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

## GHANAPUR-1 (4D5B6B2a) MICROWATERSHED

**Balichakra Hobli, Yadgir Taluk and District, Karnataka**

Karnataka Watershed Development Project – II

**SUJALA – III**

**World Bank funded Project**

ICAR – NATIONAL BUREAU OF SOIL SURVEY AND LAND USE PLANNING

ICAR - NBSS & LUP

WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
GOVT. OF KARNATAKA, BANGALORE

## About ICAR - NBSS&LUP

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

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

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## PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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

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

## LAND RESOURCE INVENTORY

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## *EXECUTIVE SUMMARY*

*The land resource inventory of Ghanapur-1 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 416 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 397 ha in the microwatershed is covered by soils, an area of about 19 ha by others (Habitation and water bodies). The salient findings from the land resource inventory are summarized briefly below.*

- *The soils belong to 5 soil series and 9 soil phases (management units) and 2 land management units.*
- *The length of crop growing period is about 120-150 days starting from 1$^{st}$ week of June to 4$^{th}$ week of October.*
- *From the master soil map, several interpretative and thematic maps like land capability, soil depth, surface soil texture, soil gravelliness, available water capacity, soil slope and soil erosion were generated.*
- *Soil fertility status maps for macro and micronutrients were generated based on the surface soil samples collected at every 320 m grid interval.*
- *Land suitability for growing 29 major agricultural and horticultural crops was assessed and maps showing the degree of suitability along with constraints were generated.*
- *An area about 397 ha (95%) in the microwatershed is suitable for agriculture.*
- *Entire area of the microwatershed has soils that are deep to very deep (100 - >150 cm).*
- *About 17 per cent area in the microwatershed has loamy soils and 79 per cent clayey soils at the surface.*
- *Entire area in the microwatershed has non gravelly (<15%) soils and <1 percent gravelly (15-35%) soils.*
- *Entire area of the microwatershed is very high (>200 mm/m) available water capacity.*

- *About 79 per cent area of the microwatershed has very gently sloping (1-3% slope) land and 17 per cent is nearly level sloping (0-1%) soils.*
- *An area of about 78 per cent area is moderately (e2) eroded and 17 percent soils are slightly eroded (e1).*
- *An area of about 6 per cent soil is slightly alkaline (pH 7.3-7.8) and 89 per cent soils are moderately alkaline (pH 7.8-8.4).*
- *The Electrical Conductivity (EC) of the soils in the entire area of the microwatershed is dominately <2 $dsm^{-1}$ indicating that the soils are non-saline.*
- *About 26 per cent of the soils are low (<0.5%) in organic carbon and 69 per cent medium (0.5-0.75%).*
- *About 2 percent is high (>57 kg/ha) in available phosphorus, about 43 percent medium (23-57 kg/ha) and 50 percent soils are low (<23 kg/ha) in available phosphorus.*
- *About 13 percent of the soils are high (>337kg/ha) in available potassium and 83 percent of the soils are medium (145-337kg/ha) in available potassium.*
- *An area of about 10 per cent soils are medium (10-20 ppm) in available sulphur and 85 percent is low (<10 ppm) in available sulphur*
- *Available boron is low (<0.5 ppm) in an area of about 86 per cent and medium (0.5-1.0 ppm) of about 9 per cent soils*
- *Available iron is sufficient (>4.5ppm) in about 24 per cent and deficient (<4.5ppm) in an area of 72 percent in the microwatershed*
- *Available manganese and copper are sufficient in all the soils of the microwatershed.*
- *Available zinc is deficient (<0.6 ppm) in the entire cultivated area of the microwatershed.*
- *The land suitability for 29 major crops grown in the microwatershed were assessed and the areas that are highly suitable (S1) and moderately suitable (S2) are given below. It is however to be noted that a given soil may be suitable for various crops but what specific crop to be grown may be decided by the farmer looking to his capacity to invest on various inputs, marketing infrastructure, market price and finally the demand and supply position.*

***Land suitability for various crops in the Microwatershed***

| Crop | Suitability Area in ha (%) | | | Crop | Suitability Area in ha (%) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Highly suitable (S1) | Moderately suitable (S2) | | | Highly suitable (S1) | Moderately suitable (S2) |
| *Sorghum* | *372(89)* | *26(6)* | | *Sapota* | - | - |
| *Maize* | - | *398(95)* | | *Pomegranate* | - | *398(95)* |
| *Bajra* | - | *397(95)* | | *Musambi* | *354(85)* | *43 (10)* |
| *Groundnut* | - | - | | *Lime* | *354(85)* | *43 (10)* |
| *Sunflower* | *326(78)* | *72(17)* | | *Amla* | *9(2)* | *388(93)* |
| *Redgram* | - | *398(95)* | | *Cashew* | - | - |
| *Bengal gram* | *398(95)* | - | | *Jackfruit* | - | - |
| *Cotton* | *347(83)* | *50(12)* | | *Jamun* | - | *398(95)* |
| *Chilli* | - | *378(91)* | | *Custard apple* | *396(95)* | *1(<1)* |
| *Tomato* | - | *327(79)* | | *Tamarind* | - | *398(95)* |
| *Drumstick* | - | *398(95)* | | *Mulberry* | - | - |
| *Mango* | - | - | | *Marigold* | - | *398(95)* |
| *Guava* | - | *1(<1)* | | *Chrysanthemum* | - | *398(95)* |
| *Brinjal* | *42(10)* | *355(85)* | | *Bhendi* | *50(12)* | *347(83)* |
| *Onion* | *42(10)* | *77(19)* | | | | |

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

*Chapter 1*

# INTRODUCTION

Land is a scarce resource and basic unit for any material production. It can support the needs of the growing population, provided they use the land in a rational and judicious manner. But what is happening in many areas of the state is a cause for concern to everyone involved in the management of land resources at the grassroots level. The area available for agriculture is about 51 per cent of the total geographical area and more than 60 per cent of the people are still dependant on agriculture for their livelihood. The limited land area is under severe stress and strain due to increasing population pressure and competing demands of various land uses. Due to this, every year there is significant diversion of farm lands and water resources for non-agricultural purposes. Apart from this, due to lack of interest in farmers for farming, large tracts of cultivable lands are turning into fallows in many areas and this trend is continuing at an alarming rate.

Further, land degradation has emerged as a serious problem which has already affected about 38 lakh ha of cultivated area in the state. Soil erosion alone has degraded about 35 lakh ha. Almost all the uncultivated areas are facing various degrees of degradation, particularly soil erosion. Salinity and alkalinity has emerged as a major problem in more than 3.5 lakh ha in the irrigated areas of the state. Nutrient depletion and declining factor productivity is common in both rainfed and irrigated areas. The degradation is continuing at an alarming rate and there appears to be no systematic effort among the stakeholders to contain this process. In recent times, an aberration of weather due to climate change phenomenon has added another dimension leading to unpredictable situations to be tackled by the farmers.

In this critical juncture, the challenge before us is not only to increase the productivity per unit area which is steadily declining and showing a fatigue syndrome, but also to prevent or at least reduce the severity of degradation. If the situation is not reversed at the earliest, then the sustainability of the already fragile crop production system and the overall ecosystem will be badly affected in the state. The continued neglect and unscientific use of the resources for a long time has led to the situation observed at present in the state. It is a known fact and established beyond doubt by many studies in the past that the cause for all kinds of degradation is the neglect and irrational use of the land resources. Hence, there is an urgent need to generate a detailed site-specific farm level database on various land resources for all the villages/watersheds in a time bound manner that would help to protect the valuable soil and land resources and also to stabilize the farm production.

Therefore, the land resource inventory required for farm level planning is the one which investigates not only the surface but also consider the other parameters which are critical for productivity *viz.*, soils, climate, water, minerals and rocks, topography, geology, hydrology, vegetation, crops, land use pattern, animal population, socio-

economic conditions, infrastructure, marketing facilities and various schemes and developmental works of the government etc. From the data collected at farm level, the specific problems and potentials of the area can be identified and highlighted, conservation measures required for the area can be planned on a scientific footing, suitability of the area for various uses can be worked out and finally viable and sustainable land use options suitable for each and every land holding can be prescribed.

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

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

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

*Chapter 2*

# GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING

## 2.1 Location and Extent

The Ghanapur-1 microwatershed is located in the northern part of Karnataka in Yadgir Taluk & District, Karnataka State (Fig.2.1). It comprises parts of Kandakura, Ganapura, Gopalapura and Paspool villages. It lies between $16^0$ 44' and $16^0$ 46' North latitudes and $77^0$ 18' and $77^0$ 19' East longitudes, covering an area of about 416 ha. It is about 19 km northeast of Yadgir town and is surrounded by Kandakura on the northern side, Ganapura on the east and west, Gopalapura on the south and Paspool on northwestern side of the microwatershed.

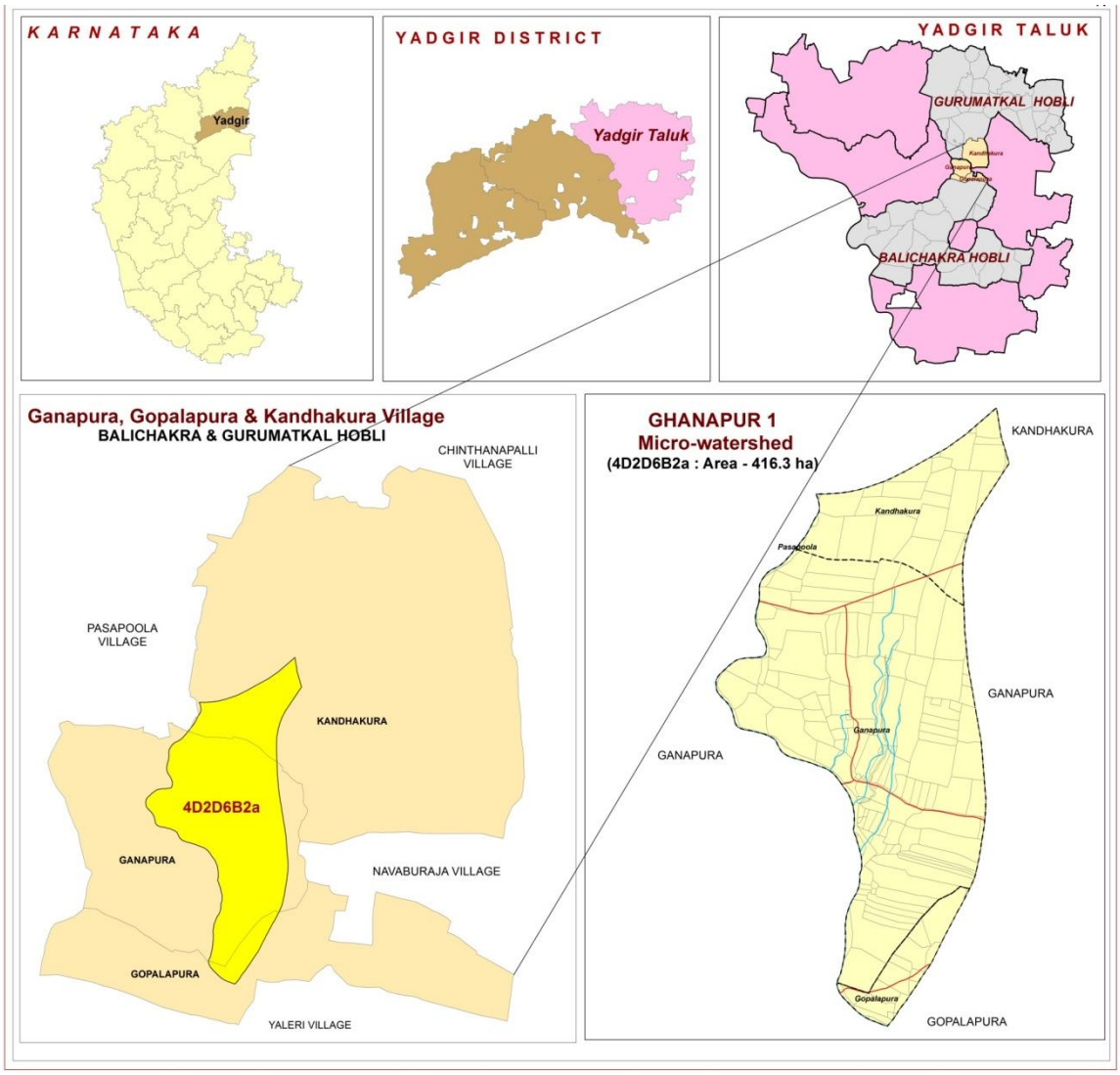


Fig.2.1 Location map of Ghanapur-1 Microwatershed

## 2.2 Geology

Major rock formations observed in the microwatershed are granite gneiss (Figs.2.2a & b). Granite gneisses and alluvium 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 Ghanapur-1 microwatershed. The most widespread and characteristic development of alluvium in the watershed region lying between the rivers Krishna and Bhima is a wide belt, the underlying formation is gneiss and alluvial soils occur over gneiss, limestone and shale. The thickness of the alluvium generally is limited to less than a meter, except in river valleys where it is very deep extending to tens of meters. Such soils are transported and represent palaeo black soils originally formed at higher elevation, but now occupying river valleys.

Fig.2.2 Granite and granite gneiss rocks

Fig. 2.2 b Alluvium

## 2.3 Physiography

Physiographically, the area has been identified as granite gneiss and alluvial landscapes based on geology. The area has been further subdivided into five landforms, *viz;* mounds/ridges, summits, side slopes and very gently sloping uplands, plains and valleys based on slope and its relief features. The elevation ranges from 422-435 m above MSL. The mounds and ridges are mostly covered by rock outcrops.

## 2.4 Drainage

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

## 2.5 Climate

The Yadgir district lies in the northern plains of Karnataka and falls under semiarid tract of the state and is categorized as drought- prone with total annual rainfall of 866 mm (Table 2.1). Of the total rainfall, maximum of 652 mm is received during the south–west monsoon period from June to September, the north-east monsoon from October to early December contributes about 138 mm and the remaining 76 mm during the rest of the year. The summer season starts during the middle of February and continues up to the first week of June. The period from December to the middle of February is the coldest season. December is the coldest month with mean daily maximum and minimum temperatures being $29.5^0$C and $10^0$C respectively. During peak summer, temperature shoots up to $45^0$C. Relative humidity varies from 26% in summer to 62% in winter. Rainfall distribution is shown in Figure 2.3. The average Potential Evapo-Transpiration (PET) is 141 mm and varies from a low of 81 mm in December to 199 mm in the month of May. The PET is always higher than precipitation in all the months except end of June to end of September. Generally, the Length of crop Growing Period (LGP) is 120-150 days and starts from 1$^{st}$ week of June to 4$^{th}$ week of October.

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

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

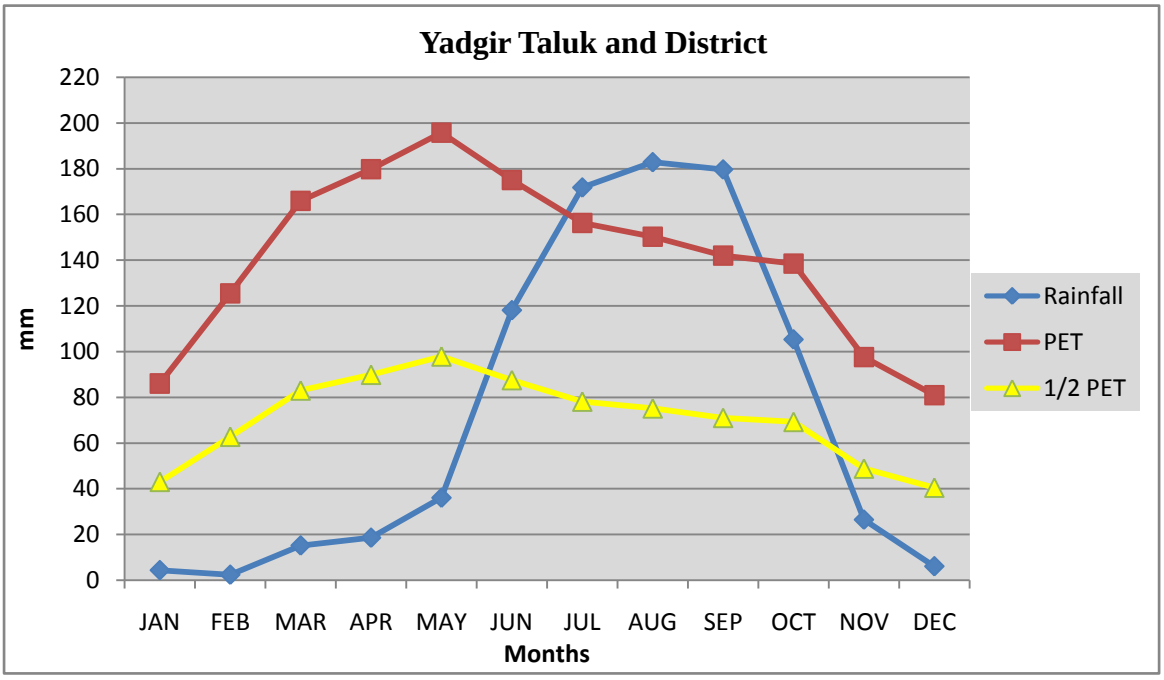


Fig 2.3 Rainfall distribution in Yadgir Taluk, Yadgir District

## 2.6 Natural Vegetation

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

Apart from the continuing deforestation, the presence of large population of goats, sheep and other cattle in the microwatershed is causing vegetative degradation of whatever little vegetation left in the area. The uncontrolled grazing has left no time for the regeneration of the vegetative cover. This leads to the accelerated rate of erosion on the

hill slopes resulting in the formation of deep gullies in the foot slopes that eventually result in the heavy siltation of tanks and reservoirs in the microwatershed.

Fig 2.4 Natural vegetation of Ghanapur-1 Microwatershed

**2.7 Land Utilization**

About 72 per cent area (Table 2.2) in Yadgir district is cultivated at present. An area of about 2 per cent is permanently under pasture, 20 per cent under current fallows and 6 per cent under non-agricultural land and 5 per cent under currently barren. Forests occupy an area of about 7 per cent and the tree cover is in a very poor state. Most of the mounds, ridges and bouldery areas have very poor vegetative cover. Major crops grown in the area are sorghum, maize, cotton, sunflower, groundnut, red gram, mango, pomegranate, marigold and sapota. While carrying out land resource inventory, the land use/land cover particulars are collected from all the survey numbers and a current land use map of the microwatershed is prepared. The current land use map prepared shows the arable and non-arable lands, other land uses and different types of crops grown in the area. The current land use map of Ghanapur-1 microwatershed is presented in Fig.2.5. The different crops and cropping systems adopted in the microwatershed are presented in Figures 2.7 a & b.

**Table 2.2 Land Utilization in Yadgir District**

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

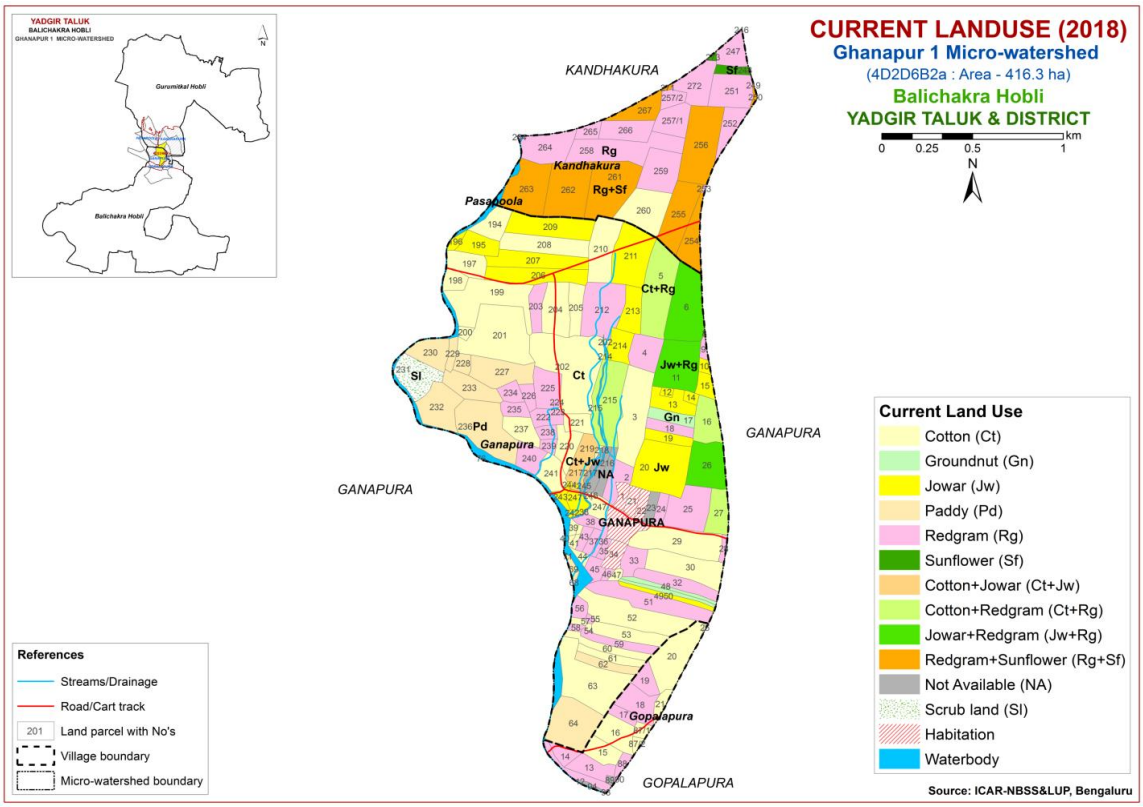


Fig.2.5 Current Land Use map of Ghanapur-1 Microwatershed

Fig. 2.7 a. Different Crops and Cropping Systems in Ghanapur-1 Microwatershed

Fig. 2.7 b. Different Crops and Cropping Systems in Ghanapur-1 Microwatershed

*Chapter 3*

# SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The purpose of land resource inventory is to delineate similar areas (soil series and phases), which respond or expected to respond similarly to a given level of management. This was achieved in Ghanapur-1 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 416 ha. The methodology followed for carrying out land resource inventory was as per the guidelines given in Soil Survey Manual (IARI, 1971; Soil Survey Staff, 2006; Natarajan *et al.,* 2015) which is briefly described below.

## 3.1 Base Maps

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

## 3.2 Image Interpretation for Physiography

False Colour Composites (FCCs) of Cartosat-I and LISS-IV merged satellite data covering microwatershed area was visually interpreted using image interpretation elements and all the available collateral data with local knowledge. The delineated physiographic boundaries were transferred on to a cadastral map overlaid on satellite imagery. Physiographically, the area has been identified as granite and granite gneiss and alluvial landscapes. 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

**DSe – Alluvial Landscape**

**DSe 1 – Summit**

- DSe 11 –
- DSe 12 –

**DSe 2 – Very genetly sloping**

- DSe 21 – Very gently sloping, dark gray tone
- DSe 22 – Very gently sloping, medium gray tone
- DSe 23 – Very gently sloping, yellowish grey tone
- DSe 24 – Very gently sloping, whitish grey tone
- DSe 25 – Very gently sloping, whitish/ eroded/ calcareous tone
- DSe 26- Very gently sloping, medium pink

**DSe 3 – Valley/ Lowland**

- DSe 31 – Whitish gray/Calcareous
- DSe 32 – Gray with pink patches
- DSe 33 – Medium gray tone
- DSe 34 – Lightish gray tone
- DSe 35 – Dark gray tone

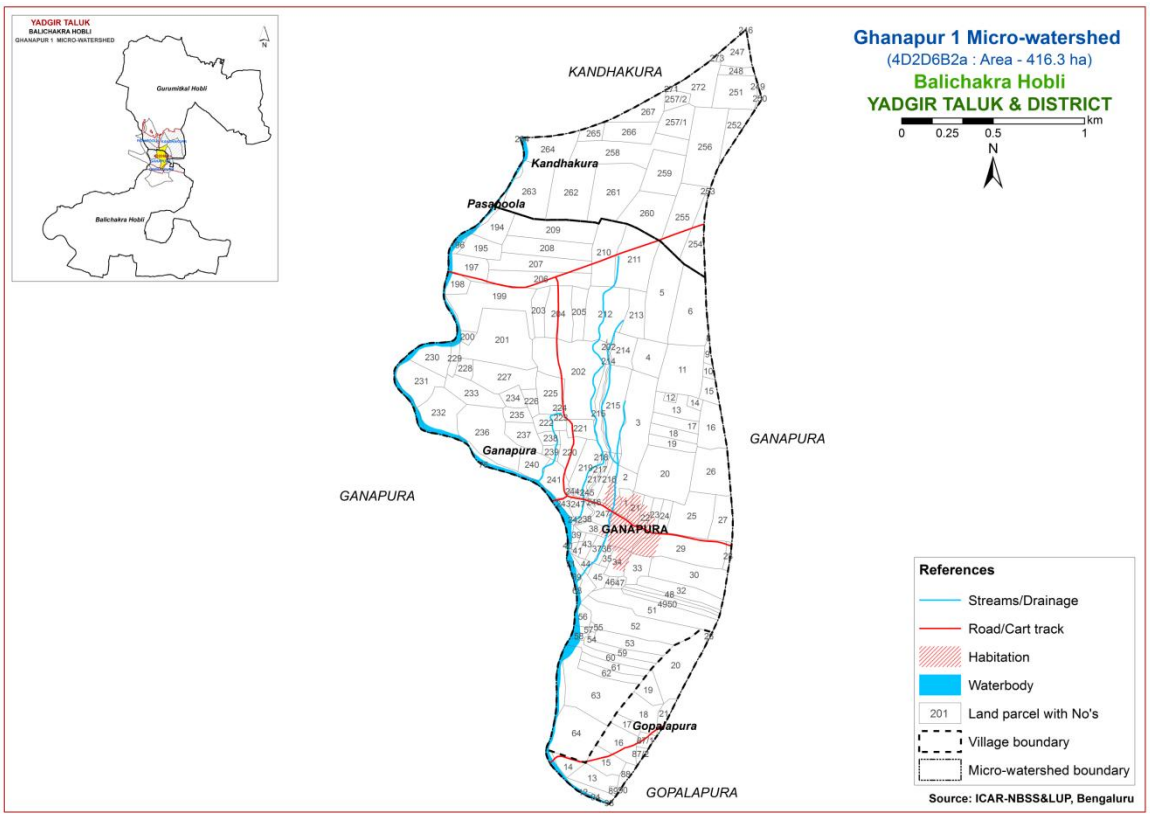


Fig 3.1 Scanned and Digitized Cadastral map of Ghanapur-1 Microwatershed

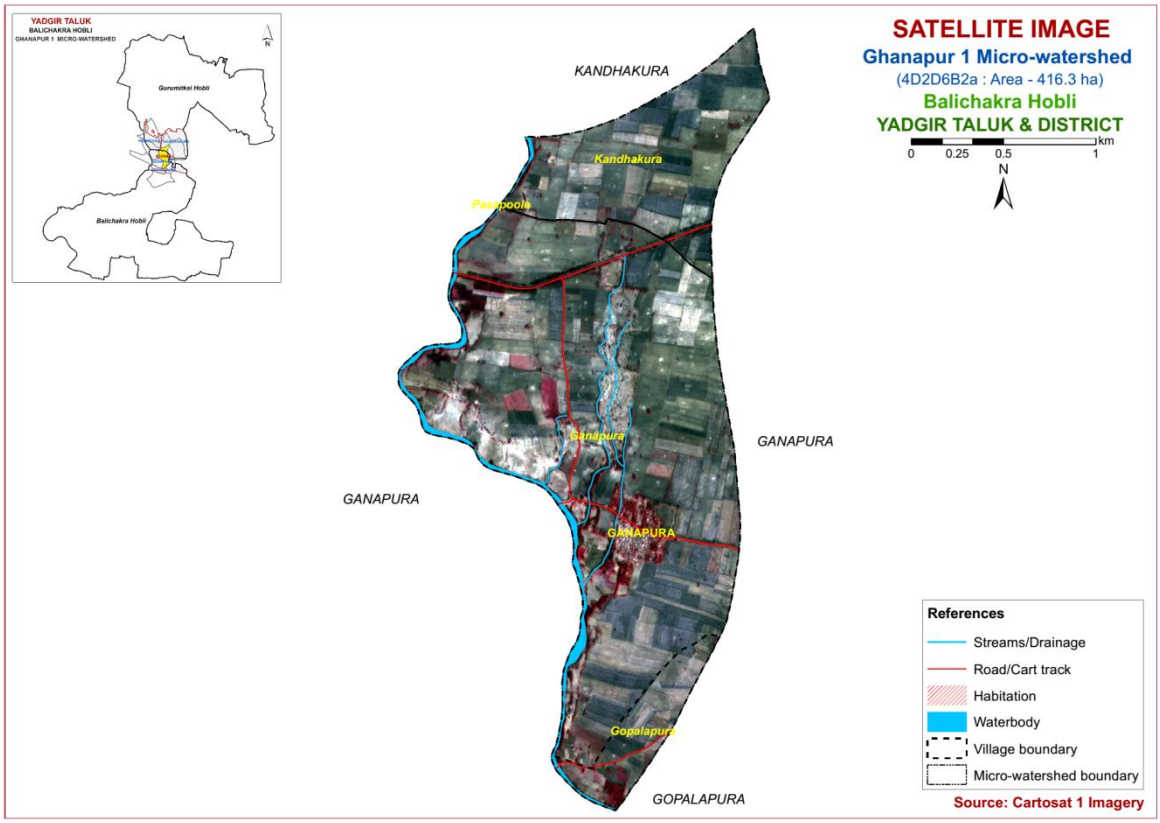


Fig.3.2 Satellite Image of Ghanapur-1 Microwatershed

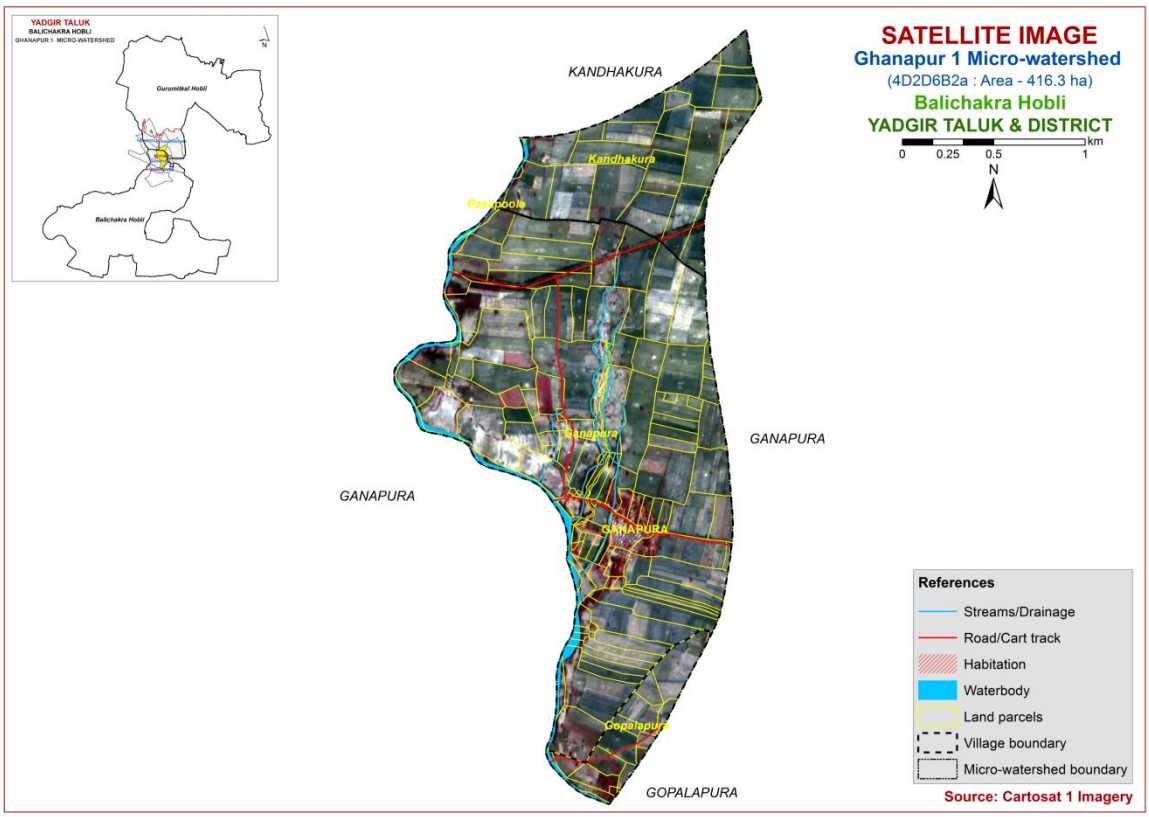


Fig.3.3 Cadastral map overlaid on IRS PAN+LISS IV merged imagery of Ghanapur-1 Microwatershed

### 3.3 Field Investigation

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

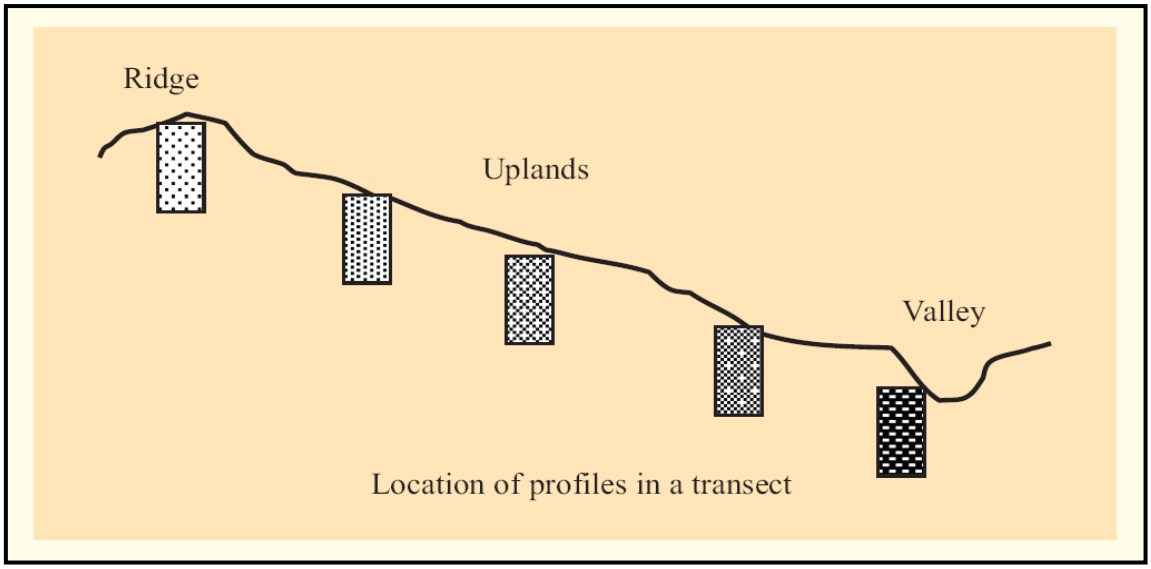

Fig: 3.4. Location of profiles in a transect

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

Based on the soil characteristics, the soils were grouped into different soil series. Soil series is the most homogeneous unit having similar horizons and properties and behaves similarly for a given level of management. Soil depth, texture, colour, kind of horizon and horizon sequence, calcareousness, amount and nature of gravel present, nature of substratum etc, were used as the major differentiating characteristics for identifying soil series occurring in the area. The differentiating characteristics used for identifying the soil series are given in Table 3.1. Based on the above characteristics, 5 soil series were identified in the Ghanapur-1 microwatershed.

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

(Characteristics are of Series Control Section)

| Soils of Granite gneiss Landscape | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sl. no** | **Soil Series** | **Depth (cm)** | **Colour (moist)** | **Texture** | **Gravel (%)** | **Horizon sequence** | **Calcareous-ness** |
| **Soil of Granite and Granite Gneiss Landscape** | | | | | | | |
| 1 | NGP (Naglapur) | 100-150 | 10YR 3/2,3/1,2/1 | c | <15 | Ap-Bss | Es |
| 2 | MDR (Madhwara) | >150 | 10YR3/1,3/2,2/1,2/2 | scl | <15 | Ap-Bw | E |
| 3 | BMN (Bhimanahalli) | >150 | 10YR 3/1 | c | <15 | Ap-Bss | Es |
| 4 | ANR (Anur) | 100-150 | 10YR 4/3,4/1 | c | <15 | Ap-Bw | Es |
| **Soils of Alluvial Landscape** | | | | | | | |
| 5 | HGN (Hegganakera) | >150 | 10 YR 4/2,4/1,3/1,4/1 | c | <15 | Ap-BA-Bss | 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 about many profile pits, few minipits and a few auger bores representing different landforms occurring in the microwatershed were studied. In addition to the profile study, spot observations in the form of minipits, road cuts, terrace cuts etc., were studied to validate the soil boundaries on the soil map.

The soil map shows the geographic distribution of 9 mapping units representing 5 soil series occurring in the microwatershed. The soil map unit (soil legend) description is presented in Table 3.2. The soil phase map (management units) shows the distribution of 9 soil phases mapped in the microwatershed. Each mapping unit (soil phase) delineated on the map has similar soil and site characteristics. In other words, all the farms or survey numbers included in one phase will have similar management needs and have to be treated accordingly.

### 3.5 Land Management Units

The 9 soil phases identified and mapped in the microwatershed were grouped into 2 Land Management Units (LMU's) for the purpose of preparing a Proposed Crop Plan for sustained development of the microwatershed. The database (soil phases) generated under LRI was utilized for identifying Land Management Units (LMU's) based on the management needs. One or more than one soil site characteristic having influence on the management have been choosen for identification and delineation of LMUs. For Ghanapur-1 microwatershed, five soil and site characteristics, namely soil depth, soil

texture, slope; erosion and gravel content have been considered for defining LMUs. The land use classes are expected to behave similarly for a given level of management.

### 3.6 Laboratory Characterization

Soil samples were collected from representative master profiles for laboratory characterization by following the methods outlined in the Laboratory Manual (Sarma *et al*, 1987). Surface soil samples collected from farmer's fields (43 samples) for fertility status (major and micronutrients) at 320 m grid interval in the year 2018 were analyzed in the laboratory (Katyal and Rattan, 2003). By linking the soil fertility data to the survey numbers through GIS, soil fertility maps were generated by using Kriging method for the microwatershed.

**Table 3.2 Soil map unit description of Ghanapur-1 Microwatershed**

| *Soil map unit No. | Soil Series | Soil Phase | Mapping Unit Description | Area in ha(%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Soils of Granite and Granite Gneiss Landscape** | | | | |
| | NGP | Nagalapur soils are deep (100-150 cm), moderately well drained, have very dark gray to very dark grayish brown, black calcareous cracking clay soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation | | **19 (4.53)** |
| 49 | | NGPmB2 | Clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion | 17 (4.12) |
| 146 | | NGPmB2g1 | Clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion, gravelly (15-35%) | 1 (0.29) |
| 163 | | NGPmA1 | Clay surfcae, slope 0-1%, slight erosion | 1 (0.12) |
| | MDR | Madhwara soils are very deep (>150 cm), moderately well drained, have very dark gray to very dark brown, slightly calcareous sandy clay loam soils occurring on nearly level to very gently sloping uplands under cultivation | | **50 (12.12)** |
| 61 | | MDRmB2 | Clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion | 8 (1.93) |
| 133 | | MDRiB2 | Sandy clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion | 42 (10.19) |
| | BMN | Bhimanahalli soils are very deep (>150 cm), moderately well drained, have very dark gray, calcareous cracking clay black soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation | | **250 (59.97)** |
| 62 | | BMNmB2 | Clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion | 250 (59.97) |
| | ANR | Anur soils are deep (100-150 cm), moderately well drained, have dark gray to brown, calcareous, sodic clay soils occurring on very gently sloping uplands under cultivation | | **69 (16.67)** |
| 167 | | ANRcA1 | Sandy loam surface, slope 0-1%, slight erosion | 69 (16.67) |
| **Soils of Alluvial plains** | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | HGN | Hegganakera soils are very deep (>150 cm), moderately well drained, have dark gray to very dark grayish brown and brown, slightly calcareous cracking clay black soils occurring on very gently sloping plains under cultivation | | **9 (2.20)** |
| 95 | | HGNmB2 | Clay surface, slope 1-3%, moderate erosion | 6 (1.55) |
| 138 | | HGNmB1 | Clay surface, slope 1-3%, slight erosion | 3 (0.65) |
| 1000 | Habitation and Water body | | | 19 (4.51) |

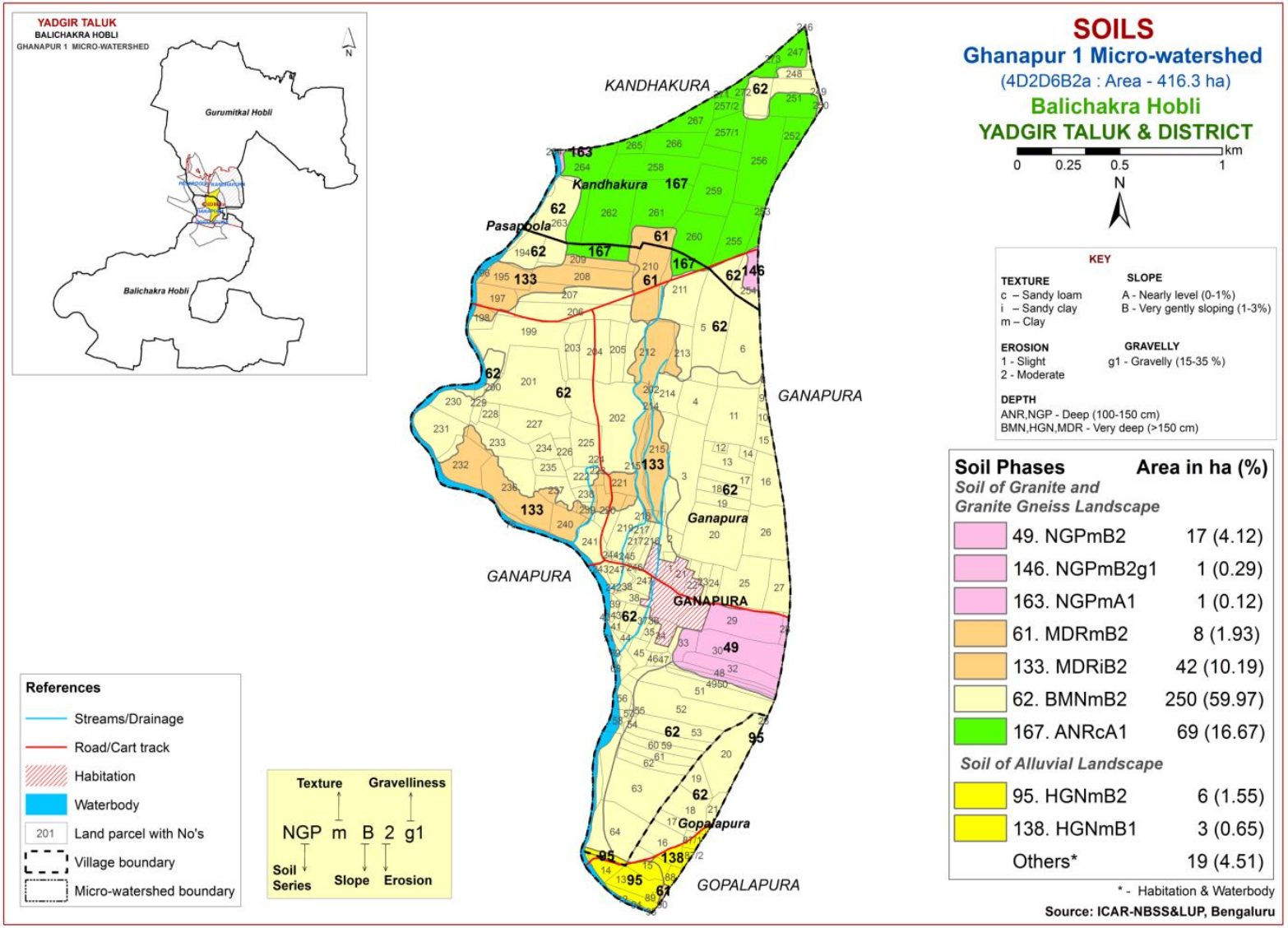


Fig 3.5 Soil Phase or Management Units - Ghanapur-1 Microwatershed

*Chapter 4*

# THE SOILS

Detailed information pertaining to the nature, extent and their distribution of different kinds of soils occurring in Ghanapur-1 microwatershed is provided in this chapter. The microwatershed area has been identified as granite gneiss and alluvial landscapes based on geology. In all, 5 soil series are identified. Soil formation is the result of the combined effect of environmental and terrain factors that are reflected in soil morphology. In the granite gneiss landscape, it is by parent material, relief and climate.

