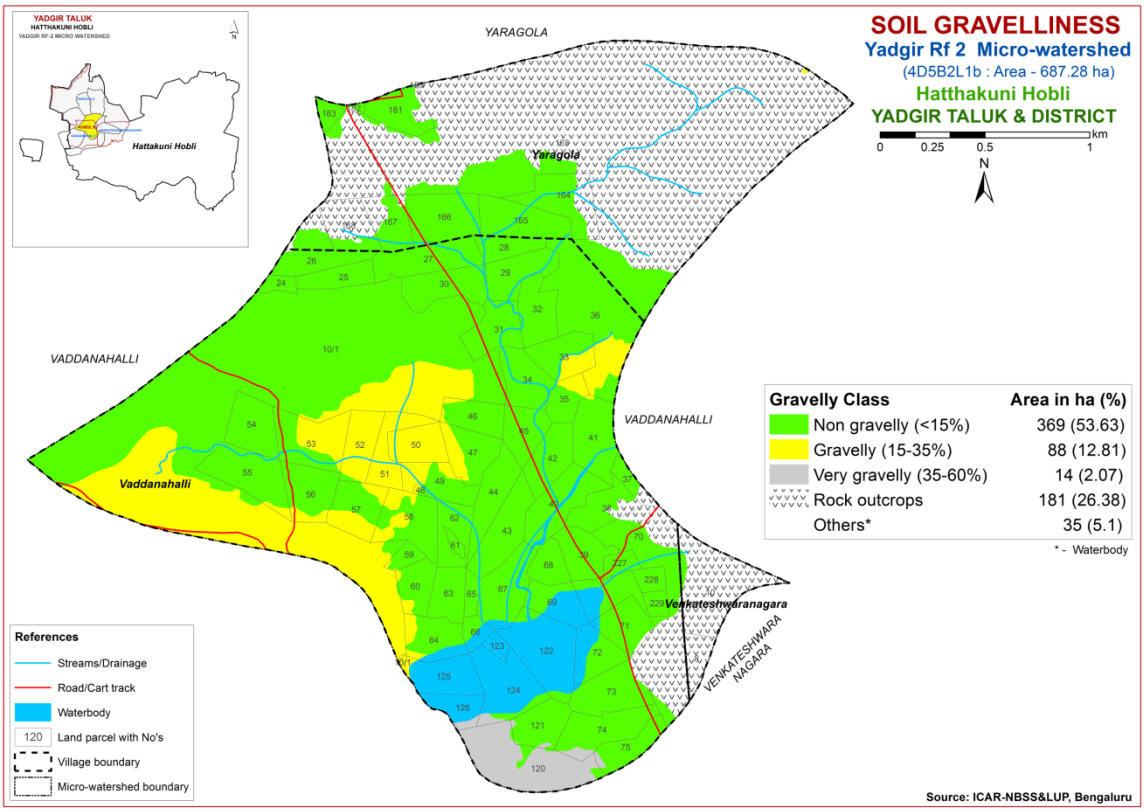


Fig. 5.4 Soil Gravelliness map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

5.5 Available Water Capacity

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

An area of about 437 ha (64%) in the microwatershed has soils that are very low (<50 mm/m) in available water capacity and is distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. An area of about 8 ha (<1%) is low (51-100 mm/m) in available water capacity and are distributed in the northwestern part of the microwatershed. Very high (>200 mm/m) in 26 ha (4%) and are distributed in the central and southern part of the microwatershed.

An area of about 445 ha (65%) in the microwatershed has soils that are problematic with regard to available water capacity. Here, only short duration crops can be grown and probability of the crop failure is very high. These areas are best put to other alternative uses. An area of 26 ha (4%) are potential areas with regard to AWC where all climatically adapted annual and perennial crops can be grown.

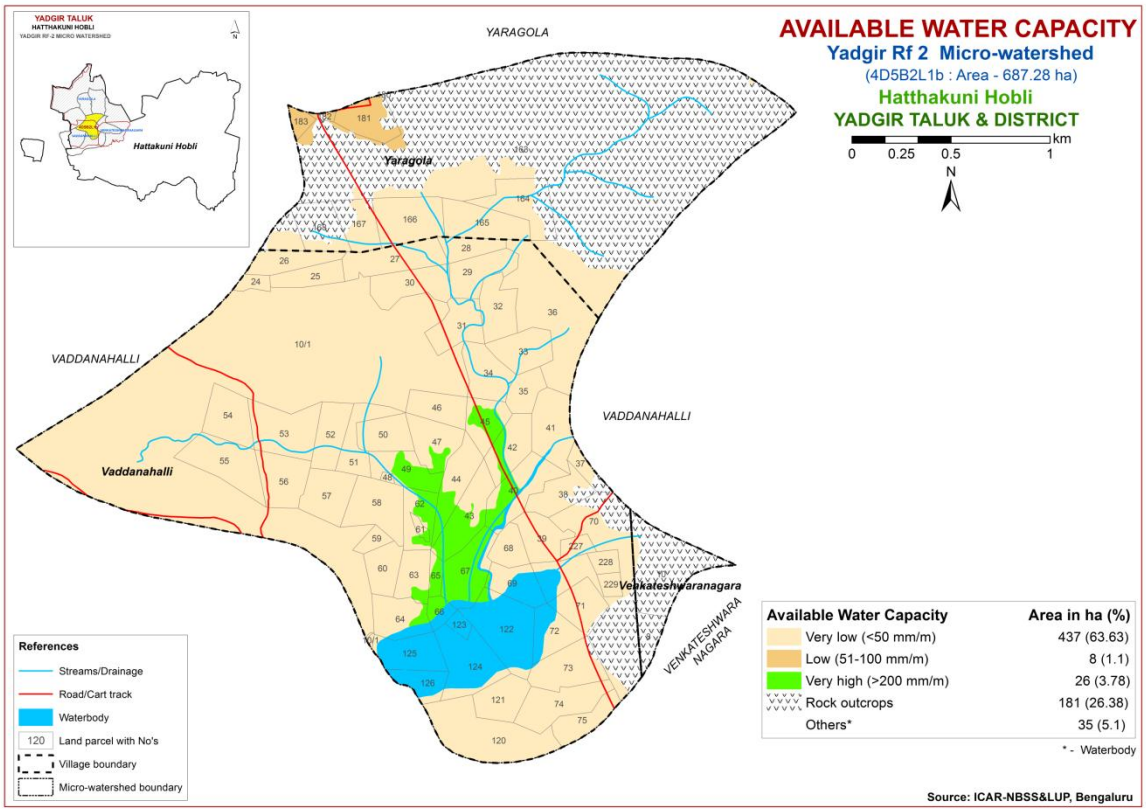


Fig. 5.5 Soil Available Water Capacity map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

5.6 Soil Slope

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

An area of 436 ha (63%) is under very gently sloping (1-3% slope) lands. In these areas, all climatically adapted annual and perennial crops can be grown without much soil and water conservation and other land development measures. Gently sloping (3-5%) lands occur in 35 ha (5%) and are distributed in the central part of the microwatershed. In these areas the soil and water conservation measures should be adopted in order to increase the productivity of soils.

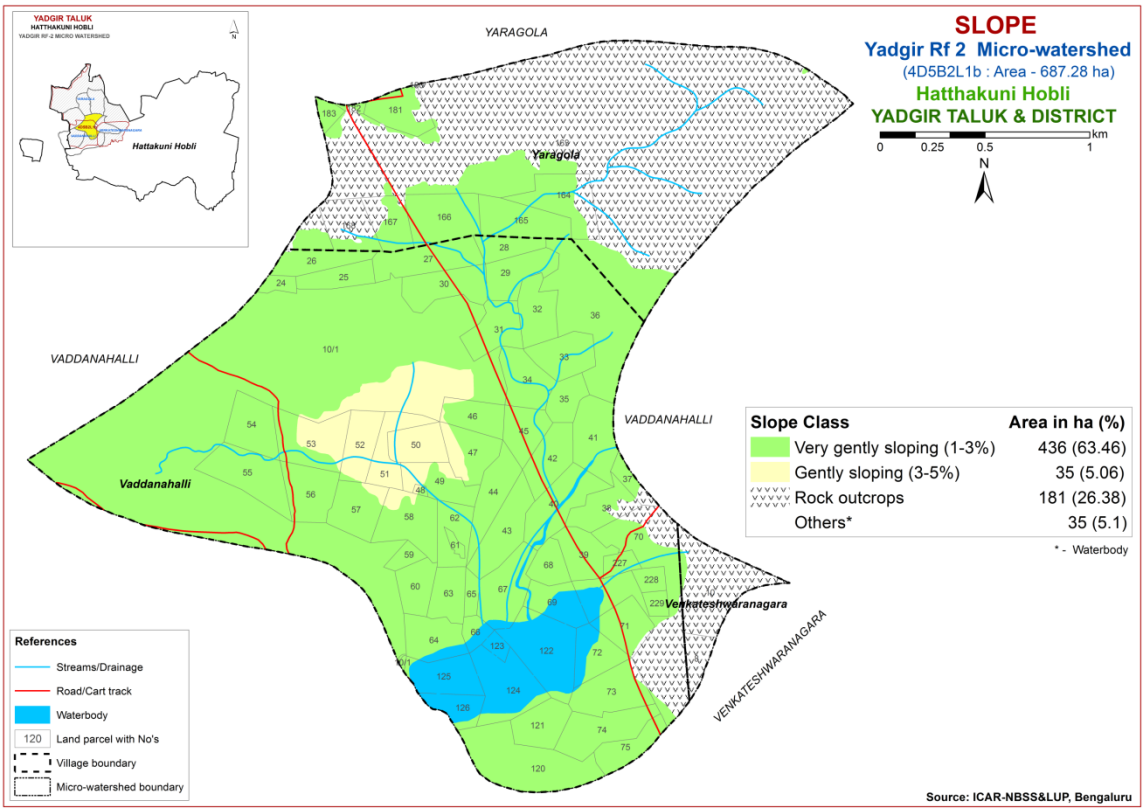


Fig. 5.6 Soil Slope map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

5.7 Soil Erosion

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

Moderately eroded (e2 class) soils cover a maximum area of 436 ha (63%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed and severely eroded (e3) soils cover an area of 35 ha (5%) and are distributed in the central part of the microwatershed

An entire area of about 471 ha (69%) of the microwatershed is problematic because of moderate erosion. For these areas, taking up of soil and water conservation and other land development measures are needed.

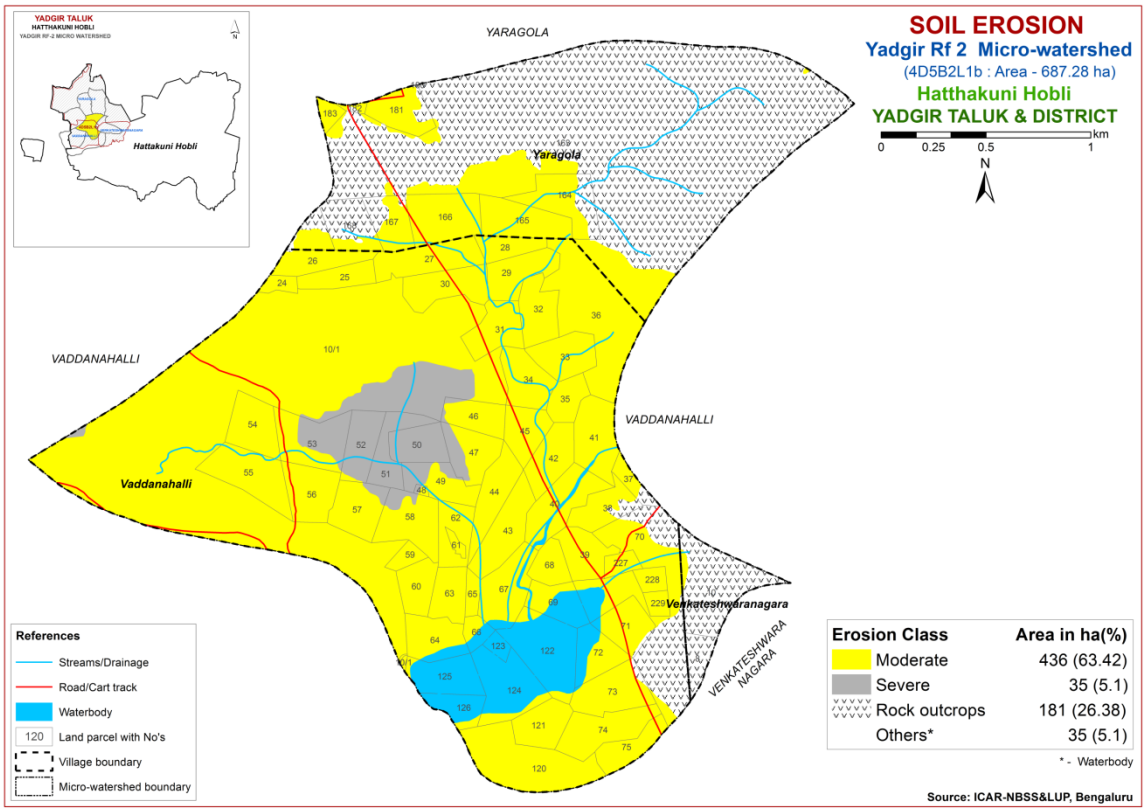


Fig. 5.7 Soil Erosion map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

Chapter 6

FERTILITY STATUS

Soil fertility plays an important role in increasing crop yield. The adoption of high yielding varieties that require high amounts of nutrients has resulted in deficiency symptoms in crops and plants due to imbalanced fertilization and poor inherent fertility status as these areas are characterised by low rainfall and high temperatures. Hence, it is necessary to know the fertility (macro and micro nutrients) status of the soils of the watersheds for assessing the kind and amount of fertilizers required for each of the crop intended to be grown. For this purpose, the surface soil samples collected from the grid points (one soil sample at every 320 m interval) all over the microwatershed through land resource inventory in the year 2018 were analysed for pH, EC, organic carbon, available phosphorus and potassium, and for micronutrients like zinc, boron, copper, iron and manganese, and secondary nutrient sulphur.

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

6.1 Soil Reaction (pH)

The soil analysis of the Yadgir Rf-2 microwatershed for soil reaction (pH) showed that entire microwatershed area is neutral (pH 6.5-7.3) and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.1). Thus, all the soils are neutral in reaction.

6.2 Electrical Conductivity (EC)

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

6.3 Organic Carbon

The soil organic carbon content (an index of available Nitrogen) in an area of about 162 ha (24%) is medium (0.5-0.75%) and are distributed in the central, western, southeastern and eastern part of the microwatershed and high (>0.75%) in an area of 309 ha (45%) and are distributed in the northern, southern central and northwestern part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.3).

6.4 Available Phosphorus

Available phosphorus content is medium (23-57 kg/ha) in an area of 375 ha (55%) and distributed in the major part of the microwatershed and low (<23 kg/ha) in an area of 96 ha (14%) and are distributed in the western, eastern and southeastern part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.4).

6.5 Available Potassium

Available potassium content is medium (145-337 kg/ha) in an area of about 465 ha (68%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed and high (>337 kg/ha) in an area of 6 ha (<1%) and is distributed in the northwestern part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.5)

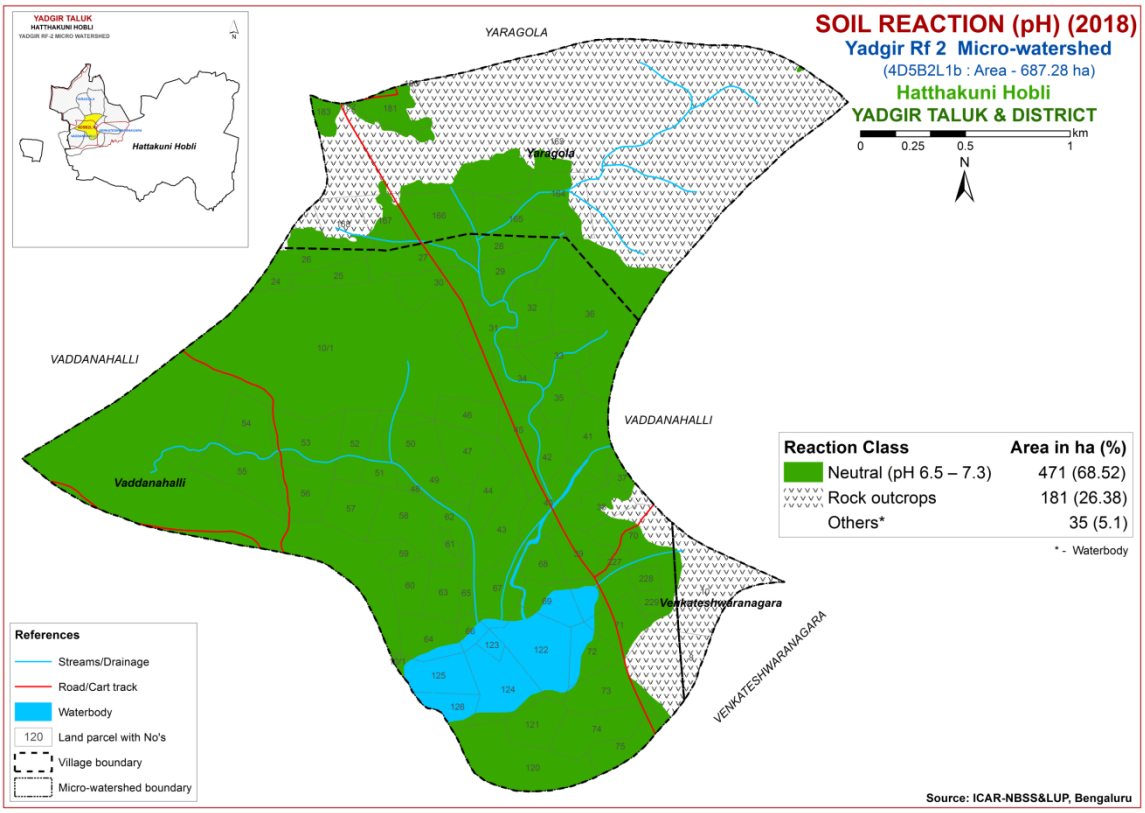


Fig.6.1 Soil Reaction (pH) map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

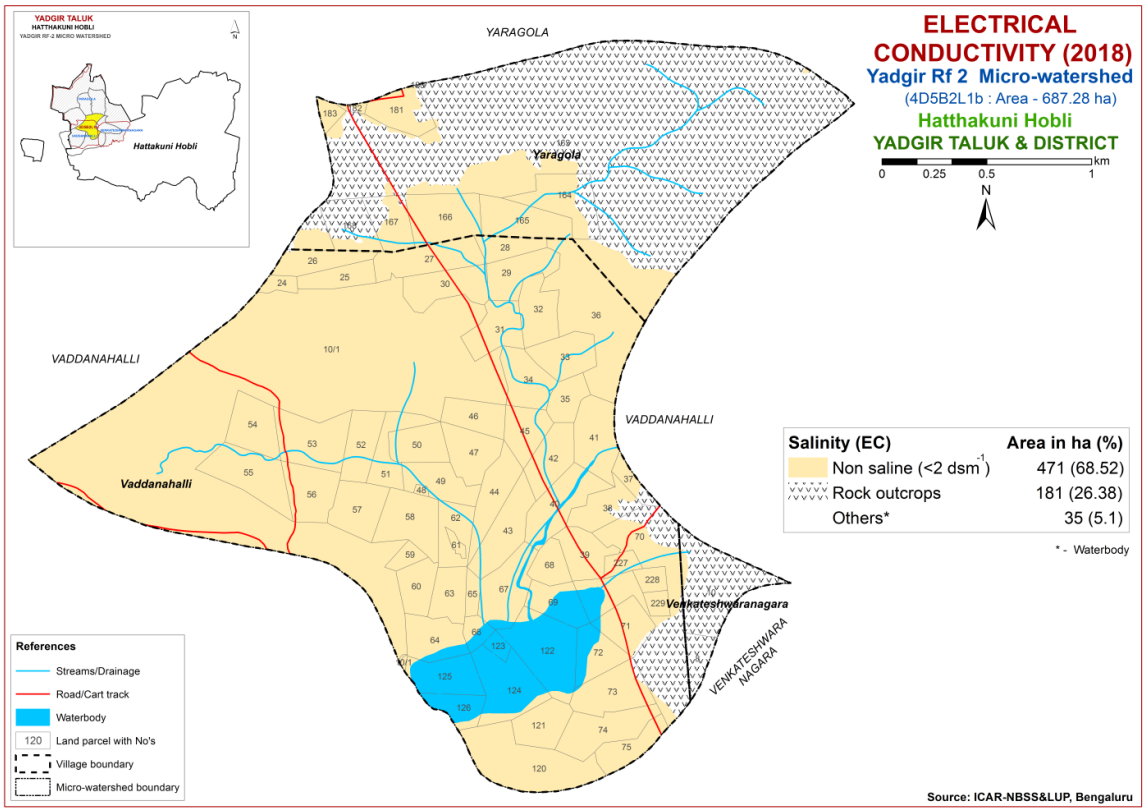


Fig.6.2 Electrical Conductivity (EC) map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

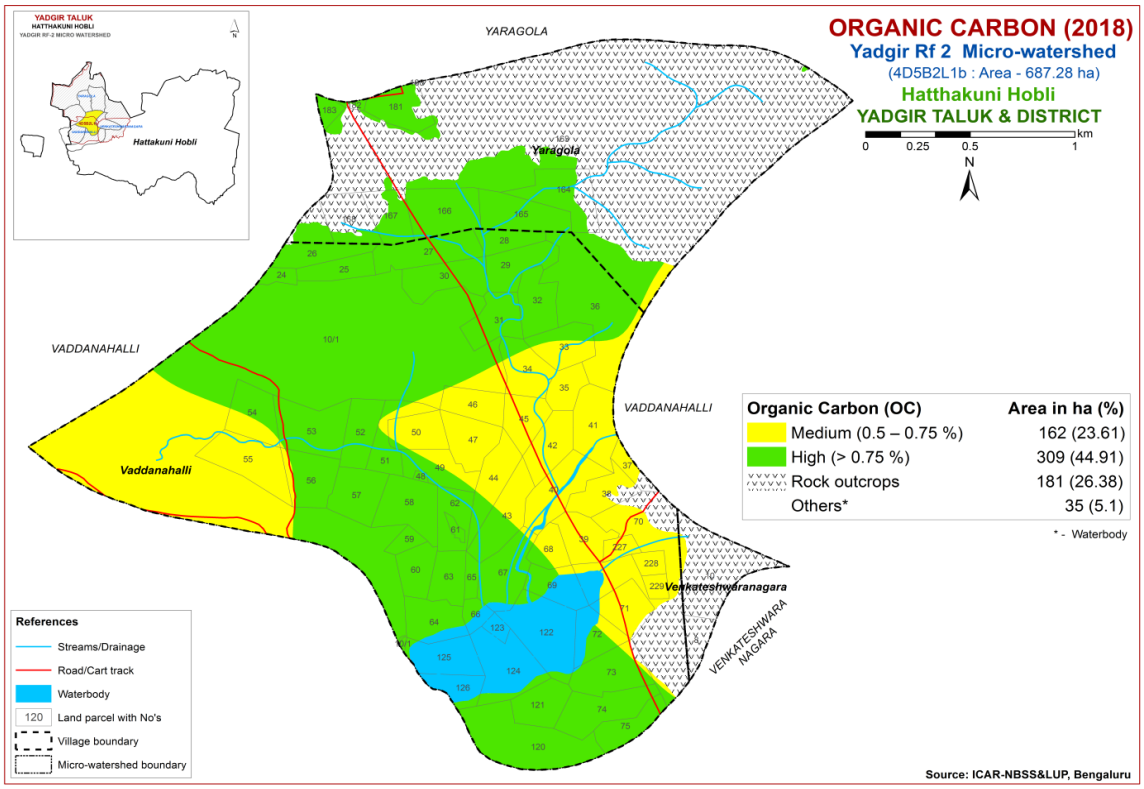


Fig.6.3 Soil Organic Carbon map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

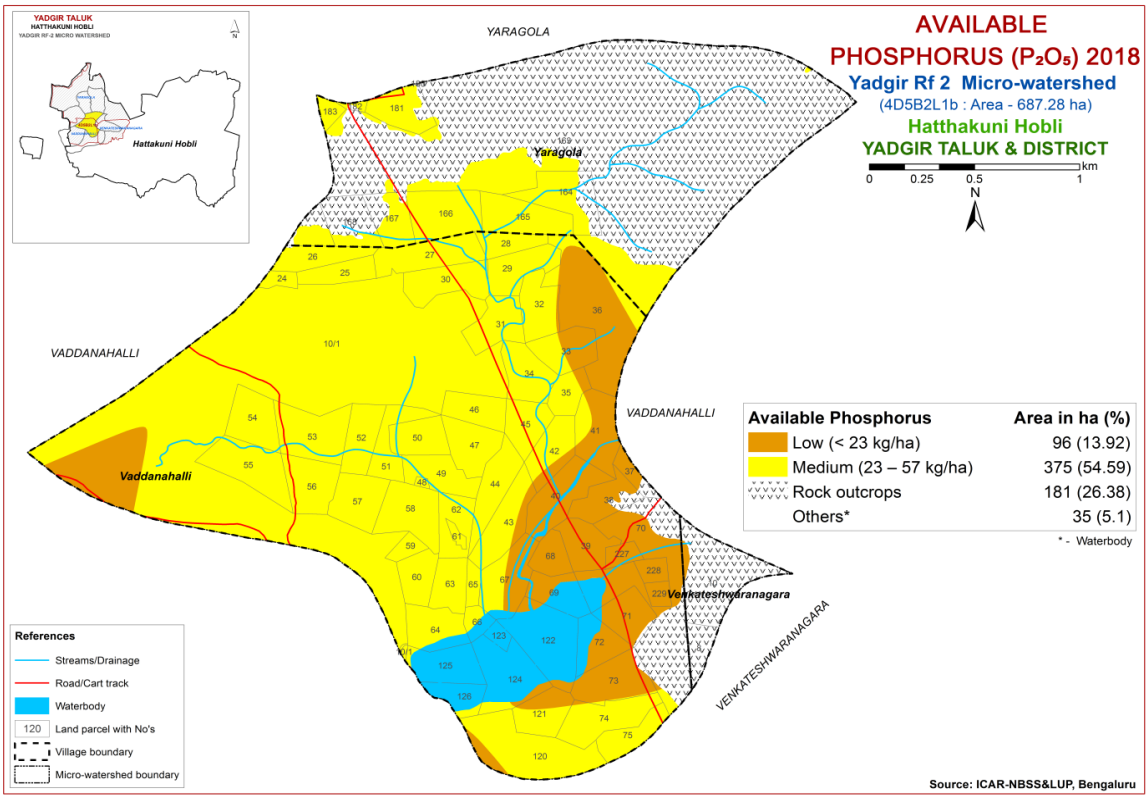


Fig.6.4 Soil Available Phosphorus map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

6.6 Available Sulphur

An area of about 79 ha (12%) is low (<10 ppm) in available sulphur content and are distributed in the western, southern, northern and eastern part of the microwatershed. Medium (10-20 ppm) in an area of about 291 ha (42%) and is distributed in the southern, central, northern, western, northwestern and eastern part of the microwatershed and high (>20 ppm) in an area of 101 ha (15%) and are distributed in the central, southern, western and eastern part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.6).

6.7 Available Boron

Available boron content is low (<0.5 ppm) in an area of 280 ha (41%) and are distributed in the central, northern, northwestern, southern, western and eastern part of the microwatershed and medium (0.5-1.0 ppm) in an area of 191 ha (28%) and are distributed in the southern, central, northern and western part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.7).

6.8 Available Iron

Available iron content is sufficient (>4.5 ppm) in an area of 284 ha (41%) and are distributed in the central, southern, northern, northwestern, western and eastern part of the microwatershed and deficient (<4.5 ppm) in an area of 187 ha (27%) and are distributed in the central, eastern and northern part of the microwatershed (Fig 6.8).

6.9 Available Manganese

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

6.10 Available Copper

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

6.11 Available Zinc

Available zinc content is deficient (<0.6 ppm) in a maximum area of 383 ha (56%) and are distributed in the major part and sufficient (>0.6 ppm) in an area of 88 ha (13%) and are distributed in the northwestern and southern part of the microwatershed (Fig 6.11).