A brief description of each of the 5 soil series identified followed by 9 soil phases (management units) mapped under each series are furnished below. The physical and chemical characteristics of soil series identified in Ghanapur-1 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, 4 soil series are identified and mapped. Of these, BMN series occupies maximum area of 250 ha (60%) followed by ANR 69 ha (17%), MDR 50 ha (12%), NGP 19 ha (5%). Brief description of each series identified and number of soil phases mapped is given below.

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

The thickness of the solum ranges from 110 to 150 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 6 to 25 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 3 to 5 and chroma 1 to 3. The texture varies from sandy loam to sandy clay and clay. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 110 to 141 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 2 to 3 and chroma 1 to 2. Texture is clay and is calcareous. The available water capacity is very high (>200 mm/m). Three phases were indentified and mapped


Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Naglapur (NGP) Series

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

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

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Madhwara (MDR) Series

**4.1.3 Bhimanahalli (BMN) Series:** Bhimanahalli soils are very deep (>150 cm), moderately well drained, very dark gray calcareous cracking clay soils. They are developed from weathered granite gneiss and occur on very gently to gently sloping uplands under cultivation. The Bhimanahalli series has been classified as a member of the fine, smectitic, (calcareous), isohyperthermic family of Typic Haplusterts.

The thickness of the solum is more than 150 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 6 to 13 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 3 to 4 and chroma 1 to 2 with clay texture. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 163 to 176 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 2 to 4 and chroma 1. Its texture is clay and is calcareous. The available water capacity is very high (>200 mm/m). One phase was indentified and mapped.


Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Bhimanahalli (BMN) Series

**4.1.4 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). One phase was indentified and mapped.


Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Anur (ANR) Series

**4.2 Soils of alluvial landscape**

In this landscape, only one soil series is identified and mapped. Of these, HGN series occupies an area of 9 ha (2%) Brief description of this series identified and number of soil phases mapped is given below.

**4.2.1 Hegganakera (HGN) Series:** Hegganakera soils are very deep (>150 cm), moderately well drained, have very dark gray to dark grayish brown, slightly calcareous cracking clay soils. They have developed from alluvium and occur on very gently sloping plains under cultivation. The Hegganakera series has been classified as a member of the very fine, smectitic, isohyperthermic family of Typic Haplusterts.

The thickness of the solum is more than 150 cm. The thickness of A horizon ranges from 7 to 9 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 3 to 4 and chroma 1 to 3 with clay texture. The thickness of B horizon ranges from 152 to 175 cm. Its colour is in 10 YR hue with value 2 to 4 and chroma 1 to 3. Its texture is clay and is slightly calcareous. The available water capacity is very high (>200 mm/m). Two phases were indentified and mapped

Landscape and Soil Profile characteristics of Hegganakera (HGN) Series

**Table: 4.1 Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Soil Series identified in Ghanapur-1 microwatershed**

**Soil Series:** Naglapur (NGP) **Pedon:** R-8

**Location:** $16^0$52'84.1"N $77^0$22'99.4"E, Gurumitkal village, Gurumitkal hobli, Yadgir taluk and district

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

| Depth (cm) | Horizon | Size class and particle diameter (mm) | | | | | | | | Coarse fragments w/w (%) | Texture Class (USDA) | % Moisture | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | | | Sand | | | | | | | | |
| | | Sand (2.0-0.05) | Silt (0.05-0.002) | Clay (<0.002) | Very coarse (2.0-1.0) | Coarse (1.0-0.5) | Medium (0.5-0.25) | Fine (0.25-0.1) | Very fine (0.1-0.05) | | | 1/3 Bar | 15 Bar |
| 0-10 | Ap | 7.53 | 19.88 | 72.59 | 1.00 | 0.78 | 0.89 | 2.10 | 2.77 | - | c | 44.31 | 32.79 |
| 10-35 | Bss1 | 6.55 | 18.76 | 74.68 | 0.80 | 0.92 | 0.80 | 1.72 | 2.30 | - | c | 43.09 | 31.62 |
| 35-60 | Bss2 | 6.58 | 21.05 | 72.37 | 0.69 | 0.46 | 1.04 | 1.50 | 2.89 | - | c | 46.52 | 32.52 |
| 60-102 | Bss3 | 7.48 | 19.74 | 72.78 | 1.61 | 1.38 | 0.69 | 1.61 | 2.19 | - | c | 51.12 | 35.62 |

| Depth (cm) | pH (1:2.5) | | | E.C. (1:2.5) | O.C. | $CaCO_3$ | Exchangeable bases | | | | | CEC | CEC/ Clay | Base satura tion | ESP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Ca | Mg | K | Na | Total | | | | |
| | Water | $CaCl_2$ | M KCl | dS $m^{-1}$ | % | % | cmol $kg^{-1}$ | | | | | | | % | % |
| 0-10 | 7.42 | - | - | 0.24 | 0.84 | 1.30 | - | - | 0.84 | 0.15 | - | 67.10 | 0.92 | 100 | 0.22 |
| 10-35 | 8.52 | - | - | 0.291 | 0.64 | 2.86 | - | - | 0.17 | 0.29 | - | 65.20 | 0.87 | 100 | 0.45 |
| 35-60 | 7.89 | - | - | 0.134 | 0.62 | 4.55 | - | - | 0.15 | 0.20 | - | 65.00 | 0.90 | 100 | 0.30 |
| 60-102 | 8.68 | - | - | 0.213 | 0.54 | 8.32 | - | - | 0.17 | 0.15 | - | 64.10 | 0.88 | 100 | 0.24 |

*Contd…*

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

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

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

| Depth (cm) | Horizon | Size class and particle diameter (mm) | | | | | | | | Coarse fragments w/w (%) | Texture Class (USDA) | % Moisture | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | | | Sand | | | | | | | | |
| | | Sand (2.0-0.05) | Silt (0.05-0.002) | Clay (<0.002) | Very coarse (2.0-1.0) | Coarse (1.0-0.5) | Medium (0.5-0.25) | Fine (0.25-0.1) | Very fine (0.1-0.05) | | | 1/3 Bar | 15 Bar |
| 0-11 | Ap | 58.94 | 20.74 | 20.32 | 5.41 | 7.28 | 13.31 | 20.89 | 12.06 | - | scl | 16.47 | 8.85 |
| 11-30 | Bw1 | 55.52 | 19.32 | 25.16 | 5.00 | 7.19 | 13.12 | 19.69 | 10.52 | - | scl | 18.25 | 10.18 |
| 30-53 | Bw2 | 53.95 | 19.15 | 26.90 | 4.68 | 7.48 | 12.58 | 19.65 | 9.56 | - | scl | 26.99 | 14.02 |
| 53-117 | Bw3 | 52.68 | 19.51 | 27.81 | 2.84 | 5.47 | 14.72 | 20.82 | 8.83 | - | scl | 37.86 | 17.40 |
| 117-160 | Bw4 | 49.95 | 17.27 | 32.79 | 2.11 | 5.07 | 14.15 | 20.49 | 8.13 | - | scl | 44.15 | 20.38 |

| Depth (cm) | pH (1:2.5) | | | E.C. (1:2.5) | O.C. | $CaCO_3$ | Exchangeable bases | | | | | CEC | CEC/ Clay | Base saturation | ESP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Ca | Mg | K | Na | Total | | | | |
| | Water | $CaCl_2$ | M KCl | dS $m^{-1}$ | % | % | cmol $kg^{-1}$ | | | | | | | % | % |
| 0-11 | 8.31 | - | - | 0.33 | 0.46 | 2.76 | - | - | 0.45 | 0.47 | - | 20.57 | 1.01 | 100 | 0.90 |
| 11-30 | 9.25 | - | - | 0.20 | 0.31 | 4.20 | - | - | 0.19 | 1.40 | - | 23.98 | 0.95 | 100 | 2.34 |
| 30-53 | 9.78 | - | - | 0.40 | 0.19 | 5.76 | - | - | 0.16 | 1.53 | - | 24.53 | 0.91 | 100 | 2.49 |
| 53-117 | 9.94 | - | - | 0.88 | 0.23 | 4.80 | - | - | 0.18 | 9.09 | - | 24.31 | 0.87 | 100 | 14.96 |
| 117-160 | 9.98 | - | - | 0.93 | 0.15 | 3.00 | - | - | 0.24 | 11.09 | - | 28.27 | 0.86 | 100 | 15.69 |

*Contd…*

**Soil Series:** Bhimanahalli (BMN) **Pedon:** R-3

**Location:** $16^0$31'82.4"N $77^0$12'70.8"E, Bheemanahalli village, Sydhapura hobli, Yadgir taluk and district

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

| Depth (cm) | Horizon | Size class and particle diameter (mm) | | | | | | | | Coarse fragments w/w (%) | Texture Class (USDA) | % Moisture | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | | | Sand | | | | | | | | |
| | | Sand (2.0-0.05) | Silt (0.05-0.002) | Clay (<0.002) | Very coarse (2.0-1.0) | Coarse (1.0-0.5) | Medium (0.5-0.25) | Fine (0.25-0.1) | Very fine (0.1-0.05) | | | 1/3 Bar | 15 Bar |
| 0-8 | Ap | 20.34 | 19.94 | 59.72 | 2.68 | 5.03 | 3.75 | 5.25 | 3.64 | - | c | 50.19 | 33.49 |
| 8-40 | Bss1 | 19.61 | 22.76 | 57.62 | 1.94 | 2.59 | 5.28 | 4.96 | 4.85 | - | c | 43.22 | 29.05 |
| 40-70 | Bss2 | 21.25 | 17.65 | 61.10 | 3.02 | 5.26 | 3.91 | 5.48 | 3.58 | - | c | 44.30 | 30.25 |
| 70-120 | Bss3 | 19.08 | 22.29 | 58.63 | 1.75 | 5.04 | 3.84 | 5.15 | 3.29 | - | c | 43.26 | 30.31 |
| 120-170 | Bss4 | 11.11 | 20.44 | 68.45 | 2.04 | 1.93 | 1.70 | 2.83 | 2.61 | - | c | 51.33 | 33.51 |

| 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 $kg^{-1}$ | | | | | | | % | % |
| 0-8 | 8.2 | - | - | 0.284 | 0.72 | 4.94 | - | - | 1.20 | 0.34 | - | 52.70 | 0.88 | 100 | 0.65 |
| 8-40 | 8.44 | - | - | 0.139 | 0.40 | 7.28 | - | - | 0.30 | 0.48 | - | 52.06 | 0.90 | 100 | 0.93 |
| 40-70 | 8.32 | - | - | 0.202 | 0.40 | 6.37 | - | - | 0.18 | 0.40 | - | 52.52 | 0.86 | 100 | 0.77 |
| 70-120 | 9.3 | - | - | 0.282 | 0.36 | 6.89 | - | - | 0.27 | 0.38 | - | 50.97 | 0.87 | 100 | 0.75 |
| 120-170 | 8.47 | - | - | 0.305 | 0.37 | 8.19 | - | - | 0.28 | 0.91 | - | 58.19 | 0.85 | 100 | 1.57 |

*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:** Hegganakera (HGN) **Pedon:** R-12

**Location:** $16^0$46'19.9"N $77^0$04'34.0"E, Thumakura village, Yadgir hobli, Yadgir taluk and district

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

| Depth (cm) | Horizon | Size class and particle diameter (mm) | | | | | | | | Coarse fragments w/w (%) | Texture Class (USDA) | % Moisture | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | | | Sand | | | | | | | | |
| | | Sand (2.0-0.05) | Silt (0.05-0.002) | Clay (<0.002) | Very coarse (2.0-1.0) | Coarse (1.0-0.5) | Medium (0.5-0.25) | Fine (0.25-0.1) | Very fine (0.1-0.05) | | | 1/3 Bar | 15 Bar |
| 0-8 | Ap | 20.20 | 25.22 | 54.58 | 2.32 | 2.76 | 3.53 | 8.17 | 3.42 | - | c | 42.47 | 25.59 |
| 8-24 | BA | 21.18 | 21.70 | 57.12 | 2.07 | 3.28 | 4.69 | 7.31 | 3.82 | - | c | 41.88 | 24.67 |
| 24-50 | Bss1 | 18.76 | 21.67 | 59.57 | 1.20 | 2.51 | 3.93 | 7.09 | 4.03 | - | c | 40.46 | 23.34 |
| 50-86 | Bss2 | 16.74 | 22.24 | 61.02 | 0.88 | 1.53 | 4.27 | 6.02 | 4.05 | - | c | 42.18 | 24.76 |
| 86-146 | Bss3 | 18.64 | 20.20 | 61.16 | 2.30 | 2.41 | 3.73 | 6.36 | 3.84 | - | c | 40.03 | 28.61 |
| 146-170 | Bss4 | 16.08 | 19.33 | 64.59 | 0.88 | 2.75 | 3.41 | 5.95 | 3.08 | - | c | 40.28 | 29.90 |

| 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 $kg^{-1}$ | | | | | | | % | % |
| 0-8 | 8.77 | - | - | 1.33 | 1.16 | 8.19 | - | - | 1.10 | 5.21 | - | 36.23 | 0.66 | 100 | 14.38 |
| 8-24 | 8.93 | - | - | 1.11 | 0.64 | 5.46 | - | - | 0.87 | 4.23 | - | 35.50 | 0.62 | 100 | 11.93 |
| 24-50 | 8.85 | - | - | 0.984 | 0.32 | 3.38 | - | - | 0.71 | 3.78 | - | 36.69 | 0.62 | 100 | 10.30 |
| 50-86 | 8.54 | - | - | 0.562 | 0.24 | 3.38 | - | - | 0.58 | 3.07 | - | 39.16 | 0.64 | 100 | 7.84 |
| 86-146 | 8.45 | - | - | 0.526 | 0.24 | 3.38 | - | - | 0.62 | 2.82 | - | 38.52 | 0.63 | 100 | 7.31 |
| 146-170 | 8.64 | - | - | 0.517 | 0.20 | 4.29 | - | - | 0.60 | 2.99 | - | 36.87 | 0.57 | 100 | 8.12 |

*Chapter 5*

# INTERPRETATION FOR LAND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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

## 5.1 Land Capability Classification

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The 9 soil map units identified in the Ghanapur-1 microwatershed are grouped under 1 land capability class and 3 subclasses. Entire cultivated area about 397 ha (95%) in the microwatershed is suitable for agriculture (Fig. 5.1). An area about 19 ha covered by others (Habitation and water bodies).

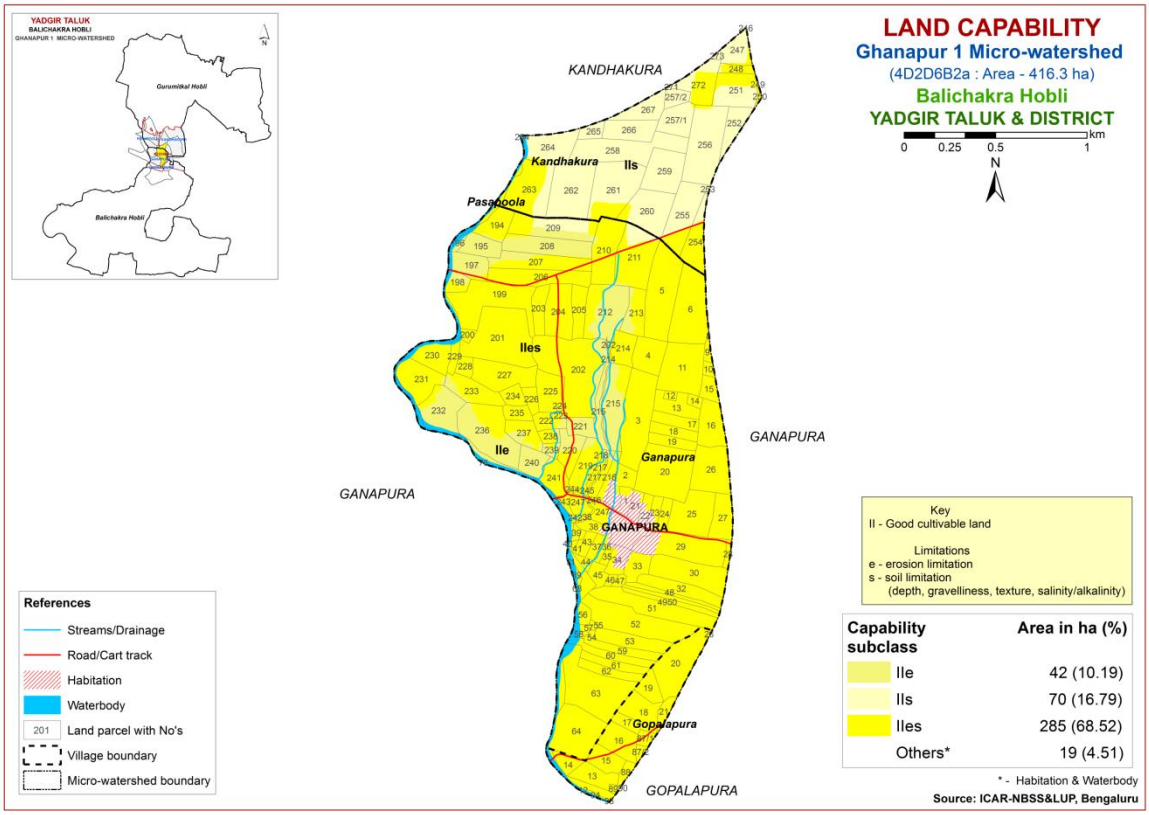


Fig. 5.1 Land Capability map of Ghanapur-1 Microwatershed

Good cultivable lands (Class II) cover entire cultivated area of the microwatershed with minor problems of soil and erosion.

## 5.2 Soil Depth

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

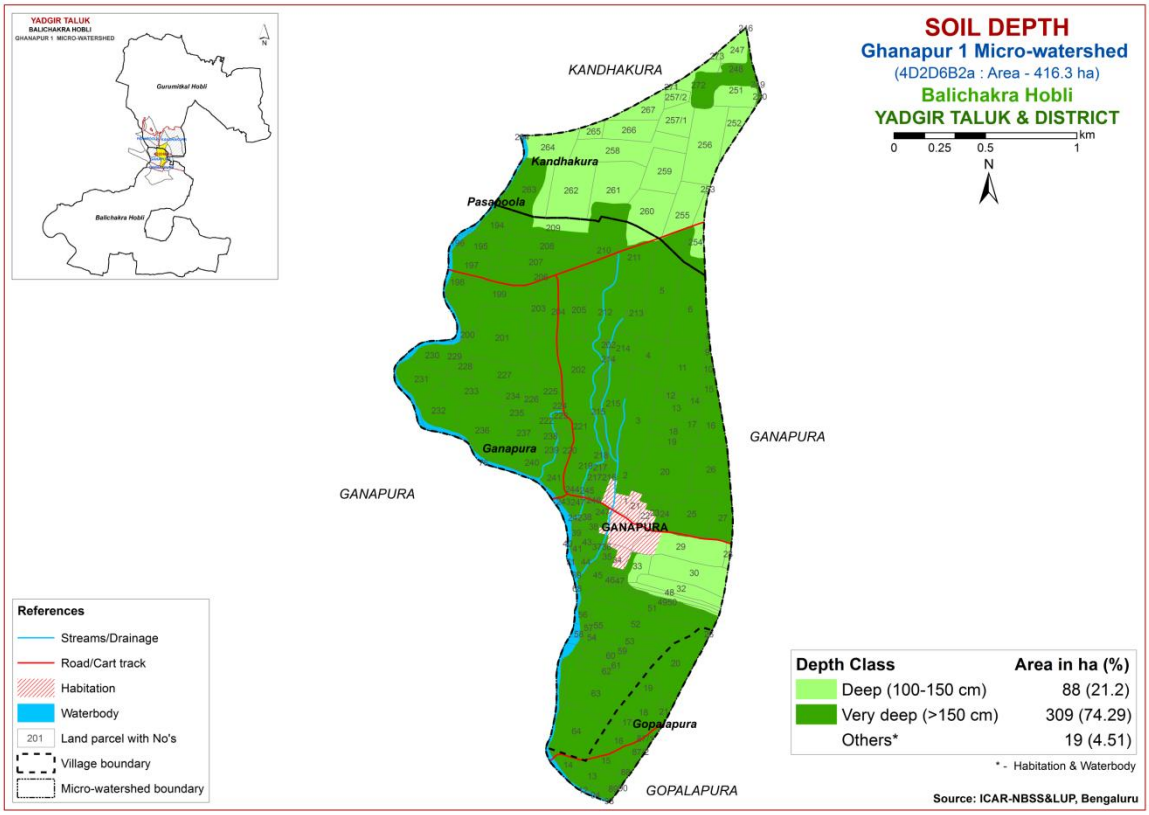


Fig. 5.2 Soil Depth map of Ghanapur-1 Microwatershed

Deep (100-150 cm) soils cover an area of 88 ha (21%) and are distributed in the northern and southern part of the microwatershed. Very deep (>150 cm) soils cover an area of 309 ha (74%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed.

Entire cultivated area is productive with respect to soil rooting depth where all climatically adapted annual and perennial crops can be grown are deep to very deep (100 to >150 cm depth) soils.

### 5.3 Surface Soil Texture

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

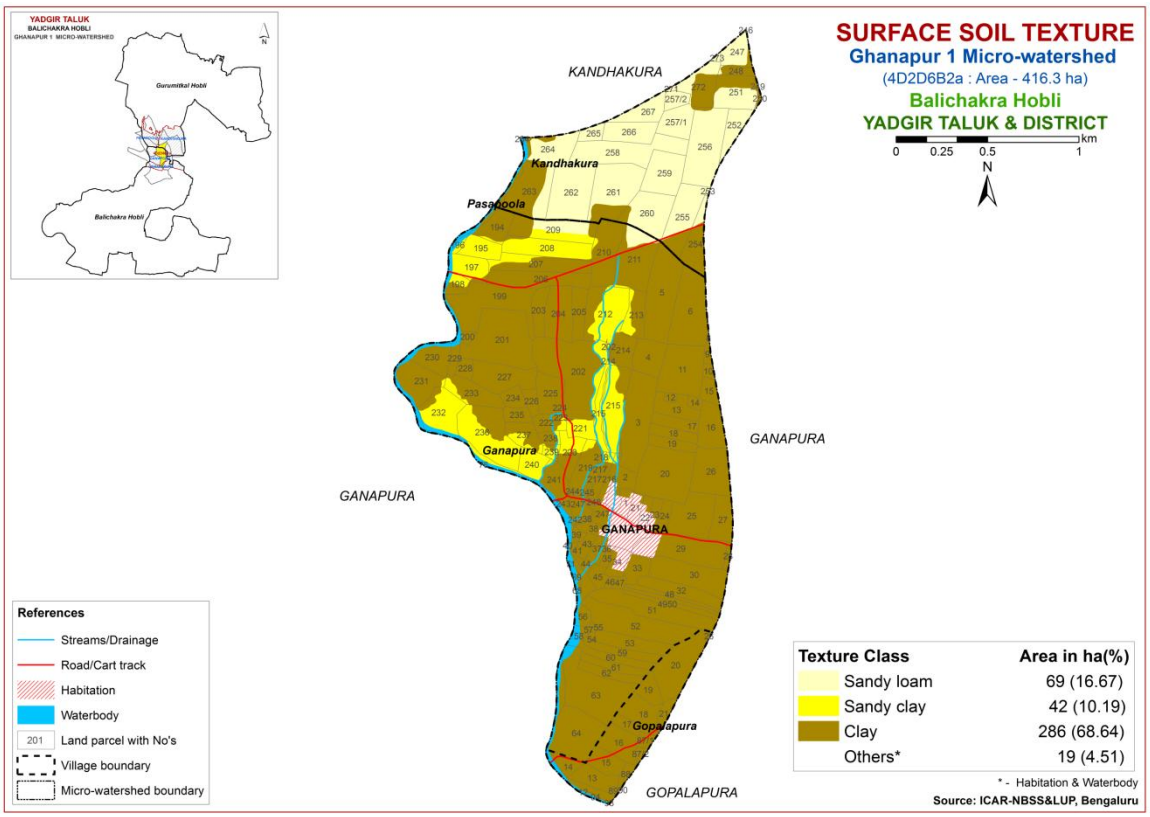


Fig. 5.3 Surface Soil Texture map of Ghanapur-1 Microwatershed

An area of about 69 ha (17%) has soils that are loamy at the surface and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed. An area of 328 ha (79%) has soils that are clayey at the surface and occur in the major part of the microwatershed.

Major area of the microwatershed is most productive with respect to surface soil texture. The clayey soils (79%) have high potential for soil-water retention and availability, and nutrient retention and availability, but have more problems of drainage, infiltration, workability and other physical problems. The other productive lands are loamy soils (17%) which also have high potential for soil-water retention and nutrient availability but have no drainage or other physical problems.

### 5.4 Soil Gravelliness

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

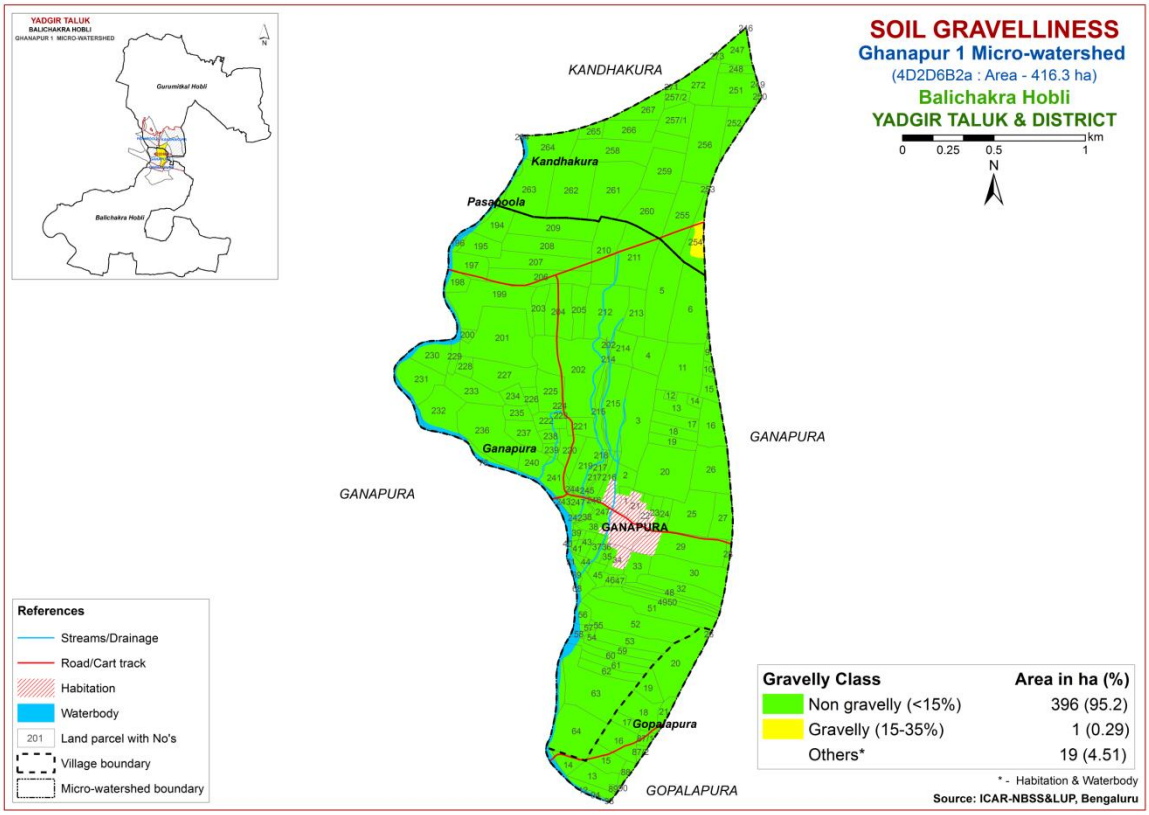


Fig. 5.4 Soil Gravelliness map of Ghanapur-1 Microwatershed

Maximum area is non gravelly (<15%) soils which cover an area of about 396 ha (95%) and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. Small area of about one ha,is gravelly (15-35%) soils and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed.

The most productive soils (95%) that are non gravelly (<15%), where all climatically adapted long duration crops can be grown.

## 5.5 Available Water Capacity

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

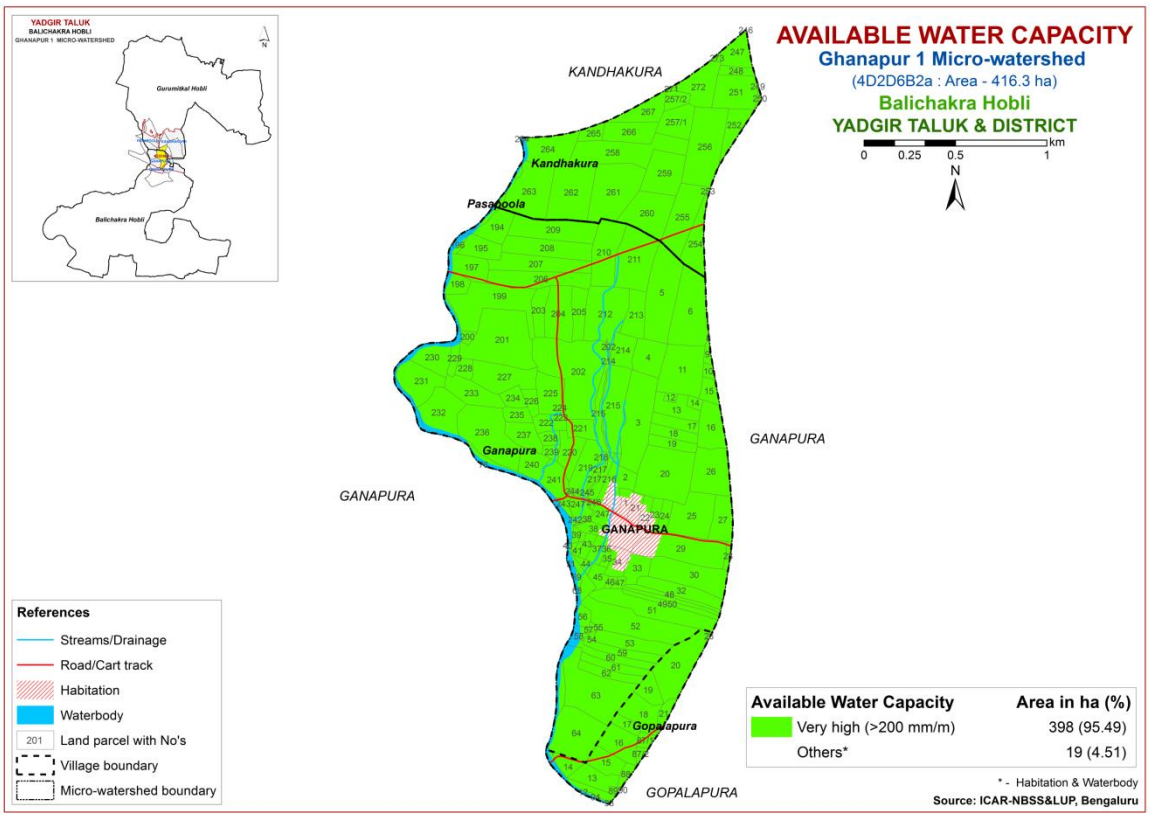


Fig. 5.5 Soil Available Water Capacity map of Ghanapur-1 Microwatershed

Entire cultivated area of the microwatershed is very high (>200 mm/m) available water capacity and as such areas potential with regard to AWC where all climatically adapted annual and perennial crops can be grown.

**5.6 Soil Slope**

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

Maximum area of about 328 ha (79%) falls under very gently sloping (1-3% slope) lands and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. An area of about 70 ha (17%) falls under nearly level (0-1% slope) lands and is distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed.

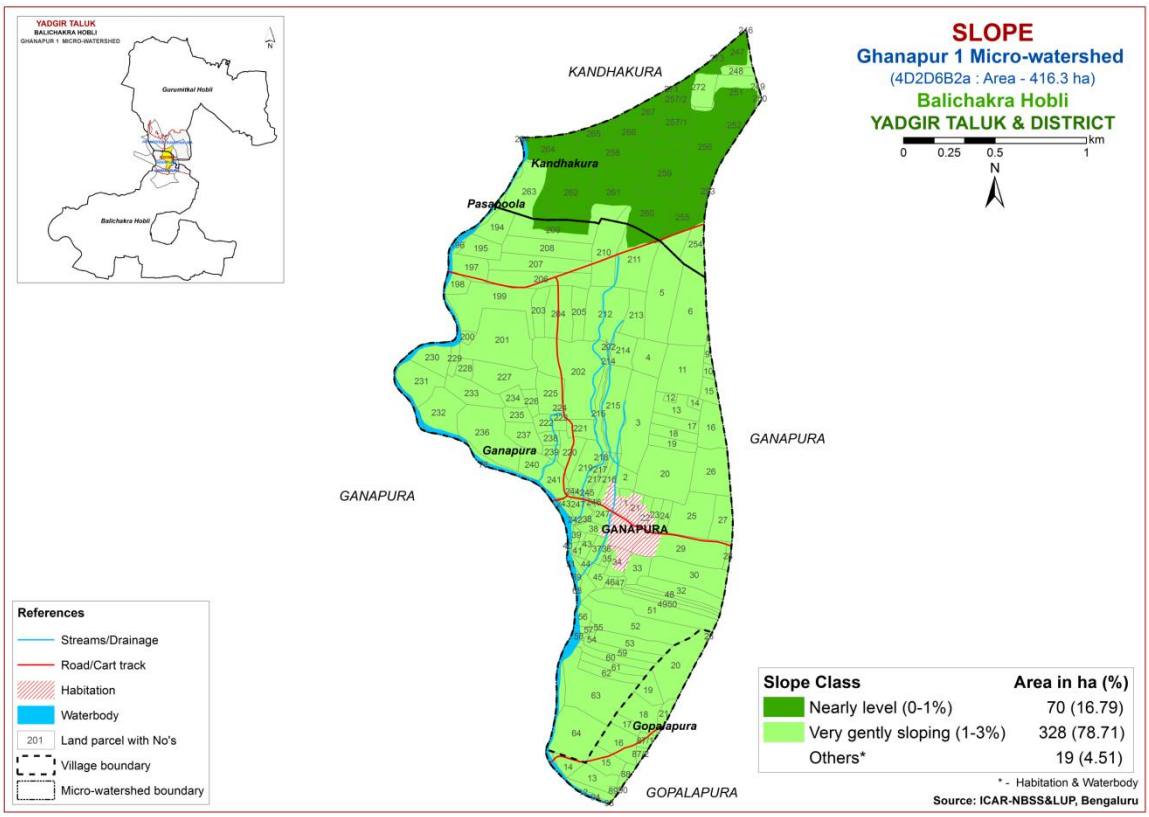


Fig. 5.6 Soil Slope map of Ghanapur-1 Microwatershed

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

## 5.7 Soil Erosion

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

Soils that are slightly eroded (e1 class) cover an area of 73 ha (17%) and are distributed in the northern and southern part of the microwatershed. Soils that are moderately eroded (e2 class) cover a maximum area of 325 ha (78%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed.

An area of 325 ha (78%) in the microwatershed is problematic because of moderate. For these areas, taking up soil and water conservation and other land development measures are needed.

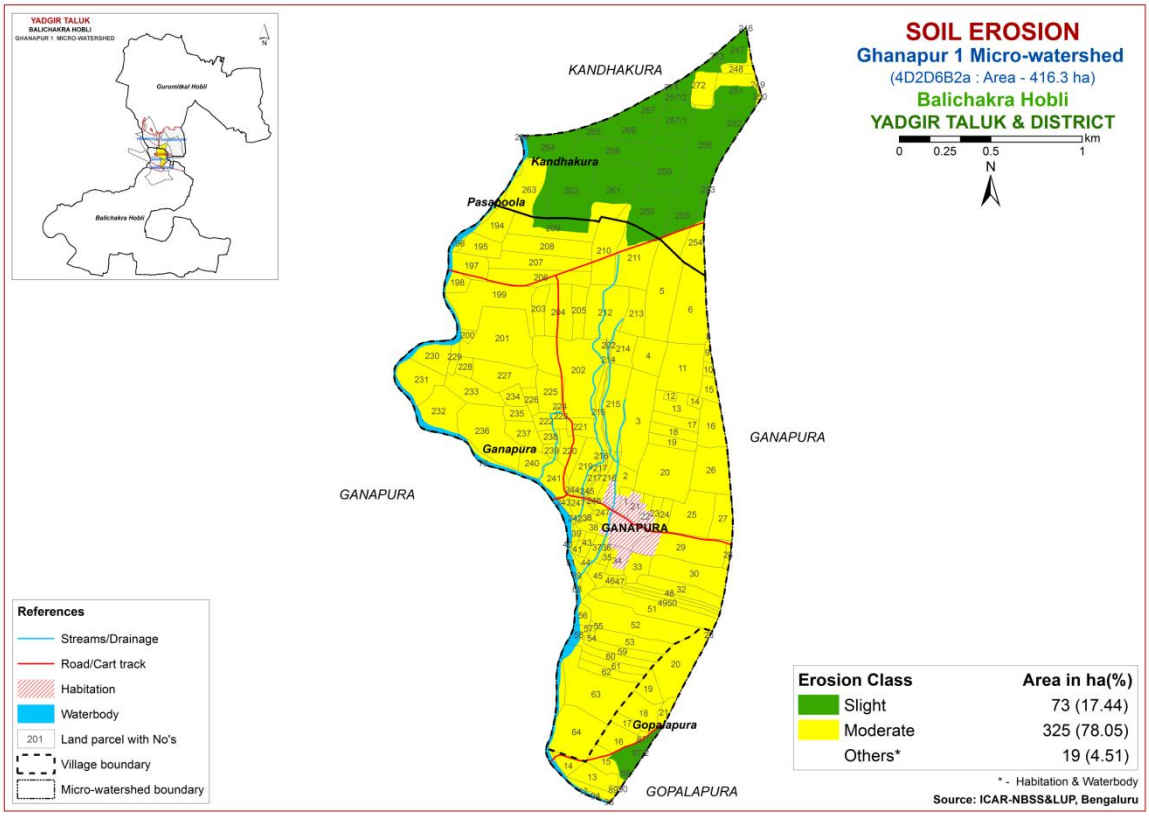


Fig. 5.7 Soil Erosion map of Ghanapur-1 Microwatershed

*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 Ghanapur-1 microwatershed for soil reaction (pH) showed that an area of about 26 ha (6%) is slightly alkaline (pH 7.3-7.8) and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed. Maximum area of about 372 ha (89%) is moderately alkaline (pH 7.8-8.4) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. (Fig.6.1). Entire area in the microwatershed has alkaline soils.

## 6.2 Electrical Conductivity (EC)

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

## 6.3 Organic Carbon

The soil organic carbon content (an index of available Nitrogen) in the soils of the microwatershed is low (<0.5%) covering an area of about 109 ha (26%) and are distributed in the southern and eastern part of the microwatershed. About 289 ha (69%) is medium (0.5-0.75%) in organic carbon and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.3).

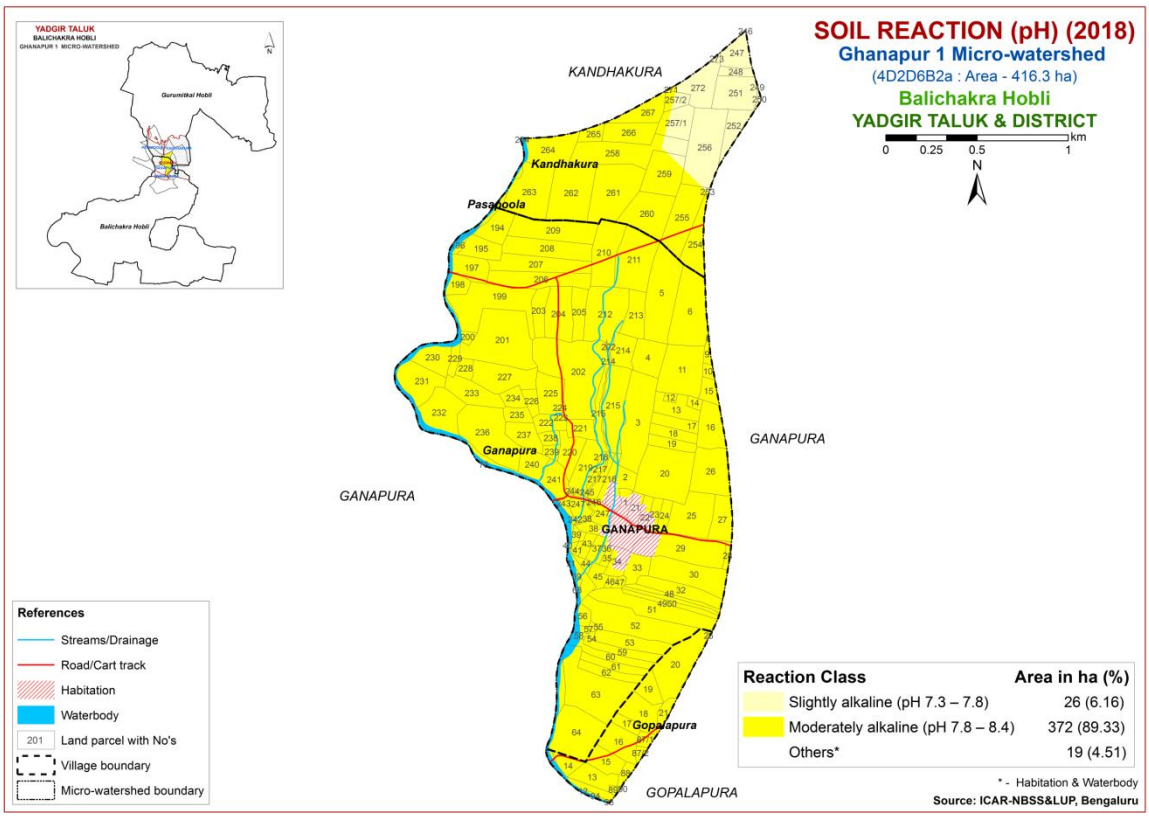


Fig.6.1 Soil Reaction (pH) map of Ghanapur-1 Microwatershed

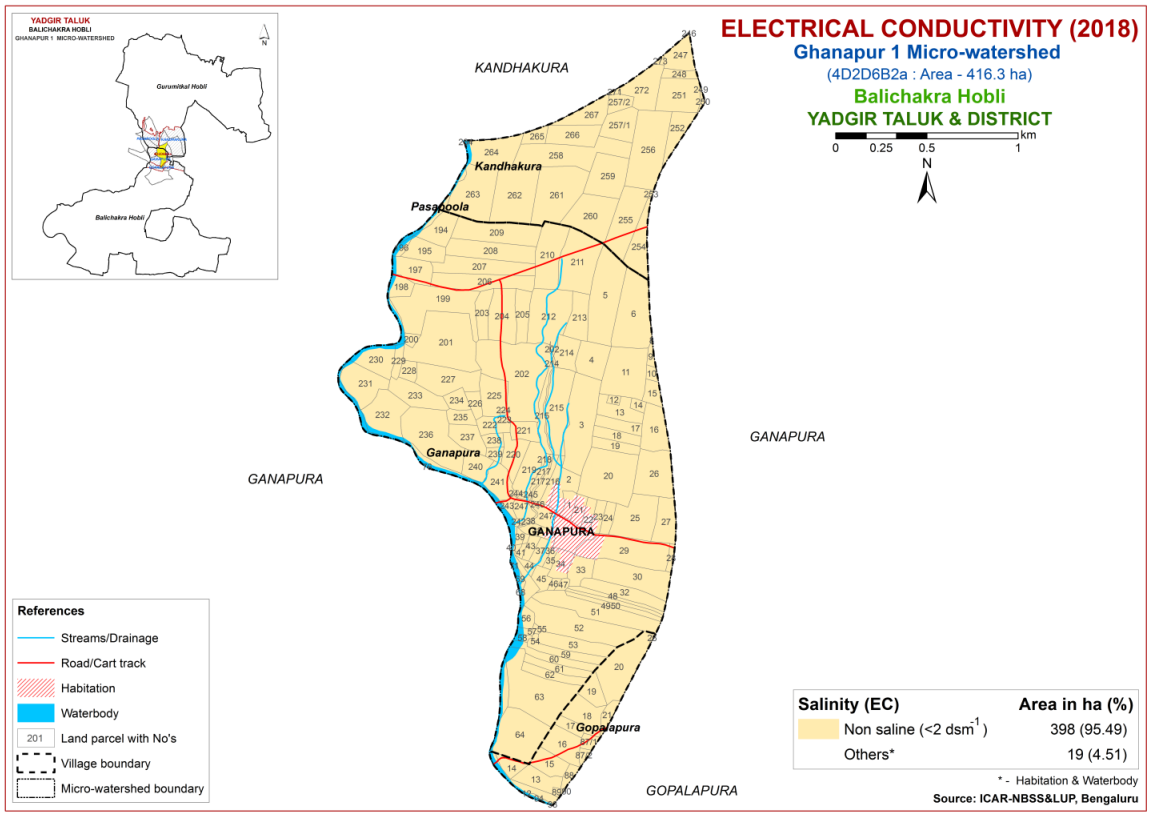


Fig.6.2 Electrical Conductivity (EC) map of Ghanapur-1 Microwatershed

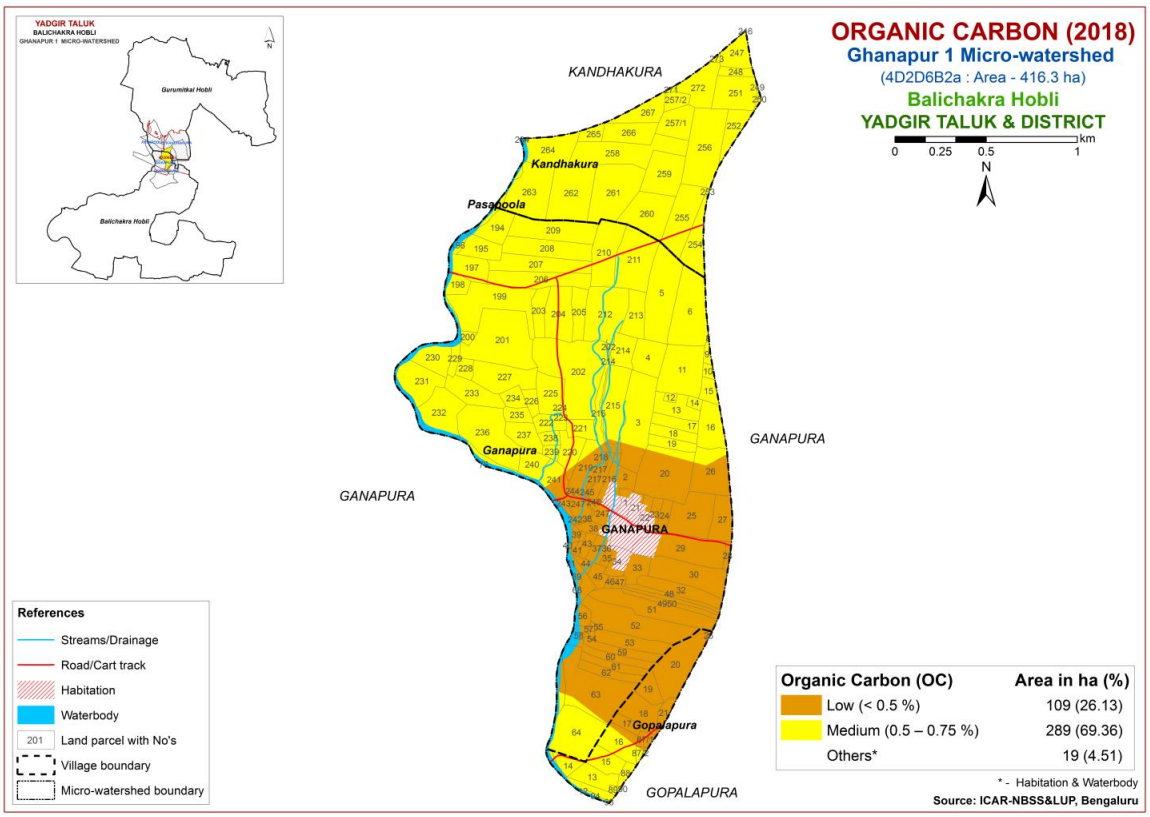


Fig.6.3 Soil Organic Carbon map of Ghanapur-1 Microwatershed

### 6.4 Available Phosphorus

Available phosphorus content is high (>57 kg/ha) which covers a small area of about 9 ha (2%) and occur in the northern part of the microwatershed. Medium (23-57 kg/ha) which covers an area of about 178 ha (43%) and occur in the northern and western part of the microwatershed. Low (<23 kg/ha) which covers a maximum area of about 210 ha (50%) and occur in the major part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.4).

### 6.5 Available Potassium

Available potassium content is high (>337 kg/ha) in an area of 54 ha (13%) and occur in the northern part of the microwatershed. Medium (145-337 kg/ha) in an area of 344 ha (83%) and occur in the major part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.5).

### 6.6 Available Sulphur

Available sulphur is medium (10-20 ppm)in an area of about 42 ha (10%) and occur in the northern part of the microwatershed. Low (<10 ppm) covers a maximum area of 356 (85%) and occur in the major part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.6).

### 6.7 Available Boron

Available boron content is medium (0.5-1.0 ppm) in an area of 38 ha (9%) and are distributed in the southern and northern part of the microwatershed. Maximum area of about 360 ha (86%) is low (<0.5 ppm) in available boron and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed (Fig. 6.7).

## 6.8 Available Iron

Available iron content is sufficient (>4.5 ppm) in an area about 99 ha (24%) and are distributed in the western and southern part of the microwatershed. Deficient (<4.5 ppm) covers a maximum area of 298 ha (72%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. (Fig 6.8).

## 6.9 Available Manganese

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

## 6.10 Available Copper

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

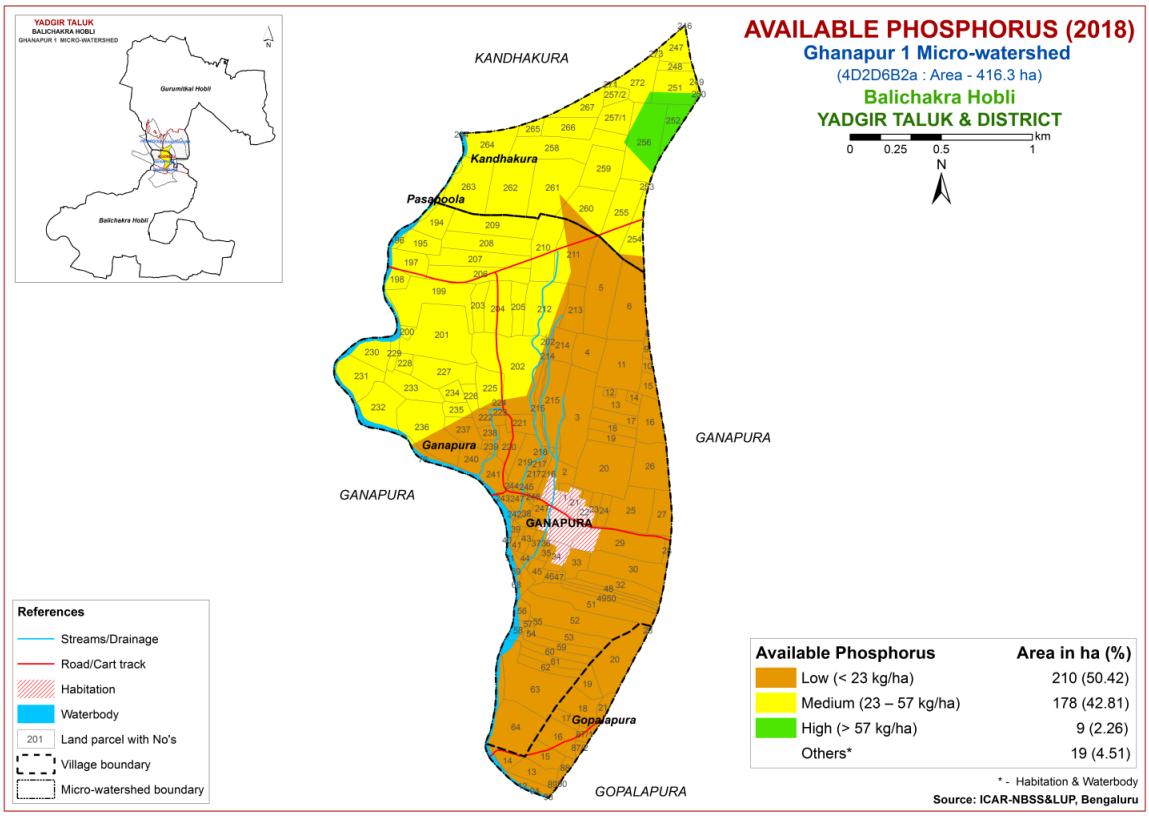


Fig.6.4 Soil Available Phosphorus map of Ghanapur-1 Microwatershed

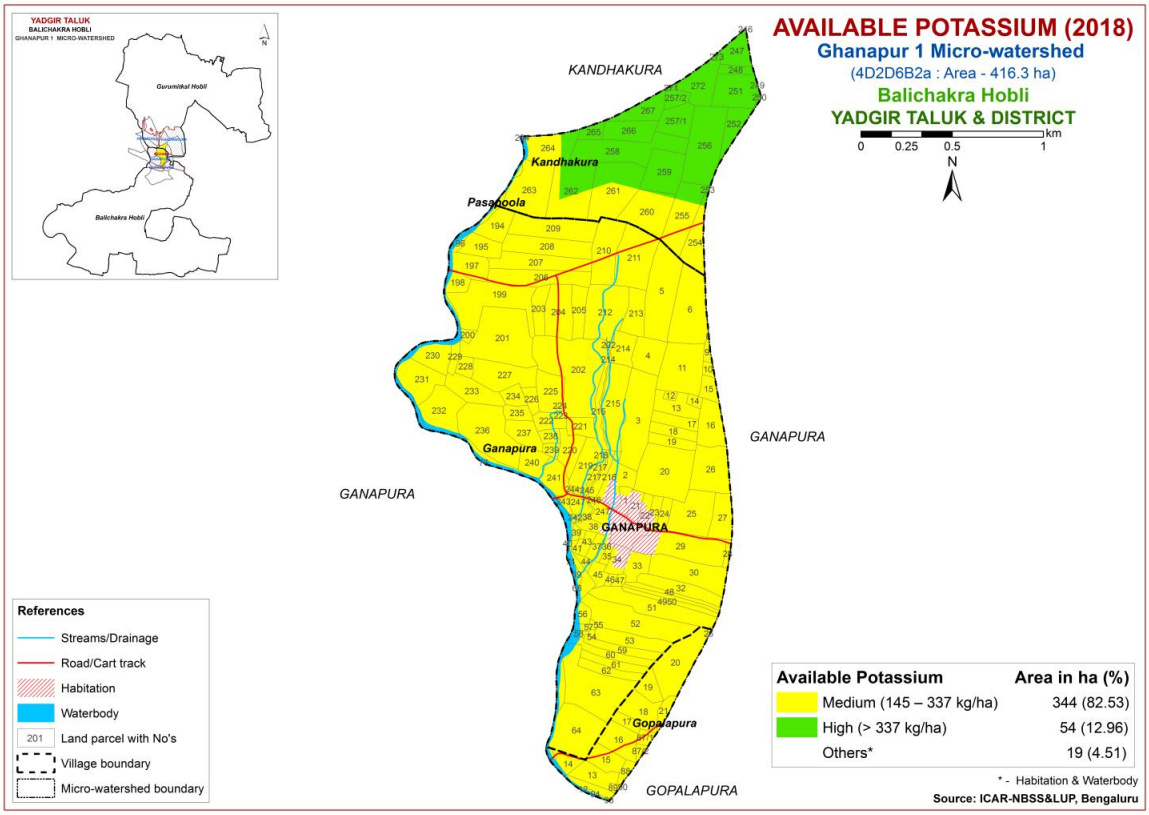


Fig.6.5 Soil Available Potassium map of Ghanapur-1 Microwatershed

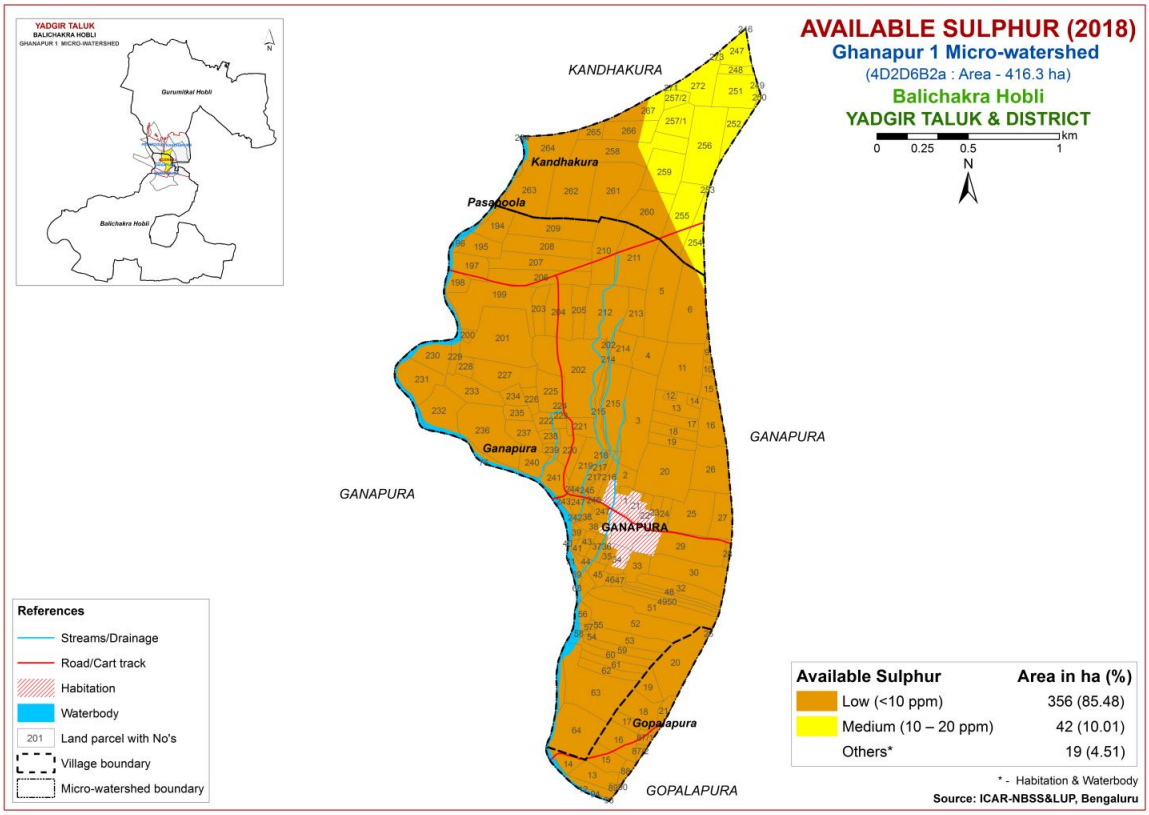


Fig.6.6 Soil Available Sulphur map of Ghanapur-1 Microwatershed

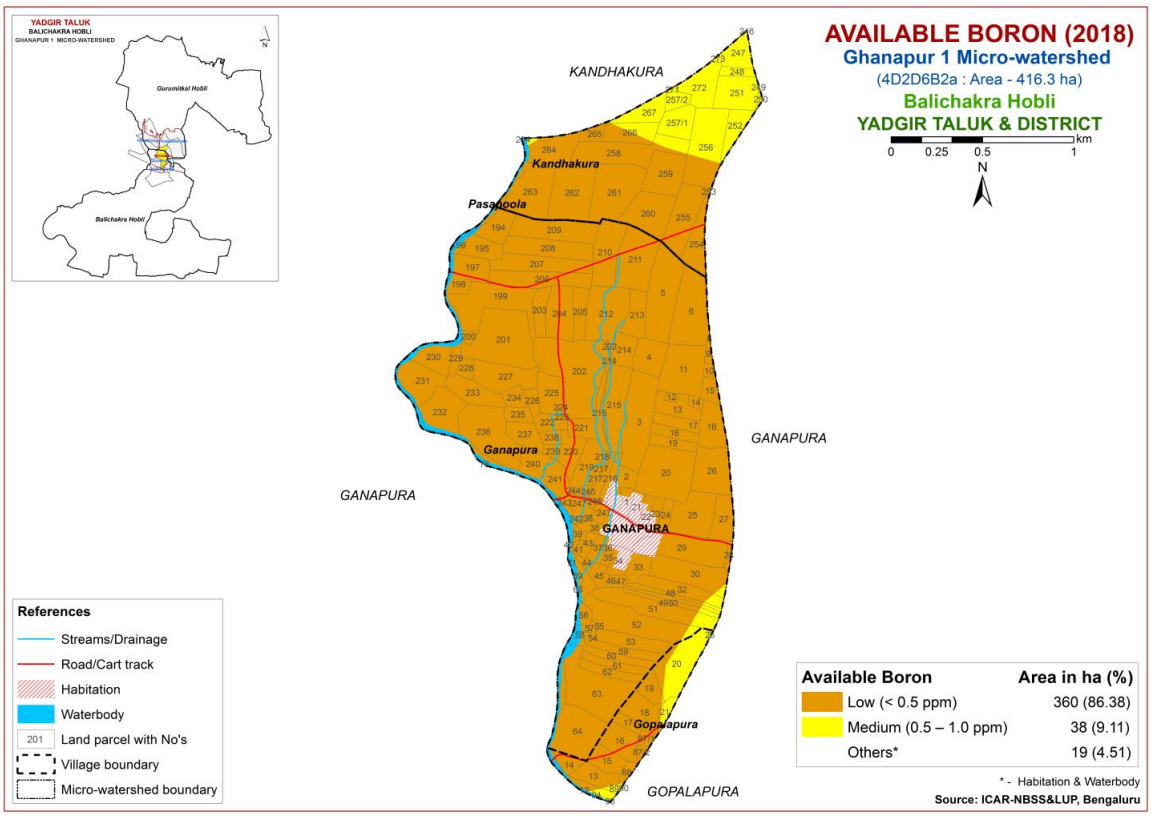


Fig.6.7 Soil Available Boron map of Ghanapur-1 Microwatershed

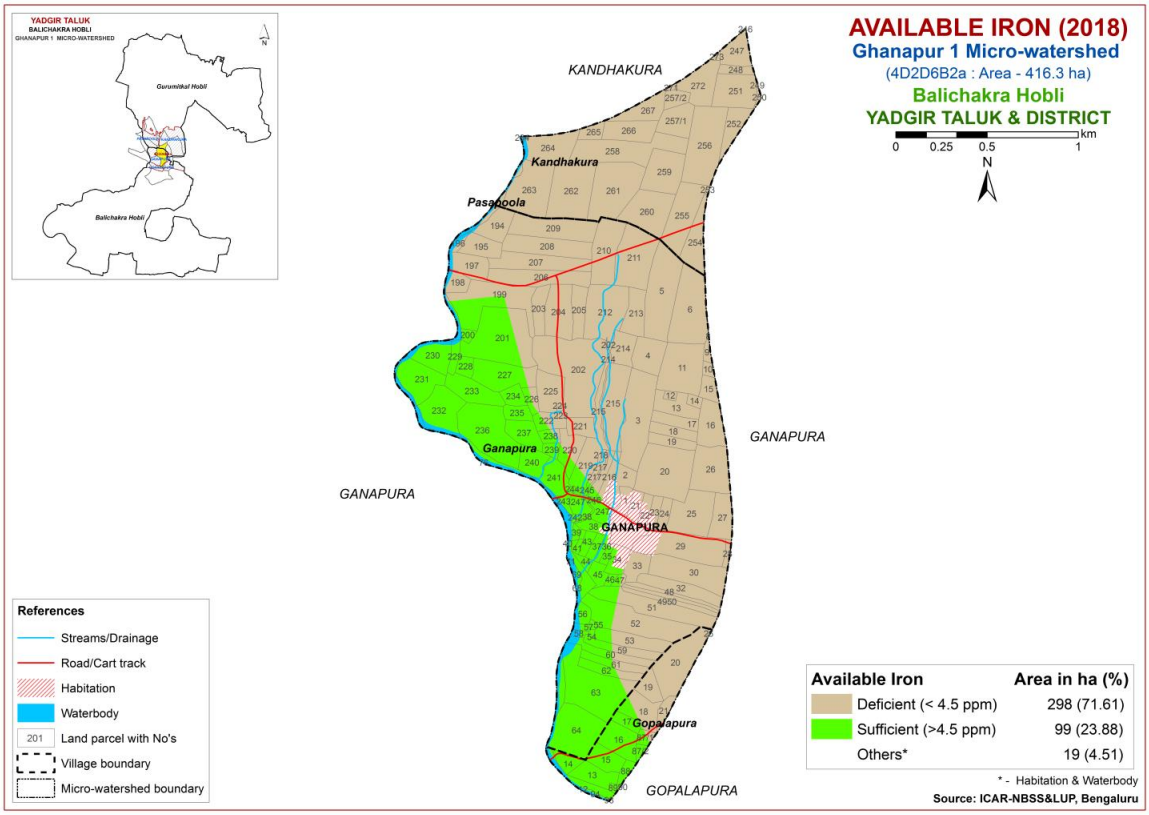


Fig.6.8 Soil Available Iron map of Ghanapur-1 Microwatershed

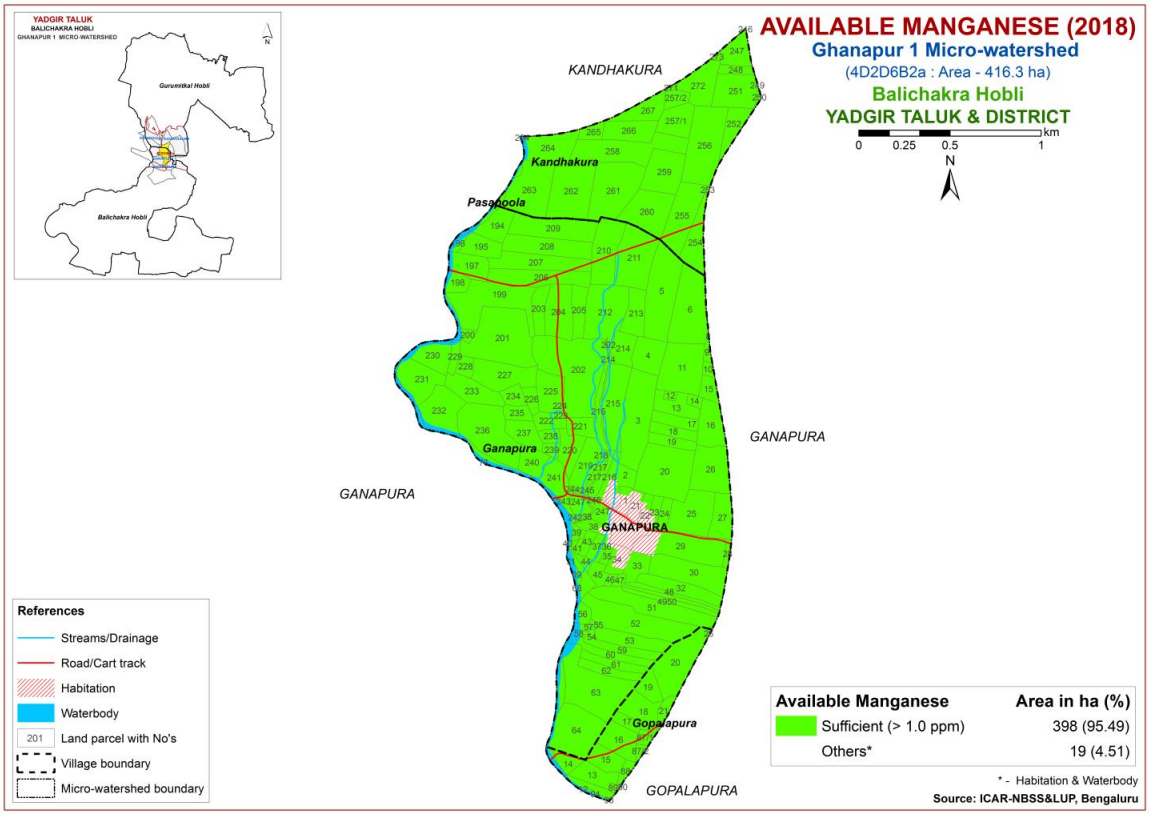


Fig.6.9 Soil Available Manganese map of Ghanapur-1 Microwatershed

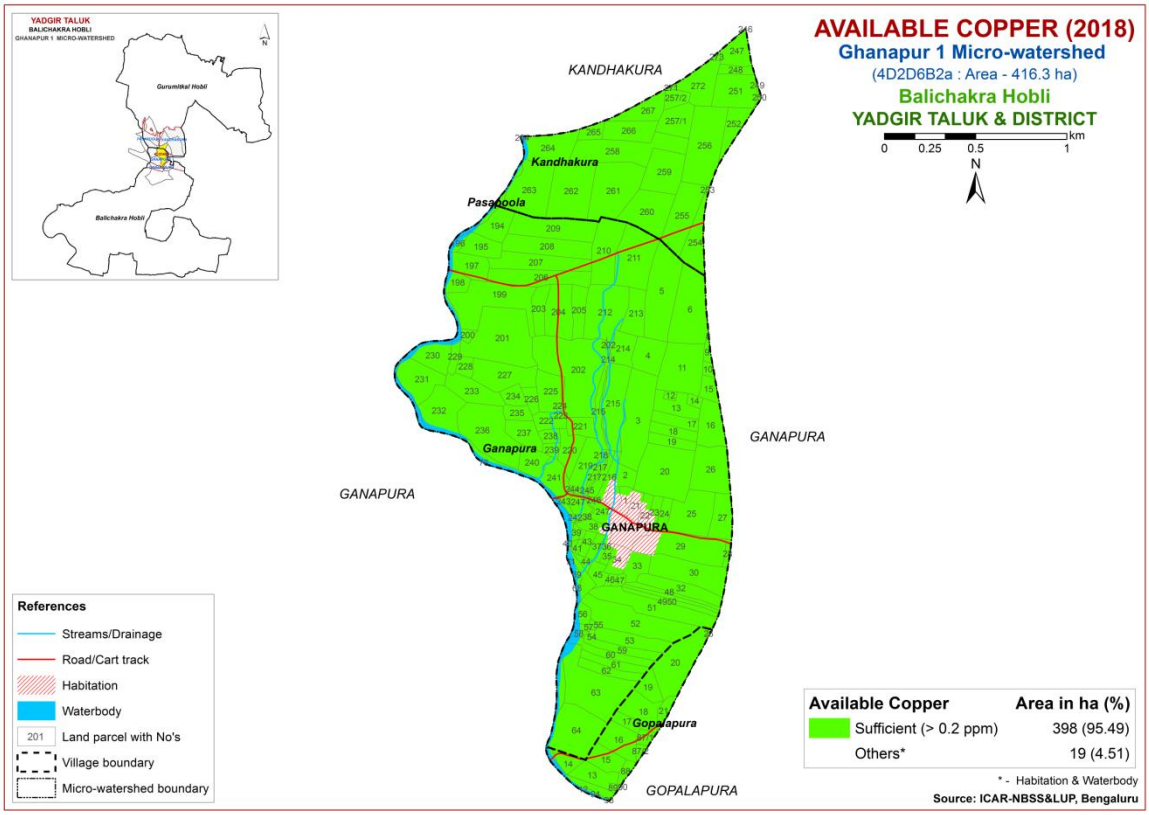


Fig.6.10 Soil Available Copper map of Ghanapur-1 Microwatershed

## 6.11 Available Zinc

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

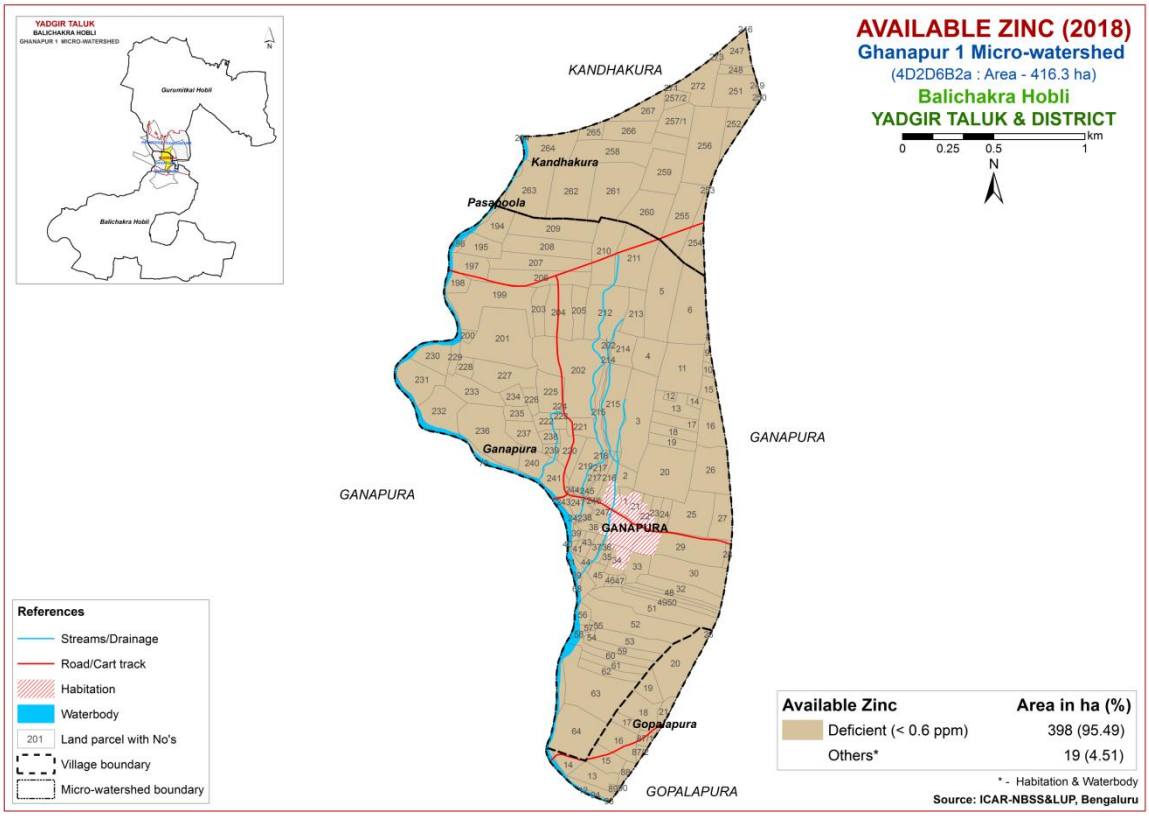


Fig.6.11 Soil Available Zinc map of Ghanapur-1 Microwatershed

*Chapter 7*

# LAND SUITABILITY FOR MAJOR CROPS

The soil and land resource units (soil phases) of Ghanapur-1 microwatershed were assessed for their suitability for growing food, fodder, fibre and other horticulture crops by following the procedure as outlined in FAO, 1976 and 1983. Crop requirements were developed for each of the crop from the available research data and also by referring to Naidu *et. al.* (2006) and Natarajan *et. al* (2015). The soil and land characteristics were matched with the crop requirement to arrive at the crop suitability. The soil and land characteristics (Table 7.1) and crop requirement (Table 7.2 to 7.30) are given at the end of the chapter. In FAO land suitability classification, two orders are recognized. Order S-Suitable and Order N-Not suitable. The orders have classes, subclasses and units. Order-S has three classes, Class S1-Highly Suitable, Class S2-Moderately Suitable and Class S3- Marginally Suitable. Order N has two classes, N1-Currently not Suitable and N2-Permanently not Suitable. There are no subclasses within the Class S1 as they will have very minor or no limitations for crop growth. Classes S2, S3 and N1 are divided into subclasses based on the kinds of limitations encountered. The limitations that affect crop production are 'c' for erratic rainfall and its distribution and length of growing period (LGP), 'e' for erosion hazard, 'r' for rooting condition, 't' for lighter or heavy texture, 'g' for gravelliness or stoniness, 'n' for nutrient availability, 'l' for topography, 'm' for moisture availability, 'w' for drainage and 'z' for calcareousness. These limitations are indicated as lower case letters to the Class symbol. For example, moderately suitable lands with the limitations of soil depth and erosion are designated as S2re. For the microwatershed, the soil mapping units were evaluated and classified up to subclass level.

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

## 7.1 Land Suitability for Sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor*)

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

An area of about 372 ha (89%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing sorghum and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. An area of about 26 ha (6%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing sorghum and are distributed in the southern

and northern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture and drainage.

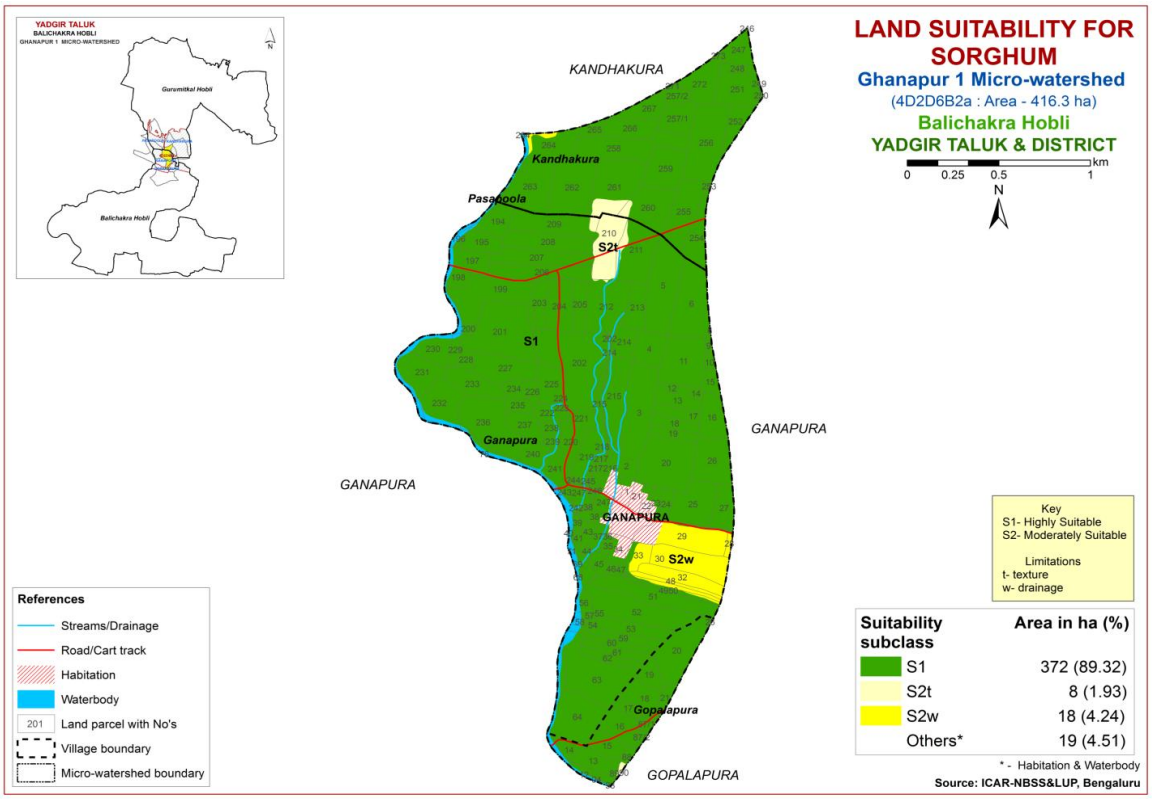


Fig. 7.1 Land Suitability map of Sorghum

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

Maize is one of the most important food crop grown in an area of 13.37 lakh ha in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements for growing maize (Table 7.3) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing maize was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.2.

Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands for growing maize cover an entire cultivated area of the microwatershed of about 398 ha (95%). They have minor limitations of texture and drainage.

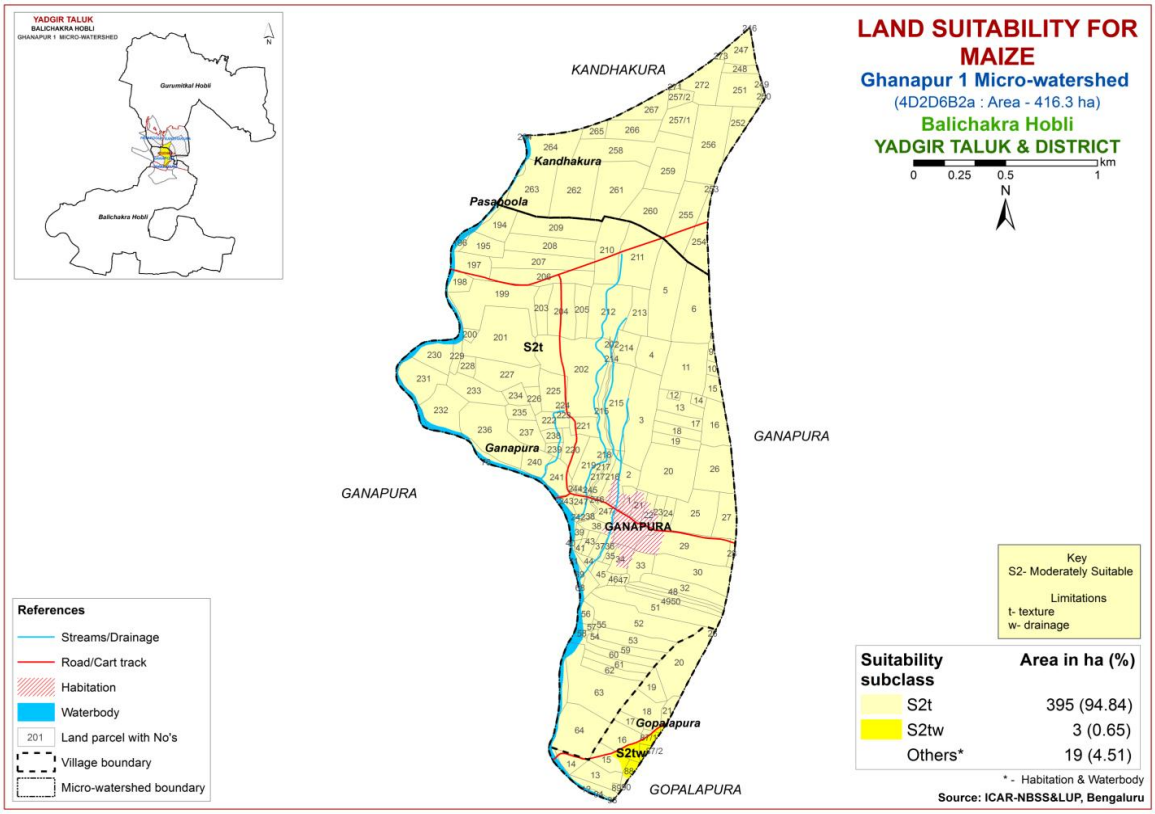


Fig. 7.2 Land Suitability map of Maize

### 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.

Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands for growing bajra cover an area of about 397 ha (95%) and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture, drainage and calcareousness.