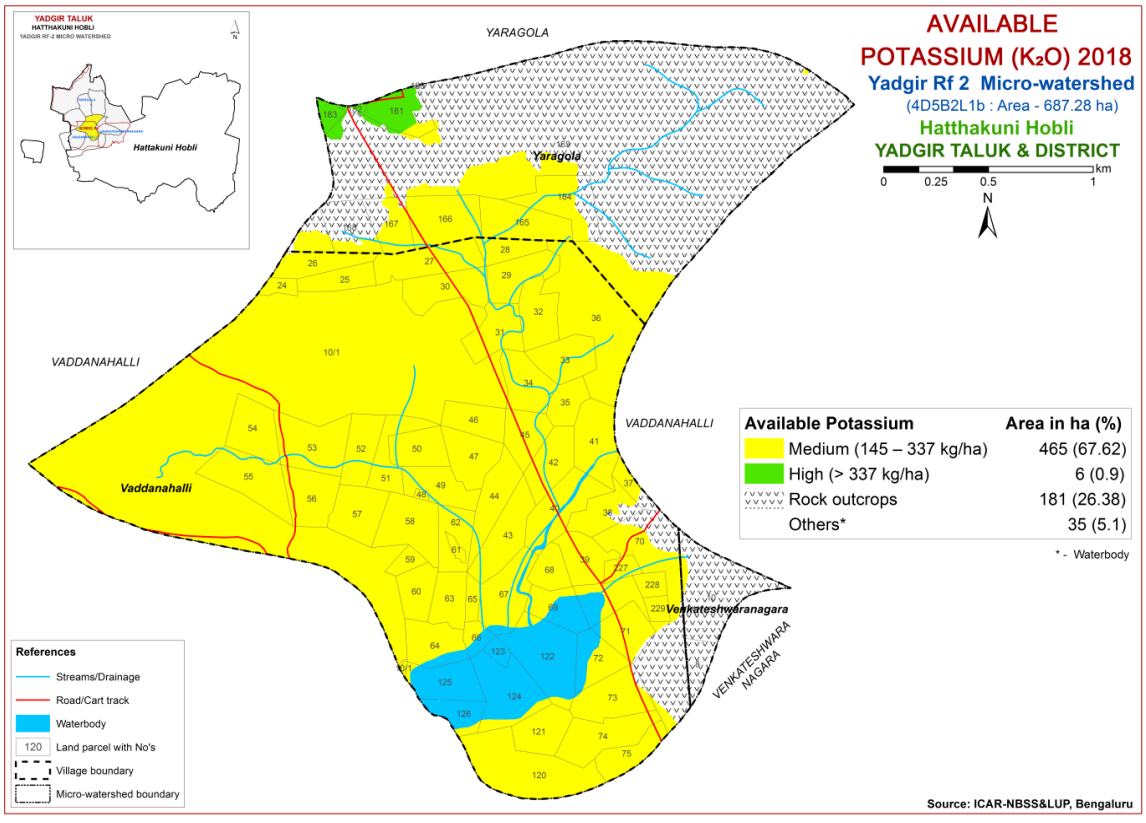


Fig.6.5 Soil Available Potassium map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

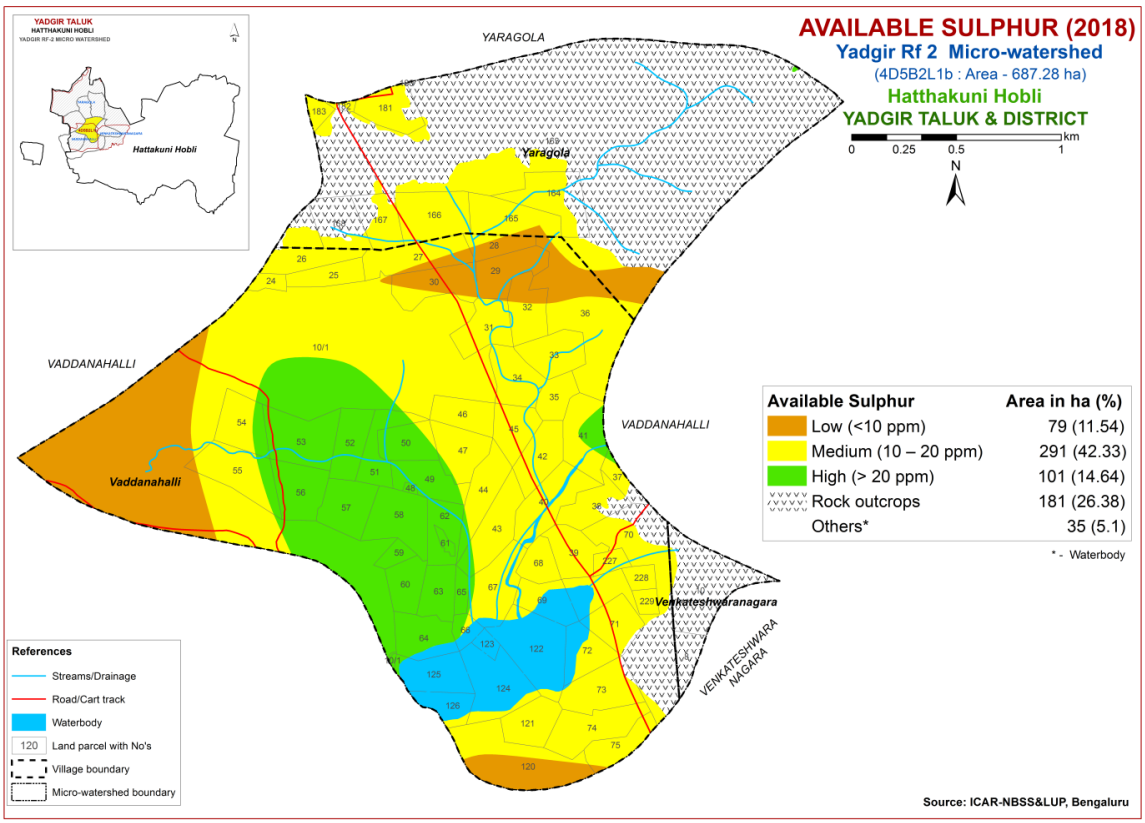


Fig.6.6 Soil Available Sulphur map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

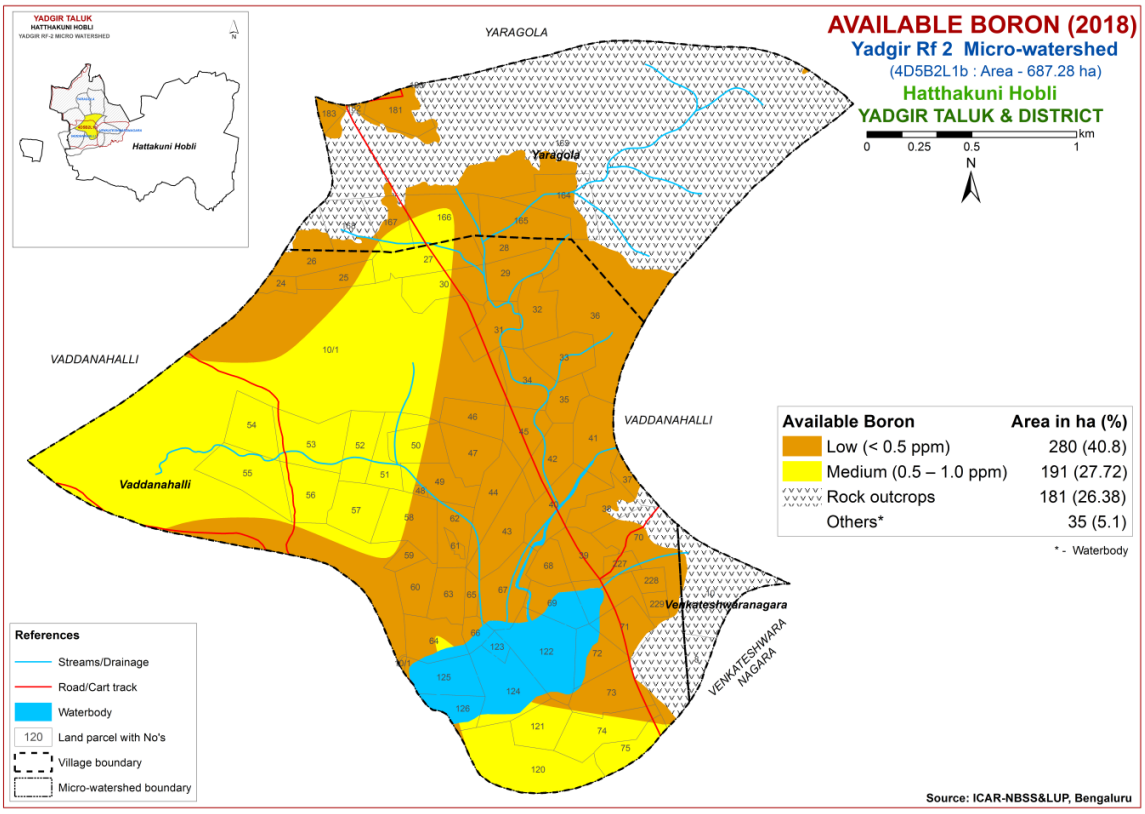


Fig.6.7 Soil Available Boron map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

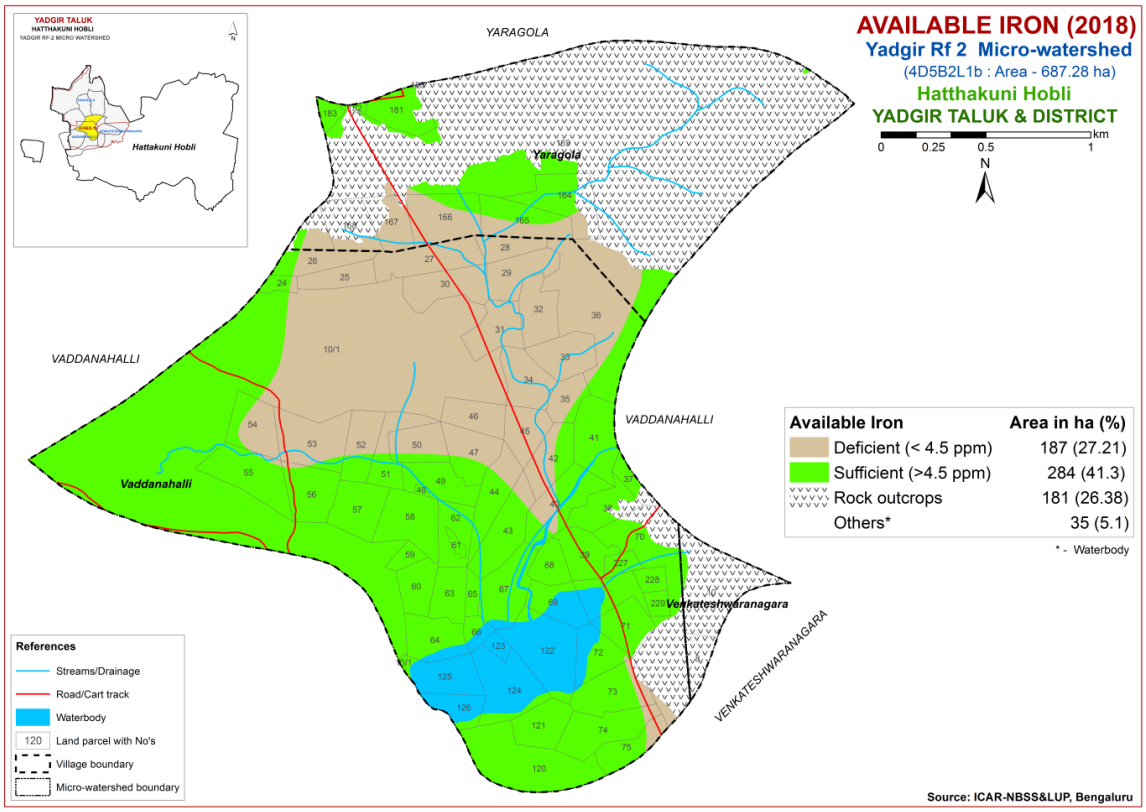


Fig.6.8 Soil Available Iron map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

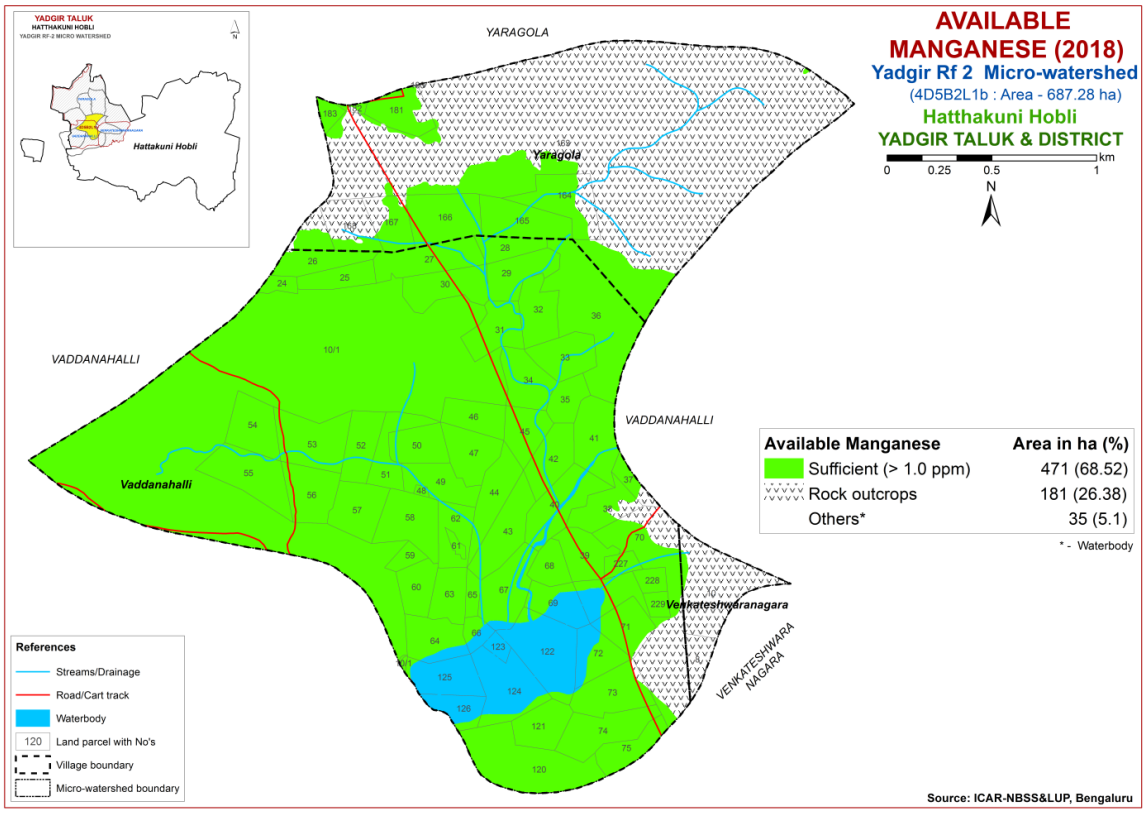


Fig.6.9 Soil Available Manganese map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

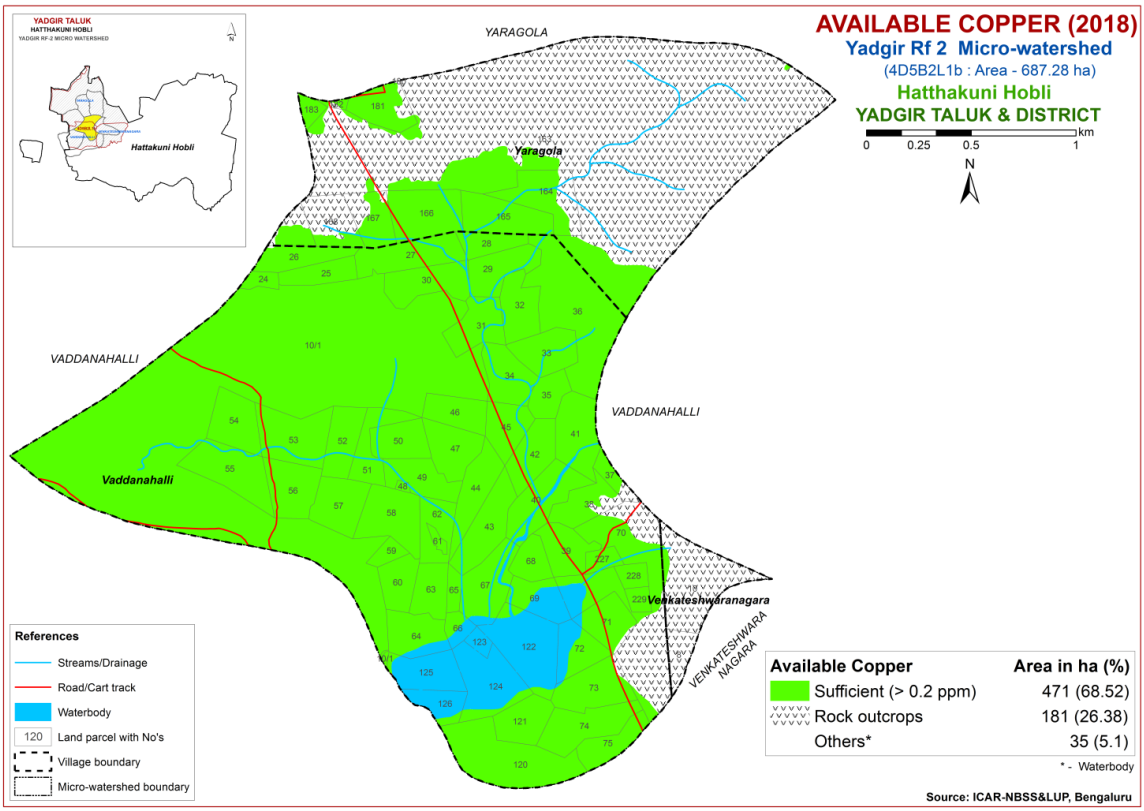


Fig.6.10 Soil Available Copper map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

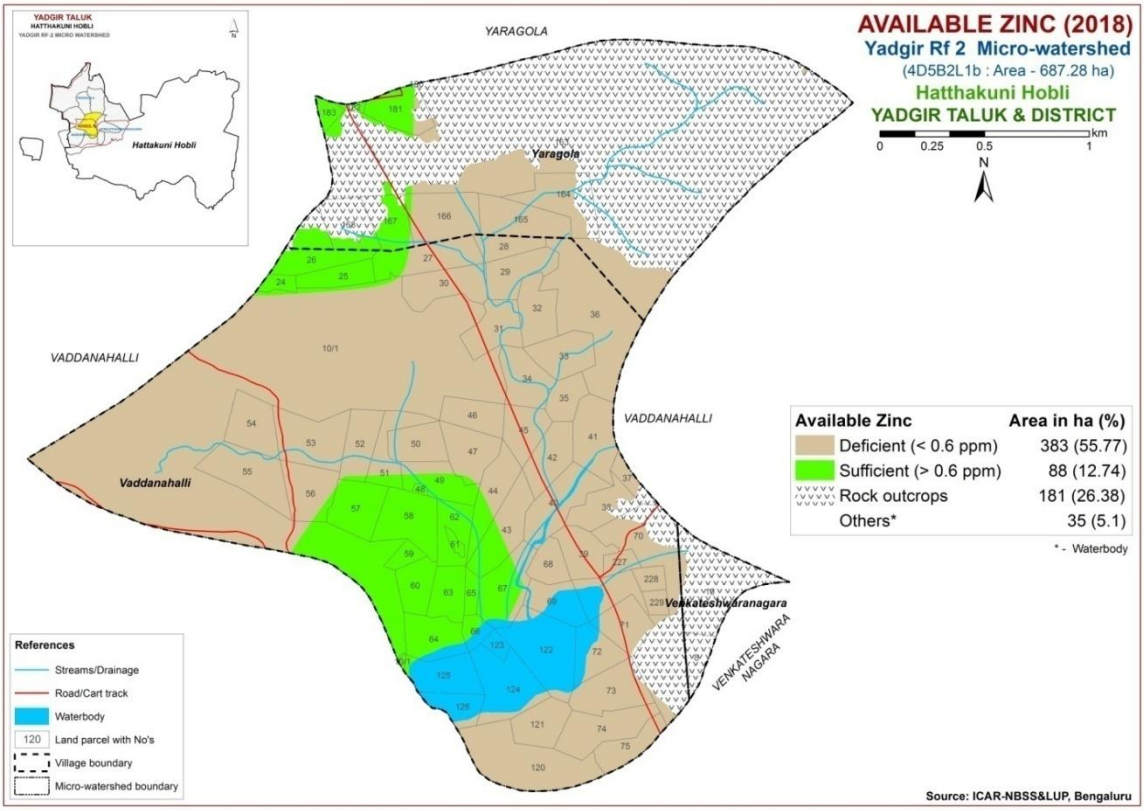


Fig.6.11 Soil Available Zinc map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

Chapter 7

LAND SUITABILITY FOR MAJOR CROPS

The soil and land resource units (soil phases) of Yadgir Rf-2 microwatershed were assessed for their suitability for growing food, fodder, fibre and other horticulture crops by following the procedure as outlined in FAO, 1976 and 1983. Crop requirements were developed for each of the crop from the available research data and also by referring to Naidu *et. al.* (2006) and Natarajan *et. al* (2015). The soil and land characteristics were matched with the crop requirement to arrive at the crop suitability. The soil and land characteristics (Table 7.1) table and crop requirement tables (Tables 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, N1 and N2 are divided into subclasses based on the kinds of limitations encountered. The limitations that affect crop production are 'c' for erratic rainfall and its distribution and length of growing period (LGP), 'e' for erosion hazard, 'r' for rooting condition, 't' for lighter or heavy texture, 'g' for gravelliness or stoniness, 'n' for nutrient availability, 'l' for topography, 'm' for moisture availability, 'w' for drainage, 's' for sodium and 'z' for calcareousness. These limitations are indicated as lower case letters to the Class symbol. For example, moderately suitable lands with the limitations of soil depth and erosion are designated as S2re. For the microwatershed, the soil mapping units were evaluated and classified up to subclass level.

Using the above criteria, the soil map units of the microwatershed were evaluated and land suitability maps for 29 major agricultural and horticultural crops were generated. The detailed information on the kind of suitability of each of the soil phase for the crops assessed are given village/ survey number wise for the microwatershed in Appendix-III.

7.1 Land Suitability for Sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor*)

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

No highly suitable (Class S1) lands for growing sorghum occur in the microwatershed. An area of about 26 ha (4%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing sorghum and are distributed in the central and southern

part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture and nutrient availability. An area of about 325 ha (47%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing sorghum and is distributed in the major cultivated area of the microwatershed with moderate limitations rooting depth, texture, gravelliness and nutrient availability. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 121 ha (18%) and are distributed in the central, western, eastern and northern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

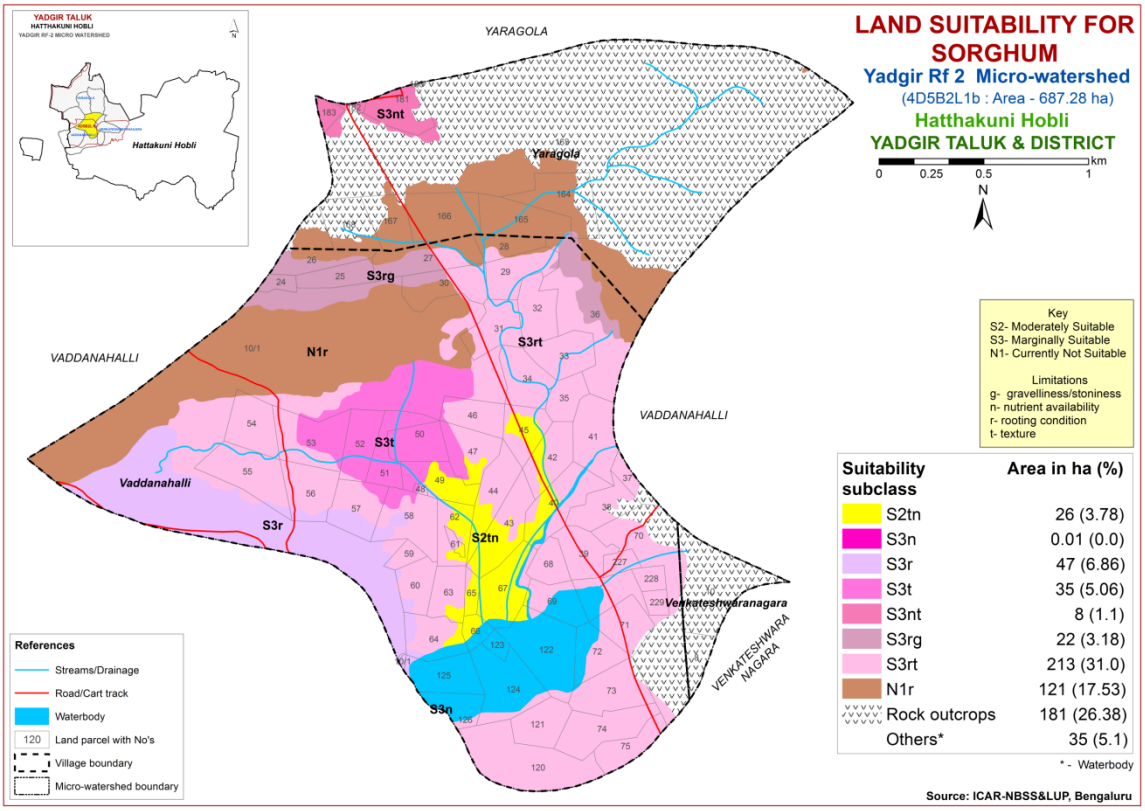


Fig. 7.1 Land Suitability map of Sorghum

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.

No highly suitable (Class S1) lands for growing maize occur in the microwatershed. An area of about 26 ha (4%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing maize and are distributed in the central and southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of nutrient availability. An area of about 325 ha (47%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing maize and is distributed in the major cultivated area of the microwatershed with moderate limitations

rooting depth, texture, gravelliness and nutrient availability. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 121 ha (18%) and are distributed in the central, western, eastern and northern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

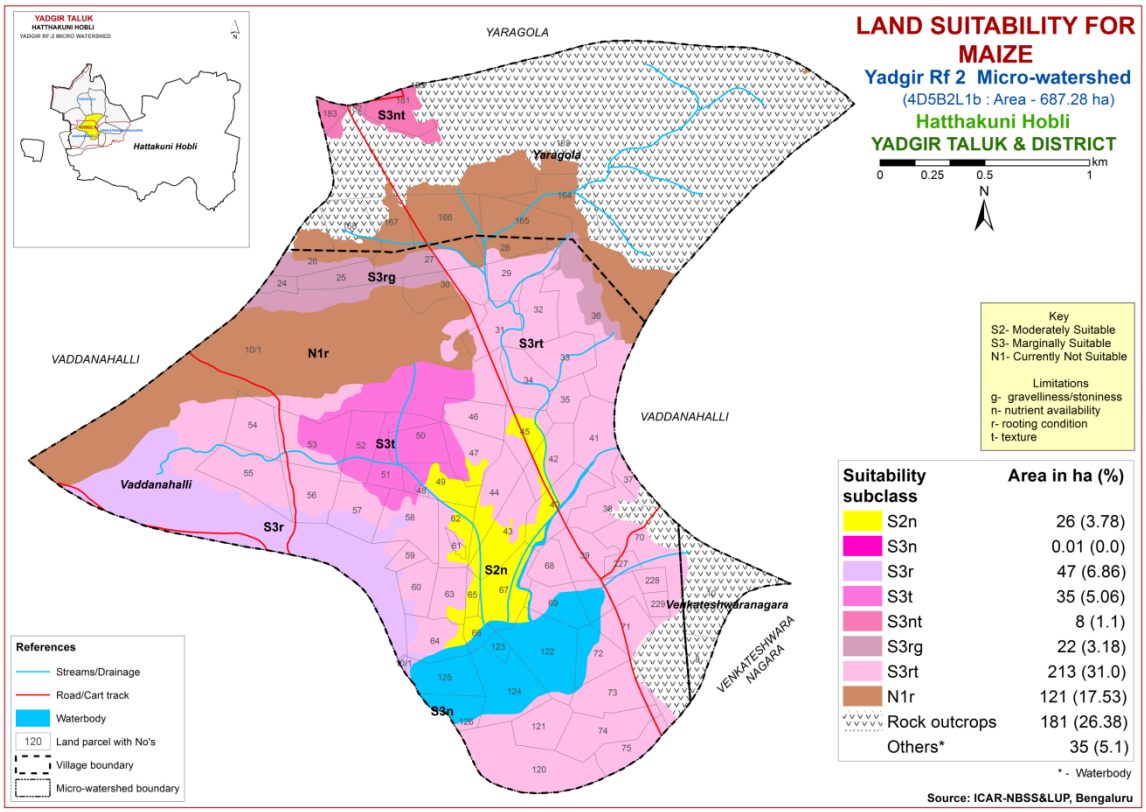


Fig. 7.2 Land Suitability map of Maize

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.