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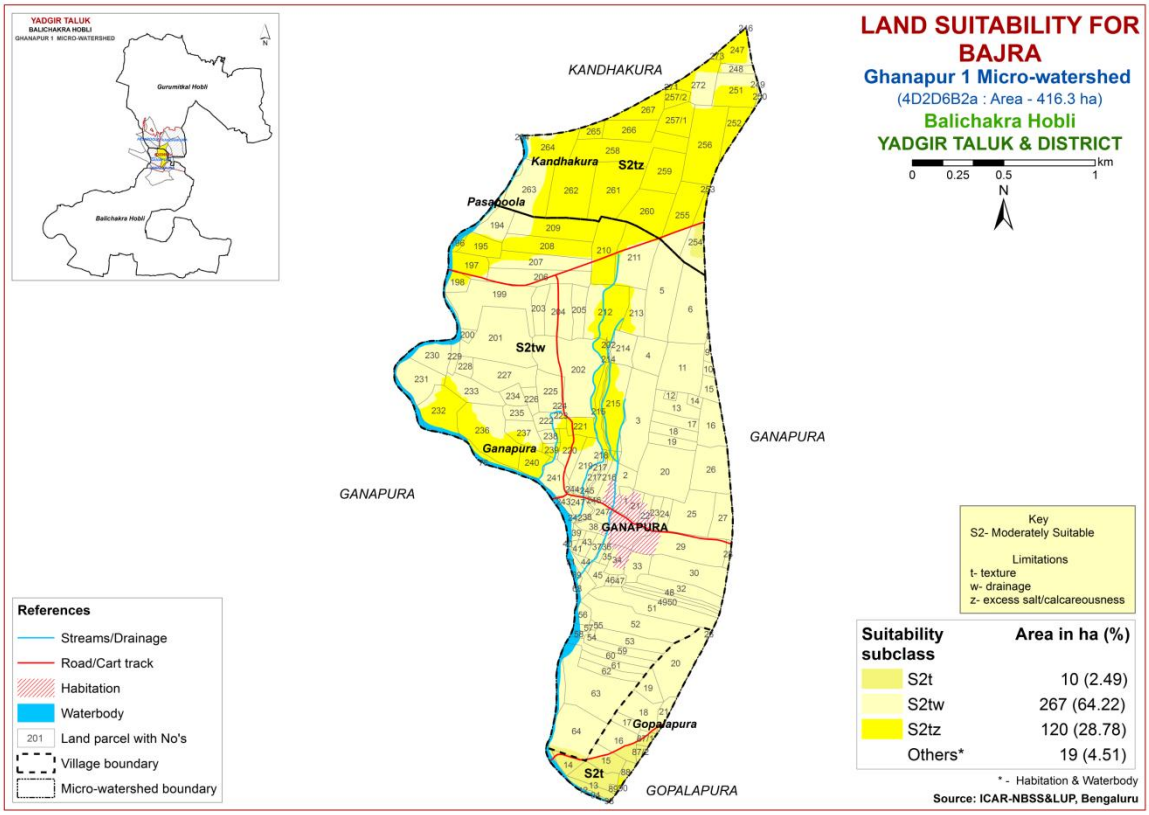


Fig. 7.3 Land Suitability map of Bajra

### 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 (Class S3) lands for growing groundnut cover an entire area of about 398 ha (95%) and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of texture and drainage.

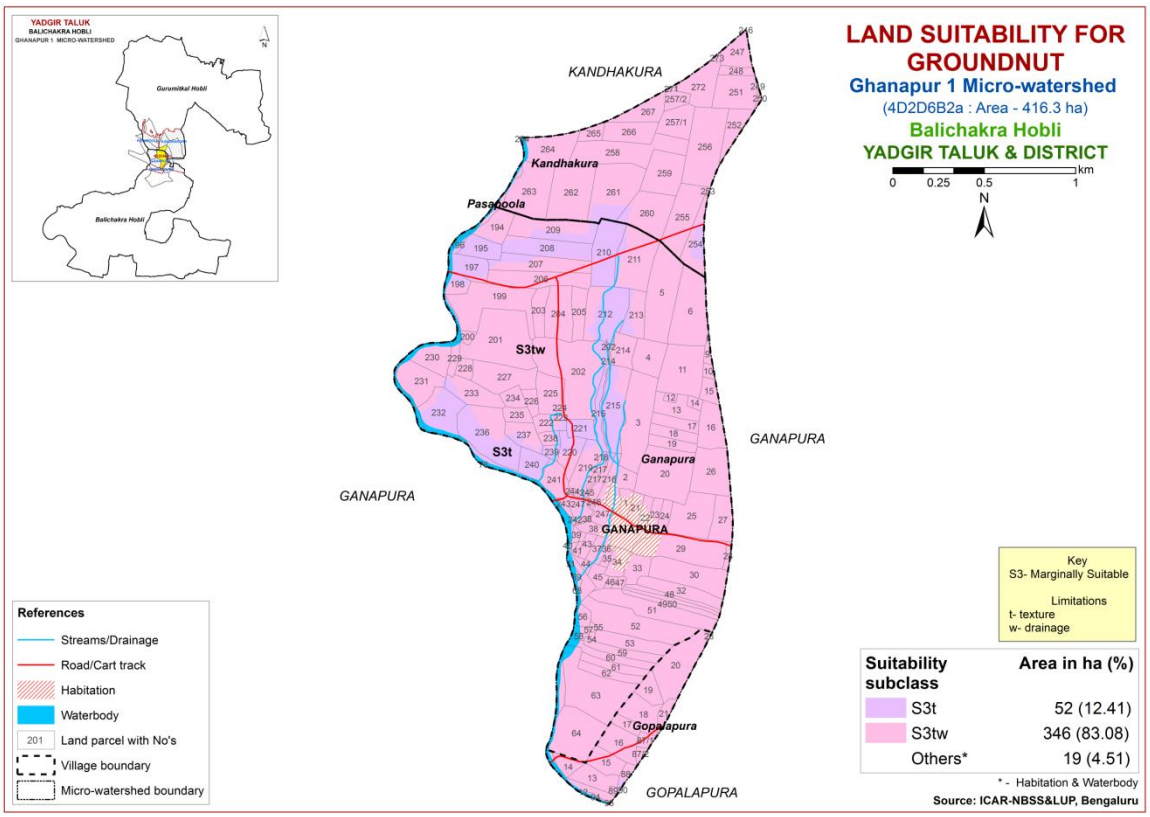


Fig. 7.4 Land Suitability map of Groundnut

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

Sunflower is one of the most important oilseed crop grown in an area of 3.56 lakh ha in the State in all the districts. The crop requirements for growing sunflower (Table 7.6) were matched with the soil-site characteristics (Table 7.1) and a land suitability map for growing sunflower was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.5.

An area of about 326 ha (78%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing sunflower and is distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. About 72 ha (17%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for sunflower and are distributed in the central, southern, northern and western part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of rooting depth, drainage, texture and calcareousness.

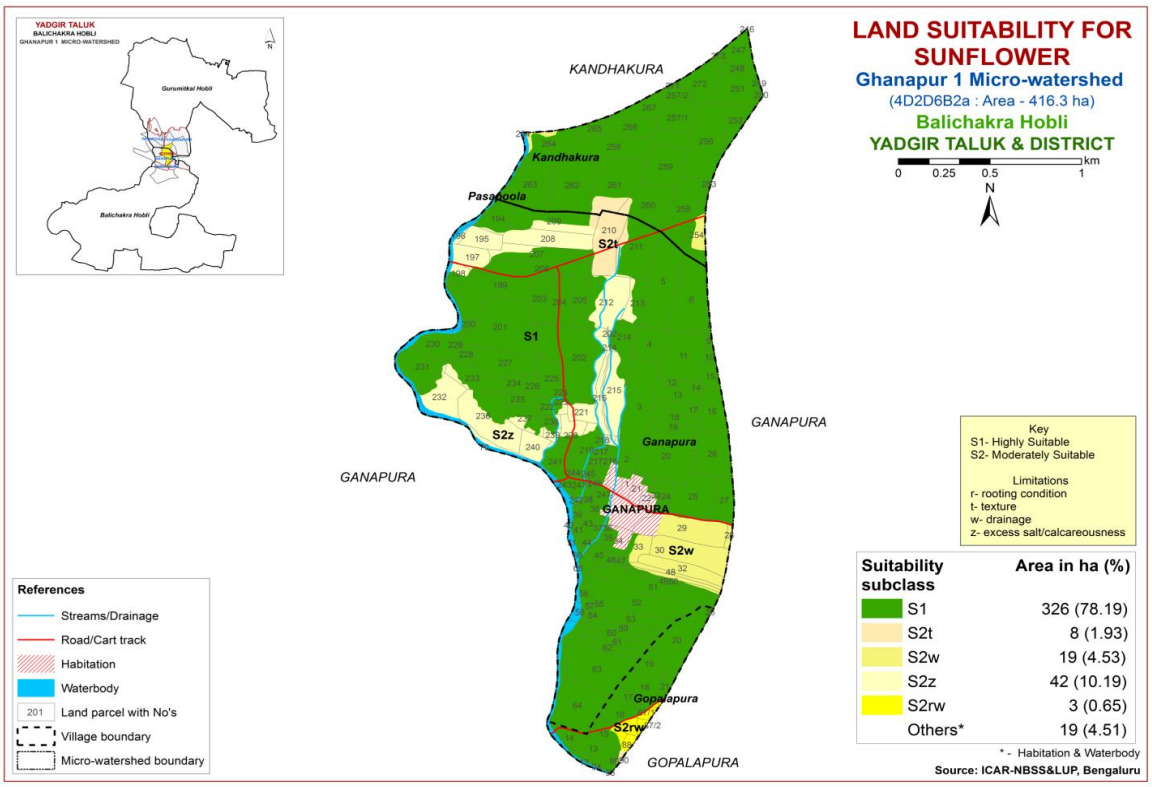


Fig. 7.5 Land Suitability map of Sunflower

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

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

Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands for growing redgram cover an entire area of about 398 ha (95%) and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture and drainage.

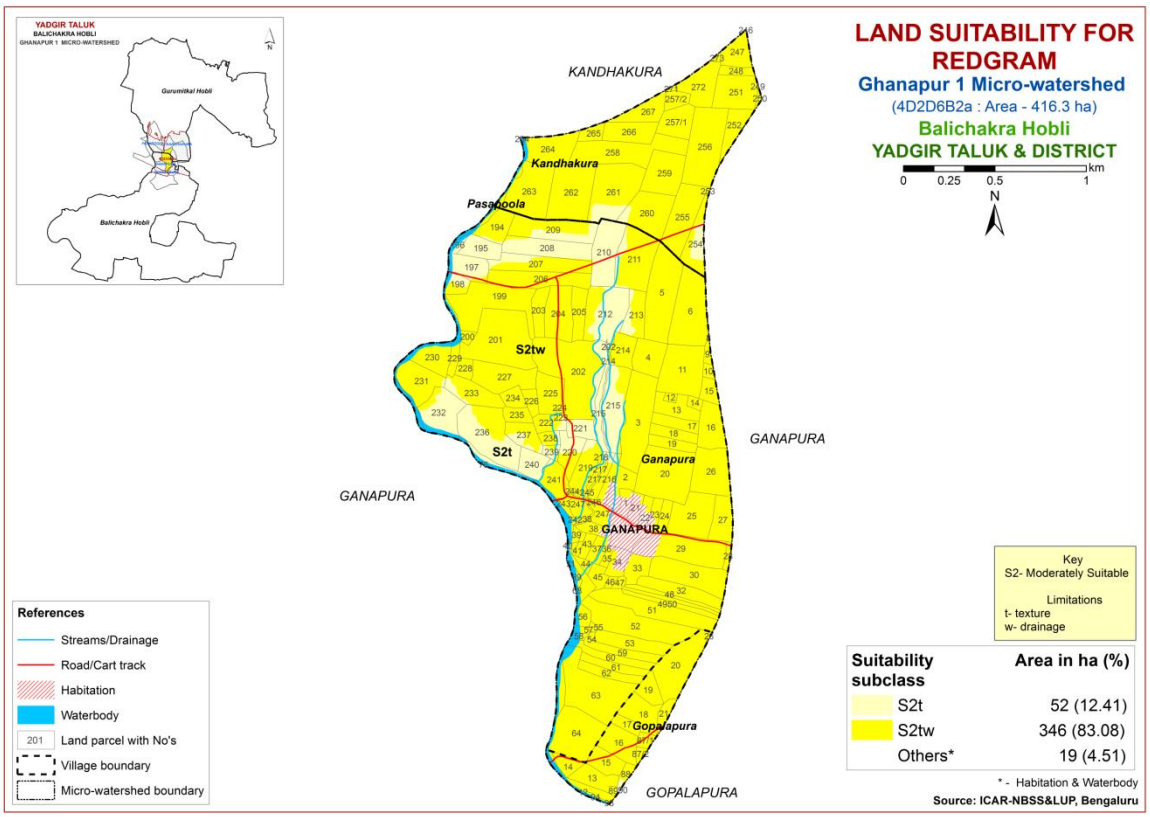


Fig. 7.6 Land Suitability map of Redgram

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

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

Highly (Class S1) suitable lands for growing bengal gram occur in an entire area of 398 ha (95%) and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed.

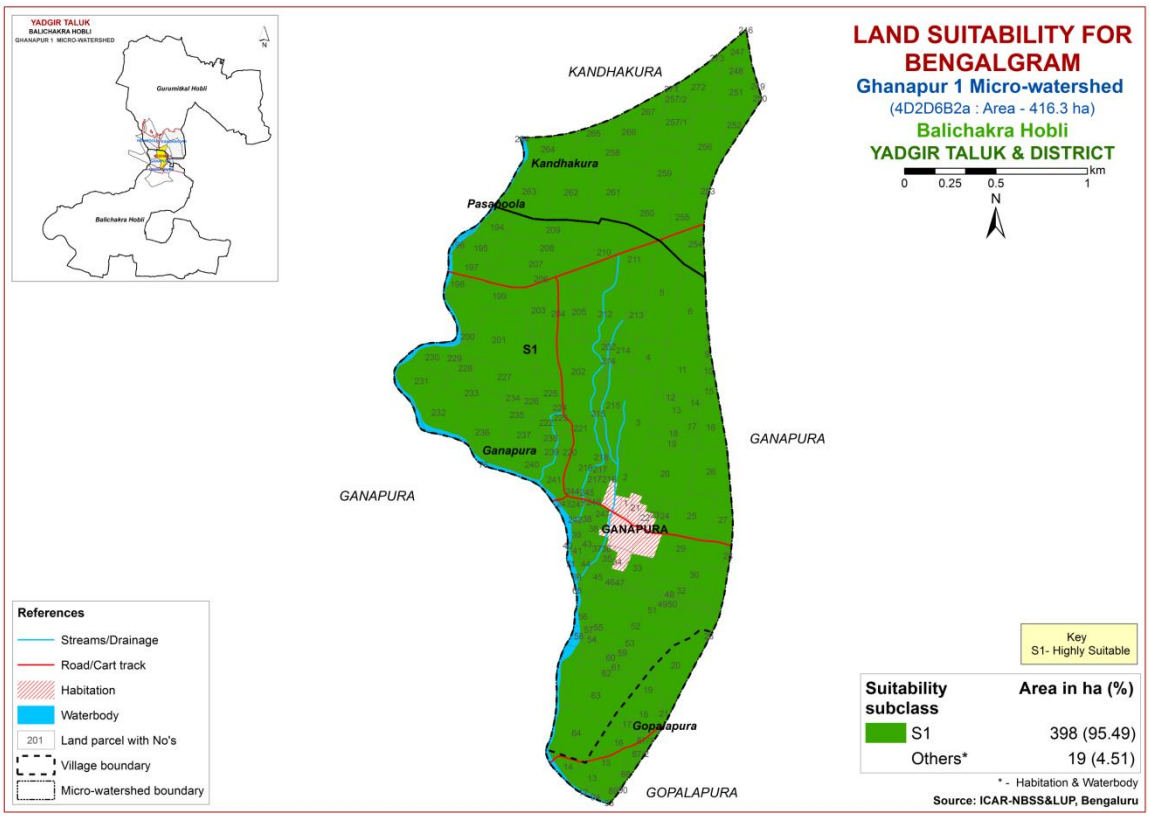


Fig. 7.7 Land Suitability map of Bengal gram.

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

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

Highly (Class S1) suitable lands for growing cotton occur in an area of 347 ha (83%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. An area of about 50 ha (12%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing cotton and are distributed in the central, western and northern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture and calcareousness.

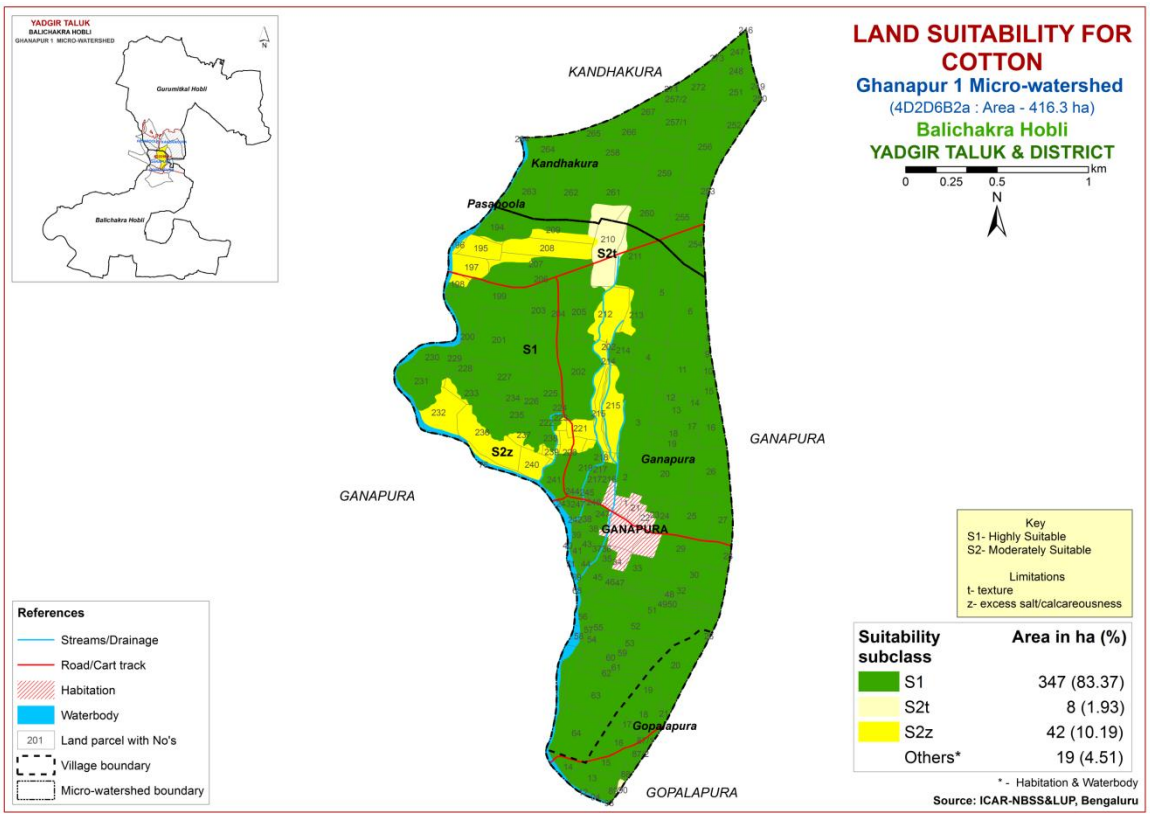


Fig. 7.8 Land Suitability map of Cotton

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

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

An area of about 378 ha (91%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing chilli and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture and drainage. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands for growing chilli cover an area of about 19 ha (5%) and occur in the southern and northern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of texture and drainage.

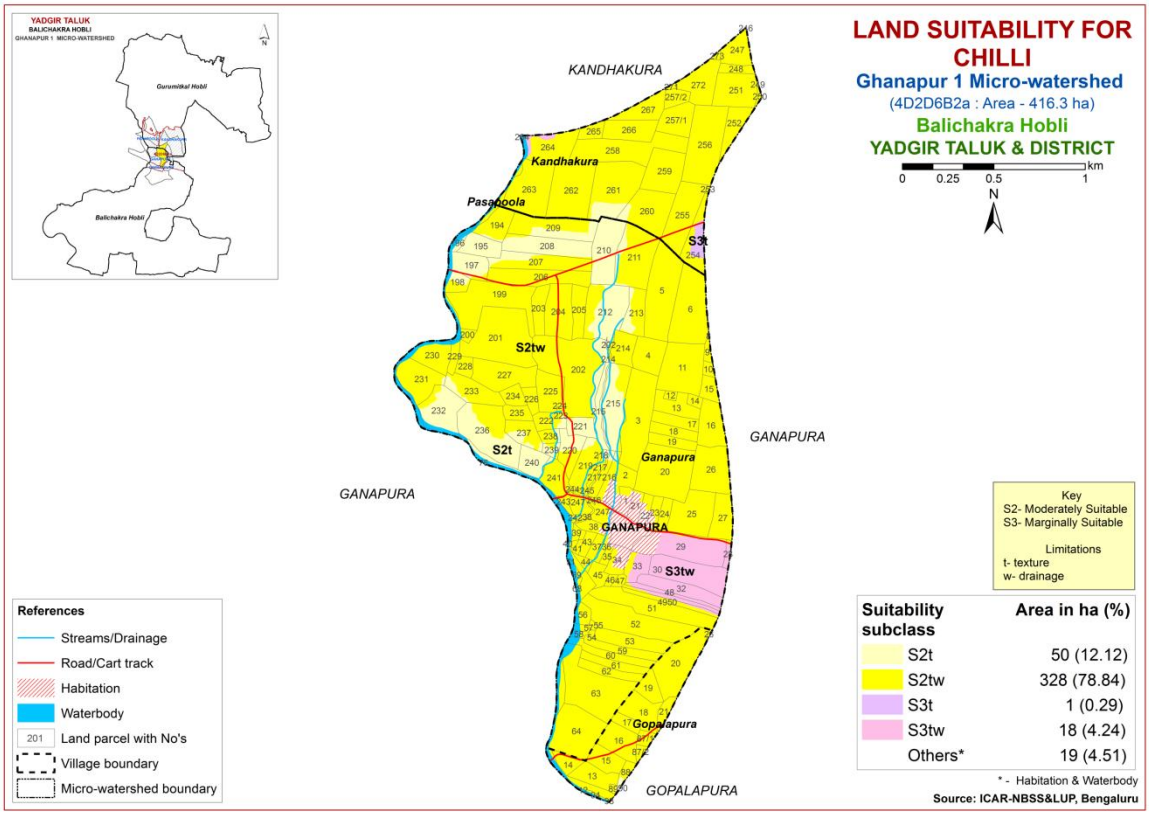


Fig 7.9 Land Suitability map of Chilli

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

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

An area of about 327 ha (79%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing tomato and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture and drainage. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands for growing tomato cover an area of about 71 ha (17%) and occur in the northern, western, central and southern part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of texture and drainage.

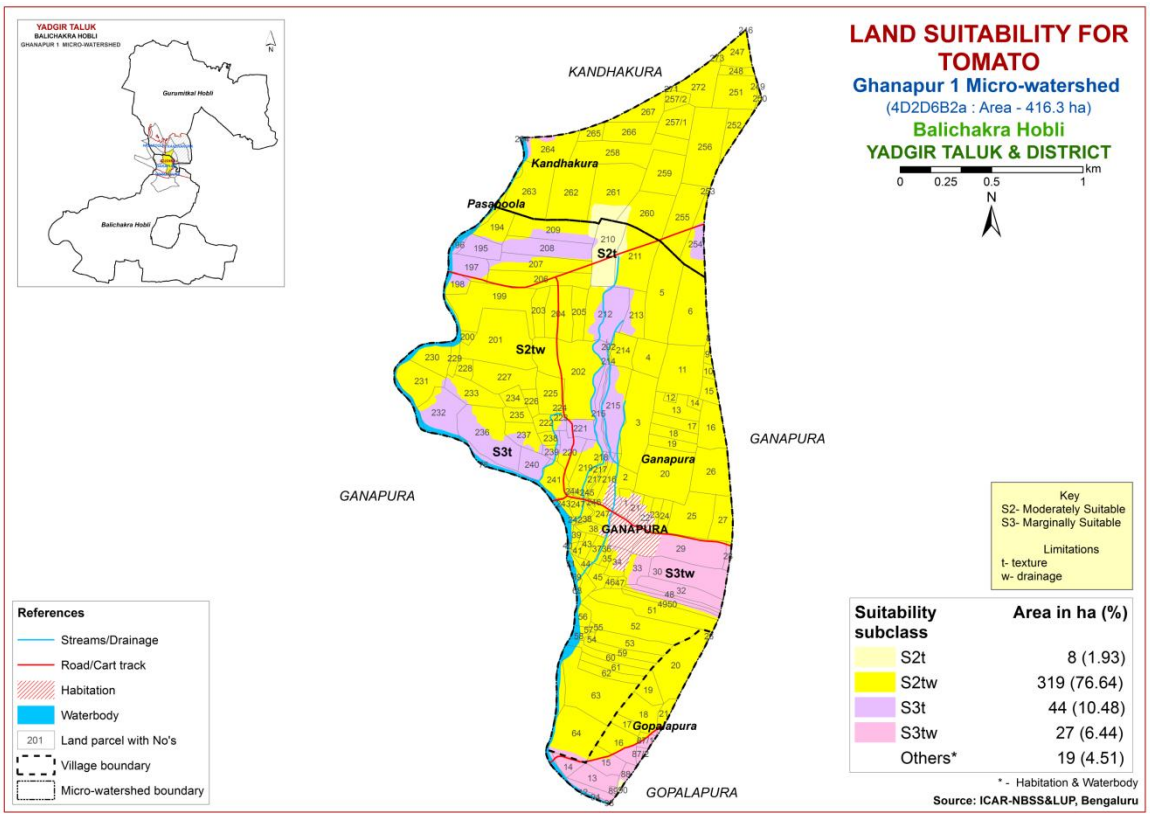


Fig 7.10 Land Suitability map of Tomato

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

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

Highly (Class S1) suitable lands for growing brinjal occur in an area of 42 ha (10%) and are distributed in the northern, central and western and part of the microwatershed. An area of about 355 ha (85%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing brinjal and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of texture.

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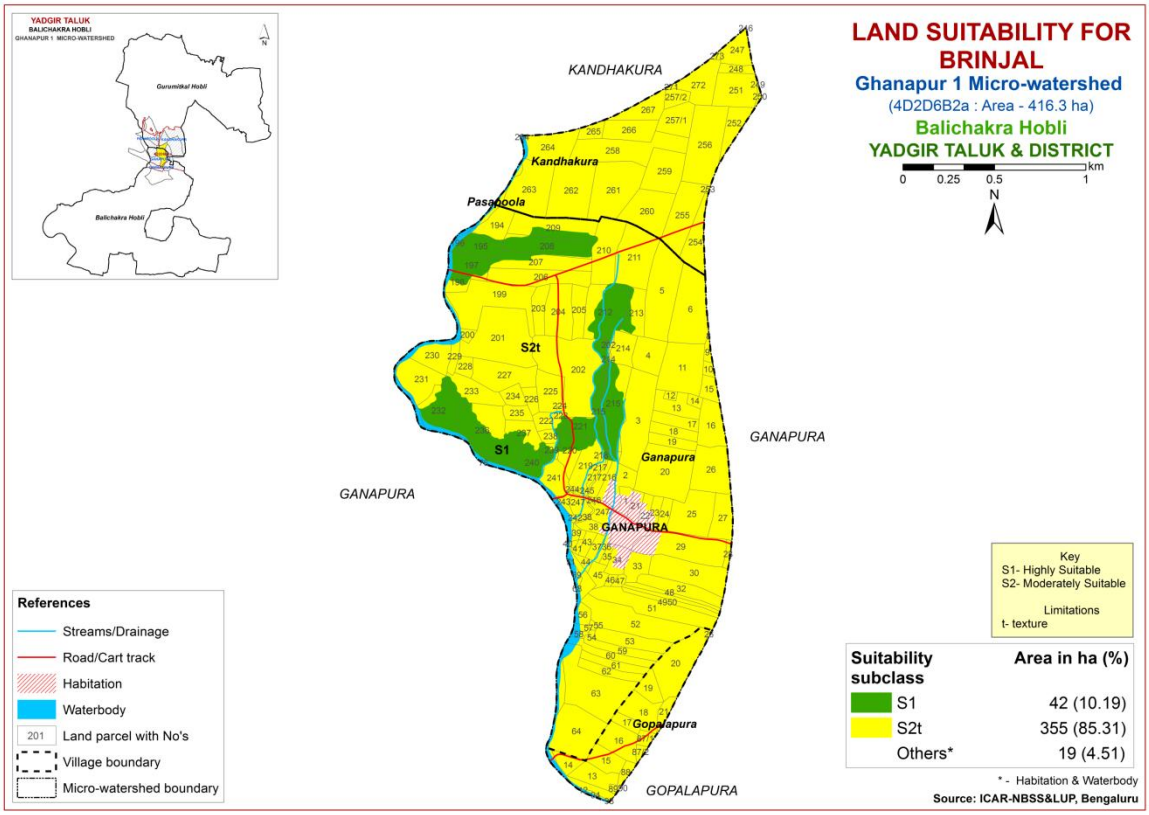


Fig 7.11 Land Suitability map of Brinjal

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

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

Highly (Class S1) suitable lands for growing onion occur in an area of 42 ha (10%) and are distributed in the central, western and northern part of the microwatershed Moderately (Class S2) suitable lands for growing onion occur in an area of 77 ha (19%) and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of texture. Marginally suitable lands (Class S3) occupy an area of about 278 ha (67%) and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitation of texture.

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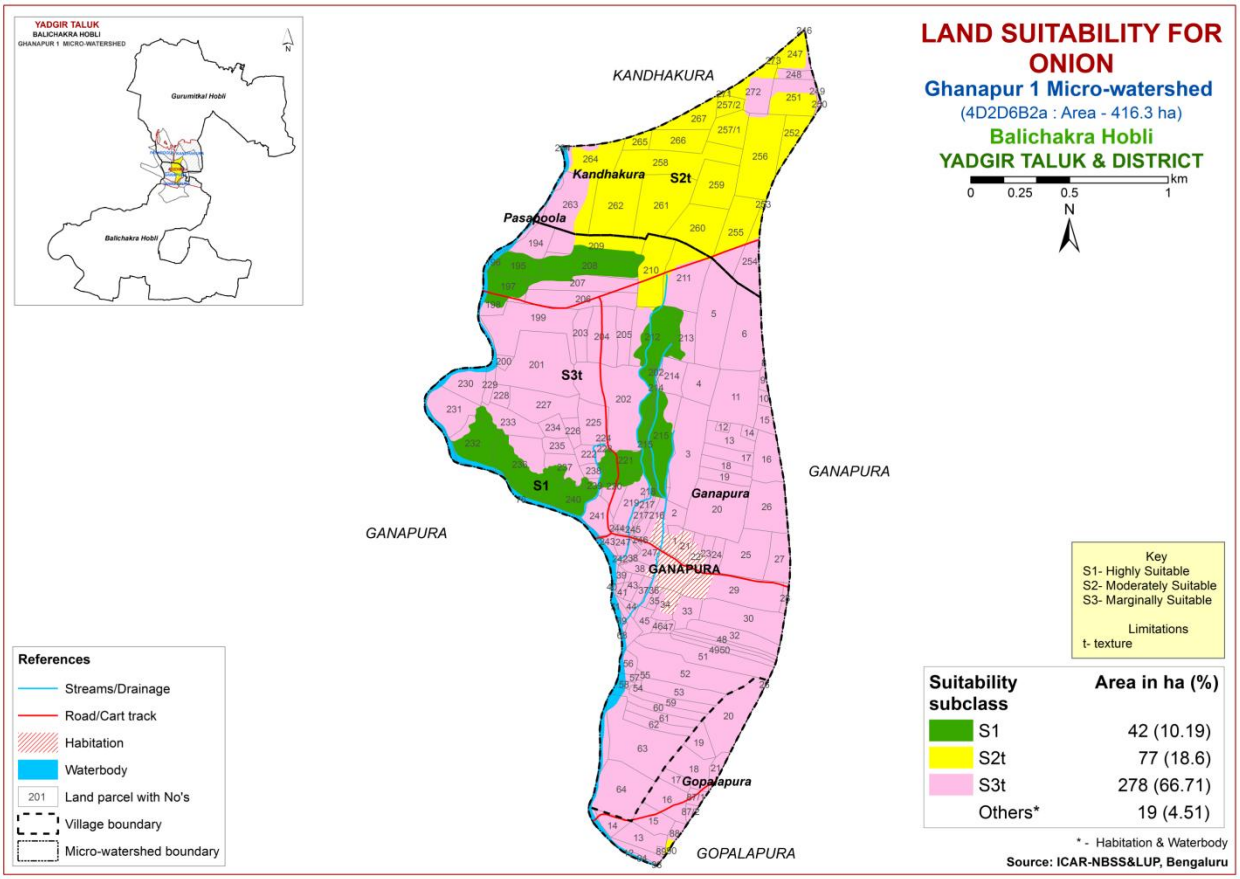


Fig 7.12 Land Suitability map of Onion

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

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

Highly (Class S1) suitable lands for growing bhendi occur in an area of 50 ha (12%) and are distributed in the central, northern and western part of the microwatershed. An area of about 347 ha (83%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for growing bhendi and are distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of texture.

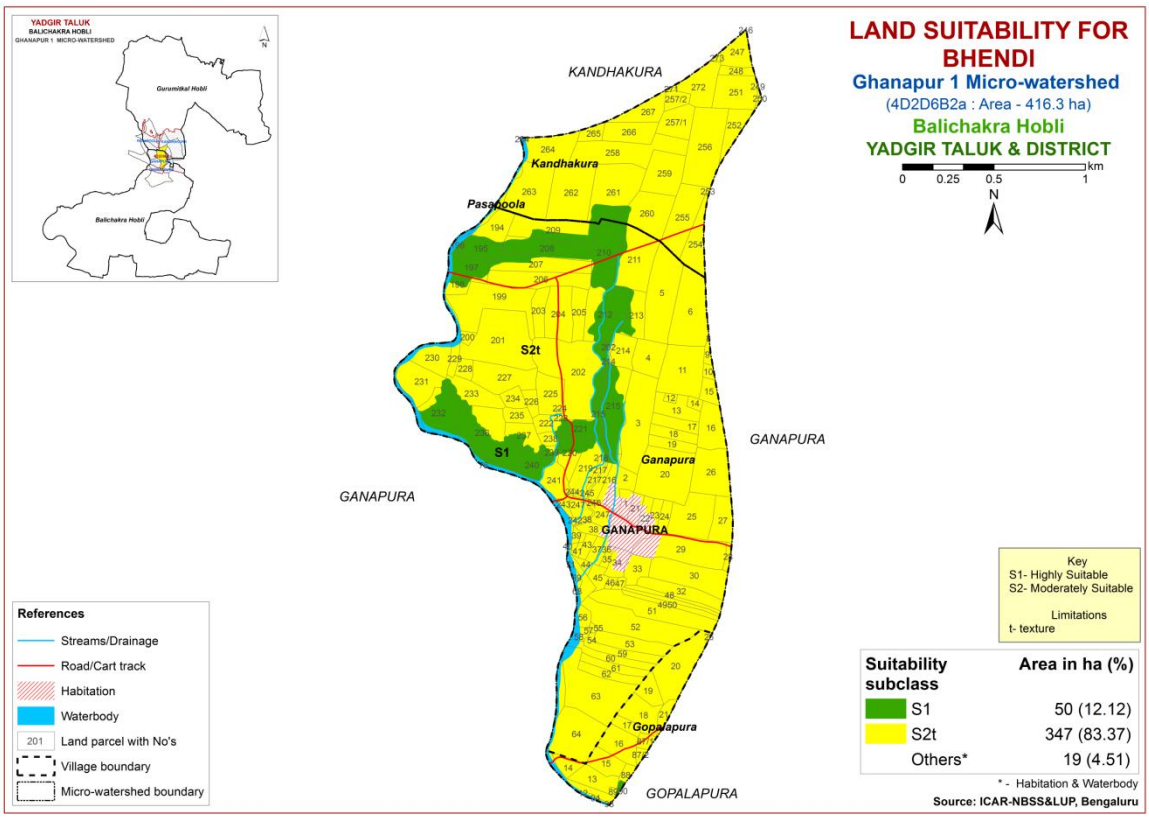


Fig 7.13 Land Suitability map of Bhendi

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

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

Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands for growing drumstick cover an entire area of about 398 ha (95%) and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture and drainage.

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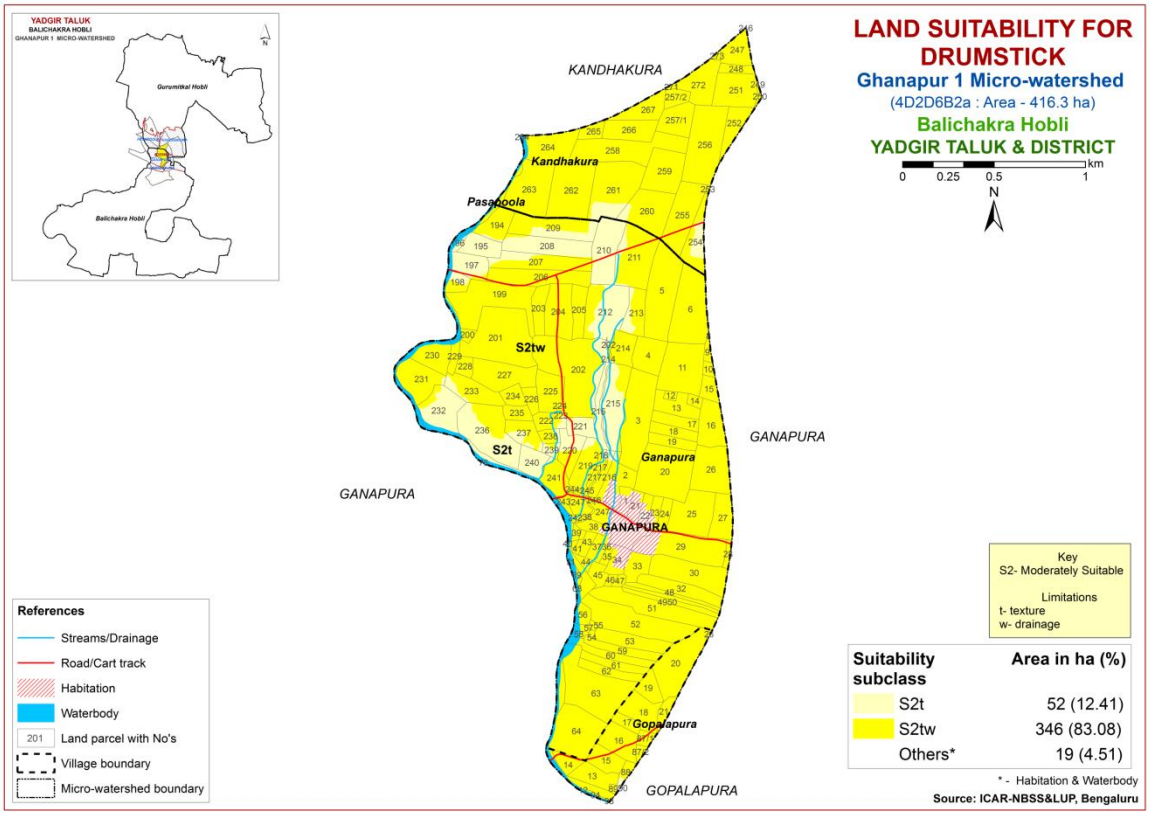


Fig 7.14 Land Suitability map of Drumstick

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

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

Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands for growing mango cover an entire area of about 398 ha (95%) and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of texture and calcareousness.