No highly suitable (Class S1) lands for growing bajra occur in the microwatershed. An area of about 26 ha (4%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing bajra and are distributed in the central and southern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of nutrient availability. An area of about 325 ha (47%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) for growing bajra and is distributed in the major cultivated area of the microwatershed with moderate limitations rooting depth, texture and nutrient availability. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 121 ha (18%) and are distributed in the central, western, eastern and northern part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

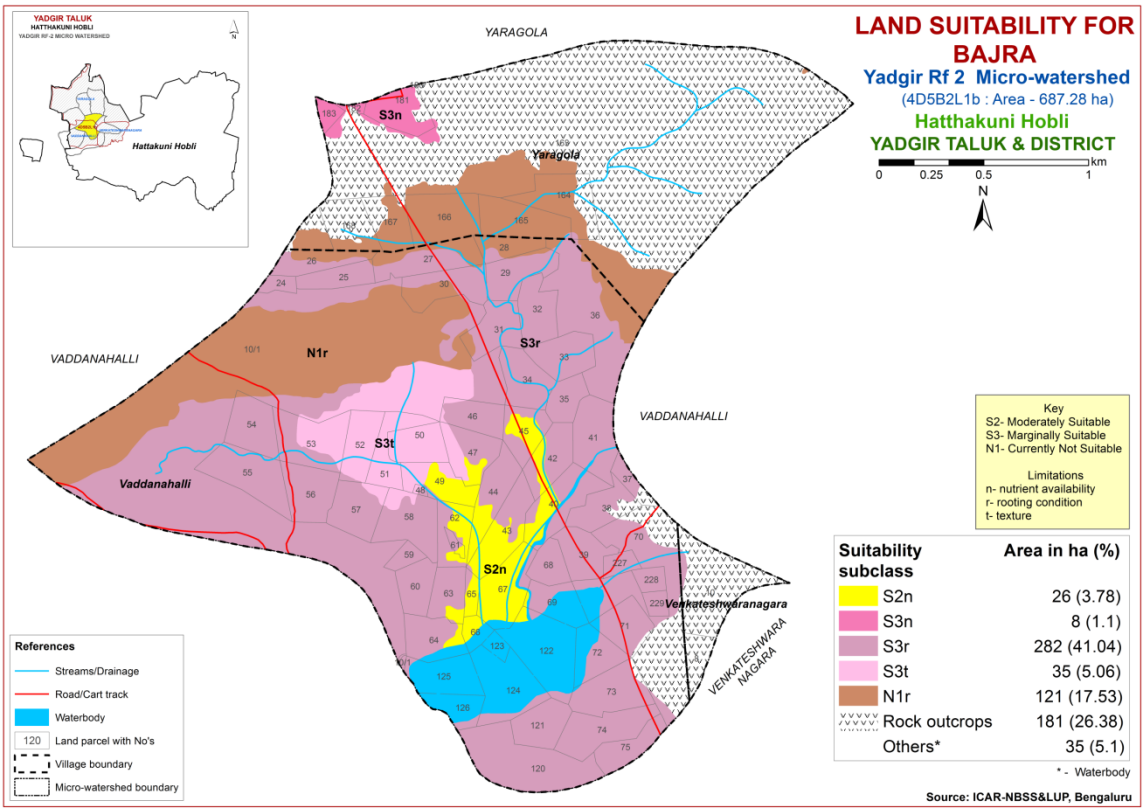


Fig. 7.3 Land Suitability map of Bajra

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.

Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing groundnut occupy an area of about 343 ha (50%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of texture, nutrient availability and rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 129 ha (19%) and are distributed in the central, western, eastern and northern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

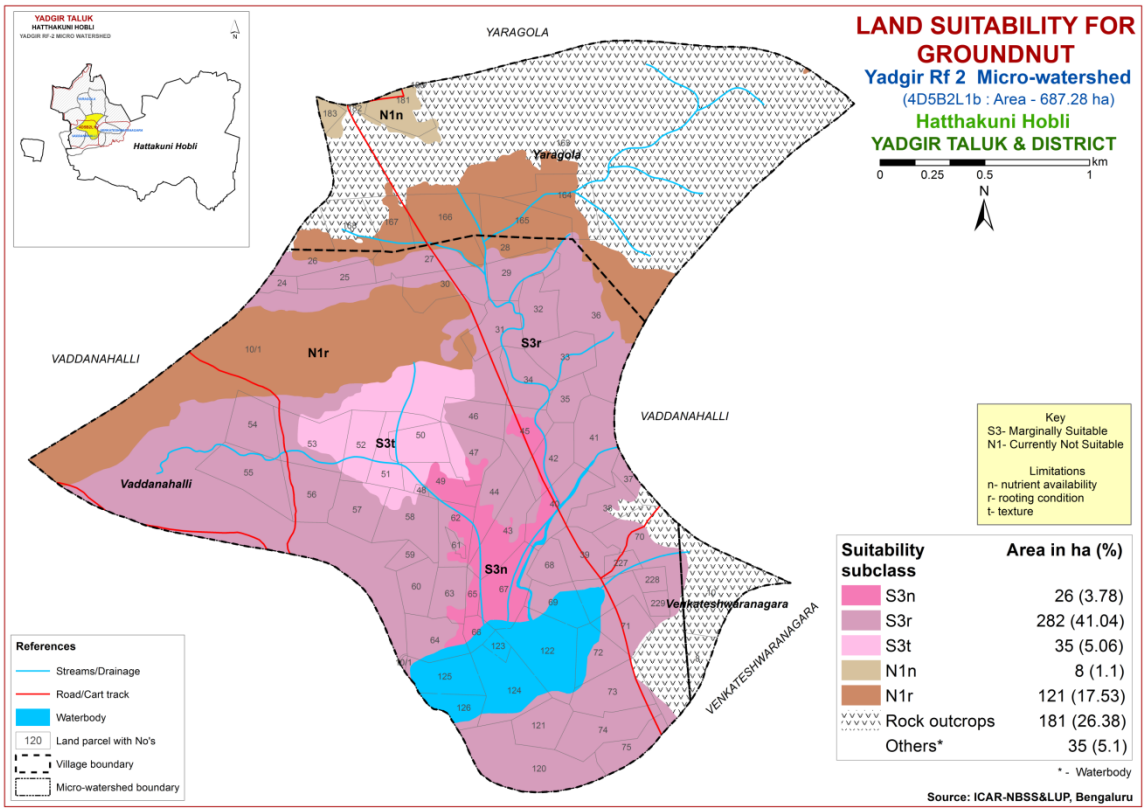


Fig. 7.4 Land Suitability map of Groundnut

7.5 Land Suitability for Sunflower (*Helianthus annus*)

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

An area of about 51 ha (9%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and is distributed in the central and southern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting depth, nutrient availability and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 411 ha (60%) and are distributed in the central, western, southwestern and northern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

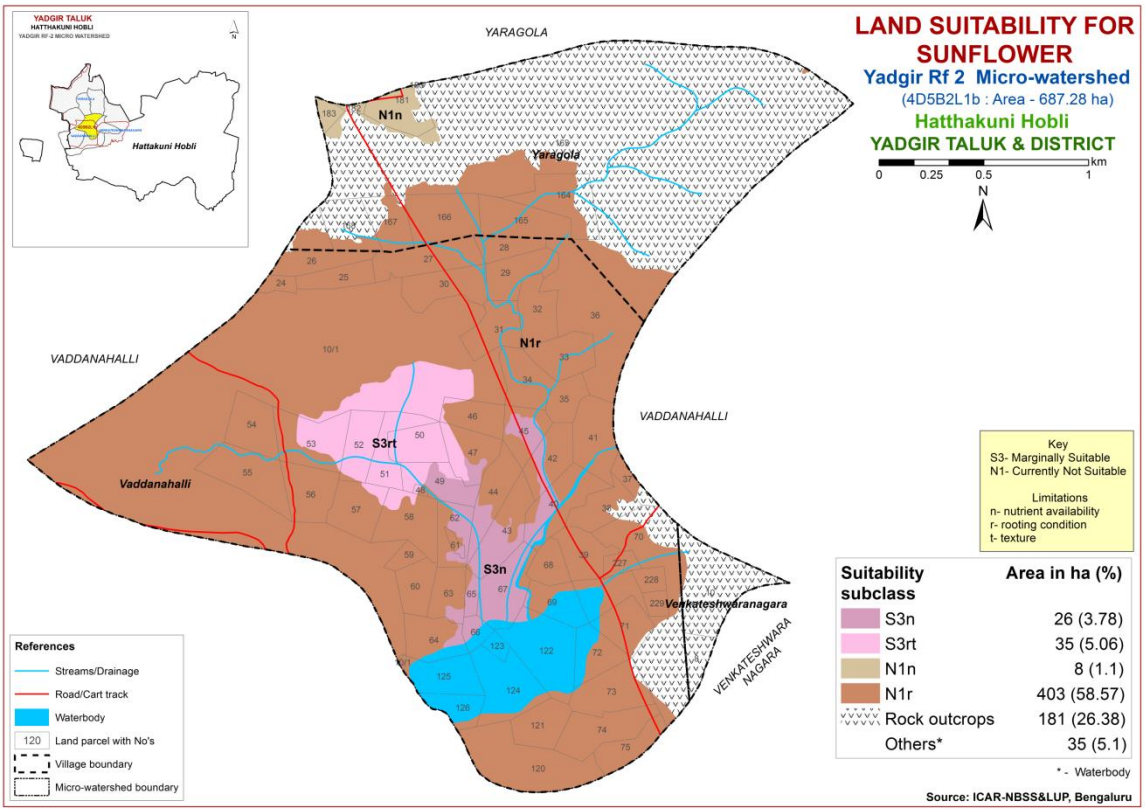


Fig. 7.5 Land Suitability map of Sunflower

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

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

An area of about 26 ha (4%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for Redgram and are distributed in the southern and central part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of nutrient availability and texture. An area of about 43 ha (6%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and is distributed in the central part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting depth, texture and nutrient availability. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 403 ha (59%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitation of rooting depth.

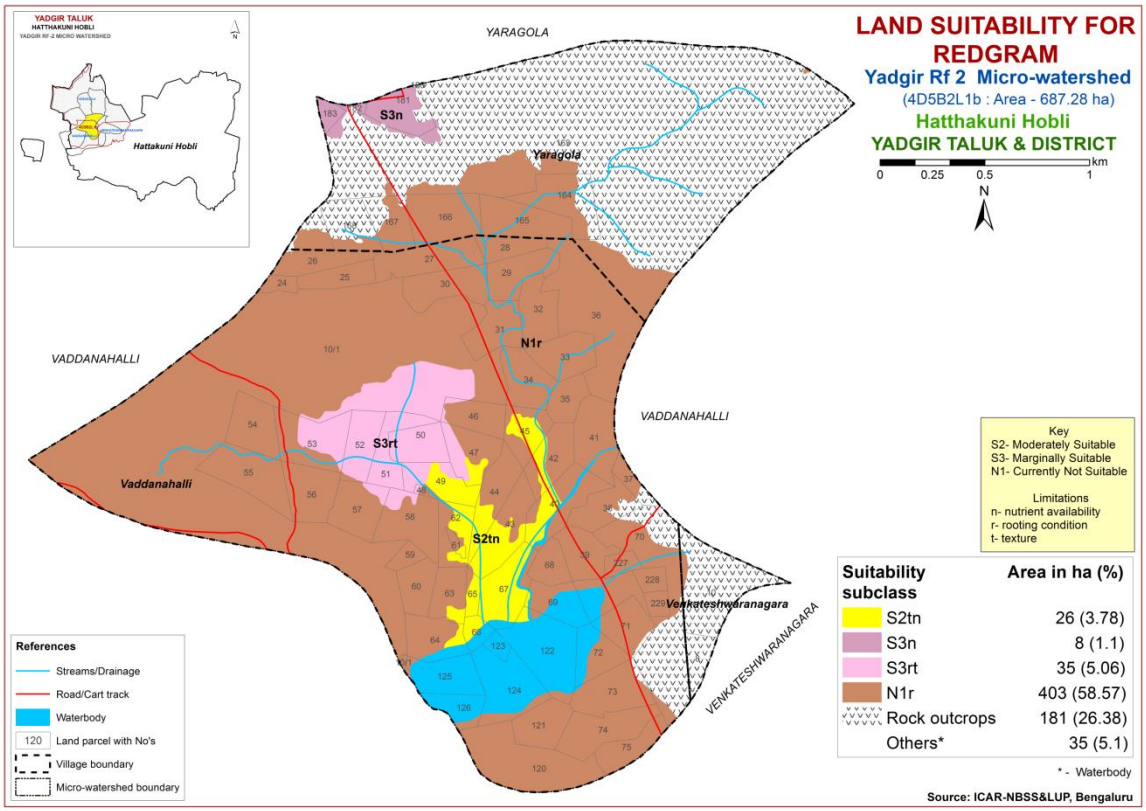


Fig. 7.6 Land Suitability map of Redgram

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

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

An area of about 95 ha (14%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and is distributed in the western, southern, northern and eastern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting depth, texture and nutrient availability. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 376 ha (55%) and are distributed in the western and southwestern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and texture.

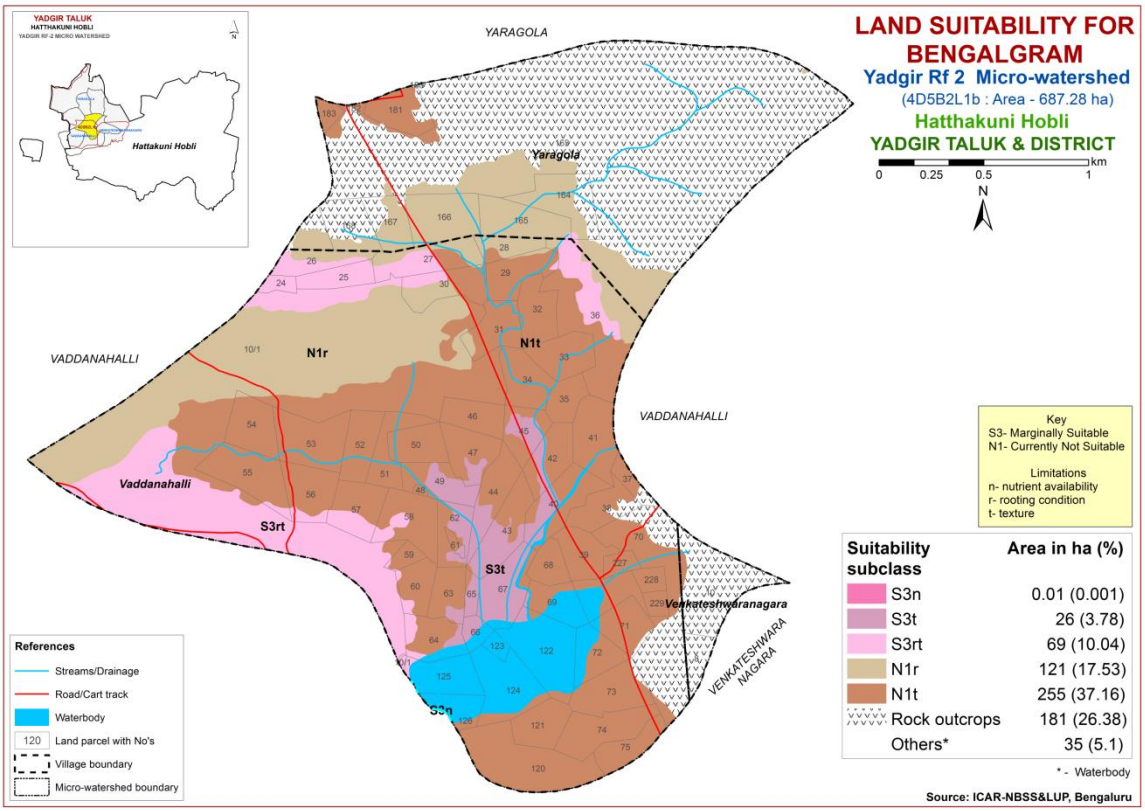


Fig. 7.7 Land Suitability map of Bengal gram

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 95 ha (14%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and is distributed in the western, southern, northern and eastern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting depth, gravelliness, texture and nutrient availability. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 376 ha (55%) and are distributed in the western and southwestern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and texture.

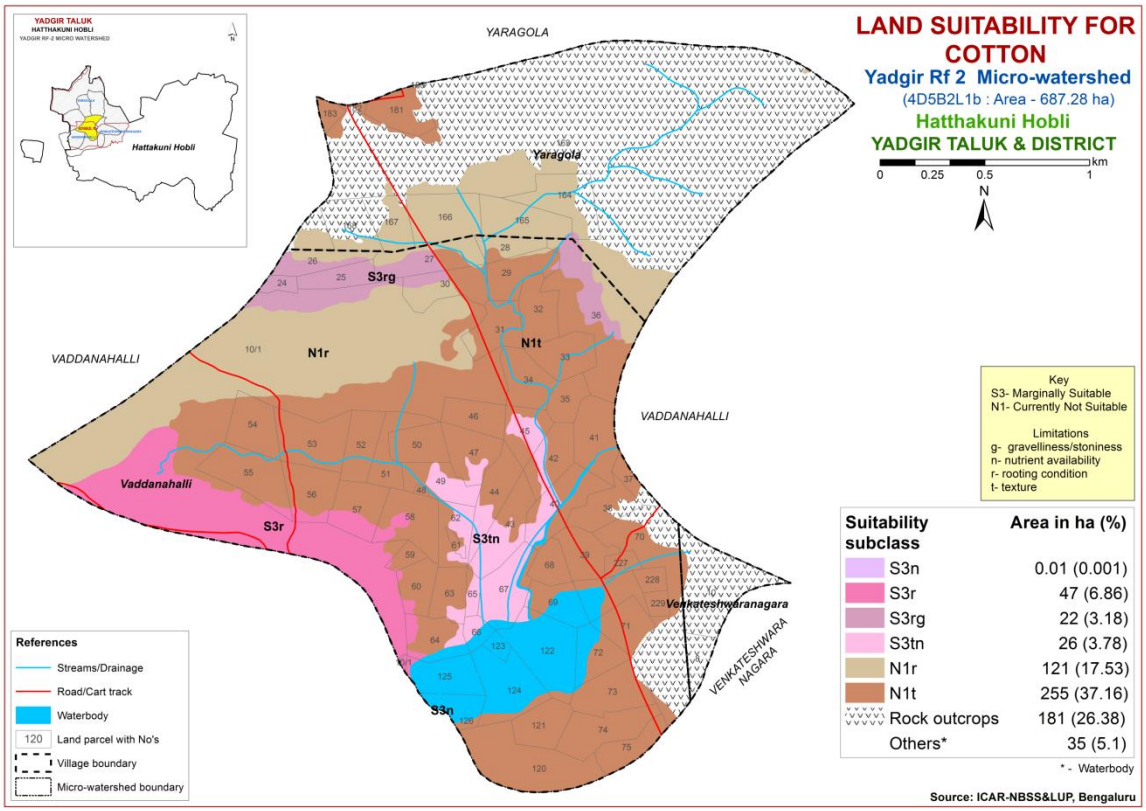


Fig. 7.8 Land Suitability map of Cotton

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.

Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing chilli occupy an area of about 343 ha (50%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of texture, gravelliness, nutrient availability and rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 129 ha (19%) and are distributed in the central, western, eastern and northern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

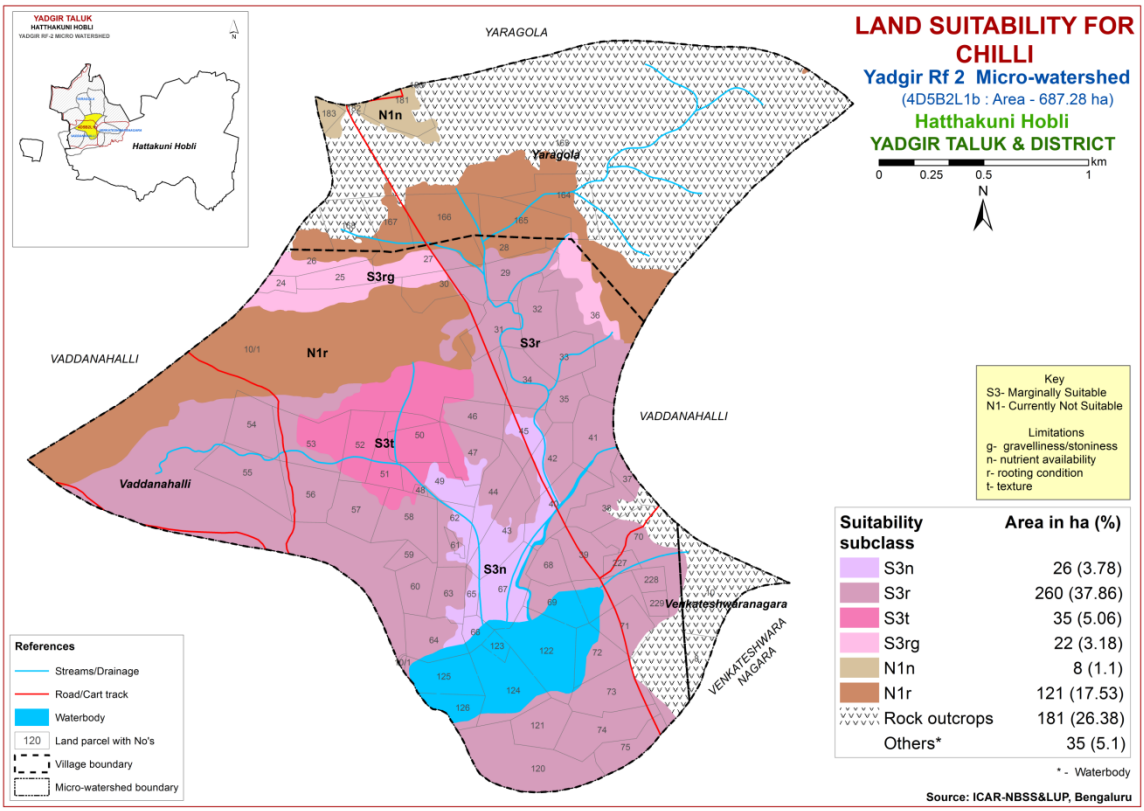


Fig 7.9 Land Suitability map of Chilli

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.

Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing tomato occupy an area of about 343 ha (50%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of texture, gravelliness, nutrient availability and rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 129 ha (19%) and are distributed in the central, western, eastern, northwestern and northern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

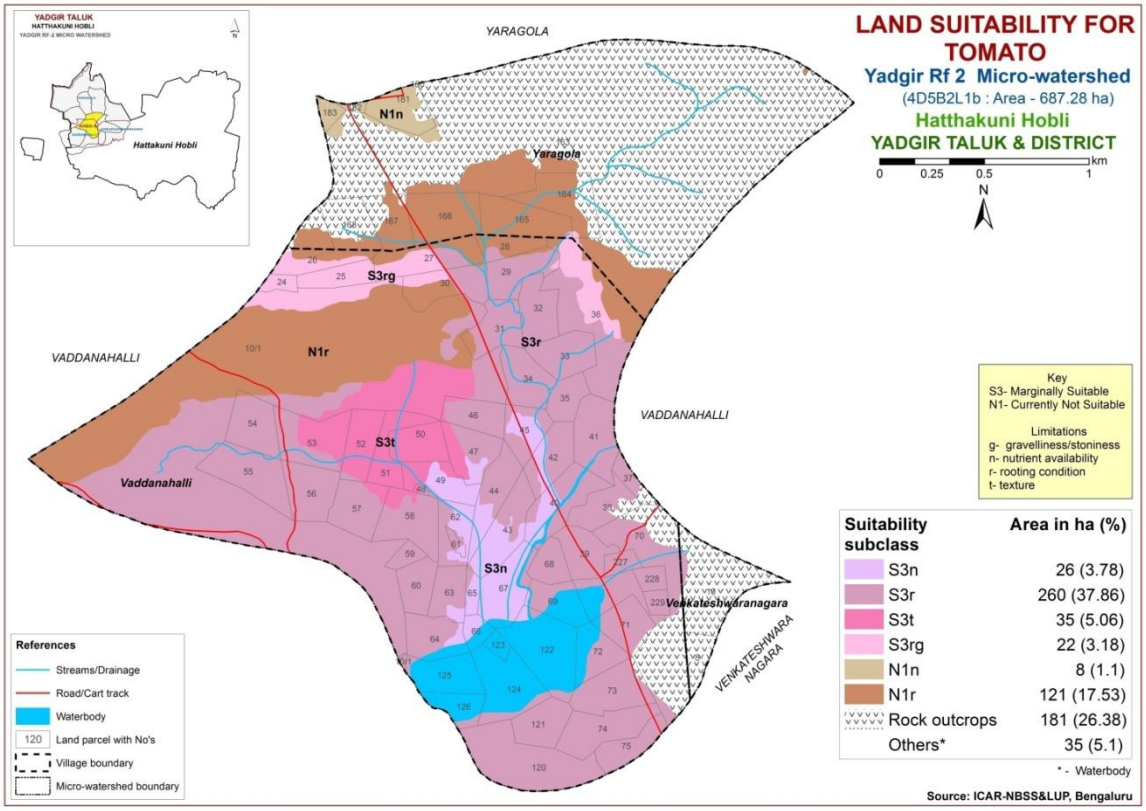


Fig 7.10 Land Suitability map of Tomato

7.11 Land Suitability for Brinjal (*Solanum melongena*)

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

Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing brinjal occupy an area of about 343 ha (50%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of texture, gravelliness, nutrient availability and rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 129 ha (19%) and are distributed in the central, western, eastern, northwestern and northern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

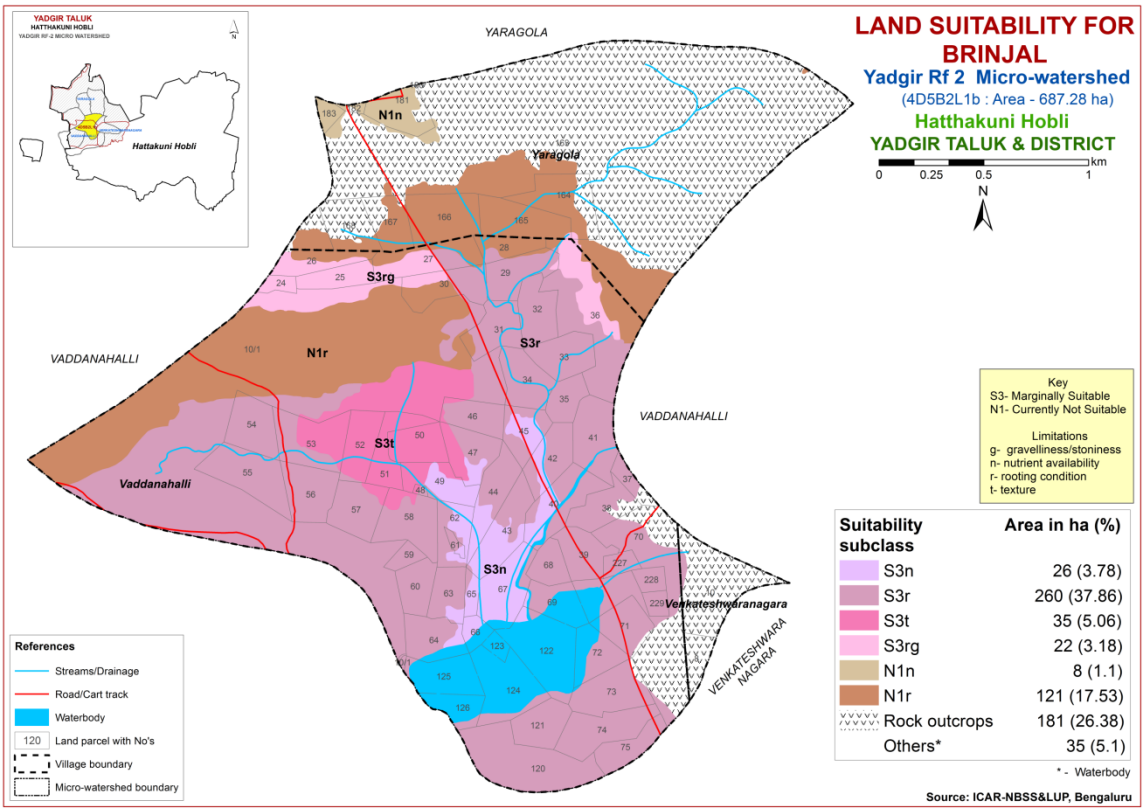


Fig 7.11 Land Suitability map of Brinjal

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.

Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing brinjal occupy an area of about 317 ha (46%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of texture, gravelliness and rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 155 ha (22%) and are distributed in the central, western, eastern, northwestern and northern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

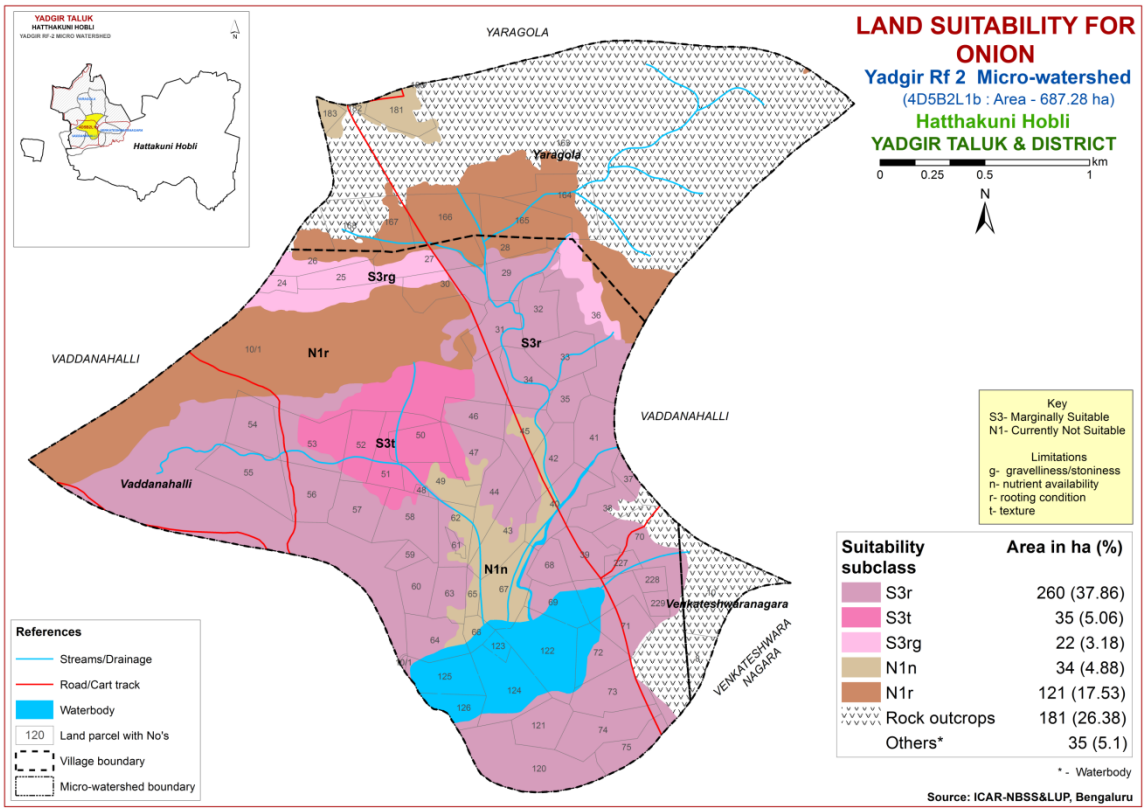


Fig 7.12 Land Suitability map of Onion

7.13 Land Suitability for Bhendi (*Abelmoschus esculentus*)

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

Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing bhendi occupy an area of about 343 ha (50%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of texture, gravelliness, nutrient availability and rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 129 ha (19%) and are distributed in the central, western, eastern, northwestern and northern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

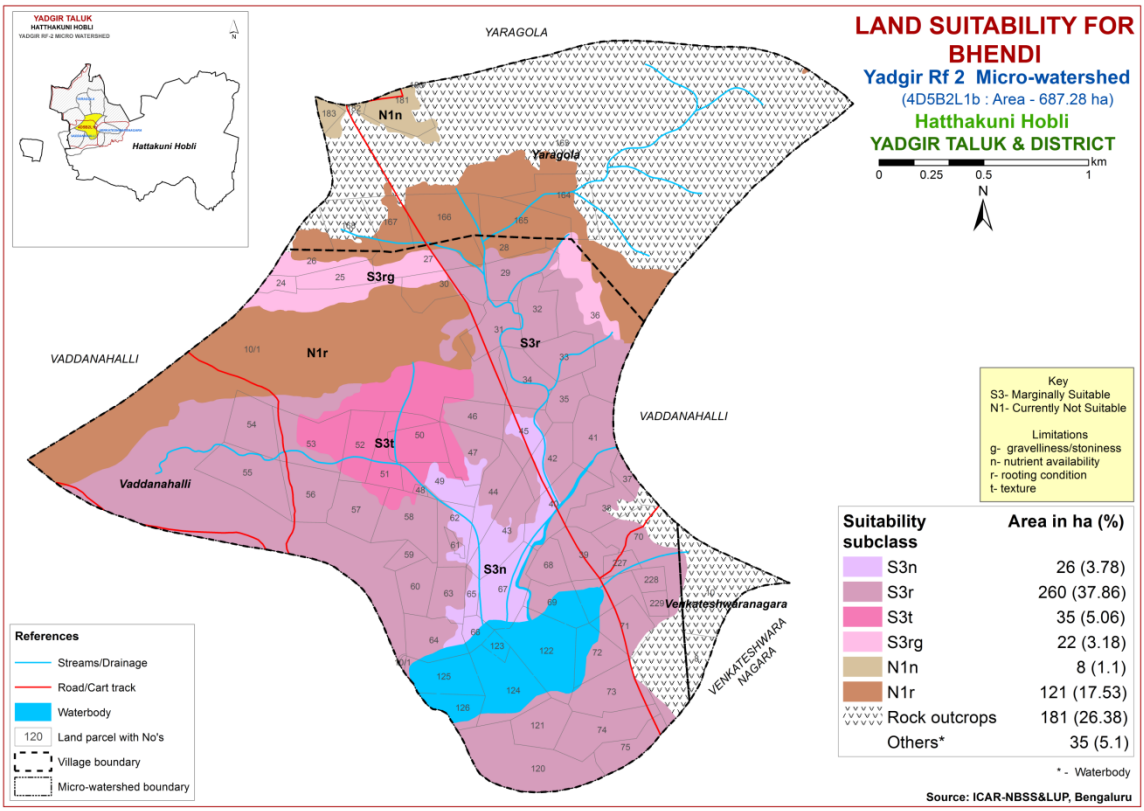


Fig 7.13 Land Suitability map of Bhendi

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.

An area of about 35 ha (5%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and is distributed in the central part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 437 ha (63%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

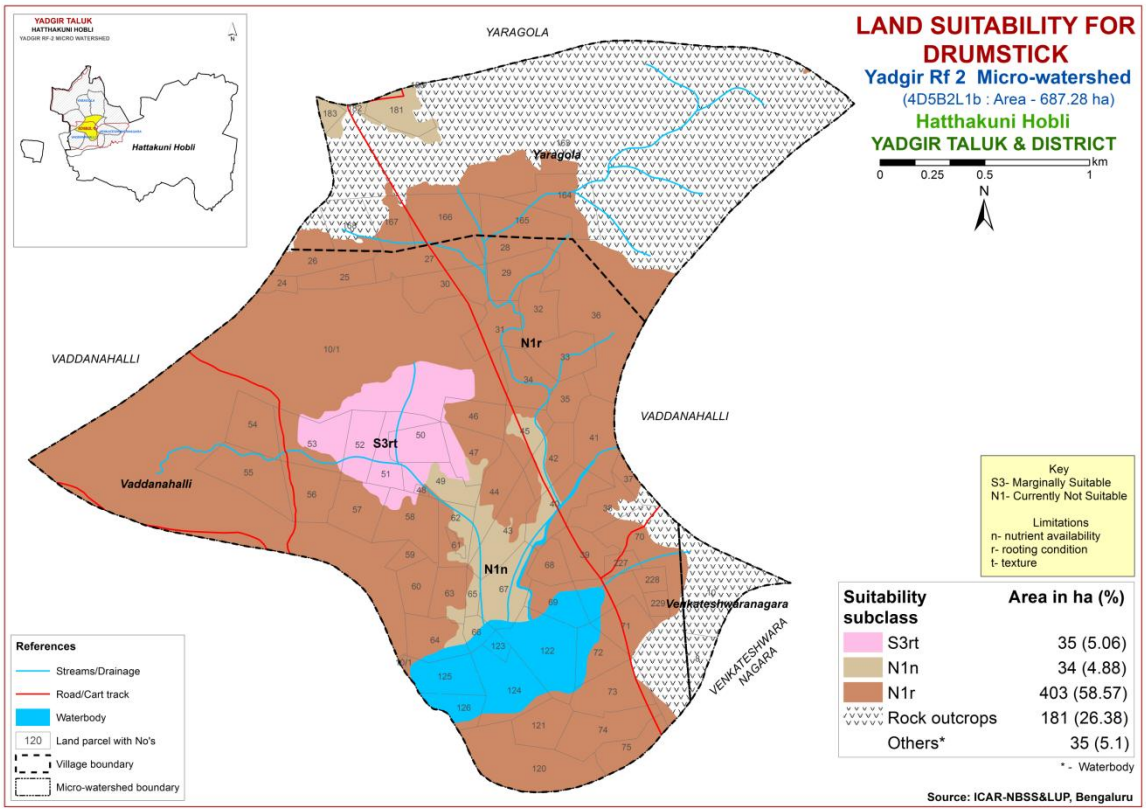


Fig 7.14 Land Suitability map of Drumstick

7.15 Land Suitability for Mango (*Mangifera indica*)

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

An area of about 26 ha (4%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and is distributed in the southern and central part of the microwatershed with moderate limitation of nutrient availability. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 442 ha (65%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

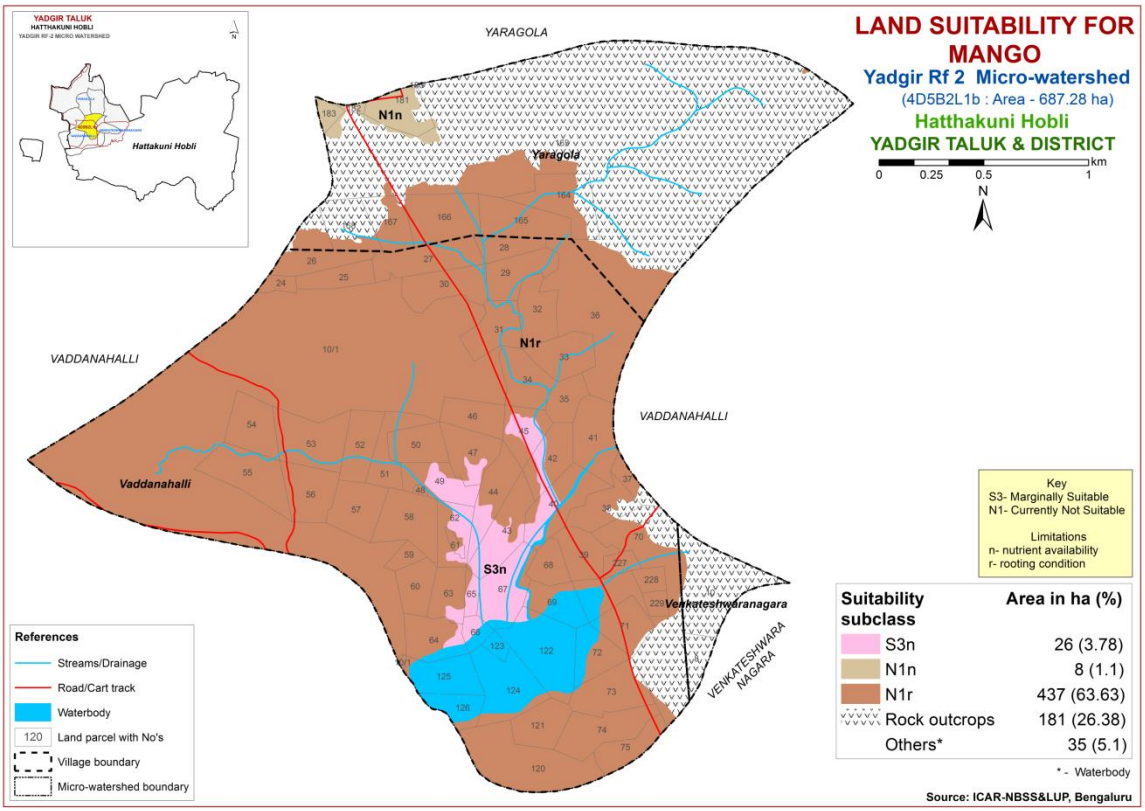


Fig. 7.15 Land Suitability map of Mango

7.16 Land Suitability for Guava (*Psidium guajava*)

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

An area of about 35 ha (5%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and is distributed in the central part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 437 ha (63%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

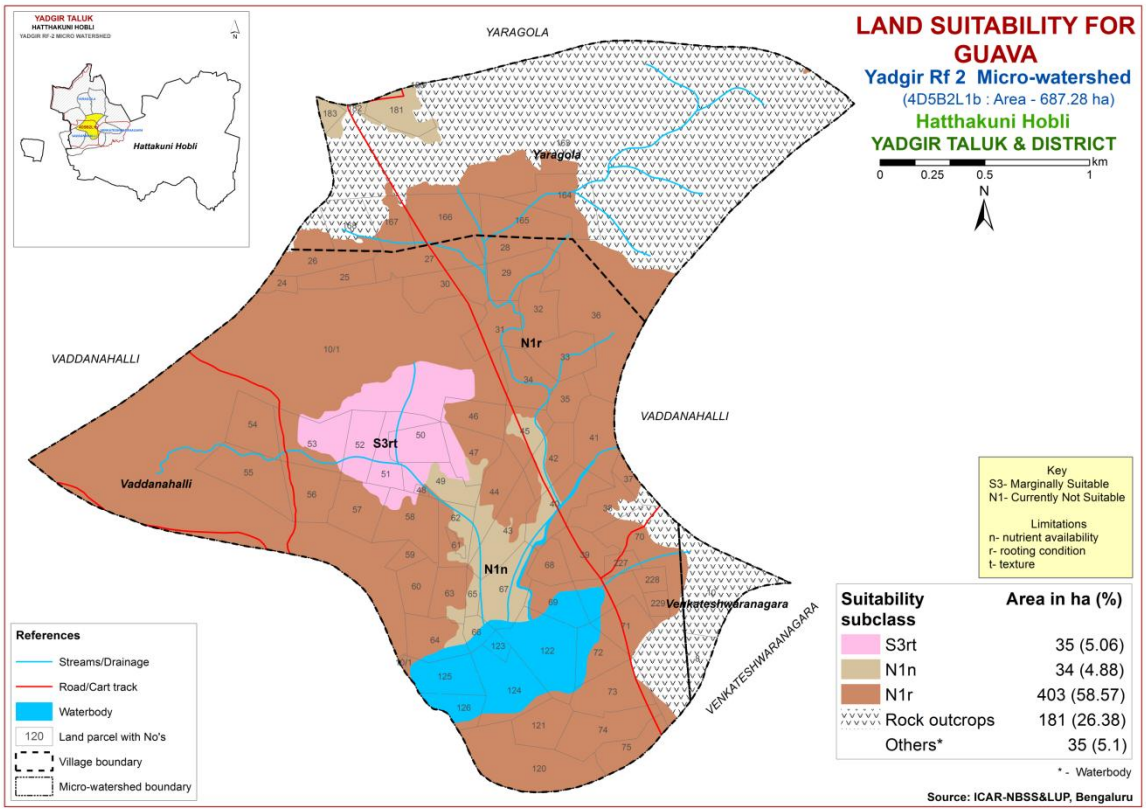


Fig. 7.16 Land Suitability map of Guava

7.17 Land Suitability for Sapota (*Manilkara zapota*)

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

An area of about 61 ha (9%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and is distributed in the central and southern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting depth, nutrient availability and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 411 ha (60%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

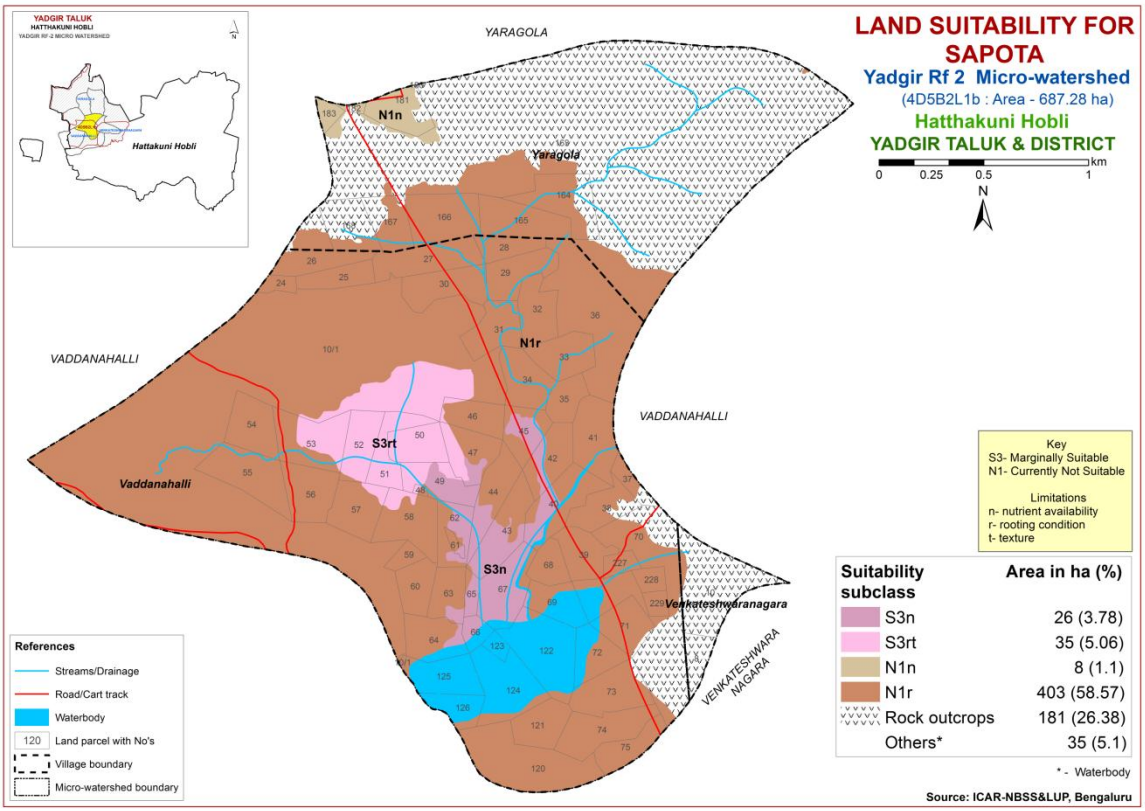


Fig. 7.17 Land Suitability map of Sapota

7.18 Land Suitability for Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*)

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

An area of about 61 ha (9%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and is distributed in the central and southern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting depth, nutrient availability and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 411 ha (60%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

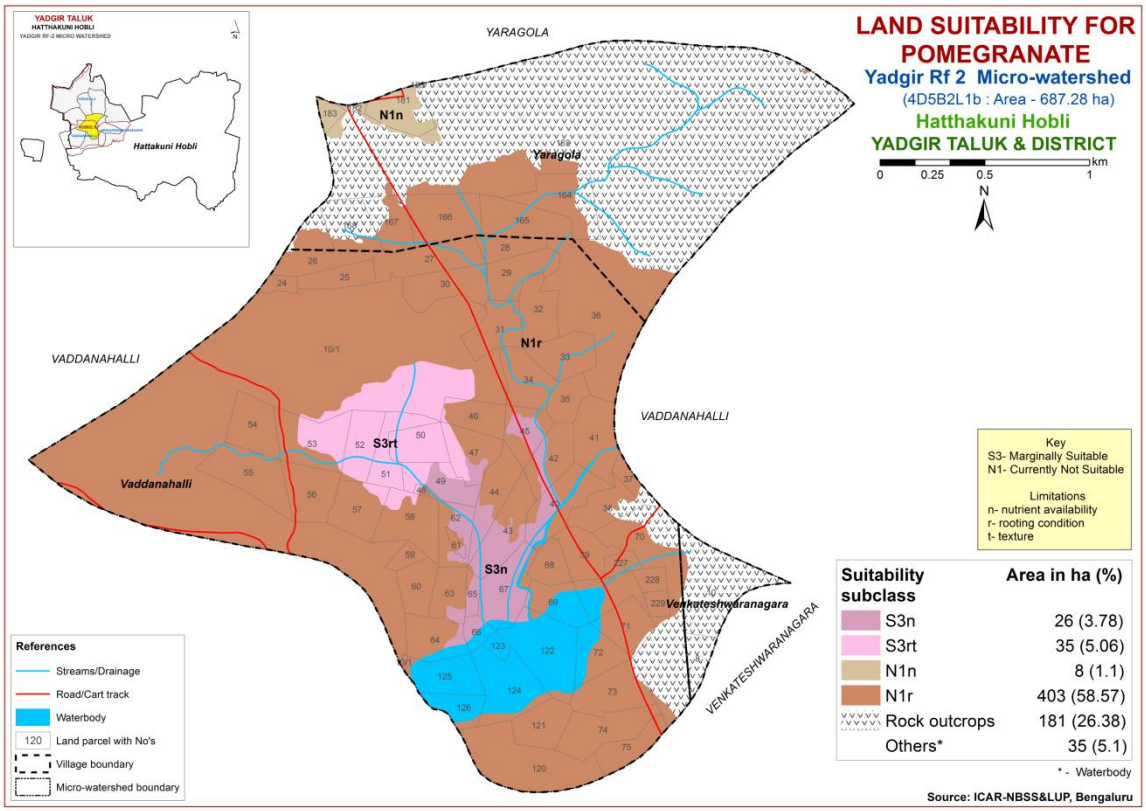


Fig 7.18 Land Suitability map of Pomegranate

7.19 Land Suitability for Musambi (*Citrus limetta*)

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

An area of about 61 ha (9%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and is distributed in the central and southern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting depth, nutrient availability and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 411 ha (60%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

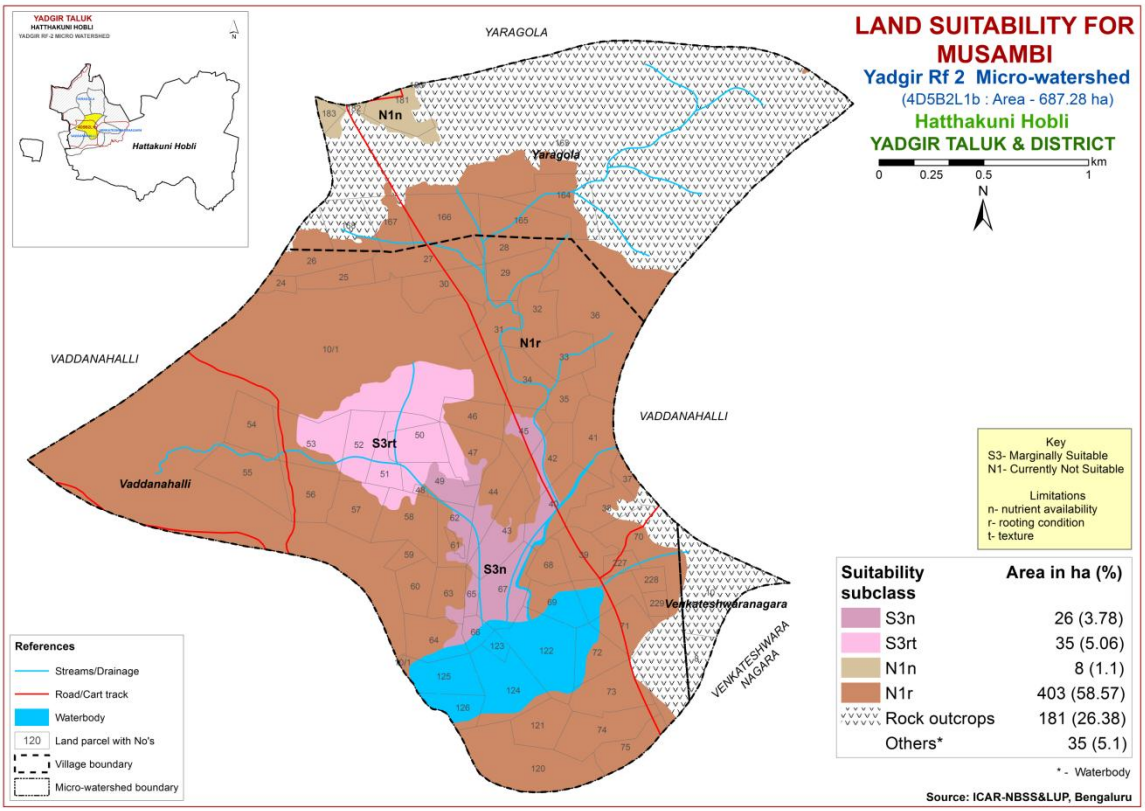


Fig. 7.19 Land Suitability map of Musambi

7.20 Land Suitability for Lime (*Citrus sp*)

Lime is one of the most important fruit crop grown in an area of 0.11 lakh ha in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements for growing lime (Table 7.21) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing lime was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7. 20.

An area of about 61 ha (9%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and is distributed in the central and southern part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting depth, nutrient availability and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 411 ha (60%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

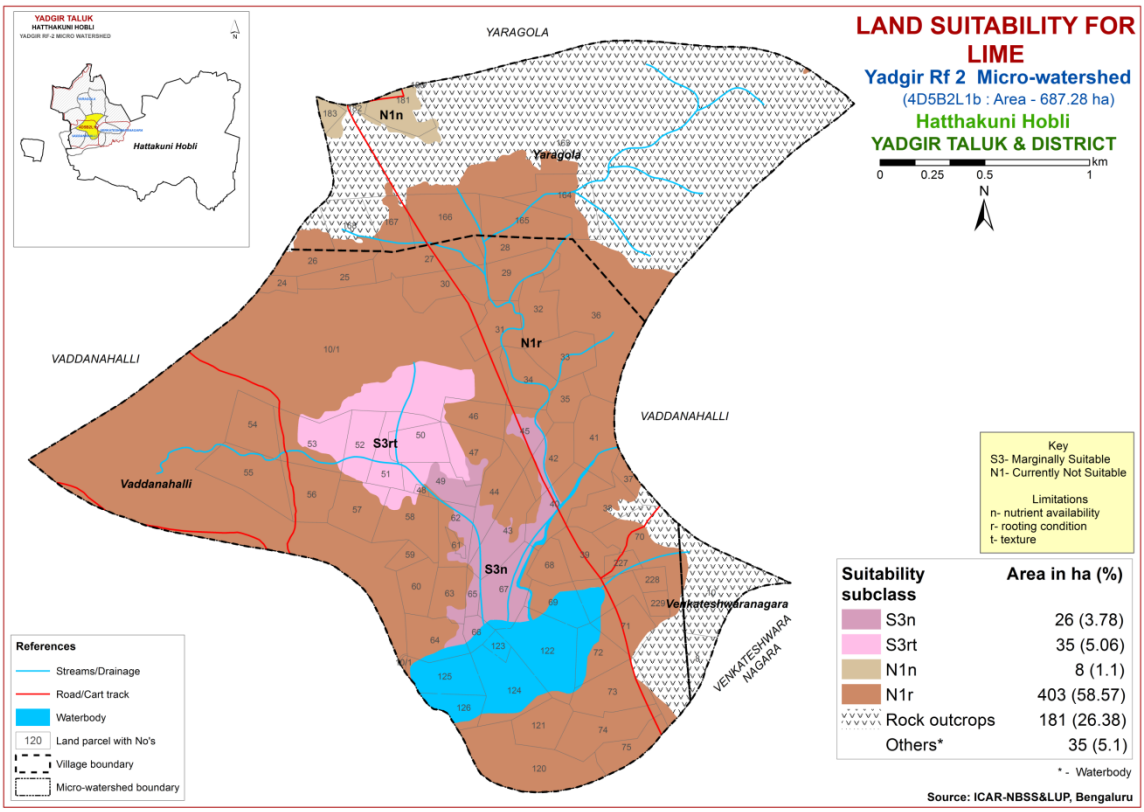


Fig. 7.20 Land Suitability map of Lime

7.21 Land Suitability for Amla (*Phyllanthus emblica*)

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

Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing amla occupy an area of about 343 ha (50%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of texture and rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 129 ha (19%) and are distributed in the central, western, eastern, northwestern and northern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

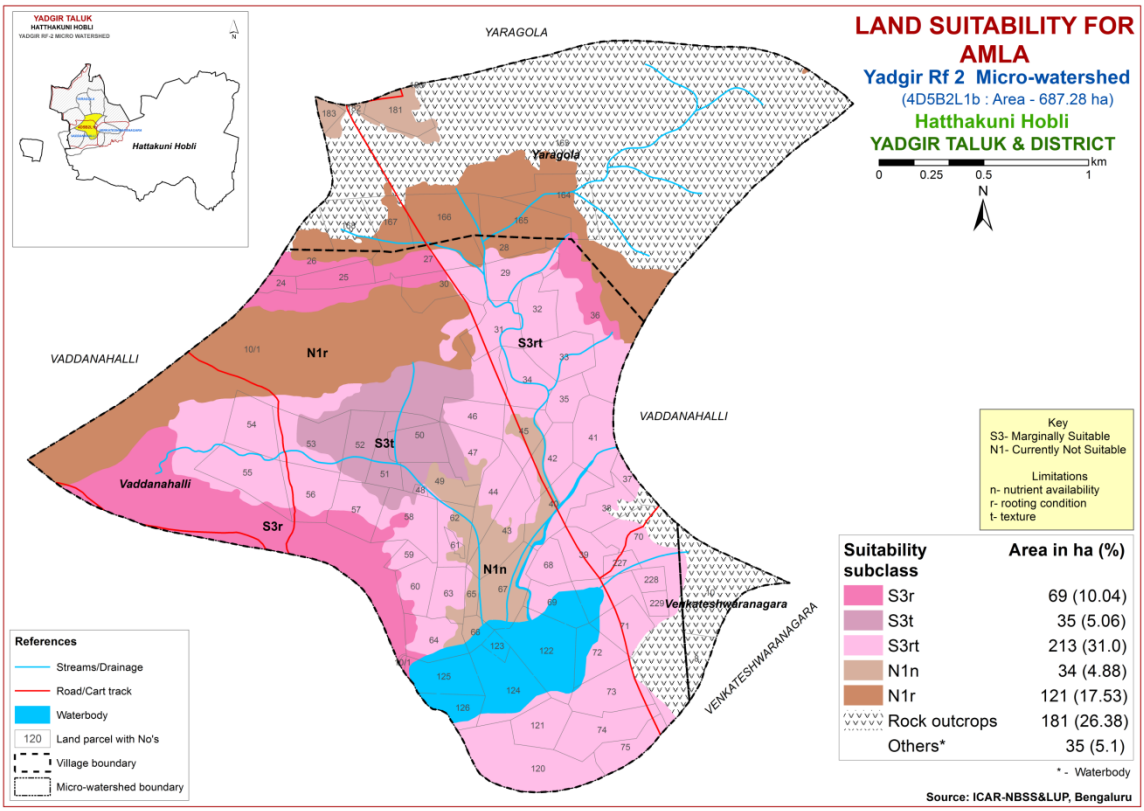


Fig. 7.21 Land Suitability map of Amla

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 occur in all cultivated area of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth, texture and nutrient availability.