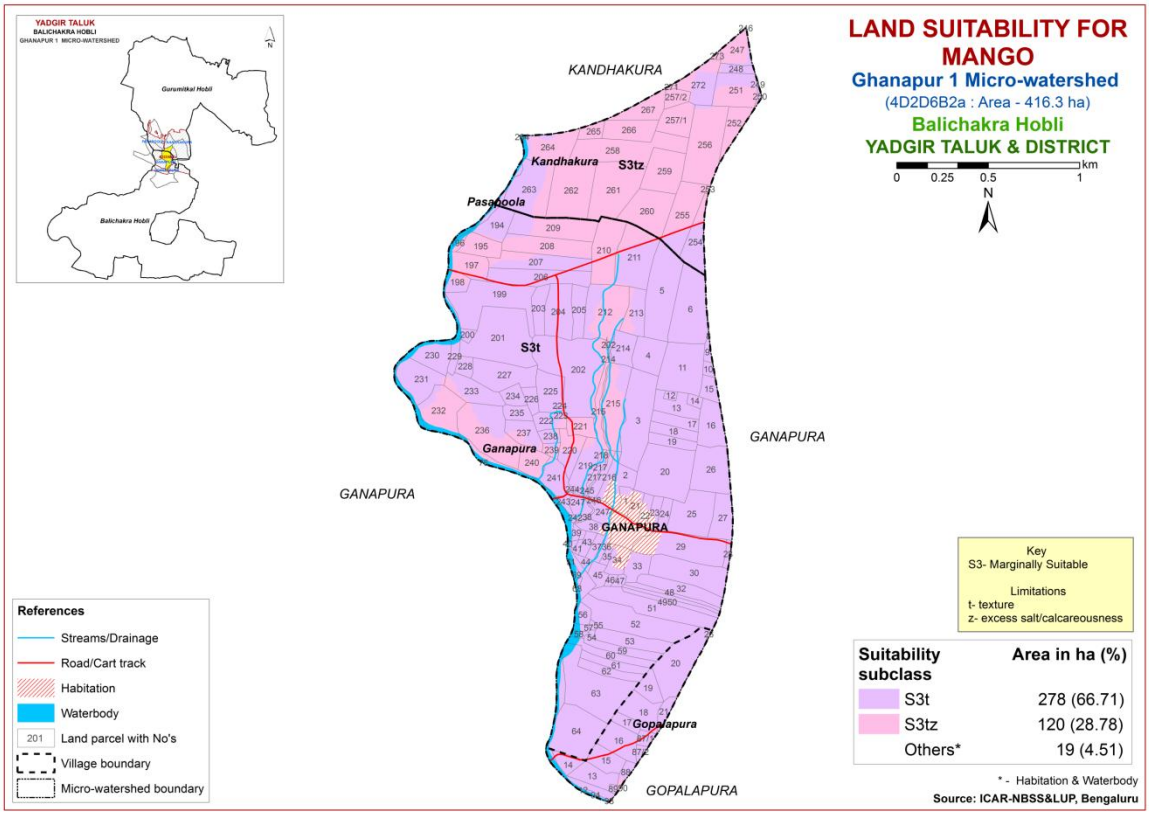


Fig. 7.15 Land Suitability map of Mango

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

Guava is one of the most important fruit crop grown in an area of 0.06 lakh ha in almost all the districts of the State. The crop requirements (Table 7.17) for growing guava were matched with the soil-site characteristics (7.1) and a land suitability map for growing guava was generated. The area extent and their geographical distribution of different suitability subclasses in the microwatershed is given in Figure 7.16.

Moderately (Class S2) suitable lands for growing guava occur in an area of 1 ha (<1%) and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of texture. Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands for growing guava cover an area of about 396 ha (95%) and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitation of texture.

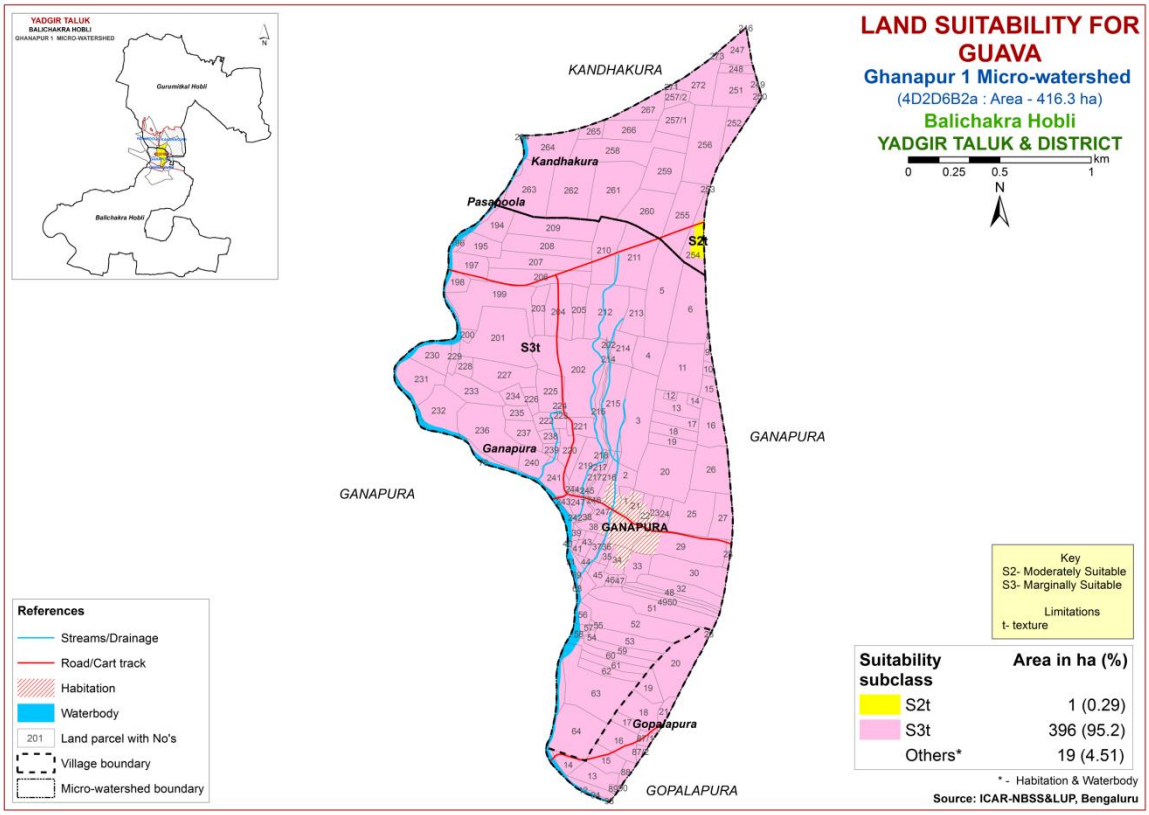


Fig. 7.16 Land Suitability map of Guava

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

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

Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands for growing sapota cover an entire area of about 398 ha (95%) and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitation of texture.

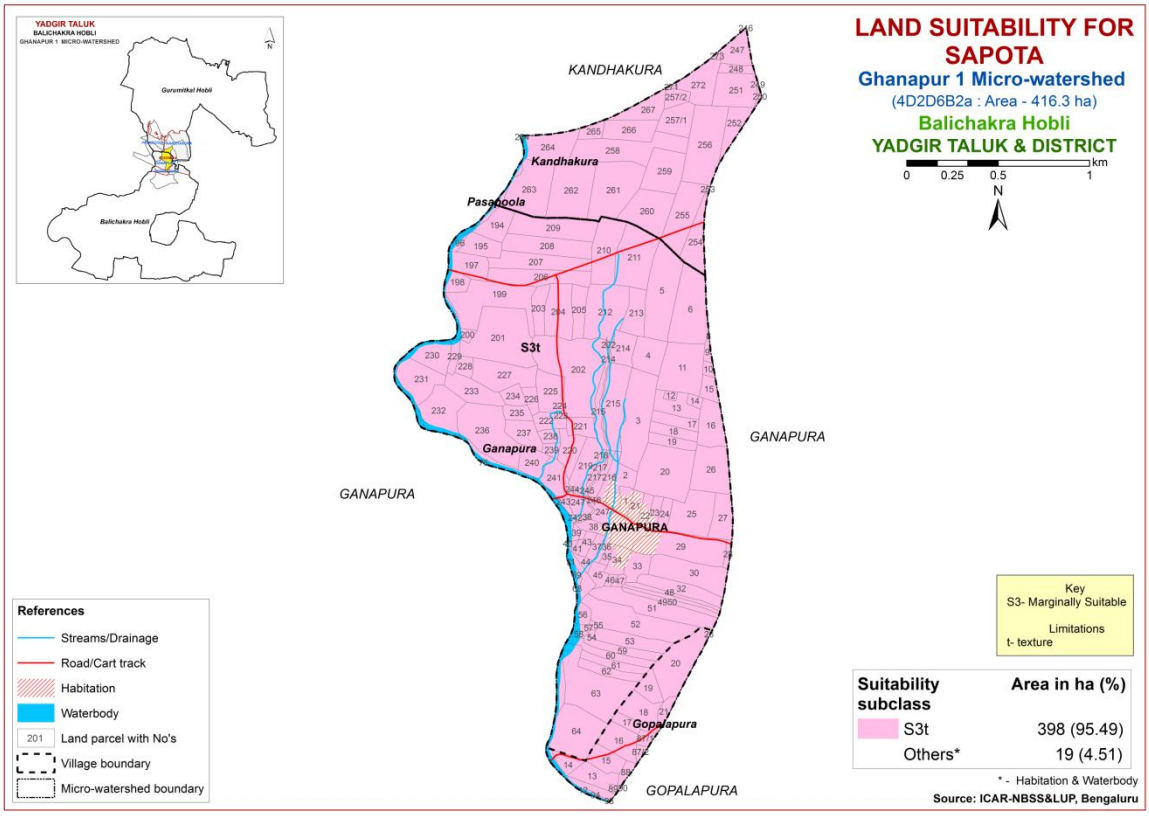


Fig. 7.17 Land Suitability map of Sapota

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

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

Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands for growing pomegranate cover an entire area of about 398 ha (95%) and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of texture.

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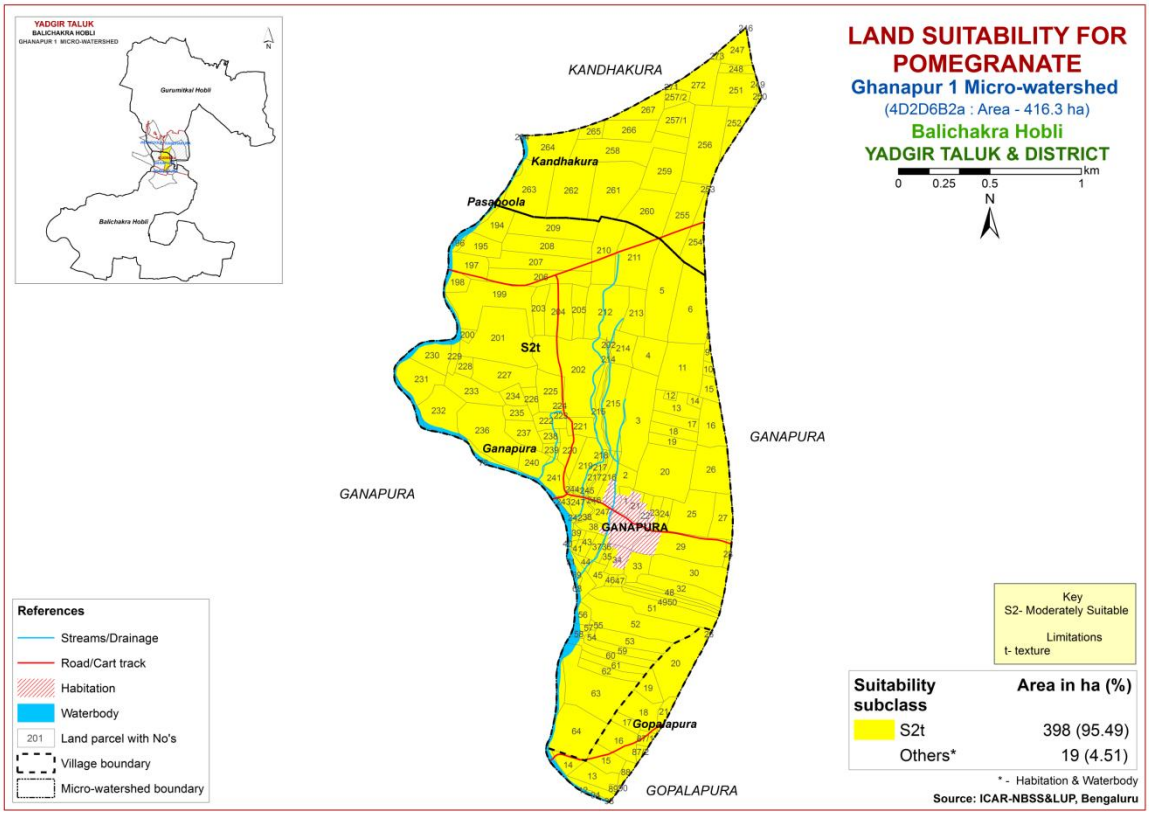


Fig 7.18 Land Suitability map of Pomegranate

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

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

An area of about 354 ha (85%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing musambi and is distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. About 43 ha (10%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for musambi and are distributed in the central, northern and western part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture and calcareousness.

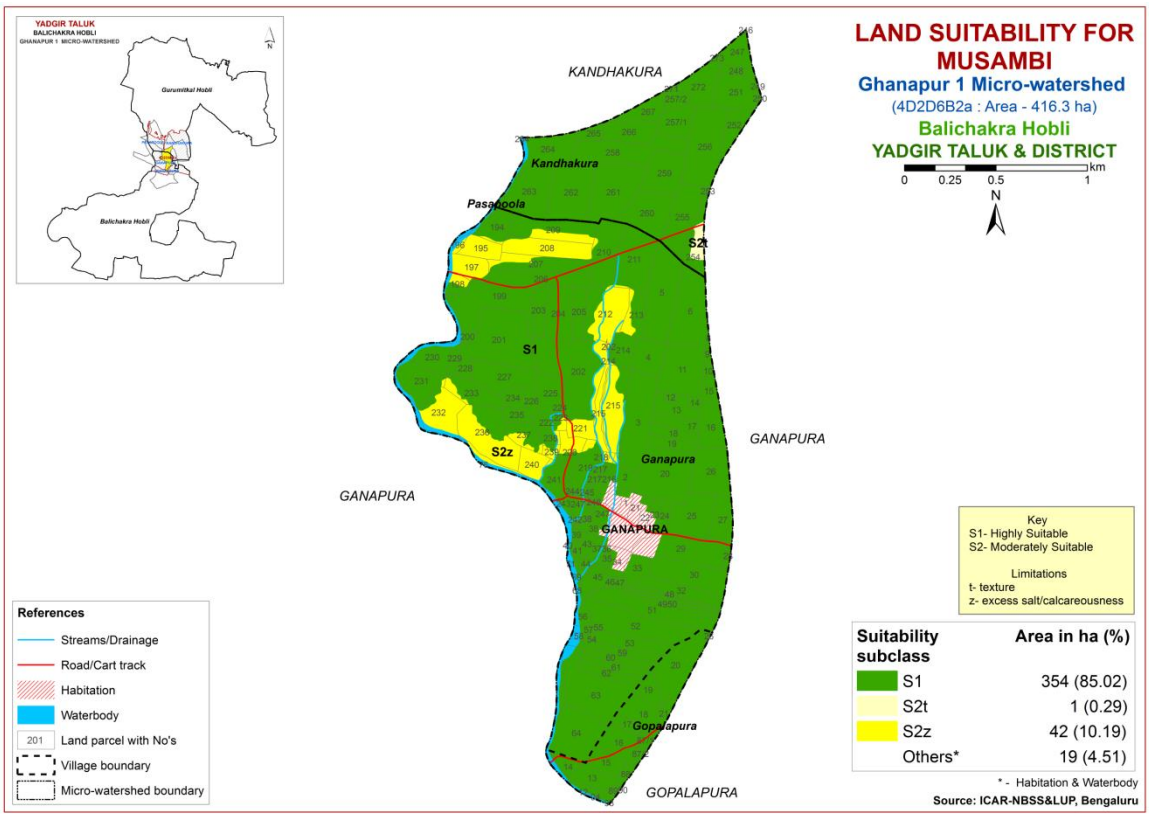


Fig. 7.19 Land Suitability map of Musambi

## 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 354 ha (85%) is highly suitable (Class S1) for growing lime and is distributed in the major part of the microwatershed. About 43 ha (10%) is moderately suitable (Class S2) for lime and are distributed in the central, northern and western part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture and calcareousness.

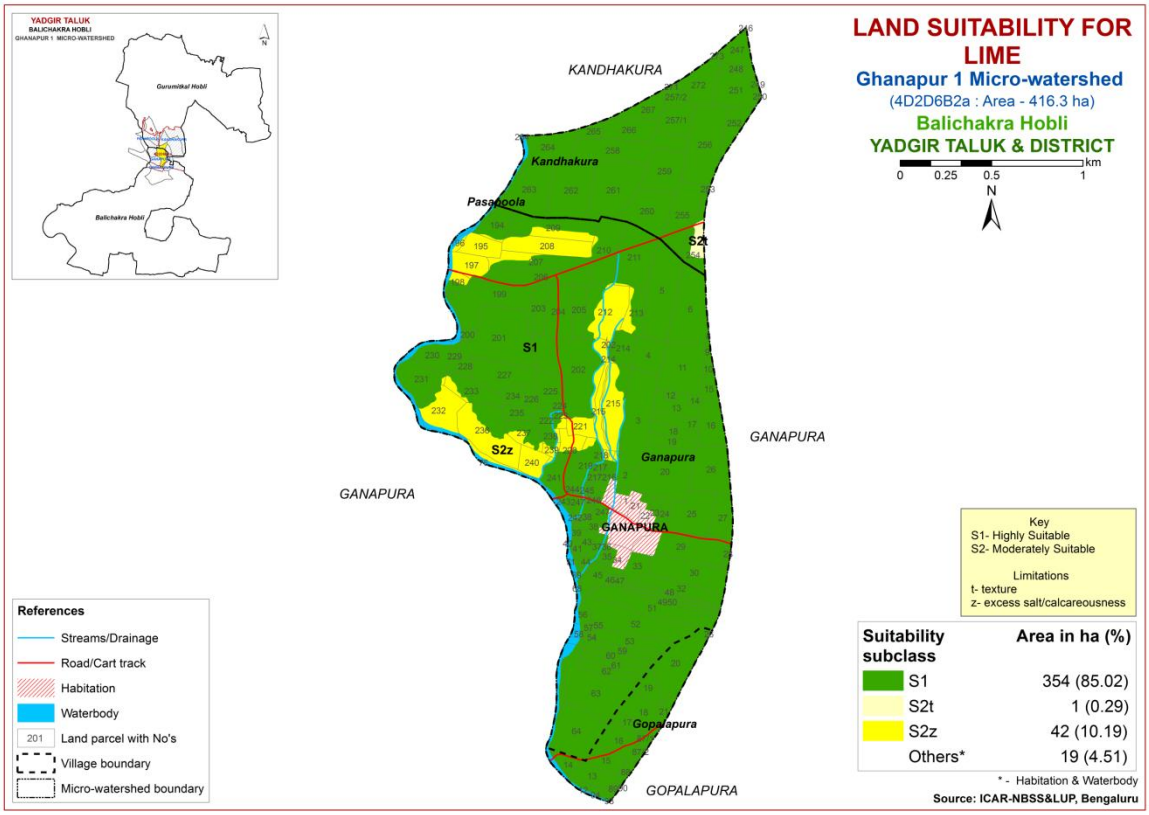


Fig. 7.20 Land Suitability map of Lime

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

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

Highly (Class S1) suitable lands for growing amla occur in an area of 9 ha (2%) and are distributed in the southern part of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands for growing amla cover an area of about 388 ha (93%) and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of texture.

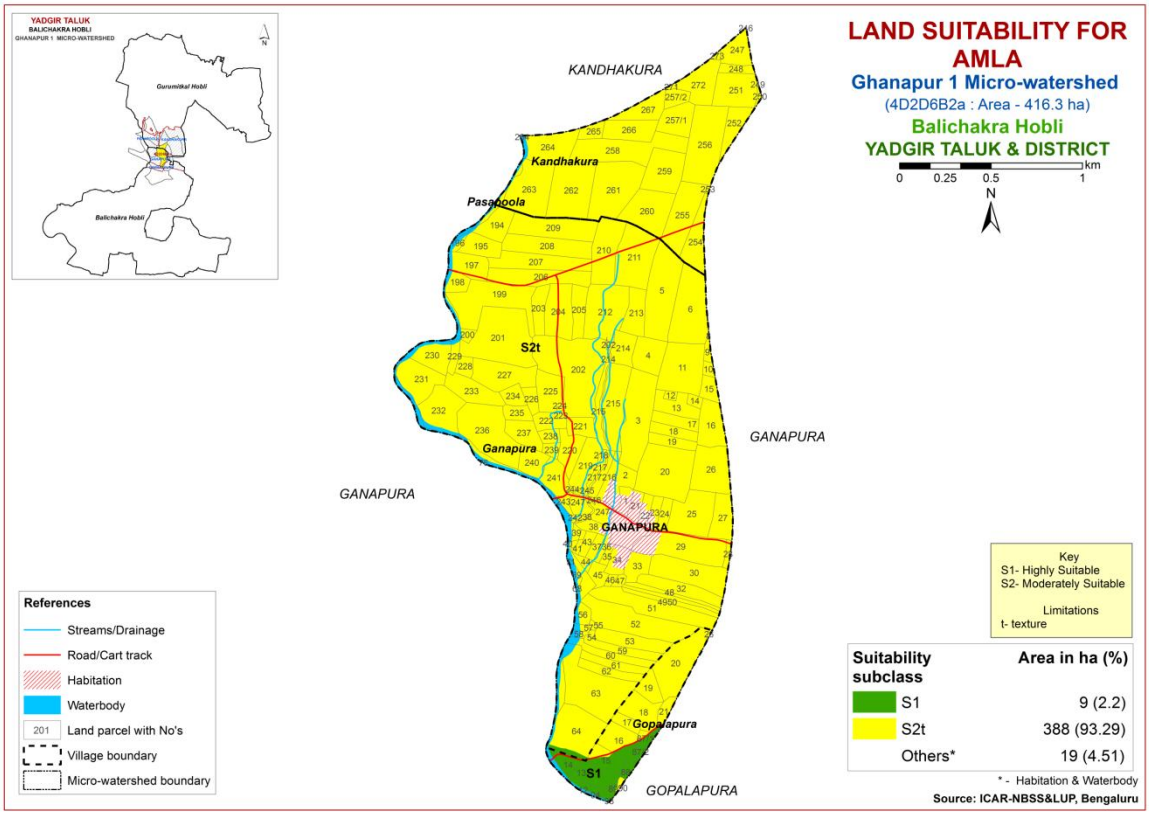


Fig. 7.21 Land Suitability map of Amla

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

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

Currently not suitable (Class N1) lands for growing cashew occur an entire area of 397 ha (95%) and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed with severe limitations of calcareousness and texture.

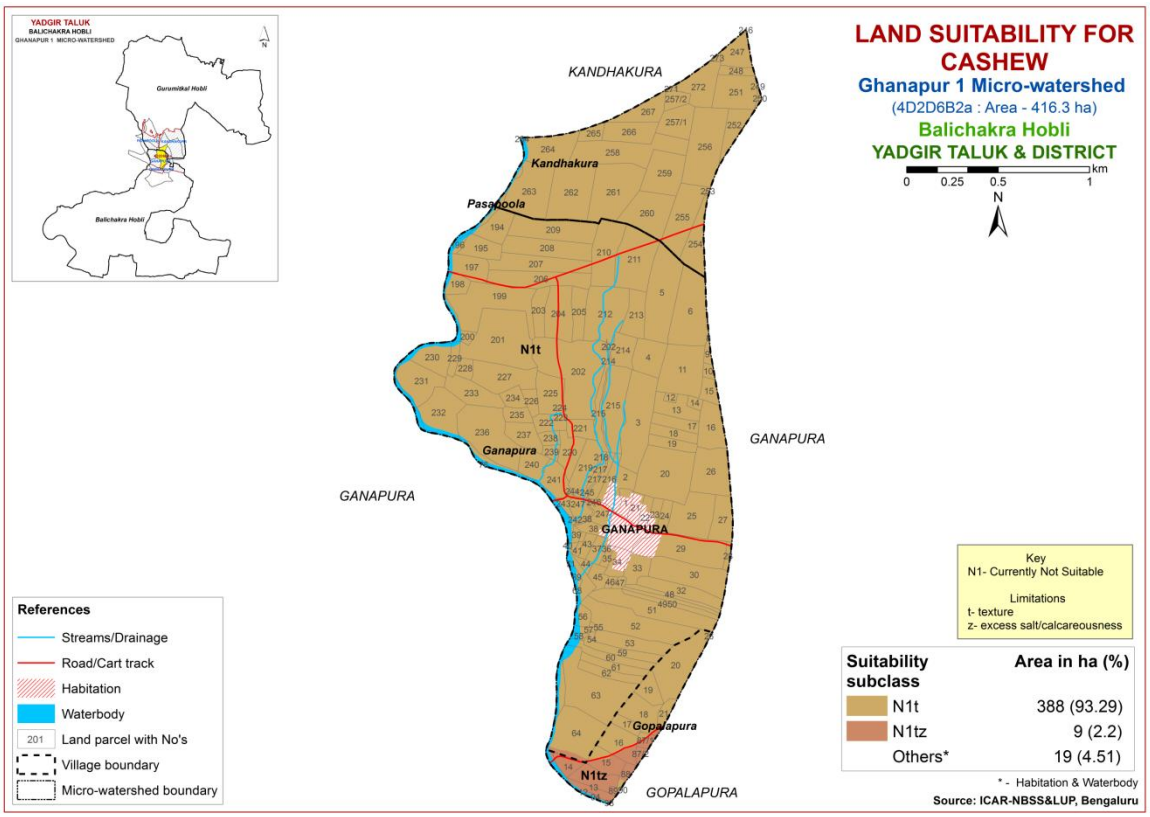


Fig. 7.22 Land Suitability map of Cashew

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

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

Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands for growing jackfruit cover an entire area of about 398 ha (95%) and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitation of texture.

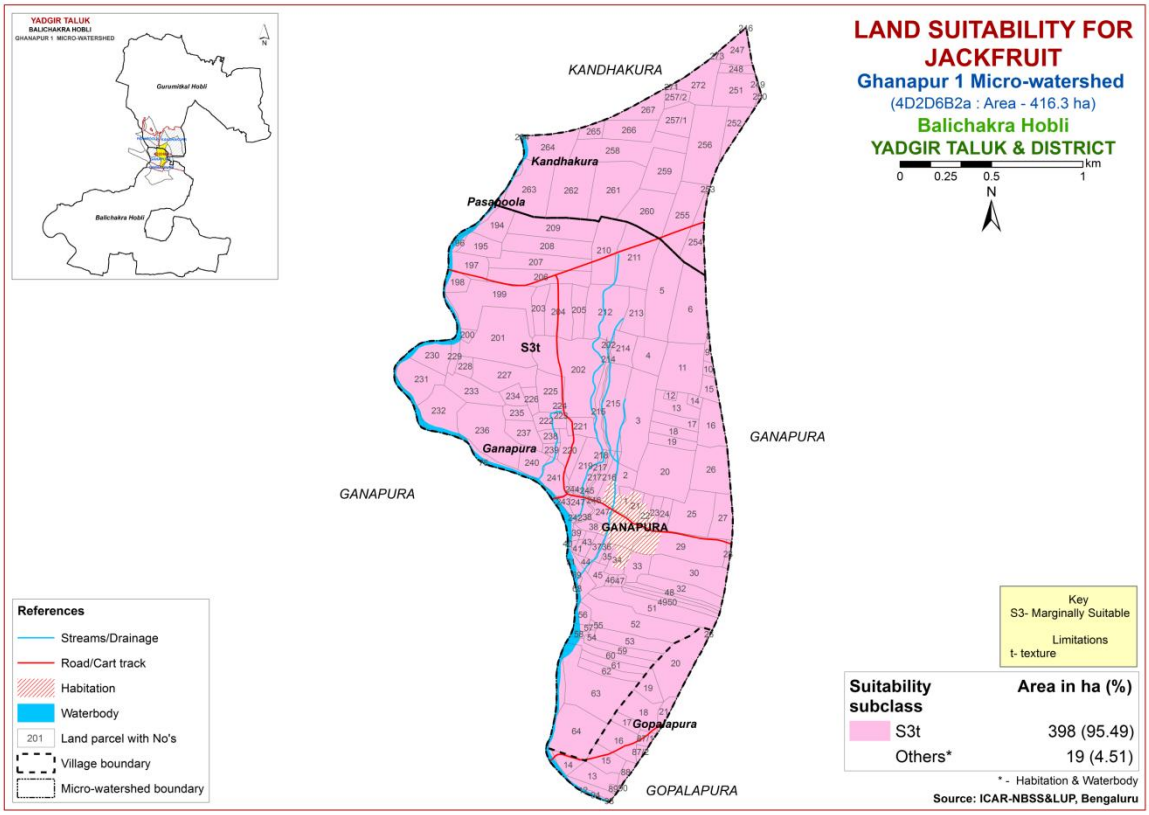


Fig. 7.23 Land Suitability map of Jackfruit

## 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.

Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands for growing jamun cover an entire area of about 398 ha (95%) and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of texture.

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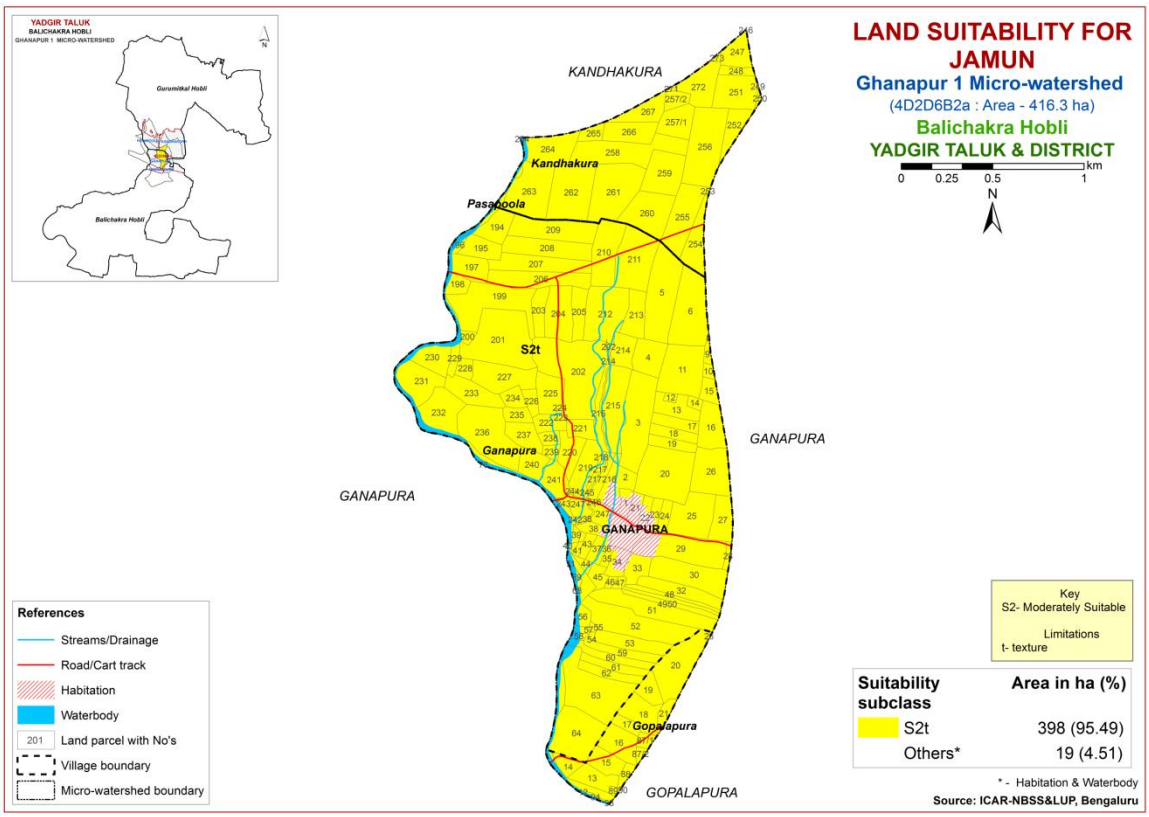



Fig. 7.24 Land Suitability map of Jamun

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

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

Highly (Class S1) suitable lands for growing custard apple occur in an entire area of 396 ha (95%) and are distributed in all parts of the microwatershed. Moderately suitable lands (Class S2) occupy an area of about 1 ha (<1%) and are distributed in the northern part of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of texture.

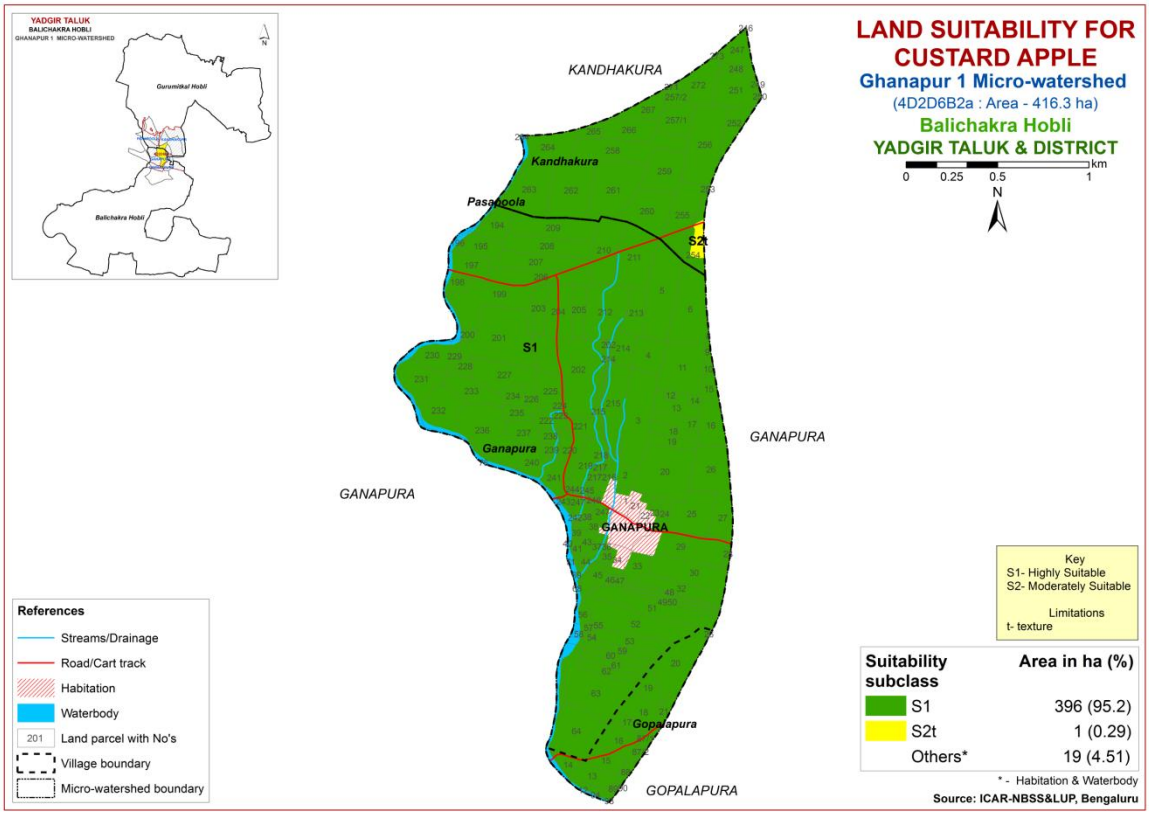



Fig. 7.25 Land Suitability map of Custard Apple

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

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

Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands for growing tamarind cover an area of about 398 ha (95%) and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. They have minor limitation of texture.

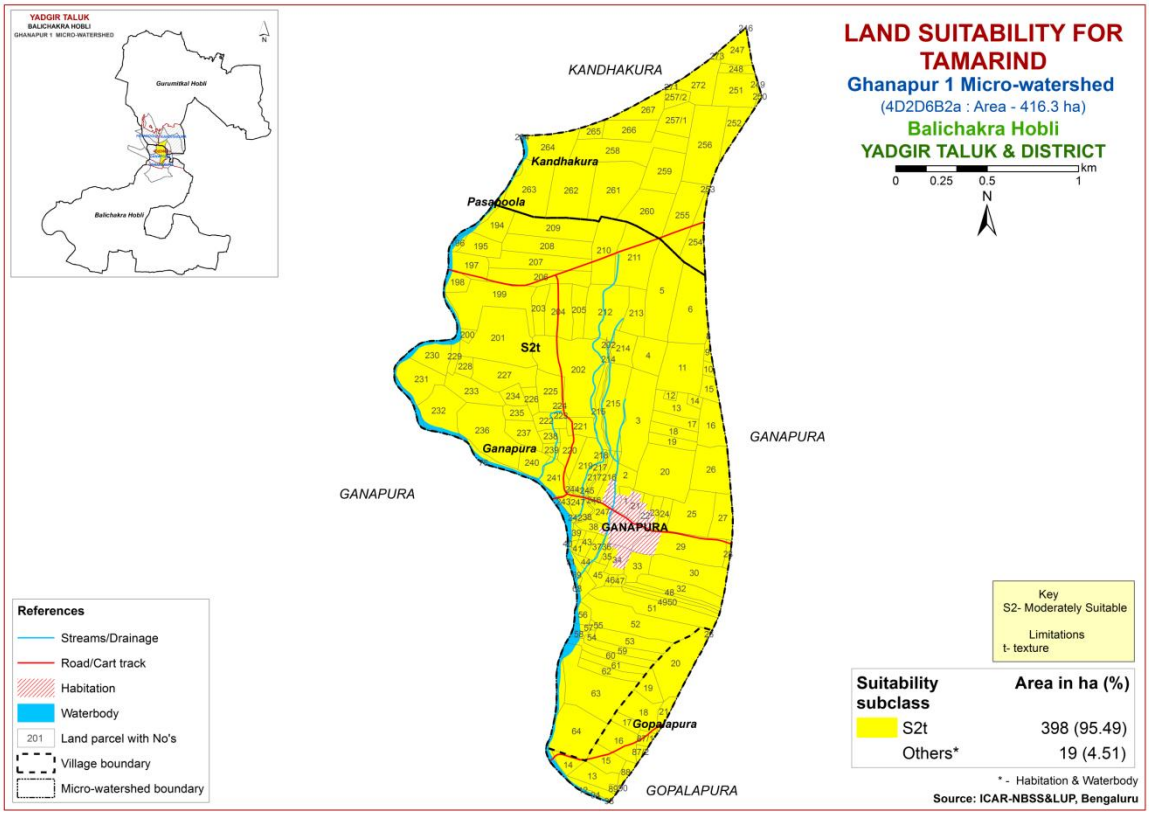



Fig. 7.26 Land Suitability map of Tamarind

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

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

Marginally suitable (Class S3) lands for growing mulberry cover an entire area of about 398 ha (95%) and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. They have moderate limitations of texture and drainage.

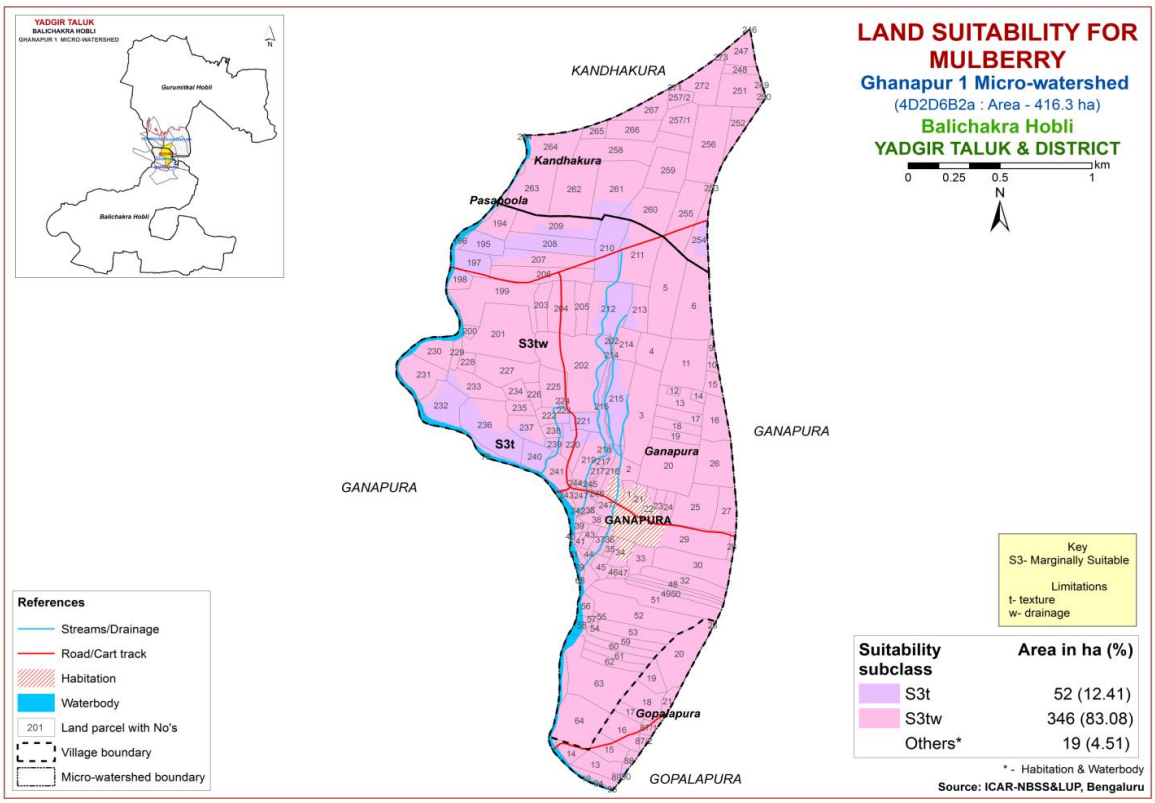



Fig 7.27 Land Suitability map of Mulberry

## 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.

Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands for growing marigold cover an entire area of about 398 ha (95%) and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture and drainage.

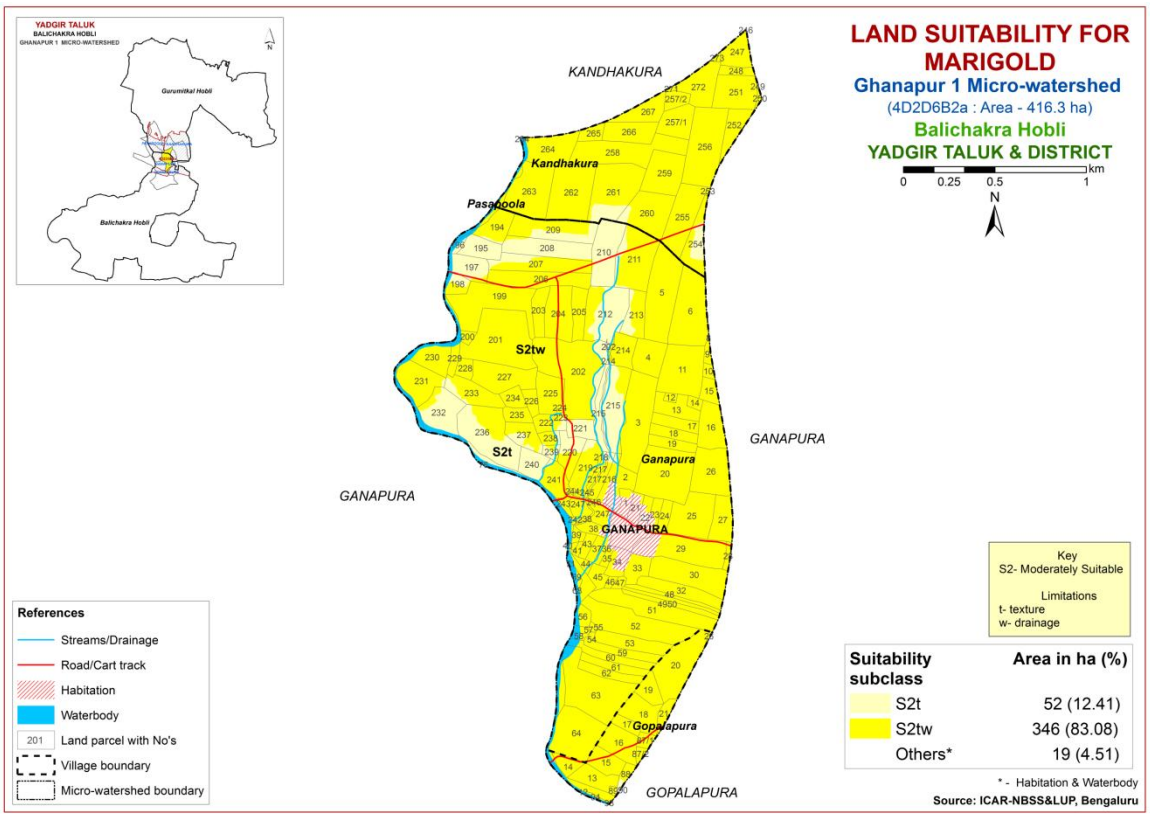



Fig. 7.28 Land Suitability map of Marigold

### 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.

Moderately suitable (Class S2) lands for growing chrysanathemum cover an entire area of about 398 ha (95%) and occur in all parts of the microwatershed. They have minor limitations of texture and drainage.

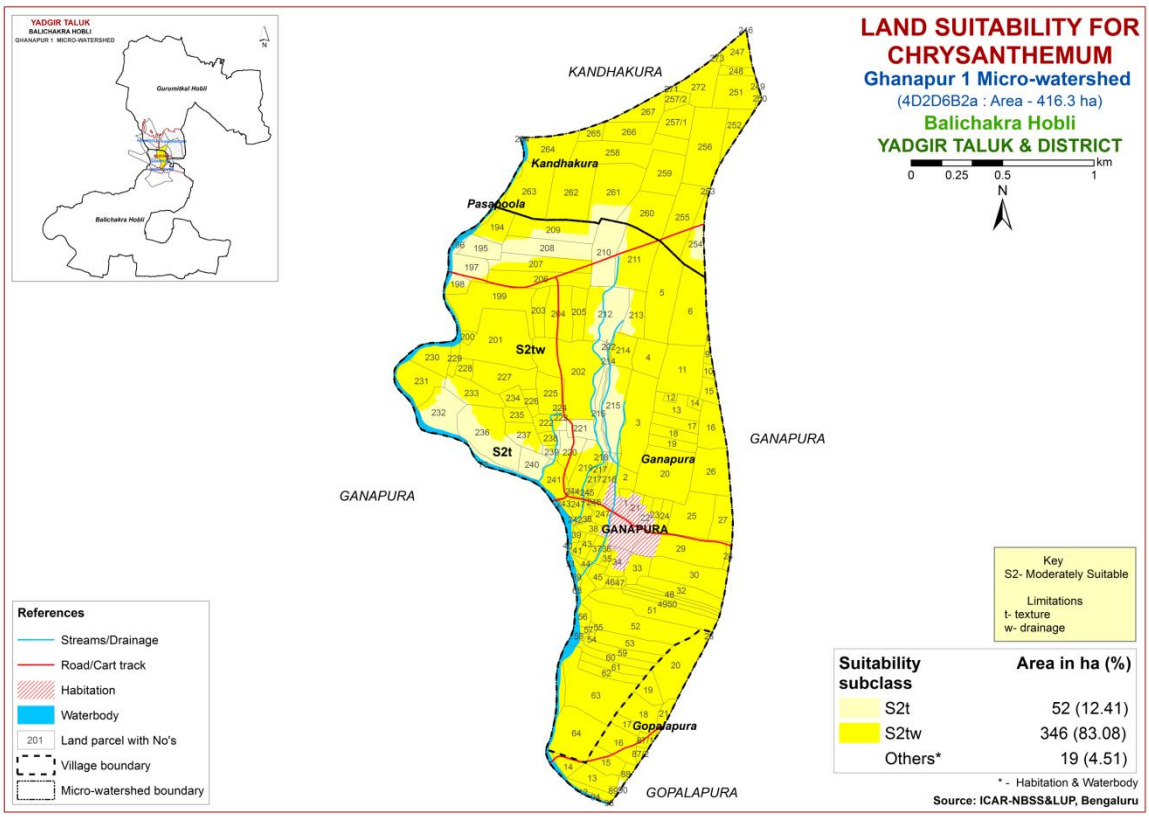



Fig. 7.29 Land Suitability map of Chrysanthemum

**Table 7.1 Soil-Site Characteristics of Ghanapur -1 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 (%) | | | | | | | | |
| NGPmB2 | 866 | 150 | MWD | 100-150 | c | c | <15 | <15 | >200 | 1-3 | moderate | 7.42 | 0.24 | 0.22 | 100 | 67.10 |
| NGPmB2g1 | 866 | 150 | MWD | 100-150 | c | c | 15-35 | <15 | >200 | 1-3 | moderate | 7.42 | 0.24 | 0.22 | 100 | 67.10 |
| NGPmA1 | 866 | 150 | MWD | 100-150 | c | c | <15 | <15 | >200 | 0-1 | Slight | 7.42 | 0.24 | 0.22 | 100 | 67.10 |
| MDRmB2 | 866 | 150 | WD | >150 | c | scl | <15 | <15 | >200 | 1-3 | moderate | 8.31 | 0.33 | 0.90 | 20.57 | 100 |
| MDRiB2 | 866 | 150 | WD | >150 | sc | scl | <15 | <15 | >200 | 1-3 | moderate | 8.31 | 0.33 | 0.90 | 20.57 | 100 |
| BMNmB2 | 866 | 150 | MWD | >150 | c | c | <15 | <15 | >200 | 1-3 | moderate | 8.20 | 0.284 | 0.65 | 52.70 | 100 |
| ANRcA1 | 866 | 150 | MWD | 100-150 | sl | c | <15 | <15 | >200 | 0-1 | Slight | 10.17 | 0.365 | 7.08 | 19.90 | 100 |
| HGNmB2 | 866 | 150 | MWD | >150 | c | c | <15 | <15 | >200 | 1-3 | moderate | 8.77 | 1.33 | 14.28 | 36.23 | 100 |
| HGNmB1 | 866 | 150 | MWD | >150 | c | c | <15 | <15 | >200 | 1-3 | moderate | 8.77 | 1.33 | 14.28 | 36.23 | 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<br>26-30 | 38-40<br>26-20 | |
| | Mean max. temp. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean min. tempt. in growing season | °C | | | | |
| | Mean RH in growing season | % | | | | |
| | Total rainfall | mm | | | | |
| | Rainfall in growing season | mm | | | | |
| Land quality | Soil-site characteristic | | | | | |
| Moisture availability | Length of growing period for short duration | Days | | | | |
| | Length of growing period for long duration | | | | | |
| | AWC | mm/m | | | | |
| Oxygen availability to roots | Soil drainage | Class | Well drained | Moderately well drained | Poorly drained | Very poorly drained |
| | Water logging in growing season | Days | | | | |
| Nutrient availability | Texture | Class | scl, cl, sc | c (red), c (black) | ls, sl | - |
| | pH | 1:2.5 | 5.5-7.8 | 5.0-5.5<br>7.8-9.0 | >9.0 | - |
| | CEC | C mol (p+)/Kg | | | | |
| | BS | % | | | | |
| | CaCO3 in root zone | % | | <5 | 5-10 | >10 |
| | OC | % | | | | |
| Rooting conditions | Effective soil depth | cm | >75 | 50-75 | 25-50 | <25 |
| | Stoniness | % | | | | |
| | Coarse fragments | Vol % | <15 | 15-35 | 35-60 | 60-80 |
| Soil toxicity | Salinity (EC saturation extract) | ds/m | <2 | 2-4 | 4-8 | >8 |
| | Sodicity (ESP) | % | 5-10 | 10-15 | >15 | - |
| Erosion hazard | Slope | % | 0-3 | 3-5 | 5-10 | >10 |

**Table 7.4 Land suitability criteria for Bajra**

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

**Table 7.5 Land suitability criteria for Groundnut**

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

**Table 7.6 Land suitability criteria for Sunflower**

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

**Table 7.7 Land suitability criteria for Redgram**

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

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

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

**Table 7.9 Land suitability criteria for Cotton**

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

**Table 7.10 Land suitability criteria for Chilli**

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

**Table 7.11 Land suitability criteria for Tomato**

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

**Table 7.12 Land suitability criteria for Brinjal**

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

**Table 7.13 Land suitability criteria for Onion**

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

**Table 7.14 Land suitability criteria for Bhendi**

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

**Table 7.15 Land suitability criteria for Drumstick**

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

**Table 7.16 Land suitability criteria for Mango**

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

**Table 7.17 Land suitability criteria for Guava**

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

**Table 7.18 Land suitability criteria for Sapota**

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

**Table 7.19 Land suitability criteria for Pomegranate**

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

**Table 7.20 Land suitability criteria for Musambi**

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

**Table 7.21 Land suitability criteria for Lime**

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

**Table 7.22 Land suitability criteria for Amla**

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

**Table 7.23 Land suitability criteria for Cashew**

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

**Table 7.24 Land suitability criteria for Jackfruit**

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

**Table 7.25 Land suitability criteria for Jamun**

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

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

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

**Table 7.27 Land suitability criteria for Tamarind**

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

**Table 7.28 Land suitability criteria for Mulberry**

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

**Table 7.29 Land suitability criteria for Marigold**

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

**Table 7.30 Land suitability criteria for Chrysanthemum**

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

**Land Management Units (LMUs)**

The 9 soil map units identified in Ghanapur-1 microwatershed have been grouped into 2 Land Management Units (LMUs) for the purpose of preparing a Proposed Crop Plan. Land Management Units are grouped based on the similarities in respect of the type of soil, the depth of the soil, the surface soil texture, gravel content, AWC, slope, erosion etc. and a Land Management Units map (Fig. 7.30) has been generated. These Land Management Units are expected to behave similarly for a given level of management.

The map units that have been grouped into 2 Land Management Units along with brief description of soil and site characteristics are given below.

| LMU NO. | Soil map units | Soil and site characteristics |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 49.NGPmB2<br>62.BMNmB2<br>95.HGNmB2<br>138.HGNmB1<br>146.NGPmB2g1<br>163.NGPmA1<br>167.ANRcA1 | Deep to very deep, calcareous black clay soils (100 to >150cm), 0-3 % slopes, non-gravelly to gravelly (<15-35%) slight to moderate erosion. |
| 2 | 61.MDRmB2<br>133.MDRiB2 | Very deep, sandy clay loam soils (>150 cm) 1-3 % slopes, non-gravelly (<15%), moderate erosion. |

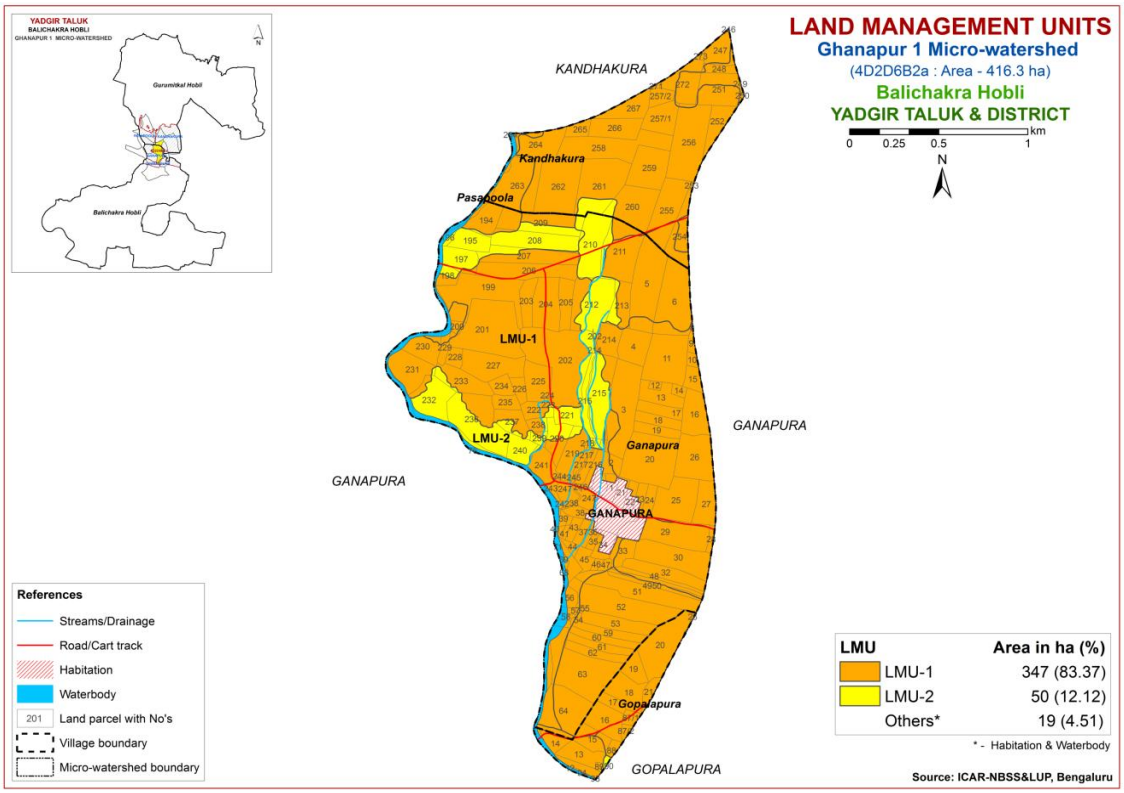



Fig. 7.30 Land Management Units Map- Ghanapur-1 Microwatershed

### 7.31 Proposed Crop Plan for Ghanapur-1 Microwatershed

After assessing the land suitability for the 29 crops, the Proposed Crop Plan has been prepared for the 2 identified LMUs by considering only the highly (Class S1) and moderately (Class S2) suitable lands for each of the 29 crops. The resultant proposed crop plan is presented below in Table 7.31.

**Table 7.31 Proposed Crop Plan for Ghanapur-1 Microwatershed**

| LMU | Soil Map Units | Survey Number | Field Crops/ Commercial crops | Horticulture Crops (Rainfed/Irrigated ) | Suitable Interventions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 49.NGPmB2<br>62.BMNmB2<br>95.HGNmB2<br>138.HGNmB1<br>146.NGPmB2g1<br>163.NGPmA1<br>167.ANRcA1 | **Ganapura:**2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,32,33,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45, 46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,59,60,61,62,63,64,194,198,199,200,201,202,203,204,205,206,207,209,211,213,214,216,217,218,219,222,223,224,225,226,227,228, 229,230,231,233,234,235,237,238, 241, 242,243,244,245,246, 247<br>**Gopalapura:**13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21, 26,87/1,87/2,88,89<br>**Kandhakura:** 246,247,248,249,250,251, 252,253,254,255,256,257/1,257/2,258,259,260,261,262,263,264,265,266,267,271, 272, 273. | Maize, Sorghum, Sunflower, Cotton, Red gram, Bengalgram, Bajra | **Fruit crops:** Lime, Musambi, Custard apple, Pomegranate<br>**Vegetables:** Chilli, Bhendi<br>**Flowers:** Marigold, Chrysanthemum | Application of FYM, Biofertilizers and micronutrients, drip irrigation, mulching, suitable soil and water conservation practices |
| 2 | 61.MDRmB2<br>133.MDRiB2 | **Ganapura:**195,197,208,210,212,215,220,221, 232, 236,239,240<br>**Gopalapura :** 90 | Sunflower, Sorghum, Maize, Groundnut, Red gram, Bajra | **Fruit crops:** Mango, Musambi, Sapota, Tamarind, Pomegranate, Amla, Custard apple, Guava, Jackfruit, Jamun, Lime<br>**Vegetables:** Tomato, Onion, Bhendi, Chilli, Brinjal, Drumstick,, Coriander<br>**Flowers:** Marigold, Chrysanthemum | Application of FYM, Biofertilizers and micronutrients, drip irrigation, mulching, suitable soil and water conservation practices |

*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 Ghanapur-1 Microwatershed**

- The soil phases identified in the microwatershed belonged to the soil series of BMN 250 ha (60%) followed by ANR 69 ha (17%), MDR 50 ha (12%), NGP 19 ha (5%) and HGN 9 ha (2%).
- As per land capability classification an area of 397 ha in the microwatershed falls under arable land category (Class II). The major limitations identified in the arable lands were soil and erosion.

- On the basis of soil reaction an area of about 26 ha (6%) is slightly alkaline (pH 7.3-7.8) and 372 ha (89%) is moderately alkaline (pH 7.8-8.4) in the microwatershed.
- **Soil Health Management**

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

**Alkaline soils**

Entire cultivated area of the microwatershed is slightly to moderately alkaline in soil reaction

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).

**Soil Degradation**

Soil erosion is one of the major factors affecting the soil health in the microwatershed. Out of total 416 ha area in the microwatershed, about 325 ha is suffering from moderate erosion. These areas need immediate soil and water conservation and, other land development and land husbandry practices for restoring soil health.

**Dissemination of Information and Communication of Benefits**

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

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

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

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

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

- **Soil Depth:** The depth of a soil decides the amount of moisture and nutrients it can hold, what crops can be taken up or not, depending on the rooting depth and the length of growing period available for raising any crop. Deeper the soil, better for a wide variety of crops. If sufficient depth is not available for growing deep rooted crops, either choose medium or short duration crops or deeper planting pits need to be opened and additional good quality soil brought from outside has to be filled into the planting pits.
- **Surface Soil Texture:** Lighter soil texture in the top soil means, better rain water infiltration, less run-off and soil moisture conservation, less capillary rise and less evaporation losses. Lighter surface textured soils are amenable to good soil tilth and are highly suitable for crops like groundnut, root vegetables (carrot, raddish, potato etc) but not ideal for crops that need stagnant water like lowland paddy. Heavy textured soils are poor in water infiltration and percolation. They are prone for sheet erosion; such soils can be improved by sand mulching. The technology that is developed by the AICRP-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 Ghanapur-1 microwatershed.
- **Organic Carbon:** The OC content (an index of available Nitrogen) is medium (0.5-0.75%) in 289 ha (69%) area and low (<0.5%) in 109 ha (26%). The areas that are medium and low in OC needs to be further improved by applying farmyard manure and rotating crops with cereals and legumes or mixed cropping.
- **Promoting Green Manuring:** Growing of green manuring crops costs Rs. 1250/ha (green manuring seeds) and about Rs. 2000/ha towards cultivation that totals to Rs. 3250/- per ha. On the other hand, application of organic manure @ 10 tons/ha costs Rs. 5000/ha. The practice needs to be continued for 2-3 years or more. Nitrogen fertilizer needs to be supplemented by 25% in addition to the recommended level in 398 ha area where OC is low to medium (<0.5-0.75%). For example, for rainfed maize, recommended level is 50 kg N per ha and an additional 12 kg /ha needs to be applied for all the crops grown in these plots.
- **Available Phosphorus**: Available Phosphorus is high (>57 kg/ha) in an area of 9 ha (2%), medium (23-57 kg/ha) in an area of 178 ha (43%) and low (<23 kg/ha) in an

area of about 210 ha (50%) of the microwatershed. For all the crops 25% additional P needs to be applied where available P is low and medium.

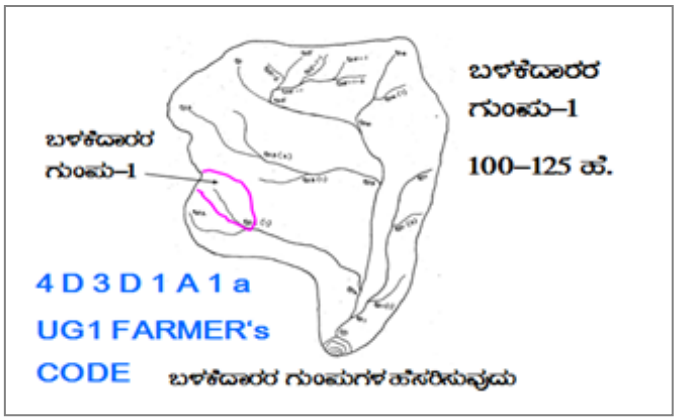
- **Available Potassium:** Available potassium is medium (145-337 kg/ha) in an area of 344 ha (83%) and high (>337kg/ha) an area of 54 ha (13%) the microwatershed. All the plots, where available potassium is medium, for all the crops, additional 25% potassium may be applied.
- **Available Sulphur:** Available sulphur is a very critical nutrient for oilseed crops. It is medium (10-20ppm) in an area of 42 ha (10%). And low (<10ppm) covers an area of 356 ha (85%). 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 360 ha (86%) is low and 38 ha (9%) is medium in available boron. For these areas, application of sodium borate @ 10 kg/ha as soil application or 0.2 % borax as foliar spray is recommended.
- **Available Iron:** Available iron is sufficient (>4.5ppm) in 99 ha (24%) cultivated area of the microwatershed and deficient in 298 ha (72%) deficient areas need to be applied with iron sulphate @ 25 kg/ ha as soil application for correct the deficiency.
- **Available Manganese:** Entire cultivated area of the microwatershed is sufficient in available manganese content**.**
- **Available Copper:** Entire area of the microwatershed is sufficient in available copper content.
- **Available Zinc:** Entire area of the microwatershed is deficient (<0.6 ppm) in available zinc content. Application of zinc sulphate 25 kg/ha is recommended for the deficient areas.
- **Land Suitability for various crops:** Areas that are highly, moderately and marginally suitable for growing various crops are indicated. Along with the suitability, various constraints that are limiting the productivity are also indicated. For example, in case of cotton, gravel content, rooting depth and salinity/alkalinity are the major constraints in various plots. With suitable management interventions, the productivity can be enhanced. In order to increase the water holding capacity of light textured soils, growing of green manure crops and application of organic manure is recommended.

*Chapter 9*

## SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION TREATMENT PLAN

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

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




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

### Steps for Survey and Preparation of Treatment Plan

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

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

## 9.1 Treatment Plan

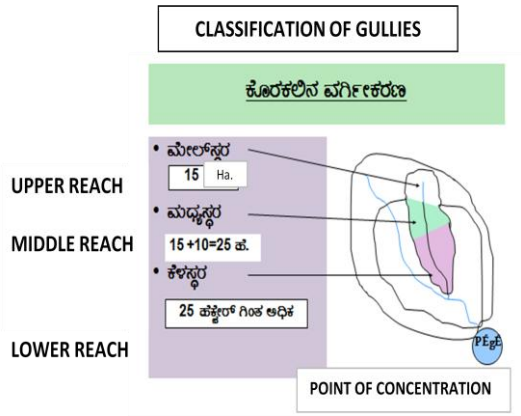
The treatment plan recommended for arable lands is briefly described below

### 9.1.1 Arable Land Treatment

### A. BUNDING

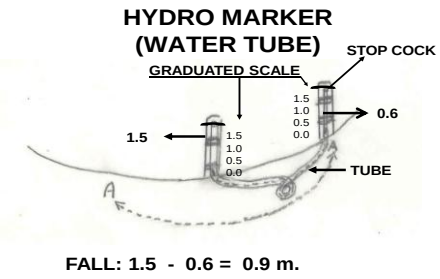
| Steps for Survey and Preparation of Treatment Plan | |
|---|---|
| • Cadastral map (1:7920 scale) is enlarged to a scale of 1:2500 scale<br>• Existing network of waterways, pothissa boundaries, grass belts, natural drainage lines/ watercourse, cut ups/ terraces are marked on the cadastral map to the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

**USER GROUP-1**




**Measurement of Land Slope**

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


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

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

**Note:** (i) The above intervals are maximum.

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

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

**Section of the Bund**

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

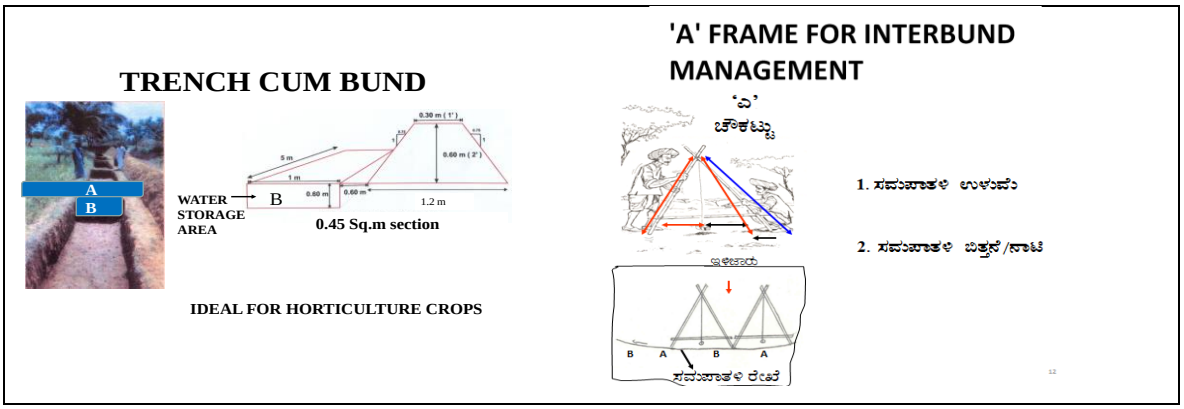
**Recommended Bund Section**

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

**Formation of Trench cum Bund**

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

Details of Borrow Pit dimensions are given below:



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

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

**B. Water Ways**

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

**C. Farm Ponds**

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

**D. Diversion Channel**

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

**9.1.2 Non-Arable Land Treatment**

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

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

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

## 9.2 Recommended Soil and Water Conservation Measures

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

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

A map (Fig. 9.1) showing soil and water conservation plan with different kinds of structures recommended has been prepared which shows the spatial distribution and extent of area. An area of about 328 ha (79%) needs Graded Bunding and 70 ha (17%) requires strengthening of existing bunds.

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

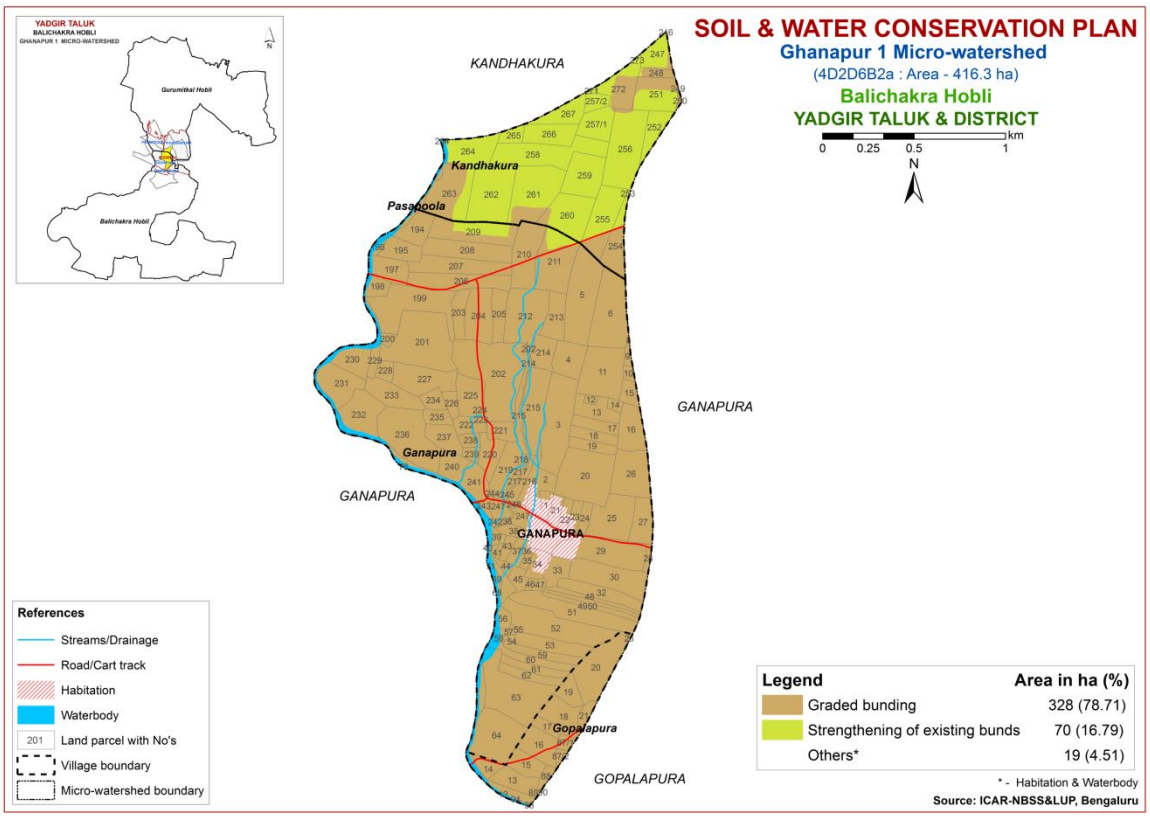



Fig. 9.1 Soil and Water Conservation Plan map of Ghanapur-1 Microwatershed

### 9.3 Greening of Microwatershed

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

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

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

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

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# Appendix-I

## Ghanapura-1 (6B2a) Microwatershed

## Soil Phase Information

| Village | Survey No | Area (ha) | Soil Phase | LMU | Soil Depth | Surface Soil Texture | Soil Gravelliness | Available Water Capacity | Slope | Soil Erosion | Current Land Use | Wells | Land Capability | Conservation Plan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ganapura | 1 | 0.93 | Habitation | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Habitation | Not Available | Others | Others |
| Ganapura | 2 | 2.11 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 3 | 7.71 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 4 | 3.05 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 5 | 7.76 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton+Redgram (Ct+Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 6 | 7.21 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar+Redgram (Jw+Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 8 | 0.03 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar (Jw) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 9 | 0.43 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 10 | 0.46 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar (Jw) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 11 | 6.14 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar+Redgram (Jw+Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 12 | 0.32 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar (Jw) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 13 | 2.41 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar (Jw) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 14 | 0.49 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar (Jw) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 15 | 1.16 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar (Jw) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 16 | 3.29 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton+Redgram (Ct+Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 17 | 1.63 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Groundnut (Gn) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 18 | 1.53 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 19 | 1.5 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar (Jw) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 20 | 7.95 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar (Jw) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 21 | 1.01 | Habitation | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Habitation | Not Available | Others | Others |
| Ganapura | 22 | 0.98 | Habitation | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Habitation | Not Available | Others | Others |
| Ganapura | 23 | 0.99 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Not Available (NA) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |

| Village | Survey No | Area (ha) | Soil Phase | LMU | Soil Depth | Surface Soil Texture | Soil Gravelliness | Available Water Capacity | Slope | Soil Erosion | Current Land Use | Wells | Land Capability | Conservation Plan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ganapura | 24 | 0.98 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 25 | 5.12 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 26 | 4.94 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar+Redgram (Jw+Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 27 | 2.71 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton+Redgram (Ct+Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 28 | 0.44 | NGPmB2 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 29 | 6.69 | NGPmB2 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 30 | 5.49 | NGPmB2 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 32 | 3.05 | NGPmB2 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 33 | 1.81 | NGPmB2 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 34 | 1.5 | Habitation | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Habitation | Not Available | Others | Others |
| Ganapura | 35 | 0.46 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 36 | 0.63 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 37 | 0.7 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 38 | 1.03 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 39 | 0.33 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 40 | 0.11 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 41 | 0.28 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 42 | 0.14 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 43 | 0.72 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 44 | 0.47 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 45 | 1.07 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 46 | 0.29 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 47 | 0.38 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 48 | 1.03 | NGPmB2 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Groundnut (Gn) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |

| Village | Survey No | Area (ha) | Soil Phase | LMU | Soil Depth | Surface Soil Texture | Soil Gravelliness | Available Water Capacity | Slope | Soil Erosion | Current Land Use | Wells | Land Capability | Conservation Plan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ganapura | 49 | 1.01 | NGPmB2 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Groundnut (Gn) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 50 | 1.32 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar (Jw) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 51 | 5.75 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 52 | 7.39 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 53 | 2.94 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 54 | 0.12 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 55 | 0.21 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 56 | 0.93 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 57 | 0.31 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 58 | 0.32 | Waterbody | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | Others | Others |
| Ganapura | 59 | 1.93 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 60 | 2 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 61 | 1.64 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 62 | 1.72 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Paddy (Pd) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 63 | 8.7 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 64 | 6.43 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Paddy (Pd) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 68 | 0.03 | Waterbody | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | Others | Others |
| Ganapura | 69 | 0.46 | Waterbody | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Paddy (Pd) | Not Available | Others | Others |
| Ganapura | 71 | 0.06 | Waterbody | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Paddy (Pd) | Not Available | Others | Others |
| Ganapura | 76 | 0.02 | Waterbody | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Paddy (Pd) | Not Available | Others | Others |
| Ganapura | 194 | 2.5 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 195 | 2.28 | MDRiB2 | LMU-2 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Sandy clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar (Jw) | Not Available | IIe | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 196 | 0.51 | Waterbody | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Jowar (Jw) | Not Available | Others | Others |
| Ganapura | 197 | 2.59 | MDRiB2 | LMU-2 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Sandy clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIe | Graded bunding |

| Village | Survey No | Area (ha) | Soil Phase | LMU | Soil Depth | Surface Soil Texture | Soil Gravelliness | Available Water Capacity | Slope | Soil Erosion | Current Land Use | Wells | Land Capability | Conservation Plan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ganapura | 198 | 1.35 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 199 | 7.59 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 200 | 0.48 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 201 | 9.61 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 202 | 12.2 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 203 | 1.88 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 204 | 4.22 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 205 | 2.1 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 206 | 4.63 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar (Jw) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 207 | 4.48 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar (Jw) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 208 | 4.62 | MDRiB2 | LMU-2 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Sandy clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIe | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 209 | 5.33 | ANRcA1 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Sandy loam | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Nearly level (0-1%) | Slight | Jowar (Jw) | Not Available | IIs | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 210 | 4.97 | MDRmB2 | LMU-2 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 211 | 6.32 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar (Jw) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 212 | 6.33 | MDRiB2 | LMU-2 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Sandy clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIe | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 213 | 2.67 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar (Jw) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 214 | 2.18 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar (Jw) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 215 | 6.63 | MDRiB2 | LMU-2 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Sandy clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton+Redgram (Ct+Rg) | Not Available | IIe | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 216 | 1.16 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Not Available (NA) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 217 | 1.59 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Not Available (NA) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 218 | 0.15 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 219 | 3.02 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton+Jowar (Ct+Jw) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 220 | 2.39 | MDRiB2 | LMU-2 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Sandy clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIe | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 221 | 1.56 | MDRiB2 | LMU-2 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Sandy clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIe | Graded bunding |

| Village | Survey No | Area (ha) | Soil Phase | LMU | Soil Depth | Surface Soil Texture | Soil Gravelliness | Available Water Capacity | Slope | Soil Erosion | Current Land Use | Wells | Land Capability | Conservation Plan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ganapura | 222 | 1.48 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 223 | 0.11 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 224 | 0.1 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 225 | 3.01 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 226 | 0.96 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 227 | 4.57 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Paddy (Pd) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 228 | 0.94 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Paddy (Pd) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 229 | 0.84 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Paddy (Pd) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 230 | 2.99 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Paddy (Pd) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 231 | 4.05 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Scrub land (Sl) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 232 | 4.63 | MDRiB2 | LMU-2 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Sandy clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Paddy (Pd) | Not Available | IIe | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 233 | 3.27 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Paddy (Pd) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 234 | 1.22 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 235 | 1.21 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 236 | 7.68 | MDRiB2 | LMU-2 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Sandy clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Paddy (Pd) | Not Available | IIe | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 237 | 2.34 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 238 | 0.83 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 239 | 0.65 | MDRiB2 | LMU-2 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Sandy clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIe | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 240 | 2.09 | MDRiB2 | LMU-2 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Sandy clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIe | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 241 | 2.37 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 242 | 0.17 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar (Jw) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 243 | 0.56 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar (Jw) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 244 | 0.11 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar (Jw) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 245 | 0.05 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar (Jw) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |

| Village | Survey No | Area (ha) | Soil Phase | LMU | Soil Depth | Surface Soil Texture | Soil Gravelliness | Available Water Capacity | Slope | Soil Erosion | Current Land Use | Wells | Land Capability | Conservation Plan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ganapura | 246 | 0.09 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Ganapura | 247 | 2.42 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Jowar (Jw) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Gopalapura | 12 | 0.06 | Waterbody | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Not Available (NA) | Not Available | Others | Others |
| Gopalapura | 13 | 2.26 | HGNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Gopalapura | 14 | 1.2 | HGNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Gopalapura | 15 | 2.13 | HGNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Gopalapura | 16 | 3.1 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Gopalapura | 17 | 0.98 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Gopalapura | 18 | 3.06 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Gopalapura | 19 | 1.65 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Gopalapura | 20 | 6.01 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Gopalapura | 21 | 0.94 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Gopalapura | 26 | 0.08 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Gopalapura | 87/1 | 0.67 | HGNmB1 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Slight | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Gopalapura | 87/2 | 0.38 | HGNmB1 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Slight | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Gopalapura | 88 | 0.68 | HGNmB1 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Slight | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Gopalapura | 89 | 0.19 | HGNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Not Available (NA) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Gopalapura | 90 | 0.05 | MDRmB2 | LMU-2 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Gopalapura | 93 | 0.01 | Waterbody | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | Others | Others |
| Gopalapura | 94 | 0.24 | Waterbody | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Not Available (NA) | Not Available | Others | Others |
| Kandhakura | 246 | 0.0001 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Kandhakura | 247 | 2.34 | ANRcA1 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Sandy loam | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Nearly level (0-1%) | Slight | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIs | Graded bunding |
| Kandhakura | 248 | 0.89 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Sunflower (Sf) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Kandhakura | 249 | 0.02 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram+Sunflower (Rg+Sf) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |

| Village | Survey No | Area (ha) | Soil Phase | LMU | Soil Depth | Surface Soil Texture | Soil Gravelliness | Available Water Capacity | Slope | Soil Erosion | Current Land Use | Wells | Land Capability | Conservation Plan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kandhakura | 250 | 0.19 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram+Sun flower (Rg+Sf) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Kandhakura | 251 | 4.2 | ANRcA1 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Sandy loam | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Nearly level (0-1%) | Slight | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIs | Graded bunding |
| Kandhakura | 252 | 2.25 | ANRcA1 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Sandy loam | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Nearly level (0-1%) | Slight | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIs | Graded bunding |
| Kandhakura | 253 | 0.08 | ANRcA1 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Sandy loam | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Nearly level (0-1%) | Slight | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIs | Graded bunding |
| Kandhakura | 254 | 3.18 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram+Sun flower (Rg+Sf) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Kandhakura | 255 | 5.28 | ANRcA1 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Sandy loam | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Nearly level (0-1%) | Slight | Redgram+Sun flower (Rg+Sf) | Not Available | IIs | Graded bunding |
| Kandhakura | 256 | 7.82 | ANRcA1 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Sandy loam | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Nearly level (0-1%) | Slight | Redgram+Sun flower (Rg+Sf) | Not Available | IIs | Graded bunding |
| Kandhakura | 257/1 | 2.9 | ANRcA1 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Sandy loam | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Nearly level (0-1%) | Slight | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIs | Graded bunding |
| Kandhakura | 257/2 | 1.15 | ANRcA1 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Sandy loam | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Nearly level (0-1%) | Slight | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIs | Graded bunding |
| Kandhakura | 258 | 7.06 | ANRcA1 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Sandy loam | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Nearly level (0-1%) | Slight | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIs | Graded bunding |
| Kandhakura | 259 | 4.56 | ANRcA1 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Sandy loam | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Nearly level (0-1%) | Slight | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIs | Graded bunding |
| Kandhakura | 260 | 5.21 | ANRcA1 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Sandy loam | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Nearly level (0-1%) | Slight | Cotton (Ct) | Not Available | IIs | Graded bunding |
| Kandhakura | 261 | 7.33 | ANRcA1 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Sandy loam | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Nearly level (0-1%) | Slight | Redgram+Sun flower (Rg+Sf) | Not Available | IIs | Graded bunding |
| Kandhakura | 262 | 6.91 | ANRcA1 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Sandy loam | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Nearly level (0-1%) | Slight | Redgram+Sun flower (Rg+Sf) | Not Available | IIs | Graded bunding |
| Kandhakura | 263 | 6.24 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram+Sun flower (Rg+Sf) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Kandhakura | 264 | 4.39 | ANRcA1 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Sandy loam | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Nearly level (0-1%) | Slight | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIs | Graded bunding |
| Kandhakura | 265 | 1.06 | ANRcA1 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Sandy loam | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Nearly level (0-1%) | Slight | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIs | Graded bunding |
| Kandhakura | 266 | 3.15 | ANRcA1 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Sandy loam | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Nearly level (0-1%) | Slight | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIs | Graded bunding |
| Kandhakura | 267 | 2.63 | ANRcA1 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Sandy loam | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Nearly level (0-1%) | Slight | Redgram+Sun flower (Rg+Sf) | Not Available | IIs | Graded bunding |
| Kandhakura | 271 | 0.13 | ANRcA1 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Sandy loam | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Nearly level (0-1%) | Slight | Redgram+Sun flower (Rg+Sf) | Not Available | IIs | Graded bunding |

| Village | Survey No | Area (ha) | Soil Phase | LMU | Soil Depth | Surface Soil Texture | Soil Gravelliness | Available Water Capacity | Slope | Soil Erosion | Current Land Use | Wells | Land Capability | Conservation Plan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kandhakura | 272 | 3.67 | BMNmB2 | LMU-1 | Very deep (>150 cm) | Clay | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Very gently sloping (1-3%) | Moderate | Redgram (Rg) | Not Available | IIes | Graded bunding |
| Kandhakura | 273 | 0.17 | ANRcA1 | LMU-1 | Deep (100-150 cm) | Sandy loam | Non gravelly (<15%) | Very high (>200 mm/m) | Nearly level (0-1%) | Slight | Sunflower (Sf) | Not Available | IIs | Graded bunding |
| Pasapoola | STREAM | 0.02 | Waterbody | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Waterbody | Not Available | Others | Others |