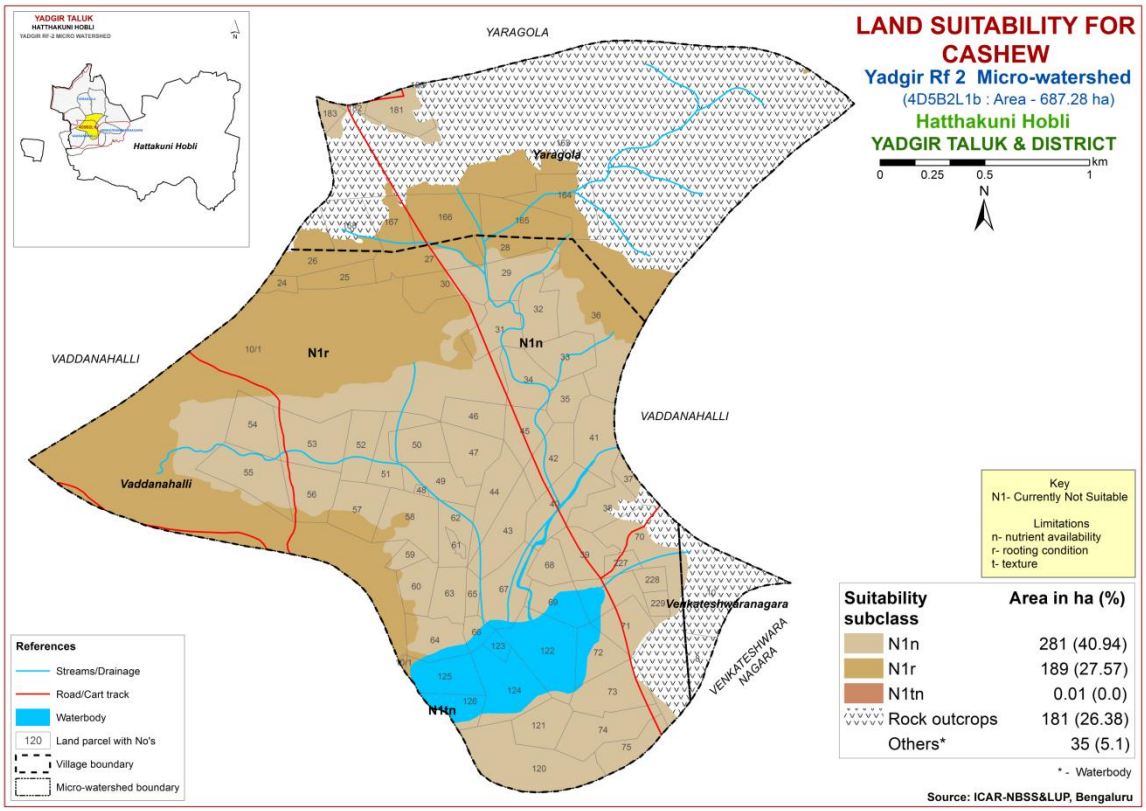


Fig. 7.22 Land Suitability map of Cashew

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

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

An area of about 35 ha (5%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and is distributed in the central part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 437 ha (63%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

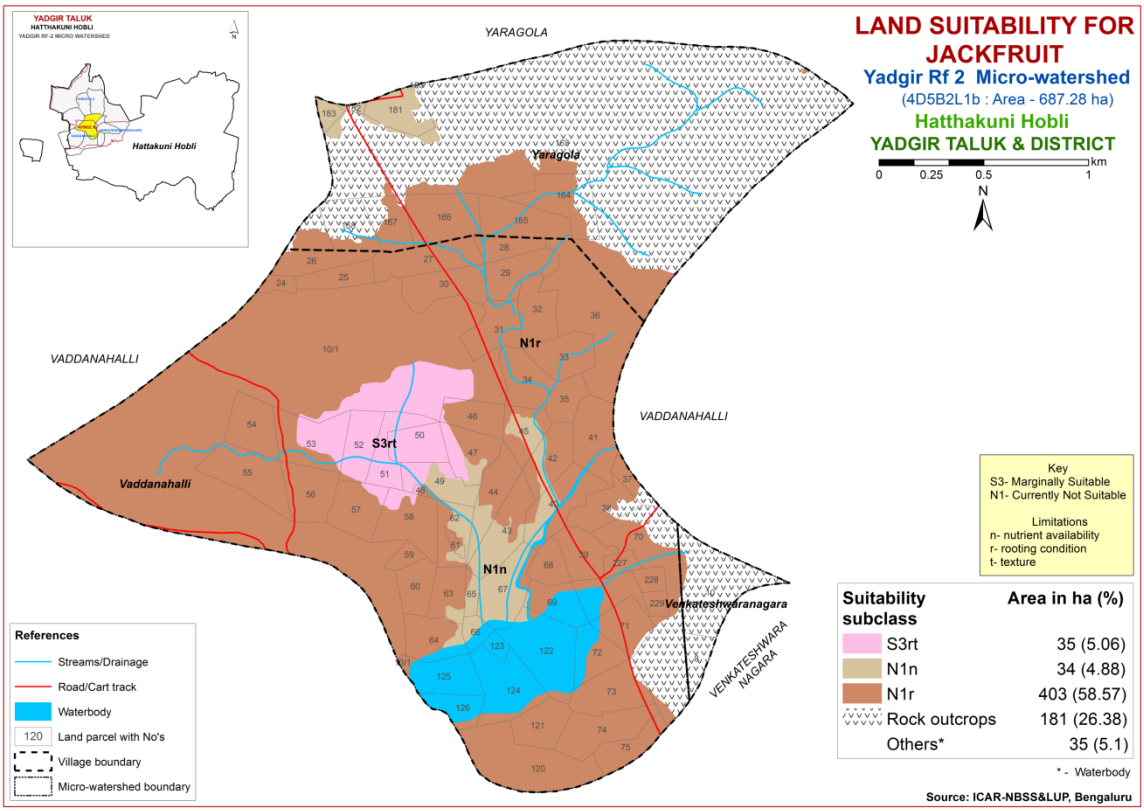


Fig. 7.23 Land Suitability map of Jackfruit

7.24 Land Suitability for Jamun (*Syzygium cumini*)

Jamun is an important fruit crop grown in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements for growing jamun (Table 25) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing jamun was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.24.

An area of about 35 ha (5%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and is distributed in the central part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 437 ha (63%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

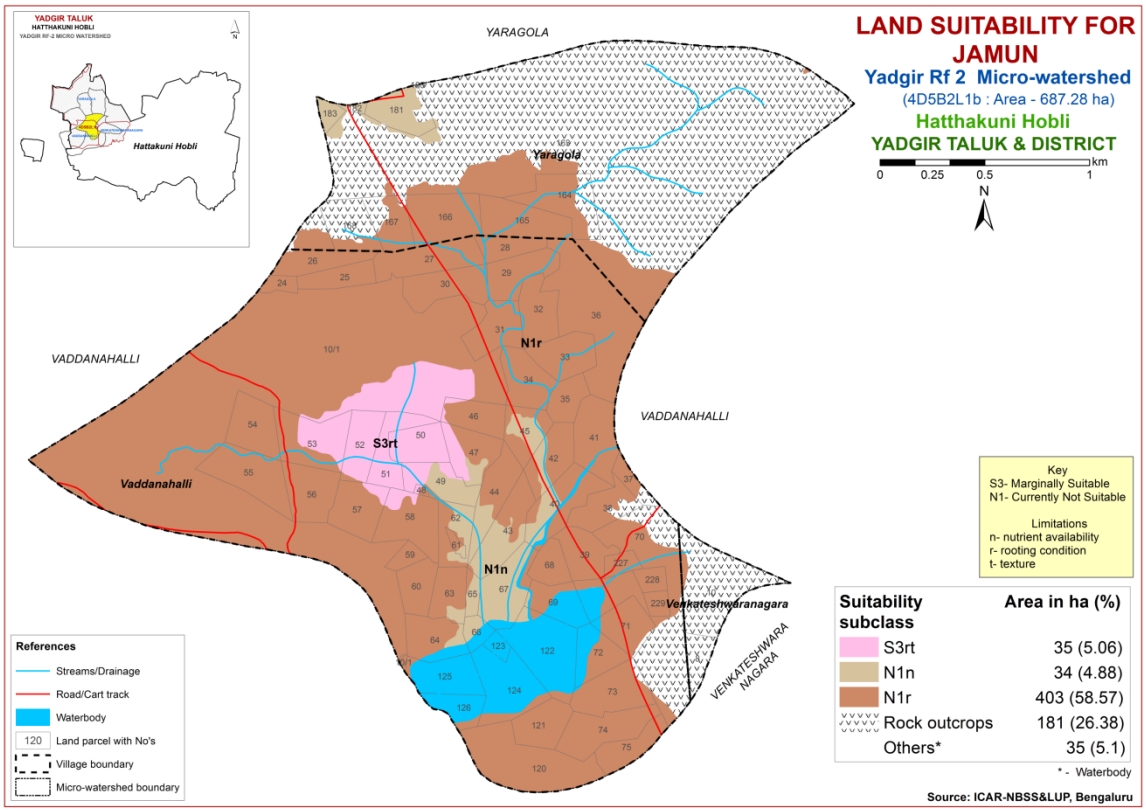


Fig. 7.24 Land Suitability map of Jamun

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

Custard apple is one of the most important fruit crop grown in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements for growing custard apple (Table7.26) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing custard apple was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.25.

Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing custard apple occupy an area of about 343 ha (50%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of texture and rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 129 ha (19%) and are distributed in the central, western, eastern, northwestern and northern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

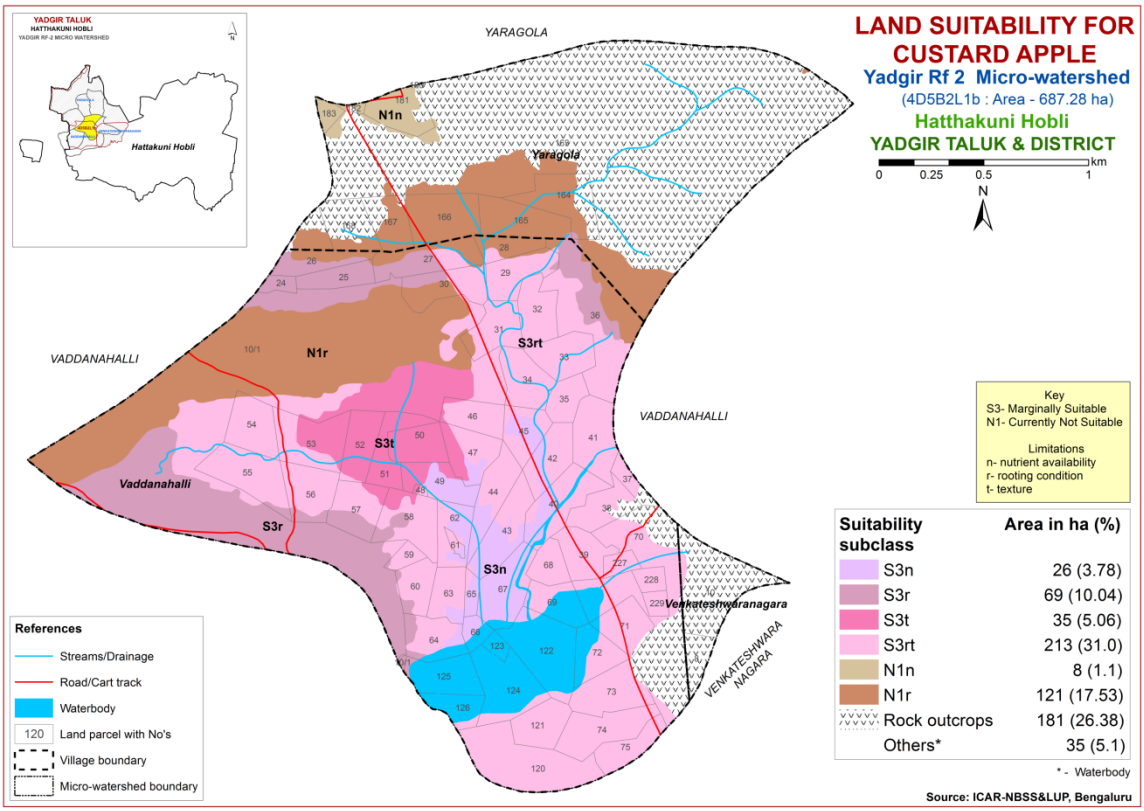


Fig. 7.25 Land Suitability map of Custard Apple

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 Figure 7.26.

Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in all the cultivated area of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

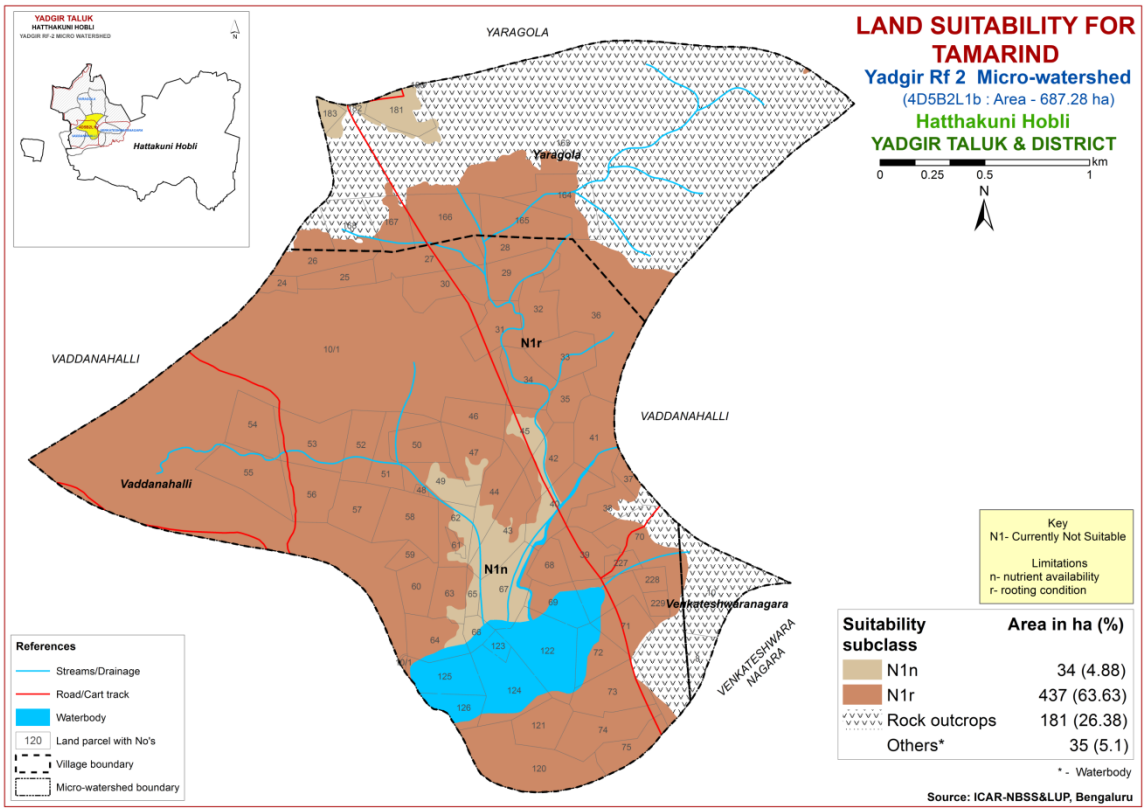


Fig. 7.26 Land Suitability map of Tamarind

7.27 Land Suitability for Mulberry (*Morus nigra*)

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

An area of about 35 ha (5%) is marginally suitable (Class S3) and is distributed in the central part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of rooting depth and texture. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 437 ha (63%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

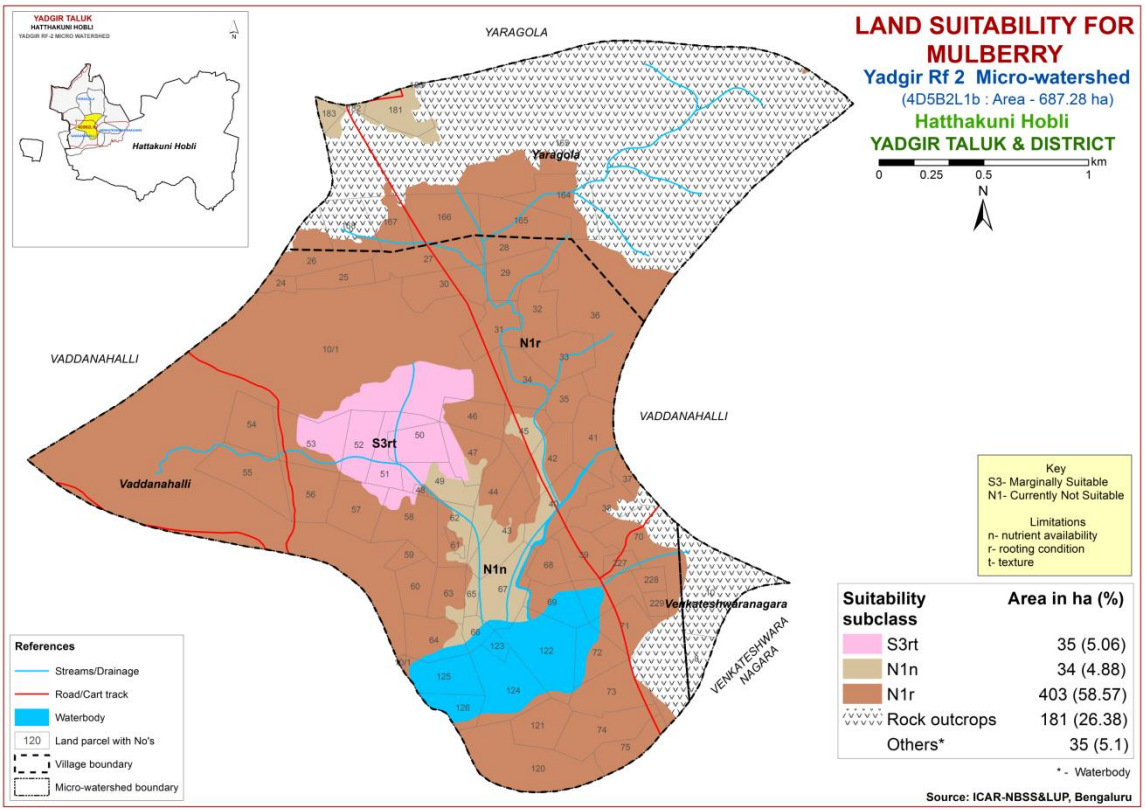


Fig 7.27 Land Suitability map of Mulberry

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

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

Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing marigold occupy an area of about 343 ha (50%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of texture, gravelliness, nutrient availability and rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 129 ha (19%) and are distributed in the central, western, eastern, northwestern and northern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

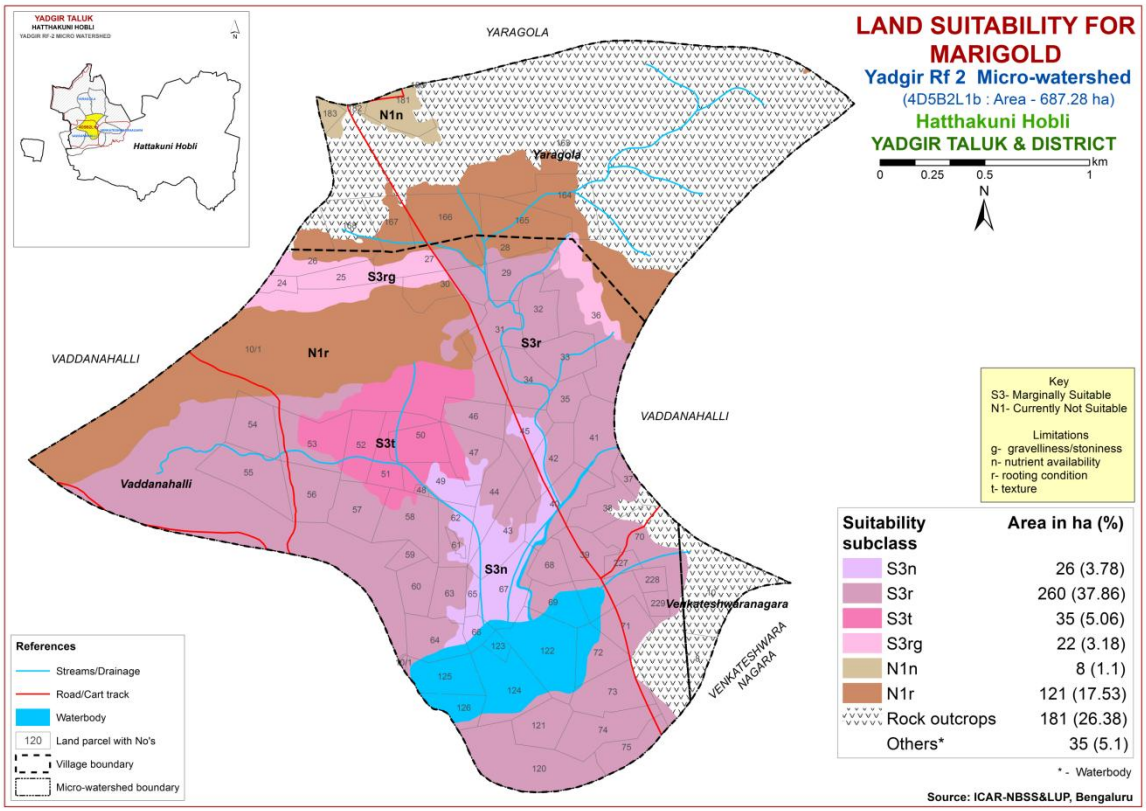


Fig. 7.28 Land Suitability map of Marigold

7.29 Land Suitability for Chrysanthemum (*Dendranthema grandiflora*)

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

Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) for growing chrysanthemum occupy an area of about 343 ha (50%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed with moderate limitations of texture, gravelliness, nutrient availability and rooting depth. Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands occur in an area of 129 ha (19%) and are distributed in the central, western, eastern, northwestern and northern part of the microwatershed with severe limitations of rooting depth and nutrient availability.

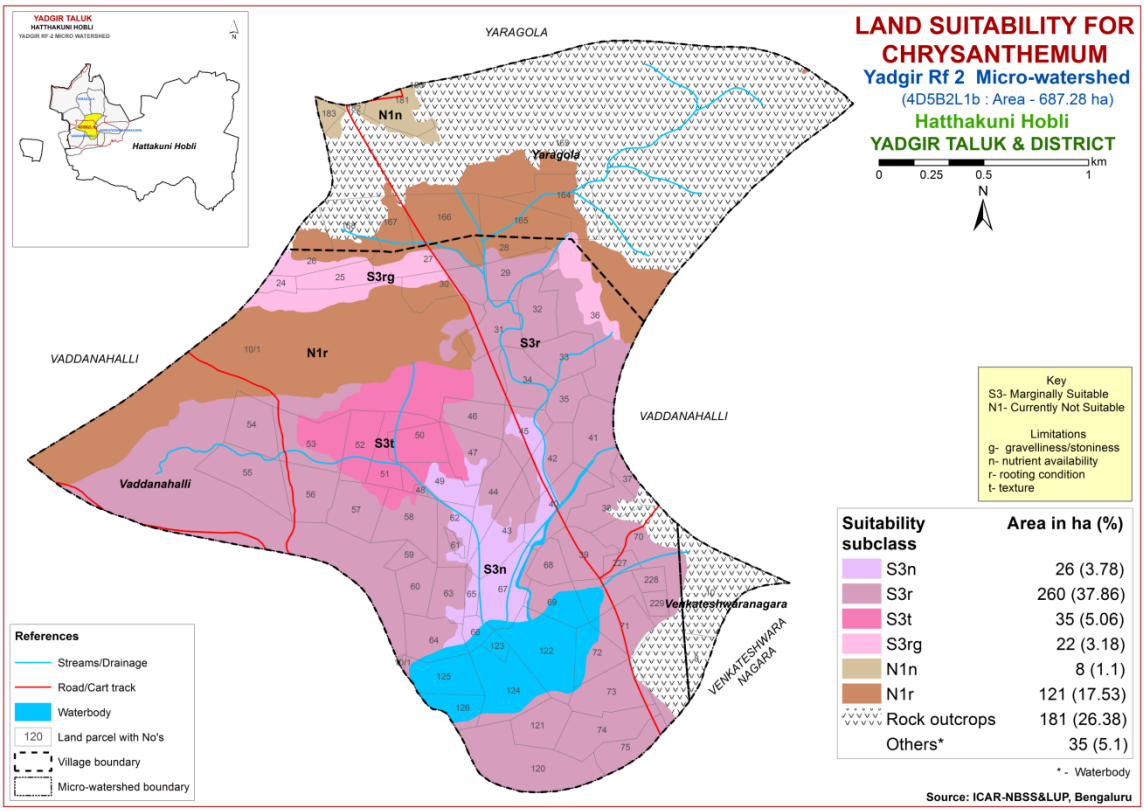


Fig. 7.29 Land Suitability map of Chrysanthemum

Table 7.1 Soil-Site Characteristics of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

Soil Map Units	Climate (P) (mm)	Growing period (Days)	Drain-age Class	Soil depth (cm)	Soil texture		Gravelliness		AWC (mm/m)	Slope (%)	Erosion	pH	EC (dSm^{-1})	ESP (%)	CEC [Cmol (p^{+})kg^{-1}]	BS (%)
					Sur-face	Sub-surface	Surface (%)	Sub-surface (%)								
KKRbB2g1	866	150	WD	<25	ls	sl	15-35	10-15	<50	1-3	moderate	-	5.82	-	9.77	0-22
BDPiB3	866	150	W	<25	sc	scl	<15	<15	<50	1-3	severe	8.58	0.262	0.35	18.10	100
BDPiB2	866	150	WD	<25	sc	scl	<15	<15	<50	1-3	moderate	8.58	0.262	0.35	18.10	100
BDPcB2	866	150	WD	<25	sl	scl	<15	<15	<50	1-3	moderate	8.58	0.262	0.35	18.10	100
DSBcB2	866	150	WD	25-50	sl	g c	<15	35-60	<50	1-3	moderate	5.93	0.04	0.14	3.60	73
DSBiB2	866	150	WD	25-50	sc	g c	<15	35-60	<50	1-3	moderate	5.93	0.04	0.14	3.60	73
VNKbB2g1	866	150	WD	25-50	ls	sc	15-35	<15	<50	1-3	moderate	5.37	0.11	2.22	6.27	75
BDLbB2	866	150	WD	25-50	ls	sl	<15	<15	<50	1-3	moderate	6.20	0.074	0.20	4.20	93
BDLhB2	866	150	WD	25-50	scl	sl	<15	<15	<50	1-3	moderate	6.20	0.074	0.20	4.20	93
BDLcB2g2	866	150	WD	25-50	sl	sl	35-60	<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
SBRcC3g1	866	150	sed	50-75	sl	ls	15-35	<15	<50	3-5	severe	8.24	0.145	1.15	7.50	100
YDRcB2g1	866	150	WD	100-150	sl	sl	<15	<15	51-100	1-3	moderate	7.25	0.114	0.31	3.40	96
ANRhB2	866	150	MW	100-150	scl	c	<15	<15	>200	1-3	moderate	10.17	0.365	7.08	19.90	100
MDRcB2	866	150	WD	>150	sl	scl	<15	<15	>200	1-3	moderate	8.31	0.33	0.90	20.57	100

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

Table 7.2 Land suitability criteria for Sorghum

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

Table 7.3 Land suitability criteria for Maize

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

Table 7.4 Land suitability criteria for Bajra

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

Table 7.5 Land suitability criteria for Groundnut

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

Table 7.6 Land suitability criteria for Sunflower

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

Table 7.7 Land suitability criteria for Redgram

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

Table 7.8 Land suitability criteria for Bengal gram

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

Table 7.9 Land suitability criteria for Cotton

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

Table 7.10 Land suitability criteria for Chilli

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

Table 7.11 Land suitability criteria for Tomato

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

Table 7.12 Land suitability criteria for Brinjal

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

Table 7.13 Land suitability criteria for Onion

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

Table 7.14 Land suitability criteria for Bhendi

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

Table 7.15 Land suitability criteria for Drumstick

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

Table 7.16 Land suitability criteria for Mango

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

Table 7.17 Land suitability criteria for Guava

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

Table 7.18 Land suitability criteria for Sapota

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

Table 7.19 Land suitability criteria for Pomegranate

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

Table 7.20 Land suitability criteria for Musambi

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

Table 7.21 Land suitability criteria for Lime

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

Table 7.22 Land suitability criteria for Amla

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

Table 7.23 Land suitability criteria for Cashew

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

Table 7.24 Land suitability criteria for Jackfruit

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

Table 7.25 Land suitability criteria for Jamun

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

Table 7.26 Land suitability criteria for Custard apple

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

Table 7.27 Land suitability criteria for Tamarind

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

Table 7.28 Land suitability criteria for Mulberry

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

Table 7.29 Land suitability criteria for Marigold

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

Table 7.30 Land suitability criteria for Chrysanthemum

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

7.30 Land Management Units (LMUs)

The 15 soil map units identified in Yadgir Rf-2 microwatershed have been grouped into 4 Land Management Units (LMU's) for the purpose of preparing a Proposed Crop Plan. Land Management Units are grouped based on the similarities in respect of the type of soil, the depth of the soil, the surface soil texture, gravel content, AWC, slope, erosion etc. and a Land Management Units map (Fig. 7.30) has been generated. These Land Management Units are expected to behave similarly for a given level of management.

The 15 map units that have been grouped into 4 Land Management Units along with brief description of soil and site characteristics are given below.

LMU	Soil map units	Soil and site characteristics
1	53.ANRhB2 42.YDRcB2	Deep (100 to 150), sodic soils, 1-3% slopes, non gravelly (<15%), moderate erosion.
2	59.MDRcB2	Very deep (>150 cm), sandy clay loam soils, 1-3% slopes, non gravelly (<15%), moderate erosion.
3	12.SBRcC3g1	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm), loamy sand soils, 1-3% slopes, gravelly (15-35 %), moderate erosion.
4	118.BDPcB2 1.BDPiB2 119.BDPiB3 153.KKRbB2g1 2.BDLbB2 174.BDLcB2g2 4.BDLhB2 162.BDLhB2g1 121.DSBcB2 108.DSBiB2 8.VNKbB2g1	Very shallow to shallow soils (<25 to 50 cm), 1-3% slopes, non gravelly to gravelly (<15-60 %), moderate to severe erosion.

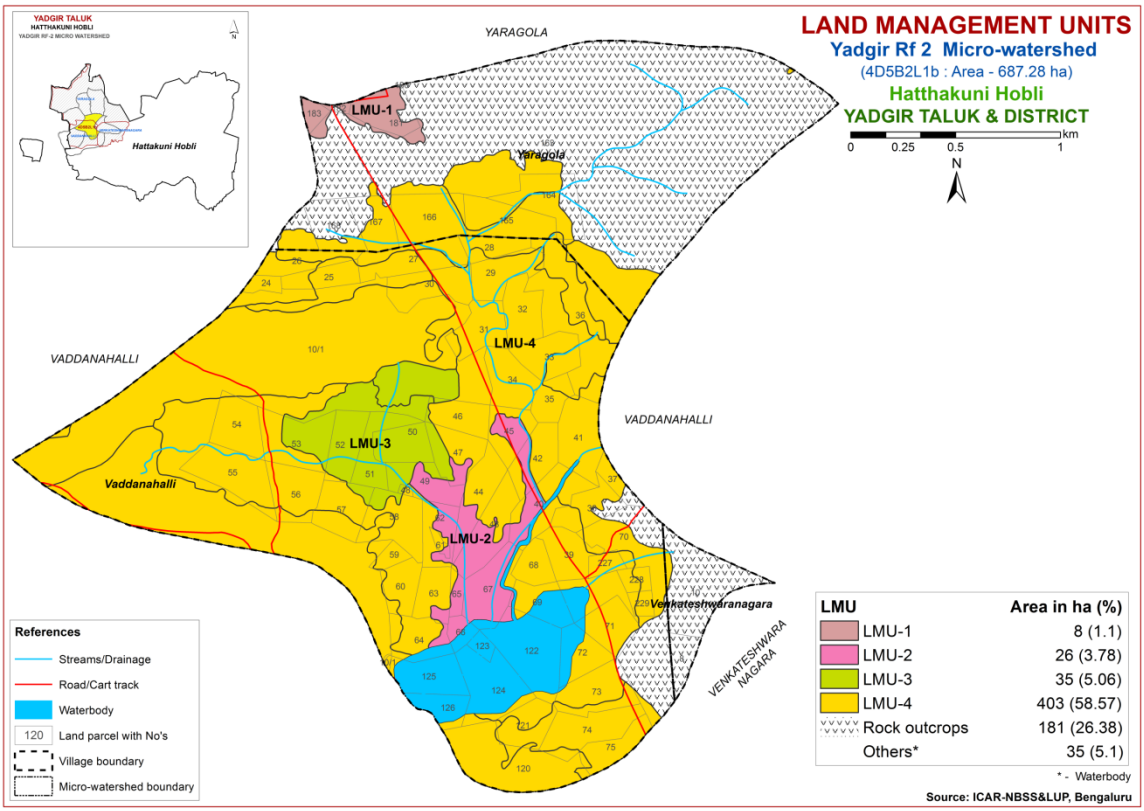


Fig. 7.30 Land Management Units Map- Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

7.31 Proposed Crop Plan for Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

After assessing the land suitability for the 29 crops, the Proposed Crop Plan has been prepared for the 4 identified LMUs by considering only the highly (Class S1) and moderately (Class S2) suitable lands for each of the 29 crops. The resultant proposed crop plan is presented below in Table 7.31.

Table 7.31 Proposed Crop Plan for Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

LMU	Soil Map Units	Survey Number	Field Crops/ Commercial crops	Horticulture Crops (Rainfed/Irrigated)	Suitable Interventions
1	53.ANRhB2 42.YDRcB2 (Deep, sodic soils)	**Yaragola:**181,182,183	-	**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 manure, green manure and providing subsurface drainage
2	59.MDRcB2 (Very deep, sandy clay loam soils)	**Vaddanahalli:**43,49,62,65,67	Sorghum, Maize, Groundnut, Red gram, Bajra	**Fruit crops:** Mango, Musambi, Sapota, Tamarind, Pomegranate, Amla, Custard apple, Guava, Jackfruit, Jamun, 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	12.SBRcC3g1 (Moderately shallow, loamy sand soils)	**Vaddanahalli:**50,51,52,53	-	**Agri-Silvi-Pasture:** Hybrid Napier, *Styloxanthes hamata*, *Styloxanthes scabra*	Application of FYM, Biofertilizers and micronutrients, drip irrigation, mulching, suitable soil and water conservation practices
4	118.BDPcB2 1.BDPiB2 119.BDPiB3 153.KKRbB2g1 2.BDLbB2 174.BDLcB2g2 4.BDLhB2 162.BDLhB2g1 121.DSBcB2 108.DSBiB2 8.VNKbB2g1 (Very shallow to shallow, soils)	**Vaddanahalli:**10/1,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,44,45,46,47,48,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,63,64,68,71,72,73,74,75,120,121,227,228, 229 **Yaragola:**164,165,166,167	-	**Agri-Silvi-Pasture:** Hybrid Napier, *Styloxanthes hamata*, *Styloxanthes scabra*	Use of short duration varieties, sowing across the slope, drip irrigation 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 Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

- The soil phases identified in the microwatershed belonged to the soil series of BDL series occupies a maximum area of 213 ha (31%) followed by BDP 120 ha (18%), VNK 47 ha (7%), SBR 35 ha (5%), MDR 26 ha (4%), DSB 22 ha (3%), YDR 8 ha (1%), ANR 0.01 (<1%) and KKR 0.06 (<1%).
- As per land capability classification entire area of the microwatershed falls under arable land category (Class II, III & IV). The major limitations identified in the arable lands were soil, wetness and erosion.
- On the basis of soil reaction, entire area of the microwatershed is neutral (pH 6.5-7.3).

Soil Health Management

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

Acid soils

Acid soils are not occuring in the microwatershed.

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

Liming materials:

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

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

Alkaline soils

Alkaline soils are not occuring in the microwatershed.

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

Neutral soils

Neutral soils occur in the entire area of the microwatershed.

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

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

Soil Degradation

Soil erosion is one of the major factor affecting the soil health in the microwatershed. Out of total 687 ha area in the microwatershed, an area of about 35 ha (5%) is suffering from severe erosion and about 436 ha (63%) is suffering from moderate

erosion. In areas of moderate and severe erosion immediate soil and water conservation and, other land development and land husbandry practices are required for restoring soil health.

Dissemination of Information and Communication of Benefits

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

Inputs for Net Planning (Saturation Plan) and Interventions needed

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

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

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

- **Soil Depth:** The depth of a soil decides the amount of moisture and nutrients it can hold, what crops can be taken up or not, depending on the rooting depth and the length of growing period available for raising any crop. Deeper the soil, better for a wide variety of crops. If sufficient depth is not available for growing deep rooted crops, either choose medium or short duration crops or deeper planting pits need to be opened and additional good quality soil brought from outside has to be filled into the planting pits.
- **Surface Soil Texture:** Lighter soil texture in the top soil means, better rain water infiltration, less run-off and soil moisture conservation, less capillary rise and less evaporation losses. Lighter surface textured soils are amenable to good soil tilth and are highly suitable for crops like groundnut, root vegetables (carrot, raddish, potato etc) but not ideal for crops that need stagnant water like lowland paddy. Heavy textured soils are poor in water infiltration and percolation. They are prone for sheet erosion; such soils can be improved by sand mulching. The technology that is developed by the AICRP-Dryland Agriculture, Vijayapura, Karnataka can be adopted.

- **Gravelliness:** More gravel content is favorable for run-off harvesting but poor in soil moisture storage and nutrient availability. It is a significant parameter that decides the kind of crop to be raised.
- **Land Capability Classification:** The land capability map shows the areas suitable and not suitable for agriculture and the major constraints in each of the plot/survey number. Hence, one can decide what kind of enterprise is possible in each of these units. In general, erosion and soil are the major constraints in Yadgir Rf-2 microwatershed.
- **Organic Carbon:** The OC content (an index of available Nitrogen) medium (0.5-0.75%) in an area of 162 ha (24%) and high (>0.75%) in an area of 309 ha (45%) of the microwatershed. The areas that are medium in OC needs to be further improved by applying farmyard manure and crop rotation with cereals and legumes or mixed cropping.
- **Promoting green manuring:** Growing of green manuring crops costs Rs. 1250/ha (green manuring seeds) and about Rs. 2000/ha towards cultivation that totals to Rs. 3250/- per ha. On the other hand, application of organic manure @ 10 tons/ha costs Rs. 5000/ha. The practice needs to be continued for 2-3 years or more. Nitrogen fertilizer needs to be supplemented by 25% in addition to the recommended level where OC is medium (0.5 - 0.75%). For example, for rainfed maize, recommended level is 50 kg N per ha and an additional 12 kg /ha needs to be applied for all the crops grown in these plots.
- **Available Phosphorus**: Available Phosphorus is medium (23-57 kg/ha) in an area of 375 ha (55%) in the microwatershed and low (<23 kg/ha) in an area of 96 ha (14%). In medium and low areas, for all the crops 25% additional P needs to be applied.
- **Available Potassium:** Available potassium is medium (145-337 kg/ha) in an area of 465 ha (68%) of the microwatershed and high (<337 kg/ha) in an area of 6 ha (<1%) of the microwatershed. All the plots, where available potassium is medium, for all the crops, additional 25% potassium may be applied.
- **Available Sulphur:** Available sulphur is a very critical nutrient for oilseed crops. It is medium in an area of 291 ha (42%). Low in an area of 79 ha (12%) and high (>20 ppm) in an area of 101 ha (15%) in the microwatershed. Low and 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 280 ha (41%) is low (<0.5 ppm) in available boron and medium (0.5-1.0 ppm) in an area of 191 ha (28%). Application of sodium tetra borate @ 10 kg/ha as soil application or 0.2 % borax as foliar spray is recommended for low and medium areas.
- **Available Iron:** An area of 284 ha (41%) is sufficient (>4.5 ppm) in available iron content and deficient (<4.5 ppm) in an area of 187 ha (27%). Deficient areas need to be applied with iron sulphate @ 25 kg/ha for 2-3 years.

- **Available Manganese:** All the soils in the microwatershed are sufficient (>1.0 ppm) in available manganese.
- **Available Copper:** All the soils in the microwatershed are sufficient (>0.2 ppm) in available copper.
- **Available Zinc:** Maximum area of 383 ha (56%) is deficient (<0.6 ppm) in available zinc content of the microwatershed and 88 ha (13%) area is sufficient (>0.6 ppm). Application of zinc sulphate @25 kg/ha is recommended for zinc deficient areas.
- **Soil Alkalinity**: Alkaline soils are not occuring in the microwatershed. Alkaline soils need application of gypsum and wherever calcium is in excess, iron pyrites and element sulphur can be recommended. Management practices like treating repeatedly with good quality water to drain out the excess salts and provision of subsurface drainage and growing of salt tolerant crops like Casuarina, Acacia, Neem, Ber etc, are recommended.

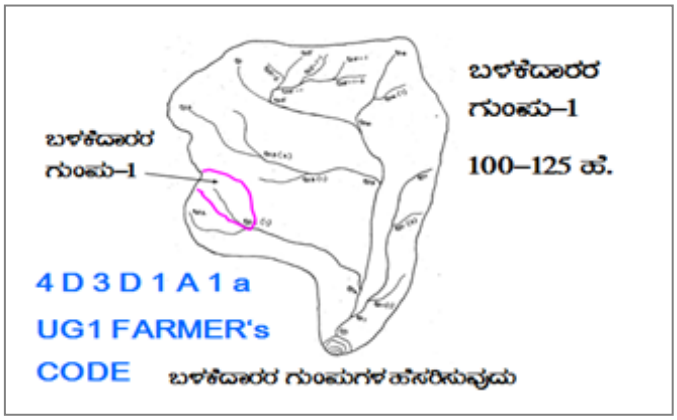
Land Suitability for various crops: Areas that are highly, moderately and marginally suitable and not suitable for growing various crops are indicated. Along with the suitability, various constraints that are limiting the productivity are also indicated. For example, in case of cotton, gravel content, rooting depth and salinity/alkalinity are the major constraints in various plots. With suitable management interventions, the productivity can be enhanced. In order to increase the water holding capacity of light textured soils, growing of green manure crops and application of organic manure is recommended.

Chapter 9

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION TREATMENT PLAN

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

- Soil depth
- Surface soil texture
- Available water capacity
- Soil slope
- Soil gravelliness
- Land capability
- Present land use and land cover
- Crop suitability
- Rainfall
- Hydrology
- Water Resources
- Socio-economic data



- Contour plan with existing features- network of waterways, pothissa boundaries, cut up/ minor terraces etc.
- Cadastral map (1:7920 scale)
- Satellite imagery (1:7920 scale)

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

Steps for Survey and Preparation of Treatment Plan

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

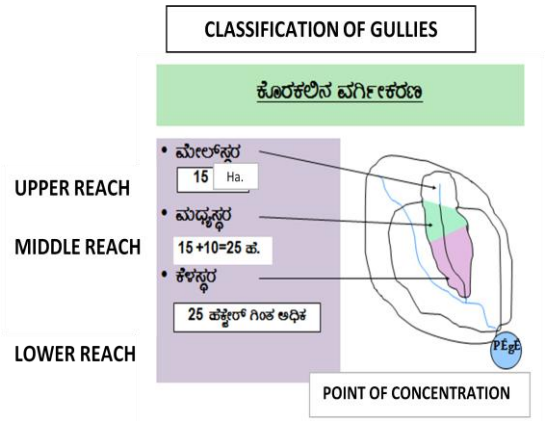
- Naming of user groups and farmers
- Identification of arable and non arable lands
- Identification of drainage lines and gullies
- Identification of non treatable areas
- Identification of priority areas in the arable lands
- Treatment plan for arable lands
- Location of water harvesting and recharge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

9.1 Treatment Plan

The treatment plan recommended for arable lands is briefly described below

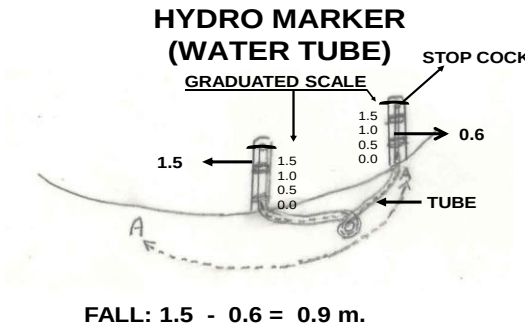
9.1.1 Arable Land Treatment

A. BUNDING

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

Measurement of Land Slope

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



FALL: 1.5 - 0.6 = 0.9 m.

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

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

Note: (i) The above intervals are maximum.

(ii) Considering the slope class and erosion status (A1... A=0-1 % slope, 1= slight erosion) the intervals have to be decided.

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

Section of the Bund

Bund section is decided considering the soil texture class and gravelliness class ($bg_{0...}$ b=loamy sand, g_0 = <15% gravel). The recommended Sections for different soils are given below.

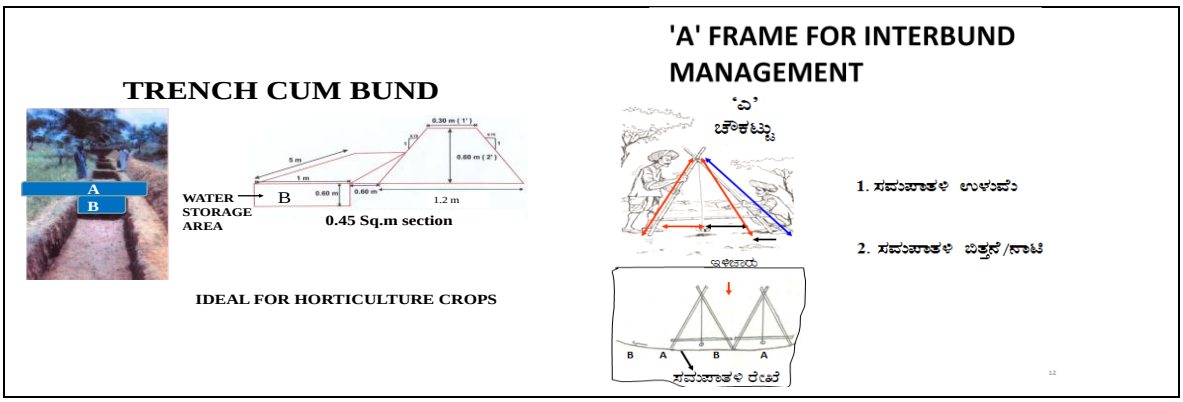
Recommended Bund Section

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

Formation of Trench cum Bund

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

Details of Borrow Pit dimensions are given below:



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

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

B. Water Ways

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

C. Farm Ponds

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

D. Diversion Channel

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

9.1.2 Non-Arable Land Treatment

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

9.1.3 Treatment of Natural Water Course/ Drainage Lines

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

9.2 Recommended Soil and Water Conservation Measures

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

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

A map (Fig. 9.1) showing soil and water conservation plan with different kinds of structures recommended has been prepared which shows the spatial distribution and extent of area. An area of about 281 ha (41%) needs Graded Bunding and an area of 189 ha (28%) needs Trench cum Bunding in the microwatershed.

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

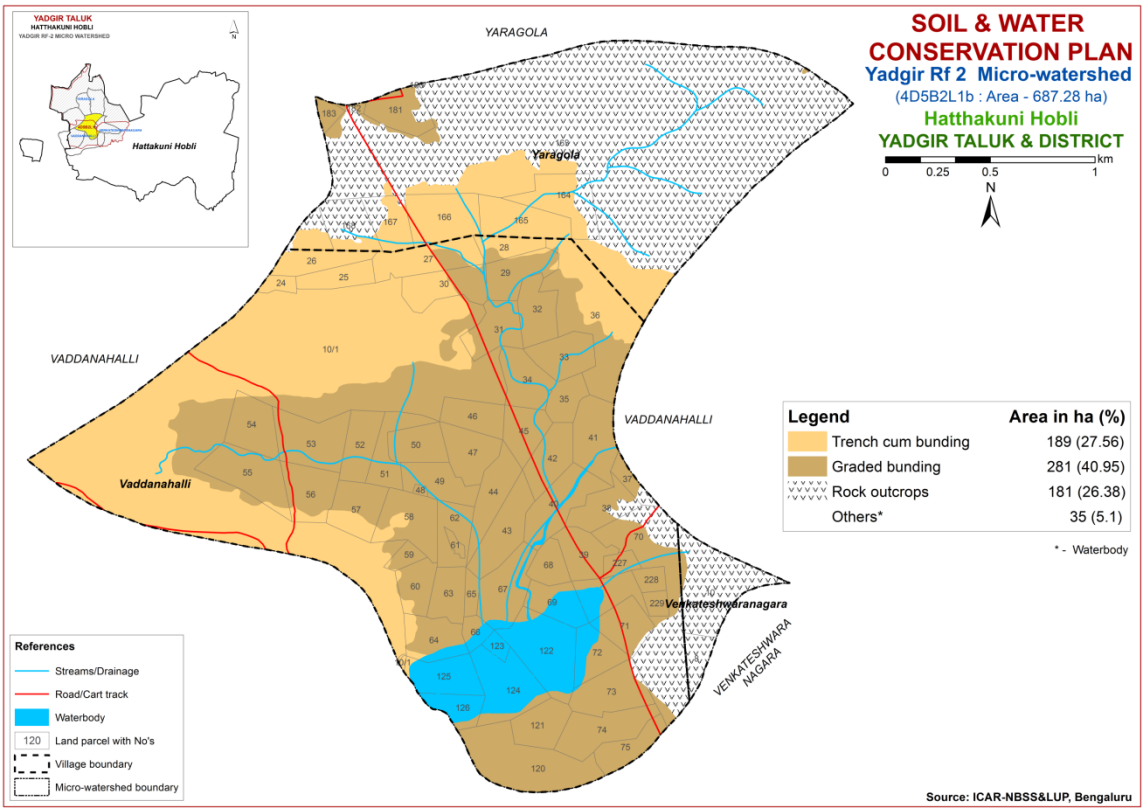


Fig. 9.1 Soil and Water Conservation Plan map of Yadgir Rf-2 Microwatershed

9.3 Greening of Microwatershed

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

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

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

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

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13.

Appendix I

Yadgir Rf-2_(4D5B2L1b) Microwatershed

Soil Phase Information

Village	Survey Number	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
Venkateshwaranagara	8	2.74	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	Forest (Fo)	Not Available	RO	RO
Venkateshwaranagara	10	12.61	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	Forest (Fo)	Not Available	RO	RO
Yaragola	163	163.27	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO (Rc)	Not Available	RO	RO
Yaragola	164	7.38	BDPcB2	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Yaragola	165	6.7	BDPcB2	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy 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
Yaragola	166	7.65	BDPcB2	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Yaragola	167	4.69	BDPcB2	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Yaragola	168	5.44	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	RO	RO
Yaragola	180	0	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	RO	RO
Yaragola	181	5.13	YDRcB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton+Redgram (Ct+Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Yaragola	182	0.47	YDRcB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Yaragola	183	1.26	YDRcB2	LMU-1	Deep (100-150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Low (51-100 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	11/1	141.17	BDPiB2	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	RO+Groundnut+Cotton (Rc+Gn+Ct)	Not Available	IVs	Trench cum bunding
Vaddanahalli	24	1.26	DSBiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Trench cum bunding
Vaddanahalli	25	3.51	DSBcB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIIes	Trench cum bunding
Vaddanahalli	26	4.19	DSBiB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram+Jowar (Rg+Jw)	Not Available	IIIes	Trench cum bunding
Vaddanahalli	27	6.87	BDPcB2	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Vaddanahalli	28	2.97	BDPcB2	LMU-4	Very shallow (<25 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IVes	Trench cum bunding
Vaddanahalli	29	5.29	BDLbB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	30	6.14	BDLbB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton+Redgram (Ct+Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	31	5.33	BDLbB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	32	5.13	BDLbB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding

Village	Survey Number	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
Vaddanahalli	33	5.32	BDLbB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	34	5.46	BDLbB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	35	3.22	BDLbB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	36	17.66	BDLbB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	(Rc+Gn+Jw+Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	37	1.85	BDLbB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	38	4.7	BDLbB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	39	4.78	BDLhB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	40	7.33	BDLbB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	41	6.89	BDLbB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	42	5.31	BDLbB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	43	6.82	MDRcB2	LMU-2	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	44	5.67	BDLbB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut+Red gram (Gn+Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	45	4.53	BDLbB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	46	4.27	BDLbB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut+Red gram (Gn+Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	47	5.46	BDLbB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut+Red gram (Gn+Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	48	0.29	BDLbB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Not Available (NA)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	49	4.98	MDRcB2	LMU-2	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut+Jowar (Gn+Jw)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	50	4.56	SBRcC3g1	LMU-3	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	51	4.53	SBRcC3g1	LMU-3	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	52	4.94	SBRcC3g1	LMU-3	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Groundnut+Jowar (Gn+Jw)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	53	8.03	SBRcC3g1	LMU-3	Moderately shallow (50-75 cm)	Sandy loam	Gravelly (15-35%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Gently sloping (3-5%)	Severe	Groundnut+Jowar (Gn+Jw)	Not Available	IVes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	54	5.64	BDLbB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	55	7.9	BDLbB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50	Loamy sand	Non gravelly	Very low (<50	Very gently	Moderate	Groundnut+Jow	Not	IIIes	Graded

Village	Survey Number	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
					cm)		(<15%)	mm/m)	sloping (1-3%)		ar (Gn+Jw)	Available		bunding
Vaddanahalli	56	6	BDLbB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton+Groundnut (Ct+Gn)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	57	5.86	BDLbB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton+Jower (Ct+Jw)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	58	7.15	BDLbB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	59	1.43	BDLbB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	60	3.94	BDLbB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	61	0.59	BDLbB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	62	4.2	MDRcB2	LMU-2	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	63	4.04	BDLbB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	64	5.48	BDLbB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	65	1.33	MDRcB2	LMU-2	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	66	1.71	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	Others	Others
Vaddanahalli	67	7.04	MDRcB2	LMU-2	Very deep (>150 cm)	Sandy loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very high (>200 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	68	3.09	BDLhB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Cotton (Ct)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	69	4.44	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Vaddanahalli	70	23.59	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	(Rc+Gn+Jw+Rg)	Not Available	RO	RO
Vaddanahalli	71	4.76	BDLhB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	72	4.59	BDLhB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut+Redgram (Gn+Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	73	6.77	BDLhB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	74	7.04	BDLbB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	75	4.02	BDLbB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Redgram (Rg)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	120	13.12	BDLcB2g2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy loam	Very gravelly (35-60%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	RO (Rc)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	121	4.82	BDLbB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	122	9.97	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Vaddanahalli	123	1.05	Waterbo	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Jowar (Jw)	Not	Others	Others

Village	Survey Number	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
			dy									Available		
Vaddanahalli	124	8.54	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Vaddanahalli	125	5.61	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Vaddanahalli	126	3.29	Waterbody	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Waterbody	Not Available	Others	Others
Vaddanahalli	227	1.61	BDLhB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Groundnut (Gn)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	228	1.58	BDLhB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Sandy clay loam	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding
Vaddanahalli	229	1.27	BDLbB2	LMU-4	Shallow (25-50 cm)	Loamy sand	Non gravelly (<15%)	Very low (<50 mm/m)	Very gently sloping (1-3%)	Moderate	Jowar (Jw)	Not Available	IIIes	Graded bunding

Appendix II

Yadgir Rf-2_(4D5B2L1b) Microwatershed

Soil Fertility Information

Village	Survey Number	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Venkateshwaranagara	8	Others	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
Venkateshwaranagara	10	Others	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
Yaragola	163	Others	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
Yaragola	164	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	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)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Yaragola	165	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	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)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Yaragola	166	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	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)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Yaragola	167	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	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)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Yaragola	168	Others	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
Yaragola	180	Others	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
Yaragola	181	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Yaragola	182	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Yaragola	183	Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	High (> 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	11/1	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	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)
Vaddanahalli	24	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	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)
Vaddanahalli	25	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	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)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	26	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	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)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	27	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	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)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	28	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	29	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	30	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	31	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	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)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	32	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	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)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	33	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