# Appendix II

## Ghanapura-1 (6B2a) Microwatershed

## Soil Fertility Information

| Village | Survey No | Soil Reaction | Salinity | Organic Carbon | Available Phosphorus | Available Potassium | Available Sulphur | Available Boron | Available Iron | Available Manganese | Available Copper | Available Zinc |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ganapura | 1 | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others |
| Ganapura | 2 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 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) |
| Ganapura | 3 | 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) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 4 | 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) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 5 | 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) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 6 | 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) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 8 | 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) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 9 | 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) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 10 | 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) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 11 | 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) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 12 | 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) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 13 | 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) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 14 | 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) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 15 | 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) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 16 | 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) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 17 | 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) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 18 | 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) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 19 | 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) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 20 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 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) |
| Ganapura | 21 | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others |
| Ganapura | 22 | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others |
| Ganapura | 23 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 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) |

| Village | Survey No | Soil Reaction | Salinity | Organic Carbon | Available Phosphorus | Available Potassium | Available Sulphur | Available Boron | Available Iron | Available Manganese | Available Copper | Available Zinc |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ganapura | 24 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 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) |
| Ganapura | 25 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 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) |
| Ganapura | 26 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 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) |
| Ganapura | 27 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 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) |
| Ganapura | 28 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 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) |
| Ganapura | 29 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 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) |
| Ganapura | 30 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 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) |
| Ganapura | 32 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 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) |
| Ganapura | 33 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 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) |
| Ganapura | 34 | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others |
| Ganapura | 35 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 36 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 37 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 38 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 39 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 40 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 41 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 42 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 43 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 44 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 45 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 46 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 47 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 48 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 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) |

| Village | Survey No | Soil Reaction | Salinity | Organic Carbon | Available Phosphorus | Available Potassium | Available Sulphur | Available Boron | Available Iron | Available Manganese | Available Copper | Available Zinc |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ganapura | 49 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 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) |
| Ganapura | 50 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 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) |
| Ganapura | 51 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 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) |
| Ganapura | 52 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 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) |
| Ganapura | 53 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 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) |
| Ganapura | 54 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 55 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 56 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 57 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 58 | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others |
| Ganapura | 59 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 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) |
| Ganapura | 60 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 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) |
| Ganapura | 61 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 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) |
| Ganapura | 62 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 63 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 64 | 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) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 68 | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others |
| Ganapura | 69 | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others |
| Ganapura | 71 | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others |
| Ganapura | 76 | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others |
| Ganapura | 194 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 195 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 196 | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others |
| Ganapura | 197 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |

| Village | Survey No | Soil Reaction | Salinity | Organic Carbon | Available Phosphorus | Available Potassium | Available Sulphur | Available Boron | Available Iron | Available Manganese | Available Copper | Available Zinc |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ganapura | 198 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 199 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 200 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 201 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 202 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 203 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 204 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 205 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 206 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 207 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 208 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 209 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 210 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 211 | 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) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 212 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 213 | 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) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 214 | 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) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 215 | 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) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 216 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 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) |
| Ganapura | 217 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 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) |
| Ganapura | 218 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 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) |
| Ganapura | 219 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 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) |
| Ganapura | 220 | 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) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |

| Village | Survey No | Soil Reaction | Salinity | Organic Carbon | Available Phosphorus | Available Potassium | Available Sulphur | Available Boron | Available Iron | Available Manganese | Available Copper | Available Zinc |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ganapura | 221 | 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) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 222 | 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) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 223 | 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) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 224 | 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) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 225 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 226 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 227 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 228 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 229 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 230 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 231 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 232 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 233 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 234 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 235 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 236 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 237 | 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) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 238 | 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) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 239 | 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) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 240 | 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) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 241 | 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) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 242 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 243 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |

| Village | Survey No | Soil Reaction | Salinity | Organic Carbon | Available Phosphorus | Available Potassium | Available Sulphur | Available Boron | Available Iron | Available Manganese | Available Copper | Available Zinc |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ganapura | 244 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 245 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 246 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Ganapura | 247 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Gopalapura | 12 | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others |
| Gopalapura | 13 | 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) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Gopalapura | 14 | 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) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Gopalapura | 15 | 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) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Gopalapura | 16 | 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) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Gopalapura | 17 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Gopalapura | 18 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 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) |
| Gopalapura | 19 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 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) |
| Gopalapura | 20 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 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) |
| Gopalapura | 21 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 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) |
| Gopalapura | 26 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 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) |
| Gopalapura | 87/1 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Low (< 0.5 %) | Low (< 23 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Gopalapura | 87/2 | 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) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Gopalapura | 88 | 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) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Sufficient (>4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Gopalapura | 89 | 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) | 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) |
| Gopalapura | 90 | 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) | 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) |
| Gopalapura | 93 | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others |
| Gopalapura | 94 | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others |
| Kandhakura | 246 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | High (> 337 kg/ha) | Medium (10 – 20 ppm) | Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Kandhakura | 247 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | High (> 337 kg/ha) | Medium (10 – 20 ppm) | Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |

| Village | Survey No | Soil Reaction | Salinity | Organic Carbon | Available Phosphorus | Available Potassium | Available Sulphur | Available Boron | Available Iron | Available Manganese | Available Copper | Available Zinc |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kandhakura | 248 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | High (> 337 kg/ha) | Medium (10 – 20 ppm) | Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Kandhakura | 249 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | High (> 337 kg/ha) | Medium (10 – 20 ppm) | Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Kandhakura | 250 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | High (> 57 kg/ha) | High (> 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) |
| Kandhakura | 251 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | High (> 337 kg/ha) | Medium (10 – 20 ppm) | Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Kandhakura | 252 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | High (> 57 kg/ha) | High (> 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) |
| Kandhakura | 253 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | High (> 337 kg/ha) | Medium (10 – 20 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Kandhakura | 254 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Medium (10 – 20 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Kandhakura | 255 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Medium (10 – 20 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Kandhakura | 256 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | High (> 57 kg/ha) | High (> 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) |
| Kandhakura | 257/1 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | High (> 337 kg/ha) | Medium (10 – 20 ppm) | Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Kandhakura | 257/2 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | High (> 337 kg/ha) | Medium (10 – 20 ppm) | Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Kandhakura | 258 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | High (> 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Kandhakura | 259 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | High (> 337 kg/ha) | Medium (10 – 20 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Kandhakura | 260 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Kandhakura | 261 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Kandhakura | 262 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Kandhakura | 263 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Kandhakura | 264 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | Medium (145 – 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Kandhakura | 265 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | High (> 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Kandhakura | 266 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | High (> 337 kg/ha) | Low (<10 ppm) | Low (< 0.5 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Kandhakura | 267 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | High (> 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) |
| Kandhakura | 271 | Moderately alkaline (pH 7.8 – 8.4) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | High (> 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) |
| Kandhakura | 272 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | High (> 337 kg/ha) | Medium (10 – 20 ppm) | Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |

| Village | Survey No | Soil Reaction | Salinity | Organic Carbon | Available Phosphorus | Available Potassium | Available Sulphur | Available Boron | Available Iron | Available Manganese | Available Copper | Available Zinc |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kandhakura | 273 | Slightly alkaline (pH 7.3 – 7.8) | Non saline (<2 dsm) | Medium (0.5 – 0.75 %) | Medium (23 – 57 kg/ha) | High (> 337 kg/ha) | Medium (10 – 20 ppm) | Medium (0.5 – 1.0 ppm) | Deficient (< 4.5 ppm) | Sufficient (> 1.0 ppm) | Sufficient (> 0.2 ppm) | Deficient (< 0.6 ppm) |
| Pasapoola | STREAM | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others |

# Appendix III

## Ghanapura-1 (6B2a) 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ganapura | 1 | 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 |
| Ganapura | 2 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 3 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 4 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 5 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 6 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 8 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 9 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 10 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 11 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 12 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 13 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 14 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 15 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 16 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 17 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 18 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 19 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 20 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 21 | 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 |
| Ganapura | 22 | 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 |
| Ganapura | 23 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 24 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 25 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |

| 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ganapura | 26 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 27 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 28 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2w | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S2w | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S3tw | S3tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 29 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2w | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S2w | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S3tw | S3tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 30 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2w | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S2w | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S3tw | S3tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 32 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2w | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S2w | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S3tw | S3tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 33 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2w | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S2w | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S3tw | S3tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 34 | 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 |
| Ganapura | 35 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 36 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 37 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 38 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 39 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 40 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 41 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 42 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 43 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 44 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 45 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 46 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 47 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 48 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2w | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S2w | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S3tw | S3tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 49 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2w | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S2w | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S3tw | S3tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 50 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 51 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 52 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |

| 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ganapura | 53 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 54 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 55 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 56 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 57 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 58 | 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 |
| Ganapura | 59 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 60 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 61 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 62 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 63 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 64 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 68 | 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 |
| Ganapura | 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 |
| Ganapura | 71 | 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 |
| Ganapura | 76 | 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 |
| Ganapura | 194 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 195 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S2z | S2t | S2z | S1 | S2z | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S2z | S3t | S1 | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2tz | S1 | S1 | S2t | S3t |
| Ganapura | 196 | 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 |
| Ganapura | 197 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S2z | S2t | S2z | S1 | S2z | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S2z | S3t | S1 | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2tz | S1 | S1 | S2t | S3t |
| Ganapura | 198 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 199 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 200 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 201 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 202 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 203 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |

| 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ganapura | 204 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 205 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 206 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 207 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 208 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S2z | S2t | S2z | S1 | S2z | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S2z | S3t | S1 | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2tz | S1 | S1 | S2t | S3t |
| Ganapura | 209 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S2t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tz | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 210 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S1 | S1 | S2t | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2tz | S2t | S1 | S2t | S3t |
| Ganapura | 211 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 212 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S2z | S2t | S2z | S1 | S2z | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S2z | S3t | S1 | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2tz | S1 | S1 | S2t | S3t |
| Ganapura | 213 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 214 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 215 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S2z | S2t | S2z | S1 | S2z | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S2z | S3t | S1 | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2tz | S1 | S1 | S2t | S3t |
| Ganapura | 216 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 217 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 218 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 219 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 220 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S2z | S2t | S2z | S1 | S2z | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S2z | S3t | S1 | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2tz | S1 | S1 | S2t | S3t |
| Ganapura | 221 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S2z | S2t | S2z | S1 | S2z | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S2z | S3t | S1 | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2tz | S1 | S1 | S2t | S3t |
| Ganapura | 222 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 223 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 224 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 225 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 226 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 227 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 228 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 229 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |

| 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ganapura | 230 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 231 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 232 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S2z | S2t | S2z | S1 | S2z | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S2z | S3t | S1 | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2tz | S1 | S1 | S2t | S3t |
| Ganapura | 233 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 234 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 235 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 236 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S2z | S2t | S2z | S1 | S2z | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S2z | S3t | S1 | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2tz | S1 | S1 | S2t | S3t |
| Ganapura | 237 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 238 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 239 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S2z | S2t | S2z | S1 | S2z | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S2z | S3t | S1 | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2tz | S1 | S1 | S2t | S3t |
| Ganapura | 240 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S2z | S2t | S2z | S1 | S2z | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S2z | S3t | S1 | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2tz | S1 | S1 | S2t | S3t |
| Ganapura | 241 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 242 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 243 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 244 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 245 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 246 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Ganapura | 247 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Gopalapura | 12 | 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 |
| Gopalapura | 13 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S1 | S3t | S1 | N1tz | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S3tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Gopalapura | 14 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S1 | S3t | S1 | N1tz | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S3tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Gopalapura | 15 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S1 | S3t | S1 | N1tz | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S3tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Gopalapura | 16 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Gopalapura | 17 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Gopalapura | 18 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Gopalapura | 19 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |

| 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gopalapura | 20 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Gopalapura | 21 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Gopalapura | 26 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Gopalapura | 87/1 | S3t | S2tw | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S2rw | S2tw | S1 | S3t | S1 | N1tz | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S3tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Gopalapura | 87/2 | S3t | S2tw | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S2rw | S2tw | S1 | S3t | S1 | N1tz | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S3tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Gopalapura | 88 | S3t | S2tw | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S2rw | S2tw | S1 | S3t | S1 | N1tz | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S3tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Gopalapura | 89 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S1 | S3t | S1 | N1tz | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S3tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Gopalapura | 90 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S2t | S3t | S2t | S2t | S1 | S1 | S2t | S2t | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2t | S2tz | S2t | S1 | S2t | S3t |
| Gopalapura | 93 | 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 |
| Gopalapura | 94 | 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 |
| Kandhakura | 246 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Kandhakura | 247 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S2t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tz | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Kandhakura | 248 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Kandhakura | 249 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Kandhakura | 250 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Kandhakura | 251 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S2t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tz | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Kandhakura | 252 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S2t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tz | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Kandhakura | 253 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S2t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tz | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Kandhakura | 254 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Kandhakura | 255 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S2t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tz | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Kandhakura | 256 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S2t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tz | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Kandhakura | 257/1 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S2t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tz | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Kandhakura | 257/2 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S2t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tz | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Kandhakura | 258 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S2t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tz | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Kandhakura | 259 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S2t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tz | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Kandhakura | 260 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S2t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tz | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |

| 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kandhakura | 261 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S2t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tz | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Kandhakura | 262 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S2t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tz | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Kandhakura | 263 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Kandhakura | 264 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S2t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tz | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Kandhakura | 265 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S2t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tz | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Kandhakura | 266 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S2t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tz | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Kandhakura | 267 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S2t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tz | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Kandhakura | 271 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S2t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tz | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Kandhakura | 272 | S3t | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S3t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tw | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Kandhakura | 273 | S3tz | S2t | S3t | S1 | S3t | S1 | S2t | S1 | S1 | S1 | S2tw | S2t | S3t | S1 | N1t | S2t | S1 | S3tw | S2t | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2tw | S2t | S2tz | S2t | S2t | S2tw | S3tw |
| Pasapoola | STREAM | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others | Others |

# 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 Ghanapur-1 is located at North latitude $16^0$ 46' 46.668" and $16^0$ 44' 29.281" and East longitude $77^0$ 19' 10.73" and $77^0$ 18' 2.17" covering an area of about 416.09 ha coming under Ganapura, Kandhakura and Gopalapura Villages of Yadagiri taluk.*
- *Socio-economic analysis of Ghanapur-1 micro watersheds of Gopalapur sub-watershed, Yadagiri taluk, Yadagiri District indicated that, out of the total sample of 34 total respondents, 20 were marginal, (58.82 %) were small 6 (17.65%), 5 (14.71 %) were Semi medium and 2 (5.88 %) were medium.*
- *The population characteristics of households indicated that, there were 86 (54.43%) men and 72 (45.57 %) were women.*
- *Majority of the respondents (43.04%) were in the age group of 16-35 years.*
- *Education level of the sample households indicated that, there were 37.34 per cent illiterates, 54.43 percent pre university education and 2.53 per cent attained graduation.*
- *About, 29.41 per cent of household heads practicing agriculture and 34.18 per cent of the household heads were engaged as agricultural labourers.*
- *Agriculture was the major occupation for 21.52 per cent of the household members.*
- *In the study area, 55.88 per cent of the households possess katcha house and 20.59 per cent possess pucca house.*
- *The durable assets owned by the households showed that, 76.47 per cent possess TV, 44.12 per cent possess mixer grinder, 91.18 per cent possess mobile phones and 35.29 per cent possess motor cycles.*
- *Farm implements owned by the households indicated that, 47.06 per cent of the households possess plough, 2.94 per cent possess tractor, 11.76 per cent possess bullock cart and 17.65 per cent possess sprayer.*
- *Regarding livestock possession by the households, 14.71 per cent possess local cow and 26.47 per cent possess buffalo.*
- *The average labour availability in the study area showed that, own men and women labour availability in the micro watershed was 9.44 each, while the hired labour (men) availability was 1.38.*
- *Further, 0.00 per cent of the households opined that hired labour was inadequate during the agricultural season.*
- *In the study area, about 2.53 per cent of the respondents migrated from the micro watershed in search of jobs with an average distance of 2800.00 kms for about 6.00 months.*

- *Out of the total land holding of the sample respondents 91.20 per cent (42.20 ha) of the area is under dry condition and the remaining 8.80 per cent area is irrigated land.*
- *There were 2.00 live bore wells and 2.00 dry bore wells among the sampled households.*
- *Bore/open well was the major source of irrigation for 1.00 per cent of the households.*
- *The major crops grown by sample farmers are Redgram, Maize, Paddy, Sorghum Green gram and Cotton and cropping intensity was recorded as 98.09 per cent.*
- *Out of the sample households 94.12 percent possessed bank account and 23.53 per cent of them have savings in the account.*
- *About 97.06 per cent of the respondents borrowed credit from various sources.*
- *Among the credit borrowed by households, 17.65 per cent have borrowed loan from commercial banks and 2.94 per cent from co-operative/Grameena bank.*
- *Majority of the respondents (93.75%) have borrowed loan for agriculture purpose.*
- *Regarding the opinion on institutional sources of credit, 0.00 per cent of the households opined that credit helped to perform timely agricultural operations, while, only 0.00 per cent respondents opined that loan amount was adequate to fulfil their requirement.*
- *The per hectare cost of cultivation for Redgram, Maize, Paddy, Sorghum, Green gram and Cotton was Rs.26613.11 , 92463.62, 265712.31, 40810.55, 43180.21 and 37818.89 with benefit cost ratio of 1:1.8 , 1:1.4 , 1:1.7 , 1:1.0 , 1:1.9 and 1:1.4 respectively.*
- *Further, 29.41 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was adequate and 11.76 per cent of the households have opined that the green fodder was adequate.*
- *The average annual gross income of the farmers was Rs. 85030.15 in micro-watershed, of which Rs. 53704.41 comes from agriculture.*
- *Sampled households have grown 10 horticulture trees and 93 forestry trees together in the fields and back yards.*
- *Households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 8970.59 for land development.*
- *Source of funds for additional investment is concerned 38.24 per cent depends on bank loan for land development activities.*
- *Regarding marketing channels, 108.82 per cent of the households have sold agricultural produce to the local/village merchants.*
- *Further, 0.00 per cent of the households have used tractor for the transport of agriculture commodity.*

- *Majority of the farmers (79.41%) have experienced soil and water erosion problems in the watershed and 94.12 per cent of the households were interested towards soil testing.*
- *Fire was the major source of fuel for domestic use for 91.18 per cent of the households and 20.59 per cent households has LPG connection.*
- *Piped supply was the major source for drinking water for 44.12 per cent of the households.*
- *Electricity was the major source of light for 97.06 per cent of the households.*
- *In the study area, 73.53 per cent of the households possess toilet facility.*
- *Regarding possession of PDS card, 100 per cent of the households possessed BPL card,*
- *Households opined that, the requirement of cereals (97.06%), pulses (97.06%) and oilseeds (38.24%) are adequate for consumption.*
- *Farming constraints experienced by households in the micro watersheds were lower fertility status of the soil (76.47%) wild animal menace on farm field (76.47%), frequent incidence of pest and diseases (82.35%), inadequacy of irrigation water (55.88%), high cost of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (55.88%), high rate of interest on credit (76.47%), low price for the agricultural commodities (82.35%), lack of marketing facilities in the area (73.53%), inadequate extension services (55.88%), lack of transport for safe transport of the agricultural produce to the market (58.82%).*

*Chapter 2*

# INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

**Scope and importance of survey**

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

*Chapter 3*

# METHODOLOGY

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

## 1. Description of the study area

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

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

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

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

The study was conducted in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed (Gopalapur sub-watershed, Yadagiri taluk, Yadagiri District) is located at North latitude $16^0$ 46’ 46.668” and $16^0$ 44’ 29.281” and East longitude $77^0$ 19’ 10.73” and $77^0$ 18’ 2.17”covering an area of about 416.09 ha bounded by under Ganapura, Kandhakura and Gopalapura 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 (Table 1) for socio economic survey in Ghanapur-1 micro watershed indicated that, among households surveyed 20 (58.82%) were marginal, 6(17.65%) were small, 5 (14.71 %) were semi medium, 2 (5.88 %) were medium and 1 landless farmers were also interviewed for the survey.

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

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | | MF (20) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | All (34) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Farmers | 1 | 2.94 | 20 | 58.8 | 6 | 17.7 | 5 | 14.7 | 2 | 5.88 | 34 | 100 |

**Population characteristics:** The population characteristics of households sampled (Table 2) for socio-economic survey indicated that, there were 86 (54.43%) men and 72 (45.57%) were women.

**Table 2. Population characteristics in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (5) | | MF (90) | | SF (30) | | SMF (22) | | MDF (11) | | All (158) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Men | 2 | 40 | 50 | 56 | 17 | 57 | 13 | 59.1 | 4 | 36.4 | 86 | 54.4 |
| 2 | Women | 3 | 60 | 40 | 44 | 13 | 43 | 9 | 40.9 | 7 | 63.6 | 72 | 45.6 |
| Total | | 5 | 100 | 90 | 100 | 30 | 100 | 22 | 100 | 11 | 100 | 158 | 100 |

**Age wise classification of population:** The age wise classification of members of the household (Table 3) indicated that, 52 (32.91%) of population were 0-15 years of age, 68 (43.04%) were 16-35 years of age, 34(21.52%) were 36-60 years of age and 4 (2.53 %) were above 61 years of age.

**Table 3: Age wise classification of members of the household in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (5) | | MF (90) | | SF (30) | | SMF (22) | | MDF (11) | | All (158) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | 0-15 years of age | 0 | 0 | 28 | 31.1 | 15 | 50 | 7 | 31.82 | 2 | 18 | 52 | 32.91 |
| 2 | 16-35 years of age | 3 | 60 | 40 | 44.4 | 13 | 43.3 | 8 | 36.36 | 4 | 36 | 68 | 43.04 |
| 3 | 36-60 years of age | 2 | 40 | 19 | 21.1 | 2 | 6.67 | 7 | 31.82 | 4 | 36 | 34 | 21.52 |
| 4 | > 61 years | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3.33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9.1 | 4 | 2.53 |
| Total | | 5 | 100 | 90 | 100 | 30 | 100 | 22 | 100 | 11 | 100 | 158 | 100 |

**Education level of household members:** Result on education level members of the household (Table 4) indicated that, there were 37.34 per cent of illiterates, 32.91 per cent of them had primary school education, 13.92 per cent high school education, 3.80 per cent of them had PUC education, 0.63 per cent of them had Diploma, 2.53 per cent attained graduation and 8.86 them had other education.

**Table 4. Education level of members of the household in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl. No. | Particulars | LL (5) | | MF (90) | | SF (30) | | SMF (22) | | MDF (11) | | All (158) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Illiterate | 4 | 80 | 40 | 44.4 | 5 | 16.7 | 9 | 40.9 | 1 | 9.09 | 59 | 37.3 |
| 2 | Primary School | 0 | 0 | 30 | 33.3 | 12 | 40 | 9 | 40.9 | 1 | 9.09 | 52 | 32.9 |
| 3 | High School | 1 | 20 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 16.7 | 1 | 4.55 | 6 | 54.55 | 22 | 13.9 |
| 4 | PUC | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3.33 | 2 | 6.67 | 1 | 4.55 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3.8 |
| 5 | Diploma | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1.11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.63 |
| 6 | Degree | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2.22 | 1 | 3.33 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9.09 | 4 | 2.53 |
| 7 | Others | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5.56 | 5 | 16.7 | 2 | 9.09 | 2 | 18.18 | 14 | 8.86 |
| Total | | 5 | 100 | 90 | 100 | 30 | 100 | 22 | 100 | 11 | 100 | 158 | 100 |

**Occupation of head of households:** The results regarding the occupation of head of the households (Table 5) indicate that, for different occupations were Agriculture (29.41%), Agricultural Labour (55.88%), General Labour (2.94 %), Trade & Business (2.94%), and Housewife (5.88%).

**Table 5: Occupation of heads of households in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | | MF (20) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | All (34) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Agriculture | 0 | 0 | 9 | 45 | 1 | 16.67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 29.41 |
| 2 | Agricultural Labour | 0 | 0 | 10 | 50 | 4 | 66.67 | 3 | 60 | 2 | 100 | 19 | 55.88 |
| 3 | General Labour | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.94 |
| 4 | Trade & Business | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.94 |
| 5 | Student | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.94 |
| 6 | Housewife | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 16.67 | 1 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5.88 |
| Total | | 1 | 100 | 20 | 100 | 6 | 100 | 5 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 34 | 100 |

**Table 6: Occupation of members of the household in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl. No. | Particulars | LL (5) | | MF (90) | | SF (30) | | SMF (22) | | MDF (11) | | All (158) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Agriculture | 0 | 0 | 28 | 31.1 | 6 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 21.5 |
| 2 | Agricultural Labour | 3 | 60 | 24 | 26.7 | 8 | 26.67 | 10 | 45.45 | 9 | 82 | 54 | 34.2 |
| 3 | General Labour | 1 | 20 | 1 | 1.11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1.27 |
| 4 | Household industry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3.33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.63 |
| 5 | Trade & Business | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1.11 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4.55 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1.27 |
| 6 | Student | 1 | 20 | 27 | 30 | 11 | 36.67 | 5 | 22.73 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 27.9 |
| 7 | Housewife | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5.56 | 1 | 3.33 | 4 | 18.18 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 6.33 |
| 8 | Children | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4.44 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 9.09 | 2 | 18 | 11 | 6.96 |
| Total | | 5 | 100 | 90 | 100 | 30 | 100 | 22 | 100 | 11 | 100 | 158 | 100 |

**Occupation of the members of the household:** The data regarding the occupation of the members of the household (Table 6) indicate that, agriculture was the major occupation for 21.52 per cent of the household members, 34.18 per cent were agricultural labour, 1.27 per cent were general labour, 0.63 per cent were working in Household industry, 1.27 per cent were working in Trade & Business, 27.85 per cent were working in pursuing education, 6.33 per cent were involved as housewife, 6.96 per cent were childrens.

**Institutional Participation of household members:** The data regarding the institution participation of the members of the household (Table 7) indicate that, out of the total family members in the households 0.63 per cent of them are participating in NGOs in Taluk Panchayat and rest were not participating in any of the institutions.

**Table 7: Institutional Participation of household member in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (5) | | MF (90) | | SF (30) | | SMF (22) | | MDF (11) | | All (158) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | NGOs | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1.11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.63 |
| 2 | No Participation | 5 | 100 | 89 | 98.9 | 30 | 100 | 22 | 100 | 11 | 100 | 157 | 99.4 |
| Total | | 5 | 100 | 90 | 100 | 30 | 100 | 22 | 100 | 11 | 100 | 158 | 100 |

**Type of house owned:** The data regarding the type of house owned by the households (Table 8) indicate that, 23.53 percent possess thatched house, 55.88 per cent of the households possess katcha house and 20.59 per cent possess pacca house.

**Table 8. Type of house owned by households in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | | MF (20) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | All (34) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Thatched | 0 | 0 | 6 | 30 | 2 | 33.33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 23.53 |
| 2 | Katcha | 1 | 100 | 11 | 55 | 4 | 66.67 | 2 | 40 | 1 | 50 | 19 | 55.88 |
| 3 | Pucca/RCC | 0 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 60 | 1 | 50 | 7 | 20.59 |
| Total | | 1 | 100 | 20 | 100 | 6 | 100 | 5 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 34 | 100 |

**Durable assets owned by the households:** The data regarding the durable assets owned by the households (Table 9) shows that, 76.47 per cent possess TV, 44.12 per cent possess mixer grinder, 2.94 per cent possess refrigerator, 35.29 per cent possess motor cycle and 91.18 per cent possess mobile phones.

**Table 9. Durable assets owned by households in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | | MF (20) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | All (34) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Television | 0 | 0 | 16 | 80 | 3 | 50 | 5 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 26 | 76.47 |
| 2 | Mixer/Grinder | 0 | 0 | 6 | 30 | 2 | 33.3 | 5 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 15 | 44.12 |
| 3 | Refrigerator | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 16.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.94 |
| 4 | Motor Cycle | 0 | 0 | 6 | 30 | 2 | 33.3 | 3 | 60 | 1 | 50 | 12 | 35.29 |
| 5 | Auto | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.94 |
| 6 | Tempo | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.94 |
| 7 | Mobile Phone | 0 | 0 | 19 | 95 | 6 | 100 | 4 | 80 | 2 | 100 | 31 | 91.18 |

**Table 10. Average value of durable assets owned in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

Average Value (Rs.)

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | MF (20) | SF (6) | SMF (5) | MDF (2) | All (34) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Television | 0 | 5575 | 5766 | 6440 | 7000 | 5873 |
| 2 | Mixer/Grinder | 0 | 2083 | 2150 | 2500 | 1750 | 2186 |
| 3 | Refrigerator | 0 | 0 | 1500 | 0 | 0 | 1500 |
| 4 | Motor Cycle | 0 | 51333 | 39000 | 43666 | 35000 | 46000 |
| 5 | Auto | 0 | 300000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 300000 |
| 6 | Tempo | 0 | 150000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 150000 |
| 7 | Mobile Phone | 0 | 2942 | 2742 | 4333 | 2800 | 3102 |

**Average value of durable assets:** The data regarding the average value of durable assets owned by the households (Table 10) shows that, the average value of television was Rs.5873.00, mixer grinder was Rs.2186.00, refrigerator was 1500.00, motor cycle was Rs. 46000.00 and mobile phone was Rs.3102.00.

**Farm implements owned:** The data regarding the farm implements owned by the households (Table 11) indicates that, 11.76 per cent of the households possess Bullock Cart, 47.06 per cent possess plough and 11.76 per cent possess Seed/Fertilizer Drill and Sprinkler, 17.65 per cent possess Sprayer, 67.65 per cent possess Weeder,2.94 per cent possess tractor and 8.82 per cent possess.

**Table 11. Farm implements owned in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | | MF (20) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | All (34) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Bullock Cart | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 33.33 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 50 | 4 | 11.76 |
| 2 | Plough | 0 | 0 | 7 | 35 | 3 | 50 | 4 | 80 | 2 | 100 | 16 | 47.06 |
| 3 | Seed/Fertilizer Drill | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 16.67 | 2 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 11.76 |
| 4 | Tractor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.94 |
| 5 | Sprayer | 0 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 1 | 16.67 | 2 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 17.65 |
| 6 | Sprinkler | 0 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8.82 |
| 7 | Weeder | 0 | 0 | 12 | 60 | 5 | 83.33 | 4 | 80 | 2 | 100 | 23 | 67.65 |
| 8 | Harvester | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.94 |
| 9 | Thresher | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 50 | 4 | 11.76 |
| 10 | Blank | 0 | 0 | 4 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 11.76 |

**Average value of farm implements:** The data regarding the average value of farm implements owned by the households (Table 12) show that the average value of plough was Rs.3055.00, Bullock Cart was Rs.14500.00, Seed/Fertilizer Drill was Rs.2300.00, Sprayer and Weeder was Rs.167.00, Sprinkler was Rs.8000.00 and tractor was Rs.650000.

**Table 12. Average value of farm implements in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

Average Value (Rs.)

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | MF (20) | SF (6) | SMF (5) | MDF (2) | All (34) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bullock Cart | 0 | 0 | 12500 | 15000 | 18000 | 14500 |
| 2 | Plough | 0 | 1944 | 2933 | 2975 | 8400 | 3055 |
| 3 | Seed/Fertilizer Drill | 0 | 3500 | 8000 | 3500 | 0 | 4625 |
| 4 | Tractor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 650000 | 0 | 650000 |
| 5 | Sprayer | 0 | 1760 | 3200 | 3200 | 0 | 2300 |
| 6 | Sprinkler | 0 | 8000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8000 |
| 7 | Weeder | 0 | 165 | 168 | 180 | 133 | 167 |
| 8 | Harvester | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 200 |
| 9 | Thresher | 0 | 990 | 0 | 180 | 180 | 585 |

**Livestock possession by the households:** The data regarding the livestock possession by the households (Table 13) indicate that, 29.41 per cent of the households possess bullocks, 14.71 per cent possess local cow, 26.47 per cent possess buffalo, 2.94 per cent possess goat and 2.94 per cent were poultary birds.

**Table 13. Livestock possession by households in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | | MF (20) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | All (34) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Bullock | 0 | 0 | 5 | 25 | 2 | 33.33 | 2 | 40 | 1 | 50 | 10 | 29.41 |
| 2 | Local cow | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 40 | 1 | 50 | 5 | 14.71 |
| 3 | Buffalo | 0 | 0 | 5 | 25 | 1 | 16.67 | 2 | 40 | 1 | 50 | 9 | 26.47 |
| 4 | Goat | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.94 |
| 5 | Poultry birds | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.94 |
| 9 | blank | 0 | 0 | 12 | 60 | 4 | 66.67 | 2 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 52.94 |

**Average Labour availability:** The data regarding the average labour availability **(**Table 14) indicate that, own labour men available in the micro watershed was 7.65, women available in the micro watershed was 1.79, hired labour (men) available was 1.38 and hired labour (women) available was 10.03.

**Table 14. Average labour availability in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | MF (20) | SF (6) | SMF (5) | MDF (2) | All (34) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | N | N | N | N | N |
| 1 | Hired labour Female | 2 | 7.15 | 9.17 | 9 | 7.5 | 7.65 |
| 2 | Own Labour Female | 1 | 2.15 | 1.17 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.79 |
| 3 | Own labour Male | 2 | 1.45 | 1 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.38 |
| 4 | Hired labour Male | 2 | 9.8 | 10 | 13.6 | 7.5 | 10.03 |

**Adequacy of hired labour:** The data regarding the adequacy of hired labour (Table 15) indicate that, 97.06 per cent of the household opined that hired labour was adequate,

**Table 15. Adequacy of hired labour in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | | MF (20) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | All (34) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Adequate | 0 | 0 | 20 | 100 | 6 | 100 | 5 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 33 | 97.1 |

**Migration among the households:** The data regarding the migration (Table 16) indicate that, 2.53 percent of the population was being migrated from the micro watershed.

**Table 16. Migration among the households in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (5) | | MF (90) | | SF (30) | | SMF (22) | | MDF (11) | | All (158) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Migration | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 4.44 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 2.53 |

**Average distance and duration of migration:** The data regarding the average distance and duration of migration (Table 17) indicate that, people migrated to a distance of 2800 kms on an average for 6 months.

**Table 17. Average distance and duration of migration in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | MF (4) | All (4) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | N |
| 1 | Avg. Distance (kms) | 2800 | 2800 |
| 2 | Avg. Duration (months) | 6 | 6 |

**Purpose of migration:** The data regarding the purpose of migration **(**Table 18) indicate that, 100.00 percent of them went for the purpose of job/wage/work.

**Table 18. Purpose of migration by members of households in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | MF (4) | | All (4) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Job/wage/work | 4 | 100 | 4 | 100 |

**Positive consequence of migration:** The data regarding the positive consequence of migration (Table 19) indicate that, percent of the migrants opined that due to their migration from the village it was helped for them to construction of house (25.00 %).

**Table 19. Positive consequence of migration in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | MF (4) | | All (4) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Construction of house | 1 | 25 | 1 | 25 |

**Negative consequence of migration:** The information pertaining to the negative impact on migration of family members on the family are depicted in the table 20. The result revealed that, it was affected the higher workload for other members (25.00 %).

**Table 20. Negative consequences of migration in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | MF (4) | | All (4) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Workload for other members of the family increased | 1 | 25 | 1 | 25 |

**Distribution of land (ha):** The data regarding the distribution of land (ha) (Table 21) indicate that, 38.49 ha (91.20%) of dry land and 3.72 ha (8.80 %) of irrigated land.

**Table 21. Distribution of land (ha) in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | | MF (20) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | All (34) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Dry | 0 | 0 | 11 | 91.05 | 5.51 | 80.26 | 9.84 | 88.5 | 12.14 | 100 | 38.49 | 91.2 |
| 2 | Irrigated | 0 | 0 | 1.08 | 8.95 | 1.36 | 19.74 | 1.28 | 11.5 | 0 | 0 | 3.72 | 8.8 |
| Total | | 0 | 100 | 12.1 | 100 | 6.87 | 100 | 11.12 | 100 | 12.14 | 100 | 42.2 | 100 |

**Table 22. Average value of land (ha) in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | MF (20) | SF (6) | SMF (5) | MDF (2) | All (34) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | N | N | N | N | N |
| 1 | Dry | 0 | 695454.9 | 326431.7 | 233689.8 | 98800 | 336346.1 |
| 2 | Irrigated | 0 | 1757678 | 700447.8 | 586234.2 | 0 | 968627.4 |

**Average value of land (ha):** The data regarding the Average value of land (ha) owned by the households (Table 22) show that the average value of dry land was Rs.336346.06 and the average value of irrigated land was Rs.968627.44.

**Status of bore wells:** The data regarding the status of bore wells (Table 23) indicate that, there were 2 De-functioning bore wells and 2 functioning bore wells among the sampled households in micro watershed.

**Table 23. Status of bore wells in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | MF (20) | SF (6) | SMF (5) | MDF (2) | All (34) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | N | N | N | N | N |
| 1 | De-functioning | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 2 | Functioning | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |

**Status of open wells:** The data regarding the status of open wells (Table 24) indicate that, there were 0 De-functioning open wells and 1 functioning open wells among the sampled households in micro watershed.

**Table 24. Status of open wells in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | MF (20) | SF (6) | SMF (5) | MDF (2) | All (34) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | N | N | N | N | N |
| 1 | Functioning | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

**Source of irrigation:** The data regarding the source of irrigation (Table 25) revealed that, open well was major source of irrigation for 2.94 per cent of the households and bore well for 11.76 per cent of the households.

**Table 25. Source of irrigation in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | | MF (20) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | All (34) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Bore Well | 0 | 0 | 4 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 11.76 |
| 2 | Open Well | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.94 |

**Depth of water (Avg. In meters):** The data regarding the Depth of water (Avg. in meters) (Table 26) revealed that, the depth of open well was 1.08 meter and depth of bore well was 10.76 meter.

**Table 26. Depth of water (Avg. In meters) in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | MF (20) | SF (6) | SMF (5) | MDF (2) | All (34) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | N | N | N | N | N |
| 1 | Bore Well | 0 | 18.29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10.76 |
| 2 | Open Well | 0 | 1.83 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.08 |

**Irrigated Area (ha):** The data regarding the irrigated area (ha) (Table 27) indicate that, the availability of irrigation water was used for kharif crops was 0.60 ha.

**Table 27. Irrigated Area (ha) in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | MF (20) | SF (6) | SMF (5) | MDF (2) | All (34) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Kharif | 0 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.6 |

**Cropping pattern:** The data regarding the cropping pattern (Table 26) indicate that, farmers have grown Cotton (14.22 ha), maize (2.17 ha), paddy (1.75 ha) Green gram (0.86 ha), Sorghum (2.73 ha) and Redgram (19.92 ha).

**Table 28. Cropping pattern in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed** Area (ha)

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | MF (20) | SF (6) | SMF (5) | MDF (2) | All (34) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Kharif - Red gram (togari) | 0 | 5.14 | 1.31 | 8.21 | 5.26 | 19.92 |
| 2 | Kharif - Cotton | 0 | 3.4 | 4.75 | 2.02 | 4.05 | 14.22 |
| 3 | Kharif - Maize | 0 | 0.14 | 0 | 0 | 2.02 | 2.17 |
| 4 | Kharif - Paddy | 0 | 0.94 | 0.81 | 0 | 0 | 1.75 |
| 5 | Kharif - Greengram | 0 | 0.86 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.86 |
| 6 | Kharif - Sorghum | 0 | 1.92 | 0 | 0 | 0.81 | 2.73 |
| Total | | 0 | 12.4 | 6.87 | 10.23 | 12.15 | 41.65 |

**Cropping intensity:** The data regarding the cropping intensity (Table 29) indicate that, the cropping intensity was 98.09 per cent.

**Table 29. Cropping intensity (%) in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | MF (20) | SF (6) | SMF (5) | MDF (2) | All (34) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Cropping Intensity | 0 | 93.87 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98.09 |

**Possession of bank account and savings:**The data regarding the possession of bank account and savings (Table 30) indicate that, 94.12 cent of the households posses bank account and 23.53 per cent of them have savings.

**Table 30. Possession of Bank account and savings in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | | MF (20) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | All (34) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Account | 1 | 100 | 18 | 90 | 6 | 100 | 5 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 32 | 94.12 |
| 2 | Savings | 1 | 100 | 5 | 25 | 2 | 33.33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 23.53 |

**Borrowing status:** The data regarding the borrowing status of credit (Table 31) indicate that, 97.06 percent of the sample farmers have borrowed credit from different sources.