Village	Survey Number	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Vaddanahalli	34	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	35	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	36	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	37	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	38	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	39	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	40	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	41	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	42	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	43	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	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)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	44	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	45	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	46	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	47	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	48	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	49	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	50	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	51	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	52	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	53	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	54	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	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)	Deficient (< 4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	55	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	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)
Vaddanahalli	56	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	57	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)

Village	Survey Number	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Vaddanahalli	58	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	59	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	60	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	61	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	62	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	63	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	64	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	65	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	High (> 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	66	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Vaddanahalli	67	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	68	Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	69	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Vaddanahalli	70	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
Vaddanahalli	71	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	72	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	73	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	74	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	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)
Vaddanahalli	75	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	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)
Vaddanahalli	120	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	High (> 0.75 %)	Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Low (<10 ppm)	Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	121	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	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)
Vaddanahalli	122	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Vaddanahalli	123	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Vaddanahalli	124	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Vaddanahalli	125	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Vaddanahalli	126	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others	Others
Vaddanahalli	227	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

Village	Survey Number	Soil Reaction	Salinity	Organic Carbon	Available Phosphorus	Available Potassium	Available Sulphur	Available Boron	Available Iron	Available Manganese	Available Copper	Available Zinc
Vaddanahalli	228	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)
Vaddanahalli	229	Strongly alkaline (pH 8.4 – 9.0)	Non saline (<2 dsm)	Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %)	Low (< 23 kg/ha)	Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha)	Medium (10 – 20 ppm)	Low (< 0.5 ppm)	Sufficient (>4.5 ppm)	Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm)	Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm)	Deficient (< 0.6 ppm)

Appendix III

Yadgir Rf-2_(4D5B2L1b) 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
Venkateshwaranagara	8	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
Venkateshwaranagara	10	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
Yaragola	163	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
Yaragola	164	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
Yaragola	165	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
Yaragola	166	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
Yaragola	167	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
Yaragola	168	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
Yaragola	180	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
Yaragola	181	N1n	S3nt	N1n	S3nt	N1n	N1t	N1n	N1n	N1t	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n
Yaragola	182	N1n	S3nt	N1n	S3nt	N1n	N1t	N1n	N1n	N1t	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n
Yaragola	183	N1n	S3nt	N1n	S3nt	N1n	N1t	N1n	N1n	N1t	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	N1n	N1n
Vaddanahalli	11/1	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
Vaddanahalli	24	N1r	S3rg	N1r	S3rg	N1r	S3rg	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3r	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3rg	N1r	S3r	S3rg	S3rg	N1r	N1r
Vaddanahalli	25	N1r	S3rg	N1r	S3rg	N1r	S3rg	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3r	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3rg	N1r	S3r	S3rg	S3rg	N1r	N1r
Vaddanahalli	26	N1r	S3rg	N1r	S3rg	N1r	S3rg	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1r	S3r	N1r	S3r	N1r	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3rg	S3rg	N1r	S3r	S3rg	S3rg	N1r	N1r
Vaddanahalli	27	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
Vaddanahalli	28	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
Vaddanahalli	29	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	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
Vaddanahalli	30	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Vaddanahalli	31	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Vaddanahalli	32	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Vaddanahalli	33	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Vaddanahalli	34	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Vaddanahalli	35	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Vaddanahalli	36	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Vaddanahalli	37	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Vaddanahalli	38	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Vaddanahalli	39	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Vaddanahalli	40	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Vaddanahalli	41	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Vaddanahalli	42	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Vaddanahalli	43	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tn	N1n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3t	S3n	S2tn	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	S3n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S3n	N1n	N1n
Vaddanahalli	44	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Vaddanahalli	45	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Vaddanahalli	46	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Vaddanahalli	47	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Vaddanahalli	48	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Vaddanahalli	49	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tn	N1n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3t	S3n	S2tn	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	S3n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S3n	N1n	N1n
Vaddanahalli	50	N1r	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	N1t	N1r	S3rt	N1t	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S3t	N1n	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3rt

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
Vaddanahalli	51	N1r	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	N1t	N1r	S3rt	N1t	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S3t	N1n	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3rt
Vaddanahalli	52	N1r	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	N1t	N1r	S3rt	N1t	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S3t	N1n	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3rt
Vaddanahalli	53	N1r	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	N1t	N1r	S3rt	N1t	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3rt	S3t	N1n	S3rt	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3t	S3t	S3t	S3rt	S3rt
Vaddanahalli	54	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Vaddanahalli	55	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Vaddanahalli	56	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Vaddanahalli	57	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Vaddanahalli	58	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Vaddanahalli	59	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Vaddanahalli	60	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Vaddanahalli	61	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Vaddanahalli	62	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tn	N1n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3t	S3n	S2tn	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	S3n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S3n	N1n	N1n
Vaddanahalli	63	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Vaddanahalli	64	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Vaddanahalli	65	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tn	N1n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3t	S3n	S2tn	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	S3n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S3n	N1n	N1n
Vaddanahalli	66	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
Vaddanahalli	67	S3n	S2n	S3n	S2tn	N1n	S3tn	N1n	S3n	S3t	S3n	S2tn	N1n	N1n	S3n	N1n	N1n	S3n	S3n	N1n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S3n	S2n	S3n	S3n	N1n	N1n
Vaddanahalli	68	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Vaddanahalli	69	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
Vaddanahalli	70	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
Vaddanahalli	71	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	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
Vaddanahalli	72	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Vaddanahalli	73	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Vaddanahalli	74	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Vaddanahalli	75	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Vaddanahalli	120	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Vaddanahalli	121	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Vaddanahalli	122	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
Vaddanahalli	123	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
Vaddanahalli	124	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
Vaddanahalli	125	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
Vaddanahalli	126	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
Vaddanahalli	227	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Vaddanahalli	228	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r
Vaddanahalli	229	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	N1t	N1r	N1r	S3rt	N1r	S3rt	N1n	N1r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	S3r	S3r	S3r	N1r	N1r

RO-Rock outcrops

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 Yallgir Rf-2 is located at North latitude 16^0 53' 31.23" and 16^0 51' 39.15" and East longitude 77^0 5' 12.429" and 77^0 2' 55.295" covering an area of about 687.07 ha coming under Vaddanahalli, Yaragola and Venkateshwaranagara villages of Yadagiri taluk.*
- *Socio-economic analysis indicated that, out of the total sample of 34 respondents, 14 (41.18%) were marginal, 7(20.59%) were small and 6 (17.65%) were semi medium and 2 (5.88%) were medium.*
- *The population characteristics of households indicated that, there were 98 (58.33%) men and 70 (41.67%) were women.*
- *Majority of the respondents (55.36%) were in the age group of 16-35 years.*
- *Education level of the sample households indicated that, majority there were 50.60 per cent illiterates, 1.79 per cent attained graduation.*
- *About, 79.41 per cent of household heads practicing agriculture and 2.94 per cent of the household heads were engaged as agricultural labourers.*
- *Agriculture was the major occupation for 47.02 per cent of the household members.*
- *In the study area, 73.53 per cent of the households possess katcha house and 23.53 per cent possess pucker house.*
- *The durable assets owned by the households showed that, 97.06 per cent possess TV, 41.18 per cent possess mixer grinder and 91.18 per cent possess mobile phones.*
- *Farm implements owned by the households indicated that, 14.71 per cent of the households possess plough and only 8.82 per cent sprayer.*
- *Regarding livestock possession by the households and 8.82 per cent possess local cow.*
- *The average labour availability in the study area showed that, own labour men available in the micro watershed was 1.74, women available in the micro watershed was 1.44, hired labour (men) available was 1.74 and hired labour (women) available was 11.*
- *Further, 88.24 per cent of the household opined that hired labour was adequate during the agricultural season.*
- *Out of the total land holding of the sample respondents (34.21 ha), 66.79 per cent of the area is under dry condition and the remaining 28.83 per cent area is irrigated land.*
- *There were 8 bore wells among the sampled households.*
- *Bore well was the major source of irrigation for 26.47 per cent of the households.*
- *The major crops grown by sample farmers are Red gram, Cotton, Groundnut, Jowar and Paddy and cropping intensity was recorded as 100 per cent.*
- *The sample households possessed 88.24 per cent bank account and 67.65 per cent of them have savings in the account.*
- *About 55.88 per cent of the respondents borrowed credit from various sources. Among the credit borrowed by households, 46.67 per cent from Cooperative bank.*

- *Majority of the respondents (92.86 %) have borrowed loan for agriculture purpose.*
- *Regarding the opinion on institutional sources of credit, 50 per cent of the households opined that credit helped to perform timely agricultural operations.*
- *The per hectare cost of cultivation for Red gram, Cotton, Groundnut, Jowar and Paddy was Rs.61705.62, 74440.39, 129425.18, 44892.44 and 211214.41 with benefit cost ratio of 1:2.50, 1: 2.10, 1: 1, 1: 5.30 and 1:1.50 respectively.*
- *Further, 14.71 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was adequate and dry fodder was inadequate.*
- *With respect to green fodder availability, 8.82 percent of them opined it was sufficient.*
- *The average annual gross income of the farmers was Rs. 175132.35 in micro-watershed, of which Rs. 93808.82 comes from agriculture.*
- *Sampled households have grown horticulture trees were coconut (21) and clustered apple (3) trees in the fields and forest species were 56 neem, 5 tamarind, 2 banyan trees together in both field and backyard.*
- *Households have an average investment capacity of Rs 44.12 and for land development. Rs 2941.18 for irrigation facility creation.*
- *Source of funds for additional investment is concerned, land development was 44.12 and for irrigation facility was 2.94 per cent.*
- *Regarding marketing channels, 47.06 per cent of the households have sold agricultural produce to the local/village merchants, while, 26.47 per cent have sold by Agents/Traders.*
- *Further, 58.82 per cent of the households have used tractor for the transport of agriculture commodity.*
- *Majority of the farmers (26.47 %) have experienced soil and water erosion problems in the watershed and 76.47 per cent of the households were interested towards soil testing.*
- *Firewood connection was the major source of fuel for domestic use for 88.24 per cent of the households and 38.24 per cent households has LPG. Piped supply was the major source for drinking water for 97.06 per cent of the households. Electricity was the major source of light for 100 per cent of the households. In the study area, 52.94 per cent of the households possess toilet facility. Regarding possession of PDS card, 100 per cent of the households possessed BPL card. Cereals (82.35%), pulses (79.41%), oilseeds (61.76%) were adequate for consumption.*
- *Farming constraints experienced by households in the micro watersheds were lower fertility status of the soil (79.41%) wild animal menace on farm field (61.76%), frequent incidence of pest and diseases (79.41%), inadequacy of irrigation water (73.53%), high cost of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (76.47%), high rate of interest on credit (79.41%), low price for the agricultural commodities (67.65%), lack of marketing facilities in the area (50%), inadequate extension services (32.35%) and lack of transport for safe transport of the agricultural produce to the market (64.71%).*

Chapter 2

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

Scope and importance of survey

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

Chapter 3

METHODOLOGY

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

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 and

The study was conducted in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed (Khanahalli sub-watershed, Yadgiri taluk & District) is located at North latitude 16^0 53’ 31.23” and 16^0 51’ 39.15” and East longitude 77^0 5’ 12.429" and 77^0 2’ 55.295”covering an area of about 687.07 ha bounded by under Vaddanahalli, Yaragola and Venkateshwaranagara Villages.

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 34 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 for socio economic survey in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 1 and it indicated that 34 farmers were sampled in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed among households surveyed 14 (41.18%) were marginal, 7 (20.59%) were small, 6 (17.65 %) were semi medium and 2 (5.88 %) were medium. 5 landless farmers were also interviewed for the survey.

Table 1. Households sampled for socio economic survey in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (6)		MDF (2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Farmers	5	14.7	14	41.2	7	20.6	6	17.7	2	5.88	34	100

Population characteristics: The population characteristics of households sampled for socio-economic survey in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 2. The data indicated that, there were 98 (58.33%) men and 70 (41.67%) were women.

Table 2. Population characteristics in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (27)		MF (57)		SF (39)		SMF (36)		MDF (9)		All (168)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Men	17	63	36	63	21	54	19	52.8	5	55.6	98	58.3
2	Women	10	37	21	37	18	46	17	47.2	4	44.4	70	41.7
Total		27	100	57	100	39	100	36	100	9	100	168	100
Average		5.4		4.1		5.6		6.0		4.5		4.9	

Age wise classification of population: The age wise classification of household members in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 3. The indicated that, 21 (12.50%) of population were 0-15 years of age, 93 (55.36%) were 16-35 years of age, 48(28.57%) were 36-60 years of age and 6 (3.57 %) were above 61 years of age.

Table 3: Age wise classification of members of the household in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (27)		MF (57)		SF (39)		SMF (36)		MDF (9)		All (168)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	0-15 years of age	4	14.8	9	15.8	6	15.4	0	0	2	22	21	12.5
2	16-35 years of age	14	51.9	27	47.4	22	56.4	25	69.44	5	56	93	55.36
3	36-60 years of age	7	25.9	18	31.6	10	25.6	11	30.56	2	22	48	28.57
4	> 61 years	2	7.41	3	5.26	1	2.56	0	0	0	0	6	3.57
Total		27	100	57	100	39	100	36	100	9	100	168	100

Education level of household members: Education level of household members in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 4. The results indicated that, there

were 50.60 per cent of illiterates, 20.83 per cent of them had primary school education, 16.67 per cent high school education, 8.93 per cent of them had PUC education, 0.60 per cent of them had Diploma, 1.79 per cent attained graduation and 0.60 them had other education.

Table 4. Education level of members of the household in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (27)		MF (57)		SF (39)		SMF (36)		MDF (9)		All (168)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Illiterate	14	51.9	24	42.1	17	43.6	26	72.2	4	44.44	85	50.6
2	Primary School	5	18.5	15	26.3	9	23.1	2	5.56	4	44.44	35	20.8
3	High School	4	14.8	13	22.8	6	15.4	4	11.1	1	11.11	28	16.7
4	PUC	4	14.8	3	5.26	5	12.8	3	8.33	0	0	15	8.93
5	Diploma	0	0	0	0	1	2.56	0	0	0	0	1	0.6
6	Degree	0	0	1	1.75	1	2.56	1	2.78	0	0	3	1.79
7	Others	0	0	1	1.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.6
Total		27	100	57	100	39	100	36	100	9	100	168	100

Occupation of head of households: The data regarding the occupation of the household heads in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 5. The results indicate that, 79.41 per cent of households heads were practicing agriculture, 2.94 per cent of the household heads were agricultural Labour, 5.88 per cent of the household heads were general labour and housewife (11.76%).

Table 5: Occupation of heads of households in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (6)		MDF (2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Agriculture	3	60	13	93	6	85.71	3	50	2	100	27	79.41
2	Agricultural Labour	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.94
3	General Labour	1	20	0	0	0	0	1	17	0	0	2	5.88
4	Housewife	0	0	1	7.1	1	14.29	2	33	0	0	4	11.76
Total		5	100	14	100	7	100	6	100	2	100	34	100

Table 6: Occupation of members of the household in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (27)		MF (57)		SF (39)		SMF (36)		MDF (9)		All (168)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Agriculture	7	25.9	34	59.7	17	43.59	17	47.22	4	44	79	47
2	Agricultural Labour	7	25.9	0	0	0	0	1	2.78	0	0	8	4.76
3	General Labour	4	14.8	0	0	0	0	7	19.44	0	0	11	6.55
4	Private Service	1	3.7	2	3.51	1	2.56	1	2.78	1	11	6	3.57
5	Student	7	25.9	11	19.3	11	28.21	2	5.56	2	22	33	19.6
6	Housewife	1	3.7	9	15.8	10	25.64	8	22.22	2	22	30	17.9
7	Children	0	0	1	1.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.6
Total		27	100	57	100	39	100	36	100	9	100	168	100

Occupation of the members of the household: The data regarding the occupation of the household members in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 6. The results indicate that, agriculture was the major occupation for 47.02 per cent of the household members, 4.76 per cent were agricultural labour, 6.55 per cent were general labour, 3.57

per cent were private services, 19.64 per cent were working in pursuing education, 17.86 per cent were involved as housewife and 0.60 per cent were childrens.

Institutional Participation of household members: The data regarding the institutional participation of the household members in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 7. The results show that, out of the total family members in the households, 4.17 per cent of them were the member of sthree shakthi sangha and 95.8 were not participating in any of the institutions.

Table 7: Institutional Participation of household member in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (27)		MF (57)		SF (39)		SMF (36)		MDF (9)		All (168)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Sthree Shakthi Sangha	0	0	4	7.02	2	5.13	1	2.78	0	0	7	4.17
2	No Participation	27	100	53	93	37	94.9	35	97.2	9	100	161	95.8
Total		27	100	57	100	39	100	36	100	9	100	168	100

Type of house owned: The data regarding the type of house owned by the households in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 8. The results indicate that, 8.82 percent possess thatched house, 73.53 per cent of the households possess katcha house and 23.53 per cent possess pacca house

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (6)		MDF (2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Thatched	2	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	3	8.82
2	Katcha	3	60	13	93	5	71.43	3	50	1	50	25	73.53
3	Pucca/RCC	0	0	2	14	3	42.86	3	50	0	0	8	23.53
Total		5	100	15	100	8	100	6	100	2	100	36	100

Durable assets owned by the households: The data regarding the Durable Assets owned by the households in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 9. The result shows that, 97.06 per cent possess TV, 41.18 per cent possess mixer grinder, 32.35 per cent possess motor cycle and 91.18 per cent possess mobile phones.

Table 9. Durable assets owned by households in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (6)		MDF (2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Television	5	100	13	93	7	100	6	100	2	100	33	97.06
2	Mixer/Grinder	1	20	8	57	3	42.9	2	33	0	0	14	41.18
3	Motor Cycle	2	40	5	36	1	14.3	2	33	1	50	11	32.35
4	Mobile Phone	5	100	12	86	6	85.7	6	100	2	100	31	91.18

Average value of durable assets: The data regarding the average value of durable assets owned by the households in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 10. The result shows that, the average value of television was Rs.6212, mixer grinder was Rs.2200 and motor cycle was Rs. 60818, mobile phone was Rs.3042.

Table 10. Average value of durable assets owned in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Average Value (Rs.)

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (14)	SF (7)	SMF (6)	MDF (2)	All (34)
1	Television	5800	6230	6142	6500	6500	6212
2	Mixer/Grinder	2000	2555	1333	2000	0	2200
3	Motor Cycle	54000	63200	60000	67500	50000	60818
4	Mobile Phone	2685	1761	5709	3128	2750	3042

Farm implements owned: The data regarding the farm implements owned by the households in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 11. About 11.76 per cent of the households possess Bullock Cart, 14.71 per cent possess plough, 8.82 per cent possess Sprayer, 17.65 per cent possess Weeder, 2.94 per cent possess tractor, power tiller and sprinkler and 11.76 per cent possess drip system.

Table 11. Farm implements owned in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (6)		MDF (2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Bullock Cart	0	0	2	14.3	0	0	1	16.7	1	50	4	11.76
2	Plough	0	0	2	14.3	0	0	1	16.7	2	100	5	14.71
3	Power Tiller	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	1	2.94
4	Tractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	1	2.94
5	Sprayer	0	0	1	7.14	1	14.29	1	16.7	0	0	3	8.82
6	Sprinkler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	1	2.94
7	Weeder	0	0	2	14.3	1	14.29	2	33.3	1	50	6	17.65
8	Harvester	0	0	2	14.3	1	14.29	1	16.7	0	0	4	11.76

Average value of farm implements: The data regarding the average value of farm Implements owned by the households in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 12. The results show that the average value of plough was Rs.5400, bullock Cart was Rs.20500, seed/fertilizer drill was Rs.4333, sprayer and weeder was Rs.435, sprinkler was Rs. 4000 and tractor Rs. 800000.

Table 12. Average value of farm implements in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Average Value (Rs.)

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (14)	SF (7)	SMF (6)	MDF (2)	All (34)
1	Bullock Cart	0	20000	0	22000	20000	20500
2	Plough	0	3000	0	7000	7000	5400
3	Power Tiller	0	0	0	0	13000	13000
4	Tractor	0	0	0	0	800000	800000
5	Sprayer	0	5000	2000	6000	0	4333
6	Sprinkler	0	0	0	0	4000	4000
7	Weeder	0	133	2000	225	200	435
8	Harvester	0	133	100	100	0	114

Livestock possession by the households: The data regarding the Livestock possession by the households in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 13. The indicate that, 29.41 per cent of the households possess bullocks, 8.82 per cent possess local cow, 5.88 per cent possess sheep, 2.94 per cent possess goat and poultry birds.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (6)		MDF (2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Bullock	0	0	3	21	2	28.57	3	50	2	100	10	29.41
2	Local cow	0	0	2	14	1	14.29	0	0	0	0	3	8.82
3	Sheep	0	0	2	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5.88
4	Goat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	1	2.94
5	Poultry birds	0	0	1	7.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.94

Average Labour availability: The data regarding the average labour availability in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 14. The indicated that, own labour men available in the micro watershed was 1.74, women available in the micro watershed was 1.44, hired labour (men) available was 1.74 and hired labour (women) available was 11.

Table 14. Average labour availability in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (14)	SF (7)	SMF (6)	MDF (2)	All (34)
1	Hired labour Female	0	8.69	9.33	16.33	15	11
2	Own Labour Female	0	1.31	1.5	1.67	1.5	1.44
3	Own labour Male	0	1.77	1.5	1.83	2	1.74
4	Hired labour Male	0	6.46	6	10	10	7.41

Adequacy of hired labour: The data regarding the adequacy of hired labour in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 15. The results indicate that, 88.24 per cent of the household opined that hired labour was adequate.

Table 15. Adequacy of hired labour in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (6)		MDF (2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Adequate	0	0	15	107	7	100	6	100	2	100	30	88.2

Distribution of land (ha): The data regarding the distribution of land (ha) in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 16. The results indicate that, 22.85 ha (66.79%) of dry land, 9.86 ha (28.83 %) of irrigated land and 1.5 ha (4.38%) of permanent fallow land.

Table 16. Distribution of land (ha) in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (6)		MDF (2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Dry	0	0	7.44	88.37	6.01	71.02	4.54	43.4	4.86	70.6	22.85	66.79
2	Irrigated	0	0	0.49	5.86	1.44	17.03	5.9	56.5	2.02	29.4	9.86	28.83
3	Permanent Fallow	0	0	0.49	5.77	1.01	11.96	0	0	0	0	1.5	4.38
Total		0	100	8.42	100	8.46	100	10.4	100	6.88	100	34.21	100

Average value of land (ha): The data regarding the average land value (Rs./ha) in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 17. The results show that the average value of dry land was Rs.441930.91, the average value of irrigated land was Rs.405416.49 and the average value of permanent fallow land was Rs.336454.1.

Table 17. Average value of land (ha) in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (14)	SF (7)	SMF (6)	MDF (2)	All (34)
1	Dry	0	792441.5	415824.9	264406.8	102916.7	441930.9
2	Irrigated	0	607377.1	555056.2	389376.3	296400	405416.5
3	Permanent Fallow	0	514583.3	250952	0	0	336454.1

Status of bore wells: The data regarding the status of bore wells in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 18. The results indicate that, there were 2 De-functioning and 8 functioning bore wells among the sampled households in micro watershed.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (14)	SF (7)	SMF (6)	MDF (2)	All (34)
1	De-functioning	0	0	1	1	0	2
2	Functioning	0	1	3	3	1	8

Source of irrigation: The data regarding the source of irrigation in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 19. The results that open well were major source of irrigation for 5.88 per cent of the households, bore well for 26.47 per cent of the households and tank for 2.94 per cent of the households.

Table 19. Source of irrigation in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (6)		MDF (2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Bore Well	0	0	2	14.3	3	42.86	3	50	1	50	9	26.47
2	Open Well	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	33.3	0	0	2	5.88
4	Tank	0	0	1	7.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.94

Depth of water (Avg. In meters): The data regarding the depth of water in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 20. The results revealed that, the depth of open well was 1.42 meter and depth of bore well was 15.92 meter.

Table 20. Depth of water (Avg. In meters) in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (14)	SF (7)	SMF (6)	MDF (2)	All (34)
1	Bore Well	0	6.88	28.3	25.91	45.72	15.92
2	Open Well	0	0	0	8.03	0	1.42

Irrigated Area (ha): The data regarding the irrigated area (ha) in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 21. The results indicate that, the availability of irrigation water was used for kharif crops was 7.69 ha and 2.02 ha for rabi crop.

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

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (14)	SF (7)	SMF (6)	MDF (2)	All (34)
1	Kharif	0	0.4	2.02	3.64	1.62	7.69
2	Rabi	0	0	0.81	0.81	0.4	2.02
Total		0	0.4	2.83	4.45	2.02	9.72

Cropping pattern: The data regarding the cropping pattern in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 22. The results indicate that, farmers have grown green

gram (7.49 ha), cotton (4.45 ha), groundnut (3.94 ha), Jowar (3.85 ha), Rabi groundnut (3.81 ha), Red gram (8.08 ha) and paddy (0.09 ha).

Table 22. Cropping pattern in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl. No.	**Particulars**	**LL (5)**	**MF (14)**	**SF (7)**	**SMF (6)**	**MDF (2)**	**All (34)**
1	Kharif - Red gram	0	2.6	3.06	2.43	0	8.08
2	Kharif - Greengram	0	2.43	1.62	3.44	0	7.49
3	Kharif - Cotton	0	0.4	0	1.62	2.43	4.45
4	Kharif - Groundnut	0	0.44	0.55	2.96	0	3.94
5	Kharif - Jowar	0	2.51	1.34	0	0	3.85
6	Rabi - Groundnut	0	0.89	0.89	0	2.02	3.81
7	Kharif - Paddy	0	0.09	0	0	0	0.09

Cropping intensity: The data regarding the cropping intensity in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 23. The results indicate that, the cropping intensity was 100 per cent.

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

Sl.No.	**Particulars**	**LL (5)**	**MF (14)**	**SF (7)**	**SMF (6)**	**MDF (2)**	**All (34)**
1	Cropping Intensity	0	100	100	100	100	100

Possession of bank account and savings: The data regarding the possession of bank account and saving in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 24. The results indicate that, 88.24 cent of the households posses bank account and 67.65 per cent of them have savings.

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

Sl.No.	**Particulars**	**LL (5)**		**MF (14)**		**SF (7)**		**SMF (6)**		**MDF (2)**		**All (34)**	
		N	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
1	Account	4	80	11	78.57	7	100	6	100	2	100	30	88.24
2	Savings	2	40	8	57.14	6	85.71	6	100	1	50	23	67.65

Borrowing status: The data regarding the borrowing status in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 25. The results indicate that, 55.88 percent of the sample farmers have borrowed credit from different sources.

Table 25. Borrowing status in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	**Particulars**	**LL (5)**		**MF (14)**		**SF (7)**		**SMF (6)**		**MDF (2)**		**All (34)**	
		N	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
1	Credit Availed	1	20	2	14.29	7	100	7	117	2	100	19	55.88

Table 26. Source of credit borrowed by households in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	**Particulars**	**LL (3)**		**MF (11)**		**SF (7)**		**SMF (7)**		**MDF (2)**		**All (30)**	
		N	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
1	Grameena Bank	1	33	6	54.6	3	42.9	2	29	2	100	14	46.67
2	Money Lender	1	33	2	18.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10

Source of credit: The data regarding the source of credit availed by households in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 26. The results shows that, 46.67 per

cent have borrowed loan from Grameena Bank and 10 per cent have borrowed loan from money lender.

Avg. Credit amount: The data regarding the avg. Credit amount in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 27. The results show that, farmers have borrowed Avg. Credit of Rs.25300 from different sources.

Table 27. Avg. Credit amount in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (3)	MF (11)	SF (7)	SMF (7)	MDF (2)	All (30)
1	Average Credit	76667	28363.6	6714.29	10000	50000	25300

Purpose of credit borrowed (institutional Source): The data regarding the purpose of credit borrowed - Institutional Credit in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 28. The results indicate that, 92.86 per cent of the households have borrowed loan for agriculture and income generating activities (7.14 %)

Table 28. Purpose of credit borrowed (institutional Source) by households in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

SN	Particulars	LL (1)		MF (6)		SF (3)		SMF (2)		MDF (2)		All (14)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Agriculture production	0	0	6	100	3	100	2	100	2	100	13	92.9
2	Income generating activities	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7.14

Purpose of credit borrowed (Private Source): The data regarding the purpose of credit borrowed – Private Source in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed is presented in Table 29. The results indicate that, 66.67 per cent of the households have borrowed loan for agriculture and health care (33.33 %),

Table 29. Purpose of credit borrowed (Private Source) by households in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (1)		MF (2)		All (3)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Agriculture production	0	0	2	100	2	66.67
2	Healthcare	1	100	0	0	1	33.33

Repayment status of household (institutional Source): The data regarding the repayment status of credit borrowed from institutional Source by households in Yallgir Rf-2 micro watershed is presented in Table 30. The results indicate that, 28.57 per cent of the households have partially paid, 71.43 per cent have unpaid.

Table 30. Repayment status of household (institutional Source) in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (1)		MF (6)		SF (3)		SMF (2)		MDF (2)		All (14)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Partially paid	1	100	2	33.3	0	0	0	0	1	50	4	28.57
2	Un paid	0	0	4	66.7	3	100	2	100	1	50	10	71.43

Repayment status of household (Private Source): The data regarding the repayment status of credit borrowed from private sources by households in Yallgir Rf-2 micro

watershed is presented in Table 31. The results indicate that, 100 per cent of the households have partially paid.

Table 31. Repayment status of household (Private Source) in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (1)		MF (2)		SF (0)		SMF (0)		MDF (0)		All (3)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Partially paid	1	100	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	100

Opinion regarding institutional sources of credit: The data regarding the opinion on institutional sources of credit in Yallgir Rf-2 micro watershed is presented in Table 32. The results indicate that, 50 per cent of the households opined that credit helped to perform timely agricultural operations and 50 per cent Loan amount was adequate to fulfil the requirement.

Table 32. Opinion regarding institutional sources of credit in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl. No.	Particulars	LL (1)		MF (6)		SF (3)		SMF (2)		MDF(2)		All(14)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Helped to perform timely agricultural operations	0	0	3	50	2	66.7	2	100	0	0	7	50
2	Loan amount was adequate to fulfil the requirement	1	100	3	50	1	33.3	0	0	2	100	7	50

Opinion regarding Non- institutional sources of credit: The data regarding the opinion on non-institutional sources of credit in Yallgir Rf-2 micro watershed is presented in Table 33. The results indicate that, 100 per cent of the households opined that loan amount was adequate to fulfill the requirement.

Table 33. Opinion regarding Non- institutional sources of credit in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (1)		MF (2)		All (3)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Loan amount was adequate to fulfil the requirement	1	100	2	100	3	100

Cost of Cultivation of Red gram: The data regarding the cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) of Red gram in Yallgir Rf-2 micro watershed is presented in Table 34.a. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) for Red gram was Rs. 61705.62. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 153104.26. The net income from Red gram cultivation was Rs.91398.65, thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:2.50.

Table 34(a). Cost of Cultivation of Red gram in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.N	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	61.38	13410.58	21.73
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	2.27	2270.22	3.68
3	Tractor		Hours	6.96	4178.14	6.77
4	Machinery		Hours	0	0	0
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	13.26	814.81	1.32
7	FYM		Quintal	5.83	14787.92	23.97
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	6.08	3923.03	6.36
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs / liters	2.68	3361.23	5.45
10	Irrigation		Number	2.2	0	0
11	Repairs			0	450	0.73
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)			0	0	0
13	Depreciation charges			0	94.69	0.15
14	Land revenue and Taxes			0	0	0
II	**Cost B1**					
16	Interest on working capital				2746.44	4.45
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				46037.05	74.61
III	**Cost B2**					
18	Rental Value of Land				255.56	0.41
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				46292.61	75.02
IV	**Cost C1**					
20	Family Human Labour			39.28	9803.41	15.89
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				56096.02	90.91
V	**Cost C2**					
22	Risk Premium				0	0
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				56096.02	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
24	Managerial Cost				5609.6	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				61705.62	100
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		28.57	149993.57	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			5250	
	By Product	e) Main Product (q)		1.66	3110.7	
		f) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			1875	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				153104.26	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				91398.65	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				2159.79	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:2.5	

Cost of Cultivation of Cotton: The data regarding the cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) of Cotton in Yallgir Rf-2 micro watershed is presented in Table 34.b. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) for Cotton was Rs. 74440.39. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 156707.78. The net income from Cotton cultivation was Rs.82267.39, thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:2.10.

Table 34(b). Cost of Cultivation of Cotton in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.N	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	59.01	12569.56	16.89
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	1.92	2881.67	3.87
3	Tractor		Hours	4.94	2964	3.98
4	Machinery		Hours	0	0	0
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	9.06	8151	10.95
7	FYM		Quintal	4.53	11650.17	15.65
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	7	4532.45	6.09
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs/liters	3.29	4157.83	5.59
10	Irrigation		Number	5.87	0	0
11	Repairs			0	2566.67	3.45
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)			0	0	0
13	Depreciation charges			0	5101.38	6.85
14	Land revenue and Taxes			0	0	0
II	**Cost B1**					
16	Interest on working capital				3418.97	4.59
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				57993.69	77.91
III	**Cost B2**					
18	Rental Value of Land				320.83	0.43
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				58314.52	78.34
IV	**Cost C1**					
20	Family Human Labour			38.42	9358.56	12.57
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				67673.08	90.91
V	**Cost C2**					
22	Risk Premium				0	0
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				67673.08	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
24	Managerial Cost				6767.31	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				74440.39	100
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		25.94	155610	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			6000	
	By Product	e) Main Product (q)		0.82	1097.78	
		f) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			1333.33	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				156707.78	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				82267.39	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				2870.27	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:2.1	

Cost of Cultivation of Groundnut: The data regarding the cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) of Groundnut in Yallgir Rf-2 micro watershed is presented in Table 34.c. The results indicate, the total cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) for Groundnut was Rs.129425.18. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 123681.51. The net income from Groundnut cultivation was Rs. -5743.67, thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.

Table 34(c). Cost of Cultivation of Groundnut in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	40.38	7576.62	5.85
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	2.45	2830.52	2.19
3	Tractor		Hours	3.1	1861.86	1.44
4	Machinery		Hours	0	0	0
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	147.07	75606.45	58.42
7	FYM		Quintal	2.68	5385.97	4.16
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	4.35	3032.46	2.34
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs /liters	1.6	1939.51	1.5
10	Irrigation		Number	3.07	0	0
11	Repairs			0	1750	1.35
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)			0	0	0
13	Depreciation charges			0	2446.27	1.89
14	Land revenue and Taxes			0	0	0
II	**Cost B1**					
16	Interest on working capital				10315.73	7.97
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				112745.38	87.11
III	**Cost B2**					
18	Rental Value of Land				319.05	0.25
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				113064.43	87.36
IV	**Cost C1**					
20	Family Human Labour			19.5	4594.82	3.55
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				117659.25	90.91
V	**Cost C2**					
22	Risk Premium				0	0
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				117659.25	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
24	Managerial Cost				11765.93	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				129425.18	100
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		23.32	120462.4	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			5166.67	
	By Product	e) Main Product (q)		1.61	3219.11	
		f) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			2000	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				123681.51	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				-5743.67	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				5551.08	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:1	

Cost of Cultivation of Jowar: The data regarding the cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) of Jowar in Yallgir Rf-2 micro watershed is presented in Table 34.d. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) for Jowar was Rs. 44892.44. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs.237358.58. The net income from Jowar cultivation was Rs. 192466.14, thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:5.30.

Table 34(d). Cost of Cultivation of Jowar in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.N	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	39.87	8876.09	19.77
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	0.37	224.55	0.5
3	Tractor		Hours	6.4	3839.73	8.55
4	Machinery		Hours	0.37	0	0
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	40.32	1131.62	2.52
7	FYM		Quintal	4.54	9776.15	21.78
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	4.87	3153.93	7.03
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs /liters	2.17	2868.57	6.39
10	Irrigation		Number	0	0	0
11	Repairs			0	0	0
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)			0	0	0
13	Depreciation charges			0	52.29	0.12
14	Land revenue and Taxes			0	0	0
II	**Cost B1**					
16	Interest on working capital				2031.63	4.53
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				31954.55	71.18
III	**Cost B2**					
18	Rental Value of Land				283.33	0.63
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				32237.88	71.81
IV	**Cost C1**					
20	Family Human Labour			39.24	8573.43	19.1
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				40811.31	90.91
V	**Cost C2**					
22	Risk Premium				0	0
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				40811.31	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
24	Managerial Cost				4081.13	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				44892.44	100
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		71.48	232310.99	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			3250	
	By Product	e) Main Product (q)		1.55	5047.59	
		f) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			3250	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				237358.58	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				192466.14	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				628.04	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:5.3	

Cost of Cultivation of Paddy: The data regarding the cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) of Paddy in Yallgir Rf-2 micro watershed is presented in Table 34.e. The results indicate that, the total cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) for Paddy was Rs.211214.41. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 314363.64. The net income from Paddy cultivation was Rs. 103149.22, thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.50.

Table 34(e). Cost of Cultivation of Paddy in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars		Units	Phy Units	Value(Rs.)	% to C3
I	**Cost A1**					
1	Hired Human Labour		Man days	247	57259.09	27.11
2	Bullock		Pairs/day	11.23	8981.82	4.25
3	Tractor		Hours	22.45	13472.73	6.38
4	Machinery		Hours	0	0	0
5	Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance)		Kgs (Rs.)	224.55	13472.73	6.38
7	FYM		Quintal	0	0	0
8	Fertilizer + micronutrients		Quintal	22.45	15156.82	7.18
9	Pesticides (PPC)		Kgs/liters	11.23	13472.73	6.38
10	Irrigation		Number	56.14	0	0
11	Repairs			0	2500	1.18
12	Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc)			0	0	0
13	Depreciation charges			0	0.22	0
14	Land revenue and Taxes			0	0	0
II	**Cost B1**					
16	Interest on working capital				5052.27	2.39
17	**Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)**				129368.41	61.25
III	**Cost B2**					
18	Rental Value of Land				333.33	0.16
19	**Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)**				129701.74	61.41
IV	**Cost C1**					
20	Family Human Labour			258.23	62311.36	29.5
21	**Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)**				192013.1	90.91
V	**Cost C2**					
22	Risk Premium				0	0
23	**Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)**				192013.1	90.91
VI	**Cost C3**					
24	Managerial Cost				19201.31	9.09
25	**Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)**				211214.41	100
VII	**Economics of the Crop**					
a.	Main Product	a) Main Product (q)		168.41	303136.37	
		b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			1800	
	By Product	e) Main Product (q)		11.23	11227.27	
		f) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.)			1000	
b.	Gross Income (Rs.)				314363.64	
c.	Net Income (Rs.)				103149.22	
d.	Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.)				1254.17	
e.	Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio)				1:1.5	

Adequacy of fodder: The data regarding the adequacy of fodder in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 35. The results indicate that, 14.71 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was adequate and dry fodder was inadequate. With respect to green fodder availability, 8.82 percent of them opined it was sufficient.

Table 35. Adequacy of fodder in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (6)		MDF (2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Adequate-Dry Fodder	0	0	0	0	3	42.86	1	16.7	1	50	5	14.71
2	Inadequate-Dry Fodder	0	0	4	28.57	0	0	1	16.7	0	0	5	14.71
3	Adequate-Green Fodder	0	0	1	7.14	2	28.57	0	0	0	0	3	8.82

Average annual gross income: The data regarding the annual gross income in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 36. The results indicate that, the farmers have annual gross income of Rs. 175132.35 in micro-watershed, of which Rs. 93808.82 is from agriculture itself.

Table 36. Average annual gross income in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (14)	SF (7)	SMF (6)	MDF (2)	All (34)
1	Service/salary	0	18571.4	17142.9	36666.7	0	17647.1
2	Business	0	4285.71	0	0	30000	3529.41
3	Wage	88400	46000	47000	63333.3	50000	55735.3
4	Agriculture	0	63714.3	90571.4	144583	398000	93808.8
5	Dairy Farm	0	1785.71	1428.57	0	0	1029.41
6	Goat Farming	0	1071.43	0	0	50000	3382.35
Income(Rs.)		88400	135429	156143	244583	528000	175132

Average annual Expenditure: The data regarding the average annual expenditure in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 37. The results indicate that, the farmers have annual gross expenditure of Rs. 613538.10 in micro-watershed, of which Rs. 34352.94 is from agriculture itself.

Table 37. Average annual Expenditure in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (14)	SF (7)	SMF (6)	MDF (2)	All (34)
1	Service/salary	0	65000	40000	60000	0	8529.41
2	Business	0	20000	0	0	20000	1176.47
3	Wage	36800	24357.1	23285.7	29000	27500	26970.6
4	Agriculture	0	23928.6	40833.3	71333.3	80000	34352.9
5	Dairy Farm	0	5000	0	0	0	294.12
6	Goat Farming	0	26500	0	0	20000	2147.06
Total		36800	164786	104119	160333	147500	613538

Table 38. Horticulture species grown in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (6)		MDF (2)		All (34)	
		F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B
1	Coconut	0	0	14	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	19	2
2	Custard apple	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0

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

Horticulture species grown: The data regarding horticulture species grown in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 38. The results indicate that, the total number of horticultural trees grown (both field and backyard) by the sampled households were coconut (21) and clustered apple (3).

Forest species grown: The data regarding forest species grown in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 39. The results indicate that, households have planted 56 neem, 5 tamarind, 2 banyan trees together in both field and backyard.

Table 39. Forest species grown in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (6)		MDF (2)		All (34)	
		F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B
1	Neem	0	0	13	5	22	1	14	1	0	0	49	7
2	Tamarind	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	0
3	Banyan	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0

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

Average additional investment capacity: The data regarding average additional investment capacity in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 40. The results indicate that, households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 4500 for land development and Rs. 2941.18 for creation of irrigation facility.

Table 40. Average additional investment capacity of households in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)	MF (14)	SF (7)	SMF (6)	MDF (2)	All (34)
1	Land development	0	4642.86	7142.86	6333.33	0	4500
2	Irrigation facility	0	0	14285.7	0	0	2941.18

Source of funds for additional investment: The data regarding source of funds for additional investment in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 41. The results indicate that, the sources of finance raised from own sources for land development was 44.12 and for irrigation facility was 2.94 per cent.

Table 41. Source of funds for additional investment in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Item	Land development		Irrigation facility	
		N	%	N	%
1	Own funds	15	44.12	1	2.94

Table 42. Marketing of agricultural produce in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl. No	Crops	Output obtained (q)	Output retained (q)	Output sold (q)	Output sold (%)	Avg. Price obtained (Rs/q)
1	Cotton	86	-4	90	105	6000
2	Greengram	159	55	104	65	5143
3	Groundnut	190	10	180	95	5167
4	Jowar	305	2	303	99	3250
5	Paddy	15	1	14	93	1800
6	Redgram	170	4	166	98	5250

Marketing of agricultural produce: The data regarding marketing of the agricultural produce in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 42. The results indicated

that, 104.65 percent of output of cotton was sold in the market; 65.41 percent of output of green gram was sold in the market; 94.74 percent of output of Groundnut was sold in the market; 99.34 percent of output of jowar was sold in the market; 93 percent of output of paddy was sold in the market and 98 percent of output of red gram was sold in the market.

Marketing channels used for sale of agricultural produce: The data regarding marketing channels used for sale of agricultural produce in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 43. The results indicated that, 47.06 cent of the households have sold agricultural produce to the local/village merchants, 26.47 per cent of regulated market and 5.88 per cent of cooperative marketing society and contract marketing arrangement.

Table 43. Marketing channels used for sale of agricultural produce in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl .No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (6)		MDF(2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Local/village Merchant	0	0	10	71	1	14.3	3	50	2	100	16	47.06
2	Regulated Market	0	0	2	14	3	42.9	3	50	1	50	9	26.47
3	Cooperative marketing Society	0	0	1	7.1	1	14.3	0	0	0	0	2	5.88
4	Contract marketing arrangement	0	0	1	7.1	1	14.3	0	0	0	0	2	5.88

Mode of transport of agricultural produce: The data regarding mode of transport of agricultural produce in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 44. The results indicated that, 58.82 cent of the households have used tractor, 8.82 per cent have used Cart and 17.65 per cent carry by truck for the transport of agriculture commodity.

Table 44. Mode of transport of agricultural produce in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (6)		MDF (2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Cart	0	0	1	7.1	2	28.6	0	0	0	0	3	8.82
2	Tractor	0	0	10	71	4	57.1	5	83.3	1	50	20	58.82
3	Truck	0	0	3	21	0	0	1	16.7	2	100	6	17.65

Table 45. Incidence of soil and water erosion problems in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl. No	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (6)		MDF (2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Soil and water erosion problems in the farm	0	0	4	29	2	28.6	2	33	1	50	9	26.47

Incidence of soil and water erosion problems: The data regarding incidence of incidence of soil and water erosion problems in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 45. The results indicate that, 26.47 per cent of the households have experienced soil and water erosion problems.

Interest towards soil testing: The data regarding Interest shown towards soil testing in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 46. The results indicated that, 76.47 per cent of the households were interested towards soil testing.

Table 46. Interest regarding soil testing in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (6)		MDF (2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Interest in soil test	0	0	13	93	6	85.7	5	83	2	100	26	76.47

Usage pattern of fuel for domestic use: The data on usage pattern of fuel for domestic use in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 47. The results indicated that, firewood was the major source of fuel for domestic use for 88.24 per cent of the households followed by LPG (38.24%).

Table 47. Usage pattern of fuel for domestic use in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (6)		MDF (2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Fire Wood	3	60	14	100	7	100	4	66.7	2	100	30	88.24
2	LPG	3	60	3	21.4	3	42.9	4	66.7	0	0	13	38.24

Source of drinking water: The data on source of drinking water in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 48. The results indicated that, piped supply of water was the major source for drinking water for 97.06 per cent of the households followed by bore well water (2.94%).

Table 48. Source of drinking water in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (6)		MDF (2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Piped supply	5	100	13	92.9	7	100	6	100	2	100	33	97.06
2	Bore Well	0	0	1	7.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.94

Source of light: The data on source of light in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 49. The results indicated that, electricity was the major source of light for 100 per cent of the households.

Table 49. Source of light in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (6)		MDF (2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Electricity	5	100	14	100	7	100	6	100	2	100	34	100

Existence of sanitary toilet facility: The data on availability of toilet facility in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 50. The results indicated that, 52.94 per cent of the households possess toilets.

Table 50. Existence of sanitary toilet facility in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (6)		MDF (2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Sanitary toilet facility	4	80	8	57	1	14.29	3	50	2	100	18	52.9

Possession of PDS card: The data regarding possession of PDS card in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 51. The results indicated that, 100 per cent of the households possessed BPL card.

Table 51. Possession of PDS card in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (6)		MDF (2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	BPL	5	100	14	100	7	100	6	100	2	100	34	100

Participation in NREGA programme: The data regarding Participation in NREGA programme in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 52. The results indicated that, only 2.94 percent of the participate have participated in NREGA programme.

Table 52. Participation in NREGA programme in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No	Particulars	LL (5)		MF(14)		SF (7)		SMF(6)		MDF(2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Participation in NREGA programme	0	0	0	0	1	14.3	0	0	0	0	1	2.94

Adequacy of food items: The data regarding adequacy of food items in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 53. The results indicated that, the extent of adequacy of food items for cereals, pulses, Oilseeds and vegetables were 82.35, 79.41, 61.76, 55.88 per cent respectively, similarly for Fruits (20.59%), milk (41.18%) and Egg (23.53%).

Table 53. Adequacy of food items in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (6)		MDF (2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Cereals	1	20	13	92.9	7	100	5	83.3	2	100	28	82.35
2	Pulses	1	20	13	92.9	6	85.71	5	83.3	2	100	27	79.41
3	Oilseed	0	0	10	71.4	5	71.43	4	66.7	2	100	21	61.76
4	Vegetables	1	20	9	64.3	5	71.43	4	66.7	0	0	19	55.88
5	Fruits	1	20	3	21.4	2	28.57	1	16.7	0	0	7	20.59
6	Milk	1	20	6	42.9	5	71.43	2	33.3	0	0	14	41.18
7	Egg	0	0	6	42.9	1	14.29	1	16.7	0	0	8	23.53

Table 54. Inadequacy of food items in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl.No.	Particulars	LL (5)		MF (14)		SF (7)		SMF (6)		MDF (2)		All (34)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Cereals	5	100	2	14.3	1	14.29	1	16.7	0	0	9	26.47
2	Pulses	4	80	2	14.3	1	14.29	1	16.7	0	0	8	23.53
3	Oilseed	5	100	4	28.6	2	28.57	2	33.3	0	0	13	38.24
4	Vegetables	3	60	6	42.9	2	28.57	2	33.3	2	100	15	44.12
5	Fruits	3	60	10	71.4	4	57.14	5	83.3	2	100	24	70.59
6	Milk	3	60	8	57.1	1	14.29	3	50	2	100	17	50
7	Egg	5	100	8	57.1	5	71.43	5	83.3	2	100	25	73.53
8	Meat	4	80	14	100	6	85.71	5	83.3	2	100	31	91.18

Inadequacy of food items: The data regarding in adequacy of food items in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 54. The results indicated that, the extent of in adequacy of food items for cereals, pulses, Oilseeds and vegetables were 26.47, 23.53, 38.24, 44.12 and 91.18 per cent respectively, similarly for fruits (70.59%), milk (50%), egg (73.53%) and meat (91.18%).

Response on market surplus of food items: The data regarding adequacy of food items in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 55. The results indicated that, the extent of adequacy of food items for vegetables were 2.94 per cent respectively, similarly for fruits (5.88%), milk (8.82%), egg (2.94%) and meat (5.88%).

Table 55. Response on market surplus of food items in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

Sl. No.	**Particulars**	**LL** (5)		**MF** (14)		**SF** (7)		**SMF** (6)		**MDF** (2)		**All (34)**	
		N	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
1	Vegetables	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.94
2	Fruits	1	20	0	0	1	14.29	0	0	0	0	2	5.88
3	Milk	1	20	0	0	1	14.29	1	16.7	0	0	3	8.82
4	Egg	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16.7	0	0	1	2.94
5	Meat	1	20	0	0	0	0	1	16.7	0	0	2	5.88

Table 56. Farming constraints experienced in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed

SN	**Particulars**	**MF** (14)		**SF** (7)		**SMF** (6)		**MDF** (2)		**All (34)**	
		N	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
1	Lower fertility status of the soil	13	92.86	6	85.71	6	100	2	100	27	79.41
2	Wild animal menace on farm field	9	64.29	5	71.43	6	100	1	50	21	61.76
3	Frequent incidence of pest and diseases	13	92.86	6	85.71	6	100	2	100	27	79.41
4	Inadequacy of irrigation water	13	92.86	5	71.43	5	83.33	2	100	25	73.53
5	High cost of Fertilizers and plant protection chemicals	12	85.71	6	85.71	6	100	2	100	26	76.47
6	High rate of interest on credit	13	92.86	6	85.71	6	100	2	100	27	79.41
7	Low price for the agricultural commodities	12	85.71	4	57.14	5	83.33	2	100	23	67.65
8	Lack of marketing facilities in the area	6	42.86	4	57.14	5	83.33	2	100	17	50
9	Inadequate extension services	4	28.57	3	42.86	4	66.67	0	0	11	32.35
10	Lack of transport for safe transport of the Agril produce to the market.	11	78.57	5	71.43	5	83.33	1	50	22	64.71

Farming constraints: The data regarding farming constraints experienced by households in Yallgir Rf-2 Micro watershed is presented in Table 56. The results indicated that, lower fertility status of the soil was the constraint experienced by (79.41 %) per cent of the households, wild animal menace on farm field (61.76%), frequent incidence of pest and diseases (79.41%), inadequacy of irrigation water (73.53%), high cost of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (76.47%), high rate of interest on credit (79.41%), low price for the agricultural commodities (67.65 %), lack of marketing facilities in the area (50%), inadequate extension services (32.35 %), lack of transport for safe transport of the agricultural produce to the market (64.71%).

Chapter 5

SUMMARY AND IMPLICATIONS

In order to assess the socio-economic condition of the farmers in the watershed 34 households located in the micro watershed were interviewed for the survey. The study was conducted in Yallgir Rf-2 micro-watershed (Khanahalli sub-watershed, Yadgiri taluk & District) is located at North latitude 16^0 53' 31.23" and 16^0 51' 39.15" and East longitude 77^0 5' 12.429" and 77^0 2' 55.295"covering an area of about 687.07 ha bounded by under Vaddanahalli, Yaragola and Venkateshwaranagara Villages.

Socio-economic analysis indicated that, out of the total sample of 34 respondents, 14 (41.18%) were marginal, 7(20.59%) were small and 6 (17.65%) were semi medium and 2 (5.88%) were medium. The population characteristics of households indicated that, there were 98 (58.33%) men and 70 (41.67%) were women. Majority of the respondents (55.36%) were in the age group of 16-35 years. Education level of the sample households indicated that, majority there were 50.60 per cent illiterates, 1.79 per cent attained graduation. About, 79.41 per cent of household heads practicing agriculture and 2.94 per cent of the household heads were engaged as agricultural labourers. Agriculture was the major occupation for 47.02 per cent of the household members.

In the study area, 73.53 per cent of the households possess katcha house and 23.53 per cent possess pucker house. The durable assets owned by the households showed that, 97.06 per cent possess TV, 41.18 per cent possess mixer grinder and 91.18 per cent possess mobile phones. Farm implements owned by the households indicated that, 14.71 per cent of the households possess plough and only 8.82 per cent sprayer. Regarding livestock possession by the households and 8.82 per cent possess local cow.

The average labour availability in the study area showed that**,** own labour men available in the micro watershed was 1.74, women available in the micro watershed was 1.44, hired labour (men) available was 1.74 and hired labour (women) available was 11. Further, 88.24 per cent of the household opined that hired labour was adequate during the agricultural season.

Out of the total land holding of the sample respondents (34.21 ha), 66.79 per cent of the area is under dry condition and the remaining 28.83 per cent area is irrigated land. There were 8 bore wells among the sampled households. Bore well was the major source of irrigation for 26.47 per cent of the households. The major crops grown by sample farmers are Red gram, Cotton, Groundnut, Jowar and Paddy and cropping intensity was recorded as 100 per cent.

The sample households possessed 88.24 per cent bank account and 67.65 per cent of them have savings in the account. About 55.88 per cent of the respondents borrowed credit from various sources. Among the credit borrowed by households, 46.67 per cent from Cooperative bank. Majority of the respondents (92.86 %) have borrowed loan for

agriculture purpose. Regarding the opinion on institutional sources of credit, 50 per cent of the households opined that credit helped to perform timely agricultural operations.

The per hectare cost of cultivation for Red gram, Cotton, Groundnut, Jowar and Paddy was Rs.61705.62 , 74440.39, 129425.18, 44892.44, and 211214.41 with benefit cost ratio of 1:2.50, 1: 2.10, 1: 1, 1: 5.30, and 1:1.50 respectively.

Further, 14.71 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was adequate and dry fodder was inadequate. With respect to green fodder availability, 8.82 percent of them opined it was sufficient.

The average annual gross income of the farmers was Rs. 175132.35 in micro-watershed, of which Rs. 93808.82 comes from agriculture.

Sampled households have grown horticulture trees were coconut (21) and clustered apple (3) trees in the fields and forest species were 56 neem, 5 tamarind, 2 banyan trees together in both field and backyard.

Households have an average investment capacity of Rs 44.12 and for land development. Rs 2941.18 for irrigation facility creation. Source of funds for additional investment is concerned, land development was 44.12 and for irrigation facility was 2.94 per cent.

Regarding marketing channels, 47.06 per cent of the households have sold agricultural produce to the local/village merchants, while, 26.47 per cent have sold by Agents/Traders. Further, 58.82 per cent of the households have used tractor for the transport of agriculture commodity.

Majority of the farmers (26.47 %) have experienced soil and water erosion problems in the watershed and 76.47 per cent of the households were interested towards soil testing.

Firewood connection was the major source of fuel for domestic use for 88.24 per cent of the households and 38.24 per cent households has LPG. Piped supply was the major source for drinking water for 97.06 per cent of the households. Electricity was the major source of light for 100 per cent of the households. In the study area, 52.94 per cent of the households possess toilet facility. Regarding possession of PDS card, 100 per cent of the households possessed BPL card. Cereals (82.35%), pulses (79.41%), oilseeds (61.76%) were adequate for consumption.

Farming constraints experienced by households in the micro watersheds were lower fertility status of the soil (79.41%) wild animal menace on farm field (61.76%), frequent incidence of pest and diseases (79.41%), inadequacy of irrigation water (73.53%), high cost of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (76.47%), high rate of interest on credit (79.41%), low price for the agricultural commodities (67.65%), lack of

marketing facilities in the area (50%), inadequate extension services (32.35%) and lack of transport for safe transport of the agricultural produce to the market (64.71%).

Implications of the survey

- ✓ Result indicated that, there were 50.60 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, 73.53 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 22.85ha (66.79 %) of dry land and 9.86ha (28.83 %) 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 26.47 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.
- ✓ Sampled households have grown horticulture trees were coconut (21) and clustered apple (3) trees in the fields and forest species were 56 neem, 5 tamarind, 2 banyan trees together in both field and backyard. 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 (100 %) 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.93808.82 from agriculture, Rs.3529.41 from business and Rs. 55735.29 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, 26.47 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, 76.47 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 (79.41%), wild animal menace on farm field (61.76%), frequent incidence of pest and diseases (79.41%), high cost of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (76.47%), high rate of interest on credit (79.41%), low price for the agricultural commodities (67.65%), lack of marketing facilities in the area (50%), inadequate extension services (32.35%), lack of transport for safe transport of the agricultural produce to the market (64.71%) 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.