**Table 31. Borrowing status in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | | MF (20) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Credit Availed | 1 | 100 | 19 | 95 | 6 | 100 | 5 | 100 | 2 | 100 |

**Source of credit:** The data regarding the source of credit borrowed by households (Table 30) shows that, 17.65 per cent have borrowed loan from commercial banks and 2.94 per cent have borrowed loan from Cooperative bank and 2.94 per cent have borrowed loan from Friends/Relatives, 26.47 per cent have borrowed loan from Grameena Bank.

**Table 32. Source of credit borrowed by households in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | | MF (20) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | All (34) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Commercial Bank | 1 | 100 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 16.7 | 1 | 20 | 2 | 100 | 6 | 17.65 |
| 2 | Cooperative Bank | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.941 |
| 3 | Friends/Relatives | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 16.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.941 |
| 4 | Grameena Bank | 0 | 0 | 5 | 25 | 3 | 50 | 1 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 26.47 |

**Avg. Credit amount:** The data regarding the Avg. credit borrowed by households (Table 33) shows that, farmers have borrowed Avg. Credit of Rs.12250.00 from different sources.

**Table 33. Avg. Credit amount in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | MF (6) | SF (4) | SMF (3) | MDF (2) | All (16) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | N | N | N | N | N |
| 1 | Average Credit | 30000 | 2500 | 1000 | 15000 | 25000 | 12250 |

**Table 34. Purpose of credit borrowed (institutional Source) by households in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| SN | Particulars | LL (1) | | MF (6) | | SF (4) | | SMF (3) | | MDF (2) | | All (16) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Agriculture production | 0 | 0 | 6 | 100 | 4 | 100 | 3 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 15 | 93.8 |
| 2 | Healthcare | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6.25 |

**Purpose of credit borrowed (institutional Source):** The data regarding the purpose of credit borrowed from institutional sources (Table 34) indicate that, 93.75 per cent of the households have borrowed loan for agriculture and Healthcare (6.25%).

**Purpose of credit borrowed (Private Source):** The data regarding the purpose of credit borrowed from Private sources (Table 35) indicate that, 100.00 per cent of the households have borrowed loan for agriculture.

**Table 35. Purpose of credit borrowed (Private Source) by households in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | SF (1) | | All (1) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Agriculture production | 1 | 100 | 1 | 100 |

**Repayment status of household (institutional Source):** The data regarding the purpose of credit borrowed from institutional sources (Table 36) indicate that, 100.00 per cent have un paid.

**Table 36. Repayment status of household (institutional Source) in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | | MF (6) | | SF (4) | | SMF (3) | | MDF (2) | | All (16) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Un paid | 1 | 100 | 6 | 100 | 4 | 100 | 3 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 16 | 100 |

**Repayment status of household (Private Source):** The data regarding the purpose of credit borrowed from Private sources (Table 37) indicate that, 100 per cent have un paid

**Table 37. Repayment status of household (Private Source) in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | SF (1) | | All (1) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Un paid | 1 | 100 | 1 | 100 |

**Opinion regarding institutional sources of credit:** The data regarding the opinion on institutional sources of credit (Table 38) indicate that, 93.8 per cent of the households opined that others.

**Table 38. Opinion regarding institutional sources of credit in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | | MF (6) | | SF (4) | | SMF (3) | | MDF (2) | | All (16) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | None | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6.25 |
| 2 | Other | 0 | 0 | 6 | 100 | 4 | 100 | 3 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 15 | 93.8 |

**Opinion regarding Non- institutional sources of credit:** The data regarding the opinion on Non-institutional sources of credit (Table 39) indicate that, 100 per cent of the households opined that others.

**Table 39. Opinion regarding Non- institutional sources of credit in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | SF (1) | | All (1) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % |
| 7 | Other | 1 | 100 | 1 | 100 |

**Cost of Cultivation of Redgram:** The data regarding the cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) of Redgram (Table 40.a) indicate that, the total cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) for Redgram was Rs. 26613.11. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 48429.04. The net income from Redgram cultivation was Rs. 21815.93, thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.8

**Table 40(a). Cost of Cultivation of Redgram in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No | Particulars | | Units | Phy Units | Value(Rs.) | % to C3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **I** | **Cost A1** | | | | | |
| 1 | Hired Human Labour | | Man days | 33.45 | 5096.03 | 19.15 |
| 2 | Bullock | | Pairs/day | 1.79 | 1707.07 | 6.41 |
| 3 | Tractor | | Hours | 3.1 | 2212.99 | 8.32 |
| 4 | Machinery | | Hours | 0.06 | 35.29 | 0.13 |
| 5 | Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance) | | Kgs (Rs.) | 7.92 | 663.27 | 2.49 |
| 6 | Seed Inter Crop | | Kgs. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | FYM | | Quintal | 2.28 | 3420.74 | 12.85 |
| 8 | Fertilizer + micronutrients | | Quintal | 4.92 | 4511.27 | 16.95 |
| 9 | Pesticides (PPC) | | Kgs/liters | 1.47 | 916.56 | 3.44 |
| 10 | Irrigation | | Number | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Repairs | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc) | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | Depreciation charges | | | 0 | 381.55 | 1.43 |
| 14 | Land revenue and Taxes | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **II** | **Cost B1** | | | | | |
| 16 | Interest on working capital | | | | 1142.62 | 4.29 |
| 17 | **Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)** | | | | 20087.39 | 75.48 |
| **III** | **Cost B2** | | | | | |
| 18 | Rental Value of Land | | | | 190.48 | 0.72 |
| 19 | **Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)** | | | | 20277.86 | 76.2 |
| **IV** | **Cost C1** | | | | | |
| 20 | Family Human Labour | | | 16.86 | 3905.87 | 14.68 |
| 21 | **Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)** | | | | 24183.73 | 90.87 |
| **V** | **Cost C2** | | | | | |
| 22 | Risk Premium | | | | 10 | 0.04 |
| 23 | **Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)** | | | | 24193.73 | 90.91 |
| **VI** | **Cost C3** | | | | | |
| 24 | Managerial Cost | | | | 2419.37 | 9.09 |
| 25 | **Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)** | | | | 26613.11 | 100 |
| **VII** | **Economics of the Crop** | | | | | |
| a. | Main Product | a) Main Product (q) | | 9.92 | 48429.04 | |
| | | b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.) | | | 4882.14 | |
| | | h) Intercrop Sales Price (Rs.) | | | 0 | |
| b. | Gross Income (Rs.) | | | | 48429.04 | |
| c. | Net Income (Rs.) | | | | 21815.94 | |
| d. | Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.) | | | | 2682.87 | |
| e. | Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio) | | | | 01:01.8 | |

**Cost of Cultivation of Maize:** The data regarding the cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) of Maize (Table 40.b) indicate that, the total cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) for Maize was Rs. 92463.61. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 134085.72. The net income from Maize cultivation was Rs. 41622.08, thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1: 1.4.

**Table 40(b). Cost of Cultivation of Maize in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No | Particulars | | Units | Phy Units | Value(Rs.) | % to C3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **I** | **Cost A1** | | | | | |
| 1 | Hired Human Labour | | Man days | 89.13 | 18751.53 | 20.28 |
| 2 | Bullock | | Pairs/day | 3.53 | 2470 | 2.67 |
| 3 | Tractor | | Hours | 8.29 | 6157.36 | 6.66 |
| 4 | Machinery | | Hours | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance) | | Kgs (Rs.) | 40.58 | 4375.43 | 4.73 |
| 6 | Seed Inter Crop | | Kgs. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | FYM | | Quintal | 7.06 | 21171.43 | 22.9 |
| 8 | Fertilizer + micronutrients | | Quintal | 11.26 | 10395.17 | 11.24 |
| 9 | Pesticides (PPC) | | Kgs/liters | 4.76 | 1040.93 | 1.13 |
| 10 | Irrigation | | Number | 42.34 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Repairs | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc) | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | Depreciation charges | | | 0 | 39.99 | 0.04 |
| 14 | Land revenue and Taxes | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **II** | **Cost B1** | | | | | |
| 16 | Interest on working capital | | | | 4439.15 | 4.8 |
| 17 | **Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)** | | | | 68840.99 | 74.45 |
| **III** | **Cost B2** | | | | | |
| 18 | Rental Value of Land | | | | 166.67 | 0.18 |
| 19 | **Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)** | | | | 69007.66 | 74.63 |
| **IV** | **Cost C1** | | | | | |
| 20 | Family Human Labour | | | 61.33 | 15040.18 | 16.27 |
| 21 | **Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)** | | | | 84047.84 | 90.9 |
| **V** | **Cost C2** | | | | | |
| 22 | Risk Premium | | | | 10 | 0.01 |
| 23 | **Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)** | | | | 84057.84 | 90.91 |
| **VI** | **Cost C3** | | | | | |
| 24 | Managerial Cost | | | | 8405.78 | 9.09 |
| 25 | **Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)** | | | | 92463.62 | 100 |
| **VII** | **Economics of the Crop** | | | | | |
| a. | Main Product | a) Main Product (q) | | 65.28 | 130557.14 | |
| | | b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.) | | | 2000 | |
| | By Product | e) Main Product (q) | | 7.06 | 3528.57 | |
| | | f) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.) | | | 500 | |
| b. | Gross Income (Rs.) | | | | 134085.72 | |
| c. | Net Income (Rs.) | | | | 41622.09 | |
| d. | Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.) | | | | 1416.45 | |
| e. | Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio) | | | | 01:01.4 | |

**Cost of Cultivation of Paddy:** The data regarding the cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) of Paddy (Table 40.c) indicate that, the total cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) for Paddy was Rs.265712.31. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 461604.41. The net income from Paddy cultivation was Rs. 195892.10, thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.7.

**Table 40(c). Cost of Cultivation of Paddy in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No | Particulars | Units | Phy Units | Value(Rs.) | % to C3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **I** | **Cost A1** | | | | |
| 1 | Hired Human Labour | Man days | 242.99 | 45170.13 | 17 |
| 2 | Bullock | Pairs/day | 6.38 | 4775.33 | 1.8 |
| 3 | Tractor | Hours | 18.94 | 14151.04 | 5.33 |
| 4 | Machinery | Hours | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance) | Kgs (Rs.) | 200.69 | 28345.82 | 10.67 |
| 6 | Seed Inter Crop | Kgs. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | FYM | Quintal | 21.82 | 64837.5 | 24.4 |
| 8 | Fertilizer + micronutrients | Quintal | 46.93 | 37002.66 | 13.93 |
| 9 | Pesticides (PPC) | Kgs / liters | 6.59 | 7358.54 | 2.77 |
| 10 | Irrigation | Number | 28.41 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Repairs | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc) | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | Depreciation charges | | 0 | 508.41 | 0.19 |
| 14 | Land revenue and Taxes | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **II** | **Cost B1** | | | | |
| 16 | Interest on working capital | | | 16506.54 | 6.21 |
| 17 | **Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)** | | | 218655.98 | 82.29 |
| **III** | **Cost B2** | | | | |
| 18 | Rental Value of Land | | | 166.67 | 0.06 |
| 19 | **Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)** | | | 218822.64 | 82.35 |
| **IV** | **Cost C1** | | | | |
| 20 | Family Human Labour | | 93.24 | 22724 | 8.55 |
| 21 | **Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)** | | | 241546.65 | 90.91 |
| **V** | **Cost C2** | | | | |
| 22 | Risk Premium | | | 10 | 0 |
| 23 | **Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)** | | | 241556.65 | 90.91 |
| **VI** | **Cost C3** | | | | |
| 24 | Managerial Cost | | | 24155.66 | 9.09 |
| 25 | **Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)** | | | 265712.31 | 100 |
| **VII** | **Economics of the Crop** | | | | |
| a. | Main Product | a) Main Product (q) | 233.72 | 461604.41 | |
| | | b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.) | | 1975 | |
| b. | Gross Income (Rs.) | | | 461604.41 | |
| c. | Net Income (Rs.) | | | 195892.1 | |
| d. | Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.) | | | 1136.86 | |
| e. | Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio) | | | 01:01.7 | |

**Cost of Cultivation of Sorghum:** The data regarding the cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) of Sorghum (Table 40.d) indicate that, the total cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) for Sorghum was Rs. 40810.55. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs.41539.85. The net income from Sorghum cultivation was Rs. 729.31, thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.0.

**Table 40(d). Cost of Cultivation of Sorghum in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No | Particulars | | Units | Phy Units | Value(Rs.) | % to C3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **I** | **Cost A1** | | | | | |
| 1 | Hired Human Labour | | Man days | 34.15 | 4758.81 | 11.66 |
| 2 | Bullock | | Pairs/day | 3.37 | 3139.93 | 7.69 |
| 3 | Tractor | | Hours | 3.85 | 2762.94 | 6.77 |
| 4 | Machinery | | Hours | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance) | | Kgs (Rs.) | 9.18 | 1491.82 | 3.66 |
| 6 | Seed Inter Crop | | Kgs. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | FYM | | Quintal | 3.4 | 5613.21 | 13.75 |
| 8 | Fertilizer + micronutrients | | Quintal | 8.01 | 6493.81 | 15.91 |
| 9 | Pesticides (PPC) | | Kgs / liters | 1.54 | 985.35 | 2.41 |
| 10 | Irrigation | | Number | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Repairs | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc) | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | Depreciation charges | | | 0 | 323.8 | 0.79 |
| 14 | Land revenue and Taxes | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **II** | **Cost B1** | | | | | |
| 16 | Interest on working capital | | | | 1751.3 | 4.29 |
| 17 | **Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)** | | | | 27320.97 | 66.95 |
| **III** | **Cost B2** | | | | | |
| 18 | Rental Value of Land | | | | 166.67 | 0.41 |
| 19 | **Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)** | | | | 27487.64 | 67.35 |
| **IV** | **Cost C1** | | | | | |
| 20 | Family Human Labour | | | 37.62 | 9602.86 | 23.53 |
| 21 | **Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)** | | | | 37090.5 | 90.88 |
| **V** | **Cost C2** | | | | | |
| 22 | Risk Premium | | | | 10 | 0.02 |
| 23 | **Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)** | | | | 37100.5 | 90.91 |
| **VI** | **Cost C3** | | | | | |
| 24 | Managerial Cost | | | | 3710.05 | 9.09 |
| 25 | **Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)** | | | | 40810.55 | 100 |
| **VII** | **Economics of the Crop** | | | | | |
| a. | Main Product | a) Main Product (q) | | 14.97 | 41539.85 | |
| | | b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.) | | | 2775 | |
| b. | Gross Income (Rs.) | | | | 41539.85 | |
| c. | Net Income (Rs.) | | | | 729.31 | |
| d. | Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.) | | | | 2726.28 | |
| e. | Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio) | | | | 01:01.0 | |

**Cost of Cultivation of Green gram:** The data regarding the cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) of Green gram (Table 40.e) indicate that, the total cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) for Green gram was Rs.43180.21. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 80777.74. The net income from Green gram cultivation was Rs. 37597.53, thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.9.

**Table 40(e). Cost of Cultivation of Green gram in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No | Particulars | Units | Phy Units | Value(Rs.) | % to C3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **I** | **Cost A1** | | | | |
| 1 | Hired Human Labour | Man days | 73.78 | 16775.78 | 38.85 |
| 2 | Bullock | Pairs/day | 2.33 | 2204.42 | 5.11 |
| 3 | Tractor | Hours | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Machinery | Hours | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance) | Kgs (Rs.) | 9.31 | 651.82 | 1.51 |
| 6 | Seed Inter Crop | Kgs. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | FYM | Quintal | 2.19 | 4371.68 | 10.12 |
| 8 | Fertilizer + micronutrients | Quintal | 6.84 | 5364.05 | 12.42 |
| 9 | Pesticides (PPC) | Kgs /liters | 2.33 | 1054.67 | 2.44 |
| 10 | Irrigation | Number | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Repairs | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc) | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | Depreciation charges | | 0 | 197.62 | 0.46 |
| 14 | Land revenue and Taxes | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **II** | **Cost B1** | | | | |
| 16 | Interest on working capital | | | 1374.27 | 3.18 |
| 17 | **Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)** | | | 31994.31 | 74.09 |
| **III** | **Cost B2** | | | | |
| 18 | Rental Value of Land | | | 166.67 | 0.39 |
| 19 | **Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)** | | | 32160.98 | 74.48 |
| **IV** | **Cost C1** | | | | |
| 20 | Family Human Labour | | 29.98 | 7083.76 | 16.41 |
| 21 | **Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)** | | | 39244.74 | 90.89 |
| **V** | **Cost C2** | | | | |
| 22 | Risk Premium | | | 10 | 0.02 |
| 23 | **Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)** | | | 39254.74 | 90.91 |
| **VI** | **Cost C3** | | | | |
| 24 | Managerial Cost | | | 3925.47 | 9.09 |
| 25 | **Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)** | | | 43180.21 | 100 |
| **VII** | **Economics of the Crop** | | | | |
| a. | Main Product | a) Main Product (q) | 17.01 | 80777.74 | |
| | | b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.) | | 4750 | |
| b. | Gross Income (Rs.) | | | 80777.74 | |
| c. | Net Income (Rs.) | | | 37597.53 | |
| d. | Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.) | | | 2539.14 | |
| e. | Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio) | | | 01:01.9 | |

**Cost of Cultivation of Cotton:** The data regarding the cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) of Cotton (Table 40.f) indicate that, the total cost of cultivation (Rs/ha) for Cotton was Rs. 37818.89. The gross income realized by the farmers was Rs. 54757.13. The net income from cotton cultivation was Rs. 3170.78, thus the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1:1.4.

**Table 40(f). Cost of Cultivation of Cotton in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No | Particulars | | Units | Phy Units | Value(Rs.) | % to C3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **I** | **Cost A1** | | | | | |
| 1 | Hired Human Labour | | Man days | 38.37 | 6313.82 | 16.69 |
| 2 | Bullock | | Pairs/day | 1.78 | 1488.12 | 3.93 |
| 3 | Tractor | | Hours | 3.88 | 2727.42 | 7.21 |
| 4 | Machinery | | Hours | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Seed Main Crop (Establishment and Maintenance) | | Kgs (Rs.) | 4.24 | 5651.16 | 14.94 |
| 6 | Seed Inter Crop | | Kgs. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | FYM | | Quintal | 2.47 | 4398.31 | 11.63 |
| 8 | Fertilizer + micronutrients | | Quintal | 6.93 | 5660.49 | 14.97 |
| 9 | Pesticides (PPC) | | Kgs /liters | 1.85 | 1312.6 | 3.47 |
| 10 | Irrigation | | Number | 1.83 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Repairs | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | Msc. Charges (Marketing costs etc) | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | Depreciation charges | | | 0 | 100.97 | 0.27 |
| 14 | Land revenue and Taxes | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **II** | **Cost B1** | | | | | |
| 16 | Interest on working capital | | | | 2043.91 | 5.4 |
| 17 | **Cost B1 = (Cost A1 + sum of 15 and 16)** | | | | 29696.81 | 78.52 |
| **III** | **Cost B2** | | | | | |
| 18 | Rental Value of Land | | | | 166.67 | 0.44 |
| 19 | **Cost B2 = (Cost B1 + Rental value)** | | | | 29863.47 | 78.96 |
| **IV** | **Cost C1** | | | | | |
| 20 | Family Human Labour | | | 20.17 | 4507.33 | 11.92 |
| 21 | **Cost C1 = (Cost B2 + Family Labour)** | | | | 34370.81 | 90.88 |
| **V** | **Cost C2** | | | | | |
| 22 | Risk Premium | | | | 10 | 0.03 |
| 23 | **Cost C2 = (Cost C1 + Risk Premium)** | | | | 34380.81 | 90.91 |
| **VI** | **Cost C3** | | | | | |
| 24 | Managerial Cost | | | | 3438.08 | 9.09 |
| 25 | **Cost C3 = (Cost C2 + Managerial Cost)** | | | | 37818.89 | 100 |
| **VII** | **Economics of the Crop** | | | | | |
| a. | Main Product | a) Main Product (q) | | 11.93 | 54757.13 | |
| | | b) Main Crop Sales Price (Rs.) | | | 4590.91 | |
| | | h) Intercrop Sales Price (Rs.) | | | 0 | |
| b. | Gross Income (Rs.) | | | | 54757.13 | |
| c. | Net Income (Rs.) | | | | 16938.24 | |
| d. | Cost per Quintal (Rs./q.) | | | | 3170.78 | |
| e. | Benefit Cost Ratio (BC Ratio) | | | | 01:01.4 | |

**Adequacy of fodder:** The data regarding the adequacy of fodder (Table 41) indicate that, 29.41 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was adequate and 11.76 percent of them opined it was sufficient.

**Table 41. Adequacy of fodder in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | | MF (20) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | All (34) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Adequate-Dry Fodder | 0 | 0 | 4 | 20 | 1 | 16.67 | 3 | 60 | 2 | 100 | 10 | 29.41 |
| 2 | Adequate-Green Fodder | 0 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 50 | 4 | 11.76 |

**Average annual gross income:** The data regarding the average annual gross income (Table 42) indicate that, the farmers has annual gross income of Rs. 85030.15 in micro-watershed, of which Rs. 53704.41 is from agriculture itself.

**Table 42. Average annual gross income in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | MF (20) | SF (6) | SMF (5) | MDF (2) | All (34) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1 | Business | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10000 | 0 | 1470.59 |
| 2 | Wage | 0 | 27050 | 27833.3 | 31500 | 21000 | 26691.2 |
| 3 | Agriculture | 0 | 40050 | 69200 | 58950 | 157500 | 53704.4 |
| 4 | Dairy Farm | 0 | 3194.75 | 0 | 2736 | 15000 | 3163.97 |
| Income(Rs.) | | 0 | 70294.8 | 97033.3 | 103186 | 193500 | 85030.2 |

**Average annual Expenditure:** The data regarding the average annual Expenditure (Table 43) indicate that, the farmers has annual gross expenditure of Rs. 208071.67 in micro-watershed, of which Rs. 25632.35 is from agriculture itself.

**Table 43. Average annual Expenditure in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | MF (20) | SF (6) | SMF (5) | MDF (2) | All (34) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1 | Business | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5000 | 0 | 294.12 |
| 2 | Wage | 0 | 10335 | 10166.7 | 18680 | 6000 | 10973.5 |
| 3 | Agriculture | 0 | 19875 | 32500 | 33800 | 55000 | 25632.4 |
| 4 | Dairy Farm | 0 | 6365 | 0 | 4350 | 6000 | 1368.38 |
| Total | | 0 | 36575 | 42666.7 | 61830 | 67000 | 208072 |

**Horticulture species grown:** The data regarding horticulture species grown (Table 44) indicate that, the total number of horticultural trees grown (both field and backyard) by the sampled households were Mango (9) and coconut (1).

**Table 44. Horticulture species grown in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | | MF (20) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | All (34) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | F | B | F | B | F | B | F | B | F | B | F | B |
| 1 | Mango | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| 2 | Coconut | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

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

**Forest species grown**: The data regarding forest species grown (Table 45) indicate that, households have planted 10 Eucalyptus trees, 1 teak trees, 72 neem trees, 1 tamarind

trees, 1 pongamia trees, 3 acacia trees, and 5 banyan trees, together in both field and backyard.

**Table 45. Forest species grown in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | | MF (20) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | All (34) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | F | B | F | B | F | B | F | B | F | B | F | B |
| 1 | Eucalyptus | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 2 | Teak | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 3 | Neem | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 72 | 0 |
| 4 | Tamarind | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 5 | Pongamia | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 6 | Acacia | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 7 | Banyan | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |

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

**Average additional investment capacity:** The data regarding average additional investment capacity (Table 46) indicate that, households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 8970.59 for land development, Rs. 294.12 for creation of irrigation facility, Rs.1458.82 for adoption of improved livestock breeds, Rs.529.41 for adoption of improved crop production activities.

**Table 46. Average additional investment capacity of households in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl. No. | Particulars | LL (1) | MF (20) | SF (6) | SMF (5) | MDF (2) | All (34) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1 | Land development | 0 | 9200 | 1333.33 | 13600 | 22500 | 8970.59 |
| 2 | Irrigation facility | 0 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 294.12 |
| 3 | Improved crop production | 0 | 1030 | 1000 | 1000 | 9000 | 1458.82 |
| 4 | Improved livestock management | 0 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 4000 | 529.41 |

**Source of funds for additional investment:** The data regarding source of funds for additional investment has been depicted in Table 47. The result indicates that, the sources of finance raised from bank as a loan and from own sources for land development was 38.24, for irrigation facility was 5.88 and 23.53 per cent, for improved crop production was and per cent, and 8.82 per cent for improved livestock adoption.

**Table 47. Source of funds for additional investment in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No | Item | Land development | | Irrigation facility | | Improved crop production | | Improved livestock management | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Own funds | 13 | 38.24 | 2 | 5.88 | 8 | 23.53 | 3 | 8.82 |

**Marketing of agricultural produce:** The data regarding Marketing of agricultural produce (Table 48) indicated that, 100.00 percent of output of cotton was sold in the market with average price of Rs. 4590.91; 57.26 per cent of output of green gram was sold in the market with average price of Rs. 4750.00; 100.00 per cent of output of maize was sold in the market with average price of Rs. 4000.00; 65.32 per cent of output of

paddy was sold in the market with average price of Rs. 1975.00; 78.38 per cent of output of red gram was sold in the market with average price of Rs. 4556.67 and 80 per cent of output of sorghum was sold in the market with average price of Rs 2683.

**Table 48. Marketing of agricultural produce in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl. No | Crops | Output obtained (q) | Output retained (q) | Output sold (q) | Output sold (%) | Avg. Price obtained (Rs/q) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Cotton | 140 | 0 | 140 | 100 | 4590.91 |
| 2 | Greengram | 234 | 100 | 134 | 57.26 | 4750 |
| 3 | Maize | 55 | 0 | 55 | 100 | 4000 |
| 4 | Paddy | 346 | 120 | 226 | 65.32 | 1975 |
| 5 | Redgram | 185 | 40 | 145 | 78.38 | 4556.67 |
| 6 | Sorghum | 41 | 8 | 33 | 80 | 2683 |

**Marketing channels used for sale of agricultural produce:** The data regarding marketing channels used for sale of agricultural produce (Table 49) indicated that, 108.82 cent of the households have sold agricultural produce to the local/village merchants.

**Table 49. Marketing channels used for sale of agricultural produce in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | | MF (20) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | All (34) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Local/village Merchant | 0 | 0 | 21 | 105 | 6 | 100 | 5 | 100 | 5 | 250 | 37 | 108.8 |

**Mode of transport of agricultural produce:** The data regarding mode of transporting agricultural produce (Table 50) indicated that, 108.82 cent of the households have used tractor for the transport of agriculture commodity.

**Table 50. Mode of transport of agricultural produce in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | | MF (20) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | All (34) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Tractor | 0 | 0 | 21 | 105 | 6 | 100 | 5 | 100 | 5 | 250 | 37 | 108.8 |

**Incidence of soil and water erosion problems:** The data regarding incidence of soil and water erosion problems (Table 51) indicated that, 79.41 per cent of the households have experienced soil and water erosion problems.

**Table 51. Incidence of soil and water erosion problems in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl. No. | Particulars | LL (1) | | MF (20) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | All (34) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Soil and water erosion problems in the farm | 0 | 0 | 15 | 75 | 5 | 83.3 | 5 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 27 | 79.41 |

**Table 52. Interest regarding soil testing in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | | MF (20) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | All (34) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Interest in soil test | 0 | 0 | 19 | 95 | 6 | 100 | 5 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 32 | 94.12 |

**Interest towards soil testing:** The data regarding interest shown towards soil testing (Table 52) indicated that, 94.12 per cent of the households were interested towards soil testing.

**Soil and water conservation practices and structures adopted:** The data regarding soil and water conservation practices and structures adopted (Table 53) indicated that 11.73 per cent of farmers practicing field bunding as soil and water conservation practice.

**Table 53. Soil and water conservation practices and structures adopted in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | | MF (20) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | All (34) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Field Bunding | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 11.76 |

**Status of soil and water conservation structures:** The data regarding status soil and water conservation structures adopted (Table 54) indicated that, the households have adopted field bunding as a soil and water conservation structures out of which 100.00 per cent was in good condition.

**Table 54. Status of soil and water conservation structures in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No | Item | Good | | Slightly Damaged | | Severely Damaged | | Full Replacement Required | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Field Bunding | 4 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

**Agencies involved in the soil and water conservation structures:** The data regarding Agencies involved in the soil and water conservation structures adopted (Table 55) indicated that, 11.76 per cent of the households have adopted by their own.

**Table 55. Agencies involved in the soil and water conservation structures in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | | MF (20) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | All (34) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Own | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 16.67 | 1 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 11.76 |

**Usage pattern of fuel for domestic use:** The data on usage pattern of fuel for domestic use (Table 56) indicated that, LPG was the major source of fuel for domestic use for 20.59 per cent of the households.

**Table 56. Usage pattern of fuel for domestic use in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | | MF (20) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | All (34) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Fire Wood | 0 | 0 | 19 | 95 | 5 | 83.3 | 5 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 31 | 91.18 |
| 2 | LPG | 0 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 2 | 33.3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 100 | 7 | 20.59 |

**Source of drinking water:** The data on source of drinking water (Table 57) indicated that, tank supply of water was the major source for drinking water for piped waters supply (44.12 %) followed by bore well water (50.00%).

**Table 57. Source of drinking water in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | | MF (20) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | All (34) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Piped supply | 1 | 100 | 10 | 50 | 3 | 50 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 50 | 17 | 50 |
| 2 | Bore Well | 0 | 0 | 10 | 50 | 2 | 33.33 | 4 | 80 | 1 | 50 | 17 | 50 |

**Source of light:** The data on source of light (Table 58) indicated that, electricity was the major source of light for 97.06 per cent of the households.

**Table 58. Source of light in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | | MF (20) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | All (34) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Electricity | 1 | 100 | 20 | 100 | 6 | 100 | 5 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 34 | 100 |

**Existence of sanitary toilet facility:** The data on availability of toilet facility (Table 59) indicated that, 73.53 per cent of the households possess toilets.

**Table 59. Existence of sanitary toilet facility in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | | MF (20) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | All (34) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Sanitary toilet facility | 0 | 0 | 16 | 80 | 5 | 83.33 | 3 | 60 | 1 | 50 | 25 | 73.5 |

**Possession of PDS card:** The data regarding possession of PDS card (Table 60) indicated that, 100 per cent possessed BPL card.

**Table 60. Possession of PDS card in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | | MF (20) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | All (34) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | BPL | 1 | 100 | 20 | 100 | 6 | 100 | 5 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 34 | 100 |

**Participation in NREGA programme:** The data regarding Participation in NREGA programme (Table 61) indicated that, only 5.88 percent of the participate have participated in NREGA programme.

**Table 61. Participation in NREGA programme in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | | MF (20) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | All (34) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Participation in NREGA programme | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5.88 |

**Table 62. Adequacy of food items in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| Sl.No. | Particulars | LL (1) | | MF (20) | | SF (6) | | SMF (5) | | MDF (2) | | All (34) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 1 | Cereals | 0 | 0 | 20 | 100 | 6 | 100 | 5 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 33 | 97.06 |
| 2 | Pulses | 0 | 0 | 20 | 100 | 6 | 100 | 5 | 100 | 2 | 100 | 33 | 97.06 |
| 3 | Oilseed | 0 | 0 | 9 | 45 | 1 | 16.67 | 3 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 38.24 |
| 4 | Vegetables | 0 | 0 | 6 | 30 | 1 | 16.67 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 50 | 9 | 26.47 |
| 5 | Fruits | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 50 | 2 | 5.88 |
| 6 | Milk | 0 | 0 | 9 | 45 | 3 | 50 | 2 | 40 | 1 | 50 | 15 | 44.12 |
| 7 | Egg | 0 | 0 | 5 | 25 | 1 | 16.67 | 1 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 20.59 |
| 8 | Meat | 0 | 0 | 5 | 25 | 1 | 16.67 | 1 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 20.59 |

**Adequacy of food items:** The data regarding adequacy of food items (Table 62) indicated that, the extent of adequacy of food items for cereals, pulses, Oilseeds and vegetables were 97.06, 97.06, 38.24, 26.47 per cent respectively, similarly for Fruits (5.88%), milk (44.12%), Egg (20.59%), and Meat (20.59%).

**Inadequacy of food items:** The data regarding in adequacy of food items (Table 63) indicated that, the extent of in adequacy of food items for Oilseeds and vegetables were 47.06 and 50.00 per cent respectively, similarly for Fruits (64.71%), milk (52.94%), Egg (61.76%), and Meat (52.94%).

**Table 63. Inadequacy of food items in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| **Sl.**No. | **Particulars** | **LL** (1) | | **MF** (20) | | **SF** (6) | | **SMF** (5) | | **MDF** (2) | | **All (34)** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** |
| 1 | Oilseed | 0 | 0 | 9 | 45 | 5 | 83.33 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 50 | 16 | 47.06 |
| 2 | Vegetables | 0 | 0 | 11 | 55 | 3 | 50 | 3 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 50 |
| 3 | Fruits | 0 | 0 | 14 | 70 | 4 | 66.67 | 4 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 64.71 |
| 4 | Milk | 0 | 0 | 11 | 55 | 3 | 50 | 3 | 60 | 1 | 50 | 18 | 52.94 |
| 5 | Egg | 0 | 0 | 13 | 65 | 4 | 66.67 | 3 | 60 | 1 | 50 | 21 | 61.76 |
| 6 | Meat | 0 | 0 | 10 | 50 | 3 | 50 | 4 | 80 | 1 | 50 | 18 | 52.94 |

**Response on market surplus of food items:** The data regarding adequacy of food items (Table 64) indicated that, the extent of adequacy of food items for Oilseeds and vegetables were 11.76, and 20.59 per cent respectively, similarly for Fruits (14.71%) and Meat (26.47%).

**Table 64. Response on market surplus of food items in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| **Sl.**No. | **Particulars** | **LL** (1) | | **MF** (20) | | **SF** (6) | | **SMF** (5) | | **MDF** (2) | | **All (34)** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** |
| 1 | Oilseed | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 50 | 4 | 11.76 |
| 2 | Vegetables | 0 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 2 | 33.33 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 50 | 7 | 20.59 |
| 3 | Fruits | 0 | 0 | 4 | 20 | 1 | 16.67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 14.71 |
| 4 | Meat | 0 | 0 | 5 | 25 | 2 | 33.33 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 50 | 9 | 26.47 |

**Table 65. Farming constraints experienced in Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed**

| **SN** | **Particulars** | **MF** (20) | | **SF** (6) | | **SMF** (5) | | **MDF** (2) | | **All (34)** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** | **N** | **%** |
| 1 | Lower fertility status of the soil | 16 | 80 | 5 | 83.33 | 4 | 80 | 1 | 50 | 26 | 76.47 |
| 2 | Wild animal menace on farm field | 16 | 80 | 5 | 83.33 | 4 | 80 | 1 | 50 | 26 | 76.47 |
| 3 | Frequent incidence of pest and diseases | 16 | 80 | 6 | 100 | 5 | 100 | 1 | 50 | 28 | 82.35 |
| 4 | Inadequacy of irrigation water | 12 | 60 | 4 | 66.67 | 2 | 40 | 1 | 50 | 19 | 55.88 |
| 5 | High cost of Fertilizers and plant protection chemicals | 11 | 55 | 3 | 50 | 3 | 60 | 2 | 100 | 19 | 55.88 |
| 6 | High rate of interest on credit | 15 | 75 | 5 | 83.33 | 4 | 80 | 2 | 100 | 26 | 76.47 |
| 7 | Low price for the agricultural commodities | 19 | 95 | 4 | 66.67 | 4 | 80 | 1 | 50 | 28 | 82.35 |
| 8 | Lack of marketing facilities in the area | 15 | 75 | 3 | 50 | 6 | 120 | 1 | 50 | 25 | 73.53 |
| 9 | Inadequate extension services | 11 | 55 | 5 | 83.33 | 2 | 40 | 1 | 50 | 19 | 55.88 |
| 10 | Lack of transport for safe transport of the Agril produce to the market. | 12 | 60 | 5 | 83.33 | 2 | 40 | 1 | 50 | 20 | 58.82 |

**Farming constraints:** The data regarding farming constraints experienced by households (Table 65) indicated that, lower fertility status of the soil was the constraint experienced by (76.47 %) per cent of the households, wild animal menace on farm field (76.47%), frequent incidence of pest and diseases (82.35%), inadequacy of irrigation water (55.88%), high cost of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (55.88%), high rate of interest on credit (76.47%), low price for the agricultural commodities (82.35 %), lack of marketing facilities in the area (73.53%), inadequate extension services (55.88 %), lack of transport for safe transport of the agricultural produce to the market (58.82%).

*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 Ghanapur-1 micro-watershed (Gopalapur sub-watershed, Yadagiri taluk, Yadagiri District) is located at North latitude $16^0$ 46' 46.668" and $16^0$ 44' 29.281" and East longitude $77^0$ 19' 10.73" and $77^0$ 18' 2.17"covering an area of about 416.09 ha bounded by under Ganapura, Kandhakura and Gopalapura Villages.

Socio-economic analysis indicated that, out of the total sample of 34 respondents, 20 (58.82%) were marginal, 6(17.65%) were small and 5 (14.71%) were semi medium, 2 (5.88%) were medium. The population characteristics of households indicated that, there were 86 (54.43%) men and 72 (45.57%) were women. Majority of the respondents (43.04%) were in the age group of 35-60 years. Education level of the sample households indicated that, majority there were 37.34 per cent illiterates and only 2.53 per cent attained graduation. About, 29.41 per cent of household heads practicing agriculture and 34.18 per cent of the household heads were engaged as agricultural labourers. Agriculture was the major occupation for 21.52 per cent of the household members.

In the study area, 55.88 per cent of the households possess katcha house and 20.59 per cent possess pucca house. The durable assets owned by the households showed that, 76.47 per cent possess TV, 44.12 per cent possess mixer grinder and 91.18 per cent possess mobile phones. Farm implements owned by the households indicated that, 47.06 per cent of the households possess plough and only 17.65 per cent sprayer. Regarding livestock possession by the households, 14.71 per cent possess local cow and 26.47 per cent possess buffalo respectively.

The average labour availability in the study area showed that**,** own men and women labour availability in the micro watershed was 9.44 each, while the hired labour (men) availability was 1.38. In the study area, about 2.53 per cent of the respondents migrated from the micro watershed in search of jobs with an average distance of 2800 kms for about 6 months.

Out of the total land holding of the sample respondents (42.20 ha), 91.20 per cent of the area is under dry condition and the remaining 8.80 per cent area is irrigated land. There were 1 live Open wells among the sampled households. Open well was the major source of irrigation for 2.94 per cent of the households. The major crops grown by sample farmers are Redgram, Maize, Paddy, Sorghum, Cotton and Green gram and cropping intensity was recorded as 98.09 per cent.

The sample households possessed 94.12 per cent bank account and 23.53 per cent of them have savings in the account. About 97.06 per cent of the respondents borrowed credit from various sources. Among the credit borrowed by households, 17.65 per cent

have borrowed loan from commercial banks and 2.94 per cent from Cooperative bank. Majority of the respondents (93.75 %) have borrowed loan for agriculture purpose. Regarding the opinion on institutional sources of credit.

The per hectare cost of cultivation for Redgram, Maize, Paddy, Sorghum, Green gram and Cotton was Rs.26613.11 , 92463.62, 265712.31, 40810.55, 43180.21 and 37818.89 with benefit cost ratio of 1:1.8 , 1:1.4 , 1:1.7 , 1:1.0 , 1:1.9 and 1:1.4 respectively.

Further, 29.41 per cent of the households opined that dry fodder was adequate and 11.76 percent of them opined it was sufficient.

The average annual gross income of the farmers was Rs. 85030.15 in micro-watershed, of which Rs. 53704.41 comes from agriculture.

Sampled households have grown Mango and Coconut trees in the fields, None of the households shown interest to cultivate horticultural crops.

Households have an average investment capacity of Rs. 8970.59 for land development, Rs. 294.12 for creation of irrigation facility, Rs.1458.82 for adoption of improved livestock breeds, Rs.529.41 adoption of improved crop production activities.

Regarding marketing channels, 108.82 per cent of the households have sold agricultural produce to the local/village merchants.

Majority of the farmers (79.41 %) have experienced soil and water erosion problems in the watershed and 94.12 per cent of the households were interested towards soil testing.

Firewood connection was the major source of fuel for domestic use for 91.18 per cent of the households and 20.59 per cent households has LPG. Piped supply was the major source for drinking water for 44.12 per cent of the households. Electricity was the major source of light for 97.06 per cent of the households. In the study area, 73.53 per cent of the households possess toilet facility. Regarding possession of PDS card, 97.06 per cent of the households possessed BPL card. Cereals (97.06%), pulses (97.06%), oilseeds (38.24%) were adequate for consumption.

Farming constraints experienced by households in the micro watersheds were lower fertility status of the soil (76.47%) wild animal menace on farm field ( 76.47%), frequent incidence of pest and diseases (82.35%), inadequacy of irrigation water (55.88%), high cost of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (55.88%), high rate of interest on credit (76.47%), low price for the agricultural commodities (82.35%), lack of marketing facilities in the area (73.53%), inadequate extension services (55.88%), lack of transport for safe transport of the agricultural produce to the market (58.82%).

**Implications of the survey**

- ✓ Result indicated that, there were 37.34 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, 55.88 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 38.49 (91.20 %) of dry land and 3.72ha (8.80 %) 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.
- ✓ Open well was major source of irrigation for 2.94 per cent of the households. hence, in order to increase the area under irrigation as well as to increase the water use

efficiency farmers may trained on drip irrigation and provide the information on subsidy for drip irrigation equipment's along with the information on different agencies which provides the financial assistance for drip irrigation.

- ✓ Farmers have grown 9 mango and 1 coconut trees in the fields. Hence, production technologies related to these crops can be made available to the farmers for better adoption.
- ✓ The cropping intensity in the micro watershed was found to be (98.09 %) 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.53704.41 from agriculture, Rs.1470.59 from business and Rs. 26691.18 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, 79.41 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, 94.12 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 (76.47%), wild animal menace on farm field (76.47%), frequent incidence of pest and diseases (82.35%), high cost of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals (55.88%), high rate of interest on credit (76.47%), low price for the agricultural commodities (82.35%), lack of marketing facilities in the area (73.53%), inadequate extension services (55.88%), lack of transport for safe transport of the agricultural produce to the market (58.82%) 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.